LONDON:
WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, STRAND.

INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS.

ABBEOKUTA, Plan of Operations at, 67
Abbey Gateway (Bristol), View of, 173
Abbott's Langley Church, View of, 470
Academy (Royal) Prize Productions, 772, 773
'Adonis and Adona," Illustration of, 752
Aërolite, Sketch of an Indian, 700
Aira Force, View of, 492
Albert-bridge, Triumphal Arch on, 477
Aleppo, View of, 437
Alexandria, Sketch of Egyptian Fleet at, 117
Algerine Family, Portraits of, 44
Alpacas, A Group of, 392
Amazon steamer, View of Launch of, 5
Amboise (*Château de*), View of, 4
America Yacht, Portraits of, 173, 264, 265
Andrews (R., Esq.), Portrait of, 649
Antelopes, Herd of Indian, 405
Antioch, View of, 341
——, View of Bay of, 337
Antwerp, Sketch of Hispaita at, 269
Apollo Screw-steamer, Portrait of, 332
Appold's Pump at Whittlesea, Sketch of, 613
Apteryx, Portrait of the, 765
Arctic Expedition, Charts of Proceedings of, 348
——— Regions, Sketches in, 636
Arundel and Surrey (Earl), Portrait of, 77
Ashley Testimonial, View of, 5
Atlantic, Exhibition Entertainment on Board the, 128
Auckland, View of, 404
Austin (Captain) Addressing an Exploring Party, 637
——, Chart of Discoveries by, 348
——— Expedition, Sketches from, 636
Austria (Emperor), Dessert Service for, 773
Australian Gold Region, Sketches in, 724
Australia, Sketches in, 520
Auxerre, View of, 728

BAKER (Capt.), Sketch of Testimonial to, 732
Baland (M.), Portrait of, 536
Ball (William), Portrait of, 44
Balmoral, Iron Ball-room for, 613
Bannerman Testimonial, Sketch of, 236
Banners, Sketch of Hungarian, 564
Barcelona, Sketch of Fountain at, 573
Baron Gay Steam-ship, Portrait of, 13
Bassenthwaite Water, View of, 337
Bateman Children, Scene by, 285
Bathurst Gold District, Sketch in, 328
———, Gold-seekers arriving at, 724
———, Sketches on the Road to, 597
Bazley (T., Esq.), Portrait of, 508
Bee, Order of the (Emblem), 717
Beeston Castle, View of, 89
Belgian Royal Children, Portraits of, 41
Benthick (Lord G.), Statue of, 640
Berger (M.), Portrait of, 172
Berryer (M.), Portrait of, 668
Beulah Spa, View of, 117
Bishop (Sir H. R.), Portrait of, 669
Blakeway's Farm, Sketch of Attack on, 612
Bloomer Costume, Sketch of, 85
Bloomer (Mrs.), Portrait of, 396
'Blue-cap, Harlequin," Scene from, 768
——— Mountains, Ascending a Pass in, 597
———, Road over, 328
Boa Constrictor Swallowing Wrapper, 644
Bonaparte (Louis Napoleon), Portrait of, 681
"Bonnyscastles, Two," Scene from, 732
Botticini (M.), Portrait of, 644
Bontebok, Portrait of, 405
Bow Spring-bridge, View of, 604
Bowler Stone, Sketch of, 376
Brahmin Bulls, Group of, 449
Bridal Cake, Sketch of Miss Talbot's, 120
Bridgewater Canal, Royal Barges on, 497
"Brigs, Mr.," Scene from, 768
Britannia Press Cylinder, Sketches of Manufacture of, 250
Broadstairs, View of, 316
Brooks (J., Esq.), Monument to, 379
Brothers' Water, View of, 433
Brown (W., Esq.), Portrait of, 70
Bulkeley Testimonial, Sketch of, 608
Buller (Right Hon. C.), Bust of, 379
Bush Path (Africa), Ascent of, 389
Bussorah, View of City of, 340
Buttermere Church, View of, 377
——— View of, 377
Byers' (Mrs.), Wedding Party at, 653

CALCUTTA Museum, Sketch in, 700
Calder Abbey, View of, 237
California, Sketches in, 181
Californian Women, Portraits of, 181
Callinack (Mrs.), Portrait of, 622
Camerallyn, View of, 520
Canoe, Carved Stern of New Zealand, 404
Canynges Society Dinner, Sketch of, 224
Cardiff, View of, 412
Carlisle, Working-men's Reading-room at, 732
Carol, The Street—A Sketch, 753
Carriage, Royal Railway, 265
Carriages, Sketches of City State, 605
Cassiobury, View of, 470
Cat, Portrait of a Tortoiseshell Tom, 382
Castle, Portraits of Prize, 108, 109, 708, 709
Cedars, Group of, 471
Celeste (Aimee), Portrait of, 396
Ceylon, Sketches in, 36
Champs Elysées, Views of Circus in, 616
"Chancellor's," View at the (Thames), 53
Chenies Manor-house, View of, 470
Chepstow Castle, View of, 413
Chetwood Viaduct, View of, 733
Chinese Family at Osborne—A Sketch, 269
——— Junk, Sketch on the, 148
——— Pirates, Sketch of Boat Attack on, 401
Christ Church (Kensington), View of, 140
Christiania Railway, Sketch of Commencement of, 324
"Christmas Eve"—A Sketch, 749
"Christmas Hearth"—A Sketch, 745
"——— Festival of Flowers"—A Sketch, 748
"——— Visits"—A Sketch, 753
——— Sketches," 737 *et seq.*
Clarendon, (Lord), Sketch of Testimonial to, 340
Cleopatra's Needle, Sketches of, 644
Clock Manufactory, Sketches in a, 370, 371
Cobden (R., Esq.), Portrait of, 508
Cole (H., Esq.), Portrait of, 509
Coleridge's Cottage, View of, 109
Colins (T., Esq.), Portrait of, 173
Coniston Water, View of, 237
Constantinople, Sketch of Street in, 649
———, View near, 340
Conyers Testimonial, Sketch of, 608
Cookes (Messrs.), Sketch in Studio of, 577
Cooper (J. F., Esq.), Portrait of, 468
Corso Halle (Berlin), Sketch in, 540
Corvory (India), Bridge over the, 600
Cradle, Diagram of Gold-washing, 597
Charlie Church, Interior of, 344
———, Sketch of Model Cottages at, 344
Crib-biting, Sketch of Plan for preventing, 608
"Cromwell, Oliver," Scene from, 768
Croxteth Hall, View of, 448
Croydon and Cattle-market, View of, 109
——— Water-works, Reservoir of, 725
Crummock Water, Views of, 376, 377
Cup, Belgium Yacht Club Prize, 229
——— Royal Thames Yacht Club, 44

DAGUERRE (M.), Portrait of, 117
Dalmoul, View in Temple of, 37
Dean Forest New School, View of, 53
——— Mills, Views in, 524, 525
Deer, Sara Singha, Portraits of, 449
Demerara Steamer, Accident to, 598
———, Portrait of, 408
Derby Assembly-rooms, View of, 205
———, Sketch at Exhibition Banquet at, 184
Derwentwater, View of, 217
Dewan-Moolraj, Burning of the Body of, 596
"Diggings, Off for the"—A Sketch, 597
Dilke (C. W., Esq.), Portrait of, 509
Dilston Hall, Remains of, 396
Doncaster, Angel Inn, Arrival at, 380
———, Entertainment to Scholars at, Sketch of, 281
——— Race Plate, Sketch of, 349
——— Station, Departure from, 260
———, Sketches of Queen's Visit to, 280
Dreadnought, Sketch of Fancy Fair for Benefit of, 53
Dressing-table for her Majesty, 69
Dreidin Circle, Sketch of, 452
Drury-lane Theatre, Sketch of Horse-manship at, 180
Dufrayer (M.), Portrait of, 509
Dumas (M. J.), Portrait of, 836
"Dwarf, Harlequin Yellow," Scene from, 768

EAGLES, Group of Australian, 333
Eamont River, View of, 453
Eastham (M. E., Portrait of, 536
Eclipse (Solar) in Sweden, Phases of, 211
———, Diagrams of, 120
Edinburgh, Sketches of Temperance Jubilee at, 84
Egyptian Fleet at Alexandria, Sketch of, 117
Elands, Portraits of, 405
Elephant Kraal, Sketch of, 36
"Elizabeth, Part-singing *temp.*—A Sketch, 713
Elk, Portrait of an, 449
"Eithiron, Brother to," Portrait of Race-horse, 56
Emeraude Water, View of, 377
Epiphyllum in Flower, Sketch of, 621
Esquimaux, Portraits of, 636
Euphrates Valley Route, Sketches on, 337, 339, 340, 341
Exeter Cathedral, Bishop's Throne in, 13
——— Hall, Peace Congress in, 144
——— Synod, Sketch at Sitting of, 13
Exhibition *Fêtes* at Paris, Sketches of, 169, 172, 176, 201, 204
EXHIBITION (GREAT), ARTICLES EXHIBITED IN :—
"Amazons, Theseus and the" (Engel), 581
Amempton Carriage (Kesterton), 434
"Andromeda" (Bell), 685
"Angel, Guardian" (Viitor), 252
——— Statuette (Gropius), 252
Arms, Group of (Young), 369
——, Group of (Gueyton), 136
"Bacchus Reclining" (Neurini), 37
Balmoral Castle in Mosaic (Grigg), 25
Barge, Model of an Indian, 380
Barouche (Hallmarque), 434
Barrow, Centripetal (Windus), 363
Bas-relief (Hardouin), 316
Basinette (Capper), 356
Bath, Indiarubber (Hancock), 432
——, Portable (Tyler), 367
——, Slate (Magnus), 365
Battery, Exhibition, 364, 249
Bedroom Furniture (Trollope), 437
Bedstead (Rogers), 417
———, Austrian (Leistler), 25
———, Devonia (Lee), 472
———, End of (Dowbiggin), 301
———, (Van Bathoven), 435
Bee-hives (Neighbour), 360
Berthe, Lace (Biddle), 314
Billiard-table (Burtenes), 437
———, &c. (Thurston), 436
Blind, Transparent (Bach), 28
Boat, Triune-bottomed Canoe, 427
Bog Yew Furniture (Jones), 557
Bookcase (Barbedienne), 553
———, Leather, 367
———, Ebony (Rivart), 197
———, Gothic (Leistler), 457
Books, Group of (Leighton), 357
"Boy and Lizard" (Steenbens), 249
Bracelet (Latellin), 313
Bracket, Carton Pierre (Gropius), 157
———, Carved (Rogers), 24
Brass, Monumental (Archer), 309
Bricks, Beam of Hollow (White), 584
Britannia Jewel (Gass), 304
"Briton, Ancient" (Adams), 289
Brooches, Irish (Waterhouse), 306
Buffet, Kenilworth (Cookes), 468
Bureau, Top of (Rampendahl), 313, 314
Cab Phaëton (Jones), 434
Cabinet (Barbetti), 132
———, (Freeman), 193
———, (Stevens), 312
———, (Tanner), 124
———, Walnut-wood (Jeanselmé), 157
———, Glass (Hanson), 465
———, Inlaid (Dowbiggin), 24
———, Monocleid (Sopwith), 308
Calculating Machine (Staffel), 354
Californian Gold, Tea Service of (Ball), 584
Candelabra, Crystal (Ostler), 165
———, Group of Russian, 304
Candelabrum (Bernardis), 189
——— (Harvey), 252
——— Porcelain (Lahoche), 124
Exhibition Articles (*continued*) :—
Candelabrum (Worrall), 304
Candles, Mediæval (Tucker), 461
Candlestick, (French), 315
———, Horn (Rampendahl), 381
———, Ivory (Kemphill), 313
Cannabic Centre-piece (Albano), 308
——— Decoration (Albano), 252
——— Vase (Albano), 300
Cane-top Cutter (Ransome), 245
"Carsetcaus" (Panorme), 472
Card-setting Machine (Sykes), 460
Carpet, Axminster (Watson), 468
——— Pattern (Bright), 163
———, (Sewell), 318
———, Power-loom, Printed (Bright), 318
——— (Brintels), 637
Casserole, Silver (Guyton), 157
Carvings, Ivory (E. I. Co.), 381
Cats, Studies of (Weinburg), 133
Celling, Elizabethan (Jackson), 364
———, Ornament for (Jackson), 308
Centre-piece (Elkington), 189
——— (Fremont Maurice), 785
——— (Hunt and Roskell), 433
———, Porcelain, &c. (Lahoche), 197
——— (Morel), 92
——— (Vitor), 133
——— (Widdowson), 560
———, Bronze (Winfield), 785
Chaff-cutter (Gillett), 455
Chair and Bed, Invalid (Minton), 467
Chair, Gothic (Williams), 164
———, Invalid (Kissell), 356
———, *Papier-maché* (Jennens), 381
Chandelier (Bailey), 317
——— (Bernstorff), 164
——— (Cornmine), 366
——— (France), 421
Chandeliers, Gas (Potts), 163
Chatelaine (Durand), 313
——— (Thornhill), 460
Chessmen, Ivory (Staight), 306
Chimney-piece, Marble (Milton), 165
China, Group of (Alcocks), 367
——, Group of Bavarian, 429
——, Group of (Boura), 461
——, Group of (Daniels), 292
——, Group of (Saxony), 317
——, Group of (Copeland), 785
Claret Jug (Reid), 301
——, Silver (Dodd), 357
Clock, Alpha (Roberts), 247
——— (Potts), 135
——, Gothic (Tahan), 253
——— (Leroy), 560
——, Or ormolu (Adams), 124
——— (Susse), 254
——— (Vittoz), 580
Clock-case (Elkington), 188
Clock Face, Design for (Walter, Miss), 532
Clod-crusher (Crosskill), 555
Colour-box (Ackermann), 154
Colt's Revolver, 29
Commode (Van Bathoven), 167
Communion-table Cover (Pegler), 429
Compass, Registering (Napier), 367
Coral and Bracelets (Paravagia), 357
Cornice, Carton Pierre (Bielefield), 92
——, Carton (Bielefield), 156
Cotton Machines (Hibbert), 248
Cope, Priest's (Van Hale), 156
Couch, Walnut-wood (Jackson), 157
Coverlet (Stahell Weld), 313
Cultivator (Lord Ducie), 245
"Cupid Sharpening his Arrows" (Lieb), 105
Cup, Bronze (Vittoz), 92
——, Silver (Fries), 460
Curtain, Lace (Bergin), 435
——, Muslin (Mair), 438
——— (Sutter-Buhler), 319
——, Window (Graham), 554
Cutlery (Mappin), 421
Daggers (Guyton), 311
Damask (Brown), 164
——— (M'Crea), 308
———, Furniture (Ward), 439
Damask Pattern (Dawn), 319
——— (Houldsworth), 314
——— (Oadley), 556
——— (Shotgate), 584
——— (Ward), 318
Damask, Silk (Houldsworth), 438, 439
———, Silk and Worsted (M'Crea), 438
Despatch-box (Waller), 460
"Dimple, Origin of the" (Kirk), 264
Dish, Silver Rose-water (Forrest), 196
Diving Apparatus (Siebe), 630
Dog-cart (Holmes), 434
Dome, Iron (Coalbrookdale Co.), 193
Dolls (Mdme. Montanari), 420
Doors, Fireproof (Bellhouse), 299
Dressing-case (Aspney), 381
——— (Edwards), 461
——, Lady's (Leuchars), 356
——— (Mech), 307
Dress, Embroid (Wyte), 432
——, Front of (Pelling), 315
Drill, General Purpose (Garrett), 695
Drinking-cup (Hall), 313
Drug-grinder (Hermann), 465
Durham's (Earl) Monument, Model of, 189
"Eldon Group" (Marshall), 464
Embossing Machine (Jarrett), 432
Embroidery, Gold (Abraham), 317
——— (Lambert), 199
Enamels, &c. (Duterpe), 580
Engine, High-pressure (Fairburn), 695
———, Oscillating (Watt), 35
———, Well (Tylor), 695
Escritoire, Carved (Switzerland), 356
"Eve" (Debay), 465
Fan (Durelliez), 472
Fauteuil in Oak (Jeanselmé), 313
Fender (Jeakes), 428
Fire-engine (Merryweather), 359
———, Farmers' (Baddeley), 245
——— (Shand), 584
Fireplaces (Coalbrookdale Company), 556
——— and Vase (Ladyshore Company), 253
——, Elizabethan (Peirce), 189
——— (Harle), 104
——— (Thomas), 300
Fish-knife, &c. (Lister), 125
Floor Inlay (Pratt), 195
Flooring, Inlaid (Rennie), 309
Flounce, Lace (Roy), 310
Flour-mill, Domestic (Deane), 31
Flower-stand (Potts), 125
Flower-stands, Porcelain (Small), 136
Font (Margetts), 249
Forging Machine (Ryder), 299
Fountain, Earthenware (Ridgway), 300
——— (James), 461
——, Pottery (Ridgeway), 431
Frame, Carved (Chamouillet), 312
——, Carved Miniature (Rogers), 33
Exhibition Articles (*continued*) :—
Frame for Print (Morant), 309
Frogs, Stuffed (Wirtemburg), 133
Frontispiece (Crucher), 360
Furniture (E. I. Co.), 28
——— (Clark), 196
———, Rustic (Netherlands), 472
———, Papier Maché (Jennens), 124
——— (Webb), 256
Gas-burner, Self-regulating (Biddell), 293
Gates, Bronzed (Coalbrookdale), 249
"Girl at Spring" (Woodington), 249
"Girl Praying" (M'Dowall), 293
Glass and Pier Table (Holland), 28
———, Mosaic Table-top, 556
——— (Naylor), 292
——— (Powell), 196
Glass-blowing Examples (Hartley), 367
Gold (Knoll), 469
Gold from Ophir, &c. (Piden), 580
Gorse-bruiser (Barrett), 245
Gun, Breech-loading (Lefaucheux), 29
"Hagar and Ishmael" (Villa), 165
Hair-work Specimens (Ferrar), 432
Hammer, Nasmyth's Steam, 295
Handkerchief, Brussels Lace (Realier), 310
———, Design for, 309
——— (Holden), 564
——— Pattern (Wilkinson), 437
Harness, Carriage (White), 434
Harp, Model of Bryan Boroimhbe's (Ball), 460
Harrow (Drag) and Scarifier (Colman), 245
Hawk, Jewelled (Duke of Devonshire), 133
Hoe, Horse (Garrett), 245
Horse Groups (Russia), 469
House, Iron (Bellhouse), 363
Howdah, State (E. I. Co.), 365
Hunter, Greek (Gibson), 289
"Hunter and Tigress" (Jerichau), 464
Ice-dish (Dodd), 53
Inkstand, Silver (Lambert), 188
———, (Slater), 357
"Innocents, Massacre of" (Geerts), 317
"Iris," The (Huxley), 357
Jacket, Life-preserving (Caulcher), 485
Jewels, Group of (Bolin), 304
——— (Hunt and Roskell), 43
——— (Prince), 306
Key (Feetham), 316
——— (Newell's), 182
Knife, Fork, &c. (Lias), 306
———, &c. (Lias), 156
Lace (Biddle), 310
——— (Dobyt), 435
———, Black (Van Loo), 315
———, Brussels, 315
———, (Dubbagen), 310
———, (Duepetaux), 310
———, English Fillow (Hill), 435
———, Flounce (Forrest), 307
———, Lappet (Forrest), 307
———, Point (Clarke), 554
Lamp, Church (Bruckmann), 196
Lamps, Signal (Bartlett), 532
Leather Hangings, Stamped (Leake), 92
Library Furniture (Gillow), 93
Lion, Bavarian (Müller), 33
Lock, American (Newell), 130
——— (Chubb), 130
Locomotive, Watt's First, 35
Looking-glass (Bielefeld), 317
——— Frame (Morel), 317
——— (Ponsonby), 313, 316
Loom, Power (Harrison), 244
——— Shuttleless (Heald), 460
"Lurleiberg, Nymph of" (Engelhard), 245
"Madonna, The" (Jehotte), 581
Mail, Coat of (Wilkinson), 294
Malachite Doors, &c. (Russia), 195
Mantel-piece, Gothic (Wynne), 104
Mantua Distributor (Brodeau), 695
Mattresses, &c., for Sea, 320
Medals, Church (Wiener), 301
"Melpomene" (Gruna), 249
Merino Dress Pattern (Smith), 435
"Michael and Satan" (Stevens), 311
Microscope (Pillischer), 35
Mill, Conical Flour (Westrup), 90
——, Paragon (Barrett), 695
——, Portable Stone (Garrett), 695
——, Roller (Stanley), 91
——, Universal (Crosskill), 31
Miniatures, Frame of (Carrick), 368
Mitre (Van Halle), 22
"Mourners" (Lough), 221
Mousselin de laine (Liddiard), 438
Muslin Dress, Worked (Brown), 426
Niche, Gothic (Lane), 104
Ornament, Cast-iron (Daly), 360
Panel Decoration (Haseldean), 437
———, Design for Gothic (Thomas), 357
——, Or moulu (Baily), 428
——— Painted (Moxon), 425
"Paolo and Francesca" (Munro), 32
Paper Pattern (Hinchliff), 440
——— (Jeffrey), 24
——— (Scott), 23, 318, 437, 440
——— (Turner), 23, 310
Papier Korb (Rens), 427
Papier Maché Articles (Spiers), 460
——— Ornament (Bielefeld), 28
Parasols (Sangster), 432
Paxton Furniture (Fleischmann), 461
Pedestal, Corner (Leistler), 157
——, Sculptured (Drake), 420
Pencil-case (Geneva), 580
Pendulum, Compensating (Loseby) 462
Phaëton (Slik), 434
Pianoforte, Square (Collard), 429
——— (Debay), 440
——— (Montal), 189
———, Miniature (Kirkman), 421
———, Papier Maché (Dimoline), 440
——— (Pape), 381
Picture Frame, Carved (Barbetti), 32
——— Stand (Leistler), 164
Pig-trough (Crosskill), 90
Pistol, &c. (Claudin), 29
———, Five-barrelled (Lefaucheux), 29
———, Pocket (Devisme), 29
———, Proving (Devisme), 29
———, Revolver (Deane), 532
Plant Picture (Heckell), 380
Plate Warmer, Dinner (Pell), 156
"Pleiades Adorning Night" (Rosse), 293
Plough, American, 555
——— (Busby), 555
——— (Howard), 90
Pointer, Buffed (Wirtemburg), 133
Poplin Pattern (Atkinson), 124, 439
——— (Pim), 554
Prie-Dieu (Leistler), 157
Exhibition Articles (*continued*) :—
Priest's Dress (Van Halle), 290
"Psyche" (Freccia), 33
Pump, Disc (Donkin), 427
Quilt Pattern (Myerscough), 318
——— (Sudworth), 310
Quilting for Waistcoat (Spencer), 556
Rake, Horse (Howard), 555
Razor and Daggers (Bradford), 315
Reaping Machine, American, 89
Ribbon (Berry), 557
——— (Cornell), 554
——— Pattern (Cornell), 307
Rivetting Machine (Fairbairn), 130
Room Decoration (Horne), 440
——— (Woollams), 440
Root-washer (Crosskill), 31
Royal Children, Medallion Portraits of (Wyon), 641
Safe, Fireproof (Chubb), 130
Salt-cellars (Liss), 464
Scarf, Lace (Pagny), 435
——— (Reckless), 310
——— (Urling), 314
Screen, Folding (Earl), 472
——, Gothic (Bingham), 164
——, Wicker (Hamburg), 316
Scroll-work, Iron (Gidney), 436
Secretaire (Florence), 364
Sèvres Porcelain, Group of, 580
Shawl (Daneiresse), 627
——— (Webber), 627
"Shield, Shakspeare" (Leighton), 311
Sideboard (Banting), 557
———, Elizabethan (Caldecott), 437
——— (Fourdinois), 256
——— (Gutta Percha Co.), 313
——— (Hunter), 429
——— (Jackson), 129
——— (Johnson), 292
——— (Snell), 428
——— (Wilkinson), 246
Silk and Alpaca Pattern (Foster), 163
——, Coventry Fabrunia Pattern (Hill), 435
——, Designs on (Houldsworth), 380
——— Pattern (Boyd), 307, 315, 439
——— (Hill), 316
——— (Salterfield), 163
——— (Soper), 314, 627
——— (Switzerland), 580
——— (Zurich), 319
Silver, Group of (Reid), 432
——— (Russia), 241
"Slave, Greek" (Power), 185
———, Veiled" (Monti), 32
Snuff-box, Bog Oak (Waterhouse), 306
Soda-water Machine (Tyler), 299
Spoons (Liss), 156
——, Sugar (Liss), 467
Staircase, Twin (Banks), 155
"Startled Nymph" (Behnes), 785
Steam-engine (Evans), 258
——, Fixed (Crosskill), 555
——— (Hicks), 244
——— (Joyce), 298
——, Portable (Hornsby), 85
——— (Clayton), 555
Stomacher, Diamond and Ruby (Morel), 125
Stone-mill (Garrett), 555
Stone-dresser (Evans), &c., (Ransom), 258
Stove, Alhambra (Stuart), 560
——— (Crook), 532
——— (Deane), 584
——— (Feetham), 300
——— Hall (Jeakes), 24, 253
——— (Hoole), 316
——— (Jobson), 300
——— (Jones), 319
——— (Peirce), 467
——— (Robertsen), 253
——— (Stuart), 464
"Susanna" (Valli), 36
"Suspension" (Voisinlieu), 196
Swords (Reeves), 292
Syringe, Garden (Tylor), 367
Table (Banting), 436
———, Console (Clarke), 560
———, Expanding (Dimoline), 557
——— (Hamburg), 436
——— (Holland), 557
——— (Leistler), 301
——— Inlaid (Caldecott), 28
——— (Ceylon), 157
——— Ornamented Marble (Bright), 129
———, Slate (Magnus), 308
——— and Top (Banting), 312
Table-cover (Brown), 307
———, Heraldic (Underwood), 532
——— (M'Crea), 532
——— (Webb), 438
Table-top, Enamelled Slate (Magnus), 309
——— (Herring), 556
——, Inlaid (Woodruffe), 465
——, Mosaic (Barbetti), 129
——, Slate (Magnus), 301
Tapestry Pattern (Crossley), 464
Tassels and Fringe (Harph), 439
Tea Service, Gothic (Lias), 155
——— Silver (Dodd), 312
Tea-tray (Allen), 256
Telegraph, Comic Electric (Smith), 427
Telescope (Ross), 301
Tempest Prognosticator (Merryweather), 242
Terrier, Stuffed, 608
Thé, Fontaine à (Durand), 360
Thrashing Machine (Clayton), 31
——— (Garrett), 245
Throne, Ivory (E. I. Co. Fent), 293
Toilet, Rosewood (Florange), 316
Tugs, Patent (White), 434
Turnes, Sterling (Odin), 306
"Una and the Lion" (Bell), 32
Vase (Elkington), 189
——, Alabaster (Chisel), 93
——, Black Marble (Bright), 428
——, Bronze (Matifas), 581
——, Flower (Cosser), 313
——, Grand (Odion), 421
——, Group of Maltese, 353
——, Iron (Handyside), 580
——, Marble (Van Linden), 429
——— (Minton), 785
——, Silver (Froment-Meurice), 429
——— (Wagner), 188
Vases, Papier Maché (Walton), 308
Vestibule, Moore's Garden, 380
Vestment, Priest's (Van Halle), 22
"Victory" (Nelson), 465
"Virgin and Child" (Van Linden), 93
Wall Decoration (Stevens), 168
Warming Apparatus (Haden), 244
Watch, "Rose" (Jones), 472
Watch-stand (Jones), 251
Wedding-cake (Gunter), 432
Window, Stained (Gibson), 132
Wigs (Browne), 421
Work-table (Mehne), 197
——— (White), 313
Writing-table, Rosewood (Hansen), 316
EXHIBITION (GREAT) BUILDING :—
Agricultural Department, View in, 168
Exhibition Building (*continued*) :—
Agriculturists in the, 101
Avenue (Main) looking East, 424
Carriage Court, View of, 128
Closing Ceremony of, 538
Delarue's Stall, View of, 168
Fine Art Court, View in, 20
Five-shillings Day—A Sketch, 101
French Department, Bay in, 381
——— View in, 221
Going to the—A Sketch, 100
Halifax Court, View in, 21
Ionian Islands Court, View in, 20
Machinery Court, View of, 380
Majesty's (Her) Arrival, Waiting, 17
Mediæval Court, View of, 361
Monument Commemorative of, Design for, 533
Nave (E.), from S. W. Gallery, 296
——— (W.), from N. E. Gallery, 297
——— Panorama of, 625, 624, 649, 692
Salts, Silver (Lambert), 104
Shilling Day—A Sketch, 100
Transept looking South, View of, 96
Western Entrance, View of, 160
Zollverein Court, View of, 121, 192

FAIRLOP Oak, Sketch of, 617
Falaise, Castle of, 572
———, Inauguration of the Statue the "Conqueror" at, 572
——— Sketches at, 541, 572
Farquharson Castle, Sketches of Festivities at, 345
Fashions (Paris) for August, 141
——— for September, 277
——— for October, 356
——— for November, 540
——— for December, 668
Felix Yacht, Portrait of, 484
Fernande and *Anaconda* Yachts passing Ryde, 205
Filleul (E. J.), Portrait of, 700
Fine Arts :—
Abaunarra, Chronicles read to (O'Neil), 112
Britons lamenting Departure of Romans (Corbould), 153
Cantaar (Count D'Orsay), 855
Delilah and Samson (J. Barton) 772
Drake (Sir F.), Portrait of (S. Lane), 349
Harvey demonstrating his New Theory (Hannah), 569
Italy—La Saltarella (Vacher), 112
Maypole, Raising the (F. Goodall), 349
Mercy interceding for Vanquished (Summers), 772
Queen, Sonnets of (D'Orsay), 69
Rembrandt, Portrait of, 600
Satan (Lough), 69
Fingar Cavalry, Portrait of, 389
Fir-tree, The Little—A Sketch, 78
Fiskerton Mill, Sketch of Fire at, 732
Fitzroy Bar (Australia), View of, 724
"Florinda," Scene from Opera of, 52
"Flowers, Christmas Festival of"—A Sketch, 748
Foresters' (Ancient Order of) *Fête*, 4
——— Annual Meeting, Sketch of, 211
Fox (Mr.), Portrait of, 21
France, Revolution in :—
Ambulance, Carrying wounded to a, 673
Arms, Searching for, 787
Barricade, The First, *676
——— Faubourg St. Antoine, *680
——— Porte St. Denis, *680
——— Rue de Rambuteau, *684
Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, Sketch on, *677
——— Montmartre, Sketch on, *677
Boulevards, Aspect of the *684
Cavaignac (General), Arrest of, 787
Changarnier (Gen.), Arrest of, 712
Conciergerie, Sketch in the, *683
Hôtel de Ville, Bivouac at, 657
Insurgents, Transporting, 721, 729
Justice, Dissolution of the High Court of, 788
Magnan (General), Visiting Hospital, 761
Mêlée, View of, 665, *684
Presidential Election, Sketches of, 776
President and Staff in the Streets, 657
Proclamations, Reading the, *684
Représentatives, Arrest of, 665, *676
——— Demanding Admission to Assembly, 657
St. Louis, Carrying Wounded to Hospital of, 729
Streets, Troops clearing the, *685
Thiers (M.), Arrest of, 712
Votes, Taking, 776
Voting Tickets, Applying for, 776
Wounded, Waggon for, 673
France, Sketches of Harvest in, 372, 373
Franklin (Sir J.) and Crew, Portraits of, 329
——— Expedition, Sketches of Relics of, 409
French Dragoon, Portrait of, 721
Fuller (F., Esq.), Portrait of, 508

GAROTTE, Sketch of the, 444
Galway, View of the Abbey (Bristol), 173
Gazelles, Portraits of, 405
Geneva Rifle Match, Sketch at, 145
Gerard Hall, Sketch of Fire at, 373
Gerard's Hall Crypt, Sketch of, 373
Gladstone (Right Hon. W. E.), Portrait of, 508
Glasgow Steam-ship, Launch of, 236
Gnu, Portrait of a, 449
Godiva Procession, Sketch of the, 1
Gold, Lump of Australian, 521
Gonalve, Fleet in Harbour of, 764
Gould (Mrs.), Portrait of the Centenarian, 74
Goodwood Race Plate, 149
Great Northern Railway, Sketches on, 603, 604
"Green (Mr. Verdant)," Pictorial Life of, 720
Greenwich New Baths, &c., 664
Grey, Views of the, 471
Guernsey Race Cup, Sketch of, 140
Guildhall Banquet, Sketch of, 68
———, Ball in the—Sketch at, 61
———, Procession of Queen to, 64
———, Kossuth's Visit to, Sketches of, 568
———, Queen Returning from, 88
———, Queen's Arrival at, 60
———, Royal Throne in, 57
Gun, Sketch of Colossal Indian, 501
Guy Fawkes-day, Sketch of Celebration of, 573
Gypsey Life, Sketches of, 716, 777

HACKNEY Railway Station, View of 604
Hainault Forest Sketches in, 617
Hales (Robert), Portrait of, 44

THE GETTY CENTER LIBRARY

"Happy Land, Prince of," Scene from, 768
Hardwicke-hall, Views of, 384
Hargreaves (Mr.), Portrait of, 521
Harrow National Schools, View of, 5
Hartnell, Peace Festival at, 228
Havannah, Views of, 444
Hawker (Col. F.), Portrait of, 536
Hayes (Miss C.), Portrait of, 785
Hayman (Gen.), Portrait of, 719
Hayti, Combined Fleet at, 764
Hemans (Mr.), Portrait of, 208
Highlanders (74th), Portrait of, 388
Hobby (Mr.), Portrait of, 141
Hog-deer, Group of, 405
"Hogarth, Harlequin," Scene from, 769
Holyrood House, Statue of Victoria at, 278
Homerton Church, &c., View of, 603
Homer Mythology, Illustrations of, 744
Hooker (R.), Bust of, 285
Horn (Deer's) embedded in a Beech-tree, 596
Hôtel de Ville (Paris), Ball at. Sketch of, 177
———, Banquet at, Sketch of, 176
———, Grand Staircase of, 220
House, Highest in England, 453
Hunter (Right Hon. W.), Portrait of, 605

INTREPID (H. M. S.) on an Iceberg, 765
Ipswich New Grammar-school, View of, 382
———, British Association Meeting at, Sketches of, 49
———, View of, 48

JAMAICA, Sketch of Iron Bridge at, 564
Janus' (H. M. S.) Conflict with Pirates, Sketch of, 561
———, Temple of, at Surrey Gardens, 383
Jersey Patriarch, Portrait of, 700
Jews, Portraits of Chinese, 700
Johore, Portrait of Pleasure-boat of Rajah of, 325
Jones (Owen, Esq.), Portrait of, 508
Junk (Chinese), Sketch on the, 148

KAFFRARIA, Sketches of War in, 229, 321, 388, 389, 612
Kaufmann (Herr) at the Palace—A Sketch, 8
Kamensky (M.), Portrait of, 509
Keiskamma Gorge, Attack on Infantry in, 229
Kensington Gardens, Sketches in, 45
Knowsley Menagerie, Sketches from, 405, 469
Kossuth in London, 565
———, Banquet at Southampton to, 537, 544, 545, 549
———(M.), Portrait of 441, 588, 609
———at Winchester, 548, 549
———(Mdme.), and Children, Portraits of, 589
Kutaya, Sketch of Barrack at, 588
———, View of, 609.

LAKE District, Sketches in, 217, 237, 276, 277, 452
Lancashire, Sketches of Queen's Visit to, 473
Lamb, in Stone, from "Lamb's Conduit, 621
———(W.), Effigies of, 621
Landscove Church, View of, 620
Lawrence (Mr.), Sketch at Entertainment to, 77
Leamington Archery Meeting, Sketch, of, 9
Liebfrau Vintage, Sketches of, 660
Life-boat, Sketches of Prize, 640
Lincoln d'Or, Sketches of Drawing of, 613
Lingard (Dr.), Portrait of, 117
———, View of Residence of, 118
Liverpool, Royal Visit to :—
Canton-house, Queen passing, 493
Mersey, Sketches of Excursion on, 500
Town-hall, Queen at, 489, 492
Liverpool, St. George's Hall, View of, 382
Lock, Diagram of the Bramah, 274
Logan (W. E., Esq.), Portrait of, 508
Lopez (Gen.), Portrait of, 385
Loudwater Paper-mills, View of, 470
Loweswater, View of, 377
Lunatic Asylum (Colney Hatch) Cemetery, Consecration of, 621
Lyttelton (Port), View of, 145

MAGNA, Remains of the Station, 285
Manchester (City of) Screw Steamer, Portrait of, 76
Manchester, Her Majesty at :—
Exchange, Presentation of Royal Address in, 496
Infirmary, Her Majesty passing the, 484
Throne in the Exchange, 484
Manchester Free Library, View of, 517
———(Mayor), Collar and Jewel of, 485
———, Plate for, 485
Manks the Pedestrian—A Sketch 673
Margate, View of, 216
Mary Grey, Sketch of Wreck of, 445
Mary and *Hope*, Sketch of Wrecks of, 445
Meander in a Squall, Sketch of H. M. S., 393
Medalet *in mem.* Paris *Fêtes*, 277
Minories Viaduct, Sketch of, 603
Mirages in Arctic Regions, Sketches of, 636
Mistletoe, Gathering—A Sketch, 757
Montagne-close, Sketch of Fire in, 5
Mont (Sig. R.), Portrait of, 536
Moor Park, View of, 470
Morfa Cottage Society Festival —A Sketch, 333
" Mortimer, Stanley," Sketches in Story of, 740, 741
Mosley-street (Manchester), View in, 516
Museums (M. C.), Portrait of, 536
Mythology, Illustrations of Home, 744

NANCY, Portrait of the Racehorse, 180
Nantes, Balloon Ascent at, 660
Napier (Sir C.), Sketch at Banquet to, 116
Needle Manufacture, Diagrams of, 38
Newnham, View of, 412
Nepaul, Residence of British Envoy at, 324
Neuilly, Launch of Frigate at, 664
Newcastle new College of Medicine, View of, 541
" Newminster" Racehorse, Portrait of, 392
Niadia, View of Bagnio of, 140
Northcote (Sir S.), Portrait of, 508
Northumberland (Duke), Monument to, 621
———House, Interior Views of, 232

O'BYRNE, Sketch of Testimonial to, 116
Ockley-green, Sketch of Well on, 333
Ontario, &c. Railway, Opening of, 764
Opera (Royal Italian), H. M.'s Retiring-room at, 85
Ophir Gold Diggings, View of, 521
Orchestrion (Kauffmann's), View of, 8
Orsova, View of, 340
Oyster Day—A Sketch, 137

PALACE, Design for a Marine, 778
Pantomimes, Scenes from, 768
Parbelia in Arctic Regions, Sketch of, 636
Paris and Nantes Railway, Inauguration of, 368
———Exhibition Fêtes, Sketches of, 169, 172, 176, 177, 212, 220
———, Marketsat, Sketch of, 373
———, Founding the Central, 385
———, Review Sketches of, 212, 213
Parliament Houses, Remains of Old, 564
Parrot, Portrait of Masked, 405
Paterson District, View of, 520
Patricroft Station, Sketch of Queen at, 493
Paxton (Mr.), Sketch at Dinner to, 184
Payen (M. A.), Portrait of, 536
Peace Congress in Exeter Hall, 144
Peel Monument (Bury), Sketch of, 601
——— Park, Royal Procession entering, 473
———, School Children in, Sketch of, 480
Pelorus Steam-ship in a Typhoon, 661
Peligot (M. E.), Portrait of, 536
Penny (Capt.), Chart of Discoveries by, 248
Peto (Mr.), Sketch of Dinner given to Workmen by, 77
Petre of Dargeeling, Sketches of Rotten, 597
Potter (Sir J.), Portrait of, 485
" Precautions, Tender," Scene from, 669
Propeller, *Coburg* Double Screw, 445

" QUEEN of a Day," Scene from, 236

RACER Packet-ship, Portrait of, 501
Rachel (Mdlle.) as *Valeria*, Portrait of, 85
" Radiant, Princess," Scene from, 768
Rastelaar, View of, 148
Reid (Lieut.-Col.), Portrait of, 393
Rhododendron, Portrait of a Monster, 8
Rhondda, Sketch of Festivities at, 228
Richmond, Ruins of Fire at, 229
Rickmansworth, Arch of Welcome at, 484
———, Beer-drinking Sketch at, 471
Riddle (E., Esq.), Portrait of, 508
" Riding-Hood, Little Red," Scene from, 768
Roney (Mr.), Sketch of Testimonial to, 258, 733
———, Testimonial, Sketch of, Rosse (Lord), Portrait of, 508
Royle (Dr.), Portrait of, 508
Rugby, Sketch at Masonic Banquet at, 116
Russian River, View near, 181

SADDLEBACK, View of, 217
Sales, Sketch of Bombardment of, 725
Salford, Presentation of Address to Queen at, 476
———, Procession at, Sketch of, 484
Salomons (Mr. Alderman), Portrait of, 105
Sandgate, View of, 601
Sandoway (India), View of, 664
San Francisco in '51, View of, 15
———, Lynching Scene at, 181, 396
———, Ruins of Fire at, 76
Sangatte, Landing-place of Telegraph at, 513
Sanitarium, View of Paxton's proposed, 232
Saxe-Coburg (Duke), Portrait of, 332
Scotland, Queen's Visit to :—
Edinburgh Station, Arrival at, 281
King's Cross, Departure from, 365
Perth Station, Arrival at, 284
Stonehaven, Departure from, 284
Sebastiani (Marshal), Portrait of, 140
Serpentine Ferry, Sketch of the, 383
Severus, Remains of Wall of, 285
Seyffarth (Dr.), Portrait of, 509
Shrivenham, View of Chapel at, 541
Shrubland Park, View of, 48
Silsbee (Mr. J.), Portrait of, 445
" Sinn Smith" (Topham), 656
Smithfield Club Cattle Show, Sketches of, 661, 704, 708
Soult (Marshal), Portrait of, 668
Southampton, Banquet to Kossuth at, 549
———, Reception of Kossuth at, 537, 544, 545
———(Mayor), Cottage of, View of, 548
———, Portrait of, 549
Spade, a Silver, 764
" Spanish Dancers"—A Sketch, 116
Spirit Fishing Schooner, Portrait of, 204
Spreighton National School, View of, 621
St. Cloud, Refreshment Tent at, 212
St. George's Hall (Liverpool), Views of, 493, 701
St. John (Kenilworth), View of Church of, 379
St. Nicholas Church, View of, 332
Steinbeis (Dr.), Portrait of, 509
Stephenson (R., Esq.), Banquet to, 257
Stockley Bridge, View of, 376
Stone's (Mr. E.) Capture of a Wild Horse, 516
Stylead Pass, View of, 376
Submarine Railway, Plan of Projected, 612
Suedish, View of Valley of, 341
Suffolk House, View of, 232
Swans, Group of Black-necked, 392

TAMBOUKIES, Sketch of Defeat of, 321
" Tam o' Shanter" Racehorse, Portrait of, 325
" Taylor, Harlequin Billy," Scene from, 768
Telegraph (Submarine), Sketch o French Landing-point, 410
———Rope, Sketches of Manufacture of, 397
Temple Bar Illuminated, View of, 54
Theatre (Her Majesty's), Queen's Box at, 52
" Thirteen at Table"—A Sketch, 779
Tintern Abbey, View of, 412
Trebbi (Sig.), Portrait of, 509
Tyrolese Minstrels, Portraits of, 669

ULLSWATER, View of, 452, 453
Untersee, Sketches of Inundation at 209

VEGETARIAN Soirée, Sketch of, 224
Versailles, View of Fountains of, 184
Vevey, Sketches of *Fête* at, 261
Victoria-bridge, Trimsphal Arch on, 477
———, View of, 620
Victoria-street, Plans, &c. of, 276, 276
Vincennes, Chasseur de, 721
Volante Yacht, Portrait of the, 9

" WAITING-ROOM, A Woman in a, 717
Walbottle Colliery Engine-pit, Section of, 631
Warwick Race Plate, Sketch of, 277
Watchmaker, View of, 376
Wellington (Duke), Bust of, 641
Westminster Abbey, Restored Ironwork in, 140
Whale, Destruction of a Boat by a, 633
Wheelbarrow, Sketch of Railway, 764
Whittlesea Mere, Boat found in, 56
Willcox (Capt.), Sketch of Testimonial to, 382
William the Conqueror's House, Sketch of, 541
Windermere, Passage of Kossuth at 548, 549
Windermere, View of, 217
Windsor, Portraits of Cattle at, 108, 109
———, Sketches of Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting at, 73, 80, 108
Winter Garden, Crystal Palace as—A Sketch, 72
Wolowski (M.), Portrait of, 536
Worsley, Arrival of Queen at, 485
———, View of, 497
———, Presentation of Address to Queen at, 517
Wyatt (M. D., Esq.), Portrait of, 509
Wyndcliff, View of the, 413

YAK, Portrait of a, 449
York (Erasmus), Portrait of, 513
Yashei la Catolica Steam-ship, Portrait of 105

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

JUNE 29, 1851, TO DECEMBER 22, 1851.

JUNE.

29.—Grand banquet at Derby to Mr. Fox, contractor for building the Crystal Palace.

30.—New Church of St. Matthew, Westminster, consecrated.—The Earl of Derby died, aged 77.—Kaffirs defeated in the Amatola mountains; 2000 head of cattle captured.

JULY.

1.—A boy killed, in Hyde Park, by a decayed branch of a tree falling on him.—New Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch, inaugurated.—Colliery explosion at Cradley, Worcestershire: 9 persons killed.

3.—Foundation stone of a new grammar-school at Ipswich laid by Prince Albert.

4.—Cotton-mill at Hurst destroyed by fire: loss, £7000.—Entertainment, at Willis' Rooms, by Mr. G. Peabody, American merchant, to the American Minister.

5.—A charcoal-dealer, in Paris, committed suicide by throwing himself from the Colonne of July.—The Queen went in state to Her Majesty's Theatre.—Great gathering of juvenile attendants at Edinburgh: 70,000 persons present.—Excess of Government income over expenditure for year ending this date, £3,032,776 7s. 5d.

6.—Dr. M. Moir died.—New law against the press, of extreme stringency, published in Austria.

7.—Mrs. Goode died at Stonelaigh, aged 102.—The steamer *Ewrine* arrived at Southampton with 130 Hungarian and Polish officers and men from Turkey.

8.—Mr. Berkeley's motion, to bring in a bill to vote by ballot, carried in the Commons by a majority of 37.

9.—Grand ball at the Guildhall, London, to her Majesty.

10.—The Parliamentary Income Duty Bill passed in the Commons.—Meeting of the British Association at Ipswich: Prince Albert present: Professor Airey elected President.

11.—Entertainment, at North Woolwich, by Mr. Peto, to operatives of Norwich.—M. Daguerre, inventor of the Daguerréotype, died, aged 63.

12.—Grand entertainment, at Liverpool, on board the steamer *Atlantic*, in honour of the Great Exhibition.—The Emperor Faustin I. of Hayti defeated by the Domiciens at Cotoy, with a loss of 900 slain and 245 prisoners.

13.—Fire in Bush-lane, City: loss £8000.—Two females killed, in a dwelling-house at Pau, by lightning.

14.—Lord Campbell presented a petition, in the Lords, against the permanence of the Crystal Palace.—Lodging-houses Bill passed in the Lords.—The Earl of Charleville died.—Royal Agricultural Society's Show held at Windsor.

15.—General Magnan (Bonapartist) appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris.

16.—Mr. Baines elected M.P. for Arundel.

17.—Dr. Lingard died, aged 81.—Jewish Disabilities Bill lost in the Lords.—Serious inundation at Philadelphia (U. S.)

—Cholera raging at St. Louis.—Cholera raging fearfully in Jamaica.—Revolution in Equador (South America); General Urbina at the head of affairs.

18.—Lieutenant Salomons appeared in the House of Commons to take the oaths and his seat as member for Greenwich: ordered to withdraw.

19.—French Legislative Assembly rejected the proposal for revision of the Constitution.—Superb testimonial presented to Mr. O'Byrne, author of the "Naval Biographical Dictionary."

20.—Marshal Sebastiani died at Paris, aged 80.—188 monks drowned at the convent of Wladimir, through a bridge breaking, which they were crossing in religious procession.

21.—Mr. Salomons a second time appeared in the House of Commons, when he voted: removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms.—Four persons killed by explosion of fire-damp in a coal-mine at Chorley, Lancashire.—Marshal Sebastiani died, aged 70.—The steam-ship *Pachis* sunk off Mount Formosa: sixteen lives lost: estimated loss £70,000.

22.—Peace Congress sittings commenced in Exeter Hall.—Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard married to Miss Talbot.

28.—Total eclipse of the sun.—Mr. R. Swift elected Sheriff of London.

29.—British Archæological Institute met at Bristol.—Smithfield Market Removal Bill, and Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, passed in the Lords.—Venice formally opened as a free port.

31.—The Goodwood Cup won by Mr. Martinson's Nancy.—The U. S. clipper yacht *America* arrived at Cowes.—News of the wreck of the *Ariel Rohoman*, with pilgrims from Jedda, off Bombay harbour: 150 lives lost.

AUGUST.

1.—Miss Harriet Lee, authoress of "Canterbury Tales," died, aged 96.—The Galway Railroad (Ireland) opened for traffic.—A fisherman, at Plymouth, who had been drowned, drawn up in a net by his son.—Terrible inundation at Unterseen (Switzerland): houses washed away, and several lives lost.

2.—*Fêtes* in honour of the Great Exhibition commenced 1 Paris: the Lord Mayor of London specially invited.

3.—Fire on Messrs. Bannerman's premises, Liverpool: £4000 damage.

5.—Madame Barbieri-Nini appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre.—Grand banquet to Mr. Paxton, at Derby: 300 persons present.

6.—Victoria-street, Westminster, opened.—A butcher in Chelsea killed by accidentally thrusting himself upon a knife in the hand of a friend.—Great Exhibition *Fêtes* at Paris brought to a close.

8.—Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person.—The steeple of St. Cuthbert's Church, Stratford, fell on the roof of the edifice.—A salmon weighing 46 lb. taken in the Tay.—The first sod turned of the Christiania Railway, Norway.

9.—Five colliers killed at Bedminster through the breaking of a rope by which they were descending a shaft.—Gounod's opera of "Sapho" produced at the Royal Italian Opera.

10.—French Legislative Assembly prorogued till Nov. 4.—Collision on the Great Western Railway, in the Brislington tunnel: 20 persons injured.—Dr. Paulus died, aged 90.

11.—The annual distribution of prizes at the Sorbonne, Paris, took place.—Sir H. Jardine died, aged 84.—The Lopez expedition landed on the island of Cuba.—The Dewan Modrai, of Scotland, died on the road to Allahabad.

12.—Great fire at Havre: damage £400,000.—A boy drowned whilst bathing in the Thames.—Professor Ianas declared Member of Rank in the Imperial chapel at Vienna, for having assisted at a concert in London for the benefit of Hungarian refugees.

14.—Decrees of commencement of hostilities between Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

16.—Extensive fire at Richmond, Surrey.—Henry Groom executed at Norwich, for murder.—The *Glasgow* steam-ship launched on the Clyde.

17.—The City Bridewell broken into, and several articles of plate abstracted!—The Paris and Nantes Railway opened.—50 members of the Lopez expedition for Cuba shot at Havannah.

18.—A Chinese family presented to her Majesty, at Osborne.—The Earl of Clare died.—Explosion on the Washington Colliery, near Newcastle: 40 persons killed.

19.—Mary Emily Gage executed at Ipswich for poisoning her husband.—Great meeting of Roman Catholics in Dublin, to protest against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

21.—The Ascot Handicap won by Mr. Martinson's "Nancy."—Parliamentary returns issued, stating that 261,119 persons visited Hampton-court Palace in the last year.—News of the destruction of the town of Bari by earthquake: 700 bodies dug out of the ruins.—Steamer at New Orleans: house of the Spanish Consul attacked, together with those of several other Spanish residents.—The U.S. steam-frigate *Mississippi*, en route to Constantinople to receive Kossuth, ran ashore in Smyrna Bay.

22.—The Royal Yacht Squadron Cup won by the clipper Yacht *America*.—Tremendous hurricane in Florida and the West Indies, causing immense destruction of life and property.—Three men hanged at Sacramento, by Lynch law.

23.—Two houses burnt in Chatham: one man burnt to death, and several injured.—Cholera raging in Louisville (U. S.).—Branah's celebrated lock opened by Mr. Hobbs.

25.—Splendid testimonial presented to Mr. Roney by officers and servants of the Easter Counties Railway.

26.—The American mail steamer *Pacific* arrived in the Mersey from New York, having been barely ten days on her passage.—Lord John Hay died, aged 58.—Worcester Musical Festival commenced.

27.—Grand banquet to Robert Stephenson, Esq., at Bangor Ferry.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg died, aged 63.—Her Majesty set out for Scotland, by the Great Northern Railroad.

28.—Mr. R. Stephenson's yacht *Titania* defeated, by 52m., by the clipper yacht *America*, off the Isle of Wight.—Her Majesty and suite arrived at Edinburgh, *en route* to Balmoral.—A princess born to the Duchess of Montpensier.

30.—Mr. R. Jones, an actor of the old school, died, aged 72.—The Royal Italian Opera season closed.—The Baroness von Beck, accused of apostasy, died suddenly in the anteroom of the Birmingham police-court.—The Canadian Parliament prorogued.

31.—Great fire at the carriage factory of Messrs. Horne, in Long-acre.—The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk attended divine service in the parish church of Arundel, thus seceding from the Roman faith.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Gen Lopez put to death at Havannah by the garotte.

3.—Mr. Hibbard, the celebrated clerk of the course at Ascot, &c., died.—Miss Catherine Hayes sailed from Liverpool for New York.

4.—Mr. Sudell, of Ashley House, Wilts, died from the bite of a dog.—Parliament further prorogued to November 4.

6.—Her Majesty's Theatre closed for the season.—Skofah Khan, ambassador from Persia to England, arrived at Southampton.

7.—The *Apollo* screw-steamer lost on a shoal in the Channel.—Kossuth left the Dardanelles on board the United States steam frigate *Mississippi*.

8.—Foreigners in Paris compelled to take out a license to reside.

11.—Mr. Busfeild, M.P., died, aged 79.

12.—The Earl of Donoughmore died.

14.—Dr. Brown installed Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, at St. George's Church.—James Fenimore Cooper, the American novelist, died.—Miss Catherine Hayes landed at New York.

15.—M. Hugo sentenced to nine months imprisonment and 2000 francs fine for an article obnoxious to the French Government.—The foundation-stone of the new Central Market of Paris laid by Louis Napoleon.—Department of the Ardèche in a state of siege.—The Staten-General of Holland opened by the King.

18.—The first specimen of Australian gold arrived in the metropolis.

19.—The South Wales and Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway opened.

20.—Yellow fever raging at Oporto.—Illicitly manufactured soap (4 tons) seized in Whitechapel.—The Emperor of Austria made a solemn entry into Milan, the inhabitants maintaining a dead silence.—Great excitement reigning in Philadelphia, &c. (U. S.), on account of the attempts to seize fugitive slaves.—The gunpowder-mills of Darrhaus, Denmark, blew up: 22 men killed.

22.—Third jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts celebrated at Liverpool.—Mr. Potter, Mayor of Manchester, presented with a service of plate, value 1000 guineas, in acknowledgment of his merit.—Kossuth and other Hungarian fugitives hanged in effigy at Pesth.—Mrs. Sherwood, the authoress, died.

24.—The September *fêtes* celebrated with great pomp at Brussels.

25.—The laying down of the submarine telegraph between France and England commenced.—Cholera raging at Prague.—Snow fell at Grasmere, Westmoreland.

27.—The *Demerara* Royal mail steam-ship launched at Bristol.—The French Government refused to let Kossuth pass through France to England.

28.—Intelligence received through the submarine telegraph from Calais.—The communication was complete.

29.—Prince Wilhelm of Prussia died, aged 69.—Alderman Hunter elected Lord Mayor of London.

OCTOBER.

1.—Captains Austin and Ommanney, of the Arctic searching expedition, returned to England.

2.—News of fire at Sacramento: loss 30,000 dols.

3.—Kossuth sailed from Marseilles: upwards of 4000 people collected.—The Earl of Liverpool died.

4.—Don Manuel Godoy, the celebrated Prince of Peace, died in Paris, aged 87.—Fearful storm off Prince Edward's Island, continuing till the 6th: about 600 lives lost.

6.—The Count de Reventlow died.

7.—The Royal family left Balmoral for Lancashire.—The Grand Duke Leopold received its greatest number of visitors in any one day, 109,915!

9.—Her Majesty inspected the docks, &c. of Liverpool.—Mr. Alexander Lee, the banker, died.

10.—The Queen visited Manchester.—The Railway Board dissolved.

11.—The Great Exhibition closed to the public.—Her Majesty and suite returned to Windsor from the north.

13.—The sale of the Earl of Derby's menagerie at Knowsley concluded, bringing only about £7000.

14.—The French Ministry resigned.

15.—The Great Exhibition closed by Prince Albert.

17.—The Duchess d'Angoulême died, aged 73.—Action between H. M. *Janus* and Riff pirates: eight of the *Janus'* crew badly wounded.

22.—George Stephens, Esq., the dramatist, died, aged 51.—The Chelsea Improvement Commissioners commenced the embankment of the Thames.—Fire at Flumridge farm, Enfield: loss £3000.—British Museum reopened to the public.—Kossuth landed at Southampton from the *Madrid* steamer.—Parliament prorogued to the 15th of January.—Mr. Paxton, Mr. W. Cubitt, and Mr. Fox, knighted.

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25.—The statue of William the Conqueror inaugurated with great Pomp at Falaise, Normandy.—Yellow fever raging at Mobile.

25.—New French Ministry formed.

28.—Grand banquet to Kossuth at Southampton.

29.—W. Wyon, Esq., the celebrated medalist, died.

30.—An address of sympathy to Kossuth voted by a large meeting in Liverpool.—Corporation address presented to Kossuth in the Guildhall, London.

31.—Lord President Hope died.

NOVEMBER.

3.—Great meeting in Copenhagen-fields, of working men, to sympathise with Kossuth.

4.—The French President's message read in the Assembly —Parliamentary session of the Belgian Chambers opened by the King.—Statue of Lord G. Bentinck placed in Cavendish-square.

5.—Inquiry commenced, before the Earl of Carlisle, a the Court-house, Preston, into the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, judge of the Liverpool County Court.—The Spanish Chambers opened by decree.

6.—The Report of the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition agreed to: 6,000,000 persons had visited the Crystal Palace, and the gross receipts were £505,000

10.—Enthusiastic reception of Kossuth at Birmingham.

11.—M. Kossuth received at Manchester with great enthusiasm.—Nearly 200 persons expelled from Vienna, accused of speculating on 'Change to raise the price of silver.

12.—Grand banquet to Kossuth in the Music Hall, Birmingham.—General Marchand, of the French "Empire," died, aged 86.

13.—The French Ministry defeated on the Government Electoral Bill by a majority of 7.—The annual Polish Ball took place at Guildhall: Kossuth present.

15.—The inquiry into Mr. Ramshay's (Liverpool County Court Judge) conduct brought to a close: he was ultimately removed from office.—Sheriff Alison re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

17.—The proposals of the quæstors of the French Assembly, to have an armed force placed at the disposal of that body rejected by a majority of 108.—The King of Hanover died.

18.—A deputation from Finsbury waited upon Lord Palmerston, to thank him for his conduct in procuring the release of Kossuth and his companions.

19.—A naval expedition sailed to demand reparation for injuries inflicted on British subjects at Rangoon, in Burmah.

20.—M. Kossuth and suite sailed from Southampton, in the *Humboldt* steamer, for the United States.

25.—Distribution of prizes and decorations to French exhibitors in the Crystal Palace took place in the Champs Elysées, Paris. The President of the French Republic desired his hearers to have no fear for the future, for "tranquillity" was to be maintained.—An "anticlerical" Ministry established in Hanover.—News of the temporary settlement f matters in the River Plate, the army of Oribe having gone over to the side of General Monte Video in triumph.

26.—Marshal Soult died, aged 82.

27.—Mr. Basil Montagu, Q.C., died, aged 82.—The Nassau constitution of 1848 abolished by the Grand Duke.

28.—Dr. Priessnitz, the founder of Hydropathy, died.

29.—The *Mary Bannatyne* arrived in the port of London with £10,000 of Australian gold.

DECEMBER.

1.—The Austrian correspondent of the *Daily News*, expelled from Vienna, was arrested on reaching Berlin, and compelled to set out for Hamburg.—Court of Exchequer decided that Dickens' *Household Narrative* is not a newspaper.

2.—The Shrewsbury Theatre destroyed by fire: loss £1000.—The long-expected *coup d'état* effected in Paris by Louis Napoleon: the National Assembly dissolved, and upwards of 200 persons arrested: all public journals suspended.—A rocket factory at Dartford blew up: 7 lives lost.

—The American President's message delivered in the Senate.

4.—Barricades erected in Paris: troops ordered to give no quarter, which command they implicitly obeyed, slaughtering many unoffending persons; houses on the Boulevards fired into, on the pretence that shots had been fired on the soldiery therefrom.—The Earl of Suffolk died.

5.—News of the bombardment of Salee and Rabat by a French squadron.

6. Kossuth made his public entry into New York: upwards of 250,000 people present.—Professor Dunbar died.

7.—The new Assize Courts, Liverpool, opened.—Union-hall, Southwark, destroyed by fire.—200 men arrested in their rooms in the Rue Constantine, Paris: being deemed "dangerous," they were shot at midnight.

8.—Earl of Westmoreland received an audience of the Emperor of Austria, to present his credentials.

9.—The Smithfield Club Cattle Show opened to the public. —About 1800 political prisoners now confined in Paris.—Birmingham poultry and cattle show opened.

15.—Portuguese Cortes opened.—Testimonial presented to Mr. C. P. Roney by members of the metropolitan press.

20.—A Princess born to the Queen of Spain.—Turner, the great landscape painter, died, aged 77.—The Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices sat together for the first time, in the Court of Chancery.—Frightful colliery explosion in the Warren Vale Pit, Yorkshire: 50 persons killed.—The "election" of President commenced in France on the basis of universal suffrage; ending in his retention, by a majority of 6,798,479!—News of the motion to welcome Kossuth to that country being carried in both houses of the Legislature of the United States.

22.—Lord Palmerston resigned the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Earl Granville appointed.

INDEX.

ABD-EL-KADER, Account of Interview with, 3
Academy (Royal) Prize Lists, 772
"Adonis and Adona" (a Poem), 751
Aërolites in India described, 699
Agriculture, Remarks on French, 371
Agricultural (Royal) Society's Prizes, List of, 91
——— Show, &c., described, 80, 109
Air, Visibility of the, 646
Alexandria, Egyptian Fleet at, 117
Algerine Family described, 43
Amazon Steam-ship, Launch of, 5
America Yacht, Arrival of, 173
——— Construction of the, 270
——— Victory of the, 263
American President's Message, 723
Anderson (General), Memoir of, 763
"Andes, Bearer of the" (Poem), 199
Andrews (R., Esq.), Memoir of, 550
Andrewes (Rev. T. G.), Memoir of, 7
Angoulême (Duchess), Memoir of, 539
Antwerp, Regatta, &c., at, 269
Apollo Steam-ship, Loss of, 332
Appold's Pump at Whitelees Mere, 613
Apprentices described, 765
Archæological Institute, Meeting of, 174
Arctic Committee, Meeting of, *687
Arctic Expedition Despatches, Extracts from, 347
——— News from, 327, 330
——— Remarks on the, 337
——— Return of, 410
Art in the Byways, 634, 718
Arundel and Surrey (Earl), Memoir of, 77
Ashley Memorial described, 5
Attwood (M., Esq.), Memoir of, 598
Austin's (Capt.), Expedition, Return of, 410
——— Despatches from, 327, 330, 636
Australia, Discovery of Gold in, 327
Australian Diggings, Road to the, 597
——— Steam Communication with, 339
——— Described, 920
——— News from, 620, 723, 724
Austria (Emperer), Dessert Service for, 773
Auxerre (France) described, 728

BAKER (Capt.), Description of Testimonial to, 732
Baker (G., Esq.), Memoir of, 522
Ball (W.), Account of, 44
Balloon Ascent, Fatal French, 411
Balmoral, Departure of Queen from, 447
——— Iron Ball-room described, 613
Bannerman (Sir C.), Memoir of, 42
——— Testimonial described, 230
Barcelona, Description of Fountain at, 573
Baron Gay Steamer described, 14
"Bateman Children's" Performance described, 286
Bathurst described, 274
——— Diggings, Road to, 597
——— Discovery of Gold at, 327
——— Gold-mines, News from, 387, 443, 620
——— to Ophir, Journey from, 724
Bazley (T., Esq.), Memoir of, 487
Beasley (S., Esq.), Memoir of, 539
Beck (Baroness Von), Death of, 387
Bee, Order of the, 717
Belgian Chambers Opened, 562
——— Royal Yacht Club Cup described, 229
Beeston Castle Festivities described, 56
Beet-root Sugar, Statistics of, 587
Bentinck (Lord G.), Description of Statue of, 640
Beresford (Lady), Memoir of, 138
Berryer (M.), Memoir of, 667
Beulah Spa, *Etc* at, 118
Bicester, Railway Accident at, 323
Bilberry, Heiress of, 653
Birch v. Somerville, 653
Birmingham Cattle-show described, 703
——— Kossuth at, 589, 606
Bishop (Sir H. R.), Memoir of, 669
Blaquiere (Lord De), Memoir of, 618
Bloomer Costume described, 85, 393
Boa Constrictor and Railway Wrapper, 643
Boat, Description of an Ancient, 55
Bolingbroke (Viscount), Memoir of, 450
Borrell (Mr.), Memoir of, 522
Botiesini (M.), Memoir of, 644
Bourne (Capt.), Memoir of, 539
Bradbury, Attorney-General v., Judgment in, 670
Bramah Lock, Picking of, 274
Bride Home, Who Brings" (Music), 780, 783
British Association Meeting described, 11, 48
Broadley (H., Esq.), Memoir of, 238
Broadstairs described, 215
"Bronte's Daughter, King" (a Tale), 739
Brooks (J., Esq.), Monument to, described, 279
Broughton (Rev. Sir H. D.), Memoir of, 571
Brown (W., Esq.), Memoir of, 70
Brussels during the September *Fêtes*, 402
Brussels Exhibition of Fine Arts described, 378
Buckinghamshire (Countess Dowager), Memoir of, 522
Buckinghamshire Railway, Accident on, 393
Buenos Ayres Races described, 325
Bulkeley (Major) Testimonial described, 608
Buller (Right Hon. C.), Bust of, described, 379
Bunbury (Sir J.), Memoir of, 598
Busfield (W., Esq.), Memoir of, 343

CALIFORNIA, Interior of, 181
Call (Sir W. P.), Memoir of, 699
Calthrack (Mrs.), Account of, 522
Calthorpe (Lord), Memoir of, 411
Camberwell, Murder at, 407
Camden-town Railway described, 603
Canada, Commencement of Railroad in, 764
Canterbury Colonists, Meeting of, 363
Canyngas Society, Dinner of the, 223
Carlisle Working-men's Reading-room, Opening of, 731
Cashiberry Park described, 470
Cat (Tortoiseshell Tom) described, 382
Cattle-show (Smithfield) described, 661, 708
Celeste (Mdme.), Farewell of, 395
Census, Details of the, 146
Changarnier (M.), Arrest of, 712
Charities, National, 759
Charleville (Earl), Memoir of, 138
Chelsea Benevolent Society, Mismanagement of, 643
Chess-match between Paris and London by Telegraph, Proposed, 547
Chichester (Sir B.), Memoir of, 763
China, Account of Jews in, 700
Chinese Family, Account of, 569
——— Pirates defeated by H. M. S. *Cleopatra*, 462
Christ Church (Kensington) described, 140
Christmas, Carol for, 756
——— Carol, Remarks on, 753
——— Eve, 1851; 750
——— Hearth (a Tale), 743
——— Love Sports, 737
——— Only Man in College at, 782
——— Thoughts of the Crystal Palace, 738
Chubb's Lock, Picking of, 141
City of Manchester Steamer described, 76
City Royal Records of, 59
Clare (Earl), Memoir of, 238
Clarendon (Lord) Testimonial described, 540
Cleopatra, Defeat of Chinese Pirates by H. M. S., 462
Cleopatra's Needle, Condition of, 643
Clock Factory, Visit to a Clerkenwell, 870
"Cobnrg" Double-screw Propeller described, 446
Cole (H., Esq.), Memoir of, 487
Coleridge's Cottage described, 110
Collingwood (Hon. Mrs.), Memoir of, 666
Collins (T., Esq.), Memoir of, 173
"Come back, ye happy Days" (Music), 40
Conyers Testimonial described, 608
Cooper (J. F., Esq.), Memoir of, 408
Cope (Sir J.), Memoir of, 618
Copenhagen Fields, Working Classes' Demonstration to Kossuth in, 570
Cork and Bandon Railway, Opening of, 733
Corse Halle (Berlin) described, 539
Cottingham Museum, Sale of the, 574, 595
Crabbe (Rev. J.), Memoir of, 411
Crib-biting, Method of Preventing, 608
Croxteth Hall described, 447, 486
——— Queen at, 474
Croydon New Cattle Market described, 110
——— Water-works, Opening of, 726
Crystal Palace, a Vision in the, 205
——— What is to become of, 1
Cuba, Lopez's Invasion of, 274, 338, 444
——— Remarks on the Invasion of, 321
DAGUERRE (M.), Memoir of, 118
Dahomians, Account of Defeat of, 67
Dannbe, Dottings on the, 719
Davis (Lieut.-Col.), Memoir of, 411
Dean Forest, New School in, 53
Dean Mills described, 53
Deane (Lady), Memoir of, 7
Demerara Steam-ship, Accident to, 594
——— Launch of the, 408
Derby (Earl), Memoir of, 7
Dewan Mooltaj, Death of, 595
Dick (Sir P.), Memoir of, 238
Dilke (G. W., Esq.), Memoir of, 487
Dilston Hall, Ruins of, 296
Disbrowe (Sir E. C.), Memoir of, 571
Dog-cart Dialogue, 654
Dominicans and Sculpture, 763
Doncaster, Celebration of Prince Albert's Birthday at, 282
——— Queen at, 289
——— Race Plate described, 349
Donoughmore (Earl), Memoir of, 343
Drury-Lane, Equestrianism at, 179, 516
Dublin, Roman Catholic Meeting in, 227
Dumas (J. B.), Memoir of, 534
Dunbar (Professor), Memoir of, 699
Dwellings of the People, 474
EAGLES (Australian) in Zoological Society's Gardens, 334
"East, Three Kings of" (Ode), 742
Ebelmen (E.), Memoir of, 539
Ecclesiastical Titles Act, 178
Eclipse, Solar, 119, 147
——— in Norway described, 204
——— in Sweden described, 211
Edinburgh, Description of Statue of Queen at, 27
——— Temperance Gathering at, described, 83
Egypt, Meeting respecting Railway through, 491, 522
"El Dorado," Another, 273
Elephant Capture described, 36
Emigration to the United States, Returns of, 395
England, Merits and Honours in, 561
Epiphyllum in Flower described, 691
Europe, Liberties of, 225
——— Prospects of, 721
Exeter Diocesan School described, 13
EXHIBITION (GREAT):—
Agricultural Implements described, 89
Arms and Armour, 188, 294, 363
Artists' Implements described, 190
Awards, Strictures on the, 577, 586, 642
Baskets and Matting described, 190
Bedsteads described, 194
Bees and Beehives described, 359, 422
Biscuit Machines described, 155
Bobbin-net Machine (Sewell's) described, 290
Boots and Shoes described, 366
Bridge Models described, 191
Building Stones, &c. described, 26
Buttons described, 466
Caprices of Invention, 254
Carpets, Tapestry, &c. described, 463
Carriage Department described, 129
Carving (Wood) Specimens described, 578
Catlin's Indian Family, &c., 254
Chemistry Contributions described, 131, 192, 346, 374
Cigarette Machine described, 135
Clays, Bricks, &c., described, 122
Clocks of the, 441, 498
Coining-press described, 193
Commissioners' Report to Queen, 586
Correspondence concerning, 694
Daguerréotype Accelerator described, 463
Dinner-table and Accessories, 154
Egypt and Tunis Products described, 22
Engines, Account of Locomotive, 195
Ericsson's (Captain) Philosophical Instruments described, 359
Fine Arts Department analysed, 153
Fishing-tackle described, 37
Flax Machinery (Plummer's) described, 302
Flax Manufactures described, 358
Food Specimens described, 30, 95
Exhibition (Great) *continued*:—
Foreign Exhibitors, Last View of divers, 366
Fountains described, 186
France, Report of Institute of, *686
Fringe, &c., described, 466
Furniture, &c., described, 23
Garden Furniture described, 467
Glass-house, &c., Models described, 191
Glue, Jeffreys' Marine, 251
Gutta Percha Contributions described, 123, 187
Halifax Court described, 21
Highlands (The) in the, 353
Hoisting Machinery described, 102
Hoisting Machine (Greatorex's) described, 259
Horological Section described, 34, 158
Humming-birds, Cabinet of, described, 458
India (British), Specimens from, 163
Ionian Islands Collection described, 20
Ireland in the, 417
Jewellery described, 114
Lace-spotting Machine described, 295
Lady's Glance at, 19, 242, 291, 431, 530
Lamps described, 534
Leather (Relievo) described, 459
Life-boats, Buoys, &c., described, 94
Literature of the, 289
Longevity at the, 522
Machinery in Motion described, 297, 298
Management of, Strictures on, 504
Medieval Court described, 362
Meter, Description of a Water, 191
Microscopical Preparations described, 37
Models described, 17
Monument, Description of a proposed Commemorative, 533
Musical Instruments described, 243, 462
——— Jurors' Protest, 586
Nawab Nazim's Presents described, 250
Notes, 102, 166, 302
Panorama described, 690
Paper-hangings, &c. Contributions described, 459
Pearls, Shells, &c., described, 430
Pens, Steel, 355
Philosophical Instruments described, 33
Police Rewards, Distribution of, *687
Porcelain Products described, 126
Power-loom, Description of Shuttleless, 471
Printed Fabrics described, 419
Prizes, Official List of, 504
——— Strictures on the Award of, 529
Railway Plant described, 458, 630
Results of the, 45
Ropes and Cordage described, 463
Rope Machine (Huddart's) described, 530
Russian Contributions described, 127
Saddlery and Harness described, 302
Scotland (Lowland) in, 452
Sculpture, Review of, 241
Selby Opening Bridge described, 131
Sharp's (Messrs.) Machines described, 123
Shilling and Five Shilling Days compared, 100
Silk Manufactures (British) described, 426
Sizeing, &c. Machine described, 367
Statistics of the, 289, 586
Stone-ware, Salt-glazed, 187
Stuffed Specimens at, 133
Sugar-cane Crushing Machine described, 290
Surgical Instruments described, 198
Swedish Contributions described, 379
Telegraph, Account of Siemen's, 198
Telegraphs described, 422, 626
Temperature of, 471
Tobacco Contributions described, 191
Toys described, 579, 585
United States Specimens reviewed, 260
Wardian Cases described, 166
Wax-work reviewed, 251
Wheat, Hybridised, 583
Zolliverein Contributions described, 121, 165
FALAISE, Statue of the "Conqueror" at, described, 541, 572
Family Colonisation Loan Society Meeting, 267
Fashions (Paris) for August, 141
——— for September, 277
——— for October, 396
——— for November, 540
——— for December, 667
"Fir-tree, The Little" (a Tale), 763
Fiskerton Mills, Destruction of, 732
Fletcher (Sir H.), Memoir of, 343
"Flowers, Christmas Festival of" (a Tale), 747
Forbes (Lieut.-General), Memoir of, 283
Foresters, Dinner of Order of, 211
——— *Fête* described, 211
"Forest-brook and Stone" (an Allegory), 755
Fox (Mr.), Account of Dinner to, 21
——— Memoir of, 159
France:—
Assembly, Prorogation of, 138
Electoral Bill thrown out, 592
Ministry, Resignation of, 490
——— Formation of New, 534
Ordinance regarding Foreigners in, 329
Presidential Election, 763, 767
President's Message, 562
Revolution in, *674
——— Remarks on, 697
——— History of, 662, 665, 698, 722, 728
——— History (Secret) of the, 787
Strictures on the *Coup d'Etat* in, 658
Franklin Expedition, Traces of the, 409
Franklin (Sir J.), Hudson's Bay Company's Expedition in Search of, 691
French Constitution, Napoleon's New, 722
——— President and his Policy, 385
——— Republic, The, 761
GALWAY Railroad, Opening of, 208]
Geneva, Federal Rifle Match at, 145
Gerard's Hall, Crypt under, described, 373
Gibbes (Sir G.), Memoir of, 74
Gladstone (Sir J.), Memoir of, 699
Glasgow Steamer, Launch of, 235
Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway described, 412
Godiva (Lady) Procession described, 2
Godoy (Don Manuel), Memoir of, 495
Gooch (Sir T. S.), Memoir of, 763
Goode (Widow), Memoir of, 74
Goodwood Race Plate described, 149
Gurney as he is, *667
Graham (Sir J.) on Protection, 399
Grant (L. J., Esq.), Memoir of, 238
"Green (Mr. Verdant), Adventures of," 720
Greenwich Baths and Laundries described, 563
Guernsey Race Plate described, 140
Guildhall, Account of Queen's Visit to, 54, 58
——— Notes about the, 66
Gun, Account of a Colossal Indian, 501
——— Accidents and their Prevention, 378
Gypsey Experiences, 655, 715, 777
HAINAULT FOREST described, 617
Hales (Mr.), Account of, 44
Handley (W. F. Esq.), Memoir of, 763
Hanover (King), Memoir of, 618
Hardwicke Hall described, 384
Hartwell Festival, The, 228
Hawker (Colonel), Memoir of, 534
Hay (Lord J.), Memoir of, 259
Hayes (Miss C.), Embarkation of, 286
——— Memoir of, 385
——— (Sir F. P.), Memoir of, 343
Heathcote (Sir H.), Memoir of, 259
"Henry, Miss" (a Tale), 758
Hertfordshire, a Ramble in, 470
Highland Clans, Gathering of the, 344
Hoare (C., Esq.), Memoir of, 535
Hood (Throwing the) described, 754
Hooker (R.), Memorial of, described, 286
Hope (Lord President), Memoir of, 571
Hop Duty Returns, 562
Horsea's (Mr.) Proposed Submarine Railway, 613
Hudson's Bay Company's Searching Expedition, 591
Hunt (T., Esq.), Memoir of, 238
Hydraulic Press, Account of Manufacture of Cylinder for the Great, 260
INDIA, Euphrates Route to, 339
Intrepid (H.M.S.) and the Iceberg, 765
Ipswich, British Association at, 48
——— New Grammar-School described, 382
Ireland, Improvement of, 282
——— Remarks on the Census of, 65
——— What to be done with, 257
"Israel Restored" (Oratorio), Analysis of, 551
JACOB (W., Esq.), Memoir of, 763
Jamaica, Account of New Iron Bridge in, 564
Jardine (Sir H.), Memoir of, 238
Jarvis (Lieut.-Col.), Memoir of, 7
"Jersey Patriarch," Memoir of, 700
Jewish Question, The, 105
Johns, Description of Pleasure-boat of Rajah of, 326
Jones (R., Esq.), Memoir of, 283
Jubilee, The Gospel Propagation, 659
Jullien's (M.) Concerts, Opening of, 603
Junk, Performance on the Chinese, 146
KAFFIRS, Defeat of, in Amatola, 388
Kaffir War, Progress of, 230, 322, 515, 611, 703
Kaufmann's Musical Instruments described, 7
Kensington-gardens described, 45
Kentish Agriculture described, 34
Kenyon (Hon. T.), Memoir of, 596
Knowsley and Lancaster Canal, 633
——— Taxes on, 137
Knowsley Menagerie, Sale of, 392, 405, 445, 499
Koenig (M.), Memoir of, 283
Kossuth, Arrival of, in England, 519
——— at Banner Green, 564
——— at Birmingham, 589, 606
——— at the Copenhagen Fields Meeting, 570
——— Departure of, for America, 610
——— in England, 537
——— Eloquence, &c. of, 611
——— in London, Account of, 550, 565, 570, 589
——— Life of, 536
——— Liberation of, 346
——— at Manchester, 590
——— Meetings regarding, 519
——— Metropolitan Addresses to, 607
——— Memoir of, 442
——— at New York, 762
——— Presentation of London Corporation Address to, 567
——— at Southampton, Account of, 577
——— at Winchester, Account of, 546, 588
——— and the United States, Correspondence between, 582
LADIES' Luggage, 717
Lady Emily Steam-ing, Explosion of, 567
Lake District, a few Days in, 217, 237, 276, 452
Lamb's Conduit and its Founder, 621
Lancashire, Queen's Visit to, 473, 483, 489
Landscove Church described, 620
"Landsoldat, den Tapfere" (Music), 645
Lascelles (Mr.), Memoir of, 42
Lawrence (Mr.), Dinner to, 78
Leamington Archery Meet described, 9
Lee (Alexander), Death of, 502
——— (Miss H.), Memoir of, 182
Leslie (Rear-Admiral), Memoir of, 450
Levenside, Seizure of the Ship, 138
Liebfrau Vintage, The, 660
Life-boat, Description of the Prize, 639
Lingard (Dr.), Memoir of, 117
Liverpool County Court Judge, Misconduct of, 414, 459
——— Exhibition Banquet at, 127
——— (Earl), Memoir of, 450
——— Queen at, 447, 474
Lingots d'Or, Drawing of the, 615
Literary Treaty between France and England, 635
Lloyd (Lieut.-Gen.), Memoir of, 571
Locks and Lock-picking, 141, 182, 274
Logan (W. E., Esq.), Memoir of, 487
Longest Rock, Wreck upon, 645
London and Paris, 209
——— Corporation of, 593
——— in 1851, Sketches in, 239
——— Letters from, 30, 135, 255
——— Life, Scenes from, 715
Lopez (General), Memoir of, 386
Lord Mayor, Swearing in of, 605
——— Election of, 407
Lord Mayors, Bits about, 502
Lord Mayor's Day described, 605
Lottery, Drawing of the Golden Ingots, 615
Loudwater described, 470
Lunatic Asylum (Middlesex), Consecration of Cemetery at, 142
MACKENZIE (Lord), Memoir of, 635
Mackworth (Lady), Memoir of, 138
Madras, Description of New Bridge in, 600
Manchester Free Library described, 518
——— Kossuth at, 590
——— Queen at, 447, 478
——— Reform Conference at, 667
——— (Mayor), Memoir of, 484
——— Plate presented to, 485
Marks' 1000 miles Match, 573
Marriage described, 215
Mary and *Hope*, Wreck of the Brigs, 445
Mary Gray, Wreck of the, 445
Mechi's (Mr.) Balance-sheet, 699
Merits and Honours in England, 56.
"Mistletoe Memories" (a Tale), 757
Moir (Dr.), Memoir of, 74
Montagu (B., Esq.), Memoir of, 663
Montague-close, Fire in, 6
Mont Blanc, Ascent of, 227
Monti (Raffaelle), Memoir of, 534
Morfe Cottage Garden Society's Anniversary, 334
Moor Park described, 470
Morgan (Dr.), Memoir of, 635
Morris (Rear-Admiral), Memoir of, 663
Mornington (Countess Dowager), Memoir of, 539
Morocco, English Prisoners in, 762
"Mortimer, Stanley" (a Tale), 740
Mosley-street (Manchester) described, 181
Munday (Messrs.), Award respecting, 155
Murray (Hon. C.), Memoir of, 185
Music at Home, 713
Mythology, Home (Poems), 742
"NANCY." Description of the Racehorse, 179
Nantes and Paris Railway, Opening of, 268
——— Balloon Ascent at, 660
Napier (Sir C.), Banquet to, 115
Napoleon (Louis), Political Career of, 683
Neapolitan State Prosecutions, 140
Needle Manufacture described, 38
Nepaulese Minister, Cenapiracy against, 323
Neuilly, Launch of Frigate at, 664
Newcastle, College of Medicine at, described, 541
Newman (Dr.) and Bishop of Norwich, Correspondence between, 515
New Zealand, Maori Disturbance in, 403
Nobbs (Vice-Admiral), Memoir of, 571
"Noli me Tangere" Night-dress described, 576
Nortcote (Sir S.), Memoir of, 487
Northumberland (Duke), Description of Monument to, 621
Northumberland House, Account of, 232
Norway, Railways in, 323
November, Celebration of the 5th of, 574
O'BYRNE Testimonial, Presentation of the, 115
Ockley-green Well described, 333
Opera (Royal Italian), State Visit to, 85
Orbs (General), Capitulation of, 563, 634
Oriental Travellers, Remarks on, 649
Oyster-day described, 138
PACHA Steam-ship, Loss of the, 347
Palmerston (Lord) at Tiverton, 398
——— Resignation of, 767
——— and Neapolitan Policy, 538
Pantomimes, Arguments of the, 770
Paris, Exhibition *Fêtes* at, 169, 201, 211, 219
——— Medalist described, 277
Paris, English in, 171
——— Founding of New Markets in, 330, 380
Parks (Sir W.), Memoir of, 283
Parliament, Prorogation of, 175
——— Remains of Old Houses of, 564
Parrot of the Bench, 651
Paulus (Dr.), Memoir of, 259
Paxton (Mr.), Dinner at Derby to, 205
Peace Congress, Meeting of, 153
Pekin Steamer in a Typhoon, 651
Peel Monument (Bury) described, 601
Pelissier, Marshal, Arrival of, 322
Peto (Mr.), Dinner to Workmen by, 78
Pierrepont (Right Hon. H.), Memoir of, 598
Poitevin (M.) at Nantes, 660
Polish Ball (The) described, 607
"Poppy and the Fir" (an Allegory), 754
Population, The Tide of, 238
Portsmouth, Convict Prison at, 339
Port Lyttelton, Lander from, 146
Potato Rot in India, 597
Potter (Sir J.), Memoir of, 484
Power, Balance of, 697
Priessnitz (Dr.), Memoir of, 763
Protestant Alliance, Meeting of, 699
Prussia, Memoir of Prince William of, 450
QUEEN, Statue of, at Edinburgh described, 274
Quentin (Sir G.), Memoir of, 699
Quillinan (E., Esq.), Memoir of, 74
RACER Clipper Ship described, 501
Railway, Proposed Submarine, 612
Ramsbay (Mr.), Investigation concerning, 575, 595, 615
——— Removal of, 649
——— Unjust Conduct of, 414, 455
Ranelagh Club described, 148
Rattle, The Agreeable, 718
Reaping Machine (Hussey's), Trial of, 570
Regatta, Royal Yacht Squadron, 226
——— Thames Watermen's, described, 53
Registrar-General's Annual Report, 450
——— Quarterly Returns, 574
——— 151, 238
Reid (Lieut.-Col.), Memoir of, 394
Renwick (Rear-Admiral), Memoir of, 763
Revenue Returns, 42
Reventlow (Count de), Memoir of, 450
Revolutions, Anticipated, 513
Rhododendron, Account of a Large, 7
Rhondda Valley Coal-works, Festivities at, 227
Richmond, Great Fire at, 229
Riddle (E., Esq.), Memoir of, 487
Riff Pirates, Attack on, 562
"Rivers, Parallel" (Poem), 779
Rivers (Hon. Sir H.), Memoir of, 74
Riverston (Lord), Memoir of, 343
Rogers (F., Esq.), Memoir of, 138
Rogers (Sir F. L.)' Memoir of, 763
Rome, Exploration of Catacombs at, 410
Roney (Mr.), Presentation of Testimonial to, 733
——— Testimonial described, 258
Rose (Sir J.) Searching Expedition, 448
Rosse (Earl), Memoir of, 487
Rugby, Masonic Banquet at, 115
"Ruth, Vision of Little," 752
SADLEIR (Dr.), Memoir of, 763
Sales, Superfluent of, 663, 726
Salomons (Alderman), Memoir of, 106
——— Miller v., Judgment in, 710
——— Occurrences in Parliament relating to, 79, 106
Sandgate described, 601
Sandoway (India) described, 663
San Francisco, Account of Fire at, 15, 75
——— Lynch Law at, 181, 595
Sangatte described, 514
Sanitarians, Letter on, 11
Sapio (Mr.), Memoir of, 663
Saxe-Coburg (Duke), Memoir of, 332
Scotland, Queen's Visit to, 265, 280, 284
Scott (Sir D.), Memoir of, 42
Sebastiani (Marshal), Memoir of, 140
Serpentine (Hyde-park), Appearance o the, 383
Severus, Description of Remains of Wall of, 285
Seyfarth (Dr.), Memoir of, 487
Seymour (Sir H.), Memoir of, 635
Sherwood (Mrs.), Memoir of, 411
Shiffner (Sir H.), Memoir of, 138
Shrivenham, New Baptist Chapel at, described, 541
Sign-board, 783
Simpkinson (Sir J.), Memoir of, 74
Smithfield Cattle-show described, 661, 708
Sombre (Dyce, Esq.), Memoir of, 42
Somerville, Birth of, 393
Soulouque and the Dominicans, 763
Soult (Marshal), Memoir of, 608
Southampton (Mayor), Banner presented to, 564
Spirit Schooner described, 204
Sproughton National School described, 621
Stafford (Lord), Memoir of, 450
Stamp, The Newspaper, 267
Staunton (Mr.), Proposal for Testimonial to, 411
Stephens (G., Esq.), Memoir of, 522
Stephenson (R., Esq.), Banquet to, 258
St. Albans Bribery Commission Proceedings, 539
St. George's Hall (Liverpool) described, 701
St. John's Church (Kenilworth) described, 379
St. Nicholas Church described, 332
Storms, Law of, 393
Stracey (Sir E.), Memoir of, 74
Stuart (Lady L.), Memoir of, 182
Submarine Railway, Proposed, 612
Suffolk (Earl), Memoir of, 699
Sun's Disc, Spots on the, 335
"Supplements," Statistics of the Exhibition, 767
TALBOT (Miss), Marriage of, 119
——— (Sir J.), Memoir of, 42
Tambookies, Defeat of, 322
Taxation, New Scale of, 73
Tea, Adulteration of, 239, 398
Tekeli (Lady G.), Memoir of, 522
Telegraph (Submarine) Cable, Manufacture of, 338, 397
——— Laying of the, 391, 410, 514
Thames, Opening of the, 599
Thames Yacht Club Cup described, 43
Theatre (Her Majesty's), Review of the Season, 484
——— Seasons, Past to 51
Thiers (M.), Arrest of, 712
"Thirteen at Table," 779
Tiverton, Lord Palmerston at, 398
Town and Table Talk, 70, 167, 234, 282, 350, 453, 491, 539, 602
Trevanion (H., Esq.), Memoir of, 283
Tucker (H., Esq.), Memoir of, 42
Turner (J. M. W., Esq.), Memoir of, 763
Tyler (Rev. Canon), Memoir of, 595
Tyroleso Minstrels described, 669
Tyson (W., Esq.), Memoir of, 495
UNTERSEEN, Inundation at, 210
"Utopia, The Real" (Poem), 770
VEGETARIAN Society's Soirée, 223
Versailles described, 184
Vevey, *Fête des Vignerons* at, 261
Victoria and Albert Bridge described, 620
Victoria-street (Westminster) described, 275
——— Opening of, 178
Vienna, Expulsion of Stock-brokers from, 693
WALBOTTLE Colliery Engine-Pit described, 630
Ward (Baroness), Memoir of, 618
Warwick Race Plate described, 277
Washington Colliery, Explosion in, 339
Watson (Sir H.), Memoir o', 283
Weedon, Fatal Railway Collision at, 539
Wellington (Duke) Bust described, 641
Whale, Attack on Boats by a, 634
Whist (Short), Rules for, 578
Whitehaven, Trial of Appold's Pump at, 613
Willcox (Capt.) Testimonial described, 608
William the Conqueror, Description of Statue of, 541, 572
Winsor, Agricultural Show at, described, 80, 109
Worcester Musical Festival described, 282
"World, Verdict of the" (a Tale), 714
Worsley (Capt.), Memoir of, 571
Worsley described, 486, 497
——— Queen at, 478, 479, 517
"Would that we Could" (Poem), 371
Wyatt (M. D., Esq.), Memoir of, 487
Wyon (W., Esq.), Memoir of, 699
YORK (Erasmus), Account of, 514
Yzabel la Catolica Steam-ship described, 166

INDEX TO MUSICAL SUPPLEMENTS.

Barley and the Hop, 763*
Boatman, The, 681
Cuckoo, The, 575
Heart never throbbed with'Affection, his, 765*
Light of Love, 684
Lowly Birth, but Regal Beauty, 686
Sorrow deep distressed, I lay in, 707*
Wintry Winds, 679

TO THE BINDER.

The Panoramic Views of the Great Exhibition to be inserted as Folding Plates.——The Large Interior View of the Great Exhibition to be the Frontispiece to the Volume.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—JANUARY 10, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 498.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1851. [TWO NUMBERS, 1S. WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE?

SUCH is the question which has been asked of the public within the last few days, by no less a person than Mr. Paxton. A similar question has simultaneously been put by a gentleman styling himself "Denarius," who is understood to be an efficient member of the Executive Committee. If any one person more than another has a right to be heard upon this subject with respectful attention, it is certainly the man to whose creative genius we owe that marvellous and beautiful edifice; but, as the two pamphlets which have been sent forth go over the same ground, we shall consider their suggestions together. Between Mr. Paxton and Denarius there is no difference of opinion. Both desire and strenuously advocate the retention of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, and suggest novel and admirable uses for that novel and admirable Building—uses utterly unimagined by every one except by Mr. Paxton himself, when he first drew out the scheme, which, happily realised, made the Exhibition popular.

The Commissioners of the Exhibition, as Denarius reminds the public, have not only solemnly pledged themselves that any surplus remaining in their hands after the whole expenses of the Building and the management shall have been liquidated, shall be applied to purposes strictly in connexion with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the establishment of similar Exhibitions in future, but that the Building shall be taken down. But we should remember, that, at the time they entered into this engagement, Mr. Paxton's Crystal Palace had not been imagined; or, if imagined by Mr. Paxton himself, was as yet a secret idea in his own poetical mind. A huge brick building, or a building half brick and half iron, was the only edifice at that time present to the public comprehension; and when the House of Commons affirmed, in July, 1850, by a majority of 166 votes against 47, that the Building, whatever it might be, should be removed at the end of the season of 1851, it was a large brick building which was contemplated. Will the House of Commons, in July, 1851, with Mr. Paxton's beautiful Palace in existence, an object of admiration to all Europe, affirm its decision of 1850, and insist that the fairy structure shall be removed? That is the question which must be decided before the members of the Lower House shall, a month or six weeks hence, betake themselves to the moors. If, not the New Year will see the sward of Hyde-park as bare as it was before the Exhibition was dreamed of, and Mr. Paxton's fair creation will have vanished like a *fata morgana*—as beautiful, but unfortunately as transient. If public opinion express itself in terms sufficiently strong, the Building will be spared; and to show *why* it should be spared, and to prove at the same time the comfort, pleasure, beauty, and improvement that would result, is the object of Mr. Paxton's earnest little pamphlet, and of the equally well-meant pamphlet of Denarius.

Mr. Paxton expressly declares that the removal of his Building never entered his thoughts "When I determined," says he, "on sending in a design, I had in view quite as much the after purpose for which the edifice could be adapted, as the object then more immediately required; and, in my original prospectus, I prominently mentioned the fact as one which had received a large share of my attention. Since that day nothing has happened to alter my views; but, on the contrary, everything has contributed to strengthen and establish them." He proposes, therefore, that the Building should remain standing, to supply a great public want—a winter park and garden under glass—for the use and enjoyment of London and its two-and-a-half millions of inhabitants."

Denarius proposes, in the title of his pamphlet, that the Crystal Palace should be kept for "riding and walking, in all weathers, among flowers fountains, and sculptures;" a proposition which, with the sole exception of the admission of equestrians, would meet, we believe, with the general and warm support of the community; and which, even as respects the riding, might not turn out to be objectionable. Mr. Paxton's proposal includes the admission into certain spaces of the Building of horses and carriages—and in addition, to the adornment of the whole of the beautiful enclosure with the trees, fountains, and statues which are indissolubly associated with it in the popular mind—suggests various other uses, which, if carried into effect, would make the Crystal Palace more fairy-like and elegant, more useful and ennobling, after the close of the Great Exhibition than it was before. When we say this, we do not know what higher praise it is possible to bestow. But we must quote Mr. Paxton's proposal in his own words:—

"A building like this, if properly laid out, will open a wide field of intellectual and healthful enjoyment; it will likewise, I hope stimulate the wealthy in large manufacturing towns to a similar adoption of what may now be raised so cheaply; and when judiciously furnished with vegetation, ornamented with sculpture and fountains, and illustrated with the beautiful works of Nature, how pure, elevating, and beneficial would its studies and exercises be! At present England furnishes no such place of public resort; for, although Kew has a splendid palm-house, where daily are congregated a great number of individuals, yet its warm and humid atmosphere is only calculated to admit of visitors taking a hasty view of the wonders of the tropics as they pass in their walks through the gardens. On the contrary, in the Winter Park and Garden I propose, climate would be the principal thing studied

GODIVA PROCESSION AT COVENTRY FAIR.—THE PROCESSION FORMING AT ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

all the furnishing and fitting up would have special reference to that end, so that the pleasures found in it would be of a character which all who visit could share. Here could be supplied the climate of southern Italy, where multitudes might ride, walk, or recline amidst groves of fragrant trees, and here they might leisurely examine the works of Nature and art, regardless of the biting east winds or the drifting snow.

"In this Winter Park and Garden the trees and plants might be so arranged as to give great diversity of views and picturesque effect. Spaces might be set apart for equestrian exercise, and for carriage drives; but the main body of the Building should be arranged with the view of giving great extent and variety for those who promenade on foot. Fountains, statuary, and every description of park and garden ornament, would greatly heighten the effect and beauty of the scene. Beautiful creeping plants might be planted against the columns, and trailed along the girders, so as to give shade in summer, while the effect they would produce by festooning in every diversity of form over the Building, would give the whole a most enchanting and gorgeous finish. Besides these, there might be introduced a collection of living birds from all temperate climates; and the science of geology, so closely connected with the study of plants, might be illustrated on a large and natural scale; thus making practical botany, ornithology, and geology familiar to every visitor."

Mr. Paxton enters into a calculation to show at what cost the change might be effected, and the Crystal Palace be kept open to the public for the highly intellectual physical enjoyments which he proposes to afford us. With a view to the more perfect crystalisation of his crystal structure, he recommends the removal of the wood boarding round the bottom tier of the Building, so that it might be made transparent, and that the public without, when passing by, might be tempted by the glimpse to indulge themselves with the luxury of a walk within. He makes the proposal, not simply with the view of increasing the beauty of the Building, but that he may remove the last possible shred of objection that may be raised by the owners of house property and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. By the removal of the hoarding and the substitution

removed, it became desirable that the House should once more take into consideration the financial position of the country. With respect to the principle of direct taxation, he would say, that, even admitting the principle, he still thought it should be resorted to with great caution—that it should be justly apportioned and placed upon the widest possible basis. The mere fact of asking the renewal of the Income-tax for a fourth time was equivalent (if agreed to) to its perpetuity, and the Minister who proposed it should have taken especial care that its injustice should have been abated—an injustice submitted to only because the tax was believed to be temporary. The Government had never admitted exemption made the tax inequitable, and hence the position in which they were now financially placed. Without deciding whether the Window-tax was or was not the best tax to repeal, he would say if the substitute for the tax—the inhabited House Duty—did not really affect all the faults of the Income-tax. It was a direct tax, and at the same time was limited and unequal in its operation. The results to be anticipated from it to the revenue would be insignificant. No tax should be imposed by Government unless the revenue could be relied upon as positive and permanent surplus. If, however, any tax were to be repealed, it ought to be a tax pressing upon the interest which it was defended on all hands were most oppressed—more agricultural interest. In the early part of the session he had pressed upon the House the case of the agriculturists; but having failed to get his views adopted, he had quietly submitted to the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The vote on the motion of Mr. Hume, however, had changed the whole financial aspect of affairs, and left the revenue of the country in a provisional condition. It therefore became the duty of the Government to revise their financial measures, and to endeavour to bring their projects and proposals in closer harmony with each other. The Income-tax was so full of odious qualities that he did not believe it would be renewed, and it was therefore undesirable to abrogate a tax to which the people had become accustomed in the hope of having to invent new ones to supply their place. With respect to the alteration of the timber duties, he suggested that the British shipowner would be largely benefited by being allowed to build ships for a term of years, which, however, with the Government had not granted. With respect to the Window-tax he would say, in the name of the party with whom he acted, that they would support the Chancellor of the Exchequer, provided it were to be really repealed and not converted into a house-tax. The hon. Baronet assumed his seat amidst very general cheering.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the motion and the speech of the hon. Baronet were wholly inconsistent, for his proposition went the length of not only submitting that no taxes should be repealed, and yet he tendered his own support and that of his party to repeal the Window-tax, provided it were to be a total repeal. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had never at any time admitted that he was wrong in supposing that his (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) calculations, as regarded the revenue, were based upon the permanency of the Income-tax, for he never advocated the permanency of that impost. The hon. gentleman professed to be anxious for the repeal of the Window-tax; but if so, he ought, with his present opinions, to have passed before he voted for Mr. Hume's motion, which he now must lead to the defeat of any such measure as the repealing that tax. The question now, however, was as to whether the Window-tax was to be repealed or not? and those who thought it ought to be should oppose the motion of the hon. gentleman, the object of which was to prevent the repeal of a tax which he professed himself anxious to put an end to. The question was—would they have the Window-tax? Ay, or no? and with that understanding he left the motion to be decided by the House.

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the views of Mr. Disraeli.

Mr. GLADSTONE supported the motion, being entirely opposed to the inequality and injustice of a house-tax, which was, besides, a mode of taxation objectionable, because of its resting upon a limited and an illegitimate basis. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to contend, that it was unlikely the Income-tax would ever be renewed, because of the division of opinion in the House upon the principle which should govern it; and as so large a portion of the revenue of the country was placed in such a precarious position, they ought not to tamper with other portions of the revenue also.

Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the motion, insisting that the people of England would be deeply disappointed if the Window-tax were not to be repealed.

Mr. HUME, in opposing the motion, said he agreed in the repeal of the Window-tax, and also agreed to the imposition of a house-tax, but not in the shape in which it was proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it should be levied. The House-tax was a property-tax, and it should apply to all houses, large and small indifferently. There should, in his opinion, be an inquiry into the whole system of taxation in the country, of which inquiry he regarded that relating to the Income-tax as the first step.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For Mr. D'Israeli's motion	..	..	..	129
Against it	..	..	..	243
Majority	..	..	..	—113

The Inhabited House Duty Bill was then passed through committee.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The General Board of Health Bill was read a third time and passed, after a short discussion, on a motion of Mr. FULLER to insert Hastings in the schedule, which was carried upon a division.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Mr. LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Mercantile Marine Act.—Adjourned at a quarter past 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Lord BEAUMONT referred to the rejection of the Smithfield Market Removal Bill by the committee of the House of Lords that morning on the ground of the non-compliance with the standing orders; and he moved the appointment of the following resolution:—"That in considering that the Smithfield-market Removal Bill partakes more of the nature of a public than of a private bill, this House is of opinion that compliance with the standing order of the House should not be required in the case of this bill, but that it should be proceeded with in all respects as a public bill."

Lord REDESDALE opposed the motion, inasmuch as the bill dealt with private property.

After some discussion, in which Lords BROUGHAM and LYNDHURST supported the views of Lord Beaumont, the motion was withdrawn, and

Lord BEAUMONT gave notice that he would again bring it forward on Friday.

THE LAW OF PATENTS.

Earl GRANVILLE, in moving that the House go into committee upon the Patent Law Amendment Bill, explained that its main objects were to remedy the delay and expense now felt in procuring patents, and to remove the inconvenience of granting three patents for the United Kingdom.

The measure met with general approval, and passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

The County Court Further Extension Bill passed through committee; also the Ecclesiastical Property Valuation (Ireland) Bill.

At the evening sitting,

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD brought under notice the question of Church Extension, illustrating his views with many details, and moving—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the state of spiritual destitution existing throughout England and Wales; with a view that her Majesty may be pleased to direct the adoption of such measures as she may deem expedient, for affording more efficient relief to the spiritual wants of the people, and for an increase of the pastoral superintendence corresponding to the growth of a rapidly increasing population, by the help which may be drawn from the resources of the Established Church itself."

Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR seconded the motion.

Mr. HUME moved, not in hostility, but with the view of submitting his views as to the means by which the evils of religious destitution could be best removed as an amendment upon the motion. "That there be laid before this House an account of all lands, houses, mines, tithes, and all property of every sort or kind whatsoever, belonging to the Church of England, or to any bishopric, or any capitular or ecclesiastical corporation, sole or aggregate, setting forth the nature and extent of the property, and where situated; in whose possession or to whom leased, and the date of such lease and by whom held; the period for which the lease was granted, the fine, if any, taken at the time of granting the lease; the names of the parties by whom that fine was received, and the amount paid to each party; also, the rent reserved, and the annual value at which such property is now rated to the relief of the poor; and if tithes, the amount of the same; or if commuted, the annual rent-charge; the return for each bishopric and ecclesiastical and capitular body to be given separately."

Sir B. HALL entered into various details to show that the bishops of the Established Church had revenues more than necessary for their positions, and gave his plan of Church reformation, by which the bishops should not be permitted to sit in the House of Lords, and the whole revenues of the Church should be taken by Parliament, and re-distributed in such a manner as that no bishop should have more than the salary now given to the Premier, and no curate should have less than £300 per annum.

After some observations from Mr. MORRIS and Mr. A. J. B. HOPE,

Sir G. GREY admitted the importance of the subject, but could not see how they could do more by this address than they had already done in committee, and measures already under consideration of both Houses of Parliament. He thought the proposed sale of advowsons of such importance, that it ought to be considered, not incidentally, but as a subject which of itself demanded the most serious attention. Doing all justice to the motive of the most noble Marquis, he yet felt that it was requisite, under the circumstances, to meet it with the amendment of the previous question. With respect to the amendment of Mr. Hume, he thought that if they were to go to it, they must wait for an indefinite period in order to obtain such multifarious information.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT supported the motion.

Sir B. HALL replied to the course of argument adopted by Sir B. Hall, which was calculated to cast obloquy on the dignitaries of the Church. He believed that no Church establishment in Europe had done more for the benefit of the middle and poorer classes than the Church of England, and he did not think that her Majesty could do anything in accordance with the address which he had read to any beneficial result.

Mr. ALCOCK opposed the motion.

Mr. GOULBURN deprecated the charges made upon the bishops by Sir B. Hall, which was, he thought, actuated by feelings anything but friendly to the Church.

Mr. HERBERT defended Sir B. Hall, and strongly supported the motion of the Marquis of Blandford; in doing which he severely commented on the conduct of the bishop of Gloucester in reference to the Horfield estates.

Mr. WIGRAM did not at all approve of the sale of the Crown livings, but he should nevertheless support the motion if the hon. gentleman decided upon pressing it to a division.

Mr. BOOKER defended the Bishop of Gloucester from the attack made upon him by Mr. Horsman.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said that the charge was a grave one, and called upon Mr. Goulburn to affirm or deny the charge against the Bishop of Gloucester.

Mr. GOULBURN said he had no means of knowing the facts.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD shortly replied, and, at his request,

Mr. HUME withdrew his amendment.

Sir G. GREY then said, that, if it were to be understood that the sale of the advowsons in the gift of the Lord Chancellor was not to be considered as agreed to by this motion, he would not oppose its being adopted by the House.

Upon this understanding the motion was agreed to without a division.

EQUITY ON CARRIAGES.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the duty on carriages.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, as calculated to derange the financial arrangements of the year. At the same time, he was willing to admit that a change might be made without any loss to the revenue.

After a short discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES.

Mr. HUME moved an address to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give directions that the granite obelisk, given by the late Mehemet Ali to the British nation, (which obelisk is now lying on the beach at Alexandria), may be brought to England, and that this House will grant such funds as may be requisite to bring it to and erect it in an appropriate situation in England.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the obelisk had sustained so much injury from the sea air, that it was the opinion of competent judges that it was not worth the expense of removal.

After a short conversation the motion was withdrawn.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

The Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill, the Churches and Chapels (Ireland) Bill, and the United Church of England and Ireland Bill were each read a second time

PHARMACY.

The second reading of the Pharmacy Bill was moved by

Mr. JACOB BELL, who described it as a measure for improving the qualification of pharmaceutical chemists, and designed to establish the principle that such persons should be duly educated and examined.

Mr. HUME opposed the bill, for which, he said, there would be no necessity, if the Apothecaries' Company would do its duty.

Mr. BERNAL supported it, as calculated to check the sale of drugs by ignorant men.

Mr. HENLEY thought the bill so unskilfully devised, that, if carried, it would be inoperative.

Sir GEORGE GREY thought that the bill could not be passed in its present shape. The profession ought to have full opportunity for considering it. He would not oppose the second reading, on the understanding that, after the bill had been committed, it was not to be carried further this session.

Mr. CARDWELL approved of the object of the bill, but advised Mr. Bell to accept Sir G. Grey's proposal.

The bill was read a second time.

The Public Houses (Scotland) Bill was withdrawn.

Some other measures were advanced a stage, and the remainder of the sitting was occupied by the discussion in committee of the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to several bills, amongst which were the Stamp Duties (Ireland) Continuance, Compound Householders, Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act Amendment, Highways (South Wales), Process and Practice (Ireland), Prevention of Offences, and Fee-Farm Rents (Ireland).

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Minto, and Lord St. Germans.

MR. ROBERT OWEN.

Lord BROUGHAM had a petition to present from a very celebrated man and a great public benefactor, he meant Mr. Robert Owen. That gentleman held peculiar opinions, but he was a great public benefactor for he was the founder of infant schools. His petition was for facilities for, bringing forward his scheme for the improvement of society, and he thought that the petitioner should be afforded an opportunity of appearing before a select committee of their Lordships' House. The late illustrious Duke of Kent, the father of her Majesty, had been a patron of Mr. Owen's plan, and a man more religious or more attached to the Church than his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent it would be difficult to find. Of all men, Mr. Robert Owen was the most moderate, the most tolerant, and the most accessible to reason; and he therefore hoped their Lordships would give a respectful hearing to his petition. He moved that the petition be read at the table.

The motion was agreed to; and the petition, which was of considerable length, was read accordingly.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought it would be impossible that a select committee, appointed at this late period of the session, could enter satisfactorily upon so large a subject.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO AUSTRALIA.

Lord LYTTELTON rose to ask the noble Earl opposite whether it was the intention of the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Committee of the other House for establishing steam communication with Australia?

Earl GREY (who was at first inaudible in the midst of conversation prevailing in the House) was understood to say that the Government were inclined to adopt the plan of steam communication with Australia rid the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented a petition complaining of the adulteration of coffee.

Several bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

OATH OF ABJURATION (JEWS) BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the third reading of this bill.

Sir R. INGLIS said, ever since the first time when a bill on this unhappy subject was introduced, he had always regarded it as one of the most unfortunate measures which had been brought before Parliament. He looked upon it with the greatest abhorrence and the strongest repugnance, and he believed it was both uncalled for and undesired by the great mass of the people. On the present occasion, however, he should not call upon the House to divide, but would content himself with expressing once more his solemn objection to a measure which would have the effect of destroying the Christian character of the House. (Hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL thought it right to offer a few words in explanation to the observations of the hon. Baronet the member for the University of Oxford. It was well known that a Jew was ready to swear to all the oaths contained in the present oath of abjuration supremacy. That cause the question was the oath of abjuration imposed in order that all members who entered the House should declare themselves Christians? Now, he believed that neither those who proposed or who supported the oath of abjuration ever dreamt of its necessity on that ground. It was introduced solely for the purpose of making persons declare that they would bear allegiance to the family now on the throne, and not to the descendants of James the Second, the representatives, therefore, of the cause of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration the Jew was ready to swear and subscribe; but no doubt the words at the end of the last oath placed him in a position of difficulty, and precluded it being administered to him in that form. He (Lord John Russell), however, would not but think that on this question the wishes of the people at large ought to be very much consulted, and especially electors of members of Parliament. (Hear.) Within the last few days a second member of the Jewish persuasion had been elected as a representative for a borough by a majority of nearly 900 votes. (Hear.) He was glad to see that the honourable Alderman who had been thus elected had declared it his intention not to come down and offer to take his seat until the other House of Parliament had an opportunity of considering the present bill. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord John Russell) was ready to meet the views of that other House of Parliament in regard to the sentiments which had been evinced upon one clause of the bill, and, if necessary, to withdraw it. Now that the House of Commons was about, for the third time, to declare that Jews have a right to sit in this House, he thought it was quite time that the House of Lords should consider what was due to the people. With regard to popular elections, it struck him that the present state of the case gave Jews a most decided advantage as against Christians, because the Jew was able to hold himself out to the voters as a persecuted man, and one in whom was centered the principle of religious liberty. He did not think, that, even if this bill passed, its effect would extend beyond admitting one or two Jews into Parliament, and would certainly not give them any advantage over Christians.

After a short conversation, the bill was read a third time, and passed without a division.

COURT OF CHANCERY AND JUDICIAL COMMITTEE BILL.

This bill passed through committee, after considerable discussion.—Adjourned.

MARTIN'S REGISTERED NUTMEG-GRATER.—This very useful improvement consists of a pierced tin cylinder (the grater), which is turned by a winch, within a japanned case; and the nutmeg being pressed against the cylinder by a sliding serrated perforated holder, as the former revolves, the grated nut falls out beneath.

NEW CHURCHES.—From a return printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the charges and expenses of her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches, from 25th March, 1850, to 25th March, 1851, amounted to £3827.

The Liverpool papers record the loss of the American emigrant ship *Halcyon*, which sailed from that port on the 17th ult., with upwards of 300 passengers, principally Irish and German emigrants, for New York. The whole of the passengers and crew, with the exception of one woman and a child, were providentially rescued from a watery grave, having been humanely taken on board, almost in the last extremity, by the New York ships *Connecticut* (Captain Latham) and the *William H. Wharton* (Captain Gales), laden with cotton, on their passage to Liverpool.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE past week has been characterised by the great number of excursionists, who have visited the Crystal Palace in large bodies, accompanied by bands of music, in which noise certainly prevailed no harmony. On Monday a building was filled at an early hour. On Tuesday, about 7000 Odd Fellows came up, per excursion train from Southampton; a party of sailor-boys from the *Excellent*, at Portsmouth, and the children of the Gravesend and Milton Sunday-schools.

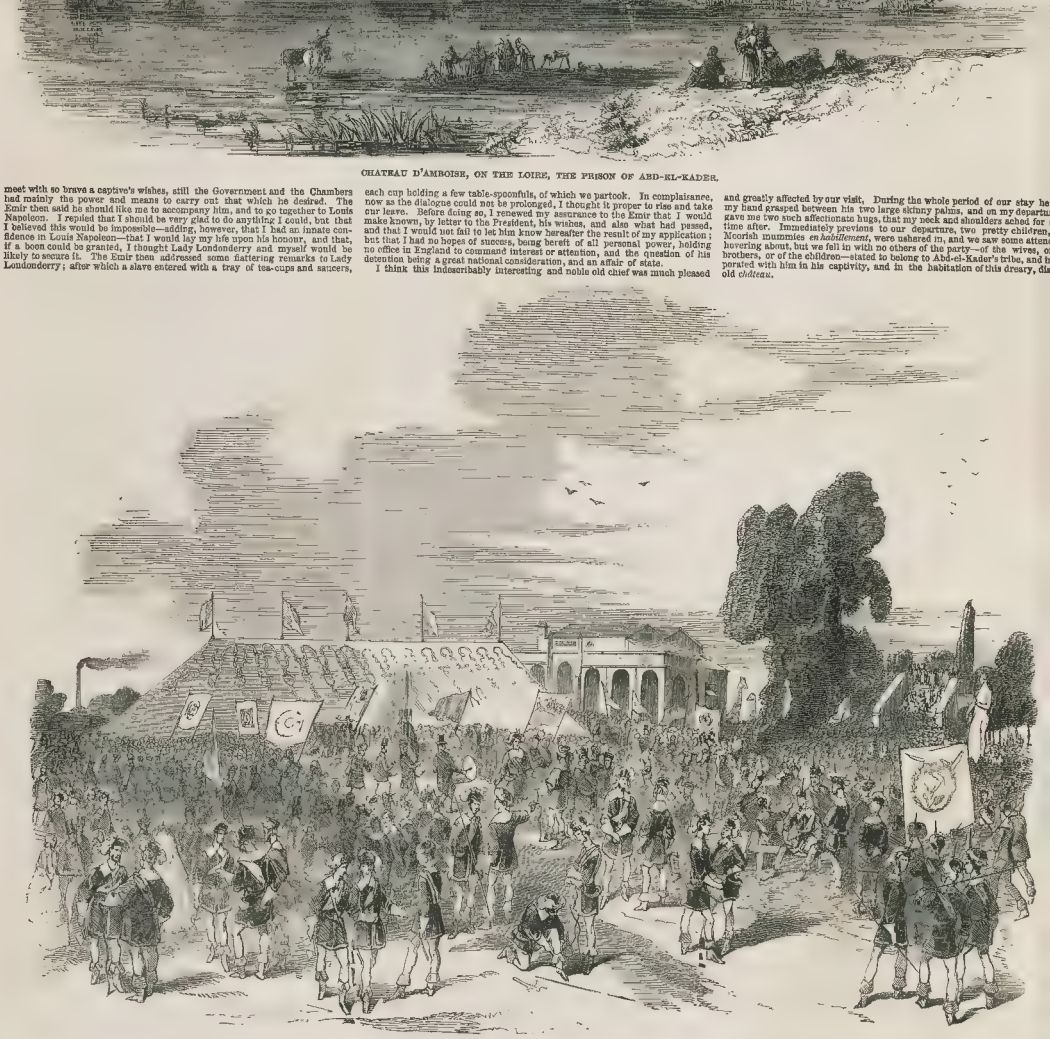
In Russia and Tuscany there have been a few additions during the week. A casket made of service-wood, intended as an emblematic record of the Exhibition, and a representation of England in cotton fabrics thereto, is amongst the articles added to the latter department. It presents in the arabesques which adorn some parts of it, marvellous examples of skill in minute wood-carving.

Her Majesty entered the foreign department on Saturday, prior to her departure for Osborne; and, as usual, her Royal guest accompanied her. On Wednesday morning the illustrious party again visited the same portion of the Exhibition, and minutely examined the productions of the Zollvereign. On Saturday, however, the Queen gave some weeks ago, could have possibly kept the business in a progressive state; and, as it approaches its completion, these difficulties increase, in the knowledge that the exposition of England in relation

CHATEAU D'AMBOISE, ON THE LOIRE, THE PRISON OF ABD-EL-KADER.

meet with so brave a captive's wishes, still the Government and the Chambers had mainly the power and means to carry out that which he desired. The Emir then said he should like me to accompany him, and to go together to Louis Napoleon. I replied that I should be very glad to do anything I could, but that I believed this would be impossible—adding, however, that I had an inmate confidence in Louis Napoleon—that I would lay my life upon his honour, and that, if a boon could be granted, I thought Lady Londonderry and myself would be likely to secure it. The Emir then addressed some flattering remarks to Lady Londonderry; after which a slave entered with a tray of tea-cups and saucers, each cup holding a few table-spoonfuls, of which we partook. In complaisance, now as the dialogue could not be prolonged, I thought it proper to rise and take our leave. Before doing so, I renewed my assurance to the Emir that I would make known, by letter to the President, his wishes, and also what had passed, and that I would not fail to let him know hereafter the result of my application; but that I had no hopes of success, being bereft of all personal power, holding no office in England to command interest or attention, and the question of his detention being a great national consideration, and an affair of state.

I think this indescribably interesting and noble old chief was much pleased and greatly affected by our visit. During the whole period of our stay he my hand grasped between his two large skinny palms, and on my departu gave me two such affectionate hugs, that my neck and shoulders ached for time after. Immediately previous to our departure, two pretty children, Moorish mummies *en habillement*, were ushered in, and we saw some attend hovering about, but we fell in with no others of the party—of the wives, o brothers, or of the children—stated to belong to Abd-el-Kader's tribe, and h porated with him in his captivity, and in the habitation of this dreary, da old *château*.



FETE OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, ON MONDAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE RECENT FIRE AT MONTAGUE-CLOSE, LONDON-BRIDGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

HARROW NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND ASHLEY MEMORIAL.

THE foundation-stone of these Schools was laid on Thursday, the 26th ult. (the Harrow speech day), by the Lord Bishop of London, who was surrounded by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Head Master, and the other masters of the Public Grammar School, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, the vicar of the parish, a large number of the inhabitants of Harrow, and many visitors.

One portion of the building is a memorial of the late Hon. Anthony Francis Henry Ashley, the second son of the present Earl of Shaftesbury, who died at Harrow School, May 31, 1849, distinguished by the beauty of his youthful piety and eminent blamelessness of character. In testimony of such early worth, his masters and schoolfellows determined to erect some monument in the spot where his example had shown most brightly. It was at first intended to place a tablet in the church: but the contributions having reached £600, it was justly felt that a more suitable testimonial might be furnished, by building, with the sum subscribed, a distinct portion of the parochial schools, and connecting it for ever with young Ashley's name.

The Schools just commenced consist of school-rooms for boys and girls, each 41 feet in length by 22 in breadth, with a large class-room, and master's residence. The roofs will be open, all the timbers being stained and exposed to view, with plastering between the rafters. Ventilation has been carefully considered, the arrangements for which, together with the internal fittings, will be very complete.

In addition to nearly £700 subscribed by the inhabitants of Harrow, £300 remains to be collected, which the promoters hope to receive from the known liberality of old Harrovians.

The architects are Messrs. W. G. and C. Habershon, of London.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND ASHLEY MEMORIAL, HARROW.

LAUNCH OF THE "AMAZON."

THIS vessel, the largest timber-built steam-ship ever constructed in England, was launched on Saturday from the ship-yard of the Messrs. Green, at Blackwall. The *Amazon* is one of the fleet of new vessel

LAUNCH OF THE WEST INDIAN STEAMER "AMAZON," AT BLACKWALL, ON SATURDAY.

about to be placed by the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company on the West India service, the steamers at present employed upon that station being found not sufficiently powerful to maintain that degree of speed and regularity which is required by the increased demand for more rapid communication with our West Indian colonies. The *Amazon* is a ship of 2656 tons burden. Her entire length is 300 feet, and her breadth 41 feet. The depth of her hold is 32 feet. The whole period occupied in her construction has been little more than nine months; and in about a year from the time that the keel was laid down, this noble vessel will have been fully completed, and ready to proceed on her first voyage. Her motive force will consist of two engines of 2400 horse-power, which are to be supplied by Messrs. Seaward and Capel.

A large and fashionable company, including several foreigners of distinction, was invited by the directors of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company to be present on Saturday at the interesting spectacle of the launch, and the river in front of the ship-yard was crowded with small craft, containing numerous visitors from London. Shortly after one o'clock, the signal was given for removing the supports; and after the busy operation of the shipwrights' hammers for a few minutes, the enormous vessel glided with an easy graceful motion into her native element amidst the cheers of the spectators, receiving at the same time from Lady A. Fagot the title of the *Amazon*, according to the usual form. She was immediately taken in tow by a couple of river steamers, and brought to moorings a little above Messrs. Green's yard.

The friends of the Directors of the Company were afterwards received at a hospitable entertainment in the spacious cabins of the *Trafalgar*, which was lying in an adjacent dock.

THE LATE FIRE AT LONDON BRIDGE.

THE Engraving upon the preceding page presents an artistic picture of the conflagration, with some of the striking effects by which such catastrophes are peculiarly characterised. Another Picture, showing the progress in detail, was given in our Journal of last week. We subjoin a few additional particulars.

The flames continued to rage within the ruins on Wednesday evening week, and, up to a late hour on Thursday evening, a quantity of fire continued to exist under the ruins.

In consequence of the great suspicions entertained as to some foul play having taken place with regard to the premises of Messrs. Wigan and Co., one of that firm, supported by Mr. Alderman Humphery, on Wednesday week made a formal request to Mr Payne, City Coroner, stating their wish that he would issue his precept for a jury to inquire into the circumstances, and take place into all the circumstances. To this application Mr. Payne replied that he would most willingly assist the inquiry, but for the reason that the expenses for the inquiries that he had held for a year and a half, in which much useful information had been obtained, and offending parties brought to justice, had been refused to be paid by the Court of Common Council.

Messrs. Wigan then addressed to the Lord Mayor a letter, applying for an inquest to be held. This letter was read to the Court of Common Council, assembled on Thursday, when, after much discussion, the application was ordered to "lie upon the table." The Coroner, however, subsequently consented to dewiate from his former intention, and on Monday held the required investigation, at the Bridge-house Hotel, Southwark.

After several witnesses had been examined, the Coroner addressed the jury, and said that one of the witnesses had given an opinion that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion, and, speaking hypothetically, that might or might not have been the cause. It had been stated that the rage had been damp, they might have produced this result; but even this suppost ion had no reference to the warehouse D, which appeared to have contained nothing but hops. Mr Braidwood had given his opinion that hops would burn if sufficient heat was applied to them, but how they were fired appeared at present to be a mystery. He thought it was not well to close such an inquiry hastily, but that the best course was to adjourn the inquiry for a certain period; and in the meantime that a reward should be offered by any one who had information in his possession as to how the fire originated; half the amount to be paid on the commitment, and half on the conviction of the offender.

This suggestion was immediately acceded to by the jury, and the inquiry was adjourned.

Mr. Wigan, before the breaking up of the jury, expressed his intention of offering a reward of £500 for the apprehension of the parties by whom the premises had been set on fire.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 6.—Third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 7.—St. Thomas à Becket.
TUESDAY, 8.—Duke of Cambridge died, 1850.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Sun rises 3h. 56m., sets 8h. 14m.
THURSDAY, 10.—London Bridge burnt, 1212; 3000 lives lost.
FRIDAY, 11.—Old St. Peter.
SATURDAY, 12.—Erasmus died, 1536.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 23	2 50	3 8	3 34	3 50	4 16	4 30	4 56	5 10	5 36	5 50	6 15	6 30	6 54
Tide		9	9	10	10	10 46	11 15	11 48	Tide	0	0	0	1

MANOR HOUSE, RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS.—The Misses PINEL and Mr. HARRIS, being deeply impressed with the importance and the responsibility of their vocation, in the education of youth, have resolved that the arrangements respecting their classes comprise as far as is practicable the most approved methods of instruction at present in use, with a due and unremitting attention to their religious and moral advancement. Terms may be known on application. Pupils received 24 January, 1851.

FREEMASONRY.—BANQUET to General Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B.—The Brethren of the LODGE of RECTITUDE, No. 728, RUGBY, will have the honour of entertaining General Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B., &c., late Commander-in-Chief in India, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, when they will be happy to welcome any members of the craft who will join them in this mark of respect to that highly distinguished Brother. It is requested that applications for tickets may be made to Brother H. B. BINGHAM, W.M., College of the Deaf and Dumb, Rugby, and not later than the 11th instant. The Lodge will open at 2 P.M. Banquet at 4 P.M. Tickets 21s. each. NB The R.W. Brother the Earl Howe, P.G.M. of Warwickshire, has summoned a Provincial Grand Lodge to meet on the occasion. All Brethren are expected to appear in full Masonic clothing.

SCOTTISH FETE.—THE ANNUAL GATHERING and FETE CHAMPETRE of the SCOTTISH SOCIETY and HANOVER-PARK CLUB will take place, by the kind permission of LORD HOLLAND, in his Lordship's PARK, at KENSINGTON, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 10th and 11th instants; when, in addition to the 800 fish National Games, and in compliance with the wishes of many distinguished persons who honoured the last gathering with their presence, a Grand Competition of High Y anuing Old English Sports and Pastimes will be introduced namely:—Wrestling, Pitching the Bar, Hurdle Races, Wheelbarrow Races, Sack Races, Jumping, and Highland Dances.—Programmes, Gratis; and Tickets, 2s. 6d.; 5s., and 7s. 6d. each; may be had at all the principal Musicsellers. JOHN BOUCHER, Honorary Secretary.
Hanover-park, Peckham

SAND J. FULLER invite the Nobility, Gentry, and the Foreigners of all Nations, on their visit to London, to their GALLERY of FINE ARTS, and EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, 34, Rathbone-place.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition is now open at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-Mall near St James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission 1s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—ROYAL EXHIBITION.—The CHEAP TRAINS advertised for the month of June will be continued during July. For particulars, see the Company's Bills and Time Books, to be had at all stations.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIP to CAMBRIDGE, every SUNDAY.—A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bishopsgate Station at 8 & 10 A.M., arriving at Cambridge at 9.55 A.M., returning at 6 P.M., and due in London at 7.45 P.M. Fares to Cambridge and back—First Class, 5s; Second Class, 4s; Third Class, 3s. Bishopsgate Station, May 5, 1851. By order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave BISHOPSGATE STATION at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon of SATURDAYS, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th of JULY, 1851, for LOWESTOFT and YARMOUTH.

Also Starting from	at	Fares from London & Back. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	h m.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cambridge	5 0	8 0	6 0	4 0
Ely	4 45	10 6	8 0	6 0
March	4 30			
Wisbeach	5 43	13 6	10 0	7 0
Peterborough	6 15			
Thetford	5 30	17 0	13 0	8 0
Wymondham	6 30	19 0	14 0	9 6
Dereham	7 0			
Fakenham	7 30	20 0	15 0	10 6
Norwich	7 0			
Arriving at Yarmouth ..	8 0	20 0	15 0	10 0
Arriving at Lowestoft ..	8 15			

Tickets available for the Return Journey by the trains due in London at 4.0 and 10.0 P.M. any day up to and including the Saturday following date of issue.

Parties taking tickets for Norwich, Yarmouth, or Lowestoft, will be permitted to alight at Cambridge or Ely, and they may resume their journey by the first morning train any day up toand including the succeeding Wednesday, without any additional payment.

NEW VOLUME of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d.,
THE MORMONS; or, LATTER-DAY SAINTS,
With Memoir of their Life and Death of Joseph Smith, the American Mahomet.
ILLUSTRATED WITH FOUR ENGRAVINGS.
London:
OFFICE of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY,
126, Strand.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SIGNOR PUZZI has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, his friends, and the public, that the Opera will open TUESDAY, JULY 15, when an entirely new and splendid scenic establishment, including the talents of Messdames Sontag, Piccolomini, Cruvelli, and Sig. Lablache, Mario's celebrated Opera, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. In the course of the Evening, Mdlle Carlotta Grisi will appear in a Favourite Pas de Caractère, with the first representation of the Sprite of the admired Divertissement, LES GRACES, introducing the celebrated Pas de Trois' Highlanders, Mdlle Carolina Rosati; Thais, Mdlle Marie Taglioni; Egloia, Mdlle Amalia Ferraris. Boxes: Pit Tier, 3 Guineas; Grand Tier, 6 Guineas; One Pair, 24 Guineas; Two Pair, 4 Guineas; Stalls, 1 Guinea; Pit, 10s.6d.—Guineas.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at Sig PUZZI's, 9A, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, and at the Opera Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Half-past Seven o'Clock. the Opera to commence at Eight.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Mr. and Mrs. C. KEAN respectfully inform the pub lic that their BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, JULY 14, on which occasion the tragedy of the HAMLET will be perform d, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley by Mr. and Mrs C. Kean. After which the comedy of the HONEYMOON. Duke of Aranza by Mr. C. Kean. To conclude with the farce of BETSY BAKER. To which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will appear.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—MONDAY, JULY 7, the DUKE'S WAGER, APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA; Tuesday, Love in a Mask, Faublas, and the Alhambra; Wednesday, Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra; Thursday, the Wife's Secret, Apartments, and the Alhambra; Friday, the Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra; Saturday, the Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra.

MDLLE. RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, being the last week but two of Mdlle. Rachel's engagement. THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, JULY 5th (by particular desire), Racine's tragedy of PHEDRE. Phèdre, Mdlle. Rachel. Monday, July 7, the celebrated tragedy of BAJAZET. Roxane, by Mdlle Rachel.—Mr. MITCHELL has specially authorised the new Play, entitled UNE, written expressly for Mdlle. Marque and Jules Lacroix, and produced at the Théâtre Français, Paris, early in February last, with more than ordinary success. Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Unparalleled Success.—Astounding Novelty. First week but two of the Engagement of the unrivalled Equestrians, Mr. and Mrs. Batty, Mr. Ducrow, the Wild Horse of Tartary, which will be produced in a style of magnificence and splendour, in honour of the approaching marriage of that author's choicest works, on MONDAY, July 7, and during the Week. To be followed by a Selection of Skilful Feats by the Stud of Arabs, comprising talent of the highest order, both male and female, in their various acts of Equitation; the whole concluding with a Grand Display of Horsemanship, performers of which will be duly expressed in the bills of the day. Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily.—Stage Manager, Mr. Widdicomb.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—ON MONDAY, and DURING THE WEEK, new and pleasing Entertainments.—Mr. BATTY has much pleasure in announcing to his patrons that he has arranged with Mr. Hampton to make his fourth ascent in the magnificent Balloon, the Ariel-or-Clough, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 9, precise y at Six o'Clock, and the doors will on that occasion open at Four, in order to afford the public an opportunity of witnessing the inflation. On Thursday next, July 10, there will be a Grand DAY PERFORMANCE. Doors open at One, to commence precisely at Two. The Entertainment in the Evening at the usual hour, viz. Six o'Clock; Doors open at Five. Admission to Private Box, £1 1s; Reserved Seats, 1s; First Class, 2s; Second, 1s; Third, 6d.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE DE MONS. ROBIN, 233, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lessee, Mons. Robin.—M. and Madame Robin, from Paris, whose first appearance in London has met with such hpl pularity, will produce every Evening, at eight o'clock, their unrivalled PERCHE PARISIENNE, at 1 FANTAISIE, in which are introduced the various pas performed by command, before her Majesty and the Court, at Windsor, on the 25th of April.—Every Wednesday, at half past two o'clock, a Morning Performance

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will read, on MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7, SHAKSPEARE'S Tragedy of the KING JOHN. TUESDAY MORNING, July 8, Richard II. Friday Morning, July 11, Othello. Commencing each day at Half-past Two precisely. Doors open at Two.—Boxes, Stalls, 7s, Boxes, 3s, Pit 2s.—Private Boxes and Family Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' SECOND and LAST PERFORMANCES this season of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC will take place at the New Beethoven Rooms on WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, when he will be assisted by Miss G. Hayes, Madame Sainton Dolby, Signori Piatti, Regondi, and Mr. Holmes.—Reserved Seats 12s; Single Tickets, 8s, may be had at all the principal music warehouses; and of Mr. Brinley Richards, 9, Somerset-street, Portman-square.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—LAST NIGHTS of the present ENTERTAINMENT in LONDON.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOVEL VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, JULY 7, and TUESDAY EVENING, July 8, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had at the Music Shops; Stalls to be had only of Messrs. C. Olivier, 41 and 42 New Bond-street; and of Messrs. R. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall.

THE DISTINS.—TWELVE CONCERTS.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at Eight; commencing MONDAY NEXT, JULY 7th.—Mr DISTIN has the honour of performing on their improved Sax-Horns, introducing (first time in London) their newly-invented Kuphonic Horns, also their favourite Quartetts, Polkas, Marches, &c., sung by them before her Majesty and Princes.—Miss O Connor and Messrs H W and T Distin. Pianoforte, Mr H A Brown.—Royal Music Hall, Adelaide-street, Strand. Stalls, 3s 6d; Reserved Seats, 1s 6d; Promenade and Upper Balcony, 1s.

DISTIN'S TWELVE CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform, in addition to the Operatic Selections, the celebrated CUCKOO GALOP on their Improved SAX-HORNS, on MONDAY NEXT, at the ROYAL MUSIC HALL, Strand.—The above Galop is published by HENRY DISTIN, for the Piano, with Cornet Accompaniment, price 3s; Duet for Two Performers, 4s; and for full Military Bands. Instrument Manufactory, 31, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, London.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, 11th JULY, Haydn's CREATION. Vocalists, Miss Catherine Hayes and Miss Birch, Mr Sims Reeves and Herr Formes. The Orchestra, the most extensive available in Exeter Hall, will consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 5s. Reserved, 2s; Central area of Gallery, 1s; 6d each; at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall, or of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing-Cross. A popular Oratorio will be performed on Friday evening, 18th July.

MUSICAL UNION.—EIGHTH and LAST MATINEE.—TUESDAY, JULY 8th.—Half-past three o'clock.—Quartet, in E flat, No 10, Beethoven first, R. Blagrove, Sainton, Hill, and Piatti. Quartet, Andante in F (manuscript), Mozart, Pianoforte, Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett, and Sig. Piatti. Pianoforte—Chaconne, Handel. Vocalists—Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti. Pianoforte—Chaconne, Handel. Violoncello—Sonata, Mozart, Signor Piatti. Tickets, Half-a-guinea each to be had at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street; and of the Members of the Committee, Messrs. Ella, Lucas, and Sainton, 6, Princes-street, Hanover-square. Programmes of the Matinée and of the Concerts of the Season, with full particulars of the Members' privileges, may be had at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The FOURTH CONCERT (and last of the present season) for the Exhibition of the Students will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 5th JULY, to commence at Two o'Clock. Single Tickets, 5s each, may be had of the Members of the Committee, and at the principal Musicsellers; and at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

APOLLONICON.—ENGAGEMENT of Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS.—Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS will give his NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, for a limited number of Nights, entitled OUR VILLAGE, on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 10th. It will be repeated, with favourite songs, by Miss Poole every Thursday Evening, and Saturday Evenings at Eight, until further notice, in addition to the usual Apollonicon Performances, at the ROYAL MUSIC HALL, Adelaide-street, Strand.—Stalls, 3s 6d; reserved Seats, 1s 6d; Promenade and Upper Balcony, 1s.

ENGLISH GLEES and MADRIGALS.—Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager.—Mr. JAMES HOLMES has the honour to announce that his Annual Concert will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY MORNING, July 8th, at Three o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Holmes. The Instrumental Performers will be announced in future advertisements. Tickets, 7s 6d; Family Tickets to admit Four, £1 1s. Programmes may be had at the Music Shops; and of Mr. Holmes, 1, Bolton-row, Piccadilly. Which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street, and at Mr. Hart's Library, 158, Oxford-street.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 9th, Dr. KAHN will Open a part of his Grand ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 313, Oxford-street, for the inspection of Ladies only, from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, when a Lady will attend to give the necessary information. The Museum will be open for Gentlemen as usual, with the exception of those hours devoted to the reception of Ladies. On Wednesday, therefore, Gentlemen will only be admitted from 6 till 10 in the evening.—Admission, One Shilling.—Catalogues, 6d.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Positively the Last Four Nights.—Mr. HENRY STONE begs to announce that his wonderful experiments upon persons in a perfectly waking state will be repeated on the Four Evenings in London, on SUNDAY, JULY 7th; Wednesday, 9th; Friday, 11th; and, for the last time, on Monday, the 14th, at the HANOVER-SQUARE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 11, Edward's-street, Portman-square. The Rev Theophilus Fisk, from America, the original discoverer of this wonderful power, will exhibit on each of the above evenings. Doors open at 8, commence at half-past 8 Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. The last Class will be formed on Thursday, July 10th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of giving thorough instruction in the interesting science, its philosophy will be fully explained, and the method adopted by the care of disease. Admission to the Class, £2 2s. Private instruction, £3 3s, given on application to Mr Fisk, 59, Wellbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

NOTICE.—The ONLY DIORAMA with Grand Sacred Vocal Music by the Great Masters, under the direction of Mr J H TULLY, accompanied by him on the Organ, and which attracts the unanimous applause of the public is JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, at the ST GEORGE'S GALLERY, 312, PARK CORNER, Daily, at 12, 2, and 8 o'Clock. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d

VAUXHALL.—TO-NIGHT.—GRAND JUVENILE FETE. —IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.—Doors open at Six; Fireworks at Ten. Children, Half-price; Admission, Half-a-Crown. Monday next, Licensed Victuallers' Second Fancy Fair. Balle'n Ascent by Mr. H. Bell, in his Locomotive Aërial Machine. Tuesday, a Nocturnal Fancy Show, and brilliantly Illuminated Night Floral Fête. Doors open at Five. £365 10s Rewarded in Prizes. Admission, Half-a-crown.—Wednesday, a Grand Ball Costume and Dress Fête. The Gardens open every evening, including Saturday, with entertainments unequalled in the world.—Admission, Half-a-crown. Doors open on ordinary nights at Eight o'clock.

THE ENGLISH LAKES.—A Magnificent Series of Oil Pictures of the LAKE SCENERY of ENGLAND, painted during the last three years, by J. B. PYNE, Esq., is NOW EXHIBITING in a large Gallery, at Messrs. GRAVES and CO.'s, Pall-Mall. Admission on presentation of address card.

LICHFIELD HOUSE, 8, St. James's-square.—The GENERAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES of the Modern Schools of all Countries, by Living Painters, is now OPEN to the Public DAILY, from Eleven o'clock until Night in the Evening; and on Mondays from Eleven to Seven, and again in the Evening (by gas-light), from Eight to Eleven o'clock. Admission, One Shilling. The collection now includes nearly 400 Pictures, by the most eminent foreign artists, who have never before exhibited their works in England. Admission, One Shilling.

THE HOLY LAND is at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. The great SACRED DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND and JERUSALEM. The original drawings recently exhibited in Pall-Mall, and painted by every Eastern traveller for its accuracy, beauty, and magnificence. Painted from Drawings and Daguerreotypes made on the spot. Daily at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—The GRAND MOVING DIORAMA illustrating Colonel FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains, having been visited by more than 250,000 persons, will, in consequence of provincial engagements, be exhibited for the last week ensuing. Daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; stalls, 2s. All outstanding favour cards will be admitted.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM, and FALLS of NIAGARA.—Now open at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, the above splendid and interesting Views. Admission, 1s. to both views, in order to meet the present unprecedented season. The views of the LAKES OF KILLARNEY, and of LUCERNE, are also now open. Admission, 1s to each circle, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half-price. Open from 10 till dusk.

A HOUSE IN THE AIR! ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—On and after JULY 14th, the FLYING PALACE of ALADDIN will leave the dock of the "KEYING" with despatches for the Celestial Empire. The imitation of the gigantic balloon Residence will commence at ONE o'Clock, and the aerial take place under the immediate inspection of the spectators at EXACTLY precisely. The Royal Sails on this day will comprise a GRAND JUVENILE FETE, terminating with the usual amusements—Illuminated Pagodas—Chinese Juggling—Concerts, and Assault of Arms.—Admission, ONE SHILLING. Schools and Children Half-price up to Seven o'Clock. The Museum of Curiosities on Board open to Visitors from TEN till dusk. ROYAL

THE FORTHCOMING TOTAL ECLIPSE of the SUN exhibited at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A POPULAR LECTURE on this subject, ILLUSTRATED by a series of interesting DIAGRAMS, is given by Dr Bachhoffner, daily at Four, and every Evening at Nine o'Clock, in addition to all the other Scientific Lectures, Exhibitions, &c.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LIKE the MONSTER INTERESTING DEPOSITS of the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The present Lectures are on the CHEMISTRY of the MINERALS and CRYSTALS at the Great Exhibition, beginning with Iron, including Steel, by J. H Pepper, Esq. Popular Lectures, by Dr Bachhoffner, on the forthcoming Total Eclipse of the Sun. The Ilusion of Pepper's Ghost, invented by Foucault's experiment. The great economy of Cooking by Gas explained. A Lecture on the History of the Harp, by Frederick Chesterton, Esq with Vocal Illustrations. Two Series of splendid Dissolving Views, Hour and Diving Bell. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The URAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY, from TWELVE to SIX o Clock; together with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, at Four o'Clock, on every SATURDAY, until further notice.—Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Monday, SIXPENCE

*** For Replies to Correspondents, see page 40 (Half sheet Supplement).

*** ERRATUM.—At page 618, in the description of the Plate presented to the Mayor of Bristol, last line but one, "Cornelius" is misprinted for "Quirk," the name of the Silversmith at Bristol

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Cup and the Lip. 2 vols.—Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland.—Reid on the Steam-Engine.—Hunt's Handbook to the Official Catalogue.—Music.—The Crystal Drumers.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED
A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
ON THE OCCASION OF
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 9TH;
CONTAINING LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF

The Exterior of the Guildhall, Illuminated.	Decorations in the Guildhall.
The Hall in the Guildhall.	The Guildhall Crypt, Illuminated.

Also, the following Illustrations:—The Crystal Palace as a Winter Garden—Meeting of the British Association, at Ipswich: Shrubland Park, View of Ipswich, the New Grammar School, &c.——The *Dreadnought* Fancy Fair——Fête at Boston Castle——Reception Dresses—Cattle Market——Australian Eagles, in the Zoological Society's Menagerie, &c.

PRICE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER, ONE SHILLING.

*** The SUPPLEMENT, containing the Title-page and Indices to Vol. XVIII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, will be published on Saturday, July 19, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1851.

THE cry of "protection to British industry" has, during the present week, been raised on two very singular and very dissimilar occasions. According to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the chairman of a meeting of persons said to be interested in the subject of copyright—among whom we may remark that we were glad to see very few authors—British writers are to be protected by the denial in this country of any right to a foreign author, or the British purchaser of a foreign author's manuscript; and, according to the farmers' friends in the House of Commons, the grower of British chicory is to be protected against the grower of Ceylon and other coffee, by allowing knavish grocers to mix their clear coffee and cheap chicory together, and sell the fraudulent compound at the price of the dearer article. We place both of these questions together, dissimilar as they may appear, not only because they have both been debated during the week, but because they have, in reality, a principle common to them both. Piracy and adulteration are supported by the same mode of argument and by the same false pretence of a regard for the public interest, and by the same species of logic.

And first of the Copyright question. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton exclaims, that he cannot agree with those who say, "Let this country do what is right, no matter what others may do." On the contrary, to obtain an end which we must confess to be highly desirable—an international copyright, extending throughout all civilised countries—he would, in the interim, commit or sanction a wrong, and would abet piratical English booksellers in preying upon the brains of foreign authors, unless the foreign author should happen to belong to a foreign state which had sanctioned the principle of an international copyright with this country. But in Sir Edward's argument we are at a loss to discover whether he speaks as an author of original books, or as a mere trader in paper and print without reference to authorship. If in the first capacity, we would remark, that, because the Copyright Act of Queen Anne was framed with the object of encouraging men of genius and learning to write books, it does not follow, as Sir Edward Lytton infers, that British authors alone were meant to be encouraged in Britain. As an author himself, Sir Edward Lytton would, we are sure, be one of the least likely of men to dread foreign competition in the book manufacture. If, however, he argue as a bookseller, while we can but regret to see a gentleman of his literary position identifying himself with such a cause, we would ask him to substitute any article of property for the word "book" or "manuscript," and then inquire whether in any honest community a foreigner should not have the same rights as a native? If a foreigner bring here a bale of cotton, or a cargo of tea, or a piece of jewellery, or a watch, and sell it, has not the purchaser a legal right to hold and enjoy such article? Ought there to be any difference—can there be any difference in a moral point of view, if the article to be sold by the foreigner happen to be a manuscript of a book, or a piece of music

intended for publication? British genius does not dread its publication, and needs no protection; but a certain class of English booksellers, affecting to speak in the interest of British authorship, deny the foreigner all right to his literary property in this country; and if any member of his own trade, having a different opinion, purchase the foreigner's book, and publish it at his risk, they coolly pirate it, and assert that the foreigner, having had no right, could not transfer it. Upon this principle, if a foreigner pawned his watch in this country, an English watchmaker might walk into the pawnbroker's office, and make off with the article. And, with all respect for the author of "Paul Clifford," we must say that such a principle is somewhat too much *à la* Clifford, or *à la* Turpin, to suit the notions of any honourable mercantile community. British authorship needs no protection: it will enforce its own right in its own country, and will use all honourable means to induce the United States of American and other countries to sanction the principle of an international copyright; but it will pursue its career in literature as in trade, the right course, notwithstanding all efforts of ignorant or interested parties to persuade it to adopt a contrary course.

The great Chicory question, which boasts the support of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is quite as simple. The grocers have lately adopted the practice of mixing chicory, worth 3d. or 4d. a pound, with coffee, worth four or five times that sum, and of selling the "half-and-half" as the same price which they would charge for the coffee unmixed. They allege that the mixture is really better than pure coffee, and that the public like it. Perhaps so; and if they would only carry their kindness to the public so far as to sell coffee as coffee, and chicory as chicory, and allow the poor public to mix for themselves, there would be no harm done which could with any justice be laid upon the heads of the grocers. But the grocers persist in clutching the knavish profit on the inferior article; and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer is asked to lend his aid to prevent the fraud by authorising the excise-officers to exercise the same supervision over coffee, as they now do over tea, Sir Charles Wood declines to interfere. His agricultural friends have discovered that one of the best paying crops that can be raised in this country is chicory, and they deprecate all attempts to prevent the fraud of the grocer, lest the consumption of chicory should be diminished, and the British farmer lose a growing market. Sir Charles Wood yields to the soft persuasion, although it is proved that the relative consumption of coffee has largely diminished, to the loss of the revenue. Thus one class of the natives, the chicory growers, are protected, and another class, the knavish grocers, are encouraged in knavery, in order that the foreign article—good coffee—may not find its way to the longing lips of the great bulk of the English people.

The result of the discussion which took place on the subject in the House of Commons is a positive disgrace to us as a people. If the public desire to drink chicory, by all means let them drink it; and we shall rejoice if their predilection for that article should put money into the pockets of the British farmer; but let it be incumbent upon the vendors to vend it as chicory, at the chicory price, and not to palm it off upon the easily-cheated multitude as coffee, at an overcharge of two or three hundred per cent. It is bad enough that such a fraud should be perpetrated; but it is still worse that a man like the Chancellor of the Exchequer should lend all the weight and authority of the Government to support it.

COUNTRY NEWS.

AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND POLICE.

The Liverpool magistrates were engaged on Tuesday in the investigation of a charge of riot, of a very serious character, preferred against twenty-five of the privates of the 91st regiment, at present stationed in that town.

On Saturday evening last, some of the soldiers belonging to the 91st, who were in an intoxicated state, quarrelled with and were rather severely handled by the police. On Sunday evening, the soldiers returned, and the first men they met were maltreated, and the result was, that three of the soldiers were taken into custody, and brought before the magistrates on Monday morning. This seems to have irritated the military, and a body of them succeeded in rescuing their comrades from the cells on Monday night, with the purpose of making reprisals on the civic force for the supposed insult received by them; and some of them were heard to say that the quarrel should not be settled until a policeman's blood had been shed. They met at nine o'clock at Hanover-street, in public-house, in Dale-street, and soon after sallied out into the street. Their first exploit was to attack with their cross-belts police-officer Duggan (419), who was on duty in Dale-street, and they beat him almost to death; they then rushed up Shaw's-brow, making a furious onslaught on every unfortunate policeman who fell in their way. By this time the police had assembled in considerable force, and, attacking in detail the military posters, who had previously detached themselves in small parties, they succeeded effectually in cutting off a junction of the straggling parties; and, although the conflict was kept up with desperate resistance, as each fresh band of soldiers was attacked, and the whole neighbourhood was for nearly two hours kept in a state of the greatest apprehension, captures of more than thirty of the soldiers were effected by the police, who were reinforced by parties of their own body, that were brought by Mr. Superintendent Dowling to the scene of the riot. At length a demand was made at Everton barracks for assistance from the officers of the regiment, who promptly despatched several picquets of thirty men each to aid in quelling the disturbance. Notwithstanding this, however, many of the soldiers were in the barracks, hearing what had occurred, sealed the wall, and proceeded to the rescue of their comrades, about twenty five of whom had by this time been lodged in Rose-hill Bridewell, previous to their being removed to the more secure prison of the borough. Watching, however, the absence of the picquets, who had been engaged in clearing the streets, the scattered soldiers again assembled at Rose-hill just as the van in which their comrades were placed was being driven off, and a renewed conflict ensued, in which the police would beyond doubt have suffered the loss of many of their number, as the soldiers were using their side-arms with horrible impressions, just at the time of the picquets who were recalled and ended the affray. The van was then driven off with great speed, accompanied by a large body of police at double quick time, and the prisoners were ultimately lodged in the main gaol of the town.

Throughout the night (Monday), however, considerable crowds thronged the streets where the affray had been carried on

Upon the application of the commissioners, the men were remanded until the state of the wounded police officers, as well as that of the military at present in the hospital, could be more accurately ascertained.

The soldiers were again brought up on Wednesday; and, after further evidence establishing the charge against those who was taken, they were again remanded until some of the wounded parties can appear.

A petition, very numerously signed by the inhabitants of the town, has been got up, praying for the instant removal of the regiment from Liverpool, it being quite certain that many lives will be lost, and renewed conflicts of frequent occurrence will take place between that regiment and the police, should the former be permitted to remain in their present quarters. The appearance of the soldiers before the magistrates on Tuesday certainly showed that they had met with considerable injury, whatever may be the "set-off" on the other side.

A paper-mill at Manchester, belonging to Messrs. Dickson and Co., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The accident is supposed to have arisen from spontaneous combustion.

Rochester Diocesan Female Training Industrial Institution.—The foundation-stone of this institution was laid by the Bishop of Rochester, on Wednesday. The intended building has been designed by Mr. Clarke, of Stratford-place. It is in the Elizabethan or Tudor style of architecture, composed of brick, with Bath stone borders to the doors, windows, &c.; and has a chequered front, similar to the Great Hall in Lincoln's Inn, and the building of Hampton Court Palace. The extreme elevation will be 43 feet; length, 220 feet; and depth, 106 feet. It comprises an infant-school, dining hall, matron's apartments, &c., and will cover an area of 2½ acres. The estimated cost is £9000; towards which the National Society have subscribed £500; and, with the Government grant, the subscriptions amount to £4800. A further sum of £44 12s. 3d. was collected on Wednesday at the church door.

Weighing of Agricultural Produce.—On the 30th ult., a numerous public meeting of 64 more was held at the Castle Inn, Scot-and-yard, Liverpool, at which it was resolved to abandon buying and selling agricultural produce by the long weights, and that 14lb. should in future be considered a stone; that a hundredweight should consist of eight stones, and a ton of 20 cwt.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Court has paid a brief visit to Osborne during the past week, chiefly with a view of affording her Majesty's uncle, the King of the Belgians, an opportunity of witnessing the improvements in progress and completed at the Royal marine residence.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with their illustrious relatives, left town on Saturday afternoon, and crossed from Gosport in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

Early on Sunday morning, the Queen and the Prince, with their illustrious guests walked in the grounds and park of Osborne. In the afternoon his Serene Highness Prince Augustus of Coburg arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince. His Serene Highness returned to Claremont early on Monday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duc de Brabant and Comte de Flandres, attended by Col. de Meerkerke and Sir Robert Otway, landed at Portsmouth in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, on Monday, for the purpose of seeing Portsmouth Dockyard.

On Tuesday the Court returned to Buckingham Palace, and in the evening visited the Opera.

On Wednesday the Royal visits to the Great Exhibition were resumed. The Countess de Neuilly, the Duke de Nemours, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville, paid a visit to his Majesty the King of the Belgians, on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party, the company at which included his Majesty the King of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duc de Brabant, his Royal Highness the Comte de Flandres, Highness the Duc de Brabant, his Royal Highness the Comte de Flandres, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg, his Serene Highness the Prince of Lowenstein, the Earl and Marchioness of Normanby, the Earl of Liverpool, Lady Bloomfield, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, and Lady Mary Wood, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, &c.

On Thursday the King of the Belgians took leave of the Queen and the Prince, on his return to the Continent.

Lord Charles Fitzroy has relieved General Wemyss in the duties of Equerry-in-Waiting to her Majesty; and Lieut.-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour has relieved Colonel Bouverie in the duties of Equerry-in-Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen visited and took leave of the members of the Royal family on Wednesday, at their respective residences, on his return to the Continent.

His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, accompanied by the Marchioness, has arrived in London from Paris, and is staying at the Earl of Mulgrave's mans on in Eaton-place. We understand the noble Marquis contemplates a sojourn of about a fortnight in town.

His Excellency the Earl of Westmorreland (the late British Minister at Berlin) has arrived in town from Hanover, after paying the King a visit *en route* from the Prussian capital

The Earl of Mulgrave has embarked in the *Titania* yacht on a cruise off the Yorkshire coast.

Lord Londesborough has become the purchaser of the fine estate of Escarsdale, in Yorkshire, situated near the the town of Driffield, in Yorkshire, which was sold by auction last week.

The Duchess Dowager of Bedford gave her first juvenile *fête* for the season on Thursday last, at Bedford Lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington. The party was attended by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and upwards of 300 of the nobility, &c., with many of its juvenile scions.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Preferments and Appointments.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made: *Deanery Rural:* the Rev. Charles Marine to the Deanery Rural of Lincoln. *Rectories:* the Rev. James Drummond to the rectory of Achurch with Lilford; the Rev. Newton Spicer to the rectory of Byfleet, Surrey; the Hon. and Rev. Mortimer Neville to the consolidated rectories of Heydon and Little Chishall, Essex; the Rev. John Grove to the rectory of Wollaston, Gloucestershire; the Rev. Thomas Boys Ferris to the rectory of Corscombe, Dorset; the Rev. R. Mantell to the rectories of Woolvington and Graffham, Sussex. *Vicarages:* the Rev. J. Carter to the vicarage of Bridekirk, Cumberland; the Rev. George Willcock to the vicarage of West Mersea, Essex; the Rev. David Evans to the vicarage of Aberavon, with Baglan, Glamorganshire.

Testimonials.—The following gentlemen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. W. Wright, by his boarders, on resigning the office of principal of Leamington College. The Rev. John his resignation of the office of principal of Leamington College. The Rev. John his resignation of the office of principal of Leamington College. The Rev. John Harvey Knapp, from the congregation of Armley church, Leeds, on his resigning that curacy. The Rev. Theophilus Bennett, of Whittington, Lancashire, from the junior teachers of his Sunday school. The Rev. Charles Frederick Booker, the junior teachers of his Sunday school. The Rev. Charles Frederick Booker, the junior teachers of his Sunday school. The Rev. Charles Frederick Booker, on resigning St. George curacy, Hulme, Lancashire, from the teachers of the Sunday school. The Rev. R. M. Evanson, from the Sunday school teachers, on his resigning the curacy of Christ Church, Accrington, Lancashire. Rev. Charles Hazen Good, from the tract distributors of Boisovar and two of the late candidates for confirmation, on his resigning the curacy of Boisovar, in Switzerland. The Rev. J. H. Kenworthy, of Ackworth, Yorkshire, from his choir boys. The Rev. J. R. Pears, Bath, from some of the inhabitants, and from the Sunday teaching. The Rev. F. Reynolds, of Waterhead, Lancashire, from the Sunday school teachers. The Rev. B. L. Cubitt, late curate of Barkisham, Suffolk, on resigning that curacy. The Rev. C. A. Bellis, on laying the foundation-stone of a new church at Hockerill, Bishop's College.—The *Westmorland Gazette* states that the Bishop of Durham has subscribed £15 towards an Independent chapel in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The following is a copy of his Lordship's letter transmitting his donation:

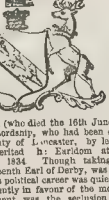
4, Upper Portland-place, June 7.

Sir,—Although with ample means at my disposal, I can scarcely satisfy the demands of my own Church and my own people; yet I have never forgotten that all stands of my own Church and my own people; yet I have never forgotten that all stands of my own Church and my own people; yet I have never forgotten that all Christians are brethren, and that, however we may differ as to the meaning of Scripture Christians are brethren, and that, however we may differ as to the meaning of Scripture in some points of doctrine or discipline, very few Protestants fail to inculcate what is essential in Christianity. I am painfully aware of the spiritual destitution of Newcastle, of its increasing population, and of the pains which are taken to disseminate infidelity and socialism; I cannot, therefore, feel myself justified in resisting your appeal on behalf of a more spacious and commodious place of worship, and especially for a larger establishment of schools in the principles of revealed religion. Towards those joint good purposes, you and the congregation will be pleased to accept the enclosed cheque. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, S. Dunelm.

James Wilson, Esq.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF DERBY.

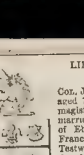


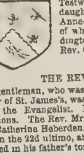
Edward Smith Stanley, thirteenth Earl of Derby, Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe, and a Baronet, Lord-Lieutenant, Vice-Admiral, and Custos Rotiulorum of the county of Lancaster, and a Knight of the Garter, was the elder son of Edward, the twelfth Earl, and his only son, by his first wife, Elizabeth, only daughter of James 2nd Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. He was born on the 21st April, 1775. His first cousin, Charlotte Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Geoff rey Hornby, by whom (who died the 16th June, 1817) he had three sons and four daughters, all of whom survive. Lady Stanley, who had been created Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, in the county of Lancaster, by letters-patent dated the 2nd of October, 1832, inherited by Earldom at the decease of his father, the 21st of October, 1834. Though taking no prominent part in public life, Edward, thirteenth Earl of Derby, was a worthy representative of his illustrious house. His political career was quiet and unobtrusive, but his predilections were unmistakingly in favour of the more Liberal side in State affairs. His continual retirement was the seclusion of knowledge and science. He was particularly attached to natural history, and he spared neither pains nor expense in the advancement of his favourite study. He was President of the Linnæan and the Zoological Societies. The Earl's benevolence and hospitality were almost without bounds, and he was very generally and sincerely esteemed and beloved; his demise will be severely felt. His Lordship died at his seat, Knowsley Hall, Lancashire, on the 30th ultimo, in the 77th year of his age. His death-bed was surrounded by his family. He is succeeded in his honours by his eldest and highly distinguished son, Edward Geoffrey, Lord Stanley, who was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony in September, 1844, and who is now in the fourteenth year of his parliamentary career. The Earl is in his 52d year, is married to Emma Caroline, second daughter of Lord Skelmersdale, and has issue two sons and a daughter. The elder son, now Lord Stanley, is M.P. for West Cumberland

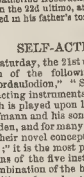
LADY DEANE.

Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Deane, of Dunraven Castle, High Sheriff of Cork, died in Dublin, on the 8th inst., in her 51st year. To all that adorned the Christian character, her Ladyship added the highest intellectual accomplishments: she was well known as a distinguished amateur artist; and, as a practical benefactress to the poor of her district, she will long be remembered and lamented. At the time of the famine in Ireland her exertions were unceasing, and she taught the female poor to earn food by the industry of their own hands. The deep sorrow at her grave of 150 of her crochet workers bore testimony to this fact, as well as to the love of those she had sustained.

Lady Deane was daughter of the late Robert O'Callaghan Newenham, Esq., and grand-daughter of Sir Edward Newenham, of Belcham, co. Dublin.







Lieut.-Col. G. R. P. Jarvis, of Doddington Hall, County Lincoln.

Col. Jarvis, of Doddington Hall, died on the 14th instant, aged 77. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire. He married twice: first, in 1802, Philadelphia, third daughter of Ebenezer Blackwell, Esq.; and, secondly, in 1830, of Frances, sister of the Right Hon. Wm. Sturges-Bourne, of Testwood, Hants. By the former, he leaves, with two daughters, Mary-Ideo, wife of Major Robert Cole; and Anne-Hester, of John Bromhead, Esq., four surviving sons, of whom the eldest, George Knollis Jarvis, Esq., of Doddington Hall, is married to Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Thomas Pretyman, Chancellor of Lincoln.

THE REV. T. GERRARD ANDREWES, M.A.

This gentleman, who was the son of Dr. Andrewes, Dean of Canterbury, and Rector of St. James's, was himself Rector of All Hallows, Bread-street, and St. John the Evangelist. He was also for some time Chaplain to the House of Commons. The Rev. Mr. Andrewes married, on the 10th June, 1819, Martha Catherine Haberden, by whom he leaves three sons and two daughters. He died on the 22d ultimo, at his residence, 8, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, and was interred in his father's tomb at Great Bookham.

SELF-ACTING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

On Saturday, the 21st ult., at St. Martin's Hall, there was a private exhibition of the following new instruments—The "Orchestrion;" the "Chordaulodion;" "Symphonion," and "Trumpet Automaton," four self-acting instruments. There was also exhibited the "Harmonichord," which is played upon like the organ with manuals and the pedals. Herr Kaufmann and his son, the inventors of the above instruments, are from Dresden, and for many years have been unremittingly occupied in perfecting their novel conceptions. Our artists have illustrated the "Orchestrion;" it is the most picturesque in appearance, and most complete in its actions of the five instruments. It will be seen from the Engravings it is a combination of the brass and wood instruments; for every one of those metallic and wooden tubes has an eloquent speaking voice. The front of the lower portion of the case being opened, discovers the percussion instruments, the kettle and military drums, and triangle. The Orchestrion was invented by Herr Kaufmann, jun.; it was five years before he had completed this marvellous mechanical contrivance, as a substitute for a full military orchestra—the tones of flutes, flageolets, clarionets, cornets, bugles, trumpets, bassoons, horns, oboes, trombones, drums, &c., being most successfully imitated. There can be no mistake—all the instruments depicted in our Illustration actually emit sound, and are by no means decorative. How the maker has so ingenously contrived that the cylinders move with such mathematical exactitude, and that the supply of wind (of course, varying for each tube) should be so precisely regulated, is scarcely to be conceived even by the thoroughly so precisely regulated, is scarcely to be conceived even by the thoroughly initiated in matters of mechanics and acoustics. For instance, it is almost miraculous to hear the light and shade of this invisible instrumentation, to mark the just gradations of crescendo, diminuendo, and sforzando, besides the usual fortes and pianos. We never heard anything so perfectly astounding as the *finale* of the "Don Giovanni:" shutting one's eyes, it seemed as if the famed vocal and orchestral forces of Costa were exclaiming at one time, with portentous effect, the three different times going on in "Trema!" In the dance music, the three different times going on in the *finale* were observed with unerring precision, the mechanical agents doing what the living artists will rarely accomplish—keep together. Nothing could be finer than the Coronation March from Meyerbeer's "Prophète." Godfrey's Coldstream band must look to their playing, for the Orchestrion is a formidable rival.

Perhaps the most practical instrument for general purposes is the Harmonichord, deliciously soft and mellow in tone; it is in the form of an upright grand pianoforte, and it is stated that its action arises from the friction of a cylinder against wire strings. For small churches and chapels, and for a chamber organ, the harmonichord is most desirable. Herr Kaufmann and Fraulein Kaufmann played on it in turn with delicacy and skill.

Furstenau's variations on themes from "Il Flauto Magico," of Mozart, on the Symphonion, was another triumph of mechanical skill, containing flutes, piccolo, clarionets, cymbals, and drums, with pianoforte accompaniment: the precision with which the chromatic scale, ascending and descending is attained, would dismay a bandoon or a Rémusat. This Chordaulodion comprises flute and string play.

The Trumpet Automaton is a figure not unlike Mario in the "Puritani," with the instrument at its mouth. It was invented many years ago by Herr Kaufmann, and won the admiration of Carl Maria Von Weber. What is most remarkable and inconceivable in this exceedingly piece of mechanism, is, that it produces double sounds of equal strength and purity, and flourishes in octaves, tierces, quints, &c., are heard. Perhaps this acoustic curiosity may afford some key to Vivier's wonderous horn effects, certain notes accompanying particular chords. If this discovery should be established, that one instrument can do the same with equal perfection as two instruments, it may lead to something, as natural intonation may surely effect what a piece of machinery can do.

We have as yet referred specially to the execution of each instrument, but the greatest marvel was when the Harmonichord, played by Herr Kaufmann, an i the four mechanical instruments, all were heard at one time in a fantasia on our national melodies. This is truly a miracle of mechanism, each instrument is heard as a solo, and the other relieves it at the exact stand; then two go together, and finally all the works are in movement, keeping exact time, and each one having its part to perform. The triumph of the mechanical agents was no special duty to perform. The triumph of the mechanical agents was no further go, and their visit of Herr Kaufmann and his son to this country will no doubt be patronised largely. Their difficulties must have been enormous; first, in the just investigation of sound; and, secondly, in its application by mechanical means. To construct such instruments without models, for they are quite original, the maker must be a musician, a mechanic, a mathematician, and a philosopher.

The first public performance was on Tuesday, the 24th ult., the instruments having been exhibited on the 11th ult. at Buckingham Palace in the presence of her Royal family. On their way before her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family. On their way to the country, Herr Kaufmann and son gave concerts, with the greatest success, at Leipzick and Hamburg.

There was to have been a second concert at St. Martin's Hall, on the 27th ult., but her Majesty having been graciously pleased to command a second performance, at Buckingham Palace, on the morning of that day, the entertainment was postponed to last Monday, a notice of which will be found under the head of "Music."

Our artists, in addition to the Orchestrion described above, have depicted the execution of the Self-acting Instruments before the Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, and the Royal Family, on Friday. The Royal amateurs expressed their high gratification at the quality and ingenuity of the inventions, and complimented Herr Kaufmann and Son on their success.

MONSTER RHODODENDRON.

In the beautiful "American Garden" of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's-park, is now to be seen a magnificent example of skilful cultivation, viz. the large standard Rhododendron belonging to the collection of Mr. John Waterer, of the American Nursery, Bagshot. This plant, or rather tree, is about forty years old, twelve feet high, and thirty feet in circumference. When in its greatest beauty it is literally covered with delicate rose-coloured blossoms. Foreigners who have seen it, state that, were such an object exhibited in St. Petersburgh, Berlin, or Vienna, it would of itself attract crowds of admirers. The remarkable incident in its history is, that only a few weeks ago it was luxuriating in Mr. Waterer's beautiful grounds at Bagshot, about thirty miles from London; yet it looks as if it had grown without interruption in its present position for several years.

In connexion with the subject of our Illustration, a few words on the "American Plants" exhibited at the Botanic Society's Gardens here may not be out of place. Many persons are under the erroneous impression, that these plants, instead of having been raised and grown in the country in its history is, that only a few weeks ago it was luxuriating in Mr. Waterer's beautiful grounds at Bagshot, about thirty miles from London; yet it looks as if it had grown without interruption in its present position for several years.

In connexion with the subject of our Illustration, a few words on the "American Plants" exhibited at the Botanic Society's Gardens here may not be out of place. Many persons are under the erroneous impression, that these plants, instead of having been raised and grown in the country of Surrey, are a direct importation from our Transatlantic friends; and there are even instances of the exhibitors themselves having been taken for genuine citizens of the great Western Republic. It may, therefore, be desirable to state, for the information of the general reader, that many of the plants of which the exhibition is composed were originally obtained from North America. The greater number of the best varieties of Rhododendron have, however, been raised in this country, through the process of hybridizing, from those species which were first introduced into England from the same quarter. But various countries in Europe have also had a share in enriching our lawns and shrubberies with these showy plants; and many very choice sorts have been raised in English gardens during the last few years. The more conspicuous, besides the Rhododendron, are the Kalmia and Azalea, both for the

HERR KAUFMANN AND SON'S GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

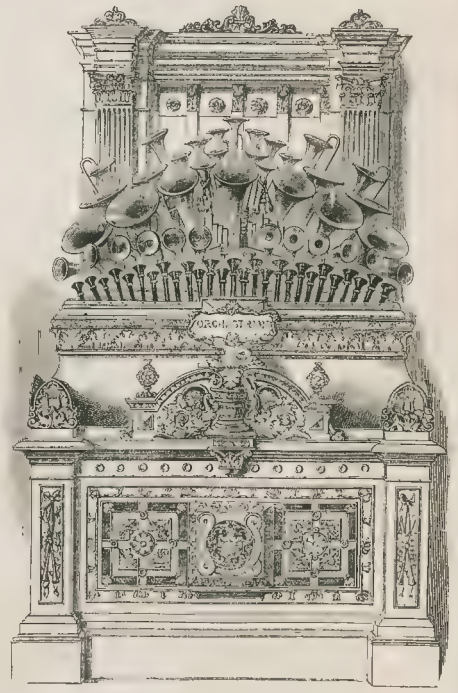
'most part indigenous to different places on the American continent. The Kalmia is a plant of rare beauty; the flowers are much smaller than those of the other two genera named, and also later in opening: though less gorgeous, they are, perhaps, more admired, for their delicate tints and singular form. The hardy Azaleas (are distinguished from those of Indian origin by the term *pontica*. Their more common colours are orange and white, and nothing can well be more effective for a rich and varied display. Some of the white sorts are also deliciously fragrant—a property which the others do not possess.

Several other genera belonging to the same natural order are also represented in the different collections here; but the grand display is essentially formed by the Rhododendrons.

The whole exhibition is under canvas, and occupies about three-quarters of an acre; and the plants, which are arranged in an easy and natural manner, are supplied fresh from the nurseries at Bagshot on every occasion. The exhibitors are Mr. Waterer, Mr. Baker, and Messrs Standish and Noble, whose united collections, about the middle of June, form a display of the most magnificent character.

This exhibition has been visited by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the King of the Belgians.

MONSTER RHODODENDRON, GROWN AT THE AMERICAN NURSERY, BAGSHOT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE ORCHESTRION.

GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING AT LEAMINGTON.—SHOOTING FOR THE LADIES' PRIZE

GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING AT LEAMINGTON.

WITHIN the last seven years the attempts to revive the public taste for archery have been very successful. In 1844, 1845, and 1846, assemblages of archers from various counties took place at York; in 1847, 1848, and 1849, the scene was changed to Derby; and in 1850 to Edinburgh, where it was determined that the next great gathering should take place at Leamington, in compliance with a requisition presented from the county of Warwick to the committee of the National Society.

During the two years since which steps were first taken to secure to Leamington this distinction, the local committee have displayed great energy in the prosecution of their object, as is strikingly shown by their having obtained a list of patrons, containing the names of upwards of one hundred of the nobility and gentry of the county; amongst the most distinguished of whom we find those of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aylesford, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Buchan, Earl Somers, Countess of Farnham, Lord and Lady Leigh, Viscount and Viscountess Lifford, Viscount Newport, Lord and Lady Somerville, Lord and Lady Guernsey, Lady Emily Harding, Lady Charlotte Palmer, Lady Elizabeth Boultbee, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Bertie Percy, the Hon. Charles Lennox Butler, Sir William and Lady Hartopp, Lady Mordaunt, Lady Cave Brown Cave, Lady Dubcrly, Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart., Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart., Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., and Sir Charles Douglas, M.P.

Few places offer so many objects of attraction as Leamington; the facilities by railway from every part of the kingdom—the numerous and various conveniences in hotels, boarding-houses, and private apartments—the beauty of its scenery, with its delightful walks—the interest of its neighbourhood, and easy access to Warwick Castle, Kenilworth Castle, Guy's Cliff, Stratford-on-Avon, Coombe Abbey, Stoneleigh Abbey, Charlecotte, Hampton Lucy, and a host of other places of like interest, all contributing to the amusement of its visitors. To archers there was the additional recommendation that the local committee had succeeded in obtaining a county subscription of nearly £400—being at least three-fourths more than was ever contributed in any previous year from such a source—and thus enabled the committee to announce a list of prizes of about £300 in value, to be distributed in plate or jewellery, and to be selected by the winners. There was also the champion's gold medal, as heretofore; besides four local prizes offered exclusively for residents in the county of Warwick.

The meeting was fixed for Wednesday and Thursday week; and, after a meeting held at the Regent Hotel, on Tuesday evening, where the lots for the target tickets were drawn, it became known that eighteen targets would be pitched for 36 gentlemen, and six for 33 ladies, making in the whole 126 competitors—a number greater than any preceding year had witnessed, except 1846, when the principal prize at York was valued at 100 guineas. There was this year also a considerable increase in the amount of the rewards of honour, compared with those given at Edinburgh, where the total value of the prizes was £341; and a larger number of ladies were to contest for the honour of the field than had ever before been witnessed at such a festival.

The prize jewellery and plate, exhibited at Messrs. Bright's establishment, in the Lower Parade, consisted of solid silver corner dishes, in sets of four, silver tea-kettles, with lamps and stands, and silver tea and coffee services. There were also silver waiters of every pattern, from eight to twenty-four inches in diameter; claret jugs, some entirely silver, and others of Bohemian glass and crystal. To these may be added tankards and cups, chased and engraved with rural, agricultural, and vexophobite subjects; copies of Benvenuto Cellini, &c.; silver caster frames, inkstands, cake-baskets and fruit-dishes, cream-ewers, toast-racks, egg-frames; clocks and candelabra, in or-molu and bronze, &c.

For the Ladies' Prizes were tastefully arranged a rich selection of gold bracelets, set with diamonds, pearls, carbuncles, and ruby garnets; gold and enamelled watches; jewel-caskets in buhl, sacre, and oxidised silver work; tables and jardinieres in buhl, together with an endless variety of brooches.

"The Ornamental Wooden Spoon" was also shown at this establishment. The stem of the spoon is a clown's figure, with fool's cap and bells, terminating at the bowl, which is formed of the body of a goose; the head of the goose is pierced down by an arrow, and forms the centre of the stem. The clown is decorated with a medal engraved "Grand National Archery Meeting, 1851."

The arrival of visitors commenced on Tuesday evening, when the principal hotels received archers and other visitants from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and many parts of Scotland; from Ireland and Wales; from London, Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Kent, Devon, Norfolk, Berkshire, Sussex, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Bucks, Northamptonshire, and other provinces, whose names included some of the most expert and influential bowmen of the day. Their numbers were still further augmented throughout the following day, when the special trains from different parts brought into Leamington several thousand persons.

FIRST DAY'S SHOOTING.

The spot selected for the long-expected fête was Messrs. Parr and Wisden's cricket-ground, comprising an area of eight acres. Around a spacious inner inclosure for the archers were ranged, north and south, eighteen targets for gentlemen and six for ladies; and to this inclosed space the subscribers to the meeting were admitted by ticket. The remainder of the ground was so arranged that the spectators obtained a very excellent view of the whole of the shooting. On the east side, to which admission was obtained at a very moderate price, were erected three tents, in front of which were hoisted the Royal standard and union-jack. There were, also, various other tents, and the German band enlivened the scene by their performance.

About twelve o'clock the bugle signalled the gentlemen to their targets, and the shooting of six dozen arrows at 100 yards commenced; one of the Honorary Secretaries occupying a place at each of the extreme targets, as leader. Henry Peckitt, Esq., of the Thirsk Bowmen, officiated as judge.

The weather was most propitious. At first, the wind was considered unfavourable to the well-directed arrow; but, as the day progressed, some close shooting ensued, and many feats of skill and dexterity were performed, especially at target 18, between the champion, Mr. Ford, with Mr. W. Peters, and Mr. C. Garnett (Royal Toxopholites), Mr. Muir (Salisbury Archers), and Mr. A. F. Moore (West Norfolk Bowmen), all distinguished archers.

About two o'clock the shooting of the first six dozen arrows at one hundred yards having been completed, luncheon was served. At the conclusion of the collation, the archers re-assembled to the targets, the ladies commencing at sixty and the gentlemen at eighty yards.

The shooting by the ladies, of four dozen arrows at 60 yards, was succeeded by two dozen at 50 yards, and each was pronounced by the best judges to be of a superior description.

The sport terminated shortly before six o'clock. The shooting of the gentlemen, taken as a whole, was of a very excellent character. Several very central hits were made at 100, 80, and 60 yards.

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks by Darby, in the Jephson Gardens.

SECOND DAY.

The weather on Monday was again favourable. As soon as the gentlemen had concluded the discharge of their six dozen arrows at 100 yards, and luncheon had been served, the usual meeting of Archers was held in the Visitors' Tent, to make arrangements for the ensuing year; and the motion, "That their meeting be held in Leamington next year," was carried by acclamation.

After some resolutions had been passed complimentary to the gentlemen who had conducted the business of the meeting, the shooting was resumed by the gentlemen at eighty and sixty yards, and by the ladies at fifty and sixty yards. The graceful style in which the ladies discharged their arrows, and the excellent manner in which they made their "hits," rendered their shooting throughout the day much superior to that of the gentlemen.

In the afternoon, the band of the 4th, King's Own Regiment, played several pieces. The shooting did not terminate till near six o'clock.

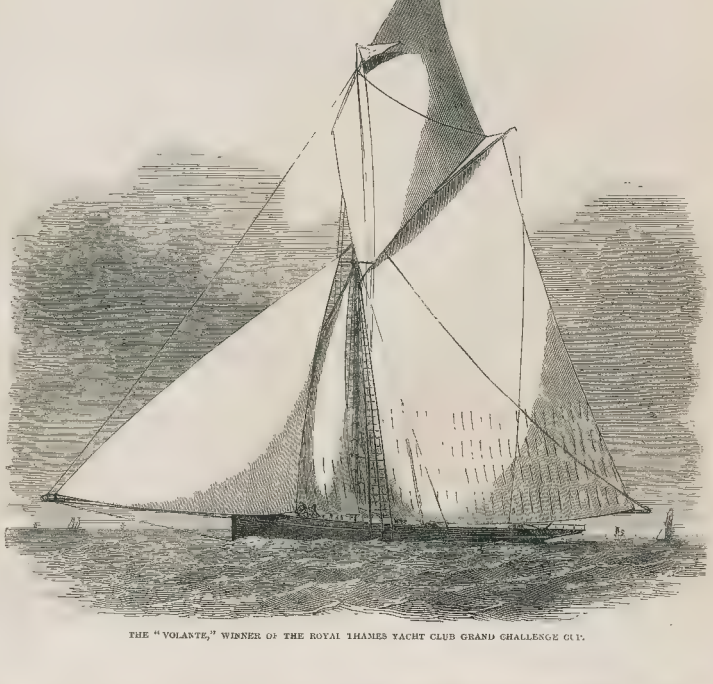
In the evening there was a Grand Dress Ball at the Royal Assembly-Rooms, which was attended by about 300 persons, among whom were many of the most distinguished county families, and some of the leading competitors in the archery amusements of the National meeting.

The prizes were declared in the ball-room, about two o'clock, by Mr. Luard, hon. secretary.

The principal prizes for ladies were gained as follow:—25l., Miss Villers, Worcestershire Archers. 20l., Miss Thursfield, Stour Vale Archers. 15l., Miss Harding, Warwickshire. 10l., Miss Pyal, Worcestershire Archers; 8l., Mrs W Miller, Oxfordshire; 8l., Miss F Palmer, Warwickshire. Gentlemen's Prizes:—45l., Mr M A Ford, Royal Toxopholite Society; 40l., Mr Bramhall, West Norfolk Bowmen; 31l. 10s., Mr Heath, Fraternity of St George; 30l., Mr P Muir, Salisbury (Edinburgh) Archers. 21l., Mr Henry Garnett, Lichfield Archers. 20l., Mr W Peters, Royal Toxopholite Society; 17l. 7s., Mr H Steward, York Archers; 17l., Mr Holland, Pickington Archers; 15l. 10s. Mr Heath, Jun.; 15l., Mr Hillyer, Cheetham hill Archers; 15l. 1os., Mr Hutchens, Camden Archers; 15l., Mr Wills Queen's Park (Brighton) Archers; 12l., Major Nixon, 3l., Major Clowes Worcestershire Archers; 10l., Mr A F Moore, West Norfolk Bowmen; 10l., Mr Bedford, Woodmen of Arden; 10l., Mr Davison, Worcestershire Archers; 10l., Mr H Clark Salisbury Archers; 10l., Mr W W Hargreve, York Archers; 10l., Mr Graham More, Salisbury Archers. An ornamental wooden spoon for the greatest number of whites, to Mr G Giller, Cheetham-hill Archers. Local Prizes:—12l., Mr Garnett, woodman of Arden; 8l., Mr C Williamson, Neville's-cross Archers. The Champion's Gold Medal is still retained by Mr H A Ford.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The race for the Grand Challenge Cup on Wednesday (last week) created, as usual, considerable interest among yachtmen, and the extreme fineness of the weather rendered the day's trip most pleasurable to visitors, a vast number of whom were present. The *Ruby*, chartered by the club for the occasion, was thronged with a fashionable assemblage; besides which, the Marquis of Anglesey's *Pearl*, with her noble owner on board, to whom the customary honour



THE "VOLANTE," WINNER OF THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

were done by the club, and duly responded to, the *Nancy Dawson*, the *Jno. Paragon*, *Fleur de lis*, *Romulus*, *Cynthia*, *Frolic*, and other celebrated yachts, accompanied the race.

The following are found at their moorings at Erith to sail to the Nore Light and back—half a minute per ton being allowed by the larger to the smaller craft:—

Yacht.	Tons	Port.	Owner's Name.	Flag.
Scud	75	Cowes	Mr R Bell, jun.	Blue, diagonal red cross
Heroine	34	Cowes	Mr R Stoddart, sen.	Red and white stripes
Cygnet	30	Southampton	Mr H Lambton	Blue pennant, with a head yellow
Medusa	80	London	Lord Londesborough	Blue pierced white, rn: Maltese cross
Volante	30	London	Mr J L Craigie	White flag

The qualifications of the first four of these are well known. The *Volante* is what in racing phraseology is termed a "dark boat." Her spirited owner, Mr. Craigie, within the last six weeks availed himself of the services of Mr. Harvey, of Ipswich, a producer unknown, save by the praise of the experienced yachtmen, and the *Volante*, the offspring of his labours, on this day made her *début*. That she is extremely fast in a light wind, both in running and beating, the result clearly shows.

The start took place at 11h. 59m. 32s., there being a light wind from W N W. As the wind was right abaft immediately they swung, there was but little or no advantage in the starters. All carried away in the same moment, and, although the usual alacrity was displayed in setting their canvas on all hands, the *Secret* was a trifle quicker than the others, and, consequently, led out a trifle in advance. The others were all in a cluster, but we did not get well under weigh the *Volante* began to look very lively, as also did the *Cygnet*, both of which displaced the *Secret*, the *Heroine* being astern of all. At Purfleet, the *Volante*, *Mosquito*, and *Secret* literally ran abreast of each other on the Kent side, when the *Heroine*, bringing down a nice light breeze with her, added her presence to the *tableau*. In a few minutes the *Volante* began to steal away, and on reaching Gravesend Reach showed a good lead, which she retained all the way down, the *Heroine* running into a second place, the others astern not being quite so well favoured. They rounded the Nore Light in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Volante	2	21	24
Heroine	2	24	30
Mosquito	3	19	25
Secret	3	20	0
Cygnet	3	32	21

The boats turned into the slack as the tide was still ebbing, and in the first or second short-board on the Kentish side the *Mosquito* went to leeward of the *Heroine*, and took the second place. The *Volante* shifted her topsail with a smaller one, and pressed to her quad. In the third board, after rounding, the *Secret* went by the *Heroine* to windward, and the *Cygnet* came up to the latter, and challenged her. Some very smart sailing followed, which elicited much praise. The *Cygnet* passed the *Heroine* to leeward, and then, with a front of only a few yards, we observed, the *Heroine* unsuccessfully followed suit, as a tide-waiter would otherwise, in all probability, have resulted, and the *Heroine* still kept the windward position; but, after a few more minutes of very interesting work, made a long board to try her fortune with "the breeze," and upon again nearing the shore, where she had left the others, found herself astern. The wind in coming up so died off as to read the match very much towards the finish. The *Volante* retained her lead throughout, although menaced by the "time scale." They came in thus:—

	H.	M.	S.
Volante (winner)	9	31	0
Cygnet	10	9	17
Mosquito	10	9	57

Immediately after the conclusion of the race the steamers returned to London.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Bellini's "Norma" was performed, for the fifth time, on Saturday night, followed by the second representation of the selections from Gnecco's "Prova d'un Opera Seria," Mdlle. Ferraris and Marie Taglioni were the stars of the ballet.

The eighth performance of Auber's grand opera, "Il Prodigo," with its powerful cast, and magnificent *mise en scène*, on Tuesday night, by special desire, filled the house with Royalty, rank, and fashion Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who arrived from Osborne during the day, were present, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, and his sons the Duc de Brabant and the Comte de Flandres. The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Count Otho and Count Rodolph de Stolberg, and the Duke of Cambridge, also visited the theatre. Madame Sontag and Madame Ugalde, Signori Gardoni and Coletti, and M. Massol, with the extensive pantomime and elegant dancing of Mdlle. Rosati, formed a fine ensemble for this beautiful work.

Owing to the necessity of the long rehearsal on Wednesday, for Thalberg's new opera, the *soirée extraordinaire* did not take place, and last night the announced performance was given up, on account of the extensive preparations for her Majesty's State visit, this evening.

On Thursday night was produced the *sixth* novelty of the present unparalleled season of activity by the management, namely, "*Florinda*; or, the Moors in Spain," the music composed by the renowned pianist, Sigismund Thalberg, and the libretto written by the famed Scribe; Giannone, the Italian poet, having supplied the sweet Tuscan language. Mr. Charles Marshall has also exhibits some beautiful scenery; and the discriminating taste and judgment of Mr. A. Harris have been admirably exercised in the action of the opera and in the processione and groupings. The following are the distinguished characters which Mr. Harris was by power and strength:—*Count Julian* (Governor of Ceuta), Sig. Lablache; *Florinda* (his daughter), Mdlle. Sofie Cruvelli; *Rodrigo* (King of the Goths), Sig. Calzolari; *Teodomiro* (his page), Mdlle. Marietta Piccolomini first appearance in England on this stage); *Favilla* (an of Count Julian), Mr. Sims Reeves; *Munuzza* (Chief of the Moors), Sig. Coletti.

The opening scene is an encampment of Moors under the walls of Ceuta. The sentinels announce the approach of Moors, before whom is brought a warrior who declares himself to be *Ben Amet*, chief of the Abencerrages. *Munuzza* avows his projects for the subjugation of Spain, and bloody plan to acquire Ceuta, during a three days' truce with *Count Julian*, its governor. After *Munuzza's* exit, we learn that the unko wn is *Rodrigo*, disguised as *Ben Amet*, whom he has slain. The page *Teodomiro* accompanies the King, who has seen a lady from a mountain fortress. The temperate character of *Munuzza* is about to commence; *Count Julian* sends his son, *Favilla*, to the military festival *Rodrigo* recognises in her the lady he has saved; and her brother is displeased at the notice of her lifting an Arab warrior. A quintet of mingled emotions, cleverly constructed, ensues. The declaration of *Munuzza*, that *Ben Amet*, the destroyer of the Christians, is present, terrifies *Florinda*; and a warm altercation takes place between her brother and *Rodrigo*, the assumed Arab, forming the subject of the finale; a march to the tourneyconcluding the first act.

The second act begins with a chorus of nuns in the convent of St. Irene, to which *Favorita* has retired, on the discovery that her affections are placed on one of the Mohammedan faith. Her father, in a duo, vainly strives to change her resolution, but applauds her lofty purpose. *Florinda* has a grand *scena*, which is relieved by the sudden entrance of *Rodrigo*, who is resolved to carry her off. When he states that he is a Christian, she declares her love for him at once; but when he hints that there is a fatal obstacle to prevent their marriage, she bursts forth into exclamations of contempt and abhorrence. During the stormy conference, the brethren and nuns enter and anathematize the infidel intruder, and a finale of imposing effect ends the act, *Rodrigo* carrying the Castilian maiden despite of all opposition.

The third act opens in the chamber of *Count Julian*, who is in deep affliction at his daughter's abduction. *Munuzza* has an interview with the Governor of Andalusia and the African possessions of the Goths The Chief of the Moors places in *Julian's* hands a letter from the *King*, appointing him successor to the government of Andalusia; but the Count refuses to join *Munuzza*, although shocked at his Monarch's ingratitude. *Favila* announces *Rodrigo's* arrival at Ceuta; but during the heroic and loyal appeal to the son of Goths, but the Moors are at the gates of Ceuta, and *Julian's* treason is irreparable. The concerted piece is here again replete with the conflicting emotions of the principals, the rescue of *Florinda*, and the discovery of his subject's treason. *Florinda's* and *Favilla's* repudiation of their father's crime. *Rodrigo* rushes to the conflict, followed by *Count Julian*, and *Florinda* describes, from a loop-hole, the deadly struggle between the Moors and Christians, the former led by *Munuzza*. The brother and sister sing a prayer for the victory of the cross over the crescent; but the battle is renewed, and she sees the Moor h fall, to rescue whom *Favilla* resolves to perish. *Munuzza* enters in triumph with *Count Julian*, who sees his son die, and in an agony of shame and desperation falls on the lifeless body, having rejected the presents of the Moors for delivering the gates of Spain. Whilst the Moors chaunt their victory, *Rodrigo* and *Florinda* escape in the background, and the curtain descends.

Thalberg's composition must be heard more than once to appreciate its attributes. Our present impression is, that he shines more in concerted pieces than in single airs, that he has higher skill to construct dramatic and massive situations than to describe individual emotion. As might have been anticipated, the orchestration is that of a thorough master; he has studied the peculiar characteristics of each instrument carefully. To combine large orchestral masses in one whole can only be acquired by a long experience. He has studied to invest the music with a *couleur locale*; but in doing this he has, perhaps, been at times monotonous, on account of the constant use of the minor key: the national melodies of the Moors are melancholy in their imagery.

The overture was encored: it has three movements, and is more symphonic than dramatic in form. The oboe is much employed, as indeed throughout the opera. The quartett in the first act, sung by the sisters Cruvelli, Calzolari, Reeves, and Coletti; the duettino in the second act, "O luce," a charming composition, sung by Mdlle Sofie Cruvelli and Calzolari; the aria, in the third act, the appeal to arms, vigorously rendered by Mr. Sims Reeves; and the quartett, in the last act sung by Mdlle. S Cruvelli, Calzolari, Sims Reeves, and Lablache, were the encores. Lablache's *Count Julian* is one of his finest creations; it was remarkably grand, dignified, and touching. His air "Ah! ciel! ciel!" was exhibitedly sung; and his share of the quintett in the finale of the fourth act was wonderfully delivered. Mdlle. Sofie Cruvelli's *Florinda* has much merit; but it is more a bold sketch, at present, than a finished picture. Her attitude in the recognition of *Rodrigo* in the convent scene, was her best point, and was deservedly applauded. Coletti, Calzolari, and Sims Reeves exerted themselves successfully. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were present, and applauded throughout when recalled at the end of the third act. The composer was again led forward at the end of the opera by his father-in-law, Lablache, and was much cheered. Her Majesty has commanded "Florinda" for this evening's State visit.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Norma" was represented for the third time on Saturday night, with Grisi's sublime impersonation of the *Priestess*, Tamberlik's *Pollio*, and Formes's *Oroveso*. Mdlle. Marai made her *début* in the part of *Adalgisa*; but she proved to be such a thorough novice, and so perfectly inadequate to fulfil the part, that it is quite useless to dwell on the failure, for such it was. A good *comprimario* and efficient chorus are two absolute wants at this establishment. the three *artistes* engaged for these duties not being such as the subscribers have a right to expect. The giving of one act of Beethoven's "Fidelio" after "Norma" was a great mistake. Even in certain works, we do it is utter profanation to meddle with in the way of excision; and the "Fidelio" and "Don Giovanni" are of this class. Beethoven has, unfortunately, only left one opera, and it should not be treated by a Direction with profound respect, and should be presented in its entirety or not at all. It is an act of positive vandalism, in the worst taste, suggested by the most mercenary spirit. that could think for a moment of rendering a single act of "Fidelio" and this damning the unity of the musical ideas so wonderfully conceived by its immortal writer.

On Tuesday night, Meyerbeer's "Prophète," adjourned through the illness of Mario, was presented for the second time. The tenor is not yet himself, and was certainly not in a condition to do justice to the character of *Jean of Leyden*. The text was twisted, turned, and transformed to suit the exigencies of the singer's lack of physical power, and the wonderful music was mutilated and disfigured. *Fidès*, as still as perfect as ever in the hands of the gifted child of genius, Madame Viardot. Tuis great *artiste*—in every phasis of the drama, in every bar of the music indicated that her great musical gifts and vocal attainments, surveyed as a whole, are unrivalled on the lyric stage. Nothing that the oldest opera frequenter may recollect, can surpass in sublimity her *Fidès*. It is altogether matchless in conception and in wondrous execution: from the earliest arrival of *Fidès* on the stage, full of maternal joy at the approaching union of her son, *Jean of Leyden*, with *Bertha*, down to the agonising climax of the last scene, Viardot fixes the attention and secures the sympathies of her auditory. Whether she be in more or less voice, she never fails to excite her hearers to an extraordinary degree: nothing but exalted genius could accomplish such thrilling effects, for Viardot, physically, has everything against her. Youth we cannot boast of personal attractions, nor of a naturally fine organ, should indeed be endowed with the divine spark within her to cause the most exciting emotions. Her style is more formed for callowed every eye and ear amusement, of watching her statuesque attitudes, nor the ear fatigued by listening to those soul-stirring tones, in which the trials and griefs of the lofty-minded mother of the false prophet are depicted. Her acting and singing in the coronation scene are the triumph of dramatic and vocal art. No description can render adequate justice to the points of beauty in this act—every look, tone, and gesture is followed with breathless attention, the audience fear to interrupt some exquisite phrase; and it is only when the curtain falls that the partial enthusiasm of the house breaks forth with a vehemence of welcome at the vocal and histrionic display of the most consummate artiste of the period.

The choral and orchestral execution deserves every eulogium, under Costa's skilful direction; but a few more supernumeraries in the coronation act, and better dancers in the skating scene, would be desirable.

On Thursday night, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was repeated, for the sixth time, a novelty in which was the return of Tamburini in *St. Bris*, a character which he represents with his accustomed power. Grisi's scene of the blessing of the daggers, in his hands, becomes doubly interesting.

Her Majesty's State visit will take place next Thursday, on which occasion Meyerbeer's "Il Pianto Magico" will be produced, with Grisi, Castellan, and Mdlle. Zerr, Mario, Stigelli, Tagliafico, Ronconi, and Formès, in the chief characters.

OLYMPIC

"The Fire-Eater" is the name of Mr. Selby's new farce produced at this theatre on Monday: the hero, a certain one *Jeremiah Goxley* (Mr. Compton), who entertains a fine hatred against the Roundheads, and by enlisting with the Royalists put his courage to the test. He is forewarned by his intended fatherin-law that the experiment will fail, but he has not any fear of such a result. Terrified for a while on finding himself in battle, but the natural want of heroism at last assumes its proper ludicrous shape. The farce was successful.

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The third performance, at the Hanover-square Rooms, of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's amateur play took place on Wednesday, before a numerous and distinguished company. The characters now sit easily on their different representatives, and the scenery has become the source of general admiration. Not an unimportant part of the performance is the excellence of the orchestra. The farce, by Messrs. Dickens and Mark Lemon, of "Mr. Nightingale's Diary," improves on acquaintance. The two authors enact the heroes for this clever little piece has two—and rival in fun Mr. Maclaws and Mr. Wrighi.

MUSIC.

CONCERT AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The second and last grand morning concert took place on Monday. The house was very well attended; and the programme, put being overcrowded, as on the first occasion, afforded much more satisfaction. The overtures were Beethoven's "Egmont" and "Prometheus," and Weber's "Ruler of the Spirits," conducted by Balfe. Sivori was the solo instrumentalist. He played two of Paganini's pieces—one exemplifying "perpetual motion," and the other "The Witches' Dance." Both were singularly well executed.

The vocal gleanings were not distinguished by much novelty, each singer selecting the piece best calculate t for individual display. Mdme. Sontag, as usual, carried off the honours. She sang a piquant bolero by Becczi, the ballad of "Home, sweet home" (re-demanded), and Haydn's "On mighty pens." Mdlle. Dupeez, Mdme Flo santini, Mdme. Guiliani, Mdlle. Clayton, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, and Mdme. Ugalde; signori Gardoni, Belletti, Coletti, the two Lablaches, and Mr. Sims Reeves, were the other vocalists. Mr. Reeves was encored in Purcell's "Come if you dare," which he sings with much animation; and the Lablaches had to repeat the last movement of the duet by Rossini. Signor Ugalde's brilliant vo alisation in Masset's bolero, "La Chanteuse voilée," was also greeted and applauded. The sisters Cruvelli were announced in the bills to sing in certain pieces, but did not appear.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

It is highly creditable to the artistic feeling of Viennatemps, that he has come to this country, at an absolute pecuniary loss, only for the sake of keeping his word with Mr. Ella, the director of the Musical Union. The eminent violin ist, now a resident of St Petersburg, being permanently attracted to the Russian court. Having received a command to play before the royal family, in Paris, and other great towns, his playing created a prodigious sensation; his magnificent tone and thorough mastery of all difficulties being unsurpassed. To the grand elements of a violinist—science and breadth of style—he possessed by very many in an unrivalled degree. He had the first violin part in Haydn's Quartet in G, No. 81, and in Beethoven's quintett in C, Op. 29, in which Mr. Hill was the second violin, Hill and Webb violas, and Piatti violoncello. Mr. Vieuxtemps also executed one of his own works, "Souvenir du Bosphore." It was in the quintet of Beethoven that Vieuxtemps' grandeur of style was most apparent—nothing could be finer than the delicacy of the final movement, descriptive of a storm. The sensation he created was immense; his mechanism in the fanciful solo, which in France was always enthusiastically received, was faultless; and the *tours de force*, as novel as they were elegant, were vehemently applauded by the aristocratic amateurs. Haïde's reading of the sonata was also a rare treat.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

In our notice of the eighth Philharmonic Concert, in last week's Number, there was an accidental omission of a passage, which had the effect of our appearing very unjust towards a young and highly-accomplished pianist, Herr Pauer, from Vienna, who made his appearance on that occasion. We, however, did ample justice to Herr Pauer for his most fly rendering of Hummel's concerto in A minor, only with the drawback of dragging the measure at times. He was immensely applauded by the audience; and, as he left town on the Wednesday following the concert, for Frankfort, where he is about to produce a new opera, we are anxious to make this spontaneous *encomio* to a gifted artist, and not to allow it to be supposed that such an honourable *début* as that of Herr Pauer at a Philharmonic Concert should be passed over by us in silence.

M. Billetta, an Italian composer of much merit, gave a *matinée musicale*, last Saturday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. Miss Catherine Hayes sang exquisitely a ballad, "Weep, weep, willow wreep." Miss Dolby rendered a song. "Past hours with thee," most artistically; Mdlle. Graumann warbled a barcarola, "Vola, vola," and sang "The Shepherdess of the Alps;" the Misses Birch gave a duo, "O, come gli è bello;" Mdlle. Graumann, Miss Dolby, and Herr Stibulini a terzetto, "O come è dolce;" and Miss C Hay s, Miss Bassano, Herr Stiteilli, and Herr Stockhausen sang a quartett, "I Poveretti," all composed by Billetta: Reichart, Gardoni, Calkatta, and Bemberini, jun., were the other Billetta: Reichart, Gardoni, Calkatta, and Bemberini, jun., were the other Soloists. Regondi, Pinsuti, Paoli, Germani Taylor, and Miss Goddard the solo instrumentalists; Alary, Piloti, Pinsuti, and Billetta were the accompanyists.

Mr. John Parry presented his "Notes" last Monday at the Hanover Square Rooms, to a numerous and fashionable audience, entertainment, "Our Village Poetry," at Sadler's Wells Theatre, on the same evening.

Herr Kaufmann and Son, assisted by Mdlle. Kaufmann, gave their second concert at the Beethoven Rooms, last Monday night. Amongst the pieces on their newly-invented self-acting instruments that had not been heard before, were the "Mesanello" overture of Auber, on the symphonium; a scena from Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," on the harmoni-ord and chordaulion; Meyerbeer's glorious march from the "Prophète," and Reissiger's march, "Rauh der Heimat," and Mendelssohn's Wedding March, on the orchestrion; Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" overture, on the harmoni-ord and chordaulion, and symphonion. The repertoire is rich and varied, and the combinations of instruments are inexhaustible

Mr. Bridge's third and last *matinée* of classical pianoforte and vocal music was given at the Hanover Rooms last Monday. He played Hummel's Sonata in F minor, Op 20, and other pieces by Mendelssohn, Hiller, S. Bennett, E. Loder, Chopin, Billet, and Thalberg. The vocalists were Madame Macfarren and Herr Reichardt.

Miss Anna Pelzer, pianiste and concertanist, had a *matinée musicale*, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, last Monday, assisted by Mr. Cudlipp (the gentlemanlike). Herr Ernst (violin), Herr Hausmann, and Mr. Withers (violoncello). M. Szekeley (piano), Remenyi (violin); Misses Lanza and Fyne vocalists, with Herr Schmidt as accompanyist.

Master Alexander Ramsbergye, the clever violinist, had an evening concert on Thursday last, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, with the aid of Cittadini (piano), Mr. Withers (violoncello), Schmidt (accompanyist). Miss Dolby, Mdlle. Johannsen, Mrs. A. Newton, Signor Marchesi, and Mr. B Richardson.

Messrs. Land and E. Blagrove held their third quartet meeting on Thursday morning, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, aided by Messrs. W. S. Bennett, C. Severn, Lazarus, Horton, C. Harper, Waelsig, Clementi, Pratten, Horncastle, and Mrs. Anderson.

The Cecilian Society, on Thursday, at Albion Hall, performed Handel's "Saul," under the direction of Mr. Shoubridge, with Mr. J. G. Boardman organist.

Ribas, the clever flautist, had a concert on Friday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.

Such has been the deserved success of the novel musical entertainment at Willis's Rooms, of giving a programme exclusively filled with English Glees and Madrigals, by a distinguished body of executants, that a fresh series began on Wednesday afternoon at the same locality, and will be continued every succeeding Wednesday, until further notice, under Mr. Pearsall's able direction. The singers are Lockey, Hobbs, Land, Francis, and Phillips. We strongly recommend a hearing of this unequalled glee party, as a great musical treat.

The Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, in the performance of the great oratorios, under Costa's direction, have had enormous audiences ever since the opening of the Exhibition. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was repeated last night, with Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formès as chief vocalists.

This morning will be the fourth and last concert of the Royal Academy of Music, and Miss Kate Loder's concert. Next Monday, Mdlle. E. Krinitz, the pianist, will have a *matinée*, and Madame Sala a concert. The last meeting of the Musical Union will be on Tuesday. On Wednesday, in Exeter Hall, the

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Berlin Post-Office, contrary to the assurances in a communication addressed some days back to the British legation, continues, and has declared that it must continue, the surcharge on English journals.

The Stockholm journals announce that the King of Sweden has issued orders to the Post-Office department to get ready the packet steamer *Nordstjerna*, for the purpose of conveying between seventy and eighty manufacturers and intelligent workmen to the Thames, in order to visit the Crystal Palace. The vessel is to sail from Gottenburg upon the 16th instant. The travellers will be allowed a fortnight's time for their excursion, exclusive of the voyage.

Forged Bank of England notes have recently been largely circulated at Norwich by some London swell-mob men.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has presented a free site for the Cambridge Military Asylum at Kingston; and the Marquis of London derry will preside at a public dinner in its aid on Friday, the 11th inst., supported by a host of noble stewards.

An order of the House of Commons, with the consent of the parties promoting and opposing the Metropolis Water Bill, has been issued for printing *de die in diem* the evidence taken before the committee. Petitions against the bill have been presented from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, and from the commissioners for paving and lighting from Woolwich; also from St. Anne, Limehouse: with one from Westminster in favour.

On Saturday, the half-yearly general meeting of the members of the College of Preceptors took place at their offices, 36, Bloomsbury-square; Mr. T. C. Freeman in the chair. There was a full attendance of gentlemen of the scholastic profession, and the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, all of whom bore testimony to the usefulness of the institution, and the praiseworthy manner in which it was conducted. The report gave a general view of the proceedings during the past half-year, and, among other circumstances, related a new feature recently taken up by the college, viz. that of examining the schools of those principles who may desire it, and giving certificates of proficiency to those pupils who have attained a certain amount of information.

A "climbing boy" was suffocated in a flue, last week, at Leeds.

The Liberals of Bath, in consequence of the loss of names of intimidation which came under their notice at the recent election, have drawn up a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the ballot.

On Friday morning week, a young man named Stephen, an assistant to a timekeeper in Compton-street, Soho, went to the Serpentine for the purpose of bathing. He made an attempt to swim to the model frigate, but when within a short distance of the vessel he suddenly disappeared. He was found in about ten minutes, but life was extinct.

A large number of working men, inhabitants of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and personally interested in the maintenance of its trade, have successfully memorialised the Corporation of that borough to call a public meeting of the working classes of the borough at his earliest convenience, for the purpose of urging upon the Municipal Corporation, the Corporation of the Trinity House, and the Dock Company, the necessity of taking into consideration the charges upon shipping and merchandize at that port, so as to correspond with the charges of neighbouring ports.

Capt. Comstock, of the *United States* mail steam-ship, has placed in the Liverpool Exchange Rooms the model of a rudder, constructed by Captain Lawton, of the ship *Warren*, bound from Glasgow to New York, and by which that vessel, with a valuable cargo and 150 passengers, was steered safely to her port of destination after having lost her rudder 2000 miles from New York. It is constructed chiefly of rope, with lashings of wood and iron, and was attached to the tiller by a series of chains, with a couple of blocks and ropes.

The Irvingite chapel, or meeting, established in Berlin, and frequented by sectarians of that profession, was closed by order of the police on Sunday last.

The railway facilities for conveyance of fish were illustrated on Friday week, in the Committee of the House of Lords on the bill of the Great Northern Railway Company for communication with Grimsby Harbour, by the statement of an extensive dealer in the London fish market, that, by means of the railway communication between London and Grimsby, he had received 8000 lobsters that morning, and sold them for the supply of the metropolis, the cargo leaving Grimsby at 8 p.m., and arriving in London at 4 a.m.

On Sunday last, being the Sunday within the octave of Corpus Christi, was observed with great solemnity in the Roman Catholic Church. A grand solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Augustine's, Granby-row, Manchester, which was splendidly decorated with flowers and other devotional emblems, and the nave thronged. Whilst Mr. Bardsley (the organist) was playing, and the full choir singing the "Domus nobis pacem," Mr. Bardsley fell back from his seat at the organ, and was conveyed from the choir to the sacristy, where he died on Monday morning at half-past five, having never spoken after his attack. The coincidence of the chorus "Domus nobis pacem" with the death-strokes of the organist whilst playing it, was exceedingly affecting. Miss Bardsley (one of the deceased) was in the choir singing at the time.

Ram Lall, the famous Muttra banker (India), who recently gained the great opium case on appeal to the Privy Council, has just presented a thousand rupees (£100) to the Bombay School of Industry.

On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Middleton, carver and gilder, Woolpack-lane, Nottingham. By six o'clock the fire was extinguished, but not before the building was much gutted. The loss altogether, including the building, is estimated at nearly £1000.

On Saturday, the Leicester auxiliary branch of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital held its first annual meeting at the Crown Crowns Hotel, Leicester; Lord Berners in the chair. A deputation from the National Society in London, consisting of Mr. George Frederick Young and other gentlemen, attended.

On Saturday evening the Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet to the Royal Commoners, in celebration of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. Covers were laid for above 200 guests in the Egyptian Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with a variety of flags and banners. The original scene in Nash's pictures of the opening of the Great Exhibition were placed in the saloon by the express permission of her Majesty, to whom they belong. They attracted great admiration, both on account of their artistic merit, and faithfulness as delineations of this remarkable event. Amongst the distinguished guests present were—Lord J. Russell and the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Lyster, Earl and Countess Rosse, Earl Granville, Lord and Lady Londesborough, Lord and Lady Overstone, Baron Duplin, and M. Buffet, Minister of Commerce of France

Mr. Edward Jesse, a gentleman who has held the important offices of Surveyor of the Royal Parks and Palaces for the long period of 34 years, and who is now about to retire, was waited upon at his residence at Richmond, on Thursday, last week, by a deputation from the Queen's tradesmen, who presented Mr. Jesse with a handsome piece of plate, and an address, signed by nearly 60 Royal tradesmen, eulogising that gentlemen for his honourable and disinterested conduct during so long a period of service.

The wife of William Salsbury, labourer, residing in a village near Coventry, has given birth to triplets.

A case has been submitted to counsel, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Walpole, and Kenyon, by the Cape delegates, on the question of the legality of the instructions under the sign manual sent out by Earl Grey in May last to the colony, and these learned gentlemen have pronounced those instructions "illegal and invalid."

Among the visitors at the Exhibition on Saturday were the French ecclesiastic, the Archbishop of Bordeaux and the Bishop of Nevers.

From Rome we learn, on the 16th ult., the anniversary of the creation of the present Sovereign Pontiff, high mass was sung at the Sistine Chapel by his Eminence Cardinal Fornari; all the cardinals and prelates present who usually attend that ceremony were present. The Castle of St. Angelo announced he event at break of day by a salvo of artillery, and Pontifical banners fluttered in the breeze from the battlements of the city. At night there were illuminations.

An order of the French Government has arrived at Toulon for the arming of three war steamers, which, it is said, will cruise on the Italian coast.

The Republican party at Rome, after having tried almost every expedient in order to vex the Papal and French Governments, has now hit upon a new plan of prosecuting the no-smoking crusade by mixing exploding cigars amongst those sold by the patented shops.

The weather in Paris this week has been excessively hot. At the review in the Champ de Mars on Thursday, eight soldiers died in consequence of the heat.

Three fine milch cows belonging to Mr. J. Phiraclea, of Pennington, near Ulverston, have been poisoned by manure which had been spread on the field where they were grazing. Their stomachs were found to contain particles of paint, window lead, and glass, from which death is supposed to have resulted. The manure was procured from a painter's ash pit twenty-two months ago; and the land was ploughed down with wheat, sown with seed the same season, and pastured this summer with milch cows.

On Wednesday (last week), nearly sixteen years after the departure of William Motherwell, the Glasgow poet, from the busy scene of life, the reproach to the surviving friends of that gentleman was removed, by the erection of a handsome tomb over the resting-place of the remains of the poet in the Necropolis of Glasgow. As a work of art, the monument is highly creditable to the genius of Mr. Mil.ans.

A few days ago, a man named Matthews, a glazier, of Walton-on-the-Wolds, was brought up before the magistrates at Melton, charged with "witchcraft," and was fined 13s. It appears his practice was to "charm away the yellow jaundice?" for which, in cases of cure, he charged the sum of one shilling!

The Lord Mayor and the Court of Common Council, upon the recommendation of the City Lands Committee, to whom the application was made, have granted the use of the Guildhall for the 23rd instant, for a grand Highland dress and fancy ball, for the benefit of the Scottish Hospital and the Caledonian Asylum, in precisely the same state as when her most gracious Majesty will honour that ancient hall with her presence upon the 9th July."

M. and Madame Poitevin last Sunday ascended from the Champ de Mars, at Paris, in a phaëton and pair attached to a balloon, and effected their descent safely. The French authorities have, however, forbidden such ascents in future, and none but experienced aëronauts are to direct balloons, and no one may accompany them unless it be for scientific purposes.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A LOOKER-ON—THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.—Pressed as we are for space at this busy moment we must decline the needless task of refuting the non-reasible mis-statements which the well-known writer on Chess in *Bell's Life* in the habit of publishing on the subject of the Chess Tournament has made. The impossible demands and moderations cannot we hope be the fact, but the understanding has brought together the finest body of players ever congregated, and called forth the largest assemblage ever seen ever called for Chess; numbers have arrived from over one so many foreign player, it has been the means of assembling all the best players of Europe, and, in place of raising on y a few pounds among the members of a single club it has called forth upwards of £500 from the members of every club of note (including the St George's, the Liverpool, the Edinburgh, the Nottingham, the Oxford, the Cambridge, the Berkshire, and the Glasgow) in the kingdom

E H.—We have received at least a hundred games, that a player may have two Bishops of the same colour, or two Queens on the board at the same time

NEW RUGBY.—It should be 1. Kt to K 5th.

J. Ashford.—They shall appear in due time. You must bear in mind that we have at least two hundred problems on hand which equal claim to publicity 7. No. He might play the pawn where he pleases!

J H. Salisbury.—You are quite wrong

HG. MALA.—We are pleased to see work from our old Corresponde nt again. His seven-move problem shall be reported on very shortly

R J M. Glasgow.—There is no decided advantage in the first move; but most players prefer having it

DAN ANTEN—Impracticable according to the terms, since Black on his third move may take the Queen's Rook

A TOURNAMENT SUBSCRIBER.—With our limited space, it is quite out of the question to enter into any long analysis of so difficult a position. Work is out with some strong player, and you will soon find that White can win. The game in question was not given as one of the Tourney games at all

F G. Wake Newington.—A player cannot take an adversary's men in the act of castling

HG, Ha!—We have heard of his work on openings (mind not), but cannot on any account spend so much time about it

ANXIOUS.—Anxious of engaging in a correspondence game of chess, for a two guinea set of staunton chessmen, may hear of a competitor by addressing "H J Harding, Dockstreet, Hunter

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 386, by Strickland, F G H, Dereon, Judy, St Edmund, J E, and Rice of Stuttgart, are correct

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 387, by F G H, Judy, Dereon, St Edmund, M E R, R B of Ashford, M P, D D, F R S Mitre, Rev J C G, Helens, Torrington, J B Jumper, Toby, Maple, A Hamilton, M E R, St Edmund, Drinkwater, Sir Sarum, Simple Simon, and Ah Judy, d.g. are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 388, by R R of Ashford, St Edmund, Dereon, M E R, M P D D, F R S, B A, Stevens, R T C, Mp Bujuβλæ, Dr Field, Conway, and Marian, are correct

SOLUTION OF ENIGMA by Dereon, F G H, Judy, M P, F R S, Memphis, and St Ann are correct

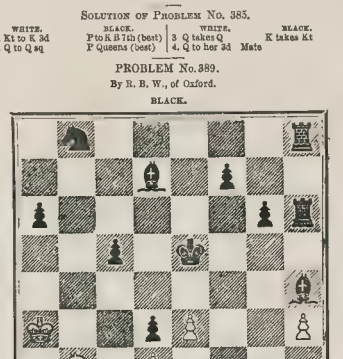
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 385.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 3d	P to K B 7th (best)	3. Q takes Q	K takes Kt
2. Q to Q sq	P Queens (best)	4. Q to her 3d	Mate

PROBLEM No. 389.

By R. B. W., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

SIR,—Have you seen a certain scurrilous article, entitled "THE MOCK NATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT," which the proprietors of a well-known sporting paper have had the bad taste to admit into their columns? People will tell you that it refutes and obscures itself by the cloud of wanton misrepresentations which it makes, and which are rendered incongruous by facts known to all; that no gentleman should notice misstatements, which are neither supposed from a gentleman, nor are couched in the terms current in decent social intercourse; misstatements which, in a great measure, even contradict themselves, and are as remarkable for bad logic as for good round unmistakable vulgarity and slang. This is all very true; but, as the observations I wish to make on this article will occupy but little space, and, I flatter myself, may be of service in showing the character and spirit of the opponents of the Tournament, I do trust you will give insertion to the following remarks:—

First of all, no one can point, as far as I am aware, to any "Mock National Chess Tournament" now existing; and certainly the Chess Tourney at Cavendish-square is not a mock National Tournament, because it is not a "National" Tournament at all, and never professed to be. It is a Tournament in which players of all nations and nationalities were admissible. What is national is confined to a nation. This passage of arms was from the first thrown open to all the world: it never was, or was intended to be National, and therefore never could be "Mock National." To contrive to infuse a travestie even into the title of an article, is beginning badly, and is like writing false on one's own forehead, which this writer never need be told was not to do. Comparing small things with great, a man might exclaim against the Exhibition as "Mock National," for it is just as little national as this fourney of Ches. In either case, it is like accusing a man of having a mock gold snuff-box, when in truth it is platinum, and not gold.

In the second place, in this same quarter, it was asserted formally—all Chess-players must remember it well—that the writer had made inquiries, and that it was an assured fact, on which his readers might rely, that no foreign player of eminence, except Kieseritzky, would attend the Tournament. I would merely ask, did he speak truth? Has it been as he said, with so much gratuitous formality, it won d be? Yes, it now seems he was quite right. His logic is this: Jaenisch was announced as having promised to come from Russia, if he could get away, and he did not in the first instance appear in the lists. As if a person several thousand miles away, and in a country like Russia, where leave of absence from the Emperor himself must be obtained before the meanest subject can depart, might not meet with unforeseen delays! No: it must have been that you were guilty of wilfully deceiving the public when you announced Jaenisch's expressed intention. But, after all, Jaenisch has arrived! and, besides him, Szen and Kieseritzky, and Lowenthal and Anderssen; and Elephant himself is here, or I mistake, by this time. How much for the prophecies! In the third place, the writer asserts no money was received from abroad for the prizes of the Tournament; therefore, the Tournament is a worthless thing. Now, the promoters not only did not solicit foreigners for subscriptions, but their secretary was expressly instructed in a contrary sense. So much for the alleged canvass for pence abroad—*a canvass that was never contemplated or occurred.* Ay, but then the French subscribed only £5! For the private expenses of Kieseritzky, which is, of course, a glaring instance of illiberality on the part of the English committee. Such is the logic of this scribe! Once more, Mr. Williams, from the Divan, was "pressed" to enter the lists in order to make up the requisite number of combatants. By whom pressed? Perhaps by the calumniator himself. Certainly not by the Committee, who never held communication with him or any other player in the same quarter.

Mr. Mucklow, a member of a provincial club, was also "pressed." Nothing can be more untrue. "The number of players who entered the lists was but thirteen, till three other players were induced to add themselves." Again. The number of players who inscribed their names and paid their subscriptions would nearly double thirteen. "But *Mr. Bradle at the very last moment was attracted to join.*" Once more, false! It was with some difficulty he was admitted at all, and then only with Mr. E. S. Kennedy, in the place, provisionally, of Schumoff and Jaenisch, who were expected before the play began. Well, but *the games are played with locked doors, no one being present but the two antagonists*; and *the richer of the two may obtain the victory by other means besides check-mate!!* How much lower would this writer degrade the game of Chess? Would he have the public believe that it is habitually played only by persons of his own stamp? But the shortest answer and the best is—false again. The games are not so played. Subscribers to the Tournament may, and do enter; and, besides the players, those who take down the games are always present. I have no wish to pursue this head-roll further. As for the flowers of congenial rhetoric which are poured forth in teeming affluence from the rank soil of the writer's mind, one can make no return in kind; and I shall, therefore, conclude by assuring you I am, very truly yours,

A LOVER OF THE GAME OF CHESS.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

APPROACHING TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The British Association may now be considered as of age, having reached its majority and 21st year. In 1831 it sprang into existence at York, and has ever since gone on in so efficient a manner, that it may not be out of place to observe how many of the men of activity and science, who have contributed and are contributing so much to the triumph of the grand international Exhibition, made their *débût* on the stage of the British Association, whilst even the elder members have owed much of their advancement in scientific fame to the same source As a public field, therefore, it has been of manifest importance; and, on a retrospect, the distinguished names of Herschel, Airy, Brewster, Faraday, Green, Owen, J. and E. Forbes, Robinson, and Robison, Jameson, Sedgwick, Whewell, Buckland, Murchison, Reid, Sabine, Phillips, Royle, Henslow, De la Beche, Yarrell, Thompson, Patterson, Ramsay, R. Hunt, Graham, Playfair, Ibbetson, Porter, Mantell, Wheatstone, Rawlinson, Talbot, Greenough, Sykes, Powell, Strickland, Danbeney, Lindley, Allman, Lloyd, Hamilton, Ansted, Ball, Lyell, Brisbane, Nasmyth, Fairbairn, Whitworth, Roberts, Hodgkinson, Mallet, Stevenson, Osler, Jardine, Johnson, Ramsay, Scrresby, Henfrey, Carpenter, Lankester Latham, Prichard, Peacock, Rennie, Lubbock, Russell, Harris, Lardner, Hodgkin, and others, will be found in close connection with its parentage, not to specify the illustrious foreign philosophers and those of our own country who have been taken from us, to swell the list which reflects so much honour on the institution in every branch of intellectual progress.

Our readers are aware that on the 28th of this month there will be a total eclipse of the sun, which will afford peculiarly favourable opportunities for observations to elucidate most important phenomena, viz. applying specially to the physical structure of the sun and moon, as those of the corona and of the rose-coloured prominences (seen so markedly in the eclipse of 1842), photo-metric, thermometric, and actino-chemical radiations from different parts of the sun's disc, and particularly the state of polarisation of the light in different phases of the eclipse, and the irradiation generally, and the distortion of a dark limb by the formation of beads or threads. It is gratifying to know that arrangements have been made by a committee of the British Association, in conjunction with Struve, with foreign astronomers in Russia and elsewhere, to combine their observations with those to be made in England; and we have no doubt but that the extraordinary nature of the red prominences as well as other desiderata will be ably noted and considered on this occasion. Various instruments have been recommended to ensure the extent of information required, and it is considered that telescopic images of the obscured luminary will be taken at different stages, and as accurately as the transitory changes of the object will allow. The naked-eye observers need only use a dark glass; and to have the four or several shades will be of great advantageous. Among the commoner kinds of observation, many of our readers may be advised to look for the following, which they can easily do:—Whether there is a red band of light near the horizon, or in any part of it; whether the outlines of hills can be seen; whether the smoke of chimneys can be seen; whether any plants (as the sensitive plant, the convolvulus, or the silk-tree Acacia) close their leaves or petals; whether animals appear frightened; whether any dew or fog is formed; and whether there is any fluctuation of light on the ground or walls.

It is only possible in a total eclipse to ascertain the interesting phenomena which have been indicated for the general watchfulness of astronomers, especially throughout the north of Europe; and years will elapse before another such opportunity will occur.

TUESDAY Evening.

The town is already stirring with the assemblage of the Association and the preparations for the reception of Prince Albert to-morrow forenoon. Triumphal arches are preparing at the railway terminus and in the principal streets, and loads of laurel branches, oak and other boughs, and floral embellishments are profusely scattered about. The section-rooms are close together, which is a great convenience, and they appear to be also well adapted for the accommodation of the meetings. In the eleven o'clock train was a sprinkling of the "eminences," and others had arrived yesterday. Lord Rosse, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Lyell, Mr. Airy, Mr. Grove, M. Dumas, Mr. Horner, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Sedgwick, Profe-sor Henslow, Sir J. Clarke Ross, Sir Charles Lemon, Professor Allman, Sir R. Murchison, the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Babington, Professor Owen, and Lieut.-Colonel Sabine.

By the evening train, fresh accessions appeared, and the Prince's splendid carriage excited quite a sensation as it passed through the streets.

Three sections were appointed for the dinner parties, instead of one numerous assemblage; the whole attendance, however, was scanty, and exceedingly quiet.

The general Committee met at one o'clock, but there were many active members absent, and their final elections were incomplete till to-morrow.

The officers for this year are:—

President—Rev. B Airy, Astronomer Royal

Vice Presidents—Lord Bexdesham, Lord Bishop of Norwich, Profe-sor Sedgwick, Professor Henslow, Sir John Herschel, Sir W F W Middleton, F C Calvert, M P; Mr T Hurst Western.

General Secretaries—Lieut.-Colonel Sabine, Mr J Forbes Royle.

Assistant General Secretary—Mr John Phillips

General Treasurer—Mr John Taylor

Secretaries—Messrs Charles May; Dillwyn Sims, G A Biddell, George Bansome, and the Rev S J Jackson.

Treasurer—Mr J B Alexander.

The applications for admission at Bishop Hatfield's Hall being greatly in excess of the accommodation it affords, the warden and senate contemplate the opening of a new hall, for the reception of students, in October next. Two Fellowships are to be filled up in November.

A letter from Rome, of the 24th ult., states that Girolametto, Carbonaretto, and several other persons, accused of having had a hand in the assassination of Count Rossi, have been set at liberty.

SANITARIUMS, FOR EXERCISE OF INVALIDS AND OTHERS IN ALL WEATHERS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—For many years it has been my decided conviction that all public hospitals, and other buildings erected for the recovery of the sick afflicted, are defective in construction, from the want of suitable accommodation, a healthy climate, and sufficient space for exercise to their numerous inmates, without exposure to the open air.

All must acknowledge that the variableness of our climate, the humidity of our atmosphere, and its murkiness and impurity in the neighbourhood of large towns, and especially in London, is so great during the winter season that open-air exercise for invalids often proves the reverse of being conducive to health.

On turning my attention more particularly to the subject, I am the more convinced of the importance of having Sanitariums for exercise connected with public hospitals in all large towns: nor do I think it necessary even to confine such structures to the use of invalids or of hospitals; but, on the contrary, I would advocate their adoption as promoters of public health, combined with pleasing instruction; and by this means some of the squares of London might, by being covered with glass, form the most delightful and interesting places of resort at all seasons.

To render, however, such buildings in every way efficient, the following requirements should be supplied:—

The dimensions ought to be sufficiently ample to admit of persons taking full exercise.

The benefit of the sun's rays ought to be always, when possible, secured.

The climate should be temperate, pure, without undue humidity, and with a sufficient supply of oxygen to render it healthy.

The ventilation should be constructed to afford a free circulation of air without any currents; and a cool, equable temperature should enter the building until it has been warmed, purified, and rendered fit for easy respiration.

The preceding remarks embodying my views on the subject, I felt more than ordinary pleasure on receiving, six weeks ago, an intimation that some of the gentlemen connected with the new hospital now in course of erection at Victoria Park wished to consult me respecting the propriety of having a Sanitarium attached to that building. The result of the interview with the deputation was a full investigation, and, on the 25th of June (the day on which his Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone), were submitted to his Royal Highness and the gentlemen connected with the institution, and received their cordial approbation.

The proposed building (represented in the next page) is intended to be 200 feet in length and 72 feet in width; and, although standing apart from the hospital, is to be connected with it by two corridors. In this design I have considered and secured all the properties necessary to render such a place suitable for the purpose intended.

By covering the building with glass, placed in an angular form, the sun's rays (so important to health) will be freely admitted. The dimensions, after the interior is laid out, will afford a good space for exercise and recreation. The outer air, before it is dispersed through the interior, undergoes a process of filtration. Being admitted through tunnels to the centre of the building, it is there modified by heat, ascends a shaft 12 feet in height, and is thence distributed, some to re-appear and undergo another filtration, and the remainder to escape from the roof. The plants which will decorate the interior will be such as are known not to emit unhealthy exhalations, and that give out a large quantity of oxygen. Thus the air will be rendered and kept pure and exhilirating, and the tender lungs of invalids will be stimulated and fed.

I am, yours, &c.,

JOSEPH PAXTON.

DESIGN FOR "A CRYSTAL SANATORIUM," BY JOSEPH PAXTON, F.L.S.—(SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.)

THE EXETER DIOCESAN SYNOD.

IN the Postscript to our Journal of last week, we reported the proceedings of the Synod to Thursday evening. We now engrave the Bishop's Throne; and the Chapter House, in which the Synod was held.

The Bishop's throne is of dark oak, about 53 feet in height. The canopy is composed of pointed arches, columns, niches, pinnacles, and foliated ornaments, tastefully and delicately carved, rising in a pyramidal form, and finishing in a series of ascending spires. It was erected by Bishop Bathe, in the year 1470. During the Commonwealth it was taken down and concealed, but replaced at the Restoration, and now remains almost as perfect as when first erected. It stands on the south side of the choir, and immediately opposite the pulpit. The Illustration shews the lower portion of this beautiful work.

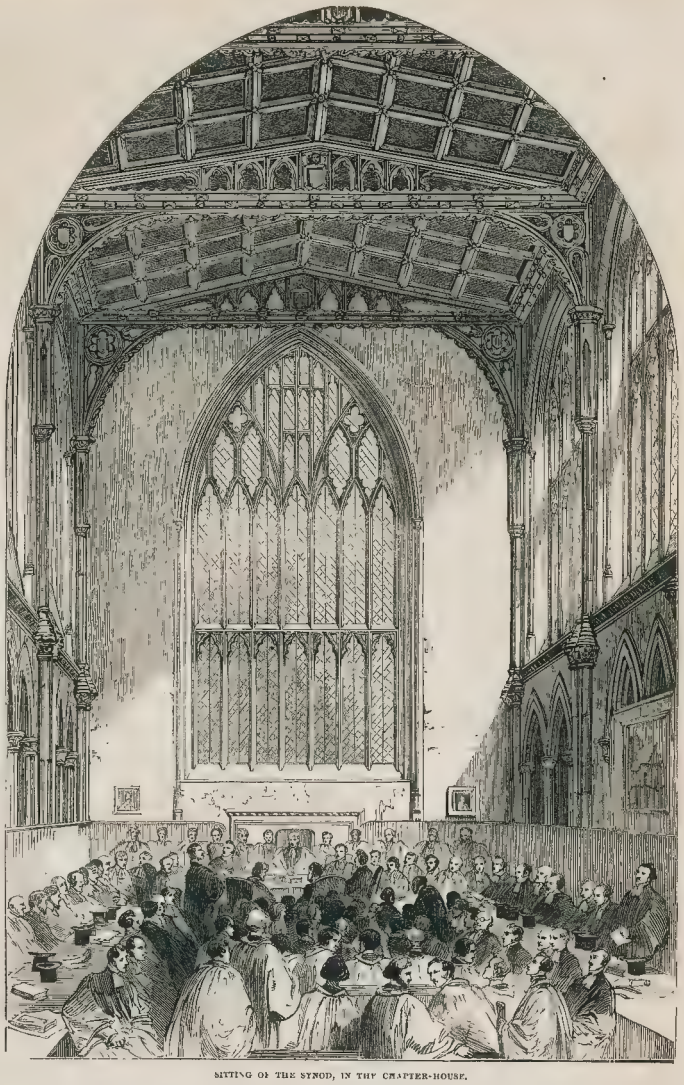
THE BISHOP'S THRONE, EXETER CATHEDRAL

The Chapter-House stands in the cloisters, adjacent to the south tower of the Cathedral, and is said to have been built by Bishop Lacy (consecrated 6th April, 1420); but the lower part being different in style from that of the superstructure, and so much resembling the church, it is probable this portion was the work of Bishop Quivil. It consists of a splendid room, measuring, with its vestibule, 75 feet by 30 feet. Its richly ornamented roof and general design will be found exceedingly interesting. The library, which used to be kept in the Lady Chapel, has been removed here. It contains about 8000 volumes, among which are many valuable and scarce books. The oldest printed book in the collection is a folio edition of "Cæsar," printed in 1471, in a very good state of preservation. Among the Cathedral MSS. (not shown without express permission) are some of genuine Saxon origin; a perfect series of accounts of the building of the Cathedral; the episcopal registers from the time of Edward I.; and a volume of the "Doomsday Survey" of William the Conqueror, relating to the counties of Devon and Cornwall, of the size and style of the small Exchequer volume. A curious circumstance occurs relative to the Exeter "Doomsday:" a leaf was missing, and a few years ago it was discovered by a gentleman in the country and restored to its place.

Our Illustration shows the interior of the Chapter-House: it is of the Perpendicular period of Gothic architecture. The books are ranged round the room under the arcades beneath the windows. On the occasion of large meetings like the present, the shelves are protected by canvas.

On Thursday morning the Bishops and clergy attended divine service at the Cathedral, and afterwards proceeded to the Chapter-house, where the discussion on the declaration touching the Sacrament of Baptism was resumed; and, after the delivery of several addresses to the Synod, the declaration was unanimously adopted.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the subject of Education according to the principles of the Church of England, and passed, again unanimously, a series of resolutions in support of the Diocesan Training College, the enlargement of which is contemplated, and of an efficient system of diocesan inspection. An adjournment then took place for the purpose of attendance on the afternoon service at the Cathedral; and, on the Synod re-assembling, the subject of public catechising on Sundays and holydays, after the second lesson at evening



SITTING OF THE SYNOD, IN THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "BARON DOSY," IRON STEAM-SHIP.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

prayers, was considered, and a resolution passed expressing the opinion of the Synod:—

That the practice of catechising is binding upon "the curate of every parish," and should be carried out so far, at least, as each, in his discretion, shall judge to be most edifying to the congregation wherein he ministers.

The Synod was then adjourned, at six o'clock, to the following day.

The following are the resolutions agreed to on Friday:—

That the continued pastoral superintendence of the young who have left school is a subject deserving the most mature consideration; and that the whole matter be referred to a committee to be forthwith nominated by the Lord Bishop, and to report to his Lordship; and that the committee be requested to confer with the diocesan and local boards in this diocese on the subject.

It was next moved—

That this Synod believes that the restoration of a permanent, or comparatively permanent, order of deaconship, under proper restrictions, would be highly advantageous to the Church; and that the Bishop be respectfully requested to consider under what regulations such an order can be best established.

[This resolution was not carried unanimously, there being five dissentients.]

That it is desirable for the parochial clergy to obtain, as far as possible, the aid of their lay parishioners, especially by encouraging voluntary associat on for good works, provided always that care be taken not to transgress the discipline of the Church.

That this Synod do invite the earnest attention of the clergy of this diocese to the several orders of the Church in the Book of Common Prayer, and in the canons respecting the saying daily of the Morning and Evening Prayer; also, that the earnest attention of the clergy of the diocese be invited to the 13th and 14th canons as to the due observance of holydays, and that it is the firm opinion of this Synod that the due observance of Ascension Day includes the celebration of Holy Communion, a special preface being provided for it

The proceedings having been brought to a close, the bishop offered up a prayer, and the Synod was dissolved.

It has been announced that the acts of the Synod will be published by authority.

THE "BARON OSY" STEAMER.

THE *Baron Osy* iron steam-ship, of 600 tons, and 230 horse-power, has just been constructed, by Messrs. Robinson and Russell, at Millwall, for the Antwerp Steam Navigation Company, to trade between Antwerp and London. The *Baron Osy* has been so named in honour of one of the most eminent citizens of Antwerp, long a banker and merchant, and now a distinguished member of the Belgian Chambers. The ship is 200 feet long, and 25 feet beam; has accommodation for 120 passengers and 20 horses; and carries 60 tons of coals and 300 tons of goods. The *Baron Osy* has been found to have a speed of 12½ miles an hour, and performed the first voyage from London to Antwerp in 16½ hours against tide, under the command of Captain Jackson, so well known on that station as an able and experienced commander. The cabins have been elegantly decorated by Mr. Crace; and there has been added to the usual accommodations a large poop-deck, which is a great luxury to passengers.

As we stated on the occasion of the launch, the *Baron Osy* is the handsomest model of a steam-ship that has for many a day been seen on the river. She is built on the wave principle of Mr. Scott Russell, and is a curious example of the advantages which a good shape of ship possesses over a bad one. It has been matter of doubt to many whether the great advances made in steam navigation with respect to velocity within the last 10 or 15 years are to be attributed mainly to improvements in steam-engines or in ships. What is certain is, that since the introduction of the wave form generally, or of approximation to it, the velocity of ships has much increased. The *Baron Osy* is an example which seems to settle the question of the very great advantage which the new form possesses over the old. A pair of old engines have been taken out of the *Princess Victoria* steam-ship, and have been placed in a vessel of equal beam, and greater capacity and displacement; and whereas the vessel of the old shape never exceeded 10 miles an hour, or 22 strokes of the engine per minute, the new has exceeded 15 miles an hour, and with 29 strokes per minute of the same engine propelling through the same wheel! It is plain that, with every allowance for efficiency of boiler and engine, the improved form of the ship has been established as a most important element of speed.

At the trial trip of the *Baron Osy*, on Friday (last week), we present a large and distinguished company, including many eminent foreign men of science and engineers. The trip down the river was rendered very interesting by the excitement of a race. One of the most recently constructed and fastest vessels trading out of the Thames was observed passing the *Baron Osy* when off Erith, and a public speed, as if to challenge a trial. Captain Jackson accepted the challenge, and ordered the engines to go half speed, until his rival had passed him and gone considerably ahead. Full steam was then put on, and after a sharp contest the *Baron Osy* won an exciting race.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures for next week are, with one exception, of small interest. The exception is Liverpool, which always provides a good bill of fare, and rarely fails to come up to the mark. The sports commence on Wednesday, and terminate on Friday. Worcester offers some moderate sport on Monday and Tuesday, Jersey on Wednesday, and Plumstead on Friday.

The only aquatic appointments of any interest are the Royal Thames Yacht Club Match for the Queen's Cup on Wednesday, and the Royal Mersey Yacht Club Match on Saturday.

The Cricket fixtures are as follow:—Monday, at Lord's and Wolverhampton; Wednesday, at Beckenham-place, Kent; Thursday, at the Oval and Brighton; Saturday, at the Oval.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon was dull, and noticeable only for the general anxiety to back Sreba, The Baron, Presto, Desdichado, Nancy, and Young Idlestone, for the events in which they are respectively engaged.

CUMBERLAND PLATE	
5 to 1 agst Jack Leaming	7 to 2 agst Unity(t)
JULY STAKES	
7 to 4 on Brother to Ethiron	7 to 2 agst Claverhouse
LIVERPOOL CUP.	
4 to 1 agst Sreba	7 to 1 agst Marquis
GOODWOOD STAKES.	
10 to 1 agst Presto	18 to 1 agst Montague
20 to 1 ——— Narcissa	
GOODWOOD CUP.	
5 to 1 agst Desdichado	13 to 2 agst Nancy
	10 to 1 agst Young Alcibiades.
	THE DERBY.—No change.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Barne's Trinket (T. Smith), 1. Lord Clifden's Sagacity (G. Mann), 2.

JULY STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord John Scott's Brother to Ethiron (Whitehouse), 1. Lord Eglinton's Clavershone (Marlow), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The PRODUCE STAKES of 200 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Weathergage (F. Butler), 1. Sir J Hawley's Science colt (Marson), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of £100.—Mr. J. Rogers's Pulcherrima (G. Sharp), 1. Mr. Gurney's St. Fabian (J. Mann), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Rogers's Harp (G. E. Sharp), 1. Sir R. Pigot's Æo us (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Morris's ch. f. by Heiman Platoff (Flatman), 1. Mr. Armstrong's Manilla filly (Rogers), 2

The TOWN PLATE of £40.—Mr. G. Higgins's Theseus (Rogers), 1. Mr. Barne's Trinket (Flatman), 2.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP.—Longinus, 1. California, 2.

PLATE of £30.—Manilla filly, 1. Distance, 2.

The CHESTERFIELD STAKES.—Bay Rosalind, 1. Lapidist, 2.

CARLISLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

The FREE HANDICAP.—Emilius filly, 1. Jack Leaming, 2.

The HUNTERS' STAKES.—Kirk, 1. Maley, 2.

The CORBY CASTLE STAKES. T.Y.C.—Mr. J. Osborne's Merry Bird, 1. Mr. Meikham's Evadne, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The CUMBERLAND PLATE of 100 guineas, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Mr. Wrather's Maid of Masham, 1. Lord Stanley's Legerdemain, 2

The SPECULATION PLATE of £25, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Fifty-three. 1. Gulliver, 2.

The CARLISLE STAKES won by The Collier, beating High Pressure.

On Tuesday the standing orders committee of the House of Lords, to which the Government bill for the removal of Smithfield Market was referred, decided that the standing orders had not been complied with, and that they would report their opinion that the bill ought not to be proceeded with.

Mr. Bouverie and Sir G. Grey have brought in a bill, which has been printed, to continue till October 1, 1852, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the act (3 and 4 Vict., c. 110) to amend the laws relating to loan societies.

From a return which has been printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the law charges incurred by the Office of Woods and Forests in law and surveying charges on account of the land and works at Birkenhead in 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, were—Law charges, £2350; surveying charges, £1922.

On Tuesday, the *Kaseid Hir*, steam-yacht, built for the Pacha of Egypt, was launched from the premises of Messrs. Joyce and Co., opposite the *Dreadnought* hospital ship. Her dimensions are—Length, 153 feet; beam, 18 feet; depth, 11 feet, builder's measure. Old measure, 239 52-74 tons. She is to be fitted with a screw-propeller and a pair of vibrating engines of the collective power of 80 horses.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The last show of the season took place on Wednesday, and was very brilliantly and numerously attended. Indeed, the flower-shows seem to be the species of exhibitions which make most head against the Crystal Palace—the beautiful grounds of the latter being crowded with one of the gayest assemblages of the season. The fruit show was really splendid—the peaches, nectarines, grapes, and strawberries especially so. Indeed, the wonderful size and exquisite flavour of the fruit appeared to make no little impression upon many foreign ladies and gentlemen who were present, and who probably little expected to see in England a display which France, Italy, and Spain could not, for all generally, equal. The pines were also very fine. The shrubs themselves are now planted in the rose garden, instead of being shown as bouquets—a happy idea, adopted this season for the first time. The Crystal Palace—the beautiful grounds of which are much admired. The gaiety of the promenade was enhanced by the a tenate music of the bands of the First Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, and Grenadier Guards. The following is the prize list:

Extra Gold Medal: Mr May, gardener to Mrs Lawrence, Ealing-park, for thirty sbove and orchidee plants; Mr Mylam, gardener to S Hooker, Wandsworth, for twenty-five exo te orchids

Large Gold Medal—Mr Cole, gardener to Mr H Collyer, Dartford, for thirty-two and greenhouse plants.

Medium Gold Mr Smith gardener to Mr Quilter, Sorwood, Surrey Cape heaths Messrs Fraser, nurserymen, Lea-bridge-road, for twenty-three stove and greenhouse plants; Mr Turner gardener to Mr J Coster, Streatham, for twenty stove and greenhouse plants; Mr Franklin, gardener to Mrs Lawrence, Ealing-park, for twenty-five exotic orchids; Messrs Rollinson, nurserymen, Tooting, for twenty exotic orchids; Mr Blake, gardener to Mr. J S Saunder, Stratford-green, for fifteen exotic orchids.

Gold Medal—Mr Gaines, gardener to Sir S Anirobus, twenty stove and greenhouse plants; Mr Speed, Edmonton, for ten stove and greenhouse plants, Mr Cole, gardener to Mr H Colyer, Dartford, Kent, for fifteen Cape heaths; Mr Rack, Chewer Manor, Windsor, for twelve pelargoniums; Mr Turner, Royal Nursery, Slough, for twelve pelargoniums.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MATTHEW'S, WESTMINSTER.—The new church erected in Great Smith-street, in the parish of St. John, Westminster, was consecrated on Monday, by the Bishop of London. At about eleven o'clock a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled in the church; and at about half-past eleven the ceremony was commenced, and lasted till nearly two o'clock. The right rev. prelate preached an impressive sermon upon the occasion, taking for his text the verse "Let the brother of low degree rejoice in that he is exalted" (Jas. Epist. James, chap., i. v. 9). From a printed statement distributed throughout the church, it appears that the total amount of subscriptions was £11,412, and the total amount of expenditure £11,862, leaving a deficit to be supplied of £360.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN STEPNEY.—On Sunday afternoon the parishioners of Stepney were much surprised at the closing of the ancient parish church. There was a notification on the doors, stating that the Bishop of London had requested the Rev. Mr. Poole to preach at Bethnal-green Church, not to preach, and in consequence the church would be closed until further notice of proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court against several of the persons who made a disturbance in the church on Sunday last. To prevent a repetition of that disturbance, the bishop requested the Rev Mr. Poole not to preach.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—The long expected appointment of additional Queen's Counsel at the Equity bar will, it is understood, take place forthwith. The learned gentlemen mentioned as likely to receive the honour on this occasion are Mr. Willcock, Mr. Chandless, Mr. Follett, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Glasse, Mr. Craig, Mr. Headlam, and Mr. Baily. These elevations to the Inner Bar have become necessary in consequence of the contemplated increase of the sittings before the new Court of Appeal, and the recent addition of Vice-Chancellor Turner to the Equity Bench.

THE METROPOLIS WATER BILL.—An influential meeting, comprising magistrates, members of Parliament, and other persons locally or officially connected with the metropolis, was held at the Ship Tavern, Charing-cross, on Monday, to consider measures for a general and organised opposition to the Government bill for supplying the metropolis with water. Mr. B J. Armstrong, a Middle-ex magistrate, was in the chair; and there were present Lord D Stuart, M.P.; Sir James Duke, M.P.; Mr. Mowatt, M.P.; Mr. W. Williams, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P.; Mr. L. Heyworth, M.P., &c. Several resolutions condemnatory of the Government bill were adopted, and energetic measures were determined upon to oppose the bill at all its stages. The bills in combined opposition to the measure, for which £500 were subscribed at the meeting.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The seventh annual meeting of this society was held on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Earl of Shaftesbury took the chair at two o'clock. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen on the platform were the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Ashley, Lord Lincoln, Lord Grosvenor, M.P., the Bishop of Manchester, Vi count Ebrington, M.P., the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Rear Admiral Bowles, M.P., the Earl of Feversham, Sir Thomas Hastings, R N., Hon. and Rev. G. Courtenay, Rev. Sydney Smith, Rev. Dr. Hook, Rev. Dr. Stanley, Rev. J. M.P., Montague Gore, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Cumming, &c. The secretary read the report, in which the committee congratulated the society on the success of its labours, on the great increase in the number of allotments and cottages and garden allotments, and on the prosperity of its affairs in detail. The Marquis of Westminster moved the adoption of the report, and passed a warm panegyric on Lord Ingestre, who had died in the interval since the last meeting, and supported by the Hon. W Cowper, M.P., and unanimously adopted. The meeting was also addressed by the Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, Dr. Cumming, Lord Ebrington, &c.

THE ALLEGED LUNATIC'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at their offices, 44, Craven-street, Strand, on Monday; Captain Digby, R N, in the chair. Mr. Perceval read the report, which set forth, that, in April, the society had only 249 members, and £73 18s. 8d. in subscriptions, donations, &c., received since that period to June 1, in the present year, amounted to £263 2s. 6d., making in all £373 18s. 2d.; out of which they had expended £309 11s. 3d., leaving a balance, less outstanding accounts, of £64 6s., which left a balance of only £4 2s. 11d., which sum had gone towards defraying the expenses of the present meeting, so that the society is now entirely without cash in hand. The report went on to state that many cases of cruel confinements were as much needed as ever, owing to the cruel and oppressive manner in which patients were treated in private asylums in England, compared with what they were in France and the Continental States.

THE PEEL STATUE IN THE CITY.—On Monday, the committee assembled at the Mansion House, for the purpose of selecting one from the number of sculptors who sent in models for a statue to be erected in the City, in memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and deciding upon a site; Sir Peter Laurie in the chair. There were present the following gentlemen:—Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.; Baron Goldsmid, Mr. John Dillon, Captain Shepherd, Mr. Bennoch, Mr. T. Hankey, Mr. John Pelly, Mr. John Dixon, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Donald Nicol, Mr. Rawson, Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, Sir E. N. Buxton, Mr. Dallas, Mr. David Salomons, M.P. for Greenwich, Mr. B. L. Solomon, Mr. Twining, Mr. C. Mills, Alderman Wire, and Sir T. F. M'Lean. The committee proceeded, soon after the chair was taken, to ballot, and the successful candidate was Mr. Behnes. After a short discussion upon the site, it was decided that the statue should be placed in the area at King William street and Princes-street was decided upon as the most eligible by a large majority. It was subsequently stated, that Mr. Behnes had intimated that if his model should be approved, he would execute it at his own cost.

THE GARDENESS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—Her Majesty has kindly consented to become the patroness of this excellent charity for the benefit of indigent governesses, and the Duchess of Kent has signified that she will have lately been also pleased to present to it a donation of fifty pounds. When we consider how much of domestic comfort, and, still more, of refined enjoyment, we owe to the services of our working gardeners, and the meritorious nature of their employment from the variations of season, the discriminating support of her Majesty and her illustrious consort is worthy of imitation.

THE MILLINERS' AND DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The third annual meeting of this association was held at Will s's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Monday; Mr. Stephen Lewis, of the firm of Lewis and Allenby, in the chair. A large proportion of the meeting consisted of ladies, patronesses and members of the Institution, which has been formed to enable those engaged in the various branches of the millinery and dress-making business to secure medical aid and pecuniary assistance in time of distress or sickness, by the payment of a nominal annual subscription. From the report read by the secretary, it appears, that, although established only three years, it has a fund invested amounting to £3680; which, added to the balance at the banker's, and other resources, makes the total sum of £3688 7s. 4d. The receipts of the past year, from donations, subscriptions, and various other sources, are £924 16s. 3d., of which £360 have been invested; the current expenses of the institution have been only £105, leaving a balance in hand of £318. There are now eighty-eight members, most of whom are under thirty years of age. Mr. Grainger moved the adoption of the report, and referred to the success which has attended the efforts of a kindred society for the benefit of milliners, of which he was honorary secretery.—Mr. Redmayne expressed his gratification at the favourable position of the society after so short a period, and said that a subscription of 2s. per month entitled any member to relief, in case of necessity or misfortune, while in sickness the first medical aid was gratuitously afforded. After the age of fifty-five the assistance given was of a permanent character.—Mr. Pocock, Mr. Rogers, and the Rev. Mr. Cumming, other gentlemen followed in support of the objects mentioned in the report; and several resolutions, in accordance with the views enforced by the speakers, were unanimously adopted. The usual vote of thanks was given to, and acknowledged by, the chairman, which concluded the proceedings.

FLOODS IN WESTMINSTER.—On Tuesday afternoon considerable alarm was occasioned to the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of Westminster abbey, by a sudden and extraordinary inundation of water in their dwellings. In Charles-street, Gardiner's-lane, King-street, &c., it poured in steadily and uninterruptedly for more than an hour; the areas, courts, and basements of the buildings were quickly flooded, and laid several feet under water. The police-station and barracks in Gardiner's-lane were quite swamped, the men driven out of the mess-room, and the fires put out. This sudden visitation was occasioned by the waters of the Thames forcing the flood-gates of the recently constructed great Westminster sewer, up which it ascended, penetrating the houses on either side. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting rid of the water; in some instances engines had to be got to pump it out.

ROBBERY AT THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK

A very cleverly planned and executed robbery was detected, at the moment of its commission, on Saturday last, at the West-End branch of the London and Westminster Bank, in St. James's-square.

For some weeks previously Inspector Lund and Sergeant Whicher, two very active officers of the detective police force, had been watching the movements of two men named William Canty and John Tyler (the latter an old returned convict), who were in the habit of prowling about and entering the bank on Saturdays, in the afternoon. The prisoners generally met daily, and frequently at the same spot—the mile-stone in the Uxbridge-road, in Hyde Park. From this place they were repeatedly watched to the London and Westminster Bank; and Mr. Commissioner Mayne having been made acquainted with the circumstances, he advised that the parties at the bank should be put upon their guard. Mr. Inspector Lund accordingly waited upon Mr. Oliver Vile, the manager of the west-End branch, and acquainted him with all the facts which had come to his knowledge. Mr. Vile was naturally much alarmed, and having informed Mr. Lund that on some occasions the bank cash-box contained more or less than the amount of £100,000, and that it was open to the reach of any person in the bank when his back was turned, an arrangement was made to place the moneys of the bank in security, and to allow the cash-box still to remain open for the transaction of business, and there accredit them. Both prisoners strenuously denied any knowledge of each other.

It is thought that the crime was conceived and carried out with the collusion of some parties in the bank

The prisoners were brought up for examination on Monday, at Marlborough-street police office, and were committed for trial on the charges.

There is another charge against Canty, for stealing a cash-box containing £40.

The teetotalers are about taking advantage of the unusual numbers of foreigners at the moment drawn to our metropolis for the purpose of visiting the Exhibition, and have announced a "Grand Teetotal Demonstration of All Nations" for the 5th of August, when they are to assemble in Hyde Park, decorated with white rosses, and march in procession to Kensington.

ROYAL PARKS AND PALACES.—A Parliamentary return printed on Wednesday, that the total expenditure on account of Royal palaces and gardens, and the appurtenances thereof, during the year 1849-50, was £92,329 11s 5d; including £2,000 for Buckingham palace, £1653 for the Royal Mews, £13 366, for Buckingham Palace, £6782 for Hampton Court, £1207 for the gardens to ditto, £1479 for Kew, £16,700 for Windsor Castle, £713 for Frogmore. £1625 for the garden of Buckingham Palace, and £2,000 for Brighton Palace. These charges are exclusive of the usual disbursements for the maintenance of the parks, payable out of the land revenues of the Crown.

REMOVAL OF OF TEMPLE-BAR.—On Monday morning, before the traffic of the day began, a number of workmen arrived at this ancient entrance to the City, with scaffolding, ropes, and tools, and in a short time were seen busily engaged removing the accumulated incrustations of years from its exterior. The stone-work is to be scraped and the wood painted, so as to present an aspect approximatively clean when her Majesty passes through to the entertainment at Guildhall.

ROBBERY.—On Monday night the station of the South-Western Railway, at Vauxhall, was broken open, two cash drawers forced, and £5 taken from one of them, which had been left on the overnight as change for the early down train. Early on Tuesday morning a window communicating with the booking-office was found wide open; one of the thick panes of glass had been starred with a bradawl or a nail at one corner, by which a piece of glass had been taken out sufficiently large to admit a man's hand, and by that means the catch of the window was unfastened, an entry effected, and access obtained to the cash drawers, which were lined with iron, and secured by Bramah's patent detector locks, which had been forced open. Both drawers had their safety-springs, and the one belonging to the drawer in which the cash was had been entirely removed, with the bolt in the position it would be when locked, and placed on the counter. Another drawer, containing a number of nine copies of age, was discovered under the staircase, and when found said, "It was not me, I didn't do it," though at that time no one had informed him that a robbery had been committed. He was taken before Mr. Beadon at Lambeth police-court, when the above facts were stated. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, June 28th:—Males, 716; females, 703: total, 1439. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 919; females, 813: total, 1732. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1841-50 the average number was 924; if, for the sake of better comparison, this average be raised in the ratio of increase of population during the last ten years (which is at the rate annually), it will become 1016—an amount which differs not materially from the number now returned. It will be observed that there is an increase of more than 60 on the week under consideration. The increase is not, however, all due to cases which are the effect of increased mortality: it is due to cases where coroners have held inquests, in many of which, though they occurred at earlier dates, the registration had not been completed till the returns were compiled last Saturday. Under which designation in the table are classed cases in which persons have been found dead, or who have died suddenly, and the fatal disease has not been ascertained—these, which form the average by only 8, have risen last week to 29. But the great majority of inquests is on deaths from violence, privation, intemperance, &c., and in this the number has been in each of the last two returns above the average; in the former week amounting to 99, in the latter to 85. In the latter list the deaths of two persons are ascribed to privation, of 2 to intemperance, 2 to want of breast milk or inanition, 3 to poison, 7 to burns and scalds, 4 to hanging or suffocation, 16 to drowning, 41 to fractures and contusions, 2 to premature interment, 1 to cold, and 5 to wounds and other injury. The present return shows that the mortality from diseases of the organs of respiration continues to exceed the usual amount at this period; the deaths in this class were 124, while the corrected average is 98. Phthisis was fatal to 145 persons, which differs little from the estimated number The fatal cases included in the zymotic or epidemic class have risen from 205 in the preceding week to 218 in the last. In the aggregate 35 more than the average, though measles and hooping-cough are apparently rather prevalent. It was mentioned above that two persons died of privation. The following are the particulars of the cases:—At the workhouse, Whitechapel, on 21st June, a labourer, aged 60 years, died of "starvation." He was brought by the police from Angel-alley. At the London Hospital, on the 21st June, a labourer, aged 42 years, died of "exhaustion from privation." He was brought in by the police on the 19th inst. The following are the particulars of a case of cholera which was registered last week:—At 54, Hill-street, Walworth, on 20th of June, a carpenter, aged 60 years, died of cholera (14 days), chronic disease of the stomach (2 years). Certified by medical attendant

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on every day after Sunday; and the mean of the week was 30 032 in. The mean daily temperature was below the average of corresponding days as derived from the observations of ten years, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday; and on the four following days was above the average, the excess on the 26th being 6 deg. above the respective averages. The mean temperature of the week was 62·3 deg. The wind was for the most part in the north-west on the first three days: it then changed to south-west, but was frequently calm during the rest of the week.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club's match for a very handsome silver cup, and highly prized by the members, to support the colours of this distinguished club, will take place on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, instead of the 9th, as originally announced, owing to the grand City entertainment.

On Tuesday, a poor little boy, caught by the morning shower in Hyde Park, took shelter under one of the old trees in the park, near the east end of the Crystal Palace, and one of the decaying branches giving way, and falling on him, he was struck down and dreadfully crushed. He was immediately taken up by the police, and conveyed in a cab to the Middlesex Hospital.

On Monday, an old man, named Thomas Cross, formerly a farmer, being destitute, went to the house of his daughter, at Warton, Westmoreland, and as they were unable to find room for him to sleep in, upon which he left the house, and drowned himself in a canal over which he had to cross.

It has hitherto been the custom for the anniversary of the Watermen and Lighterm'n's Asylum to be celebrated in the second or third week in June; but, on account of the great influx of visitors to the City on the Lord Mayor's show, owing to the great influx of strangers to London, and the Great Exhibition, he has been unable to fix a time for the festival prior to the 1st of August, when Doggett's coat and badge will be rowed for.

By this week's arrival from the United States, we have advices from Jamaica of the 13th ult. We regret to learn that the cholera had broken out again, particularly in the neighbourhood of Westmoreland and Falmouth, and that the deaths resulting therefrom were numerous in other respects the islands were healthy, and much rain had fallen.

The new Middlesex Lunatic Asylum at Colney Hatch, of which the first-stone was laid on Wednesday, the 15th May, 1849, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was inaugurated on Tuesday by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by some of his clergy, and in the presence of several magistrates.

It is stated that the Messrs. Fairbairn are constructing the engines which are to run express trains between London and Birmingham in two hours and a half. The driving wheels are to be seven feet in diameter, and the tanks of the tenders are each to hold 2000 gallons of water; so that, if necessary, the engines can run sixty or seventy miles without stopping for water.

Several new cabs, with "*Cab de sureté, breveté*," conspicuously painted on the panels, made their appearance on Tuesday, for hire, in the neighbourhood of the Crystal Palace.

SAN FRANCISCO IN 1851: WITH YERBA BUENA ISLAND.

FIRE AND EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

During the brief period of the organized existence of the Californians, their history has been a constant succession of checks and catastrophes, all of which they have undergone and overcome with a patient energy which nothing seems able to subdue. We have now to record a most destructive calamity which has just befallen the city of San Francisco, and laid 1000 of its buildings in ruins. The details of the catastrophe were received by the *Pacific* on Tuesday.

The *Alta California* says:—"About eleven o'clock on the night of May 3d, a fire commenced in a paint-shop on the west side of Portsmouth-square, adjoining the American. It was but a slight blaze when first seen, but in five minutes the whole upper story was full of flame. Before the engines could get upon the ground and commence playing, the American on one side, and a store occupied by Messrs. Rhodes as a furnishing establishment, were in flames. The buildings in the vicinity being all of wood and extremely combustible, the fire spread up Cary-street back towards Sacramento, and down Clay towards Kearney, with fearful rapidity. It soon had full command, and the fire department could only work upon the borders, and endeavour to check its progress by anticipating it. In this they succeeded on the north side before it reached Dupont-street. But in every other direction in which it could spread it took its own course. To the south, it spread to Bush-street; and all five o'clock A.M., it passed Jackson-street, sweeping everything from a little east of Dupont to the wharves. The blocks between Dupont and Kearney-streets, west of Portsmouth-square, as far as Bush-street, three in number, are in ashes. Between Bush and Jackson, Kearney and Montgomery-streets, five in number, all down. Beside these thirteen blocks, almost every building of which is destroyed, there are many others. More than three-fourths of the business part of the city is nothing but smouldering cinders. Scarce a fire-proof building in the whole burnt district has stood the test. Such as have, are the California Exchange, El Dorado, Verandah, in Portsmouth-square; and the buildings of Captain Howard, in which was the United States Assaying Office, of Moffat and Co., in Montgomery-street.

"The shipping in the harbour escaped providentially the fate which for hours seemed inevitably to await them. But, by breaking up the wharves, and cutting off the connexion, the progress of the fire was checked at Battery-street. The only vessels burnt were the *Niantic*, the *Apollo*, and *General Harrison* storeships, which were a long time ago hauled in, and built upon close to high-water mark. The city has since extended far beyond them, and had left them, as it were, in the heart of the town.

"Almost everything seemed to combine to effect the ruin of the city. The chief engineers and numbers of firemen were at Sacramento; there was almost an interregnum in our city government; the old council had adjourned, and felt no disposition to assume any responsibility in tearing down buildings; the new council had not been sworn into office, and had no power; some of the engines lacked sufficient hose; water was not abundant; the winds blew like furies, and in various directions; and there was generally a want of concentrated effort.

"Nearly every building within a distance of over a mile north, east, and south-west, by half a mile from north-west to south-east, is destroyed. Eighteen large squares, except a few buildings, and large portions of five or six others, have been completely destroyed. Several persons fell dead from over-exertion and excitement during the fire."

The energies of the people have not, however, been depressed by this great calamity. Within a week the buildings began to rise upon the burnt district, and every portion was alive with mechanics. "Instead of gazing at the ruins, and mourning their losses," says the *Pacific News*, "our business men generally have again entered the lists of competition for trade with all the energy of former times. The appearance of our city was never more animated, though the ties is of a somewhat different character from that which marked it ten days since. But we are going forward, and but a few months will elapse before nearly every trace of the recent disaster will have disappeared."

To this frightful catastrophe we have to add, that on May 15 the whole city of San Francisco was startled, about twenty minutes past eight o'clock in the morning, by a low rumbling sound, accompanied by a shaking and trembling of the buildings, caused by a severe shock of an earthquake. Some of the houses were thrown back and forward a distance of one foot. For a minute the central part of the city presented a scene of confusion. Thousands ran from the buildings into the street. The Plaza was covered with persons from the surrounding buildings. Many of the brick houses also were violently shaken, as were the *adobes*. The shock was felt most sensibly at the Lagoon, a distance of nearly two miles. In some instances, so great was the vibration, that persons in attempting to run found the same difficulty as is usually experienced on shipboard at sea."

The accompanying View we have just received by favour of a Correspondent. It shows San Francisco, with Yerba Buena Island in the distance.

This island is 2½ miles distant from the main land. It is a lovely spot, and clothed with wild verdure and luxuriant flowers, goats in great numbers, and romantic nooks and bays. It is proposed to convert Yerba Buena into an elegant watering-place, between which and the city there is to be a ferry steamboat.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., lately appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces at Madras, included by Major George Talbot, of the 43d Light Infantry (Military Secretary). Lieut. Robe ts, A.D.C., and suite, left town at an early hour on Monday morning, by the South-Western Railway, for Portsmouth, and embarked immediately on board the ship *Barham*, for that Presidency. Major Talbot only arrived in England on the previous Monday from Canada, having been in that country since 1839, without coming home on leave.

TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—The authorities at the Horse Guards have forwarded instructions to Madras and the Mauritius for the embarkation of the 31st Light Infantry, and the reserve battalion, 12th Regiment, for the colony, along of her Majesty can spare that he requires further reinforcements to act on the offensive against the Kaffirs.

THE COMMAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The report that Admiral Dundas is to take the first command in the Mediterranean is said to be unfounded. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, at present Minister at Stockholm, is stated to be the fortunate rival of Admiral Dundas. Admiral Harvey, superintendent of Malta Dockyard, being senior to Sir Edmund Lyons, will probably be appointed to the command in the Baltic, Sir James Stirling obtaining the command at Malta vacated by Admiral Harvey.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.—The total amount advanced from the Colombo Treasury to the Deputy Paymaster-General of Queen's troops in Ceylon, in the year 1849, was £51,698; and the total expense incurred in the department of her Majesty's Ordnance during the same period was £15,597.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The comparative novelty of a loan on behalf of the Sardinian Government was published on Monday. Hitherto, the French Bourse has furnished the loans required, and the dividends have been paid with punctuality. The amount of the loan is to be £3,600,000, at 5 per cent. Interest, to commence from the last of June, with a redemption fund of one per cent., beginning in 1860. The proposed price is 85; and instalments at 20 per cent. will be payable on the 21st of July, August, September, October, November; and 15 per cent. on the 1st of December.

The Money Market has been easier within the last few days, and discounts, consequently, are a turn lower.

Payment of the dividends to the public will commence on Wednesday next, the 8th instant.

The Consol Market has not been firm during the week, although money is more plentiful, and the amount will be shortly increased by the payment of the dividends. On Monday the opening quotation was 97½ to ¾, but a decline of ¼ was afterwards marked, which was followed by a heavy market on Tuesday, and a further decline. Increased confidence gave, however, a better tone to dealings on Wednesday, and 97 to ¾ was quoted. The market on Thursday was firm, but not so good as on the previous day. In the price of the Unfunded Debt an improvement will be remarked, and Indian Bonds have also shown an upward tendency. With Reduced and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents business has been limited. At the close of the week the Market was firm, at the following rates:—Reduced, 97¼; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 98¼; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 7 7-16; Ditto, 30 years, October 10, 1859, 7 4-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 50 pm.; Ditto, for Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 50 pm.; £500, 50 pm.; Small, £50 pm.

Business in the Foreign House has been limited. Spanish Five per Cents have, however, improved in price, and a rise of 3 per cent has occurred in Peruvian. Mexican has not materially varied, Danish and Russian Stock continue firm. The market at the close of the week was dull from absence of transactions, quotations being, for Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent, New, 1839 and 1838, 89; Ceylon Bonds, Six per Cent., 105; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 103; Mexican Five per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, 24½; Ditto, Account, 24¼; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., Account, 90½; Ditto, Deferred, 43½; Portuguese Five per Cents, 86¾ x d.; Ditto, four per Cents., 34½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 100¾ x d; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 21½; Ditto, Account, 21½; Ditto, Passive, 6½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Account, 33; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guilds, 59¾.

Railway stocks continue heavy, and the dealings few. On the leading lines the increased traffic of the week has again been very large, but without having the slightest effect in checking the downward tendency of prices, which, at the close of the week, are for—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 11¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 4¼; Caledonian, 7¾; Eastern Counties, 1¼; Chester and Holyhead, 17; East Anglian (£25 paid), 3; Eastern Counties, 0¾; East Lancashire, 14¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 20½; Great Northern, 17⅝; Great Western, 53¾; Do., £17, 18½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92; Do. Fifths, 9¾; Leeds and Thirsk, 13; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94; London and North-Western, 122½; Quarters, 20¾; London and South Western, 83¾; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26½; Midland, 45¾; North British, 6¾; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 8¾ ex. Shrewsbury and Chester (Oswestry), 10; South-Eastern, 23; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19¾; Ditto, Extension, 14¾; Ditto, G.N.E., Purchase, 6¾; York and North Midland, 19.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 18; East Lincolnshire, 93¾; Gloucester and Dean Forest, 21½; West Valley Guaranteed, 24¾; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 40¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, New Six per Cent. Stock, 10¾

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 10¾; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Northern of France, 15¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Owing to the favourable accounts in reference to the crops, and the continuous arrivals of foreign wheat and flour, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce in our market has ruled heavy this week, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter, at which clearances have not been effected. Foreign qualities have sold heavily, at the same amount of depreciation; whilst the supply for floating cargoes has fallen off. No high-bch barley has come forward, and the supply of foreign has not been large. The business has been confined to retail parcels, at late rates. In oats, we have very few transactions to report. Oats have moved off slowly, but no further decline has been submitted to in value. In beans and peas, no change has taken place; but Indian corn has given way fully 1s per quarter. The flour trade has ruled tolerably firm.

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 39s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 33s to 42s; ditto, white, 35s to 45s; rye, 24s to 27s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 25s to 31s. Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 54s; brown ditto, 41s to 47s; Kingston and Ware, pale malt, 54s to 56s; Chevalier, 54s to 58s; Hertford and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 21s; potato ditto, 21s to 23s; Yorkshire and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto, white, 20s to 22s; tick beans, new, 27s to 29s; ditto, old, 29s to 31s; grey peas, 27s to 29s; maple, 28s to 31s; white, 27s to 29s; boilers, 29s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; sacks, 24s to 28s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 31s per sack.—

Foreign. Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per sack. French, 29s to 31s per sack.

Seed Market.—So little business is doing in this market, that the quotations are almost nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 63s; Baltic, crushing, 56s to 59s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 54s to 57s. Hempseed, 35s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s. white ditto, 9s 6d to 12s 6d. Tares, 4s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £25 to £27 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £7 0s to £7 10s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £7 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 50s to 56s per quarter. Rape oil, extra, new, 36l; ordinary, —l to —l; extra, —l to —l; white, —l to —l; extra, up to —l. Foreign, red, —l to —l; extra, —l to —l; white, —l to —l; extra, —l per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 4d; barley, 25s 2d; oats, 18s 3d; rye, 28s 11d; beans, 34s 1d; peas, 29s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 9d; barley, 24s 5d; oats, 20s 7d; rye, 28s 3d; beans, 30s 6d; peas, 27s 7d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d, peas, 1s 0d.

TEA.—About 800 packages have been disposed of by public sale this week. Most black qualities sold at previous rates, but low green parcels appear to be 1d per lb. Privately, common sound congou is quoted at 9½d to 10½d per lb, with a full average supply on offer.

SUGAR.—Fine grainy raw sugar has sold at previous rates, but the middling and inferior samples have had a downward tendency. Low middling to good yellow Mauritius has realised 35s 6d to 36s; low to fine Benares, 36s to 42s 6d; fine pearly yellow Madras, 44s 6d to 45s 6d per cwt. Refined goods have had a dull inquiry, at 47s per cwt for brown lumps.

COFFEE.—About 500 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have sold at 32s per cwt, but the business done is unimportant. Most parcels kinds move off slowly, at late rates.

RICE.—Nearly 2,000 bags fine new sold to the trade, now held at 11s per cwt; good ordinary white, 10s 6d per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—Irish butter is very low in cask, at in most instances, a decline in the quotations of 2s per cwt; Waterford, 62s to 72s; Cork, 70s to 78s; Limerick, 60s to 68s per cwt. Dutch butter, 8s per cwt lower. English qualities are dull at late prices, fine weekly. Bacon, 54s to 56s mid, 60s to 70s; Jowls, 46s to 50s per cwt fresh, 7s to 10s per dozen lb. Irish bacon supports last week's currency. Waterford singsdoe, 48s to 56s; heavy, 36s to 42s; middle sides, 36s to 50s per cwt. Lard firm, at 56s to 61s for Waterford, Bandford, and 48s to 50s Cork kegs.

Potatoes.—For the time of year, our market is steady, at full prices. P Y C, on the spot, is quoted at 37s 6d per cwt. Town ta-low, 3s 6d per cwt, no cash; rough fat, 2s per 8lb.

Oils.—General y speaking, the demand is in a very inactive state, but no further decline has been submitted to in the quotations.

Spirits.—East India rum is in fair demand, at 1s 3½d to 1s 4d proof. Leewards, 1s 4d to 1s 5d proof, with a steady inquiry. Brandy comes off freely, but no advance has taken place in prices. Geneva dull, at 1s 7d to 1s per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s; and straw £1 to £1 15s per load. *Trade firm*.

Coals.—Hadlow's West Hartley, 12s 6d; Cleaver Main, 12s 6d; Redheugh Main, 12s; Wylam, 13s 3d; Braddyll, 14s 6d. Eden Main, 12s 3d; Ke hoe, 14s per ton.

Hops.—The demand has slackened, and most qualities are offering at less money. Duty £100,000

Wool.—Our market still rules are a singly inactive, and low parcels of both foreign and colonial are easier to purchase.

Potatoes.—The season for old potatoes is now closed. New ones are steady, at from 6s to 13s per cwt.

Smithfield.—On the whole a fair amount of busine s has been transacted in fat stock this week, on the following terms:—

Beef, from 3s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 6d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; pork, 3s 4d to 3s 8d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the hot weather, the markets have been very scantily supplied, whilst the demand has ruled inactive, at but little alteration in prices per

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s 2d to 3s 6d per 8 lb by the carcase.

H. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 27.

7th Dragoon Guards Major Sir P Shepheard, Knt, bullder, J BALLINGHALL, Edward street, Portman-square, plasterer to be Major, vice Bushe; Lieut N Chichester to be Captain, vice Beaufoy.

8th Light Dragoons: Lieutenant E Tomkinson to be Captain, vice Thompson; Cornet J C H Fitzgibbon to be Lieutenant, vice Tomkinson.

Coldstream Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut F A P Barnett to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Warrender, Second Lieut G L Goodlake to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Barnett.

6th Foot: Major-Gen H J Riddell to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen Sir G Gardiner, K C B. 31st: Lieut-Col E Thorp to be Lieut-Colonel, vice P D Browne, C B. 49th: Lieut-Col J S Schomberg to be Lieut-Colonel, vice J E Young. 51st: Capt E Phipps to be Captain, vice Grant. 60th: Assist-Surg B Nicholson, M D, to be Assistant-Surgeon. 63rd: Capt J S Dunlo to be Capt, vice Phipps. 69th: Ensign T G Strange to be Lieut, vice Elwes. 84th: Acting Assist-Surg J A Lent to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bell. 99th: Lieut F W Despard to be Adjutant, vice Johnston. Ensign R Bayly to be Lieut, vice Despard; Cadet W M Crowdy to be Ensign, vice Bayly.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist-Surg D S R Bain to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Nicholson.

STAFF.—Lieut-Col J R Young to be Fort Major at Fort George, Inverness, vice Colonel A Fraser.

MARINES.—Lieut J H L Staff Officer of Pensioners at Hudson's Bay, to have the local and temporary rank of Captain in the territories, while so employed.

Lieut A Cameron, of the Honourable East India Company's Service to have the local, temporary rank of Major during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut-Col the Hon F Spencer, C B, of her Majesty's Forces employed in the service of the Imperial Ottoman Government.

The Rev Edward Hawkins, D D, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, to be Provincial Dean of the Province of Canterbury, vice the Rev Thomas Gaisford, D D, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, deceased.

The Rev Thomas Jackson, M A, Rector of Stanhope, Durham, to be Chaplain to the Forces

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EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 499.—Vol. xix.] SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1851. { Two Numbers, 1s. WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS MODELS.

The art of modelling, as applied to landscape, is one which we believe to be susceptible of more improvement and more advancement than is generally considered possible. It has never yet been treated as an art, and it has been in general only pursued as a matter of individual whim by scattered members of that ingenious body of amateur wielders of their fingers who are continually producing specimens of that class of nondescript articles which we admire for their ingenuity, and very often not the less for that ingenuity having been singularly misplaced. The tribe of industrials to whom we refer are the cunning workmen who love to astonish the world by constructing either anomalous objects, or commonplace objects made of anomalous materials. One genius will arrange shells into the shape of fruit or flowers. Another—and he has sent his work to the Exhibition—will construct such a monstrosity as a ship fully rigged -her ropes, sails, and spars all cut out of cork. Again, we shall have a cunning workman carving wonderful things out of pith, or shaping a lamp, which is the rapturous admiration of the neighbouring provincial journal, out of a turnip. Anon, we find a man devoting his life to writing the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments within the compass of a fourpenny bit; while his neighbour in these unappreciated arts sends up to the Queen, as an appropriate present, a walking-stick, carved all over with the figures of the Zodiac, or a scene from "Paradise Lost;" or, perhaps, a wonderful watch, containing a snuff-box; an almanack; a set of toothpicks; directions for the preservation of health; and a fleam for bleeding horses. Any attentive reader of the newspapers—and who is there who is not?—will recognise in a moment the class of nondescript ingenuity to which we refer. The neat-handed monstrosities thus produced generally attain an immortality of a fortnight or so, while the laudatory paragraph goes the rounds, until they are supplanted by some more recent and even still more wonderful intelligence touching an enormous gooseberry, or a shower of frogs, in a remote district of England. Now, what we want to enforce is, that modelling as applied to landscape, or to those degrees of the art which lie between raised map making on the one hand, and the representation of rocks and ruins and trees upon the other, has been in general only pursued by the class of nondescript industrials whose master-pieces we have characterised; and the natural consequence is, that the art, in its ordinary manifestations, is in a state of utter debasement and tasteless rudeness. Of this the Exhibition affords several curious proofs; amongst which we may mention at once a model of Tynemouth Priory and rock, which would have disgraced a sugar baker, and a model of a grand allegorical procession of the Shakesperian characters

WAITING HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL.

The above Engraving represents the waiting-room erected for the reception of her Majesty near the North entrance of the Building, having particular reference to the surrounding group of anxious spectators, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Crystal Palace, on the 1st of May. This elegant little apartment is chiefly composed of rich tapestry, the interior being lined with pale light blue and white silk, fluted. The furniture is of a very costly character, combining lightness of appearance with splendour of effect. The sofa and chairs are carved and gilt, and covered with light blue silk damask. The carpet of rich Brussels, is a flowered pattern. Flowers, tastefully disposed, add a pleasing and lively effect to the picture. In the rear of the principal room is a smaller apartment, separated from it merely by a draped partition, in which is a handsome cheval glass, in a gilt frame and stand. Crowds of persons daily thronged to view this little *bijou* of a boudoir, at a respectful distance however—a cordon being drawn around it, guarded by a policeman.

round the Stratford-on-Avon house, which, however well-intentioned, is, in point of art, one of the rudest and most Gothic productions we ever gazed at. The Exhibition, however, gives specimens of the art as pro mising as these are discouraging—specimens which confirm us in our opinion that great and very useful things may yet be accomplished by this means, and that it is calculated to be of essential service to the geographer, while it may also develop a new but perfectly practicable branch of art—that of representing landscape upon uneven surfaces and copying the effects of nature, not merely by means of light and shade, and colour, but by actually imitating in plastic material the inequalities and roughnesses of the country to be represented. Perhaps the most practicable mode of proceeding in the matter is to adopt, even by degrees, the usages of treating a landscape, the effect being to enable the artist to represent the major portion of the objects which he imitates of the same general size. The difficulty of modelling a landscape in which the foreground should be constructed upon a large scale, and the effects of foliage, for instance, adequately represented, contrasting with the middle and extreme distances, would, we fear, be insuperable. One or two attempts at it, exhibited principally in the German and Swiss departments, are wretched failures, hardly entitled even by courtesy to the name of works of art at all. A very different result, however, is obtained when the bird's-eye system has been resorted to by competent artists, both in the case of that marvellous urban model of Liverpool, and the not less marvellous, country and marine model of part of the back of the Isle of Wight. The bird's-eye principle is simply that of applying the map, or geometrical method, instead of the art or perspective method, to a model picture; and it is in the nice degree to which the one mode, with its picturesqueness, may be brought in to illustrate the minute accuracy of the other, that the perfection of this system of representing nature is to be sought. We want neither a map nor a picture, but something between the two—something which shall give us a real and ingenious representation of what we would see if elevated some hundred feet in the air, and ordering the scene to be presented. The advance we have been recently making in this species of art is testified by the introduction of these clever half-map, half-landscape pictures of cities, called by their French originators views "*en ballon.*" Adopting the principle of art as shown in these clever drawings, if we substitute the modelling tools for the pencil, and represent projecting and treating surfaces by means of solid material, we shall be realising a useful and ingenious method of miniature imitation, which as yet seems in its infancy. We have alluded to one of the best models of the Isle of Wight, contributed by Captain Boscawen Ibbetson, as a very favourable specimen of the correct application of the principle for the extended use of which we are pleading. Indeed, in many respects, the work seems perfect, and the illusion produced when gazing through the lower glass is equal to many a highly-puffed dioramic effect.

This very fine model is placed in the western part of the Nave, not far from Liverpool. It represents the coast line of the back of the Isle of Wight; the long double line of cliff surmounted by the undulating and rolling table land, which constitutes the higher general surface of the island. The spectator is supposed to be at sea, perhaps half a mile from the shore, and elevated to some height above the water. Moving, therefore, along the model, he sees a wondrously exact representation of what a sailor would see perched upon the topgallant mast of his ship, as in a calm day and summer weather she crept along the coast. The view extends from Shanklin along the south-westerly shores of the island. the scattered hamlets, cottages, and churches being represented with the greatest care and accuracy, and their reproduction strictly observed. To teachers of geology, models constructed upon this principle would be invaluable. They would be able to demonstrate, with the greatest convenience, the formation and geologic set and features of the district in question. They would remark, for example, the gradual rise of the formation of the coast line, which would apparently go to show that the sea had at one period flowed at a far higher level than at present, the phenomena being indicated by the fact that there are, with some accidental breakages, two distinct ranges of rocky declivity, one above and one the higher presenting exactly the same peculiarities as the lower; so that the sailor who might land upon the beach with the intention of getting to the top of this island, would first have to scramble up a steep rocky acclivity, and would then find himself on an undulating table land of ground, rising not so steeply but ranging backwards; while above it another stony ascent, of precisely the same form and appearance as the first, leads again to a renewal of the swelling, arable, or pasture country. in this instance forming the table-land of the island.

Looking along the model, we perceive that it is the middle belt of gently rising and undulating ground which is the most densely peopled and highly cultivated. Gentlemen's mansions, large farm buildings, clusters of cottages, and small hamlets, are ranging unsparingly in the little ravines and in the hollows of the slopes, and behind the sheltering knolls and irregularly running hills which form this pleasant belt of fertile land. The whole of it is enclosed; and any farmer from this part of the island might count the each and other's fields, exactly represented by the skill of the artist. The care and effort with which the fine of the country has been represented in its natural colours is very striking. The dark and tangled appearance of coppice and brushwood is very happily imitated. You see vegetation of the kind clinging round and clothing the rocks, and filling up the seams and crevices of the more precipitous banks of stone. In the arable ground again the bright green of the meadow is carefully distinguished from the pale yellow of the corn field, and both are represented in quite different fashion to the dark greenish brown expanses of the downs, and the heathy moors and wastes. The shingle and the beach, too, are capitally managed; the effects of successive patches of sand white and glistening, beds of grey shingle and low lying ledges of rock, littered with masses of dark green sea-weed, being all given with great taste and skill. In the same way rugged and uneven surface is represented partially by asperities in the surface of the model, partially by very clever painting in the dotty, blotchy style, the broad apparently dabbed hither and thither with reckless freedom of hand, but the effect altogether being marvellously real.

Near the view of the Isle of Wight is another and a remarkable model picture, partaking, however, more of the map than of the landscape nature—depending more upon geographical science than upon artistic decoration and imitation. We allude to the general map or painted model of what may be fairly called "Midland England." The representation delineates about 3000 square miles of country, including the whole or great portions of Nottingham, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire. In a work upon the very small scale on which it is obvious it is necessary to proceed in producing geographical models of great masses of country, only the bold and broad features of the district can be represented. The eye, instead of being arrested, as in the Isle of Wight, by steep and craggy banks—by the precipitous edge of the cliff—by the continuous division of the country into meadow, and corn field, and orchard, and garden, only follows the great chains of the hills, notes the lie and the communication between the valleys, traces the rivers up from their slow and useful course in the level country, to their head waters among the hill-notes, too, what unerring monitors these rivers are to the road-maker and the engineer, and how clearly, except in the cases where they flow zigzag fashion, in an absolutely level country, they point out the natural and obvious routes of communication. All these things are made far more manifest than a raised picture of this sort than on a map of three or four times the size. The eye catches the disposition and character of the country at once, and the geographical impression left is the more lasting, as it has been the more vivid.

The peak country of Derbyshire shown in this model is exceedingly interesting. The imagination kindles with the representation of the sharp ridges, the high-peaked hills, the deep recesses, the wide expanses of the coreys, and the close and dark ravines and gorges among which spring the head-waters of the Mersey on the one side, and the Trent on the other. The picture is certainly not picturesque in itself, and yet it is massy strongly in feeling and impressive. The mind at once leaps to the reality from the strong *point d'appui* given to it by the miniature representation, and you can feel what must be the beauties of those glens winding far up into the wilderness of the Derbyshire hills, and the glories of those rivers, the five, for instance, which unite near Sheffield—

Five rivers, like the fingers of a hand,

as Ebenezer Elliott wrote, and form one deep and solemn rolling stream, out of as many fierce and unbridled mountain torrents. The enormous difficulties which must have beset the construction of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway are well exemplified in this model. You trace the line running with curious accuracy along the most level bottoms of the glens, making its way from one valley to the other, through the narrowest necks of intervening obstacles, and, in spite of the difficult nature of the country, only plunging once into a very long and dreary tunnel. This excavation is, we believe, more than three miles in length. It was begun simultaneously at each end; and so exact and scientifically perfect was the progress of the workmen, that the two parties met exactly in the centre of the intervening hill. In the model before us, no houses are, of course, introduced; but small projections might have been employed to convey the notion of the towns, of which there are not less than 47 represented. Altogether, the work is a highly creditable one, and we doubt not but that it has given distinct topographical notions to many a spectator whose ideas upon the subject were previously anything but satisfactory. The model attracts great attention. Embracing, as it does, so considerable and important a portion of England, a great many visitors are pleased to recognise their own towns and villages; and the delighted exclamations relative to this river, that road, this canal, or that hill, showed how correct the work must be to be pleasing and satisfying to so many local critics.

The next model to which we have to call attention is one of quite a different nature, and belongs only to a department of the art which has been long and naturally practised, requiring very little artistic skill in its construction, but still useful as conveying a clear notion of the thing to be represented. Models of works of skill, it is evident, present none of the difficulties inherent to models professing to delineate natural objects What man has made upon a large scale he can make upon a small scale, while the effects of distance and the necessity for realising a material representation be at once dispensed with. The model in question is that of Plymouth Breakwater. It is constructed of limestone and marble—the limestone so roughened and moulded as to represent the sea—the marble doing duty for the gigantic wall opposed to its fury. The work represents the Breakwater as done at present, in a gale of wind. On the seaward side the waves run high, here and there making a clear breach over the obstacle, while behind it the water is comparatively calm, and only disturbed, as it were, by sympathy with the heaving and agitation beyond. The Plymouth Breakwater, as many of our readers are aware, although commenced in 1812, is yet very far from being finished. Upwards of £1,500,000 have been spent upon it, and nearly four millions of tons of stone have been flung into the sea. There seems, indeed, to be no likelihood of an end to the work. Hardly a heavy gale which sweeps up Channel which does not undo some portion of the work of construction. The force with which waves run was never more strikingly illustrated than in the progress of this great work. It is, indeed, even said that the Breakwater is now further up the Sound than it was in its original position—that the sea is continually flinging huge masses of stone, some of them weighing as much as from three to five tons, from the outward to the inward slope so that the ocean is actually and literally battering back inch by inch the obstacle opposed to it. The form of the work which exhibits the best angle found by experience to be the best in resisting the attack of waves. The sea wall slopes gently, with one foot of descent to five of breadth—the result being to break the body of a rolling sea and render it inoccuous, instead of, as in the case of a perpendicular wall, by a perpendicular or nearly perpendicular body opposed. Small sections of the work are exhibited, showing that the Breakwater is a deposit, not a construction, and that the blocks of limestone and masses of concrete, of which it is composed, have been merely thrown into their places from lighters anchored above. The central bulwark of the mole is about 1000 yards long: the two flanking portions, extending at a blunt angle back from the main structure—so as to form a sort of inward bay—are each 340 yards long; and within the shelter thus provided it is calculated that upwards of 60 line-of-battle ships could find refuge. The model is an extremely interesting one—as showing the present condition and uses of a great national undertaking—only second in extent to the vast mole, or *digue*, nearly opposite Plymouth, at the mouth of the harbour of Cherbourg, the constructing of which is one of the great monuments of enterprise and boldness left by Napoleon to France.

Passing still further to the west, we come to another model the celebrated one of Liverpool—certainly one of the lions of the Exhibition, and which is always surrounded by a ring of admiring spectators. To this work we have already directed attention, but viewing it in a light different from that in which we are now considering the subject. The work is perhaps one of the most remarkable efforts of ingenuity of its kind ever attempted. It belongs to the category of models most easily executed, as being representations of artificial, not natural objects; but its great elaboration, the mass of minute detail lavished upon the houses and shipping, the care and ingenuity with which the different classes of buildings are represented—the dirty houses of the crowded lanes and alleys, the bright and ornamented appearance of the lines of shops in the great thoroughfares, and the quiet and respectable air of the terraced residences in the suburbs all this proves the application of immense and skilful labour, directed by a great deal of ingenuity and method. We recommend the visitors to the model of Liverpool to go at first to either end of the work, and, having taken one or two-storied cottages as a guide, to look down as if he stood upon a hill or a high steeple, and looked down upon the city. The illusion, in fact, is as striking as that in the model of the Isle of Wight. He may imagine that he is gazing upon the outspread, streets, squares, and in the early brightness of a summer dawn, before the town has become canopied with its usual pall of smoke, and ere yet the moving masses of population attract the eye, and introduce a new element into the scene. An admirable painting of Liverpool *en ballon*, graces the model. The eye ranges from street to street, and block to block of building, and is struck with a curiosity which is never left disappointed, the wonderfully minute details of building and architecture. The very chimney-pots seem to have been represented; while the straggling and meanly-built suburbs, with their long lines of paltry one or two-storied cottages, are more and more then by timber-yards and gas-works, and factories of all descriptions, have quite another character to that displayed in the piled and stacked masses of lofty building, which form the crowded centre of the town, and down into which the long narrow streets seem to have been sunk, like ditches or ravines in the surface of stone and mortar. The illusion is kept up, too, by the great care and skill bestowed upon the models of ships in the docks and in the river. These little vessels are masterpieces of workmanship; and it may be observed that every one lying is invariably technically correct, and that specimens of craft of all possible classes frequenting the Mersey have been introduced from the flat which voyages up the stream to Runcorn, to the Yankee crack packet—from the Woodside ferry-boat to the large steamer lying moored alongside the new floating jetty, to the last constructed ocean steamer of the Cunard or the Great American line. Another happy idea was the representation of water not by a blue-painted surface, as is the case in the Isle of Wight model, but by a thin sheet of glass or mirror, which the models of ships have been neatly inserted. A slight objection, founded, however, only upon recollection, occurred to us as to the lay of the ground. We thought the site of the town made rather too flat, particularly the open expanse, which climbs to the ridge of a hill, the slope of which towards the water is covered with the long streets of the northern mercantile capital. There may be a point in which we, not the modeller, are in fault; and even if in this respect the work is not perfect, it must be accurate, it is still a noble specimen of persevering ingenuity, and a realised picture, probably unequalled in the world, of a great and many-featured city. Among the spectators we remarked many foreigners, who lavished all their surprise and admiration upon the docks and the endless arrays of shipping. The expression continually escaping from the lips of admiration, envy, and astonishment—"*Mon Dieu! quel commerce! quelle foule de batiments!*" afforded a very fair index to the impressions of our foreign friends, excited by this marvellous specimen of England's commercial greatness. One of the spectators, however, of Liverpool—and he was not a French man, but a respectably-dressed and seemingly well-to-do Londoner—we must specially signalise. This individual displayed one of the most curious and unaccountable degrees of unintelligence and stupid fatuity it was ever our lot to have developed. The man in the mistake for one of Liverpool for a model of London, and was pointing it out to two or three persons, who had evidently placed themselves under his sage guidance as an enlightened Cicerone to the Exhibition, as such; and was, moreover, making the consequent reminiscences of the Metropolis its prototype, London, to wit; and actually pointing out the principal buildings in Liverpool as those in London—taking St. George's Hall, for instance, as being St. Paul's, and the Custom-House (the architect would not have thanked him) for the Mansion House! Or no less a triumph of architectural genius than the National Gallery. Our enlightened friend went on to point out the lines of street as being the Strand, Fleet-street, Cheapside, Piccadilly, and so on; while his favoured audience stood gaping by, swallowing every word the wonderful stolidity of their friend prompted him to say. We never saw a more marvellously complete Exhibition of pure *bêtise*. The admirer of London, however, in Liverpool, was not the only curious instance of blundering we overheard. In the Nave there is a model of a very beautiful chain bridge erected by an English engineer over the Dnieper, in Russia. We were examining it, when two girls, smart young women, came up, and, after a pertinent remark or two had passed between them, one expressed her surprise at the construction of what she called the double bridge, and wondered why the people should want a separate roadway close to the water, when they had such a splendid one above—this double construction, which both the girls imagined they saw, being nothing more or less than the reflection, in the mirror which represents the river of the lower side of the real pathway!

Amongst the models of engineering works, which are of course very numerous, we may call attention, besides the very handsome bridge in question, to several other bridges for different purposes, and of different constructions, swing, tension, and suspension, for railways and the passage of ordinary road traffic. The neatness of handiwork in these models is remarkable; and in some of them, every bar and girder, every pin and coupling are made to scale, and specimens of them displayed beside the principal work. The bridge over the Dnieper is constructed like that of Hungerford, the chains being longitudinal plates of iron running parallel to each other, and the suspending rods being also solid masses of metal. a mode of construction far more strong and durable than the twisted wire system so much in favour in France. The larger rivers of the country, particularly in the south and west, the Rhone, for instance, and the Garonne, are studded with suspension-bridges—very graceful and airy to look at, but appearing to be exceedingly roughly finished, and anything but secure, on nearer examination. The swaying, and creaking, and cracking of many of those structures beneath the weight of a well-laden diligence is anything but comfortable to a nervous passenger. The model of the Menai Tubular Bridge, also a very beautiful specimen of neat-handedness, attracts much and deserved attention. One tube is represented as being in its place, and you can look through the hollow from end to end, just as in the actual tunnel; the other tube still rests upon the pontoons, in readiness to convey a notion how the gigantic square pipe was lifted to its place. The model of the schooner-yacht sailing beneath, however, is rather loftily rigged. It seems touch and go whether she would not have scraped her trucks upon the lower surface of the aerial railway.

Continuing to make our way eastwards along the Nave, we come to a whole city of model churches, one of them upon a very large scale. Some of these models have been designed for architectural purposes, and others are the productions of amateurs. A new material called Ladyshore terra cotta, of which substance in one of the sacred edifices in question, not only are walls and steeple built, but all the internal fittings, pews, pulpit, and even organ case. To the right in the Nave, at the departmental outlines of the cliff, and a noble promontory it is, are no doubt reproduced, but all the character of the rock is gone: the geologic peculiarities which give to all rocks their particular individualities have been left out of the question, and the whole affair has been smeared over with paint, and presents a glaring likeness formed from muddy water. Again, as a sample of the same taste, only rather more ambitious, we have the Shakspeare house idealised according to our confectionery standard, and surrounded with vile dolls purporting to represent the Shakspearian characters. The execution is worthy of the conception, which is utterly incongruous and unworkable, being indeed a most inharmonious union of an allegory and a fac simile; and the general standard of taste to which the work belongs is precisely that which would prevail in the mind of a child who should set to work to form cairns of shells, with holes in them, designated grottos in suburban teagardens. Now, we point out the faults in these productions in the very reverse of an unkind spirit to their constructors. They have at all events a certain degree of pretension, and a certain taste for imitative handiwork, which, when guided and turned into the true channels of art, may well produce something worthy of attention and admiration. But, until they study the nature they profess to imitate more closely, until, too, they attach to the house of Shakspeare that degree of veneration which can and what cannot be imitated in mimicry, this ingenuity of handiwork will only avail for the production of compositions as foreign from those presided over by pure and real art, as are the idols of India, with a hundred heads and a score of hands, from such conceptions as Apollo slaying Python, or Pallas triumphant over Athens.

Another model of Shakspeare's house, free from all allegorical rubbish, is by no means a bad specimen of the purely imitative power. A little more would be delighted with the conscientiousness with which every crack and nail hole in the old building is represented—the knarl and flaw in the woodwork, and every pebble in the rough-cast pavement. The ambition in this case has been humble; and, as a specimen of a miniature fac simile, the work is entitled to praise. After the same fashion is the model of the interior of the Sheffield cutler's very neat-handed specimen of miniature decorative upholstery. The effect would, however, have been much increased, had some mode been hit on of lighting up the interior, which is a great dull more gloomy than people generally seem to. A model of the interior of a house, illustrated and explained at a glance, the species of information, topographic and geologic, which these representations are fitted to convey. Besides seeing and understanding in a moment the general lie of the country, the student will at once perceive the causes of the formation of the formation of lakes in the valleys and glaciers in the higher hollows of the hills. He will also be able to see why the wood creeps up to a higher elevation in some spots than others—how it sometimes follows the nourishing power of a decaying crag or stone, how it sometimes owes its existence to the sheltered situations of tranquil hollows lying pleasantly towards the afternoon's sun. In all these maps, however, the points of the compass ought to be given. In the Swiss department there is another mountain model, forming the picture, not the map, principle—and the utterly unworkable phase of the picture principle, that of the ordinary landscape, not the bird's eye view: the effect is what might have been anticipated—the thing is a worse monstrosity even than the Shakspearean jubilee. A large landscape model, which naturally attracts a great deal more attention than the geographical model, is that of the castle, grounds, and general landscape of Roseneau, where Prince Albert was born. The foreground is occupied by crowds of figures—the occasion representing being that of rural games—a blythsome party of peasantry dancing round a May pole, and drinking numerous spectators looking on, with their meerschaums in their mouths, or delectating themselves in a neighbouring pavilion upon the national beverage of the Saxon, good humming "*bairsbeer*," or Bavarian beer. A very fine model of a forest scene, with a stream of water bickering wildly, crossed and veined by black beams, is introduced in the foreground. A waggon loaded with hay is coming along at comfortable Teutone small's pace. In the middle distance we have the Castle, a plain double-gabled building, placed upon an artificial mound, and surrounded with trees. The background, professing to give an extended view of the distant country, is necessarily a failure; and, indeed, the half-caricatured style of the figures in front prevents us from considering the whole affair in any other light than that of a specimen of unpretending ingenuity. There is considerable character in the figures, however; and the curious holiday head-gear of the female peasants—consisting mainly of a cataract of broad black ribbons flying over their shoulders—is imitated with great skill.

So much for some of the most prominent English and Foreign models in the Exhibition. We turn, for a concluding paragraph, to those sent us from other quarters of the globe; and, first, let us glance at the Indian and aboriginal cottages contained in the West Indian collection. There are two very curious and interesting models of these structures—one from Guiana, the other from Trinidad. Both are very rude and essentially savage, displaying, however, much of that neatness of fitness which savages often possess. The principle of construction is the same in both cases. Strong wooden uprights support a highly-rising roof, formed of strong palmetto leaves. About one-third of this dwelling, which has no regular walls, is partitioned off by a sort of square frame, forming the four sides of a room, but not rising higher than the uprights. Here there is a bed. In the outer portion of the house hammocks are hung, and rude hunting and fishing implements scattered about. The great height of the roof leaves an ample space between the rafters and the crest, which is crowded with lumber piled ingeniously in layers, so as to form a kind of garret or store-room for odds and ends. But the still more interesting model constructed by savages, or, at all events, semi-savages, is that of the native war pah, or New Zealand fort. It is a large stockaded place of defence, with a double line of palings and a ditch between; the construction of the palings, as manifest in the mode of binding the stakes together, being at once wonderfully strong and simple—so managed, indeed, as almost to preclude the possibility of a few stakes being forcibly pulled out without the whole wall going together. The most strange part of the model, however, is the disposition of the lines of defence in very much the same shape as those adopted in modern fortifications.

The same principle has evidently been acted on—the walls running so as to flank, command, and mutually fortify each other—and filling into the shapes to which we give the names of ravelines, bastions, flanking walls, and so forth. The adoption of a similar principle of defence by civilised and savage people, shews at once the common sense and common reason which prevails over the principles of fortification as we now teach them.

India is rich in models. We have many very interesting ones of Eastern ships, particularly the finely-shaped and moulded piratical craft which haunt the great Archipelago. Then there is a number of models of temple and shrines, some neatly manufactured, others rudely carved, but probably representing the originals with sufficient accuracy To this interesting collection of models figures were directed attention in a recent article on costume. The assemblage brings the actual condition of the natives before our eyes much more vividly than any picture could do Then there are interesting models, rudely made, but probably quite correct, of the processes of different trades. At the saw-pit there is, as with us, a top-sawyer and a subordinate. The weaver plies his rude-looking, but often skilfully-managed loom; the agriculturist, with a yoke of bullocks, treads out his plough to force it down the further into the earth; while, as in the time of the prophets, the hand-mill is still wrought by two women—a toilsome and a slavish work. On the opposite side of the great tent are arranged another set of models, representing what we may call high life in Asia. Here we are altogether among rajahs and nabobs: and we have miniature palankeens and howdahs, and thrones, miniature nautch dances, and miniature camel and elephant processions; not forgetting one specially interesting specimen of imitative art, proudly labelled "English officer drinking porter." Tearing ourselves away from this deliciously national memento, we find, at the back of the Peri Banon's tent—for that it must be, and no other—some of the most interesting and characteristic models in the Exhibition. Two of these are of courts of justice—the one presided over by a European in "muft," are of courts of justice—the one presided over by a European in "muft," the other by a native judge, gorgeous in gold and silk. The courts appear to be roofless; they are probably placed in the shade, and are mere platforms or hustings. The judge sits at the back: a couple of clerks and a couple of advocates, all natives, before him; three or four persons, acting, we presume, as ushers or officers of the court, and distinguished by yellow scarves, are in attendance outside the platform, which may be elevated some three feet from the ground, while the culprit is in both instances represented as begging with clasped hands apparently for mercy. Another interesting model is that representing Hindoo religious penances; half a dozen enthusiasts being suspended by hooks fixed in the dorsal muscles to a sort of revolving piece of carpentry, which is turned by their friends below, and the wretches swung in circular fashion, somewhat in the style of the revolving machines one sees at the fairs, although, in the present case, the poor fanatic victims can hardly be said to be in the enjoyment of a decided "merry-go-round." Among the miscellaneous Indian models is one of an indigo factory, with a curious sort of treadmill for getting up water; no end of pagodas and temples, with miserable humbugs of graven images, showing a descent in art almost to Chinese level; a clumsy, but elaborate representation of a fortified citadel, the men out of all proportion to the building; and perhaps the most curious of them all, the model of "The Encampment of a Collector of Revenue settling with the Cultivators." The space shown is a square piece of ground, intended probably to represent two or three acres. Here numerous tents are pitched; and peeping into them, you see the collector and his subordinates busy receiving and giving receipts for the cash. The tax-payers, who have paid up or are waiting their turns outside, are squatted in great numbers upon the grass—each man with his schedule in his hand, and, no doubt, grumbling lustily. The encampment is studded with trees, not much better than those arboriferous attempts we sometimes see made with shavings; but they bear vast crops of yellow and red fruits, and afford a resting-place, moreover, to no end of birds, as big as eagles, or swans at least. Behind the main encampment are piles of luggage. Camels lie in a line beneath the trees; bullocks and elephants fraternise amicably; and scores of servants fly from place to place. At a brook which meanders through the encampment, washing operations are being prosecuted with great vigour. Cavalry horses are picketed about, and a company of English infantry are lounging round their piled arms. Altogether, the model, though having no pretensions as a work of art, is very curious, very characteristic, and very instructive.

A LADY'S GLANCE AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THERE is nothing more remarkable among the wonders of the great metropolis," than the ample manner in which the peculiar habits and bent of mind of every class of society is catered for in the way of public amusements. It has, however, been reserved for the Great Exhibition to comprise under its one crystal roof objects of interest to every one, and to solve the apparently impossible problem of satisfying every taste, and fulfilling expectations of the most opposite and contradictory character. The Londoner, wedded to the comforts and elegances of the metropolis; the country gentleman, profound in crops and agricultural implements; the mechanic and the labourer, intelligent on looms and on looms; the amateur in art, in search of a *chef d'œuvre*; the manufacturer on the *qui vive* for an idea; may each find there representatives of his own peculiar tastes, interests, and feelings, and to each will the whole, beheld from his own peculiar point of view, present itself in a different aspect.

Although by no means disposed to undervalue the interest which attaches to patent ploughs and improved steam-engines, or to depreciate for a moment the beauties of the Bavarian Lion, or the utility of Messrs. Taylor's Jacquard looms, still, as I am "only a woman," and cannot be expected to appreciate their details, I am content to leave their description to those whose experience renders them more competent to grapple with such mysteries; and, seeking in the retired byways of this Temple of Industry objects of a more congenial, if less important character, to view the Exhibition with a woman's eyes alone. I have the less hesitation in claiming a brief space for the examination of objects more peculiarly attractive to ladies, when I remember that there was perhaps scarcely ever a great work commenced in this country in which they have so fully participated. They began at the commencement with the Subscription Committee at Stafford House, as well as with the less aristocratic, but even more productive, meeting of ladies at the Mansion House; and at the final completion of the great work, their contributions to the adornment of the Building were found to have been neither few in number nor uninteresting in character. The objects in the Crystal Palace which address themselves especially to the predilections of ladies, are so numerous and so varied, that I am almost overwhelmed with the *embarras des richesses;* and not being of a mathematical turn of mind, I scarcely know where to begin; but the following may be instanced as among the most prominent:

To silks, as occupying so important a position in our own toilet, I must certainly give the precedence. They are offered for our inspection in every variety—damask, brocade, tabinet, glacé, striped, checked, watered, shaded, and clouded; some valuable from their brightness; some, the merit of which consists in their dulness alone. Many specimens are interesting not only from beauty of design and delicacy of manufacture, but from the histories which attach to them of the wearisome months of labour and anxiety employed in their manufacture, and of the obstacles which have been overcome by the skill and perseverance of the mechanists. As, however, I propose, on some future occasion, enlarging on these fabrics, I will proceed to what may be regarded as a humbler feature of the same department, and glance at the different specimens of ribbons. There are gauze, satin, sarsnet, velvet, and lutestring—plain, figured, flowered, stamped, and open in pattern as well as in texture; with edges plain, scalloped, pearled, and vandyked. These are present in every variety of width, quality, and colour. There is also a description peculiarly adapted for trimming; it is goffered and quilled in the process of manufacture, and with a regularity that the most skilful hand could never emulate. It is easy to prophesy for this invention a welcome from dressmakers as well as from their employers. To the former it will save many hours of ill-requited labour, whilst to the favour of the latter class its novelty will be a sure passport.

In alluding to the subject of Furs, I find myself really bewildered by the number of animals which have contributed their skins to enrich the various collections, among which the beautiful trophies of Mr. Nicholay, of Oxford-street, rank deservedly high. The aristocratic ermine, with many others of the weasel tribe, are to be found in perfection. The delicate chinchilla; the Siberian or Russian sable, the most valuable of its species; that from Hudson's Bay, only second to it in repute, are worthily represented. The wood-marten, a native of the German forests; the stone-marten, an inhabitant of rocks and ruined castles; and our own English marten, all add to the assemblage of materials for muffs, boas, trimmings, &c. In some instances, as in that of Mr. Nicholay, the skins are exhibited in a manufactured state, but this is by no means universally the case.

We shall find ourselves so amply rewarded for a minute investigation of the different varieties and individual specimens of Lace exhibited, that, not having adequate space at my disposal at the present time, I must content myself with observing, that our admiration is claimed by every description of Point, Honiton, Mechlin, Brussels, Valenciennes, &c., in the forms of dresses, veils, berthes, shawls, scarfs, cassavekas, &c., of a beauty and elegance hitherto never equalled.

Among other articles of luxury in the Crystal Palace, to which, as exclusively interesting to ladies, I must not omit to advert, are the fans of M. Duvelleroy, who employs, I am told, in his manufactory for their construction, no fewer than two thousand hands. Among the fans selected by him for exhibition, are a set intended for the ladies of the Sultan's Harem, decorated with designs from the "Arabian Nights;" there are also the fans which were used at the marriage of the Duchess of Orleans, painted by distinguished artists of the day: there too, precious relic of a most unfortunate woman, is the fan of Marie Antoinette, which has been recently repaired, and restored, I should imagine, to something like its former beauty; nothing had remained of the original except the panaches and pieces of the handle, which is of mother-of-pearl adorned with medallions and ornaments of carved gold. In the space formerly occupied by the Royal arms (erased during the Revolution) is now to be seen a picture from the pencil of Boucher. Some of those toys, enriched with jewels and works of art, have been sold at a sum approaching a thousand pounds each. Interesting and valuable, however, as such specimens may be from their adornment, they are in some respects inferior to the elegant feather-fans now in vogue, the lightness and airiness of which render them peculiarly applicable to the purpose for which they are designed.

Of feathers, the courtly decoration of ladies of all nations, and favourites alike with the most savage tribes and the most civilised orders, every variety seems collected here from the four quarters of the globe. The white plumage of the ostrich, the delicate feathers of the osprey, the egret, and the marabout, are rivals in beauty; some there are which, though little valued by us, are interesting as being employed by the chiefs of the wilderness as emblems of supremacy over their own wild brethren. Some, the tribute of birds long held sacred, as, for instance, the ibis, whose form was so favourite a subject with the artists of antiquity, and whose scarlet plumage in its natural condition forms so brilliant a wreath for the hair, also contribute their attractions. It is not, however, to ornamental purposes alone, that feathers are appropriated in the Exhibition. Bonnets composed of them have there made their appearance, and may be included amongst its decided novelties. The feathers selected for the purpose are those of the pheasant of many kinds, the goose, the swan, and especially the guinea-fowl; they are arranged on a shape in rows of diversified colours, and in many variations of pattern. The bonnets are light, soft, and warm; but, with regard to their beauty, there will be much difference of opinion, varying with the taste of different individuals.

Turn we now to the specimens of imitative art, which present themselves in the shape of Artificial Flowers, in the different forms and materials, which claim our wonder and admiration. It would, indeed, form a distinct Exhibition, of no little interest in itself, could the different specimens of imitative flowers, which are scattered through the Building, be collected in one spot, free from the admixture of any attractions foreign to themselves. Let us observe, first, the strange variety of substances, some of the most stubborn, and, apparently, unavailable character, which contribute material for the imitation of the lightest and most delicate of the creations of the Almighty, and unite as it were in doing homage to the world of flowers. Stone in endless variety, from granite to marble; wood of every hue and grain—the ebony, dyed black by nature; the delicate maple, box, and satin-wood, fairest of their order and even spices, the clove, nutmeg, and pimento, seem to blossom again in a new phase of existence. Precious stones, valuable for their rarity, add their costly contributions, and seem to gain new beauty in the guise of the rose, fuchsia, and forget-me-not. Even coal, the least valuable though not least beautiful specimen of the mineral kingdom, polished and fashioned into buds and blossoms, shows its dusky face among its betters, and has its claims to admiration most ungrudgingly allowed. The pure ivory tusks of the elephant, and the flexible bones of the whale, are alike made tributary to the genius of the garden; whilst the broad ocean sends her contributions of seaweed, coral, shells, and, lastly, pearls. Birds, too, resign their plumage—the peacock and the flamingo, the bird of paradise and the turtle dove, which gives its own name to the most beautiful of quiet colours. The insect tribe (the bitterest enemies of the flower race) have their representatives here to do them honour. The beetle of Brazil and the firefly contribute their wings, and the honey bee its wax; whilst man himself gives not only his labour and his ingenuity, but adds one of the most singular materials of all, his hair!

Amid so great a variety of specimens, each possessing some distinct claim to notice, either from beauty of design, elegance of arrangement, or the ingenuity which has produced excellence from apparently the most unpromising materials, it is somewhat difficult to determine where to award the palm of merit; and here my own personal tastes will of course have their preponderating influence. In the many visits I have myself paid to those portions of the walks and galleries of the Crystal Palace which are devoted to the exhibition of artificial flowers, the following struck me as peculiarly remarkable for artistic skill, beauty, and novelty.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 7th of June, an Engraving was given of the *Magasin* of M. Constantin, situated in the Nave of the Building, conspicuous alike for its architectural attractions, its tasteful adornment, and the admiring crowd by which it is generally surrounded. It has been found necessary to guard it from too eager an approach by a railing, which, however, the proprietor has rendered as little conspicuous as possible by a covering of velvet, in deference to the admiration which causes the danger. Amongst the most beautiful, and certainly most original of the exquisite imitations in this collection, I must especially notice *for elsewhere I have seen none of their particular class to equal them* a variety of exotic plants as they appear in their various gradations of bud, blossom, full maturity, and, finally, drooping or dropped from their stems in decay The latter specimens are peculiarly effective; and the more so because the artist, with a taste commensurate with his skill, has represented them, in a withered state,

> Before decay's effacing fingers
> Have swept the lines where beauty lingers;

showing them attractive even in their decay. There will also be found in the same case a group of orchideous plants, a beautiful specimen of our English vine, the hop plant with its scaly fruit matching in vesture its beautiful leaves; then the lily of the valley, "veiled as a nun," to use the words of Wordsworth, near to her towering sister of the garden, as pure in colour, as elegant in form, and as pre-eminent for stately beauty as her fair namesake for humble grace.

The contributions of M. Tilman, the well-known manufacturer of Rue Menar, whose exquisite specimens of floral imitation, secured to him, it would appear, as effectually by skill as by the patents which he has obtained for them, will be found in the gallery of France (No 838). Here you may see wreaths for the hair, of every variety, and adapted to almost every phase of existence. First comes the simplest of orange blossom, sacred to the bride, destined, after being once worn, to be laid aside for the blush rose and jasmine of the East. To succeed these, when weary of them, she may assume here the seaweed garlands and coral chaplets of the Nereids, or array herself in wreaths of the beautifully minute water plants of the Naiads, which we see beneath the still pools and calm watercourses on a summer day; here they are, exquisite as in their native element, with tendrils of the wet grass glistening around them. Would she enact

> The fair Pastora by a fountain's side,

she may watch her own image in its waters, adorned with a coronal befitting her character. The quivering oats, the bearded rye, and corn of every description, are here collected; even the autumnal parasitic flowers, blue and red, beautiful in all eyes save those of the farmer, are not forgotten, but are here in readiness when the time of the summer rose and jasmine is over, to supply their place in the adornment of those refined connoisseurs in costume, who never deign to wear even an artificial flower out of season.

Nay, would she wander even farther from the beaten track, here may she adopt the vine and ivy garland of the Bacchante, the oak leaf and acorn fillet of the Druid, or be crowned with bay like Goethe or the Capitol. All are to be met with here, scarcely less beautiful than in nature itself; all, save the wreaths for the dead, and these art has no need to imitate, since nature herself supplies them in her own *immortelles*.

Beneath these specimens, in the same case, may be noticed as peculiarly beautiful, the passion-flower, white and lilac, with its fanciful associations of holiness; the lotus, pure and placid as sculpture among flowers, with even the dust upon its leaves; roses in all their infinite variety; tropical plants of sunny hue, equally difficult to name as to describe. More exquisite still, perhaps as specimens of imitative art the most wonderful of all, are tufts of every variety of grasses, in their different stages of progress towards ripeness, which, humble as they are, detain the eye long after it has been satiated by the charms of their more showy and pretentious rivals. From the reedy sedge to the quaking grass, all find here their perfect representatives. A rough, but intelligent, country lad, who stood beside me for some minutes, after a gaze of silent wonder, broke out with the best compliment I had heard to the fidelity of these imitations, by remarking, in his own vernacular, that they only wanted a "*bird's nest*" to be nature itself.

A short instance from the cases of M. Tilman is an exhibition which, for originality of design and effect, is almost unique. It might, at first sight, appear rather to form a feature in the specimens of *lace*, to which I propose adverting hereafter, than in the collection to which our attention is now more particularly directed; but, as its novelty consists less in the manufacture of the fabric than in the purpose to which it is applied, it seems but right that honour should be rendered to it here. In case 266, Madame Josephine Hubert, of No. 2, Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris, exhibits an entirely new application of lace in the formation of artificial flowers. The mere representation of flowers in lace, woven by hand in the material, as exemplified in the fabrics of England and Valenciennes, or inserted in it, as in the Honiton and *appliquée* laces, is of course familiar to every lady. We have thus seen them produced in bud and blossom, *en profile*, and, as it were, full-faced; but in one single important feature they were identical—they all bloomed on a flat surface. It seems to have been reserved for Madame Hubert to exhibit them in the same exquisite material, independent as the original flowers they are designed to imitate; erect or drooping, as we see them in nature; in forms globular, bell-shaped, or expanded, capable, but for their delicacy, of even holding water. The petals of each flower are spread out separately, or folded over each other; they are convex or concave, as the chosen specimen demands, and, wonderful as it may appear, are complete even to the pistils and stamens. Here may be seen the rose, major convolvulus, and other larger flowers, grouped together in forms suitable for the decoration of the skirts of dresses, with little *bouquets* of harebell, snowdrop, &c., arranged for the bosom. Their effect on a velvet dress must be delicate and striking in the extreme; but to show them to the greatest advantage, a dark background would always be desirable. I may account to notice one great advantage which the flowers of Madame Hubert possess over their rivals of cambric, wax, &c.—nay, even over the originals from which they are copied!—and it is this, that they are all warranted to wash. This is an age of wonders, and I confess myself gifted with a large belief, otherwise it would be difficult to conceive it possible that any fingers less experienced and expert than those of the inventress could restore forms so fragile to anything resembling their original perfection.

In the number of this Journal for the 31st May, a plate was given of the celebrated *Victoria regia*, as it bloomed in the nursery-ground of Messrs. Weeks, of the King's-road, who had been successful enough to induce this coy beauty to blossom in the open air. Perhaps there are few of the more wealthy classes in London who have not paid a visit to this rare plant, either there or elsewhere. If, however, any one has missed this sight, she may still have an opportunity of seeing it reproduced in wax, in the collection of Mrs. Strickland, of Bond-street, in the North-west Gallery. I chanced to have seen the flower itself in bloom at the Botanic Gardens only the day before I first visited the stall of Mrs. Strickland in the Exhibition, and an imitation more faithful it would be difficult to imagine. There it is flower, bud, and leaf—with the blue and white water-lilies surrounding it, like maids of honour in waiting upon a queen. In case any of my readers should be unacquainted with the flower, I may observe that it is of a creamy white colour, with the inner petals pink: the outer leaves, inclosing it as in a cup, are thickly spiked or thorned, as though to protect it from harm. All these features are most accurately given, as may be imagined when it is known that each leaf took a period of two hours merely to furnish with its prickly guardians. Nor is this all: visitors to the original plant are usually treated to a sight of the giant leaf on its reverse side (that ordinarily hidden by the water), which is most curious in its construction, looking, with its brown ribbed surface, more like wrought iron rusted by time than any substance of a vegetable nature: this view of it has also been repeated in wax, with equal success by Mrs. Strickland, who is, I believe, the only person by whom it has been achieved. Another beautiful production of her art is *Leuchæstis nobilis*, first flowered by Mrs. Lawrence, if we mistake not, which won for her a prize from the Botanic Society. This is surrounded by the calmia, the tigreda (a butterfly among flowers), the slipper flower, with its long tendrils, the magnolia in bud, by many which it would require a florist to designate. I must not omit to recommend to the minute attention of those interested in detail as well as in effect, the clustered bunches of heaths: the flowers of one particular specimen, though scarcely as large as a barley-corn, are each supported by their individual stem. It will be evident to every one that Mrs. Strickland is an enthusiast in her art, possessing a perfect mastery over her materials, and as much of a genius as an artist, in the path she has adopted; and, when we are informed that lessons in this elegant accomplishment may be obtained for five shillings each; that the necessary materials are clean enough to be touched by fingers the most delicate, and may be arranged on a space little larger than could be covered by a cambric handkerchief; I must be allowed to recommend its acquirement and practice to my young friends, in preference to the knitting and crochet, which seem rather adapted for the recreation of those whose eyesight has grown dim, and whose hand has in some degree "lost its cunning." Before quitting the subject, I may advert to another species of artificial flowers, composed of fine silk stretched across a fine framework of twisted wire. They are rather curious than very pretty; and, as representatives of nature, are inferior to the well known feather flowers, or even those formed of dyed whalebone.

A beautiful bouquet, composed exclusively of human hair, is exhibited in a frame in the South-eastern Nave; and, although not presenting that variety to be found in other imitations of flowers to which we have before alluded, it is curious from its fidelity in form, and the ingenuity with which the most is made of the limited advantages of colour afforded by the material.

My next paper I propose to devote to a more detailed examination of some other features interesting to ladies, and to which I have here only cursorily alluded.

IONIAN ISLANDS AND CEYLON COURT.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS AND CEYLON.

OUR Engraving shows almost the whole portion of space occupied by the contributions from the Ionian Islands and Ceylon, from both of which a much larger display might have been looked for.

The Ionian Islands have but few manufactures; their available land amounts to about 500,000 acres, and the population is not much above 250,000. They enjoy a beautiful climate, but are subject to hurricanes and earthquakes, and, occasionally, the oppressive heat of the suffocating sirocco. The vine thrives, and more than three-fourths of the cultivable land is devoted to vineyards, currant grounds, and olive plantations. The annual produce of currants is between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 pounds, and of olive oil from 100,000 to 120,000 barrels; and of wine, about 200,000. The peasants' wives spin and weave coarse woollen cloth. Silk, especially scarfs and handkerchiefs, is manufactured at Zante.

In 1817, these islands, seven in number, and forming nominally a republic, but in reality a most exclusive and corrupt oligarchy, came under the protection of Great Britain; and it is said by those well acquainted with the islands, that, under due encouragement from the present High Commissioner, Sir Henry Ward, they might have occupied, with a really beautiful show of materials, manufactures, peasant work, trinkets, and models, a much larger and very attractive space in the Exhibition.

In the case shown at top of our Engraving is a gold embroidered Greek jacket, and two tastefully bordered knitted aprons, the work of a peasant girl at Corfu; below it, in a case, are silk scarfs and handkerchiefs, from Zante; purses, cigar-cases, tobacco-boxes, and bags in gold embroidery on velvet, the work also of peasant girls (and very tastefully worked they are), at Santa Maura; and gold and silver bracelets, brooches of hammered and filigree, from Corfu.

To the right of this little collection of Ionian goods are the articles sent from Ceylon. The round tables shown in the Engraving are composed of from thirty to five and thirty varieties of wood fitted for cabinet-making, and amongst which are varieties of teak, satin-wood, cocoa-nut, mahogany, and a number of light and dark plain, feathered, and shaded woods. The pillars foot, and frame of the tables are of carved ebony, the divisions of the veneers in inlaid silver, and two of them are also inlaid in white and stained ivory. Thirty-seven varieties of timber are shown in blocks of about 18 inches long and 4 inches square, having one side polished. There is also an open case, showing the several sorts of cinnamon, and in which the perfect evenness and fineness of the best must satisfy most housekeepers, that, whatever the price, they seldom meet the best of this delicious spice. There are also models of coffee stores and drying platforms; the machinery for removing the inner skin of the berry; model of a building for carrying on Cherhew's patent process of coffee-curing, in which the floors, instead of sacking, as in the ordinary drying-house, are of perforated metal artificially heated from below. In front are cases of gums and seeds, showing the castor nut, from which the oil is made; varieties of rice and coffee in different states. Then there are native-made nets, cloth, matting, medicinal oils prepared from various seeds; painted earthenware, amongst the specimens of which is a tea-pot of the King of Kandy, which would hold a couple of gallons. But viewing Ceylon as a land of elephants, spices, pearls, precious stones, and curious costumes, ruins, temples, customs, and races, the display is certainly but meagre, and one to which, we are inclined to think, Lord Torrington, Colonel Thompson, of the Royal Engineers, Mr. Tuffnell, and others, could make many interesting and valuable additions.

BAY OF THE FINE ART COURT.

OUR Engraving shows the centre stand, next the Nave, of this court, which, as our readers are aware, is devoted almost entirely to architectural models, decorations, and designs. The public are most attracted by the illuminated glass mosaics exhibited by Mr. George Henry Stevens, of Stafford-row, Pimlico; the effect shown in a pair of twisted columns, tables entirely of the mosaic and with the mosaic inlaid in tracery on marble, and a specimen of heraldic emblazonry, is exceedingly rich, and shows that this style of ornament, probably the very first form, after precious stones, that mosaic ever took, is capable of being applied to vast varieties of monumental, heraldic, and house decorations. Mr. Stevens has spent some years in bringing his mosaics to their present perfection, and has, certainly, in the specimens exhibited, shown both artistic arrangement of colour and skill of workmanship. On the same stand are shown some very beautifully modelled *terra cotta* figures and vases, by Beauclerk, in clays of different shades of color. Slabs for tables in inlaid marble, designed by Gruner, executed by Woodruff, and exhibited by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. A china biscuit tazza, designed by J. O. Small, and modelled by Messrs. Small and Malling, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A candelabrum, designed by Gruner, executed by Romoli, and also exhibited by the Prince. A new design for a candelabrum, by William Mossman, 17, Regent-street, Pentonville, in brass, made in 741 pieces, fastened by screws, and so contrived that the whole can be set up in a variety of shapes.

The remainder of the stand is almost entirely occupied by architectural models. First in size stands a very elaborately executed model of the Cathedral, in oak, by F. and J. B. Webb, cabinet-makers, of Taunton. The Royal Exchange and the Monument, modelled in cork, by Thomas Smyth, jun., at the cork manufactory, 19, Eastcheap; specimens, certainly, of care and skill. A composite column, after the Ionic, designed by Mr. Smalman Smith, architect, to represent the Exhibition; the capital is composed of initial letters and the Prince of Wales' plume; the column represents a bundle of reeds, to show the union of all classes of society; the three kingdoms are displayed in the base, by the rose, shamrock, and thistle; and the spirit of union, to the disfigurement, as it seems to us, of the column, by three bands or garters round it. Else the column,

BAY OF THE FINE ART COURT.

though it falls short of the Exhibition, in showing but the three kingdoms where it should have shown the world, is nicely devised, and well proportioned.

Close to this are some beautifully finished models in ivory, produced entirely in a lathe, and solely by circular motion; amongst others, of the Temples of Neptune, Jupiter Tonans and Stator, at Rome; and the columns of Phocas and Pompey's Pillar. Models of Clumber House, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, cut with a pen-knife in cardboard, on a scale of ¼ in. to a foot, and containing vast multitudes of pieces, by James Pambridge, footman to his Grace. Model of Government Record-Office, by J. D. Didstone. Design for general Hospital, by H.S. Merrett. County Court-House, for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Grainger. Model, by William Bardwell, of a design for a public building, and which he modestly calls the parent of St. George's Hall, Liverpool—the truly grand and original design of the lamented Elms, an architect and artist of true originality and genius, and the parent of whose building was his own ideal, his inate perception of grandeur of proportion and beauty of design laboriously and carefully trained and cultivated. For the rest, there are card-board models of York Minster, by Middleton, architect, Darlington; one of St. Paul's, by H. S. Scollish, Birmingham, in card-board, cut with a knife, and composed of 50,000 pieces—a labour, it seems to us, in vain, as a model of equal utility could have been made at far less cost of time.

In a corner of this table is placed a miniature model, in wax, by Montanasi, late a citizen of Mexico, of a man dying in the last stage of consumption. Why placed there, we know not; but, though wondrously true to the worn and grasping death-flushed skeleton of one wasted by that slow devouring disease, it is misplaced, and should, we think, be removed to some place where people might take their choice as to seeing it.

The last object we have to mention is the restoration of the ancient harp in the Trinity College Museum, Dublin, and which goes by the name there of the harp of Brian Borohme. Be it an instrument that the King's fingers touched, or bard ever sang to before him in hour of feasting or victory or not, it at all events has some look of music in its form, and is worth a study by Erard and others, who have laid on elaborate gilding and ornament instead of such harmonious graceful curves as those of this old kingly instrument.

THE HALIFAX COURT.

HALIFAX is precisely one of those seats of industry, that, in proportion to its importance, can make but an indifferent display at the Exhibition. It dyes yarns for all Yorkshire, and makes a vast quantity of articles, of which we have already spoken at length in our description of mixed fabrics, both for the home and foreign markets.

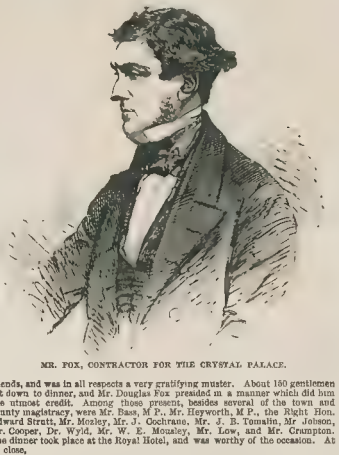
The show of goods from Halifax is not large, but it fairly enough represents the industry of the town, and there was no purpose to be gained by any more extensive display. The exhibitors are James Akroyd and Son, who, in a neatly-arranged frame, show the several descriptions of yarns used in the various articles of manufacture: carded and combed twofold yarns, two and threefold genappes, imitation genappes, genappe warp and weft, combed, fourfold combed, and carded; embroidery yarn, and single and double yarns, carded: and in finished fabrics they have damasks in the several mixtures of silk, cotton, and wool, some of them exceedingly rich in colour and design; Orleans cloth, merinoes, Coburgs, camlets, serges, shalloons, lastings, &c.; various mixtures of alpaca, first introduced in the neighbouring town of Bradford, by Titus Salt, in 1835, when he bought a parcel which had lain long on the importer's hands, and was beginning to be thought useless, though it is now so largely used that the price has risen from 8d. and 9d. per lb. to 2s. 3d., and even at times to 2s. 6d. and 2s. 8d. This firm are the largest producers in the town; and some idea may be formed of the extent of their operations from the fact that they pay wages to the amount of £160,000 per annum. William Brown and Messrs. Hoadley and Pridie exhibit table-covers, bombazins, damasks, and Coburg cloth; and Holdsworth and Co., amongst other articles, richly printed woollen-hangings, brighter, softer, and with the same style of pattern as the ordinary chintzes. Baracloath and Sons, wadding, seven stamped table-covers, printers' blankets, &c. The other exhibitors are J. Clay and Sons, and M. Ward, of Sowerby-bridge; H. C. M'Crea and Co., Limbrook Mills; J. Alred and Sons, and Sheppard and Perfect, Halifax.

Clothworking first found a place at Halifax in the commencement of the fifteenth century, and, aided by water communication with both Hull and Liverpool, it has risen rapidly since the introduction of the power-loom and the use of mixed fabrics.

The town, which is almost entirely built of stone, is prettily situated on a gradually rising ground, in the midst of a group of hills, and the scenery of the neighbourhood is varied and beautiful. The population of Halifax, in 1801, was 63,494; and in 1841, 130,743.

DINNER TO MR. FOX, AT DERBY.

ON Saturday, the inhabitants of the town of Derby entertained Mr. Fox, their fellow-townsman, head of the firm of Fox and Henderson, at a public dinner, in honour of his great achievement, the Crystal Palace. The occasion must have been a peculiarly gratifying one to that gentleman, to his brother, who is this year, for the third time, mayor of the borough, and to all his friends, who flocked around him to testify their admiration of his successful labours and their respect for his private character. Mr. Paxton had been specially invited to be present, and came accordingly. Mr. Henderson was prevented from attending by his delicate state of health. As to the rest of the company, it comprised many of the chief guest's most respected townsmen and



MR. FOX, CONTRACTOR FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

friends, and was in all respects a very gratifying muster. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and Mr. Douglas Fox presided in a manner which did him the utmost credit. Among those present, besides several of the town and county magistracy, were Mr. Bass, M.P., Mr. Heyworth, M.P., the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, Mr. Mosley, Mr. J. Cochrane, Mr. J. B. Tomalin, Mr Jobson, Mr. Cooper, Dr. Wyld, Mr. W. E. Mousley, Mr. Low, and Mr. Crumpton. The dinner took place at the Royal Hotel, and was worthy of the occasion. At its close,

The Chairman gave the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, which were received with great applause.

Mr. Mousley then proposed, in highly laudatory terms, the health of the guest of the evening, Mr. Fox, which it is almost unnecessary to say was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. Fox rose and said—Mr. Mayor, my dear friends, and fellow-townsmen: In rising to return thanks for the very handsome manner in which you have been pleased to drink my health, I assure you I feel far more difficulty and embarrassment than I ever experienced at any period during the construction of the Crystal Palace. It is impossible to express my feelings upon this the most delightful occasion of my life, when so much more has been said than is deserved, and so kindly said, in praise of the manner in which the work has been carried out by my good partner, Mr. Henderson, and myself. Whatever may have been the weight of care and responsibility under which I have lived for the last twelve months, I am amply repaid for it all in the perfect success which has hitherto attended the progress of the Exhibition, in the approbation expressed by our gracious Sovereign, in the kind congratulation of all my friends, and now in the enthusiastic and heartfelt manner in which the toast has been responded to by this distinguished assembly of my fellow-townsmen. This handsome acknowledgment of my labours is doubly gratifying to me from the pleasure it will afford among other members of my family—to one who, from a residence of 60 years in Derby, is beloved by many of you, and for whom I cherish the strongest filial affection; and to my brother, Mr. Douglas Fox, whom, in proof of the respect entertained for him, you have called upon for the third time to fill the office of chief magistrate in your town. But would that one were here who from my earliest childhood was my benefactor and friend—to whom, on again visiting my native town, my mind naturally reverts—one whose life was spent in a continual desire to benefit the town of Derby—who was always the patron of art and manufactures, and the best friend of the people, and who, of all others, would have gloried in the success of the Great Exhibition. I need not say that I allude to the late Mr. Joseph Strutt.

Before entering on a brief history of the Building, I wish to state, that it is to Mr Paxton's idea of a palace of iron and glass, which it has been my lot to mature and realise, that the public are indebted for the present structure in Hyde Park; and that gentleman proudly acknowledges, that, but for the enlightened views of the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord-Lieutenant of this county, and his Grace's princely expenditure at Chatsworth, the idea of such a building might never have been entertained.

In June, 1850, the Royal Commission invited contractors to tender for a building to be erected in Hyde Park, in conformity with plans and specifications prepared by the Building Committee.

The Building, which was intended to consist principally of brick and iron, with a splendid dome in the centre, was considered of too permanent a nature for subsequent removal, and public opinion to this effect was very generally expressed.

In the printed conditions of tender issued by the Building Committee, the following clause was introduced:—

"Tenders for methods of construction other than those shown upon the drawings, and described in the specifications will be entertained, but on condition only of their being accompanied by working drawings and specifications, and fully priced bills of quantities.

This invitation to parties to send in tenders, based not only on the committee's plans, but upon such other designs as they might wish to submit, induced me to believe that a tender for a building of glass and iron, as suggested to me, for the first time, by Mr. Paxton, on the 22nd June, 1850, just twelve months ago, an engraving of which was published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on the 6th July, would meet not only with the approbation of the Building Committee, but with that of the public at large; and I therefore went to Birmingham on the 28th June, and put in hand the drawings and specifications upon which our tender to the committee was to be based.

On the 2nd July, Mr. Cole, having heard of our intention to make an offer for a building of the kind, and feeling strongly that the success of the Exhibition depended upon having an attractive and suitable building, came down to Birmingham, at his own suggestion, but with the permission of competent authority, to stimulate us to proceed, and to offer such hints in reference to the requirements of the case as would enable us to make the conception of Mr. Paxton conform strictly to the condition of tender required by the Commissioners, and therefore most likely to meet with the approbation of the Building Committee; and I am of opinion, that to his spirited advice we are mainly indebted for obtaining an impregnable *locus stands* on the merits of our case.

In all this I had the co-operation of my partner, Mr. Henderson, who, feeling with me the value of Mr. Cole's suggestions, and the great importance in the preparation of these drawings, of conforming as much as possible to the arrangements adopted by the Committee in the plan upon which they had invited tenders, proposed the addition of the transept, in the propriety of which Mr. Paxton, after due consideration, entirely concurred.

Before completing our tender, and with a view to a more precise appreciation of the magnitude of a building covering 18 acres—1850 feet long, 408 feet wide, and 64 feet high, irrespective of the arched roof of the transept—I walked out one evening into Portland-place; and there setting off the 1850 feet upon the pavement, found it the same length within a few yards; and then, considering that the building would be three times the width of that fine street, and the Nave as high as the houses on either side, I had presented to my mind a pretty good idea of what we are about to undertake, and I confess that I considered the difficulties to be surmounted in constructing that great Palace were of no ordinary kind; but feeling confident, that, with great energy, good arrangements, and a hearty co-operation on the part of our extensive and well-disciplined staff, it might be accomplished, and that upon it depended in all probability the success of the Exhibition, we determined to undertake the responsibility; and the opening on the 1st May has proved the correctness of our conclusions

The plans and specifications prepared by us in great haste were submitted to the Commissioners, together with a tender, on the 10th July; but, though sufficient to enable us to bring the subject before them, and to convey to their minds an idea of what we proposed to erect, they were necessarily very incomplete, and did not contain either sufficient architectural or mechanical detail to admit of their being used in the execution of the works. The arched roof was afterwards added to the design, and submitted to the Commissioners on the 18th July, with the view of getting over a difficulty which existed in consequence of the elm trees being too tall to be covered by the flat roof proposed by Mr. Paxton.

These trees were, as Professor Cowper stated in his admirable lecture on the last day of the past year, "John Bull's Trees of Liberty," upon which, for some reason, he had set his heart in preference to all others, and would not consent to their removal. For the expense attending the addition of the arched roof to the transept, Fox, Henderson, and Co. did not increase the amount of their former tender, and it was consequently executed at their sole expense.

The Building Committee, having had the matter under their consideration from the 15th to the 25th July, resolved unanimously to recommend the Commissioners to accept our offer for the building with the arched roof, and nothing could be more disinterested than their conduct in setting aside the drawings and specifications which, with much labour, they had prepared, and adopting others, which, though laid before them in so imperfect a state, presented to their minds, as experienced engineers and architects, the mode of constructing a building of iron and glass better fitted for the purposes of the Exhibition.

On the recommendation of the Building Committee, the Commissioners on the 26th July were pleased to signify their wish for us to construct the building, but were met by a difficulty which threatened to postpone for a year, if not to put an end to the Exhibition altogether.

The Solicitor to the Treasury gave as his opinion, that, until the Commissioners had obtained a Royal charter, they could not legally proceed, and were therefore not in a position to give an order to any one. These circumstances were explained to us by Lord Granville on the 30th of July, in the presence of the Commissioners, who at the same time told us that it was their fixed

HALIFAX COURT.

intention to apply to Government for the charter, and he had every reason to believe it would be granted; and having informed us that as soon as they were a legally constituted body they would probably conclude a contract with Fox Henderson, and Co., finished by asking whether under these circumstances we should consider it running too great a risk to enter at once upon the execution of the work, as otherwise many weeks would unavoidably be lost, and the chance of opening the Exhibition on the 1st of May placed beyond possibility. In reply to his Lordship's inquiry, seeing the imperative necessity for immediate action, and desiring to render all the assistance in our power in furtherance of the important objects of the Exhibition, we expressed our willingness to run the risk, whatever it might be, and without waiting for the charter commenced at once the drawings and the necessary operations for the erection of the building.

As the time for the execution of the Building was so extremely limited, and being well aware, from experience, that when matters of business had to be decided by a committee composed of many persons, much valuable time was generally wasted, we requested the Commissioners, instead of referring us to the Building Committee, to select one of its members, either the chairman, Mr. Cubitt, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Robert Stephenson, or Mr Brunel, and give him absolute power to settle with us finally all matters connected with the arduous task we were then willing to enter upon. The Commissioners, appreciating the importance of this request, appointed Mr. Cubitt to fill this office.

It was now that I commenced the laborious work of deciding upon the proportions and strengths required in every part of this great and novel structure, so as to ensure that perfect safety essential in a building destined to receive millions of human beings—one so entirely without precedent, and where mistakes might have led to the most serious disasters. Having satisfied myself on these necessary points, I set to work and made every important drawing of the Building as it now stands with my own hand; and I was no small source of gratification to me, when asking Mr. Cubitt to look over the drawings I had prepared, to find that he not only had no desire to suggest alterations, but expressed his entire approbation of them all.

The Commissioners having carefully considered the merits of the various sites proposed for the Exhibition, amongst which may be named Leicester-square, Somerset House, Trafalgar-square, the Isle of Dogs, Battersea-fields, and Regent's Park, selected, after the most careful consideration, a portion of Hyde Park situated between the Serpentine River and the Queen's Drive, and gave us possession of the ground on the 30th of July, when we proceeded to take the necessary levels and surveys, and to set out with great precision the position of the various parts of the Building.

The drawings occupied me about eighteen hours each day for seven weeks, and as they came from my hand Mr. Henderson immediately prepared the ironwork and other materials required in the construction of the Building.

As the drawings proceeded the calculations of strength were made, and as soon as a number of the important parts were prepared, such as the cast-iron girders and wrought-iron tresses, we invited Mr. Cubitt to pay a visit to our works at Birmingham, to witness a set of experiments in proof of the correctness of these calculations. We first placed upon each part the greatest load it could ever in practice receive, and proceeded to show that above four times that load was required before fracture would occur. These proofs were made on the 6th September, when Mr. Cubitt was pleased to state that he never witnessed a set of experiments of a more conclusive nature. Being thus satisfied by actual experiment that the proportions of the various parts of the Building were such as to ensure perfect stability and safety, the preparation of the ironwork and other materials was pushed forward with the greatest vigour, and large deliveries were made in the Park within the next three weeks; so that on the 26th September we were enabled to fix the first column in its place. From this time I took the general management of the Building under my charge, and spent all my time upon the works, feeling, that, unless the same person who had made the drawings was always present to assign to each part as it arrived upon the ground its proper position in the structure, it would be impossible to finish the Building in time to ensure the opening on the 1st of May; and I am confident that if any other course had been taken, or if, as is usual in the construction of large buildings, the drawings had been prepared by an architect, and the words executed by a contractor instead of, as in the present case, these separate functions being combined by my making the drawings and then superintending the execution of the work, a building of such dimensions could not have been completed within a period considered by experienced persons altogether inadequate for the purpose.

The erection of the Building, now fairly commenced, was pushed forward with all possible speed, and a good notion of the amount of work may be obtained from the fact that at one period we fixed as much ironwork every day as would be required in a roof of equal extent to the passenger station of this town, which is one of the largest in the kingdom.

It was not until the 31st of October that the contract with the Commissioners was completed; up to which time we not only had received no order for the Building and no payment on account of the work we had done, but were under the risk of expending upwards of £30,000 without being in a legal position to call upon the Commissioners for any portion of the sum we had so expended; and such was the appreciation of our conduct in this matter, that Lord Granville was pleased, in the presence of the other members of the Commission, to state, on the 6th of November, that they were of opinion, that, but for the courage evinced by Fox, Henderson, and Co., in commencing the work without any order from the Commissioners, the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations would never have taken place.

Perhaps the most difficult and hazardous, and certainly the most interesting portion of the work, was raising the sixteen ribs of the Transept to their places. A month was the shortest time assigned by any one for this operation. We commenced on the 4th of December, and succeeded in raising two in the course of that day.

Two more were safely deposited in their places in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the following day, and the last pair on December the 12th; so that the sixteen ribs were all placed in eight working days.

As the Building progressed, I was assailed on all sides, not only by unprofessional persons, but by men of high scientific attainments, who, notwithstanding the careful calculations which had been made, and the satisfactory proofs to which all the important parts were individually subjected, as soon as these parts were put together, producing a structure of unparalleled lightness, doubted the possibility of possessing, as a whole, that strength which was necessary to make it safe against the many trying influences to which it must necessarily be subjected.

One gentleman, after complimenting me upon the beautiful appearance of the Building, stated his belief that it would never come down unless it tumbled down, and which he had no doubt, in his own mind, it would; or that the first gust of wind would blow it down like a pack of cards. Another, during a high scientific appointment under Government, after a long investigation of the various parts of the Building, expressed, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, a belief in the entire want of safety in its construction; and after explaining the mode of connecting the girders with the columns by means of projections technically called snugs, went on to indulge in an airy prophecy that a wind exerting a force equal to 10 lb. per superficial foot would, by acting upon these snugs as to break them all off, cause them to fall down in shivers. I may just remark, that, since the expression of this opinion, the wind ranges around London have registered, in the late storms, a pressure of 30 lb. per foot; and I have pleasure in informing you that the encouraging predictions of this gentleman, as well as those of many others, have not yet been fulfilled.

It may be amusing and not uninteresting to enumerate, briefly, some of the difficulties and dangers which were foretold.

1st. We should never get through our work in time.

2nd. The foundations were defective, and would surely give way.

3rd. The Building was more like scaffolding than anything else, and was so light that it must tumble down.

4th. The weight of goods and people in the galleries would be sure to bring down the Building; and, if the mere weight did not produce the effect, the vibration caused by people walking, or more especially running, would be sure to do so.

5th. The girders expanding by the heat of the sun would push the columns out of their places, and in doing so would be sure to break them and let down the Building.

6th. That if it should happen that the weight and vibration did not produce the effects expected, the equinoctial gales would, at all events, finish the business.

7th. That if the Building was not blown down, the sashes or windows were so feeble that they would assuredly be blown in, or out, but it was difficult to say which.

8th. That the glass was so weak that it could not resist a gale of wind, but would inevitably be blown to pieces.

9th. That if the wind did not act as was expected, firing cannon in Hyde Park, on the opposite side of the Serpentine, would not fail to demolish the windows.

10th. That the first hailstorm would leave the whole roof without glass.

11th. That by the vibration of the moving machinery the Building would be gradually shaken loose in all the corners, and must consequently fall down.

12th. That such were the fears entertained for the safety of the galleries containing the large organ and choirs, that a request was made to Dr. Henry Wylde by some members of the Jury for Musical Instruments, that he would, previous to the inauguration, urge upon my mind the necessity for an investigation into the results likely to ensue from the effect of the vibration which would be brought into action during the performance of the National Anthem.

13th. That the vibration caused by the diapason pipes of the large organ would shake out the glass, which would fall in showers upon the spectators; and our chairman very accordingly instructed by the Commissioners to make experiments with the view of ascertaining what the effect really is, and those experiments were officially made on the day previous to the opening.

Many of these misgivings appeared in the newspapers, and we forgot that we were in the eye of a fourth Estate—the Times—already famous for pointing out the nature of the danger we were running.

In fact, statements of this kind were so frequent and pointed, that we were often seriously advised to reply to them; the feeling confident we were right, and that we should succeed in all we had undertaken, and that consequently the more people spoke against us the more complete would be the reaction in our favour, we abstained from taking any notice of what was said—leaving the public to amuse themselves in the matter in any way they thought proper.

It is far from my intention, in speaking lightly of the past predictions, to taunt the public with the mistakes of a few over-anxious friends; but, after so excellent a dinner, one feels too good-humoured to discuss such little troubles seriously, or to say more of them than to express a legitimate satisfaction in the proof given by the event, that it is often easier to talk of great matters than understand them.

Before concluding, permit me to present my thanks to Mr. Barry, for his invaluable improvement in the architectural beauty of the Building; to Mr. Owen Jones, for his many beautiful designs for the embellishment of the Building, and to whose taste in decorative art is owing that splendid appearance which has charmed the eye of every spectator; to Messrs. Cochrane and Co., and Mr. Johnson, for the energetic manner in which they prepared the castings; to Messrs. Dowson and Co., for their promptitude in delivering the timber; and to Mr. John Cochrane, and all persons in our employ connected with the work, for their willing services, so indispensable in carrying out a contract of such unexampled magnitude. When the Royal Commissioners confided to us the construction of the Building for the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, I felt in some degree the credit of England was in our hands—that we had it in our power to achieve that which would prove eminently successful—or in failing to do so would be a source of the most serious disappointment and disgrace—and that we were therefore bound, by considerations of no ordinary kind, to exert every effort in our power to carry the work to completion in the shortest possible time, and at any personal sacrifice, and without regarding the question of expense, the more especially as his Royal Highness Prince Albert had invited the World to this great festival of the 1st of May; and it was essential, as a point of national honour, that this vast edifice should be ready for the reception of his guests. I need not remind you that we completed the contracts, and that our beloved Sovereign presided at the inauguration on the day which had been originally appointed.

I feel a peculiar pleasure in having carried out this great undertaking in the consideration that it is not a republic in which the representatives of nations will meet together for the purpose of adjusting matters of strife, or questions of warfare, but one in which the Prince has invited all the family of man to assemble in harmony and good-fellowship, and where juries composed of distinguished foreigners and Englishmen meet together as friends to decide upon the comparative merits of those beautiful objects of art and manufactures which are the happy results of peaceful commercial relations.

It is no small honour to England to have set this noble example; and here let me quote a few beautiful lines from Mr. Cole's introduction to the Catalogue, which appear to me so descriptive of England's high position and of the feelings which should cherish when viewing the collections of the world's productions:—

"It may be said without presumption that an event like this Exhibition could not have taken place at any earlier period, and perhaps not among any other people than ourselves. The friendly confidence reposed by other nations in our institutions; the perfect security for property; the commercial freedom, and the facility of transport, which England preeminently possesses, may all be brought forward as causes which have operated in establishing the Exhibition in London. Great Britain offers a hospitable invitation to all the nations of the world to collect and display the choicest fruits of their industry in her capital; and the invitation is freely accepted by every civilised people, because the interest both of the guest and host is felt to be reciprocal. * * * The work is done, and the collection made of the productions of 15,000 exhibitors, working with the ability God hath given them. To these we may say with St. Paul, 'In lowliness of mind let each esteem others better than themselves,' and to spectators we may reiterate the hope expressed by the Prince, that 'the first impression which the view of this vast collection will produce, will be that of deep thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings he has bestowed upon us already here below; and the second, the conviction that they can be only realised in proportion to the help which we are prepared to render to each other; therefore, only by peace, love, and ready assistance, not only between individuals, but between nations.'"

Again thanking you for the honour you have this day conferred upon me, the recollections of which will never be effaced from my memory, and also for the kind patience with which you have listened to my remarks, I conclude by wishing you the long enjoyment of health and of that happiness and prosperity which are the sure results of those enlightened views which are fast spreading over the world, and which the people of Derby have been among the foremost to advance.

The next toast given was the "Health of Mr. Paxton," which was proposed in highly complimentary terms by the Mayor.

Mr Paxton returned thanks at some length; and, in the course of his observations, alluded to the unexpected risk which the Crystal Palace had run from the recent balloon ascent.

A great variety of toasts followed, and the company separated highly delighted with the opportunity afforded them of testifying their admiration for the character and the talents of their now distinguished townsman.

[We hope to be able to present our readers with an authentic Memoir of Mr. Fox in an early Number.]

ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS. BY HALLE

We engrave two other specimens of M. Hallé's rich embroidery for ecclesiastical costume. The designs are very elaborate, but of course must mainly depend for their effect upon the costly material in which they are worked.

PRIEST'S VESTMENT.—VAN HALLE, BRUSSELS.

MITRE.—VAN HALLE, BRUSSELS.

EGYPT AND TUNIS.

We now pass from the Asiatic to the African continent, and propose to take a survey of the contributions of Egypt and Tunis to the Exhibition, the former of which, in addition to their intrinsic merit, are interesting from the imperishable halo of association that surrounds the land from which they come—a land which has been the seat of four civilisations, essentially differing from each other, and spread over the lapse of 4000 years; for while Italy and Greece have been at particular periods more resplendent by cultivation of the arts, Egypt is the only country that still shows in its monuments distinct traces of four successive epochs of civilisation a Pharaonic, a Greek, a Roman, and an Arabic. This, no doubt, springs from the peculiarity of its physical geography, as a country of vast territorial wealth within a narrow space, and forming the connecting link between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean; while to the Englishman, more than to any other inhabitant in Europe, Egypt has become, since the development of steam navigation, that portion of the East the political condition of which bears most immediately on the communications between our vast Indian empire and the metropolis. There was a time, and that not long since, when our relations with the Government of that country were of the most hostile nature; but it is satisfactory to think that the most amicable intercourse now reigns between them. No Englishman in his senses thinks of a military occupation in Egypt similar to that which was attempted by France. The objects of the British Government limit themselves, first, to the exclusion of any European power from military possession of the key of the Mediterranean and Indian seas; secondly, to the development of our commerce in Egypt; thirdly, to the facilitation of the Overland route. And it is satisfactory to find, that the present Pacha shows every disposition not only to promote and protect our passenger traffic, but to cultivate the most amicable relations with the Government and inhabitants of this country.

In Egypt the extraordinary change that has been imprinted upon the administration, the commerce, the agriculture, and the manners of the higher classes (for those of the great majority of the people remain untouched) has been effected by the will of one *man*. It is true that Mahommed Ali sometimes misapplied his resources, but there can be no doubt of the extraordinary mental activity of the individual; there can be no doubt that all the productions of Europe have been subjected to study—that their application to European commerce has been tested, that the climate and soil have been studied, and that vast numbers of experiments have been made in the vegetable world, and that many plants have been successfully naturalised, while the indigenous products have been much improved in quality.

The Nile is the great feature of Egypt; let us, therefore, begin with the upper country. Highest of all, are the articles from the Belledes-Asoudin, elephants' tusks, sections of ebony from Senaar, a rhinoceros horn, and other objects from the "land of the blacks," as the term means, of which the most valuable is gum. Upon this trade the genius of Mahomed Ali, remarkable as it was in many respects, had not a favourable influence; the European regulations and police, which he established with absolute power, rather frightened away than encouraged those who had objects of this description to sell from the interior of Africa; but, as the system of the present Pacha is less stringent, there is every prospect of an extension of this portion of the trade. And to this object, unquestionably, nothing would so much tend as the establishment of a fair, once every winter, at Essowan, which is the highest point that can be reached by steamers from Cairo, and is on the borders of Nubia.

In Upper Egypt itself, the principal objects of production are dates, corn, sugar, and Indian corn; the first of which is the most striking feature of the Egyptian landscape, and which is almost as familiar to the eye of the European by thousands of faithful representations as to the Egyptian himself. On closer examination of the vases in which they are kept, we see the varieties of their colour, some being of a dark red, some of a light brown, and others of a cream colour. Not only is the date an excellent food for the common people of Egypt, but we see in this Exhibition illustrations of the varieties of purposes to which they are applied: here are the crates of the branch of the palm; the fly-flappers of palm leaves, used by servants while the masters dine; and, moreover, specimens of the cordage into which the palm fibres are made, and a coarser description of which is in universal use in the Nile boats. When we add, that the trunk of the palm is used for timber, that the nuts are used both as camel fodder and as a combustible for the preparing of human food, and that, moreover, a tenacious hairy sort of fibre from the palm is used in cleansing the skin in baths, it is scarcely possible to over-rate the value of this tree.

Sugar-canes and sugar-loaves are also to be seen in the Exhibition, the latter from Ibrahim Pacha's refinery. This remarkable man made great efforts to push the sugar cultivation in Egypt, for which there can be no doubt that both soil and climate are well adapted; but the great proportion of the sugar used in Egypt is still imported from Europe; for

whatever the will of Ibrahim Pachá may have been, or whatever may be the natural capabilities of Egypt, the incurable indolence of the people, and their indisposition to labour, seem to be an invincible obstacle to Egypt ever competing with Europe in price and quality as far as this article is concerned. The true calling of Egypt is, unquestionably, that in which Nature herself—the Sun and the Nile—have the largest share in production. It is by her wheat, her cotton, her beans, her barley, her sesame, her linseed, and her flax, that Egypt can increase her wealth with certainty. It is agriculture and commerce that manufactures, that Nature has assigned to Egypt in the territorial division of labour.

Of these the most important is certainly cotton, from the great extension of its culture during late years. We particularly recommend attention to a specimen of Sea Island cotton, cultivated by Mr. Lucking, in the environs of Alexandria. This ingenious gentleman has devoted many years to the horticulture and agriculture of the Egyptian climate, and has been the means of reclaiming from the lake Mareotis a large tract of land, which would have been otherwise useless, by diverting from the canal a portion of fresh water, which, washing away from the alluvial soil the saline particles, has left the earth cleansed and productive. He has also been at pains to introduce, upon a most extensive scale, the British system of agriculture, and the Belgian method of cultivating flax: but the inveterate habits of indolence and pilfering in the natives have prevented the experiment from being so successful as could have been wished

In the Exhibition may be seen one of those curious machines with which the Egyptians conduct their agricultural operations (marked 174 in the Catalogue), which shews that the ease-loving countryman makes his own weight contribute to do the work, while he is saved the trouble of walking. The Catalogue states that the object of this machine is to sow seed; but, unless we are much mistaken, it is the machine used for the double purpose of thrashing corn and cutting the straw; the oxen performing a rotary motion until all the straw be cut and the corn squeezed out.

Of other vegetable productions may be seen specimens of opium and senna, which are well suited to the climate; tombak, which is used as a substitute for tobacco in the water-pipes; and rice, which is grown in very large quantities on the low grounds of the Delta, not far from the sea, and cleaned for the most part at Damietta and Rosetta, where mills have been established on the American principle with great success. Nor must we, in our list of vegetable products, omit the rosewater of the Fayoum, which is so frequently mentioned in the songs of the Arab poets, whole tracts of land being devoted to this culture, and in the season of plucking diffusing fragrance through the smiling land. It is also in the Fayoum (which is a district to the west of the Nile above Cairo) that are to be found the greatest quantity of olives, large plantations of which have been re-established by Ibrahim Pacha in various parts of Egypt, for the culture of olives had much fallen off under the Mamelukes.

The mineral productions are very numerous, the most magnificent of which in the Exhibition are the slabs of Oriental alabaster, from the quarries to the south-east of Cairo, in the Desert, and out of which material the columns of the new Mosque of Mohammed Ali, in the citadel of Cairo, have been constructed. There can be no doubt, that, if the value and the beauty of this mineral were better known in Europe, and if a railway, of however rude and cheap construction, could be established to Beni Souef, on the Nile, it might become an article of export of the greatest importance. As a native manufacture, having a mineral for its component, we may also draw attention to the porous water bottles made at Ghenneh, on the Nile, which are in universal use in all parts of Egypt, from their peculiar quality of exuding the moisture, which retains the water within them in a human state. If we descend the Nile to the entrance of Cairo, we see another mineral production, in specimens of the petrified forest of a valley in Mount Mokattam.

The Cairo articles must be regarded under two aspects those which are indigenous, and those which have been introduced by the late Pacha, as subservient to his military and political system. The latter need not engage our attention, as they have no local colour, however evidentiary they may be of the superior mental activity of the family of the present Pácha. Of the former, we may direct attention to the saddles of crimson velvet, the padded one being most easy and convenient for riding, giving a good hold to the knee; but the high cantled saddle is the most interesting, for it is of the same form as that in which Saladin and the Paynim host used to receive the shock of Frank Crusader, the saddle of Negm-Eddin, whose name is so associated with the expedition of St. Louis to Damietta, being still an appendage of the Mosque, that, after six centuries, bears his name.

In no respect had Mahommed Alí, to leave his impress upon this country, been more successful than in his efforts to promote public instruction; and the schools he established in Egypt will unquestionably do honour for all his reputation than the wars in which he has been engaged. The printing-press at Boulak has been sufficiently described by travellers; and those who wish to see the Egyptian edition of the "Arabian Nights" entertainment, and other productions of typography, may do so by sending themselves being remarkable, not so much for their beauty of print and paper, in which they cannot compete with Europe, as for the excessive lowness of price.

The articles of dress are so numerous, and are brought in such quantities by travellers to this country, that we need not take up the reader's time any further; simply remarking, that, while many of the imitations of European manufactures have not been successful as pecuniary speculations that of Tunis caps, established at Fouah, has been in operation for many years, and has been eminently prosperous.

The Tunis department of the Exhibition is certainly coarse, and includes many articles of a rude description, but none is more faithfully and more truthfully characteristic. It, in fact, gives a stronger smack of Eastern life than anything else in this wonderful pile, and, in fact, it requires little or no description: it speaks for itself, and when we look at its shop, with leather bottle for holding water in the desert, its specimens of grain from the country that was once the granary of the Roman Empire, when we see its excellent, but unpretending, soap, made of olive lees and soda of the country; its sponge, which is so inferior to that of the Archipelago; its umbrella hats of wailing to keep off an African sun, and its coarse culinary utensils, we feel that this is not the luxury of Damascus or Constantinople, still less of the gorgeous descriptive poets and romancers of the East; but it is Tunis itself, and so arranged as to produce a nearer approach to the illusion of foreign travel than any other portion of the Great Exhibition.

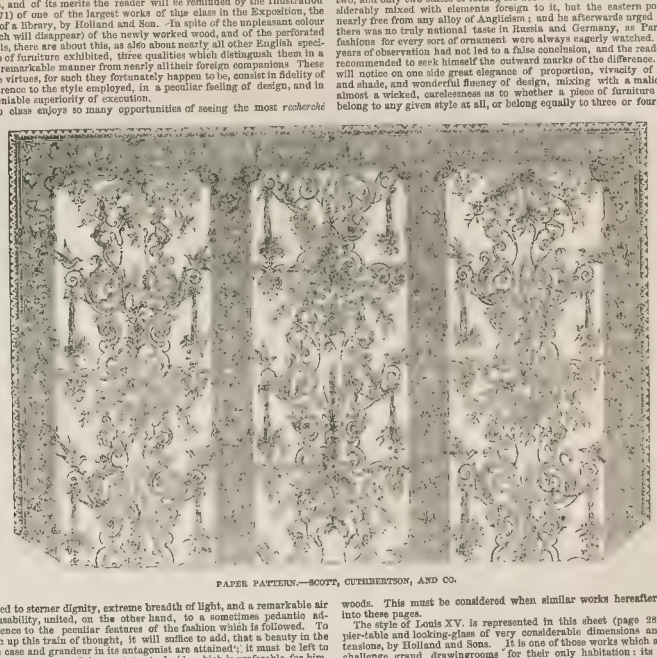
DECORATIONS, FURNITURE, &c.

A little reflection will show that the subject of furniture is infinitely more important in England than on the continent; because much more money is spent here, by the middle classes of all incomes, on the various branches of trade required to fit up a house, than is ever thought necessary in other realms. Whether upon marriage, upon taking another dwelling, or upon a plea of necessity, ladies are always ready to receive furniture from the factory to displace that which must certainly have one of two faults: either it is not fit to be seen, or it is not old enough to be valuable for its antiquity. The accumulation of this sort of property is surprising, for apartments are hardly considered to be well dressed until there is literally little chance of human motion, and no possibility of adding to the treasures. With the last century, too, expired the empire of fashions which, during the lifetime of the Sovereign whom they found upon the throne, reigned steadily over the whole of the community in solitary grandeur, without disturbance from any interloping modes; at present, the rapid succession of tastes, and of late years their contemporaneous existence, having allowed purchasers to render their saloons little more than museums for every phase of ornamental art, it becomes easy, by small additions, to incline the balance in accordance with a prevalent mania; but these additions are, for the same reason, constantly demanded.

The order in which various leading styles of decoration have re-appeared is tolerably uniform. Since the time of Louis XVI. we have had Roman, Louis XV., and Greek; then Gothic, Louis XIV., and Egyptian have followed as links of a chain terminating in Louis XV., Elizabethan, Louis XVI., Italian, Gothic, Louis XIV., and *Renaissance*. Thus, in the species of Greek, or *par excellence* classic furniture, but two specimens of high merit have come under observation: one is the ebony table inlaid with silver, by Hancock (p. 490); the other is the chair by Jeanselmé (p. 427); both are carefully moulded upon antique ideas, and deserve consideration for their inherent unobtrusive elegance. They recal the Hope* fashion, as it was set by the predecessor of the present distinguished amateur; and are interesting to those who have not frequent opportunities of seeing the as yet undisturbed interior of some of the large houses which were furnished forty-five years ago.

We appear at this time to have just entered upon the last mode of the cycle, and of its merits the reader will be reminded by the Illustration (p. 371) of one of the largest works of this class in the Exposition, the side of a library, by Holland and Son. In spite of the unpleasant colour (which will disappear) of the newly worked wood, and of the perforated panels, there are about this, as also about nearly all other English specimens of furniture exhibited, three qualities which distinguish them in a means of furniture exhibited, three qualities which distinguish them in a very remarkable manner from nearly all their foreign companions These three virtues, for such they fortunately happen to be, consist in fidelity of adherence to the style employed, in a peculiar feeling of design, and in undeniable superiority of execution.

No class enjoys so many opportunities of seeing the most *recherché* work as the Russian nobleman, when he is allowed to travel; and such a connoisseur, talking to an English acquaintance, was triumphantly proving, what our countryman could not see, that the Transept divides two, and only two states of feeling for decoration—the western one considerably mixed with elements foreign to it, but the eastern portion nearly free from any alloy of Anglicism; and he afterwards urged that there was no truly national taste in Russia and Germany, as Parisian fashions for every sort of ornament were always eagerly watched. Ten years of observation had not led to a false conclusion, and the reader is recommended to seek himself the outward marks of the difference. He will notice on one side great elegance of proportion, vivacity of light and shade, and wonderful fluency of design, mixing with a malicious, almost a wicked, carelessness as to whether a piece of furniture shall belong to any given style at all, or belong equally to three or four, op-



PAPER PATTERN.—SCOTT, CUTHERTSON, AND CO.

posed to sterner dignity, extreme breadth of light, and a remarkable air of usability, united, on the other hand, to a sometimes pedantic adherence to the peculiar features of the fashion which is followed. To sum up this train of thought, it will suffice to add, that a beauty in the one case and grandeur in its antagonist are attained; it must be left to the idiosyncracies of the spectator to decide which is preferable for himself. Taking, however, an eclectic view of the productions of each school, it will be a pleasant task to point out those productions which are best of their kind.

In the Eastern Nave, the bed, by Leistler, of Vienna (represented on p. 22), is not only one of the most sumptuous productions, but is also grander than any of its English fellows; it is, indeed, a state bed, being eleven feet long by nine feet wide, and thirteen feet high, made of zebra wood. It is an excellent example of the general criticism above enunciated: every portion is an isolated beauty; all are grouped with admirable skill to obtain relief by shadow, and (what no Briton would have been bold enough to put forward had he thought of it) the supports of the head are not like, though somewhat resembling, those of the foot. The head is occupied by a beautiful Angel of Peace in an arched niche, placed between panelled-work, and at the foot are representations of our first parents, whose place is sufficiently defined in the Engraving. The *putti* are really "little loves," and the ornaments are very effective. Here praise ends. While the foliage is Gothic, and the figures, with the decoration, Italian, the mass of the work is of modern *Renaissance* feeling; neither do the wood and the work agree well, and the execution seems hurried. The canopy (in which horrible dreams are lurking) is a vast cancer's root, a fault which shares in common with the English beds. One cabinet-maker, after looking at it minutely, said, "They have better tools than I thought."

Totally opposed in spirit is the amboyna inlaid table, by Caldecott (93), in an Elizabethan taste, and not a little marked with the dignity of simplicity which is attributed to the best efforts of London houses; the pretty arabesque border and centre have been enlarged on the same Engraving, and will serve to direct attention to the reality, which professes, as many other inlays profess, to be of unstained, f. c. self-coloured woods. This must be considered when similar works hereafter come into these pages.

The style of Louis XV. is represented in this sheet (page 23) by a pier-table and looking-glass of very considerable dimensions and pretensions, by Holland and Sons. It is one of those works which at once challenge grand drawing-rooms for their only habitation: its height alone (12 feet) would prevent its entrance into many good town houses, and the boldness of the design forces the spectator to retire as far as he reasonably can, to see it all at once. Then it appears that the frame of the mirror, which is very carefully carved as bullrushes and other aquatic plants, with birds, does not quite harmonise with the noble stand of the pier-table: this, from the dexterity of its arrangement, appears far larger than it really is; and the reflection in the lower glass, making a complete circle, doubles the little orchestra which nestles at the base: here no trickery of workmanship is employed; the back is finished for equal effect with the front, which is in the very best period of the style. The shape of the glass frame must not be unnoticed.

A very little consideration will show that the beautiful little walnut-wood frames from Tuscany (page 522) are not very far removed from the group (page 23) produced in the East Indies, in so far as the fashion (Roman) of the time of our Charleses is concerned. The *Dalbergia latifolia*, or blackwood, somewhat resembling veined ebony, and new to cabinetmakers, has been worked at Bombay and Madras, from designs by the London carver, Loggers, into a table, flower-stands, tea-caddies, a candelabrum, and chiffoniers: a specimen of each of the three last is before the reader. It is interesting to perceive that the native operatives have not conventionalised the details, but appears to have kept, more truly than the Chinese habitually do, to the spirit of the original. This, if correct, clearly betokens a feeling for art in our Eastern fellow subjects which may lead to serious, though by no means grave consequences.

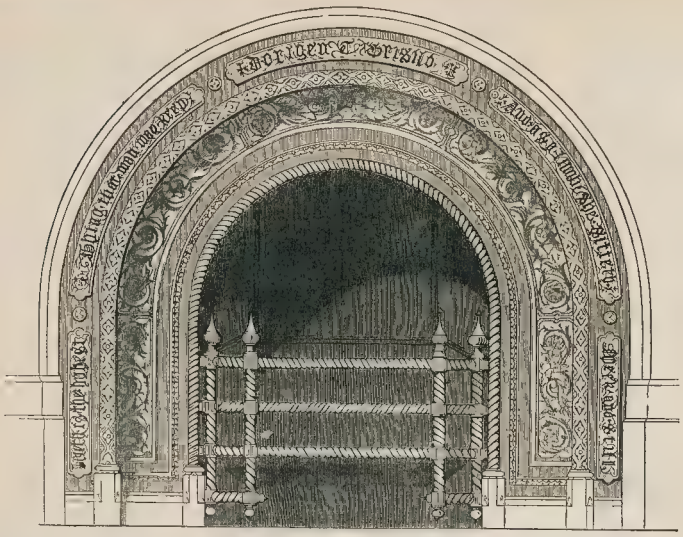
The Louis XVI. grate (page 427), by Pierce, on which considerable pains and thought have been bestowed, is a mass of brilliancy from the use of bright steel and or moulu, and is hardly so happy as usual in the

PAPER PATTERN.—MESSRS. TURNER AND CO.

fender; it is less attractive, therefore, to the critical eye, than the specimen (page 427) exhibited by Baily and Sons. Their style (Italian) has been happily chosen as admitting the introduction of glazed tiles, with floral devices. The dogs merit the honour (page 426) awarded to them, of a separate Illustration; the eagles being very carefully and spiritedly modelled; but the lower or moulu portion, which contrasts strongly with the silvery globe, is still better worked. But the grate by Jeakes (page 24) is one of the most chaste and novel that has appeared for a considerable time. Steel, inlaid with yellow ornaments, is again the mode of manufacture; but, in effect, it is very different from those just mentioned.

The position which it is destined to occupy is indicated at page 394, where the other portions of the decoration account for the peculiar phase of the Elizabethan style which has been employed. The fender is equally an object of merit for its variation from the usual arrangement of such objects.

Bach sends from Paris two window-blinds, or transparencies; one consists of a landscape, of which the most prominent features are a peacock seated on a pedestal, and also a vase of flowers placed on the same pedestal: this is far less creditable than the other (shown on p. 28), in which all the necessary light has been kept in the flowers,



STOVE, BURNISHED STEEL, INLAID WITH GOLD.—MESSRS. JEAKES AND CO., GREAT RUSSELL-STREET.

gaining all their natural brilliancy without losing breadth or general light; the design is a very pretty arrangement of colour, and is full of it, as, according to the Watteau style, it ought to be.

There does not seem to be any good reason for stating that the manufacture of paper-hangings, printed from blocks, can be traced earlier than the 17th century, when flock and coloured papers are sufficiently described to show that they were in their infancy; at the end of the century, however, they had grown to be an object of Parliamentary attention, and were taxed.

This did not so much impede their progress, and in 1770 the English makers taught the French, whose execution and design were inferior; and they retained their superiority until the last fifty years. From that period, paper-staining has been a favourite branch of manufacture in Paris, and it is only within the last ten years that the London houses have begun to re-assume, if not their superiority, at least their equality: at present, a French maker expresses his opinion that there are no very wonderful specimens in the Building, and that the continental are certainly equal to the English works.

In 1754, Jackson, of Battersea, a manufacturer, published a pamphlet on the invention of printing in chiar' oscuro, and its application to paper-hangings, which he executed in imitation of the most celebrated classic subjects; and various attempts have since been made in the same path: the last, and one of the boldest, is that of Jeffrey and Allen (engraved on this page), who have used what they considered the best portion of the Elgin frieze without any repetition, in twenty-four feet of length: the particular colouring appears to have received the attention of Messrs. Owen Jones and Digby Wyatt. This will be found on the south side of Bay E 75 (on the ground-floor).

Scott, Cuthbertson, and Co. show a simple and handsome Tudor panelling in the Eastern Gallery. The effect of the gold upon a white ground, as the paper is hung, is necessarily much softer than the drawing will suggest: the border, however complex, is by no means confused; much of this may be owing to the quantities of colour, which, as in their other paper already illustrated (p. 498), is a bold attempt at reconciling apparently equally forcible colours.

Turner's *cerise* pattern is particularly elegant and lady-like. These patterns demand unusual attention, on account of the precision claimed for the manual labour of printing the blocks. The test is very simple, and the same part of the sheet of paper may receive ten or a dozen blows from the blocks without slipping, or causing a faulty impression.

CARVED BRACKET.—ROGERS.

This pattern is a design by Marchand of Paris. Underneath it will be seen two patterns, which possess the property of altering their appearance as the eye of the spectator moves, becoming alternately light on a dark ground, and dark on a light ground patterns. This effect of "glancing," as it is now termed, has not been introduced by this house so much as twelve months, and is still a novelty. They are in the same South Gallery (France).

Townshend, Parker, and Co. have an arabesque paper pattern, quite good enough for hand painting. This certainly stands a chance of being considered the most praiseworthy of this class of productions. Their plain flocks on each side of it (p. 534) gain by the contrast: for their purity and neatness of outline, joined to the solidity of the flocking, are well set off by the general deep tones of the arabesque. As being especially worth consideration, their position should be indicated. It is in the agricultural machinery (Class 1.), and on the back of the wall of the Sculpture Court (*i. e.* Bay Q, 27).

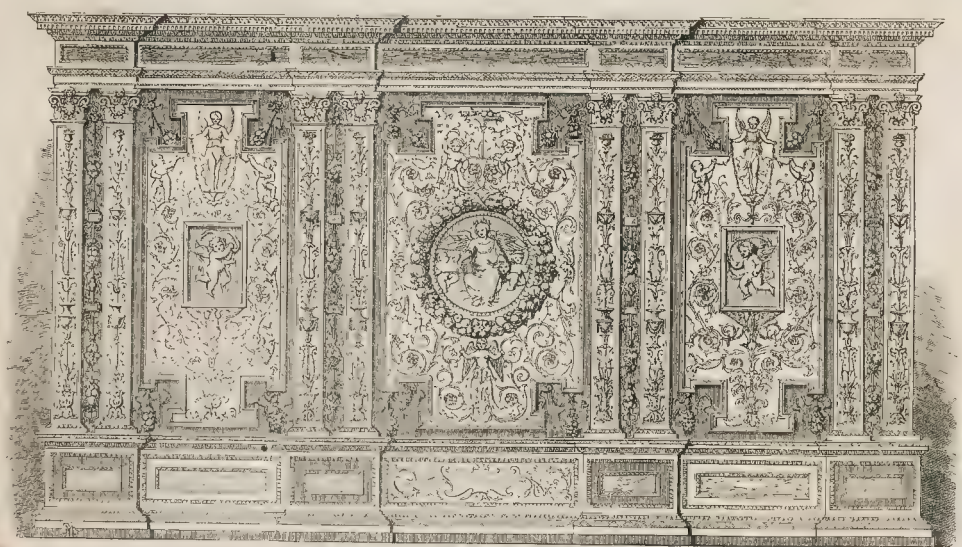
PAPER PATTERN.—JEFFREY AND ALLEN.

BRACKET. BY W. G. ROGERS.

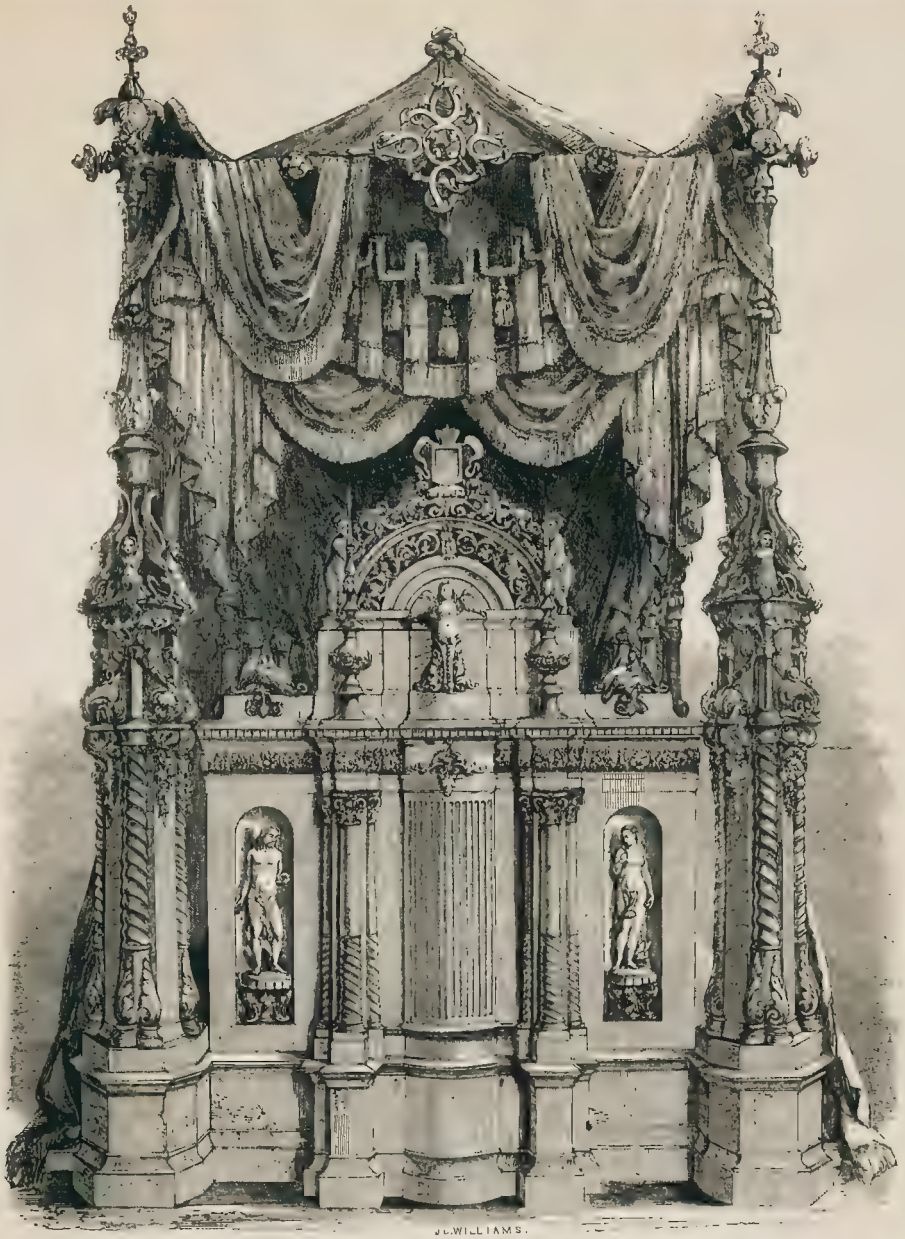
This is one of two brackets exhibited by W. G. Rogers, showing a combination of carved wood and porcelain; the boys in the latter material executed by Chamberlain, of Worcester, from models by the exhibitor, are sitting in a mass of foliage gilt and burnished. The style is decidedly *rococo*, but may occasionally prove effective.

ORNAMENTAL CABINET. BY DOWBIGGIN AND CO.

A richly ornamented commode exhibited by Messrs. Dowbiggin and Co. stands in the front of the furniture department in the Western Nave. The design is by Gruner and is very chaste and beautiful.' It introduces various coloured woods, the panels being ornamented with marqueterie and carvings; and there are paintings upon china after Raffaelle, in the centre, as well as on the pilasters. The whole is finished with richly gilt mouldings. Altogether we have seldom seen a more elegant production of the kind.



INLAID CABINET, DESIGNED BY GRUNER.—BY MESSRS. DOWBIGGN.



AUSTRIAN BEDSTEAD.—BY LEISTLER.

BALMORAL CASTLE, IN WOOD. BY J. H. GRIGG.

This is described as a "mechanical picture," being composed of 700 pieces of wood, all natural colours. It is exhibited amongst several other works by the same person, J. H. Grigg, of Banwell, Somerset, who describes himself as a "wood artist," but which are only remarkable for the curiosity of the thing.

ORNAMENTS IN PAPIER MACHE. BY BIELEFIELD.

The specimen of *papier maché* ornament which we engrave in our present sheet will tend to illustrate the variety of subjects to which this material is applied at Mr. Bielefeld's establishment.

RUSTIC PICTURE-FRAME, IN WOOD MOSAIC.

THE BUILDING STONES AND SLATES.

Few persons not directly concerned with the actual construction of large public buildings have any idea of the great importance of selecting fit material for such purposes, and fewer still, perhaps, were aware, till the study of the Great Exhibition might suggest the fact, that there exists in our own country a large and varied series of such material, including almost all the kinds of stone known in the world. A notice of the building materials, therefore, and a comparison of the English with foreign articles of this kind, will be found useful and interesting.

There are so many different uses for stones that the subject requires some subdivision. Thus, we have freestones of all kinds, rags, flags,

PAPIER MACHE ORNAMENT.—BIELEFIELD.

slates, paving material, freestone, &c.; and these are composed of limestones, sandstones, clayey limestones, clays, granites, porphyries, basalts, &c., according to circumstances. It requires some little attention to discriminate amongst these, and recognise the material that is of real value and best adapted for any special purpose.

Speaking generally, we may say that the building stones abundant in England are limestones and sandstones, chiefly belonging (geologically) to the secondary series of rocks; that the slates are chiefly and entirely met with in rocks older than any of the former, whilst the granites and porphyries are older still. The tertiaries afford little stone except in the Isle of Wight; but some important sandstones are met with in the carboniferous series. The intruded trap rock, of which a large proportion is of good value for roads, but not for more delicate work, is of very ancient date but of limited range. The age and position of similar rocks in other parts of Europe are often altogether different, but the enduring power of the stone is not a little dependent on this part of its history. Our architectural readers will not fail to appreciate this when they examine and compare the materials which we are now about to direct attention.

It may be well to consider the materials exhibited by different countries in order; but, as a matter of course, the English group will be found far more extensive and complete than the others, since the cost of transport would alone deter the proprietors of foreign stone and slate quarries from sending large and fine samples of their produce. The English is, indeed, almost the only collection that is in any sense complete, although from abroad there are several most interesting specimens of material of great beauty, including some examples rarely seen in this country

Granite is a stone so difficult and costly to work, that it is rarely used except for public monuments and for ornamental purposes. There are too kinds chiefly known in England, and both are well represented in the Exhibition—the Cornish and Aberdeen. There is a good deal of difference betwixt these, though both are excellent. The column exhibited by the Chevassutting Granite Company, and erected on the right-hand side of the West entrance outside the Building; is a beautiful instance of the colour, texture, and sharpness of the stone, and is a granite well worthy of note. The shaft is a single block admirably worked and faultless in quality, and is remarkable as being from a quarry only recently opened It will be interesting to compare it, for colour and texture, with a large cross erected at the east end of the Building, of grey Norway granite, in about the same state of manufacture.

Two other remarkable monuments of Cornish granite are placed as ornamental objects outside the western end of the Building, both of them being obelisks, and both single blocks of great interest One of them is exhibited by Messrs. Freeman, who have supplied by far the most extensive single collection of raw material in the Building: and the other by Mr. Hosken. These obelisks are left rough but are carefully tooled, and show the sound quality of the stone. Other granites partially worked will be found in Class 1., especially slab, showing different styles of dressing, exhibited by Mr. Wellwood Maxwell (No. 134), of D'Albeartie (Kirkcudbright), and some granite balusters from Inverary (137). These two latter, being Scotch, may be compared with advantage with the Cornish specimens; and we would also direct attention to an interesting bust and pedestal of blue Peterhead granite, by Mr. Hutchison (141) The common granite, porphyries and dians of Cornwall, as adapted for building and road purposes, are well shown in part of Messrs Freeman's series, and the collection immediately adjacent, sent by several of the Cornish local committees.

Of polished granite and porphyries, a fine collection from Cornwall will be found exhibited by Mr. Meredith (Class 1, 141) and Mr Pearce (Class 27, No.): The former has sent chiefly slabs; but the latter exhibits also chimney-pieces, pedestals, and other objects very remarkable both for style and execution. It will be interesting to compare them with the admirable specimens of polished granite sent from Aberdeen, by Messrs. Macdonald and Leslie (74), and a finely worked headstone of the same material, by Mr. Wright (43). The large size of the Kinnar crystals in Mr. Leslie's polished granite is not a symptom of durability, and the beautiful red variety shown by Mr. Peterson seems to be a kind of doubtful value in this respect; but we may well point to these objects as deserving of great credit among mineral manufactures, and certainly well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed.

There are not many specimens of foreign work of this kind, but the few that have to be mentioned include some of the most remarkable and difficult specimens that could be referred to. From Berlin (Zollverein, 235, but exhibited) we have a fine red porphyry tazza and slab, both of exquisite finish, and worked in a most difficult material; while from Sweden and Russia are examples of porphyries and jaspers, exhibiting an amount of labour rarely to be obtained, except where the reward of labour is inadequate, or where, for some special service of luxury, economy is disregarded in the administration. The vases in question, constructed of materials which, so far as difficulty of working is concerned, may be regarded as gems, are marvellous instances of finished skill in the material in question; and we would notice them especially in this way as a contribution, for the same reasons as those which induce us to wonder at the labours of the ancient Egyptians in erecting pyramids, and constructing temples out of the solid rock.

If we pass from granites and porphyries by way of the jasper, the next step is but trifling, so far as material is concerned, but involves a difference of condition which makes a vast difference in its usefulness. The jasper is little more than quartz, and the sandstone differs still less, but the difference between sandstone and jasper being indeed wide, so far as appearance is concerned. Sandstones are extensively used as building materials in England: but, as most of the quarries that yield good qualities are distant from the metropolis, as the cost of transport is heavy, and as other cheaper and lighter material is near at hand, it is no wonder that few of these are commonly used in London. Perhaps the Kentish rag is the best exception, but of this it is singular that no specimens have been sent for exhibition, except by Mr. Freeman, as a part of his large series

There are several fair qualities of sandstone used for building, and some are excellent, amongst the most remarkable being that from Craigleith, near Edinburgh, admirably illustrated by some dressed specimens, and also by a couple of sculptured groups in this material, showing the whole face of the stone perfectly. We would especially attention to Mr. Gowan, the exhibitor of these groups (Class 1, 132), as supplying the finest specimens of freestone and sandstone, and as showing some contrivances in quarrying which do him the greatest credit. The Craigleith stone is in the carboniferous series It consists of 98½ per cent. silica, and 1 per cent. carbonate of lime. It is not very heavy; is very strong, and works well into landing-steps, pavings, &c., for which purpose it is well known in, and much used in London. The quarries are large, and the supply inexhaustible, but the stone is rather costly. Besides the Craigleith, which is the best, several other sandstones are used for buildings in Scotland, and some also in the coal districts of England. The colour is often dingy, the stone containing carbon and a little mica. The stone endures exposure admirably.

The millstone grit of Yorkshire supplies excellent material, not only for construction and paving, as seen in the objects exhibited by Messrs. Brown, Rusby, and Booth (outside, West End, No. 20), but also for grindstones, of which several, two of very unusual dimensions, are seen in the same part of the Exhibition (outside, West End, 22, Haywood Bros. and Co., and Co., 24). This material consists of small quartz pebbles, embedded with finer grains, and cemented very firmly with a siliceous cement. Elsewhere the cement contains argillaceous matter; but the unequal hardness of wear of the material ensuring a constantly rough surface, is the main recommendation for millstones.

Although little building material from the old red sandstone has found its way to the Crystal Palace, there are not wanting some fine samples of the excellent pavement from Caithness flagstones quarried from the slabs of the bituminous schist occurring there, and belonging to this part of the geological sequence. A part of the pavement outside the West extremity, exhibited by Mr. Sinclair, is of this kind, and the different kinds of surface, which may all be seen, are interesting illustrations of the condition of the stone

In addition to the sand and grit-stones of the carboniferous series, already referred to, we would direct the attention of the practical man to the Leeds stone, exhibited by the executors of Mr. Walsh (No. 153), the Bramley Fall stone, used for docks, bridges, &c., and exhibited by Mr. J. Rutherford (182); and the Dean Forest stone, by Mr. Townsend (No. 186). There are also several other examples of sandstone in the immediate vicinity, and together they will amply repay half an hour's careful examination. The sand-stones shown by Mr. Freeman, as used in London, and belonging to the older group, are repetitions of these, with the addition of Darley Dale, a material of first rate quality. There is a good specimen of the paving stone of Penmant grit, near Bath, sent by Mr. Sparks, of Crewkerne (186)

Sandstones of a newer date, chiefly belonging to the new red sandstone series, are exhibited from Liverpool (an interesting series); from Bristol, by Mr. Howard, (29), and others. They are good of their kind, but the texture of such stones is rarely sufficient to justify their use extensively in important works. The Hastings sand yields some hard and good building material in Tilgate Forest, and the lower greensand has already been mentioned for its kentish rag.

Of foreign sandstones, the most remarkable and interesting are those used for millstones. They are not generally obtained in such large blocks as is the case with the Derbyshire, but the stone is more compact, less gritty, and is already in holes. Such is the burr-stone of France, greatly used and much valued, and apparently answering its purpose extremely well. Several varieties of this stone are forwarded, both by French and Belgian exhibitors, and these form an interesting contrast with the millstones of Hayward (outside, West, 23), and Bedford, Hanson, and Co (outside, West, 24), which are of noble dimensions, from our coal grits, and also with those from the Rhine provinces of Prussia, where a volcanic stone of great hardness and roughness is used for the same kind of work. The English specimens are worth examination for their large size and uniform quality, but the French and Belgian are very ingeniously manufactured, or built up of distinct blocks, cut into such zig-zag forms that the tendency to break by centrifugal force, while in rapid revolution, is counteracted by the bond of one block with another. This may be easily seen and understood on examination.

Limestones (carbonates of lime) are employed for construction in very distinct forms; sometimes crystalline, as the finer kinds of marble; sometimes less perfectly crystalline, still forming a common marble; sometimes oolitic, as is the case with the common building varieties in this country; sometimes compact, as in many foreign varieties; sometimes mixed with more or less clay, but still available, as our lias limestones; and sometimes with a large and distinct admixture of carbonate of magnesia, as in the case of the magnesian limestone of Colombia, one of the best building stones of this country. The finest varieties of white crystalline marble—in former times the Parian and Pentelic marble obtained from Greece, and more recently the Carrara marble from Tuscany—have been employed by the sculptor to perpetuate his works of imperishable art. The more beautiful and the rarer varieties of coloured marble, as the verd antique, rosso-antico, giallo-antico, and some others now not easily to be obtained, are also used only for ornaments, and need not occupy us here in the reader's attention to some fine and interesting examples exhibited by Greece. The commoner marbles of our own country, France, Belgium, and Germany, are generally not only coloured, but distinctly veined, and their value depends on the absence of any great amount of the separation of the veins and patches of colour, and a possibility of getting large blocks of equal quality and texture at a moderate cost. In the actual use of the commoner marble, our Continental friends have long been far ahead of us, and evidence of this is seen in the multitude of slabs and specimens, worked for the most part thin, and with little regard to expensive forms, and showing an application in which cheapness is more important than finished workmanship. The marbles of Languedoc and the Pyrenees exhibited by France, the marbles of Belgium, those of Spain and Portugal, and those of Italy, are well worth attention in this respect.

England is chiefly dependant for marble on the counties of Derbyshire and Devonshire, although beautiful material of the same kind occurs in Scotland and Ireland. The varieties of colour are numerous in both districts, but the material is somewhat brittle and rather expensive in working, at least as compared with the abundant and low-priced marbles of the Continent. The black marble, used a good deal for chimney-pieces and other house decoration, is of excellent quality, hard, and takes a fine polish; and samples are not wanting from Belgium and England. Of the former we may mention a very good and well-worked mantelpiece, (in rather a large scale, exhibited by M. Noirsaint, in the exit passage near the Sculpture gallery, and fitted with its stove at Birmingham. This may be contrasted with the Derbyshire black marbles in Class 27, which show most of the common applications in England, and indicate a large preponderance of ornamental work, not always in the best taste. Of the Devonshire marble, there is a fine table from Devonshire, by Mr. Bovey, in Class 27; a large table and some columns by Mr. Champernowne—the latter occupying a prominent position in the Nave—and several smaller articles. A magnificent table and slab are exhibited by the Lunnon Company, but the localities of the marbles are not named in the Catalogue.

Several specimens of workmanship in white marble, chiefly for chimney-pieces, are exhibited from various countries. The English are not very remarkable; the Belgians, perhaps, on the whole, the best (Leclerc, 238), but there are several of tolerably good design and workmanship from France, and some of great pretension and high finish from Milan, in the Austrian Sculpture Court. As specimens of working in marble, they deserve some attention, but there is in most of them an absence of perfect finish either in the use or material of execution. More successful in taste, and even more excellent in detail, is a very beautiful tazza of Oriental alabaster (Egyptian), sculptured and exhibited by a Roman artist, M. della Moda, and placed in the Nave, near the Roman compartment. It is difficult to imagine any work finer than that displayed in the handles of this vase; but there is no undue attempt at showing off the work, which so frequently spoils the effect of an otherwise good design. The material in this case is of the rarest and most beautiful quality, being translucent, and the base a block of the curious stalagmitic carbonate of lime, anciently worked in Egypt, and of which the quarries have recently been re-opened. Blocks and slabs of the same kind of stone are exhibited in Egypt:

It would not be fair to pass from the consideration of the ornamental marbles, without referring to the exquisite beauty of the green marble of Connemara, exhibited both in Class 27, and also by Mr. Freeman, in Class 1. There appears to be no limit to the supply of this kind, and it is rather singular that it is not employed more into consumption. There are some very beautiful slabs of red marble in the Nave, from a Berlin exhibitor. Several interesting specimens of Irish marble, of different kinds, are exhibited in Class 1, by Mr. Long and Mr. Manderson.

The common limestone in construction in England are the Bath, Portland, and several from the midland counties, among the oolites and the magnesian limestone, among those of older date. Caen stone is also much employed for internal work, and in some places for the exterior of buildings of important character All these are well represented, and for the most part by large series both of blocks and manufactured stone. The Purbeck and Petworth stones and the Forest marble, are shell oolites, that bear a certain polish, and may be regarded as forming a group intermediate between common limestone and marble.

The Bath stone is exhibited by Mr. Howard (Class 1, 29), and Mr. Freeman (160), and worked specimens by Mr. Vaughan (Class 27, No. 2•) and others. The vase shown by the latter is a good instance of the quality of the stone, and the degree to which it is capable of chiselling; and a sculptured cat on the table of Mr. Moreland (Class 27, 60) is another illustration of the same kind The quality of Bath stone is well known to be very indifferent where the objects constructed of it are exposed to the weather It is, however, abundant, easily worked, and cheap, and that will always recommend it.

Portland is one of the best building stones obtained from the oolitic rock, and is surpassed by few materials of its kind in this country. It is chiefly worked in the quarries in Portland Island. Excellent samples are shown by Mr. Foot (Class 1, 120), the latter of whom presents us with the worked as well as rough stone. We believe there are no sculptured works of any size of Portland stone, but there is no difficulty in London in seeing examples of it, as it is employed in many of our finest public buildings, and amongst the rest in St. Paul's Cathedral

The other oolites are shown by Messrs Kirk and Parry (170), who exhibit Ancaster stone (Lincolnshire), a very beautiful material; Mr. Preston (138), and others. Some of these stones are well known. Caen stone, also, an oolite from the coast of Normandy, and Aubigny stone from the same district, are exhibited chiefly by English agents (Luard and Co., No. 176) and English sculptors, the latter being very numerous. We may mention, as specimens both of the quality of the stone and excellence of workmanship, the font by Mr. Eyles, in Class 27; the niche with figure of St. Peter (Lane and Lewis, No. —), and two monumental works in the same class. One or two objects in the Nave, of the same material, will also attract notice, but are not so well worthy of close examination. The sculptured carvings in Caen stone, by Mr. Myers, in the Mediæval Court, are especially remarkable.

The magnesian limestone, well known as being the stone selected for the outside work of the Houses of Parliament, is exhibited by Mr. Grissell, the builder, and also from by Mr. Eyles, in Class 27; the niche with figure of St. Peter (Lane and Lewis, No. —), and two monumental works in the same class. One or two objects in the Nave, of the same material, will also attract notice, but are not so well worthy of close examination. The sculptured carvings in Caen stone, by Mr. Myers, in the Mediæval Court, are especially remarkable.

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HABITATION, AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION

We have already presented articles upon the food and clothing of man as portrayed in the Exhibition. We now proceed to the third of the series—the dwelling or habitation—which will complete this portion of our subject.

Great changes have taken place in the architecture and appurtenances of human abodes since Babylon was built, and Queen Semiramis ascended her giant tower to look afar for the possible invader, or lounged in her hanging gardens in the golden radiance of the assyrian sunset. Yet Babylon contained mighty palaces and temples, vessels of gold and of silver, paintings and sculpture, and all the luxury of a great defunct civilisation. Doubtless, thousands of workmen had carved and adorned the furniture of her Royal halls. Yet, with the aid of modern machinery, these same workmen would have furnished the palaces of a hundred Semiramises in less than the same period of time, and with infinitely greater ease, convenience, and splendour. The house of a London shopkeeper contains appliances, chattels, and decorations, which Persian kings and Roman emperors would have envied, and for which an adequate substitute would be vainly sought in the cities of Ctesiphon or Byzantium, could we call back the wheels of time, and effect the resurrection of those ancient capitals in all their pristine glory.

Yet we must not be blind to the great fact, that, from the time when history sees itself in the clouds of mythology which deck the inaccessible heights whence pours the stream of human records, rich people—men who could command and direct the labour of their fellows—have ever been amazingly comfortable and well housed. The prime virtues of a dwelling for man are very simple, and have been more or less the prerogative of the wealthier classes since dwellings were built. These virtues are solidity, to resist the elements and the attacks of foes, bestial or human; and spaciousness, for the free circulation of the air, light, and the movements and ordinary dispositions of the inhabitants. So essential are these two radical qualities, that their absence can be atoned for by no amount of internal details. Indeed, who would not prefer a suite of vacant rooms, in a well-built mansion, of good dimensions, and with lofty ceilings and windows, though their furniture consisted but of a few thick mattresses or the trunks of trees for tables and chairs, with the ample well-boarded floor as sideboard, bedstead, and bookcase, to a cottage such as one sees occasionally, in the rooms of which one can scarcely turn round without overthrowing a piece of furniture, while the low ceilings and narrow walls produce a closeness and impurity of air which nothing can entirely dispel; where the light, reflected and broken on every side, dazzles and annoys the eye; where everybody is in everybody's way; where nobody can do without being overlooked; where music is an absurdity, and exercise an impossibility; where, in short, were the walls of satin damask, the carpet of Turkey's softest woof, the chairs and sofas of richest velvet, and the furniture a combination of gold, marble, and the costliest woods of Eastern groves and Western forests, one would yet feel like a pig stuck into a cribbage-board, or a curious Moslem who had ventured into a pew. We appeal to those who have known the luxury of *space*, whether they would resign it for any other quality in a dwelling. Then, again, small houses and rooms are much more subject to damp, draughts, smoky chimneys, the annoyance of bad drainage, and many other architectural imperfections. It is unnecessary to observe on the sanitary advantages of spacious apartments.

Now, as the great end of civilisation, progress, and commercial industry is non only to increase, but to extend comforts, and give daily to a larger number of men the advantages enjoyed by a smaller one the day before, we had hoped to have seen in the Great Exposition of all Nations architectural plans and models of a more original character than our anxious search, and the very imperfect catalogue, have enabled us to discover. If, therefore, we have overlooked any enterprising and ingenious suggestions of the sort, we shall be glad to be reminded of the inadvertence. Meanwhile, before considering the various productions in detail for the aggregate improvement of the comforts of human dwellings we shall, glancing from one terminus to the other of architectural progress, endeavour to draw a few leading conclusions from their consideration.

In the department marked "Tunis," and in the centre of that department, stands the tent of an Arab chief. Over, which is hung to most visitors of the Titan glass-house. It attracts notice, and suggests fanciful reverie, by its rude contrast to the wonders of industrial art around it. There is no "humbug" about that old Arab tent, no devil's-dust "designed to astonish" visible in its texture. It was made from the hair, to be transported on the back of a camel; and, like that faithful "ship of the desert," it will serve a careful master long and well!

Such tents threw their shadows on the plains before Babylon arose of Memphis was a city. Constructed originally of the skins of animals, they are the first step in domestic architecture, after the shade of the tree or the shelter of the mountain cave. They do not pretend to do much. To exclude the sun's burning rays, to shelter from the rain, to defy the prying gaze of curious eyes—such are their simple virtues. In passing along, we mind, this rough stranger from the sands of Africa seems to look up smilingly at the crystal dome above, in quiet consciousness of its natural and primitive worth, yet with full appreciation of its protector's incomparable greatness. For, truly, this tent and the house which covers it are the two extremes of which we spoke.

Reviewing rapidly the intermediate stages of the builder's progress, Egyptian vastness, Grecian beauty, and Gothic elaboration by turns dazzle our eyes and chill our hearts for the hopes of modern architecture. We are but imitators, after all, in the ever-recurring, ever-saddening reflection. But a whisper is abroad. From time to time we meet with young enthusiastic architects, who aspire vaguely to a new style of architecture. The word *iron* is muttered, and an iron age feebly takes takes up the scandle. Iron pillars, iron bridges, iron ships are built, and landed. Iron palaces, iron houses are yet banished to the land of Utopian visions. How difficult it is to shake off the old superstitions in practical life! Even in the nineteenth century theory and practice are still spoken of as opposing poles. The *thinker*, the practical workman, is not yet fully honoured or rewarded. But his day is coming. He can wait a little, for is he not to govern mankind as soon as they can get but the rudiments of schooling? Then, indeed, he will say to the world, "Go this!" and they will do it; "Go!" and they will go. Because *then* the man who *invents* will be *understood*; and execution will follow design.

At length the hour strikes, glass and iron are wedded. The dark strong father of the caverns and the steam-engine clasps the young daughter of fire in his grooved embrace. It is a glorious marriage. Glass is the emblem of mind; it exists, yet is itself unseen: of glass are formed the lenses of the telescope and the microscope, the retorts of the chemist, the tube of the thermometer—its mission is to enlighten and to let in light. Iron is the symbol of matter; its mission is to work, and its attribute is force. Thus the Palace of Crystal and of Iron was erected.

Apart from its present use and present contents, it is a grand prophetic indication of future architecture. Through its transparent walls may be seen by the eye of one accustomed to follow the fertile growth of an idea, whole hosts of wonderful constructions. Propositions formerly scoffed at cannot now be treated otherwise than with respect. For example, some half-dozen years ago, the erection of a glass thoroughfare, supported by light columns, along the principal lines of street in the metropolis, was suggested. This, whilst protecting foot passengers from rain, would of course be free from the objection to ordinary colonnades (and we lish proved fatal to the palace of the Quadrant in Regent street), that they intercept the light. In summer, the shop-keepers, by letting down their awnings *over* the glass, would escape all the trouble of the present clumsy contrivance, with its projecting irons, to which so many a broken head and crushed beaver is indebted. What six years ago was regarded as a gigantic enterprise, must now be accepted as a commonplace piece of policy. For what shopkeeper would rationally object to at expense of a few pounds to secure his customers a dry promenade, and the opportunity of inspecting his goods in all weathers? and what individual of any class would object to a plan which would enable him to walk from one end of London to the other dry-shod, saving him an infinity of expense in damaged clothes, shoes, cab-hire, doctors' bills for colds, *entre* for want of exercise &

Imagine the luxury of a covered way along Oxford-street, Regent-street, Piccadilly, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, and Cheapside, when of business and locomotion, who get so often wet through while waiting for an omnibus, when all are "full inside," and the conductor carelessly hints that there is "room on the roof;" to pick locks and [illegible] umbrellas, or painfully stand up in doorways, or plunge frantically into dump vehicles—whence colds, coughs, rheumatism, inflammation, sciatica, and a host of evils too numerous to mention! Do not your mouths water? Say rather, do not your dripping coats feel dry at the bare imagination? Why, Paris, with all its vaunted arcades and colonnaded Palais Royal (National, we mean), will have to follow humbly in our wake.

If to the above improvement were added Mr. Stephen Geary's system of paving, London would indeed be a marvellous city to a stranger. This paving consists simply in laying down four or more lines of broad flat stones for the wheels of carriages, carts, &c., with ordinary paving between them for the horses. It is, however, perfectly level, and can be pressed at any part, precisely like an ordinary road. The idea is not new, except as to its extended application, for specimens of such paving may be seen in some narrow lanes in the city. It is, however, as rational as it is simple; and the exposition of Mr. Geary's model, in which the Palace gives us an opportunity of drawing the attention of the Paving Commissioners to the project. Every omnibus would, if this system were adopted, run virtually on a railroad; and, were a system of periodical stoppages at distances of, say one furlong, substituted for the present indiscriminate hailing and setting down, metropolitan locomotion could be immensely facilitated and reduced in cost. No one, by this plan, could be forced to walk much above a hundred yards, and as each of the *stations* would be *covered*, and lighted by a model, it would be much easier and pleasanter than at present, both for driver, conductor, horses, and passengers. Moreover, payment according to distance could be much more equitably regulated.

We now turn to the examination of the various objects exhibited, with reference to their value as adding to the comforts of human habitations. The first thing that strikes the observer in the Great Exhibition in this head is the immense variety of the materials employed, and the numerous uses to which each individual material is adapted. Each particular substance asserts itself as an universal genius, and seems to contemplate a monopoly of the industry of man. This Great Exhibition, and others like it, must have the effect of damping such inordinate "Jack-of-all-tradeism," and, by the means of comparison offered, decide the most appropriate and advantageous field for the development of the several capacities of the materials in question.

A striking illustration of this expansive tendency is offered, on entering at the East entrance, by the American fabrics of vulcanised india-rubber, which (not to mention the trophy of intemperate tubular lifeboats) show maps, floor-cloths, flutes, boots, and doors on the sides of drays, veneered with india-rubber. Some of the maps are printed on a texture as fine as silk, and, besides a rare delicacy of printing, can neither be torn nor injured by water, and, moreover, possess the curious property of self-mangnifying, as they may be rolled up double their original size in every direction with the greatest ease. For travellers, such maps have also the peculiar advantage of never creasing, however carelessly they may be crumpled together and thrust into the pocket. The floor-cloths and table-cloths, on which large maps of the world are printed, cannot be too much commended for their useful, instructive, cleanly, and economical character. Messrs. Goodyear, the patentees, exhibit a variety of textures of india-rubber in combination with wool, linen, &c., for carpets; and globes, which can be inflated or put into the pocket at pleasure.

A bath of soapstone, also in the American department, suggests a jocular reflection from its very appropriate title. But in reality this stone, from the ease with which it is cut, may prove a great benefit to our western friends of water-loving habits. Passing over to the other side of the way, we are interested at once by the patent excelsior bedstead, by Beljiman Brothers, of 57, John-street, Clerkenwell. This bedstead is of wood, entirely put together by peculiar dovetail joins, without bolt or screw. It is impervious to vermin: no slight recommendation, if the fact be as stated

The display of Canadian timbers is curious, and affords proof of the rich stores of wooden wealth with which the forests of North America abound, whilst the arm-chairs from that colony show that the Indians are not backward in the artistic application of their resources. On entering the hardware department, we pause to admire some tea-trays, in *papier maché*, by F. Walton and Co. These trays are adorned with subjects from Retzsch's outline of "Faust," and indicate a progress in taste and judgment in the tea-tray art, which merits encouragement. Passing some fire-proof safes, by Chubb and Tannis, which suggest a general reflection on man's successful contest in so many ways with the dread devouring element, we enter the Mediæval Court, and though we would, rather see our own age originate a style of its own, than strive so obstinately to reproduce the past, we cannot help admiring many of the designs, especially a Gothic chimney-piece, by G Myers, of unusual elegance and spirit.

Turning to the Colonial Courts that we naturally expect the greatest triumph of British industry, and the Briton is so proverbially fond of his fireside, that it is no wonder if fire-places pre-eminently shine amongst the productions of his industry. The Coalbrooke Iron Company exhibit a splendid combination of steel, marble, and electro-gilt iron. They also show some railings of very beautiful pattern.

Messrs. Winfield have some tasteful little tables of marble and gilt metal, which for strength and beauty are gems in their way. They have also two bedsteads, of brass and iron, of very pretty make, with a view for tightening the iron sacking. This, however, is the chief screw in their composition, as they are made to dovetail together entirely. Now, of all the principles in the construction of furniture, dovetailing, *versus* glue, nails, and screws, ought to be upheld and insisted on. Ships' chairs and tables ought to fit together and take to pieces like a child's puzzle. This is the system of strength, neatness, and economy. Each piece is, as it were, cast in a mould, and can be multiplied *ad libitum*, like the copies of a newspaper. So, dovetailing for ever! with the slow pace, the saw, the screw-driver, and the hammer! A brass camp bedstead, by the same exhibitors, with four posts, a tent head, 3 feet wide by 7 feet long, and with three sets of legs, folds up, and may be put into a box about a yard long and one foot in breadth and depth. A mosaic-wood, with brass pedestal, and the invention of tapering spiral brass columns for bedsteads, also do credit to these exhibitors.

Some gilt railings for a staircase or balcony, by Messenger, are very massive and handsome. Also, a gigantic or molu bracket, to sustain a statue or candelabra in a public hall

As for stoves, there are so many, by different exhibitors, all so magnificent in gilding, polished steel, and other devices, that we can only confess our inability to select specimens, without appearing partial, from such a collection. In this line, Messrs Feetham and Co., Pierce; Hooke, Robson, and Co, and Burton distinguish themselves. The latter's nauthus stove is very elegant.

Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge deserve commendation for their invention of what may be called the poetry of furniture. Their day dreamer's chair, with its *papier maché* paintings, or molu, and velvet, is indeed an embodiment of luxurious reverie; and the "melancholy, mild-eyed lotus-eaters" would certainly have sent such a chair to the Exhibition, if lotus-eaters would *ex*-pend so low a key to manufacture anything, or trouble themselves about anything but the r own dreamy visions

We now glance at Jordan's machine for wood carving, which places that mode of decoration within the reach of the many, and plunge forthwith into the regions of actual mahogany. Here Gillon and Co. have a splendid sideboard, supported by spread-eagles, as if it contemplated at some future period flying away with somebody's plate and a substantive and adjective dinner. Imposing solidity, that no amount of earthly dowagers, after the lapse of any amount of years, could possibly break it down. Hence we conclude that this sofa will either last for ever or be destroyed by fire. Attaching itself might take the next opportunity without crushing it. The same exhibitors have other most elaborately carved sideboards, but we are constrained to admit that massiveness appears their most striking virtue.

A sideboard, by Levien, in dark New Zealand wood, with light *bas reliefs*, is very handsome, and carved with great delicacy. Had it, however, been the work of New Zealand artists, it would have more deeply interested us. Surely such adepts at tattooing are well qualified to shine in the elaborate carving of furniture. Indeed, the paddles and canoes of the savages afford ample proof of their capacity for this kind of labour.

Some Gothic chairs and a glass screen in a fine Gothic frames, by Wethcrell, are very pleasing. But we restrain ourselves from further descanting on the admirable specimens of furniture exhibited. Perhaps, for elegance of design, Hirsch's tables of gold, covered with green velvet and supported by swans of white enamel, deserve the palm. We now hasten to seek here and there the germs of inventive talent in the employment or improvement of the various materials over which man exercises his industrial empire.

Some perforated muslin blinds, by Harris, are remarkable for their ingenuity, simplicity, and taste. H. Bingley's slate enamel, exquisitely adorned by Etruscan designs, from the old vases, in red and black, is very beautiful and rich in effect, resembling exactly inlaid marble Few things pleased us more in the Fine Arts department than these enamelings The two mosaic table slabs, by Charles Carrick, a schoolmaster, during intervals of labour, with no other tools than two or three Table-knives made into saws, and a hammer, are truly wonderful in their way. The fantastic elaboration of the different coloured woods, circle within circle, and no two alike, has a marvellous effect upon the spectator. They are mystic dreamings, those strange interlacing figures, and the work of no common intellect. Mr. Carrick is indeed a born artist, and ought, perhaps, to have been a painter. However, after all, there are painters enough in the world, but we know not another mosaic worker such as Mr. Carrick.

In the Eastern Avenue, north side, is an invention by a French manufacturer, M. Zoller, of Lyons, which cannot fail to contribute largely to the pleasures and comforts of the community. This is a piano, so constructed that it can be played like a grinding organ, by applying to a certain set of wires certain oblong pieces of wood, covered over with little pegs or nails. Now, into these pieces of wood, of which several boxes stand at the side of the instrument, are nailed a variety of tunes and quadrilles, polkas, &c.; and any new piece of music may be had to order duly pegged out in these wonderful little boards. Thus music will be no longer confined to those versed in the art; nor will any unfortunate young lady be victimised, in future days, when these pianos have superseded the old sort, by unmerciful requests to "go on," or play "just one more waltz," for dancers without any in their souls, but apparently with springs of perpetual motion in their toes, since every lazy young gentleman, who lounges against a door-post, will be qualified and called on to take his turn at the grinder; unless, indeed, the footboy be at liberty to perform that revolutionary operation, which he could accomplish as well as anybody, though we question whether many mortal footboys, or footmen either, could at the present epoch of civilisation in any other way "oblige their master with a polka," or their mistress "with a quadrille."

Amongst the models of houses themselves, we cannot say that much originality is shewn, nor indeed is inventive novelty by any means the leading characteristic of the Great Exhibition. Perhaps inventors are more shy of exhibiting their wares than other people. Perhaps after the mighty discoveries and contrivances of late years, there may be a lull in that department of anthropological activity. Notwithstanding all the beautiful French paper-hangings and carpets from France, Turkey, and Kidderminster; notwithstanding all the richly-carved furniture from Austria, France, Belgium, and so many strange lands; notwithstanding all the varied wonders of the place, we still return to the first reflection, that, for the improvement of human dwellings, light, air, and space are the great requisites, and we look in vain for any such Building in which so many instruments of domestic comfort and luxury are assembled, with the thought that that network of iron, and those sheets of crystal, contain something beyond the wares they shelter, hereafter to become a "great fact" throughout the land.

MICROSCOPICAL PREPARATIONS.

THE use of the microscope has, within the last few years, completely revolutionised the study of physiology in this country, and microscopic objects naturally demand full consideration. In this particular Mr. Hett has deservedly acquired a high reputation, and we hear very excellent plan for showing a number of injected specimens under a microscope, and we can promise our readers ample pleasure from spending half an hour with his microscope, which is fixed at the North-west Gallery, near Willis's great organ. Whilst listening to the notes of this fine instrument, the visitors may also gratify themselves by examining these beautiful specimens; and they may there see how the blood comes in contact with the atmosphere in the lungs, and becomes arterialised. At the College of Surgeons of London we have the finest anatomical and physiological museum in the world; and the Exhibition, by bringing forth Mr. Hett's instrument, has shown how Mr. Quekett's preparations may be rendered available to the student at any time. In microscopic injections Mr. Hett takes the first place, both in the English and French departments. With more than usual investigation he has acquired a fine reputation. He exhibits nine frames containing the test objects which are suitable for the best microscopes, together with fossil earths and fossil and recent vegetable structures. He has also shown some beautiful specimens of dissections and injected specimens of bone, teeth, and shell, and seven sections of Oriental and Scotch pearls. Besides these, he also exhibits anatomical injections, including a remarkably fine example from the intestine of the rhinoceros. All these specimens are entitled to the highest commendation.

Within the last two or three years a second mounter of microscopic preparations has appeared in the person of Mr. Poulton, of Reading With microscopists he has become a great favourite, for his civility and the attention which he pays to their wishes, and he has exhibited a series of first-class objects which he has prepared. We particularly call the attention of our French neighbours to these objects, as they will see the perfection which naturalists and investigators expect from the mounters of microscopic objects in England.

The ordinary mode of injecting the capillary vessels is either by size and vermilion, or by the chromate of lead. In examining the objects, we detected, however, unlabelled, one specimen of a carmine injection, which was manifestly a section of brain. Mr. Sinse has exhibited at various sources, as well as at the Microscopical Club, a series of specimens of this character. In a former Number of this Journal we figured the bloodvessels of the cerebellum of the brain, which is an object exceedingly difficult to prepare; but it is supposed the full process of injecting with carmine has never been published, as it is said to have failed in the hands of other investigators.

Mr. Stark, of Edinburgh, exhibits a process of mounting objects in gutta percha cells, but we have not yet been able to try it. Messrs. Smith and Beck exhibit a model cabinet, well adapted for containing the objects; but we are afraid it is almost too aristocratic for the working philosopher, to whom expense is an object; and, lastly, Mr. Leonard exhibits drawings of microscopical objects.

The microscopic specimens which are here exhibited may be taken as a fair example of the minute knowledge which is now possessed by every well-educated medical man at the present time. Scarce fifteen years ago, no Englishman was conversant with the gaudeous structure which the microscope now reveals in a few dry cells. Since that period the mode of arrangement of the ultimate blood-vessels of every part of the body has been determined. The geologists now delight in the examination of fossil infusoria, or in sections of the teeth of the gigantic fossil fishes, and we look for the elucidation of many curious [illegible] peculiar development of the characters of the substances which [illegible] The microscopist examines the gems by the form of the cells which cover the butterfly's wings, and no investigator, in any branch of science, can afford to be without the possession of a microscope to assist his powers of vision. The microscope is, to minute objects, what the telescope is to the starry firmament, and both must exemplify how limited are the powers of man to grapple with either the immense or infinite extension of nature's works.

EASTON'S HYDRAULIC RAM

Messrs. Easton and Amos, the well-known engineers, exhibit, in immediate approximate to the grand hydraulic pressure in the Hydraulic Court, a good walk which they had a great deal to do, "Easton, Amos, and Sons' Hydraulic Ram," which is of very simple construction, being composed chiefly of an air-vessel and three valves, two of which are for the water, and one for keeping up the supply of air. Upon the valve situated in the conducting tube being pressed down, the water escapes from it until its momentum is sufficient to overcome the weight, when the valve immediately rises, and closes the aperture. The water, having no other way of escaping, is forced through the inner valve, and compresses the air in the air-vessel until the latter is in equilibrium with it, when it re-acts by its expansive force, closing the inner valve, which retains the water above it, and draws it up the ascending tube. By this reaction the water is forced back along the conducting-pipe, producing a partial vacuum beneath the outlet-valve, which immediately falls by its own weight. The water then escapes until it has acquired sufficient force again to close it, when the action is repeated as before.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

In our review of the Halifax contributions, those of Messrs. John Houldsworth and Co., of that town, were inadvertently omitted. These consist of damask table-covers and furniture damasks, together with printed furnitures or linsettings. The latter are by far the most tasteful productions, the colours being brilliant, and the general effect rich and agreeable. The printing, however, from the style, appears to be the work of Messrs Swainson and Dennis, the fabric being manufactured by the exhibitors. Some of the table-covers are bold and effective in design, but the damask furnitures might be more refined in taste As a whole, however, the display is a creditable one.

By a misprint in the notice of the specimens of cotton manufactures exhibited by Messrs. Mycrscough and Steel, of Bolton, the quantities are stated to be of good "water," instead of "good quality," as intended.

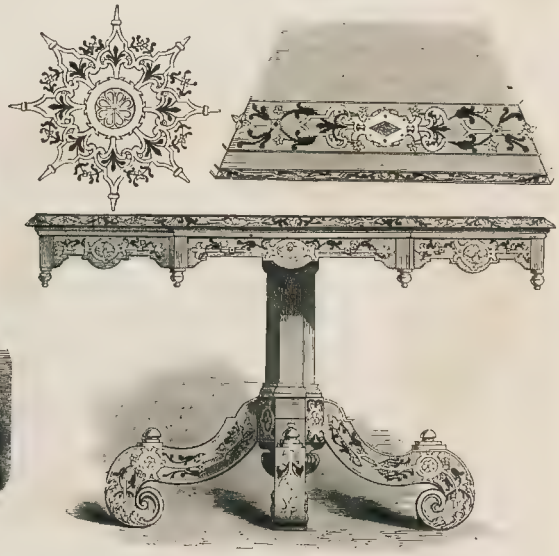
TRANSPARENT PAINTED BLIND.—BACH.

GILDED PIER TABLE AND GLASS.—MESSRS. HOLLAND AND SON.

PIER TABLE AND GLASS. BY HOLLAND AND SONS.

This piece of furniture is very ambitious in style, and profusely embellished with various devices; but the effect is far from being as satisfactory as so much outlay of time, labour, and materials might lead one to expect. *Polonius'* admonition, "neat, not gaudy," has been disregarded in its construction. The subjects of decoration are endless in variety, and stick about in all directions, being at once liable to accidental injury, and difficult to clean; and their bewildering effect is increased by the introduction upon them of various colours in gold, silver, copper, &c. The principal conceits in the recess beneath the slab are three little copper-faced boys playing upon various instruments of music in silver and brass, and lying *perdu* amongst aquatic foliage of various kinds, including bullrushes. The same character of decoration is carried round the frame of the glass. In fine we must look upon this wonderful structure more as a specimen of what may be done, than what it would be desirable to do; and in that light it has certainly considerable claims upon the attention of the visitor.

FURNITURE. EAST INDIA COMPANY.

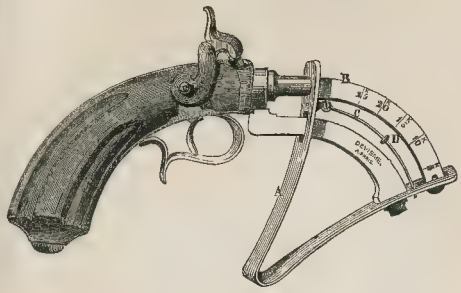


INLAID TABLE AND ORNAMENTS OF TOP.—CALDECOTT, GREAT RUSSELL STREET.

FRENCH ORNAMENTED FIRE-ARMS.

The French gunmakers pay great attention to the decoration of small arms, as fancy pistols and so forth, which they really render very beautiful, almost inviting in appearance. MM. Mortier Lepage, Devisme, Claudin, Lefaucheux, and others who have especially distinguished themselves in this branch of ornamental manufacture, make each a very handsome display in the present Exhibition, their locality being on the north side of the Foreign Nave. In the present page we give several specimens. The pocket-pistol by Devisme is very elaborately ornamented with damascene work and incrustation in gold. The five-barrelled pistol, by Lefaucheux, is more moderately ornamented. The pistol and appendages by Claudin are very richly chased and engraved in a mixed style; the barrel of the pistol being Gothic, and the lock and hammer combining, with the Gothic, decorations of the Louis Quatorze style. The powder-flask is especially beautiful, both as to design and workmanship. The gun constructed for loading at the breech, by Lefaucheux, exhibits very neat workmanship. Claudin and others also have specimens of guns upon the same principle.

POCKET-PISTOL, WITH DAMASCENE WORK AND INCRUSTATION IN GOLD.—DENISME.



PROVING PISTOL, N DEVISME'S PLAN, FOR TRYING THE FORCE OF POWDER.

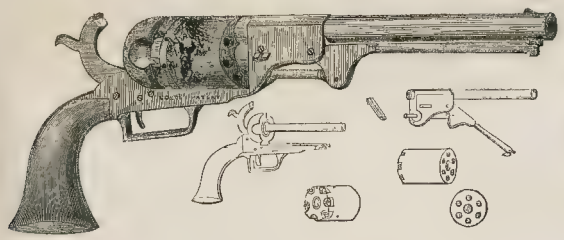
DEVISME'S PROVING PISTOL.

Devisme's proving pistol, for trying the strength of gunpowder, is constructed upon a very simple principle, and is said to answer the purpose with extreme accuracy. The charge is inserted in a small tube or barrel drilled in the stock, and which it fills. Against this the flat surface of a steel spring presses; and, upon the charge being fired, the extent of the divergence of the latter along the graduated scale indicates the degree of strength of the powder proved.

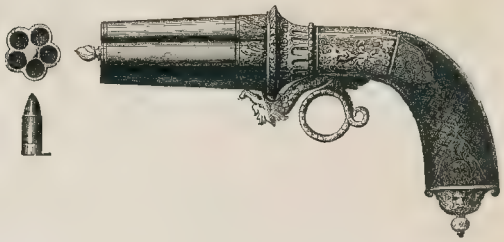
COLT'S REVOLVER.

In this page we also give a diagram of the revolver, or repeating pistol, invented by Samuel Colt, of the United States, and which is so terribly efficient in its operations as to leave all former inventions of the kind far in the background. The report of the Board of Ordnance, U.S., is strongly in favour of its adoption in the army, particularly in frontier warfare, where it has already proved of most important service.

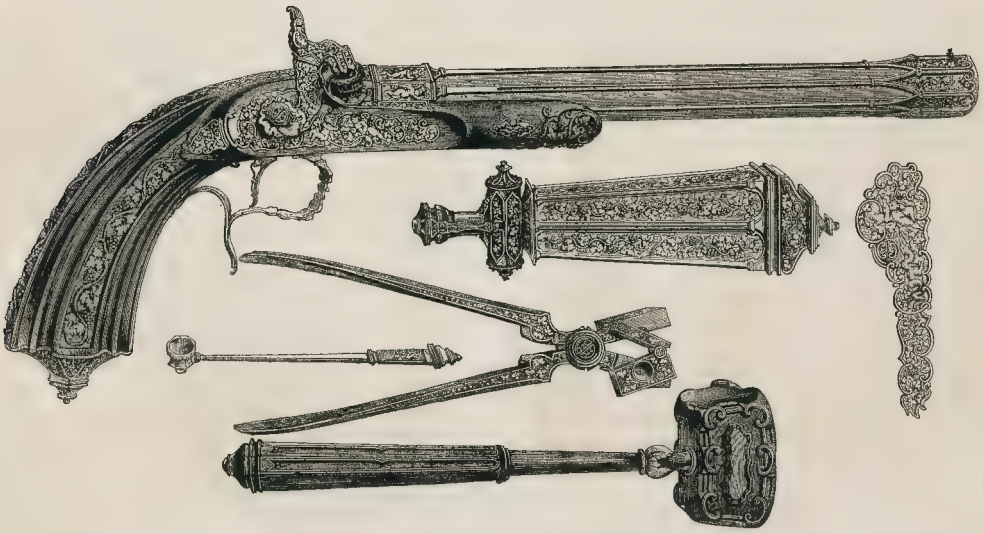
GUN TO BE LOADED AT THE BREECH, ON LEFAUCHEUX'S PLAN.



COLT'S REVOLVER.



FIVE-BARRELLED PISTOL.—LEFAUCHEUX.



PISTOL AND APPENDAGES.—CLAUDIN.

FOOD OF MAN.—No. II.

VEGETAL SUBSTANCES.—ROOTS, GRAIN, PULSES, &c.

WE mentioned in our last Number, that even in this city a number of persons are to be found who believe that the fruits and farinaceæ are alone destined for human food. From our experience, the relative number to the whole population is exceedingly small; and in many cases where that line of diet is followed, we have found that the individual has been affected with disease of the heart, and no doubt used vegetable food because he found it preferable to abstain from more stimulating viands.

We give the following as a specimen of the diet of a vegetarian:—He was an abstainer from all alcoholic drinks. For breakfast he had porridge, with bread and butter and potatoes; for lunch, bread and dried fruit; for dinner, potatoes, pears, apples, puddings, and fruits, with such other vegetables as were in season. He stated that he was capable of endurance, and to himself he had appeared to gain in strength; but he was decidedly irritable in temperament, which he found had increased since this line of diet had been pursued. Many vegetarians use a large quantity of eggs, but by that course they sacrifice their whole principle.

Of all vegetable products, the root of the potato is the only one suitable by itself for the maintenance of life. It contains starch for the purpose of making fat and keeping up the heat of the body; gluten, which is a nitrogenised substance, and capable of affording muscular strength; iron, for the blood; phosphorus, for the brain; citric acid, to prevent scurvy. The fault which is found with it as an aliment is the low amount of the gluten; and hence, practically, the Irish remedy the defect by the use of skim-milk, which contains abundance of that material At the Crystal Palace we have dried slices of potatoes; we have potatoes preserved in tin; we have models of the principal varieties grown in Scotland, and we have what is called potato-flour. This latter, we believe, is merely the starchy matter, and therefore has not the nutritive properties of the entire potato. The potato tubers must not be confounded with the sweet potato, a model of which is to be seen at Messrs. Lawson's. This latter plant is a totally different kind of plant; and from trials which we have made under the most favourable circumstances, will not form tubers in England. It is very analogous to the root of the yam, so much used in the West Indies. Both, when baked, give a white floury produce, which we find, when mixed with a certain portion of flour, can be made into a good bread. The Irishman will eat from 6 lb. to 12 lb. of potatoes during a single day.

Of all vegetable products, wheat is regarded as the most important. It contains, in a very concentrated form, the materials which are necessary for the human organisation. It has been cultivated for so long a period, that we know not the wild plant whence it is proceeded, and yet, nevertheless, it requires much preparation to render it fit for food. The grain itself consists principally of three parts—the lignine or woody case, which gives it its general form, and which is separated in the form of bran and pollard; the starch, and vegetable gluten, which exist in the flour and give to it its nutritive properties. It moreover contains phosphorus in a state peculiarly adapted for assimilation. Our first millers consider that the flour, when too highly sifted, is not so nutritive as that which is rather coarser, because, by continually sifting it, little more than starch granules are ultimately left. A large manufacturer of this metropolis required a peculiar operation, involving great labour, to be performed by one man. He tried successively the powerful-looking Irish, the tall north country and west country men, but all were obliged to abandon it except those whom he procured from eastern counties, and had had the advantage of full diet and good wheaten bread—a fact which well shows the necessity of feeding the people.

Of wheat itself, we have specimens from all parts of the world. Our own country has shown most excellent examples. Canada also contributes its portion. From Russia the finest samples are obtained. America is great in this matter. Egypt, which has grain from the time of the Pharaohs, enters into competition by producing its examples. Portugal, Spain, and, in fact, nearly every important land sent some specimens to the Crystal Palace. Specimens of wheat in the ear are to be seen at Mr. Lawson's stall, or at the stalls of Mr Gibbs where they are carefully arranged in the very worst possible manner for the visitor to inspect them.

Barley is an article of food, is next in importance to wheat. Some are sent from the Royal Farm; and, in fact, abundance of specimens are furnished from most parts of the world. Oats contain more nitrogenised matter than barley, and less than wheat; and thus, next to wheat, it is the most important grain which is grown. Oat cakes are exhibited by Messrs. Lawson, and Mr. Smith has exhibited oaten flour prepared by a patent process.

Chemists find that barley is greatly inferior to oats. It contains more starchy matter and less nitrogenized compound. Hence it is well adapted for fattening poultry. At the Exhibition it is represented as well as oats and wheat, in many departments. Barley bread is contributed by Messrs. Lawson and Co.

Indian corn is exhibited in the American department, of the first excellence. This vegetable substance came to our aid during the famine in Ireland, but as an ordinary article of food it is greatly inferior to wheat. It contains less gluten than wheat, and is not therefore so sustaining. Indian corn has not proved a profitable crop in England, and though several kinds may be grown and will yield a small crop, it does not appear to be profitable to the farmer. Mr. Keene has shown his forty-day maize from the Pyrenees, which is the best adapted variety for the English climate. The small maize from Lower Egypt is very curious and well deserves examination.

According to those who estimate the value of food solely by the quantity of nitrogen it contains, the leguminous seeds would appear to hold the first place, for peas, beans, and lentils abound in nitrogenised products. In practice, the surgeon is aware that none of them are to be compared with the other vegetable substances which yield gluten, and there appears to be a great difficulty in their perfect digestion. The French show many packets of preserved green peas, in canisters; and upon the whole subject, whilst admitting the excellence of green peas in young broad beans, and fully extolling the French and scarlet beans as employed as a vegetable, and having no objection to pea-soup on a cold winter's day, yet, as an ordinary article of nutrition, we have a very low opinion of leguminous matter, and do not, even from our experience, consider that they can be safely employed to any extent. They contain little or no phosphorus, which places them in powerful contrast with the potato in this respect. Turkey sends a great many lentils, and from the Royal Farm of Windsor a tub of beans is sent. Pea biscuits and bean biscuits are shown by Messrs. Lawson. French beans and scarlet beans in the green pod are shown, preserved in vinegar.

Rice is shown from almost every country in which it thrives. We have had the curiosity to prepare it in this country; but even there it ill suits our short summers. Five varieties are shown by one exhibitor under the Spanish department. It is a vegetable product which, from its simplicity and pleasant flavour, it is almost impossible to get tired of. It may be cooked in many different ways, and in all it is remarkable for its digestibility. Indeed, we consider it to be the quickest, or one of the quickest, digestible substances which has been ever discovered for food. Some years ago there was a great prejudice against its employment by the poor, and even now it is not very much used as it ought to be. It contains more starch and less gluten than wheat and some other grains, and hence, by itself, would be but a poor food, as it would hardly supply sufficient for muscular energy. We have observed that people are really themselves most excellent judges of the effective powers which they obtain from various foods, and perhaps they have not found it go so far, for its price, as potatoes or good wheaten bread. The rice exhibited in almost all the departments has the husk, and, perhaps, many of our country visitors have not before seen it in that state. In the Indian department paddy is very well represented.

Mr. M'Callum has sent specimens of the creeping stem of the *Typha latifolia*, or large red mace, which is said to yield a meal fit for food, and supplies a fibre which can be adapted for various manufacturing purposes. We really know nothing about it, and therefore do not recommend it till we hear further of its properties. Of various roots used for food, we have the parsnip represented by a model. It forms a nutritious substance, and can be mixed with bread. The carrot in far less digestible than the parsnip, and may be found in some of the preserved cylinders of provisions. Turnips, so far as we know, are simply shown by a model. They form a nutritious food if taken in sufficient quantity, but will not answer for the poor at London prices. They may be made, with a certain proportion of wheat flour, into bread. Jerusalem artichokes are not much used, and then are employed more as a luxury on the table of the rich. They are also represented by a model. Amongst the roots, Messrs. Lawson have shown the *Apios tuberosa*, proposed as a substitute for the potato; but it appears, even if wholesome, which is doubtful, that it yields but very small produce. Mr. Lawson has also shown models of the *Orobus tuberosus* and the *Oxalis crenata*, but we fancy neither of them are much used. Radishes are represented in many varieties by models. Asparagus is shown in vinegar. And amongst the stems, the native principle, the active principle, may be seen in high perfection; and sea-kale is illustrated by models

Of the cabbage tribe, we have broccoli and cabbages in pickles, and also preserved in vinegar.

Of the whole cucumber tribe, melons, candied, are furnished. Preserved cucumbers are shown; but we do not see either gourds, pumpkins, or vegetable marrows, though they may possibly have escaped our notice.

Salep, the root of an orchid, dried, is shown by several specimens in the Persian and Indian department. It is said to form a considerable portion of the diet of the inhabitants of Turkey, Syria, and Persia. The *Orchis mascula* grows in England; and only a few days ago we walked through a field literally covered with them.

The coffee berry is shown from various parts of the world. It is the produce of a handsome shrub, which may be seen at Kew, or, in fact, at many of the nursery-grounds. It is roasted and ground before it is used for food. On the 1st of May one of the Turkish superintendents was explaining to a number of ladies the use of a set of coffee utensils used by them. He told them "that they must excuse him, but the English ladies did not know how to make good coffee. His countrymen used boiling water, and threw the coffee into it, and when it had twice risen it was ready for use." Upon interrogation he appeared to set little store upon its clearness, so we are afraid that his excellent coffee would not meet with much favour at a West-End dinner party. The powder of coffee over the brain and nervous system are sufficiently well marked; and perhaps the public should know that in the strongest coffee they have a powerful agent at hand to resuscitate persons who are suffering from immoderate drinking or too free use of opium. In the North-west Gallery the public may observe several fine specimens of theine and caffeine, and one which deserves investigation. It is stated by Dr. Gardner to be made from the roasted specimens of which are displayed. We took two or three leaves from our coffee plant and roasted them, and tasted the infusion. In our judgment the experiment did not appear to be promising, yet we should be sorry to dismiss the question of their utility in so summary a manner, and should delight if Dr. Gardner could prove that the leaves will add to the comforts of the poor. Connected with coffee, we may state that Mr. Snowden has shown samples of cleansing and purifying the coffee berry previous to roasting and grinding.

Messrs. Saunders and Cahill have shown chicory in all its stages. This detestable stuff is principally used by dishonest traders for the purpose of making the public believe that they sell cheaper than their neighbours. It is the dried root of the wild endive which is employed, and is now much grown in England, France, Germany, &c. There is an import duty upon the foreign produce, whilst that grown in England is not subject to the excise laws. For this reason the vendor gets the whole benefit of the impost; and as the farmers are always screwed to the payment of the highest rent which they can bear, the landlord gets the ultimate benefit of its sale. The use of this nasty adulterative is so extensive, that chicory itself is now enormously adulterated by various other roasted substances, and, whilst landowners are benefited thereby, there is no immediate prospect of any abatement of the nuisance, unless, indeed, the publication of the name of the dishonest trader by the *Lancet* shall induce the public to leave the shops of all those who thus cheat their customers

It is a curious fact that both tea and coffee owe their properties to the presence of the same alkaloid, as *theine* and *caffeine* are identical in composition, and are highly nitrogenised products. The delight which English people take in tea and coffee renders both important articles of commerce, and both are well represented. In the Chinese department our readers will have an interesting display of samples of the different processes employed in the manufacture of tea, from the planting of the seed to the packing of the chests, and a very extensive series of genuine and factitious teas are exhibited of every class. The green tea and black tea are different plants, according to Dr. Lindley's, Kew Gardens, botanists, and even in other nursery-grounds. Perhaps we might suggest that some who have plants to spare would send an example of each to place beside the prepared teas, as it would add much to their interest. The Assam Tea Company have also a very interesting display of the tea plant and its uses in India, and which have at any rate a very excellent appearance. The exact operation of tea on the system is not known, but it is manifest it exercises considerable influence over the functions of the nervous system. Some persons cannot take it at all night after a good dinner or tea, and there can be no question that it supports, in other instances, the action of the brain, and takes off the sense of fatigue. On the shilling days numbers may be seen, after the fatigues of the day, revivifying their powers by a cup of tea. We consider that this beverage destroys the tone of the stomach, and predisposes to cramps.

Chocolate is a vegetable food not nearly as much used in England as in our neighbouring countries. It is prepared from the nut of the chocolate tree, which may be seen at Kew-gardens in high perfection. Messrs. Fry and Sons exhibit a large collection of the leaves, flowers, and branches of the tree which yields the nuts. The nut consists of a large quantity of oily matter, and a nitrogenised principle very similar to theine. Amongst the machines in motion, a model of an apparatus for grinding and preparing it is shown, and those who walk down Holborn may see the real apparatus in action. The French and most foreigners make numerous bon-bons of this material

The Paris company has sent many specimens of chocolate, mixed with various materials. Some are flavoured with vanilla, the seed-pod of a species of orchid, which was shown last week at the Botanic Gardens in the fresh state, and is also exhibited in the Crystal Palace, in the department for the colonies, and also in several chocolate cases, in the dried state.

We suppose that we must class the tobacco amongst articles of food. It is procured, as all our readers know, from a plant which grows freely in our gardens, but which does not here yield so potential a product Perhaps, however, the cultivation of the leaves would be little worse than poisonous is the substance with which they are dealing, as a very small quantity will destroy life if taken into the stomach; and it is so powerful and uncertain a remedy, that but very few medical men dare to employ it. It is used, nevertheless, in three ways—either as a mixture to be chewed, a powder to be snuffed up the nose, or the vapour which is inhaled during burning is allowed to come in contact with the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces. The use of it is said to destroy the sense of hunger under intense fatigue, and to serve as a stimulus to the nervous system; but, physiologically, we must hold that its employment ought for every purpose be abandoned. For this reason we feel very little inclined to record the numerous examples which are shown. Mr. Taylor has shown tobacco and snuff of English manufacture; and both in the British and foreign departments there is a splendid assortment. Those who delight in the pipe, may find it of every shape and form; the exhibitors of the Zollverein contributing very large quantities, occupying the space of more useful works of industry.

If tobacco be classed as a food, opium has as much right to our attention. We may have drunkards, we may have tobacco-smokers in abundance, but, fortunately, our land is not extensively degraded by any very great employment of this pernicious drug. Nevertheless, we have seen the opium-eater, and that which is recorded of the Chinese is equally to be noticed of the European who gives way to the truly horrible habit of opium-eating. At first, the greater part of the time of the unhappy victim was spent in a dreamy sleepiness, when the party appeared half unconscious to all surrounding objects, and was revelling in the visions which appeared before his mind. By degrees, he spent more and more time in this state, till but a very slight interval of consciousness was daily allowed to him. At a later period, the entire muscular system wasted away, till he could be described as a mere animated skeleton, he fell a prey to the detestable vice; and we trust that we may be spared from ever witnessing another such example as that which we now record.

From the above account, our readers cannot fail to observe that the number of vegetal substances used for food have been abundantly represented; and yet, besides these, we shall hereafter have to describe numerous fruits and vegetable products which have also been contributed. The whole question of food is very largely represented, and it is much to be desired, that, when so many specimens have been collected from so many countries, at such great labour and cost, they should never be again dispersed, but that they should serve either as a nucleus for a museum, or that they may be added to that highly important and valuable collection which Sir William Hooker has already collected together in the national gardens of Kew.

LETTERS FROM LONDON
ON
THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND OTHER MATTERS.

BY PELEG E. WHEELER,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY BAYLE BERNARD.

(*Continued from page 605.*)

LETTER V.—TO DEACON BIGELOW, AGAR-HOUSE, COOK'S FERRY.

LONDON—THE MAMMOTH CITY—THE GREAT HUMAN EXHIBITION—THE MAJOR'S LODGING AND COMPANIONS—HIS SEARCH FOR THE CONSPIRACY—AND FIRST VIEW OF THE WORLD'S WAREHOUSE.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—

The Mammoth city! That's its title—that's its size, and nothin' under. I've got into it, that's sartin'; there's as little doubt of that, as that a shot is at the bottom if it's drop'd into the sea. But the question I'm likely asking it, Am I likely to get out again? I've been here almost two days, and if I can find my way about, I wish I may be skinn'd. If I aint lost before to-morrow and cried for, it's a pity. I vow if I aint working as hard as a fly agin a winder-pane, or a field-mouse in a washing-tub, and for about as big a profit. If I aint as bother'd as a bullock that's going over a cattyract, that gits whirl'd and whirl'd about head and tail alternately, till he's regular dumbfoozled—till his senses leave him first, and then—whish—and he goes arter 'em. For what's a man to do in a hundred miles of houses, which are as like as our mollasy, and along streets, that are as crooked and full of crosses as a sixtanse? Do you remember the old story of getting along in the Genesee; how the soil lay so light there, you could travel under ground. Here I reckon it's tother way—you ought to travel over head; git along in a balloon that's just a shave above the chimneys, with a rope ladder hanging ready to drop you down when wanted: that's the plan to steer New London, and to see it or I'm mistaken. You mustn't go into it; you must git out on it, if you want to take its measurement. If you want to know a wilderness, you allers mount a hill; and I reckon London is suthin' like one, and as full of hungry critters.

So it's no use my describing it. If my pen was double-action'd, and your brains were India-rubber, and could stretch to any width, Deacon, I wouldn't vantage you a cent. Put on all the steam I could, I couldn't give you half a notion on't. Couldn't paint its pictur, if I had a whole county for my canvas. What's the use of my telling you that London's as big as our bay, or all Rhode Island under kiver; that it aint so much one city as half a hundred glued together; a sorter congress capital, where there's about forty represented. The bones don't make the body—the carcass aint the soul; I've still got to show its natur, and how the dogs shall I do that, even sposing I was an orator, and had got the diklahunry in stock, and could deal like Dannel Webster in all the best six syllables! What's the use of my saying that it's a most partiklar good quilt, made up of a thousand patterns, and scarcely two alike in textur, shape, or colour; that it's got docks and ships at one send, and palaces at tother; parks and gardens upon one side, and human pig-styes right agin 'em; that its river is like its streets—jist as dirty and as crowded; that its churches are a sight, and its bridges beat all natur; that it's got no end of railroads, and carryges, and steamers; and is full of playhouses, and breweries, and shops, and lords and sogers? Or s'pose I sent a map on it, all the maps I've seen are blankets, they don't give its look full-length! Or tell you to get a rule and compasses, and scale it on your pudding-board, or behind your parlor door: that's no sarvis nuther; you couldn't get its figger, tho' your compasses were to strain themselves. There's only this thing to be said, Deacon—it's a Mammoth! that's a fact.

Yes, a wonder as it is, Deacon, it reckon it aint the biggest. There's another one inside on it, that whips it out of countin'. You can't credit that, I daressay, but it's as sartin as the Bank. That wonder is the people! Yes, Deacon, it's the people—the onconceivable and everlastin' tide of livin human beings—that swells, and rolls, and pants, and rushes from one side to another, like the Falls at the Exhibition, Deacon—of man's products in the Park! I reckon here's a grander one; here's man himself to look at. Here's a human exhibition, such as airth has never witnessed—contributions of humanity from all quarters of the globe, which its great Maker would unite under one roof, and say, "Here, you critters, go!" I couldn't describe the body, what am I to say about the life in it? If I had no power to draw the features, how the plague shall I get the sperit? How am I to make out to you the crowd of heads, and legs, and riggings, that give such a sample of industrial energy in gitting along the streets? Turks and Frenchmen with red caps and blue tossels; jailer-tail tassels, and blue, jailor-looking coats, that grip 'em tight up by the throat, for all the world like their own governments; (not the easy fit of our'n. Deacon, that gives the limbs full play), and Chinamen as natral as if they'd walk'd out of a jar; and Afrykins as happy as are the Englishmen when the sun shines, and they've got a treat of Fleet-street beef, where 'tant colour makes the man. And Frenchmen, on tother hand, who *are* ashamed of there'n, and kiver 'em up with whiskers 'till you see their eyes peep over 'em, like a feller's in a bear-skin who's sleighing in the snow. And to see this great stream a flowing, Deacon, coming down one of the big channels of the Park, past the Fleet-street Temple Bar, or the Strand—jist as though the Niagara had got upon a slant, and was boiling along in rapids, instead of pitching down a precipice. And then, conceive a feller trying his best to head it, putting his bows up dead agin it, like a Mississippi steamer; and if he can stem the tide at all, perhaps burstling up at last upon some of the plagey snags and sawyers that he'll catch at every corner. It's the people is the wonder, Deacon. This grand reservoir of man, here collecting and interfusing, not to stagnate and breed miasmy, as in other public gatherings—as, for instance, we'll just say in the dead sea of a camp—but a source of health and vigour, that will flow forth in two months' time to carry strength and freshness with it, and make the whole world a garden, that has so long been kept a desart. It's the people is the wonder, Deacon—it's the people, that's a fact!

But, I s'pose, you'd like to know where they all stow themselves at night—after flowing about all day, how they eddy into bed? Well, as I larnt it in my younger days, when I was perambulating a peter-shop lying, I was told, 'twixt the two great sends of London, and jist an easy distance from the World's Warehouse in the Park. But I guess 'twas more than that; I heard 'twas going to have a show that would almost whip the Exhibition—falling short of a great globe, as big as the top of Boston State House, which is to serve as another means of bringing all the world together; a globe so big and so exact, that a Russian or Mexican could find out his native place on it, and a feller from Wisconsin could clap his hand on his own clearing. So, making sure, of course, I should find Penobscot in full blaze, I saw the good on it at once, if half a million of visitors should go home by North Ameriky. So, says I, I see my port, I take my ticket for that station; and I got there safe enough. But how about my stopping? Well, I reckon that warn't so sartin: I found that so many fellers had all come on the same errand, in my opinion, that every house about the spot was already chock full to the roof; that there warn't one but had folks in layers, lying one above another, in a sorter strater fashion, and packed by hard compression. So, what was I to do, Deacon? When I asked for a hull room, I vow if they didn't stare at me as if I'd come from a museum. "What I a hull room to yourself!" says they. "Yes," says I, "myself, as I've left my wife at home." "Then you want the room of four," says they. "We don't let rooms, but corners, and we arn't got one to spare." And it warn't a great deal better when I asked for a sing.e bed; I found that they were halved and quartered, and that fellers lay long and crosswise in them, like the timbers of a log hut. And I was sure than that in some on 'em; chairs and sofys were all gone, and the only accommodation was the top of a kitchen dresser, or a hearth-rug on the stairs. So I begun to git rather skeary. I vow if I didn't think I should have to camp out arter all, and git a lodging on a door-step or the soft side of a plank; when, arter knocking about till midnight, tacking here and there, and trying every channel, at last I sighted land. I found a house with a hull bed in it, and didn't stop to talk of terms, but run up to it full clip, to make sure on it at once. And when I had stretch'd out I found myself in a high latitood, jamm'd up agin the roof, and spread out on the same floor with four other furrin visitors—three Frenchmen and a German.

Well, I don't dislike the floor, Deacon, when the weather's gitting hot: first, because it prevents axydents. A man may git excited with either juleps or his country, and tumble out occasionally, as I've seen a feller do at home, from one of our old four-posters, when I vow if it didn't seem as if he was coming down a waterfall; and next, because this sleeping on a level with your others was, arter all, concormable to our great principle of equality. If men are to stand on the same footin', I don't see why they aint to sleep—why the principle aint as applicable to their backs as to their legs. And equality warn't all the fact; I guess it caused fraternity, as you'll see from what ensood. As soon as I was under hatches, I thought I'd see my company—see who were the folks I'd got amongst; and as the candle warn't put out, I was able to manage that by lookin' at one on 'em pretty straight, and at t'others sorter sideways, working my optics suthin' swivel fashion, like the bow-guns of a pirate. Well, I vow if I didn't think they were a lot of bears who had gone to hospital. What with their holler yaller jaws, and their everlastin' hides of hair, it warn't in natur' to expect speech from 'em, but jist a snuffle and a grunt; and I can't say that in the first instance I felt altogether easy—they stared so eternal hard at me, and kept their jaws jammed up so fast. So, as a last, they say, the costs nothin' and often keeps two coats from foulin', I thought I'd jist accost 'em, though, at the same time, as they were furriners, and strangers to our language, I used I must speak plain to 'em; mustn't come all Noah Webster, as though I was tackin' a professor, but jist give 'em a lit le simple, easy, nat'ral taste of English. So says I, arter a cough or two, "I reckon that we've got a most particklar good accomulation—'taint a long way t'other side, I reckon, of being no ways inconvenient." Now that speech, you'll say, was plain enough, and as civil as a bar gal's; but whether they were doubercus or felt like what they looked, young bears that wanted roking, I guess they still held fast and only stared the harder. So I thought I'd try agin, and, says I, "If I may be so bold, I s'pose you've come to London to see the Exhibition—jest that—the Exhibition?"

Well, good Uncle Eldad, if that warn't the shot, no matter! If that didn't ile their jaws a bit, and clap a fresh hinge on their grinders, then I'm no judge of smith's work. You've seen a feller woke by firin', Deacon; jerk'd up out of his sleep by a cannon or a thunderclap; well, I reckon this go diffused it. My last word was a peal to 'em! No sooner did they hear it, than they all jump'd up right an sendi, all bolted up as sudden as a meat stick in a pig trap, or a dog with a muskester. "Exhibition!" they sang out, "Wee, wee—yase, yase." And the feller in the further bed that I found out was a German, why he begun to "Yau" like a young donkey in good spirits. Well, all they wanted was a start, nothin' more than to be set agoing, like old Abner Cook's "perpetual motion," that he was all his life inventin', and died just as 'twas finished. "Consarn the thing," said he, "all it wants is to git agoing, and then 'twill go for ever; nothin' on airth can hinder it." And so I thought 'twould be with them. If they hadn't a stock of tongue on hand, then I never seed a ham-shop! If they didn't all go a head jist like colts at quarter racing—pelt away the hull on 'em, all ahead, and none the hindmost. And, in order to make more way, they help'd their tongues with their heads and shoulders, and talked pretty considerable, I may say, with their whole bodies. So 'twas lucky, you see, for me that I'd been a 'spector in a dumb school, and larnt a little telegraphing, or I should have been altogether nonplush'd. Well, as soon as they were winded, I let out again myself, and jist by way of introducing my opinions to 'em ginrally, I said I was an Amerykin—a citizen of our free and great Republic of the West—when, talk of galvanic batteries—talk of all the shocks that ever sot a frog's leg or rabbit kicking, if you'd only seed 'em then, Deacon, only just a look'd at 'em when that nose was fairly swallow'd! I vow if I didn't think at first that the whole tote was going to murder me! that I'd got among a lot of Mexicans who'd lost some land in Texas, and were a going to divide me in return, upon independent principles. They sprang to, bolt out of bed, and all giving the darndest yell, afore I could rise or holler had their arms as tight about me as if they were going to hoop a rum cask! "Hallo!" says I, "hallo!" and was just about to bellow, when what do you think it meant, Deacon? Why I swon it 'twarnt affection! If they didn't call me "brother," as I was a republican, and tell me they were all such themselves, and more than that, all sociableists or socialists which, of course, explained at once their uncommon social manners. Well, arter this was over, and they'd wrung my fist half out of join', back they went to bed again, and started another race at talking, and about as quick again as t'other one, setting up a roar that would have skeered a western clearin. When arter straining my ears an inch to see if I could catch suthin', I guess I went to sleep, and dreamt I was in a waggin, going over old Niagara. Now I want to know, Deacon, if this adventur hadn't a moral in it? If it didn't shew the good of bringing divers folks together? All thro' the little accident of our sleeping on one floor, here were the natives of three countries made good friends for life; and even s'posing we'd been enemies, I my the result would have been the same. Misfortun' makes men brothers, and arter passing the night we did, jamm'd up agin a roof with scarcely room to stretch or breathe, I want to know if we shouldn't have ris, and felt we'd all had our revenge!

But now to go ahead. You larnt from Uncle Enoch what was the noos I heard at Plymouth; the noos of the discovery that had jist been made in London—nothin' short of a grand conspiracy on the part of all the furriners, who owed a grudge to England, to burn down the mammoth city, and overturn the Government! If it warn't, may I be shot! A plan to take advantage of the occasion of the 'world's meetin' to open another exhibition, one of human spite and wickedness, and show the industrial energy of all the devils that are out of work. Not that it had come to a head; the mischief was still inside the egg, but it was within a day or two of hatching, when the young scorpions it was reckon'd would be ready to waddle out. So, of course, when this was told me, I didn't take to tooth-picks, didn't think of keeping off and rocking out the time till the expension had taken place, and the scatting was over. I saw it consarned my character to be upon the spot, to help to put down the rumpus, or at least show I wasn't engaged in it. So up I came, of course, and the first job upon my hands was to go out the followin' mornin', and make sure the noos was true; to take a survey of the hull city, without lettin' out my object, and whatever I say or think, of course report it to the Government; and, as every one's aware of my strong observing faculty, a sorter forceps that I can poke into any hole or cranny, grip a fact and drag it out with it, I felt I was just the feller for this highly important dooty, and might possibly create a better feelin' twixt the countries. So, soon as I got breakfash, off I set upon this errand, to make a tour of the mammoth city, and see what there was about it that was both mighty and suspicious; and arter nine hours' steady walking, I s'pose I'd a right to speak, had some ginral sort of fancy, both of its spirit and its bulk. And what did I discover? In my day's hunt for conspiracy, what did I turn up? Why I rather think jist this, that I'd got into a workshop, and about the grandest in the world. From one end of this everlastin' human wilderness to tother, from its north side to its south, in its streets, or docks, or houses, all I could clap my eyes on was one eternal heap of working; every feller doing suthin', and doing it full pelt. All were blind to with the same restless, busy spirit. All had got an end, and all a motto, "Go ahead." Now I s'pose I needn't tell you that this widened my eyes a little. I thought that in point of industry we whipped the hull creation—beat everything in quickness, unless an antelope or telegraph. But I guess it's a mistake, Deacon. These London folks can sling it; for they don't only work in working, but they work on their amusements. If you see a chap on horseback, he'll take ten times as much exercise as the critter does that's under him; or the ladies in their coaches, it's just the same with them, I guess they cannot be quiet, for s'posing their tongues are resting, dont they work their eyes about most terrible.

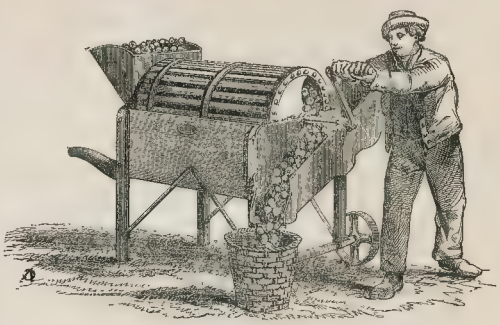
Well then, I s'pose you'll say there warn't no conspiracy at all. Well, I vow if I saw a mossel, unless 'twas gals and boys conspiring agin their fathers' pocket, or a wicked little widder agin a feller's liberty; or in a tavern I turn'd into, a sorter general conspiracy agin all kinds of trouble, among the most uncommon merry varmints that ever jingled spoons together. And so, of course, you'll ask me—London being look'd at—how about what follow'd it? How about the next sight in the list of the world's wonders? The Warehouse of the World—that house that is a hull year I had thought and talk'd and dreamt about, as if it had been my own existence—that I had publicly pronounced to be the first business of the day—that I had proclaimed as the ruling object, and grand focus of our speshy—that house of glass and iron that was big enough to kiver all the samples of the world, and yet able to stand a shove from the universal shoulder—that hall sale sorter sky-light, over the great fraternal storeroom—that grand hot-house where the plants are to be moral ones, and amaranths, and the heat to be that of natur pouring straight down from the sky. How when I got up to it? Well, as to-day, Deacon, is the 30th, and to-morrow is the 1st; as it only wants twelve hours to the time the doors will open; as 'tis actually to-morrow that the Congress will begin, and the hull world will set to work shaking one another's hands; as the buildin' is all finished, and the goods are all arrived, and the flags are all up and waving, and the seats and centres are all fixed; as the hull city is in commotion, gitting ready for the morning, and about a million on 'em at least that won't go to bed at all; as there's nothin' doing right and left, but jist one stir of preparation—the Prince gitting up his speech, and the Queen gitting up her answer; the commissioners brushing up their manners, and the exhibitors their goods; the gals working at their dresses, and the sogers at their guns; and as, in addition to all this, I'm e'en amost used up, and caterwampus'd with my walk, and for all that must see to my rigging afore I go to bed—git my blue coat out of wrinkle, and my calf-skin bootees stritch'd, and jest stir a big frill'd shirt, and find my Mexican pearl brooch, which, if it didn't come out of an oyster, is, at any rate, as big as one—I'm downright compell'd, you see, to tell you all by the next ship.

Your hopeful and affectionate,
PELEG E. WHEELER.

(To be continued.)

CROSKILL'S ROOT-WASHER.

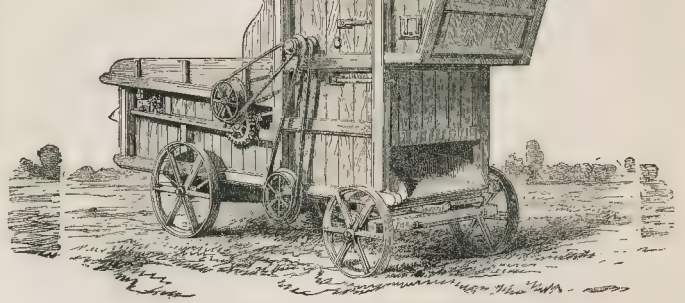
This is a very simple and convenient machine, in which the principle of the Archimedian screw, has been ingeniously applied. The roots are delivered into a hopper, and pass thence into an inclined cylinder, having two chambers, in the first of which they are confined and washed by turning the handle in one direction; when thoroughly cleaned, the motion is reversed, and they pass into the second chamber, which is constructed in the form of a spiral, along which they pass until they drop into a spout outside. It is well adapted for carrots, potatoes, turnips, and most other roots.



CROSKILL'S ROOT WASHER.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.'S THRESHING-MACHINE.

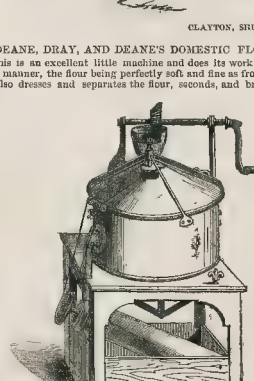
This is an excellent specimen of the threshing-machine in its most improved form. The most recent improvement consists in the vibrating trough, which extends the whole length of the machine and straw-shaker, and has a reciprocating motion given to it by means of a crank. The great quantity of pulse, or colder, which drops through the bars of the straw-shaker, has long been considered very objectionable, inasmuch as it increases considerably the amount of labour in the barn, both at the time of threshing and also when going through the dressing-machine. By means of the vibrating trough, the whole, as it drops from the threshing-drum and straw-shaker, is caught, and passed over a riddle, under which the blast is directed, thereby effectually separating the corn, chaff, and pulse from each other, each being discharged into the place assigned for them; thus effecting a considerable saving in manual labour over the old method of threshing.



CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.'S THRESHING-MACHINE.

DEANE, DRAY, AND DEANE'S DOMESTIC FLOUR-MILL.

This is an excellent little machine and does its work in a very superior manner, the flour being perfectly soft and fine as from a large mill. It also dresses and separates the flour, seconds, and bran at the same time, and in such a manner as we should not have expected in so small a machine.

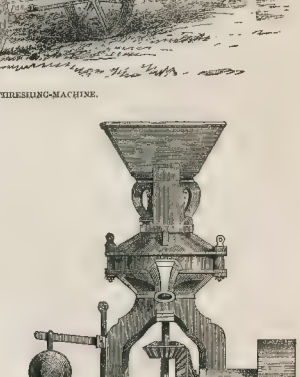


DEANE, DRAY, AND DEANE'S DOMESTIC FLOUR-MILL.

Messrs. Deane, Dray, and Deane seem to have succeeded in producing that which has long been a desideratum, namely, a good and effective hand corn-mill, for occupiers of small holdings and emigrants.

CROSKILL'S UNIVERSAL MILL.

This machine is likely to be a great boon to agriculturists, as a variety of operations are effected by it that usually require a separate machine for each. As a grinding mill, its powers seem to be unlimited; flints, coprolites, bones, &c. being reduced to a fine powder with apparently as much ease as barley or wheat. It also splits beans, bruises oats, crushes linseed, &c. Its action consists in two plates running in the same direction, and at the same velocity, but not on the same centre; hence it is sometimes called the Eccentric Mill. We have engraved a section through the grinding plates, to illustrate more clearly the principle of its action.



CROSKILL'S UNIVERSAL MILL.

THE SLAVE IN THE MARKET. BY R. MONTI.

Signor Monti's veiled subjects we have already discussed at some length in our fourth notice on Sculpture. One of these figures, which, we must observe, is meritorious in treatment in other respects than the veil, we now engrave. It is supposed to represent a Circassian slave in the slave market at Constantinople, though these conditions are by no means all essential to its accurate description

Touching the veil trick itself, which has attracted so much notice, we may mention that it is by no means new, though, fortunately, we have had but few previous examples of it. In the church of Santa Maria della Pietà, at Naples, are two remarkable instances of similar perversion of art. They are portrait statues, erected by the Prince Raimondo di Tamevero to his father and mother, about the middle of the last century. The female figure was wrought by the Venetian sculptor Corradini, representing the Princess under the emblem of Modesty. "It acquired great renown at the time," says Duchesne, in his notice of it in the "Musée de Peinture et de Sculpture," "from the singularity of seeing a face covered with a veil, light enough to show full shape of the body, which, unfortunately, is not handsome." Combined with this "singularity," now no longer

VEILED SLAVE IN A MARKET.—(MILANESE SCULPTURE.)

"UNA AND THE LION"—BY JOHN BELL.

singular, we remark concurrently in this work bad taste in the arrangement of the drapery, and other vices of detail, as the introduction of a garland lying across and breaking the outline of the figure. The other example referred to, which is also engraved and described in the "Musée de Peinture et de Sculpture," is a still more extravagant feat of art. It is from the chisel of Francesco Gaggini, a Genoese sculptor, and is called the "Sinful man undeceived." "It represents," says the writer previously quoted, "the father of Prince Raimondo, partly enveloped in a net, of which he is seeking to rid himself. The artist alludes to the situation of that prince, who in the course of his life often let himself be carried away by vice; but who, at a later period, and enlightened by his genius (the good genius is represented as an angel in smaller dimensions), reverted from his errors. The net is in marble, as also the statue and all the accessories, which must have produced great difficulties in the execution, as it adheres but in a very few parts. The appearance of this coarse envelope contrasts with the high finish of the flesh parts. This difficulty overcome is the principal, and, it might almost be said, the only merit of the group."

PLASTER GROUP—PAOLO AND FRANCESCA. BY A. MONRO.

Mr. Munro, in this little group, seeks to realise the incident described by Dante, or rather by his heroine, Francesca, for she is supposed to relate her own sad story to him, in the following passage, as translated by Carey:—

> ——————— One day,
> For our delight, we read of Lancelot,
> How him love thralled. Alone we were, and no
> Suspicion near us. Oftimes by that reading
> Our eyes were drawn together, and the hue
> Fled from our alter'd cheek. But at one point
> Alone we fell. When of that smile we read,
> The wished smile, so rapturously kiss'd
> By one so deep in love, then he, who ne'er
> From me shall separate, at once my lips
> All trembling kiss'd. The book and writer both
> Were love's purveyors. In its leaves that day
> We read no more.

We need hardly say a word to point out the difficulties which too obviously surround the treatment of such a subject in sculpture; at least, if it be attempted to represent *all* that the poet conceived of it. One point referred to in the passage, "the hue fled from our alter'd cheek," it, is impossible to render through this medium, because it is a material *always* colourless; and even to convey the idea of strong emotion as conveyed through the eyes, is a thing which has never been attempted in the plastic art.

CARVED PICTURE-FRAME.—TUSCANY.

Nevertheless, Mr. Monro, who is a young artist of very considerable promise, has produced a very pretty and graceful composition, though at the same time one which, costume, accessories, and all considered, would have been better adapted for a painting than a work in plaster. As regards expression, he has certainly accomplished a great deal—much more than we would have been prepared to expect: the face of Paolo is earnest and impassioned in the extreme; it tells of a devouring passion long pent up, now first revealing itself; that of Francesca confesses a reciprocity of feeling, but with a modest hesitating reserve, which is admirably true to the more delicate poetry of the situation.

UNA AND THE LION. BY JOHN BELL.

We give an Engraving of Mr. Bell's plaster group of "Una and the Lion," upon which we made some observations, not very favourable, in our second notice upon Sculpture. The reader may now judge for himself of the propriety of these remarks. As for Una, she is, comparatively speaking, nobody; the Lion, encircled with garlands of flowers, with a little bird perched upon his back, is the hero of the piece, and a rough-looking customer he is. It may be proper to add that this group is a copy, with additions and improvements, of one already favourably known to the collectors and admirers of porcelain statuettes.

CARVED FRAME. BARBETTI.

This is a very beautiful specimen of the wood carving of Signor Barbetti, of Florence. The birds, in high relief, are finished with extreme delicacy.

PSYCHE. BY P. FRECCIA.

This very pretty marble statue stands in the Tuscan room, where it is deservedly admired for its gracefulness of conception and delicacy of finish. We shall reserve further observations upon it at present, however, as it will be included in a general notice of the works of sculpture in the Italian department, in a future Number.

PLASTER GROUP—"PAOLO AND FRANCESCA."—A. MUNRO.

"PSYCHE." FROM FLORENC.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

ON DECORATIVE ART.

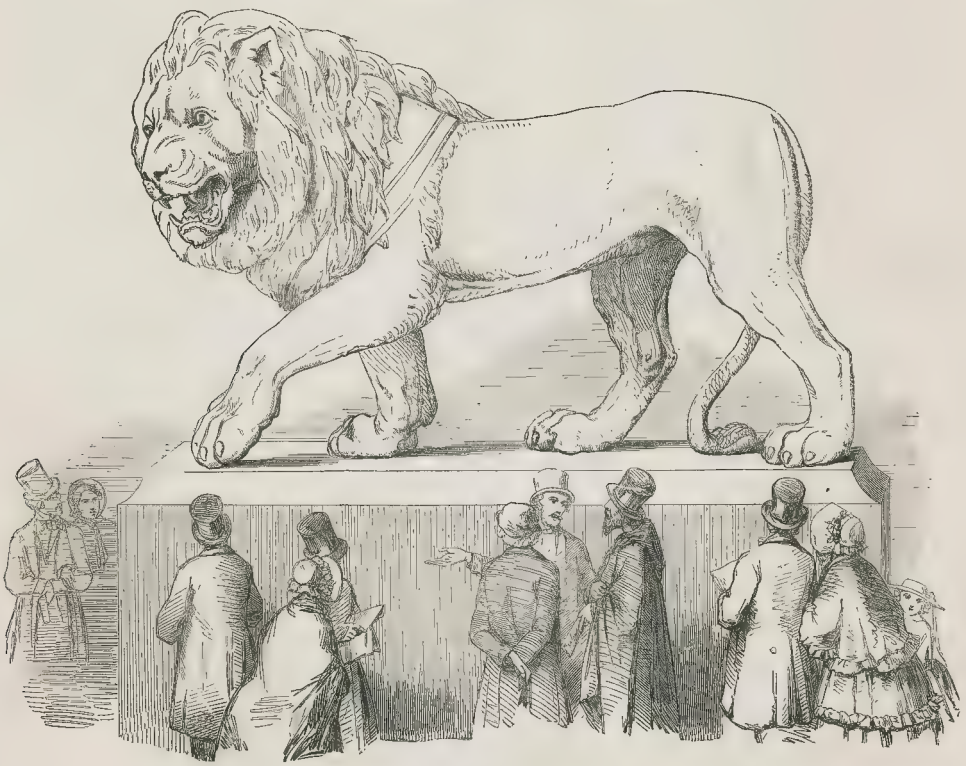
THE ornamentation of works of utility is a subject which, after very long and almost total neglect, is beginning to engage the attention as well of producers as of those who employ them, and which it may be interesting to consider in reference to the examples presented in the Great National Exposition. The subject is a very wide and a very inviting one: we shall endeavour, however, to restrict our observations within the limits of the practical bearings of it. Yet, in doing so, we must not omit to point out what we conceive to be the legitimate province over which such an inquiry might extend, as it involves a necessary relationship, in an æsthetic point of view, of several branches of art hitherto having little connexion with one another, but which, nevertheless, have strictly common interests, in this at least—that for success they must conform themselves to the prevailing taste or prejudices of the age. The rule is imperative—there is no escape from it; and though fine art may pretend to turn its back upon useful art, it is difficult to say where the province of the one begins and that of the other ends; whilst it is positively certain that where fine art has "no connexion" with useful art, like other fine people amongst a non-productive community, its resources become sapped, and it dwindles to decay. What is architecture but building upon principles of taste in which the eye is consulted? the same "taste" which prescribes the form of a hat and the fashion of a sleeve? The chain which connects all the handicrafts employed in the various intermediate matters of social requirement may be a long one, at some points a slight one, but still it is an unbroken one, and will make itself felt sooner or later. As between architecture and internal decoration and furniture the links are very palpable in the recent adoption of mediæval models; where the wood carver and the upholsterer very quickly followed upon the heels of the builder, and where the artificers in silver, and brass, and potter's clay, and now the book-printer and bookbinder (to say nothing of the writer of books) and the embroiderer of silks and woollens, and the whole host of those who minister to the need and fancy of others, are with very great precision following upon the footsteps of one another, or, rather, walking hand in hand over the same path. How long it may be before the tailor and hatter join in the march, and turn us out into *ye streete aff Bondile;* "a fine old English gentleman" after the fashion of his forefathers of the thirteenth century, we do not pretend to guess.

There should be a nice and critical scrutiny of the principles of art evinced in every class of works from the highest to the lowest, if we would hope to educate or guide the public taste in these matters. There is no doing things by halves, and fortunately so, as we think; for the same course of culture which brings the judgment to correct appreciation of excellence and beauty in the structure of a palace, will apply equally to the fashion of a dress, and the ornamentation of the material of which it is composed. The same principles of harmony, the same rules of propriety, the same submission to the dictates of common sense and common fitness which regulate the one, regulate the other also. And surely not without justice, surely not ignobly, is art, high art, employed, if, whilst it builds and decorates temples for man's resort, it decorates man also—if, whilst it paints the portraits of our wives and daughters in the most becoming costume, it gives some hint how we may have the originals as advantageously "treated" in that respect when at home.

This brings us at once to a consideration of what has been done towards this art-culture—what has been done towards the accomplishment of this only profitable "Art-Union"—we mean the association of decorative art with art purely useful. We should observe that (speaking of modern times) it is only very recently that the idea of such an association entered into the minds of men: fine art always before that sticking to its picture-frame; useful art to the stocking-frame and the loom. And now that they have consented, as it were, to a conference, with a view to establishing a commercial league, it is not without considerable misgivings, and reserve, and jealousy, resulting from an imperfect understanding of their relative positions and their common interests, that they go on, or stand still over the matter. The great difficulty at present, as it appears to us, required to be settled, is, where art ends, and where handicraft begins—the middle ground upon which head and hand may work together. In a cabinet picture for the annual exhibition, and in the manufacture of a coarse calico, there is no room for doubt upon this point; it is where the picture and the calico require to be combined. So, in the building of your house, the R.A. is your man to superintend, and take his percentage of commission; but when it comes to the carpeting and furnishing, upon which, as much as upon the actual disposition of the stone-work, the comforts and "effect" of your new mansion depends, he leaves you to the upholsterer and the carpet manufacturer. He will not take commission out of wood-work and woollens. Yet it was not always so—it is not so to the full extent now abroad; and when we all know our own interests better, it will not be so with us. The advantages of a co-operative association of art and handicraft will neither be one-sided nor short-lived. Art will educate and reclaim a larger field in the public mind; will, so to say, create a taste to which it will afterwards profitably minister;—handicraft will, by means of improved and novel designs thus placed at its disposal, be enabled to compete with the markets of the world, from a bold and independent ground, which it does not occupy at present; finally, the artificers employed in this joint production will have constant opportunities of developing their inventive talents, and of advancing their position beyond that of mere live mechanism; and England, instead of being for ever a mere nation of shopkeepers, may become the art-producer of the world, and the founder of a new school worthy of bearing its name.

For want of this application of inventive and original taste to handicraft, the latter, left unaided and in the dark, has had, through a series of generations, to resort to mere copying of favourite models of former periods—models more or less meritorious in themselves, but whose merit consisted mainly in their originality, and their general conformableness to the prevailing tastes, and the prevailing fashions in other matters, of the time in which they were produced. Thus have we constant boastings of pure *cinque cento*, pure *Renaissance*, pure Elizabethan, pure Louis Quatorze, and most abundantly of all pure *rococo*, as though these were passports to honour and favour, instead of simple confessions of bankruptcy in idea, and almost hopeless extinction of inventive faculty.

It is now fifteen years since not only the public, but the Government, began to awake to a full appreciation of the miserable state of darkness in which the country lay in respect to all that related to the ornamental



COLOSSAL BAVARIAN LION

COLOSSAL LION.—MÜLLER.

THE monster of the forest stands 16 feet from the head to the tail, and 9 feet high. Having said which, there remains little more to be added, save that it stands in the Eastern Nave, courting the gaze of all who are curious in lion-flesh. For the animal itself, with many thanks for this contribution—all the way from Munich—we must say that we have many better lions in this country, the noble beast at the top of Northumberland House, for instance, whose erect bearing might be studied with advantage by the Bavarian sculptor. There is, or used to be, also, a brass lion at the corner of Berners-street and Oxford-street, which we consider superior in many points to M. Müller's. Upon the whole, despite the acknowledged taste of the late King, and the attention and money bestowed by him for the encouragement of art, Bavaria does not figure very favourably in this respect in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

part of manufacture—a circumstance which it was proved militated very seriously against the commercial prosperity which we are otherwise entitled to enjoy; and seeing the hopelessness of a spontaneous movement on the part of high art in aid of its humbler brother, it was resolved to establish Schools of Design, with a view to affording elementary instruction in the arts applicable to the decoration of manufactures, &c. The establishment of the Government School was quickly followed by that of others, some subsidiary, others independent, in various parts of the country. What the result of these efforts has been, may be gathered by those who take interest in the advancement of their kind, by inspecting the exhibitions of works of students which annually take place; but as yet, we are told, there has been little direct effect upon actual manufactured productions.

In simple truth, the school of design system, considered in reference to what was expected from it and what has been done for it, has proved a failure. The cause of this failure has been much and angrily discussed by several parties who have been more or less mixed up or interested in the scheme; but, upon a calm revision of the whole case, we think it may be summed up in very few words: *first*, the schools of design have been too limited in the field over which their influence was proposed to extend, being restricted chiefly to the manufactures in which patterns are artificially multiplied, and not touching the higher branches of decorative production, such as architectural design, wood-carving, room-furnishing, &c., to which textile manufactures are but tributary; *secondly*, the instruction has for the most part been limited to mere copying, whether by drawing or modeling, of actual objects, whether natural or manufactured, no attempt having been made to inculcate the principles of design, as design, much less to encourage the inventive powers and educate the tastes of the pupils: the consequence is, *thirdly*, that the latter having been left to their own devices, with their mere acquired faculty of imitating actual objects, without any sound principles as to the selection and disposition of those objects for decorative purposes, having regard to their respective fitness as embellishments of various classes of productions to which decoration may be applied, have (with few and trivial exceptions) failed of producing anything which has proved worthy of practical adoption by our manufacturers; so that, whilst they themselves have but little advanced their stations and prospects by years of study, the manufacturing taste of the country is just where it was before the scheme was started.

We have too much reason to apprehend that this unpropitious state of things is in part attributable to the very men who would be most benefited by an opposite result; that the textile manufacturers, with whom the concoction and plagiary of patterns has always been a sort of mystery, have viewed with jealousy the attempt to educate pattern drawers by scores in every manufacturing town in the country. They see in all this, abundant means of competition, but none of advancement; and knowing that art, as involved in design and colour, can only be successfully applied to manufactures by one who understands the technical details of the latter, in which branch it may happen to be, they have too generally refused to give their aid to the general cause by enlightening their students of art in the mysteries of their handicraft. Mr. Thomson, of Clitheroe, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, indeed, very clearly lays down the views which manufacturers have commonly entertained upon this subject, and we quote a passage from his evidence, the more readily as the committee in their report particularly refer to this witness, as "a gentleman of great taste and experience in manufactures." Mr. Thomson says:—

"The manufacturers of England want educated designers; and they look to your schools for that instruction to our young men which will train the eye to an accurate perception of beauty, and form, and harmony of colour, and the hand to the correct delineation of it, and thus lay the most solid foundation for the application of design to that branch of industrial art in which the student decides afterwards to engage. In six months they will learn more technical skill relative to their own art in our workshops and manufactories, than we could teach them in six years at Somerset House. Besides, who is to teach them? Are you to have a master or professor of pattern drawing in every department of industry? for calico-printing and its subdivisions furnitures, shawls, dresses? for silk-weaving in its subdivisions of rich damasks, furnitures for kings and princes, dresses for the refined and the vulgar, and a hundred articles of fluctuating fashions in scarfs, shawls, ribbons, &c.? Where will you find the universal genius that is to teach all this? or will you have a master for each? You will advertise, and the handsome salary will bring you hosts of broken-down pattern-drawers of all sorts, who, though unable to get employment in a manufactory, or find a sale for their own designs, will yet boldly undertake to teach everything in your school. Beware how you exalt the double and unprofitable, and eventually lose the confidence of the manufacturers themselves, by failing, as you assuredly will do, in the attempt to do that which it is impossible you should ever succeed in."

Although it is two or three years since the above observations were made, we have reason to believe that they correctly describe the opinions and views of the great bulk of the manufacturers of this country, at the present moment, who have not yet got rid of all their apprehensions and misgivings about pattern-drawing and art movement. If the concourse of genius and industry now in Crystal Palace does not do more than rub away a little of this rust of prejudice, it will have achieved a great and certain good to the whole industrial community of this country.

HOROLOGICAL SECTION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

We proceed to examine the contents of the fourth counter in the British department, reckoning from the eastern "wall space," and find one of the most useful contributions (No. 124), in this part of the Exhibition, from Messrs. Rotherham and Sons, of Coventry, whose interesting workshops we have more than once visited. We believe their establishment to be the only one of the kind in England, in which machinery impelled by steam power is employed for performing many of the almost innumerable processes in the completion of a watch. The contribution we have alluded to consists of the various parts of a lever watch, in the progressive stages of manufacture. Thus we find the top plates, pillar plate and cap, cap spring cock, name bar, potence, wheel bar, regulator, pendulum, stud, detent, detent spring, stop, stop spring, index, bolt, bolt spring, dial wheel, click and ratchet, click chain, barrel cover, barrel arbor, fuzee, collet, main or great wheel, maintaining power spring, maintaining power wheel, fuzee, roller, lever pallet, escape wheel and pinion, third wheel and pinion, centre wheel and pinion, compensation balance; then there are specimens of jewelling, pendant spring, ruby stones, jewel holes, cases, and rings for glasses. All the above are shown as roughly cast, then as formed into proper shapes, and lastly as finished. Several movements are also shown, and a beautiful display of 137 watches of all kinds, from the plainest silver watch to the most elaborately finished and ornamental watch of gold. It would be well if the analysis of a watch, exhibited by Messrs. Rotherham, as also the various escapements and large models of watches contributed to the Exhibition by other makers, could be permanently deposited in some proper receptacle in London, as forming an illustrative exhibition not only of a very interesting but highly instructive character.

80. On the same counter, Mr. Thompson exhibits his auto-chronograph, for the instantaneous stamping or printing of time.

86. Three plain watches in front of pouches, intended for guards of railway trains, are exhibited by Joseph Fairer.

85. From the celebrated house of Dent, in addition to the large turret-clock in the nave, is a goodly display of chronometers and watches of various designs and for various purposes. We particularly noticed his improved patent chronometer, with secondary compensation to correct extremes of temperature; and with varnished steel balance spring, a common marine chronometer, and a second example of his patent chronometer; but, instead of the balance-spring being varnished, it is gilt.

64. Eleven gold and three silver watches, good samples of Mr. Jones' manufacture suspended from the branches of a metallic tree.

William Turner exhibits a clock showing simultaneously the time in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris. This description of horological contrivance is not confined to England, as we have already mentioned similar inventions exhibited by our foreign competitors.

Parkinson and Frodsham exhibited two marine chronometers, and ten gold watches, of first-rate manufacture.

68. Charles Mac Dowall's patent single pin dead escapement, in plain case, is on the same counter, and also numerous horological specimens exhibited by Charles Frodsham, of the Strand, including marine chronometers, gold pocket-chronometers and lever watches double rotary escapement, day of the month watch; gold lever watches with split centre, second's hand movement, railway watches; English pinions for astronomical clocks, carriage clocks, portable chime clock, chronometer and watch movements, diagrams of calibres of chronometers and watches; gauges for admeasurement of watchwork to the thousandth of an inch, specimens of gold watch-cases, and the new calibre.

106. W. J. Evans exhibits one small and three large skeleton timepieces: the design of one of the latter represents the monument of the late Sir Walter Scott. Adjoining the above are shown an octagon-shaped hall clock, with quarter-seconds, and a second clock with radiated gilt face.

117. John Page, of Bury St. Edmund's, exhibits a fine skeleton clock 28 inches in height, which requires only *once winding* in *three years*. The power is obtained by six springs of the united force of 250lb., which are enclosed within as many brass barrels: three of the springs are connected by wheel-work to a fusee on the right hand, and three on the left hand. The power is thus concentrated in the pinion of the second great wheel, and is conveyed up the train of wheels and pinions to the pallets which are connected with the pendulum, the power being reduced to that of a few grains only, it is sufficient to keep the pendulum in constant motion. After the clock is first wound up, the chain is unwound from the smallest part of the fuzee, three turns of which allow the barrel to revolve once in 210 days. This is believed to be the *slowest motion ever produced*. By this clock the day of the month and the number of weeks and years during the time it has been going are registered. A spirit-level is attached to the base, so that the clock may be placed for certainty in a vertical position.

Mr. Page also exhibits a pyramidal-formed skeleton timepiece, 28 inches high, which goes three months with only once winding. The hour-dial is placed at bottom, in order to display the wheels in motion. It has Graham's dead-beat escapement. The hands are moved by novel but simple machinery.

71. Lucien Marchand contributes thirty-five watches of various designs and constructions, as also a curious musical clock, which requires winding only once in a month. It has independent seconds. On one side is a magician with a wand, who, at certain intervals, rises from his seat and points to an answer to any of twelve set questions which may be proposed—the whole being arranged in connection with the clockwork. On the other side is a bird perched on a tree, which sings at certain intervals. The music is from four popular overtures.

Parkinson and Frodsham, in addition to the articles already mentioned, exhibit a table-clock of very ornamental design.

J. Driver, of Wakefield, exhibits a handsome skeleton clock, which strikes on eight bells, and is supported by four lions made of terra-cotta. By this clock, the time in any part of the world may be ascertained at pleasure.

104. A large transparent skeleton spring timepiece is contributed by J. Edwards, of Stourbridge. Some of the wheels are constructed of brass and glass connected together—quite a novelty in horology.

John Donegan, of Dublin, exhibits twelve gold and twelve silver watches, of neat design.

158. G. Lovejoy, of Reading, contributes a twenty-one days timepiece, with "invisible mechanism."

155. Sanders Trotman has a novelty in the shape of a "Night-lamp Time-indicator." The regular consumption of camphine is the power employed to indicate, by means of an index, the time of night.

A clock of Egyptian design, with a sphynx at the top, is exhibited by Thomas Adams, of Lombard-street.

37. P. Robinson, of Bishop Auckland, exhibits a skeleton clock, striking on three bells: the design is that of the clock-tower of the Bishop of Durham.

C. Hinton has sent specimens of English hard white enamelled watch faces.

131. J. Young, of Knaresborough, a small skeleton clock, striking on one bell.

118. Watch and clock fuzee chain and hook, exhibited by W. Hare, of Christ Church, Hants.

103. A portable spring time-keeper, requiring only once winding up in 426 days; manufactured by J. T. Edwards, of Dudley.

"*Ne nimio ultra crepidem*" has not been attended to by "*A scorching shoemaker* resident in London," who has invented, designed, and made a 32-day skeleton timepiece, with detached escapement, having fewer works within than usual. Surely this person ought to be encouraged in the more philosophical business which he has entered on.

J. Kaisir contributes a plain table-clock.

81. Messrs. Pettit and Trappett exhibit a silver watch, which is suspended in a globe filled with water. The object of the invention, the exhibitors say, is to secure the works from sea water, &c. This is the last article on the fourth table.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON, F.G.S.

PART XI. KENT.

Area .. .. 972,240 acres | Population 548,337

THREE sides of this county are washed by the sea, including in that term the estuary of the Thames. It may be classed as one of the metropolitan counties, the borough of Greenwich being situate within its boundaries. Taken as a whole, Kent may be pronounced the most beautiful county in England. It also has a more varied character of general farming than any other county, being famed for its hops, wheat, sheep, fruit, and market produce (such as green peas, &c.) In consequence of its generally fertile character, added to the high manuring practised by the farmers of this district, particularly in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and for which its extended seaboard and vicinity to London gives such favourable circumstances for its cheap conveyance, it may, perhaps, be safely asserted that no other county of like extent makes such a large annual money return as that under notice.

The ancient civil divisions in Sussex are termed "rapes," in this county they are called "laths."

Excepting occasional north-eastern winds during spring, the climate of this county is congenial to both health and vegetation during summer and autumn, being considered invalids than the south of Devonshire; but not so well adapted for weakly constitutions during the severity of winter and spring, the moister climate of Devonshire during the latter periods being warm, and consequently better adapted for the indisposed.

Isle of Thanet.—The subsoil of this district is a dry hard chalk, the more elevated portions of which are generally situated about sixty feet above the level of the sea; consisting of a surface soil, composed of a dry loose chalky mould, from six to eight inches deep; is mixed with flint, and, when broken only, is poor soil. The vales between the ridges and the flat lands on the hills possess a deep, dry, loamy soil, from one to three feet thick. The west end of the island, even on the hills, has a good mould for its surface, from one to two feet deep, rather inclining to be stiff. The deepest and best soil in Thanet lies on the south side of its southernmost ridge, running westward from Ramsgate to Monckton, where the soil is a deep, rich, sandy loam. Owing to the open character of the subsoil, the low lands are generally sufficiently dry to be ploughed flat, without the intervention of furrows. The soil on the marshes is a stiff clay, mixed with sea-sand and minute sea-shells.

Canary Seed.—Considerable breadths of the best land in the Isle of Thanet is sown with Canary seed, for the use of singing birds, usually taking in the rotation the place of wheat; viz. after clover leas, bean stubbles, and fallows. If the land be not naturally rich, a dressing of rotten dung is applied previous to sowing the crop. Whether manured or not, the usual course of tillage is to plough the land the first opportunity that offers after the sowing is completed in autumn; and, as soon as the land is tolerably dry in the spring, the seed is sown broadcast, at the rate of about four or five gallons per acre, which is well harrowed in. When the blade appears and the rows are distinct, the intervals are hoed with a Dutch hoe; which is repeated in May and June with the common hoe, carefully cutting every weed, and thinning the plants in the furrows, if sown too thick. It is harvested later than any other crop; it is cut with a hook called a twibil and a hink, by which it is laid in lumps, or wads, of about half a sheaf each. The seed is strongly attached to the husk; and, in order to detach it, the crop has to be left for a long time on the ground before the seed becomes sufficiently loosened to thrash. The wads are occasionally turned, and have been known to remain in the field until December, without vegetating or suffering injury. The produce is from three to five quarters per acre. The straw forms admirable fodder, and is much relished by horses; in fact, there seems no good reason why this plant should not be grown extensively as a forage plant on strong lands, particularly as the seed is a much more valuable crop than wheat.

Radishes are also sown extensively for seed in this district, the produce being sold to the London seedsmen.

Much sea-weed is used as a manure in the Isle of Thanet, of which a strong north-east wind always drives large quantities on to the shore. After a heavy sea, numerous carts and waggons may be seen lining the coast, for the purpose of carrying it away. The sea-weed is sometimes applied to the land in the green state, but more generally mixed with the manure heap or composts.

East Kent.—The open part of the district between Canterbury, Dover, and Deal possesses a great variety of soils, consisting of boulder and London clay, chalk, and the alluvial soil (warp) of the marshes. The more elevated chalk soils are generally occupied as sheep-walks; the arable soils are not under any precise rotation, the wet clays being, however, usually occupied with beans and wheat alternately: the beans are either drilled or dibbled, the sorts usually cultivated being maragan and ticks. The celebrated white wheat of Kent is produced in this district, and is commonly sown broadcast: the reaping is accomplished by mowing or bagging. In mowing a cradle is fixed to the scythe, and the mower *strikes in* towards the standing corn, which is afterwards bound into sheaves, and the scattered straws raked up by a hand or horse-rake. "Bagging" is executed with a stout hook, without teeth, in the form of a sickle: the workman strikes the instrument towards the standing corn, as near the ground as possible.

Downs.—The great dryness, not only of the climate but also of the land, in consequence of so large a part of it overlying a stratum of fissured chalk, turnips and green crops of the brassica tribe are not much cultivated on light lands; mangold wurzel has, however, been tried of late years, and found to succeed well, so that it now forms a fair substitute for those well-known and valuable light land green crops. This part of the county, lying close to the seaboard, is well adapted for obtaining manures from a distance; some descriptions, however, are rather peculiar, such as spratts, mussels, five-fingers (star-fish), &c., which are made into composts with earthy and waste vegetable substances. The cost of sprats for this purpose is usually about 10*d.* a bushel, 50 or 60 bushels of which, when used alone, are applied as a dressing for wheat; five-fingers, 4*d.* per bushel; 120 bushels to the acre. Mussels are usually bought by the waggon-load for about 20*s.*, and 150 bushels applied to the acre. Chalk is much used as a dressing on heavy soils. The Kentish turnwrist plough is in common use on stiff lands. East Kent hops are too celebrated to need further comment.

The East Kent sheep comprises at one time of more than 20,000 acres, and has been famed, from the most ancient times to the present day, for its sheep, the exquisite flavour of which rivals King Charles' Banstead mutton. The tenacious London clay is here extensively developed, in consequence of which the husbandry is not much improved, owing to which, the sheep-breeder is compelled at weaning-time to send his sheep to other districts, often 30 or 40 miles away, to be returned in spring. The ordinary rotation is six courses:—1, summer fallow, with manure, chalk, or lime; 2, wheat; 3, beans and clover; 4, wheat; 5, oats: of late, however, tares, potatoes, mangold, rape, &c., have superseded the superior fallow. Average produce:—Wheat, 4 quarters; beans, 4 quarters; peas, 3½ quarters; canary, 3½ quarters; oats, 7 quarters; clover, 1½ load, per acre.

Mid Kent, in which is situated the county town of Maidstone, has not unfrequently been termed "the garden of England," owing to the variety and luxuriance of its agricultural productions. A large portion of this district is formed of the greensand series, and is much occupied with the growth of hops and fruit. Within a short distance of Maidstone occur the principal plantations of Kentish filberts, which so abundantly supply Covent Garden. The filberts are carefully cultivated and pruned back, not allowed to exceed 5 or 6 feet in height, and are kept of a bush-like shape. The crop is uncertain, sometimes realising a large sum per acre. The greater part of the hops grown in this district are "the Goldings:" on stiffer soils less precarious varieties are cultivated, such as the "Grape," "Jones," &c.

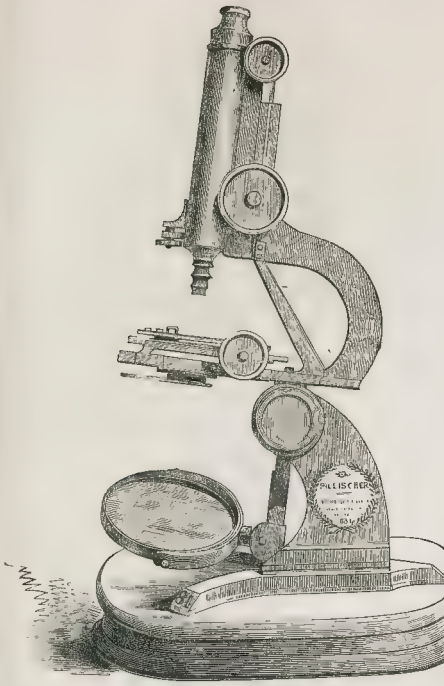
The most serious drawbacks are the great drawbacks on hop cultivation of the finer kinds, from which the coarser sorts on the Weald are often exempt. Owing to the great demand for hop-poles, coppice timber is much grown, every nook and corner being occupied in this growth. On some soils the rods are ready in eighteen inches deep; sixty apple trees are usually planted in an acre, the intervening spaces being filled up with hops and filberts. The hops are said to be beneficial to the young fruit trees by the shelter they afford, and, with the thorough cultivation and manuring they receive, cause the young trees to early bearing maturity. The hops usually stand about fourteen years, when they are taken up to allow more room for the trees. The filberts generally require removing in about twenty-five years, at which time the apple-trees require the whole of the ground. Pears require the land to be filled whilst young; but when arrived at maturity they bear and do well in pasture. Besides these fruits, gooseberries, raspberries, white and black currants, cherries, and plums are extensively cultivated. It is stated that mowing grass in cherry orchards is very injurious, causing the fruit to fall before it attains maturity, by suddenly exposing the surface of the ground to the action of a powerful sun.

The Weald is an extensive district occupying the southern portion of the county, the soil consisting of the Weald clay and the Hastings sands. The former is a strong yellow clay soil, of a cold retentive character; the latter consists of a series of alternations of sand, gravel, and clay, generally much covered with wood. Hops are extensively grown on the Weald, particularly in the eastern district. The Sussex breed of cattle are usually found in the Weald. The farms are generally small. On the eastern side of the Weald, bounded by the English Channel, is the rich grazing district of Romney Marsh, a level tract reclaimed from the sea, and which is protected by an embankment, upwards of three miles long, between Romney and Hythe. The Kentish portion of this marsh occupies 44,000 acres, almost entirely grazed by one of the finest breeds of sheep in the kingdom, if hardiness of constitution is taken into account, when being combined with heavy returns of carcase and fleece. Another breed of sheep—if not the parent stock—is worthy of notice, the county being indebted for the first improvements to Mr. Richard Goord.

North-eastern District.—This may be called the market-garden district, the low lands being principally occupied with raising market produce, and comprising the parishes of Greenwich, Woolwich, Deptford, Lewisham, Lee, Beckenham, Bromley, Chiselhurst, Eltham, Plumstead, to which may be added a belt of country, about four or five miles wide, between Gravesend and Dartford, the latter consisting of a light fertile soil, producing a large quantity of early peas, turnips, &c., for the London market. During the podding season, numbers of women and children are employed in pulling the peas, coming in swarms for the purpose from London, as also for hop-picking. The adhesiveness of the London clay soil is that part of Kent which supplies the metropolis is much ameliorated by the abundant application of long stable manure, and also by applying the spent bark from the extensive tan-yards of Bermondsey; these dressings, and the frequent application of soot, on clovers and young wheats, have, in some cases, altered the natural colour of the soil to a deep brown or black. Some of these market-gardens have more than 100 tons of stable manure annually applied. In this district, within ten or fifteen miles of the metropolis, it is usual on general farms to purchase the greater part of the straw and hay, purchasing manure in return. Some dairies are also kept for the purpose of supplying milk to the metropolis.

ISINGLASS AT THE EXHIBITION.—In Class 4 of the Great Exhibition, under the classification of "Vegetable and Animal Substances," will be found a display of isinglass in the bouse of Simpson and Humphrey, Little Britain, makes a very interesting display of isinglass, to show its character and different shades of colour, and also to illustrate the neat designs into which the article may be worked. Several of the specimens are formed into baskets, flowers, &c., and on the wall space a picture is exhibited composed entirely of rolled and cut isinglass. The inscription draws attention to the various colours, and states the whole of the samples to be entirely free from artificial colouring or the ingenious adulteration so extensively practised and lately reported in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of November 9th, 1850. The sophistication is further alluded to by the exhibitor in showing some specimens of packet isinglass, designed to restore confidence among consumers by affording an easy guarantee for the purity of so delicate and important an article.

THIS SHEET WAS PRINTED IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.



PILLISCHER'S MICROSCOPE.

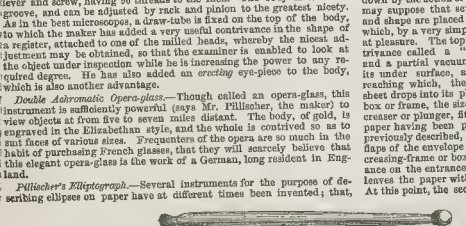
PILLISCHER'S MICROSCOPE.

Mr. Pillischer is one among the thousands of ingenious workmen who have lent their aid in accomplishing the great work of furnishing the Industrial Palace; and it would be well that all such men should be known to the mass of visitors who can admire the exquisite objects exposed in most departments, but who seldom stop to enquire who made them.

Mr. Pillischer, who is one of the best makers of microscopes in London, exhibits one of large dimensions, of exquisite workmanship, in order to show what can be done in his way. This beautiful instrument is the largest which appears in the Building, and is of the most approved construction, being in every respect properly placed as regards its centre of gravity. The stage is much simplified in comparison with those ordinarily used, and is worked by means of a rack and pinion, and Archimedian screw, the two pitches corresponding accurately with each other, giving 5ths of an inch motion for each revolution. The fine adjustment works with a lever and screw, having 90 threads to the inch. The body slides on a groove, and can be adjusted by rack and pinion to the greatest nicety. As in the best microscopes, a draw-tube is fixed on the top of the body, to which the maker has added a very useful contrivance in the shape of a register, attached to one of the milled heads, whereby the nicest adjustment may be obtained, so that the examiner is enabled to look at the object under inspection while he is increasing the power to any required degree. He has also added an *erecting* eye-piece to the body, which is also another advantage.

Double Achromatic Opera-glass.—Though called an opera-glass, this instrument is sufficiently powerful (says Mr. Pillischer, the maker) to view objects at from five to seven miles distant. The body, of gold, is engraved in the Elizabethan style, and the whole is contrived so as to suit faces of various sizes. Frequenters of the opera are so much in the habit of purchasing French glasses, that they will scarcely believe that this elegant opera-glass is the work of a German, long resident in England.

Pillischer's Elliptograph.—Several instruments for the purpose of describing ellipses on paper have at different times been invented; that,



WATT'S FIRST DESIGN FOR A LOCOMOTIVE.

however, which is illustrated by the two drawings, viz. a plan and elevation, appears to be not only simple in construction, but very suitable for its intended purpose. A is the standard, which is fixed, when required to be used, by two points through the paper into the drawing-board; B, the ratchet wheel fixed on the standard A; C, the handle which revolves in the standard A; D, the shifting bar which moves with the handle C, by which the diameters of the ellipses to be described are adjusted; E, the drawing pen or pencil; F, the rack, taking its motion from the ratchet-wheel B, and allowing the pen or pencil to move with it; G is a bar attached to the pen or pencil-holder E, for setting the pen according to the figure required to be described. The three inventions described as above are placed with the Philosophical Instruments in the Middle Gallery (North), and towards the west end of the gallery.

JAMES WATT AND CO.'S LARGE MARINE ENGINES.

It is, indeed, gratifying to find the name of the great Watt so worthily represented by his successors, Messrs. James Watt and Co., who have contributed a pair of marine engines, of exquisite manufacture, to the mechanical section of the Great Exhibition. These engines are designed with a view to driving the screw propeller by direct action, without the intervention of gearing—certainly an immense advantage. Their collective power is equal to that of 700 horses. The general arrangement consists of four horizontal cylinders, each of 52 inches diameter, and having a stroke of 3 feet. The steamers are placed between the cylinders, with two double-acting inclined air-pumps. These engines are calculated for a propeller of 16 feet in diameter, making 65 revolutions per minute. Besides the simplicity and compactness which characterise these engines, they have the great and important advantage of occupying but little space; in addition to which, on account of their extreme height from the foundation being but small, they can be entirely protected from the effects of shot by being placed far below the level of the water-line.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE OF 1785.

Even more interesting to a majority of the visitors to the Great Exhibition than the beautiful marine engines of James Watt and Co., already described, are two models exhibited by the same firm, and side by side with the great engines: the former represents the locomotive engine of 1785; and the latter an oscillating engine, which was patented by the great Watt in 1784. Both models were made by Mr. William Murdock, the friend and assistant of the great improver of the steam-engine, in 1785. The locomotive engine on three wheels, with its cylinder and crank action, forms a wonderful contrast to the Companion leviathan engines of 1851, and which are exhibited in the railway department, within a few yards of their extraordinary ancestor. A locomotive engine of the form exhibited by Messrs. Watt and Co. was made to run on the common roads in Cornwall in 1785 and 1786.

WATT'S OSCILLATING ENGINE.

The second model is of an oscillating engine, which is exceedingly interesting at the present time, owing to the great number of machines of the same class which have been sent to the Great Exhibition.

To the unlearned in these matters, it may be as well to say that an oscillating steam-engine is one in which the cylinder vibrates on an axis, either at top or bottom if placed in a vertical plane, or at one end if placed horizontally, so as to accommodate the rectilinear action of the piston rod to the circular motion of the crank. In this model the cylinder is cased with wood, whereas in our days the jacket is most usually made of felt.

REMOND'S MACHINE FOR MAKING ENVELOPES BY STEAM POWER.

The truly ingenious machine of M. Rémond, of Birmingham, exhibited by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and placed near to the north-east angle of the section devoted to machinery in motion, and very near to Applegath's vertical printing machinery, by which the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is printed in the Building, differs essentially from the envelope machine exhibited by Messrs. De la Rue in the middle aisle. In Rémond's simple contrivance atmospheric pressure is employed for the purpose of raising singly each sheet of paper, and placing it on the top of the folding apparatus; and, again, in giving the necessary inclination to the flaps of the enveloped previously to their being folded down by the action of the plunger. In order to understand the process, we may suppose that several hundred pieces of paper of the required size and shape are placed in readiness on the feeding table of the machine, which, by a very simple operation is stacked by the girl in attendance on it at pleasure. The top sheet is raised from the rest by means of a contrivance called a "finger," the underside of which is perforated, and a partial vacuum being formed, each sheet is sucked up against its under surface, and transferred to the folding apparatus, on reaching which, the exhaustion being no longer maintained, the sheet drops into its place. The folding apparatus consists of an open box or frame, the size of the required envelope, over which is fixed a creaser or plunger, fitting the inside of the box by the feeding finger paper having been placed on the top of the box by the feeding finger previously described, the plunger descends just within the box, and the flaps of the envelope are thus bent to a right angle. The bottom of the creasing-frame or box is perforated to prevent any atmospheric resistance on the entrance of the paper, and the passing back of the plunger leaves the paper within the frame with its four flaps standing upright. At this point, the second application of the atmospheric action comes into play, for the purpose of giving the flaps of the envelope a preliminary inclination inwards, with a view to fit them for receiving the flat folding pressure of the return stroke of the plunger: to this end, the four sides of the folding-box are perforated, so as to allow streams of air to be forced against the outsides of the flaps of the envelopes, in order that, on the second descent of the plunger, they may all be folded down at once—the interior and under surface of the plunger being suitably formed to cause the flaps to succeed each other in their proper order. In addition to this, certain contrivances are adopted for embossing the outer flap of the envelope with any device required, and also for gumming the lowest flap, as a fastening for the completed envelope. In order to compensate for the continual decrease in the height of the pile of blank papers, and to provide for the upper one always coming in close contact with the lifting finger when the platform rises, the addition of a spring has been found to be amply effective.

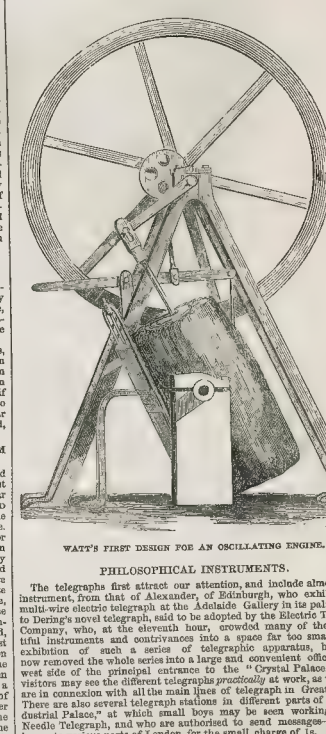
By this machine not fewer than 40 envelopes are produced in a minute, which gives as many as 24,000 per day, gummed, embossed, and entirely completed for use; if needed, the velocity might be increased. By the ordinary modes of production, the folding, gumming, and embossing are all separate processes; and as at each of these operations every single envelope must be separately handled, our readers will have a tolerable notion of the economy gained by the use of Messrs Waterlow's machine. The isolation of the different stages of manufacture consequent upon the employment of manual labour adds immensely to the cost of production, the loss mainly arising from the mere removals from one process to another. In embossing by hand, a boy will perhaps get through 8000 or 9000 per day, and then there must be an assistant to turn down the flap on which the device has been placed and arrange the envelopes in separate parcels.

It has been estimated that in the year 1843 about 320,000,000 of letters were posted in Great Britain only; and, calculating from ascertained data, we are probably not exceeding the estimate by computing the annual number at the present time at 500,000,000. But this is only one branch of the letter and parcel system; for, in addition to the distant transmission which must pass through the Post-office, the bulk of invitation cards, private notes, invoices, and accounts now involve the use of envelopes, and these do not of necessity pass through the Post-office.

Previous to the introduction of the penny postage system, envelopes were almost unheard of; for, owing to the peculiar system regulating the postage charges, all letters so enclosed were subject to a double rate as a double letter. The alteration in this respect, however, gave a powerful impulse to this mode of inclosure; and, in later years, its adoption has become almost universal.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.—MODEL EXHIBITED BY MR. CATLIN.

Among the various models which are to be found in several parts of the Great Exhibition, there is one in the American division of the eastern part of the Nave which may well attract the attention of the (at present) comparatively few visitors who are to be found in the large space allotted to the United States contributions. That one has been transferred by Mr. Catlin, from his collection of American-Indian productions, and placed on a large pedestal, in a conspicuous part of the Nave. The model, faithfully representing the "Horse-shoe" and American Falls (the former descending 150 feet, and the latter 168 feet), the various mills, hotels, residences, roads, and Goat Island, extending to 76 acres, embraces an extent of country equal to nearly a square mile; and being constructed to a scale of *90 feet to an inch*, every object is very distinctly shewn. The amount of water descending over the two falls is said to be equal to 1,715,000 tons per minute, and which is chiefly derived from the drainage of Lake Superior, Lake of the Woods, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Erie.



WATT'S FIRST DESIGN FOR AN OSCILLATING ENGINE.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The telegraphs first attract our attention, and include almost every instrument, from that of Alexander, of Edinburgh, who exhibited his multi-wire electric telegraph at the Adelaide Gallery in its palmy days, to Dering's novel telegraph, said to be adopted by the Electric Telegraph Company, who, at the eleventh hour, crowded many of their beautiful instruments and contrivances into a space far too small for the exhibition of such a series of telegraphic apparatus, but have now removed the whole series into a large and convenient office, on the west side of the principal entrance to the "Crystal Palace," where visitors may see the different telegraphs *practically* at work, as the wires are in connexion with all the main lines of telegraph in Great Britain. There are also several telegraph stations in different parts of the "Industrial Palace," at which small boys may be seen working Cooke's Needle Telegraph, and who are authorised to send messages—not too long—to various parts of London, for the small charge of 1s.

Next in order we may mention the Messrs. Highton's instruments, which are exhibited by the British Electric Telegraph Company—a formidable rival to the old company. All Mr. Highton's improvements in telegraphic apparatus are here fully represented.

It is quite impossible, in this introduction, to do more than allude to the various beautiful telegraphs which render this compartment of the Exhibition one of the most interesting and important of any in the Building. We find, however, the instruments of C. V. Walker, the superintendent of the South-Eastern Telegraph; Henley's splendid instruments, and his immense permanent magnet; Bakewell's important writing telegraph; the American printing telegraph, exhibited by the Messrs. Brett, and Mr. A. Brett's instrument in a glass case; and, lastly, Whishaw's one-wire index telegraph, a model of his hydraulic telegraph, which was exhibited at the same time as Alexander's multi-wire electric Needle Telegraph, and who are authorised to send messages—not too long—to various parts of London, for the small charge of 1s.

Close to the telegraphs we find Messrs. Knight and Sons, and Messrs. Horne, Thornthwaite, and Wood, as the principal exhibitors—the former showing a beautiful air-pump and complete portable laboratory, and the latter displaying a galvanic battery on Smee's principle, an electro-galvanic machine for administering medical galvanism, two splendid electrotyped busts, and Rutter's electro-magnetic fire and thief detector, not to omit the most complete dissolving view apparatus which we have yet met with. We are glad to find our old friend Varley, together with his clever son, exhibiting their various improvements in microscopes, double-action air-pump, and reversing camera.

In the Western Gallery, Mr. Brooke's self-registering magnetic and meteorological instruments deserve to be mentioned, as among the most really useful and interesting objects in this part of the Building. In the same gallery, but to the north of Willis's great organ, are Newton's large celestial globe and Miss Readhouse's model of the moon, the latter having been executed by this talented and persevering lady at a cost of much time and patience, having occupied three years in completing.

To the east of the Philosophical Instruments an elevated platform or false floor is erected, for the exhibition of the pianos and other musical instruments of the principal makers in the kingdom, including the pianos of Collard, Erard, Wornum, and Mott, Robson's enharmonic, with corrections for alterations in temperature; Holdich's organ of three stops, each of six stops of the ordinary construction; Dawson's autophon, which enables the unlearned in musical manipulation to play the most difficult tunes of the best composers; a fine array of kettle-wind instruments; and last, though not least, but which is located by itself in the western gallery, the great and surprising organ of Willis, which has occupied months in its erection. The weight of this instrument is calculated at thirty tons, and the number of pipes is somewhere about 5000. Besides this gigantic instrument, Gray and Davison exhibit in the east gallery a fine organ, which added so much to the musical effects, under the direction of Sir George Smart, on the day of inauguration.

"SUSANNA."—BY A. GALLI.

SUSANNA.—BY A. GALLI.

SIGNOR GALLI is a Milanese sculptor, and he has three statues in marble in the present Exhibition; one a "Jephtha's Daughter," of which spoke favourably in our notice of the works of sculpture in the Austrian Room; another, entitled "A youth on the sea-shore;" and the third, "Susanna at the Bath," which we have engraved. The attitude and expression are well conceived, and aptly illustrate the situation of one surprised at a bath; and the general treatment is satisfactory, though the hair might have been improved, had the softness and flexibility of nature been followed, and the drapery, what little there is of it, by being lighter in material, and freer in disposition.

SKETCHES IN CEYLON.

ELEPHANT KRAAL.

ONE of the most remarkable and exciting scenes in the island of Ceylon to the European, is the capturing of wild elephants. The following is written by Mr. Nichell, the artist, who made a number of sketches on the spot, at the Kraal, which took place in August, 1847, two of which appear in our present Number:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Sir,—I left Colombo on the 28th July, 1847, by the Kandy mail, to proceed as far as Ambepusse. After crossing the bridge of boats, over the Kalang Ganga, the scenery assumed a beautiful sylvan character: the road runs for a considerable distance along the opposite bank of the river, through a thick grove of suria and cocoa-nut trees, native gardens on either side, containing mango, pomegranate, plantain, custard, apple, clove, bread fruit, citron, and lime-trees, which throw a delightful shade across the road, at all times of the day, so dense is the leafing; while in the more open parts of the country, the areka-nut tree raises its graceful stems, with clusters of nuts, its deep green leaf, which resembles that of the talipot, spreading against the sunny sky. The pepper, with its red and green berries, and other creepers, with the brightest crimson, purple, blue, and yellow convolvulus-formed flowers, twine around the stems and amongst the dense foliage. Nothing can exceed the variety and beauty of these wildings of nature, or the wonderful vegetation presented to the eye in Ceylon at this season of the year. Masses of foliage cover the face of the country, bespangled with blossoms and fruit. The rest-house of Ambepusse is situated in a secluded valley, surrounded by lofty wooded mountains, and is midway between Colombo and Kandy; but the route now taken was Kornegalle, which lies in a different direction, along the banks of the Maya Oya, a clear rapid river. Kornegalle is situated at the foot of a high rocky mountain, called Aetegala, or Tusk Elephant Mountain. The last 22 miles of the road was travelled in a bullock bandy, which is a narrow cart, the sides and top covered with plaited cocoa-nut leaves, called cajan, as a protection from the burning sun. This part of the journey was tedious and tiresome, having been twelve hours and a half in searching the resting-house. The Kraal was close to the Kimboolwoona Oya, or Alligator River, 18 miles distant, where we proceeded on horseback along a bridle path. Elephant Rock was seen on the left, clothed nearly to the summit with forest trees; on the right were now and again seen, in the far distance, hills of various forms. Here we entered a dense forest; immense bare roots of areka trees had crept over the narrow path, covered with creeping plants, having great sharp, poisonous thorns. In a few miles we emerged into the open country; then again entered the forest, where not a ray of the sun could penetrate. The Kimboolwoona Oya is forty yards wide, and its bed is at this season as dry as the desert. Groups of figures were seen bivouacking in all directions, under the shade of enormous trees, dressed in many a variety of Oriental costume; others, in more exposed situations, were sitting under little sheds of talipot leaves, cooking their rice in chatties on a wood fire. The trees were festooned with the finest creeping plants the eye ever beheld, covering the entire tree like a net; jungle-rope coiled around their branches, extending from tree to tree, some resting on the ground, while the other end stretched over a branch some 70 feet overhead. In all directions around lay the skulls and other skeleton remains of the forest lord, scattered and bleached in the jungle, to tell the result of former kraals. Two miles up the river, passing a deep pool, which they say contains many alligators, you come to the ruins of a bridge, which is said to have been erected before the birth of Christ. All along the banks of the river, huge overhanging iron-wood trees were burning and smouldering away, having been set fire to in the drive, to prevent the elephants from straying up the river. Three miles down the river is another pool, where the hunters bathe the elephants, a group of which were seen cooling themselves under the shady trees, masses of grey rock rising on either side; in mid-distance tents, talipot bazaars, and groups of figures dressed in many a variety of colour; while far, far away, hundreds of human beings appeared like specks on the sunny sand of this wonderful spot, then inhabited by thousands—in a day or two the silent and secure retreat of the animals of these forest wilds, where song-birds with beautiful plumage sing their sweet notes, amid the unequalled blooming vegetation of this lovely land. The Kraal was an enclosed space of about three acres, in the Nellegelle Mookeleene forest, and is made of the stems of strong trees fixed firmly in the ground, with transverse beams, and powerful supporters tied together with stripes of bamboo cane placed two feet apart, so as to allow the mahoots, or elephant hunters, to pass out and into the enclosure. Several thousand men are employed in the drive for weeks, in the forest; fires are lighted during the night, some distance apart, forming a circle of upwards of twenty miles. The fires are placed on stands of slight construction, a small quantity of earth placed on the top, and covered over with talipot leaves, to protect them from rain; these stands are moved nearer each other, each day, as the circle narrows. Elephants have a great dread of fire: the drivers shout, beat the tom-tom (a kind of drum), and fire guns; they are thus driven forward to a confined space, little more than one mile wide, which is the entrance to the enclosure, narrowing until it terminates with the gate leading into the Kraal. Four or six tame elephants are allowed to stray about the entrance; two of the first class were called Cerebery and Wira. On the approach of the wild animals, they seem to caress them and join the herd, actually leading them into the snare. Thus, the tame elephant becomes the seducer of her brethren of the forest, and seems to delight in their capture as much as man.

We waited patiently for the entrance of the elephants into the Kraal, from one in the afternoon till half-past nine at night. It was thought that some rascality was at work to cause disappointment; when all at once the guns went bang, bang, and the voices of the drivers became louder. As the elephants approached, a shout was given by the people on the stand, but too soon, as it frightened them back, and it was thought they had escaped. The repeated firing of guns was heard once more: the noise increased, drivers shouting, tom-toms beating; then a sudden rush; when, in an instant, as if by magic, around the enclosure was one brilliant glare of light. Blue-lights, torches, and fires shed a dazzling blaze on the scene, as the maddened herd crushed and dashed through the Kraal, spreading destruction around. Huge trees were crushed to splinters and dashed to the earth; and the spot which had been a portion of dense forest and jungle,

ELEPHANT KRAAL, ISLAND OF CEYLON

appeared in a few minutes like a ploughed field, whilst their trumpeting rent the air, as they raced and tore about, round and round the inclosure, which was surrounded with blazing piles of wood, and thousands of people from all parts of the island. Eighteen elephants were captured, some of them the largest I have seen, and three very small ones.

Next morning, the tying commenced. Six tame elephants entered the inclosure, the mahoots, armed with spears, mounted on their backs: the wild ones kept in a herd, the punchies, or little ones, running under the bellies of their mothers. Often would these affectionate and noble animals, when maddened by the hunters, cover their little ones with their trunks to protect them, as they raced up and down. Now and then a charge was made: one of the herd would elevate his trunk, his tail stretched out, huge ears cocked, and race through the inclosure, bellowing most frightfully. Two of the tame ones would single him out, one at each side, while, should he prove unruly, a large tusker would follow, goading him behind: then, crushed between the two, the mahoot slipped a noose on one of his hind legs; he was thus dragged to a tree, and there tied; his three other legs were afterwards secured in like manner. So the herd were taken, one by one, until all were secured, except the three little punchies, which were allowed to go at large. It was truly a melancholy sight to see these noble animals, who had roamed these wilds, the undisputed monarchs of the forests of Ceylon, overcome, exhausted, bound captive, crying most piteously; some of them lying stretched on their side, and the little one sucking their captive mother.

At the close of the tying, the procession to the watering-place (Alligator Pool) took place; the ladies carried in palankeens, and the gentlemen walking in procession; Cereberry and Wira leading two of their captive brethren, with the hunters mounted on their backs, to water, followed by all the chiefs and herdsmen, down the Rimboolwona Oya; crowds of spectators standing under the shady trees to witness the scene.

In these regions (we have no twilight) darkness—when there is no moonlight—intense darkness, quickly comes on. It would be impossible for any description to convey an idea of the beautiful effect of the fire-fly, which is the loveliest of all insects: countless myriads of them bespangled the jungle, every tree was literally covered with them; they shone as brightly as the stars in the heavens on a clear frosty night.

I made twelve sketches of the Kraal, and rode to Kornegalle on an elephant's back, the Modliar having disappointed me in sending a horse.

This Kraal was got up in honour of Lord Torrington's arrival in Ceylon.

ANDREW NICHOLL, A.R.H.A.

THE GREAT TEMPLE OF DAMBOOL, CEYLON.

The Great Temple of Dambool, founded by King Walagam Bahoo, a century before the Christian era (like all the other rock temples in the Kandyan county), is constructed partly in a cave or hollow of a huge overhanging rock, 500 feet in height. The entrance is a noble specimen of Eastern sculpture, carved out of the face of the rock. The ceiling is gaudily ornamented with painted cloth, which has a grand and imposing effect. It contains 46 statues of Buddhu, two kings, and three gods, and measures 156 feet in length, 73 feet wide, and 24 in height. At the front, near the entrance stands a very handsome dagobah, with four sitting figures of Buddhu. The first chamber or temple of the great god is called Mahu Dayio Dewale, from the statue of Vishnu, before which trials were decided and oaths taken. This statue is one of the transformations of that god, termed Ramachandra. There is also a reclining figure of Buddhu cut out of the rock, measuring in length 50 feet. Dambool Temple is the most celebrated and magnificent in Ceylon. Its entrance, in the side of the rock, is fully 100 feet above the surrounding country, and commands a very extensive view of the vast forests, which extend as far as the eye can reach.

The accompanying Illustration was sketched from nature by Mr. Nicholl, who also has given us this account of the place.

"BACCHUS RECLINING."—BY PROFESSOR NEURINI.

BACCHUS RECLINING.—NEURINI.

THIS very spirited statue stands in one of the front bays of the Tuscan department. It is in white marble, by Professor Neurini of Florence, and as the date upon it "1850" implies, was probably executed expressly for the Great Exhibition. The god of wine, who has none of the bloated appearance attributed to him by modern conventionalism, is reclining in an easy graceful attitude, whilst he squeezes the juice from a bunch of newly plucked grapes into his mouth. The treatment and execution are of a high order of merit.

FISHING TACKLE.

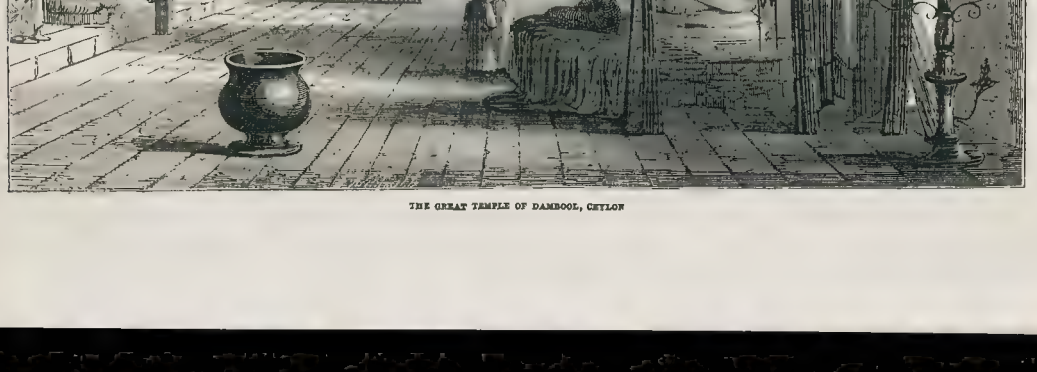
IN our article under this head we omitted to notice Mr. Banim's (Fishing Tackle maker, of Kilkenny) contribution, No. 160, Amateur Fly-anglers' Cabinet, made of Irish bog yew, which, from arrangements then going on at that part of the Exhibition, had been placed out of our sight. It is a contribution so thoroughly in accordance with several of the observations we there made, as to induce us at once to return to the subject, and do justice to one who is evidently a practical master of the craft. It is intended for the use of such anglers as prefer to follow their sport with flies of their own fabrication, and contains ten drawers and two open compartments. In the drawers are all the requisites for the amateur fly-maker, arranged in an orderly and neat manner, while the open compartments are for the reception of furs and feathers preparatory to arrangement in the drawers.

In the drawer the lowest of the first series is a book of quarto size, intitled "Book of Trout Colours." This book contains the prepared dubbing for forming the bodies—or, scientifically, the thorax and abdomen—of trout flies. The colours and dubbing so prepared are placed in the leaves of the book, according to the season the earliest being marked No. 1, and the number continuing to the end of the summer. Samples of the flies made therewith are found here.

Introductory to this "Book of Trout Colours" is an essay on the characteristics and hues of aquatic insects, in which the theory of the angler's peculiar mode of studying the river ephemera for his special purpose is laid down. The theory propounded on this interesting subject is novel, and is founded upon good data. Nor are the inductions the mere result of theory alone; for, if we are rightly informed, some forty years' experience has entitled Mr. Banim to propound his views with a more decided tone than his modesty has permitted him to use. At all events, it invites the examination of the practical angler, the more particularly as the actual manufacture of the flies in their various stages admits of the severest test. In another drawer of the cabinet is a second book—"The Book of Salmon, Lake, White Trout, and Pike Colours," with the materials of the flies, and a short essay with the rules for their fabrication.

The Cabinet appears to be, as to its contents, a theory on aquatic insects, with a practical and mechanical application—a conjunction of anglers' science, with the angler's *bonâ fide* experiments founded thereon. It will therefore be seen, that, while it possesses a large amount of interest to the fly-fisher, it affords no little instruction to the naturalist.

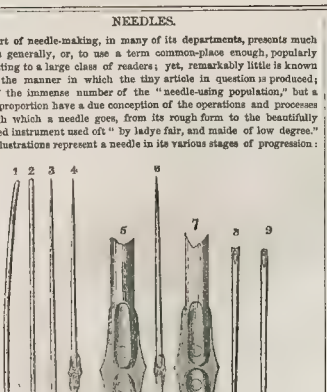
There is an angler's winch in Section 23, Mr. Higgin's case, which, from its not being mentioned in the Catalogue, escaped our observation. It certainly possesses features of novelty, inasmuch as it will permit of the angler casting his bait direct from the winch, without any check from the cogs of the wheel. This, indeed, would be a great advantage, were it not attended with very awkward drawbacks. It is true, that, if the winch be left wholly unchecked, the line may be thrown to a considerable distance without the necessity of first laying the line in coils at the feet of the angler, as is now the case, and which necessity too often involves the line in considerable entanglements from stubble or briars; but, on the other hand, a strong cast from the winch itself is as certain in one trial out of three to meet with a recoil at the termination of the throw, which winds the line partly back again upon the winch and creates snarles of the most vexatious kind. Our readers are mayhap acquainted with the toy known as the bandeleur, which is suspended by a string wound around it, and being dropped from the hand (the end of the string being retained), descends some distance down, and, by its own rotary motion thus acquired, winds itself up again in a contrary direction. Much after this fashion is the principle of this winch; and the consequences are, to a certain extent, alike. We know this to be the effect even with the common winch, notwithstanding the friction of the cog-wheel. But what does a good angler want with anything of the kind? the supply by the hand is always sufficient when the fish has taken a trolling bait. It appears to us, that the object sought to be achieved by many of these so-called inventions is, to reduce angling, as far as possible, from an art or science to a mere hank runner existence; not that we at all object to any really useful appliance that shall abridge the labour incident to the pursuit of the gentle craft.



THE GREAT TEMPLE OF DAMBOOL, CEYLON

NEEDLES.

THE art of needle-making, in many of its departments, presents much that is generally, or, to use a term common-place enough, popularly interesting to a large class of readers; yet, remarkably little is known as to the manner in which the tiny article in question is produced; and of the immense number of the "needle-using population," but a small proportion have a due conception of the operations and processes through which a needle goes, from its rough form to the beautifully polished instrument used oft " by ladye fair, and maide of low degree." Our illustrations represent a needle in its various stages of progression:



in noticing these, we shall attempt to describe the nature of the operations, in detail, as fully as the very limited space at our disposal will admit of. Brief as this must necessarily be, we trust that it may be worthy of a small corner—in keeping with the tiny article of which it treats—in the boudoir of the lady, or the little wall-nook or humble book-shelf of the peasant girl's home.

Plied in the busy hands of thousands, the little needle in our social and domestic circle plays an important part. Now, vieing in lustre with the sparkling gems on the fair hands of the high born damsel, the little glistening instrument assists in weaving on the canvass the bright colours which serve to deck the stately mansion; now assisting in the more useful, if not so elegant a purpose of ministering to wants, not luxuries; anon in cozy rooms, the curtains drawn, the bright fire blazing cheerily,

> The needle plies its busy task,
> ——The threaded steel
> Flies swiftly.

And thus, in hall and bower, and every room of the "snug citizen," the needle plays its part. But not alone in these, alas! does the instrument perform its work; could dead walls speak, and cheerless rooms tell tales, how piteous would the recital be! "In garrets cold and mean," how weary are the lives of those who ply "the needle and thread." Truly, if there is not a wrong but what is sure to bring down its punishment, the misery, the sickening influence of hope deferred endured the dragging out of a mere existence, a living death, on the part of those poor creatures—is recorded in Heaven's chancery, in all its piteous hideousness, as evidence against us as a nation. Glad are we that the day has come when noble attempts to rescue our seamptresses from their fearful position are becoming matters of daily recurrence; and assuredly we deem it no small privilege here to advocate, though in truth but slightly, their claims to the consideration of our readers. May those of our fair readers who have the will and power, use their best endeavours to ease aching hearts—to make the needle, the companion of their happy homes, in wasted and wearied hands to ply its task more cheerily.

Lost, broken, disabled, lent, borrowed, found here and there and everywhere—where do all the needles go to? The question has been often asked in connexion with the fate of the missing ones of its kindred or sister article, pin, but with no decisive answer as yet, so far as we know, being obtained. And such is likely to be the fate of our question. Although there may be more interesting matter in the philosophy of the question than we wot of, we leave its consideration for that of one of more immediate interest—"Where do all the needles come from, and how are they made?"

It would have been interesting at this point to have traced the history of the art of needle-making. This, unfortunately, we cannot do to any great extent. The materials to assist us in such an inquiry are amazingly scanty; and, although we have "searched and better searched," to use the quaint language of the nursery story, all sorts of books, from the thin and lanky pamphlet to the ponderous encyclopædia, all the information we have been able to hunt up on the subject is the meagre yet sufficiently interesting fact, to not hypercritical minds, that "Needles were first introduced into England in 1540, in the reign of Elizabeth, by a native of India;" so that it appears, that, amongst other things, we are indebted for the needle to the "glorious reign of good Queen Bess." The above important fact seems to be a stereotyped one, as every writer ventures it; but the flow of the historical lore is soon stopped for want of material, and to "close the period up," a little bit of traditionary matter is added, to impart to the whole recital something like the dignity of historical research. The tradition is this:—That the above-mentioned native of India lived, or died, the manufacture also died with him, but that, tradition sayeth not how, it was revived by one Stephen Green, in 1560, who was settled with his three children—mark the historical circumstantiality of the details—Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damon, ancestor of the Lord Milton, at Long Crendon, in Bucks, where the manufacture has been carried on from that time to this present day. As to the truth of this tradition we cannot positively say; but it certainly is the fact, that for many years the manufacture has been carried on solely at Redditch, in Worcestershire; and to no extent worth noticing in any other place, city, or town in the kingdom, with the exception of a factory in Bucks, where needles are made called "sail," not the beautifully polished, the gently-tapered and smooth-eyed article that ladies use.

Needles, as all our readers are aware, are made of steel, the steel being made into thin wire, of a diameter proportionate to the fineness of the needles to be made. As the wire is brought to the factory in circular bundles, the first operation is untying them and cutting the wire into certain determinate lengths. A pair of shears, of rather large dimensions, are fixed to the wall of the cutting shop, having the blades uppermost; one limb is fastened, the other is loose. The workman is provided with a gauge by which the length of the wire to be cut off is measured. Uncoiling the bundle of wire, he puts the wire into the guage, and placing the series of wires forming the thickness of the coil between the blades of the shears, he presses against the loose limb with his thigh, and, by moving the coil up and down to assist the cutting action, he speedily severs the lengths from the coil. Proceeding thus, he cuts off a series of lengths till the coil is exhausted: out of one coil he may thus obtain as many as 40,000 distinct wires. The coil being circular, it is evident that each individual wire must partake somewhat of its curvilinear shape; in fact each is far from being straight. Fig. 1 is a *fac-simile* of the wire at this stage. As one of the requisites of a needle is that it shall be straight, the next process is to straighten all the wires. Supposing two of the curved wires in Fig. 1 to be placed in the palm of one hand, and rubbed quickly, backwards and forwards, by the fingers of the other, a slight straightening would ensue; but, if the needles were removed to a hard flat surface, as a table, the operation would be much facilitated. If, however, a dozen or two of wires were to be placed on the table, and so kept as to lie close to one another, and then rubbed, the pieces, rolling one upon another, would soon be straightened, as the hand part of one would roll upon the flat part of another, and thus, by the continuance of the process, the whole wires would be straightened. This is, in fact, the *rationale* of the process carried on at this stage of the manufacture. Two rings of iron are provided—one 3 inches in diameter, ¾ inch broad, and thes ame thick; these are placed a distance apart on a flat stone slab some 18 or 20 inches from the ground. The distance between the rings is such, that, when the wires are placed within them, the ends are flush or even with the outer surfaces. Supposing a number of wires are placed thus, sufficient to fill the interior of the rings one-half of their diameter or so; the whole are fastened tightly in, and placed in a furnace and heated to a red heat. They are then taken out, placed on the slab, and the fastening removed, so that all the wires are free to move one upon another. The workman then takes a piece of curved iron, some inch-and-a-half broad and half-inch thick: he places the curved or convex side of this on the top row of wires between the rings, and, pressing forcibly by means of his hands at either end of the iron, work s the rings briskly backwards and forwards on the slab. By this means the wires are kept rolling upon each other, and continually shifting their places, thus presenting a new portion of their surfaces to the action of their neighbours. The shifting of the wires may easily be ascertained by inserting a piece of cold wire, which, being black, is easily observable among its red neighbours. Near the bottom of the ring, in a few seconds it will be seen at the top, its course being distinctly traced, winding its eccentric way amongst the others. When cold, the wires are all straight, as shewn in Fig. 2. The next operation is the pointing. In order to save time, each wire is long enough to form two needles; each is therefore pointed at both ends, as seen in Fig. 3. The grindstones by which the wires are pointed are of small diameter, not more than 10 or 12 inches, but they revolve at an immense velocity, the moving power being generally water-wheels. Each grinder sits on a low stool, in front of the grindstone, a small trough of water being placed before him. Taking up 60 or 100 needles, according to their quality, he places them on the palm of the right hand, so that the ends project over the length of the forefinger. Next placing the left-hand fingers on those, the thumb grasping the back of the right, he is enabled so to move the whole range of wires that they may present each one their ends, and yet without rolling over one another. He then applies the points of the wires to the rapidly revolving grindstone: if he held them always in one direction, the action of the stone would be such, that the points would be bevilled off like cutting by the fingers he makes them all to revolve, thus giving to each a gently tapering and perfectly round point. As the wires are apt to project unequally over the finger, thus presenting one wire longer than another to the grindstone, the workman every now and then strikes the points gently against an upright flat-faced piece of timber, somewhat in the same manner as a person shuffling a pack of cards makes them all even by knocking their ends upon the table. On the wires becoming red-hot, the workman dips them into the trough of water placed before him. A brilliant stream of fiery sparks is continually passing from the points. The matter thus evolved being inhaled into the lungs of the workmen, formerly rendered them a peculiarly short-lived race. The deleterious products are now, however, by the use of a powerful fan, drawn away from the scene of respiration as soon as they are produced. The trade is now as healthy as any other. The operation of grinding is exceedingly interesting, and presents an exemplification of the dexterity attainable by long practice in any one branch; but this remark is equally applicable to many other departments in the manufacture of needles. A good workman can point upwards of 10,000 in an hour. It is amusing to see the rapidity with which he will take up a handful of wires, point an end of them all, and turning them so as to present the other ends to the stone, lay them aside perfectly pointed at both ends.

The wires thus pointed are next taken to the "stamping shop," and here the wire first gains its approach to a needle. Such needle is to be rounded at the head, and have a hole made there, called the eye, as also an indented chalet on either side of the latter of the round head; the stamping makes the round form, and marks the place of the eye-hole. A wooden-framed stand, or table, is provided, with a massive anvil, on the upper surface of which is placed a die or design in relief, as shown in Fig. 4, a wooden mallet or hammer suspended by a rope over a pulley placed above the table, and plays between two vertical guides; the same design as in the die is made on the lower surface of the weight, but in relief, or protruding from the surface. The lower end of the hammer or weight is slightly bevelled with a stirrup, in which the workman can place his foot. Standing before the table, he takes a number of needles in his left hand, and with his right places each wire exactly in its centre on the lower anvil or die, and letting the weight fall suddenly by pressing on the stirrup, a wire is impressed on the centre of the wire, on both sides, as seen in fig. 4. Fig 5 is an enlarged view of the centre part of the wire. The round circles are the places through which the eye-holes are to be punched, they are very slightly indented at this stage, merely enough to denote their situation. Releasing his foot, the workman lifts the weight, and places another wire on the die, allowing the weight to drop suddenly, as before: the impression is made, and the wire cast aside, to be replaced by another, and so on. So rapidly is the process gone through, that it is actually inducive of a painful perception. The workman takes each wire from his left hand, places it upon the die, withdraws it, and throws it aside to take up another, so very quickly, that a quick-eyed witness of the operation actually believes that it is but one and the same needle that the operator is throwing out and in. Considerable rapidity is required in the stamping, as each wire is to be placed so that it will be struck exactly on the centre; the chief guide to aid him is the eye; and so rapidly does he become aware of its being wrong placed, that he arrests the fall of the weight, and replaces the wire in its proper place: indeed, the facility with which he can do this by the immediate action of the foot is not the least remarkable matter observable in this department.

The eye-holes are next to be punched. This operation is generally performed by little boys. A punch similar to that used for the eye process. The lower end of the punch is provided with two projecting points placed at a distance from each other, exactly equal to that between the indentation formed in the wire, through which the eyeholes are to be made. The little operator, taking a number of the stamped wires, spreads them out like a fan, and placing each one on the centre of a small slab, brings down the upper slab, which makes the holes in the wire forming the eyes. This is a very nice operation, as the slightest misplacement of the wires, so that the centres were not in the points, would involve the spoiling of each, from the punches passing through wrong places. To guide the operative, a small indentation is placed in the lower slab, or bed; into this the wire is placed: by means of this, a delicacy of touch, and a quickness of the eyesight, almost every wire is placed on the slab, and properly punched in one direction.

Each of the wires has two moulded parts, gutters, and eye-holes in the centre; the next operation is the dividing of these so as to form two needles. Figures 6 and 7 show the needle in this stage previous to the dividing. Figure 7 is an enlarged view of the centre of fig. 6. The first step in dividing the wires is what is termed "spitting," that is, passing a fine steel wire through the eyes of perhaps a hundred wires, as there are two eyes there are also two wires; when they are all thus spitted, by bending them backwards and forwards between the hands, they are broken in the centre, one-half remaining on each wire. Before dividing them, however, the protuberances on either side, as seen in figures 4, 5, 6 and 7, are filed off, by placing the wires (spitted) on a convex block, keeping them tight through by means of a leather band, while the workman uses a smooth file. When broken, each needle has a square head as in fig. 8. It is nicely moulded by means of a very small grindstone, as seen in fig. 9.

We have thus far traced our piece of wire to a very respectable-looking needle; but, much as it would be prized by a savage, it is by no means fit for use in civilised countries; to make it so, it has to undergo many processes: these we shall attempt to describe very briefly. The needle, at the stage we have arrived at, is as soft that it can be bent between the fingers as easily as a piece of lead of the same diameter. They therefore require to be hardened. Previous to the hardening, the "soft-straightening" is to be gone through. This operation is meant to restore the straightness of each needle, lost by the repeated processes which it has gone through, as "pointing," "stamping," &c. The "soft-straightening" is simple. The operative sits at a bench having a flat surface. Placing the needles parallel to one another on this, he presses a convex piece of iron on each of the needles, rolling it over and over, until it is straightened. So quickly is the operation effected, that a good workman may straighten upwards of three thousand needles in an hour. The straightened needles are then hardened by being heated to redness in an oven or furnace, and suddenly plunged into cold water or oil. This makes them so brittle that they can be broken as easily as glass. They require, therefore, to be "tempered." This is effected by placing them on a hot plate, and moving them about so as to present each needle in succession to the action of the plate. As soon as they have all acquired a particular colour, they are removed. When cold, they are then beautifully elastic. As they are, however, slightly distorted by the action of the heat, each needle is straightened by giving it a tiny blow with a tiny hammer on a small steel anvil. This process is necessarily tedious. It is called the "hard-straightening."

The needles, though now properly tempered, are still rough and unpolished on their surface: to obviate this, and make them bright, is the next of the series of operations. The process is termed the "scouring." A strip of canvass is laid on the table, and an immense number of needles are placed on this, all parallel to one another: a pretty large allowance of soft soap, sweet oil, and powdered stone found in the neighbourhood of Redditch, is then placed over them, and the whole tightly wrapped and corded up into a shape as seen in figure 10. A considerable number of these bundles being prepared, they are placed beneath a moving table of wood, working to and fro in a wooden bed. The needles by this means are rubbed one against another, until, in process of time, they are smoothed and partly polished on their surface. After being subjected to the action of this machine, the rolls are untied, and the needles washed; they are then replaced in the canvass, and tied up with a fresh supply of soft soap, oil, and emery, and subjected to the action of the scouring machine. This is repeated several times, till they are perfectly smooth. After being washed for the last time, the needles are placed among some dry sawdust, and worked to and fro in a peculiarly-shaped copper tray till they are all perfectly dry. At this stage a very curious operation is observable: the needles being mixed up with the saw-dust, it becomes a matter of importance to separate them with rapidity: this is effected in a manner as simple as it is effectual. The tray in which the needles and saw-dust are placed tapers up to an edge, which has no margin, thus affording a place over which matters can pass without obstruction. The workman moving the tray rather rapidly up and down, causes the needles and saw-dust to approach the edge: the saw-dust being lightest, flies off, the needles remain; but such is the dexterity of the workman, that, although the needles are seen glancing half over the edge, still it is an exceedingly rare occurrence for one to pass completely over: thus in less time than we have taken to write the above half-dozen lines, the workman can separate thousands of needles from their attendant sawdust. As may be supposed, the needles from this rough proceeding are lying in all imaginable positions. To make them parallel to one another is the next operation. This is easily effected by placing them in an oblong tin tray, and giving it a peculiar shake in a remarkably short space of time some thousands are parallelised. But, although they are parallel to one another, still they are wrongly situated for subsequent operations—the head of one may be next to the point of another; it is necessary that t e heads of all should lie one way, the points another. To attempt to do this by singling out each individual needle, would be a hopeless task where millions have to be operated upon. By a very simple contrivance—we may say machine, for it saves labour—the operation is effected most rapidly. A small piece of linen rag is wrapped round the forefinger of the operative, and, placing a few thousands of the parallelised needles before her on the table, she passes the covered finger along one side of the heap, the finger of the other hand on the other side; the needles having their points at one side stick into the linen rag; these are placed by themselves. In this way all the needles with their heads lying one way are left by themselves.

The next operation is "drilling" the eyes. From the nature of the operation of "punching," the holes are rather rough and uneven: it is to remove this, and to countersink the holes, so that the sharp edges may be taken off, that the operation of drilling is gone through. As the needles by this time are very small, they have to be softened by the application of heat, so that the drill may not be spoiled by the hard metal. For this purpose a number of needles are placed on a bar of iron, with their heads projecting over the edge a short distance: these are then applied to a red-hot bar, which reduces the temper of the needles, causing the head to assume a beautifully blue colour: this process is called the "blueing." A number of the blued needles are next taken by the driller—generally a little girl—and placed behind a flat steel bar, with their heads projecting slightly above its upper edge. The operative sits exactly in front of a little drilling-lathe, in which a small drill is placed, and made to revolve rapidly. The needles are brought one by one before the point of the drill: the drill not only cleans out the eye, making it internally smooth, but it also countersinks the outer edge of each. Some idea of the extreme nicety of the operation may be obtained, when it is remembered that the variaton of a hair's breadth in the presenting of the eye of the needle to the point of the drill would result in the complete spoiling of the article; yet such is the amazing rapidity with which the drilling proceeds, that a dozen will be drilled in as many seconds: in fact, it is difficult to believe on first witnessing the operation, that the needles are really drilled.

The needles are then taken to the polishing-room, where they are beautifully polished by being held to the periphery of revolving wheels, covered with buff leather. The needles are taken up in a dozen or so at a time, and first held by the points and the upper ends, then by the heads and the pointed ends: the whole surface of each needle is thus rapidly polished. They are then counted and put up in little blue papers, twenty-five in each, labelled, and tied up in bundles for sale. We have thus briefly traced the manufacture of a needle from its rough state to its final condition. As an instance of the many processes through which a needle of the best quality goes, we here append a list of them

Number of processes through which a best needle goes from the commencement of its manufacture.

1. wire received; 2. weighed; 3. gauged; 4. cut; 5. rubbed; 6. counted; 7. pointed at first end; 8. washed; 9. cut back; 10. pointed at last end; 11. examined; 12. counted; 13. washed; 14 weighed; 15. annealed; 16. stamped; 17. pressed up; spitted; 18. filed; 20. broken; 21. heads filed; 22. oil burnt off; 23. soft-straightened; 24. evened; 25. counted; 26. hardened; 27. evened; 28. strapped; 29. tempered; 30. weighed; 31. examined; 32. picked for crooks; 33. hardstraightened; 34 counted; 35. scoured with 7 coarse; washed and evened between each; 36. washed and dried; 37; weighed; 39. evened; 39. headed; 40. weighed; 41. ground (*at points*); 42. weighed; 43. scoured again with 1 more emery, and glazed; 44. weighed; 45. washed and dried; 46. weighed; 47. evened; 48. headed; 49. picked for waste and broken points, flocked, and crooked; 50. weighed by count; 51. set; 52. examined; 53. weighed for drillers; 54. blued; 55. drilled; 56. rubbed; 57. weighed from drilling; 58. examined; 59. rounded by finishing; 60. finished once; 61. rubbed; 62. finished again; 63. rubbed; 64. examined; 65. weighed; 66. papered; 67. labelled; 68. tied up; 69. collected; 70. packed up.

FREEMAN ROE AND HANSON'S FOUNTAIN AND HYDRAULIC RAM.

There are many interesting and elegant objects which "lend enchantment to the view," within the Crystal Palace, and none more so than the various beautiful fountains which we discover in different parts of the nave and transept. While Osler's exquisitely finished crystal fountain—occupying the very central spot of the transept—takes the lead in these elegant appendages to the conservatory fountain of Messrs. Roe and Hanson, with its seventeen jets, which may be varied at pleasure, gives a charm to the spot which it occupies, on the north of the site of the Royal dais, which will be, if possible, more eagerly sought after in the hot days which we may hope to experience in the coming month.

This fountain, with the rim of the large basin, is of iron; the basin being 18 feet in diameter. Three other basins are seen rising one above another, the whole being surmounted by the stand pipe, which is furnished with several jets, as the dome, the centre cupola, wheatsheaf, &c. Of the central jets, the lower one is 4 feet 10 inches in diameter, and the upper one 12 inches.

In the large basin is the model of a *Victoria regia* lily, made to the scale of 1½ inch to the foot, having the leaves, flowers, and buds complete; on one of the leaves sits the model of a boy holding a flag in his right hand, with "God save the Queen" inscribed thereon. In the full-blown flowers water gushes out to form the petals; and around the large ground basin are seventeen variable jets, which render this one of the most interesting objects visible in the transept.

The waste water from this fountain is made use of for the purpose of driving an improved hydraulic ram, exhibited by the same firm, a little to the south of their large basin. It has a fall of 90 inches, and throws up water to the height of about 16 feet—the action of the ram being visible to spectators. In mountain districts especially, these rams may be advantageously introduced for raising water for the supply of houses, for the irrigation of lands inconveniently situated as regards water, and for many other purposes where it is desirable to dispense with additional labour.

THE EXPOSITION OF 1851, &c. By CHARLES BABBAGE, Esq. 8vo Pp. 231. Murray.

This is a work illustrative of the unparalelled Exhibition, and its unparalelled Crystal Palace repository, and treats not only the immediate subject comprehensively and scientifically, but also discusses, in no forbearing temper, the conduct of Government and the evils of party in other respects. The fame of Mr. Babbage, as a transcendent mathematician, is too well known to need "exposition" (as he prefers to use that French word instead of the usual English "Exhibition"); and his unfortunate differences with Government concerning his calculating machines, and disputes with several of his compeers in the pursuit of science, are also too familiar to the public to justify more than a passing reference to them. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that his introductory diatribe, generally, upon English management (Pref. vi. vii.); apology for personalities (viii.); political censures (ix. x. xi.), and elsewhere; statement of the ministerial neglect of his extraordinary analytical inventions; declamation against the Royal Society, the Astronomer Royal, and the Rev. Mr. Sheepshanks; eulogium upon Sir James South; argument in favour of entirely secular education; essay on the press; and stringent remarks on the abuse of titular honours and pecuniary rewards where but poorly deserved, while science was discouraged and its chief ornaments were almost despised, though mostly topics of much public interest, may be dismissed with bare enumeration in a notice which we would rather confine to the direct illustration of the actual Exhibition and its prospective results.

The philosophical mind and great intelligence of the writer are displayed, for our purpose, much more satisfactorily in his views of the principles of exchange, and of the rules by which judges and jurors ought to be guided; and his statistical facts and reasoning upon them, and their presence or absence in as far as the conduct of the Exhibition has been carried, and its future management and effects, are implicated. The grand principle enunciated upon the inquiry into the interchange of commodities, and the errors which have heretofore beset that difficult question, is, that *"the free and unlimited exchange of commodities between nations contributes to the advantage and the wealth of each."* Hence benefit arises from no sacrifice of one nation for the profit of another; and that the germ of the productive powers of man is by these means, without any increased labour, largely augmented throughout the world; that this increment is won partly by the suppression of ignorance and fraud, and partly by the united effects of industry, of skill, and of science, in compelling Nature to minister to the wants of man."

The tendency of the World's Fair to extend and cultivate these principles and relations is, consequently, highly applauded by Mr. Babbage; but he disapproves of some of the measures adopted for establishing them, and especially the rejection by the Commissioners of the proposal to mark the prices of the articles exhibited, which he considers to be the leading fault in the whole scheme. Upon this most practical point he observes:—

This consequence of the absence of price is injurious both to art and to artists: it occasionally removes from the field of competition the best judges of real merit. It is true that in several professions a certain delicacy respecting money matters exists which is wanting in others. Medical men and artists are peculiarly subject to its influence; but it is not reported of any lawyer that he ever refused a fee; and it is recorded of some Secretary of the Admiralty, that he claimed *a quarter's pay for every new salary*, on account of his right of interception of peace by the combat of Algiers.

§ Another result of prices not being marked upon objects is, that the public are unable to form any just estimate of their commercial value, consequently no proper public opinion arises to assist the juries in their decisions. This is a matter of considerable importance: the duty of a juror at an exposition is quite different from that of a juror in a legal question. It is the business of the industrial juror to avail himself of the knowledge and the observations of all around him. Much of what he thus hears he may be able himself to verify by examination or experiment, but public opinion will be more matured, and the decisions of the juries have greater weight.

§ Many of the qualities of the articles exhibited can only be ascertained by use, or even by their destruction. In such cases a single sample would often be purchased if it had its price affixed to it.

Another class, small indeed in number, but important from its functions, suffers the greatest inconvenience from the absence of price. These are those employed in studying the commercial and economical relations of various manufactures, either for the gratification of their own tastes or for the instruction of the public, are deprived of the most important element of their researches.

If *every article* had its price affixed, many relations would strike the eye of an experienced observer which might lead him to further inquiries, and probably to the most valuable results. It is not to be supposed that he could, or would, in considerable portion of 15,000 expositors for their list of prices, or even to go round and ask for it in the Building itself. Price in many cases offers at once a verification of the truth of the description. Those who have had to contend with the subjects, the low *price* of an article might prove that it had been manufactured in some mode entirely different from that usually practised. This would lead to the examination of the article, and the discovery of its peculiarities. The *price* of an article compared with its weight might prove that the metal of which it is made *could not* be genuine. The *price* of a woven fabric, added to a knowledge of its breadth and weight, would frequently, in the hands of skilful men, effectually disprove the statement of its being entirely made of wool, or hair, or flax, or silk, as the case might be.

The exchange of commodities between those to whom such exchanges may be desirable, during the great and ultimate object of the Exposition, every circumstance that can give publicity to the things exhibited should be most carefully attended to. The price in money is the *most unprejudiced* in every bargain; to credit it, is not absurd that it is frequently adopted without its hero, it would paint a portrait without a nose.

It commits a double error; for it withholds the only test by which the comparative value of things can be known, and it puts aside the greatest of all interests, that of the consumer, in order to favour a small and particular class—the middle-men.

The condition of that commission must be most extraordinary, where an error so contrary to the principles and so fatal to the objects of the Exposition, could have been committed. It is not too late to apply at least a partial remedy to the evil, and it is scarcely credible that those with whom it rests can remain unconscious of the mistake into which they have been led.

The style and feelings of the author may be gathered from this extract, as well as his cosmopolitan manner of looking round upon the collateral topics that are linked, however slightly, with his main argument, which, in this case, is to show, that, by their rules on this matter, the Commissioners "violate the very foundations of those principles on which the whole advantage of the Exposition rests."

Leaving this topic, *i. e.* of the utility, yet largely practicable, of affixing prices and even of facilitating sales, which is also recommended, we can only refer the 15,000 parties most interested in the adjudication of the prizes still retained to the Chapter on Juries, which is full of sound sense and instruction

A clear statement of the principles on which each jury is to award prizes should be placed before them. These principles ought to be well discussed, and in that discussion manufacturers should be invited to take a part.

The first object of the jury should be to lay down rules by which these principles are to be carried out. Each class of the subjects to be rewarded will have its own rules. They will generally be few in number, and capable of being expressed in few words: some of these are suggested below, but merely by way of example

One of the most general rules will indicate the means by which the jury can ascertain the fact, that the material of the manufacture under consideration is truly the substance it is represented to be. For instance, some woven fabric is examined, professing to be made either entirely of wool or wholly of flax. It may be quite true that experienced manufacturers and dealers are able to detect any adulteration of either material by admixture with the other. But statements of facts made on authority, never possess the same weight with the public as those which are accompanied by information enabling any individual among that public to verify the fact for himself. The power of the microscope in this microscope is one test. A more simple one is to burn some fibres in the flame of a candle. Every fibre which, when thus treated, produces the smell of burnt feathers, is animal matter of some kind, as wool, silk, horse hair, &c. The burnt fibres of hemp, flax, cotton, and other vegetable matters, have a totally different scent; a fact of which any one may readily assure himself by making the experiment. It may, perhaps, be necessary in some cases to wash the fabric under examination, lest, in what is termed the "getting up for the market," some animal matter or size might mislead. But the jury ought to be acquainted with all such difficulties, and they should state the method they took for investigating them.

The microscope is of great use in the detection of adulterations in most vegetable substances.

Every object produced is subject to certain defects, and possessed of certain excellences: these should be clearly enumerated. Whenever such state nents are expressed by numbers, the information will be more satisfactory. Thus, in cutting tools, as applied to various metals, it is very important that the angle at which the tool is applied should be stated: it is also necessary to state the angle which the edge of the tool receiving the shaving will make with the surface cut. The velocity of the tool in cutting should be stated, also the names of the fluids, if any, used in cutting.

The durability of woven fabrics, as well as of a great variety of other manufactured articles, is a most essential quality, on which, combined with the price, their chief value to the customer depends. It is very desirable that the jury should find satisfactory means of testing this most important character, which is not discernible even by the most curious and instructed spectator.

The knowledge of the weight required for tearing asunder any woven fabric, as a ribbon, a stay-lace, tape, &c., together with the breaking weight of their individual threads, and the number of these threads in an inch, may in some cases be very valuable, especially in coarse articles, such as sail-cloth, sacking, &c. In other cases, the articles may be submitted to twenty or thirty washings and dryings, during which it may repeatedly be examined, and the greatest change will most frequently occur on the first washing, which removes the dressing.

In many articles the durability of different parts varies considerably. In some cases one part will wear out, if replaced, many times before the remainder of the article is at all injured by use. In all such cases the jury should adopt such rules as the following:—Examine the durability of each part, and also the difficulty and the expense of replacing it when injured. Examine, also, for the same purpose, what parts are most exposed to injury or destruction by accident. Examine, also, the relative expense of renewing the articles in a worn state when first purchased and brought home. These rules will be best understood by an illustration. Let us suppose a jury to be examining the relative merits of several cottage stoves for cooking. Of course, the first inquiry will be as to which admits of the best performance of the operations of boiling, stewing, roasting, broiling, baking, supply of hot water, ironing, &c. The cost of the fuel must not only be given, but also its weight, because the price of fuel varies in different localities. The capability of using different sorts of fuel in the several stoves, and the amount of fuel so consumed for its equivalent of coal, should also be stated. These and other comparative inquiries having been made, the stability of that part of the stove which is subjected to the direct action of the burning fuel must be examined. It will be made either of iron or of earthenware; and the relative merit of the various stoves will, at this point in succession, be considered, consist in the facility and economy with which such parts can be removed, and the corresponding new parts be purchased and replaced in their proper position. It is always desirable for the consumer, that the number of such articles which form a stock of the parts liable to wear out, and that the latter should undertake to replace them at a fixed price. Those parts of the stove which project so as to be liable to accidental blows, and those which are from their more constant use most exposed to accident, as the hinges and the latches of doors, should then be examined. These, if of cast iron or other brittle material, and constituting part of the substance of the door, should be sufficiently strong to resist fracture: if they are attached to it by rivets or otherwise, they will be lighter and stronger when made of wrought iron. The last inquiry is into the expense of fixing the stove for use, as may be set in brick-work, within the chimney, in which case it will require a bricklayer and a large mass of materials in the shape of bricks and mortar, and possibly of stone. Or it may stand on its own base containing its own ash-pit, and be fixed in a small iron pipe the area of the actual core of the flue. In this case almost any workman with hammer and chisel and a small quantity of mortar or cement can fix it ready for use. Again, the stop-cock for the water sistern may be either hard-soldered, riveted, or screwed in. If the latter, it can easily be unscrewed or re-ground when necessary. The same remark applies to the leaden supply-pipe; it may be connected by soldering, or by a union joint. In the former case these parts will require the aid not only of the tinman or coppersmith, but also of the plumber.

The expense of repairing a machine does not in all cases depend on the cost of the part replaced, or even on the actual cost of fixing that part in its place. It often happened in the earlier days of locomotive engines, that the expense of some small reparation necessary to keep the machine in good work ng order did not amount to ten shillings; whilst the expense of removing and replacing other parts, without which the workman could not get at the defect ve part, amounted to fifty or eighty shillings, or even to a still larger sum. Thus, facility of getting at all the parts of an engine for the purpose of repair, or even of examination is one of the advantages which the broad possesses over the narrow gauge.

In many articles exposed to great or sudden force, and to much wear or tear, it is very desirable, that, if breakage should occur, it should happen at that point where the consequences would be the least dangerous to the persons using it, and the reparation of it least expensive.

During a series of experiments made by the author, in 1839, on the Great Western Railway, it was necessary, amongst a variety of other curves, to cause a pen to draw upon long rolls of paper the curve described by the centre of a carriage, projected on the plane of the road. When everything is in proper order, this line ought to be parallel to, and in the middle between, the two rails. But it is well known, that, instead of answering these conditions, it often describes a serpentine curve, arising from that snake-like motion of a train which the carriages acquire by rolling alternately from one rail to the other, increased or checked by the flanges pressing against it. To accomplish the drawing of the line above mentioned, it was necessary to have depending from the carriage a very stout jointed wooden arm, terminating in an iron shoe with a steel projection. This shoe was, by a powerful spring, pressed close to the rail in the middle point between the two side-wheels of the carriage, and by a communication with the pen the required curve was described. But when an apparatus was exposed to very rough work, and, in fact, was generally broken three or four times during each experimental journey. If the broken part had fallen between the wheels of the rail, it might have caused a serious accident. To prevent this the following precautions were taken:—The wooden arm was strengthened with thin strips of iron, except at one part about an inch long. At this part a small notch was made in the arm, and a short portion had a strong iron eye fixed into it, which was connected loosely to a hook by a rope passing through a hole in the middle of the carriage. Whenever the apparatus broke, it was easy to see where it might have taken place, the loose rope holding the broken part was such, that the tendency was immediately to drag it into the middle of the road, under the centre of the carriage. This at once removed it from interference with the rails. The part which caused the curve soon gave notice, by ceasing to move laterally, that the arm was broken; on which one of the assistants immediately took hold of the loose rope, and pulling the broken fragment close up to the bottom of the carriage, prevented the possibility of any further danger.

If each jury were to explain concisely the means employed by them to examine the qualities of each class of object over which they had to preside, and to which information would result. A collection of these rules for the judgment or verification of articles, if reduced into order, and published in a small compass, by a competent person, at the close of the Exhibition, would be invaluable to the public. The result would be beneficial to all *honest* tradesman, and injurious only to the *fraudulent*. Such means, when put into the hands of the public, would soon enable it to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit article, and to select those which in point of excellence and durability are best suited to the means or wants of the purchaser. The increased knowledge of the public would be felt by the retail dealers, and would enable them more anxious to obtain excellent and durable goods from the manufacturer.

Several of the papers issued by the Commission bear honourable testimony to the sagacity of those who composed them. The circulars addressed as reasoning men, explaining to them the results contemplated; the "Notice to Jurors," and the "Instructions for the guidance of Exhibitors," are excellent of their kind. In framing their own most strenuous exertions, they admit that these would scarcely prove effective without the co-operation of the public in a plan devised for the common advantage of all.

In former days, had there been water-fowl in our parks, some such notice as this would have been placarded:—"Whoever throws stones at, or frightens these birds, shall be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the law." In the present day we read the much more effective address:—"These birds are recommended to the protection of the public." However ragged the coat of the passer-by, his feelings not his fears are addressed and his public duty is gratified by being appointed as it were a temporary trustee for the safety of his feathered friends. The advantage of acting upon this principle is not confined merely to its direct efficiency for its purpose. A different and important benefit remains latent, one which never ought to be lost sight of in the enactment or the administration of laws. It enlists public opinion in favour of law and of order. Thus aiding the perverted, it rightly directed, and when legislation is gratified it renders the interference of the police far less necessary, and, when called for, more effective.

This principle might, perhaps, be applied with advantage to the admission, under regulations, of certain classes of *skilled* workmen by means of tickets, for a limited number of days.

Most effective assistance might be rendered both to the police and to the attendants at the Exposition by the following plan:—

Allow a certain number of persons, in whom the Executive can repose confidence generally to be nominated by manufacturers or employers, the latter recommending a small number of their best and most regular workmen or assistants, to whom should be granted tickets of admission, subject to the following conditions:—

1. Tickets of admission shall be granted for periods of from three to any greater number of days. Some tickets being for the first three days of each week, or otherwise, as may be convenient.

2. They shall either be gratuitous or obtainable by a small payment.

3. Each ticket-holder shall wear the ticket by a string from the button of his coat, or as may be arranged.

4. He shall, when required by the police or attendants, assist in any duty they may desire for the safety or general convenience of the expositors.

5. Whenever he observes any irregularity, or has reason to believe that thieves or improper persons have obtained admission, he shall report the nearest policeman.

6. Whenever he observes any machine or any object exhibited to be out of order, or in danger of being injured, or its parts misplaced, he is to communicate the fact to the nearest attendant, who will refer him to the proper superintendent of that department. He will explain the defect he has pointed out; and, if asked by the superintendent, he is to put it in order, or suggest the means of some other person then present who may be better able to complete the reparation.

7. Each master should be required to pledge his word that he will only recommend trustworthy persons. Each recommended might simply be required to give his word of honour that he would assist.

These regulations ought to be printed and stuck up in various parts of the Building.

It would, indeed, be desirable to have a certain number of boards placed in the most public parts of the Exposition, on which should be fixed bills of admission, to be filled up by visitors desirous of introducing a friend to the public. Also notices as to prices and hours of visiting the Exposition might from time to time be affixed. Each board ought also to have a plan of the ground-floor and galleries of the Building, on which the names of the different subjects and countries occupying the various parts might be readily ascertained by the visitors.

A history of the British Association prefaces a history of the Exhibition, and Mr. Babbage contends—

That, if the views of those who originally organised the British Association had been supported both from within and from without, in the manner which so important a project in the history of science deserved, the Exhibition of 1851 would have found itself led, as it would naturally have been, by the science of the country, prepared by long experience on a smaller scale, yet under very var ous circumstances, to meet with some reasonable prospect of success that gigantic undertaking, and to elicit from it the many invaluable services it might be expected to render to civilisation.

HOW TO SEE THE EXHIBITION IN FOUR VISITS. By W. BLANCHARD JERROLD. Visit I. Bradbury and Evans.

This little work will be found a more entertaining companion than the Official Catalogue, to which, however, reference must be made for the names and addresses of inventors and exhibitors. Keeping in view the almost overwhelming multiplicity of articles exhibited, any comparatively brief work descriptive of the Exhibition must be little more than a catalogue enumeration; but Mr. Jerrold, in the first of his visits, has certainly overcome this difficulty adroitly, by relieving his guide with reflective hints at certain desirable points of observation. We quote a specimen, the view being from the north-west corner.

Having arrived at this point, the visitor may well pause to notice the four colossal pieces of statuary which mark the four central corners of the main avenue. He may also notice from this point the huge glass chandelier with the gallery immediately above the statue of Falkland; the organ in the gallery above the southern entrance, and the general perspective effect of the galleries, with the huge draperies of all kinds and colours hanging from them in every direction. From this point he may hear faintly the gigantic organ which are in the Foreign and British departments, bells of huge proportions tolling lowly in the vast space, and the faint tinkling of grand pianos. So gigantic is the scale of the Building, that the loudest shout Lablache could raise from the great sea in the northern division of the transept gives, more than any other position to be noted in the Palace, an idea of the colossal size of the Building which contains it. At this point the visitor will generally find crowds of bewildered spectators looking about them, and endeavouring to imbibe from the splendid confusion a general idea of the great whole. To master an exhibition of dimensions and variety so unparalelled is no easy task to the visitor who is introduced to it, without some straightforward and comprehensive guide; and endeavouring to place ourselves in this position of guide, we have divided the Exhibition into two great divisions, the foreign and the British: and these divisions respectively into three distinct parts, consisting of the main avenue, the southern section, and the northern section. By adopting this division, the details, so far as the general visitor is concerned, are easily and effectually comprehended and enjoyed.

CELEBRATED TRIALS CONNECTED WITH the UPPER CLASSES of SOCIETY, in the relations of Private Life. By PETER BURKE, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Benning and Co., and Ollivier.

This work is intended as a second series of a work which experienced, a few years ago, a very favourable reception, and here the similar title of "Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy, in the relations of Private Life." The difference between the two volumes is, that the latter extends the subject further, and gives those trials which regard not exactly titled personages, but parties who have moved in the higher ranks. Interesting as the former volume was, the new one surpasses it in the extraordinary and romantic character of the incidents and events narrated. Few novels or tales of fiction are of a more strange and startling nature than this collection of trials, teeming with romance and horror. Mr. Burke has made the book a readable and a safe one for all persons. He has carefully weeded each trial of legal technicality and prosiness, and has excluded all matter of indelicate or improper tendency. Among the cases included, we would point out as particularly interesting those of Arden of Faversham, Major Strangways, Mistress Rawlins, the Marquis Paleotti, Miss Knox of Prehen, Major Campbell, and the Clivell will. Some well-known trials, such as those of the Wakefields, Fauntleroy, and Rush, are also well reported here; and of what Mr. Burke states in his preface he correct, those trials increase the value of the book, from the strange difficulty there exists of finding any record of trials of moment after the period of their taking place.

These volumes, both the first and the second series, are books that ought to be read and thought over, as affording singular examples of the perversions and wanderings of the human mind. Even the trivial incidents we here and there find in them are passing strange; such, for instance, as an attorney, hanged for murder, praying on the scaffold in Greek to show his classical knowledge; and the Marquis Paleotti, also executed for murder, requesting of the sheriff that he might be allowed to die alone, and not come in contact on the gibbet with criminals of the vulgar class.

SACRED INCIDENTS. By PSYCHOLOGIST. 2 vols. Hampden and Co.

This is only a very small portion of the title-page to these volumes, in which it is declared that the said "Sacred Incidents" are "doctrinally considered and poetically described;" and such poetical description or doctrinal exposition is dignified with the character of "The Harmony subsisting between the Book of Revelation and the volume of Nature; setting forth the operations of the Angelic Host, the Power of God and Evil, as portrayed in Revelation, the History of Mankind, in Redemption, and the Resurrection." The two volumes carry us through the history of the world from the creation to the Israelites crossing the Red Sea; and the portion of history is told in verse, accompanied with doctrinal prose. But this is not all. The poem is designed for recitation—for public recitation, illustrated with "two hundred and fifty dioramic representations," now in contemplation, we believe, for part of the Great Exhibition of the present year, not in, but near the Crystal Palace. It will be seen, therefore, that "Psychologist" is a bold experimentalist. If, however, his success is to be measured by the value of his poem, we fear he will be invulnerable to the adventure of more much promise; indeed, we have seldom perused verses less meritorious in all respects. Pity, with so much ambition, that there should be so little power, and yet so much self-delusion.

HAMON AND CATOR; or, the Two Races: a Tale. Simpkin

This is a book. Traces of pastiral authorship are impressed on its every line. The writer, too, has a style distinguishable for his era. It is simple, natural, emotional, descriptive—but not fluent. It is concise; and, where necessary, effect is produced by repetition, not amplification. The story is one of stirring interest, though of a rude and primitive period. Hamon is the hero, and Cator is the murderer in the present tale; but society is rendered unsafe through his escape, and at length is compelled to hunt down the habitual homicide as a wild beast. The moral, we suppose, is designed to be in favour of capital punishment. We would much like to see a story equally powerful written on the opposite side of the question. The effect, we believe, would be incomparably finer; and, had the present author given a different termination to his argument, we believe that the work (for such it is, and a work of true art, too) would have commanded more than a common degree of attention.

SOMETHING ON RUSKINISM; with a Vestibule in Rhyme. By AN ARCHITECT. Hastings.

The author says that he shall be satisfied if the profession say of these pages, in the words of *Touchstone*, "that they are at any rate so-so." We concur in the opinion he desires—they are very so-so.

FLORILEGIUM ECCLESIÆ. By Miss ROSA RAINE. John Hughes.

This is "a manual of church poesy." The authoress is already we know as a writer of religious verse, and the present *brochure* will sustain her reputation.

MIXED POEMS, by a CLERGYMAN. Hope and Co.

By the title, the author seems to imply that these poems are both secular and religious. A few are neatly versified, but none of them rise above mediocrity.

THE EXILE, and other Poems. By CHRISTIANA E. POUR. Hope.

The fair writer has yet to learn the art of versification.

ETHEL LEA. A story by ANNA KING. Parker.

A child's book of no especial merit; in fact a very inferior production, in point of composition, and of small interest in the story. The moral, however, is well intended, and so far justifies its publication.

DUNHILL'S MODEL, IN THE EXHIBITION, OF A PROPOSED SUBURBAN CATTLE MARKET.

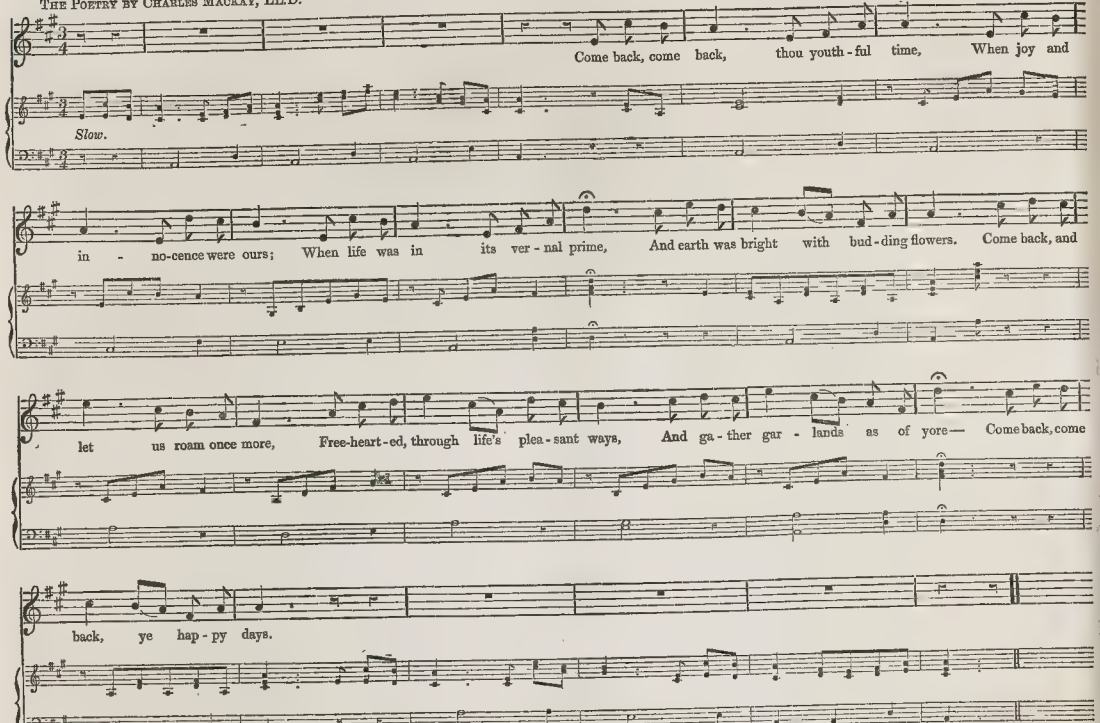
At the present time every assistance which can be given towards abolishing the frightful nuisances of Cattle and Meat Markets and Slaughter-houses from the great metropolis should be looked on with favour by the masses of the people, who would benefit by so great a boon being granted to them. Mr. Thomas Dunhill, C.E., who was examined before the Parliamentary Committee on this subject in 1847, and again by the Royal Commission in 1850, exhibits in the north-west gallery a large and beautiful model of a Cattle Market, Abattoirs, Carcase Market, Calf and Pig-markets, Melting-houses, Stallage, together with a Cheese, Butter and Cattle-drinking, so as to compose in one grand scheme a plan which shall rid London of almost all the abominable nuisances with which many of the most populous districts are polluted.

The site for this purpose, which the projector points out as most likely to answer the purpose, is in Copenhagen-fields, near to the Great Northern Railway. This situation he finds to be at an elevation above the Thames of about 200 feet; and therefore may be considered, so far as regards the layers for the cattle, a healthy spot, and yet not inconveniently distant from the centre of London.

The principal or cattle market he proposes to extend to 23 acres; and, by two principal roadways, with numerous cross-ways, every stall and pen could be readily approached. This large area would, according to Mr. Dunhill's calculation, accommodate 6000 head of oxen and 40,000 sheep; and the whole space proposed to be enclosed, for all the purposes comprehended within this useful scheme, is equal to 55 acres.

COME BACK, YE HAPPY DAYS.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D. THE MUSIC BY PAN.


Come back, come back, thou youth-ful time, When joy and
Slow.
in - no-cence were ours; When life was in its ver - nal prime, And earth was bright with bud-ding flowers. Come back, and
let us roam once more, Free-heart-ed, through life's plea-sant ways, And ga-ther gar - lands as of yore— Come back, come
back, ye hap-py days.

SECOND VERSE.

Come back, come back! 'twas pleasant then
To cherish faith in love and truth;
When nothing in dispraise of men
Had sour'd the temper of our youth.
Come back, and let us still believe
The gorgeous dream Romance displays,
Nor trust the tale that men deceive—
Come back, come back, ye happy days.

THIRD VERSE.

Come back, oh, freshness of the past,
When every face seem'd fair and kind;
When sunward every eye was cast,
And all the shadows fell behind.
Come back—oh, yes! true hearts can turn
Their own Decembers into Mays;
The secret be it ours to learn—
Come back, come back, ye happy days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W V, Oldcastle.—Apply to Sherwoods, publishers, Paternoster-row

R T H, Gloucester.—Commission some friend in London to employ a broker to invest the money

H W J, and F T M.—We have not room for the lines

A CONSTANT READER, Liverpool.—See Rolando's book on Fencing

H H H.—Apply to Mr. Hullah, St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre: there is no free school for singing in London. Mr. Balfe's address is Her Majesty's Theatre

LECTOR CONSTANS.—The address of Lord Dunsen, M.P., is

J S, Islington.—The birth-day of Alfred the Great was celebrated at Wantage, Berks, Oct. 25, 1858

J M, Hadham.—The Act of Parliament may be had through any bookseller, or the Queen's Printer, London

W N, Crewkerne, Somerset.—Declined

T V N.—See a forthcoming Volume of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY

LORD INTELLIGIBLE.—"To a Young Lady on her Birthday"

W P D.—Apply for the Nankeen at Hewett's china depôt, Lendenhall-street

BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—A fine model of this triumph of mechanical skill is in the western portion of the Nave of the Great Exhibition Building

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Address, "Mr. Hewitt, Sen. Literary Fund, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury"

S T H, Daventry.—The "Marriage-à-la-mode" Pictures at Marlborough House are by Hogarth

S S, Stamford; A G, Leamington; and A R E, are thanked; but we have not room for the diagrams

Q Q, St Neot's.—"Language of Flowers," published at 86, Fleet-street

VETULUS, Egremont-road.—See Low's "Charities of London"

JOHANNES should follow the advice already given

VERAX is mistaken; there are two blacks, and no re-publication

R J T, Northampton.—We have not room for the lines

H J, Dalston.—The poet Moore resides in Wiltshire

J M, Boston.—We are not aware of any prize having been offered for the discovery of Perpetual Motion by artificial means

L H, Ightham, may purchase geological specimens of Mr Tennant, Strand

J L H.—Dyer's Poems may be had of a dealer in second-hand books

L E L.—See "Logic for the Million," just published

C B, Tottenham-court-road.—Messrs Day and Haghe, lithographers, Gate-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields

J R S, Belfast, and MONNSIS had better apply to a patent agent

J B, Manchester.—Davidson's "System of Short-hand"

R W F.—See the "Emigrant's Guide to Australia," just published by Messrs Chambers, Edinburgh

J S, Brighton.—We had not room for the illustration

VIATOR is correct: mother of the attempts was made on Sunday

EQUESTER.—What you propose to do would be illegal

A TWO YEAR OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to the Secretary of the Society

A MANX SUBSCRIBER.—Apostle Spoons were so called from the figures of the Twelve Apostles being chased or carved on the tops of the handles, a set of such spoons being twelve

R W, Burnley.—We have already engraved the watering-place

J M is thanked; but we have not room for the diagram

AYLESTONE.—Apply to Mr Weale, publisher, 59, High Holborn

R T, Finsbury.—The Royal Agricultural Society's Show will, this year, be held at Windsor

A M, Calne.—We are not in possession of the information sought

ANSELM, Oxford.—See Professor Baden Powell's paper in our Journal for

A READER, Edinburgh.—We cannot inform you

W G D, Carlisle.—See the paper on Centuries, in Chambers' "Information for the People"

W B.—The Great Exhibition is announced to continue open until the end of September

E H I, Chelsea.—A catman is only required by law to scrape in his cab two persons

F P B M, near Dorchester.—Boxton s, in Walbrook, probably

G W, Sindfual, Salop.—The beech-tree is not, as asserted, a non-conductor of lightning

W J, Bridgenorth, is thanked; though we could not avail ourselves of his suggestion

J D M, Chatham.—We regret that we have not room

G P.—See the History of Wood Engraving, in Vol. IV of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

J C.—The Report may be had at the office of the Society

ONUS.—All the back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are kept in print

R M, Tenby.—We have not space at present

W W W, Grantham.—Another notice is requisite

MANOCHERES.—We have not room for the lines

OLIVER SWIFT.—The population of Ireland was, in 1805, according to Mr Newenham's estimate, 5,395,456

T, Toronto, Canada, is thanked; though we could not avail ourselves of his Sketch

MISS MERRILEE.—See Mr Bunn's "Elements of Electro-Biology; or, the Voluntary Mechanism of Man"

S S H, Haverhill.—It is not illegal to carry an air-gun; its being employed in a few instances as the instrument of covert and cowardly revenge has given rise to the above popular error

N A T, Dorking.—A print from Maclise's portrait of Charles Dickens may be had of Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly. An Exhibition Catalogue may be had, by order of any bookseller

N A, Beeborne.—We have no faith in the Lottery

WAGNER.—Some account of the notorious Dr Graham will be found in the "Anecdote Library;" and in Mr Britton's "Autobiography," lately published

J P B.—The clock tower of the New Houses of Parliament is that nearest Westminster-bridge

ONE FOR OLDER STORIES.—Walker's "Manly Exercises," now edition

J B.—Inglis's account of the Channel Islands is the fullest; but there are guide-books of more recent date

R D, Ely.—See the treatise on "Photography," published by Knight, Foster-lane, Cheapside

H M'MASTER, Dublin.—Guides to London are now cheap and numerous

J M F.—Low s "Charities of London;" an excellent work. The "School of Phrenology" is in King William-street, Strand

W M S H, Kinnerdine.—See MURRY's "Handbook of North Germany"

J J, Monte Video is thanked; but we have already engraved the port

J GB, Dun.—Davidson's "System of Short-hand"

J E N, Buxton.—We have not room for the illustration

ALPHA, Roxburghshire.—"Because other men with their two forefingers point, and make horns at him."—See "Brand s Popular Antiquities, vol. i, pages 126

J S B, Gloucester.—To visit Paris, a passport is necessary; it may be obtained at trio of expense. The journey from London to Paris, vid Brighton, Newhaven, and Dieppe, occupies

E C, Manchester is thanked for his c rrection. The line, "Peter sat by the celestial gate," is not from "Don Juan," but is the first line of the first stanza of "The Vision of Judgment"

A B, Hanley.—The address of Mr Robert Stephenson, MP, is

E N B, Lowes.—Apply, with the coins, to Mr Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden

A SUBSCRIBER, Glasgow, is recommended to apply to the person to whom the Essay was addressed

D, Derby.—See the new edition of Crabbe's "Picture of London," and Jerrold's "How to see the Exhibition in Four Visits"

K R S.—We do not interfere in disputes at card-playing

APOLLO.—Mr M Farquhar Dupuy resides at Aldbury, Guildford, Surrey

A CONSTANT READER, Leamington.—The illustration in question has not appeared in our Journal

ELIZABETH, St. Heller's.—Address Edwardes-square, Kensington

HANA AVIS, Newhaven.—A work on Taxidermy, published by Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row

W Y H, Greatham.—The Rev. Dr. Cumming preaches at

S B B, Bull.—Address, Princess' Theatre, Oxford-street

HARBARA, Dorset; and LADGIE.—The line "When Greek join'd Greek, then was the tug of war," is from Sir Lee's play of "Alexander the Great"

A Reply.—See "Walker's Manly Exercises," for the rules of bowls

ALUMNUS.—It was at the preliminary meeting, held at Osborne, June 30, 1849, that Prince Albert proposed that the Great Exhibition should be extended to the industry of all nations; but it was at the banquet given at the Mansion-house by Lord Mayor Farncomb, March 26, 1850, that Prince Albert first publicly explained the noble purpose of the Exhibition. This meeting proved of the most important service in the earliest stage of the project, and is any recognition of those public men who have contributed to the success of the Great Exhibition, the patriotic feeling and goodjesse of Alderman Farncomb, we dare say, will not be overlooked.

A J, Westminster.—Certain printers have long had a frontispiece stock face, with moveable bands, to "teach children how to tell the clock;" and large clock faces, to be used in schools, are also made for this purpose. Davidson's "System of Short-hand" is more practical than that described by our correspondent

INQUIRY, Kensington.—The line "England, with all thy faults I love thee still," is from Cowper's "Task," book ii, the Time-piece. Lord Byron quotes the line in his "Don Juan"

A CORRESPONDENT.—Excellent wax for making flowers may be bought of Mrs. Strickland, Pantheon Bazaar, Oxford-street

CURIOSUS, Hartlepool.—The Chinese coin is a one-cash piece, of China, of the Emperor Kien-Long, 1722-35. *Obverse*.—Kien-Long (above and below the hole), and Tong-Pien, i.e. current coin of the realm (at the sides of the hole). *Reverse*.—Pien-Kuang, i.e. Canton. The silver coin is a part of the Spanish piece of eight

NUMISMATIST, Liverpool.—The cost of a pair of florin dies will be about £15; though we are not prepared to say what the Mint florin dies may have cost the country

ANTIQUE.—The inscription seems to be from the two epistles of Edgar (sole Monarch), A.D. 959 to 979

X. Z., Edward VI. stepson. York paint, from 9s. 2. MARY's great bonfire her marriage. From 2s. 3. Apply to Mr Hearne, bookseller, 81, Strand, for the "Numismatic Manual," 1840

J O G, Newport.—The half-crowns of George II. is of no value

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Your coin is a screw-dollar of the town of Augsburg. It was the custom in Germany to have the dollars made to unscrew, and to place inside them pa ntings, carved ivory plates, written prayers, &c. I myself have seen some dollars of Augsburg of that time, containing portraits of various persons in a military dress, among others that of an Imperial Governor of the town, accompanied by a painted representation of the Holy Trinity. If, on comparison with an authenticated portrait of the Prince of Condé, yours should agree, then it would certainly have more historical interest than the screw-dollars have in general

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Coorissy always accords the designation of Captain to one who has a any time held that commission in H M army

R S T.—Prince Albert's father was brother of the Duchess of Kent

W R.—If the arms and pedigree be already registered, the expense is trifling, not exceeding two guineas

DEAN, Dublin.—The correct and usual pronunciation is coc

A CONSTANT READER.—F and G are first cousins of the half blood

H H.—The subsequent marriage of the parents does not, in England, legitimise the child that has been born out of wedlock

H E.—"Barry of ten or and as. a bend treflé vert," are the arms of SAXONY as borne by Prince Albert

WINTOUN SACKVILLE.—The Shelleys are a family of great antiquity and high position They have been settled in Sussex from a remote period. That county was the first place they became established in Mr Nicholls, of Parliament-street, is the publisher of Mr Long's work, the price of which is 10s 6d

E N T.—The arms of Beaumont of Yorkshire are—"Gu. a lion rampt. arg. langued and armed az., within an orle of cruscrts of the 2d. *Crest*.' A bull's head erased, quarterly arg and gu. *Motto*: Fide sed cui vide." Our correspondent seems to have a fair claim to these heraldic bearings

HOWELL.—The simple adoption of the third name, as an additional surname, would legalise the assumption. If a Royal Licence were obtained, the cost would be fifty guineas, but without this the assumption is legal

ROUGE DRAGON.—If the envelope be sealed with an heraldic device, the party is liable to the

OGICRON.—Earl Fitzhardinge uses the same arms as belong to the Earldom of Berkeley. The Earl of Derby's are—"Arg on a bend az. three bucks' heads cabossed, or. *Crest*: On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. an eagle, wings endorsed, feeding on an infant in its nest ppr. swaddled as., banded of the third. *Supporters*: Dexter, a griffin, or, sinister, a buck, also or; both dncally collared and chained as., the buck attired of the last. *Motto*: Sans changer'

A CORRESPONDENT, in answer to H, gives the following information.—The paternal coat of arms of Leonard Troughear was—"A five-pointed star arg. on a field as." He assumed the name and arms of Holmes from the sentiment of his maternal uncle, Thomas Lord Holmes of whom Leonard Troughear's mother was the eldest sister.

CERBERUS SIX ARTICLES.—We think, at Aberdeen

AN INQUIRER INTO HERALDRY.—The arms of Burton, of Falde, co. Stafford, Lindley, co. Leicester, and Dronfield, co. Derby, are—"As a fesse between three talbots' heads, erased or *Crest*: A beacon, arg, burning ppr, standing on a mount vert. *Motto*: Lux vitæ" The coat of arms of one person does not apply to another of the same name, unless that other be of the same family

CORNWALL.—The arms of Furness are—"Arg. a talbot sejeut as. in chief, three crescents gu. *Crest*. Out of a dncal coronet a Non's paw holding a lance ppr."

M C.—*Arms of Chambers*: "Ba. a cross couped erm between four martlets rising or. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-eagle displayed gu., wings erm."

M U S, Oxford.—Crest of Sanders: "A demi-bull rampt. gu., armed or (changed sometimes with a rose arg. barbed and seeded ppr)"

T H. The arms of Holman: "Vert, a chev. or between three phœns arg. *Crest*: On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. an ostrich's head arg."

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We would recommend a design to be made, incorporating in one shield such devices as would commemorate the leading incidents in the history of the State. It would be unbearable to quarter the arms of countries together, and the conclusion of peace would be equally against rule

T E S.—Arms of Keel: "Per cross crenelée arg and sa.; in the first quarter a crescent of the second"

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Arms of Remington: "Barry of twelve arg. and az. Over all, a bend gu. *Crest*: A hand erect, holding a broken tilting spear, all ppr. *Liceras*: White and red."

LEONARDES.—The arms of Hargreaves of Lancashire are—"Quarterly, or, and vert, on a pesse gu. between two stags current counterchanged, a fleur gu." It is best correct for a lady's second husband to impale the first husband s arms

BUSHCHILDE.—Arms of Bowerman: "On a bend cottised as., three boars' heads couped or. *Crest*: A goat's head erased or, the horns twisted gold and sa."

P C H.—We can find no arms to the name of Charnley

LECTOR BENEDICTUS.—Robert le Diable, Duke of Normandy, was father of William the Conqueror Prince Rupert was nephew of King Charles I, being second son of Frederick Duke of Bavaria, the Elector Palatine, by the Princess Elizabeth of England, sister of that Monarch

AN EXHIBITOR TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Arms of Milton: "Per pale az. and gu., an eagle displayed with two heads or, within a bordure engr of the last"

ETIQUETTE.—In society, where the regulations of precedence are adhered to, a Baronet's unmarried daughter would go before the married wives of those of inferior position

WILLIAM.—1. Garnet of Lancashire.—*Arms*: "Gu. a lion rampant arg., dncally crowned or, within a bordure engr of the last." The present William Garnett, Esq., of Bleasdale Tower, has had a grant from the Heralds' Office, somewhat differenced, viz.: "Gu. a lion rampt arg., dncally crowned or, within a bordure nebuléé" also, "Or a caston of the last, thereon an eagle displayed with two heads as." 2. Arms of Allison: "Gu. a chev. or, between three eagles' heads erased arg. *Crest*. An eagle's head erased as."

GUTCH.—A Marquise's destination is "Most Honourable"

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 500.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

THE visits which, from time to time, the Sovereigns of England have paid, with all the splendour of state ceremonial, to their ancient city of London, have, for the most part, been matters of mere form and routine. Custom exacted such visits on the accession of the Monarch, and the Monarch most usually conformed to the custom, because compliance was considered, in the popular estimation, to be almost as essential a part of the ceremonial as the Coronation itself. The first visit paid to her capital by Queen Victoria was of this character. Very different in its origin and motives was the last visit, which our columns this day record. It was modelled upon no former ceremonial, but stands by itself, one of the most gratifying public displays of a year which has been singularly prolific of such pleasing, as well as unexpected events.

When Queen Victoria first visited the city of London, she was no stranger to the hearts of the people. Though her character and disposition were unknown, many virtues were expected of her.

KING LEOPOLD AND THE ROYAL CHILDREN OF BELGIUM.

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, may fairly claim to rank among the best, and, in many respects, the most fortunate of monarchs. His reign, viewed politically, is peculiarly prosperous. He rules over a free, moral, industrious, and contented people, who, after achieving their own emancipation, have had the further rare and pre-eminent good fortune of knowing how to make use of liberty. With them, under the guidance of their King, all has been caution, conciliation, and moderation. Whilst the nations around them have been convulsed by revolutions and discord, the Belgians have kept steadily the same, their energies devoted to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and their lives spent in the furtherance of internal order and domestic comfort.

The story of this Belgian people, escaping so well, after the malice domestic and foreign, that shook them not many years ago, is a strange one, but far stranger is the biography of their present King. His life is curiously mingled up with some of the most important events in the modern history of Europe; he seems indeed to have always happened to come advantageously upon the scene when there was any regal or political difficulty to be overcome—a kind of providential interloper, such as Horace alluded to when he speaks of the "dignus vindice nodus." The salient points of this Monarch's eventful and career are very interesting, and well worth contemplating.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, now in his sixty-first year, unceasingly fortunate in his political career, has, in his domestic life, experienced much happiness, chequered by much grief and sorrow. His alliance with a Princess the heiress and darling of England ended, before twenty months had elapsed, in a day of the deepest mourning that, perhaps, ever fell upon a husband or a nation. Yet from his House came the light that was to dispel a people's despair, and to relume and realize their brightest aspirations. The Royal widower's sister herself a widow—espouses the Duke of Kent, and Leopold becomes the uncle of England's most cherished of sovereigns, Queen Victoria, who strengthens the tie by her alliance with his nephew, Prince Albert. A revolution gives Leopold himself a throne and another bride endowed with every virtue. The House of Saxe-Coburg is once more in close affinity with that of Guelph, which, by Leopold's second marriage, is also in some measure linked to the House of Orleans—a union most fortunate to the dethroned family of France. The Royalty of England gives the exiles a warm welcome, and Leopold's house at Claremont affords them a home. King Leopold, meanwhile, and his little kingdom are calmly isolated in the centre of a "sea of troubles." Amid the convulsions of empires and the crash of revolutions, the Belgian Monarch wields an unshaken sceptre. One, too, cannot but here note the recent death of the King of Holland, whom Leopold had by so strange and mysterious a concatenation of circumstances unwittingly ousted of bride and throne. A short time, and Leopold has to undergo another trying hour of sorrow. His second consort, the excellent Queen Louisa of Orleans, the friend of Queen Victoria, and the delight of all who knew her, passes away in the summer of her life, borne down, no doubt, by the afflictions of her House: she leaves to her husband and his kingdom three surviving children. The King is at present a widower, with two sons and a daughter.

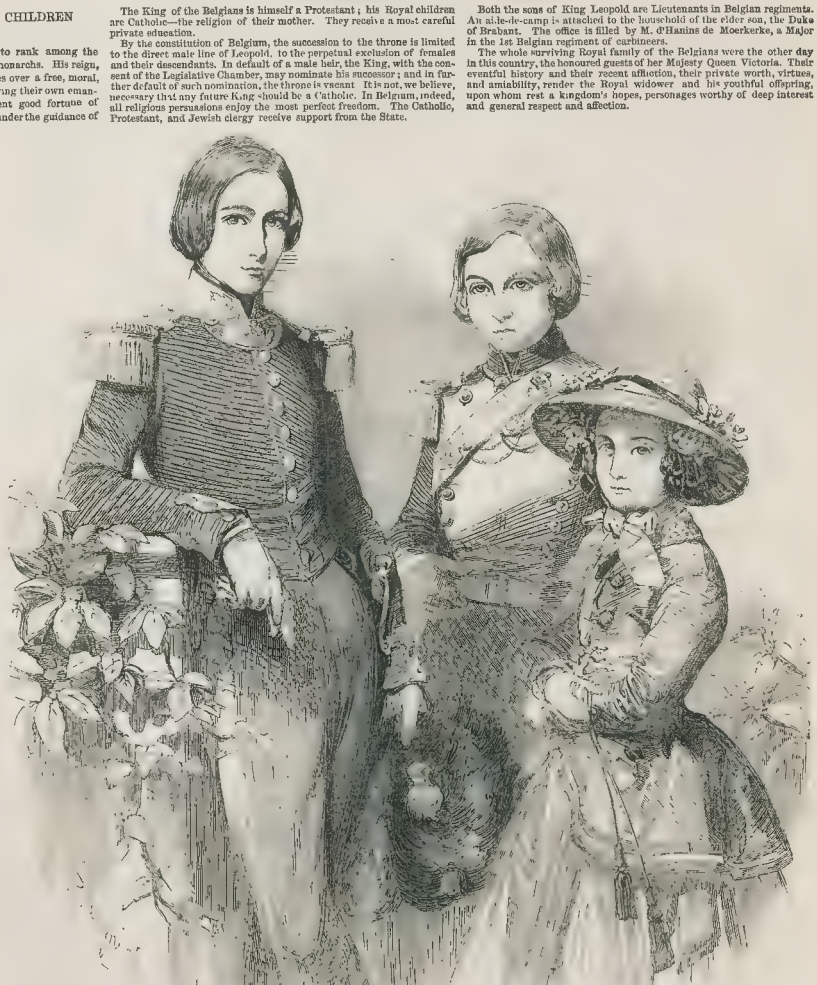
In the names given to his Royal issue, his Majesty of Belgium has displayed his usual good feeling and good taste. There cannot be a stronger proof of how anxiously he wishes to cherish the recollection of every one connected with his two marriages, so bright, so happy, and alas! so transitory in their duration. King Leopold's elder son, the Duke of Brabant, the Prince Royal and heir of Belgium, now in his seventeenth year, is styled Leopold Philippe Marie, thus uniting the names of his father, his grandfather, and his mother. The second son, the Count of Flanders, now aged fourteen, is styled Philip Marie Leopold George, thus not only recalling the Christian names of the same relatives as his brother, but also bearing a name of his father's affinity to the House of Brunswick. Lastly, the King of the Belgians's only daughter, the Princess Charlotte, now aged eleven, gracefully perpetuates, by her name the memory of an English Princess, whom consort and country loved so well and mourned so deeply.

The King of the Belgians is himself a Protestant; his Royal children are Catholic—the religion of their mother. They receive a most careful private education.

By the constitution of Belgium, the succession to the throne is limited to the direct male line of Leopold, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. In default of a male heir, the King, with the consent of the Legislative Chamber, may nominate his successor; and in further default of such nomination, the throne is vacant. It is not, we believe, necessary that any future King should be a Catholic. In Belgium, indeed, all religious persuasions enjoy the most perfect freedom. The Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish clergy receive support from the State.

Both the sons of King Leopold are Lieutenants in Belgian regiments. An aide-de-camp is attached to the household of the elder son, the Duke of Brabant. The office is filled by M. d'Hanins de Moerkerke, a Major in the 1st Belgian regiment of carbineers.

The whole surviving Royal family of the Belgians were the other day in this country, the honoured guests of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Their eventful history and their recent affection, their private worth, virtues, and amiability, render the Royal widower and his youthful offspring, upon whom rest a kingdom's hopes, personages worthy of deep interest and general respect and affection.



DUKE OF BRABANT. COUNT OF FLANDERS. PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN OF BELGIUM.—DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

When a second time the Queen visited the ancient city, it was no longer a mere formality to which she lent the splendour of her presence; but the inauguration of the new Temple of Commerce, to which she, as the Sovereign of the greatest commercial people on the face of the globe, was appropriately invited. The circumstances were peculiar, such as had not been known in England since the remote days when another Queen highly popular in her time, and still remembered with good-will in the traditions of the people, opened the first Royal Exchange as a place where the merchants might congregate. Comparisons between Elizabeth and Victoria were not wanting at that period—all of them to the advantage of the living Queen, whose merits as a constitutional Sovereign, and the head of English society, as much transcended those of her illustrious predecessor as the Great Britain of the nineteenth century excelled in wealth, power, civilisation, intelligence, and true liberty the England of the sixteenth. The ceremonial was magnificent. The occasion was one of a nature to interest in the highest degree all classes of the people; and it was universally felt that the solemn consecration of the Commercial Temple, and the unveiling of the words that are emblazoned upon its front, would have lost much of their worth and significance, if the head of the State had not been present to recognise in the face of the people, and of the world, that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof."

The third visit of the Queen to London, and which we must call the last, until some new occasion shall invite her again into the same scenes, was still more remarkable than either of those which preceded it. The Queen inaugurated the great Palace of Trade, in 1839; but there remained one more inauguration of an edifice still more suggestive, which required all the extraneous pomp and circumstance of Royalty to give it befitting grace and value. The Palace of Industry, and the peaceful gathering upon our shores of the representatives of the art, skill, and labour of our own and foreign lands, received the recognition which they demanded; and the most beautiful and novel building in the world, erected for purposes which, next to those of religion, are the highest that can call forth the feelings or energies of a civilised people, witnessed one of the most gratifying spectacles ever recorded in history, when the young Queen of the Isles, with her illustrious Consort and her interesting family, and surrounded by the aged chieftains who fought in long-past wars—happily no longer necessary—by her high officers of state, by her brilliant Court, and by tens of thousands of an applauding people, walked in slow procession through its long and fairy-like avenues, and proclaimed, in actions more eloquent than words, the dignity of labour and the peaceful union of all tribes and families of men. It only needed the visit of the Queen to the Guildhall of London, to receive, in a scene of festivity, the Commissioners and other persons of our own and foreign nations, by whose labours the Exhibition has been made so splendid and so successful, to add the last graceful touch to the great moral work of the year 1851. Certainly Europe could afford no parallel to the scene enacted in London on Wednesday evening last, when Queen Victoria, in the full blaze of an unprecedented popularity, fully merited by her public and private virtues, proceeded through her illuminated capital to accept the hospitality of a tradesman, and express, in her quality of chief magistrate and Sovereign of this great nation, her approval of the efforts of those who had made London for a time the world's wonder, and who had set an example which can scarcely fail, in after times, to produce results full of as good augury for the future progress of the nation.

The political reflections that force themselves upon the mind on an occasion like this are many; and, without entering upon that wide subject, we cannot fail to notice as among the most obvious the gratitude which Englishmen feel, that at such a time of trouble and perplexity throughout Europe, such a scene could have been possible here, and in no other capital. There is not a Sovereign or ruler in all Europe, who may not well envy Queen Victoria; and there is not a nation in the Eastern or Western hemisphere, who might not envy and imitate the patient industry, the calm self-reliance, the respect for law and order, and the moral character of the great mass of English society. The condition of the British people is not, through all its ranks and gradations, what it might be; but, without indulging in Utopias, the most frigid must confess that, with such a people, improvement, social, moral, and political, is not hopeless; and that, by the blessing of Providence, we may long hold our place in the front rank of the world, and, as we have done before, "teach the bewildered nations how to live."

IRELAND.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNODS.

The discussions at the present sittings of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland are characterised by more than usual warmth. Dr. Brown, at the *ordered* of Friday week, having charged Dr. Cooke with being formerly opposed to the Confession of Faith, a scene of uproar ensued, which was recorded in the local papers.

Dr. Cooke rose; the uproar redoubled; the crowds in the passage, where Dr. Brown stood, rushed up, and all was confusion for a moment. Dr. Cooke's voice at length was heard rising above the din, exclaiming—It is a vile calumny; it is false

Dr. Brown—I repeat that what I state is a fact.

Dr. Cooke—I repeat it is false; and I add, it is one of the most unfounded statements a man could make. (Uproar.)

Mr Rodgers—Call order, Moderator. Is Dr. Cooke permitted to proceed in this manner? (Uproar.)

Dr. Cooke—Yes, sir, he is permitted to proceed, as long as he proceeds in order, as he does now.

Mr. Rodgers—You were not interrupted when speaking. Dr. Brown listened to your speech in patience—(Hisses) and you interrupt him every moment.

Dr. Cooke—And I will interrupt him when he speaks untruth.

Mr. Rodgers—The Moderator ruled that a person was not to be interrupted while speaking, but he replied to when he had concluded.

Dr. Cooke—Unless when men say what is not true.

Mr. Rodgers—Now, I ask you, Moderator, is this to be permitted? (Hisses from the gallery.) I ask the Assembly, is there a Christian here can tolerate the language used by Dr. Cooke? (Uproar.)

Dr Cooke—I will again repeat what I said before, that the assertion, as regards me, is a vile calumny. (Increased uproar.)

Dr. Brown—I will prove it by several witnesses.

Dr. Cooke—I care nothing about your false witnesses; Christ was sentenced on the testimony of false witnesses.

Moderator—Order, order. Proceed, Dr. Brown.

Mr Gamble—A word, Moderator. I can't stand here—(Uproar, cries of "Order," and "Hear Dr. Brown")—I can't stand here—(Cries of "Sit down then.") One word, Moderator. I can't stand here and listen to Mr. Reid use the expression he did when Dr. Cooke said Christ was convicted by false witnesses. (A Voice: That was private conversation, Gamble.) When Dr. Cooke mentioned Christ, Mr. Reid said "You have nothing to do with him." ("Oh, oh," and great outcry.)

Mr Reid—I said no such thing, sir; your assertion is untrue. (Oh, oh.)

Mr. Gamble—I assert you did. (Uproar.)

Mr. Reid—I did not, sir; and you are very wrong in persisting in such an insinuation against a brother minister, when you are told it is untrue.

Mr. Gamble—I am satisfied now (looking towards Dr. Cooke); I am satisfied. (Then turning to Mr. Reid, and leaning over his pew)—Well, what did you say?

A conversation *sotto voce* was carried on between both rev. gentlemen, mingled with snatches of remarks on the occurrence, continued for some moments. Many of the expressions used were harsh, but as they were scattered more "under than in part of the proceedings of the meeting, we refrain from mentioning them here.

The Lord-Lieutenant held a chapter of the Order of St. Patrick on Thursday week for the purpose of investing Lord Massarene and Ferrard with the insignia of the order.

From statistical accounts published in the *Milan Gazette* of the 28th ult., it appears that since the 17th of May last the court-martial of the Eastern Lombardo-Venetian district has pronounced 312 condemnations, including 118 sentences of death. In 1849 there were 2514 sentences pronounced by courts-martial at Padua and Rovigo; in 1850 the number sank to 1329. There have been 223 in the first quarter of the present year.

The Corporation of London have granted a further sum of one hundred guineas in aid of the funds for the erection of the new Hospital for Diseases of the Chest of the Victoria Park, the foundation-stone of which was laid a short time since by Prince Albert

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The question of the Revision of the Constitution, which has so long agitated political parties in France, has at length been brought fairly and fairly before the nation and the Legislature, by the very able report of M. de Tocqueville, who had been appointed for the purpose by the committee to which the Assembly had referred the various propositions on the subject for consideration.

M. de Tocqueville read his report to the Assembly on Tuesday. It is a great state paper, of more than ordinary fulness and length, and treats the question in a very comprehensive and philosophical manner. Its main recommendation of a practical remedy for the present unsettled state of the Government of France is, however, confined to one proposition; viz. the summoning of a Constituent Assembly instead of the present Legislative Chamber, for the purpose of revising and amending the existing Constitution of the Republic.

The prominent minor features of the report are, first, a denial of the divine right which General Cavaignac and his party claim for the republic, M. de Tocqueville maintaining that the nation has an inherent and indisputable right to choose whatever form of Government the people may deem most suitable for the country; and, secondly, the affirmation of the absolute necessity of observing, inviolate in every respect, the existing constitution of the Republic, should the proposed revision be rejected by the Assembly. This latter view is directed against any unconstitutional and illegal election to the office of the Presidency of the Republic, as would be the case if either Louis Bonaparte were re-elected, or the Prince de Joinville or Ledru Rollin elected to the Presidency—the only three candidates that happen to be, at present, mentioned.

Examining the consequences of an unconstitutional election, M. de Tocqueville asks what should be the result? The country would not only abolish one article of the Constitution, but virtually destroy the entire Constitution. The Assembly would have on the side power, honour, and right, but at what price should it triumph? Who could foretell the issue of such a struggle, which would either end in usurpation, civil war, or anarchy, and would certainly prove the ruin of the Republic and liberty.

Having touched on the origin, nature, and relations to each other of the two great powers of the state, viz. the Presidency and the Assembly, and the inconveniences and dangers resulting from their being equally powerful and independent of each other, without any supreme power above to decide between them, M. de Tocqueville states the reasons of the committee for rejecting the various schemes of revision submitted to them, and concludes with the following as the proposition which they had resolved to recommend for the adoption of the country:—"Taking into consideration Art. 111 of the Constitution, the Assembly decides that the Constituent Assembly is charged to revise the Constitution."

In order to assist at the inauguration of the bronze statue of Jean Hachette, the celebrated heroine, animated by whose example, the town, in the fifteenth century, defended itself successfully against Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. He was very well received, and, previous to the banquet usual on such occasions, there was a grand tournament given by the officers of a cavalry regiment stationed in the town.

RUSSIA.

According to the *Universal German Gazette*, which has derived its information from Russian correspondents, the troops of Russia serving against the Circassians have, within the last month, been completely defeated by Mohammed Emin, one of the lieutenants of Schamil, and their loss is stated at 5000 killed or prisoners. It is added that the Circassians have resolved to carry on the war vigorously during the summer.

UNITED STATES.

The latest accounts from New York are to the 26th ult. They reiterate the rumoured intention of the United States Cabinet to propose to England a Free-trade for the small states of Central America; (free) town to be a free port, and the San Juan a free river. It is also stated that a federal government had been agreed upon between the states of Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Honduras, and that they had been engaged to establish friendly relations with the Washington government. It is also announced that orders had been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, permitting Canadian vessels to load and unload at ports in the United States so long as similar privileges are extended to American vessels in Canadian ports. No foreign vessels are, however, to be permitted to engage in the America an coasting trade.

The movement in South Carolina in favour of the secession of that state from the Union is declining.

Further accounts from California state that the town of San Francisco was being rapidly rebuilt, the whole of the goods which were on shore at the time of the fire were consumed.

The long unsettled state of affairs with the Californian Indians has at length been placed on a more satisfactory footing, which binds the Indians themselves to refrain from all acts of aggression on the whites, and also to live on peaceful terms with the other Indian tribes. They relinquish the title to the lands they hold, and occupy four townships between the Mercedo and Tuolumne rivers. The United States agree to provide for the comfort of the Indians, to cherish the arts of peace, and to furnish the means of education and improvement. The day after the execution of the treaty, the Indians removed to their new homes, under the superintendence of the commissioners.

The coal discovered in Oregon proves to be of a superior quality, burning with an intense heat, and leaving no residuum but light red ashes. The quantity is said to be inexhaustible, and it can be delivered on the Columbia river at less than ten dollars per ton. The intelligence from the gold mines of Oregon was favourable. Most of the miners are able to make from 6 dols. to 12 dols. a day. In the opinion of competent judges, the mines will pay well for the next fifty years. A good deal of injury has been caused in that part of the country by the ravages of the Indians, who cherish a deadly hostility towards the whites.

WEST INDIES.

The accounts this week from Jamaica are to the 12th of June last. Last week's arrivals and New York have anticipated in most respects the news thus conveyed. On the north side of the island the cholera still lingered, particularly in the parish of Hanover. It had likewise re-appeared at Up-park Camp, three miles from Kingston, among the troops. At the latter place, although the disease appeared in a somewhat violent form, the mortality was by no means great, and at the time of the packet's departure it was said to be on the decrease.

The Board of Council and House of Assembly of Antigua had agreed to petitions which are to be presented to the Lords and Commons, prepared by a joint committee, against any further diminution of the differential duties on foreign sugar and coffee.

From Trinidad, under date the 11th ult., we learn that Governor Lord Harris on his departure, had received a valedictory address from the inhabitants, and was succeeded by Colonel Ward as acting Governor.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have intelligence this week from the Cape, to the 3rd of May, by the Mail screw-steamer *Bosphorus*, which arrived on Monday last, the 7th, although not due until the 12th inst.

The state of affairs continues most unsatisfactory, the colonists becoming daily more discontented at the promised Constitutional Government being withheld from them, and, in consequence, giving little or no aid to Sir Harry Smith against the Kaffirs; whilst those latter, though generally worsted whenever they can be come at in skirmishes, remain, on the whole, as free from subjugation, and as harassing and destructive in their desultory assaults upon the colonists and their property, as they were at the commencement of the hostilities.

The accounts given by the passengers of the *Bosphorus* as to the state of matters are extremely conflicting, but almost the unanimous opinion of every one is disturbance. The statement of some is that the position of affairs is by far more precarious and unsatisfactory than on the departure of the previous mail. The Kaffirs are said to have determined to have united, and to be carrying off cattle in bands of 50 and 100 at a time, destroying the homesteads of the settlers, and driving the cattle before them off the land. This is one side of the picture. The regiments arriving whilst these letters were in course of preparation were all safe and satisfactory state; or, at least, that they are no worse than last accounts made out.

From the colonial papers we learn that Sir Harry Smith continued with the head quarters at King William's Town, and that no decisive engagements had taken place. The Kaffirs avoided meeting our troops in the field, and the operations on our side were confined to harassing the enemy by a succession of patrols.

The *Vulcan* steamer, wit the 74th Highlanders, arrived safely at the Cape on the 12th of May.

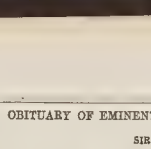
Captain Thompson, of the schooner *Iris*, was drowned at East London, together with a seaman, in attempting to land in a surf boat.

Her Majesty has been pleased to extend the Royal patronage to a projected grand military *fête* in aid of the funds of the Industrial Home for Gentlewomen.

A little boy named Thomas (son of David Thomas, otherwise "Dai Chwr," of North Abbey) met with a shocking death at Abberdulais (North Wales) on works on Thursday week. The lad was at work on a mill, when he inadvertently came within reach of the morticing cap of the immense shears used for cutting pin, and worked by steam power. In an instant the poor boy's head was severed from his body, and rolled along the floor.

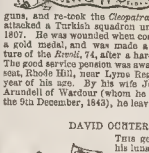
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN TALBOT.



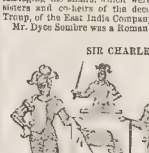
THE Hon. Sir John Talbot, Admiral of the Red, and a G.C.B., was third son of Richard Talbot, Esq., by his wife, the Baroness Talbot, and brother of the late Lord Talbot de Malahide. He was a very gallant seaman; he entered the navy at an early age, and served under Lord Nelson in the *Boreas*. He was senior Lieutenant of the *Astræa* at the capture of the French frigate *Gloire*, in 1795, for which he was promoted. As captain of the *Leander*, in 1805, he captured the *Vile de Milan*, of forty-six guns, and re-took the *Cleopatra*, her prize. As captain of the *Tonnderer* he attacked a Turkish squadron under Point Vesquies, in the Dardanelles, in 1807. He was wounded when commanding the *Victorious* in 1812; he received a gold medal, and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath for the capture of the *Arnold*, 74, after a hard-fought action. He became a G.C.B. in 1844. The good service pension was awarded him in 1847. Sir John Talbot died at his seat, Rhode Hill, near Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, on the 7th inst., in the 83rd year of his age. By his wife Juliana, third daughter of James, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour (whom he married on the 17th October, 1815, and who died the 9th December, 1843), he leaves two sons and five daughters.

DAVID OCHTERLONY DYCE SOMBRE, ESQ.



This gentleman, whose proceedings connected with his lunacy have attracted much public attention, died on the 1st instant at his apartments in Davies-street, Berkeley-square. Mr. Dyce Sombre was the adopted son of the late prince or sovereign of Sirdhurah, in Hindostan, and was acknowledged her heir by the East India Company. The property he thus succeeded to amounted to many hundred thousand pounds. After completing his education in the native Oriental style, he came to this country from India about twelve years ago, and offered himself as a candidate for Sudbury at the election of 1841. He succeeded in being returned; but was soon after ejected from his seat, for bribery and corruption, which mainly contributed to the disfranchisement of the borough. In 1840 he married the Hon. Mary Anne Jervis, daughter of the present Viscount St. Vincent, but separated from her some time after, without having had any issue. For several years before his death, Mr. Dyce Sombre was declared to be incapable of managing his affairs, which were administered by the Lord Chancellor. The sisters and co-heirs of the deceased gentleman are the wives of Captain Trant, of the East India Company's service, and of General Soldroft. Mr. Dyce Sombre was a Roman Catholic.

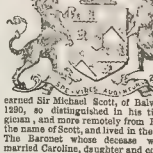
SIR CHARLES BANNERMAN, BART.



The death of this Baronet occurred on the 18th instant, in Carlton-street, London. Sir Charles was fifth son of Sir Alexander Bannerman, the sixth Baronet, by Mary his wife, daughter of James Gardyn, Esq., of Banchory; he was born 18th August, 1782, and succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his brother, in 1840. He married, 14th August, 1821, his cousin Anne, daughter of Charles Bannerman, Esq., and by her, who died in 1838, leaves issue an only surviving child, the present Sir Alexander Bannerman, ninth Baronet, born April, 1823.

The surname of Bannerman is said to have been assumed from the office of banner-bearer to the King, and the family is one of considerable antiquity.

SIR DAVID SCOTT, BART., R.H.



This gentleman died at his residence, in Gloucester-place, on the 18th inst., in his 68th year. He was only son of the late David Scott, Esq., of Dunninald, county Forfar, M.P., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, by Louisa his wife, daughter and co-heiress of William de Lagard, Esq., and succeeded to the title of Baronet at the decease of his mother's brother-in-law, Sir James Sibbald, of Sollwood Park, in 1819, that gentleman having obtained a special limitation in the patent. The Scotts of Dunninald annually derive from the earned Sir Michael Scott, of Balweiry, Ambassador to the Court of Norway, 1290, so distinguished in his time as an astrologer, alchemist, and magician, and descended directly from Richard, who, unquestionably, first assumed the name of Scott, and lived in the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. The Baronet whose decease we record was born 25th July, 1782. He married Louisa, daughter and co-heir of the late Benjamin Grindal, Esq., a lineal descendant of Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, and had issue three daughters and two sons, of whom the elder, now Sir James-Siebald-David Scott, third Bart., is married to Harriet Anne, only daughter of Henry Shank Esq., of Castlerig and Glenbirnie, county of Fife, and has issue.

Sir David, at an early age, was returned to Parliament for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, but reached his seat on account of ill health. The order of the Guelph, of Hanover, was conferred upon him by King George IV. Sir David resided for many years at Brighton, where he was much beloved by all classes; and the poor especially have to lament the loss of a constant friend and a ready and able adviser.

HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, ESQ.

MR. TUCKER, so long distinguished in connexion with the East India Company, was born in February, 1777, at Bermuda, of which island his father was president of the council, and acting Governor. At a very early age he proceeded to India, and in 1790 became secretary to Sir William Jones. Not long after he received an appointment to the Civil Service, his rank as writer bearing date June 24, 1791. In 1796 he became Persian interpreter to the Board of Trade, and secretary in the revenue and judicial department, and in 1801 was nominated to the arduous and important office of Accountant-General, which he held continuously, with the exception of the brief interval of his partnership in the house of Cockerell and Co., for several years. In 1815 he finally quitted India, leaving behind him the highest character for ability, zeal, and integrity in the public service. His retirement from Indian affairs was devoted to maturing and digesting the results of his lengthened Indian experience, to the indulgence of his literary taste, and to the acquisition of that widely-extended information that qualified him, as well by his private as by his public talents, and soon after Lord Auckland's advent to office was made Comptroller of her Majesty's Household: he was also a Privy Councillor. Mr. Lascelles married, the 14th May, 1852, Caroline Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Auckland, by whom (with whom he) he leaves a large family. To the deep regret of all who knew him, Mr. Lascelles died of an affection of the brain, on the 2d inst., at his residence, Campden hill, Kensington. He was in his 63d year.

MR. LASCELLES.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM SAUNDERS SERGISON LASCELLES, M.P., was the third son of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, and next brother to the present Earl: he was born the 26th October, 1798. For many years, Mr. Lascelles was an active member of Parliament. Before the passing of the Reform Bill he sat for Northallerton: afterwards he represented Wakefield and Knaresborough. The Right Hon. gentleman was latterly a constant supporter of the Whig Administration, and soon after Lord John Russell's advent to office was made Comptroller of her Majesty's Household: he was also a Privy Councillor. Mr. Lascelles married, the 14th May, 1852, Caroline Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Auckland, by whom (with whom he) he leaves a large family. To the deep regret of all who knew him, Mr. Lascelles died of an affection of the brain, on the 2d inst., at his residence, Campden hill, Kensington. He was in his 63d year.

The *Eastern Counties Herald* announces that the Rev. F. S. Barff, B.A., and the Rev. Thos. Dykes, B.A., who recently resigned their office as curates in the Holy Trinity Church, were admitted, on Sunday morning last, into the Roman Catholic communion, and received the sacrament in the Roman Catholic chapel, Jarratt-street, from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Mortler.

ST. MARYLEBONE SAVINGS-BANKS.—The open deposit accounts on July 5, 1851, were £21,878; sums invested, £234,073: on July 5, 1850, accounts, £20,866; invested, £215,638.

On Saturday the Lords of the Admiralty visited Greenwich Hospital, for the purpose of inspecting and examining the boys of the Naval Asylum Schools. Having visited the Upper School, the boys went through the various examinations in mathematics, navigation, &c., in all of which their Lordships expressed their fullest satisfaction at the progress made in the various important studies. The Lower School also gave very great satisfaction, and elicited much applause towards both masters and pupils.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday week.

Lord KINNAIRD moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Farms Buildings Bill.

Lord HARDWICKE opposed the motion, on the ground that it would give facilities to landed proprietors to lay charges on their estates to be paid by their successors.

Their Lordships divided, and the numbers were—For the bill, 18; against it, 36: majority, 18. The bill was consequently lost.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved for certain returns connected with the case of Jotee Pershaud, and stated a variety of facts confirmatory of his observations on a former evening relative to the unfair trial and illegal imprisonment of that person.

Lord BROUGHTON defended the Government of India from the observations of the noble Earl, and expressed his hope that the present, like many former charges against it, would turn out to have been greatly exaggerated, if not altogether without foundation.

After a few observations in reply from the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, the subject dropped.

SMITHFIELD REMOVAL.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Smithfield-market Removal Bill, which was agreed to without discussion.

Lord MONTEAGLE, in moving for certain papers connected with the Papal aggression, availed himself of the occasion to state his objections to the measure which had been sent up to them from the House of Commons.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE deprecated any discussion of the bill until it should be brought regularly under the notice of their Lordships on its second reading.

The papers were ordered.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Mr. HATTER, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Knaresborough, in the room of the Hon. W. S. Lascelles, deceased.

The House resumed the committee on the India and House Duty Bill. The remaining clauses were agreed to after some discussion, and the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

The Woods and Forests, &c. Bill was then passed through committee.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into a committee of supply on the civil services, &c.

Sir D. ROBERTS moved an amendment that the architect of the New Palace at Westminster be requested to lay before the House forthwith a report in detail on the manner in which he would recommend that the interior decorations of the new House of Commons, and of the halls and rooms connected with it, should be completed; and that he be directed to prepare his plans with due attention to the style of decoration usually adopted at the period to which the general architectural character of the new Palace is referable.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER deprecated any interference on the part of the House between Mr. Barry and the Commissioners. He believed, however, that in the course of a fortnight the new House of Commons would be ready to receive its members, and nothing stood in the way in which the building was proceeded with, that he should ever live to see it finished.

The amendment of Sir D. ROBERTS was ultimately negatived without a division, and the House went into committee of supply on the civil service estimates.

SUPPLY.

The vote of £32,000 for secret service was opposed by

Mr. WILLIAMS, who moved its reduction to £30,000. There was a prevalent opinion that the money was chiefly spent for electioneering purposes.

Colonel SIBTHORP confessed that it was a very trifle of "secret" he considered sufficient to confide in it. The hon. and gallant member proceeded to indicate various ways of insidious character in which he suspected that the money was or might be expended by the Ministers.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the opponents of the vote but none of the money was spent in bribery or corruption

The discussion was ultimately closed by a vote, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 71.

Several other votes were passed, and the House resumed.

The Loan Societies Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Apprentice to the Sea Service Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Regulation Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved the second reading of the Lodging-Houses Bill, and urged strongly on their Lordships the necessity of adopting measures for improving the dwellings and otherwise ameliorating the condition of the working classes in the metropolis.

After a short discussion, in which several Peers took part, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting, in which it was occupied with the discussion of the clauses of the Civil Bills (Ireland) Bill, which eventually passed the committee, and was ordered to be reported.

In the evening sitting,

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Mr. STAFFORD presented a petition from Joseph Paxton, setting forth that in designing the Crystal Palace, he had quite as much in view the subsequent purposes for which it might be used as the immediate object of its erection; and praying that the House would take some means of preserving it to the country. He (Mr. Stafford) begged to move that the petition be printed with the votes, and to give notice that he intended very shortly to call attention to the subject. (Hear.)

CHANCERY REFORM.

Viscount PALMERSTON, at the bar, presented to the House her Majesty's gracious answer to the address of the House, moved on the 28th of June, by Mr. J. Stuart, praying her Majesty to add two lay members to the Chancery Commission. He had to inform the House that her Majesty had given directions accordingly.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.

Viscount PALMERSTON also presented to the House her Majesty's gracious reply to the address moved by the Marquis of Blandford, praying "that she will be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the state of spiritual destitution existing throughout England and Wales; with a view that her Majesty may be pleased to direct the adoption of such measures as she may deem expedient, for extending more efficiently to the spiritual wants of the people, and for an extension of the parochial system corresponding to the growth of a rapidly increasing population by the help which may be drawn from the resources of the Established Church itself." Her Majesty had commanded him ("Viscount Palmerston") to inform the House that the attention of her Government had previously been directed to the best means of rendering the resources of the Established Church available for affording the most efficient means of spiritual instruction to the people of this country, and that they might be assured of her Majesty's cordial concurrence in the adoption of a well-considered measure for promoting this important object.

ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUTY.

Lord R. GROSVENOR moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the attorneys' and solicitors' annual certificate duty. The noble Lord said he would be content not to do more than lay the table with a view to its consideration during the next session; but he would not even do that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would say that when the income-tax should have been decided upon he would allow this tax to be amongst the first to be considered with a view to its repeal.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, and said, however happy he might be to say "Yes" to every proposal for the reduction of taxes, yet due regard to the finances of the country would not permit him to go further in the way of repealing taxes than he had indicated in his financial statement. If, however, he were in a different position, he did not think that the duty in question was the precise one which should take precedence of all others in being abolished.

After a few words from Lord R. GROSVENOR in reply,

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 162; against it, 132: majority against the Government, 30.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. HENRY BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill for protecting the parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Ireland by taking the votes by way of ballot. In supporting the motion the hon. member divided the evils attending the present system into two classes, those from intimidation, and those from corruption. Respecting the former, he remarked that fear restrained a large proportion of qualified persons from placing their names on the register, preponderant vented more than a third of the registered electors from recording their votes, and compelled a large number of those who did vote to give their suffrages to a candidate they did not approve. On the second head, Mr. Berkeley referred to calculations he had on previous occasions presented to the House, and which showed that 48 peers and 17 rich members of the Commons held absolute control over the return of 98 representatives of the people. After illustrating his argument by a copious detail of circumstances said to have occurred during recent elections in Falkirk, St. Albans, Bath, and other places, he demanded the ballot as a right not less than as a boon to the electors in great cities, as a shield between them and their customers, and to the tenant-farmers of the counties as a protection against their landlords.

Mr. ELLIS seconded the motion.

Mr. HUME, although he highly approved of the ballot, considered that the extension of the suffrage was entitled to prior rank as a measure of necessary reform. In accordance with this belief he had placed an amendment on the paper for leave to bring in a comprehensive bill, enacting household suffrage, triennial parliaments, and a new electoral division of the country, in addition to the ballot. These reforms the hon. member advocated at considerable length, but, yielding to the representations which had been made to him, he consented to withdraw his amendment, and allow the vote to be taken on the ballot question alone.

Captain SCOBELL, in a maiden speech, announced himself an old supporter of the ballot.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion	.. ..	.. 87
Against it	.. ..	.. 50
Majority	.. ..	—37

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheering.

Mr. SCULLY then moved:—"That, in order to lighten the severe pressure of poor rates in Ireland, it is expedient to facilitate by every means the employment of the inmates of workhouses in reproductive labour, so as to make these establishments, as far as possible, self-supporting; and that it is the duty of the Poor-Law Commissioners to see so desirable an object fully carried out."

Mr. O'FLAHERTY seconded the motion.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE was fully alive to the importance of the subject, but there were difficulties in the way of carrying out the object in view. It would be strongly objected to that free labour could not compete with the labour of paupers in workhouses. He hoped the hon. gentleman would leave the matter in the hands of the Poor-Law Commissioners

After some discussion, in which several hon. members took part,

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion	.. ..	.. 42
Against it	.. ..	64
Majority	.. ..	—22

The Mercantile Marine Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into committee on the Colonial Property Qualification Bill,

Mr. TUFNELL moved that it be an instruction to the committee to provide for the abolition of any property qualification for the election of members to serve in Parliament. The hon. gentleman dwelt at some length on the case of Mr. Prinsep, the late member for Harwich, who, although a man of undoubted wealth and respectability, was yet rejected upon some technicality connected with his qualification. He also referred to the fact, that in the case of Scotch members no qualification whatever was required, and he could not see why a distinction should in this respect be made between the representatives of that country and the rest of the empire.

Mr. EWART, as a Scotch member, seconded the motion, and reminded the House that the Scotch members were not the only exceptions to the rule, for the members for the Universities were likewise exempted

Lord J. RUSSELL said the proposal came before the House in a somewhat singular shape, being an amendment on a bill for admitting colonial property as a qualification. The real question was, whether there was any security in this qualification, which no one had any difficulty in obtaining, so far as to satisfy the examiners, even though not really possessed of it. He thought there was no security whatever in it, and he therefore could see no reason why the whole question of qualification should not be taken into the consideration of Parliament; and he should be prepared to give it certainly his favourable consideration, but in the shape in which it was now brought before them he thought it could not be entertained. It should be brought before the House in the shape of a bill, when [illegible] fortnight the new House of Commons would be ready to receive its members, and nothing stood in the way in which the building was proceeded with, that he should ever live to see it finished

THE ALGERINE FAMILY, AT VAUXHALL-GARDENS.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.)

THE NORFOLK GIANT.

ROBERT HALES, the Norfolk Giant, was born May 2nd, 1820, at the village of Somerton, near Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. His father, a respectable farmer, was 6 feet 6 inches in height, and married Elizabeth Dimond, of the same neighbourhood, who was 6 feet in height, and weighed 14 stone. Her family consisted of five daughters and four sons, all of whom attained an extraordinary stature—the males averaging 6 feet 5 inches in height, and the females 6 feet 3½ inches. The height and weight of Robert Hales—whose Portrait we have engraved—are as follows:—Height, 7 feet 6 inches; weight, 33 stone (14 lb. to the stone); measurement round the chest, 62 inches; round the abdomen, 64 inches; across the shoulders, 36 inches; round the thigh, 36 inches; round the calf of the leg, 21 inches.

In 1848, Mr. Hales had a great desire to see the Western World; he accordingly took passage on board H.M. Royal mail steamer *Canada*, and after one of the most boisterous and dangerous passages ever made across the Atlantic, he arrived in New York on the 14th December, 1848. He remained in America two years, during which time he excited much curiosity in the States.

In January, 1851, he returned to England, and took the Craven Head Tavern, in Drury-lane. On the 11th of April Mr. Hales had the honour of being introduced to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and six of the Royal children, at Buckingham Palace.

Hales is cheerful and well-informed, and has none of the unwieldiness for which persons of extraordinary stature are remarkable.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB PRIZE CUP PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY.

"JOHN BULL."

WILLIAM BALL, the extraordinary man who is also known as "John Bull," was born at Hersehay, in Shropshire. His height is 5 feet 9¾ inches; circumference of neck 23½ inches; arm, 27 inches; breast, 70 inches, stomach, 80 inches; thigh, 50½ inches; calf of leg, 25 inches. His weight exceeds 40 stone. He is healthy and very active, and worked forty years puddler and shingler for the Colebrook-dale company of ironmasters.

WILLIAM BALL (JOHN BULL), A NATIVE OF SHROPSHIRE; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 9¾ INCHES, WEIGHT, 40 STONE.

ROBERT HALES, THE "NORFOLK GIANT."

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—THE BAND.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

ONE of the most refreshing delights of the London season, more especially of its meridian, is a visit to Kensington Gardens; and, if made upon Tuesday or Friday, when a military band plays near the new Lodge, the visitor will enjoy the addition of fine music to the beauties, natural and artificial, of the gardens themselves. Mr. Wesle, in his big book about London, recommends those who wish fully to appreciate Kensington Gardens, "to go there on a hot and sunny, or dusty, or windy day, when they will experience, particularly in the northern parts, the pleasure of having a sheltered and shady retreat, free from all the dust and dirt and bustle of the busy thoroughfares." In this wordy advice, however, the writer has forgotten the "Band," which, of late years, has been one of the fashionable attractions of the place: the days of its playing are occasionally changed—at present they are as stated above; the best hour, from five to six.

The gardens attached to Kensington Palace, when purchased by William III., did not exceed 26 acres. In 1691 they were described as "not great, nor abounding with fine plants. The orange, lemon, myrtle, and what other trees they had there in summer, were all removed to London or Mr. Wise's Greenhouse at Brompton Park, a little mile from there. But the walks and grass were very fine, and they were digging up a plot of four or five acres to enlarge their gardens." Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Wise. Bowack, in 1705 describes "a noble collection of foreign plants, and fine neat greens, which makes it pleasant all the year. Her Majesty has been pleased lately to plant near 30 acres more towards the north, separated from the rest only by a stately greenhouse, not yet finished." It appears from this passage, that previous to 1705 Kensington Gardens did not extend further to the north than the conservatory, originally built for a banqueting-house, and frequently used as such by Queen Anne. The eastern boundary of the Gardens would seem to have been at this time nearly in the line of the broad walk which crosses them before the east of the Palace, and which our Artist has chosen for one of his views. The kitchen-gardens, which extended north of the Palace, towards the Gravel Pits (but are now occupied by elegant villas), and the thirty acres north of the conservatory, added by Queen Anne to the pleasure gardens, may have been the fifty-five acres "detached and severed from the park, lying in the north-west corner thereof," granted in the 16th of Charles II to Hamilton, ranger of the park, and Birch, auditor of excise, to be walled and planted with "pippins and red-streaks," on condition of their furnishing apples or cider for the King's use. At the end of the avenue leading from the south front of the Palace to the wall on the Kensington-road, is an alcove built by Queen Anne's orders; so that Kensington Palace, in her reign, seems to have stood in the midst of fruit and pleasure-gardens, with pleasant alcoves on the west and south, and a stately banqueting-house on the east, the whole confined between the Kensington an

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—THE BROAD WALK.

Uxbridge roads, the west side of Palace-green, and the line of the broad walk before the east front of the Palace,

> Where Kensington, high o'er the neighbouring lands,
> Midst groves and sweets a regal fabric stands,
> And sees each spring, luxuriant in their bowers,
> A new creation of blossoms, and a wild of flowers;
> The dames of Britain oft in crowds repair
> To gravel walks and unpolluted air:
> Here, with the town in dance and dreadful gaiety,
> They breathe in sunshine, and see azure skies;
> Each walk a robe of various dye bespread,
> Seems from afar a moving tulip-bed.
> When o'er it breathes and flowery damasks glow,
> And chints, the rival of the showery bow.—TICKELL.

Again:—

> Now the shrill corn-pipe, echoing loud to arms,
> To rank and file reduces the straggling swarms

Pointing to the musical attractions in Tickell's time. Addison, in the "Spectator," No. 477, raises the cry against London to the heroic pests of gardening, and is enraptured with their treatment of the upper garden at Kensington, which was at first nothing but a gravel-pit, "the hollow basin, with its seemingly mount of trees, evidently delighting the eastern."

In the reign of George II., Queen Caroline added to the gardens nearly three hundred acres from Hyde-Park, and had the canal formed at the cost of £6000; whilst with the new ground, and the old, at the south-east end of the Gardens. North and south, the grounds were bounded by high parallel walls. On the north-east, a fosse and low wall reaching from the Uxbridge-road to the Serpentine at once shut in the Gardens, and confined the eye along their central vista, over the Serpentine, to its extremity; and across the Park, to the east of Queen Anne's gardens, immediately in front of the palace, a reservoir was formed, called "the round pond," and thence long vistas were carried through the woods that encircled it, to the head of the Serpentine, to the fosse and Bridgeman's ha-ha wall, affording a view of the Park, and to the mount already mentioned, which, with its evergreens and temple, has disappeared within recollection.

We have a word or two to say of the olden fashion of the Gardens. After King William took up his abode in the palace, a Court end of the town gathered round it. The large gardens laid out by Queen Caroline were opened to the public on Saturday, when the King and Court went to Richmond; and it is this one-day privilege to which Lord Seymour alluded in the recent conversation in the House of Commons. All visitors were then required to appear in full dress. When the Court ceased to reside at Kensington, the gardens were thrown entirely open; they still, however, retain much of their stately south-ern. Tom Port Crabbe was accustomed to describe their effect as "not exhilarating, yet alive and pleasant."

Of late years, Kensington Gardens have been greatly improved by drainage, re-laying out, and the removal of walls and substitution of open iron railing. In place of describing these changes, however, by aid of Mr. Weale's book, let us glance at their present characteristics.

Standing near the Palace, and looking eastward, the leading features are three openings or avenues, the best of which is terminated by Hyde Park, the intermediate and surrounding parts being filled in with dense masses of ancient trees, a total absence of anything that indicates the vicinity of the town, which is very agreeable, especially on a summer's day: the umbrageous stillness is only broken by the clatter of carriages, "like notes by distance made more sweet." The view down these avenues from the opposite side of the Serpentine, near the Serpentine, is, however, much better, being terminated by the Palace.

On entering the Gardens near the bridge over the Serpentine, and keeping on the east side of the water, some noble old elm-trees will be found on the right, just within the gates. From this point to the head of the Serpentine, the walk beneath the fine old trees, with glimpses of the water, and of the lawn and trees on the opposite bank, is one of the most picturesque parts of the Gardens.

Immediately in front of the Palace is a small flower-garden, of quaint design: and between this and Kensington are some rows of stately old elm-trees, very rich and fine. At the end of one of the short avenues is Queen Anne's lofty architectural alcove. Keeping along the southern margin of the Gardens, and crossing the end of the broad walk (which is fifty feet in breadth), a new walk will soon be reached, and here will be found a large number of the newer and rarer kind of shrubs, all legibly named. "It is in the introduction of these rarer plants that the idea of a 'garden' is, perhaps, better sustained than in most of the other features of the place, which are those of a park. The demand, indeed, for evergreens and undergrowth in these Gardens is most urgent; and if (which we greatly doubt), there exists a well-founded objection to the use of laurels and boxes in tufts or as single plants, there certainly can be no reason why solitary specimens, or varied groups of the many kinds of thorn, pyrus, mespilus, laburnum, pine, and fir, evergreen oaks, hollies, yews, &c., should not be most extensively planted, and a large proportion of the younger and smaller trees in the densest parts cut away to make room for them."—*Weale.*

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 13.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 14.—The Bastile destroyed, 1789.
TUESDAY, 15.—St. Swithin. French Revolution began, 1789.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Day decreased 29 m.
THURSDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674.
FRIDAY, 18.—Petrarch died, 1374. Hampden killed, 1643.
SATURDAY, 19.—Edward III. defeated the Scots at Berwick.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 12.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 6	A. M. 6 20	M. 7	A. M. 7 20	M. 8	A. M. 8 40	M. 9
A. M. 9 20	A. M. 10	M. 10 40	A. M. 11	M. 11 40	A. M. 12	M. 12 40
A. M. 1	M. 1 20	A. M. 2	M. 2 40	A. M. 3	M. 3 20	A. M. 3 40
M. 4	A. M. 4 20	M. 4 40	A. M. 5	M. 5 20	A. M. 5 40	M. 6

A. J. MASON, ENGRAVER on WOOD, REMOVED to 46, ARGYLE-SQUARE, New-road.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition is now open at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till dusk. Admission 1s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE GROTTO, OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE.—This magnificent Work of Art, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle, at a cost of £40,000, is open, on EASTERN MONDAY, and MONDAY Afternoons only.—By Railway from Waterloo Bridge, in one hour.

AT the PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, 367, Strand (near Exeter Hall), a POPULAR LECTURE is delivered every THURSDAY at Eight Two o'Clock P.M., by J. H. SQUIRE, M.D. On the 17th inst. the Subject will be—An Address to Parents on the Application of Phrenology to the Education of Youth, with Illustrations of the effects of proper and improper Training on the Mind and its organs, the Brain. Admission Free.—The Museum is open Daily, from 11 to 4.

NOTICE.—In consequence of repeated applications, by Ladies of distinction, to view Dr. KAHN'S extensive MUSEUM of ANATOMICAL WAX MODELS, he has set apart WEDNESDAY in each week for their reception, from 10 till five, during which time a professional Lady will attend to give the necessary explanations, as nothing only these Models which are most interesting to the female mind, and avoiding wherever is disagreeable and morbid. The Museum will still be opened for gentlemen, every day as usual, from 10 till 10, when explanations will be given every hour by an English medical Gentleman. On Wednesday, however, Gentlemen will only be admitted from 6 till 10 in the evening. 33A, Oxford-street, 16 doors west of Regent-street.—Admission, One Shilling

ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—A HOUSE IN THE AIR!—On MONDAY, JULY 14th, at five o'clock precisely, ALADDIN'S FLYING PALACE, or Grand Balloon Residence, will ascend from the dock of the KEYING. This novel and daring feat will be performed in the presence of the Boys of the Royal Military Asylum, who, for their band, have received permission to attend. The other amusements of the Day and Night will comprise the Illuminated Pagoda of a Million Lights—Feast of Lanterns—Chinese Concert—Bell Ringing and Chinese Gymnastic Exhibition—Also a favourite Juvenile night! One Shilling; Children and Schools, Half-price. The Imitation will commence at one o'clock in the day. The Asiatic Mail will be open for despatches to the Emperor of China at the close of the day.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—On Wednesday, the 16th, and Thursday, the 17th inst., there will be SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS at 8 and 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. BACK, and the fares on those days will be—

First class, 4s 6d; second class, 3s; open carriages, 2s.

The trains will run about one half-hour from the Paddington Station, commencing at 6.30 A.M., until 11.30, and on leaving after 5 o'clock P.M., until 10.30 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT EXETER.—EXCURSION TRAINS from LONDON or WINDSOR and BACK.—EXCURSION TRAINS are appointed as follows, at reduced fares, during the week:—From Slough, Reading, Twyford, Chippenham, Chippenham, Swindon, Stroud, and Gloucester, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th

From Swindon, Shrivenham, Farringdon-road, Abingdon, Oxford, and Banbury, and intermed ate stations, Wantage-road, and Pangbourne, on the 15th and 16th, and on the 17th to Windsor or

TO WINDSOR AND BACK

From Basingstoke, Reading, Twyford, and other stations, and from Basingstoke, Reading, Twyford, and Maidenhead, on the 16th and 17th inst.

The particulars of fares, times of departure and return, and the number of days allowed for passengers coming to London, may be known on application at the several stations, and parties are recommended to engage their tickets beforehand, to insure room for them in the train.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—MONDAY, JULY 14, the GAMESTER, HONEYMOON, and BETSY BAKER, for the BENEFIT of Mr and Mrs C KEAN; Tuesday, 15, the Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra; Wednesday, 16, Love in a Maze, Pauline, and the Alhambra; Thursday, 17, the Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra; Friday, 18, the Wife, Apartments, and the Alhambra; Saturday, 19, the Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra.

FRENCH PLAYS.—Mr. MITCHELL begs respectfully to announce, that his BENEFIT, under the Special Patronage of her MAJESTY, is appointed to take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 16, on which occasion the following attractive Entertainment will be presented.—Mons Lafont and Mdlle St. Marc will appear in a new Comedy-Vaudeville, Mdlle. Rachel will perform the first act of a new Classical Comedy, in One Act, written by Mons. Ponsard, entitled HORACE ET LYDIE (une Odo d'Horace) Lydie, Mdlle. Rachel; Horace, Mons. Jouanin. Mdlle. Rachel has also obligingly consented to perform once more (and positively for that occasion only) her celebrated character of "Camille," in Corneille's Tragedy of HORACE. With other Attractions.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully solicits the favour of an early application for Boxes and Stalls.
Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MDLLE. RACHEL.—GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE at WILLIS'S ROOMS, by Mdlle RACHEL and the principal Artists of the Théâtre Français, London, being positively the only Morning Appearance of Mdlle Rachel during her present Engagement. It is especially announced that a MATINÉE DRAMATIQUE will take place at the above Rooms, on TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22nd, commencing at 3, and terminating at 5 o'Clock, at which Mdlle Rachel will declaim several of the principal Scenes from Racine, selected Tragedy of Adelaide, Le Misanthrope de Moliere; et Puysegur, Tragedie Chrétienne, de Corneille. Full particulars will be duly announced. Stalls (not the Fauteuils), 10s 6d; Family Tickets (to admit 4), 21s; Reserved Seats, 5s. As no more tickets will be issued than the room can conveniently hold, immediate application is requested. Tickets may be had at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street: and at all the principal Libraries and Musicsellers.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. RACHEL.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces, that, in consequence of the great success of Mdlle Rachel's performances on Wednesday and Tuesday last, she will perform this evening, SATURDAY, JULY 12, and on MONDAY evening, JULY 14.—The approach ing Benefit of Mdlle RACHEL cannot be postponed, as the Theatre is required for new productions, notwithstanding its increased success, beyond the above date. This evening, SATURDAY, JULY 12, the performances will commence at Eight o'clock precisely, with (second time in this country) a new drama, on cinq actes, et en vers, entitled VALERIA. Valeria (first time), Mdlle. Rachel; Lycinius, Mons. Lafont; Lucas Cornus, Mons. Jouanin. Mdlle. Rachel is originally performed by her at the Théâtre Français, Paris). Boxes, 3s; Pit, 2s; Amphitheatre, 2s 6d.; Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be had of Mr. MITCHELL, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the theatre, which is open daily from 11 till 5 o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. BATTY.—Wonderful success.—The reserved piece is a Dramatic Spectacle of MAZEPPA has exceeded the Proprietor's most sanguine expectation s, the Amphitheatre being literally crowded in every part. The scenes are highly picturesque, the Costumes correct, the incidents possess scenic effects, magnificent costumes, gorgeous decorations, and brilliant tableaux, nightly elicit the most enthusiastic applause.—On MONDAY, JULY 14th, and during the Week, the extraordinary Spectacle of MAZEPPA; or, the Wild Horse. New and unparalleled SCENES of the CIRCLE, embracing the whole of the extensive equestrian Troop of the Establishment, with a Powerful Auxiliary.—Non-official open on Saturday.—Full Price.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—Tremendous overflows of parties of ride from the country, which now forms the most attractive feature of the present day. Astounding p anditc greet the various performances of the unequalled Company of Equestrians, which for extent and talent have never been equalled; the Hippodrome being the only new and pleasing amusement in the TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 15 Mr Hampton, the celebrated Aeronaut, will make his fifth ascent in his Balloon, the Eclipse, from the Kriptodrome, precisely at Six o'Clock, and the doors will on that occasion be opened at Four, in order to allow the public an opportunity of witnessing the Inflation. On Thursday next, July 17, there will be a Grand Day PERFORMANCE, precisely at Two, doors open at One. The Entertainments in the Evening as usual. Doors open at Five, commences at Six. Admission to Private Box, £1 1s; Reserved Seats, 5s; First Class, 3s; Second, 1s; Third, 6d.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE de Mons. ROBIN, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lessee, Mons. Robin.—Mons. and Madame ROBIN, from Paris, whose first appearance in London has met with such high patronage, will continue every Evening, at Eight o'Clock, their inimitable SOIRÉES PARISIENNES and FANTASTIQUES, which have obtained for Mons. Robin the honour of a command before their Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, at Windsor, on the 25th of April.—Every Wednesday, at Half-past Two o'Clock, a Morning Performance.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY MORNING, JULY 14th, Mrs FANNY KEMBLE will read Shakspeare's Comedy of TWELFTH NIGHT. Wednesday Morning, July 16, Ring Lear; Friday Morning, July 18, Lindsay and Crawford. Commencing each day at half-past Two o'clock precisely. Doors open at Two.—Reserved Stalls, 7s; Boxes, 5s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Family Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office

THE COLLINS FAMILY are about to MAKE a FAREWELL TOUR THROUGH the PROVINCES, previous to their departure for the Continent, under the direction of Mr. Mann.

MR. CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES, every Evening, from Eight to Twelve. Admission, 6d; per quarter, £1 1s. Splendid new Ballroom, with all the arrangements complete. Musical director, Mr. J. Bradley, of the Royal London Opera. Crown Garden, Mr. Caldwell's private residence to any other Ballroom, and totally unconnected with the routine of the Hall-room, to be with grace and freedom, and to take part in the ballabrando Waltz, Polka, Schottische, Quadrille, &c. Private Lessons, £1 1s.—Grand Festival, Sunday.

DR. HENRY WYLDE.—The following SELECTION of MUSIC, by Dr. Henry Wylde, will be performed at the GRAND CONCERT, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14th — A sacred work by Handel; Pianoforte and Violin Duet in F minor and major (Beethoven); Andante and Scherzo, from a Symphony, Scena and Duet from an Opera. The orchestra and chorus will consist of upwards of Fifty performers. The chorus selected from the Sacred Harmonic Society. Vocalists: Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. Durrand, Herr Engeli. Pianoforte, M. Blasi; Leader, Mr. Willy.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT of the OVERLAND MAIL will be given at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, MARGATE, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th of JULY; and at RAMSGATE on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th.—12, Percy-street, Rodborough.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, at Reigate; on Thursday, July 24, at Epsom; on Friday, July 25, at Croydon, on Friday, Aug. 1, at Guildhall; and on Saturday, Aug. 2, at Gravesend.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—LAST NIGHTS of the present Entertainment in LONDON.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the MUSICAL UNION-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, JULY 15, and following Mondays, commencing at Half-past Eight Tickets to be had at the Music Shops; Stalls to be had only of Messrs. G. Olivier, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and of Messrs. J. Ella, 23, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall. The final performance will take place on Monday, July 22.

THE DISTINS.—NINE CONCERTS.—On MONDAY EVENING next, July 14, and following WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Mr DISTIN and SONS will have the honour of performing on their improved Sax-Horns, introducing their tone in London their new-invented Euphone Horns; also their favourite Glees and Madrigals, assisted by Mrs. Macfarren, Miss Palmer, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Cooper, and Messrs H Wand J Distin. Pianoforte, Mr R A Brown. Royal Music Hall, Adelaide-street, Strand. Stalls, 5s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Remainder and Upper Balcony, 1s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 18th, will be performed Handel's MESSIAH. The Orchestra, the most extensive available in Exeter Hall, will consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 performers. Tickets, Sir Reserved Seats, 10s 6d each, numbered seats, 10s 6d each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall; or of Mr Bowley, 83, Charing-cross.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—A Grand Performance of CHORAL MUSIC will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 16, for the Members of Mr. HULLAH'S First and Second Upper Schools.—Tickets, 1s, reserved seats, 2s. May be had at the Hall, at West Strand; of the Stewards of the Establishment; and at St. Martin's Hall. Doors open at half-past Seven; commence at Eight o'clock

ROYAL MUSIC HALL, Strand.—DISTIN'S TWELVE CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and his SONS will perform, in addition to their Operatic Selections, the admired Glees, Madrigals, &c., arranged for the Piano and Cornets Pistons, poco 3s, post free; and may be had of the publisher, HENRY DISTIN, Military Musical Instrument Maker, 76, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

ENGLISH GLEES and MADRIGALS.—Under the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty.—Willis's Rooms, St. James's.—Sung by Mrs. Endersohn, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Land, Francis, and H. Phillips. The next performance will be given on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14th, commencing at Eight o'clock. Reserved Seats, 7s 6d, tickets (to admit four), £1 1s; unreserved seats, 5s; tickets (to admit three), 15s. To be had at Mr. MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at Mr. EASE'S, 81, St. James's-street.

APOLLONICON.—ENGAGEMENT of Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS.—Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS will give his New Musical Entertainment, founded on the Overland Route to India, entitled PICCADILLY, on TUESDAY, the 15th of JULY 15th. It will be repeated, with favourite Songs, by Miss Sykes, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evening at Eight, until further notice, at addition to the usual Apollonicon Performances.—ROYAL MUSIC HALL, Adelaide-street, Strand. Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 1s 6d; Remainder and Upper Balcony, 1s.

THE HOLY LAND is at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—The great SACRED DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND and JERUSALEM. The original one recently exhibited in Pall-Mall, and praised by every Eastern traveller for its accuracy, beauty, and completeness, is NOW OPEN, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA, exhibiting the following places, viz. Southampton, Bay of Biscay, Cintra, Tarifa, the Tagus, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Red Sea, Aden, Bombay, Poonah, Kemaree, Bhore Ghaut, Kandallah, "Taj Mahal" (the exterior by moonlight, the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior), is now open daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, The GRAND MOVING DIORAMA illustrating Colonel FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains, having been visited by more than 200,000 persons, will, in consequence of provincial engagements, be exhibited but a few weeks longer. Daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s.; stalls, 2s. All outstanding favour cards will be admitted.

JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND.—NOTICE.—Those who wish to see the GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr W BEVERLEY, from the acknowledged faithful sketches of Mr HARTLETT, and in which is introduced, with much charming and powerful effect, Grand Sacred Vocal Music, sung by an efficient Choir, and accompanied by Mr J H JULLY on the Organ, are requested to be careful in observing that it is at the 87 GEORGE'S GALLERY, HILDE-PARK-CORNER. Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'Clock. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Stalls, 2s 6d.

THE FORTHCOMING TOTAL ECLIPSE of the SUN exhibited at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A POPULAR LECTURE on the same, illustrated by a series of interesting DIAGRAMS, is given by Mr. Bachhoffner daily at Three, and every Evening at Nine o'Clock, in addition to all the other Scientific Lectures, Exhibitions, &c.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.—WINDSOR, HORNSEY.

DAYS OF THE SHOW			
MONDAY,	the 14th of JULY,	at 10s 6d	In the Evening,
TUESDAY,	the 15th	" 2s 6d	
WEDNESDAY,	the 16th	" 2s 6d	From Six in the
THURSDAY,	the 17th	" 1s 0d	Morning till dusk.

SHOREDITCH NEW ALMSHOUSES, to be built on land purchased opposite St. Mary's Church, Haggerston.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the contractor appointed to act in that behalf will meet in the Vestry-room, Shoreditch Church, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of JULY, 1851, at Six o Clock in the Evening precisely, to receive tenders and contracts for the execution of the carcases of the houses, a boundary wall and iron fence, and the performance of the necessary works in connexion therewith. The plans, specifications, particulars, and conditions may be seen and known; and the quantities obtained on application to Mr. Thomas E. Knightley, Architect, Bow, 4, Golden-street, Gough-square, on and after Monday, the 14th inst., between the hours of Ten and Four on each day. The tenders to be sealed and delivered at my office at Shoreditch workhouse, before Three o'Clock in the afternoon of the day of meeting. The Committee will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; and the person whose tender may be accepted must, if required, enter into a bond for the due performance of his contract, with such sureties and for such amount as the Committee may direct.

July 9th, 1851. JOHN WARE, Hon. Sec.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The URAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY, from TWELVE to SIX o'Clock, together with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, press kind by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. The band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, at Four o'Clock, on every SATURDAY, until further notice.—Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Monday, SIXPENCE

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The present Lectures are on the CHEMISTRY of the MINERALS and CRYSTALS at the Great Exhibition, both by Professor Brande, Dr. Diamond, Wollaston, and Pearks, by J. H. Pepper, the Popular Lecturer, by Dr Bachhoffner, on the forthcoming Total Eclipse of the Sun, The Rotation of the Earth, exhibited by Foucault's experiments. The great economy of Cooking by Gas explained. A Lecture on the History of the Harp, by Mr. Frederick Collinson, Esq., with Vocal Illustrations. Two Series of splendid Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and from Seven till Half-past Ten.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER IS PUBLISHED

A SUPPLEMENT,

ILLUSTRATING

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY,

ON WEDNESDAY LAST;

Containing the follow ng Large Engravings:—

1. The Arrival of her Majesty at Guildhall Exterior (whole page).
2. Her Majesty taking her Seat on the Throne (page).
3. Procession of her Majesty round the Hall (two-page Engraving).
4. The Royal Banquet in the Crypt (whole page).
5. Her Majesty's Toilet-table.
6. General View of the Ball (whole page).
7. The Queen of Sculpture by Lough, as lighted up.
8. Statuette of the Queen, &c.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED

A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

INCLUDING

AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT,

PRICE ONE SHILLING;

WITH A HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

Next week we shall fully illustrate the Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, to commence at Windsor on Tuesday.—Also, the Great Gathering of Juvenile Amateurs at Edinburgh.—The recent Fire at San Francisco.—The New Cattle-Market at Croydon, &c.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Student's Help.—Every Lady's Guide to her own Greenhouse.—The Cambrian Pictorially Displayed in England and the Exhibition.—The Three Eras of Ottoman History Music.—Christmas Rose.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851.

The present Government has been so often placed in a minority, that such events have ceased to be of significance; but, although it holds office upon a similar principle to that which sustained in the shafts the wheezy and crazy cab-horse, immortalised by our great contemporary novelist, its defeat twice in the same evening is, to say the least of it, remarkable. Lord Robert Grosvenor, in the interest of the attornies, moved for leave to bring in a bill to relieve them from the payment of the annual duty charged upon the practice of their profession; and, although the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the view of saving, and not caring to part with £220,000 per annum, which might be much better employed, opposed the motion with all the weight of the Government at his back, Lord Robert carried his point by the somewhat considerable majority of 162 against 132. Hardly had that motley and heterogenous assemblage of parties in the House which includes all that are not Whig indulged in the titter, comment, and shrug of the shoulder which are usual on such occasions, when Mr. H. Berkeley, in a very good speech, made his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of Parliamentary voters by the ballot. The Government did not think fit to allow any one of its members to oppose the proposition, no doubt with the idea that the promise of a future measure of Parliamentary reform, to be introduced by the Premier himself in 1852, and the apathy with which most people regard the dried up and utterly withered and lifeless question of the ballot (and of which the rush of members out of the House as soon as the subject was broached was sufficiently strong proof), would be sufficient to ensure the rejection of the proposal. The result showed that the Government somewhat miscalculated, for Mr. Berkeley's motion was carried by a majority of 87 against 50. But, although such defeats are not creditable to the Government, following as they do upon so many other proofs of its temporary and make-shift position, no one anticipates any consequences from them. They make it no weaker than it was, and give the Earl of Derby no encouragement to overturn a Ministry which he still possesses before. The victories of Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Berkeley will remain unproductive. The attornies will continue to pay for their annual certificates for a considerable time longer—at least, until after the excise duty upon paper shall have been abolished, and until many other taxes, almost equally injurious to the people, shall have been removed; and the ballot will remain a speculative and a dull question, to be avoided in the House and in the public journals—alike uninteresting to the classes and to the tap-rooms of the land. The present is not the time for the discussion of partial measures either of financial or of parliamentary reform. Nothing will or can be done to satisfy the friends of either, until the session of 1852; until which time the Russell Ministry, weak as it is, may bid defiance to all kinds of opponents, and insure itself against a Parliamentary death. Should no internal difficulties arise among its own members to expedite a catastrophe, the Government seems to be quite safe until February next, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a new scheme of taxation, and the Prime Minister, with the promised complement of his great Reform measure of 1831, will enable it either to strengthen itself in the estimation of Parliament and the country by carrying these reforms, or to expire with dignity upon issues which will be worthy of it. In the meantime defeats count for nothing.

The report presented by M. de Tocqueville to the French Legislative Assembly, on the revision of the Constitution of the Republic, is a most important, as well as most elaborate, ably-reasoned, and judicious state paper. There is no man in France to whom the composition of such a document could have been entrusted with so

much propriety as to this eloquent writer and close observer—whose work on the United States of America has procured him a wide reputation as a philosophical statesman of the highest class, and compared with whom such men as M. Thiers are but molehills to a mountain. M. de Tocqueville, in the following passage of his exhaustive argument, sums up and depicts the dangers that menace France, from the present unsatisfactory state of the Constitution, and suggests the remedy:—

If the election of the President of the Republic had taken place at the natural period pointed out by the Constitution, that is, on May 12, 1849, the Presidential powers would have survived those of this Assembly by one year; and if, in 1851, after a twelve years' trial, that the fact of the Executive power it is only in 1851, after a twelve years' trial, that the fact of the Executive power and the Legislative Assembly ceasing at the same time their functions would have been witnessed. But, by the accidental effect of the law of Oct. 28, 1848—a law called for by Article 116 of the Constitution—the President was elected on Dec. 10, 1848, and will, nevertheless, have arrived at the end of his magistracy in the course of May next. Thus, in the same month, and within a few days' distance of each other, the Executive power and the Legislative power will change hands. Assuredly, never will a great people, as yet ill prepared for the use of Republican liberty, have been cast all at once, by the law itself, into such a hazard—never will a youthful constitution have been subjected to so rude a hazard—never will a youthful constitution have been subjected to so rude a trial! And in what country of the globe, gentlemen, is this total eclipse of the Government to take place? Amongst that people which, although it has more frequently overturned its Government, perhaps, than any other, feels more than any one the want of being governed.

The nations which have a federative existence—these even which, without having divided the sovereignty, possess an aristocracy, or even a hereditarial liberties deeply rooted in the habits of the people—such nations may exist for a length of time with a feeble Government, and even support for a certain period the complete absence of a Government. Each portion of the people has an existence of its own, which allows society to remain still upstanding for a certain time after the general life-current is impeded or stopped. But are we one of those nations? Have we not centralised all kinds of affairs, and by that course created the necessity, which of all others is the most easy to overturn, but which, at the same time, it is the most difficult to do without for a single moment? And at what period must we support such a trial? Immediately after a great revolution, in the midst of the irregular passions and appetites which every revolution carries behind it, and which are always but indifferently restrained by the still existing institutions. Is that an imaginary danger? Is it one of those accidents which are met in the history of all free people? Is it not rather one of those certainties which we ought not to allow our country to run when we can preserve it from it? The only regular and legal means by which we can succeed in that—the only means, perhaps, which remains to us to prevent all the power from deserting, in unconstitutional hands, or from falling *en déshérence* (without lawful heirs) is to hand them over momentarily to a Constituent Assembly, which will have in its favour the authority of the nation itself, and the force of youth.

M. de Tocqueville's proposition, and the triumphant manner in which he has disposed of the arguments of all those who have offered different suggestions for the pilotage of the Republic out of the shoals into which it is drifting, have already excited a beneficial influence throughout France. The difficult question has assumed a practical shape, and the issue to be decided has been cleared of extraneous irrelevancies, and narrowed to a point which makes it intelligible to every class of politicians. The debates that will immediately ensue cannot fail to excite the greatest interest, not only in France, but in every part of Europe.

THE REVENUE.

The official returns of the amount of the Queen's Revenue, ending Saturday last, July 5, show a decrease on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of £95,354, which, however, is very insignificant, when it is recollected that the Summer quarter of last year was one of unparalleled prosperity, and that the gradual reduction of the timber and sugar duties has been in operation in the interim.

The items are as follows:—

DECREASE ON THE QUARTER.	
Customs	£15,490
Stamps	66,375
Taxes	26,030
Property Tax	49,554
Crown Rex	10,000
	168,749
Repayments of advances	64,880
Total decrease	233,649
INCREASE ON THE QUARTER.	
Excise	£94,585
Post-office	30,000
Miscellaneous	9,767
	£134,352
Imprest and other moneys	3,943
Total increase deducted	£138,295
	95,354
Total decrease on the quarter	

The returns for the year ending July 5, 1851, show a total decrease of revenue of £218,739.

Under the head of Customs there is a decrease, as compared with last year, of £35,122, which is accounted for by the recent reduction of Customs duties; while the Excise, on the other hand, shows an increase of £122,273. Under the head of Stamps, there is a diminution to the extent of £285,250 —which is, however, less than the amount which the Exchequer nominally sacrificed by the new Stamp Act of last session. We also see a decline of £23,840 on the item of Taxes, and of £106,418 on the Property-tax. The Post-office, however, has yielded £74,000 more during the past twelvemonths than during the year which expired on the 5th July, 1850—a striking proof of the activity of trade and commerce. On the whole, the returns are of a satisfactory character.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The annual distribution of scholarships and prizes took place on Saturday last, at the University College, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., presiding.

Professor Malden read the report of the last year. It stated that the number of students in the Faculty of Arts and Law who had studied during the last session was 241: 85 of these had attended the ordinary classes, and 87 the courses of lectures addressed peculiarly to schoolmasters. In the course of the year the University had conferred the degree of LL.D. on an old student, as well as the degree of C. B. Estcott to Leominster, Herefordshire; the Rev. Arthur Henry Pelle Trewman to North Petherton, Somerset; the Rev. Harwood to Whapilede, Lincolnshire; the Rev. S. T. Smith to Wirksworth, Derbyshire; the Rev. Alexander Bean Russell to Westbury-cum-Priddy, Somerset; the Rev. W. Athil to Horsford, Norfolk; the Rev. George Braithwaite to St. Peter the Great, in the city of Chichester; the Rev. James Reece to Braithwaite, in the county of York; the Rev. Jones Davis to Capy Conwyl with Llanswell, county of Caermarthen.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. George Weigall, incumbent of St. George's, Wolverton station, to commemorate the eleventh year of his ministry; the Rev. H. B. Bullocke, from the parishioners of St. Mary's, Truro, on his ceasing to be curate of the parish; the Rev. J. Holmes, on his resignation of the St. Bartholomew's, Liverpool: the Rev. D. James, from the members of Order of Druids in the Huddersfield district; the Rev. H. M. Mosse, of Christ Church, Liverpool, from the young members of his congregation, lately preached by him; for confirmation: the Rev. Richard Malone, late of Christ Church, Plymouth, from the congregation, on his resignation; the Rev. John Twells, St. John's College, from the children of the Ollerton National Schools.

THE BISHOPRIC OF BOMBAY.—It is understood that the Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. Dr. Carr, who has been for the last few months in England on leave of absence, has placed his resignation in the hands of the proper authorities; and also, that the vacant see has been conferred on the Rev. John Harding, rector of St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe and St. Ann's, Blackfriars. Mr. Harding has occupied this living for the last ten or twelve years, and he was for a considerable period honorary secretary to the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE same progress, the same success, and as great an amount of positive public interest as ever, have been manifested during the past week. The number of visitors keeps steadily towards 60,000 per day on the shilling days; whilst on Fridays and Saturdays, those who desire carefully to study the innumerable interesting objects brought together, have ample opportunities of doing so; or, if desirous merely to lounge away an idle hour, and see and be seen, the afternoons of the latter day are sufficiently fashionable and select for the most fastidious.

The great elephant question, arising out of the perplexing present of the Nawab Nazim to her Majesty, seems likely to be set at rest; and a preserved specimen of sufficient bulk has been at length run down in Essex, which will be forthwith transferred, under the superintendence of its captor, Mr. Bibram, and forthwith to the upper regions of the interior of the howdah and other portions of the Nawab's princely contribution: we certainly anticipate that this will not be the least attractive of the many novelties which have been so rapidly added to the already wonderful display.

The Queen's inspections have been resumed and pursued with the usual business-like tact; and on this day her Majesty pays her thirty-fifth visit to the Exhibition. On Saturday last the task undertaken was no ordinary one: about 1000 exhibitors were present for the purpose of explaining the peculiar excellence of the wares or examples they displayed; and when it is considered that these consisted in many instances of philosophical instruments, civil engineering models, surgical instruments, miscellaneous mechanical contrivances, and glass, the courage of her Majesty in undertaking such an inspection is undoubted. The glass, which was inspected first, was comparatively straightforward work, with much to interest and instruct; but to go through the millenium of all the varied claims of rival pianofortes appeared more than the Queen could bear, and the Royal party moved as rapidly as possible through this department. The models in civil engineering attracted much attention; and some of the miscellaneous contrivances also, but many of these are of so singular a character as to create a wonder how the inventor could ever expect any one but themselves to take any interest in them. Amongst surgical instruments examples of dentistry were placed: the exhibitors in this department mustered very strongly, and displayed decurnum: display their contrivances, either as adapted to incisors or molars, whether it was agreeable or not; but her Majesty pursued her examination in "spite of their teeth."

On Wednesday the electric telegraph and agricultural implement department were visited, the Queen and Prince, together with the Royal children, remaining until long after the Building was crowded with eager spectators, all anxious to see them: and their wishes were amply gratified; for, by an admirable arrangement, a passage was formed from the agricultural department to Holland, leading to the exit door, and thousands had an unexpected opportunity of seeing her Majesty and her family depart. These visits are a source of much gratification to all parties, and quite astonish the simple our foreign visitors.

On Tuesday nearly 66,000 persons entered the Building, and this number has only been exceeded on two days, 17th and 24th June. The receipts were £2415 5s. On this, as on other days, the gratifying feature of whole regiments of children of both sexes, from the various schools in and around the metropolis, ought to be noticed. These youngsters usually arrive with a hearty hurrah, but at their departure are too much fatigued to attempt such a demonstration. The various working-men's visiting associations continue to send up their thousands; and the amount of good feeling thus engendered or perpetuated between the employers and employed, arising out of the assistance rendered, and ready co-operation given by the latter to the former, is a most delightful feature. We understand that the members of the association from Norwich, now in town, were to have a treat yesterday (Friday), provided for them by the worthy member for that city, Mr. Peto, M.P., in the form of a trip down the river to Woolwich, and a substantial entertainment when there; the whole expense being defrayed by the gentleman named, out of a tribute to their self-denial and providence in depositing their little savings for so excellent a purpose as a visit to the Exhibition. The sensations of those workmen at Norwich who have not done so wisely will not be of the most enviable kind, whilst the encouragement thus given to others may be very great and have an abiding influence.

The week has been more than usually prolific in *fêtes* to the Royal Commissioners, the executive, their officers, and the jurors. The Grand Ball at the Guildhall is illustrated in another part of our impression; but, in addition to this, Mr. William Brown, M.P., the chairman of the Liverpool merchant and shipowner of Liverpool, on Saturday entertains the above gentlemen at dinner on board the *Atlantic* steam-ship, now lying in the Mersey, taking the guests down by special train, and bringing them back again. Mr. Sheppard Smith, of Rutland Gate, has kindly permitted Mr. Cole to play the host for him, and invite any one he chose to inspect his valuable collection of paintings, which, as containing examples of modern British art, is rich and rare.

The juries are proceeding very rapidly towards a conclusion, and we are happy to say with more unanimity than could have been expected from the appearances of last week. The Royal Commission, however, grappled with the matter manfully, and promptly determined, reiterated the instructions originally given on which the awards were to be made, amplifying and explaining any portions which might have been misunderstood, and fixing in a most decisive manner the principles upon which the respective adjudications should be made. The effect has been all that could have been hoped for, or, indeed, wished; and we trust that the difficulties and concerns of the gentlemen who have been called upon to make the awards will now be completed at an early period; and that, conscious of having discharged their duties, they will carry with them the hearty approbation of all parties: for this talent, skill, energy, and untiring industry with which many of them have wrought, is worthy of all praise and commendation; for it would not at have been a very unfortunate circumstance had anything occurred to have marred the lasting effects, as a whole, has characterised the intercourse so auspiciously commenced amongst the most eminent men of various countries, in art, science, and manufactures, in the working of these Juries.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Of the five meetings in the Calendar for next week, Nottingham decidedly has the largest claim on the "sympathies" of the racing public. The list is excellently well filled; there is nothing to clash with it; and we promise those who will run down that way will not return disappointed. The races come off on Thursday and Friday. Stamford will come off on Tuesday and Wednesday, Ilsley on Wednesday; and Abingdon on Thursday.

The fixtures for some of are the Royal Yorkshire, at Whitby, on Wednesday; Bermondsey, on Thursday; and Margate, on Friday.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday, at Lord's, the Oval, and Sheffield. Tuesday, at the Oval. Thursday, Lord's, the Oval, and Sevenoaks. Saturday, at Harrow.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon was very dull, and the changes confined wholly to the Liverpool Cup, for which Breda beat a retreat, having again put her admirers "in the hole." The prices ranged as follows:—

LIVERPOOL CUP.

7 to 2 agst Officious
9 to 2 —— Rosebrough
8 to 1 agst Marquis
13 to 2 —— Strongbow

GOODWOOD STAKES.

to 1 agst Presto
18 to 1 agst Miss Whip colt

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 1 agst Nancy
| 10 to 1 agst Tom Liddicus | 11 to 1 agst Rosebrough
12 to 1 agst War Horse

DERBY.

40 to 1 agst Lapidist
50 to 1 agst Treasure

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The CROCKETTE STAKES, of 15 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Wratham's Maid of Masham (G. Abdale), 1. Mr. Mossley's Alonzo (W. Sharpe), 2.

The BICKERSTAFFE STAKES, of 100 sovs.—Lord Clifden's Harpsichord (J. Marson), 1. Lord Glasgow's Miss Whip, 2.

PADDOCK SWEEPSTAKES, of 10 sovs each, and 80 added.—Mr. G. Barton's Bethgelert (J. Marson), 1. Lord Derby's Meanee c. (Flaman), 2.

The SEFTON STAKES, of 30 sovs each.—Mr. E. J. Irwin's The Abbess walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. H. Bradshaw's Clasher walked over.

The LANCASHIRE OAKS of 10 sovs each, and 100 added.—Mr. Harrison's Trickteese, 1. Mr. Davidson's Vivandière, 2.

The MERSEY STAKES, of 25 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. G. Barton's Bethgelert, 1. Lord Derby's Meanee c., 2.

The PADDOCK STAKES.—Lord Derby's Iris walked over.

THURSDAY.

The FOAL STAKES.—Pandemus, 1. Third of May, 2.

GROSVENOR STAKES.—The Cabler walked over.

THE CUP.

Strongbow	..	..	..	..	1
Abbess of Jervaulx	..	..	..	..	2
Windischgratz	..	..	..	..	3

Ten ran. Won easy.

LAMBETH REGATTA.

The watermen of Lambeth, on Monday evening, contested in a match for a purse of sovereigns presented by the residents. The race was with twelve competitors in three heats, and attracted a large crowd of spectators. The race started from Westminster-bridge, rounds a boat off Barnett's distillery, and rowed down to Hungerford-bridge, returning to Lambeth-stairs to finish.

FINAL HEAT. (The distance was reversed:)—William and Edward Perry (Blue), 1. John Maynard and Joseph Andrews, 2.

The winners got the lead directly after the start, and kept it. Won by four lengths.

THE VACANT GARTER.—It was currently rumoured on Thursday evening in the lobbies of the Houses of Parliament, that the garter vacant by the death of the Earl of Derby would be conferred on Earl Fitzwilliam.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Music upon Mr. S. S. Puckerman, formerly from Boston, U.S., but now a resident of York, England.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The following notice has just been issued by the Post-office authorities:—"The steam-vessels which were announced in the month of April last to have been established between Lowestoft and Hjerting or Ballum, having now been withdrawn, no ship letter mails for Denmark will hereafter be made up at Lowestoft."

The remains of Mr. Dyce Sombre were on Tuesday deposited in the catacombs of Kensal-green Cemetery—whence it is expected they will be removed to Calcutta in a few weeks. The deceased was placed upon a stand adjacent to the mortuary chamber, where the Roman Catholic service was solemnly performed by Cardinal Wiseman, and the same observance was practised upon depositing the remains. The mourners on the occasion were Captain Troup, the Baron Bolaroff, Viscount St. Vincent, Hon. E. S. Jarvis, Hon. Captain Carnegie, Carnegie Jarvis, Esq.; William Jarvis, Esq.; Charles Shadwell, Esq.; J. P. Larkins, &c.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has drawn up a decree for the execution of the railways proposed by Mr. Stephenson. One line is to traverse the country from the Lake of Constance to Geneva, passing by Zurich. A branch line is to run from this trunk-line to the Basle Railway to unite with the German and French lines. Another line is to proceed from the Lake of Constance to Coire, in the Grisons, to be prolonged afterwards across the Alps by Luckmanier into Lombardy. The total length of these lines is to be 650 kilometres (406½ English miles), and the expense 102,133,000fr., or 137,112fr. per kilometre.

The remains of the late Earl of Derby were interred on Tuesday morning in the family vault at Bromley church. The funeral was private.

On the motion of Mr. William Williams, M.P., an account of the public money expended on the Royal palaces, parks, &c., from 1843 to 1851, has been published, with a statement as to the salaries and emoluments of the rangers of the different parks. Bushey Park is ranger of Windsor Great Park, and has no salary; but the late Sir W. H. Freemantle, as deputy ranger, had a salary of £400 a year and a lodge. The salaries and emoluments of the rangers of the other parks vary from £74 2s. 4d. to £160 10s. The rangership of Bushey Park, held by the late Queen Dowager, has not yet been filled up. Lady Blomfield, as ranger of Hampton-court, has a salary of £74 2s. 4d. a year.

The valuable sinecure office of Keeper of the Jewel-Office of the Tower has become vacant by the death of General John Sullivan Wood.

The Board of Trade returns of the number of vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom during the five months ending June 5, 1851, show a considerable increase on the years 1849 and 1850, a progressive increase in the amount of tonnage entered and cleared, in which increase British shipping will be found to have participated. The returns of the coasting trade are equally satisfactory.

In a vault immediately under the altar in the beautiful church at Hythe is an immense pile of human bones and skulls, which measures 27 feet in length, six feet in breadth, and seven feet in depth. They are neatly and solidly laid to the remains of the Danes and Britons killed in a battle near that place. A party of ladies and gentlemen visiting this singular collection lately, discovered that a robin redbreast, having found admission through the old wall, had built her nest in one of the skulls.

Mr. T. Sother, of Hanover, Virginia (says an American paper), has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, for whipping one of his slaves to death.

Mr. Creswell, a large Negro trader, died at New Orleans lately, and by will liberated his slaves, 91 in number. Unfortunately for the Negroes, the will is said to be contested.

The cholera is still fatal on the western rivers of the United States, chiefly among immigrants. The weekly deaths by this plague are also numerous at New Orleans, St. Louis, and other river cities.

The following gentlemen having passed their examination in the "Doctrine of Probabilities," and the "Theory and Practice of Life Assurance," have received certificates of competency as duly qualified actuaries (alphabetically arranged); viz. Edward Cheshire, London; Christopher Child, London; Alexander Colvin, London; James Meikle, Edinburgh; and Henry Thomson, Jun., Aberdeen.

Letters from Hungary mention the shock of an earthquake having been felt at Komorn on the night of the 1st inst. It was accompanied by a fearful crashing sound and loud peals of thunder, and lasted half a minute. The church bells were made to ring, and scarcely a house that was not affected in some way. Most of the inhabitants betook themselves to the fields.

The Protectionists of Berkshire have advertised their intention of presenting their requisition to Mr. Vansittart, of Basham Abbey, the object being to return Mr. Vansittart in conjunction with Lord Barrington and Mr. Sibert, Palmer, and consequently to oust Mr. Pusey from the representation of his native county.

On Friday night week, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at a mill at Hurst. The total loss is estimated at between £7000 and £8000, the whole of which sum will be covered by insurances. The premises were occupied by Mr. L. Cooke and Mr. Cooper, cotton-manufacturers; and the mill itself was occupied by Mr. Hesgrethorn, boiler-burner.

Commodore Aulick, of the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, sailed lately from San Francisco for Japan, with full instructions to open a commercial intercourse with that kingdom, if possible. He took with him a number of shipwrecked Japanese. Both California and the other states look with longing eyes towards the Sandwich Islands—the chief *dépôt* and *entrepôt* for American whalers, and the half-way house to Asia.

A third bill of the patent session, to amend the patent laws, has just been printed, by order of the House of Lords. It was brought forward by Lord Granville, who further stated on the 3rd inst. that, as the present bill contains twenty-two clauses and a schedule of forms, it is proposed to appoint commissioners, who may appoint examiners and officers, may make rules, and are to report annually to Parliament. By one of the clauses in this bill, the use of inventions abroad are to have the like effect on letters patent as to the use or publication in the United Kingdom.

The magistrates of Buckinghamshire gave a public dinner last week, at the Quarter Sessions, to their late much-respected chairman, Sir F. Aubrey, Bart., as a mark of their grateful sense of his services during a period of twenty years. Lord Carington presided, and about sixty magistrates, and the barristers who attend the sessions, sat down to a splendid banquet. The worthy Baronet's portrait was placed in the judges' lodging on the occasion.

At the Hants Quarter Sessions at Winchester, on Thursday week, a number of men were indicted for a riot at Ryde on Monday, May the 26th, during the progress of the polling at the election of a representative for the Isle of Wight. After a lengthened investigation, the jury acquitted the whole of the defendants.

Some Jewish capitalists, driven from Russia by late measures against their race, are endeavouring to purchase large tracts of land for the formation of Jewish colonies in Hungary.

The whole of the troops in the garrison at Woolwich, nearly 5000 in number, were reviewed on Saturday by the Marquis of Anglesey and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. A large party of the nobility were present. At the conclusion of the review, the Marquis of Anglesey and several of the nobility, among whom was the Marchioness of Conyngham, proceeded to the mess-room, where an elegant *dejeuner* was served for 300 persons.

The subscriptions for a free library at Manchester now amount to upwards of £9000.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Gallicia has been postponed.

The Baron Dudevant, husband of the famous romance writer, George Sand, has just died at a boarding-house in one of the small streets of the 12th *arrondissement* in Paris.

A Parisian charcoal dealer, residing in the *quartier* of the Bastile, on Saturday threw himself from the Column of July, and was killed on the spot.

The annual returns of the Municipal Poor Schools of Berlin show that the large sum of 13,000 poor children received daily instruction, at a total cost of £19,680 sterling, or about 17s. a head per annum, or 4d. per week.

As a farm labourer was gathering sticks a few days ago in the field of the widow Kaiser (Lombardy), he found a gold watch and chain under a heap of rubbish. He conveyed them at once to the Commander of Novara, and that functionary recognised them as having belonged to General Perron, who was killed in the battle. They were given up to the General's wife.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 24th ult., states that the Swedish Government has decided upon sending the corvette *Eugenie* on a voyage of circumnavigation, and invited the Royal Academy of Stockholm to name a scientific committee to accompany the expedition. The Academy, the correspondent adds, has already appointed MM. Skogman, s zoologist; Anderson, a botanist; and Kindal, a physician, to form part of it.

Sir James Graham and Mr. Hinkley (Oxfordshire) have been appointed to the Commission of Inquiry into the Constitution and Practice of the Courts of Equity. These additions have been made at the suggestion of the House of Commons, that two laymen should be added to the Commission, which, on its first appointment, included Sir John Romilly, Sir W. Page Wood, and other members of the Chancery Bar, and Mr. Crompton of the Common Law. Several amendments have already resulted from the inquiries instituted, and a very comprehensive report may soon be expected.

On Wednesday week, says the *Bristol Times*, the lady of the Rev. J. Woodward, whose late secession to the Roman Catholic Church is an event of much unhappy notoriety in this city, was formally received at Clifton Chapel into the new faith of her husband. On the following Sunday the nurse was induced to follow the example of her master and mistress.

On Saturday information was lodged at the head police-office, Scotland-yard, that the premises, 13, Lambeth-terrace, Lambeth-road, had been entered and plundered of a quantity of the most costly description of jewels, set with diamonds, in value upwards of £2500; a Bank of England note for £50; a number of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, forty half-crowns, and two guineas in money.

Another of these sad occurrences—unhappily not unfrequent in mining districts—an explosion, took place on Tuesday week, at the co Bery of Mr. George Dudley, at the Five Ways, Cradley, Worcestershire, while the safety lamp was being used for the purpose of testing the presence of gas. It resulted in the death of nine persons. The bodies of four of Lucas were brought out of the pit quite dead; the others have since died from the effects of the injuries sustained.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT IPSWICH.

SHRUBLAND PARK, NEAR IPSWICH, THE SEAT OF SIR W. F. MIDDLETON, BART.—ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALBERT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

At the general meeting on Wednesday evening, Sir David Brewster resigned his presidential crown (to which he has done so much credit) to the Astronomer Royal; on which occasion he read a speech explanatory of the condition of science, and complimentary to his successor. Mr Airy, in his reply, read a retrospective view of the progress of science within the past year, and dwelt especially upon the marked progress made in astronomy by the discovery of three new planets between Mars and Jupiter, the important observations on Nebulæ and Double Stars (one dark attending one light), by means of Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope. On other branches of science he treated more lightly, but altogether in an exceedingly simple and lucid manner. The Bishop of Oxford proposed, and Professor Sedgwick seconded, a vote of thanks to the new President, for this able exposition, and the assemblage, which was numerous and well attended by ladies (a fair proportion being in the costume of the Society of Friends) separated, after hearing from the secretary, Phillips, that above 470 members (including above 100 ladies) had been enrolled.

Thursday morning was ushered in with bells ringing and other signs of holiday, such as flags, triumphal arches, and many houses gaily decorated with flowers and green boughs; and at ten o'clock the committees of sections met and prepared for operations; the presidents being Dr. Whewell, Professor T. Graham, W. Hopkins, Esq., Professor Henslow, Sir R. J. Murchison, Sir J. Rodeam, and W. Cubitt, Esq. At half-past eleven Prince Albert arrived punctually from Sir W. Middleton's, where he had been met by the president, vice-presidents, and officers of the society. He was in an open carriage and escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards, the streets filled with applauding crowds, and the whole scene very animated, the weather auspicious, and the arrangements (as they were in every respect) excellently made by the Ipswich committee. His Royal Highness immediately proceeded to the Physical Section (A), presided over by Dr Whewell, and Colonel Reid was called upon to read his paper on "Mooring ships in revolving gales" which being of infinite value to navigation and seamanship was listened to with great interest. For the conclusion he mentioned an important fact connected with meteorology; viz. that Lord Palmerston had engaged 200 British Consuls, located over the earth, to make him half-yearly meteorological reports, which would furnish data for the desired solution of atmospheric laws. The circular storms which visit the British Isles he traced to their formation in the Atlantic Ocean; and those which affected the Mediterranean and Continent, to Africa. A very ingenious apparatus for making astronomical observations by means of electro-magnetism was exhibited and explained by two young Americans (the inventors being Americans), which marked a revolving cylinder with a record of every second of time. Upon this Mr. Airy offered some remarks, and the Prince, having stayed above half an hour, retired, and was conveyed to

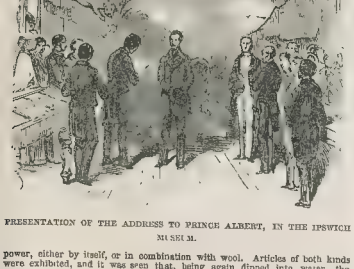
Section B, where Mr W. Grove, V.P., in the absence of Professor Graham, presided. Here M. Dumas, speaking in French, finished a discussion which was in progress, on the growth of plants in various gases, the most remarkable feature in which was that (we believe as yet not completely demonstrated) one half per cent of oxide of carbon would destroy life as far as respiration, a large proportion of carbonic acid. The next communication was made by Dr Playfair, and excited much curiosity both from its novelty and value, as regards manufactures. It was by Mr. Mercer, a large manufacturer of cotton; and "on a new method of contracting the fibres of calico, and of obtaining on the calico thus prepared colours of much brilliancy." Various spe-

VIEW OF IPSWICH, FROM STORE HILL.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT IPSWICH.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, AT IPSWICH.

cimens were shown, and admirably bore out proof of the qualities ascribed to this fabric. It would be long to describe it fully, but the principal features are, that *cold* water holding soda in solution poured on cotton alters the structure of the material, substitutes a new fabric for the original, and thus, rendering it acid, prepares it to receive a far brighter intensity of colour. What is more it adds to the weight and strength of the fibre and web, and by several processes, in combination with gum, &c., renders it easy to form any patterns of lasting



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO PRINCE ALBERT, IN THE IPSWICH MUSEUM.

power, either by itself, or in combination with wool. Articles of both kinds were exhibited, and it was seen that, being again dipped into water, the coarse cotton product was converted into fine fabric by the contraction, and the foundations laid for most important improvements in the manufacture of this world used material. Mr. Grove made a few remarks on the scientific principles chemically involved in this process, and, after some further observations from M. Dumas and Mr. Faraday, the Prince departed to pursue his sectional tour.

We are indebted for the following to the *Suffolk Chronicle*. —

The first section visited was that of Physics, sitting in the council-chamber of the Town-Hall, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Whewell. His Royal Highness was much interested with the Daguerreotypes of the moon and other heavenly bodies, exhibited by the Bonds, of Cambridge University, America. He then proceeded to the Chemistry Section, at the Old Assembly Rooms, Tavern-street, sitting under the presidency of Professor Graham. During the presence of the Prince, some account was given by Professor Playfair, in the absence of Mr. Mercer, of the recently discovered powers of caustic soda in contracting the fibres of calico, &c., and by that means strengthening and otherwise improving the fabric. From this section, his Royal Highness next visited the Geographical and Ethnological Section sitting in the Library of the Mechanics' Institution, under the presidency of Sir Roderick Murchison. M. de Hahatchef, of Nice, gave some account of his travels in Western Asia; and Mr. Asa Whitney, of the United States, explained his gigantic plan for making a railway across the continent of North America, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific. To both these communications the Prince paid great attention, and suggested inquiries through the President, which led to further explanations. The last section visited was the Geological Section, at the Temperance Hall, under the presidency of W. Hopkins, Esq., where the stay of his Royal Highness was prolonged by an animated discussion between Professor Sedgwick and Mr Charlesworth, upon papers read by Professor Phillips and Professor Forbes, upon the crag formation of Suffolk.

The Prince proceeded from section to section in his carriage, except to the Geographical Section, which he reached by quitting the Old Assembly Rooms at a door in Tower-lane, and crossing over on foot into the Mechanics' Institution. He was accompanied in these visits by the Mayor, Professor Airy, the President of the British association, the Marquis of Abercorn, Col. Grey, and Col Seymour. The Prince was loudly cheered as he alighted at the different sections.

At three o'clock his Royal Highness, with his suite, alighted at the residence of the Mayor, in Museum-street, to luncheon. His Royal Highness, after luncheon, took his departure for Shrubland.

Shrubland Hall, the seat of Sir William F. F. Middleton, Bart., occupies a commanding site, in the midst of a beautifully timbered park, 300 acres in extent. The property formerly belonged to the descendants of the Lord Keeper Bacon. The mansion was built by the late Sir William Middleton; but it has been greatly enlarged and improved by the present Baronet. The principal alterations have just been completed, by Mr. Barry, R.A. The style is Italian. An open campanile, or bell-tower, has been erected at the south-west angle of the mansion; a balustraded stone terrace, with flights of steps communicating with the lawn, has been erected on the conservatory front, and adorned with marble vases from Italy; but the most important additions made by Mr Barry are a new entrance hall, and a sculpture gallery adjoining.

After the departure of Prince Albert for Shrubland, the Ipswich Horticultural Society held their annual show

In the evening was held the association *conversazione*, the company numbering 900.

On Friday, the Prince arrived from Shrubland a few minutes before eleven, and proceeded to resume his visit to be sections. At the Mechanical Section, the business was opened by the President, W. Cubitt, Esq. The subjects brought under notice were an explanation of an improved direct-action steam-fan, by Mr. Naesmyth, for the more perfect ventilation of coal-mines, and an account of the manufacture of chilled pivots, by Mr. C May, for astronomical instruments. The Natural History Section, presided over by Rev. Professor Henslow, at the Mechanics' Lecture Hall, was the next section visited. Professor Forbes was called upon to communicate his observations on the Molluscs of the Azores and St. Helena, considered with reference to the distribution of life in the Atlantic Ocean, to which his Royal Highness listened with marked attention. The last visit paid by the Prince was to the Statistical Section, at the Literary Institution, Town-Hall; President Sir John F. Boileau, Bart. The subject to which the attention of his Royal Highness was directed was a mathematical exposition, by Dr. Whewell, of some doctrines of political economy.

His Royal Highness next proceeded to the Ipswich Museum. The Prince was received in the entrance-hall by Professor Henslow, President of the Museum; the Vice-Presidents; and Messrs. F W. Johnson and G. Ransome, the secretaries, by whom he was conducted up-stairs into the collection room. His Royal Highness was attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel Grey, and Colonel Seymour. His entrance was the signal for a general rising, accompanied by other demonstrations of respect and welcome, which the Prince gracefully acknowledged. Arrived at the chair provided for his accommodation, his Royal Highness took up a position on one side of it.

Professor Henslow, the President, then read a congratulatory address; and the document having been received by the Prince, and by him placed in the hands of Colonel Grey, his Royal Highness read a most gracious reply, which he afterwards handed to Professor Henslow.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Prince entered his name in the visitors' books. From this point he commenced a regular inspection of the cases in the room, and frequently expressed his gratification with the extent and value of the collection, and with the admirable manner in which it had been arranged.

His Royal Highness then quitted the room, and was shown by the President and Secretaries into the library, down-stairs, where a handsome luncheon was provided by Mrs. Harrison, of the Crown and Anchor Hotel

After leaving the Museum, the Prince proceeded to lay the foundation stone of the new Grammar-School. The site is at an easy distance from the town, looking over the Arboretum and Christ Church Park on the east, and commanding an extensive view of the river Orwell and the rich valley of the Gipping on the south and west. The preparations for the ceremony were in excellent taste At the entrance of the grounds a spacious marquee was erected, festooned with laurels and flowers, and the ground covered with crimson cloth. On both sides was a range of galleries, the supporters garlanded with laurels and roses; whilst from the roof were displayed flags. At the north end a yellow silk flag displayed the motto, "Do wel and dombt not;" the south end exhibiting a blue banner, with the inscription "Agriculture and Commerce." These galleries, with the marquee in the centre, were arranged in the form of a crescent, and displayed all the fashion and beauty of the town and neighbourhood. At the north-east corner of the proposed entrance to the new edifice, the stone was exhibited suspended by pulleys from a framework decorated with laurel. From the roof of this structure waved the Royal standard of silk, beautifully embroidered. Here were assembled the young gentlemen of

TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN TAVERN-STREET, IPSWICH.—PRINCE ALBERT VISITING THE SECTIONS.

the Grammar-School, upon the site of the proposed new school-room, numbering upwards of 120.

The ceremony commenced by the Mayor reading to the Prince a brief history of the Grammar-School.

His Royal H ighness replied, and then advanced to the stone, a block of granite weighing 12½ cwt., and bearing a brass inscription-plate. The plans and a drawing were presented by Mr. Fleury, the architect of the new building; and an impressive prayer was offered up by the Rev. J. S. Bagard. Mr. Fleury then presented to the Prince a massive silver trowel, and the stone was laid with the accustomed ceremony

The Prince, after taking leave of Sir W. and Lady Middleton and other distinguished personages, including the Mayor, the Astronomer-Royal, the Rev. S. J. Ridgard, and W. Cubitt, Esq., left the ground amidst renewed cheering.

On his way to the railway station, the Prince turned aside to bestow a visit upon Sparrowe's House, in the Old Butter-Market; entering the house by Mrs. Fawsey's shop, and examining the interior with much curiosity.

In the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks on the ground; the band of the Queen's Bays being present.

On Saturday evening last a splendid *fête* was given at Shrubland, by Sir W. F. and Lady Middleton, and was numerously attended. The beautiful grounds, occupying some twenty-five acres of deliciously laid out garden, offered in themselves a treat which we can hardly think inferior to the immortal garden of Armida, where Rinaldo was held captive, as we have compared the occasion to-day. These courteous receptions, also, greatly enhanced their pleasure; and the Association altogether owes a debt of much gratitude to the liberal proprietors of Shrubland.

By Monday morning the trophies of Ipswich in honour of the visit of Prince Albert had disappeared, and with them the great majority of the notable men who had paid a temporary visit to the Association. The engagement of many of them in the business of the Great Exhibition led to this result; and another reason had to be found on the occurrence of a holiday—Excursion Day being appointed for Tuesday—thus making, with Sunday, two successive days without business which brought the assemblage together, and induced a considerable number to return to their homes and avocations.

Before offering a few general remarks on the principal features which it has presented, I may, for the sake of convenience, put in a retrospective paragraph in relation to *Royal Visits to Ipswich*, which have not been so frequent in later as in earlier times, when our warlike monarchs and possessors of territories across the Channel had so often occasion to make the port of Ipswich a point of their way to France or the Low Countries From the days of King John, our Henries and Edwards frequently passed by the Orwell river and Harwich to fight, or meet leaders and friends; and most of these excursions were made in their day with corporate honours and rejoicings somewhat different from those which attended the advent of Prince Albert. Henry VIII. had a purse with 50 marks in nobles presented to him, and his Queen Catharine £20 ! His daughter Mary found powerful supporters in Suffolk, and stopped at Ipswich with 20,000 men on her triumphal march from Framlingham to London. Elizabeth was three or four times entertained here, and her visit to Ipswich reckoned £100 a day. Charles II., James II., and William III. were the last English Sovereigns who partook of the corporate hospitalities of the town; though George II journeyed through it, and had refreshment; and George IV., when Prince Regent was royally welcomed on several occasions, some forty years ago. There was, accordingly, much novelty in the visit of the Prince Consort, and the "oldest inhabitant" alone could put the remembrance of preceding and the interests and charities of the place, and the loyal manifestations of the people were highly creditable to all; and formed, it must be felt, a true English treat in favour of modern times, when compared with a visit, or rather visitation, of Charles II., whose cubers, pages, porters, yeomen, and a whole tribe of hungry retainers, exacted homage fees on the event of his Majesty's arrival (A.D. 1668) to the tune of £79 12s., as appears from the treasurer's account.

Having discharged my antiquarian functions, I may state, that, with regard to the progress of any science, as elicited at this meeting, the three matters of most consequence have been—1. The cotton fibre expansion, briefly described in my previous note; 2. The argument of M. Dumas, founded on experiments, to a certain extent, that atoms now considered elementary may be decomposed, thus making the atomic theory assume to a new dividing of matter, as the old doctrine of elements yielded to the atomic; and 3. A stout battle in geology on the subject of crag formation and the fossil remains belong ng to them or mingled with them. Many opinions were strongly maintained and many suggestions thrown out for the further investigation of the geological problems involved in this question; but, in the meantime, it is impossible to reconcile the discrepancies at issue. It is clear that the crag must be much more carefully examined, and the deposits of the red crag distinguished from those of the coralline, before any certain conclusions can be arrived at. In connexion with this topic, I observe that human-made collections of what are called coprolites (whether truly or not, is undetermined) are met with all along the coasts near the crag, and have become an important article of trade. The substances, where abundant, are stated above 55 per cent. of phosphate of lime, and is calculated to supersede or compete with guano in our agriculture to the full extent of its quantity. The farmers and peasantry have made quite a trade of it; it is ground and sold at the rate of £6 per ton.

Most of the sections were very thin on Monday, and in some there was a scarcity of communications, so that they rose at earlier than appointed hours. Meanwhile, I should say that I do not think the materials for an interesting or sufficient annual volume to have been furnished on this occasion; and I, fear, will not be enriched by the fees taken from new and old subscribers; though Ipswich itself has not flagged in its hospitalities, and George's Friends and their ladies have contributed in meritorious numbers.

On two of the evenings popular lectures were delivered by Professor Owen, "On the nice distinction between plants and animals;" and the Astronomer-Royal, on the approaching solar eclipse of the 28th inst.

On Tuesday the Sections fought hard for a fair finale, and were as successful as could be anticipated. Reports of recommendations made during the week, and all its resolutions were adopted. The President's dinner was attended by above 200 guests, the great majority being the influential inhabitants of Ipswich, including some fifty or sixty of the fair sex, and exhibiting no mean display of East Anglian comeliness and beauty. At eight o'clock the final general meeting took place in the room recently tenanted by Section D. Thanks were voted to the authorities of Ipswich, and Mr. Robert Harrison having ably expressed the grateful feelings of the inhabitants for the honour conferred on them and the instruction they had received from the meeting, the effects of which would be beneficially experienced for generations yet to come, the assembly broke up, and the British Association closed the 21st year of its useful existence.

The meeting at Belfast, next year, is fixed for August.

SCOTTISH FETE IN HOLLAND PARK.

THE usual annual gathering and *fête champêtre* of the Scottish Society was held on Thursday, in Holland Park, Kensington. Lord Ivory, who granted its park at Notting-hill for the purpose of the athletic games, sports, and pastimes, which, though open to all nations, were prohibited by the weather to all but the few who were willing to defy rain and cold in pursuit of amusement. The different games and sports accordingly came off but indifferently. The grass was too damp for the wrestlers, and the platform too slippery for the sword-stick combatants; but the jumping in sacks came off tolerably well; and the music of "Bonnie Dundee" and "Wallace bleed," and other such favourite airs, decidedly exhilarating. The throwing of the hammer, also, either that requisite strength and tact; but the dancing was wanting in the quisite spirit—a fault not to be laid to the account of the reeker, but to the state of the weather already complained of.

DEATH OF AN ARTIST.—We are sorry to announce that Mr. T. S. Bell, late a student in the Government School of Design, who, at the recommendation of Sir Richard Westmacott, R A , was sent out in November last, by the trustees of the British Museum, to act as a draughtsman, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Layard, in carrying on his excavations amongst the ruins of Nineveh, was unfortunately drowned on the 13 h of May last, near Bavian, whilst bathing in the river Gomel, about 25 miles from Mossul.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The approaching eclipse of the sun on Monday, July 28, is the only one that will be total in parts easily accessible from this country for many years to come.

THE POLICE A LEPER.—The Paris *Ordre* says:—"Amongst the persons who have lost by the flight of the *agent de change*, M. Treillet, are the bankers, Messrs. G——; their loss is about 250,000 francs. On hearing of the flight, Messrs. G—— sent off their cashier by railway for England; but on reaching Havre that gentleman was supposed to be the *agent de change* himself; he was accordingly, in spite of his protestations, arrested, and brought in custody to Paris.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT TO AN EXCURSION TRAIN.—On Tuesday, an excursion train on the Great Western Railway brought up about 1500 passengers from Gloucester, Stroud, and Cheltenham to the great Kensington Fair. This line of railway between Stroud and Chalford runs up a steep incline of about five miles in length, terminating in a tunnel about two miles long, the gradients in which are in some parts as high as 1 in 75 or 80. The train, which consisted of twenty-three carriages, was propelled up the incline with some difficulty by two powerful engines; but, on its emerging from the tunnel on the London side, it was discovered that eleven of the carriages had become detached from the train, and were nowhere to be seen. The circumstance was caused by the breaking of the coupling-chains, and the consequent separation of the train, which could not be followed by the engine, however, was despatched on the down rails to overtake the runaway carriages, and give warning of their approach at the bottom of the incline. Very fortunately, as the pilot engine was proceeding down the incline the mail train was met slowly ascending, and the engine driver having been apprised of the danger, he immediately reversed his engine, and backed his train down the incline, thus allowing the runaway carriages to descend upon him without any serious collision, and both trains arrived at the bottom of the incline in safety. The passengers were greatly alarmed, and two or three of them who leapt from the carriages as they were descending received very serious contusions; but beyond a delay of about three hours in the arrival of the train at Paddington, nothing more serious occurred to mar the pleasure of the excursion.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Scribe and Thalberg's "Florinda; or, the Moors in Spain," was repeated last Saturday night, by command of her Majesty, who visited the theatre in State. an Illustration and notice of which event will be found elsewhere. On Monday "Florinda" was given, for the third time; the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Countess Jermingham, being present.

On Monday night the celebrated company of twenty-eight Spanish dancers, who, at the Gymnase Theatre, in Paris, lately created such a sensation, appeared, for the first time in this country, in various national dances. It was a great mistake to have introduced these surprising dancers without some relief in the way of operatic selection. Upwards of three hours of a very peculiar style of dancing, in three-four time, requiring one single movement, a gallop, in two-four, which is not Spanish, accompanied by the never-ceasing castanets, would be too much almost even for the most enthusiastic amateurs of Iberian choregraphy and music. But the exhibition is a remarkable one, and a novel and unprecedented one. We have repeatedly mentioned that our opera frequenters had not the most remote notion of the genuine Spanish saltatory school, from the specimens of boleros, fandangos, and cachuchas presented by the French, Italian, and English dancers. The amateurs in the stalls, present last Monday, were evidently taken by surprise by the performance of the new comers, and if they display their extraordinary combinations for the future, in a *divertissement* of an hour's duration after an opera, the Spanish dancers will be as much relished as in Paris. The marked originality of the dances of Spain has suffered but little variation from their Or ental origin; the showers of the Egyptians, the Hindoo nautch, the Arabian dances introduced by the Moors, and the Spanish have only modified the Eastern versions. The voluptuous dances of the Gaditanas still exist amongst the gypsies in Spain; their grossness and indelicacy has disappeared, but enough remains of the original style to prove the sensual influence. In the Spanish dances, the head and body are as active and supple as the hands and feet of the ordinary ballet. It is a great achievement to perform evolutions without so narrow a circle as possible, to crouch down to the very ground in body gyrations, to balance the arms as a light-rope dancer does his pole, to keep time with the soul-stirring click of the castanets, and to preserve the graceful pose plastique, to develope a serpentine flexibility of every part of the frame; and, in short, to be all action, life, and soul, without the slightest approach to artificial attitudes. In all these attributes there was perfection in the dancers of last night. Such a page, such a rustling of her silken petticoats, such a piquant undulation of body and limbs, such an imperious air of authority, such incessant whirlings and spinnings around the hat or cloak of a cavalier, as appeared to be understood as the peculiar picture of one dog, in a movement of caprice, seemed to move the audience to great enthusiasm. Amongst the examples of nationality the Valencian dance, in the picturesque plaids and Moorish costumes of the dancers of the sexes, were conspicuous. The *bolero* the beating of the heels, the clapping of the hands, the tapping of the drinking cups on the tables, the click of the castanets, the *olés* of the spectators, the *coquetterie* displayed in a *brasero* or balancing action of the hands, tambourine, and castanets, the *bolero* of the *bailarina* with the *bailarin*, the morris dancers of Castile was afforded; but the principal illustrations were those of Andalusia, the true land of the bolero and fandango. On Friday night, the Spanish dancers will be the attraction of Jullien's Concert, at Her Majesty's. El Gondola as the leader of the band, appeared for the second time, after the opera of "Fidelio." Sivori performed two violin pieces at this mixed entertainment. Beside Donna Carmen, the daughter of Rosa was in the ballet. Mlle. Cerrito as *Cherubin* is capricious of a little want of precision in the florid passages, sang as beautifully as when she was first heard in this beautiful opera, which is one of Bellini's finest inspirations. The absolute perfection was Grisi's embodiment. Nothing could be finer than the introduction and the finale of the first act.

On Thursday night, Mozart's great work, "Il Flauto Magico," was produced for the first time at this theatre, and was highly creditable to the classic taste of her Majesty; that this magnificent opera was commanded for the State visit. "Il Flauto Magico," composed in 1791, was only first heard in England at the King's Theatre in 1811, and was then given with signal success, by which it literally suffers injurious limitation. Nothing can, however, be grander than the manner in which Rachel idealises the "various and contrarious" situations of the drama. Deservedly recalled at the conclusion of every act except the first, her efforts were rewarded by the unanimous plaudits of a house even more than usually crowded with an artistocratic audience.

SURREY THEATRE.

The English operatic company prodnced Auber's "Fra Diavolo" last Monday night, with great success. Belle's "Bohemian Girl," Weber's "Der Freyschütz," and Wallace's "Maritana," have been also mounted with good effect; and an English adaptation of Verdi's "Ernani" is in preparation. Miss P. Horton and Miss Poole are the *prime donne*; Mr. Travers and Mr. Charles Romer, the tenors; Mr. Borrani, Mr. Corri, and Herr Kuhnler are the bassi. A good *ripieno troupe* has thus been secured; and Mr. T. Bond, the musical director, is painstaking in the execution of the works, for the beauties in which the Surrey audiences display a quick perception, proving how much art has progressed of late years in this country.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

Mr. Hatch produced here, on Monday, an original farce, under the title of "Dearest Anna Maria; a Modern Case of Real Life." Mr. Terry, an excitable spouse, is sorely puzzled by the frequent conferences between his wife and her lady's maid, and, in consequence, suspects that the latter is an amorous captain in disguise. After a long series of mistakes and a good deal of acquaintance, the pistols being loaded with Parr's Life Pills. An explanation then takes place. The lady's hair was prematurely threatened with grey, a secret which she wished to conceal from her husband, who had a penchant for locks raven black, and, accordingly, kept her maid in constant employment to pluck out the intruding grey hairs. The dialogue was lively, and Mr. Tilbury was decidedly amusing in the character.

A burlesque on the subject of Lady Godiva followed, by the authors of the "Princesses in the Tower." Miss Marshall played the heroine with great spirit. The scenery was well painted, and the house was numerously attended.

MARYLEBONE.

It is not frequently, owing to its distance, that we visit this theatre. The announcement, however, of "four new pieces" "generated as a novel motive. The first piece will indicate their character; viz. "Show Folks; or, Punch and his Dog Toby," "The Silent Woman," "Park Chops," and "The Bloodhound." Here is the farcical and the melodramatic in the most popular and vulgar form. The first piece opens with a scene in the old style of a cattle show. Mr. Conyngham Doe Hector assumes the part with remarkable intelligence; and Mr. George Wild, whose inspirations seem to preside over the management, personates the proprietor of the French and Italy show, under the name of *Peter Pandean*, and gives assistance to a proscribed rebel, *Randal Randolph* (Mr. Taylor), a fugitive after the battle of Culloden, in which assistance the negro is an important agent. The jocund efforts of *Punchini* and *Toby* succeed in saving the Government victim from the machination of the villain, *Hackley Hall* (Mr. Conyn), and in the end *Randolph* obtains a free pardon. The house was full, numerously and respectably attended on the occasion.

On Monday week, we understand that Miss Edith Heraud will make her second appearance at the Richmond Theatre. On that occasion she will perform the part of Miss Sheridan in the comedy of the "Hazelhack," the part of *Master Walter* being supported by Mr. Marston.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.—The owners of the Chinese Junk having invited the boys of this school to inspect the curiosities on board that vessel, the authorities of the establishment have given their consent to attend on Monday next, when a juvenile *fête* is to be given upon a novel scale, and a balloon ascent will take place from the deck of the Junk. The military band of boys will perform several popular airs and overtures on board the Junk in the course of the day.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dr. Bachhoffner has just commenced to deliver a highly interesting lecture at this establishment. On the forthcoming total Eclipse of the Sun," which will take place on the 28th of this month. After explaining the difference between total, partial, and annual eclipses, the doctor called attention to the course which the eclipse would take over Europe, and showed, by a map, how it commences in Norway and terminates near the Caspian Sea, explaining at the same time that in Great Britain the eclipse would be but partial.

CONSUMPTION OF ARDENT SPIRITS.—It is shown by a parliamentary return that the increase of spirits for home consumption in Ireland in the quarter ending the 5th of April last, compared with the corresponding period of last year, numbered 67,211 gallons, the additional duty being £7068 2s. 8d. On the 5th of April last there were 238 persons confined in gaols for illicit distillation.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The fourth and last of the annual series of concerts for the exhibition of the students took place on Saturday, at the Hanover Rooms. There were two new overtures, one, "Cymbeline," by Mr. Banister, Associate; and the other, a concert one, by Mr. Cusins, King's scholar—both creditable compositions as regards treatment, but deficient in marked ideas. There was also a song by J. Nunn, student, "The Withered Heart," sung by Miss Freeman, rather overscored, but displaying sentiment. A selection from Mr. Macfarren's "Sleeper Awakened," sung by Miss L. Baxter, Mr. Swift, and others, confirmed all persons' impressions as to the strong dramatic character of that production, which ought to find its way to the stage, and is well worthy of the attention of managers. Amongst the other full pieces were a selection from Spohr's "Faust," and Mozart's "Costan tinti," and a madrigal by Nicholson, "Spring comes again" (1600). Solos by Maitland, Meyerbeer, Mozart, Donizetti, Gluck, Vaccai, Weber, and Rosslni, were sung by Miss Isabel Ockley, Miss Marshall, Mr. Blake, Miss Browne, Miss Mary Rose, Miss E. Trickett, Miss B. Youngs, Mrs. Hancock, and Miss L. Lew; and the general impression produced by the vocalisation was, that the Academy is gaining ground in its system of tuition, more attention being remarked in the dramatic expression than formerly.

The solo instrumentalists were Mr. Aylward (violoncello), Miss Parker (piano), Mr. Hay (cornet), and Mr. Drummond (violin). These several displays proved that the fame of the institution, for the production of first-rate executants on every instrument, will be fully maintained by the present students.

Mr. C. Lucas was the conductor, and M. Sainton the principal violinist. The concert afforded general gratification to a very numerous and fashionable assemblage. The Earl of Westmorland, the founder of the Academy and chairman of the committee of management, was present; and the prizes and certificates given on Saturday by the professors and pupils, as well as the general company, indicated his popularity here as well as in Berlin, as an accomplished amateur, the true friend of art and artists

MISS KATE LODER'S MORNING CONCERT.

This eminent pianist and clever composer had a morning concert, last Saturday, at the Queen-Anne-street Concert Rooms. Her last concert was her first appearance in public, and her success, consequently, was admirably interpreted by Ernst, Mr. J. Day, Mr. Dando, and Mr. Hancock. The quintuor amply confirmed all previous impressions as to the music-like attainments of Miss Kate Loder, who played in Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, and performed one of her own charming melodies. Miss Catherine Hayes sang with profound feeling a clever ballad by Macfarren, "The lonely One;" and Miss Dolby gave Mr. F. Mori's ingenious air, "Life's Seasons," delightfully.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mdlle. Elise Kreintz, the accomplished pianist from Paris, gave a *matinée musicale* on Monday, at the Queen-Anne-street Concert Rooms, assisted by Mdme. Parish Alvars (harp), M. Leon Reymer (violin), and M. Rousselot (violoncello). Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Grunmann, Miss Binckes, Miss Cr. Fraser, Herr Reichart, Signor Marchesi, and Mr. Augustus Braham; Mr. Lavenu and M. Frelon were the accompanyists. Mdlle. Kreintz performed Bilse's "Amaranth," a charming composition; Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, and the trio in G, also by Beethoven, for harp, violin, and violoncello; and Mr. Lavenu and Mr. Frelon were the accompanyists. Miss Catherine Hayes, who is qu te the star of the concert season, was in beautiful voice.

Madame Sala gave a morning concert last Monday at Wli.s's Rooms; and Mr. John Parry presented his Entertainment, in the evening, at the Music Hall.

The eighth and last meeting of the Musical Union, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, concluded a brilliant season, during which Mr. Ella, the director, has engaged Ernst, Sivori, Sainton, Laub, Deloffre, Watson, Wit, Vieuxtemps (violin); Hill, Webb, and Mellon (viola); Piatti, Seligmann, Pilet, and Menter (violoncello); Bottesini (contrabasso); Halle, W. S. Bennett, Goffelli, and Pauer (piano); Eckert (accompanyist), Mr. Johannsen and Herr Reichart (flute). He also played on Monday, at Johannsen and Herr Reichart (flute). He also played on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, and performed one of her own charming melodies. Miss Catherine Hayes sang with profound feeling a clever ballad by Macfarren, "The lonely One;" and Miss Dolby gave Mr. F. Mori's ingenious air, "Life's Seasons," delightfully.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A B. Denbigh.—In the match alluded to, which consisted of twenty-one games, the French player was defeated by a large majority

D. M. Moffat.—Not made in four moves.

ANDREW HARA.—The manufacturers of the "Staunton Chess-men" are Messrs Jaques, of Hatton Garden. You may obtain them through any fancy repository, or walking-stick warehouse.

M. A.—We can see no mate but probably the diagram, which is scarcely legible, is inaccurate. Try no-adding more Rks a real end game. No one will look at such positions as that in question.

PHILO-CHESS.—An admirable book on end games, by Horwitz and King, is published at the office of *The Chess-Player's Chronicle*, 21, King William-street, Charing-cross

CANTERBURY.—The few vacancies for members of the St. George's Chess Club are being rapidly filled up. Send your name and address to 4, Loughborough, Jun., secretary, 5, Cavendish-square

W. B. Lowcock.—We have not before had leisure to examine your proposed solutions of some of the finest games in Kling and Horwitz's new work. In diagram No 111, page 119, you seem clearly to shew that White, instead of a very drawing game, may win; and in diagram No 10 page 38, that White may mate in two moves less than the authors prescribe

WELL WISHER.—Mr. Staunton's health is still very much shattered, and was unable to obtain leave of absence. We are gratified to learn, however, from Major Jenkins, that the celebrated Mr. Metcalf will be at all probability arrive in London early in August

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 384, by Mentor, Torrington, Dame Rancho, Philo-Chess, Well-wisher, Rev T M P, Rev R G, P R S, a Sailor, Bombardier, Worthy Weaver, D D, Judy, Vale, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 385, by R R, of Ashford, Stevens, M D, Mentor, Absens, are correct

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 386.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q5th	R to Q Bsq, or (a, b, c, d)	3. Q to Q 7th	R takes Kt
2 P takes P	1. to K 3d	4. P mates	

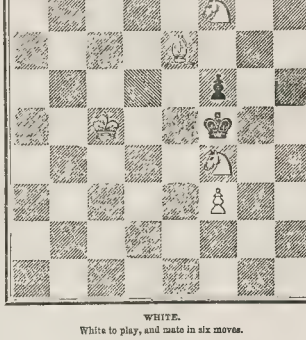
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a)	K to K 5th	3 Q to Q sq (ch)	R to K 2d
	2 P takes P	4 Mates	
(b)	P takes P	3. Kt to Q 5th	R to K 2d
	2 Q to K 5th	4 Q to Q 7th Mate	
(c)	R to K 5th	3 Q to Q 8th (ch)	R to K sq
	2 Q to Q 6th (ch)	4 R to Q 7th. Mate	
(d)	R to K 8d	3. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to his sq
	2. Q to B 5th (ch)	4 Q to B 8th—Mate	

* But how, Mr. King, if Black play *R to Q 3d*, will you mate next move?

PROBLEM No. 390

Presented by VON GATHM, from Aleppo.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The conclusion of the last series of games in the general contest was fully looked for this week; but, owing to an unexpected delay in the match between Mr. Horwitz and his competitor, another week will probably elapse before all are finally ended. Up to the time of our writing, in the en-counters now in progress, Mr. Staunton has scored three games to one against his opponent, Mr. Williams; and Mr. Anderson has done the same against Mr. Wyvill. Upon the termination of these proceedings, we are promised the exciting spectacle of a match by consultation, three picked players on each side; and this, if the health of Mr. Staunton is sufficiently restored, it is supposed will be followed by the most interest ng event of all, namely, a grand match of 15 or 21 games, for 100 guineas a side, and the honours of the championship.

GAMES IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The following brief but beautiful game was the first in the duello between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and WYVILL:—

(Sicilian opening.)

WHITE (Mr. A)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	14. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B sq
2. K B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3d	15. Kt to K B 3d.	K B to his 3d
3. Kt to Q B 3d	P to K 3d	16. Q Kt to K 4th	P to Q Kt 4th (b)
4. P to Q 3d	Kt to K 4th	17. K B P takes P	Q to K 2d
5. Q B to K B 4th	Kt takes K B (a)	18. Kt takes B (ch)	Q takes Kt
6. P takes Kt	P to Q R 3d	19. R to Q 6th (d)	Kt to K 3d
7. P to K 5d	Kt to K 2d	20. P takes Kt	Q P takes P
8. Castles	Kt to K Kt 3d	21. K R to Q sq	Q B to Kt 2d
9. Q B to K Kt 3d	K B to K 2d	22. Q R to Q 7th	B to Q B 3d
10. P to Q B 4th	Castles	23. B to K 4th	B takes Kt
11. P to K B 5th	K B to K Kt 4th	24. Q to K t 3d (e)	Q to K Kt 3d
	(ch)	25. Q takes B	P takes P
12. K to Kt sq	K P takes P	26. Q takes Q R	
13. P takes P	K R to K sq	And Black surrenders.	

(a) Better, perhaps, to have played Kt to K Kt 3d.
(b) It seem's man are decidedly cramped
(c) Fine, y played. (d) W nning a piece at once. (e) All this is in the best style.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Lively specimen of the Evans Gambit, between Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. MAIR.

(Evans' Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr M.)	WHITE (Mr S.)	BLACK (Mr. M)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B.
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	18. Q P takes K P	Q B to K 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19 Q to her Kt 3d	B to K 2d
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	20 K R to Q sq	R to R sq (b)
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q B 4th	21. K t to Q 3d	Q to her B sq
6. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	22 Q to her sq	B takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. R takes R	Q to K 3d
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	24 Q R to Q B 4th	Q R to Q B sq (c)
9. Q to K R 3d	Kt to K B 3d	25 Q to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q sq
10. Kt to K B 3d	P to K R 3d	26. R takes R	R takes R
11. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3d	27. Q to Q Kt sq	Kt takes K P
12. Q B to Q R 3rd	Castles	28 Q takes Q Kt P	Q to K B 3d (d)
13. P to K 5th	Kt to K N 2d	29. R to K R 5th	R to Q 8th (ch)
14 Q Kt to Q 5th (a)	B to Q K 2d	30. K to R 2d	Q to K B 5th (ch)
15. Q R to Q B sq	R to K sq	31. P to K Kt 3d	Kt takes Kt (ch)
16. B to Q 3d	P takes K P	And Black resigned.	

(a) Mr Mayet conducts the attack here with a good deal of ingenuity
(b) Apprehension of danger prevents him Black's threatened check with the Kt
(c) R to Q sq would perhaps be better; if Black then took the Kt he would lose a Rook, by White taking R. R with Rook, &c
(d) This decides the game. Fay as Black may, he must lose.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 689.—By J. S., of Ashford.

White: K at K Kt 3d, R at Q sq, Kt at K 3d, B at K B 5th, and P at K Kt 4th.
Black. K at his 3d, P at K 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 690.—By CLOTTY.

White: K at K B 3d, R at K 8th, B at K t 2d, Pa at K B 5th, Q B 2d, Q Kt 5th, and K Kt 4th.
Black: K at Q 8th, Pa at K B 2d, Q 4th, and Q Kt 2d.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 691.—By R. B. W., of Oxford.

White K at Q R 2d, Q at Q R 7th, R at K B sq; Pa at K 2d, Q B 3d, and Q B 4th
Black: K at his 5th, Q at Q B sq, R at Q sq, B at K B 6th, Kt at K R 7th, Pa at K Kt 2d, K 6th, Q 3d, and Q B 4th.

White plays, and mates in five moves.

COUNTRY NEWS.

STRIKE AMONG THE COLLIERS OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—There has been a turn-out of the men employed in the coal-pits of Earl Granville, to the number of 900. The coal and iron trades have been seriously depressed for some time past, and a reduction of wages has been in com-mence expected. Mr. Lancaster, the agent to the noble Earl, proposed, it is said, to reduce the wages about sixpence per man per day, and to introduce some fresh regulations in the colliery, which the miners conceived to be oppressive, and hence the present contest. Two pits only have stopped work at present, but it is feared that the strike will become general, as the other masters of the district are supposed to be meditating a similar course. The potters, who are very busy, deal with some anxiety on the aspect of affairs, as their interests are bound up in the speedy settlement of the contest. They are large coal consumers; and if the supply of that necessary article is stopped, their ovens cannot be kept at work, and the whole manufacture is interfered with. No acts of violence have been committed, but the miners are parading the adjacent pottery towns, and vent their indignation in no measured terms. A detachment of Light Dragoons entered Hanley on Saturday evening.

SEIZURE OF COLLEGE PLATE FOR POOR-RATES.—The parish officers of St. Aldate's, Oxford, in pursuance of a distress warrant granted by one of the city magistrates, made a seizure on Friday week of two silver teapots, the property of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, who had refused to contribute the sum of £11 charged upon the college towards the supp rt of the poor. The ground of refusal to pay the rate is that the college is extra-parochial. A similar seizure was made a short time since of the plate belonging to New Inn Hall, but it was shortly afterwards redeemed by the Rev. Dr. Wellesley (principal of the hall). Subsequently, modes of action for an illegal distress was served upon the parish officers of St. Peter-le-Bailey, where the hall is situated. It is expected in the present case that the college authorities will adopt similar proceedings, if the prizes are determined upon by the guardians as to the liability of the colleges to help to support the poor of Oxford; they contend that the colleges are not extra-parochial.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer *Ripon*, Captain Evans, arrived at Southampton on Monday. Among the passengers by the *Ripon* were 130 Polish and Hungarian officers and men from the Dardanelles. Three of the officers were generals Bulharyn and Idziekowski, and the Polish Bishop Kaczkowski. The latter of whom fought with the patriots in both the Polish and Hungarian revolutions. Idzikowski led the Polish division in the Hungarian war, and was the bosom friend of Kossuth. Kossuth wrote a farewell letter to him on the eve of his departure. It was written in French, and was dated from "Kutalyis, Asia Mineur, 7 Mai, 1851," and was addressed to "My master and esteemed friend." The letter breathed the tenderest and most pathetic emotions, and was evidently written with a trembling hand. Idzikowski and his compatriots were 4 hundred from Kutayah at the same time as Massaros; but they refused to leave Turkey, even to go on board an English steamer, until they had a guarantee from Sir Stratford Canning that they should be secured from Russian and Austrian treachery. During their stay in Turkey they received letters from the Kutayah captives stating that the rigour of the captivity had been increased. The Turkish government had, however, solemnly promised that Kossuth, Perczel, Batthyany, and the Polish General Wysocke should be released on the 15th September next.

THE NEW ACT FOR THE BETTER PREVENTION OF OFFENCES.—On Monday the new act for the better prevention of offences, which received the Royal assent on Thursday week, was printed. There are sixteen clauses in the act, making some important alterations in the criminal law of the United Kingdom, with the exception of Scotland, and they have immediate operation. Among the provisions is one declaring that if any person shall be found by night armed or disguised with intent to break into a house to commit felony, he is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to three years' imprisonment, with or without hard labour." With respect to "chloroform," it is enacted, if any person shall unlawfully apply or administer, or attempt to administer to any person chloroform, laudanum, or other stupifying or overpowering drug, &c, with intent to commit or assist in committing a felony, every such offender to be guilty of felony, and liable to transportation for life, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for three years. The measure was prepared by Lord Campbell.

MORE MILITARY RIOTING IN LIVERPOOL.—No sooner had the 91st Regiment been removed from Everton Barracks.—some being sent to Manchester, and others to Bury and Preston—than the 79th Regiment occupied their places, and, it would seem, adopted their feelings of hostility to the police. On two successive evenings this week collisions have taken place between the two forces. Policeman 17 B was attacked most brutally by a soldier of the 79th, and, when assistance arrived, a general *mêlée* between the soldiers and police took place. By great forbearance the police succeeded in preventing any dangerous results from this violence until a picket from the barracks had been procured, into whose custody the soldiers were consigned, and they will be dealt with by the military authorities.

COLLISION ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday evening an accident occurred to the Great Northern 4.10 p.m., express train, just as it was leaving the station in Wellington-street, Leeds. Before the train gets upon the main line it has to ascend a steep incline; and when about halfway up this incline a luggage train belonging to Leeds and Selby Company, who have a goods warehouse here, came down the incline, and whilst at a considerable speed ran into the Great Northern train. A fearful collision took place, and several persons were thrown violently to the ground. The engine, as usual, was at the tail end of the train, backing it out of the station, and therefore the carriages received the full shock. The guard jumped out of his van, which was first, or probably the whole of the train would have been dashed to pieces. J. W. Overend, Esq., and a few other gentlemen received wounds, but none of the passengers had any limbs fractured. The blame rests, it is supposed, on the driver of the Leeds and Thirsk luggage train, who ought to have remained at the top of the incline until the Great Northern train had shunted out of the station.

RACING ON THE ATLANTIC.—The United States mail steam-ship *Pacific*, Captain Nye, left the Mersey on Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock, for New York direct, having on board the mails for the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, &c. The fixed to meet the owners of the vessel and her friends to the speed of their several voyages, has given rise to much discussion in Liverpool, and has led to many wagers. On the last voyage to the port Captain Nye ran the *Pacific* inside the Skerries, to save time; a course which was followed by some of the most eminent nautical men to have been dangerous, and that a steamer of 100 tons, at li ast so large a ship as the *Pacific*, ought not to have been taken through these shoals.

THE CIVIC ENTERTAINMENT.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor received a communication on from Lord John Russell on Thursday evening, conveying her Majesty's most gracious approval of all the arrangements of the civic entertainment at Guildhall, on Wednesday last, and announcing the fact, that her Majesty had been p eased to confer upon his Lordship the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, in token of the Royal appreciation of the hospitality prevailed over by the Corporation.

THE EXETER DIOCESAN SYNOD.—It is proposed to commemorate the Diocesan synod, lately held in Exeter, by raising a fund in aid of the erection of the new Diocesan Training College of that diocese. The subject has been taken up warmly by persons of influence.

THE LATE CONFLAGRATION IN SOUTHWARK.—On Tuesday morning the coroner's jury re-assembled, at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, for the purpose of further inquiry into the circumstances of the supposed incendiary fire at Mr. Alderman Humphery's wax houses, Montague-close, London-bridge, but nothing material was elicited. They agreed to the following verdict:—That in the absence of direct evidence the cause of the fire is insufficient to warrant any decided opinion as to the origin of the fire in wardsn-st., but that there appears to be the highest degree of probability that the fire in warehouse 14, conversing as it did at the eastern corner, and directly against the wind, is not the result of accident."

PROSPECTUS OF PORT PHILIP (AUSTRALIA).—The merchant ship *Stelcnieth*, Captain John Sergeant, from Port Philip, February 21, landed passengers at Plymouth on Saturday last. Her entire list included Mr., Mrs., two Misses, and Master Sears; Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, and three c. l dren; Mr. Hick, Mr. Betts, Mr. E. M. C. and Mr. W. Ke r; intermediate, Mr and Mrs. Twist, Mrs. Aitkinson and five children, and Mr. and Mrs. Norwood, and two steerage passengers. Several of these have realised handsome competences in Port Philip, and do not intend returning.

THE QUEEN'S STATE VISIT TO HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE Queen went in State, on Saturday evening, to Her Majesty's Theatre, to honour the performance of "Forinda" with her presence. The Royal *cortège* left Buckingham Palace at twelve minutes before eight o'clock in the following order:—

The first carriage, containing three gentlemen ushers, Sir William Martins, Sir Frederick Smith, and Colonel Diggle; and the Exon of the Yeoman Guard in Waiting, Captain Phibbs.

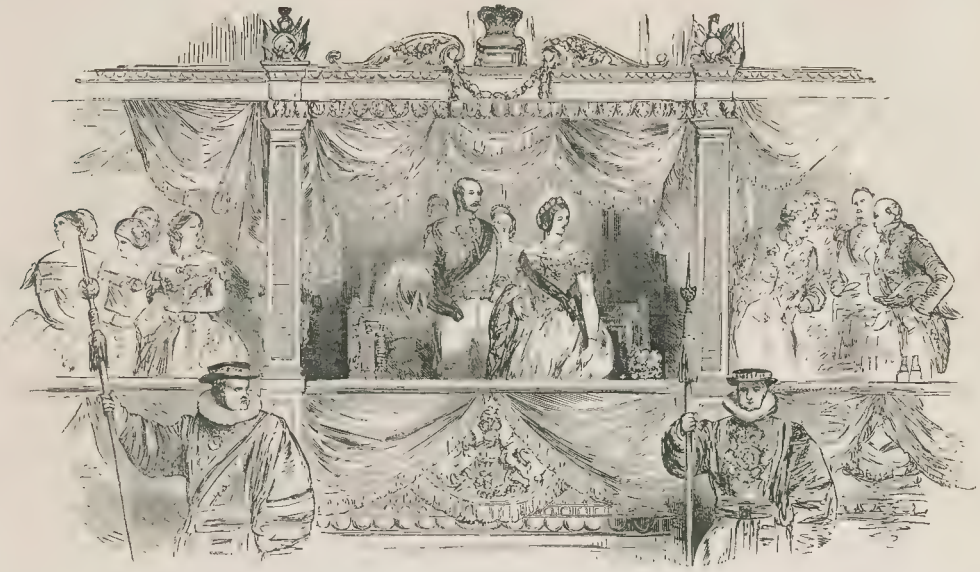
The second carriage, containing the Silver Stick in Waiting, Colonel M'Dougall, the Field Officer in Waiting, Colonel Bentinck, and the Pages of Honour in Waiting, Mr. George Gordon and the Hon. W. Forbes.

The third carriage, conveying the Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, Lord Charles Fitzroy; the Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour; the Groom in Waiting to the Queen, Mr. R Ormsby Gore; and the Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert, Lieutenant Colonel Francis Seymour.

The fourth carriage, conveying the Bed-chamber Woman in Waiting, the Viscountess Forbes; the Clerk Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget; and the Treasurer of the Household, Lord Marcus Hill.

The fifth carriage, conveying the Maids of Honour, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish; and the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Edward Howard.

The sixth carriage, conveying the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Amalia Murray and the Hon. Lucy Kerr; the Lord in Waiting to the Queen, the Earl of Morley; and the Captain of the Yeoman Guard, the Marquis of Donegal.



THE QUEEN'S STATE VISIT TO HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE ROYAL BOX.

The seventh carriage, conveying the Lady of the Bedchamber, the Viscountess Jocelyn; the Gold Stick in Waiting, Viscount Combermere; and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, the Marquis of Abercorn.

The eighth carriage, conveying the Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Viscountess Canning; the Lord Steward, the Marquis of Westminster; and the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Breadalbane.

The ninth carriage, conveying her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duchess of Norfolk (officiating for the Mistress of the Robes), and the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Norfolk.

Her Majesty's escort to the Theatre was a detachment of Life Guards.

The whole of the route taken by the Royal procession was lined by spectators, a large number of whom were ladies, and it required the exertions of a numerous body of police to preserve the carriage-way clear for the royal *cortège*. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Opera House the crowd was extremely dense, and for nearly an hour before the doors were opened, the pit and gallery entrances were besieged by a mass of eager and anxious visitors, who endured the heat and pressure with unexampled patience and good temper. Here also there was a numerous police force stationed to preserve order in the dense masses who occupied both sides of the street, while a guard of honour of the Foot Guards was stationed at the Royal entrance and in the vestibule, to receive her Majesty.

The arrival of the Royal party was the signal for a hearty burst of cheering from the assembled multitude.

Her Majesty was received at the Royal entrance by the director of the Opera, Benjamin Lumley, Esq., and by Captain Robinson, of the Hon. Artillery Company, the treasurer of the establishment. The Lord Chamberlain preceded the Royal party with wax lights, in massive silver sticks, in his hands, walking backward. Her Majesty then passed rapidly up the stairs, which were profusely decorated with flowering plants in full blossom, and evergreens of the richest description, to the tiring-room, whence, having been divested of her carriage costume, she proceeded to the Royal box. Within the theatre the preparations for the reception of her Majesty were on a scale of unusual splendour, and were characterised by the usual good taste that distinguishes the management of this house. The Royal box was lined with white and blue silk in alternate stripes; and the large boxes on either side belonging to her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, were added as wings on either side, and included in the general decorations. The front was hung with alternate festoons of crimson and blue velvet, bordered with gold fringe. A richly gilt and decorated moulding ran along the top, in the centre of which was placed the crown; the pillars on either side were also gilt, and surmounted by gilt shields and armorial bearings; and on the front panel, on a medallion, was displayed the Royal arms. A large bouquet of rare exotics, and handsomely bound books of the opera, were laid in the Royal box for the use of her Majesty and the Prince. Two of the yeomen in their state dresses and halberts were, as usual, stationed in front. As soon as the Queen made her appearance in front of the box, a burst of cheering broke forth from all parts of the house—boxes, pit, and galleries joining heartily in the enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. Simultaneously with the entrance of the Royal party a brilliant flood of light suddenly poured into the house from the large chandelier, all the audience rose, the orchestra struck up the National Anthem, and the curtain rising displayed the whole of the *corps dramatique* grouped on the stage. Her Majesty bowed repeatedly. The National Anthem was sung, and a round of cheering followed each verse.

All the ladies of the Royal suite were in full evening costume, and the noblemen and gentlemen in military, naval, or official uniform, and wearing their orders and decorations. Most of the audience were also in full dress or military costume; and the high character of the assemblage, with the vast and richly decorated theatre, presented a *coup d'œil* which for grandeur and elegance has seldom been surpassed. Her Majesty, who looked in her usual excellent health, wore a light blue satin dress, trimmed with deep lace; a head-dress, composed of a wreath of wild blush roses and foliage interspersed with diamonds; a necklace, stomacher, and earrings of large brilliants, and the ribbon of the Garter across her shoulder. The Prince was attired in a field-marshal's uniform, and wore the insignia of the Garter and other decorations. The ladies of the Royal suite occupied the box on the right of her Majesty, and the gentleman the box on the left. Two other boxes on either side were also filled by members of the suite and pages. It is needless to say that the house was crowded in every part, and we understand that three or four guineas were in many instances paid for a single stall. The last act terminated precisely at a quarter past eleven o'clock; and the moment the curtain fell her Majesty rose, bowed two or three times to the audience, and retired. Loud and repeated cheers again broke forth from all parts of the house, and the National Anthem was again sung by the whole of the company.

Her Majesty was conducted to her carriage in the same state as upon her arrival, and, notwithstanding the immense crowds assembled outside, the carriages were, by the great exertions of the police, drawn up in rapid succession, and before half-past eleven the Royal *cortège* was again on its way back to Buckingham Palace.

SCENE FROM SCRIBE AND THALBERG'S "FLORINDA;" OR, THE MOORS IN SPAIN," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

MARSHAL has painted one of the most beautiful scenes in the new opera, in the moonlight view of the Convent of Saint Irene. Our artists depict a most striking situation, during the finale of the second act, when *Rodrigo* (Calzolari), disguised as *Ben Amet*, and his companions, drag off *Florinda* (Mdlle. Sofie Cruvelli) in the presence of the affrighted nuns and monks.

SCENE FROM SCRIBE AND THALBERG'S NEW OPERA OF "FLORINDA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THAMES WATERMEN'S REGATTA.—"THE CHANCELLOR'S," NEAR HAMMERSMITH-BRIDGE.—WHERRY FOR PRESENTATION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES

NEW SCHOOL-ROOM, FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

We have had the pleasing task, on a previous occasion, of illustrating the interest felt by the poor of the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, for increased accommodation in attending the services of religion; but a more touching instance of this feeling has seldom been presented than in the opening of a School-Room licensed for the purpose of Divine worship, until, by the liberality of a Christian public, a church can be erected.

For some time past, by the indefatigable exertions of the Curate, the Rev. W Malpas, by the blessing of God, the poor foresters have been in the habit of attending, to the number frequently of 160, a service on Wednesday and Sunday evenings in the Curate's house. Respecting this, however, from the wear and tear of the furniture, &c., the poor themselves began to feel a delicacy; and, consequently, to the number of 400, joined in a requisition to obtain a suitable place of meeting: at length—in a great measure by their own voluntary contributions, one carpenter contributing £5 in labour, and a mason the like sum, and so on—a neat building has been erected on Viney Hill.

The site is a grant from Government, and the spot one of the most picturesque and romantic in that most interesting neighbourhood. The Rev. H. Poole is the incumbent of the parish; and the opening, at which a great number of the clergy were present, was solemnised by three services—in the morning by the Rev. Canon Morgan, Rural Dean; in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Chute, of Frampton-on Severn; and in the evening by the Rev. John Tucker, of Hawling, when the sum of £40 was collected.

It is earnestly hoped that before long a church will be built, as even the present building is utterly inadequate to meet the increasing wants of these anxious foresters.

NEW SCHOOL, FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE THAMES WATERMEN'S NATIONAL REGATTA.

The Regatta, which for some seven or eight years was contested at Putney, having been discontinued, and the Thames watermen being anxious to show their skill in rowing before our foreign visitors, it was determined to have a regatta this season; the prizes to be contended for by watermen plying between Windsor and Gravesend. The course selected was that over which the races at the Thames Regatta were rowed, viz. from Putney Bridge to Chiswick Ait, with the addition that at the latter place they were to turn round a buoy moored there, and row down to "The Chancellor's," below Hammersmith Bridge. The races, which were under the patronage of Prince Albert, commenced on Thursday last, and were continued the next day. The following were the sports:—

Apprentices' Match, for a silver badge, coat, and freedom: won by G. Robins, of Battle-bridge; R. Savage, of Horseydown, being second, and R. Piner, of Whitehall, third. Four heats were rowed.

Scullers' Match by Watermen for a prize wherry given by Prince Albert: won by W Pocock, of Lambeth; F. Lett, of Lambeth, being second, T. Goodrum, of Vauxhall, third, and H Piner, of Whitehall, fourth. Three heats were rowed.

Amateur Scullers' Match, for a silver wherry: won by C Fawcett, of the Mercer Club; Mr. J. Martin, of the same club, being second, and Mr Bailey, of Putney, third

Scullers' Match by six sons of watermen under fourteen years of age, for money prizes: won by F Kelly, of Fulham; H Knight of the same place being second, R. Anthony, of Hammersmith, third, and F Robinson, of Putney, fourth. Seven started, all claiming a right to row.

Watermen's Pair Oar Match: won by T. Goodrum and J. Cole; F Lett and J Kelly being 2nd, H. Piner and C. Campbell 3rd, and J. Rippen and another 4th.

Pair Oar Landsmen's Match: won by G. Green and J. George.

The Regatta of Friday was witnessed by a large party of fashionable

FANCY FAIR IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE "DREADNAUGHT" HOSPITAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

TEMPLE BAR ILLUMINATED

and distinguished guests, at Mr. Lumley's *fête artistique* and *déjeûner*, at "the Chancellors." In the list of guests were some of the most popular names among authors, composers, vocalists, musicians, and operatic *artistes* of every class; with some of the more prominent members of our senatorial, diplomatic, and fashionable circles. The picturesque pleasure-grounds of Mr. Lumley's villa were superbly decorated for the occasion, and the illumination of the avenues and shrubberies with variegated lamps had a charming effect. The entertainment was conducted in the most elegant style, and was joyously appreciated by the numerous and brilliant assemblage.

Dur ng the day, there was exhibited on the lawn at "the Chancellors" the splendid boat built by Messrs. Noulton and Wylde, of Lambeth, to be presented by the body of watermen to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This boat is in the old style of a London wherry, such as was formerly used by Thames watermen; but is, of course, much lighter and smaller. The materials used in her construction are, mahogany planking, maple timbers, and bird's-eye thwarts, highly polished and copper fastened. On the knees there are carved lions' heads; the Prince of Wales' crest is painted under each rowlock; and on each side the boat abaft the rail, the City arms are painted on the bridge under the sailing thwart; and the Watermen's arms on the fashion-board in the stern. The rail is mahogany, with the Prince of Wales' crest carved in the centre, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle on each side. The sides are padded with horsehair, and covered (as are also the cushions and sitting-mats) with crimson satin, trimmed with white lace. The head and state-room mats are of crimson ground, with the Prince of Wales' crest worked thereon in white. The keel band is copper; the head and stern clamps and bands are of brass; as is also the striping. Everything, in fact, is of the very best description, both as regards materials and workmanship.

The length of this beautiful boat is 27 feet; breadth, amidships, about 4 feet.

The boat was ordered to be taken to Windsor, yesterday.

FANCY FAIR ON BOARD SHIP.

On Thursday and Friday (last week) a Grand Fancy Fair was held on board the *Monarch* and *Alfred* (Mr. Green's East Indiamen), in the East India Docks, for the benefit of the *Dreadnought* Hospital Ship. The sale was held on the main deck of the *Alfred*, the articles consisting of rare and curious productions of various parts of the world, the ingenuity of India being superb y represented. The *Monarch* was appropriated to refreshments and promenading, the band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue playing throughout each day. The charge for admission on board the ships was 2s. 6d. each person upon the first day, and 1s. on the second day; and the returns for articles and tickets were £1140. The attendance was—first day, 1400 persons; second day, 1600. Mr. Green liberally granted the use of his two large ships; and the *fête* was admirably arranged by Mr. James Selfe, of Blackwall.

The hospital (in whose aid this Bazaar was held) is commonly known as the "Seamen's Hospital," on board the *Dreadnought*, three-decker, moored off Greenwich, and is a most important charity; it being well known that, sooner than enter a land-hospital, many a poor sailor will peri h afloat, although a prospect of returning health is held out to him by proper medical treatment. The "Seamen's Hospital," established 1821, nursery, dated 1833, is partly supported by voluntary contributions to an extent of £3000 per annum, and in part by the p nalties and forfeitures under the 9th and 8th Vict., cap. 119, amounting to £600; and by 5 per cent. of the amount collected from the merchant-service vessels, "for the relief of maimed and disabled seamen, their wives, and children;" amounting to nearly £300 per annum. The annual number of patients averaged 5000; and the usual number of in-patients is 250.

The *Dreadnought* is right at Trafalgar, and occupied the Spanish three-decker, the *San Juan*, which had previously been dragged by the *Bellerophon* and *Defiance*.

TITHE REDEMPTION TRUST.—A meeting of the board of this society was held on Wednesday at their offices, No. 1, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge; Lord John Manners, M.P., in the chair. Numerous fresh cases requesting information and advice, from parties who are about to purchase tithes, were gone into, some of which seemed to require chiefly the energy of the h cumbents themselves and their friends to apply for aid to the trustees of clerical and other corporations in whom the power over the alienated tithes of their parishes is vested: others were cases in which pecuniary assistance from the trust might be obtained, did the funds at the society's disposal consist of ir n immediately undertaking any fresh cases. An earnest hope was expressed that the parties who are now taking an active part in the matter of "Church extension" would direct their attention to the vast amount of lay and clerical tithes alienated from the Church as the most available and most legitimate means of endowment for the new churches they are proposing to build.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

TEMPLE BAR ILLUMINATED.

On Wednesday evening this often abused modern-antique Bar-gate appeared to great advantage; each of its faces presenting a very brilliant display of lamps, which, though they paled their comparatively "in ffectual fires" before the more vivid light of gas formed a rich, varied, and gemmy picture.

Our Artists have represented the western front of Wren's gate, whose architecture was, perhaps, never more gorgeously set off than upon the present occasion; often as the good citizens have testified their patriotism and loyalty by lighting up this "handsome gates as any about town." The central device was a large imperial crown and cushion, which, by the way, are especially well adapted for lamp illustration, the gold, gems, and velvet being thus characteristically represented. Above the crown were branches of laurel flanking a star of Brunswick in the centre of the pediment, the outer lines of which were covered with lamps. This architectural illumination was continued in the pilasters, and upon the spandrils and pedestals of the niches, in white and green lamps. Wren's favourite scroll ornaments, beside the pilasters, likewise shone in lamps; above the footways, were the Royal "V. A.;" and the heads of the arches were resplendent with white and blue lamps.

The eastern side of the Bar was similarly decorated. Altogether, this was a most brilliant illumination; and those who rejoice in lamp statistics will be interested to learn that no less than 22,000 variegated lamps were employed in this illumination alone. Their brilliancy and colouring were much heightened by polished reflector

A List of the more striking illuminations will be found at page [illegible] of the Number published with the present. We have, however, an omission to explain.

The office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—a large gas star and the national colours. [We had commissioned Mr. Palmer, the gas-fitter to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, to execute for our office a large design of the Crystal Palace in gas: this was undertaken by Mr. Palmer some three weeks since; but, in the middle of Wednesday last, he declared his inability to complete the contract.]

THE QUEEN AT GUILDHALL.

THE first feeling, and very often the first exclamation, with the majority of the visitors who reached Guildhall after the first hour, was—"Where is the ball to take place; here is the hall, and here is the company; but, unless we waltz on each others heads, where is there room for dancing." And as such and such like questions were repeated, there still kept flowing in a never-ending stream of brilliant company, until in the centre of the hall, and towards the throne erected at its eastern extremity, the crush was something remarkable. The current of fresh arrivals, however, guided by the glittering wands of the City authorities, generally flowed through the more stationary throng, making for the entrance door on the north leading to the Court of Aldermen and various City offices. These last had been fitted up with considerable tact for the occasion. The rather dingy walls were festooned with gay draperies. Statuary in abundance, old and new, good and bad, in plaster and in marble, was lavished along the apartments and corridors; some of the most conspicuous figures and groups, arranged in recesses, surrounded by white calico, through which a soft light fell upon the marbles and the little sea of exotics and flowers from which they rose. Fancy a waste of offices and passages, with their cold nooks and corners and closets thus beautified, people it with a flowing stream of lounging and admiring company, the greater number of the gentlemen in uniform, and you have a picture tolerably different from that usually presented by these dim City offices. In the Court of Aldermen the walls were wreathed and festooned. A quadrille band occupied a box fitted up for the occasion, and a few indefatigable dancers managed to keep clear a small central space for waltzes and polkas.

Adjoining these public rooms were those appropriated to her Majesty and her suite. There was a draw ng-room, into which the Royal party were conducted generally, and a boudoir and dressing rooms off it for the Queen's special use. All these apartments were got up with very considerable taste; the walls of each hung with amber and silver, and pink and silver draperies; the furniture, consisting principally of articles of marqueterie and fancy cabinet-work, strewed with statues in Parian and marble, with vases containing bouquets, and small fountains of *eau de Cologne*. The toilet-table with its wreaths of white lace drapery, and the principal table in the retiring-room brightly inlaid with brass and pearl, were both withdrawn from the Exhibition, where they were being displayed by Mr. Herring, the City upholsterer; and where, of course, they will be again deposited.

Returning to the main hall, we find the crowd still augmenting, and proceed to take some note of the filling up of our ancient *Hôtel de Ville*. The judgment to be passed cannot, we fear, be favourable. The decorations were, for the most part, floral. A series of projecting ornaments ran like a range of swelling bastions high along the walls. From each bastion a national flag depended. On each, displayed amid a mass of gaudy floral ornaments, shone the corresponding heraldic device; while from the abominable white and blue flat roof, down to this range of ornamental excrescence, hung a perfect forest of tangled wreaths and garlands of artificial flowers. Beneath, again, in the panellings of the windows, and between the traceried mouldings of the Gothic arches, were cleverly-painted oil sketches, representing national landscape and costume, each corresponding, of course, to the banner which hung above it. These drawings, executed by Mr. Fenton, were the best things in the way of decoration in the room, the strange nondescript style of the getting up of which entirely destroyed the real proportions of the fine old hall, and as completely did away with its Gothic characteristics, the more especially as the magnificent arched windows at either end were more than half hidden in the one case by an illuminated glass star and a circular trophy of flags; in the other by the appendages of the throne, and a flaming tissue of cloth of silver, bearing the Royal cyphers, behind it. As a whole, then, the general feeling was that Guildhall had been most satisfactorily converted into a booth, and that the only school of art which had been called into action to assist in the transformation was that, specimens of which, every Easter and Whitsuntide, may be seen at Greenwich.

It was nearly ten o'clock, when the half-heard cheering without, followed by the sharp, clear ring of trumpets, announced the Royal party. The Lord Mayor, with all the City officials ranged in order due, of course, received the Sovereign, and then the Royal party slowly marched across the hall: the members of the suite, blazing in uniform and court costume, heading the procession; then the City magnates, duly begowned and be-chained, with mace and sword, the latter carried by Washington Irving's old friend, the "man with a fur porringer on his head," the Lord Mayor walking upon her Majesty's right hand, while she leaned upon Prince Albert's arm. In this style the procession defiled through the hall, through the maze of offices and corridors which we have described: and then, emerging again into the main room, the Queen was conducted to the throne prepared for her. The applause which attended her Majesty was not vociferously and uproariously loud; but a hearty murmer of greeting and approbation, swelling sometimes into a hoarse cheer, and again finding vent in loud and general clapping of hands, rose all along the course of the Royal party. The Queen upon the throne, the company, instead of dancing—any attempt at which would have been impossible—began to press in a slow continuous stream past the throne, making due obeisance to her Majesty as they defiled. This lasted for an hour or so, and then a little square place, not much bigger than a good-sized hearth-rug, was opened up in front of the throne, and some formal Court quadrille danced by the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, the mass of the company continually pressing towards the upper part of the hall, so as to render the positions of the functionaries, who may be said to have kept the ground, anything but sinecures.

About eleven o'clock, or shortly before that time, her Majesty and her party retired to the rooms provided for them, and a great portion of the company, without waiting until Royalty had set them the example, began to think about supper. Beneath the Court of Aldermen and its offices runs another series of business rooms, halls, and corridors, and these presented a vast constellation of supper tables, branching off in every direction, and stretching into unknown recesses in the very bowels of Guildhall. As the great room was thus, to some extent, cleared, one got a better notion of the company. The general remark was, the paucity of foreign faces. Hardly a beard or moustache to be seen. The Ball was understood to have been given in honour of the Exhibition of all Nations, but certainly the kingdom mainly represented was the honoured land of Cockaigne. Not even at a City election have we ever seen such a genuine City assemblage; only broken here and there by the well-known face of some Parliamentary or judicial notability. The gravity of the assemblage was also peculiar. The few of our foreign friends who were present, must have

some to the conclusion that the congregation of "spleen" was prodigious; and that if such were the faces which the English brought to a ball, dire indeed must be the countenances they carried to more serious matters. As a merry-making, certainly the City *fête* was not a success; but if there were but few smiles to be seen, and no laughs to be heard, there was, at all events, a stately brilliancy about the assemblage which was not without its peculiar effect and significance.

Her Majesty, as our readers are aware, alighted in the crypt. This room and its arrangements were indeed the most noticeable points of the affair. The crypt in question lies directly under the eastern half of the Guildhall. For many years—perhaps centuries—its existence was virtually unknown, save, perhaps, to some old retainer of the establishment, and the room was degraded into an airless, lightless lumber cellar, where old broken-down or broken-up office furniture, and all sorts of disregarded rubbish were left to moulder away in the darkness. Recently, however, the Corporation had their attention directed to the architectural beauties of the place. A clean sweep was then ordered, the lumber routed out, the walls scraped and cleaned, and last night, when her Majesty descended to her supper-table, she perceived that she was in a spacious if low cloistered vault, the groined roof springing from two rangs of pillars, and arching not many feet above her head. The place was solemn and striking, without being sombre. Imitations of tapestry, which, we regret to say, were nothing more or less than slanted sacking, hid to some extent the rough nakedness of the ancient walls. Suits of armour were arranged above. Old guns, and pikes, and bows flourished abundantly, set in trophies along the pillars; and the place was lighted by a number of figures in complete armour, brought from the Tower, each grasping a huge gas-pipe, got up so as to resemble a flambeau, in its mailed hand.

In the crypt two tables were spread—a long one for the general suite and the City authorities, a small round one for her Majesty and her more private party. The regular supper was provided by Gunter, but a refreshing meal was added to by the style of dishes which the Messrs. Lacy with very good taste provided. At one end of the long table figured a stately peacock, with his tail outspread in all its glory; at the other end reached a huge boar's head, decked with the accustomed legitimate rosemary, and bearing emblazoned on a scroll the good old hymn

Caput apri deferro
Reddens laudes Domino

And, altogether, it may perhaps be safely affirmed that never since the days of rush-strewn floors and tapestried walls, did a European Monarch sit down to a repast in a chamber so thoroughly smoking, not of institutions, but of the grim architectural realities of the stern old feudal times.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REGISTRARS OF DEEDS IN MIDDLESEX.—On Saturday a return to the House of Commons was printed, showing the fees and all other sources of emolument received by the registrars of deeds in Middlesex. The return is of some importance in connection with the Registration of Assurances Bill, now in the House of Commons. Last year each of the four registrars received £971 1s. 6d.; the deputy registrar and chief clerk, £564 12s 6d; the second clerk, £374 14s 3d.; the third clerk, £88 8s.; and the second clerk, £83 4s.; the six copying clerks received 30s a week. The Middlesex Register Office was established in the reign of Queen Anne. The duties are not generally performed by the registrars in person, but by their deputy. The new measure will affect the Registry Office in Middlesex.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—From inquiries lately instituted by Mr. George, churchwarden of St. Anne's, Westminster, on the subject, it appears that the number of interments in the vaults of the parish churches and burying-grounds for 160 years have been 120,0, of which there remain now only 460 coffins, and it is supposed that the remaining 1460 have been abstracted for the value of the lead or when the coffins were composed of wood. In the open burial-ground, three-quarters of an acre in extent, there have been 13,788 interments during the last 20 years, and 15,440 during the last 160 years. The Government calculation of interments to the acre is 116, but it appears that there have been during the last 20 years upwards of 1000 to the acre. When will the Board of Health carry out the new law against burying the dead amongst the living?

ASSOCIATE INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FEMALES.—A conference of the friends of this society was held at Herbert's Hotel, Pancras-yard, on Thursday last, when it was resolved to petition Parliament to pass an act giving the summary power for the punishment of the assault of ill-fame, and to use every exertion to obtain an act subjecting to condign punishment all parties procuring, either as *procureurs or* as the keepers of brothels, the defilement of women.

CITY OF TORONTO, AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company was held on Thursday last, at the offices, Great St. Helens-place. Charles Franks, Esq., in the chair. It appeared, from the report, that some proposals had been made by the provincial Government of British North America, for affording assistance in carrying out the important object of forming a trunk-line through British North America. If the formation of this line should be undertaken, of which there is every hope, then it would be a most important benefit to this company, extending as it would to the western limits of Canada, so as to accommodate the passenger and other traffic of the great country to the West, and bring into the market the rich localities adjoining the great lakes of the interior. Under these expectations, the directors recommended that they should not delay any present proceedings, and kept a sum sufficient to meet the provincial loan of £1,000,000 to assist them to do. The report was adopted, the retiring directors re-elected; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

CANTERBURY COLONISTS.—A meeting of the members of the Canterbury Association was held on Wednesday, at their rooms, Adelphi, Captain Dashwood in the chair. A despatch from Mr. Godley, the chief agent to the association in the colony, was read, which stated that the selections of land had been made by those colonists who possessed a priority of choice, and which had been done in a manner to give much satisfaction to the colony. With two or three exceptions, the selections had been made within four miles of the town of Lyttelton. Considerable reserves had been made for churches, schools, and for a cemetery, and a reserve of one chain had been made to the association on the coasts, harbours, and navigable rivers. A letter from William Parish, a labouring man in the colony, was then read, which stated that he worked for eight hours a day for 6d. an hour, and his wife at 3d. an hour and her victuals. Land could only be obtained from those who had previously purchased it in England; but 5s. an acre was required for renting good land, most was 6d. a pound, beer was 1s. 6d. a quart, tea and coffee were cheap, and the natives civil and quiet.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a director, in the room of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on John Harvey Astell, Esq.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach a sermon on behalf of this institution in Quebec Chapel, Portman-square, to-morrow, the 13th inst. At the last meeting of the managing committee, Sir Henry Fowler, Bart., in the chair, it was stated that another grand reunion of the Household Bands should be held, and by the kind permission of the Right Hon. the Viscount Ranelagh, in the extensive and beautiful ground of Mulgrave-House, at Fulham, on the 17th inst. The fullest expectations are entertained on the benevolent object. The eastern wing of the hospital will be proceeded with as early as possible, affording then accommodation to more than two hundred in-patients.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—A bazaar and fancy fair will shortly be held in behalf of the building fund of the institution. Many distinguished ladies, and the lady patronesses generally, have taken up the cause with much spirit, and have at once evinced their feelings of benevolence and varied accomplishments by the contributions of fancy work, &c., with which it is their intention to enrich the bazaar. Her Majesty the Queen, in addition to a subscription of £100, has been pleased to accord her special patronage to the undertaking.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Corporation of London have munificently granted a further sum of 100 guineas towards the funds for the erection of the new hospital at Victoria Park, the foundation-stone of which was laid a few days since, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT.—VICTORIA-STREET.—The new street, to be called "Victoria-street," communicating between Belgrave-square and Westminster Abbey, will be opened in a few days—the pavement on either side being nearly formed, and the entire length of road-way laid nearly with stone. In the course of the previous week, the commissioners came into possession of the premises of the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John's, which was the only obstacle to the formation of the street, and which will be speedily removed. Several sites have been obtained on the line for public institutions—among them being the National School Association. There are still, however, many to be disposed of. The thoroughfare will be opened on the 1st of August, it being intended on the event that there shall be a special ceremony. When the buildings are comp eted, and which are to be houses of the first class, it is expected that the street will be the finest in the metropolis.

DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.—A meeting of the subscribers to this society was held on Monday evening, at the office, 75, Newman-street, Oxford-street, to receive statements as to the financial accounts, which it appears have lately undergone an inspection, with unsatisfactory results. The chair was taken by Mr. Ridgway. At the commencement of the proceedings, Miss Cass, a lady of fortune and a subscriber to the society, expressed a wish to be heard on some charges which she had to prefer against Mr. Roper, the honorary secretary; but the friends of that gentleman objected, protesting against the legality of the meeting. After much angry discussion Miss Cass succeeded in making her statements, and questions relating to the receipt and application of numerous and large sums of money were put to Mr. Roper. In the end a resolution was put and carried subpending him from his office until a general meeting of the subscribers should determine what further steps to take in the matter.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE BY THE POLICE.

On Monday, Mr. Payne held an inquest at the Red Lion public-house, Shoe-lane, City, on the body of John Hogan, aged 29, of No. 28, Plumptree-court, Holborn, who, it was alleged, had been so injured by a supernumerary officer of the City police, without giving the least provocation, that he died. The evidence of several persons was to the effect that on Saturday night the deceased had been wantonly and severely beaten upon the head by a police officer. The deceased expired almost immediate y after the ill-usage he had received. A policeman named Cole was sent for in the course of the proceedings, and as he approached the house where the inquest was being held, he was greeted with groans and yells. He denied that he had ever drawn his staff, or had treated deceased with any violence whatever. The coroner eventually adjourned the inquest, but expressed his opinion that some of the witnesses who had given evidence in favour of the policeman was having, the mob fo lowed, pelting and hooting at him, and when they got into Farringdon-market it was found necessary to take some of the rioters into custody.

The inquest was resumed on Tuesday, when Mr Topping, the sur eon, who gave evidence the preceding day, said that by order of the coroner he had made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased, and in so doing he found several contusions on the right shoulder and behind the right ear, while extended to the temporal muscle. On removing the scalp he found the muscles to each be much bruised. The taking of the skull off on the crown of the head was found to be very much congested. He also found a blood-vessel that supplies the brain ruptured, which corresp nded with the external bruises. The other portions of the brain were healthy. He had made no other examination of it to body, as he did not consider it necessary, as the injury to h id before spoken of was quite sufficient, and was the cause of death.

The Coroner—How do you account for these injuries?—Witness—From the result of external violence

The Coroner: Can you tell from the bruises or wounds what descrip ion of article caused it?—Witness: I should say, either from a bone or a fist, and certainly not which with some and sticks once, but was of the two as was unlikely to be.

The Coroner having summed up, the jury retired, professing for an hour and a half, and returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from the effects of violence at the hands of the police; but were unable, from the evidence they had sufficient evidence to prove"

The Coroner: Then you mean to say, "Manslaughter against some police unknown?"

The foreman answered in the affirmative, when

The Coroner said it was most extraordinary that in a place like the City of London they were unable to find out the person who had committed a flagrant felony, he impressed on that jury the necessity for the police authorities doing all they could to find out who the persons was who had caused deceased's death. The effect of the verdict was, that the coroner should be bound over.

The jury then handed in the following memorial to the coroner, with a request that it might be forwarded to the proper authority:—"We, the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of John Hogan, are of opinion that the neighbourhood in which that person resided should be in a more disturbed state in the house in which the deceased lies, the drainage, or some other cause, made an offensive smell on great had risen. We are convinced that the fever was quickly spreading from the same source, and should an epidemic arise visiting the City from the present state of these courts, the City had better would be a nursery for pestilence and disease. They also suggest the propriety of an addition of lamps in those courts in the vicinity of the Holborn end."

WESLEYAN REFORM MEETING.—A public meeting for Wesleyan reform took place on Tuesday evening, in Bishopsgate Without, near Exeter Hall, which was completely filled. Mr. William Cosens Hardy, of Leatherhead Hall, Norfolk, was voted to the chair. The meeting having been opened with prayer, Mr. Hardy detailed the objects of the meeting. He said he never before saw such a demon tration for rel gious liberty as this meeting presented. Mr. Harrison, one of the secretaries, read the report. It sta ed that the present agitation was gradually, from the same principles, and spreading over the countries of the greater portion of the Wes eyan people. This movement contemplated as its object nothing but what pr mitive Methodism warranted, what the Scriptures fully sanctioned, and what the Church of England herself also advocated. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Langridge, of Sunderland, one of the expelled local preachers, and other speakers, and resolutions agreed to enthusiastically, the meeting separated.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—In Tuesday's *Gazette* it is announced that the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury are paying certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the act 10th George 4, c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus revenue of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereout for the year ended the 5th day of April, 1851, amounted to the sum of £25,126,181 2s. 4d., the Commissions ones for the Reduction of the National Debt give notice, that the sum of £731,045 5s 7d. (being one-fourth part of the said surplus of £2,924,181 2s. 4d.) will be applied under the provisions of the said act, between the 7th inst. and the 10th of October next, to the following purposes; viz

To be applied to the purchase of stock	£731,045	5 7
And interest receivable on account of Donations and Bequests, to be applied to the purchase of ditto	3	11 5
	£731,049	16 0

A. Y. SEARMAN, Comptroller-General.

National Debt Office, July 3, 1851.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, July 5:—Males, 746; females, 784: total, 1530. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 534; females, 469: total, 1003. The number of births in the corresp ding week of last year. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1841-50 the average number was 873, the lowest of the series having been 745 in 1842, and the highest 1019 in the year 1847, when the population and mortality was making some progress. But, if the average be raised in proportion to increase of population, 960 is the estimated amount, compared with which the last week's number is 430 below the average. The mortality from principal epidemic diseases presents nothing remarkable in this return as regards the aggregate amount of deaths, which differs little from the result of the previous week, or from the average mortality of the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. In the present table 214 deaths are enumerated as caused by epidemics, and these are distributed as follows:—16 were from small-pox, 29 from measles, 23 from scarlatina, 38 from hooping-cough, 5 from croup, 3 from thrush, 23 from diarrhœa, 4 from dysentery, 5 from cholera, 1 from influenza, 2 from purpura, 4 from rem tient fever, 45 from typhus, 1 from puerperal fever, 1 from diffusible fever, 11 from erysipelas, 1 from syphilis, and 2 from noma or cancrum oris. As compared with the results under the same heads in the week preceding, measles and hooping-cough, but especially the former, have increased, with scarlatina, typhus, and the diarrhœa or English cholera, which begins to prevail as the season advances, show an increase. The number of deaths ascribed in this return to diseases of the respiratory organs is 114, while the average of corresponding week is 84, or, with a correction for increase of population, 92. This statement is exclusive of phthisis, which last week terminated the lives of 142 persons. The deaths of two persons were ascribed to intemperance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday. The mean of the week was 29.874 in. The mean temperature of the week was 62·9 deg., which is rather above the average. The highest on the 4th was 77 degrees, and the lowest on the 1st was 49·1 degrees, or 8 deg. above the average of the same day in ten years. The mean temperature was below the average on the last three days. The wind was generally in the north-east.

THE INCUMBENTS OF THE BISHOPS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—This subject has been lately discussed in the daily papers, and this week a contemporary, "in order that the case may be thoroughly understood," gives the following scheme of the English bishoprics, as settled in 1837, with the respective incomes then assigned to them, and adds the annexed list of revenues actually received by them in 1850, as given under the signatures of the Bishops themselves in the return just laid before Parliament:—

	Assigned in 1837. £	Received in 1850. £
Canterbury	15,000	15,000
York	10,000	10,000
London	10,000	10,485
Durham	8,000	7,000
	(Paid to Commissioners, £11,000)	
Winchester	7,000	6,954
St Asaph and Bangor	5,000	5,251
	(Paid to Commissioners, £1,300)	
Bath and Wells	5,000	6,163
Carlisle	5,000	6,951
Chester	4,000	2,275
Chichester	4,000	4,249
	(Paid to Commissioners, £650)	
St David's	4,000	3,000
Ely	4,000	9,223
		4,253
Exeter	5,000	1,000
Gloucester and Bristol	5,000	1,000
Hereford	4,000	4,729
Lichfield	5,000	5,251
Lincoln	8,000	6,261
Llandaff	4,000	2,295
Manchester		4,200
Norwich	4,000	7,231
Oxford	5,000	7,231
Peterborough	4,000	6,442
Ripon	4,000	4,456
Rochester	5,000	4,456
Salisbury	5,000	6,957
Worcester	4,000	4,729
		12,813
	(Paid to Commissioners, £13,000)	5,149

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Another quiet week in the English funds. The extreme range of prices in Consols for the opening, has been limited to ¼ per cent. On Monday, Consols opened at 97 to 97⅛; but some private transfers ranged a shade as low as 96⅞ to 97, which was the closing price. Opening at the same quotations on Tuesday, an increased depression reduced prices to 96⅞; the closing figures were, however, the same as on the previous day. Although the payment of the dividends commenced on Wednesday, no improvement occurred in the price of Consols; and on Thursday the market was quiet during the day at 96⅞ 97 for the opening. Exchequer Bills have advanced, as well as India Bonds. Bank Stock has also an upward tendency. The Money Market has been described a fortnight back within the last few days, and the value has consequently declined a fraction. At the close of the week's business the prices of the stocks were:—Red., cod., 97⅛; Consols, 96⅞; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, Annuities, 98; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 17⅛; India Bonds, £3 000, 53 p.; Consols for Account, 96⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000. 53 p.; £500, 53 p.; Small, 53 p.

Mexican and Sardinian Stocks have been the two active securities of the week. The correspondence between the Bondholders' Committee here, and the American authorities, has placed the payment of the proportion of the indemnity money in a new light. Hap ears the American Government have no power to accept of cash on the treasury, much less to appropriate it. Certain new Treasury Bonds are payable in Mexico only, and in the current coin of Mexico. As this postpones the fulfilment of the conditions upon which the shareholders have agreed to accept a three per cent stock, the effect upon the market was a decline of 2 per cent. Sardinian stock was quoted for the first time on Monday: it commenced at ½ premium, and closed at ½ to ⅝ discount. On Wednesday it opened at ⅜ discount, descended to 3 discount; but this rapid decline brought buyers into the market, and the price rallied to 1⅞ ⅝ discount on Thursday, again declining to 1⅞ discount. Mexican rallied to 22¾ on Tuesday. Peruvian maintains its high price, and Russian Stock is firmer. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents are pretty well upheld without the dividends. The coming quotients are—Mexican Five per Cent, Account, 32⅞; Ditto, Small, 32⅞; Peruvian Bonds, Account, 90⅞; Portuguese, Small, 34; Ditto, Four per Cents, 34; Russian Bonds, 114; Sardinian Bonds, Scrip 1⅞ ⅝; Spanish, five per Cent, Account, 20⅞; Ditto, Three per Cent, Account, 38⅞; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63⅞; Ditto, Four per Cent, 91⅛.

The railway market continues heavy, and the quotations are perfect y unaffected by the large increase of traffic. The closing prices are:

Undivided Shares and Stocks.—Aberdeen, 10⅞; Bristol and Exeter, 79; Caledonian, 9⅞; East Lancashire, 4⅞; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 29½. Great Northern, 17⅛; Ditto, Halves, 8⅞; Ditto, Thirds, 5⅞; Great Western, 83¾; Ditto, A's, Ditto, Four per Cents, 84; Irish Bonds, 114; Scottish Central, 14; London and Blackwall, 7; London and North-Western, 102½; Ditto, Quarters, 25⅞; London and South-Western, 34; Mid and, 42⅜; Ditto, £50, 15½; Norfolk, 14⅞; North Staffordshire, 8½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 14½; South Eastern, 22½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½; York and North Midland, 18½

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Eastern Counties, 8½; Hull and Selby, 118; Preference Shares.—Great Northern, 5 per Cent., 138; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New A10 , 7½; York and North Midland, 11 sells Paris new 50.

Foreign.—Boulogne and Amiens, 10½; Central of France, 2½; Dutch Rhenish, 6½; Ditto, Arnheim and Utrecht, 3½; Ditto, Guilder, 1, and Rogue 3½; Ditto, Utrecht and Amersfoort, 2½; Ditto, Zealand, 3½; Ditto, Zuyder Zee, 3½; Ditto, Zwolle and Leeuwarden, 1½; Eastern of France, 3½; Great Luxembourg, 4½; Namur and Liege, 1½; Northern of France, 10½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10½; Paris and Rouen, 18½; Ditto, Havre, 18½; Ditto, Orleans, 18½; Rouen and Havre, 10½; Sambre and Meuse, 5½; Strasburg and Basle, 3½; Ditto, Shares, 3½; Versailles, Left Bank, 3½; Ditto, Right Bank, 3½; Ditto, Rouen, 3½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very moderate supplies of English wheat have arrived in the port of London this week, whilst the receipts of other parts of the kingdom have been small. However, to the various accounts receiving the wheat and barley imported of foreign grain and flour, the demand for wheat was extremely heavy, at the full prices of last week. In the case of barley, the trade was dull, at a decline of 1s per quarter. Beans and peas were taken off to a limited extent, at the currency of last week. Oats were in good demand, at late rates. The following are the quotations:—

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 34s to 38s; ditto, white, 37s to 40s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 32s to 34s; ditto, white, 37s to 40s; rye, 24s to 27s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; malting ditto, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 34s to 35s; Scotch and Lincoln malt, 40s to 44s; Ingham ditto, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 56s; Chevalier, 56s to 58s; Tartarian and common ditto, 34s to 36s; potato oats, 21s to 23s; Lincoln and York, 19s to 21s; Scotch and Irish, 19s to 21s; beans, 30s to 31s; ditto, old, 32s to 34s; pigeon peas, 28s to 30s; white, 27s to 29s; tollers, 26s to 28s per quarter. Town and country, 33s to 35s Suffolk and Norfolk, 32s to 34s per sack. *Foreign.*—Wheat, 32s to 36s per quarter; barley, 22s to 24s; malt, 42s to 46s; oats, 18s to 20s; beans, 28 to 30; peas, 28 to 30; flour, American, 21s to 23s per barrel; Canadian, 20s to 22s per barrel; Spanish, 20s to 22s per barrel.

Seeds.—A few parcels of new linseed have been on offer, at 38s per last. The trade, generally, is heavy at late quotations.

Oilcake.—English, unwing, 6l; ditto, Baltic, crushing, 6l to 6l 5s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4l to 4l 10s. Hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 10s to 12s per bushel. White ditto, 9s 6d to 7s 6d. Tares, 10s to 12s per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 44l to 47 last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 8l 5s to 8l 10s; ditto, foreign, 4l 10s to 4l 15s per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 4l 10s to 4l 15s per ton. Canary, 44s to 48s per quarter. Hemp, 34s to 36s per quarter. Flax, English, 30l to 34l per ton. Carraway seed, 24s per cwt. Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Turnip seed, 9s to 12s per bushel.

Flour.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 5¾d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 3d; barley, 24s 7d; oats, 22s 1d; rye, 27s 6d; beans, 31s 3d; peas, 31s 6d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 43s 10d; barley, 24s 7d; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 26s 8d; beans, 30s 11d; peas, 31s.

Duties.—Wheat, the quarter, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—On the whole, there is more business doing in most kinds, especially Congou, at fully last week's prices. Common sound Congou is quoted at 10½d per lb. The duty is 2s 1d.

Sugar.—Owing, in a great measure, to the large quantities brought to public sale, the market has ruled exceedingly inactive, at a decline in prices of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Fine-grained Mauritius has been taken at 44s; fine Bengal, 42s; fine Manilla, 41s; fine grocery, 40s; and fine yellow, 39s per cwt for brown lumps

Coffee.—Fine Native Kinds have been in improved request, at fully last week's prices Mocha has risen 2s to 4s per cwt, and about 500 bags good ord. native Ceylon have changed hands at 30s to 30s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—The markets has become less active, yet prices have been well supported. Good white Bengal is worth 10s per cwt.

Provisions.—The butter is in very moderate request, at a further decline in prices of from 4s to 5s per cwt. Waterford, 64s to 70s; Cork, 70s to 74s; Limerick, 68s to 72s; Kerry, 68s to 72s; Carlow, 68s to 72s per cwt. Bacon is 2s to 3s lower. Fine Irish, 54s to 56s; middling ditto, 50s to 52s per cwt; fresh, 7s 6d to 10s 6d per dozen lbs. The beasts market is tolerably steady, at late rates. The sheep trade is dull, and prices have given way 2s per cwt. In lambs, and most other articles, very little is doing.

Tallow.—The demand for P. Y. C. is more active in consequence of the reduction in the duty. On the spot is selling at 37s 6d to 37s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 35s 6d per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s per 8 lbs.

Coals.—Trade is in good request, at from 23s to 23s 6d per cwt. Southern and most other qualities are very dull, and the turn lower. The supply of the city are not to say any

Coals.—Hetton, 23s; Eden Vale, 23s; Carr's Hartley, 23s; Hartley, 23s; Tanfield Moor, 22s 6d; Hilton, 22s; Haswell, 21s 3d; Stewart's 1s 3d; Sidney's Hartley, 23s 6d per ton

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 53s to 84s; new ditto, 43 to 54s; old straw, 41 to 45s; new ditto, 21 to 24s per load. Large quantities of new meadow hay sold at from 43s to 53 12s per load.

Spirits.—East India rum moves off slowly, at from 1s 3d to 1s 6d per gallon proof Leeward Islands is in a fair request. Fine Jamaica is worth 4s 6d. In brandy we have no change to notice Genevas dull, at 2s 7d to 2s

Hops.—Although the plantation accounts are not very favourable, the demand is inactive at the late rates. Sussex, £4 to £6 6s.

Wool.—The next series of colonial wool sales, at which 60 000 bales will be offered is appointed to commence on the 17th inst. Privately, the demand is very dull, at nearly former quotations.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Geo Cleobulus Dashwood to be Lieut, vice H W Dashwood.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

R TREDINNICK, Threadneedle-street, mining-agent. W GEE, Murray-street, Hoxton, straw-hat-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HALL, Brighton, hotel-keeper and victualler. J. FRIEND, Coventry, cotton-dresser. R. CROOM, Derwent, Glen-eastreuire, banker W KENDALL and J. STANLIEH, leads grocers J. BOWDLE, Liverpool, bookseller J. A.; MANN, Wrexham, ale-brewer J. MUNNAN, Oldham, cotton-spinner. J. CHEW, Manchester, stuff-manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

On the 3d inst., the lady of Dr. Conquest, of a daughter.—On the 4th inst, Lady Nicolson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28.h ult, Baron de Hegel, Austrian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turenny, to Elizabeth, only child of Major-General Farquharson of the Bengal Army.—On the 1st inst, the Rev George Samuel Robertson, M.A., rector of Sprowell, Northumberland, son of Archibald Robertson, M.D., to Helen Mary, eldest daughter of William Charles Kerr, M.D.—On the 3th inst, Lieutenant W Barnes, of Suffolk, R.N., of Shirley, Southampton to Harriet, youngest daughter of Robert Wilkes, Esq., of Canal Bridge, Southampton, and Lotts Hall, Essex.

DEATH.

On the 6th instant, the Rev Henry Stevenes, in the 59th year of his age, Vicar of Wymeswold and Walton, and nine years Fellow of Wadham College.—On the 27th ult., greatly regretted by his family and friends, Mr. Thomas Wood, the third son of the late Mr. Joseph Wood, Middle-row.—On the 3th inst, Richard Hall, Esq., of Bay House, Seaford, aged 61 years, of the Right Hon. Thomas Thesiger, and second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bevan, of the King's Own Regiment of Foot.

THE WINNER OF THE NEWMARKET JULY STAKES.—LORD JOHN SCOTT'S B. C. "BROTHER TO ELTHIRON."

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.

We have engraved the Winner of the July Stakes at this meeting, run for on Tuesday (last week).

The JULY STAKES of 50 sovs each, for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, st 5lb; the second to save his stake. New T Y C.; 26 subs.

Lord J. Scott's b c Brother to Elthiron, by Pantaloon	(Whitehouse)	1
Lord Eglinton's b c Claverhouse, by Birdcatcher ..	(Marlow)	2
Col. Peel's b c Livermere, by Slane	(Flatman)	3
Col Anson's br c Bull's-eye, by Don John ..	(F. Butler)	4
Sir J. Hawley's b c Songster, by Touchstone ..	(J. Marson)	5

Betting. 9 to 4 agst Brother to Elthiron, and 5 to 1 each agst Claverhouse and Livermere. Songster was the first to show in front, but, after running about a distance, was passed by Brother to Elthiron and Claverhouse, the former going on with a strong lead, and winning in a common canter by two very long lengths, Claverhouse beating Livermere by three or four. Value of the stakes 675 sovs. Run in 1 min. 18 sec.

BEESTON CASTLE.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th ult., the annual festival in aid of the widows and orphans of the Peckforton district of the Independent order of Odd Fellows M.U., was held on those picturesque and romantic heights; and the weather being highly favourable to the charitable objects of the assembly, a very numerous and highly respectable company assembled to enjoy the festivities of the occasion.

Several marquees had been erected amid the ruins of the Castle, and every accommodation had been provid d for supplying refreshments and for the amusement and entertainment of the visitors. Hornbin's band was stationed on the sawn, and poured forth the most enchanting strains; and the elegant quadrille, the fascinating polka, and the waltz were for hours enjoyed with uninterrupted delight by the greater portion of the company. About 2000 visitors were present on the first day, and amongst the company were John Tollemache, Esq., M.P., one of the esteemed representatives for the southern division of the county of Chester, and the proprietor of the enchanting domain, and his amiable lady, both of whom appeared to participate in the happiness which they had been the means of conferring upon the multitudes around them; as well as Wilbraham Tollemache, Esq., Miss Tomkinson, of Dorfold Hall, and various members of the most influential families in the neighbourhood. The proceeds amounted to £200; and for this salutary addition to the funds of the charity, the Order is mainly indebted to the excellent arrangements of Mr. Bird (the president of the meeting), and Messrs. Davenport and John and Thomas Cawley, the managing committee. To Mr. Mac Dermott, the Special High Constable of the Hundred, much praise was due for the good order preserved. Never on any former occasion was there such a display of female loveliness; and the *Chester Courant* adds: "Eloquent as our friends are on the opposite side of the Mersey in praise of the beauty of their Lancashire witches, we think they will, on this occasion, make the admission that they were beaten hollow by our Cheshire lasses."

ANCIENT BOAT FOUND IN WHITTLESEA MERE.

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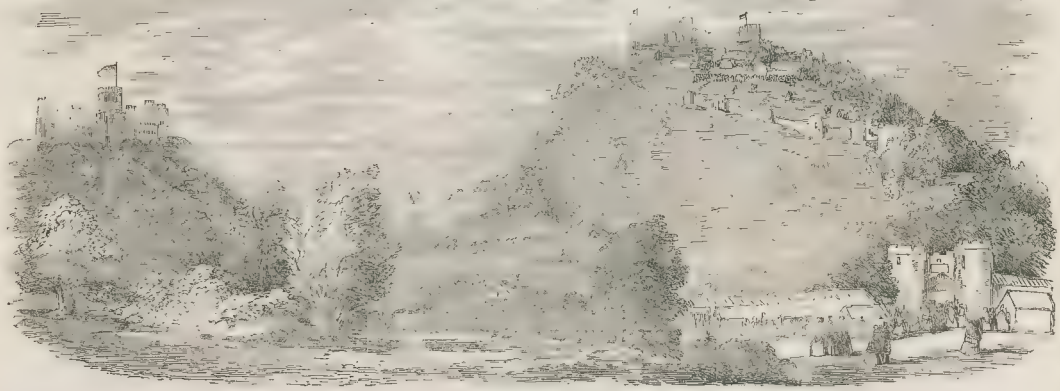
In our Number for April 26th we gave an account, illustrated with four Engravings, of the drainage of Whittlesea Mere, undertaken at the expense of William Wells, Esq., the Lord of the Manor. The work is rapidly progressing, and the bed of the Mere is now a dry surface of hardened mud, cracked by the sun's heat into multitudinous fissures. As the works have advanced, many curiosities have been discovered; and, a fortnight since, a canoe, or boat, cut in one piece out of the trunk of an oak, was found in the centre of the Mere, imbedded in silt. The boat is of rude construction, the thwarts being fastened with wooden pegs; and its appearance altogether justifies the belief that it must have remained there for many centuries. The oak has become black from age and situation, but is still firm. The boat is 27 feet long, and 4½ feet wide.

VISIT FROM THE POTTERIES TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—On Saturday week, 200 of the workmen of Messrs. Davenport and Co., the extensive potters of Staffordshire, arrived in the metropolis by special train, for a week's visit to the Great Exhibition, their employers having liberally fitted up for their reception premises in Wharf-road, City-road; and omnibuses were provided to convey them each morning to the Exhibition. In expression of their gratitude, the workpeople have presented Mr. Davenport with a costly silver cigar-case and wine-flask, each bearing the following inscription: "Presented to W. Davenport, Esq., by the workmen in his employ, as a mark of respect, and to testify their appreciation of his kindness in enabling them to visit the Great Exhibition, 1851." The flask and cigar case are from the establishment of Mr. Angell, 10, Strand, and are elegant specimens of silver-work.

THE NEW SUGAR DUTIES.—The new and reduced rates of duty on all descriptions of colonial and foreign sugars, which came into operation on the 7th instant, are expected to cause the deliveries of sugar from bond to be large; and it is anticipated that the quantities of foreign, refined, and other sugars, required to be delivered on payment of the reduced duties for home use, will be so great, that arrangements have been made for such deliveries to take place to a later hour than usual, in order to meet the requirements of the trade. The retail price of first-rate refined or lump sugar is now less than half the price it was before the revision of the sugar duties took place, and the public will doubtless benefit to still further extent on this fresh reduction of the duties on all classes of foreign sugars.



FESTIVITIES AT BEESTON CASTLE.

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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY OF LONDON.—THE ROYAL THRONE IN THE GUILDHALL

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

GRAND STATE BALL AT THE GUILDHALL.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty honoured the Lord Mayor and citizens of London with her presence at a Grand State Ball at the Guildhall. This festivity was the more gratifying to her subjects and the numerous foreigners at present assembled in the metropolis, from the fact that it was projected and accepted by the Queen as a fitting pageant in commemoration of the great Congress of Industry now holding in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. Splendid and gratifying as former Royal progresses to the metropolis of the commercial world have been, there are circumstances in relation to that just over which invest it with a peculiar charm. It was no set form of etiquette, as upon the accession of a new Sovereign, which was now to be obeyed;—it was no transitory ebullition of feeling engendered by military successes of doubtful value, which was to be gratified;—it was a parade of hospitality and compliment to crowned heads, accidentally brought to our shores, which was to be made: it was more, much more than all this: it was the crowning tribute of honour from the highest personage in the land to the great world of Industry—the solemn recognition of the rights of peace and humanity and intelligence, that new social principle of the nineteenth century, which, whilst it will render impossible the repetition of many false and vain triumphs which have gone before, will infallibly supply in their place advantages to society which will endure, and with increasing fruits, to succeeding generations.

It was originally the intention to have invited the Queen upon this auspicious occasion to a banquet, or feast, upon the usual scale of civic magnificence; but it having been intimated that a ball would be more agreeable to her Majesty, her wishes were at once obeyed, and a splendid entertainment of a character altogether novel to the city of London has been the result. It must be obvious that the substitution of a ball for a dinner in the present case has been judicious upon more grounds than one. The entertainment in itself is one susceptible of a much more brilliant and exhilarating effect; whilst, more important still, it was one to which a much larger number of guests might be invited to participate. And when it is recollected how many foreigners of distinction are at present in this country, whether officially as Commissioners, or as Exhibitors, or as curious and interested visitors, to whom a ball is the most agreeable description of entertainment that could be provided, there does not seem to be room to hesitate for a moment between the comparative attractions of turtle-eating and quadrilling.

The Queen, having graciously accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation to the Guildhall, it was originally proposed to fix the ball for the 2nd instant; but, in consequence of that being the anniversary of the lamented death of England's great statesman and benefactor, Sir Robert Peel, the date was altered to the 9th, being Wednesday last.

The Corporation, resolved that nothing should be wanting on their part to give becoming *eclat* to this Royal pageant, which was to do them so much honour in the face of the whole civilised world, immediately upon her Majesty signifying her acceptance of their invitation, set about re-organising their ancient hall, so as to fit it for the unaccustomed festivity which was about to take place within it. It became necessary to this end to apply within the walls of the building a description of ornamentation of a lighter and more showy character than had been required in the case of what have been so familiarly known as "City feasts;" it was sought to minister to the eye and to the imagination, in a manner consonant with the lively sentiments inspired by the dance: and more than this, with a delicate feeling of hospitality which does them the highest credit, the committee entrusted with the arrangements were desirous, in the selection of the devices for the decoration of the hall, to pay an especial compliment to the foreign nations who had borne their part in furnishing the World's Fair, and whose representatives were to be invited on the occasion. And most successfully have they acquitted them selves of their task, as was testified by the warm and general encomiums which were elicited from the distinguished and elegant throng which graced their Ball, so elegantly and sumptuously prepared.

A principal approach to the hall is by a spacious porch on the south side; beyond which a temporary ante-room was erected, over which was a splendid illumination of the Royal arms. The entrance provided for her Majesty, however, was to the right of this, being the entrance to the law courts, over which a magnificent porch was placed.

On the right of the lobby, just at the entrance, a retiring-room for her Majesty was fitted up with much elegance; the walls and ceiling, which were draped after the fashion of a tent, being fitted up with the Dacian fabric (of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter) of bright silver stars, spotted thickly on a blue ground.

DECORATION OF THE HALL.

The Great Hall had undergone a complete transformation, insomuch that it would hardly have been recognised by the oldest frequenter of civic festivities. The floor was boarded throughout, and covered with a rich crimson carpet; and around the walls, to the height of about twelve feet, a temporary Gothic screen was erected, partly for the purpose of improved ventilation, and partly for the purposes of the intended scheme of decoration. The ventilation was effected by means of a current of air produced by opening up the old arches over the crypt, the air being further cooled in its progress by passing over zinc cases containing ice. The ceiling was painted in panels blue and white; and in order to reduce the incongruous effect remarkable in this building, from the flat ceiling resting upon the Gothic arches of the walls, semi-circular balconies were erected at the base of each of the windows, bearing escutcheons of the City arms. Pendent from these, and above them, along the whole line of the walls, were rich festoons of flowers, of all colours, reaching to the ceiling, so that the contour of the building at the upper part was completely cured of its original angular outline, and a most fairy-like picture presented in its place. The massive Gothic pillars between the windows were covered with plates of silver and gold, so as to resemble, in form, the stems of palm trees; whilst above them were huge branches of leaves of a similar character, clusters of various fruits, and other devices of a like kind. The compartments of the walls beneath the above decorations were filled with allegorical devices emblematic of the various nations which have contributed to the Great Exhibition, together with copies of some of the principal works contributed by each respectively. England and her works had no part in this display, the intention being simply to pay a compliment to our various foreign associates in the World's Fair. It would be impossible to enumerate all the subjects represented in this portion of the decorations; suffice it to mention a few of them. In the division dedicated to America were depicted two pieces of sculpture—Power's Greek Slave, and a Fisher Boy, portraits of General Washington and Lafayette; an allegorical figure with the shield of arms of the United States, and an American Indian: Italy presented several of her best pieces of sculpture in the Great Exhibition, including the two pretty juvenile subjects with dogs, the Psyche, and an American Indian. China was represented by a junk, a pagoda, a mandarin, a lady, and two warriors, Tartar and Chinese. Prussia—the bronze statues of Frederick the Great and the present King, and the Amazon group. Belgium—Godfrey de Bouillon, the Lion in Love, and several tasteful specimens. Russia—the glorious gates of malachite, the malachite vase, a sleighing machine, and the Siberian fur-hunter. France—her hero of the Revolution and her Imperial guard. Austria—her "Maesppa," the "fountain," and the well-known "warriors" of Lambach. The Zollverein—its singular "Reynard the Fox," and its "Faust." By the side of the pilaster framing each compartment rested a light golden hand, upon which was a garland of roses, white and pink, from which depended, twining half-way down the wand, a light branch of bright green myrtle, as if some lovely nymph of old had been suddenly called away, and left her festive garland and her wand behind her. The name of each nation, with its armorial shield, stood in front of its particular department, and above floated its national flag. The following is the order in which they stood in this arrangement:—On the north side of the hall—Belgium, Russia, Egypt and Tunis, Persia and Arabia, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, and Northern Germany. On the south side—Spain and Portugal, Norway and Sweden, France, Austria, the Zollverein, Prussia, America, and China.

The marble monuments to Nelson, the two Pitts, and Alderman Beckford had been newly cleaned, and stood out with extremely good effect, from the midst of the novel decorations introduced in a line with them.

The lower part of the walls was covered with rich crimson velvet; that on the upper part of the hall, the east end, where the dais of Royalty was erected, being emblazoned with the arms of the various aldermen of the City. Nor must we omit to mention those venerable genii of the City, Gog and Magog, who stood in their accustomed lofty positions at the west end of the hall, having received a new coat—of paint—in honour of the occasion. Their maces and clubs were laid aside for the nonce, and each held in his hand a bunch of holly, the type of merry king, hearty hilarity, and a ready welcome.

Here's to the holly
That hails melancholy

Looking towards the eastern window, our attention was caught by two gigantic griffins, the monster supporters of the City arms, sculptured in wood and silvered, standing out prominently from each side of the hall, and leading the eye up to the throne, which, elevated on a low dais of scarlet velvet, is placed under a Gothic canopy of white and gold, around and above which stood forth, from elaborately worked niches small figures of Kings and knights of the French and English Courts. A canopy of crimson velvet (the back of which was emblazoned with the Royal arms) surmounted the throne of crimson and gold. To the left of the throne were emblazoned the arms of Prince Albert; to the right, those of the Prince of Wales; underneath which stood chairs of state. Ranging on each side were the stalls or seats of the different aldermen, to the number of twenty-seven, the arms of each alderman, respectively, being emblazoned above his stall. Above these were trophied banners, with the flags of Great Britain and Ireland. On the left the Union Jack, with the flags of Ireland and of Wales. On the right, St. George's flag, with the Royal standard, and the flag of Scotland. Arching high above the throne, in letters of gold, rose the legend, "God save the Queen and Prince Albert;" and in the centre, backed by a brilliant golden tissue, which sent back every ray of light richly mellowed from its surface, shone a plume of Prince of Wales' feathers, seemingly of soft plumage, gracefully feathering over and swaying with a soft bend, yet made out of spun glass, and soaring to no less a height than nine feet: The charming effect of this very brilliant ornament defies description. On each side of the left arch, formed by the golden legend above mentioned, and by the great eastern window, two huge cornucopiæ, pouring forth fruits and flowers of temptating richness, gave a finish to the grand effect of the whole.

The hall, thus tastefully decorated, was lighted up with great brilliance. Suspended from the roof were two large chandeliers, with cut and coloured plates of glass, having upon them alternately the Royal arms and the initials V. R. The pillars were severally lighted with gas-lamps, with ground glass shades; and in the centre of the western wall was a magnificent crystal star, manufactured by Alderman Copeland, which, lighted up with gas, produced a dazzling effect. Below, to the height of five feet, the wall was covered with plate glass, thus mirroring the brilliant scene from end to end; and along this at intervals, so as to form a partial framework, ran branches of light green leaves.

The whole of the hall, and the rooms and offices attached to it, were brought into use to give increased accommodation to the numerous guests. The aldermen's rooms were fitted up in a sumptuous style as refreshment-rooms; the Council Chamber, and its handsome ante-chamber, were filled with luxurious hothouse plants; and the whole of the passages connecting the various apartments were uniformly lined with crimson and white draperies, and brilliantly lighted.

The general effect of the various apartments was heightened by the introduction of a great number of choice works of sculpture temporarily placed for the occasion, in addition to many fine works of art permanently attached to the building.

In the Court of Aldermen were the following works by Mr. Marshall, viz. Eurydice, Sabrina, the Whisper of Love, the Broken Pitcher, Little Red Riding Hood, and a Mermaid; and a Return of the Prodigal Son, by Mr. Theed. Mr. Baily's celebrated group of the Graces was also seen from the windows at the side of the room, in a recess fitted up for its reception, the foreground of which was occupied by choice plants and flowers: and the windows at the west end of the room afforded a view of another recess, occupied by Mr. Lough's fine colossal figure of Satan, meditating, after his expulsion from heaven, the destruction of the state of innocence and happiness which our first parents enjoyed in Eden. Upon this a full light was thrown, realizing the terrible ideal of the subject.

In a small ante-room which connects the Court of Aldermen with the Common Council Chamber, are placed the following works of art by Mr. Theed; viz. a figure of a Huntress, Narcissus at the Fountain, Psyche, Venus, Juno, Apollo, Minerva, and Ariadne.

The sculpture and paintings in the Common Council Chamber have a permanent place here. Among the former we remarked Chantrey's statue of George III., with busts of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Granville Sharp, and R. L. Jones, Esq.; among the latter, Copley's Siege of Gibraltar, Northcote's Death of Wat Tyler, Opie's Murder of Rizzio, and several interesting portraits, including one of Alderman Boydell, to whose liberality the corporation were indebted for the gift of several of the pictures which are to be found in this and other rooms about the hall.

In the lobby to the Council Chamber, and which joins the corridor from the great hall near the entrance to the Court of Aldermen, were placed, in appropriate niches, the following figures by Mr. Marshall:—A Dancing Girl, a Group of Nymphs, and Hebe Rejected.

THE CRYPT.

This beautiful structure has long lain buried, and as it were obsolete, as a lumber-room and a cellar, beneath the eastern portion of the hall. It is considered the finest and the most extensive now remaining in London.* It is remarkable both for the elegance of its design, and the perfect condition of nearly all its members. It is divided into three aisles by clustered columns, from which spring the stone-ribbed groins of the vaulting, the principal intersections being covered with carved bosses of flowers or heads, and shields. The north and south aisles had formerly mullioned windows, now walled up; at the eastern end is an early English arched entrance, in good preservation. The height from the ground to the crown of the arches is about 13 feet. This interesting relic having been recently rescued from its undeserved obscurity, and undergone some restorations, has become an object of great attraction. On the present occasion it was prepared and fitted up in the style of an ancient baronial hall, and being provided with suitable furniture and embellishments, was specially appropriated for the service of her most gracious Majesty as a refreshment-room. For this purpose it was boarded all over, and covered with crimson carpeting; and around were oak tables, covered with the massive plate belonging to the Corporation and the leading City companies, relieved by vases and other artistic designs. In each of the recesses were handsome mirrors, measuring 9 feet by 6 feet; and around the walls was suspended a tapestry, copied from the famous Bayeux tapestry. This tapestry, many of our readers may be aware, represents the incidents of the conquest of England by William the Norman, and is so called from its being preserved in the Cathedral of Bayeux, in Normandy. This curious work is supposed to have been by the hand of Matilda, the wife of William, or of the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I. It consists of a web of linen 442 feet in length, and about 2 feet in breadth.

The crypt was lighted in an ingenious and picturesque manner. At each of the columns supporting the groined roof were figures in armour brought from the Tower for the purpose, who in either hand, supported torches emitting flames of lighted gas. Round the walls were other figures in armour, also bearing similar lights: and it may be curious to state, that these latter personages were no other than picked men of the City police force, who did double duty, both in lighting their Sovereign and watching over the safety of the valuable plate used on this occasion. To promote the ventilation of this part of the building, the modern arches (built after the Great Fire) were re-opened and pierced. This additional space was very tastefully laid out, in imitation of a winter; flower-stands, sculptured figures, and gas branches being placed in the recesses.

* A view and description of the crypt appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 24th of May last.

HER MAJESTY'S RETIRING-ROOMS.

The suite of rooms, fitted up by Messrs. Herring, for her Majesty's separate use, was exceedingly beautiful. In the boudoir at the south entrance, the walls were hung with Bannerman's new fabric of silver stars on light blue, and festooned lace draperies, lighted by large girandoles and wax candles. Roman drapery, attached to spear heads, enclosed a compartment for the toilet, draped with lace over blue satin. The furniture consisted of several very rich gilt console tables, with king-wood chairs covered in blue silk damask. Elegant lace *portiers* covered the doors; and a charming effect was produced by converting the windows and a division outside into a conservatory.

The spacious room for her Majesty, and that for her Majesty's private use during the evening, was most sumptuously fitted and furnished. The walls of the first were broadly fluted with Messrs. Bannerman's new fabric, in amber and silver, and the roof formed into a tent, with white and silver. Several large mirrors and gilt console tables ornamented the sides, and the tables and chairs corresponded. Her Majesty's room was also fluted with amber and silver wall hangings, with a rich festooned drapery of scalloped lace and crimson curtains of the same, and large curtains of tapestry in a splendid pattern of green, gold, and crimson, with which the carved and gilt chairs and sofas were also covered. Richly ornamented cabinets and tables ornamented the apartment. On the marqueterie table, inlaid with metal, forming designs after Flaxman, was placed Alderman Copeland's statuette group of "The Seasons," from the celebrated model, sold for two hundred guineas, from the Shuckborough collection. The Parian statuettes of the Royal children were also placed on the console.

Her Majesty's toilet, designed by Messrs. Herring, was composed of the rich silver satin, having the Royal Crown, initials, and branches of myrtle, embroidered in coloured silks, and deeply trimmed with gold-colour silk fringes, ropes, and tassels. The mirror, elaborately gilded, with ormolu candelabra, and the entire back enclosed with an elegant festooned drapery, composed of beautiful open lace of unique pattern.

The elaborately designed and carved Royal glass frame, with candelabras, exhibited by Messrs. Hering at the Crystal Palace, and permitted to be removed for this occasion, stood upon the left side of the toilet; and with the splendidly carved and gilded chair for her Majesty's use, completed an *ensemble*, which for taste and splendour is not often seen even in the boudoir of Royalty.

The whole of the decorations of the Guildhall upon this occasion were designed and arranged by Mr. Bunning, the City architect, and carried into execution by Mr. F. Fenton. By the courtesy of these gentlemen we have been furnished exclusively with all requisite information, to enable our Artist to complete the various illustrations.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMPANY.

The company began to set down as early as six o'clock, and from that hour until 9 o'clock there was a continued succession of arrivals. At eight o'clock the hall was so full, that it was with some difficulty that the dais or elevated platform, intended for the accommodation of her Majesty, could be kept clear. The leader of the band, Mr. Adams, endeavoured several times to start a polka or a quadrille, but all to no purpose; the vast assemblage was too much on the *qui vive* for the arrival of her Majesty, to think of dancing till she was there to grace the scene.

The Duke of Wellington arrived about nine o'clock. His Grace's private three-horse carriage was followed by the usual demonstrations of gratification.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lord James Murray, arrived shortly afterwards, and was followed by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

After a period of anxious expectation, at half-past nine o'clock it became known that her Majesty had arrived within ear-shot of the hall, the shouts of her loyal subjects penetrating the massive walls of the fine old building, and resounding above the clang of the musical instruments and the busy din of the human throng.

The Royal procession from Temple Bar had been one long ovation. The welcome of the citizens, and of the thousands who, having come from the country to witness the Great Exhibition, had taken this opportunity for extra sight-seeing, and for thanking the founder of their intellectual feast, was of the heartiest description. Illuminations blazed from every second or third house, and gay flags and streamers fluttered at frequent intervals, giving great animation to the scene. As the *cortege* advanced—with long files of carriages, and six of Home Guards—St. Paul's churchyard was as light as day, and Cheapside was in a roar of exultation as the procession turned at a slow trot down King-street.

On the Royal carriage drawing up at the entrance, the Lord Mayor, bearing the sword of state, advanced to receive her Majesty, who, upon alighting, graciously acknowledged the Chief Magistrate's proffered welcome. In addition to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, there were present to receive the Queen the six senior aldermen of the court, and six senior members of the Common Council on the entertainment committee.

Her Majesty's arrival was announced by a flourish of trumpets.

The Queen entered the hall resting on the arm of the Prince Consort, and preceded by the great officers of State, by whom she was accompanied. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress walked immediately before the Royal pair, the former bearing the City sword.

Her Majesty wore a white satin dress, embroidered in gold, trimmed with gold, silver, and white satin ribbons, richly ornamented with diamonds. The head-dress was composed of poppies, golden oat and wheat ears, ornamented with diamonds.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore his uniform as Captain-

General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, with the ensigns of the orders of the Garter and the Golden Fleece set in diamonds.

The Duke of Norfolk wore the uniform of the Master of the Horse, and carried his *baton* as Earl Marshal of England. His Grace and the Marquis of Abercorn wore the insignia of the most noble Order of the Garter.

The Marquis of Breadalbane wore the full official dress of Lord Chamberlain, with the ensigns of the most ancient Order of the Thistle.

Viscount Combermere wore the uniform of his Regiment (Life Guards), with the ensigns of the Orders of the Bath, the Guelphic and the Portuguese Tower and Sword; and the Marquis of Donegal and Lord Elphinstone both wore the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order.

After crossing the hall, her Majesty ascended the steps leading to the corridor, from which the various courts are entered. After making the circuit of these rooms, her Majesty returned to the hall, and proceeded up the north side to the throne at the eastern end.

The enthusiasm of the company, which had been hitherto decorously restrained, now burst forth, and the heartiest demonstrations of loyalty greeted her Majesty's progress up the hall.

Her Majesty having taken her seat upon the throne, a quadrille was formed, in which the Duke of Cambridge danced with the Marchioness of Douglas, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar with the Marchioness of Ailesbury.

A second dance followed, after which her Majesty expressed to the Lord Mayor her gracious desire to proceed round the hall, which she immediately did, and thus added materially to the gratification of the company.

After her Majesty had returned to the throne, the company were permitted to file before the Queen and the Prince and make their obeisance in passing. This ceremony occupied a considerable period, and at its conclusion several quadrilles followed, in which the most distinguished of the guests took part.

THE ROYAL SUPPER.

At twelve o'clock her Majesty and the Royal party were conducted by the Lord Mayor to the crypt under the hall, where a magnificent supper was served. The Queen and the Prince, on entering, evinced the highest gratification at the novelty of the scene which presented itself. The Queen was conducted to a seat by the Lord Mayor, who stood near her Majesty during the banquet.

Of the *vecherché* character of the entertainment some idea may be formed by the following copy of the bill of fare of the Queen's supper, which, as well as the general refreshments, were furnished by those eminent caterers, Messrs. Staples, of the Albion tavern:—

THE ROYAL TABLE.

Purée de Volaille à la Reine.	Bordure de Légumes à la Russe.
Cailles à la Macédoine.	Cotelettes d'Agneau aux Petits Pois.
Noix de Veau à la Gelée.	Saumon au Beurre de Montpellier.
Aspic de Lavraut à la Belle-Vue.	Boudin de Foies Gras aux Truffes.
Macronnaise de Volaille à la Ravigote	Jambon de Mayence au Vin de Malbec
Pâté de Canetons à la Pompadour.	Cochon de Lait à la Chinoise.
Potage à l'Aurore.	

Pâté Monstre à la Cité de Londres.
Hure de Sanglier de la Forêt des Ardennes.
Galantine Impériale à l'Amazone.
Pyramide de Volaille à l'Albion.

Buisson de Crevettes.	
Compote de Pêches aux Amandes.	
Gâteaux à la Artois.	
Mayonnaise Tranchée à la Gelée.	
Fond Iettage à l'Orange.	
Baba en Surprise.	

Boisson de Truffes de Périgord.
Soddoire de Fraises.
Pain de Cérises.
Bavaroise de Groseilles.
Compote d'Ananas
Croque-en-Bouche à la Crème.

The wines included Amontillado of curious antiquity, and which might unquestionably have been designated the perfection of its class; Imperial of the vintage 1834, from the celebrated bin-cask of the Duke of Nassau's steinburgh cabinet, sherry, 105 years old, of matchless quality, which was bottled for the especial requirement of the Emperor Napoleon, and was supplied to the Imperial cellars at a cost of £600 sterling the butt; Muscatel and Tavarete the most *recherché*—both these latter wines were brought expressly as presents for the Royal table by Mr. Peter Domecq, from his vineyards at Macharnudo: with champagnes (Sillery, and sparkling of the most choice growths), and a red still wine, but little known to fame, grown on a favoured spot in the vineyards of Bourgy, and of extraordinary purity and delicacy. The strawberries were grown by Mr. Cuss, Bates, of East Mousley, being Myatt's "British Queen." The wine-glasses (designed by Mr. J. Staples, and made for the occasion) had the Royal crown, the City shield, and the globe, as typifying all nations, delicately engraved, with intervening groups of corn, fruit, and flowers, emblematical of the various portions of Europe. The doyleys were of pale green Genoa velvet, richly embroidered with devices of peace and plenty: the Royal crown in the centre, surrounded with the national flags of England, France, Austria, Turkey, the United States, and the arms of the City of London.

The dessert plates, which in colour were of Daniels' recently discovered "Rose du Barry," had the Royal arms, and those of the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, on either side: the arms of the City and of the East India Company, and a surrounding wreath of the rose, shamrock, and thistle. These were very splendid specimens of Colebrook Dale manufacture, and were adorned with exquisitely pencilled drawings.

The table cloth was of delicate pale gold satin, with an embossed border, showing the initials of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the arms of the City of London in relief.

The napkins were of the finest Scotch damask, tastefully embroidered, and trimmed with lace.

Amongst the many and varied evidences of the almost unlimited resources and appropriate taste of the Messrs. Staples in their supply for the Royal table, was an unique specimen of *cuisine*, as of the mediæval age, in a boar's head (laboriously and most tastefully decorated, and having the following quaint rythm of Wynkyn de Wode, very beautifully illuminated in ancient English character on vellum, suspended on a banner between the tusks

Caput apri defero
Reddens laudes Domino.
Ye Bore's head in hande bryng I
With garnisshed gay and rosemary;
I pray you all synge merrille,
Qui estis in convivio.
Ye Bore's head, I understande,
Is the chefe service in this lande;
Looke wherever it be fynd,
Servis cum cantico.

The *tout ensemble* of the feast, for such it may rightly be called, was one of elegant profusion. There was nothing wanting—nothing to be desired—nothing to be asked for. The whole banquet went off with the ease and quiet of a supper for a small party at a private house. No one could have imagined that a body of not less than 2000 persons were being supplied with supper at the same moment. The same good taste and the same plentiful supply pervaded every refreshment-room, in all of which we observed an equal care for the civic guests on the part of the Messrs. Staples. There were many articles of very elegant formament displayed in these apartments, amongst which we took especial notice of a *papier maché* platean, manufactured by Messrs. Jennens and Betteridge, of London and Birmingham, for the Pacha of Egypt.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE.

After supper, the Queen left the hall, conducted as upon her arrival, and returned to Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the cheers of an immense assemblage of spectators who thronged the streets until a very late hour.

The civic festivities were renewed after the Royal departure, and it was after six o'clock before the hall was deserted. We understand there were upwards of three thousand guests at this magnificent and interesting entertainment.

We have reason to believe, though we are not authorised officially to announce the fact, that the usual precedent of all former Royal visits to the City will be followed in the present instance, and that the Lord Mayor will be honoured with a baronetcy forthwith.

THE PROCESSION OUT OF DOORS.

From an early hour in the afternoon, the Park, and the streets throughout the line of road, were crowded with people of all classes anxious to catch a glimpse of the procession, and to cheer its progress.

The Queen and Prince Albert went in semi-state, occupying, with their suites, eight carriages: the footmen in state liveries, and the horses richly caparisoned.

The route of the procession on leaving Buckingham Palace was through St. James's Park into Pall-Mall, along Cockspur-street, Trafalgar-square, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheaps de, King-street, to the Guildhall

Her Majesty having intimated her desire that the old custom of presenting the keys of the City to the Sovereign at the City gates should be dispensed with on this occasion, the Temple-bar was not closed, and the Lord Mayor awaited the arrival of his Royal guests at the door of the Guildhall.

The entire line of road from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall was kept by the police and the 1st and 2nd Life Guards. The approach to the Royal entrance of the Hall, in King-street, was lined by the corps of the Honourable Artillery Company, whose band, with that of the Life Guards, was stationed in the open space between the church of St. Lawrence Jewry and the Irish Chamber.

The order of the procession is thus given by the *Court Newsman* of Thursday:—

Her Majesty went in state, last evening, to the entertainment given to the Queen by the City of London, at Guildhall. The Royal procession left Buckingham Palace, at five minutes past nine o'clock, in the following order:—

The First Carriage,

Conveying a Gentleman Usher, Mr. Arthur Blackwood; a Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, Sir Frederick Smith; the Exon of the Yeomen Guard in Waiting, Captain Phibbs; and the Page of Honour in Waiting, Mr. George Grant Gordon.

The Second Carriage,

Conveying the Groom in Waiting, Sir Edward Bowater; the Groom in Waiting to the Prince, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Seymour; the Field Officer in Waiting, Colonel Bentinck; and the Silver Stick in Waiting, Colonel M'Donall.

The Third Carriage,

Conveying the Equerry in Waiting, Lord A. Charles Fitzroy; the Equerry in Waiting to the Prince, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour; the Treasurer of the Household, Lord Marcus Hill; and the Clerk Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget.

The Fourth Carriage,

Conveying the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Edward Howard; the Captain of the Yeomen Guard, the Marquis of Donegal; and the Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, Lord Foley.

The Fifth Carriage,

Conveying the Bedchamber Woman-in-Waiting, the Viscountess Forbes; the Lord-in-Waiting, Lord Elphinstone; and the Master of the Buckhounds, the Earl of Bessborough.

The Sixth Carriage,

Conveying the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Amelia Murray and the Hon. Lucy Kerr; the Groom of the Stole to the Prince, the Marquis of Abercorn; and the Gold Stick in Waiting, Viscount Combermere.

The Seventh Carriage,

Conveying a Lady of the Bedchamber, the Marchioness of Douro; the Lord Steward, the Marquess of Westminster; and the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Breadalbane.

The Eighth Carriage,

Conveying her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Albert; the Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Countess of Gainsborough; and the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Norfolk.

Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

The cheering along the whole line of route was immense—spontaneous, long-continued, and of a fullness of volume which did credit to the hearts and lungs of the dense masses who contributed to it. All the parish churches sent forth merry peals the while, producing a concert most gladsome, we have no doubt, to our amiable and beloved Sovereign's ears. Her Majesty seemed highly delighted with her reception, and bowed and smiled repeatedly. The crowd did not disperse till after her Majesty's return, when the same manifestations of loyalty and welcome were repeated, if possible, with increased intensity and fervour.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

On taking the chair on Saturday, at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor said:—"In reply to the several applications which have been made to me by bankers, merchants, and others who are desirous of expressing their feelings of loyalty and devotion by illumination on the occasion of her Majesty's gracious visit to the City, on the 9th instant, I am anxious publicly to state that I consider that such a demonstration would be peculiarly appropriate, so far as it embraces the line of streets through which her Majesty will pass from Temple Bar to the place of entertainment. As it is intended that Temple Bar shall be an object of brilliant display, I trust that a spirit of friendly conclitat on will characterise the taste of my fellow citizens throughout the line I have indicated. It is my intention to illuminate the Mansion House."

In accordance with this intimation the streets throughout the whole line of the Royal procession, as well as many adjacent streets, were illuminated on Wednesday evening upon a scale of magnificence which we believe has never been equalled. Each seemed to vie with its neighbour in bringing its meed of tribute to the general rejoicing. The public buildings, of course, were all illuminated with devices of importance; but the greater portion of the houses of individuals, particularly in the City, also displayed their star, or their Royal initials, while some of them exhibited devices of greater pretensions appropriate to the occasion. In the midst of this blaze of light, the national banners floated from many a window and housetop, as well as the spires of the churches—the whole producing a scene magnificently gay. We have only space, however, to notice in detail the more important public buildings.

TEMPLE BAR was magnificently illuminated.—(See Engraving in the Number published with the present.)

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, St. Paul's Churchyard.—The front of this extensive building was most magnificently illuminated, and also attracted great attention. The devices consisted of an immense imperial crown, measuring 12 feet square, with two wreaths of laurel, each 25 feet in length, two stars of Brunswick, about 12 feet in diameter, and the initials "V. R." in variegated lamps.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.—Large imperial projecting crown, with branches of laurel, below which was a large star of Brunswick, with the Motto and Order of the Garter, two immense wreaths of laurel, and the initials of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The whole of this extensive display in brilliant gas-jets.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle-street.—This building presented a very novel and elegant display. Along the front of the building, at the top of the several lamp-posts, was placed a brilliant star of Brunswick, each of these stars being united to each other by festoons formed of brilliant gas-jets. His design was copied from

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, which also attracted great interest last night, and the illumination had a very singular and striking effect, and, from the large area in front, was seen with great advantage. The pediment and architectural details were beautifully defined by pure white lamps, and underneath the pediment were the words, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof," this inscription being upwards of 90 feet in length, the letters being three feet in depth. The whole of the columns were intertwined with wreaths of lamps, and the capitals were also most tastefully decorated.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, Leadenhall-street. The architectural details of the pediment most tastefully defined with rows of lamps; the lower part of the same terminated by festoons and tassels of white lamps. A large imperial projecting crown, the initials of "V. A.," and two stars of Brunswick in richly-coloured lamps, with immense wreaths of laurel, &c., the whole surrounded by a true lover's knot.

GUILDHALL. A splendid shield of coloured glass, quartered with the arms of England and Ireland, surrounded by the Order and motto of the Garter, with the supporters of the arms of England (lion and unicorn rampant), beautifully defined, and surmounted by the Imperial crown; beneath the national emblems of the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, with the motto "Dieu et mon Droit." The whole in brilliant gas.

THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE, Threadneedle-street. The initials "V. A.," a large imperial crown, and wreaths, in gas.

THE GROCERS' HALL, Princes-street.—Rows of pure white lamps, extending along the whole front of the building; the Royal initials, "V. A." and large projecting imperial crown in coloured lamps.

MESSRS. CALDECOTT, POWELL, and WILLCOCKS, Cheapside.—A brilliant star, the City arms in the centre, with the letters "V." and "A." placed on either side.

MR. D. GELLON, Cheapside. A brilliant star, the City arms, the letters "V. A." flanked by an elegant wreath, all in gas. A large flag displaying a Celtic motto, signifying "God's blessing upon the fair Highland Queen," and other flags.

BURGESS' ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, Strand.—"V. R." with a crown between, surmounted by a star in gas, and a flag bearing the inscription, "England's Queen: may God bless her, and give her long life to reign in the love and respect of her people."

ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY OF ARTS. A transparency; with medallion portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, "V. A.," and a variety of allegorical and national devices.

ROYAL RECORDS OF THE CITY,

FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

THE Citizens of London, at all periods of his history, have been honoured with frequent visits from their Sovereign of the day, as well as from many foreign potentates, whom it was always customary to entertain with regal magnificence. In early times, moreover, and particularly during the troublous period of the Wars of the Roses, and again in the times of Charles I. and II., the chief men of our ancient City exercised a very direct influence upon the destinies of the Crown and the order of succession. They were, moreover, rich, as they still are, and Kings and Princes being often in want of money, the application for it came very naturally to the Mayor and citizens of London, who sometimes granted what was required of them, generally purchasing certain franchises or important privileges in return; sometimes stoutly refused it, risking all the consequences of the disfavour of a powerful and almost absolute Monarch.

It is easy to conceive, that, when London, speaking of the City within the walls, was the dwelling-place of merchant princes, and when the King himself kept court within the Tower, City pageants were much more frequent, much more intimately mixed up with the state and circumstance of the Court, than we can ever expect to see them again. Through a long series of centuries the coronation procession of each new Monarch was made from the Tower, through the City, to Westminster—a custom which, though omitted in the case of Charles I., on account of the plague, was observed so late as the coronation of Charles II., since which it has been altogether discontinued with the altered residence of the Court. In those processions the Lord Mayor and Aldermen bore an important part, the former having the office of cup-bearer to the newly-crowned Monarch, and having, further, the privilege confirmed to him of having his mace borne before him in the procession. This, though it may seem a very slight, is a very high distinction, the next in dignity to it being that of the Mayor of York, who is privileged to bear his mace before the King, but not to have it carried by another.

In more recent times, seeking to establish the supremacy of the House of Hanover on the throne, the citizens of London have gradually taken less and less part, directly, in the processions resulting from a demise of the Crown. They have suffered themselves to take their course, content to pursue their industrial vocations in peace and security, under the protection of a wisely-regulated constitution. The pageants which they have displayed from time to time in our day, whilst they have certainly equalled, if not always surpassed, in splendour, those of their ancestors, have been purely of a festive and hospitable character—tributes of honour to their King and his august allies, and to distinguished individuals for eminent services in the field and the senate.

Enough has been said in the above few lines to suggest the themes of varied interest which an historical sketch of City Royal festivals and ceremonies from the earliest times to the present day could embrace, and the striking illustration which it would afford of the political condition and social habits of the nation at various periods; and having said thus much by way of preface, we shall commence our task with the days of William I., surnamed "the Conqueror," whose claim to the latter title, by the way, has been disputed, and may still be questioned; indeed, we are strictly informed, that in former times the people were used to reprehend any gentleman at the Bar who happened to give him the title of William the Conqueror, instead of William the First. Certainly, as far as the Londoners were concerned—and they at that time greatly influenced the fate of the kingdom—he was no conqueror, but received as Sovereign upon compact.

I.—FROM WILLIAM I. TILL THE TIME OF THE TUDORS.

William was actually arrived in Southwark, when the Londoners sallied out upon him, and fought so resolutely, that, though they were repulsed by five hundred of the Norman horse, yet William was convinced that they would not be easily frightened into a submission. Thinking, therefore, that the winter season, which was now advanced, was an improper time to lay siege to a place of so much importance, he laid Southwark in ashes, and marched to reduce the western counties, having first prevailed on the clergy to espouse his cause, and endeavour to engage the people in his interest, and such was their influence, that, according to Rapin, they prevailed on the citizens to make an abject submission to the Conqueror. As soon as this defection was known to Edwin and Morcar, those noblemen consulted their own safety by retiring into the north of England, while the successful William began his march towards the City, into which he was received by the magistrates and principal citizens, who delivered to him the key of the City gates, acknowledged him their Sovereign, and, in conjunction with the nobility and gentry, entreated his acceptance of the crown. The example of the capital was followed by the rest of the kingdom, so that in a short time William was in peaceable possession of the throne.

The Conqueror soon after set out to visit his Norman dominions; and at his return from thence, in the second year of his reign, was received into London with a solemn procession; in return for which he granted a charter to the citizens in their own language, a mighty favour at that time, when the French tongue began to prevail over all. This charter consists of four lines and a quarter, beautifully written in the Saxon character, on a slip of parchment of the length of six inches, and breadth of one, which is preserved in the City archives as a very great jewel. The following is an exact translation thereof:

William the King greets William the Bishop, and Godfrey the Portreve, and all the Burgesses within London, both French and English. And I declare, that I grant you to be a law-worthy, as you were in the days of King Edward; and I grant that every child shall be his father's heir after his father's days; and I will not endure that any person do you wrong. God keep you.

On the death of William Rufus, in 1100, the throne was seized by his younger brother, Henry, who was crowned in London within five days afterwards, and, as a reward for the ready submission of the Londoners to his usurped authority, he granted to the City an extensive charter of privileges.

On the return of Richard I. to England, in 1194, after his unjust imprisonment by that arch-traitor Emperor Henry VI., he was received into London with the greatest pomp and demonstrations of joy by the unexampled loyalty of the citizens. The richness of the cavalcade was so excessive, that it occasioned a German nobleman, who attended the King, inadvertently to say, that, had the Emperor known the immense wealth of England, he would have insisted on a much greater ransom.

Richard, to wipe off the stain of his imprisonment, resolved to be crowned a second time. At this coronation the citizens of Winchester disputed with those of London the right to the office of Chief Butler, though the same had been executed by the Londoners at the late coronation. But a free gift of 200 marks to the King obtained his determination of this privilege to the latter. Soon after, the King, in consideration of the good deportment of his loyal and faithful citizens of London during his long absence, granted them a new charter, with additional privileges, and a full confirmation of all its liberties, rights, and immunities.

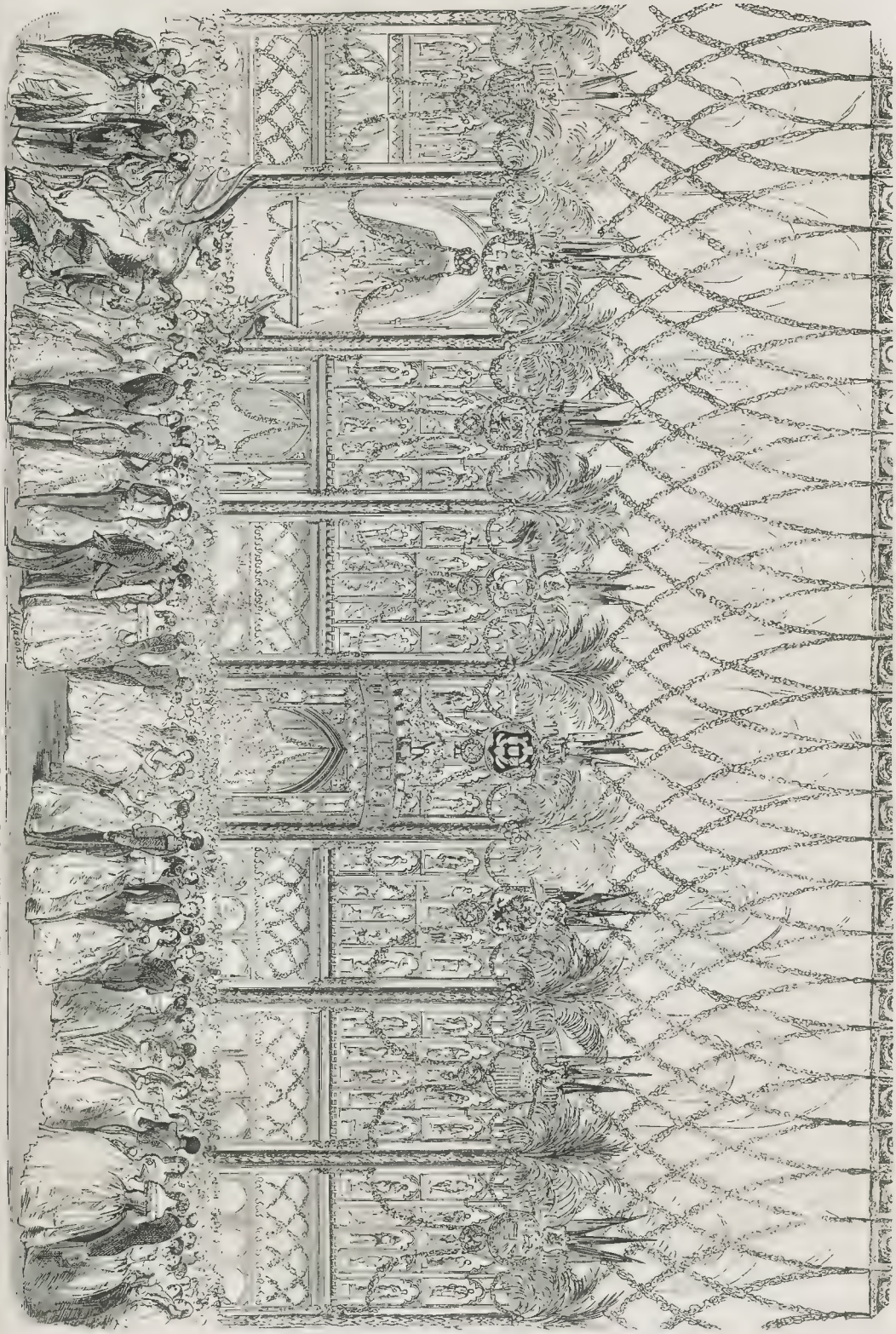
In the year 1205, the Emperor Otho, the King's nephew, arrived in London, and was received by the citizens in a magnificent manner.

King Henry III. with Eleanor his Queen, whom he had just married at Canterbury, made a public entry into London on the day appointed for the Queen's coronation. "The citizens," says Stow, "rode to meet the King and Queene, being clothed in colours, their horses finely trapped in array to the number of 360, every man bearing golden or silver cups in their hands, and the King's trumpeters before them sounding. The Cite was adorned with silkes, and in the night with lamps, cressets, and other lights without number, besides many pageaunts and strange devices which were showed. To the coronation assorted so great a number of all estates, that the Cite of London was scarce able to receive them. The Archbishop of Canterbury did execute the office of coronation; the citizens of London did minister unto his brothers: the citizens of Winchester tooke charge of the kitchen; and other citizens attended their charges."

In 1248, Baldwin, the Greek Emperor, arrived at London, where he was received in a very pompous manner by the Mayor and citizens.

On the death of Henry the Barons assembled at the New Temple, and appointed a Regency to govern the kingdom during the absence of Edward, who was then in Sicily, on his return from Palestine. Shortly afterwards, the new King, by a letter directed to the Mayor, sheriffs

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE GUILDHALL.



THE BALL IN THE GUILDHALL.—SOUTH SIDE.

and commonalty of London, ordered the Flemings, at whose conduct he was offended, to be expelled the City, and charged the magistrates to be careful to preserve the peace. In July, 1274, Edward landed in England with his Queen; and on their arrival at London, they were received with great rejoicings and pomp. "The outsides of the houses were hung with the richest silks and tapestry; the conduits ran with the choicest wines, and the most wealthy citizens scattered gold and silver profusely among the populace." On the 19th of the following month, Edward and his Queen were crowned at Westminster; and "at this coronation 500 great horses were turned loose, catch them who could."

In this reign we have the first recorded instance of a pageant in honour of a victory. Stow records it thus:—

"The citizens of London hearing of the great victorie obtained by the King against the Scottes, made great and solemne triumph in their citie, every one according to their crafte; especially the fishmongers, which, with solemne procession, passed through the Citie, having, among other pageants and shows, four sturgeons, gilded, carried on foure horses; then foure salmons of silver on foure horses; and after, sixe and fortie knights armed, riding on horses, made like luces of the sea; and then St. Magnus, with a thousand horsemen. This they did on St. Magnus's day, in honour of the King's great victorie and safe returne."

This was so pleasing to the King, that he commanded the aldermen and principal citizens to repair to Westminster on Easter Wednesday, where, by the advice of his counsel, his Majesty restored to them the power of electing their chief magistrate (the Mayor), which had been taken from them by Henry III., in revenge for their tending the crown to Louis of France, just before his accession); they having previously paid a fine of 23,000 marks into the King's exchequer.

On the arrival of Philippa of Hainault, Queen of Edward III., in 1328, she was received with great pomp, and magnificently entertained by the Mayor and citizens, a reception with which she was much delighted.

In the year 1357, there was a grand triumphal procession in honour of the entry of Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, on account of his black armour; who, having routed the French army at Poictiers, and taken King John prisoner, brought him to London, and was met in Southwark by five thousand citizens all mounted upward on horseback, richly accoutred. King John, as the captive, was clothed in Royal apparel, and mounted on a stately white courser, as a symbol of sovereignty. Behind, on a little black galloway, rode the victorious hero Prince Edward. The Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the several companies in their formalities, richly pageanted, met them at the foot of London-bridge. And the streets through which the triumph passed were adorned with the richest tapestries, and with plate, silks, and other furniture, to exhibit a view of their riches, and with such quantities of bows, arrows, shields, helmets, coats of mail, swords, spears, and other armour and weapons for war, exposed in balconies, shops, windows, &c., as was never before seen collected together, and conveyed a proper idea of the strength and martial genius of the English. This cavalcade lasted from three in the morning till noon.

In 1363, we read that the Kings of Scotland, France, and Cyprus came upon a visit to King Edward, who, together with the said Kings, the Prince of Wales his son, and most of the nobility, were sumptuously entertained at dinner by Henry Yeard, the late Mayor (he was Mayor, we find, in 1356), which the chronicle says "ought not only to be commensurate to the praise of that public spirited citizen, but also to the honour of the City in having had so generous and worthy a chief magistrate." Why the existing Mayor forewent his privilege of entertaining Royalty on this occasion, we are not informed; probably it was his poverty and not his will consented" to it.

In 1377, a remarkable mummery was made by the citizens of London, for the sport of the young Prince Richard, next to the King:—

"On the Sunday before Candlemas, in the night, 140 citizens disguised and well horsed, in a mumming, [illegible] buts, cornets, shalmes, and other [illegible] lights of wax, rode from Newgate, through [illegible] Southwark and so to Kennington, besides Lambeth, where the young Prince remained with his mother and the Duke of Lancaster his uncle, the Earls of Cambridge, Hertford, Warwicke, and Suffolke, with divers other Lords. In the first rank did ride forty-eight in likeness and habit of esquires, two and two together, clothed in red say, with long sleeves, and vizors on their faces. These maskers, after they had entered the manor of Kennington, alighted from the horses, and entered the hall on foot; which done, the Prince, his mother, and the Lords came out of the hall, whom the masters did salute; shewing by way of dice on the table their desire to play with the Prince, which they so handled that the Prince did always winne when he came to cast at them. Then the mummers set to the Prince three jewels, one after the other, which were a bowle of gold, a cup of gold, and a ewer of gold; which the Prince wonne at three casts. Then they set to the Prince's mother, the duke, the earls, and three other Lords, to every one a ring of gold, which they did also win. After which they were feasted, and the music sounded, the Prince and Lords took the one with the other, and the mummers, who did also dance; which jollity being ended, they were again made to drink, and then departed in order as they came."

The young Prince was at this time only ten years old and, succeeded to the throne of his grandfather in the same year, viz. 1377.

In 1392 the King held a solemn tournament in London, which many princes and nobles from France, Germany, and the Netherlands attended. The jousts were held in Smithfield, open house being kept the four days they lasted at the Bishop's palace, at the King's expense. "Soon after, however, his Majesty sent to the Londoners, requesting to borrow of them one thousand pounds, which they stoutly denied, and evill entreated, beate, and neer hand slew a certaine Lombard that would have lent the King the said summe; which, when the King heard, he was marvellously angried." The King's resentment was shown in the usual manner threatenings, revocation of privileges, liberties disanulled, and so forth; till at last the citizens submitted themselves to the King's pleasure, offering ten thousand pounds," which, eventuall, was graciously accepted, the King now at Windsor, on sending it "to London, to comfort the citizens" with his Royal presence. Stow writes:—

"The King, therefore, as he came from Shene in Surrey, to London, with Queen Anne his wife, on the 29th of August, the principall citizens all in one livery, to the number of 400 horsemen, rode to meet them at Wandsworth, where, in most lowly wise, they submitted themselves unto his grace; beseeching him of his speciall pardon in all such thinges as they before had offended, and by reason whereof the Citie, in the name of the whole citizens, instantly required him, that he would of his great bounty take such paine upon him as to ride through his chamber of London, to which request he graciously consented: so he held on his journey till he came to Kingston upon Thames, Southwarke, where they were received with procession of Robert Braybroke, Bishop of London, and all the clergie of the Citie, who conveyed them through London; the citizens of London, men, women, and children, in order meeting the King at London Bridge, where he was by them presented with two fayre white steedes, trapped in cloth of golde, parted of red and white, hanged full of silver belles; the which present he thankfully received; and after he had on his way through the citie toward Westminster. And as they passed the Citie, the streets were hanged with cloth of golde, silver, and silk. The conduite in Cheape ran with red and white wine; and by a childe, angel-like, he was presented with a very costly crowne of golde, and the Queene with another. A table of the Trinitie, in golde, was given to the King, value worth eight hundred pound; and another to the Queene, of Saint Anne, because her name was Anne; with divers other gifts, as horses, trappers, plate of golde and silver, clothes of gold, silke, velvets, basons, and ewers of gold; also gold in coyne, precious stones, and jewels so rich, excellent, and beautiful, that the like, either in price or gift not well be esteemed; and so the citizens recovered their ancient customes and liberties."

The Mayor having received advice of the King's arrival at Dover, with his young consort Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. of France, he, with his brethren the aldermen, accompanied by a select body of citizens well mounted and dressed in one sort of apparel, with a symbol of their respective mysteries richly embroidered on each of their sleeves, met them on Blackheath, where the Recorder, on behalf of the City, in a congratulatory oration, joyfully welcomed and conducted them to Kennington, from whence, soon after, the young [illegible] rage, therefore called the [illegible]

London with the utmost pomp and [illegible] [illegible] of spectators was so exceed ingly great, that nine persons were crowded to death on London Bridge, among whom were the Prior of Tiptree in Essex, and a worthy lady of Cornhill. And on the following day the Queen passed through the City with the greatest magnificence to Westminster.

Passing over the corona ion of Henry IV., in the following year (1400, [illegible] the Greek Emperor, John Lascaris Paleologus, arrived in England to solicit succour against the Turks; when, we are informed, "the King and principal nobility met him in great state at Blackheath, and conducted him to London, where he was received with great pomp by the corporate officers and citizens."

Another victory, and consequent rejoicing. We quote from Fabian's "Chronicle:"

In 1415, as Nicholas Wotton was riding to Westminster to qualify himself for the office of Mayor, he received from one of the King's messengers a letter, acquainting him of the great victory obtained by the King at Agincourt, in France; and returning from Westminster, accompanied by the Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor, &c., they repaired to St. Paul's Cathedral, where "Te Deum" was sung with great solemnity; and, on the day following, a very pompous and solemn procession was performed by the Queen, nobility, clergy, Mayor, aldermen, and the several corporations of the City, with the utmost devotion, from St. Paul's Church to Westminster, on foot; where the illustrious company made a great oblation at the shrine of St. Edward, and returned in triumph.

The King soon after returning from France, with great numbers of the French nobility his prisoners, was met on Blackheath by the Mayor, aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, in scarlet robes, attended by 360 of the principal citizens mounted on stately horses, richly accoutred; and at St. Thomas's Watering he was met by a solemn and pompous procession of the London clergy, with rich crosses, magnificent copes, and massy censers; and the City, on this joyful occasion, was embellished in a very sumptuous manner with rich tapestry, containing the glorious actions of his Majesty's predecessors, with a beautiful variety of stately pageants, in some of which sat very amiable children, dressed in imitation of angels, chanting praises to the eternal King, to whom Henry justly and humbly ascribed all the honour and glory of the late great victory. During this magnificent cavalcade, the City conduits ran with divers sorts of wine, for the entertainment of the populace; and, the day following, the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens presented the King at Westminster with £1000 in gold, in two rich basins of the same metal and value.

On the 7th of May following the citizens went out with great pomp to receive the Emperor Sigismund, who came over, out of a pious design, to make peace between England and France.

In 1421 a splendid banquet was given by the City to Henry V. and his Queen, on the occasion of his conquests in France; when Sir Richard Whittington, in addition to the luxuries provided for his Royal guests, is said to have gratified and astonished the King by throwing into a fire bonds in which his Majesty was indebted to the citizens to the amount of £60,000.

II. - HENRY VII. AND HENRY VIII.

Taking now a leap over the times of the Wars of the Roses (fearful times, certainly, but unattended with anything striking in the way of civic pageantry), we come to the accession of Richmond as Henry VII., who, six days after the battle of Bosworth-field, entered London, and was received by "the Mayor, magistrates, and City companions" with great pomp.

On the 12th of November, 1501, the Princess Catherine of Spain was received with great state and rejoicing, on her arrival to marry Prince Arthur, bluff Hal's elder brother. At London Bridge "was ordered a costly pageant of St. Katherine and St. Ursula, with many virgins; from thence she rode to Gracechurch, where was ordained a second pageant, from thence to the conduit in Cornhill, where was another pageant. The great conduite in Cheape ran with Gascoyne wine, and was furnished with muscle. Against Soper-lane end was the fourth pageant. At the standard at Cheape was ordered the fifth pageant. At Paul's-gate was the sixt pageant; by which the Princess rode through Paul's Churchyarde into the Bishop of London's Palace, where she and her people were lodged." Two days after [illegible] to the Prince, both clad in white satin, by the Archbishop, assisted by the Bishops of London and Lichfield. "Wonderful," says Stow, "was it to behold the [illegible] and worn on that day, with poisant [weight.] chains of gold, &c. The marriage feast took place in the Bishop's palace, to which the Mayor and aldermen were invited, and conducted by Sir Reginald Bray, the steward of the Prince's house.

In 1505, the Archduke Philip, in right of his consort, having succeeded to the crown of Castile, set out with his Queen from Flanders with a considerable fleet on his way thither; but meeting in the Channel with a violent storm, was driven into Weymouth, from whence he came by land to Windsor, to pay his respects to King Henry, who from thence brought him to London to see his capital city, where they were entertained by the Mayor and citizens with a pomp and magnificence proportionable to the ancient splendour of their guests.

In June, 1509, Catherine, Arthur's widow, is married a second time, at Greenwich, to Henry VIII., after his accession to the throne, and on the 24th of the same month their Majesties were crowned at Westminster, with extraordinary pomp and splendour. The City, on this occasion, made doing honour to the procession with splendid decorations of brocade and gold, and incessant cries of joy. "During this whole reign, indeed," says Hall, in his chronicles, "the citizens indulge in all splendid pageantry and joyful shows, and the arts and sciences are patronised by the Court, and became a character'stic feature of the age.

In 1520, the Emperor Charles V. came into England to pay a visit to King Henry, who received him at Dover, and conducted him to Greenwich, where he was received by the Queen, her ladies, and nobility; he was conducted by their Majesties and the nobility to London, which on that occasion was embellished with the most rich and pompous decorations that could be devised, with a variety of magnificent pageants; and as those great Princes approached the City, they were received by the Mayor, aldermen, and Sheriffs in their formalities, attended by a great number of the principal citizens on horseback, richly accoutred; by whom they were conducted through the City to the imperial apartments in Blackfriars; and the Princes and nobility of his retinue to theirs in the new palace at Bridewell.

On Christian, King of Denmark, with his Queen (niece to Queen Catherine), came into England to pay the King and Queen a visit; and being arrived in London, they were received by the Mayor and citizens with the utmost pomp and splendour, and by them conducted to the Bishop of Paul's palace, the place appointed for their residence, from whence, on St. Peter's eve following, they were attended by the prime nobility, who conducted them to the King's Head, in Cheapside, where they beheld the pompous marshalling of the City watch, afterwards were sumptuously entertained by Sir Thomas Baldry, the Mayor.

ANNE BOLEYN'S CORONATION PAGEANT.

But all the most gorgeous of the pageants of this gay period was perhaps that in honour of the coronation of the beautiful and hapless Anne Boleyn, May 29, 1533.

Previous to the coronation of the Queen, Henry ordered the Lord Mayor to make great preparations for conducting her from Greenwich to the Tower by water; and also that the City might be decorated on her proceeding from thence to Westminster.

The Lord Mayor, in consequence with the Royal mandate, ordered all the City companies to attend him on the river, at Billingsgate, with their barges properly decorated and good bands of music. In consequence of this, fifty barges were prepared, and about one o'clock set off to attend the Lord Mayor's barge, which was richly ornamented, with streamers to keep at a proper distance from each other during the procession.

The City barge was covered with gold brocade and silken sails, with two rich standards of the Royal arms at the head and stern; and a great variety of streamers and flags, containing the arms of the companies, and a most beautiful and splendid appearance. Before the City barge was one mounted with ordnance, carrying figures of savages, dragons, and other creatures, vomiting out fire and smoke, and making an incessant noise. On the left of the City barge was another, representing a mount, which ascended by steps, and on the summit sat Fidelity, in a pavilion, with two virgins, richly adorned with red and white roses; and round the mount sat beautiful virgins, singing and playing melodiously on instruments of music. After these followed all the companies' barges in their proper order, and the whole form'd a most beautiful and splendid appearance.

The Queen was highly pleased with the magnificence of the procession; and, on her arrival at the Tower of London, she returned the Mayor and citizens her sincere thanks for their pompous attendance.

[illegible] Mayor being then appointed Lady's procession to [illegible] she was received at the Tower gate, by the Lord [illegible] and two noblemen [illegible] collar of SS, attended by [illegible] and Cornish with [illegible] and white damask. From the Tower to Fenchurch-street streets were new gravelled, and railed on each side; from which, in Gracechurch-street, stood the company of Hanseatic merchants, and next to them the several corporations of the City, in their respective formalities, reaching to the aldermen's station at the further end of Cheapside. On the outside were placed the City constables, dressed in silk and velvet, with staves in their hands, to keep off the crowd and prevent disturbances. Goldsmith's-row [illegible] with [illegible] and scarlet cloth.

Twelve of the French Ambassador's servants preceded the procession: they were dressed in blue velvet, mounted on horses trapped with blue sarsenets, interspersed with white crosses; after whom marched those of the equestrian order, two and two, followed by the judges in their robes; after them the Knights of the Bath, in their violet gowns, trimmed with meniver; then the Abbots, Barons, Bishops, Earls, and Marquises, in their robes, two and two; after these the Lord Chancellor, Venetian Ambassador, and Archbishop of York; next, the Ambassador of France and the Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by two gentlemen who represented the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitain; then proceeded the Lord Mayor of London, with his mace, and Garter in his coat of arms; then the Duke of Suffolk, Lord High Steward, and the Lord Howard as Deputy-Marshal of England; next followed all the other great officers of state in their robes, carrying the symbols of their several offices; these were followed by the nobility, in crimson velvet, and all the Queen's officers in scarlet, followed by her Chancellor uncovered, who immediately preceded his mistress sitting in a litter or chair covered with tissue of silver, and drawn by two beautiful pads, clothed in white damask, and led by her footmen. Her Majesty was dressed in a silver brocade, with a mantle of the same, furred with ermine. Her hair hung loose, and on her head was a chaplet, adorned with jewels of inestimable value. Over the litter was a canopy of cloth of gold, supported by sixteen knights alternately, four at a time, with a silver bell hanging at each corner. Her Majesty's Chamberlain followed next, and after him her Master of Horse leading a stately pad, with a side saddle, and trappings of silver tissue; next to these came seven ladies in crimson velvet, faced with gold brocade, and mounted on beautiful horses richly trapped with gold; these were followed by two chariots covered with cloth of gold, in which were the Duchess of Norfolk and Marchioness of Dorset in the first, and in the second four ladies in crimson velvet; next came several ladies in the same apparel on horseback, adorned with beautiful trappings, then a third chariot all in white, carrying six ladies in crimson velvet; then a fourth, all in red, in which were eight ladies in the same dress; then thirty gentlemen, attendants on the ladies of honour, on horseback, dressed in silks and velvets; and the whole was closed by the guards, well mounted, and elegantly accoutred.

On her Majesty's arrival in Fenchurch-street, she stopped at a beautiful pageant, crowded with children in mercurial habits; who, addressing themselves to her Majesty, congratulated her on her happy arrival. She then proceeded to Gracechurch-corner, where was erected a magnificent pageant, representing Parnassus, with the fountain of Helicon, in white marble, from which were four springs issuing out Rhenish wine, which centred in a small globe at the summit, and continued running plentifully all day; on the mount sat Apollo, and at his feet Calliope, under whom were the rest of the Muses playing on musical instruments; and at their feet were inscribed, in letters of gold, epigrams adapted for the occasion.

At Leadenhall was another stately pageant, representing a hillock encompassed with red and white roses; above which was a golden standard, and a little higher a tippe, with a celestial rose, from which descended a white falcon which perched on the stump; this was soon followed by an angel in a celestial choir, who put a crown of gold upon his head. On the hillock, a little lower, sat St. Anne, surrounded by her progeny, one of whom addressed the Queen in a speech, wishing her Majesty blessed with a happy issue.

At the conduit in Cornhill the Graces sat enthroned, with a fountain before them incessantly playing with wine, and underneath a poet describing their peculiar qualities, and presenting the Queen with their several presents. The great conduit, which opposite Bearers'-hall, in Cheapside, was beautifully painted with a variety of curious emblems, and which, for the entertainment of the populace, ran all day with a diversity of rich wines. The standard in Wood street was beautifully ornamented with the portcullises, encompassed by a number of flags, on which were painted coats of arms and trophies; and above was a fine concert of music, both vocal and instrumental. When her Majesty arrived at the Aldermun's station, near the little conduit, at the upper end of Lothbury, Sir John Baker, the recorder, after addressing her with an elegant speech, presented her, in the name of the citizens, with a purse of gold tissue, containing 1000 marks, which her Majesty gratefully received. On the little conduit, in a rich pageant, were seated Pallas and Mercury, before whom stood Mercury, who, in their names, presented the Queen with a golden ball thrice divided, representing the three gifts of wisdom, riches, and felicity. At the gate of St. Paul's a stately pageant presented itself, in which three ladies sumptuously dressed, with chaplets on their heads, delivered various instruments of music to the Queen, as her Majesty passed St. Paul's School, she was highly entertained with verses made by the scholars in praise of herself and the King.

The prison of Ludgate was beautifully ornamented, on the top of which were men and boys singing a concert during the procession. A handsome tower, with four turrets, was erected at the end of Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; in each turret stood a cardinal virtue, and their symbols who, addressing themselves to the Queen, promised never to forsake her while she lived; her constant attendants. The conduit ran the whole time with a variety of fine wines, and in the tower was a fine concert of music.

At Temple-bar her Majesty was again entertained with songs in concert between men and boys; and, proceeding from thence to Westminster, she there dismissed the Lord Mayor, returning him her sincere and hearty thanks for his good offices and those of the citizens on this occasion.

The following day being appointed for her Majesty's coronation, the Lord Mayor and aldermen appeared in civic robes, with collar of SS, attended by the aldermen and Sheriffs in scarlet, repaired to Westminster, where they performed their several offices belonging to that ceremony. And on the Wednesday following, the King sent for the Mayor and aldermen to Westminster, who attended accordingly, his Majesty returned them thanks for the good services both to him and the Queen.

On the 19th May the [illegible] Anne Boleyn was beheaded on Tower-hill, to the [illegible] [illegible] mour was wedded to the inhumane tyrant. She did not long survive the honour; and in July 1540, the King married Anne of Cleves.

On the [illegible] she was met on Blackheath, on the road to London, by [illegible] eminent merchants, and those of Genoa, Florence, Venice, and Spain resident in the city of London, together with a number of the principal gentry, commoners, and aldermen to the number of 160, richly dressed in velvet, with chains of gold, and mounted on stately horses, and accompanied by the King, divers foreign Princes, the nobility, and the Lord Mayor, was conducted in great magnificence to the royal palaces at Greenwich.

The marriage was solemnised on Twelfth-day; and on the 4th of February, being the day appointed for their Majesties' removal to Westminster, the Lord Mayor and aldermen, in the City barge, attended by the principal companies in their respective barges, most pompously equipped, repaired to Greenwich, whence they conducted the King and Queen by water to Westminster.

On the 21st of August, Claud Annebaut, Ambassador Extraordinary of France, arrived at London from Dieppe, and landed at the Tower Wharf, where he was met by the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens, and conducted to the Bishop's palace; and, on his departure, after having sworn, in the name of his Sovereign, to perform the articles of the peace, he was presented by the city with four large silver flagons, richly gilt, valued at £126, besides wine and other costly presents.

III FROM THE DEATH OF HENRY VIII. TILL THE ACCESSION OF THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

Edward VI., being nine years old, succeeded his father, 28th January 1547; his maternal uncle, the Duke of Somerset, being chosen Lord Protector. On the 6th of February the Lord Protector commenced his high office by knighting the young King, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and many other nobles and gentlemen; immediately after which the King, standing under a canopy of state, took the sword from the Lord Protector and knighted Henry Hobbethorn, then Lord Mayor, which was the last act of chivalry performed by him.

In 1550, poor Mary of Scotland, and Dowager Queen of France, after the death of the King her husband, on her return from France through England, was sumptuously entertained at the Bishop of London's Palace, by the Mayor and citizens, for four successive days, and at her departure was attended by the principal nobility with the utmost magnificence to Shoreditch Church, and thence by the Sheriffs to Waltham.

Let us drop the veil of oblivion over the melancholy pageantry which attended another hapless plaything of fortune, Lady Jane Grey, in her short-lived triumph and assumed sovereignty.

On August 3, 1553, Mary having got rid of the usurper, made her public entry into London, preceded by the Lord Mayor, in a crimson velvet gown, bearing a golden sceptre in his hand. A stage was erected without Aldgate, on which stood the poor children of Christ's Hospital (then but recently founded), one of whom made an oration:—

"The last of September," says Stowe. "Queene Mary rod [illegible] ter, sitting in a chariot of cloth of tissue, drawne with six horses, all trapped with the like cloth of tissue. She sate in a gowne of purple

velvet furred with powdered ermine, having on her head a caule of cloth of tinsell, beset with pearle and stone, and above the same upon her head a round circlet of gold, beset so richly with precious stones, that the value thereof was inestimable: the same caule and circlet being so massy and ponderous, that it was hard for her to bear her head with her hand, and the canopy was borne over her chariot. Before her rode a number of gentlemen and knights, then judges, then doctors, then bishops, then Lords, then the council; after whom followed the Knyghts of the Bath, thirteen in number, in their robes; the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chancellor; and the Marquesse of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer: next came the Duke of Norfolke, and after him the Duke of Oxon, who bare the sword before hir: the Maior of London, in a gowne of crimosin velvet, bare the sceptre of gold, &c. After the Q. charist, Sir Edward Hastungs led her horse in his hand: then come another chariot, having a covering all of cloth of silver al white, and six horses trapped with the like: therein sate the Lady Elizabeth and the Lady Anne Cleve; their ladies and gentlewomen riding on horses trapped with red velvet; after them followed two other chariots covered with red satin, and their horses betrapt with the same, and certaine gentlewomen betweene every of the said chariots riding in crimosin satin, their horses betrapped with the same: the numbers of the gentlewomen so riding were forty-six, besides them in the chariots."

On the line of road there were several stately pageants, and the conduits ran with wine, and she was everywhere received with such respect by the citizens, that on her alighting at Whitehall she gave the Lord Mayor her thanks. On the following day she was crowned, the Lord Mayor, assisted by twelve of the citizens, officiating as chief butler. For which service he received a gold cup and cover weighing seventeen ounces.

On the 18th of August of the following year, the Queen having married Philip of Spain at Winchester, made her public entry with her husband into London, on which occasion the City was sumptuously adorned, and embellished with a great number of stately pageants; "nor was any expense spared by the citizens to testify their attachment to the royal pair."

Queen Mary's coronation procession was no less magnificent than anything of the kind which had previously occurred; but the long account given of these pageants has been so often republished, that we shall content ourselves with a briefer statement.

At the time of her sister's death, Elizabeth was at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, from whence she repaired the next day to London, and was met at Highgate by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who conducted her Majesty to the Tower of London with great pomp.

On the 14th day of January, 1559, the Queen rode in grand procession through the city of London to Westminster, amidst the acclamations of an infinite number of people. At the west end of Cheapside, the Recorder addressed her Majesty in an affectionate speech, and at the same time presented her, in the name of the citizens, with a velvet purse, richly embroidered, containing 1000 marks of gold. Her Majesty thanked the citizens for this token of their affection, promised to continue their good and gracious Sovereign, and that she would not hesitate to spare her blood for their protection. But nothing endeared their new Sovereign more to them than her acceptance of an English Bible, richly gilt, which was let down from a pageant in Cheapside, by a child representing Truth. The Queen received the book with both her hands, and, having kissed it, laid it to her breast, and assured the City that she esteemed that gift more than all the sumptuous presents they had made her. The next day the Queen was crowned in Westminster Abbey.

On the defeat of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth went in great state to St. Paul's, to return thanks.

On the 23rd of January, 1570, Queen Elizabeth, attended by the nobility, went to the City, and dined with Sir Thomas Gresham, Kt., at his house in Bishopsgate-street. After dinner, her Majesty returned through Cornhill, went into the Burse newly built by Sir Thomas and, after viewing it in all parts, commanded proclamation to be made by a herald, with sound of trumpet, that thenceforth it should go by the appellation of "the Royal Exchange."

On the accession of James I., he was met (May 7, 1603) at Stamford-hall, by the Lord Mayor, aldermen in scarlet robes, and "500 grave citizens in velvet coats and chains of gold," and conducted to the Charterhouse, where he and all his train were treated with a most Royal entertainment, by Lord Thomas Howard, for four days.

BOISTEROUS ENTERTAINMENT TO CHRISTIAN IV. OF DENMARK.

In 1606, Christian IV., King of Denmark, came to England (July 7, remaining till the 11th), on a visit to the Queen, Anne of Denmark, his sister:

During his residence here he was treated with extraordinary magnificence and cordiality. His entry into London was graced by the citizens with as much display as possible: he had been customary at the coronation of their own sovereigns. He, on Christian's arrival through the City in grand procession, preceded by the Lord Mayor, bearing a golden sceptre, and followed by a most splendid train of British and Danish nobility. "Upon the Great Fountain, in Cheapside," Stow says, "was erected a stage, and there the Recorder of the City, clothed in the Goldsmith's-row, where sat the great elders of the City, in scarlet robes, the Recorder made a solemn oration in Latin, and presented the King of Denmark with a curious cup of massy gold." Several of the conduits ran with wine, and at that in Fleet-street there was a plentiful supply with sugars, "wherewith the Kings were much delighted." On the following day the Royal Dane visited the principal public buildings, and a few days afterwards he was splendidly banqueted. Of this carousal, and of the general hilarity and riot occasioned by Christian's visit, Sir John Harington, Queen Elizabeth's god-son, has given the following particulars, in a letter from London to Mr. Secretary Barlow, inserted in the first volume of the "Nugæ Antiquæ:"

"I came here a day or two before the Danish King or no, and from the day he did come until this hour, I have been well nigh overwhelmed with carousal and sports of all kinds. The sports began each day in such a manner and such sorte as well might persuaded me of Mahomet's paradise. We had women, and musick, and wine too, of which plenty would have astonished each sober beholder. Our toasts were magnificent, and the two Royal guests did most lovingly embrace each other at table. I think the Dane hath strangely wrought on our good English nobles: for those whom I never could get to taste good liquor, do follow the fashion and wallow in beastly delights. The ladies shun it their sobriety, and are seen to roll about in intoxication. In good sooth the Parliament did kindly to provide his Majestie's revenues ably with money, for there hath been no lack of good living—shows, sights, and banquetings from morn to eve.

"One day a great feast was held, and after dinner the representation of Solomon in his Temple and the Coming of the Queen of Sheba was made; or, as I may better say, was meant to be made, before their Majesties, by device of the Earl of Salisbury and others. But alas! all their earthly labours do fail to poor mortals in enjoyment, so did prove our presentment herof. The lady who did play the Queen's part did carry most precious gifts to both their Majesties; but, forgetting the steppes arising to the canopy, overset her caskets into his Danish majesty's lap, and fell at his feet: though I rather think it was in his face. Much was the hurry and confusion; but cloths and napkins were at hand to make all clean. Her then got up and would dance with the Queen of Sheba, but it fell down and humbled himself before her, and was carried to an inner chamber, and laid on a bed of state, which was not a little defiled with the presents of the Queen which had been bestowed on his garments, such as wine, cream, jelly, beverage, cakes, spices, and other good matters. The entertainment and show went forward, and most of the presenters went backward, or fell down, wine did so occupie their upper chambers. Now did appear, in rich dress, Hope, Faith, and Charity. Hope did essay to speak, but wine rendered her endeavours so feeble that she withdrew, and hoped the King would excuse her brevity. Faith was then all alone, for I am certain she was not joyned with good works, and left the Court in a staggering condition. Charity came to the King's feet, and seemed to cover the multitude of sins her sister had committed: in some sorte she made obeysance and brought gifts, but said she would return home again, as there was no gift which Heaven had not already given his Majestie! She then returned to Hope and Faith. Next came Victory, in bright armour, who presented a rich sword to the King, who did not accept it, but put it by with his hand; and by a strange piece of versification, did endeavour to make suit to the King. But Victory did not triumph long; for, after much lamentable utterance, she was led away like a silly captive, and laid to sleep in the outer steps of the ante-chamber. Now did Peace make entry, and strive to get forenoste to the King; but I grieve to tell how great wrath she did discover unto those of her attendants, and, much contrary to her semblance, most rudely made war with her olive-branch, and laid on the pates of those who did oppose her coming. I have much marvelled at these strange pageantries, and they do bring to my remembrance what passed of this sort in our Queen's days, of which I was sometime in small measure presenter and assistant. But I ne'er did see such lack of good order, discretion, and sobriety as I have now done."

In June, 1607, James dined with the Lord Mayor, at Clothworker's Hall, on which occasion a grand supper is described "as proceeding at an hour's notice, and as being served with a profusion of delicacies." The Royal family, with the Princess Elizabeth, created Princess of Wales, dined at the Merchant Tailors' Hall on Oct. 29th, being Lord Mayor's Day. Frederick the Elector Palatine, who had come over to solemnize his nuptials with the Princess Elizabeth, dined with the Lord Mayor, at the Guildhall, where they were entertained in a sumptuous manner. After the feast, the Lord Mayor, in the name of the citizens, presented his Highness with a very large basin and ewer, and two large pots or flagons of silver, richly gilt; and, upon the wedding day, the Lord Mayor presented the electoral bride with a necklace of oriental pearl of above £2000 in value.

The next Royal guest of the citizens of London was the unhappy Charles I., and that at a moment when he was in the thick of all his troubles.

On the 25th of November their Majesties returned from Scotland, whither the King had gone to attend the Scottish Parliament, and were met between Kingsland-road and Stamford-hill by the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and two citizens on horseback, drawn from the different companies, and conducted in grand procession to Guildhall, where they were splendidly entertained. In the evening they were conducted to the palace at Whitehall; the conduits running with wine, and the populace making loud demonstrations of joy. Sir Richard Gurney, the Lord Mayor, by whose influence this entertainment was principally given, was soon afterwards created a Baronet. Notwithstanding the apparent cordiality, the King within a few days judged it necessary to return with his family to Hampton Court, his palace having been several times surrounded by an insulting rabble: on the petition of the City however, procured by the address of Gurney, which assured him that "the better sort of people" were not at all concerned, he shortly returned to Whitehall.

After the execution of Charles I., the Lord Mayor, Sir Abraham Reynardson, having refused to obey the order of the Commons in pr[illegible] ing the abolition of the kingly office in England and Ireland, was imprisoned for two months, degraded from his mayoralty, and fined £2000; and, on the 3rd of April, Alderman Pennington was chosen Mayor in his stead. A splendid entertainment at Grocers' Hall, at which the members of the House of Commons and the principal officers in the army attended, commemorated the event.

In December, 1653, Cromwell was sworn into the office of Lord Protector; and, in the following February, he dined with the Corporation of the City, at Grocers' Hall, when the entertainment was conducted with Royal splendour. On this occasion Cromwell exercised one of the highest acts of a Sovereign, by conferring the honour of knighthood on the Lord Mayor.

The hearty co-operation rendered to Monk in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. is matter of too general history to require more than a passing reference here; and the rejoicings with which the attempt received there as few King are also well known.

On the 26th of May, 1660, the King landed at Dover; and on the 29th he made his public entry into the metropolis. "all the ways thither," says Clarendon, "being so full of people and acclamations, as if the whole kingdom had been gathered there." In St. George's Fields he partook of a rich collation, provided by the Lord Mayor and aldermen, under a magnificent tent; after which he proceeded through the City to Whitehall, the houses being hung with rich silks and tapestry, the conduits flowing with wine, and the streets and buildings crowded with spectators, all of whom "expressed their joy with such protestations as can hardly be imagined." The procession itself was conducted with extreme pomp: the King riding between his brothers, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, preceded by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, aldermen, and six hundred of the principal citizens, in gorgeous apparel, with gold chains, as well as by many hundred gentlemen, "all gloriously habited and gorgeously mounted." On the same night Whitehall was illustrated with the Order of the Garter at Windsor, as an earnest of the [illegible] doctorous entertainment.

On the 8th of July, the King, with the Princes his brothers, all the principal nobility, the great officers of State, and both Houses of Parliament, was sumptuously banqueted by the City, at Guildhall, the viands being interrupted with "the most exquisite musicke."

Charles II. was so pleased with the Civic entertainments, that he seven times in the course of his reign dined with the corporation or its companies.

The Prince of Orange landed at Torbay on the 5th Nov., 1688, and James II. left London with the avowed intention of marching against him, but indeed to make his own escape. As soon as his flight was known, the Lords spiritual and temporal met at Guildhall, and signed and published their declaration to apply to the Prince of Orange to assume the government of the country. This was followed the same day by an address from the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Common Council, and by another from the Lieutenancy, of the City of London, to the Prince of Orange, in which they expressed similar sentiments.

On the evening of the 17th, that Prince finally departed from Whitehall, the Prince of Orange arrived at the Palace of St James, where he received the congratulations of the nobility, and of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Common Council of London. The coronation took place on the 11th of April following.

Sir Thomas Pilkington, the Lord Mayor, being re-elected for the year ensuing, in the name of the City, invited the King, Queen, Prince and Princess of Denmark, and both Houses of Parliament, to dine at Guildhall, on the approaching Lord Mayor's Day; at which time their Majesties, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses, and attended by a numerous train of the nobility, repaired to Cheapside, where they beheld the gorgeous cavalcade pass; which, considering the beautiful decorations of the streets, the richness of apparel, the fine appearance of the militia and Artillery Company, the pomp of the Royal regiment of Horse Volunteers, consisting of the chief citizens most sumptuously accoutred, and led by the Earl of Monmouth, and the magnificence and curious embellishments of the several pageants, seems to have equalled, if not excelled, everything of the kind before seen in this city for splendour and magnificence. The show being over, their Majesties were, by the Sheriffs, conducted to Guildhall, where they were entertained with a truly Royal feast; and the joyful day concluded with bonfires, ringing of bells, and general illuminations in all parts of the City. And through the whole course of this solemnity, nothing was omitted to demonstrate the dutiful respect and hearty affection of the citizens to their Majesties. Yet a few days after, some malcontents and fanatics published the King's picture of the crown and sceptre, for the apprehending of whom the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen offered a reward of five hundred pounds.

The rejoicings on occasion of the treaty of Ryswick are thus described in the *Monthly Mercury* of that period:—

The King being returned from Holland after the conclusion of the treaty of Ryswick, he was humbly entreated by the Lord Mayor and citizens of London, on that happy and joyful occasion, to make his public entry into this city, which his Majesty graciously condescended to, and appointed the 16th of November, to set out from Greenwich in his coach of state, accompanied by his Royal Highness George, Prince of Denmark, and attended by the great officers of state, together with a select train of the nobility and gentry. On his Majesty's approach to the City, he was received at St. Margaret's-hill, in Southwark, by the Lord Mayor, aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, in their formalities, on horseback; where the Lord Mayor, alighting, presented the City sword to his Majesty, who returned it, with a gracious command to bear it before him. Whereupon the Recorder diamounted, and, in a short, but eloquent speech, congratulated his Majesty on the conclusion of the late peace, and on his safe and happy return to his dutiful and loyal people.

From thence a hundred of the City trained bands led the way, followed by two of the King's regiments, called the Blues, and the City Marshals with their men; the Sheriffs and City officers, according to their several degrees, the latter on horseback; after whom rode the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and such as had fined for either of those dignities.

Then came the King's trumpets and kettle-drums, the heralds of arms, according to their distinctions, between the serjeants at arms, bearing their maces, all bare-headed. Then the Lord Mayor, in a crimson velvet gown, with his collar and Prince George's sword of state, the Clarencieux King at Arms on his right hand and one of the gentlemen ushers on the left.

Then the King, in a rich coach of state, accompanied by Prince George, with one gentleman of the bedchamber in waiting, and attended on each side by his Majesty's equerries, footmen, and others of the guard, led by their respective officers, and followed by his Majesty's Life Guards, and a long train of coaches, with each six horses, of the great officers of state, nobility, and others. The streets were all the way lined and guarded by the trained bands.

Arriving at Whitehall, the Lord Mayor attended his Majesty to the foot of the stairs leading to the Royal apartments, where, having taken leave of his Majesty, his Lordship and the Aldermen were conducted to the Lord Steward's lodging, where they were entertained with an elegant supper.

The balconies and windows were crowded with infinite numbers of spectators, so that it was in a manner a double show, and the cavalcade was a pleasing sight to the beholders, and they no less delightful object to the cavalcade.

On this joyful occasion the City was embellished with the most pompous decorations; and before St. Paul's School were placed the bluecoat boys, one of whom congratulated his Majesty in a very handsome speech.

Queen Anne, who succeeded to the throne, March, 1702, on the 9th of November following dined with the Lord Mayor and corporation at Guildhall. On the 12th she went in great state to St. Paul's, accompanied by both Houses of Parliament, to attend a solemn thanksgiving for the success of the Earl of Marlborough in the Low Countries, and of Sir George Rook at Vigo.

IV.—FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE I. TO THE YEAR 1802.

On the death of Queen Anne (Aug. 1, 1714), the House of Brunswick succeeded to the throne of these realms; and, a few days after, George I. made his public entry into London, accompanied by his son, Prince George, amidst much rejoicing. The new King accepted the usual invitation to dine at the Guildhall on the approaching Lord Mayor's Day; and such time his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by a numerous train of nobility, went to the usual place of standing, opposite Bow Church, in Cheapside; and after having beheld the pompous cavalcade, were conducted by the Sheriffs to Guildhall, where they were sumptuously entertained by the citizens, who exerted the utmost of their abilities to convince them of their loyalty and affection for his Majesty's person and Government. And the Lord Mayor having the honour to present the first glass of wine to the King, his Majesty was pleased to order a patent to be passed for creating his Lordship a Baronet of this kingdom, and at the same time ordered one thousand pounds to be paid to the Sheriffs, for the relief and discharge of poor people imprisoned for debt.

After the accession of George II., June, 1727, on the 6th of October following, at a common council, it was unanimously resolved to invite their Majesties, his Royal Highness the Duke, and the three eldest Princesses, to the dinner at Guildhall, on the approaching Lord Mayor's Day; and pursuant to which, the Lord Mayor elect, Sheriffs, and Recorder, were ordered to attend their Majesties, to know their Royal pleasure: at the same time, a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners were appointed to attend his Majesty, to desire leave to put up his Majesty's and his Royal consort's pictures in Guildhall; upon both which accounts his Majesty being attended, he was graciously pleased to accept of the former, and comply with the latter; upon which being reported the next day in common council, a committee of eight aldermen and sixteen commoners were appointed to superintend the entertainment to be provided for their Majesties. And the Sheriffs having invited the Duke and the Princesses, their Majesties, accompanied by the latter, and attended by the great officers of state, with a numerous train of the nobility, and all the Foreign Ministers, came into the City, and in a balcony in Cheapside, the usual place of standing, beheld the pompous procession pass; whereupon their Majesties were conducted to Guildhall, at the entrance whereof the Lord Mayor, kneeling, presented the City sword to the King, who graciously returning the same, it was by his Lordship carried before their Majesties to the council chamber, where the Recorder complimented his Majesty in an address in the name of the citizens.

From the Council Chamber, their Majesties (preceded by the Lord Mayor carrying the City sword) and the Princesses went to the hustings, where they were most sumptuously entertained, the ladies of the bedchamber having the honour to dine at the Royal table, while other tables were provided below in the hall for the nobility, foreign ministers, judges, ladies, and other persons of distinction, together with tables for the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen. The illustrious company having seated themselves, and silence commanded, the common cryer proclaimed, that his Majesty drank to the health of the Lord Mayor, and prosperity to the City of London and the trade thereof, and that her Majesty confirmed the same. Silence being again commanded, proclamation was made, that the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen drank health, long life, and happiness to our gracious Sovereign Lord King George. And silence being again commanded, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen drank health, long life, and happiness to our most gracious Queen Caroline and all the Royal family.

After dinner, their Majesties, accompanied by the Princesses, were graciously pleased to return to the Council Chamber and thence to the Long Gallery, where they honoured the ball with their presence till 11 o'clock. On this occasion his Majesty was graciously pleased to order the sum of one thousand pounds to be paid to the Sheriffs, for the relief and discharge of poor insolvent prisoners.

The concert of music at this sumptuous banquet, we are informed, consisted of two trumpets, one kettle drum, four French horns, eighteen violins, two violoncellos, two double basses, five hautes, seven bassoons, and six hautboys; together, forty-seven no doubt considered a perfect "*concert ancient*" in those days.

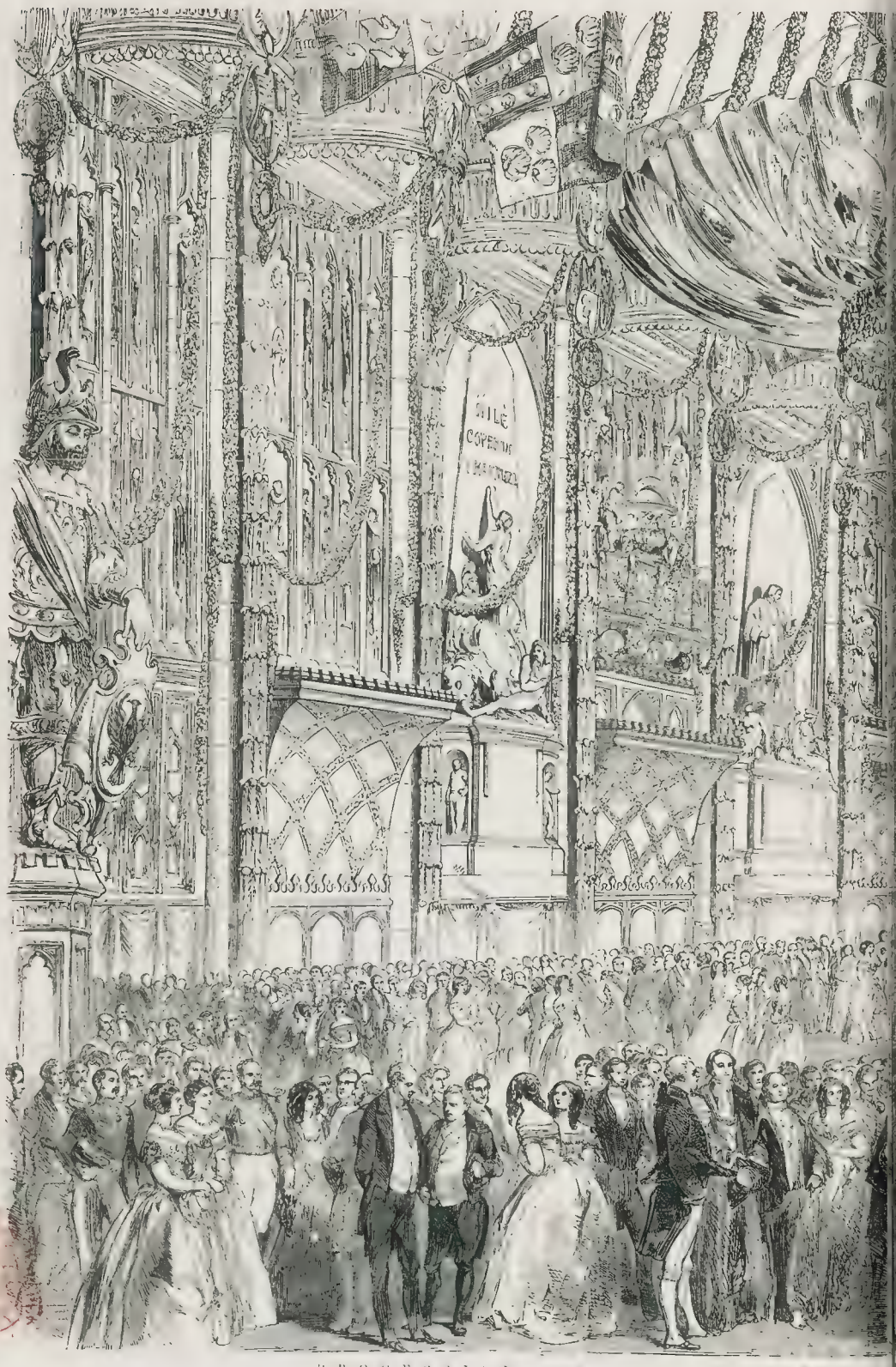
From the accounts relating to this entertainment, as recorded in the chambers of the City, the following further particulars are obtained. There were drunk at this 1676 dishes, of which 279 were for the Royal table. The wine provided, and, we have no doubt, consumed, amounted to 315 dozen and nine bottles, of which 167 dozen were claret, and 42 dozen red port, 21 dozen white port, and only 20 dozen champagne. The sum total of disbursements on account of this Royal entertainment was £4880 4s., which included an item which certainly reads a little strange, and it is the first on the list, viz. "To the King's cook for his assistance, £10 10s."

After the coronation of George III. and his newly-married Queen (1761), it was Sir Samuel Fludyer who had the honour of displaying the civic hospitalities to their Majesties. The ceremonial was conducted with the greatest magnificence, all ranks striving with each other to manifest their loyalty and attachment. "The pageants and decorations were more pompous than on any former occasion," and the entertainment was sumptuous beyond precedent, costing no less than £6898 8s 6d. On this occasion his Majesty and all the Royal family expressed their entire approbation of it: and the nobility and foreign ministers acknowledged it to have been far beyond anything of the kind they had ever seen.

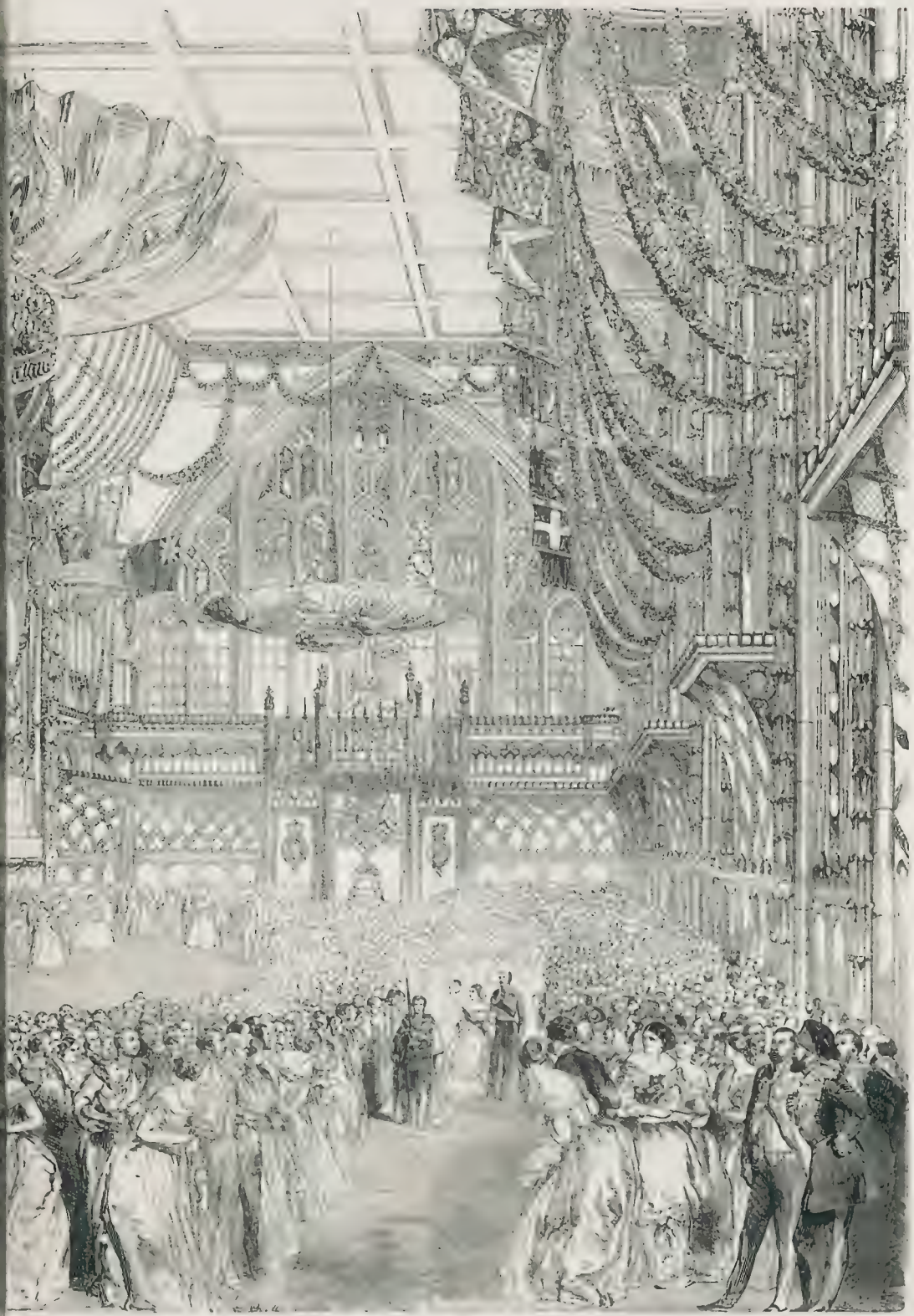
On the 2nd of April, 1789 (St. George's Day), the metropolis displayed a most splendid scene of festivity and show, in consequence of his Majesty's recovery from the calculous state of urinary which had befallen him in the preceding October. Their Majesties on that day went in great state to St. Paul's Cathedral, accompanied by both Houses of Parliament, the great officers of state, and the corporation of London, to make solemn thanksgiving on the happy occasion. Their Majesties set out from the Queen's palace soon after ten, in the order previously arranged by his Majesty himself. Between eleven and twelve the King's carriage arrived at Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor was in waiting, attended by six delegates from the corporation: viz. Sheriffs Curtis and Shakespeare, Richard Bennett as alderman, and Deputies Lockey and Birch, with Messrs Wadd and Dixon, as commoners. The Lord Mayor and his associates came thither in coaches soon after nine, and were politely accommodated, by the banking-house of Messrs Child, in the great room immediately over the Bar, till, on notice of the king's approach, they all mounted their beautiful white palfreys, which were richly caparisoned, the saddles and bridles new for the occasion, silver stitched, silver roses, and silk reins; the furniture blue and gold, with tassels of gold fringe; the front of the bridles richly embroidered with the words "God save the King!" white fur caps to the holsters, richly wrought with gold, and each horse decorated with three dozen of favours, blue and white. The Lord Mayor was in a rich gown of crimson velvet; the two aldermen in their scarlet gowns, and the four commoners in their mazarine gowns, dressed uniformly in dark blue coats, white waistcoats and breeches, with purple roses in their shoes and at their knees. Each of them had a walking page, carrying a hat, adorned with a beautiful cockade of purple and gold, inscribed "Long live the King!" After they had taken horse, the Lord Mayor dismounting in form, surrendered the City sword to his Majesty, who having graciously returned it, the Lord Mayor, on horseback, carried it bare-headed before the King to St. Paul's. The Sheriffs and four commoners rode also bare-headed.

Nothing could exceed the magnificence of the procession from Temple Bar.

The streets through which the procession passed, on its going and returning, were filled with rejoicing spectators. Before most of the houses were placed temporary galleries, crowded with beauty and fashion. Every precaution which prudence could suggest was taken to guard against the accidents which might have been expected from such a numerous assemblage of people, but they were unnecessary; good humour had so completely taken possession of every individual, that the military, who were stationed to keep the multitude in order, had nothing to do but to see the procession with their fellow-citizens in the rear. On the following evening, a general illumination took place throughout London and Westminster, which, for splendour and magnificence, sur-



PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY



STATE BALL IN THE BANQUETING

passed all former exhibitions. All the public offices, the houses of the nobility and gentry, as well as many of those of private individuals, were decorated with transparencies or elegant designs in coloured lamps; while, even in the humble garret of the indigent, the gleam of loyalty and affection twinkled as cheerfully, if not as brightly, as in the splendid mansion of the opulent.

On the 10th of December, 1798, the day appointed for a national thanksgiving for the three great victories obtained by Lord Howe over the French, in June, 1794; by Sir John Jervis over the Spaniards, in February, 1797; and by Admiral Duncan over the Dutch, in October, 1797; their Majesties, with most of the Royal family, officers of state, principal nobility, &c., attended divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Easter dinner at the Mansion House in 1802 was remarkable for the absence of the Sheriffs, in consequence of a second omission of attention from the Lord Mayor to their official situations. The Prince of Wales having honoured the dinner with his presence, they thought it their duty to apologise to his Royal Highness by letter, in which, after stating the Lord Mayor's neglect of that respect towards them which custom had established, and which, from their high office, they had a right to demand, they conclude, "Under this impression, your Royal Highness will not be surprised, that we resented what we considered indignity to our stations; that we refused to be mere puppets in what is presumed to be his private pageant; that we consented to sacrifice the unbounded pleasure we ought to have enjoyed, in humbly receiving, and dutifully waiting upon, your Royal person, to the feelings of public propriety."

On the signing of the short-lived treaty of Amiens, the re-establishment of peace with France was proclaimed with great solemnity in the cities of London and Westminster, on the 29th of April; the usual formalities of knocking for admission at the Herald's at Temple Bar being observed. In the evening both the City and West-End were brilliantly illuminated; the house of M. Otto, the French Minister, in Portman-square, being a device of dazzling splendour, including the words "Amity," "Peace," and the letters "G. R." surmounted by a crown, and "F. R." surmounted by a civic crown.

NOTES ABOUT THE GUILDHALL.

There are but few structures within the city of London of equal antiquity with the Guildhall, and probably none possessing such diversified historical associations. Although erected chiefly for the various purposes incident to the municipal system of government which London has always enjoyed, it has, in the progress of ages, been the scene of events of far wider interest and more general importance.

London, from the very earliest period, having been a self-governing community, has probably never been without a Guildhall as the seat and centre of local authority and administration. There seems little room for doubt that it had such a building in the remote times of Edward the Confessor. The original Guildhall stood westward of the present one, and abutted on Aldermanbury; and, in comparison with the now existing hall, is described by one of the old chroniclers as "a little cottage;" and by another, as "an evil-favoured olde house or cottage." The present spacious hall was begun to be erected in the year 1411, but was not entirely finished for many years afterwards, most likely from want

means to defray the great expense of completing so large an edifice. The celebrated Richard Whittington, through his executors, was a considerable benefactor to the work; and other eminent citizens also contributed liberally towards it.

The Guildhall of London has been the scene of many striking events connected with the history of the country, independently of those of municipal or local interest only. One in particular—the crafty attempt of Richard III. (through the Duke of Buckingham) to legalise the assassinated citizens into an approval of the usurpation of the regal dignity—has been so immortalised by Shakspeare that we give some particulars of it, from Knight's "London Pictorially Illustrated:"—

It was on Tuesday, the 24th of June, 1483, that the citizens were seen flocking from all parts towards the Guildhall, on some business of more than ordinary import. Edward IV. had died a few weeks before, and his son and successor was in the Tower, an heritage of which the Protector, anxious for the period of his coronation. Doubt and anxiety were in every face. The suspicions eagerness shown to set the youthful Duke of York from the hands of his mother in the Sanctuary at Westminster, and subsequently to place the Duke of Gloucester, in direct terms of the illegitimacy of his brother, and of the right indefeasible of their uncle, all produced a growing sense of alarm as to the future intentions of the principal actor, Gloucester. As they now entered the hall, and pressed closer to the platform at the upper end, they saw the Duke of Buckingham, arrayed form to address them, surrounded by many Lords, knights, and citizens, it was to be observed, in rich robes, standing in the centre of the hall. The deep [illegible] marked. "The deep [illegible] hose: that day, in the exhibition of his characteristic subtlety and address. Commencing with a theme which found a deep response in the malignant bosoms of his listeners, the late [illegible] and calamities of the late King, (which Londoners had especial reason to remember), he gradually led them to the consideration of another feature of Edward's character, his amours, which had, no doubt, caused many a heart-burning in the City domestic circles, and thereby an easy transition to his [illegible] alleging that the late King was not the son of the Duke [illegible] Richard was. To give confidence to his auditors, he added that the Lords and Commons had sworn never to submit to the bastard yoke; and thus accordingly to acknowledge the Protector as king. [illegible] The confident orator and bold politic as well as [illegible] marvellously abashed, and [illegible]

We have just seen that the decline of the population has been greatest in Connaught; now the commissioners tell us that in 1847 the maximum rate of mortality in the workhouses of that province was 436 per week in a thousand persons, so that in about 23 weeks at this rate the whole 1000 would be dead. The maximum rate of mortality in all the workhouses in that year was 25 per 1000 weekly, or the whole 1000 would die in something more than 39 weeks. That was surely a very frightful mortality. It took place amongst that part of the population for which room was found in the workhouses; and amongst the population out of the workhouses perishing by the wayside, the mortality must have been still more frightful. We are happy to believe, on the assurance of the commissioners, that matters are now improved, that workhouse accommodation is to be had—with one exception, Kilrush—for all who need it; that the expense of keeping the poor is diminished; that contagious diseases are less frequent, and that the rate of mortality has much declined. But the statement that such improvements have taken place, implies the greatness of the past sufferings. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the decay of the population has partly arisen from increased mortality on one hand, and from increased emigration and decreasing births on the other. Now that the Irish have a poor-law fairly administered, we may expect that, in future, such terrible scenes as were witnessed in 1847-48 will not again occur. But the state which authorised the landlords, by a law, to clear their estates of the peasantry, as they were vermin, destroying, as we have seen, 268 153 dwellings, without having previously imposed on those land lords the obligation of providing for the people, did a great wrong, and the decay of the people now testifies against it.

With reference to emigration—the least objectionable mode of getting rid of a population—there are no correct returns kept of the number of Irish who emigrate, because a great part of them go from Liverpool, and are set down in the returns as emigrants from England. It is supposed by those best acquainted with the subject, that more than nine-tenths of the emigrants from Liverpool are Irish. Taking that proportion, therefore, and adding it to the emigrants who proceed direct from Ireland, the number of Irish emigrants from 1842 to the present year was—

1843	.. ..	39,540	1847	.. ..	214 970
1844	.. ..	65,910	1848	.. ..	177 720
1845	.. ..	76,323	1849	.. ..	208,759
1846	.. ..	106,767	1850	.. ..	207,853
Total, 4 years, 278,749			Total, 4 years, 809,302		
Total, 8 years 1,088,051					

If we add 70,000 for the two first years of the decennial period not included in the return, we shall have 1,158,051 as the total emigration of the ten years. It was probably more than that, it could not well have been less. To this we must add the number of Irish who came to England and Scotland, of whom no account is kept. If we put them down at 30,000 a year, we shall have for the ten years 300,000, or the total expatriation of the Irish in the ten years may be assumed at 1,458 000, or say 1,500,000. At first sight this appears a somewhat soothing explanation of the decline of the Irish population; but, on being closely examined, it diminishes the evil very little in one sense, and threatens to enhance it in another.

So far as national strength is concerned, it is of no consequence whether the population die out or emigrate to another state, except that, if the other state be a rival or an enemy, it may be worse for the parent state that the population emigrate than be annihilated. In truth, the Irish population in the United States, driven away formerly by persecution, have embittered the feelings of the public there against England. Emigration is only very beneficial, therefore, when it makes room for one at home for every one removed. Such is the case with emigration to England to her colonies or to the United States, with which she has intimate trade relations; but such is not the case with the emigration from Ireland, for there we find a frightful void. No one fills the emigrant's place. He dies from the country because he cannot live in it; and the population, positively energet c, we may infer that few others can. In the ordinary course, had the 1,500 ,000 expatriated people remained, nearly one-third of the Irish would have died in the ten years; they would have increased the terrible mortality, and, without much adding to the present number of the people, would have added to the long black catalogue of death.

For the emigrants themselves removal is a great evil, a mere flying from destruction. The Poor-Law Comm sioners state that the number of pauper emigrants sent from Ireland in 1850 was about 20,000, or less than one per cent of the whole emigration; the bulk of the emigrants were not paupers, but persons of some means as well as of some energy. They were amongst the best of the population, and they carried off capital to them leaving the incapable, the worn out, and the feeble behind them; the natural and the vigorous, the seed of future generations went out of the land, and took with them the means of future increase. We doubt, therefore, whether such an emigration as that from Ireland within the last four years will not be found as fatal to its future prosperity as the famine which swept off the mortality at home. All the circumstances now enumerated tend to establish the conclusion, that, for the State, and for the people who remain behind, it is of very little consequence whether a loss of population, such as that in Ireland, be caused by an excessive mortality or excessive emigration.

To the emigrants themselves, after they have braved the pain of the separation and the difficulties of the voyage, and after they are established in better homes, the difference is very great; but it may happen that, to Ireland as a state, their success abroad will be rather dangerous than beneficial. On the whole, emigration does not account for the decrease of people; and if it did account for it, would not afford us the least consolation.

Of course the whole evil is the consequence of over population in one sense; but that sense, we must recollect, is not in relation to the soil. The phrase "over population" means in relation to the knowledge, skill, occupations, and moral habits of the people, and not to the extent of country in which they live. When a people unite manufactures to agriculture, and commerce to manufactures—when they are fishermen, workers in iron, cloth, and paper, as well as cultivators of the soil—they can be much more densely crowded, like the people of Holland or England, than those of Hungary, without any inconvenience or any impediment to their future growth. In fact, when we examine the matter we find that England was more densely peopled than Ireland years ago, and yet that the population has increased in the former, and has still room in it, while in the latter the people are rotting away. The facts may be briefly expressed in a tabular form:—

Number of acres in	Proportion of acres to persons in		
	1841.	1851.	
England	32,243,200	2·4	2·6 1·6
Ireland	19,344,200	2·9	3·4 0·6

In 1831, in relation to the soil, England was very nearly as densely peopled as Ireland. In 1841 it was more densely peopled, and the population has still gone on increasing, while the population of Ireland has gone backward; and England, with plenty of room for her people still to grow, is now much more densely peopled than Ireland. The power of obtaining the means of subsistence, and of living comfortably in a crowded country, depends, therefore, on the occupations and knowledge and skill of the people, not on the nature and extent of the soil; and were Irish merchants and manufacturers as numerous as the English, and had they similar and good knowledge and skill, they might increase to their numbers a full third, and the whole of them be better provided for than they are now.

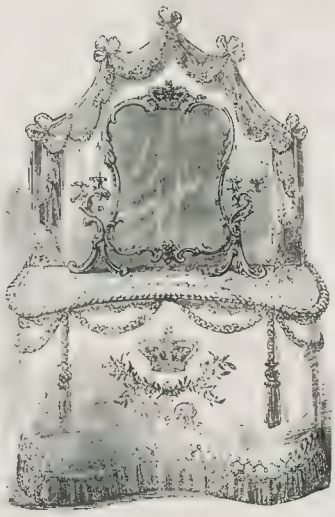
It is a mistake, also, to suppose, as some of the Irish assert, that we are enriched at the expense of Ireland. If all the wages that the Irish earn in England were transmitted to Ireland—if all the payments of the Government to Ireland on account of gifts, loans, &c., were balanced against the revenue and rent of Ireland transmitted to England—we doubt whether the pecuniary balance during the last five years would be in our favour. We have, however, no accurate data for making such a comparison; but we are quite sure, in comparing the wealth creating knowledge and skill of the English with those of the Irish, that we owe our greater wealth and our superiority to our greater knowledge and skill, and not to taking anything unjustly from them. Their present condition must impress on them the necessity of improvement in order to keep pace with other nations, or they will cease to have a place on the earth.

VESTIGES OF AN ANCIENT TRIBE.—A skeleton of the ancient Saxon, as was discovered a few days ago in burying the rock in Mr. Dowse's quarry, at Nutshill, under a bed of moss, about 6 feet below the surface. The skeleton appeared to be lying on its face, and laid on the clay which immediately overlies the rock to the depth of four or five feet. The vertebræ measured [illegible] The bones [illegible] small and [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

THE BANQUET IN THE CRYPT

STATUETTE OF HER MAJESTY, MODELLED BY COUNT D'ORSAY

GROUP OF SCULPTURE, BY LOUGH, AT THE CITY HALL.



TOILET FOR HER MAJESTY, AT THE CITY HALL.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

WILLIAM BROWN, ESQ., M.P FOR SOUTH LANCASHIRE

THE honourable member, eldest son of Alexander Brown, of Ballymeas, county Antrim, was born at that place in the May of 1784. At twelve years of age he was placed for education under the care of the Rev. J. Bradley, at Catterick, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, from whence, in 1800, he returned to Ireland, and soon afterwards sailed with his father and mother for the United States of America, and at Baltimore, where his father continued the linen trade, in which he had been engaged in Ireland, received in the counting-house his commercial education. In a few years the house at Baltimore became the firm of Alexander Brown and Sons, consisting of the father and his sons, William, John, George, and James. In 1809 William returned to England, established a branch of the firm in Liverpool, and they shortly afterwards abandoned the exclusive linen business, and became general merchants.

The transactions of the firm soon extended so as to require further branches, and James established himself at New York, and John at Philadelphia; and, on the death of their father, the business, then the most extensive in the American trade, was continued by these four brothers. George remaining in Baltimore.

During the war, in addition to its trading transactions, the house, from its high commercial character, became of necessity engaged in banking transactions, their known connexions on both sides of the Atlantic giving assurance that bills on America or England would be accepted and paid without advice, which the chances of war might have rendered it matter of extreme difficulty and delay to have forwarded, and in this portion of its business the house became in after years most extensively known.

The close of the year 1836 encountered a period of unequalled commercial difficulty, the pressure of which was felt with the utmost severity in the American trade. The disastrous aspect of affairs from 1837 to 1839 induced the brothers George and John, who had by that time realised ample fortunes, to retire from the firm, leaving William, the eldest, and James, the youngest, to continue the concern. 600 American banks had failed, it was impossible to obtain remittances from the United States to England, all confidence was destroyed. The firm held American bills for a very large amount, and of which between £700,000 and £800,000 were protested for non payment. Their own resources were a good deal locked up in stocks and other securities, and bills in the hands of the American partners. No bills were to be depended upon for it was impossible to say what houses on either side of the Atlantic were safe—nor was space to be had for remittance to meet the engagements of the house in Liverpool, and which at that period amounted to £1,500,000. So extensive were the commercial transactions of the house, which in the previous year had turned over more than ten millions, and the annual average dealings of which may have been and are about seven millions, that any stoppage, however temporary, would have added in an almost incalculable degree to the commercial embarrassment of the period. But the house had ample resources for every engagement; and, on a statement of its affairs by the house, the Bank of England at once agreed to make them an advance of £1,950,000. His partners deposited in the United States Bank bills and other securities to the amount of £4,000,000, to the credit of the Bank of England, and which was, in addition to securities to the amount of £1,000,000, deposited with the Bank itself.

The United States Bank was then in full tide of prosperity, and it was proposed by the partners of the house in America to forward a letter of credit which the bank had agreed to give for £1,000,000, to the Bank of England, which would have cost the firm a commission of two and a half per cent., or a bulk sum of £10,000, an expedient which however defeated; but the election was the signal for the forty-shilling freehold agitation of the League; and on the resignation of Lord Ellesmere, in 1846, so completely had the condition of the country been changed, that Mr. Brown, again put in nomination, was returned without opposition, the chances of a contest being felt to be too large, especially on the general election, in 1847, he was invited by a requisition, signed by Lord [illegible] Pelham Villiers, bearing upwards of [illegible] and most numerously signed requisition that was ever presented to any candidate again to come forward. Mr. Villiers declined to become a candidate, being unwilling to retire from Wolverhampton, the borough by which he had been first returned, and the support of which he had had in the early, and apparently almost hopeless, period of the struggle for Free Trade. Mr. Villiers was, however, put in nomination, both candidates were returned without opposition, but Mr. Villiers elected to sit for his old and tried constituency.

Mr. Brown first spoke in the House on Lord John Russell's motion, January 27, 1847, for the continued temporary suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws, in consequence of the deficiency of the harvest in England, and the continued failure of the Irish potato crop. The hon. member on that occasion rose in reply to the late Lord George Bentinck, who had censured the Government for not having prohibited the export of corn from Ireland, and for not having placed the bonding in abeyance, when, had it been continued, 3,000,000 quarters of foreign corn would have been in bond, which Government might have purchased and have sold, less the duty, to the great relief of the Irish people. We are anxious to the proposed by Lord George carried the day. Mr. Brown, who, when a famine raged in Persia, hunged, with his money-bags at his feet, an Armenian merchant, who having, in common with others, kept his corn in store for the rise of price, was found to have the greatest quantity. In answer to [illegible] fact that a famine had occurred at Antioch, in the reign of Julian. The Emperor, adopting the policy recommended by the noble Lord, fixed a price for corn, which being lower than that of the surrounding country, the merchants passed by Antioch as an unprofitable market, and so, by the good intentions of the Emperor, the people were more starved than ever. There was also another Eastern case in point. Some years since a famine occurred at Guzerat [illegible] head at Bombay. The Council, after anxious deliberation, resolved to prevent its free export to the famine-stricken [illegible] not a day passed without grain-laden ships dropping their anchors at Bombay; so that the supply was well maintained. As to the dealers in grain, on whom such severe reflections had been cast, they simply bought at one time to sell again when scarcity was more severe. They took nothing from the whole supply of corn, but used their capital for a more equitable distribution over the period of want, and he therefore considered them a most useful class of [illegible].

Lord John Russell subsequently, in the course of the debate, complimented the honourable member on his speech. Mr. Brown also took part in the adjourned debate (July 15) on Lord G. Bentinck's proposal of an advance to Irish railways, arguing that the £4,000,000 proposed would in reality be a premium to speculators. He admitted that it might be advisable that in some cases the Government should advance, say a third of the sum required for the completion of our important undertaking, but it was altogether out of the question to require the whole amount for entire works, and [illegible] as to mortgage the property of Irish proprietors for railway loans, which better investments were to be found. In the debate during the same session, March 7, on the Factories Bill, Mr. Brown opposed the measure on the ground that it would be a hindrance to commercial progress. The thirty years' trial had made a difference in the [illegible] and other countries; her competitor [illegible] Germany, Belgium, France, and the United States, [illegible] as a farthing a pound turned the scale in favour of one country or the other. Subsequently, he opposed a clause, to enact, that, after a little preliminary inconvenience, but reaped great [illegible] from the facilities [illegible] accounts, making for the prevention of frauds, by the adoption of the decimal system. In the course of the debate on the Government money [illegible] loans [illegible] Mr. B. [illegible] credit in all the great seats of commerce and manufactures; even [illegible] orders to the United States, had [illegible] countermanded, houses fearing to have bills drawn upon them which it might not please the Bank to discount. The manufacturing towns found that good bills could not be turned into money to pay their workpeople, and therefore declined to accept them. He proposed, as one means of remedy, an issue of £1 notes, which would bring a considerable amount of the £20,000,000 or £40,000,000 of gold in circulation into the Bank, and so enable them to meet the requirements of the mercantile community on easier terms; but, the urgency of the case being over, again to call in the £1 notes.

In the sessions of 1848-49 and 1850, Mr. Brown took part in the debates on the Irish famine, the Sugar Duties, Repeal of the Navigation laws, and, in reply to a speech of Mr. John O'Connell, went into an elaborate statement on accounts of Irish trade and taxes, to show that, since the Union, Ireland had enjoyed exemptions to an immense amount.

In 1850, he carried on, through the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*, a correspondence with Mr. Horace Greeley, of Boston newspaper, a correspondence which, Mr. Greeley believed, led the Treasury of the United States, and a Protectionist, and the present American Minister, Mr. Lawrence, in defence of Free Trade, and the letters attracted a considerable amount of attention and [illegible] in the public journals on both sides the Atlantic.

The hon. Member [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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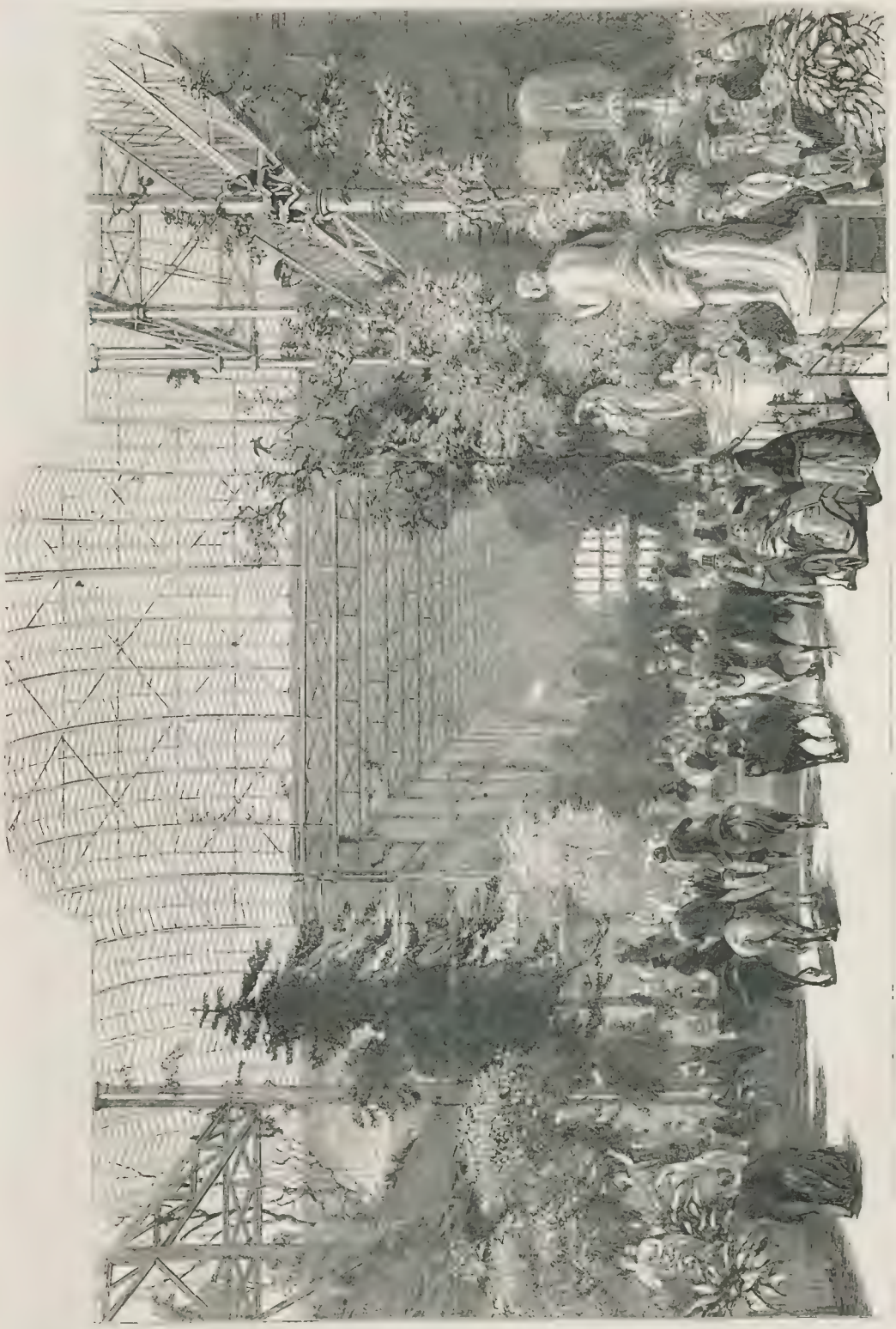
ALLSOP'S PALE ALE.—
... Gentlemen, for the restoration of the Vessel to Church fellowship, is compelled to appeal for the hard and ... strong thirty ... Address, &c., which is now in a state of ... Assize of Ale, ... chiefly framed by the Assize Laws of the past Year, have ... Regulations, as ... best ... Ale ... Ale ... Ale



THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AS A WINTER GARDEN.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, July 12, 1851.—Supplement.

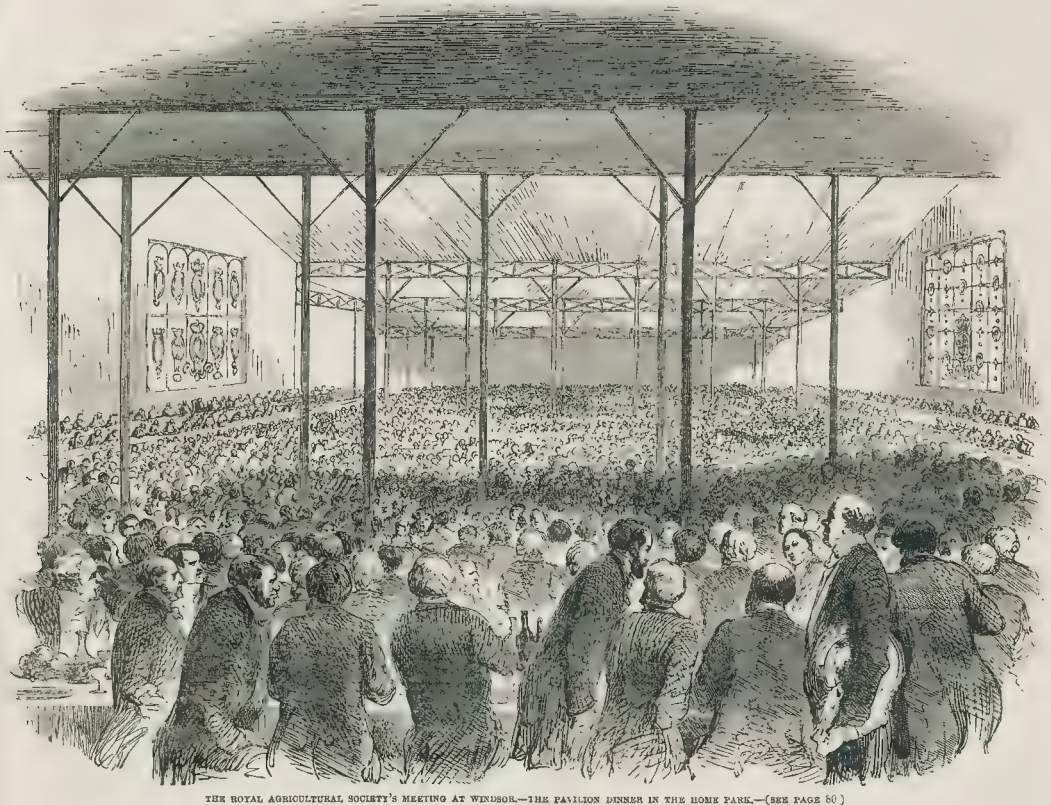
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 502.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851. { TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

THE late Sir Robert Peel was not a man who courted popularity. If what he thought his duty demanded it, he braved odium and censure, the loss of friends, and the bitterness of enemies. All the ties that public men consider the most dear he was willing to sacrifice to his sense of right and justice. His brilliant and useful life was a continuous record of such high resolves manfully carried out. But it may be doubted whether, on one great occasion, he did not strive to catch the support of the poorer classes, by means which were not in strict accordance with the justice which was in other instances the guiding-star of his policy. When he reformed the commercial tariff, and prepared the way for the abolition of the Corn-laws, he extended the principle of direct taxation in a manner which showed the skilful contriver rather than the severely just and conscientious statesman. In imposing a war-tax in time of peace, in order that the poor and industrious might have cheaper food, and that trade, commerce, and manufactures might be allowed their natural expansion, it was not necessary to commit a new injustice. It was, perhaps, expedient for the moment; but it was neither just nor safe, considered with regard to the future, that in relieving the bulk of the people from some portion of the burden of indirect taxation, he should have placed the whole burden of the direct imposts upon the shoulders of a few. In doing this, he introduced a new and dangerous principle, to which it was not thought worth while to make any determined resistance, because the great Minister only asked the innovation for a short and transitionary period, and because the injustice committed against the few possessing more than £150 per annum was felt to be the means of relieving all other classes in the country—those few included among the rest—from still more serious and injurious burdens.

But now, when the whole current of our financial legislation, supported by public opinion, runs in favour of the perpetuation of direct taxation and of the diminution of all taxes that impede the legitimate and wholesome developments of trade and industry, it becomes of the utmost importance that Sir Robert Peel's arrangement of the Property and Income Tax should be carefully reconsidered. If he introduced a measure partial in its operation and unjust in its pressure, there is no reason why the statesmen who have followed him should, in admiration of his general policy, imitate him in its flaws, and why they should commit an injustice permanently which he never intended should endure beyond a short and stipulated period. But the present Ministry, it would appear, have not only determined to uphold the policy of their illustrious predecessor with regard to the arbitrary assumption that no one possessing property or earning income of a less amount than £150 per annum should be called upon to pay the property and income tax, but they have extended the principle in another direction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer—beyond all comparison the most inefficient Minister of modern times—has not clearness of vision to see, or courage to follow out, the real financial policy of Sir Robert Peel, but contents himself with imitating it in its weakest and most objectionable parts. Because that statesman, in an emergency which has passed away, and to secure an object which is no longer necessary, relieved of liability to the income and property tax the possessors of £149 19s. 11d. per annum, Sir Charles Wood thinks it incumbent upon him to relieve from the burden of his new house tax all houses paying a rental under £20 per annum, or six-sevenths of the whole house property of the kingdom. If that be not the reason which has actuated Sir Charles Wood, we confess our inability to discover any other. Nothing can be more ill-judged, more unjust, or more dangerous, than such a course of legislation. If we must have a house tax, and a property and income tax—if the necessities of the State are such that the Government cannot dispense with both or either of them, the least that can be done is, that these inevitable evils should be made to press as fairly as possible upon all. There is no class in the country, however humble, which is not directly as well as indirectly interested in the stability of the Government, and in the inviolability of public credit; and there is no class that ought to be entirely relieved from contributing, according to its means, towards that fund of taxation without which the whole social fabric must fall to pieces. The attempt of Sir Robert Peel, in the first instance, and the more glaring and inexcusable attempt of Sir Charles Wood and Lord John Russell at the present time, to affix the weight of taxation upon the minority, within a limit arbitrarily fixed, is unjust and inexpedient. If, while Sir



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT WINDSOR.—THE PAVILION DINNER IN THE HOME PARK.—(SEE PAGE 50)

Charles Wood is employed on the one hand in relieving the mass of the people from burdens that must be borne under the penalty of bankruptcy and revolution, Lord John Russell is employed on the other in extending the suffrage among those very persons whom Sir Charles Wood permits to live tax free, we may naturally expect, at no distant time, to see a recklessness in the expenditure of the public money, to which, with all our past extravagance as a nation, we have hitherto been unaccustomed. If the principle be a correct one, that there should be no taxation without representation, the converse should be equally correct, that there should be no representation without taxation. If our Parliaments are to be elected under Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill by people living in houses paying less than £20 rent, and in the enjoyment of incomes somewhat less than £150 per annum; and if the principle is to be conceded that such remissions of taxation from one class, and impositions upon another, are just and proper, it is not difficult to foresee that Communism, such as would gladden the hearts of M. Proudhon and M. Cabet, though it have no dwelling-place in France, will soon find a home and sanctuary in England. The "haves" will be at the mercy of the "have-nots," with or without the ballot; and Parliaments elected by the many will have no business so popular as to mulct the few.

The only safe, because the only just, principle to go upon—if there must be a property-tax and a house-tax—is to make all property and all houses fairly liable. There is no sanctity in £149 per annum, which should enable its possessor to escape the contribution which falls upon £151; and there is nothing about a nineteen guinea house which should enable its occupier to enjoy the protection of law and government without paying for it, in the same proportion as the man who occupies another house rented a pound or a shilling higher. But the whole system is based upon an error and a wrong, and ought to be manfully resisted. We have not a word to say against direct taxation, or against those two forms of it to which we have more particularly alluded. On the contrary, we believe the system of direct taxation to be the most salutary of all systems; and if but made impartial in its operation, and accompanied by measures of relief from imposts that interfere with trade and industry, it is likely to work well, and give satisfaction to all classes; but against the system, as interpreted by the present Government, we feel called upon to protest. Such exemptions as Sir Robert Peel introduced, and Sir Charles Wood extended, are direct encouragements to political and personal dishonesty. They undermine the morality of the nation. They teach the people to evade the payments expected of them, and are fraught with present injustice and with future mischief.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE REV. SIR HENRY RIVERS, BART.

THE worthy Baronet died suddenly at his residence, Rhode Hill, near Lyme Regis, on the 7th inst., aged 72. On the afternoon of that day he walked out through Mr. Gordon's park, and was seized with a fit of epilepsy, which terminated fatally. Sir Henry was the 9th baronet of his family, and the 8th in descent from Sir John Rivers, Kt., of Chalford, in Kent, Lord Mayor of London (temp. Queen Elizabeth). He married, 2d May, 1812, Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Bates, Esq., and had a numerous issue. The eldest surviving son is now Sir James Francis Rivers, Bart. The Rectory of Martyr Worthy, Hants, was held by the late Sir Henry for more than 30 years.

SIR EDWARD HARDINGE JOHN STRACEY, BART., OF RACKHEATH HALL, NORFOLK.

THIS venerable Baronet died on the 14th instant, at Rackheath Hall, aged 82. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Stracey, of Rackheath, who was created a Baronet October 3, 1818, and grandson of Sir John Stracey, Knt., Recorder of London. Sir Edward married, July 17, 1810, Ann, daughter and heir of William Brookbank, of Nesbit, county of Chester, and had issue by his lady (who survives him) one son and one daughter, both of whom died without issue in 1832. The Baronetcy now devolves on Sir Edward's brother.

SIR JOHN AUGUSTUS FRANCIS SIMPKINSON, Q.C., F.R.S

THE death of this learned advocate, one of her Majesty's Counsel, occurred on the 8th inst., at his residence, 21, Bedford-place. Sir Francis had a talent his 70th year.

He was the only son of the Rev. John Simpkinson, M.A., rector of Cliffe, and vicar of Cobham, Surrey, by Rende, second daughter and co-heiress of Abraham Wesselcomb, private secretary and aide-de-camp to Peter the Great, and afterwards his ambassador to the Courts of Sweden and Vienna. Sir Francis was one of the oldest members of the bar, standing third in seniority of the Queen's Counsel. He had been leader of the Equity Court of Exchequer before its abolition, and enjoyed an unusually extensive practice, especially in title cases, in which branch he was second only to the late Mr. Botelier. He was a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and had been treasurer in 1845, the year in which her Majesty opened the new hall and library, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was married to Mary, daughter of J. Griffin, Esq., and sister to Lady Frankland, by whom he has left several children.

SIR GEORGE SMITH GIBBES.

SIR GEORGE SMITH GIBBES, M.D., [illegible] in Ordinary to the Queen, Physician to the Royal Household, and Member of the Council of the Royal College of Physicians, London, died on the 23rd inst., at Cobham, Surrey, in his 74th year. His medical profession was a very successful one. He was elected for the [illegible] was an honorary physician extraordinary to Queen Charlotte [illegible] over of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and for [illegible] of the eldest sons of Sir George Gibbes one [illegible] [illegible] wrote some popular treatises on [illegible] [illegible] years in the Philosophical Transactions," in Nicholson's, in Tilloch's, and in Thomson's Annals Transactions."

Sir George, who had for some years retired from the profession, and was in [illegible] possession of the property of Shaftesbury, [illegible], Bart., a daughter of the late Edward Bagley, Esq., of Bridgwater, and Castle-Mercian county of Somerset, to which he died in 1822; he married secondly [illegible] of the late Captain Thomas Chapman, of the 23rd Regiment. Sir George Gibbes died on the 23rd inst., at Exmouth, Devonshire, aged eighty.

DR. M. MOIR.

IN [illegible] we have to add to our Obituary the honoured name of Dr. Moir, of Musselburgh—the gifted "Delta" of *Blackwood's Magazine*. He died at Dumfries, on Sunday, the 6th inst. His loss will be severely felt in the medical and in the literary world. Dr. Moir was one of the first contributors to *Blackwood*, and in his many articles in that Magazine, as well as in separate publications of poetry, he stood deservedly high; and the crowded and [illegible] last winter by his able lectures on the subject will not soon forget the [illegible] from personal observation.

Dr. Moir leaves a widow and eight children, the eldest married to Dr. Scott, the partner of his father-in-law. By his fellow-townsmen—by all, indeed, who knew him, he was much beloved, and at the request of the inhabitants of Musselburgh, his funeral was a public one.

EDWARD QUILLINAN, ESQ.

THIS accomplished gentleman, whose death occurred after a few days' illness, was as much esteemed as a superior scholar and an able critic. Precision of style, and propriety of remark, altogether devoid of ill-nature, character and the composition which he knew and that contributed to the periodical press. For many years past Mr. Quillinan had taken up his abode in the lovely valley between Ambleside and Rydal, near the residence of William Wordsworth, in whose family he was connected, having by marriage with Dora, second daughter of the name. He married, 4th Feb., 1817, Jemima Anne Deborah, second daughter of the late Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. (who [illegible] his life by a [illegible] holy connection, 24th June, 1824); and, secondly, the only daughter of the poet Wordsworth, whom he survives but about four years.

Mr. Quillinan served as a cavalry officer.

Charitable bequest by the Late Abraham G. H. Buttersby, Esq., [illegible] Society, £500; Hull Humane Society, £500; Seamen's Orphan Institution Society, £500; British Church Pastoral Aid Society, £500; British Orphan Asylum, £100; Bristol Penitentiary Society, £100; Bristol Diocesan Visiting Society, £50; Bristol Samaritan Friend Society, £50; [illegible] Bristol Society, £50; Bristol Dorcas Society, £10; and [illegible] Colleges, Manchester, £500. The testator's personal estate [illegible] duty on £8 000, to be divided among [illegible]

Mr. Benjamin, of Knutsford, Cheshire, has bequeathed £1,000 to the London Orphan Asylum, £1,000 to the Asylum for the Indigent Blind, £1,000 to the Asylum for Orphan Girls, £1,000 to the Asylum for Female Orphans, £1,000 to the Asylum for Aged Widows, £1,000 to the Asylum for Aged Christian Females, £1,000 to the Asylum for Aged Christian Females, £1,000 to the Asylum for Aged Christian Females

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House had a short sitting at noon.

The Weeds and Forests Bill was read a third time and passed, after a few observations from Lord DUNCAN, who described it as one of the most important measures of the session.

A brief debate took place upon the motion for the third reading of the Civil Bills (Ireland) Bill. The third reading was carried, and the bill was passed, after an unsuccessful attempt by Mr M'Mahon to modify one of the clauses.

Several other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition against the continuance of the Crystal Palace. His Lordship stated that the first name on the list was that of his learned Brother, Mr. Justice Crossse; and amongst other names of the greatest sanctity and distinction were those of the venerable mother of the Earl of Clarendon, and of the sister of Lord Auckland. The petitioners expressed a wish, which he believed was unanimous and not personal to all classes, that at the termination of the Exhibition the Crystal Palace might appear only in history, and several clergymen joined in the prayer of the petition, who desired, for the sake of morality, that the Commissioners should not be absolved from the solemn pledge which they had given that the Building should be removed. An active agitation was going on upon this question at present, the ground of which he believed was, that the health and enjoyment of the people would be promoted by allowing the Crystal Palace to remain in its place. He would be promoted by allowing the Crystal Palace to remain in its place. He would be promoted by allowing the Crystal Palace to remain in its place. He

THE "CITY OF MANCHESTER" SCREW STEAMER.

shallow foundations, and an absence of fire-proof shutters. I believe that many of the brick buildings might have been saved and the fire arrested, had an inside shutter been used, composed of sheet iron and such dreadnought as is used in powder magazines.

I enclose you also a Sketch of the remains of the buildings of Starkey Brothers and Co.: these gentlemen, together with several of the first firms in the city, are already installed in temporary buildings, and in full operation.

THE "CITY OF MANCHESTER" SCREW STEAMER.

THIS splendid ship was launched on Saturday, the 14th of June, from Messrs. Tod and M'Gregor's building yard, Kelvin Dock, Glasgow, in the presence of a very large concourse of the citizens; and such is the celerity in these matters, that within three weeks it was expected the vessel would be complete and ready for sea, so as to be enabled to sail from Liverpool on her first voyage on July 25. The ceremony of naming the *City* was gracefully performed by Miss Agnes Henderson, second daughter of George Henderson, Esq., of Glasgow. A platform had been erected at some elevation under the bow, whence the bottle was dashed against the ship's stem as she began to slide onwards into the water. After the launch a large number of ladies and gentlemen were invited to partake of the hospitality of Mr and Mrs. M'Gregor.

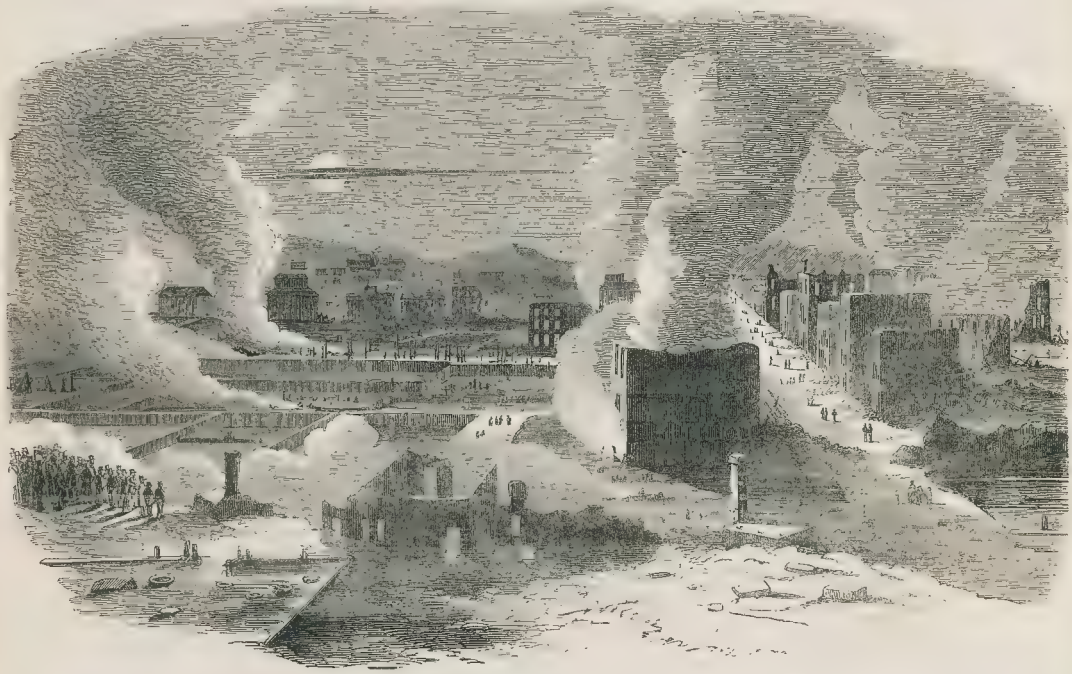
is the property of the Liverpool and Philadelphia Company. She is to be com-

The *City of Manchester* is the largest screw steamer ever built on the Clyde, and manded by Captain Campbell, well known on the Cunard line. The *City* is intended to sail between Liverpool and Philadelphia, as a consort to the well known and favourite steam-ship *City of Glasgow*, and in connexion with the new American built screw steam-ships *Pittsburg* and *City of Philadelphia*.

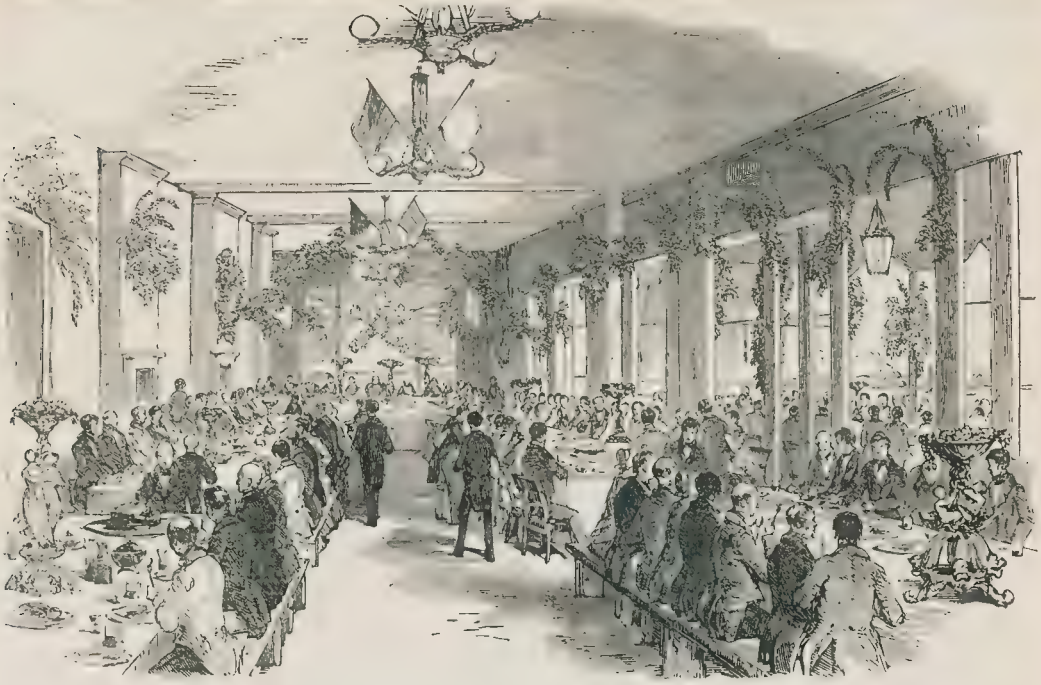
As the *City of Manchester* lay on the water, an excellent opportunity was afforded for appreciating her beautiful proportions and graceful lines. Notwithstanding her length, and the height of her top-sides, there is no appearance of walk,dedness; and her entrance and run appear both admirably adapted for quick sailing and for affording a weatherly buoyancy in heavy gales. Her draught of water, when launched, was about seven feet. The following are some of her principal dimensions: Length of deck, 274 feet; breadth of beam, 37 9-10 feet; length from spanker-boom end to jib-boom end, 339. She registers 2195 tons, and will be propelled by engines of 400 horse-power, actuating a three-bladed screw. Her two foremasts are formed of iron, tubular, of course, but of great strength.

As an instance of almost unprecedented dispatch, it is worthy of notice that her three large boilers, each weighing 30 tons, were all got on board on the Saturday evening after the launch, and fixed in their places.

THE RECENT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—RUINS OF STARKEY BROTHERS AND COMPANY'S PREMISES.



RUINS OF THE RECENT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO, FROM PACIFIC-STREET, HEAD OF MONTGOMERY-STREET



DINNER GIVEN BY MR. PETO, M.P., AT NORTH WOOLWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY, LATE M.P. FOR ARUNDEL

HENRY GRANVILLE FITZ-ALAN HOWARD, eldest son of the present (13th) Duke of Norfolk, by the eldest daughter of the 1st Duke of Sutherland, was born at Great Stanhope-street, London, Nov. 7, 1815; prepared for the university by a private tutor, and in 1832 entered Trinity College, Cambridge. Being a Roman Catholic, he could not take a

THE EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

degree; and having remained at the college a year, went abroad in 1834, and spent some time in travelling on the Continent. In 1835 he entered the army as a cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, in which he remained until 1837, when he retired; and was appointed a magistrate for the county of Sussex, and in 1838 for Middlesex. At the general election, on the accession of her present Majesty, in the same year, he contested Arundel, in opposition to Lord Dudley Stuart, who had represented the borough for some years, and whom he defeated; and at the subsequent elections, in 1841 and 1847, he was returned without opposition.

His Lordship first spoke in the House in the debate, March 29, 1844, on the second reading of the Factories Education Bill. The great want of education in the manufacturing districts had led to the introduction of the bill, which, he believed, was drawn with great fairness, and of which he generally approved. As a Roman Catholic he felt bound to declare that, as long as there was a church establishment in Ireland he must protest against any system of private or national education which Parliament might establish; but he asked for a full and secure protection for those who were not of that church. If the words in the bill, "reading the Scriptures," included expounding them, he must object at once; the least suspicion of such an intention must militate against the usefulness of the measure. It would also be considered a grievance, if Roman Catholic children should be obliged to attend the service of the Protestant church, unless their parents or next of kin made formal objection: and he therefore trusted that Sir James Graham would introduce a provision that children registered or baptized as Roman Catholics, should, as a matter of course, be allowed to absent themselves. The Roman Catholics contributed their share to the poor-rates, a portion of which was now to go to education; generally speaking, they were a poor class, many of their schools were badly circumstanced; in many instances they were unable to build school-houses, and he would therefore venture to suggest, that a small grant of money should be made toward the efficient support of some of their schools.

On the second reading of the Charitable Donations (Ireland) Bill, July 29, 1844, which constituted, on an improved basis, a commission for the administration of charitable bequests, of which the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Judge of the Prerogative Court were *ex-officio* members, there being besides five Protestant and five Roman Catholic Commissioners, and which provided that matters regarding the doctrine, discipline, and constitution of the Church of Rome should be referred to the Roman Catholic members only, and that parties so piously disposed might, without limitation as to amount, apply their real and personal property to the maintenance of chapels and residences for the Roman Catholic clergy, and the support of the pastors, but which, however, introduced the proviso, new to Ireland, that lands and property by will or deed must not be given within a very short time before the death of the testator, Lord Arundel expressed his thanks to the Government for the measure, and urged them to consider whether the Bishops and Archbishops of the Romish Church could not be recognised in the Bill. The suggestion was adopted, and they were named in the Act with the honorary titles. His Lordship also took part in the debate on the second reading of the Maynooth College Bill, moved by the late Sir Robert Peel on the 11th of April, 1845, and took occasion to remark upon the position of opposition to many of his usual supporters in which the right hon. Baronet, by bringing forward the measure, had placed himself, but in which, to his humble but unqualified admiration

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER, AT WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S.—(SEE NEXT

has shown himself with intrepid calmness, and firm in his determination to do justice, and to need the support of every true statesman.

The Lordship, in a few words, gave his support to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 1846 . . . measure tending to do away so far with what re... of religious disability . . . and supported the Free Trade policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, and the subsequent measures of the present Gov...

... the last debate on the Government Education Scheme, April 2nd ... complained that whilst Roman Catholics contributed ... to the State, they alone were excluded from participation ... made by the State for the purposes of education, ... down by the Committee ... which did not object for the rights of ... were ... from a great national effort to spread knowledge among ... the people, Roman Catholics alone should be excluded; but, though they of his faith were to be shut out, he would not, therefore, retaliate by ... to deprive others of a measure of benefit, and should ... the bill. In the face of all the excitement this measure had ... he was determined to find that it was religious feeling ... and ... ... the Ironsides of Cromwell to the demons of the French Revolution. The old English faith was gone, but the deep religious feeling ... remained, and when ... and that religious feeling were accompanied with some shade of intolerance, let them treat it with tenderness and soothe it with love; let them check the religious feeling, and true to God for the faith.

In the adjourned debate on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, December 17th ... same speech, Lord Lyndhurst, ... whose father and grandfather had been in former years forbidden account of their faith to take their proper ... in the Legislature, supported the claims of the Jews ... and ... voted in favour of every measure since brought forward for the ...

On the second reading of the bill, in the session of 1849, to legalise ... with a decided majority, Lord Arundel said that the ... resolutions from the Pope as to such marriages were proof that, in his opinion, ... were not held contrary to the law of God; and that the appointed ... considered it unjust, that the la... as it stood, ... of persons so married by dispensation from ... ... and because it was also unjust to all Dissenters approved of ... ages, and to the number of the ... England who agreed with those Dissenters. Great social evils ... from the ... as it stood, and real advantages would result from its ...

The debate of April 17th, 1850, on Mr. W. J. Fox's Education Bill, ... Lordship spoke in opposition to it in full, and in the ... ground that secular ... was not more valuable than religious ... to lead to it. ... Lordship has in every stage opposed the Ecclesiastical Titles ... ... that the Roman Catholics are no less loyal subjects of Her ... than those of any other religious persuasion; that there was no intention of ... upon any temporal authority on the part of the Pope; that the nomination of the B... is purely an act of church government; and the bill before Parliament a measure of ... ... is that perfect equality, of tolerance which should be ... to all for us of both.

On the passing of the bill, Lord Arundel on the 7th of July ... pted the Chiltern Hundreds, and published in the following week an address to the constituency which for nearly fourteen years he had represented, stating ... through ... an unpleasant ... he had followed in his Parliamentary career the course of his conscience ... convictions; and if again returned by any other constituency, he should follow the same independent course. The resignation, thus ... unopposed by an announcement of his Lordship's intention to re-enter Parliament, tends to confirm the opinion that he has withdrawn from the representation of Arundel in consequence of a difference of views on the Papal Aggression measure with the Duke of Norfolk, whose influence is paramount in the borough.

In 1847, Lord Arundel published, at Dolman's, 61, New Bond-street, a pamphlet, entitled, "A few remarks on the Social and Political Condition of the British Catholic," in which he quotes many of the highest authorities of the Church to evidence the allegiance rendered by Roman Catholics to the Pope's temporal authority, as described by the Queen's and states and argues against the laws to be found on the statute-books imposing disabilities on Roman Catholics, and so interfering with the free exercise of Christian belief. In 1848 he published two other pamphlets ... entitled to show that the Reformation in England was ... ... not to rely on account of its non-publication since 1773 (an opinion which his Lordship had advanced in the course of the debate on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in 1829), but from the fact that, even at the time of its last ... publication, many ... were not enforced, and that, since its publication, contrary customs had come to prevail. The other pamphlet is ... to certain Roman Catholic objections to the establishment of diplomatic relations with Rome.

Lord Arundel ... June 18, 1... 8, Augusta Mary Minna Catherine, ... daughter of Sir Edward Lyons, Bart., and has by her a son and four ...

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

A SUPERB entertainment was given by Mr. George Peabody, the eminent American merchant, to many hundreds of his countrymen and our own, at Willis's Rooms, "to meet the American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence," on Friday, July 4, the anniversary of ... Independence.

Mr Peabody ... ary for this immense gathering of Englishmen and Americans, ... the avowed purpose of showing that all hostile feeling in regard to the occurrences which ... to mind has ceased to have any place in the breasts of the citizens of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, and that there is no ... anything to prevent them from ... together on that ... other occasion, in both countries.

... supported on ... Almost rooms ... ample space for the guests. The ... were ... festooned with white drapery, entwined by wreaths of flowers, ... at ... intervals with ... of ... and America blended and intermingled.

At one end and the other of the ... ... were ... hung with the portraits of ... Victoria and the ... ... hung with the combined flags of ... two countries, and ... ...

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
INCLUDING
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER [illegible]

The Illustrated London News will be completed in four Supplements more.

[illegible]

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
IS PUBLISHED
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE OF THE [illegible] SUPPLEMENT, ONE SHILLING
WITH A HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS,
(INCLUDING TITLE PAGE AND INDICES TO VOL. XVIII.)

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, near Stockbridge, Hants.—(Dangstein Station Salisbury Branch, South-Western Railway).—For the Sons of Gentlemen. (Farm Stock Agency).—DAVID INGHAM, Esq., Analytical Chemist, and for Classical Modern, and Commercial Education. The second session of the Half commences on the 25th inst. See Prospectuses, to be had of [illegible]

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. [illegible] Exeter Hall, [illegible]

NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square.—SPENCER LANGLEY'S SECOND LECTURE on VOCAL SCIENCE and on the ART OF SINGING will take place on FRIDAY, JULY 25th, commencing at [illegible] Lessons may be learned with great ease to the Beautiful Italian Method. Mrs. Langley and Miss Manvill's much admired as Singer Assists [illegible]

THE celebrated COLLINS FAMILY—including Miss ROSINA COLLINS (the Paganini's bow) to be the most wonderful Violinist in the world, will [illegible] PERFORMANCES at Hanover Rooms, Regent-street, by command of Her Majesty and the Royal Family, [illegible]

THE LEGANU CONCERTS.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS next. [illegible]

MR. PHILLIPS.—SONGS of DIBDIN.—Mr. H. PHILLIPS will sing [illegible] Upper Baker-street, [illegible]

MR. HENRY RUSSELL'S SONGS and MADRIGALS.—Under the Patronage of [illegible] Mr. HENRY RUSSELL will give his [illegible] on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, July 23rd, to commence at half past Two, and commence at Three o'clock precisely. Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; Family Tickets (to admit Four), Single Admission, Five Shillings. To avoid the crush they are [illegible] Which may be had of Mr. MITCHELL, Bond-street; Mr. SAMUEL LEE, St. James-street, and at the Hall.

THE KARNAK ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 315, OXFORD-STREET, [illegible] open from 10 till 7 in the evening. Explanations every hour, as follows: [illegible] will be admitted on Wednesday next, from 10 till 7 only, when the Proprietor will [illegible] Catalogue, [illegible] Admission, 1s. [illegible]

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The [illegible] EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at [illegible] Catalogue, [illegible] Admission, 1s. [illegible]

MR. ANGHAM'S WORKS, Lee Priory.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that the [illegible] Decorated BAZAAR, [illegible] OPEN TO the Public, and [illegible]

PRINCE of WALES'S BAZAAR and COSMORAMA, 207 to 209, Regent-street [illegible] Admission from 10 to 5 [illegible] Admission from 7 to 10 [illegible] with a fine GALLERY of PAINTINGS by the Old and [illegible]

GREAT PANORAMA of the CITIES of EUROPE.—Secretary [illegible] Invented and Built [illegible] New Venice and [illegible] Panorama, [illegible] Secretary [illegible]

MR. [illegible] GOUPIL'S GRAND PANORAMA, [illegible]

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATIONS, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Dissolving Views, [illegible] Admission to the Whole, [illegible]

THE DIORAMA of JERUSALEM is at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—The SACRED DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND and JERUSALEM, [illegible] Every Day until further notice; but on Wednesday next, July 23rd, and every following Wednesday, [illegible] Admission to the Diorama and Egyptian Hall, [illegible]

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM, [illegible] FALLS of NIAGARA, [illegible] BURFORD'S PANORAMA is NOW OPEN, [illegible] above Panorama, and interesting Views, [illegible] Admission, [illegible]

JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND.—NOTICE. Those [illegible] DIORAMA of [illegible] PANORAMA, from [illegible] are respectfully informed that Mr. [illegible] will [illegible] Lecture [illegible] Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'Clock. Admission, [illegible]

THE FORTHCOMING TOTAL ECLIPSE of the SUN, [illegible] POPULAR LECTURE, [illegible] Admission, [illegible]

ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS in the GREAT EXHIBITION [illegible] THE MOVING DIORAMA, [illegible] OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, passing from the City of St. Louis, through 3500 miles of country, as visited all the great Gold Washings and Cities in California. Exhibiting daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s.

THE GROTTO, OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE.—[illegible] Great Work of Art, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle, at a cost of £2,000 is OPEN SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY Afternoon only.—By Railway from Waterloo [illegible]

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The ELEPHANT, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY, from TWELVE to HALF-PAST SIX o'Clock, together with the DROMEDARY CAMEL and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, at Four o'Clock, on every SATURDAY, until further notice.—Admission ONE SHILLING, on Monday HALF-A-CROWN.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851.

THE Earl of Derby's motion for a Select Committee of the House of Lords to consider the papers relative to the representative institutions granted to the Cape of Good Hope, led on Tuesday night to one of the most interesting and important debates of the session. His Lordship gave a succinct history of the colony, and of the causes which led to its present unhappy differences with the Colonial Office, but failed to carry the House of the necessity of conveying a direct, or indirect, vote of censure upon Earl Grey and his Ministry. The question, as truly stated by the Earl of Derby, is a most difficult and complicated one; and we much fear that the largeness of the minority, and the narrow escape of the Ministry from a defeat, will, when known at the Cape, tend very greatly to increase the difficulties of all parties, both in the Colony and at home. The Cabinet turned more particularly upon the legislative limits to govern themselves by means of the free institutions, which, whatever the Colonial Office may be, the mother country is willing to grant them, but incidentally included many other topics of interest to all our colonies, and to the whole people of great Britain. The Cape Colony is not a favourite: its oldest inhabitants are of anen extraction; they do not even speak the English language, and realize all the [illegible] to no peculiar affection; while we principally hear of it at home as being engaged in most expensive wars which it does not pay for, and in enacting laws which look very like rebellion to our lawful authority. There is a growing feeling in this country that the Cape is not worth what it costs us; and a strong desire that it may have and enjoy the free institutions which it demands, or anything else, provided it will make friends and not enemies—the Kaffirs without troubling us about them, and cease to bring in large bills for wars, which are of no interest or advantage to the people of England, and the expense of which prevents our Government from abolishing many injurious taxes, of which they might otherwise be enabled to relieve us. The system pursued at the Colonial Office no doubt needs reform, and perhaps Earl Grey is not the most conciliatory of Colonial Ministers; but it cannot be asserted that the Cape Colonists have not been much to blame in producing the present difficulties and embarrassments. But such results are unfortunately no novelties in colonies that are obtained by conquest from foreign nations, and not by the settlement of Englishmen. The French in Canada, and the Dutch at the Cape, have added the animosities of race and origin to all the other difficulties in the way of a good understanding with this country; and it may be doubted whether the Boers of the Cape are not greatly more hostile to the English than the Kaffirs themselves. Perhaps, however, if the Boers and the Kaffirs were left to settle their differences without the assistance of British gold and British bayonets, the Boers and their party ere long might entertain a more grateful sense than they do now of the value of a British connexion.

"WHAT is to become of the Crystal Palace?" is still a question which engages the public attention, and which will continue to engage it until an authoritative and final decision be obtained. A war rages in the press and in Parliament, the hot artillery of public meetings and petitions is employed, and all sorts of arguments are pressed *pro* and *con.* into the service. Lord Campbell is at the head of the Parliamentary party in the Upper House who clamour for the removal of the Building; and we suppose that the chieftainship of the same party in the Lower Chamber devolves of right upon Colonel Sibthorp. Lord Campbell argues as a mere city lawyer, and, for the first time in his life, perhaps, will not advocate the customary common sense to guide him. His Lordship admits the Crystal Palace to be a "wonder of the world,' thinks "Mr. Paxton an honour to his country," that the "success of the Exhibition has been splendid and unexampled," that "it will have a tendency to harmonize and civilize the world," that its "ideal creation confer the highest glory on Prince Albert" and says many other fine things in praise of the Exhibition, and of all concerned in it, but he will not hear of the perpetuation of the Building as a Winter Garden. He thinks it has served its purpose, and argues that it ought to be demolished, because, before such a Building was ever dreamt of, application was made to Parliament for the site for a purely temporary purpose. He will not, upon faith being kept with the owners and occupiers of house property in the neighbourhood; treats Mr. Paxton as a mere visionary, and himself as a man of genius—one of the privileged old, stupid, and false sense of human wisdom is unappreciable. He doubts his legal arguments by that of a lawyer, who is "a lawyer, a scholar, and a gentleman," and more generally by those of several ladies, peers and persons of distinction, many a parish priest in the clergy of the neighbourhood, who object to a Winter Garden upon the ground of danger to public morality. The legal argument is proved, however, upon as good authority as even the high authority of Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Cresswell to be of no worth; for the same Parliament that granted the sight for a temporary purpose, can grant it for a lengthened period, or in perpetuity, if so inclined, even although a few persons owning or occupying houses in the neighbourhood might be found to object. The argument of the ladies and the peers is, no doubt, to be respected; but we think, that for one lady and one peer who object to the scheme of a Winter Garden, there might be found ten thousand ladies, and two or three score of peers, who would hold a contrary opinion in which, moreover, they would be backed by the unanimous vote of the public. The clerical argument we hold to be simply ludicrous. Possibly, if we had a beautiful Winter Garden, with flowers, and trees, and fountains, and statues, it might be made a place for assignations; but what then? Assignations are before now been made at church doors, and even in church pews; but we never heard it argued, that, for that reason, there ought to be no churches. As regards the allegation of the injury to property in the neighbourhood—which would amount to nothing, if true, because the public, which required the sacrifice, would grant compensation—to some extent answered by a short and business letter from Lord Listowel. His Lordship, who is owner in fee of the land on which the houses immediately opposite the Crystal Palace are built, dissents entirely from the opinion of some of the occupiers of those houses who signed a petition against the permanency of the Building, and states, that, although owner of the land, he was never asked for his signature to the petition, and that he never knew of its existence until Lord Campbell presented it to the House. His Lordship adds his belief, not only that all Mr. Paxton's anticipations will be amply realised—that the Crystal Palace will be made the most beautiful conservatory and most magnificent sculpture gallery in the world, but that the value of property in the neighbourhood, so far from being diminished, will be greatly increased! His Lordship's letter is an answer to most of the reasoning employed on this part of the subject. But the discussion rests with Parliament alone, and we think there is very little, if any, doubt what the result will be. We have had the Crystal Palace, and we shall continue to have it; and, as in the instance of the Exhibition, present opponents will be converted into future friends.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

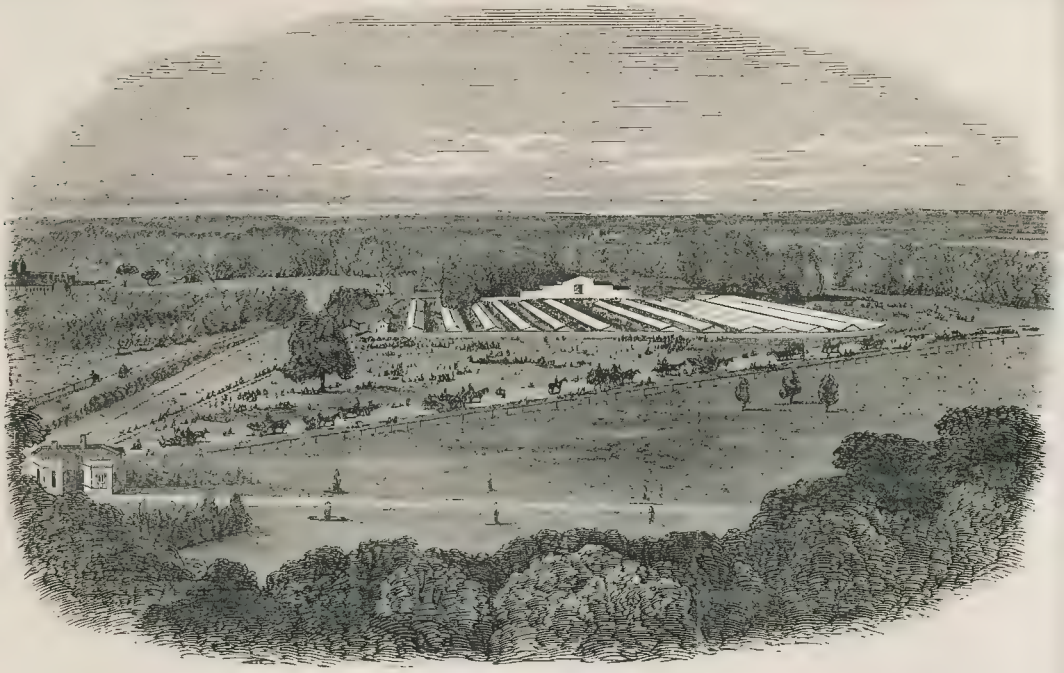
Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal Family, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle on Saturday last. The Royal party occupied five carriages, and was escorted by a detachment of the 8th Hussars from the Palace to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, where a special train was in readiness to convey the [illegible] at which place her Majesty arrived at five o'clock.

On Sunday her Majesty [illegible] the Prince of Wales, [illegible] Princess Royal, [illegible] Princess Alice, [illegible] Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, [illegible] the Royal Agricultural society in Windsor Home Park. The Royal party arrived at [illegible] minutes before seven o'clock, and were conducted towards the different [illegible] cattle, and also inspected the pavilion. The [illegible] Prince remained about [illegible] and a half in the show-yard, [illegible] with the royal children and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, [illegible] Castle. In the afternoon the Court returned to town, and in the evening the Queen gave a grand ball at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince paid an early visit to the Great Exhibition. In the afternoon, Prince Albert, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Seymour, left Buckingham Palace for the Brick layers' Arms station, and proceeded by railway to the residence of Mr. Cubitt, near Boxhill. The Prince afterwards visited the Philanthropic [illegible] in the Reigate Road, and returned to Buckingham Palace as a quarter [illegible] o'clock. In the evening the Court honoured the Royal Italian [illegible] performance [illegible] Lucrezia Borgia, [illegible] Castelli, [illegible] Tamberlik, [illegible] Lablache, and [illegible] Grisi. [illegible] minutes before twelve o'clock on Wednesday morning, [illegible] Prince left Buckingham Palace, and by a special train to Windsor, to be present at the dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince paid an early visit to the Great Exhibition. In the afternoon, Prince Albert, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Seymour, left Buckingham Palace for the Brick layers' Arms station, and proceeded by railway to the residence of Mr. Cubitt, near Boxhill. The Prince afterwards visited the Philanthropic [illegible] in the Reigate Road, and returned to Buckingham Palace as a quarter [illegible] o'clock. In the evening the Court honoured the Royal Italian [illegible] performance [illegible] Lucrezia Borgia, [illegible] Castelli, [illegible] Tamberlik, [illegible] Lablache, and [illegible] Grisi. [illegible] minutes before twelve o'clock on Wednesday morning, [illegible] Prince

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT WINDSOR.



THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—SKETCHED FROM THE NORTH TERRACE OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

(*By our own Reporter.*)

THE annual Cattle Show of the Society commenced at Windsor on Monday last. It was originally fixed to take place in Hyde Park, as an adjunct to the Great Exhibition; the intended site was afterwards changed to Bushey Park; but finally, owing to a wish understood to have been expressed by her Majesty, it was finally changed to the Home Park, at Windsor, beneath the walls of whose castle the cattle-yard and pavilion are now placed. No site could have been selected more eligible for railway convenience; and it was peculiarly appropriate, as proving to her subjects and the numerous foreign visitors the deep interest taken by our most gracious Queen, in the welfare of agriculture. The authorities at Windsor had by placard expressed a desire that the inhabitants would do honour to the occasion by displaying banners, flags, and other festive symbols—a request that was warmly responded to, the main thoroughfares of Windsor being gay with streamers and colours of every description; not a few of the ancient hostelries, associated with "Falstaff" and "The Merry Wives," being gaily and tastefully decorated with devices and mottoes composed of laurel, intermixed with flowers.

Windsor Castle, for the first time, had flying from its battlements the flags of every nation, the "star-spangled banner" being not the least numerous or conspicuous.

At the entrance of the ground, where the cattle-yard and dinner pavilion were placed, a triumphal arch had been erected. It consisted of three lofty arches, surmounted by a crown of laurel over the centre: on the side opposite to Windsor was inscribed "Speed the Plough!" and on the reverse "Long live the Queen and Prince Albert!" The structure was most appropriately decorated with agricultural implements, combined with specimens of farming produce, which had a most graceful and charming effect.

At eleven o'clock on Monday morning the cattle yard was honoured by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and suite. The Royal party was received by the noble President, the Duke of Richmond; Mr. Raymond Barker and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, the director and steward of the cattle yard.

After inspecting the show-yard, her Majesty and the Royal party proceeded to the dining pavilion, where they were received by the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., and Mr. Shaw, stewards, together with Mr. Hudson, the secretary of the society. On leaving, her Majesty expressed herself highly gratified with the Exhibition in its various arrangements.

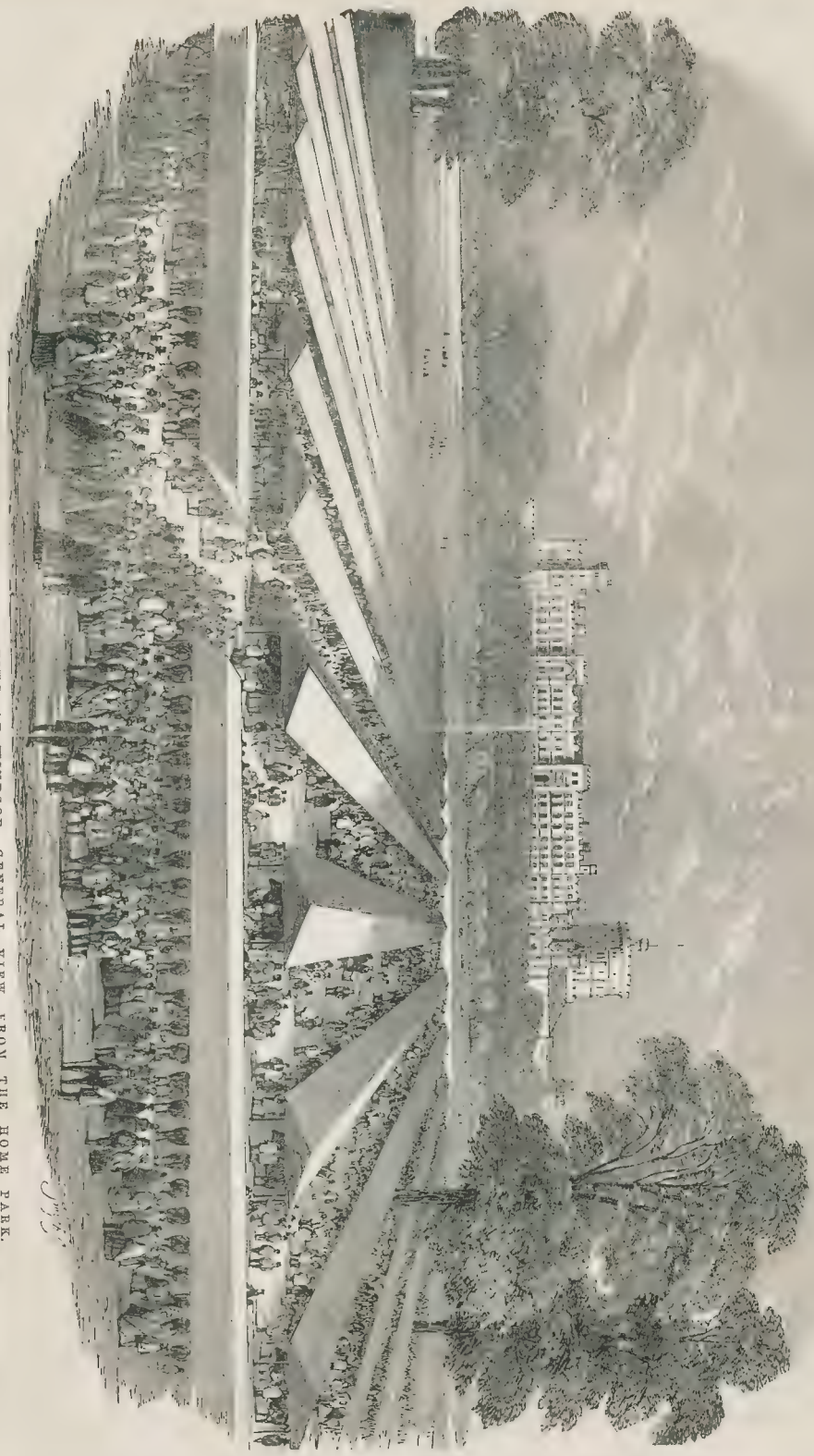
The entries of stock were more numerous than on any former occasion, the greatest increase having taken place in the class of sheep. This may in some degree be accounted for from the fact, that double the amount of prizes was given away this year.

The short-horns were very good, which may be conceived from the fact, that nearly whole classes have been commended and highly commended. The prizes in this class have been distributed to a number of districts farther separated than in any other class—a pretty clear proof of the wide extent of country over which their merits are appreciated.

The Herefords were good, but did not present any remarkable points of excellence over those shown at previous meetings—the greatest novelty being the appearance of Lord Berwick in the capacity of a most successful exhibitor, having carried off four prizes in this class.

With respect to the Devons, it would be impossible to describe the beauty of these animals, which even surpassed those shown last year at Exeter, their native district. Mr. John Quartly, and that fine specimen of the honest upright English farmer, Mr. George Turner, of Barton

ARRIVAL OF THE CATTLE.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT WINDSOR.—GENERAL VIEW, FROM THE HOME PARK.

succeeded in obtaining the most valuable and numerous prizes. An inspection of these beautiful animals alone would amply repay a journey to Windsor.

We shall reserve further observations upon the character of the stock until we engrave some of the finest prize specimens next week.

There was no display of Implements at Windsor, as, according to special arrangement, these appurtenances to farming are exhibited at the Glass Palace, Hyde Park; Engravings of several of the most important are given this day in the Supplement to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; where, also, is given the List of Prizes awarded by the Society.

On Tuesday, the admission to the show-yard was reduced to 5s., the attendance being very numerous; a very large number of the visitors were natives of France, Belgium, and Holland, the French appearing to take the deepest interest in the show.

On Wednesday, the price was reduced to 2s. 6d., and the show-yard was crowded with visitors at a very early hour. On each day a number of ladies were present, which greatly enlivened the scene. Very shortly after four o'clock, the dinner hour, the yard was comparatively deserted.

THE GRAND PAVILION DINNER.

Shortly before four o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the station of the South-Western Railway, accompanied by the Marquis of Abercorn; where he was received by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the President of the Society, and several of the most distinguished members of the Council, and conducted at once to the Grand Pavilion, which was erected at one of the extremities of the Show-yard. This elegant structure, a representation of which interior is given upon the front page of this Number, presented at the moment of his Royal Highness's arrival a most animated appearance—the whole assembly (every seat being previously occupied) rose en masse, and gave utterance to their feelings of respect by hearty rounds of cheering.

At the *table d'honneur* were seated the Duke of Richmond, and at his right hand his Royal Highness Prince Albert and M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister; and on his left the Mayor of Windsor; and Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister. In their immediate vicinity were the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Ashburton, Earl Powis, the Earl of March, Lord Feversham, the Earl of Portsmouth, Turkish Ambassador, Prince Demidoff (the proprietor of the celebrated malachite and iron mines), the United States Ministers at Brussels and at St. Petersburg, Baron de Beth ann Hollwig, Baron Sporcken, Count Harrach, M. Dumas and M. Payen, the celebrated French chemists; Count de Lippe, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Augustus Four of Prussia, Earl of Leicester, Lord Bradport, Lord Walsingham, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Vivian, the Earl of Cavaleon, and a large number of Members of Parliament and distinguished foreigners.

The Vice-Chair was occupied (in the absence of Earl Dudie, the President elect) by Lord Portman, in whose vicinity were seated Mr. Philip Pusey, M.P., Lord Lifford, the Marquess of Hastings, Baron Goldmidt; Baron Mackenzie, the Belgian Commissioner; Sir John Johnstone, M.P.; Col. Wood, M.P.; Mr. Shaney, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and Professors Simmonds, Way, Scott, and Johnston.

The Chairman, on rising to [illegible] the first toast, was received with enthusiastic [illegible] he said, was a toast always acknowledged at the meetings of [illegible] with intense and heartfelt approbation. "The [illegible] of the Queen." (Loud cheers.) By the kind permission of her Majesty, they met under the roof of the Royal Castle of Windsor, illustrated by historic recollections. The agriculturists, in weal or woe, would ever be loyal to the Crown, would ever give their strenuous support to the institutions of their father-land, and be devotedly attached to the person of their most gracious Queen. (Drunk with enthusiastic applause.)

The Chairman then, in a complimentary speech, proposed "the health of Prince Albert," which was rapturously received.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert said, a [illegible] had been restored. My Lord Duke, my Lords and Gentlemen,—Sensible of the honour you have done me, I can assure you that the kind way in which you have received the toast will never be forgotten by me. Some years have elapsed since I last dined with you in this imposing pavilion, and I am rejoiced that you have this day placed it under the walls of Windsor Castle, and that I have personally the opportunity of bidding you a hearty welcome in the Home Park.

Your encampment singularly contrasts with that formed by the Barons of England, the feudal Lords of the land near Windsor Castle, on a similar mead. They came clad in steel, with lance and war-horse. You [illegible] a more peaceful attire; and the arms you bring with you are tokens of your successful cultivation of the arts of peace. (Cheers.) King John came trembling amongst his subjects, unwillingly compelled to sign the great charter which has since been your country's and your Sovereign's, last Monday, came confidingly among her loyal and loving people; she came to admire the results of their industry, and to encourage them to persevere in their exertions; and this gathering, which the Queen has left the quiet sight of your splendid collection, must, I am sure, be participated in by all who examined it. I am sonly pleased at this success, because it is witnessed by so many visitors from foreign lands, and also because I feel it a certain duty fully personally responsible for having deprived you of one of the most interesting features of your show, agricultural machines, implements, and fruits. Though separated from your collection, I am sure I may safely say that another [illegible] park—(Cheers)—and you will be glad to learn, that whatever difficulty [illegible] our receiving the merits of the other industrial products of the earth, the British agricultural implements are exceptionally commended by competent and without rivals. [illegible] the privileges allowed me I now propose the toast, "Prosperity to the [illegible] Agricultural Society of England." (Cheers.) Your exhibitions, the means of [illegible] they have afforded, and the stimulation which [illegible] have given, we are indebted to a large extent for the progress which [illegible] figure has recently made. I drink "Prosperity to the Royal Agriculture [illegible] ty of England." (Drunk with three times three, and three cheers.)

The Chairman next proposed the health of the foreign ministers. The toast having been [illegible]

M. Van de Weyer said that it was with feelings of gratitude he responded on behalf of himself and his colleagues to the flattering and eloquent compliment to the noble Chairman, whose health he proposed.

The Duke of Richmond said that he felt great pride in rising for the th[illegible] time to acknowledge the toast of the prosperity of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. With regard to the exhibition, he must say that he had never before seen so many good animals collected together in any show-yard in the world. [illegible] meetings existed no cordial feeling exactly between the tenantry of England and their landlords. He concluded by drinking all their healths.

Lord Feversham gave "Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce," which was [illegible] with great upon some sights.

[illegible] proposed "the Health of the Mayor of Windsor." The Mayor returned [illegible]

Mr. Sillis Mark, proposed in a most speech the "Stewards of the yard, and the judges of the show." Mr. Hudson, [illegible] and [illegible] responded appropriate speech

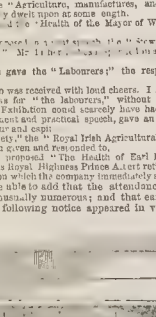
The Chairman then gave the "Labourers" the responding to which was attributed to

Lord Ashburton, who was received with loud cheers. I am commissioned (he said) to return thanks for "the labourers," without whom the boasted beauties of the Great Exhibition would scarcely have had an existence. The noble Lord, in an eloquent and practical speech, gave an able analysis of the relations between labour and capital.

The "Highland Society," the "Royal Irish Agricultural Society," and "the Bricklayers," having been given and responded to,

The Earl of Powis proposed "The Health of Earl Dudie, the President-elect;" after which his Royal Highness Prince Albert retired, amidst the most enthusiastic plaudits, which the company immediately separated.

We are glad to be able to add that the attendance of agriculturists at the Dinner was unusually numerous; and that early in the afternoon of Wednesday, the following notice appeared in various parts of the Pavilion:—



On Thursday, the admission being reduced to one shilling, the show-yard was crowded during the whole day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday, the fourteenth annual meeting of the governors of this institution was held in the Hospital, Upper Castle Street, in the chair. The honorary secretary, Mr. Robertson, read a [illegible] report of the managing committee, which gave a detailed account of the position and affairs of the hospital for the past year. The report congratulated the meeting on the continued prosperity of the institution, and the great benefits it was instrumental in effecting. In the course of the year 1,905 patients had been admitted on the books for relief, of which [illegible] were 1,285 out patients and 1,219 in-patients, to whom office tickets were [illegible] afforded, at a cost of £2430. The cases of accident and emergency amounted to 2765, of which 648 were so dangerous as to require treatment in the hospital. The total number of [illegible] relieved since the [illegible] institution from its commencement is 186,863. Legacies to the amount of £1000 have been received during the past year. The negotiation alluded to at the previous annual meeting, between the commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the purchase of the freehold of the hospital, and payment of the rent due to the Crown, has since been carried into effect, at a cost for the freehold of £7000 and £3493 in equitation of the arrears of rent. The financial statement records from benefactions, subscriptions, dividends, &c., to the [illegible] expenditure under various heads, £2430; the greater part of the balance has been applied to the fund for the purchase of the freehold, and to investment in stock; bearing £318 8s. 2d. at present in hand. The medical school of the hospital was described as in a satisfactory condition, and the prizes to the successful students will be awarded at the end of the present month.

ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY.—A festival in aid of the funds of this institution took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, M.P., in the chair. The cloth having been removed at the conclusion of an excellent dinner, the chairman proceeded to the usual loyal toasts, and, after these, that of the evening was given in behalf of the Infirmary." It appeared that the charity on behalf of which the present was established for the especial treatment of scrofula; and that it was required was evident from the number of applications from children and infants annually, of which but a portion could be received. The committee had also been compelled to refuse admission to many adults, from the want of funds, although they were in every way deserving objects of charity. The institution had been

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

M. Daguerre, the celebrated inventor of the daguerréotype, died on the [illegible] at his residence Bry-sur-Marne, a village near Paris, in the 63rd year of his age. He had been originally a scene painter.

The mortal remains of Madame Letitia [mother of the Emperor Napoleon], and of Cardinal Fesch, have been removed from Rome to Ajaccio, in Corsica, the native place of the Bonaparte family. The Corsican papers of the [illegible] contain long accounts of the ceremonies at the reinterment of the remains of some of the members of the Bonaparte family appear to have been [illegible]

The *Moniteur* [illegible] a notice, in allusion to the publication of [illegible] pamphlet, [illegible] and other seditious documents, by [illegible] publishing such documents will expose [illegible]

The *Gazette*, of July 12, contains the following important [illegible] England have protested against the [illegible] contemplated annexations and of Posen in the confederation, as also against the total incorporation of Austria. Prussia herself desires the separation of the Venetian provinces and of Lom[illegible], but, in concert with Austria, she has declared that this question, as well as that of the total incorporation of the last-named power, are two internal questions for Germany, and that no foreign [illegible]

A small steam-ship, *Mystic*, of 200 tons burthen, was [illegible] Northfleet, on Saturday last. Her [illegible] company's steamer *Ondine*, of 1,200 horse power, the *Grenock*, which was launched from [illegible] the 7th ult. The ceremony of [illegible] was performed by Miss [illegible], daughter of Captain Chap[illegible]

The number of [illegible] into New York during the month of [illegible] that during January the arrivals were 8170, against 3236; March 15,055, [illegible] 42,846; June, [illegible] 18,347 were from Ireland, [illegible] 5323. From 1st to 30th April, 1851, Wales, 491.

The following is a return of the goods retained for home consumption [illegible] London, during 5th January, 1850:—Wool, 547,735 pounds; [illegible] 4,045,851 cwt.; flax-seed and linseed, 284,933 bushels; cotton wool, 174 tons, timber, in logs, 61,612 loads; ditto, sawn or [illegible]

The produce of the revenue of Ireland paid into the Exchequer [illegible] January, 1851 was £4,494,051 to which [illegible] £462,951; Miscellaneous [illegible] £2,294,009) was £5,121,643, and the [illegible] balance in the Exchequer £1,231,931. The [illegible] of Dublin in 1850 amounted to £239,921; and the [illegible]

The [illegible] of the Queen's Hospital at Birmingham, held on [illegible] at the Town Hall, Lord Leigh presided. [illegible] and Archibald Arm[illegible] from Mr. J. Eyre [illegible] £800 from an anonymous donor, [illegible]

There are several statements by the accountants that were from New Orleans relative to a new expedition against Cuba, supported by the inhabitants of the island, and organized in four divisions, but such accounts are by no means to be relied on.

The [illegible] the Federal Government of the United States, [illegible] Mr. Daniel Webster, [illegible] Secretary of State, [illegible] Louis, [illegible] Mr. Webster, [illegible] to be in search of [illegible] smuggling [illegible] to be in search of [illegible] authorities of New [illegible]

From [illegible] grants [illegible] New York exceed an average of one [illegible]

The Princess [illegible] well known American actress, has been sailed at St. [illegible] son, another actress, in a quarrel, of which jealousy was [illegible]

On Monday last the Dean of Winchester entertained the whole of the [illegible] Cathedral, at dinner, after the ceremony; and, during the afternoon, [illegible] and the [illegible] school, about 300 in number, were regaled with tea. There was a band in Portsmouth in attendance, and some very [illegible] were executed by the assembled choristers.

The total quantity of coals, cinders, and culm, shipped at the several ports of the United Kingdom in 1849 was 8,852,765 tons, and in 1850, 9,367,778. The quantity exported in 1849 was 2,828,639 tons, the declared value of which was £1,[illegible]; and in 1850, 3,[illegible] tons, the declared value of which was £[illegible]

The [illegible] of coals brought coastwise and by inland navigation [illegible] London, during the year 1850, was 3,[illegible] tons, and the [illegible] by railway, [illegible] The total quantity brought to London coastwise, in 1849, was 3[illegible], and [illegible] Coals, cinders, and culm may now be exported to British possessions [illegible] Newfoundland.

The *Board of Trade Journal* publishes a return of the importations and exportations of foreign corn for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850. The return is divided into general and special commerce. In general commerce the importations amounted, in 1848 to 861 millions of [illegible]; in 1849 they rose to 1142 millions of francs; and, in 1850 to 1174 millions. The exportations amounted, in 1848, to 1253 millions; in 1849, 1422 millions; and in 1850, 1606 millions of francs. As regards special commerce (a distinction which is [illegible] by various [illegible] in France), the amount of the importations was 833 millions in 1848, 1032 millions in 1849, and 780 millions in 1850. The exportations was 833 millions in 1848, 1032 millions in 1849, and [illegible] millions in 1850.

Mr. [illegible], one of the [illegible] of Sir Shrewsbury, having [illegible] a member of her Majesty's household, is now with [illegible] by the mayor of that borough. The Earl of Malgrave has again [illegible] and has commenced an active canvass of his electors. [illegible] Mr. George F. Young, chairman of the Protectionist Society, who has been invited to become a candidate [illegible]

The vacancy caused by the lamented death of Mr. Shiel, our late Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, it is understood, is not likely to be filled [illegible] Lord Minto, it is not probable, in accordance with the recommendation of the late [illegible] on Sabbatics, be advanced to those of the Envoy Extraordinary at [illegible]

A grand banquet to be given to Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., [illegible] on a consideration out of the services [illegible] is expected to be [illegible] to the Duke of Wellington, [illegible] on Wednesday the 27th of next month, in the pavilion at the Crystal Palace, [illegible]

The Commissioners appointed to [illegible] the execution of the Public Health Act, [illegible] that the [illegible] Mr. Chadwick, Secretary to the Public Health Act, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, Inspector of [illegible] Department Act, was the Earl of Shrewsbury. Lord Seymour received no salary in respect to the execution of the Public Health Act. Another Health Act Commissioner who had [illegible] Mr. Wildairs, treasurer (£500 per annum); Mr. [illegible] (£500 per annum); Mr. C. J. Macaulay (£500 per annum), &c.

The Emperor of Russia is understood at Paris, south of France, on Sunday [illegible] and, crossing a room through the chimney, [illegible] disaster. Two maids who were [illegible] at the time, [illegible] the females, also escaped.

A splendid [illegible] purchased at Vienna one of the finest houses in the [illegible] the Russian Legation.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, son of the [illegible] Russia, is duly expected to arrive in this country, on a visit to her Majesty's Royal Consort.

[illegible] and George Fisher, lately one of the Cardiff police, was arrested [illegible] and, on examination before the [illegible] which he was charged, was committed to the custody of [illegible] Birmingham and Bristol, to Cardiff, when he jumped out of the [illegible] part of which he threw [illegible]

The Earl of Derby has left his superb collection of animals and birds [illegible] Majesty's sharing to avert horrible [illegible] to be sold. The [illegible] are to be [illegible] Society.

The Royal Society, for the encouragement of their gardens in Regent's-park. The late Earl possessed a very large collection of the skins of animals and birds prepared for stuffing. These have been bequeathed to Liverpool.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford, on Sunday morning, preached at St. [illegible] Church, Eaton-square, in aid of the funds of King's College Hospital. The eight [illegible] were [illegible] upon the services rendered by [illegible] to the importance of the college to which it was [illegible] and [illegible] no less than 13,[illegible] individuals had partaken [illegible] in the year ending [illegible] 1851. A collection was made, amounting to £143. [illegible] was [illegible] during the service.

The shipowners of the port of Shields have announced their intention [illegible] from and after the 1st day, the 8th of August, to Mr. George Frederick Young, [illegible] of the shipping, colonial, and agricultural interests of this country have earned for him their marked distinction and [illegible]

The Brighton and South Coast Railway Company's accounts for the past half year have been submitted to the board of directors, they have decided upon recommending the payment of a dividend of 3os. per cent. upon the [illegible] stock of the company.

The Rev. Prebendary Tetlinell has recently presented a handsome service of communion plate to Salisbury Cathedral; and a small service to the [illegible] and Dorset Female Penitentiary.

The new parish church of Swindon, in Wiltshire, is rapidly approaching towards completion, and will shortly be ready for consecration.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R R W. Hubbell have an early place.

York [illegible] Leamington—Duly received, and handed to the committee of the Tournament.

R R—In "Clorys's" Enigma, 690, the author appears to be inadvertently omitted a Black Pawn at K 5th.

W. J. Glasgow—You refer to Mr. Kidd's Problem No. 685, 1815 and to another in No 547. Are we right in supposing you mean No 545 and No 547? If so, we agree with you that the former is a five-move problem; but the latter can certainly be accomplished in four moves.

SPECTATOR.—THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.—We await the [illegible] of the two remaining matches. There is ever [illegible] of the [illegible] to [illegible] and we hope [illegible] of the [illegible] Tournament [illegible] Parliament [illegible] Mr. Anderson [illegible] of [illegible] his [illegible] with Mr Wyvill, and has the good-[illegible] now [illegible] at the top of the [illegible] list.

Mr. Kussell [illegible] words—Next week, if possible.

W. H. [illegible] [illegible] possible, but [illegible] errors from beginning to end.

T. M. Coates—We have answered your [illegible] 640 cards a Rook [illegible] prizes to be given to the most successful candidate in these problem meetings.

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 689, by Agnes, R. G. Aspland, M. P., W. T. P. Bombardier, G. H. S. Pitt, Pello Chess, D. D., Lance, Selpio, Subscriber, Magy, Pascal, Barnard, E. A. [illegible]

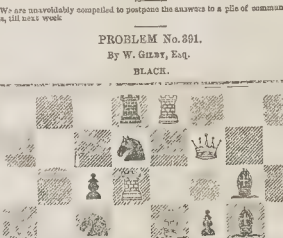
SOLUTIONS of ENIGMA by Helen, R. B., Mentor, J. K., Ipswich, M. P., G. H., B. B., Rev. S. T. D. D., Pello Chess, Magy, and Pascal.

*** We are unavoidably compelled to postpone the answers to a pile of communications on Chess, till next week.

PROBLEM No. 691.

By W. GILBY, Esq.

BLACK.



White to play first, and checkmate in five moves.

WHITE.

The following game was recently played between the celebrated Hungarian LOWENTHAL, and Mr. STAUNTON.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	30. K R to Q B sq	R to Q 7th
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	31. Q R to B 8th (ch)	K to B 3d
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	32. Q R to B 7th (ch)	K to B 3d
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	33. Q R takes Q Kt P	R to K R 7th (ch)
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	34. K to Kt sq	Kt takes K P
6. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 6th	35. R to King's Q R 7th	R to Q Kt 7th
7. P to K 5th	P to Q Kt 3d	36. P to K sq	R to Q B 6th
8. P takes Q P	B to Kt 3d	37. R to Q Kt (ch)	K to K 3d
9. Kt to Q 2d	P takes P	38. P to K B 3d	R to K 5th
10. B to K Kt 3d	Q to Q 5th	39. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K 4th
11. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q B 4th	40. K to K 2d	Kt to K 5th
12. B to K 3d	B to Q 4th	41. K to K 3d	P to K 5th (ch)
13. B to K B 4th	B to K 3d	42. P to Q Kt 5th	P to K 6th
14. P to K B 6th	B takes B	43. P to Q 6th	P to K 4th
15. Q takes B	Q to K 2d	44. K to Q 4th	K to K 4th
16. Q takes B	B to Q B 4th	45. P to K 7th (ch)	K to Q 3d
17. K to K sq	Q to Q sq	46. K takes K P	P to K 7th
18. Q to K 2d	Kt to K B 3d	47. R to Q 6th	R takes P (c)
19. Q to K 3d	P to K R 4th	48. R to Q K 6th	R to Q Kt 8th (ch)
20. R to Q B sq	Castles	49. K to B 3d	R to K 8th
21. K to Q 2d	Q to her 2d	50. K to B 4th	P to K 8th (becomes Q)
22. Kt to Q B 3d	Q to K Kt 3d (a)	51. R to K 6th	R takes K P
23. Kt takes B	Q takes R	52. K takes P (d)	(e)
24. B to Q B 3d	Q takes P		
25. Q to Q B 2d	K takes B	53. K to B 3d	R to K Kt 4th
26. Q to Q Kt 2d	Q to Q 7th	54. K to K 4th	R to K 4th (ch)
27. Q takes Q	Q takes Q	55. K to K 3d	R to Q Kt 4th
28. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K 5th	56. K to K 4th	R takes K R
29. Kt takes Q	Kt to K Kt 5th	57. K to K 5th	

In a few moves White gave up the game.

(a) White preferred giving up [illegible] to [illegible] Bishop his Queen
(b) At this [illegible] ending to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] somewhat.
(c) Was [illegible] up?
(d) Better to [illegible] K to K 4th.
(e) The only move to win.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 692.—By R. B. W.

White: K at Q Kt 5th, Q at K R 3d, R at Q sq, B at K B 5th, Kt at K B 7th and Q R 5th, Ps at Q 2d and Q B 3d.

Black: K at Q 4th, R at K R 3d and 7th, B at K R 4th, Kt at K B sq; Ps at K 4th, K 5th, Q 5th, Q B 5th, Q Kt 3d, and Q 8 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—In a part of the "China" department in the Crystal Palace, I have noticed a novel combination of glasses, producing a convex lens or burning glass, with the effect during the late hot weat er on the Chinese specimen of carving on an English carmel-coal snuff-box from the Ote-hills, Shropshire. Previous to the hot weather, the box was as hard as ebony; but, on the 29th of June, 1851, I found it at the top quite *sticky*; and, had it not been removed from the rays of the sun, no doubt it would have been blistered and become soft, thereby softening the sharp points of the deep cutting of the carving. It is whilst there [illegible] and on bad the [illegible] [illegible] covered with [illegible] canvass, [illegible] inches [illegible] above the glass, forming a sun-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] canvass on the glass acts as a retainer of heat. In [illegible] [illegible] matter of the Crystal Palace, I must say they gave immediate directions to remove my cabinet into a shady part, in order that no ray of the sun might effect the snuff-box or any of the other specimens before going to me.

C. S.

THE O'BYRNE TESTIMONIAL.—A meeting of naval officers for the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. O'Byrne, the author of "The Naval Biography," takes place at the United Service Institution, Whitehall, to-day, the 19th, at twelve o'clock. Admiral Sir Charles Adam presides.

It is understood that Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B., will receive the appointment of Governor of Malta, together with the command of the troops stationed in that island. Sir Frederick served many years in the Mediterranean, with the army in Sicily, and subsequently held the High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, from which he was removed upon his appointment to the Madras Presidency in 1832.

GREAT GATHERING OF JUVENILE ABSTAINERS AT EDINBURGH

ON Saturday, the 5th instant, the locality of the Queen's Park, and the picturesque city of Edinburgh generally, was the scene of the novel and beautiful demonstration, 70,000 strong, of which our Artist, Mr. L. Ghémar, has furnished two striking illustrations. For several years back, Mr. John Hope, of Morayplace, Edinburgh—leaving the adult generation to think and act for themselves—has, amongst other benevolent and religious exertions, directed his zeal to the attempt to educate and train in habits of abstinence, superadded to the acquisition of school instruction, the youth of both sexes, by the organization of a "British League of Juvenile Abstainers." This effort is the more worthy of remark, though not intended extending merely to Scotland, because of the host of stigmas which has attached to the character of the people in that country, and the hopes the extensive ramifications of the league hold out of seeing a more temperate, and, as an obvious consequence, a more rising up in succession to those who have been pronounced, the bowdies excepted, "the most drunken nation on the face of the earth." It would be difficult to tell how greatly Mr Hope is honored and esteemed for his having his wealth in furtherance of this cause, and especially since he has adopted the resolution of basing the movement on a sound system of instruction in evening classes, comprehending not only the ordinary branches of education for children, apprentices, and young men and females, but many others, in singing, drawing, French, botany, &c., utterly unattainable by the same classes of young people in the usual way. As a mark of reward for good behaviour, or even attendance in those of the highest class in the town and country [illegible], as well as to associate together the children and young people [illegible] for the enjoyment of a general [illegible] on a certain day each season was devised by Mr. Hope, who, effecting arrangements on a large scale with the various railways converging on Edinburgh, has in this manner enabled to get a peep [illegible] to the extensive scenery of Gosford House, the estate of the Earl of Wemyss, in Haddingtonshire (East Lothian), and Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, in Linlithgowshire (West Lothian), and this year assembled them in increased numbers, discipline, and still luxury, from all points of the compass, to visit the ornamental capital of Mid Lothian and of Scotland.

The assemblage of the Edinburgh juveniles commenced at the early hour of seven in the morning; and from that hour or at least from eight A.M., the [illegible] Leith and Musselburgh, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railways [illegible] and Scottish Central Railways began to pour in their [illegible] of juvenile visitors were landed; some, by the Caledonian, not arriving [illegible] however, till after the meeting in the Queen's Park was far advanced. The boys were ranged in one division the girls in another; the one under the charge of male, the other of female superintendents, and generally in little corps of from 30 to 40. Neat dress and gaily attired, it was beautiful to see the little army [illegible] all parts of the Edinburgh streets waiting for the admission by the [illegible] the various musicians and public places, which [illegible] as a city of the Government, the magistracy and public bodies [illegible] [illegible] Since the [illegible] hereof, [illegible] [illegible] coming from the several places. [illegible] with cabs, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (at three [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GREAT GATHERING OF JUVENILE ABSTAINERS, AT EDINBURGH.—THE PROCESSION PASSING THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

copy of a printed address on this occasion, but that they were still in the steampress, and would be duly sent to them when they reached their respective homes; but he proposed one cheer for Mr. Sinclair, and stated, as an advantage of that proposal, that Mr. Sinclair would have to reply, and that something in the shape of an address might be made out of him. Hearty cheers having been given,

Mr. Sinclair thanked the company. In allusion to the magnitude of the meeting, he had never despaired, he said, that the teetotallers would by and by cope with the whisky bottlers. (Cheers and laughter.) But let them look to their laurels. They would not be satisfied with *little* meetings. (Cheers.) And great as the present might be, their Glasgow friends threatened by and by to hold a larger one on Glasgow-green. (Great cheering.) He begged to explain to those unacquainted with their system, that they not only taught the children abstinence, but taught them to look up to a higher Being, and enjoy his works of creation and providence. (Applause.) He, in conclusion, called upon them to come forward and prosecute the mighty work, trusting that Providence would raise up many men like their esteemed Mr. Hope, whose labours under Providence had been blessed with such results as they now beheld.

The Rev. Mr. Logan Ackman having pronounced the benediction, the vast juvenile assemblage told off into their respective companies, slowly and regularly defiled from the park—those who had left the statuary or any other of the sights unvisited, proceeding to see them; but the majority proceeding to the railway stations for the trains destined to convey them to their homes. The sculptor, Mr. Forrest, has since reported, that, although visited by some 26,000, his statuary has been completely free from injury; and, so far as we have learnt, not the slightest accident occurred to mar in any respect the felicity of this monster demonstration.

THE PROCESSION ENTERING THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

MDLLE. RACHEL, IN "VALERIA."

We this week present a portrait of this unrivalled *tragédienne*, in the character of *Valeria*—seated as in the first act of the play, while *Claudius* revels until he slumbers. There is the immovable and expressive attitude, careful not to disturb the Emperor in the process of which the issue is anxiously awaited. The morality of the play has been impugned; but, we think, on insufficient grounds. The Empress, as drawn in this drama, is certainly not guiltless; but is there no moral in shewing that the fidelity of woman cannot be assured to the glutton and the sot? A wife so fatally allied, may and should preserve what is due to her own character, but can scarcely be kept in the path of honour by any respect for her demented husband. In this instance, the husband is not only head of the house but of the state, and all the disorders in both flow from him as their source and fountain. The lesson which such a story teaches is analogous to all that is ever taught by the imperial as distinguished from the domestic drama. The imperial play deals with great crimes and great punishments. The mind is purposely startled and subdued by the magnitude of the transgression and the grandeur of the vengeance: the terrible malediction of the gods presides over its catastrophe. The one fault of the present production is its want of poetic style. "Valeria" is decidedly a melodrama: the outline is magnificent, but the filling up is feeble. What is wanting however, the actress abundantly supplies.

THE AMERICAN LADIES' NEW COSTUME.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

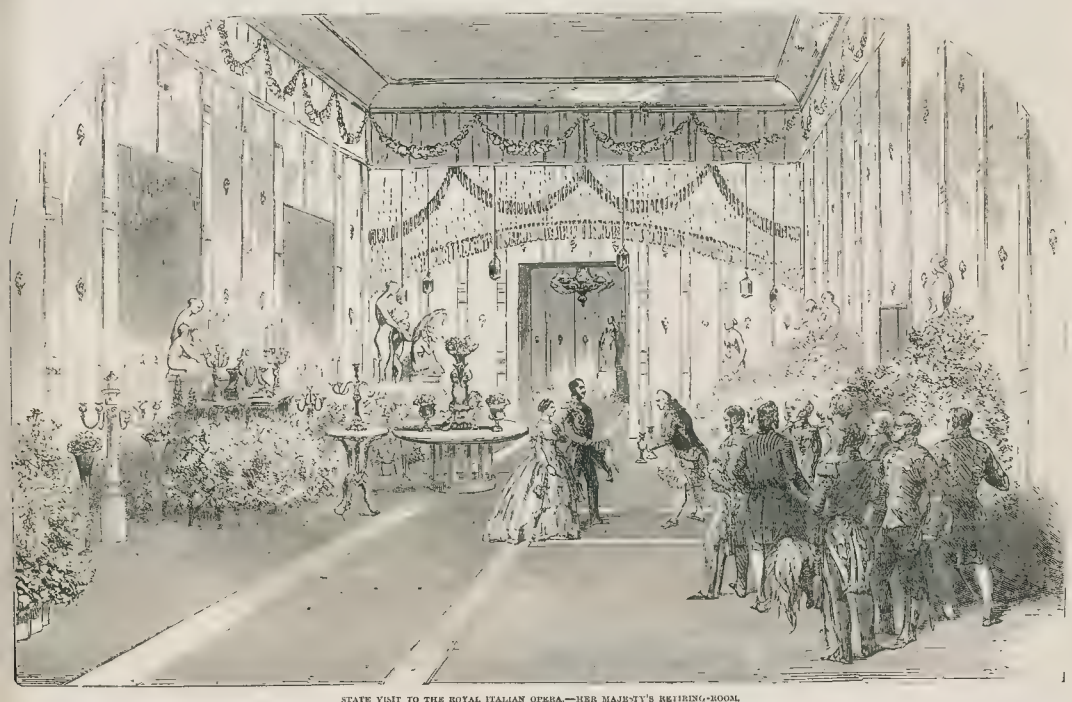
MADEMOISELLE RACHEL AS "VALERIA."

THE QUEEN'S STATE VISIT TO THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The Queen went in State to the Royal Italian Opera, on the 10th inst., to honour the first representation of Mozart's work, "Il Flauto Magico," with her presence. The Royal *cortège* left Buckingham Palace shortly before eight o'clock, in nine carriages, the last of which conveyed her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert. Her Majesty's escort to the theatre was a detachment of Life Guards. The streets on the line of the procession were filled with spectators, who loudly cheered the Queen. The Royal carriages entered by Hart-street, at the special entrance reserved for the Royal family. Setting down in the courtyard of the theatre, her Majesty ascended her own private staircase, and passing through the rich suite of rooms attached to the Royal box, which on this occasion was occupied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, entered the grand tier, through corridors lined with white and gold hangings, studded with filigree emblems and flowers, by the grand *foyer* or saloon, especially fitted up for the ceremonial as her Majesty's retiring-room. At each extremity of this saloon, crystal curtains, intermingled with ruby drops, most brilliantly lighted up with gas, were suspended, and large mirrors were placed in every panel. Before these colossal looking-glasses were stands of geraniums, disposed in a pyramidal form; and exquisite specimens of marble statuary were located amidst the floral groups. Magnificent candelabra, and costly furniture, with articles of *virtu*, filled the saloon. The approach to the Royal box on the grand tier was separated by partitions from the other boxes. As on the occasion of the State Visit under Mr. Delafield's lesseeship, in 1848, the Royal box, according to the Continental custom, was placed in the centre of the house, no less than fourteen boxes from the grand, pit, and first tiers being selected for the accommodation of the Queen and officers of State. The *façade* of the Royal box was carried over the passage in the pit, as far as the back row of seats extended; and the two Yeomen of the Guard (beefeaters) stood on a platform in the pit. The former curve in the *façade*, according to Albano's original design, was changed into convex, a similar style of ornament being used, so as not to disturb the harmony of the general descriptive front of the grand tier. The form of the State box was oval, and on each side were boxes set apart for the members of the suite. From the tier over the grand was suspended a canopy, or rather a massive burnished gold band; and this was surmounted by a crown most elaborately worked, and supported by draped flags of the finest gold and silver tissue—a very beautiful ornament, and novel in effect. The curtains suspended from the canopy were of rich India and crimson gold damask, ornamented with the most exquisite Brussels lace, giving a remarkably light and elegant aspect to the whole. The interior of the Royal box was tastefully fitted up with white satin on a figured ground, upon which, at intervals, were pilasters ornamented with filigree gold lace in elegant emblems, and studded with miniature bouquets of artificial flowers. The iron columns were entwined with flowers, interlaced with Brussels dentelle, candelabra being hung thereon. The chairs of State for the Queen and the Prince were in the centre of the Royal box, behind which stood the members of the Royal household.

The Queen was received by Mr. Frederick Gye, the acting director, in full Court suit, and was conducted to the Royal carriage, at the end of the opera, about a quarter past eleven, with the same ceremonial as on her Majesty's entrance.

During the singing of the verses of the National Anthem by Castellan, Angri, and Viardot, there was the most unbounded enthusiasm. To have selected such a masterpiece as "Il Flauto Magico" for the



STATE VISIT TO THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—HER MAJESTY'S RETIRING-ROOM.

opera reflects the highest credit on the classic taste of the Royal amateurs, who were pleased to express their approbation of the execution, as well as of the beautiful decorations of the box, under Mr. Gye's direction.

THE AMERICAN LADIES' NEW COSTUME.

A decided novelty in female costume is just now absorbing much of the attention of the ladies of the northern States of America, and has excited some curiosity on this side the Atlantic. The designer of this new costume is Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, a lady of rare accomplishments and beauty, and who ably edits a newspaper in the western part of the State of New York.

The Walking Costume (which we have engraved) is thus described. The dress is a changeable figured silk, purple and white, extending two or three inches below the knee. Close sleeves can be worn with perfect ease and comfort, but less tight than the fashion of 1836; wrought muslin wristlets, about two inches in width, fitting loosely on the hand, and somewhat resembling, at first sight, wristlets with ruffles; straw hat, with four-and-a-half inch brim, lined with white silk trimmed with plain white ribbon; trowsers, same material as dress, rendered closely at the ankle, and just covering the top of the Congress shoe, the tops of which are black patent leather, finished with patent leather. The style of the trowsers may be described as Turkish; but others are worn more closely fitting, and far over the boot, *en militaire*. A black silk *cuvie*, trimmed with narrow black lace and insertion, is worn with this walking dress.

A loud editorial chorus has been raised in praise of this new costume. The *Washington Telegraph* says: "We look forward with pleasure to the day on which every well-dressed lady will be attired in garments as graceful and becoming as are the 'frock and pants' we see described in the northern papers. A few of our readers must be dissipated to make way for the improvement; but it will become as well it, that will vanish."

The *Lowell Evening Gazette* observes:—"The adoption, by some of the ladies of the city, of a style of costume, is creating a marked sensation among the observers of such things on this side the Atlantic, and seems to meet with general approval, one with particular favour among the newspaper writers. The dress fits loosely, and we presume there is no arbitrary way of getting one up farther than as regards length. It reaches just to the ankle. The trowsers are made wide and flowing, and gathered around the ankle in true Turkish style. We have always thought the Turkish women far ahead of all others in this particular, and the invention we now chronicle has been looked and hoped for, it is sanctioned by good sense and much convenience, and we trust it will meet with universal approbation with the American women."

And the *Hartford Times* says:—"We have seen a young lady dressed in the 'new costume.' There was nothing in the appearance of the garments to offend the most fastidious taste, on the contrary, they were evidently convenient, and appeared becoming and graceful. We look upon the new dress as a decided improvement upon the old."

The *Rochester Daily Democrat*, it is hinted that the ladies of that city are to "appear in public in the new costume, on the day of closing out the Bloomers. In which case the *Syracuse Journal* remarks:—"Our bath shall not wait for anything of this kind. It is no uncommon thing to meet, in passing through our streets, several ladies in the new costume, and we must say that it appears far prettier and more graceful than that generally worn."

There is, likewise, a visible gain in parlour costume, thus described:—The dress buttons but half-way up, and then has one gold or pearl button at the throat, thereby causing it to be open in front in a graceful manner, and reveal a white linen with ring gold studs.

MUSIC.

ST MARTIN'S HALL

A great choral performance took place last Wednesday night, at St Martin's Hall, under Mr John Hullah's direction, by the members of the Upper singing Schools. The first part was confined to sacred, and the second to secular compositions. The encores were for Hullah's hymn, to Bishop Heber's words, "O God, that madest earth and sky;" the hymn, by the same composer, on a Welsh melody, "Give to us peace in our time;" and Mr H. F Chorley's words, and J Wilby's madrigal, "Flora gave me fairest flowers." Among the unadorned compositions were Mendelssohn's part song, "O Lisa, O Lisa;" Lord Mornington's glee, "Here, in cool grot;" O. Gibbons's madrigal, "The silver swan;" Danby's glee, "Awake, Æolian lyre;" and Tieck's part song, "Soft y blow, ye breezes." The National Anthem terminated this pleasing entertainment, in which the students exhibited signs of progress.

MUSICAL EVENTS

The Lyric Madrigal and Glee Club gave a fourth concert at the Whittington Club, last Monday evening, conducted by Mr. Shoubridge, with Mr. J. A. Loughurst as accompanist. The programme was selected entirely from the works of the popular English composers—Sir H. R. Bishop, Horsley, Stevens, Woodward, Pound, "When the wind blows;" the glee, "The clough and crow;" the quintet "Blow, gentle gales;" the round, "Hark! 'tis the Indian drum," the glee and chorus, "The winds around us sweep;" "Sleep, gentle lady;" the glee and chorus, "The red, red wine;" the quintet, "I saw perched over the panama's gate;" the quartet and chorus "Stand! who's there?" the quartet, "Breathe, my harp," the chorus and glee, "Hail to the nightingale," the glee and chorus, "What shall we have that killed the deer?" the solo, "Come, my love," the "Dread, and even when blooming, crest," the quartet, "With phrase sad and soft," and the chorus, "The tiger couches in the wood;" and the concerted piece, "Ye Tuscan deities." The performances throughout were marked by great gratification to the audience. Between the parts, Mr. W. Rea performed a pianoforte solo.

Dr. H. Wylde gave an evening concert at Willis's Rooms last Monday, assisted by Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mr and Mrs Durrant, Herr Stigelli, M. Billet (piano), and Mr Wily (violin). In this scheme were a selection of work for full orchestra and chorus, six pianoforte concerts in F minor, an overture in F major, a concerto in F minor in symphony, and a scena and duo from an opera, all composed by Dr. Wylde.

The Distin family, with the assistance of Miss O'Connor, vocalist; and Mr. Brown, accompanist, have presented concerts at the Adelaide-street Royal Music Hall, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with their usual success.

Mr. Henry Phillips, at the same locality, on the other evenings this week, has given his musical entertainment "The Village."

Mr John Parry's "Notes" are still payable at the Music Hall, Store-street, every Monday.

The clever and well-known guitarists, Don J and Don R de Clebra, had a *matinée* last Monday, at the Queen-street Rooms, aided by Mdme. de Logano, Mrs. A. Newton, Mr. F. Hodges, Miss A. Palsor (concertina), Signor Ribas (flute), and Signor Pelli, accompanyist.

The Philharmonic Society performed, at the Ablion Hall, last Tuesday, Mr. W. Glover's oratorio, "Jerusalem."

Mrs Anderson, Messrs. Francis, Land, Hall, Lockey, and Phillips sang a selection of Arca, last Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms. J. Goss's glee for four voices, "Tother day, as I sat in the sycamore shade;" and T. F. Walmesley's glee, "I wish to tune my quivering lyre" translated from Anacreon, by Lord Byron, were accored. Two madrigals, by Mr. Whitehouse, and Sir Henry Webbe's "You gave me your heart," were much admired. Next Wednesday afternoon (the 23rd), will be the last performance, when, to the above excellent singers will be added Miss H. Williams, and Mr. Whitehouse.

Messrs. H. and R. Blagrove, with the assistance of Misses Dolby and Rainforth, Messrs. Holmes, Clement, Trust, Pratten, and Lucas, gave their fourth quartet concert, on Friday, at the Mornington Rooms.

The Sacred Harmonic society performed Handel's "Messiah," at Exeter Hall, last night, connected by Costa. Of Madame Clara Novello's singing in this oratorio, we shall write next week.

Miss Ellen Day (pianist) and Mr. John Day (violinist) gave their second *matinée musicale* on Wednesday

The musical arrangements for the ensuing week will include Madame Dory's annual *matinée musicale*, Mrs. W Sinclair's morning concert, and Mr. John Parry's "Notes" on Monday; the English Glees at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday; and the oratorio at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday, under Costa's direction; the Battle on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and Mr H Phill ps's entertainment on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the Adelaide-street Music Hall.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Meyerbeer's "Prophète" attained its hundredth representation at the Grand Opera in Paris last Monday, having been produced the 16th of April, 1849. Its success in London, Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Stuttgardt, Hamburgh, Leipsic, Brussels, Amsterdam, and every other part of France, Belgium, and Germany, has been equally as great as in the French capital. Meyerbeer is now in Berlin, occupied with his opera, "L'Africaine," for Mdlle Massaloni. Mdlle. Gerard and Alboni as *Fidès*, in Paris; and Guasmard, now the best French tenor, as *Jean of Leyden*. The new three-act opera, by Scribe, St. Georges, and Halévy, "Le Val d'Andorre," is to be produced in the grand theatre of Windsor. Massol has been expressly engaged for the chief part, the *Wandering Jew*, and Mdlle. Lagrua, from Dresden, will make her *début* in the work. M. Gounod is commissioned to prepare a new opera for Paris. Artista's new opera, "Idegonda," has been produced successfully at Milan.

THE ARCTIC COUNCIL.—This is an historical picture, painted by Stephen Pearse, Esq., of singular merit. It represents a discussion concerning a plan of search for Sir John Franklin, and contains excellent portraits of Sir Gaorge Back, Sir William Edward Parry, Captain Edward J. Bird, Sir James Clark Ross, Sir Francis Beaufort, John Barrow, Esq., Lieut. Col. Sabine, C. B., Captain Washington, Sir Richard Bromley, and Captain Beechey.

THE WESLEYAN REFORM BAZAAR.—We visited, on Wednesday, the Hanover-square Rooms, and found these apartments occupied with useful and ornamental articles for sale in aid of the above object. Among them was a Sunderland pencil-drawing of "Three Sailors," and a portrait of "Wesley," of remarkable merit. The exhibition also included many ingenious toys and fancy structures, such as to ensure a profitable return.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* announces that the Emperor Nicholas has conferred the order of Saint Anne, of the second class, set in diamonds, on M Carlier, Prefect of Police, in Paris.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Rossini's "Cenerentola" was revived on Saturday night, for the first appearance this season of Mdlle Alboni. In the character of the pen-ecisted heroine, she each creat in Paris and at the Royal Italian Opera in 1845 her most brilliant triumphs. The part itself exacts little dramatic power; to be simple, graceful, and unpretending is the chief characteristics; and in these points Mdlle Alboni left nothing to be desired, even if she does not look the most ill treated of *Mangnifico's* daughters. Her reception was most rapturous, and her exquisite singing soon proved that her warm, rich organ is in excellent condition. Her rich-toned and luscious voice in the contralto portion of the register is as sweet and sympathetic as ever, as was sufficiently indicated in the "Sovrano quel fato che versa," during the finale of the first act; and in the large "Nacque all' affanno" of the rondo finale: in both the excited passages the pathos of her vocalisation is irresistible. Her prodigious facility and extreme finish in roulades were duly appreciated by a house filled in the previous variations after the delivery of the theme or the rondo; herein her alternate employment of the soprano and contralto notes was quite marvellous, and the effect on the auditory was electric.

Calzolari sang the music of *Don Romiro* with taste. Lablache's drolleries in *Magnifico* were most exhilarating, and F. Lablache's *Medoro* was artistical but the representatives of the two unnatural sisters and *Dandini* were worse than insignificant—they were intolerable, and the general execration looked as if the performers had been improved so frequent were the contrarieties and vicissitudes; but the lovely tones of Alboni were magical answer to soothe the discontent of the subscribers.

After's last opera, "La Corbeille d'Oranges," expressly composed for the inimitable contralto, and produced recently at the Grand Opera, in Paris, will be represented here for the first time next Tuesday, Mdlle. Alboni expanding in her original part, *Zerline*. What a rare treat Rossini's "Donna del Lago," with Mdme. Sontag and Mdlle. Alboni, Gardoni, Casalori, and Lablache, would be! Places for either of these would indeed be a premium.

On Tuesday night, Scribe and Thalberg's "Florinda" was given for the fourth time, with the attractive *divertissement*, "Les Graces," in which Rosati, Mdme. Taglioni, and Grahn appeared gracefully, and the animated Spanish dancers gave some of their characteristic pas.

On Wednesday night, Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" was performed for the second time. The strong features in the cast were, the *Susanna* of Sontag, the *Countess* of Mdme. Rosati, and the *Figaro* of Mdlle. Sofie Cruvelli, and the *Basilio* of Labloche. The grandest piece of singing was that of the Titan of *bassi* in the "Vendetta"—a manificent treading of a noble air. Next in importance must be ranked Sontag's delicious singing in the "Voi che sapete, Inginocchiatevi," so replete with archness, and the "Deh vieni, non tardar," so full of sentiment and refinement. Mdme. Florentina's lady like deportment and acting in the Countess's scenes must add to her reputation; the "Dove sono" was very elegantly sung; and her share of the "Sull' aria" duo with Sontag assisted to create its encore. Cruvelli's *Page* is rather suited to her figure than her voice; but her "Non so piu cosa son, cosa sapete," she won a deserved encore, but complete y spoiled the theme the second time by her unwarrantable liberties with the text. She plays an amusing part in the ensemble, and exerting herself to the best of her abilities in the finale scene, as well as her colleagues on the stage. "Les Graces," and "La Ferdinanda," by the Spanish dancers, completed the extra night's programme.

On Thursday night, Meyerbeer's "Il Prophète," was represented for the ninth time, by "special desire" of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who had on a previous occasion commanded its performance. This work will gain on every rehearing, and with its most recent *mise en scène* and powerful cast is decidedly the most perfect representation of the six novelties produced.

Madame Sontag, Madame Ugo de, Mdlle Rosati, M. Massol, Signori Gardoni, Mercuri ali, and Coletti exerted themselves strenuously on this occasion. The Spanish dancers completed the entertainment. There was a very good attendance.

The Queen arrived at the close of the third act.

"La Cenerentola" was announced for repetition last night, for the second appearance of Mdlle. Alboni.

This evening (Saturday) Verdi's "Ernani will be revived for Mdlle. S. Cruvelli, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mozart's opera "Il Flauto Magico" was announced for Saturday; but owing to the indisposition of Mdlle Zerr, Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was substituted, and a remarkably fine version it was. Mdlle. Vaneri and Mario, as *Fidès* and *Jean of Leyden*, singing and acting to perfection, and being ably seconded by Mdme. Castle, as *Bertha*, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Formès in the other characters. Crowds visited the pretty little theatre in St Mary Axe de-pointed for the Queen's State visit, the room not having been disturbed, to enable the subscribers to see the arrangements, which are de cribed elsewhere

On Tuesday night "Le Fauvi Magico" was given for the second time. Mdlle Zerr still being *hors de combat*, the part of the *Queen of Night* was undertaken, at a short notice, by our gifted country woman Miss Louisa Pyne, whose reception in the try no *débût* was very enthusiastic. Nervous as she naturally was, her vocalisation was perfectly free and flexible; her execution of the *fioriture* was decidedly more finished than that of Lo Vaneses *prima donna*, but is more truthful and pleasing. At the period of Miss Louisa Pyne's first appearance on the Italian stage, she was engaged for her services at the Royal Italian Opera, as the successor of Mdlle. Corbari, for whom no adequate *debût* has yet been secured, and the fact that the director of the Italian Opera in Vienna had offered her the same, is, we think, sufficient evidence that her abilities had not been overrated; but Tuesday's performance of the *Queen of Night* quite settles the question as to her competency, and we are delighted to record her distinguished success in the part.

The general execution of "Il Flauto Magico" is unprecedentedly great. Mdme. Grisi's reading of the air "Non la so" raises her reputation as a singer of classic music, and Mario's exquisite singing of the music of *Tamino*, including the duet air, "O cara imagine," is also deserving of the highest eulogium. As for Madame Viardot's acting and singing of *Papagena*, a part which is extremely unfavourable to display, and which she undertook at a moment's notice, the house was quite taken by storm at the inimitable comedy. Ronconi's *Sarastro* is quite equal to his *Figaro* and *Dulcamara*: no higher praise can be awarded. If the three attendants on the *Queen of Night* are very indifferent, the three Genii are good, and in Germany it were need these six parts even respectably sung. The grandeur of Formès' *High Priest* is of more importance to the piece, he was fervently encored in "Qui sdegno" (*In diesen heilig'n Hallen*).

The choral and orchestral execution in every respect worthy of the establishment; the first scene of the second act is splendidly done, and the "Possenti Numi" being finely sung by Formès and chorus; and the "Grand' Ial" is another great treat—its sublime composition, with its exquisite orchestral tragedy, being one of Mozart's noblest conceptions. The well-known overture is played to perfection; nothing can surpass the delicious colouring of this work by Costa's hand. Grieve and Telbin's Egyptian scenery is greatly admired.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, honoured the second representation of "Il Flauto Magico" with their presence.

On Thursday, for the extra night, "Le Prophète" was performed, for the fourth time. The house was crowded to excess. The Duchess of Kent occupied her Majesty's box.

This night (Saturday), "Il Flauto Magico" for the third time.

Gounod's "Sappho," produced with such success at the Grand Opera in Paris, is in active rehearsal for the Royal Italian Opera, to appear in the Italian adaptation; she was the original *Sappho* in Paris, a part now filling by Mdlle. Masson in her absence, not to interrupt the run of the work. M. Gounod is now in London. Madame Castellan, Tamberlik, Mariali, Tamburini, and Stigelli will be included in the cast.

PRINCESS'

Mr. and Mrs. Keen took their benefit on Monday, and were rewarded by a crowded house, which was attended by many fashionable and distinguished persons. Their conduct of the theatre has deserved the recognition received. The drama, new and old, is now put upon this stage with an attention which bespeaks true reverence for the genius of the poet. The places selected for the evening's entertainment were "The Gamester" and "The Honeymoon." Mrs Keen, as *Juliana*, acts admirably—a performance at once so distinct and clear as to be almost unique. Perseverance in the same course of honourable effort will lead on the management to a triumphant issue.

OLYMPIC.

A three act melodrama of the old and obsolete kind was produced on Tuesday; it will be sufficient to record the title. "The Cid Ahaar of Valencia" On Wednesday Miss Helen Faucit appeared in *Juliet*, a character which, acted as it is by her with unapproachable delicacy and grace, acquires a new charm. Miss Faucit's services should be secured *en permanence* for the London theatres. She was well supported by Mr. J. William Wallack, in *Romeo*.

FANCY BAZAAR IN AID OF THE ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.—At a meeting held on Thursday, in the board-room of the above hospital, in Bloomsbury-square, it was decided that the commencement of the fancy fair (alluded to in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) would take place at Vauxhall Gardens, on the 29th and 30th instant, under the special patronage of her Majesty and a numerous list of Royal and distinguished individuals. We understand that the project will be carried out on a most superb scale.

On Monday the Orangemen of Liverpool marched in process on [illegible] commencement [illegible] of the Boyne (July 12). They came into collision at various parts of their route with bodies of Irish labourers, and the rioting resulted in the loss of some two or three lives, and it [illegible]

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—The Lords of the Treasury having received a letter from the Foreign Office, representing that Nubar Bey has been sent to this country by the Pacha of Egypt, the Lords have caused their secretary to intimate to the Authorities, that, under the special circumstances stated to their Lordships by Lord Palmerston, they are pleased to direct that Nubar Bey may be allowed to receive his baggage duty free, as an acknowledgment of the readiness which the Pacha of Egypt has shown to comply with the wishes of her Majesty's Government in regard to the construction of a railway from Alexandria to Cairo.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The *prestige* of the Crystal Palace seems to be on the increase, and the crowds which have visited it appear to be only the precursors of still greater crowds to follow. Indeed, those persons who are fortunate enough to be enabled to pay it two or three visits, only appear to be the more anxious to double or treble that number; and the wish seems likely in many instances to be realised on a large scale by the return of the thousands who have already visited London from the provinces, but who are not satisfied with the brief period they have been enabled to visit to the object of their curiosity.

The past week has been characterised by a greater number of visitors than ever; this has, doubtless, been in some degree from the meeting of the several Corporations assembled at Windsor, and the return to the metropolis from the provinces of those who have attended the great festivals and other gatherings, to enable an opportunity of examining the wonders of the Hyde Park Exhibition, and the multitudinous and the representative interests of our varied and hundred interests. One of the most remarkable, if not the most remarkable, feature of these aggregations of humanity, is the extraordinary moderate and good-humour with which the occasional uneven orders are kept from crowding at certain attractive points are met by the assembled multitude; and the patience with which each person waits his opportunity to get his share of those inestimable treasures of the species, the Penny Buns. On Tuesday, the number of persons was a larger number by upwards of 5000 than had ever been recorded in the building on any one day, the sum taken in the building for the day amounted to £3 0 9 8s. None knew, or difficulty of any kind, occurred; and, though the pressure was at times more than usually full, yet the number was more than made up by the order.

We have a very strong opinion that, notwithstanding the great crowds which have already visited the Exhibition, much greater have to come, rather by few of the association of working-men from the manufacturing districts of the north have as yet made their appearance in any probability, from the numerous and interesting facts which have been related at meetings where the shrewd mechanics from the Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturing towns come up to gather knowledge in this Fair of Industry.

The visits of her Majesty have been very frequent during the past week; and yesterday, we understand, she attended for the last time until after the months of August. These early examinations have been so satisfactory to the Queen, that we have one and all, in this country, a right to be proud that Prince Albert so very individual display within the Building, it is to do so certainly, the method particular to steady and unblemished system of the whole. Prince Albert is, in all probability, her Majesty will be enabled to say that which few of her subjects can, that she has had seen everything in this great collection of human ingenuity and skill. By varying the objects to be examined, this desirable result appears likely to be arrived at, as any individuals with a taste and love for the beautiful in the Arts may gratify their wish with satisfaction and profit.

Thus, during the past week the Queen has examined numerous, from specimens of cloths to damasks; silks, gold and silver fabrics, and subjects as well-calculated to please as the Queen's visit to the Royal Manufactory at Windsor. Her Majesty was also pleased to express her admiration of the beautiful cases with plate glass, in which the jewellery and other descriptions of marble, as well as other beautiful mineral substances, are inserted in these slabs of a perfectly transparent and polishable nature. The specimens of the manufactures are surmounted by a roof of bent plate glass, adapted as a model for ornamental conservatories.

The discussion as to whether the Building is to be kept up or not, is warm and furious. The domestics who reside about Prince's-gate and Kensington-gore, and the pretending people of that quarter, are already alarmed, at the same time suggesting that it is well adapted for many purposes as a work and range of rooms. This entirely new article in glass manufacture, the production of large sheets of plate glass, and the bending of the same into gothic arches with pinnacles, as well as other beautiful mineral substances, are interesting features in these vast structures are surmounted by a roof of bent plate glass, adapted as a model for ornamental conservatories

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The question as to how far the Building is to be kept up or not, is undecided, but the terms on which subscriptions were received, in appropriating any part of the building to the purpose of holding a winter garden or any other object not directly in connection with the objects of the Exhibition, has yet to be considered, and sundry pros and cons may be anticipated. Government, as it now stands, has done little for this great work except sanction it, for we do not consider a large amount of credit is due to the Building is to be devoted to the [illegible] purposes, as appears to be a very strong opinion that Government ought to pay the cost on the demand of the public who find the money; but that the funds of the Royal Commission ought not to be expended beyond the cost of the hire of the Building for the purposes of the Exhibition.

The Jury business is well in progress, but it has been determined to reserve the announcement of the awards until after the Exhibition is closed—this is nevertheless, as possible, done in such a manner that the greater part of appointed cases is which might otherwise take place; since the probabilities are, that the smallest man will think he ought to get the largest medal in the line of his principal pursuit of which he has a knowledge. Others will go to get there and back again how they could, whilst all the foreign guests passed free. We hope the Fair entertainment, of which we gave a hint in our last week's number, is properly progressing in all its branches. It appears that it is now a settled question, and that the arrangements are in progress. It is proposed to give the guests three or four days in Paris; a grand dinner and ball at the Hotel de Ville; a visit to Versailles and the "lions" of Paris, being the leading features of the *fête*.

MR. PAXTON AND LORD CAMPBELL ON THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following letter has been addressed to Lord Campbell by Mr. Paxton:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD CAMPBELL.

My Lord,—I take the liberty of addressing the present letter to your Lordship, feeling confident you will be glad to receive any information which may reflect the misapprehensions under which you appear respecting the construction, stability, and suitableness of the Crystal Palace for the purposes intended.

In your Lordship's recent speech in the House of Peers, you are reported to have said that "a gentleman had been with you, and had told you that a winter garden upon information derived from an anonymous pamphlet, very much calculated to mislead you, and which, if true, would furnish grave objections to the continuance of the structure for the purposes for which it was erected.

I have no doubt your Lordship alludes to me. That the Building at present constructed is not stable enough to be used as a winter garden, I have myself stated in my evidence before the Lords' Committee; but that there is no way to preserve it would be to take the roof off it, and rebuild it. That two-thirds of the columns of support are in deed of wood, which will in a short time perish, and the girders below of the same, are not calculated to endure for any considerable time. But the sashes and other portions of wood-work would endure only for a very limited period, and would then have to be replaced at a very great cost.

I have not recommended this as a desirable measure, I might just mention, that, from the very commencement, when preparing my original plans of the Building, my views were to make it in every way suitable to be appropriated to a permanent use, which I have mentioned to Lord Brougham and many others as to the strength of the structure, as it now stands, is, therefore, composed of wrought and cast iron, fixed securely together, and firmly bedded in a solid foundation, and with certain modifications, which I have pointed out, a important part of the edifice, will last for ages to come. But I consider that any kind being necessary.

Every column on which the house rests is made of iron; the [illegible] in the exterior row are merely placed there for effect and to divide the sashes, but have nothing to do with the support or stability of the Building.

All the girders which form the principal supports of the [illegible] are of wrought and cast iron. There are some wooden girders, but they are introduced for effect.

Of the permanence of wooden arches and other wood-work, if kept properly painted to, we have sufficient experience to be able to form a good opinion; there are some hothouse lights at Chatsworth which have [illegible] in constant use for upwards of 10 years, and appear likely to endure for a long time.

My estimate of duration for the sash and glass work of the Crystal Palace is 50 years, but in my statement of the expenditure provision was made for renewal every 20 years. However, with care and the after expenses for maintenance could be easily sustained without a public grant, and that the terms of admission could be made such as to suit the position and wants of all classes of [illegible]

[illegible]

I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

JOSEPH PAXTON.

THE QUEEN AT SEA.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for last week contained a beautiful engraving of her Majesty, modelled by the Count d'Orsay, and engraved [illegible] altogether a very different composition from the [illegible] Majesty, painted on canvass by Count d'Orsay, and engraved [illegible] The model from which the present statuette is the property of Mr. [illegible] missioned a first-rate artist to transfer the work to bronze. [illegible] shortly be ready, and will be delivered in rotation, according to the order in which they were subscribed for.

Meanwhile, the model may be seen, by her permission, at Mr. Walesby's Picture Gallery, 9, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Prince Albert visited the Philanthropic Farm School at Redhill, on Saturday—the candidates being Mr. Collins and Mr. Law on, both Conservatives. Mr. Watson, Q.C., had been a candidate but two days previous to his nomination he issued an address, in which he withdrew from the contest, assigning the following reasons:—"Having considered the question of withdrawing the best advices on the subject, I found that the local influence had so far prevailed that I cannot see any reasonable hope of success if I should go to the poll. I therefore at once came home from the circuit, thanking those gentlemen in Liberal party who have given me their support." Mr. Lawson was nominated without his consent. The polling commenced on Monday, and at its close the returning officer declared the numbers to be—For Collins (Peelite) 57; for Lawson (Liberal), 64: majority for Collins, 3. There was much violence exhibited by the mob, who flung stones and sticks at Mr. Collins and his friends, and the house at which he resided some severe blows

REPRESENTATION OF ARUNDEL.—The Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, took place on Wednesday. There being no opposition to the proceedings, Edward Strutt, Esq., a partisan of the present government, who had come forward with the support of the Duke of Norfolk the proceedings passed off very quietly, little enthusiasm or excitement being evinced. Mr. Strutt was declared duly elected.

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ACCIDENT BY FIRE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—Much alarm was excited on Monday among the passengers by the mail train from Exeter to Bristol, in some degree of its being discovered that one of the second class carriages was on fire. Efforts were made to alarm the engine-driver by the usual ineffectually, as the train was carried fully a mile before it was pulled up. Fortunately, it was nearing the city, and had to pass through a densely populated district, and the screams of the women in the train gave the alarm as it passed. This drew attention to the accident, the cause of which was one of the iron tires of the wheel of a carriage breaking in two, and the increased friction consequent on the irregular motion set fire to the woodwork.

A LAMENTABLE FATALITY.—Last week, Mr. Rapsey, builder, of Truro purchased at an auction there an antiquated sideboard, in which he found, jammed at the back of a drawer, a small bag, much decayed, containing a few old foreign silver coins, and one copper sovereign of the date of 1816. On the front and rear the bag, also jammed between the drawer and the back of the sideboard, was a medal and case. The medal, of silver gilt, is one of those given as prizes to the boys at the Hulsian Grammar School; and at the date of 1816 the following inscription: "Thomas Grylls Geach: Præf. Municip. Helston. Diligentiæ decus et mutuamentum. 1801." With the motto, "Mieto nova virtute puer sublimis et audax." The case bears the following inscription:—"Queen Mary, James I and II., Charles I and II., Anne, George I., II., and III.; and two tokens, a North Cornwall, 1811; and a Bristol, 1811. Also the foreign coins of Spain, Spanish, Charles III. and Philip V.; Portugal, Joseph, 1764; Denmark, Frederick, 1764; Brunswick, Wolfenbuttel, 1684; and of the Swiss Cantons, Berne, Basle, Schaffhausen, and Schwytz. There is also a medal of Charles I. on the obverse, and a shilling inscription, Henr. Her. Rosom. 1. 8. 1644, Pro per Deum Regem et His Res. with shields bearing severally the British and French arms; on the reverse is a tree rising and spreading above several others, and the motto, "Sincerenitat omnes." It is apparently a representation of the supposed family of Charles I. and his children, and the initials I. R., and on the quarterings of a shield are arrow-heads, two arms, wa a dolphin, and a Cornish tunny caught

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Since the late accident at the North Side Colliery, Badminster, near Bristol, by which upwards of 90 men were so long imprisoned in the pit, and were at last so providentially rescued, workmen have been employed in draining the damage then done. At a quarter twelve o'clock on Saturday night, a bucket, containing a man named [illegible] was descending the shaft, when the bucket became entangled in the [illegible] of the shaft, and [illegible] fell down the shaft, a distance of 90 yards. At the same moment a man named [illegible] was descending the shaft by the ladders, and was precipitated to the bottom. Assistance was immediately rendered, but the latter was found to be quite dead, and the former was so much injured that he died in a few minutes afterwards. The two others were removed to the infirmary, and but slight hopes are entertained of their recovery

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE ISLE There is nothing imposing in the meetings to come off in the course of the shaking week, but there is work cut out for the metropolitans, on a small scale, at Chelmsford and Guildford, and in a variety of places for the provincials. The fixtures stand as—Tuesday: Marlborough, Wrington, and Chelmsford. Wednesday: Guildford and Tiverton. Friday: Odiham and Bridgnorth.

AQUATICS.—Monday: Regattas at Greenwich, Westminster, and Fulham. Tuesday: The Leander Coat, Fulham, and Free Ium Match at Putney. Wednesday: Gravesend, Cornwall, and Cork Regattas

CRICKET.—Monday: At Hackney, Lord's, Sheffield and Shrewsbury. Tuesday: at Kennington. Wednesday: at William Green and Manchester. Thursday: at Lord's, the Oval, Cranbrook, and Langton Wold (Yorkshire). Friday: at Uxbridge.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The subjoined quotations show a few changes, the most striking being the retirement of Escamillo to 15 to 1, layers; Lashlose, however, continues very dull.

3 to 1 [illegible]	10 to 1 agst Valentine
6 to 1 [illegible]	10 to 1 — Vivandiere
6 to 1 — [illegible]	10 to 1 — Cossack
7 to 1 [illegible]	15 to 1 — Escamillo
8 to 2 agst Money	6 to 1 agst Caithness
6 to 1 — Cossack	12 to 1 — Alnwick
4 to 1 agst Hernandez	8 to 1 agst Bluewing

TUESDAY.—A thin attendance, and nothing worthy of quotation.

STAMFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE TWO-YEAR OLD STAKES of 20 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Watson's f by [illegible]. Mr. R. Clark's Pontess, 2.

LUDCHLEY STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Lord Aboyne ns Queen, 1. Lord Cardigan's Ada, 2. Only two started.

HANDICAP PLATE of £50.—Mr. Stephenson's Brother to Willingham, 1. Mr. Rawlinson's by Bertram out of Dahlia, 2.

MAIDEN STAKES for Lords of 20 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Neville's [illegible]. Lord Exeter's Cadet, 2

WEDNESDAY

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, and 250 added.—Theseus walked over.

THE HUNTERS' STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 100 added.—Mr. Payne's Freedom, 1. Mr. Watson's France, 2.

THE GOLD CUP of 100 sovs, with 20 added.—Mr. Stephenson's Nuns, 1. Lord Lurgbley's Phlegethon, 2.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY

THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE HANDICAP.—Montague, 1. Herbert, 2

TRADESMEN'S ROWING MATCH.—The third annual contest for two pairs of oars and various other prizes, presented by Mr. Chandler, of the Ship, Millbank-row, came off on Monday. The competitors were respectively young tradesmen, and they started in a stiff gale of wind in a very spirited style. The race was in [illegible] to the bridge, and back—a mile and a quarter. Grand Heat—Lewis and James. 1. Tyson and Mac. 2. Won by three lengths

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The general tendency of the English market during the week has been to decline, chiefly, however, more from the state of the Amount (which has been *bullish*) than any other cause. Consols, on Monday, opened at 97 to 98, afterwards declining to 96¾, 97, making up the same quotations during yesterday. On Saturday the market was still less favourable, being becoming the quotation 96¾ and 96¾ and the settlement of the Consol account on Thursday tend to improve prices. Money was tolerably easy for the purpose of closing accounts, and the Bank was too plentiful to suit the parties for the like. The unfunded debt is also somewhat lower this week. In Reduced and New Three-and-a-Quarters the public have been buyers. At the close of business the market was quiet, the following quotations being the last registered:—Bank Stock, 210; Reduced, 97¾; Consols, 96¾; New 3½ per Cent. Annu., 98¾; Long Annu., to expire Jan., 1860, 17¾; India Stock, 263½. India Bonds, £1000, £3 3s.; Consols for Account, 97¼. Exchequer bills, £1000, 49 p.; £500, 49 p.; Small, 49 p.

Monday was the first settling day to Sardinian scrip, and, notwithstanding the wide fluctuations that have taken place, no defaulter has announced. The Spanish market is very heavy, and Mexican is weak from unfavourable accounts. Portuguese is also lower. Turkish securities are steady, quiet, and unchanged. The affair of much difficulty. Spanish five per Cents improved on the receipt of the following note, telegraphed from Madrid to the Chamber had at Madrid:—"Bravo Murillo's scheme for the settlement of the debt. The Five per Cents were quoted at 21½ on Thursday, however, the market took its first decline on Friday, and on Saturday the military revolt in Madrid caused a further depression of about 1 per cent. [illegible] Portuguese is also lower. Turkish securities are steady, quiet, and unchanged. The affair of much difficulty. Spanish five per Cents improved on the receipt of the following note, telegraphed from Madrid to the Chamber had at Madrid:—"Bravo Murillo's scheme for the settlement of the debt. The Five per Cents were quoted at 21½ on Thursday, however, the market took its first decline on Friday, and on Saturday the military revolt in Madrid caused a further depression of about 1 per cent. [illegible]

The following are the closing prices:—Spanish Passive, 4½; Ditto Certificates, 4½; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 31½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 100; Austrian Metal. Bonds, 5; Ditto, Five per Cents., 1845, 5; Ditto Account, 21; Ditto Passive, 6; Ditto, Three per Cent., 28; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Account, 32, Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 93; Belgium Five per Cents., 102; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 60; Ditto, ready, for Cent., 60.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 10; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 4; Chester and Holyhead, 10; East Anglian (£25, l. and 6) 2; Great Northern, 17; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 38; Great Western, 83; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 48. Ditto, Dividend, 3. Leeds and Thirsk, 11. Lincoln and Hobbter, 3. London and North-Western, 103; Ditto Quarter Shares, 25. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 32; Ditto, Extension, 10. Midland, 69; Ditto, Scrip, 1. North Staffordshire, 8. Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20. Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 16. South-Eastern and Dover, 10. South-Western, 80. Ditto, New, 10. York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18; Ditto, Extension, 3. York and North Midland, 15.

PREFERENCE AND FIXED SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 10; Eastern Counties, 1; Great Northern, 13; North British, 5.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, New Six per Cent., 10; Great Northern, 13; North British, 5.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.—Buenos Ayres, 74; Ditto, Deferred, 33; Chilian, 6 to 6½; Ditto, Deferred, 2; Northern of France, 14; Ditto, 15.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last, the arrivals of English wheat to the port of London, as well as by land carriage and sample, have been on a very limited scale. For all kinds the demand has been steady, at full prices. The foreign supplies have come in but sparingly, and the sale of the same has been tolerably steady, at full prices. Fine foreign wheat is now in good demand, speedily at late rates. Barley and malting qualities have remained of very little account. No English malt, for the season, has come forward, but the imports from abroad are liberal. For most kinds the demand has ruled inactive, at previous quotations. Malt has sold slowly in retail, at last week's currencies. Beans have met a ready sale, at full prices. Peas have tended to improve in value. Beans have sold at a similar description. In peas and [illegible] there has been nothing doing. [illegible] has been transacted in [illegible] at [illegible] Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s to 39s; ditto, white, 37s to 41s; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red, 34s to 38s; ditto, white, 36s to 40s; Scotch and Irish, 32s to 36s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 56s; Chevalier, 54s to 60s; harvester, 44s to 48s; Scotch and Irish, 38s to 42s; malt, pale, 60s to 66s; brown, 56s to 60s; beans, [illegible] 32s to 34s; ditto, [illegible] 34s to 36s; pigeon, 36s to 38s; [illegible] 34s to 36s; [illegible] 32s to 34s; [illegible] 30s to 32s; oats, Yorkshire, 22s to 24s; potato, 24s to 26s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, 23s to 25s; Scotch, 22s to 24s; Irish, 20s to 22s; flour, 40s to 42s per sack.

BOROUGH MARKET.—A few parcels of new carraway have been offered at 42s per quarter. In other seeds as well as canary, no change has occurred, but the quotations are somewhat nominal. Linseed cakes, English, 9l to 9l 10s; Mediterranean and Baltic, 8l to 8l 5s. Rapeseed, 37s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Canary, 40s to 44s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 30s to 34s; white, 40s to 44s. Foreign, red, 28s to 32s; white, 36s to 40s per barrel. Canada, 40s to 44s per barrel. Tares, 3s to 3s 6d per bushel.

Provision Market.—A few parcels of new ca

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.—RETURN OF HER MAJESTY FROM THE GUILDHALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

LONDON: Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex; WILLIAM [illegible]

EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 503.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851. {TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THIS being the week of the Great Agricultural Show at Windsor, we present our readers with several Illustrations of the most notable and novel implements in the Exhibition. We commence the series with—

AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.

This machine continues to excite considerable interest among agriculturists and their machinists; and it is seldom that two or three farmers, and often farm labourers, are not to be found examining the details of its construction, and speculating upon its success in effecting the desired object.

Rude attempts at reaping machines were made by the Romans, and numerous ingenious contrivances have been introduced at various times since, both in Great Britain and on the Continent; but at the present time there is not one in ordinary use in England. The general fault of the machines hitherto constructed is that they will only cut the corn when it is in first-rate condition, the straw being erect, and the ground exceedingly even.

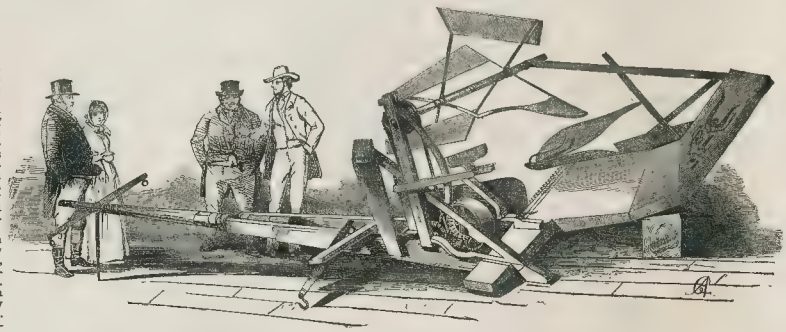
Two methods have been adopted in the various attempts at reaping machines—the one to cut by a series of clippers or shears, and the other by a revolving plate. The latter plan was adopted by the late Mr. Smith, of Deanston, in 1811, and was improved and used until about as late as 1837, but has now entirely disappeared. The machine that has been the most successful was the invention of the Rev. Patrick Bell, of Carnigile, Forfarshire, and a premium was awarded him by the Agricultural Society of Scotland in 1827. It cut a breadth of five feet, and did its work exceedingly well; but, from the defects before alluded to, it has not come into general use.

As some trials are to be shortly made with the American implement, it would be unwise to give any opinion now as to the merits of this machine; we shall, therefore, merely describe it, and shall hereafter discuss its operation, when we have the results of the trials to guide us.

The subject of the present Engraving is the invention of C. H. M'Kormick, Esq., of Chicago, who has already received the gold medal of the American Institute for it. The principle of the cutting action is shown in the diagram, and consists of a cutting blade about an inch in breadth, slightly toothed on the front edge, and extending the whole length of the breast of the machine, a quick reciprocating motion being given to this by a crank. The straw, as the machine moves round, passes into the space between the projecting fingers, and is sawn off by the action of the cutter. Directly over the cutting-blade is a light reel, with flat transverse blades of deal, set at a slight angle with the front of the machine, revolving as it moves round, and holding the straw firmly between the fingers and against the blade while being cut. This reel seems to us to be the most objectionable part of the machine, as it will be likely to knock out the grain from the ears as the transverse spars strike them on descending, though the blow is much lessened by their being placed spirally upon the reel. When the corn is cut, it falls upon the floor of the machine, and is removed to the land again by a man who sits on a saddle-shaped piece of the machine and is carried forward with it.

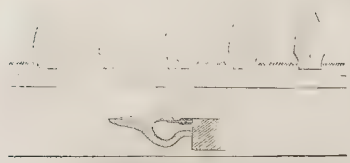
The machine seems to have answered exceedingly well in America, to judge from the enormous number of them the makers are said to have sent out.

We copy the following description of its extraordinary cutting powers from an American paper devoted to agricultural subjects, called the *Cultivator*:—"The machine cuts all the grain; and if the raker is careful, none is scattered; and if the binders carry a rake and use it, none need be lost. Fields harvested by these machines have a beautiful appearance. The stubble is uniform in height, while no prostrate, scattering straws



AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.

RNSBY'S PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE AND THRESHING MACHINE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



CUTTING KNIFE OF AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.

speak of waste. If the binders have felt at all interested in doing their work well, there is nothing to glean with the sickle, bagging-hook, or rake. Weeds, brush, pitchforks, rakes, if standing in the way, or even horses' legs, are all cut smooth alike."

HORNSBY'S PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE AND THRESHING MACHINE.

It has become the practice of many agricultural implement makers to devote their whole energy and skill to the perfecting of one or two particular implements or machines; hence, we now find one firm celebrated for ploughs, another for chaff-cutters, another for drills, &c.; and the excellent results of this practice are especially observable in the case of the portable steam-engine of Messrs. Hornsby.

This eminent firm have paid great attention to the construction of portable steam-engines, and have been the winners of many prizes in contests for superiority with other makers. Last year, and we believe on a previous occasion, they gained the first prize from the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and it is not unlikely they will again carry it off at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

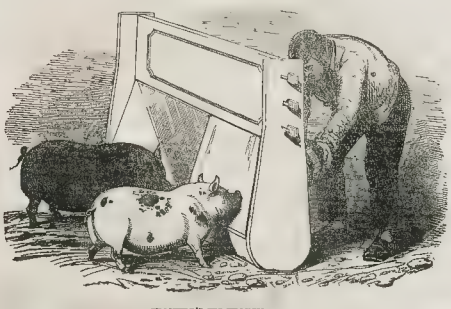
The most remarkable feature in this engine is the placing the cylinder in the steam-chest, where it is kept hot, and all waste of heat prevented; and, at the same time, it is so arranged that the cylinder may be got at with ease when necessary, for repair, &c.

The workmanship of this machine is highly creditable to the Messrs. Hornsby, there being nothing, perhaps, in this department superior to it; and the details exhibit the result of great study to produce the best possible result in the best possible manner.

We have engraved the engine as it is used in threshing in the open field, with one of the excellent threshing-machines made by the same firm.

CROSSKILL'S PIG-TROUGH.

This is an excellent contrivance for supplying food to hogs. The ordinary method is to empty the wash into open troughs, to which the pigs have at all times access. The consequence is, that on the arrival of the meal a general scuffle takes place among the animals, and in their greedy anxiety to get more than their proper share, a considerable quantity of the food is wasted by being splashed over, especially during the time the feeder is filling the troughs. Mr. Crosskill's object is to avoid this unnecessary waste, by constructing the trough in such a manner that the hogs have no access to it, until it has been carefully and properly filled. To effect this, a movable spring flap is suspended above the trough, and which is placed against the side next the hogs while it is being filled. When this is done, it is drawn to the opposite side, and then forms a proper back to the trough, and prevents any waste from splashing, &c. In our engraving we have shown one half the flap in its position while being filled, and the other, as when the hogs are feeding.



CROSSKILL'S PIG-TROUGH.

MESSRS. HOWARD'S PATENT PLOUGHS.

Messrs. Howard's new patent ploughs are made principally of wrought iron, and are an improved form of their prize ploughs, which are known throughout the kingdom; the Royal Agricultural Society of England, having, since 1841, awarded to Messrs. Howard nine first prizes for exhibiting the best plough at their annual meetings. The exhibitors show a set of ploughs of three sizes, marked for distinction XXX, and XXX, suitable for ordinary, deep, and extra deep ploughing. The improvements consist in a greater elegance of design, more equal proportions, and the cutting and moving parts known as the share and furrow-turner being formed upon exact geometrical principles The curve being regular and taper, the power required to work the implement is considerably lessened; and the furrow slice travelling at an uniform rate from its being first cut until left in its final position, the furrows are laid more even, and in the best form for the reception of the seed. A novel method is introduced of fixing the shares to lever necks of wrought iron, the raising or lowering of which gives the point greater or less inclination as the state of the land may require. The action and fixing of this lever neck is most simple, and altogether new. The centre pin, upon which the lever works, is of steel, and fixed to the neck; the lever when raised or lowered (which can be done instantly) is secured in a series of grooves by a screw-nut at the end of it: the iron being thus brought into a state of tension, ensures firmness, as well as increases the strength. Another feature in these ploughs is a new mode of fixing the wheels and making the axles. The holdfasts, or clamps, securing the wheels, are made to slide through a mortise formed in the beam, by which the width may be altered with greater facility, as well as dispensing with the old sliding axle, which was an obstacle in deep ploughing, and objectionable upon dirty land on account of the soil accumulating round it; the wheels, by the method now adopted, are brought opposite to each other, and the land-wheel may be expanded as well as the furrow-wheel. The axles are similar to a patent axle—an essential improvement, as no grit can get in nor any grease escape; the wheels, therefore, must wear much longer, and the friction is considerably reduced. A most simple method of adjusting the coulter is adopted, by which any required position is instantly obtained, thus preventing much loss of time, which was the case upon the old plan of fastening by wedges. The draught, as will be seen from the illustration, is from the nearest point to the centre of resistance, thereby removing a great portion of strain on the beam.

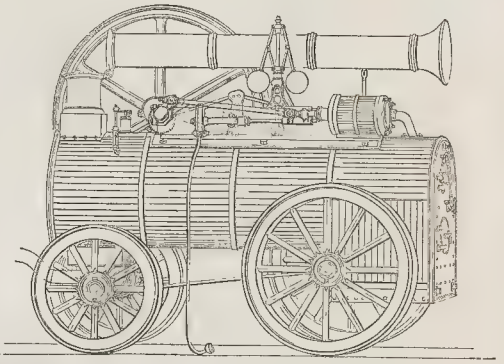
Every part is so arranged, that a ploughman can remove or replace the irons, subject to wear or breaking in the field, without the assistance of a mechanic; and they can be worked either with or without wheels, or with one, as required, and each plough is furnished with a set of furrow-turners of various sizes, more or less curved.

HOWARD'S PATENT PLOUGH.

BARRETT AND EXHALL'S STEAM-ENGINE.

We have before alluded to the first-rate workmanship of the articles exhibited by Barrett, Exhall, and Co., of Reading, and this is especially observable in the excellent specimen of a portable steam-engine exhibited by them.

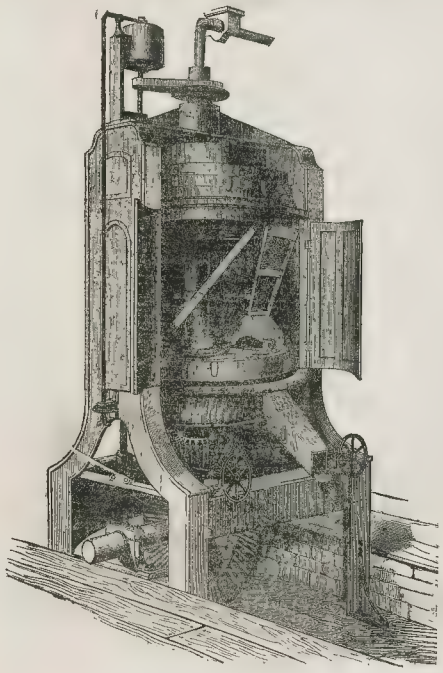
A striking peculiarity of this engine is the placing the cylinder and the whole of the engine part upon a metal frame, which is complete in itself, independent of its attachment to the boiler, and renders its removal easy at any time it may be necessary, without affecting the other part, and a much steadier action is also produced while working. This engine is well adapted for all purposes connected with agriculture, as well as sawing, pumping, &c.; and, as its consumption of coal is not more than 7 lb. per horse-power per hour, and any smart man on the farm may, with a month's practice, be safely entrusted to work it, there can be no question about the economy of using them.



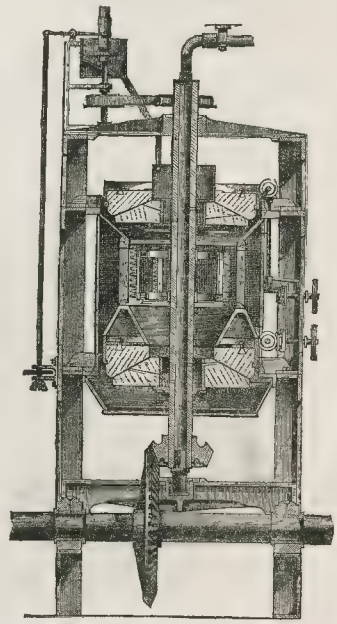
BARRETT AND EXHALL'S STEAM-ENGINE.

WESTRUP'S PATENT CONICAL FLOUR MILL.

In presenting our readers with the subjoined plan of Westrup's Patent Conical Flour Mill, we think it necessary to remark, that for the last three centuries our best mechanical millwrights and engineers have been seeking some better method of grinding wheat than by the use of the antiquated horizontal mill-stones. These stones are most of them from four to five feet in diameter; and wheat passing between them, in the operation of being ground into meal, is subject to such an amount of heat by pressure and friction, as to extract from it by evaporation a very considerable portion of its nutritious qualities: the stones being horizontal, the delivery of the meal from them after grinding can only be effected by the extreme velocity with which the upper stone revolves. Under the disadvantageous circumstances in which our older millers have worked for so many years, we cannot but hail an invention, as effective as it is simple, which completely provides against the evils which the old system is subject to. The improvement we refer to is the adoption of conical stones in lieu of horizontal ones, with a working surface of only eight inches instead of two feet. By the first pair of stones the wheat is broken and delivered in a state of half-ground meal, unheated; and, by the natural laws of gravity, the flour is instantly passed through a wire cylinder, fixed beneath, by the aid of brushes fixed upon the same shaft as the stones. The flour being thus instantly separated from the unground meal, the latter passes down to the second pair of stones also fixed upon the same shaft, and the grinding is then completed. Moreover, we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the concise and beautiful adjustment of the stones, as being on a good sound principle. The lower, or running stones, are keyed upon the shaft, whilst the upper or stationary stones drop into a turned ring, and necessarily rise and fall upon four inclined

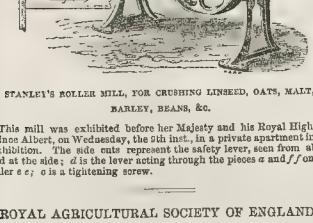


WESTRUP'S PATENT CONICAL FLOUR MILL.



WESTRUP'S PATENT CONICAL FLOUR MILL (SECTION).

planes, and are capable of regulation to the utmost nicety, thereby wholly relieving the wheat from any weight or undue pressure during the operation of grinding, whilst the weight upon the old system is equal to three-quarters of a ton. Another feature of paramount importance is, that the conical mill can be driven by less power than is required to drive the horizontal ones, the former producing double the quantity of work in the same period of time. We have perused certificates from several respectable bakers who have used the flour produced by this method, which state that a sack of flour manufactured by the conical mill will produce from two to three 4-lb. loaves more than that which is made by any other mode of manufacture yet introduced, and they attribute this increase to the greater quantity of gluten and nutritious qualities retained in the flour from its being so much less heated, the wheat passing over such a small surface of stone. These data, which have been most satisfactorily established, induced us to calculate the advantages that might be derived were this improved method of manufacture to be generally adopted. Taking the population of London to be 2,500,000, and inferring that each person consumes annually, according to the last statistics, the produce of a quarter of wheat, which is about 332lb. of flour, and that this mode of grinding will produce three 4-lb. loaves more to the sack than the old method, there will be for London alone a gain of 10,233,142 4-lb. loaves from the same quantity of wheat. Again, taking the population of England at 20,000,000, and valuing the 4-lb. loaf at sixpence, and calculating upon the increase of three loaves to the sack, there will be a gain to the country at large of the enormous amount of £3,646,428 per annum—a sum about equal to half the Income-tax as at present levied.



STANLEY'S ROLLER MILL, FOR CRUSHING LINSEED, OATS, MALT, BARLEY, BEANS, &c.

This mill was exhibited before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., in a private apartment in the Exhibition. The side rods represent the safety lever, seen from above and at the side; *d* is the lever acting through the pieces *a* and *f f* on the roller *e e*; *o* is a tightening screw.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

MEETING AT WINDSOR, 1851.

The following is a list of the Judges' awards on the different kinds of stock:—

SHORT-HORNS

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.

First prize of £40, No. 36, to Mr. Thomas Wetherell, of Kirkbridge, near Darlington, York, a 4 years and 9 months old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. Henry Lister Maw, of Tetley, near Crowle, Lincolnshire.

Second prize of £20, No. 6, to the Right Hon. Lord Hastings, of Melton Constable, near Thetford, Norfolk, a 6 years and 1 month old short-horned bull, bred by his Lordship.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.

First prize of £25, No. 47, to Mr. John Kirkham, of Hagnaby, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, a 2 years 4 months and 8 days old short-horned bull, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 53, to Mr. Thomas Raine, of Gainford, near Darlington, a 2 years and 3 months old short-horned bull, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 70, to Mr. Thomas Bentley, of Pannal Hall, Pannal, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, a 1 year and 10½ months old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, near Otley.

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf.

First prize of £20, No. 97, to Mr. Richard Booth, of Warlaby, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, a 4 years and 4 months old short-horned cow, in calf and in milk, bred by him-self.

Second prize of £10, No. 110, to the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, Shrewsbury, Salop, a 6 years 1 month and 24 days old short-horned cow in milk, bred by his Lordship.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers not exceeding three years old.

First prize of £20, No. 122, to Mr. Charles Towneley, of Towneley Park, near Burnley, Lancaster, a 2 years and 2 months old pure short-horned in-calf heifer, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 124, to Mr. Charles Towneley, of Towneley Park, near Burnley, Lancaster, a 2 years and 9 months old pure short-horned in-calf heifer, bred by Mr. Richard Eastwood, of Swinshow, near Burnley.

Third prize of £10, No. 130, to Mr. James Douglas, of Athelstaneford, New Mains, near Drem, Haddington, a 2 years and 1 month old short-horned in-calf heifer, bred by Mr. Turner, of Kilcullen.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.

First prize of £15, No. 162, to the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, a 1 year 10 months and 16 days old short-horned heifer, bred by his Lordship.

Second prize of £10, No. 156, to Mr. Henry Ambler, of Watkinson Hall, near Halifax, Yorkshire, a 1 year and 6 months old short-horned heifer, bred by himself.

Third prize of £5, No. 163, to the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, a 1 year 10 months and 23 days old short-horned heifer, bred by his Lordship.

HEREFORD.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.

First prize of £40, No. 177, to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, a 4 years 6 months and 23 days old Hereford bull, bred by Mr. T. Longmore, of Watford.

Second prize of £20, No. 178, to Mr. Edward Price, of the Court-house, Pembridge, near Leominster, Hereford, a 3 years and 20 days old Hereford bull, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.

First prize of £25, No. 189, to Mr. F. R. Price, of Huntington, near Hereford, a 1 year and 10 months old Hereford bull, bred by the late Mr. John Jones, of Lower Breinton, near Hereford.

Second prize of £15, No. 188, to Mr. Sylvanus Archibald, of Holmer, near Hereford, a 1 year and 10 months old Hereford bull, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 191, to Mr. John Monkhouse, of the Stow, near Hereford, a 1 year and 10½ months old Hereford bull, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.

First prize of £20, No. 196, to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, a 3 year 8 months and 19 days old in-calf Hereford heifer, bred by his Lordship.

Second prize of £10, No. 197, to the Rev. John Robert Smythies, of East-hill, near Colchester, Essex, a 4 years and 6 months old true Hereford cow, in milk, bred by Mr. Samuel Aston, of Lynch Court, near Leominster.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers.

First prize of £20, No. 202, to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, a 2 year 8 months and 19 days old in-calf Hereford heifer, bred by his Lordship.

Second prize of £15, No. 203, to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, a 2 years 7 months and 14 days old in-calf Hereford heifer, bred by his Lordship.

Third prize of £10, No. 206, to Mr. Philip Turner, of the Leen, Pembridge, near Leominster, Hereford, a 2 years and 9 months old in-calf Hereford heifer, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.

First prize of £15, No. 215, to Mr. Fowler B. Price, of Huntington, near Hereford, a 1 year and 9 months old Hereford yearling heifer, bred by Mr. J. N. Carpenter, of Eardisland, near Leominster

Second prize of £10, No. 209, to Mr Walter Maybery, of Penlan, near Brecon, 1 year and 8 months old Hereford yearling heifer, bred by himself.

Third prize of £5, No. 210, to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, a 1 year 7 months and 16 days old Hereford yearling heifer, bred by his Lordship.

DEVONS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st January, 1849.

First prize of £40, No. 226, to Mr. John Quartley, of Champson Molland, near South Molton, Devon, a 3 years and 5 months old North Devon bull, bred by himself.

Second prize of £20, No. 219, to Mr. James Davy, of North Molton, near South Molton, Devon, a 5 years and 10 weeks old pure Devon bull, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.

First prize of £25, No. 229, to Mr. Samuel Farthing, of Stowey Court, near Bridgewater, Somerset, a 2 years and 6 months old Devon bull, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 237, to Mr. Thomas Miller, of Castle Farm, near Sherborne, Dorset, a 2 years and 4 months old Devon bull, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 228, to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Lydeard, near Taunton, Somerset, a 2 years and 6 months old Devon bull, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf.

First prize of £20, No. 244, to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, Devon, a 5 years and 7 months old pure North Devon cow, in milk and in calf, bred by the late Mr. Tremlett, of Cheriton, Devon.

Second prize of £10. No. 239, to Mr. Frederick Hogg, of 40, St. James's-street, London, a 7 years and 3 months old pure Devon cow, in milk, bred by Mr. Matthew Paull, of Burstock Grange, near Broadwinsor, Dorset.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers, not exceeding three years old.

First prize of £20, No. 261, to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, Devon, a 2 years and 3 months old in calf pure North Devon heifer, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 262, to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, Devon, a 2 years and 6 months old in-calf pure North Devon heifer, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 265, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham Hall, near Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, a 2 years and 9 months old in calf pure North Devon heifer, bred by Lord Portman, of Bryanston, near Blandford, Dorset.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.

First prize of £15, No. 284, to Mr. William M. Gibbs, of Bishop's Lydeard, near Taunton, Somerset, a 1 year and 9 months old Devon yearling heifer, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 291, to Mr. John Quartly, of Champson Molland, near South Molton, Devon, a 1 year and 5 months old North Devon yearling heifer, bred by himself

Third prize of £5, No. 279, to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, Devon, a 1 year and 7 months old pure North Devon yearling heifer, bred by himself.

LONG HORNS.

Class 1.—Bull calved previously to Jan. 1, 1849.

In this class the first prize of £10 was withheld, on account of insufficient merit.

Class 2. —Bull calved since Jan. 1, 1849.

Prize of £10, No 293, to Mr Richard H Chapman, of Upton, near Atherstone, Warwick, a 2 years and 4½ months old long-horned bull, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.

Prize of £10, No 294, to Mr. Thomas Beards, of Stowe, Buckingham, a 4 years and 11 months old long-horned cow, in milk, bred by himself.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old.

Prize of £5, No. 296, to Mr. Thomas Beards, of Stowe, Buckingham, a 2 years and 0 months old long-horned heifer, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.

Prize of £5, No. 297, Mr. Thomas Beards, of Stowe, Buckingham, a 1 year and 8 months old long-horned heifer, bred by himself.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.

Prize of £10, No. 302, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont, of Cowdray, near Petworth, Sussex, a 3 years and 13 days old Channel Islands bull, bred by his Lordship.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849

Prize of £10, No. 318, to Mr. John Gregory Watkins, of Woodsfield, Worcester, a 2 years and 4 months old Channel Islands bull, bred by himself.

Class 3 —Cows in Milk or in Calf.

Prize of £10, No. 313, to Mr. George Toroda, of The Forest, Guernsey, a 3 years and 6 months old pure Guernsey cow, in calf, bred by Le Page, St. Martin's, Guernsey.

Class 4 —In-calf Heifers.

Prize of £5. No. 321, to Sir John Caldcart, of Cooper's Hill, Chertsey, Surrey, a 2 years old Alderney in-calf heifer, breeder unknown.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.

Prize of £5, No. 327, Mr. Henry Chapman, of Wraysbury, near Staines, Bucks, a 1 year and 8 months old Alderney yearling heifer, bred by Mr. W. Levi, of Houghton on the Green, Newport Pagnel, Bucks.

SUSSEX.

Class 1 Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.

Prize of £10, No. 332, to Mr. Henry Catt, of West Firle, near Lewes, Sussex, a 3 years and 5 months old Sussex bull, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.

Prize of £10, No. 339, to Mr. John Waters. of Woocumbe, near Eastbourne, Sussex, a 1 year and 3 months old Sussex bull, bred by Mr. James Gorringe, of Selmeston, Sussex.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.

Prize of £10, No. 341, to Mr. Thomas Child, of Michelham, near Hailsham, Sussex, a 6 years and 5 months old Sussex cow, in milk, bred by himself.

Class 4.—In calf Heifers.

Prize of £5, No. 346, to Mr. William Marshall, of Bolney-place, near Cuckfield, Sussex, a 2 years and 3 months old Sussex in-calf heifer, bred by himself.

Class 5. - Yearling Heifers.

Prize of £5, No. 350, to Mr. William Marshall, of Bolney-place, near Cuckfield, Sussex, a 1 year and 5 months old yearling heifer, bred by himself.

SCOTCH HORNED.

Class 2 —Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849. One year old.

Prize of £10, No. 352, to Mr. Charles Fielder, of Sparshott, near Winchester, Southampton, a 1 year 3 months and 13 days old pure Ayrshire bull, bred by Mr. David Glen, of Fletchwood Farm, Eling, near Southampton.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.

Prize of £10, No 358, to Sir John Cathcart, of Cooper's-hill, near Chertsey, Surrey, a 6 years old Ayrshire cow, in milk; breeder unknown.

SCOTCH POLLED.

Class 1.—Bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.

Prize of £10, No. 361, to Mr. William M'Combie, of Tillyfour, near Alford, Aberdeen, a 5 years and 2 months old Angus polled bull, bred by Mr. Hugh Watson, of Keillor.

Class 3. —Cows in Milk or in Calf.

Prize of £10, No. 364, to Mr. Robert Scott, of Balwylie, near Montrose, Forfar, a 7 years and 6 months old pure Aberdeenshire cow, in calf, bred by Mr. William M'Combie, of Thilyfour.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers.

Prize of £5, No. 366, to Mr. William M'Combie, of Tillyfour, near Alford, Aberdeen, a 2 years and 5 months old Angus polled in-calf heifer, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.

Prize of £5, No. 368, to Mr. William M'Combie, of Tillyfour, near Alford, Aberdeen, a 1 year and 5 months old Angus polled yearling heifer, bred by himself.

WELSH, IRISH, &c.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.

Prize of £10, No. 372, to Lieut.-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., of Oakley Park, near Eye, Suffolk, a 4 years and 1 month old Suffolk bull, bred by himself.

Class 2 —Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.

Prize of £10, No 376, to Mr. George David Badnam, of Thurlston, near Ipswich, a two years and 5 months old Suffolk bull, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.

Prize of £10, No. 379, to Lieut.-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., of Oakley Park, near Eye, Suffolk, a 3 years and 11 months old Suffolk cow, in calf, bred by himself.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers.

Prize of £5, No. 383, to Lieut.-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., of Oakley Park, near Eye, Suffolk, a 2 years and 11 months old Suffolk heifer, in calf, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.

Prize of £5, No. 384, to Mr. George D. Badnam, of Thurlston, near Ipswich, Suffolk, a 1 year and 11 months old Suffolk yearling heifer, bred by himself.

HORSES.

Class 1.—Stallions of any age, for Agricultural Purposes.

First prize of £30, No. 407, to Mr. Thomas Catlin, of Batley, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, a 5 years old pure Suffolk stallion, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 406, to Mr. Thomas Catlin, of Batley, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, a 9 years old pure Suffolk stallion, bred by himself.

Class 2 —Two-year-old Stallions for Agricultural Purposes.

First prize of £20, No. 420, to Mr. Frederick Thomas Bryan, of Knessington, near Oakham, Rutlandshire, a 2 years old cart stallion, bred by Mr. William Wright, of Stonesby, Leicestershire.

Second prize of £15, No. 434, to Mr. Henry Taylor, of Bishopstone, near Farringdon, Berkshire, a 2 years old cart stallion, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 417, Mr. Samuel Clayden, of Little Linton, near Linton, Cambridge, a 2 years old Suffolk stallion, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Dray Stallions.

Prize of £20, No. 439, to Mr. Robert Brown, of Farleigh Wallop, near Basingstoke, Hants, a 6 years old dray stallion, bred by himself,

Class 4.—Hunter Stallions.

Prize of £30, No. 449, to Mr. Thomas Groves, of Manor House, Nunmonkton, near York, a 5 years old thorough-blood hunter stallion, bred by Mr. Molckiam, London.

Class 5 —Carriage Stallions.

Prize of £30, No. 467, to Mr. Thomas Holtby, of Brandesburton, near Beverley, Yorkshire, a five years old coach stallion, bred by Mr. Whiting, of Hempholme.

Class 6.—Roadster Stallions.

Prize of £15, No. 472, to Mr. Thomas Groves, of Manor House, Nunmonkton, Yorkshire, a 6 years old pure roadster stallion, bred by Captain Viner, of Newly Hall, near Ripon, or one of his tenants.

Class 7.—Mares and Foals.

First prize of £20, No. 484, to Mr. John George Sheppard, of the High House, Campsey Ash, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, a Suffolk mare and foal, the mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Nathaniel G. Barthropp, of Cretingham, near Framlingham.

Second prize of £15, No. 483, to Mr. John Smith, of Crownthorpe, near Wymondham, Norfolk, a Norfolk mare and foal; the mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Cordy, of Shipdham.

Third prize of £5, No. 493, to William Thompson, of Thorpe-le-Soken, near Colchester, a Suffolk mare and foal; breeder of mare unknown; sire of foal belonged to himself.

Class 8.—Two-year-old Fillies.

First prize of £20, No. 502, to Mr. Nathaniel George Barthropp, of Cretingham Rookery, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, a 2 years old Suffolk filly, bred by Mr. Read, of Laxfield.

Second prize of £15, No. 497, to Mr. Thomas Beale Browne, of Hampen, near Andoverford, Gloucester, a 2 years old Suffolk filly, bred by himself.

Third prize of £5, No. 499, to the Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Mecabourne, near Higham Ferrers, Beds, a 2 years old cart filly, bred by his Lordship.

LEICESTERS.

Class 1.—Shearling Rams.

First prize of £35, No. 520, to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 17 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Second prize of £20, No. 521, to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 17 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 518, to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 17 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age.

First prize of £30, No. 578, to Mr. Thomas Edward Pawlett, of Beeston, near Biggleswade, Beds, a 28 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Second prize of £23, No. 580, to Mr. Thomas Edward Pawlett, of Beeston, near Biggleswade, Beds, a 40 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 581, to Mr. Thomas Edward Pawlett, of Beeston, near Biggleswade, Beds, a 40 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Class 3 —Shearling Ewes

First prize of £20, No. 634, to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, Notts, a pen of five 17 months old Leicester shearling ewes, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 636, to Mr. William Abraham, of Barnetby-le-Wold, near Brigg, Lincoln, a pen of five 16 months old Leicester shearling ewes, bred by himself.

Third prize of £5, No. 632, to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, Notts, a pen of five 16 months old Leicester shearling ewes, bred by himself.

SOUTH DOWNS.

Class 1.—Shearling Rams.

First prize of £35, No. 681, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 17 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £20, No. 700, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 705, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age.

First prize of £30, No. 711, to Mr. William Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton, a Southdown ram, 28½ months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £20, No. 744, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 2 years and 5 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 748, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 3 years and 4 months old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Shearling Ewes.

First prize of £20, No. 772, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of five Southdown shearling ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 770, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of five Southdown shearling ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 755, to Mr. William Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton, a pen of five Southdown shearling ewes, 16½ months old, bred by himself.

LONG WOOLS.

Class 1.—Shearling Rams.

First prize of £35, No. 779, to Mr. William Garne, of Aldsworth, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 785, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Class 2 —Rams of any other age.

First prize of £20, No. 794, to Mr. George Hewer, of Ley Gore, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a Cotswold ram, 40 months old, bred by Mr. Wm. Hewer, of Northleach.

Second prize of £10, No. 790, to Mr. William Garne, of Aldsworth, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a Cotswold ram, 40 months old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Shearling Ewes.

First prize of £10, No. 802, to Mr William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of 5 Cotswold ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £5, No. 801, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near Northleach, Gloucestershire, a pen of 5 Cotswold ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

Class 1.—Rams of any age.

First prize of £20, No. 805, to Mr. John Dodd, of Catcleugh, near Otterburn, Northumberland, a pure Cheviot ram, 27 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. John Robson, of East Kelder, near Bellingham, Northumberland, a Cheviot ram, 3 years and 4 months old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Shearling Ewes.

Prize of £10, No. 816, to Mr. John Nurcombe, of Hopcott Farm, near Minehead, Somersetshire, a pen of 5 pure Exmoor Horn Shearling ewes, 1 year and 4½ months old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Ewes of any age.

Prize of £10, No. 821, to Mr. John Robson, of East Kielder, near Bellingham, Northumberland, a pen of 5 Cheviot ewes, 2 years and 4 months old, bred by himself.

PIGS.

Class 1.—Boars of a large breed.

First prize of £15, No. 823, to Mr. R. Broadhurst Hill, of Bache Hall, near Chester, a large boar, 3 years and 11 months old, bred by Mr. Ashby H. Wilson, of Abbey.

Second prize of £10, No. 841, to Mr. George Edward Taylor, of Oatlands Mill, near Leeds, Yorkshire, a large boar, 2 years and 3 months old, bred by Mr. James Martin, of Meanwood, near Leeds.

Third prize of £5, No. 826, to Mr. John B. Sparing, of Chilton, near Hungerford, Berks, an improved Berks, Sussex, and Neapolitan cross boar, 2 years and 6 months old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Boars of a small breed.

First prize of £15, No. 847, to Mr. James Dixon, of Westbrook-place, Horton, near Bradford, Yorkshire, a small boar, 2 years and 1 month old, bred by Mr. John Hadwen, of Kebcroyd, near Halifax.

Second prize of £10, No. 837, to Mr. William Ludham, of Bradford, Yorkshire, a small boar, 2 years and 4 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £5, No. 868, to Mr. John Radmore, of Thorverton, near Columpton, Devon, a Leicester boar, 10 months old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Breeding Sows of a large breed.

First prize of £15, No. 902, to Mr. Joseph Tuley, of Keighley, Yorkshire, a large sow, 1 year 2 months and 6 days old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £5, No. 920, to Mr. Charles Jackson, of 46, Goodram Gate, York, a large sow, 1 year and 11 months and 2 weeks old, bred by himself.

Class 4.—Breeding Sows of a small breed.

First prize of £15, No. 943, to Mr. Samuel Druce, jun., of Eynsham, near Oxford, Berks, improved Oxfordshire sow, 1 year and 2½ months old, bred by Mr. Thomas Bowerman, of Eynsham.

Second prize of £5, No. 932, to Mr. George Edward Taylor, of Oatland's Mill, near Leeds, Yorkshire, a small sow, 1 year and 2 months old, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Breeding Sow Pigs of a large breed.

First prize of £10, No. 965, to Mr. Joseph Tuley, of Keighley, Yorkshire, a pen of three large sow pigs, 7 months and 2 weeks old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £5, No. 964, to Mr. Matthew Newman, of Court Farm, Hayes, near Uxbridge, Middlesex, a pen of three improved Berkshire and Essex sow pigs, 7 months and 3 days old, bred by himself.

Class 6.—Breeding Sow Pigs of a small breed.

First prize of £10, No. 976, to Mr. R. G. Barnard, M.P. (now deceased), of Gosfield Hall, near Halstead, Essex, a pen of three improved Essex sow pigs, 22 weeks old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £5, No. 977, to Mr. E. G. Barnard, M.P. (now deceased), of Gosfield Hall, near Halstead, Essex, a pen of three improved Essex sow pigs, 32 weeks old, bred by himself.

SILVER CENTRE-PIECE. BY MOREL.

The first illustration in the next page represents a very beautiful Centre-piece, by Messrs. Morel, of New Burlington-street, and which may be pronounced to be one of the happiest works of its class in the Exhibition. It is in the Louis Quatorze style—the subject a triumphal procession of Cupids with a panther. The little fellows exhibit varied, but appropriate attitudes—those at the corners guiding, rather than absolutely supporting, the branches which hold the candles. On either side, and in the centre, crowning all, are magnificent bouquets of flowers,

CENTRE-PIECE.—BY MOREL, NEW BOND-STREET.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Renaissance style, and is very beautiful in its way, both as to design and execution.

GROUP OF SILVER. BY VAN KEMPEN.

Amongst the foreign specimens of silver worthy of notice, and commanding admiration, is a group of nineteen pieces exhibited by Van Kempen, of Utrecht. We have engraved some of these works, which, it will be seen, are chiefly of the *Renaissance* or Louis Quatorze periods. The taste displayed in the designs, and the quality of the workmanship, are equally creditable to the producers, who nobly vindicate the character for taste in art of the Dutch nation.

LIBRARY FURNITURE. BY GILLOW.

The Library Table, Sofa, and Easy Chair, exhibited by Messrs. Gillow

BRONZE CUP.—BY VITOZ.

CARTON PIERRE CORNICE. BY BIELEFIELD.

In the centre of the page is a very beautiful specimen of Messrs. Bielefield's works in *carton pierre*—being a cornice of a rich composition of fruits and foliage.

STAMPED LEATHER HANGINGS. BY LEAKE.

Messrs. Leake's productions in stamped leather, with gilt and coloured ornamentation, are very rich and beautiful. We subjoin two specimens, the designs of which are sufficiently elaborate, without over-crowding.

BRONZE CUP. BY VITOZ.

The Bronze Cup, by Messrs. Vitoz, is in the

CARTON PIERRE CORNICE.—BY BIELEFIELD.

are specimens of the more substantial class of furniture, in which it has been attempted to combine extreme solidity with elaborate adornment. We confess we are by no means well pleased with the result. In cases where so much space is demanded for the absolute utilitarian purpose of the object manufactured, the ambition of the maker should be rather to conceal the bulkiness of it, and to economise room to the utmost extent possible—certainly not to overhang the extreme area required for use by projections of fancy subjects, which, from their location, become obtrusive and objectionable. The arch forming the recess, in the middle of the table, is the most creditable part about it; if the rest of the structure had been arranged upon a

STAMPED LEATHER HANGINGS.—BY LEAKE.

similar principle, the rectangular plan preserved, and the griffins discarded, it would have looked twice as handsome and have been immeasurably better adapted to the purpose than it is at present. The sofa and chair are also to blame for the heavy and uncomfortable-looking embellishments with which they are loaded. It is not mere eye-witticism that should be consulted in such matters: imagine knocking your shins against that sofa or that table, as you make your way past them in an unguarded moment. It is but just to add that the style of workmanship is unexceptionable.

ICE-DISH.—BY DODD.

GROUP OF SILVER.—BY VAN KEMPEN, OF HOLLAND.

LIBRARY FURNITURE.—BY MESSRS. GILLOW.

VIRGIN AND CHILD. BY VAN LINDEN.

M. Van Linden's (of Antwerp) little marble group of the "Virgin and Child" is prettily executed; though there is so much affectation about the position of the hands, and generally in the conventional treatment of the whole of the upper part, that it is more entitled to be regarded as a piece of church decoration than as a work of art. The planting of the foot of the mother upon the head of the serpent may be orthodox according to the orthodoxy of Rome, but it is at variance with the plain reading of the passage in Scripture.—Genesis iii. 15.

VIRGIN AND CHILD.—BY VAN LINDEN.

ICE-DISH. BY DODD.

The Ice Dish by Dodd is a very happy specimen of the taste and fancy at present displayed in this branch of silver manufacture.

ALABASTER VASE. BY CHIACI AND SONS.

Tuscany, not unmindful of its ancient renown, is rich in works of sculpture and carving, generally producing specimens of high excellence. The magnificent alabaster vase, by Chiaci and Sons, of Volterra, is in the pure Etruscan style, and stands upon a pedestal formed of a truncated fluted column. The sculpture upon this production is of exquisite character.

CARVED MINIATURE FRAME. BY W. G. ROGERS.

The carved miniature frame, in box-wood, by Rogers, is one of two very beautiful similar productions in this style. The design comprises a garland various flowers, bound by a twisted ribbon, and placed round a simple bead rolling. Of course, the subject-head inclosed is of our introduction

CARVED MINIATURE FRAME.—BY W. G. ROGERS.

ALABASTER VASE.—TUSCANY.

ARTICLES INTENDED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

It is a fact not particularly creditable to humanity, that the ingenuity and industry of our species have been far oftener and far more extensively employed in the construction of machines destructive to life, than machines invented expressly for the purpose of bloodshedding by wholesale and retail. Man they have been devoted to mechanism destined to prolong our days and to shield us from the natural hazards of the elements. Almost the first handiwork of a savage is a club, intended to knock out his neighbour's brains; and one of the last inventions of our own state of civilisation, the reverse, as we are apt to flatter ourselves, of savagism, is an improvement in fire-arms, by which the old musket will probably be outstripped in deadliness just as the musket outstripped the bow and arrow. The Exhibition swarms with implements for taking away life. You have them from every country, and of every age and phase of civilisation. If the New Hollander can make nothing else, he can make a boomerang or a javelin. All the ingenuity and all the *gaieté* art of the Indian workman is devoted to the adornment and finish of costly weapons. The Malay and the Japanese construct artfully-shaped cutlery, intended to make the wound inflicted as severe and difficult to heal as possible. One of the most elaborate and beautiful pieces of metallic production in the Exhibition is the Prussian cannon; while American ingenuity shines in its highest lustre through the six-barrelled revolvers of Colt. It is, we find, by that part of the great manufacturing congress appropriated to our country, that the counterpoise to this flush of deadly implements is principally supplied, and we think that the fact is one for which we may justly take credit. In no country, indeed, in the world is life more carefully estimated, or is the sentiment of horror at the destruction of life more strong and more abiding. In France, an appeal to the God of battles is popularly looked upon as the natural and obvious resort in the case of international differences, or even in that of internal political strife. Look at the readiness of the population to fight at all times, and for all causes; look, too, at the aureole of glory with which military success is always crowned—an aureole brighter far, and far more coveted, than the paler halo which decorates one of our own successful generals. You can very seldom succeed in evoking anything like horror for carnage from a Frenchman. Personally he may be just as humane as the humanity of the Peace Society; but he looks upon battles as natural things, and upon carnage as the natural consequence of battles. The same feeling is more or less prevalent all over the Continent. The people are so used to great displays of military force, that armies and trains of artillery become to them the merest matters of course, inseparable from the concerns of mankind. The national atmosphere in this respect in America is different, but is very peculiar. There are many symptoms by which we may come to the conclusion, that the respect for individual life in the United States is very small, and the first is the characteristic recklessness of the people in steamers and on railways. The national go-aheadism swallows up all other considerations. Never mind the dangers, go-ahead! Better be nowhere than come in second in the race. High pressure everywhere! A shor. life and a merry one. What's the odds so long as you are rapid? Sit down upon the safety-valve, and luck all creation! England would be moved to her very heart's core by an accident which only attracts a passing column in the American journals, and, perhaps, a passing chat in the bar-rooms of American hotels and boarding-houses. A couple of boats race together on one of the southern rivers; one of them blows up, and sends her scorched passengers, like peelings of onions, into the air. The accident has simply been caused by the national desire for going ahead; it is lamented, as a matter of course; it is one of those casualties which must be looked for now and then—one of those casualties which will happen in the best regulated states, and these, of course, are always the most thoroughly and the most recklessly go ahead. In England the whole torrent of national indignation would be invoked upon the memory of the engineer who had blown half his passengers into eternity to get beyond a rival steamer. The coroner's jury would bring in a verdict of wilful murder against him, and most people would regret that he had not survived the explosion on purpose to be hanged. Nothing of the kind in America, however. The culprit would be reckoned a martyr to glorious go-aheadism, and the blown-up travellers a mere quantum of contingent sacrifices. Again, have any of our readers ever remarked the peculiarly off-hand style in which an American newspaper chronicles loss of life, either from accident or in a duel, as it is still the fashion to dub the ferocious encounters with rifles and bowie-knives of the South. A business-like line will tell you that "John Smith fell over the wharf yesterday, and was drowned.' The English journalist would make much more of the occurrence. He would begin by informing you of a "melancholy accident." He would state the particulars of the catastrophe with a decent solemnity of tone, and he would wind up by some commonplace expression of well-meaning regret for the defunct, or of condolence with the widow or the orphans. The difference between the two styles turns entirely upon the greater reverence with which human life is regarded among us than amongst our Transatlantic descendants. The English recorder of Smith's drowning has, possibly, no more feeling of sorrow than the American: but the Englishman writes in deference to and in harmony with a national sentiment which does not exist in the States. So of *rencontres* with rifles and bowie-knives. Two men in England, who would attack each other in the street with deadly weapons, with the deliberate intention of cutting or shooting each other down, would no more be tolerated or tolerable in English society, than would Thurtell or Bishop, or Rush or Courvoisier. We have a fine instinctive reverence for human life, which is one of the most ennobling of our national characteristics; indeed, we sometimes find the sentiment taking the manifestations, which are generally considered, even by the bulk of the people, to be somewhat overstrained; demonstrations, for instance, such as the recent ones of horror and disgust at the wholesale slaughter of those piratical rovers abounding in the seas of the Indian Archipelago. Whether, however, these said demonstrations were maudlin or no, they came from a noble source, and showed the existence of an elevated and a Christian sentiment. The same sentiment, too, it is which gets up Aborigines Protection Societies, and, perhaps a little forgetful of the maxim that charity begins at home, seeks to throw the shield of its protection over the Negro and the Indian—the New Hollander and the Esquimaux.

As was naturalin the range of our inventions for the protection of life, we have principally thought of the perils of the seas. As an element submitted to man's skill, rather than originally given to him as an inheritance, the ocean which has evoked our best qualities, and witnessed our greatest exploits, has also swallowed up our most precious lives, and occasioned our most serious losses of property. It is, of course, undoubted that the great proportion of English human life is regarded amongst us that sudden death are drowned—drowned either upon our own coasts or in distant seas; and therefore, everybody will be prepared to find that contrivances for saving life at sea vastly preponderate over appliances for the same end to be used on shore.

First or all, then, comes the numerous array of the life-boats. Everybody who knows anything at all of maritime matters, knows that nine wrecks out of ten take place from the over-proximity of land. Very many vessels get upon sands and rocks, or are flung upon the shore, for one which springs a leak and founders, or is capsized in deep seas; The greatest danger, for example, in going to Quebec, would not be crossing the Atlantic, but getting clear of the Channel on one side, and working up the St. Lawrence on the other. Sands, not waves, are what the sailor dreads; and rocks, not hurricanes, are his *bêtes noires*. The natural consequence is, that, except in cases where ships are lost upon savage or uninhabited coasts, and upon banks and shoals lying far at sea, the catastrophe takes place in spots not far removed from human aid. The maintenance, then, of a fine of life-boats along the sea-coasts of every maritime country ought to be a regular feature in our civilisation. As yet, however, the system is very imperfect, and is, indeed, confined, so far as efficient practice goes, to the more frequented portions of the English coast. From the mouth of the Thames to the mouth of the Tyne—perhaps, indeed, we may extend the boundaries, and say to the mouth of the Tay—the coast is tolerably well garrisoned with life-boats. Each port, or harbour, or roadstead has several; and where sands, shoals, and rocks abound, a corresponding number of boats dedicated to the preservation of human life is to be found. All along the Yorkshire and the Durham, the Lincolnshire and the Norfolk shores, along which such vast fleets of colliers and coasting craft are constantly creeping, the life-boat force is excellently efficient, and it is that portion of maritime England from which the greater number of models shown in the Exhibition have come. On the opposite coast, however, and, indeed, along the sea-line of the Continent, in general, no such precautions have been taken. You may be cast upon the *falaises* of France, or upon the sand-banks of Belgium or Holland, with but small hope of assistance from the land. Brave and skilful as our neighbours no doubt are, they have not the same instinct for, and the same sympathy with, a seafaring life as we have; and there is none of the patriotic spirit, in the first instance, which provides our life-boats, and little of the enterprise and dauntless pluck which afterwards mans them. We remember being at Boulogne when a large brig at anchor in the bay was in imminent danger of going ashore at the back of the jetty; in which case, from the tremendous surf running, it was very unlikely that a single soul on board would be saved. The great object was, therefore, to get the men out of her while her cable still held. No ordinary boat could have ventured beyond the pier-head. But a subscription life-boat had been some time previously provided, and this craft was immediately manned by five English sailors—boatmen, from the other side of the Channel. Would it be credited, that the port "authorities" of Boulogne actually prohibited the starting of the boat upon her errand of mercy, until a regular bond had been entered into, in which some private English gentleman became bound to the town for the value of the boat in case she was lost, or sustained any injury in the attempt to save the brig's crew! Think of the Mayor of Yarmouth, or of Cromer, or of Whitby, attempting such a stipulation while an easterly gale was blowing, and a wreck was flashing up upon the sands! Knighted, in fact, as it takes the lead in adventuring life upon the sea, naturally takes the lead in inventing means for saving it in case of peril. *Cæteris paribus*, the country which has the most sailors, will have the most life-boats; and the most numerous, and the more energetic will be the means adopted to neutralize the perils.

There is not, perhaps, in the whole range of human enterprise and chivalric valour, a more magnificent spectacle than the starting of a life-boat. There are all the elements of the sublime in the enterprise. The crew are actuated by the purest and holiest disinterestedness. Our law allots handsome pecuniary rewards, in the shape of salvage, to the saver of goods, but not a penny to the saver of life. The magnanimous desire to bring rescue to misfortune is therefore the sole reason which tempts the life-boat crew to go forth at the risk of their lives, and certainly at the expense of everything like comfort and convenience. And there is another class of heroism, little thought of, which ought not, however, to be passed over. The dauntless self-denial of the boatsman's wife, as she sees without a murmur her husband with bold, and inspiring, and encouraging words, her husband, the father of her children, and the prop and stay of the household, put off into the surf on a wild winter's night, to rescue, at the imminent hazard of his life, some hapless crew, are, perhaps, speaking his tongue, and foreign to him and her in sympathies and blood—is not this a species of domestic heroism, which is even higher and finer than the struggles of the boatmen amid the waves? To wait at home, or by the wild sea beach when the boat is gone, is a far more tremendous trial of fortitude than to go in her, and yet it is one which is seldom or never shrunk from. The gale never blew under heaven, in the thick of which an English life-boat, supposing the thing to be physically possible, could not be manned and started, the wives, eager and enthusiastic, and the women resigned and approving, and firm in the consciousness that husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers were but doing their duty. Whoever has lived much upon the coast, can scarcely have missed the sight of some such heroic spectacle, and cannot but be able to corroborate our general description of the spirit in which the life-boat is manned. He will once we have seen what we have described. We have heard the loud rattling cheers rising above the thunder of wind and sea, as, watching its opportunity, the light and graceful boat shot beyond the shelter of the harbour head, and immediately tipped over the back, over the foaming crest of the first rolling sea she met, the crew bending down sternly and resolutely to their oars, and the steersman, in spite of the plunging of the craft, at she tossed and leaped from wave to wave, erect in the stern, intently watching the line of the breakers, and using the long steering-oar instead of his steering-oar, twirling, as it were, the boat over the foaming peak of a sea, while every breath on shore was held by the crowds who expected to see the surge wash over the life-boat bodily. A spectacle even still more exciting is a life-boat putting to sea from a stormy beach, through a surf. Sometimes—indeed, generally—there is a rude stage, or raised wooden way, running out into the breakers. Upon this the boat is hoisted; a rope, sometimes a permanent appendage, made fast to a grapnel by the men on board; the steersman, assisted by the advice of two or three ancient, weather-beaten tritons who stand by him, anxiously watches the run of the seas, waiting for a favourable ninth wave, for the ninth wave, as all seamen and fishermen will tell you, is the biggest; and after it has burst, the two or three first billows of the succeeding series remain unusually heavy even the average of the sea. As soon, then, as the propitious lull has commenced, the signal is given, the rope is hauled upon with quasmodic jerks, the boat flies along the wooden ways—meets and buffets the tossing foaming water—hovers all the time heading as if for life—encounters, perhaps, one or two curling waves, which burst into foam over and around her, and is the next moment dancing on the long ridges of the following seas outside the roaring barrier.

The general characteristics of the life-boats exhibited at the Crystal Palace depend, in some measure, upon the styles of common boat building in vogue in the maritime localities from whence they come. Thus, some spaces are deeper and narrower, others shallower and of greater beam; all, however, agree in having naturally buoyant ends, so as to be able to take the ground easily and without straining, and to sit as lightly as possible on the water. So far as buoyancy is concerned, the common principle adopted seems to be that of constructing an air-tight lining in the interior of the boat—the space between the outward and the inward sides of the vessel gradually widening until a very broad gunwale is formed, extending, perhaps taking either side into calculation, over nearly half the entire beam of the boat. In other specimens, the air-tight cell, if it be such it can be so, is placed lower, running in the form of a square or circular box round the boat, but beneath the thafts or seats. The cork principle seems not to be in much favour; only a few specimens amongst the mass are fitted with those cork belts and jackets which keep the boat nearly as buoyant as air-tight tanks would do, and certainly, from the additional advantage of not being rendered useless by an accidental blow from a sea against the wreck, which would effectually settle many an air-tight boat. This danger, however, it is fair to say, is generally sought to be guarded against by the construction of several air-tight compartments—one of which, we are generally assured, would suffice to keep the boat, with her crew above water. A principle of construction of which we are inclined to approve, especially with reference to surf-boats, is that of building them open beneath, placing the buoyant agency entirely in the sides, and thus letting the seas break in and out as they please—the level in the water of the boat being never altered. There are a great many forms of this principle in the Exhibition, the bottoms of some of the life-boats consisting merely of cross-bars on which to rest the men's feet; while in others there is a flat flooring, only connected, however, by pins and bars with the closed sides of the boat.

The United States show several surf-boats of particular construction, being, in fact, diving spheroids of metal, to be used, so far as we could make out, for the conveyance of passengers through surf, after a communication has been opened with the wreck. The persons to be rescued are simply enclosed in the box in question, which contains enough of air for the short transit, and then they are without more ado hauled through the breakers, either above or below them, according to position, in fact, somewhat similar for the nonce to that of Jonah. We see no reason why the plan should not succeed. Many a nervous lady and gentleman quivers have to cross the surf at Madras would be happy to exchange a catamaran for a metallic surf-boat or a "life car." A number of the life-boats are on wheels—some on two, and others on four. We should think the former plan would be found more generally available, as it is well known that a two-wheeled vehicle gets over the rough ground which the boats would frequently have to cross with far more facility than the more complicated arrangement of four. Life-boats are, of course, shown for port and ship as well as for coast service, and for hanging in davits as well as for being hurried across the country.

The general long and shallow shape may be described as universal, and the boats have an air of suppleness and elasticity which appears to fit them excellently for yielding to the sea and accommodating their position to its heavings. They are all constructed alike at stem and stern, so as to avoid the dangerous necessity of going about. A few have rudders fitted on; but our-steering appears to be more generally practised, probably for the reason that the oar has naturally more command over the boat, as regards turning her head, than the rudder—the two, indeed, acting upon perfectly different principles. The rowing oars are generally attached to pins on the gunwales, so as to allow them to swing alongside when not in use. An ingenious attempt to get rid of part of the difficulty of rowing in a sea-way, from the motion of the craft, is to be found in the model of a boat within a boat—the former swinging freely in the latter, and always preserving its equilibrium, in spite of the rolling of the outward vessel. This class of invention, however, we fear, must be rather classed in the toy category than treated as a modification of importance. Most of the life-boats are fitted up with places for masts, carrying small lug or fore and aft sails, principally intended for use in returning from wrecks and running before the wind. A model on a large scale, with masts and sails displayed, is deposited in the Machinery department. Among the peculiarities of construction in the life-boats, we noticed one from the Isle of Wight, the planks of which, instead of running fore and aft, as usual, were laid diagonally across, from the gunwale to the keel. Another boat, sent from Whitby, is fitted up with cringles supporting nets into which people might leap from a ship, while the boat was kept at such a distance as to diminish the risk of her being swamped against the wreck. Some specimens sent from Birmingham appeared to us to be constructed rather upon abstract practical knowledge, and with more attention to the ordinary rules of flotation, as applied to calm water, than the rude shocks which life-boats must be fashioned to undergo. We should fancy that the crews of the Birmingham boats would find no little difficulty in urging such broad and flat masses to windward. Quite different in appearance are the handsome models sent up to represent the life-boats used at Lowestoft and Yarmouth. They are not very different in general shape from the ordinary fishing craft of the coast. The buoyant apparatus is in the sides beneath the thafts; the oars are double-banked, and hands every port aid in pumping for getting rid of a sea when it fills the boat. The construction is very simple, and there are no such peculiarities as open bottoms to be seen. A label attached to these boats, states that they are in use over a range of coast of about 20 miles; that not one of them has ever been upset, and that they have saved from 800 to 600 lives. The "infallible life-boat" is a whimsical construction, entirely open at the bottom; and made, indeed, exactly after the same fashion bottom and top. The inventor is therefore, we presume, right in the case, that in no respect does the appearance and the capability of the craft will be in no ways altered. He does not explain, however, how the men are to manage in the event of such a catastrope. A Land's-end life-boat is remarkable for the horizontal longitudinal openings, like loop-holes, piercing her sides in continuous lines. Beneath, of course, she is open to the water; which, as in other craft of the same construction, flows freely in and out. The Durham and Northumberland coasts show the greatest number of life-boats; and it is only fair to remark, before passing from the subject, that it was in the former country that the idea originated of a buoyant rowing vessel, capable of living in any sea, and able to bid defiance to the heigt of any billow which might fall on board. About the commencement of the present century; after the occurrence of several disastrous wrecks near South Shields, the inhabitants of that town got up a committee to inquire into the practicability of constructing boats sitted to carry on communication between a wrecked vessel and the shore. A Mr. Greathead, a boat-builder in South Shields, presented the model of such a vessel, and the afterwards employed by the committee to build one upon a practical scale. Several other models and boats were constructed about the same time and owing to the same impetus, so that Mr. Greathead's claim to the honours of invention as to the height

the British and Foreign department, capable of being inflated, when they become small buoys or boats, by means of which, in a strait, a person unable to swim might undoubtedly cross a river; but we suspect, that, for practical purposes, the less unwieldy contrivances, which keep a man immersed in water afloat, will be found better than the cloaks. In the American department, a great number of buoyant contrivances, made of vulcanised India-rubber, attract attention, as the possible means of saving life under peculiar circumstances; but they more strictly belong to the science of military engineering, than to the class of subjects in discussion, of which we are immediately engaged.

Lighthouses are certainly inventions for saving life. We have, however, already pointed out the principal models of these structures in the Exhibition, and explained the principles upon which the lanterns and reflectors are arranged. A simple method, however, for preventing a very common occurrence at sea—the mistaking of one lighthouse for another—is shown. The inventor proposes immediately under the lantern to place a large illuminated letter—the initial of the name of the lighthouse. Many a sad accident has proved that coloured, flashing, and revolving lights are not to be entirely relied on as infallible guides; the initial letter would be easily seen, and form a great additional safeguard. Several systems of night signals to be used at sea are exhibited. They are mostly simple, the coloured lights being produced by sliding stained glass before the flame. Another very simple means of signalising consists in an ordinary gun or blunderbuss with a large speaking trumpet screwed on bayonet-wise to the muzzle. The inventor asserts that the report of a common charge fired in a gun thus furnished, is as loud as that of a cannonade. It may be used, of course, as well on railways, or as a signal in the case of a lonely country-house being broken into, as at sea.

The inventions for the protection of life against fire muster strongly in the Exhibition, although they do not come up in point of number or variety to the contrivances we have just been enumerating, as regards the other element. They may be divided into the general classes—fire-engines and annihilators, intended to quench actual flame; fire-escapes, intended to convey people away from its ravages; and systems of fire-proof construction, intended to set flames at defiance.

The fire-engines exhibited present, as far as we could make out, no very definite principle of novelty. They are such, only perhaps more carefully finished, and more brightly painted and varnished, as we see tearing along the streets when an alarm of a conflagration has been given. We have them of all sizes—from the small parish engine, to the huge machine which takes 40 men to work it, and proves a perfect Niagara upon the burning tenement. A number of small hause-engines—of neat and handy construction, and working on the simplest principles, are also exhibited, chiefly by Mr. Merryweather, in whose department forcing pumps of all sizes, and suitable to all purposes of spouting water, are to be found. Here, too, we have firemen's tools—handy, and light crow-bars, and narrow-bladed tomahawk looking axes, furnished with a spike behind. The light leathern buckets used for conflagrational ends might, we think, be very well adopted for ordinary household purposes, instead of the heavy pails now ordinarily in use. In the Canadian department is a very handsome fire-engine, sent as a model of those used across the Atlantic. It works on the same pumping principle as ours; but the mechanism is more elaborate, and the machine seems far more complicated, and easily put out of order. It is painted in the most glaring fashion—both bright and garish, in fact, as to have rather the appearance of a triumphal chariot than that of the most utilitarian of machines. In the Canadian towns these engines are generally drawn along by the crowd, a couple of coils of rope being arranged upon the fore-part, so as to be capable of being immediately handed out to the willing grasp of the multitude. In winter, the fire-engine, like allother carriages in Canada, are put upon sleigh-irons. The proof of the pudding, however, being in the eating, and that of the fire-engine in the spouting, an English and a Canadian machine were brought out at the edge of the Serpentine, and tried—the result being, that the jet of the colonial implement, which spouted the water nearly a third higher than the English one. We were informed, however, that on the conducting pipe being held in a horizontal position, the latter machine sent its stream further along than the former; and it was added that the British-built engine threw a greater quantity of water in proportion to the number of men pumping. An official account of the experiment would, however, be desirable, the details which have got abroad being very far from being complete or consistent.

An immense number of fire-escapes are shown—some of them ladders on wheels acting from the street; others, either rope ladders or lines for descent, acting from the roof or windows. We will enumerate a few of the leading ones in this respect. Waller's fire-escape is an iron ladder, hooking to the parapet commonly made in front of houses immediately before the lower part of the roof. Jackson and Clay show a bedroom fire-escape, consisting of a wire cord, with a belt for passing round the body, the cord is coiled upon a reel, placed in the inside of what appears to be an ordinary article of bedroom furniture; but we could not make out how the inventor proposed to regulate the rapidity of the descent. Another bedroom escape consists of a strong funnel of canvass, which can be flung into the street, and through which the persons in danger would slide. This machine could not, of course, be used in the case of flames bursting from a lower window. A bobbin ladder escape is simple, and will probably come cheap. There are a number of these simple ladder forms in rope, iron, and wood. Mr. Waller gives an escape with which ranges of houses may be fitted up, and persons conveyed horizontally along from one window to another; while a great number of escapes to be managed by the people below, many of them sliding out on the principle of telescopes, are exhibited, in models or cases or less complication. We are strongly inclined, however, to think that by far the most efficient mode of saving life in case of fire is to have easy and ready means of access to the roof, and then proper facilities for clambering along to the nearest house in safety.

There are several models of contrivances for making houses fire-proof. One is by a complicated system of water-pipes proceeding through the walls, like veins through the body; others depend upon more manageable and less expensive systems of building, and upon peculiarities of materials—such as the hollow bricks with which Prince Albert's cottages are constructed. The progress of industrial science as regards the building of houses is now undoubtedly showing strong tendencies carefully to study the architectural and constructive conditions which are least likely to be operated on by fire; and although no house can probably be erected which shall be completely fire-proof, yet most new buildings are so managed that the flames are slow in progress, and far more easily checked than in old constructions.

In and near the Machinery Department may be seen several models of contrivances destined to protect and preserve life under ground. The deeply interesting model of a coal-mine shows how the air is forced through miles and miles of subterraneous workings by the very simple process of creating a comparative vacuum by the continued burning of a small fire. There are generally two shafts to a mine, the one ascendant and the up-cast. At the bottom of the latter the ventilating fire is kindled; the vacuum thus created sucking, as it were, the air from all the neighbouring passages; its place being in turn supplied by a corresponding draft along the down-cast shaft. In some of the great old mines near Newcastle the air has to travel through upwards of 70 miles of passages before it arrives at the furnace to which it is steadily moving, and it is calculated that from 24 to 30 hours are consumed upon the Journey. Without this constant current, mines would of course be unworkable. In one or two instances, a steam blast has been applied, instead of a furnace, with satisfactory results; but the ancient method seems generally to hold its ground. We remarked several specimens of Davy's safety lamps scattered about, but their principle and construction are too well known to call for any particular remark. It is made to be wished, however, that the mining population would do this great invention justice. Half, at least, of the explosions which take place in mines are occasioned by the workmen taking off the wire gauze, either for the purpose of getting a degree more light, or of kindling their pipe at the flame. A most ingenious and simple invention, by a Mr. Fourdrinier, for preventing shaft accidents caused by the breaking of the rope, is shown; in model, beside it, another contrivance, proceeding upon the same principle. The method is beautifully simple. The pressure upon the rope, when the car is ascending or descending—"riding," as it is called in Northumberland and Durham—bends back, and renders inoperative, certain spring clasps, which, however, the moment the strain upon them is relieved by the parting of the rope, leap out, as it were, on either side and catch hold of the upright beams down which the car slides, thus holding the whole machine suspended in the shaft until assistance reach it from above. In Mr. Begg's model, the shaft is provided with a set of metallic notches, like those which prevent the back-play of a winch, and, on the cessation of pressure, the motion of the [illegible] arrested in an instant by projecting pieces of metal, which [illegible] their position, and become fixed in the notches. Fourdrinier's invention is, we believe, in use in one of the pits near Newcastle; but some safeguard of the kind ought to be universal, and the more so that the pit-men are notoriously reckless in ascending and descending the shafts of coal and other mines.

FOOD OF MAN.—NO. III.

VEGETAL SUBSTANCES.—FRUITS, SUGAR, STARCH, ALCOHOL, &c.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous articles of food we described in our last articles, yet there are still various other substances which are almost indispensable to the food of man.

The vegetable acids, or fresh vegetables, have a power which, although well known to the surgeon, appears to be inexplicable to the physiologist. Our sailors suffer terribly from scurvy if deprived of these things, and hence there appears to be a great necessity for their use. Usually [illegible] son- take this necessary nourishment by eating various fruits at the various [illegible] of the country. We have of the class of food very excellent [illegible] preserved gooseberries, currants, and raspberries, plums, black [illegible], damsons, and cherries, shown by Mr. Batty. A very fine collection of these fruits, which can be kept all the year round, are also shown by Messrs. Faulkner and Messrs. Copeland.

Of other fruits we have three or four Wellington apples, the exhibition of which by themselves seems ludicrous enough, when, by a visit to the Horticultural Gardens, those curious in such fruits may see at one view nearly all which is known on the subject arranged by Mr. Thompson. They have also a set of casts which ought by rights to have been sent to the Exhibition, as many countrymen have but little idea of the almost innumerable varieties of apples, pears, &c. which are known to horticulturists

Of other fruits used for food, perhaps the chesnut holds a high place. In some parts of the south of Europe it is used for bread. It contains a large quantity of starchy material, and forms, when boiled or baked, a very useful and nutritious food. A few chesnuts are sent from many countries. These beautiful trees abound in Greenwich-Park, and most stately specimens may be noticed in some fields near Turnham-green. Whenever we have a long continued and hot summer, the fruit attains to considerable perfection, and the trees yield great produce. Of southern fruits, the bread-fruit was once supposed to hold the first place, but we have not observed it to be represented in any other way at the Exhibition than by a cast. We observed yesterday a bread-fruit tree at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's-Park. The banana in the West Indies is very highly esteemed. It forms a nutritious food, and may be seen by the curious now in full fruit at Kew Gardens. It is represented in the dried state from British Guiana, and, far as looks go, seems delicious enough, but we have had no opportunity of tasting it.

The delicious pine-apple is shown in the dried state, and also preserved with dilute vinegar. The Chinese fruit, the litchi, are shown by Faulkner and Mason. Dried grapes, figs, and dates are contributed by various nations; and two or three shadlocks may be seen in the colonial department. Olives are supplied by many exhibitors, and there are other foreign fruits represented by models, which we have not a sufficient practical acquaintance with to describe.

Barcelona nuts are shown in the Spanish department, while the walnut is furnished by a great many countries. Some very fine Brazil nuts may be seen; the cashew nut, deprived of its inflammable juice, and other kinds of nuts, are shown by Messrs. Fortnum and Mason. The Africans have contributed their ground nuts, some of which we have recently seen in the shop windows for the first time, though we have continually met with them in the homes of sailors who trade with Africa.

None of the above can be said to be of much importance as articles of food; and the same remark may be made of the almond, which is abundantly represented by superb specimens from various districts.

In the American department, some of the noble peaches which that country affords are shown, preserved in a manner peculiar to that nation. They are intended as a present to the Queen, and are preserved in brandy. As far as appearance go, they look sufficiently peachlike; but, if every critic was allowed the privilege of tasting, we are afraid that her Majesty would come in but for a very small share at the last.

We have numerous specimens of sugar from various sources. The sugar-cane yields that which is most in repute; and Mr. Perkins has shown a small loaf from sugar-canes which he himself grew in the sunny soil of Surrey. Their growth was a singular whim; but it is worth recording that such a feat had been accomplished in this country. We have not only from the tropics contributing examples of sugar, but amongst the machines we have contrivances for purifying it by centrifugal force, and also means for evaporating it in vacuo, which should be carefully examined. We have not noticed any specimens of its purification by lead, which has lately occupied so much the attention of the chemists and the Government. The public and the profession are much frightened at the idea of so deadly a poison as lead being employed, and yet the chemists have decided that the process may be carried out without any trace of lead being left in the saccharine matter. If the process is allowed, every packet ought to be stamped "Refined by lead," to give the public an opportunity to buy.

There are also specimens of the sugar made from the maple tree, and we have no doubt that the tree itself exists in the Arboretum of Kensington-gardens. There is also an example of the sugar which may be produced from honey, and another example where it is manufactured from manna. The sugar of milk, so much employed by homœopathic quacks for the delusion of their victims, is also exhibited. Specimens of sugar from potato starch are shown. This manufacture, we have this day learnt from a large sugar-broker, is not now carried on, but we are not quite certain upon that head. A small specimen which we have before us whilst we write is bitter to the taste, from the presence of a small quantity of sulphate of lime. It moreover possesses but very little sweetness, and, when added to cane sugar, diminishes the sweetness which it before possessed. For this cause, it must be regarded merely as an adulterating substance. The manufacture of sugar from linen rags does not appear to be a successful speculation, as none is shown. The properties of sugar in the system are due to the hydrogen and carbon which it contains, and which enter into combination in the body, and are finally excreted in the form of water and carbonic acid. By these changes physiologists suppose that the warmth of the body is maintained. Sugar, during its transformation, appears also, if supplied in excess, to be convertible into fat; and we are informed by those who have had large sugar plantations, that the negroes, during the harvest, live principally upon the cane juice, and thus become surprisingly fattened before the harvest is terminated. Pure sugar contains no nitrogen, and hence is incapable of preserving for any length of time human existence, as it cannot supply the material for muscular strength.

We suppose that honey must be classed amongst the vegetable products. It appears to be simply collected by bees from flowers, and we have known cruel schoolboys to kill the bee while carrying it to the hive, for the sake of the little bag of honey. The qualities of the honey of course with the flowers from which it is obtained, and the best is that which is collected from open commons covered with wild thyme and heather, a specimen of which is shown by Messrs. Fortnum. The London visitor to the Exhibition should not omit to see the bees at work in the Royal Horticultural.

The use of sugar to preserve fruits in a crystallised state is well represented. Perhaps Messrs. Fortnum and Mason have shown the most extensive collection; and if the apparently delicious dried fruits of almost every kind which they have exhibited did not make many a schoolboy's mouth water during the Whitsun holidays, the boys of modern times will never become gourmunds. The race of those who gluttonise at the civic feasts will become extinct, according to the ordinary law of mortality, and the very Guildhall will marvel when the intellectual enjoyment of social intercourse shall in the next generation yield to the present exclusive love of merely animal feasting.

The nuns have long, in Spain and Portugal, been famous for the preparation of dried fruit. From the nuns of Combra, the dried fruits of first-rate excellence have been shown. From the Cape of Good Hope delicious preserved oranges are also shown; and from Persia the dried juice of the grape made into a sweetmeat, either with or without almonds, has also been contributed.

In one department lozenges from the pine-apple, jargonelle pears, and various other fruits have been sent. Mr Laugdale has furnished oils of cognac, pears, pine-apples, and grapes, which so exactly taste and smell of those fruits, that few would be able to distinguish them. These preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary of the results of modern chemistry; for the fruits themselves have nothing to do with the matter, and they are simply made from the refuse of distilleries. We hear that they are now extensively employed; and who can tell how many vegetable principles may not be ultimately made by merely chemical processes? Various specimens of jams are sent, which virtually consist of fruit boiled in syrups until they obtain a nearly solid consistence.

Starch is shown as manufactured from various substances and adapted to numerous uses. For purposes of diet, those derived either from the *Maranta arundinacea*, (arrowroot) or canna root, are most employed [illegible] plants only grow in tropical countries, and therefore those materials can only be shown from such places. Potato starch is largely made to [illegible] to the other substances as an adulteration. For culinary purposes, starch is also exhibited from wheat, sago, rice, potatoes, &c.

By long-continued heat starch is altered in quality, and becomes converted into a sort of gum or dextrine. which in many particulars widely differs from starch. Every kind of starch appears to be enveloped in a membrane, which is insoluble in cold water. After roasting the envelope is burst, and the material is rendered perfectly soluble. For this reason, the baked flour forms a food which is well adapted to infants, because the starch is altered in quality.

All the starches, including those of arrow-root and canna-root, are quite insufficient for the prolonged sustenance of life They may give warmth to the body, they may fatten the individual, but they cannot give the muscular substance, and in fact an animal would be absolutely starved by the prolonged use of this substance.

From British Guiana, starch is shown as extracted from the buck yam; also other specimens from the cassava or edible-rooted physic-nut. Other preparations from this plant are called tapioca, a light delicious food when used with milk. Whilst upon starches, we may mention that two sago palm-trees have been sent to the Building by Mr. Knight, and the starch from the plantain is also shown.

The properties, doubtless, of the spices are multifarious; some stimulate digestion, others are a provocative to the appetite, and doubtless all serve some function. The London Spice Company have sent splendid specimens of mace, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, cassia, pimento, black and white pepper, ginger, and caraway seeds. There is a very beautiful specimen of nutmeg and mace shown in the department for the colonies. A cut specimen from this country was shown at the Royal Botanic Gardens a last week. The cinnamon tree may be seen in nearly every nursery ground; the pepper trees may be seen at Kew, and ginger is a common plant in many gentlemen's hothouses. Messrs. Batty have also sent specimens of essences of spices.

Of mineral food, salt is of paramount importance. It supplies both soda and chlorine, which have various properties in assisting the changes of other food. Messrs. Noak have sent specimens of water from the brine-spring, with pieces of rock salt as dug from the mine, together with samples of the manufactured salt.

Vinegar is a favourite addition to many vegetables. Whether it plays any part in the human economy, is a matter of much uncertainty. Various samples are shown of vinegar from malt, and also of the same distilled. The peculiar property which this material has to prevent decomposition is well shown by Mr. Batty, who has sent branches of orange, lemon and citron trees, cucumbers growing on the vine, a cactus, apple, melon, and even a fine English pine-apple, which has been sacrificed to exhibit this principle. We are informed, that if botanical specimens are carefully put up in this manner, they will last for any length of time a fact of some importance to curators, who, hitherto, have been somewhat at a loss to preserve plants. It is a curious fact, that, whilst distilled vinegar has this property, the pyroligneous acid dissolves the vegetable tissue, and ultimately destroys it.

By the use of vinegar as a preserving agent, pickles are made, and various examples are contributed. The best Indian pickle is made of the capsicum, hedgehog cucumber, mountain cabbage, and pan-pas, mixed in distilled vinegar. Various examples of other pickles are also shown good perfection by Mr. Batty and other exhibitors

Sea-weeds are exhibited. These generally contain a small quantity of iodine, and the Iceland moss makes a nutritious jelly. Of fungi, only two are generally eaten in this country, whilst in Italy the people use a great number of species. In the French department, preserved cases of truffles are shewn, and we have noticed mushrooms amongst the pickles. These fungi are remarkable for the large quantity of nitrogenised matter which they contain.

Modern chemists have been very desirous of obtaining a food which shall in some degree be more nutritious than the vegetable diet alone. In a former article, we alluded to the compounds of animal with vegetable substances, but the same results may be obtained from vegetable productions alone Madame St. Etienne has sent many such compounds, made by adding gluten to wheaten flour and many other substances. We rather suspect that Mr. Bullock's semola is an article of somewhat similar character. The tendencies of the age incline mankind then to think very highly of the principle of obtaining a compound with a greater amount of gluten, which is the material which gives the muscular strength. At present, however, there has not been sufficient experience to determine whether any compound containing a larger quantity of gluten may be generally adopted with advantage. Bread made of pure gluten, for some diseases, has been found so heavy as not to be sufficiently palatable to be eaten.

Many specimens of biscuits are shewn in different parts of the Building. There are also abundant examples of maccaroni, vermicelli, and other preparations from flour. We have not observed Hard's farinaceous food, which we believe is only wheat flour altered by long-continued heat. We have the highest opinion of this food for infants, and regret that we have not seen it in the Building.

The whole range of alcohols and alcoholic drinks are very poorly represented. Regardless of their value in the arts, or as an article of food [illegible] they were not allowed to be exhibited, because they are sometimes turned to a bad purpose. For similar reasons, types might have been prevented, because bad books were sometimes printed; writings, because forgeries were committed; and electro-metallurgic specimens, because they might be serviceable to the false coiner. Messrs. Hanbury and Buxton have shown an imperial gallon of ale, and the same quantity of porter, with samples of the materials employed; and the visitor may observe that the colour of the porter arises from the use of a certain quantity of burnt, charred or burnt malt, and the flavour of this delicious beverage is due to the same circumstance. Great efforts have been made to suppress the use of these drinks; but the majority of the most eminent medical professors consider that the moderate employment of alcoholic stimuli tends rather, at any rate in large cities, to the preservation of life. Of course, the excessive application, or of even their use in but slight cases, medical men consider that they are destructive to human life; and, from inquiries we have made, we learn that, notwithstanding the great competition amongst life assurance offices, none will assure the lives of persons who take a little above the average of alcoholic stimuli; and even at the Medical Invalid and Gresham Offices, both of which will assure lives with certain amounts of disease, no drunkard is admitted at any increased premium. This, as an acting opinion of the first medical authorities in Great Britain, is important; and, doubtless, its mention will not be lost upon the public. We cannot find, as a universal rule, that the lives of teetotallers are preferred; and we are informed by assurance office examiners, that the majority of those who confine their drink to water alone are pale, flabby, and do not exhibit the full standard of strength and health.

Messrs. Bovin and Co. have contributed six bottles of champagne wine manufactured in England from rhubarb stalk. This vegetable production is now much employed as an article of food; but that which is brought to market, forced with straw, is more wholesome than that which is sold at this period of the year. This substance contains a great amount of oxalic acid, and is hence found by many persons to be far less digestible than gooseberries, currants, or other fruits, the acidity of which is due to the citric, tartaric, and malic acids. Mr. Roberts, of Edinburgh, has sent specimens of home-made wines: these drinks, however, give way to the use of malt liquors in this climate, and are used to a very small extent as compared with beer and porter. A bottle of alcohol from potatoes is exhibited. The excise laws, however, greatly interfere with this branch of manufacture, and if we were working from potatoes on an extensive scale, we might have to pay thousands of pounds of duty annually for spirit which we could not produce. There was a potato distillery erected near Vauxhall turnpike, about fifteen or twenty years ago, by a company of Frenchmen, but they only worked about two months when they became insolvent, in consequence of being charged by the excise with much more spirits than they could possibly make from potato wort.

Vegetable oils are employed in some parts of the world to a considerable extent for food, and even the English use it in their salads. Olive oil is furnished from various countries; but perhaps the most interesting specimen which has been furnished has been supplied from our own colonies. Adelaide, in South Australia, and at any rate the capacity to grows olives mark a climate which must be much warmer than our own.

Numerous as are the articles of food exhibited, they do not nearly include all the varieties of each kind which are employed, nor even is every species of vegetal substance represented which is occasionally eaten. Every cockney schoolboy knows that he can find pig-nuts in Kensington-gardens, immediately outside the Building, and yet this is not furnished. It would indeed have been a curious spectacle to have seen collected under one roof every kind of material used by man for food. As it is, the materials are disconnected and scattered in every part of the Building, and yet they present many features for much attention and careful study.

The necessity for food arises from the law that without change of matter we can have no force, and hence animal force requires a supply of matter to be changed. The various forces which the animal evinces from the change of matter are called the vital forces, and the study of their phenomena, when classed together, is called the Science of Life. Vitality is to the animal body what the performance of the engine is to its mechanism. Neither can continue without a constant supply of matter to be changed. Both necessarily infer a continual manifestation of new attractions, and consequently continually exhibit motion. Of life it may be well said—

> She dreads an instant pause,
> And lives but while she moves.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—

NSEPT. LOOKING SOUTH.

A LADY'S GLANCE AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

No. II.

HAVING alluded, in my former glance at the Exhibition in Hyde park, to the beauty of the *laces* collected there from the various Continental states, as well as from the different provinces of our own country, I must now endeavour to justify my eulogium by attempting to describe more minutely a few of the specimens peculiarly worthy of observation, which present themselves there in such abundance. The majority of my readers are doubtless aware of the many fabrics that range themselves under the general appellation of lace by right, no less than of the numerous machine-woven imitations which lay claim to the distinction by courtesy, but which the connoisseur can never be prevailed upon to award them unaccompanied by some qualifying prefix, sufficient to distinguish the copy, however perfect it may be, from the genuine and undoubted original.

Of the real laces that present themselves to our admiration, perhaps the most worthy to be first named are such as are wrought solely and consecutively by hand on the lace-pillow; these are all made of the finest Flemish thread, and are distinguished as Mechlin, Valenciennes, Honiton, and English Lisle or Buckingham, with a variety known as *guipure*, made also by hand with a crochet needle. The white silk lace known as blonde is also wrought in the same way, with the black varieties of Chantilly, Puy, and Grammont; introducing a few slight distinctions, too minute to need particular observation in this place. Another description, equally attractive to the generality of lace-fanciers, and of no less mercantile value, is that of the well-known and highly-prized Brussels lace, set apart, from its extreme lightness, for full dress, with the beautiful modern invention of Honiton *appliqué*. In these elegant varieties the flowers are made separately on the pillow, and afterwards attached to the groundwork, which (in the finest specimens), though simply consisting of plain lace, is, as being also made by hand on the pillow, equally genuine with the decoration itself; and in this particular forcibly reminding us of those works of the old masters, in which the principal figures, only, were painted with their own hands, the subordinate background being filled in by artists less skilled in their profession, or less highly gifted by nature than themselves.

As from time immemorial Holland and its dependencies have been distinguished for the perfection to which their fostering care has raised this beautiful fabric, it seems but a tribute due to give the precedence in every description to the lace manufacturers of Belgium, more especially as they appear in the present day fully prepared to maintain the vantage-ground earned in times past.

For this superiority many reasons suggest themselves. The Flemings have been for ages noted as the most successful cultivators and dressers of flax; hence, they have held in their own hands exclusively, the raw material for the most finished productions: in distributing this over the whole world, it is not unnatural that they should have chosen (in former times, at least) to reserve for their own use a liberal share of the choicest and best description. A convincing proof of their skill is afforded by the fact, that they are known to have wrought thread of so fine a texture as to exceed in value ten times the price of standard gold. This having been the case in former years, it is difficult to form an idea of the perfection to which they may not have attained.

Before proceeding to notice individually the beautiful examples of lace-work contributed by Belgium, I must be permitted to observe on the lack of courtesy shown by some of the exhibitors in this class, which contrasts rather unfavourably with that of their French compatriots, and even some of their own neighbours in the same department. The spectator is in many instances prevented from approaching by a barrier, placed so far from the glass cases in which the works are displayed, as to lead the uninitiated to believe in the existence of some other reason for their exclusion, apart from the protection of the property. This extreme caution is additionally to be regretted, inasmuch as the specimens displayed would bear the closest inspection. The convenience of the public, therefore, seems to be encroached upon without any adequate reason. The first article which claims an especial notice at my hands is a pocket-handkerchief, exhibited by Vanderhagen van Overloop, of B ussels; it is framed like a picture, and may fairly claim to rank as a work of art. The pattern is circular, and composed of the finest cambric; the border surrounding it is lace-work, of a clear, though elaborate design, comprising the initials of her Majesty, with the Royal arms of England; whilst the corners, necessarily deeper than the sides, are enriched with emblematical devices of Peace, Science, Industry, Shipping, and the Fine Arts. The chief peculiarity, I might say curiosity, of this border, consists in the fact that the ornamental pattern and the plain groundwork to which it is attached were both worked by needle *at the same time* and with the same thread, not being separately wrought, as is usually the case. A little history of this article, with the name of the actual maker, would be of interest to all capable of estimating the patience and ingenuity required for the production of a piece of work so peculiar, if not actually unique. Another fine specimen of a pocket-handkerchief (also worked with a needle by a Miss Roy, of Brussels) claims our admiration; with a lace flounce of Gothic pattern, intermixed with birds and roses. There is also part of a second flounce of still more elegant device, consisting of flowers and imitative drapery; nor must I omit a singularly beautiful detached spray without background, which would seem a faithful representation of a bunch of flowers just gathered, and transferred, as it were, into a delicate lace on the straw pillow. A very fine example of the genuine Brussels lace is exhibited by A. Delahaye, in a scarf and flounce; several veils and falls of a similar kind are also well worthy of attention. Of the delicate white blond, the black Grammont, and other varieties of the same school of silk laces, the Messrs. Stoequart display (307) an extensive assortment, adapted to almost every purpose, from shawls and mantillas, to head-dresses and lappets; with some beautiful specimens of appropriate pattern designed for parasols, many of which are displayed to great advantage, ready mounted and fitted for use. I must especially notice a parasol of elaborate design and perfect execution. Perhaps the finest examples of delicate lace are never so exhibited as in this peculiar form; in flounces, the more showy pattern has a better effect than delicate tracery, which is too often lost in the distance, and in heavy veils of the order which is fit is attached. In veils and lappets, the want of a close background is felt as a disadvantage, and in collars it is difficult to preserve the requisite smoothness. It is, therefore, to the berthe and canezou, that the patient artist is indebted for a perfect display of a *chef d'œuvre*, inasmuch as form, background, and proximity are all in her favour. M. Duhaljon exhibits (314) a case of Valenciennes and Brussels trimmings, of various patterns and widths, varying from half an inch to a quarter of a yard. We have been so long accustomed to see the former of these descriptions of laces made with rather a heavy pattern, that we scarcely recognise an old favourite in the lighter adornments of the present specimens; nor are we certain, that, in a lace distinguished for its usefulness and durability, the change is in every respect an improvement. Solidity seems as much an attribute of Valenciennes, as lightness of design is of the filmy groundwork of the Brussels. It is, however, a feature of the taste peculiar to the present day to engraft as many varieties as possible on an ancient stock—I cannot but think, to the prejudice of that individuality which forms an agreeable characteristic in specimens even of the lower grades of manufactures. Great credit is, however, due to M. Duhaljon for the introduction of laces the width of moderate dress flounces, of a description hitherto seldom, if ever, made sufficiently wide to be used for such a purpose. Beautiful specimens of *appliqué* lace are presented (case 318) by Naeltjens, Brussels, in the form of a cassaveke and half shawl; there are also three veils from Florence, interesting as examples of Italian workmanship, which is not often exercised in this manufacture, rather than as affording anything remarkable in themselves.

Several large and elegant examples of the same kind of lace termed Pompadour merit especial notice: it consists of a white design on a black grounding, and is very effective worn as slight mourning, though almost too pretty to be entirely devoted to this purpose. In the present instance it is applied to scarfs, shawls, collars, and trimming inserting. The productions of M. Roby (331) are distinguished as exhibiting on a large scale specimens of Brussels lace, not often equalled, and never surpassed, even on a small one: a complete dress of this beautiful material, composed of three straight flounces, attached to each other, with headdress and ruffles *en suite*, is exhibited on a wax figure, and, under ordinary circumstances, would almost form an exhibition of itself. Sophie Defreune (316) contributes several lace collars of remarkable beauty and novel design, in which flowers do *not* form the principal adornment. A Brussels lace handkerchief, berthe, and headdress are all equally effective, though each differing in style. The establishment of St. Joseph, at Louvain, contributes a beautiful specimen of the *point* of almost every variety; those formed of Flanders *guipure* are of peculiar interest, as presenting a reproduction of the old English point in a state of perfection for which we should now look in vain in our own country, and which cannot be accounted for in the present absence of this description, a collar and ruffles, the pattern of which somewhat resembles a large scallop shell, cannot fail to attract the eye of the most casual beholder, and to detain that of the connoisseur until she is warned that other attractions yet await her. These are provided by Madame Bousson de Vliegher, of Bruges, in the form of two splendid flounces, of real and very fine point lace, which are advantageously displayed on a sheet of crimson velvet. The collection of Valenciennes laces sent by Messrs. Beck, of Courtrai (324), deserves much more detailed description than I can now give; they are second to none, and are far more beautiful than any of the same kind seen in this country previously to the present magnificent display. A few exquisite articles of Mechlin lace (333), by Miss Van Kiel, cannot be too highly extolled: among these are a headdress, collar, and veil: one lappet, with a pattern of birds, butterflies, and flowers, is left unfinished, with its multiplicity of bobbins depending from it, to show the cobweb-like thread of which it is made, and also what may be achieved by the most unpretending machinery when guided by fingers well accustomed to their art. Another exhibitor presents us with a perfect picture, in lace—with alcoves, bridges, figures, flowers, and even birdcages, all so naturally blended together, that no idea of incongruity arises in the mind of the spectator from the variety of objects thus associated. There are also, among these decorations fit for princes, some very pretty specimens of collars and lace made at Bruges, in the schools of industry for the poor.

Before concluding my survey of this department, I must record my admiration of a piece of work intended for *appliquer*, the elegant design of which is an openwork basket filled with flowers of many kinds, beautifully grouped, and formed of the finest Brussels lace: this is disposed on a velvet cushion, and, as in a former instance, a few bobbins remain suspended from it. A handkerchief depicting the British arms, with emblems of Australia (G) must be also mentioned by Van der halen, of Brussels (313), the fortunate holder of the only medal awarded for such fabrics by the National Exhibition of Belgium in 1847. It is almost superfluous to say that it is a masterpiece of art; and with this I must absolutely conclude my notice of Belgian lace, as any description must be to convey an idea of this manufacture, either *en général* or *en détail*.

Of Spanish lace, a very small assortment is presented to view in the Crystal Palace. This is rather a remarkable fact, when it is remembered how large a quantity is in general demand in a country where the highest classes still preserve a national costume, the distinguishing features of which are the lace mantillas for the head, and the richly-flowered shawl drapery of the same material. Of the ancient Spanish point, so liberally introduced in the pictures of the Spanish school of painting, not a single specimen is to be seen. It is, therefore, to be inferred that the Spanish ladies must for this decoration be largely indebted to their French neighbours. Of the few specimens of native manufacture worthy of notice, I may instance a mantilla thickly flowered, but of a pattern by no means remarkable; another of white blond, and a lace shawl of a light running pattern, with medallions in the corners for the initials or arms of the wearer. A very fine specimen of black silk lace is exhibited by Fuster, of Barcelona, which demands a more detailed description than can be given at present, from the novel and striking character of its design. It represents a Spanish grandee on horseback, fully accoutred; a sportsman, with his dog and gun; and, finally, a lady riding in state in a palanquin, with animals of every description, both foreign and domestic, attending her on a kind of march. Another example, by the same maker, displays a complete landscape *à la Chinoise*, with men, women, and children, employed in the ordinary occupations of life. It includes, also, pagodas and bridges, with their fitting accompaniments of broad-leaved trees, very effective in this careful display. We have here ample proof of what might be achieved by the Spaniards in this branch of the arts, were there a greater amount of enterprise in the people, and a more fostering care of home manufacture on the part of Government; more especially as the country itself produces in abundance the raw material.

In the French department, having on a former occasion alluded to the *novelty* of Madame Hubert's lace flowers, I must only further observe, on better authority than my own, that in this respect they bear away the palm from every competitor, and that they are not likely to be speedily rivalled by a lappet sent by M. Delcambre, of the Rue de Choiseul, Paris. This elegant specimen is composed of fine gold-coloured blond, wrought of silk in its natural shade, and ornamented in the making with soft gold thread of the same colour. The design for this veil has been selected wit equal taste and propriety, representing ears of wheat and rye: the spikes of the latter extending over the groundwork, whilst the irregular outline of the corn forms the border. This is a very artistic improvement on the usual plain shaped edge, but it will be for the present confined to articles of the most *recherché* description. The next examples to be distinguished are those contributed by M. Lefebvre, of Bayeux, who holds no less than five medals and the cross of the Legion of Honour as testimonials of his art.

We have here a fine thread lace counterpane, well adapted to throw over the satin quilt, which the Parisian *élégante* is so proud of exhibiting in her sta*e chambre-à-coucher*, although, like greater persons, she wisely chooses a less elaborate resting-place for actual use. There is likewise a set of lappets of the exquisite point d'alençon, the pattern of which comprises the Royal crown surrounded by a drapery, the imitative folds of which form an irregular border, and present a most *ensemble* of extreme beauty. A rich point lace scarf and veil are deserving of attention, with a Chantilly mantle of arabesque design, and one or two deep lace flounces. These are all I can afford space to particularise.

Of white blonde, M. Randon, of Caen (Calvados), may perhaps be considered the best exponent in this collection (1684) with a mantilla and overall of great beauty: the groundwork is of the fine t quality, with the leaves and fruit of the grape vine running over it as a pattern; they are the natural size, and of a quality that may almost be called massive. These are intended to be used where everything ornamental is chosen in a state of heavy magnificence, contrasting forcibly with the lightness most admired in this country. A beautiful *parure* of lace, belonging to the Duchess of Somerset, is exhibited, as being of very fine workmanship: the pattern is the same as that in vogue at the period of the style of decoration that prevailed during the middle ages, when every lady wove her own herald, and exhibited on the most insignificant part of her attire, her "Arms and State;" it is well worthy to descend as an heirloom to posterity.

The Foreign lace, which, as presented in the Exhibition, I have endeavoured to describe, though now familiar to every one, has only been general in England for some five and thirty years. Before the peace had made us acquainted with the skill of our Continental neighbours in this branch of manufacture, the higher qualities of British lace were regarded in this country as something not to be surpassed; this impression found a strong confirmation in the value at that time attached by the Parisian *élégantes* to the limited supply afforded them through the gallant intrepidity of the Kentish smugglers. Before turning to the examples of this manufacture which may be found in the Crystal Palace, let us take a brief glance at the physiology of English lacemaking. At the period of which I have just been speaking, as indeed is still the case, this employment was entirely in the hands of women and children, and was chiefly pursued in the towns and villages of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. There, children at the age of five years were regularly sent to school to acquire the art. A good mistress would, even in a village, frequently have as many as fifty pupils, who paid her from a penny to threepence a week each, according to their proficiency, and the importance of the work on which their "prentice hands" were engaged. The children soon learned their art, and passed gradually through the ordeal of pattern more and more intricate, until they became thoroughly conversant with the business. The thread of which lace is made came almost exclusively from Holland, and was supplied to the poor manufacturers by a class of traders who occupied something of the position of middlemen between them and the lace merchants, from whom the retail dealers obtained their supplies. These gentlemen were in the habit of visiting the villages about once in every six weeks, and purchasing all the lace that had then been worked up, deducting from the price paid the value of the supply of thread which they left, to be manufactured into more lace by the period of their next visit. So great was the demand for it at that time, that all which could be made was eagerly bought; and even when provisions were double their present price, the labour of the wife went far to support the family. The lace was generally fabricated in rooms without a fire, the dust of which would have injured its colour, and at stated periods was cut into lengths varying from three to ten or twenty yards. So perfectly acquainted was each buyer with the quantity which could be made in a given time by each person, that, had the maker sold a few yards off the pillow to oblige the clergyman's lady or her visitor from town, the remainder was often thrown back upon her hands as a punishment for seeking another market for her wares. His knowledge, too, of the style of work of his *employées* was not less accurate, and he would be found able to detect at a glance the workmanship of each person from that of her neighbours. Formerly, every English lady of any pretensions wore caps and collars made exclusively of lace, the consumption of which was, therefore, very considerable; and, as it was regarded as a necessity for every one to possess a certain number of caps that had never been washed, the demand was, of course, constant. At length, however, Nottingham net, though originally sold at about a guinea a yard, was generally introduced; and, alas for the lacemakers, milliners adopted it for caps. Uring's figured imitations then succeeded, diminishing still further the demand for the original fabric. The general peace admitted large consignments of foreign manufacture: the coarse specimens of Valenciennes were soon pronounced more beautiful than the finest British lace, and it was soon found to be more durable, since, to compete in some measure with foreign rivals and home machinery, an inferior thread was substituted for that of a more expensive description, and the glory of the Buckingham lace departed for ever. My readers must not conclude, however, that its manufacture has by any means ceased; a considerable quantity is still made, some of which has been deemed worthy a place in the Great Exhibition; but this display is by no means large, and it is to the specimens of Honiton lace that the English amateur must point when anything like a comparison with the foreign is required. A handsome flounce of Buckinghamshire lace, of considerable width, is exhibited, with 800 bobbins attached to it. Some very pretty collars, cuffs, lappets, and neck-ties, the work of Elizabeth Prowen, of Marlow, are presented to our view in the South Central Gallery (No. 170). Mr. Hill, of Olney, has also sent many insertions, edging, and flouncing, of excellent quality. An entirely new feature is presented in some specimens of this lace, which appear (397) under the name of Mr. Hurst, of Bedford; the peculiarity consists in the introduction of spun glass in the figure: this design may possibly give a new impetus to this declining branch of home manufacture, for which it is, indeed, highly desirable that a fresh interest should be created.

Of Honiton lace, the exclusive production of England, but highly prized by the tasteful of all nations, a very elaborate display is made (also in the Central Gallery) by several lace merchants of London, among whom Biddle and Co., of Oxford-street, better known as Heywards, should be distinguished. They exhibit on a large scale the arms of her Majesty, encircled by a wreath of palm branches, with which are entwined the united rose, thistle, and shamrock, and is enclosed in a second border of oak leaves, the whole formed of Honiton lace. In the same case is a bridal scarf designed from natural flowers, and including in its pattern the rose, tulip, convolvulus, fuchsia, &c. Four medallions, which compose the centre, offer specimens of the varieties in the manufacture of this lace. A headdress, displaying the leaves of the convolvulus without flowers, also a berthe and handkerchief of beautiful although indescribable pattern, will excite universal admiration. A half-shawl, of *guipure*, made at Honiton, the property of Laughier and Cosens, is an elegant instance of this old form of dress, revived in the present day. There are in this department several specimens, in which the Honiton assumes the rich and massive appearance of the antique lace, especially point: many will coincide in my opinion, that this is its most beautiful phase; it is certainly one to which a mere description could never do justice. Of Irish laces, the examples that present themselves, though not very numerous, are of such a character as to excite high anticipations of the perfection to which the Limerick, especially, may yet be brought; they are now highly creditable to a country which has so recently adopted this branch of manufacture. Messrs. Forrest, of Dublin, contribute, among various objects a dress, with three flounces of shaded Limerick lace, which for intrinsic beauty and elegance of effect may vie with any specimen of the same description. I regret that want of space should prevent my doing justice individually to the productions of the sister island, but elegances of a more important and no less interesting character await us, and to them my attention is now due.

My personal investigation of the various descriptions of silks in the Exhibition having commenced in that department of the South Gallery entirely set aside for the productions of the Spitalfields looms, it is to them that I wish now to direct the attention of my readers. A few general words will perhaps be expected of me in regard to the rival merits of the Lyons and British manufactures: to decide on, or even properly discuss their intrinsic value and respective qualities, would require a more intimate acquaintance than I profess with the art of silk manufacture; and, therefore, impressed with a full intention of awarding the palm of merit, I will simply give my own impressions on the subject. Having been frequently informed of the great advantages possessed by the manufacturer of Lyons in his climate and water (used for the purpose of dyeing), which enable him to produce colours of a brilliancy and perfection unattainable in England, I was fully prepared to see even the best of our British silks excelled in effect by their foreign competitors. In the French department there are certainly a few plain satins and moirés, the chief attraction of which consists in their bright and vivid tints; and such are in this respect unequalled; but, as the English exhibitors have in general selected for exposition fabrics possessing so much elegance of design as to render their face dependent on colour for their beauty, the effect produced by them on my mind was the reverse of satisfaction. I think that those ladies who have from patriotic feelings systematically patronised the productions of their country, will be enabled to pursue this principle without any sacrifice of taste or inclination

I will now particularise some of the dresses and materials for dresses which appear most worthy of admiration. It will be difficult, by a written description, to present them in their individuality to the minds of my readers; I will therefore advise them to regard this sketch rather as a guide to the most attractive objects in this maze of wonders, than as a substitute for a personal inspection of their merits. In case No. 1, allotted to the contribution of Mr. Redmayne, of Bond-street, are two very beautiful specimens, in yellow and brown, of moire antique silk, which present rather a novel effect, from the introduction of satin spots: this material, I believe, is properly designated by the term *gros d'Afrique*, and is manufactured by Temple and Stone, of Spitalfields. Messrs. Robinson exhibit (No. 5) a broaded silk, the pattern of which seems at present somewhat crude, although scarcely likely to remain long so; it is a representation, on a small scale, of convolvulus, called in France *Victoria regina*. The flowers and leaves of this beautiful plant are, both in colour and form, very accurately represented, but scarcely show to as much advantage on the white ground here selected as they would be likely to do on one of a darker tone. Case 14 contains a very rich brocaded poplins, manufactured by Geoghegan, of Dublin, which, it is needless to say, are the best of their class. Some are plain, some watered, and some moire antiques; the last I must especially commend as far surpassing the other figured silks of the room. On two full dresses, arranged in glass 16, and exhibited by Mr. Dear, I shall have occasion to dwell longer than I have done on any that have yet passed under review; they are, in my opinion, almost the *chef d'œuvres* of Spitalfields art, and I must recommend them to the attention of all lady visitors to the Exhibition. They are made by Campbell and Harrison, and designed by the pupils of the Spitalfields School of Design, to whose successful progress they bear ample testimony. The pattern in both dresses is the same. It consists of bouquets of rather small flowers connected with each other, and thus forming elegant stripes. The ground is of ribbed silk, in one instance white, and in the other black, the effect in both being equally beautiful. The material appears to be of the thickest and richest texture, but entirely devoid of that stiff unyielding appearance often presented by silks of *première qualité*, which, although looking as if they could justify their own existence and certainly "stand alone," appear also likely to resist every attempt made to impart grace and elegance to their folds. I am informed that a dress of the pattern just described other has been or will be presented to the Queen, whose admirable patronage of British manufacturers has so essentially benefitted this class of her subjects.

Messrs. Sewell and Co., of Compton House, have sent amongst other objects a very beautiful brocade dress, the ground of which is gold colour and white place, the pattern various flowers with gold colour brocaded leaves. There is also a dress exhibited by Miss Clarke, of Regent-street, which presents a double claim to attention, as being rather a remarkable material, and as having been worn by her Majesty at a levee this season: it is called rainbow enamelled silk, and, indeed, as this description may be, I scarcely think I can convey to you a more ample one; the fabric seems principally composed of gold and silver, but with these are intermingled a variety of indistinct colours, from which I presume it derives its name. It is far surpassed in beauty by some dresses in the French department, of a somewhat similar description, to which I shall presently advert. In case 27 is a silk, the property of Howell and Co., the peculiarity of which is, that it is watered in the loom, or rather that the effect of watering is given by alternations of silk and satin, the narrow stripes of which follow the pattern usually given by the process of watering. On this ground is brocaded a large pattern in green and lilac. The *tout ensemble*, though it must be called

handsome, is somewhat too showy to suit the taste of ladies in general. On advancing to the compartment of Tanner and Son (No. 28), we have evidence of the important position in ladies costume to which *Par nods* are now promoted, since here and elsewhere we have many varieties of silks, the patterns and width of which prove them to be intended exclusively for their manufacture. The one specimen which attracted my especial admiration was a chiné silk, the ground white, but relieved with a perfect *parterre* of flowers. Amongst the contributions of Messrs. Carter, Vavasour, and Rix (No. 50) is a brocade dress, which, as being somewhat of a novelty as well as very pretty, it would be unjust to omit from my list: the ground is dark blue, adorned with a pattern of leaves and tendrils in gold-coloured satin; the designer appears to have been ambitious of producing an effect of more than ordinary excellence, since, not contented with the simple representation of leaves, he has also successfully imitated their shadows; this is done in gros de Naples of a shade rather deeper than that of the prominent leaf. Another division of the same case (33) is entirely devoted to specimens in various colours of shaded silk dresses, appearing under the auspices of Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove. The shading varies from pure white to the deepest crimson, blue for green, as the case may be, and the gradations are of the greatest delicacy. The number of threads employed in the construction of each shade, or rather shaded stripe, is nearly 200: these are divided into about 20 tints in the dyeing, and are again intermixed in various proportions throughout as the colouring may require. Some of these silks are without pattern of any kind, and some have been submitted to the process of antique watering, in deference to the prevailing taste of the day: they are all very striking and elegant.

At this compartment my survey of the Spitalfields silks concludes, but at a short distance from them are contributions of the same description from Manchester, which are well worthy a passing remark. Messrs. Harrup, Taylor, and Pearson have principally devoted their attention to glacé silks, which they exhibit (No. 62) in every imaginable combination of colours. Winkworth and Procters (65) have sent very beautiful brocades. The one with passion flower leaves in yellow satin white is thought pre eminent in beauty. Before quitting finally the British department, I feel bound to observe that there are many dresses to which I have not separately alluded, which may, nevertheless, be equally deserving of admiration with some to which I have devoted a few words; but for this purpose I have principally selected specimens possessing some peculiar characteristic, as my review of them would otherwise have degenerated into a mere catalogue of colours and materials.

In the same gallery, but on the other side of the Transept, we shall find displayed the beautiful and rather extensive collection of French silks and velvets. As they appear in some instances to be irregularly numbered, and in others without number at all, it will be useless to attempt taking them in order. I will, therefore, note them down in the succession in which they met my own eye, and would probably be generally viewed. The first that presents itself is the case of Champagne and Rougier (1148), containing beautiful figured silks; two dresses, pink and green, with scarf-shaped flounces, ornamented with bouquets, are very elegant. There are also brocades of the richest quality, among which the most *recherché* are a crimson and black, and one with white ground and small palm leaf pattern in blue. We now arrive at those plain satins and gros de Naples to which I have already alluded, as claiming for their makers a decided pre-eminence in the art of dyeing: the colours especially the rose and dark blue, are most brilliant; and, by the care and taste displayed in their arrangement, are shown to the greatest advantage. At a short distance from these is a great variety of black silks, satins, and velvets, which, although not generally attractive, by no means yield in quality to their more showy companions. At No. 1134 we have rather a curiosity in the form of a portrait, in silk, of the present Pope; the colours are, of course, merely black and white, the object being as close an imitation of engraving as possible: an inscription informs us that it was woven at Lyons, in 1848, "*in segno di profonde venerazione.*" The exhibitors of this have another very attractive object in their compartment, one of the most elaborate brocades in the Building: it is a white ground, thickly covered with a pattern of delicate green; part of the front breadth, however, is woven of a much darker shade of green in imitation of a petticoat, from which the dress is represented as being looped back at intervals by bunches of flowers; the effect is admirably given, and at a distance one would easily imagine it to be one flat surface. The next in this compartment we must notice is that of Matheson and Bouvard (No. 1349), which contains a larger and more varied assortment of dresses, furniture silks, and beautiful fabrics of every description, than has been contributed by any other single house. The first objects which decidedly attracted my attention were a dark blue silk of unusually rich quality, and another of the same description in brown. The pattern is very simple, being merely a satin flower on a ground of *gros des Indes*; but they are in perfect taste, and seem designed to last a lifetime. In this change-loving age, however, I know not if this durability even in a dress be considered an advantage. Hand-some as are the materials I have just described, they completely sink into insignificance when compared with some *moire antiques* shot with gold and silver, which we find on pursuing for a few steps our onward journey. Of these dresses, the most magnificent I ever saw, there are four specimens in different colours—white, yellow, pink, and green; the last is shot with silver, and forms the most beautiful material conceivable for full dress. Matheson and Bouvard have also an extensive display of silk portents, and exhibit one o the Queen, woven by the Jacquard loom, in the construction of which 40,000 cards were employed. The *chef d'œuvre* however, of the peculiar branch of art is a group executed by Polton and Rambaud (1482), which includes her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, and is really a pleasing and successful representation. It occupied seven draughtsmen for thirty weeks, required 14,000 cards, and a loom of three large and one small Jacquard machines, the expense of which alone was 5000 francs: only three specimens can be completed in a week, two weavers being employed, who relieve each other every two hours, and a master constantly present to superintend their operations. It is certainly a curiosity, yet I think many will agree with me in deploring that the labour, ingenuity, and expense bestowed upon it had been devoted to some object of greater utility even for ornamental purposes, since the utmost praise that could be awarded would only be to compare it with a very inferior engraving.

I must not forget that some portion of my space and attention is due to the velvets, and it is in the Lyons department amongst the silks recently examin d, that we should look for some of the finest description. I must, however, confess, that with the cut velvet I was slightly disappointed. This may have been owing to the disadvantage under which they are viewed, as, with scarcely an exception, the space devoted to them is inadequate for the purpose of their effective display. The largest assortment is that of Girard (1945), which includes every variety of colour; but decidedly the most attractive collection consists of figured specimens, exhibited (1063) by Balleidier. These are all beautiful when examined; but there is one variety, the ground of which is rich white satin, adorned with a raised oak-leaf in white velvet, which could not fail to attract the admiration of every beholder; they are evidently intended for waistcoats, being too massive for the purposes of ladies' costume, and thus, but for their peculiar excellence, would scarcely have come within my province to notice. It is in the department of Sardinia, situated on the ground-floor at the eastern end of the Building, that we must now proceed in search of the finest quality of velvets, as well as of the greatest novelty in their construction. This consists in the introduction of a beautiful imitation of white lace, three rows of which running, lengthwise are woven in silk on the velvet: the exhibitors of this exquisite material are J. Guellot and Co., of Turin and Genoa. The colours selected are blue, black, and brown: the lace pattern with which they are adorned also varies slightly; for the blue, a light floral pattern has been chosen, the effect of which is very elegant; for the black and brown one of a somewhat heavier description, resembling Honiton point. There can be but one opinion as to the unrivalled beauty of these dresses; and, as individual taste may be consulted in their details, there is little doubt that they will be eagerly adopted by ladies who study effect rather than economy in their attire.

In conclusion, I may, perhaps, be admitted to observe, that, although I have confined my attention exclusively to silks, which in the present display are so distinguished for richness and novelty, there are, throughout the Exhibition, numerous specimens of more unpretending materials, which have their own peculiar claims. In reference to their comparative merits and attractions, I can only say, with an Elizabethan poet—

> Ye meaner beauties of the night,
> That poorly satisfy our eyes,
> More by your number than your light,
> Ye common people of the skies,
> What are ye, when the moon shall rise?

In my next paper, I propose to notice a greater variety of objects interesting to ladies; but, as silk and lace form so considerable a part of the attire of my countrywomen, it seemed due to them, no less than to the subjects, to devote a proportionate space to their description.

HOROLOGICAL SECTION.

(FOURTH NOTICE.)

THE first object which struck us on the fifth table was R. Webster's Continuous Remontoir Clock, which is constructed to show a new principle of continuous remontoir. It may be well to remind our readers that a remontoir is a movement by which the impulse is given to the escapement by means of a small separate weight or spring, independently of the force of the train wound or lifted up by the maintaining force at every beat, or given number of beats, of the pendulum, so that the inequalities of the force of the train do not affect the impulse on the pendulum. Some of the train remontoirs hitherto constructed have caused considerable friction on the 'scape wheel arbor, and have been wound up every twenty or thirty seconds; so that, whether a spiral spring or weight has been used, the power applied to the escapement has varied during the interval between one winding up and another. In the present instance, this defect has been overcome by winding up the weight or spring at every vibration of the pendulum by means of magnetism, which also prevents the objectionable friction on the 'scape wheel arbor. The above remarks apply to train remontoirs, in contradistinction to remontoir escapements. There are several means by which this new principle is applicable. In the present instance, magnetic repulsion acts in the plane of the pendulum's vibration. Two escapements are used—the one to give impulse to the pendulum in the ordinary manner, and the other to wind up the spring or weight attached to the 'scape wheel arbor. The impulse escapement is an ordinary dead beat, the remontoir escapement is a pin wheel. A magnet is attached to the pendulum, a short distance from the point of suspension, and a second magnet is also fixed to the pallets of the pin wheel escapement. The action of this contrivance may be thus described:—When the pendulum vibrates, either to the right or to the left, one of the poles of the magnet on the pendulum approaches one of the poles of the magnet on the pallets: and, as the north pole of the one is opposite to the north pole of the other, repulsion takes place and allows one tooth of the pin wheel to escape; thus the maintaining force is applied to wind up the remontoir, which has been unwound to the same extent during the same period.

119. J. Radford, of Cheltenham, exhibits a design for a geographical clock, watch, or chronometer.

41. F. Walter contributes a clock of new design, on the face of which are painted extracts from the Holy Scriptures.

57. In addition to the chronometers, watches, &c. exhibited by Mr Charles Frodsham, of the Strand, there is an astronomical clock, on bracket, in carved case; also a regulator, the minute-hand central, the seconds-hand and hour hand respectively excentral: the hours are marked to 24.

Mr. G. F. Hall exhibits his astronomical and meteorological regulator, with micrometer adjustment for temperature

Robert Roskell and Co., of Liverpool, exhibit a fine display of clocks and watches, in addition to 24 ladies' and gentlemen's watches, in gold cases. We find on one side of the case:—1. The model of a skeleton clock, with double pin escapement and gridiron pendulum. 2. A similar clock, but with dead seconds escapement. 3. A small portable clock. 4. Model of a skeleton clock, with dead seconds escapement and glass pendulum. 5. A large model of a watch, with glass face, to show the works: this has a chronometer escapement. 6. A similar model, but with verge escapement. On the other side of the case are: 1. A hand-some portable clock. 2. Model of a skeleton clock, with Graham escapement. 3. A similar model, but with pin escapement and mercurial pendulum. 4. A large model of a watch, with duplex escapement. 5. A similar model, but with horizontal escapement. On the east side of the same case is a large skeleton clock, which strikes on eight bells, and spiral resonant spring; a quarter clock, with recoil escapement; a chronometer; a large model of a watch, with detached lever escapement; a large model watch, with glass face, having double balance-wheel escapement; a chronometer movement; two small skeleton clocks, one with the two-pin escapement, the other with anchor escapement; also two other large models of watches, one with *virgule* escapement, the other with double wheel chronometer escapement. Altogether forming a series of beautiful examples of horological work as executed by these spirited Liverpool exhibitors at the World's Fair.

169 Small square clock, in glass case, by A. Gerard, of Aberdeen.

George Taylor, of Wolverhampton, exhibits his Perpetual Self correcting date clocks; the day of the month, the month, and the day of the week are all shown in recessed openings under the dial.

94 For cheapness of production, Thomas Boulton, of Coventry, exhibits eight-inch plain silver watches; the prices, however, are not indicated, so that we cannot form an opinion as to how far Mr. Boulton has succeeded in his object.

67. A small old skeleton clock is contributed by E. J. MacDoual, of 12, Dorset-place, Pall-mall East

87. J. H. Allis, of Bristol, contributes a large ornamental bronzed clock, with central minute-hand, the hours and seconds excentral. This arrangement is now very common, but, for actual utility, we far prefer the second-hand to be central.

An ordinary-looking clock, with self-regulating barometer attached, is contributed by Messrs. Bryson, of Edinburgh

95. J. Brisdall, of Birmingham, exhibits a one-month clock. In addition to the ordinary dial, it has an almanack attached, and is self-regulating, so far as the regular months are concerned, and also the extra day in Leap Year.

92. John Blaylock, of Carlisle, contributes his improved mode of self-regulating the supply of gas to illuminated clock-dials, daily increasing or decreasing the sectional area of the cock for the supply, according to the season of the year; the only attention required being on the longest and shortest days, at which times it is necessary to reverse the action of the machine.

73. Payne, of New Bond-street, whose pedometers are now so well known, exhibits, in his own case, sixteen different clocks of various designs, some of which are in elegant cases, while others are known as "imperials" for carriages.

J. Drury contributes a plain round dial, without any pretensions to much novelty.

100 Skeleton clocks are in great vogue at the present time, as is evident from the large number contributed by so many of the British and French exhibitors. Two of these are added by Dell Brothers, of Bristol, who also exhibit two glass dial-clocks, on pedestals, similar in appearance to those from Prussia already mentioned; a pendulum clock completing their assortment

100. An old-fashioned octagon-faced clock, with three-quarter columns and pediment.

69. Here is another instance of working-men spending much of their time and hard-earned money in order to contribute some specimens of their skill to the present Exhibition. On looking at the table set out for the display of their inventions, at the back of Smith's large turret-clock, it will be observed that several are in an unfinished state, and, sad to relate, one of the brothers, Henry Mapple, a very ingenious, hardworking man, formerly in the service of the Electric Telegraph Company, who had been engaged day and night to complete his productions in time for the opening of the Monster Show, became insane about the beginning of May. The articles completed by D. M. Mapple are an improved lever escapement, a small skeleton clock, a marine timekeeper, and a small clock in black case.

130 In addition to Mr. Roberts' "Alpha" clock, exhibited in the West Gallery, this gentleman has also contributed to the Exhibition six other inventions in the Horological department. These are—the dead centre seconds lever watch, the "Recorder," the normal drill; the synchronometer; the wheel sector; and the decimal gauge for sizing the pillar-plates of watches and chronometers. First, the dead centre seconds lever watch has one train and remontoir, the spring of which, being similar to the balance spring, compensates in some degree for the effect of the change of temperature on the latter: and the unlocking of the detent being effected by the escape-wheel, after it has impelled the balance, does not interfere with the correct performance of the watch, whether it has a going-barrel, as in this instance, or a fusee train of 14,400. Second, the "Recorder" watch, having a going-barrel, lever-escapement, and remontoir, beats semi-seconds with a train of 14,400. The "recording" circle of this watch is furnished with hands for minutes and seconds, which are put into or out of action by pressing simply the *pusher* into the pendent. As the impulses are given to the balance before the unlocking of the train takes place (as in the centre seconds watch), the accuracy of the time-keeping of the watch is not affected by the recorder being in action. Third, the normal drill is adapted for drilling all the pivot, screw, and steady pin-holes in the frame plates of watches, chronometers, and small clocks, with much greater despatch and accuracy than is done by the present mode. A boy of fifteen years of age may, by this machine, drill any number of watch-frame plates so precisely alike, that the parts that fit one of the frames will fit all or any of the others. This is decidedly a great and valuable addition to clock and watchmakers' tools. Fourth, the model of a synchronometer is to show, that, by the application of pneumatics, a clock may be made to indicate simultaneously the time of day on dials in various places at a distance from each other. Fifth, the use of the wheel sector is to ascertain with great accuracy the normal and pitch-line diameters of wheels and pinions of any pitch and number of teeth respectively. The inventions we have described as above are all patented by Mr. Roberts. Finally, the same gentleman exhibits a decimal gauge for sizing the pillar plates of watches and chronometers. The increments on this gauge are one-tenth of an inch each, and correspond with the scales on the normal drilling machine, one of which is adapted for a five-inch standard plate for watches, the other for a six-inch plate for chronometers.

139. Mr. Villiamy contributes the model of a powerful pendulum for turret clocks, half the size of the original, having a very firm support, and without spring or crutch, a very small amount of friction, and, consequently, little variation in force.

ENGLISH BOOKBINDING.

IN our previous notice of this art we censured what we considered the affectations of the English bookbinders: let us now see what we can say in their praise.

Remnant and Edmonds, among many excellent examples of publishers' binding, send a "Horace," sweetly bound in white vellum, with the ornament of a fine classical character, and "Crabbe's Poems," in olive-coloured morocco, decorated with a pleasing combination of lines. We like Messrs. Barrett and Co's small Prayer-books better than their large Bibles. John Wright sends the best specimen of inlaid work on vellum, "Des Niebelungen Lied;" the gold, and orange, and purple lines give a rich and pleasing effect, and the design is excellent. We like also his large book, "Low's Domestic Animals," well covered with gold and tooling: the tooling" is as good as it can be. Among Mr. Macome's collection we admire the workmanship of the "morocco bub' Bible: it has a large gilt metal side let into the morocco so as to be perfectly flat: this is a novelty, and praiseworthy; we admire the ideas and execution of the work more than the design of the ornament, which is rarely suitable to a Bible. The same may be said of his classically-bound Bible, which otherwise is a good example of workmanship. Evans' copy of Mr. Willement's book-cover (from Shaw's work) deserves much credit: the pattern is coloured and enamelled, as it were, on white leather; it is carefully done, and the effect is very good: we may also praise the inside lining, which is appropriate in style and well executed. We like, too, the appearance of the album in white vellum, ornamented with roses: of its class it is a pleasing specimen. Batten, of Clapham, sends a "Shakespeare," in white vellum, ornamented with red and light-green; "Moore's Irish Melodies," in morocco richly inlaid, and a large volume well covered in gold, all of which we think highly of.

Orr and Co. have a neatly ornamented copy of the "Gallery of Nature," and also exhibit the cover of "Chambers' Papers for the People," which, of its class, is the best book-cover we know. It bears evidence of being designed by that clever ornamentist, Mr. Owen Jones. Josiah Westley's best books are "Spenser's Works," in white vellum, with lines of pale blue, making a delicate and pleasing pattern, and a quarto Prayer-book in brown morocco, with a very good inside lining. We like much the broad side border stamped in gold on white card-board.

Binns and Goodwin, of Bath, send a copy of their "British Grasses," bound in red morocco, inlaid with white vellum, and elaborately decorated.

Leighton, of Brewer street, contribute a large variety of books in every stage of bookbinding. They have engaged an artist, "Luke Limner," to superintend the ornamental department of their business, and we find traces of his hand in all the best specimens: these to our mind are "Moore's Irish Melodies," in green morocco, with a "shamrock" diaper; "Horatius" and "Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome," with good classical ornaments well applied; "Beattie's Works," in a rose-pink morocco; and the "The Pilgrim's Progress;" "Milton" and "Thomson's Seasons," bound in calf, with pleasant-looking artistic designs painted on them by Luke Limner.

Mrs. C. Lewis exhibits a good Grolier pattern on the "Sheriffs of Lanark:" and we like the simple treatment of the "Bibliotheca Heraldica"

Hayday's best specimens are the "Rules of the Walton and Cotton Club," in green morocco, inlaid and richly gilt; "Legends Catholics," in a rich Gothic pattern; and little red volumes with broad gold borders, most accurately worked, and the gilt enamelled metal binding of "Choice Examples."

Leighton and Son exhibit many good designs for publishers' work. The "Boy's own Book" and "Evangeline" are cleverly treated; and we like "Christmas with the Poets" and the "Book of Hours." We have already commended Mr. Tarrant's single specimen, "Sir T. Lawrence's Work."

Harris, of Perth-street, sends a quarto and a thick 8vo volume in brown morocco, extremely well treated in blind-tool; his tree-marbled calf-books are excellent.

Mr. Budden, of Cambridge, shews a Bible well ornamented, and an album in vellum, inlaid with coloured leather is in a good, bold design. The work is extremely well executed. Let us not omit to praise the inside lining of white vellum, sweetly decorated with lines of colour, it looks extremely rich and pleasing.

Mr. Wiseman, of Cambridge, exhibits a good-looking Bible in red morocco.

Mr. Neil, of Edinburgh, sends a Bible, "designed and executed after business hours, by gas-light, by a self-taught individual." We cannot praise the design, but the workmanship is creditable.

Macnair, of Glasgow, has bound "Milton's Poems" very nicely in olive-coloured morocco.

A Bible, by N. Sapsford, is too elaborate to be passed without mention. Raines has two or three well-bound books: the ornament on "Illustrations of Walton" is pleasing and well executed; that on the large "National Gallery" is rich looking, but not quite accordant.

Mr. Riviere's four volumes we commended in our previous notice, and Messrs. Bone's display of cloth-work.

The best bound books in Messrs. Westley's case are "Nineveh and Persepolis," "Ruskin's Stones of Venice," "The Town," and "Wordsworth's Poems" in white morocco, richly tooled. We feel quite sorry to see such excellent labour so misapplied on their large Bible.

The display of Russia ledgers and account books of all sorts is very excellent.

MANUFACTURING MACHINES AND TOOLS.

THE display of manufacturing machines and tools included in Class 6 is situated on the east side of the second-class refreshment-room, and immediately on the north side of the locomotive engines and other railway plant, and is worthily represented by the celebrated houses of Whitworth, of Manchester; Parr, Curtis, and Madeley, and Sharp Brothers, all of Manchester; and Messrs. Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, of Leeds. The first-named firm are naturally the largest exhibitors, and contribute a complete series of their beautifully-finished self-acting lathes; as also their planing, slotting, drilling, boring, screwing, cutting, dividing, punching, and shearing machines respectively. Most of these machines may be seen daily in action in connexion with a steam-engine erected by Messrs. Whitworth, solely with a view to enable visitors to understand the actions of the different machines. We have already illustrated (June 21) two of Messrs. Parr, Curtis, and Madeley's. The others are the shaping and drilling machines respectively.

The general shaping machine, which is used for the purpose of cutting out and forming hollows in metals to half an inch radius, and generally for shaping metallic work, either plain, angular, circular, or polygonal. The novelty of this machine consists in the introduction of a pair of eccentric wheels which give motion to the crank, thus effecting a more uniform motion when in action than usual in such machines.

The fourth manufacturing machine of Messrs. Parr, Curtis, and Madeley is one much used for drilling holes in metal, up to 1½ inches diameter. It is supplied with a self-acting feed motion; the pressure being regulated either by a friction-brake of improved form, or by the operator himself

Finally, Messrs. Shepherd, Hill, and Spink contribute a self-acting lathe and screw-cutting apparatus, self-acting surface motion, and improved disengaging motion. It will be seen, on examining these various machines, that the great difference between them is the superior finish by which one set of machines is distinguished from another.

THE SHILLING DAY.—GOING TO THE EXHIBITION

FIVE SHILLING DAYS AND ONE SHILLING DAYS.

THE day of the great folks, and the day of the little folks—the day of the peach-coloured *visites* and the gaudy mousselaines de laine, and the day of the cotton prints and the handkerchiefs at 1s. 11½d.—the day of the shiny boots, and the day of the uncle jacks with hob-nails—the day of the newest paletot, and the day of the most primitive smock-frock—the day of vanille, ices, and wafers, and the day of bunches of crust and lumps of meat and liquid refreshments in small bottles—the day of languid lounging and chatting, and the day of resolute examining and frank amazement—the day of the West-End of London, and the day of all the other ends of the earth—the five shilling day in fact, and the one shilling day, come—pass each before us, with your votaries; exhibit each your phenomena and your usages; introduce us each to your train of company; tell us, each, your comparative value; read us, each, your separate lesson: for you have and you present, each of you crown day and twelvepenny day—your distinct train of appendages and characteristics. Sunday in the world is not more unlike Saturday, than Saturday in the Exhibition is unlike Monday. On one day, society—on the other, the world. On the one day, the Nave crowded in such fashion as opera corridors and Belgravian saloons are crowded, and the aisles and galleries empty. On the other day, the aisles and galleries crowded, and the Nave a thoroughfare—a street—swarming, bustling, pushing with loud voices and brusque movements; and people who have sharp elbows, and can use them, and who push along as in Fleet-street or in Cheapside, intent upon going somewhere, determination in their muscles and purpose in their eyes—the energetic business-like march of this energetic business-like nation.

And first—as they have had their earlier innings in the great game of the Exhibition—we take the five-shillingers. On Saturday St. James fairly ousts St. Giles; the latter worthy, but unfashionable saint, taking, however, ample revenge on at least four other days of the week. As becomes his gentility, St. James, upon his particular morning, gets up late, and ringing for his valet, looks over the morning packet of cards and letters, announcing "at home" and, in the vernacular, "dancing teas," when, after profoundly meditating on how he intends to "employ each shining hour"—whether he will lounge away the day in the Club or the sweet shady side of Pall-mall, or whether he has any paste-boards to leave, or whether he shall fly from the gauds of the world, which are vanity, and solace himself, with a quiet stroll through country elms branching over the greensward, winding up with a dinner at the Toy or the Star and Garter, which is also vanity, but never mind that the brilliant idea perhaps strikes him that he will order out his cab, or saunter across the Park, and while away the hours in the "Palace:" as he imagines so does he act. Loungingly and listlessly does he mark

THE SHILLING DAY.—EXTERIOR OF THE EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURISTS AT THE EXHIBITION.

that singularly tall flagstaff, with that very small flag—large pocket-handkerchief size—which graces or does not grace the southern summit of the Transept. Lounginglly and listlessly does he saunter across the magic threshold, and leave behind him the treasure of his autograph in a beautifully gentlemanly scrawl, backed by a high-life flourish or an aristocratic blot; and then, gazing around with a calm grace of patronising dignity, and an expression indicating that, "by Jove, the thing is very well in its way," he silently loses himself in the lightly rustling, and gaily but lowly talking throng of promenaders. No eagerness, mark you; no flutter of curiosity; no immediate plunge into one of the departments, irresistibly seduced by malachite, or statues with lace on their faces, or beds which look like young cathedrals. Why, he has seen all these things before. He has not missed a single day, from that on which her Majesty walked forwards and the Lord Chamberlain walked backwards from England to Canton, and from Canton to New York, until, of course, until the irruption of the shillingers broke into what were becoming his daily habits, and for a space turned him out. Do not let us lose him, however. Mark how the Saint, in his light paletot and glazed boots, saunters observingly through the perfumed throng. He has already nodded to a score of people, and said, "How do? Fine day," to a dozen. Then he strays from party to party of the gayest lady-birds under the glass. He loses himself in the accustomed ocean of small talk about balls and parties and concerts and operas, and all the *piquant* scandal and all the staler gossip of the great world. He wonders what they are going to do with the Building; he wonders whether they will let people ride in it. He don't suppose they'll stand drags. He wonders if they'll keep the organs in, and the Crystal Fountain. He wonders where that sparrow is, that they say is in the Exhibition. He wonders whether any new things have come in since last Saturday. He understands that So-and-So has purchased so and so, and that Thingamy has given an order for a duplicate of what's its name. He wishes they had made the Building all arched, like the Transept. He'd have done it, if he had had anything to do in the matter. He finds it very hot; but believes they say it is hotter in the gallery; and wonders why Mr. Paxton don't find some means of cooling the air, icing the fountains, or driving a cold blast through the organs, or something of that sort. Now and then, with a couple of ladies on his arm, he may saunter carelessly into France or Austria, to see the prettinesses of furniture and decoration. Lady Jane wants to look at a candelabrum for the dining-room in Park-lane, or the Hon. Mrs de Smythe, wishes to secure a glittering piece of marqueterie for the drawingroom in Belgravia or Tyburnia. In some cases, the jewellery has still lingering charms. The nose of the unhappy Koh-i-noor has been dreadfully put out of joint; but there are Hope diamonds and black diamonds, and marvellous emeralds and amethysts, which still reflect in

THE FIVE SHILLING DAY AT THE EXHIBITION.

their precious depths the translucent eyes which sparkle over them. Or does he wonder musing St. James encounter a county family "up to the Exhibition," and gravely staring and wondering at all around them, then, perhaps, he good-naturedly unbends, and for some brief space becomes pilot and Cicerone. He points out the geographical localities in which he is notably guided by the placards, and knows were the French House, the Gobelins, tapestry room, and the Austrian furniture room where the young cathedral is, and the Mediæval court, in which, as is possible, he be affected with the moral and mental tinge if, as is which was once young-England. he discourses with tolerable learning of ecclesiology, of vestements and stoles, screens and fonts, and becomes in his discourse highly picturesque and medieval, to the great bewilderment of the county family, who don't in the least understand the difference between the early English and the *Renaissance* is anything to *Rondoyaud* styles, and wonder whether the *Renaissance* is anything to eat And talking, by the by, of eating, or rather that genteel apology for eating which is provoked by lees and wafers, St. James and his kindred five shillingers much affect the refreshment departments, where they lounge upon the softest benches get-attable, and turn their stomachs into arctic regions, with small strawberry and lemon icebergs, or make the climate milder with floods of coffee more, or less mild, mated by the chicory beloved of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. And so the day wears on. Nobody looks at anything in particular— unless it be somebody else. Ladies let the steam-engines alone, but cr.tique ladies' bonnets. Pretty things in handy place—come in for unlooked inevitable praise. People ask whether they will meet other people at balls and operas in the evening. People point other people out. Here and there a single lady and gentleman wander coolingly down love alleys of broad cloth, or streets of glittering guns and pistols—not however criticising the excellence of either. The sisters in the Bath chairs are almost the only active inspectors. Round and round they go, pushed by perspiring Frenchmen, and eagerly making the most of their limited time. They do not like to brave the grand crash, but wander in aisles and compartments, and continually pull up to gaze and admire. Meanwhile the grand crowd still ebbs and flows and circles round the fountains and the statues and the organs. Look at it from the gallery. What a glancing bed of peripatetic flowrets pinks and roses, and lilies and carnations—all a blowing, all a growing, and, what is stranger still, all a moving, all a fluctuating. Hither and thither in eddies and streams and counter-streams, a kaleidoscopic parterre of brightlues and tints shifting and blending and intermingling like living shot-silk—the congregated essence of a half score thousand male and female St. James's.

But now for the Shillingers. Now for sturdy St. Giles—whether from the town or country, whether he trudge Hyde Park-wise from the backwoods of Hackney, or the savage prairies of Walworth, or whether he come smock-frocked and hob-nailed from the agricultural districts, or whether a club and a cheap train have fetched him for a day from his power-mate at Manchester, or his lace frame at Nottingham, or his grindstone at Sheffield, or his anvil at Birmingham. Up sturdy St. Giles, and see the work of men's hands—see what the toilers and the delvers and the hewers of wood can do, and give each the credit, finger or brain, which belongs to him. And St. Giles, whether agriculturalist or manufacturing—whether fresh from country hedgerow, or fusty from City lane—call up Mrs. St. Giles, and all the little St. Giles', not even forgetting the St. Giles baby, who will alarm the whole parish if he be left alone and who happily does not count at the shilling turnpike. Up with you early for the train perhaps, early for the walk, all in a flutter at the brave things before you. Don Sunday clothes, the cleanest smock-frock, the best bonnet, the dcent velveteen, the palest corduroys, or, it may will be, the decent broadcloth coat not *distinguished* perhaps in what St. James would call the "tone"—but a proper garment, significant of self-respect and industry. And Mrs. St. Giles—thanks to the machinery which you are going to see—you have been able at moderate cost to dress Sarah Jane and Mary Ann out as brightly and as flauntingly, if not as richly, as ever a Lady Arabella or a Lady Blanche of them all. To be sure, cottons from smoky Manchester print-works are not alike graphic as well as an industrial distance between Paisley and the Vale of Cashmere. Never mind; Coventry has sent its cheapest ribbons, and Nottingham its most economic stripes of lace; and you will play no bad part in the coarser but not the dingier flower-bed. An hour about! forget that. Cut the hunches of bread—no! and the bunches of bread—no! Vauxhall sandwiches are these; and pack the sausage, or the bit of cold pie, or the slices of cold pudding, in that greasy newspaper; and stuff the bundle into the handkerchief, or the basket, and so on.

St. Giles is waiting at the door long before the opening chime of ten has rung. He is there with his friends and his household—bundle in hand and shilling in hand; through the glass he catches glorious glimpses of fairy-land. Mrs St. Giles is sorely scowled upon, and "squeeged" to an inch of her life, and the small St. Giles's go lost between tall people's legs. No one grumbles. Every one anticipates. Every one stands on his tiptoes—mental and material—until chime goes the magic hour, down fall the barriers, round go the turnstiles, and the congregation of St Giles's, masculine, feminine, and counting the babies, neuter, stand agaping and wondering in Industrial Fairy-land. First, what a time of sheer pure vacant bewilderment! St. Giles has never heard the phrase *embarras de richesses*, but without knowing it, he feels its meaning where to begin, what to look at the closest. He struggles first, what to look at most, and what to look at the closest. He struggles mechanically into the Transept. The eastern sun is flashing through the long avenues of glittering industry and art, over sparkling jewellery and god-like statues, and every trophy and every triumph of the beautiful and useful, the cunning brain and the nimble fingers, and poor St. Giles stands petrified in the midst of elaborate chaos. Then, possibly, he bethinks himself of his own trade, and begins to wonder how it is represented Gradually the smock-frocks draw off, and fit, like dingy ghosts, among pulverisers and cloid-crushers. The mechanic, in a white, tight-fitting jacket, flies to the machinery in motion, like a needle to a loadstone. Weavers, silk and cloth, find out instinctively the regions fitted up by Lyons and Spitalfields, by Yorkshire, the West of England, and the Zollverein. Workers in wood, and in iron, and in stone, find the most congenial subjects for criticism in their own crafts; and accordingly, from the metropolitan, "as how it's jolly hard work, and no mistake"—some one drops a sly hint about the dinner, which St. Giles knows is the only thing which will have the ghost of a chance of interesting Mrs. St. Giles from the Valenciennes, the Honiton, and the Mechlin.

Dinner, then, in all manner of quiet holes, and nooks and corners. A great untying of handkerchiefs and distribution of viands, and strange whiffs of rum and gin, borne upon wandering zephyrs. "Four cheese, bread and cheese, and wafers! Pork, pork," says St. Giles contemptuously, giving another deadly bite to the Brobdignag sandwich. Amusing to watch the diners' genuine, unadulterated, thorough enjoyment Here, St. James, what would you give for an appetite like that? Nay, Lady Blanche, don't turn that exquisitely-chiselled, that ethereal expression—nose, because that hearty, wholesome dame did smack her lips so vigourously after the stout out of the stone bottle, or because that thin little pinched woman, who looks as if she had had all her blood sucked out of her by leeches, modestly turns a round to that tapestry or under the leg of the bensalier, applies an upturned phial to her mouth. Eat and drink, good folks all; refresh yourselves for the sight-seeing pillage. Plenty to gaze at yet before you—miles of galleries and avenues to walk through; and remember, there is young St. Giles—the dog is no light weight up and down those side aisle stairs.

After dinner, and the scene is busier still. Humble, earnest, curious people are yet pouring in in continued streams from every turnstile. Groups of girls go giggling along together, and are only brought back to admiring gravity by the sight of fine clothes. Boys whistle to their comrades like so many Roderich Dhus; young gentlemen in the gallery "hallo," or, as they pronounce it, "holler," to young acquaintance in the Nave; juvenile St. Giles, getting latterly in consequence of having been lost, are taken in the kindion by benevolent policemen, who don't like being made dry nurses of, and would rather have a thief any day like being made dry nurses of, and would rather have a thief any day like being made dry nurses of, and would rather have a thief any day

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CONTENTS.—

1. Gardening
2. Sectarianism before the Reformation
3. Travellers in North America.—Annexation.—Free-Trade—Slavery
4. Dukes of Urbino
5. Walpole and Hanbury
6. Revival in the Church of Papacy
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GOTHIC MANTEL-PIECE BY WYNNE AND LUMSDEN.

(Continued from page 102.)

reconcile tastes. The exceptions, however, are, we believe, of small consequence; and if a little natural feeling has been excited, and a disposition to, perhaps, an excess of liberality created, we are inclined to think that the trifling exception will confirm the general rule, and we will have to say with Shakspeare, "All's well that ends well."

We have last to mention one minor inconvenience, which has resulted from the same individuals being Exhibitors and Jurors. By the rules of the Commissioners such parties are precluded from receiving premiums; and we are aware of more than one instance in which this will be doing injustice to pre-eminent merit.

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Underneath, we give an Engraving of one of the very handsome Fire-places of iron and or moulu exhibited by Messrs. Hoole and Co., of Sheffield. The design, which is of the *Renaissance* period, is very pure and elegant, and the execution the

FIRE-PLACE.—BY MESSRS HOOLE.

perfection of metal casting. We understand that it here pears just as it came from the furnace, no file or implemen any kind having been applied to it. The spectator will fail to remark the peculiar colour of the cast-iron portion the work, which present almost the effect of bronzing, which we understand is the result of a number of experim made by this firm in the fusion of metals, whilst it is sco from oxidization by the application of a transparent fluid, w was suggested to them by Mr. Hunt, of the Museum of P tical Geology. The discovery is new and useful, and ca extensively applied to objects of every day use.

GOTHIC NICHE. BY LANE AND LEWIS.

Amongst other very beautiful specimens of carving to be f in the Building Court is a canopied Niche, containing a st

GOTHIC NICHE.—MESSRS. LANE AND LEWIS.

of St. Peter, designed and executed in Caen stone, by H Lane and John Lewis, of Clifton, near Bristol. Besides principal figure are eight others—those on the pedestal t three angels bearing a scroll, on which is inscribed the d injunction, "Feed my sheep." Above are the four Apos and, crowning all, the Saviour. The propriety of so i ducing the last-named may be questioned. The decorative tions are extremely well finished, and the general style o work is highly creditable.

SILVER SALTS. BY LAMBERT AND RAWLING

The silver salts, by Lambert and Rawlings, are of very ciful and appropriate device; the dolphin in the one, and shell in the other, being both emblematic of the briny They are, besides, very prettily executed, the workman being of the highest order.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 504.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851. TWO NUMBERS, 1S.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

FIVE times the House of Commons, by large majorities, has affirmed that British Jews are entitled to all the privileges of British citizenship; and five times the House of Lords has denied the proposition. The electors of the city of London have twice deputed a Jew to represent them in Parliament; and the constituency of the metropolitan borough of Greenwich have once imitated their example. The House of Lords, however, sets all these things at nought; and, braving not only the past, but all future consequences, determines that in an assembly over which it ought constitutionally to exercise no control, no Jew, if he be sufficiently impressed with the sanctity of an oath to decline swearing on the "true faith of a Christian," shall be the nominee and representative of Christians. The case altogether is a very singular, and threatens to be a mischievous one; and will assuredly, if not speedily settled, open up many other questions, which it would be far better not to meddle with. The scenes enacted in the House of Commons during the past and present week are of themselves sufficiently inconvenient to cause the House of Lords to reflect upon what it has done, and to make the cool, clear heads of that assembly anxious for a solution of the question which shall prevent such scenes in future, and remove all possible ground for collision between the two branches of the Legislature. The House of Lords should remember not only what it can do, but what it cannot undo. Though it will not allow Jews to sit in Parliament, it has, in unison with the other two branches of the Legislature, permitted Jews to elect members to that assembly. The Jews may not make laws in this Christian country, but they may make the lawmakers, and they may be, and are, continually called upon to act judicially. Mr. Salomons, whom the Lords will not permit to sit in the Commons, is a magistrate and a judge. Jews are not only voters and jurors, but sheriffs, aldermen, Lords Mayor, and town and country magistrates, and justices of the peace. If chosen by their fellow-citizens to serve in these offices, they are liable in some cases to heavy fine for refusal. If they plead their religion as a disqualification for serving as jurors, and disobey the order of a judge of the superior courts to take their places in the jury-box, they may be committed to prison; and if they refuse to execute the responsible office of Sheriff, the penalty of £500 levied upon them shows the high sense entertained of their fitness, and the displeasure of their countrymen that men so well qualified should deprive the state of their services. Why the House of Lords, knowing all these things, and seeing the current of public opinion, should persist in retaining the last useless mark of political and social degradation accidentally affixed upon the Jews, surpasses the wisdom of most people to discover. It is worthy of particular notice, that there is, strictly speaking, but one branch of the Legislature that has and will have nothing to do with the Jews; for, while the House of Commons affirms and re-affirms its wish that Jews, who help to make its members, should become members themselves, the Queen receives and approves of them as Sheriffs and magistrates, and, what is more, confers upon them the hereditary rank of Baronet—an order of nobility of a high and honourable character. Should the Sovereign be advised to go one step further, and elevate a Jew to the Peerage, the House of Peers—the mere creation of the Sovereign's breath—could scarcely so affront the "fountain of honour and dignity," as to deny the Queen's right. Such an attempt to force a solution of the difficulty is, no doubt, extremely improbable, but it is not impossible, and would not be illegal; and the mere consideration of the impolicy of a difference between the Crown and the Peers upon a question of honour, ought to suggest

MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P. FOR GREENWICH—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE NEW SPANISH STEAM-SHIP "ISABEL LA CATOLICA."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to the Peers the impolicy of a similar difference with the third branch of the Legislature.

But the Christianity of Parliament is, after all, a difficult thing to understand. The man who considers oaths as useless formalities, may come in. He who treats the words as unmeaning, cannot be excluded by all the ingenuity which our law or our Christianity can devise. It is only the conscientious man that can be touched; and our Christianity not only contradicts, but defeats itself. It was the Divine command to the Apostles, not to swear at all. Thus, if the strict letter and spirit of Christianity were followed, the Jews might sit in Parliament without let or hindrance, as no oath could be required of them. The same form of oath which now excludes the Jew, formerly excluded the Quaker; and if the Christianity of the nation were really so sincere, so thorough, and so unc mpromising as the decisions of the House of Lords would make it appear to the world, it would frame some means to exclude the Jew because he is a Jew, and not be contented, on a principle so vital, to rest his exclusion on an accident not intended to affect him. But we owe an apology to our readers for arguing the question at all. There never was a case solemnly debated in such august assemblies as the British Houses of Parliament, which had such small amount of argument to recommend it as that undertaken by those who resist the admission of the Jews to the full rights of citizenship on the ground of its "dechristianisation" of the State. The intelligence of the nation has long ago decided in favour of the Jews; and the real matter at issue at the present moment is to ascertain, once for all, whether the House of Lords has, in strict constitutional law, anything whatever to do with it, and whether the Government, in introducing a bill in the regular course, has not, in fact, taken a step which was not only not required, but which has served to encumber a really simple question with a mass of irrelevancies, contradictions, and absurdities. But we trust the House of Commons, and the great legal authorities who have seats in it, will yet discover the means of extrication from the dilemma in which the election of Baron Rothschild and Mr. Alderman Salomons has placed the several branches of the Legislature. If they do not, the ultimate solution of the difficulty will not be prevented, but will simply be rendered more inconvenient to all parties, and more especially to the House of Lords. There can be no doubt that London, and one or two other great constituencies, will continue to elect Jews to represent them, and that Jews holding the high position of such men as Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Salomons will continue to demand admittance. Failing in any other means of setting the question, the House of Commons will continue to pass bills for the abolition of the form of oath now demanded to be taken by Jews, and the House of Lords at the eleventh hour will be compelled, by the force of public opinion, to yield, without dignity on its own part, and without gratitude on the part of the people. Such a state of things is earnestly to be deprecated.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P. FOR GREENWICH.

MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS was born in London in 1801. His family has been long established in this country, and his father and grandfather were both natives of England. As he himself stated in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on oaths of members:—"Being an Englishman, I have keenly felt the disabilities I lie under; and my attention has been for a great many years almost from the earliest period that I have been able to think for myself drawn to the subject. I have endeavoured to see how the law applied by which I was deprived of what I thought the ordinary privilege of Englishmen. The first difficulty was that with regard to the admission of Jews to the freedom of London." But this difficulty having been removed by the exertions of the present Lord Denman, then Common Serjeant, Mr. Salomons, in the year 1835, was elected Sheriff of London. In the same year he was a candidate for the Aldermanic gown of Aldgate Ward, and was elected, after a severe contest against Mr. Alderman Humphery. His election was, however, annulled by the Court of Aldermen. In 1834, Portsoken Ward became vacant, and Mr. Salomons contested it against Mr. Moon, was again elected, and again rejected by the Court of Aldermen. In 1847 he received an unanimous invitation to become the Alderman of Cordwainers' Ward, for which he now sits. In 1839-40, Mr. Salomons was appointed High Sheriff of the county of Kent, and he is now a magistrate for that county, as well as for Sussex and Middlesex. In 1837 he contested the borough of Shoreham, and at the last general election he was a candidate for Greenwich, when he polled 1236 votes. On the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Barnard, Mr. Salomons again came forward, and was opposed by Mr. Wire, whom he defeated by a majority of 897 votes, the numbers being, Salomons, 2208; Wire, 1311.

Among other public acts, Mr. Salomons has founded a scholarship, of the annual value of £50, at the City of London School, tenable for three years, at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The first Salomons scholar greatly distinguished himself at Oxford, and has recently been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School at Burton-on-Trent.

In politics, Mr. Salomons is a decided Liberal, opposed to extreme views, but a strenuous advocate of civil and religious liberty.

On Friday, the 19th inst., Mr. Salomons, who, in the course of his canvass, had pledged himself, if elected, to take his seat, presented himself at the table, requested to be sworn upon the Old Testament, declined to repeat the words "upon the true faith of a Christian," and having else completed the oaths, sat down. He subsequently, however, by direction of the Speaker, withdrew behind the Bar—Sir Benjamin Hall at the same time, stating that, although Mr. Salomons retired through deference to the Speaker, he nevertheless claimed of right to take his seat. After some conversation, the question was then adjourned to Monday.

On that day, immediately after the presentation of petitions, Lord J. Russell, in reply to a question by Sir Benjamin Hall, stated that the Government had no intention of prosecuting Mr. Salomons for the substitable penalties to which, by having on Friday taken his seat, he had rendered himself liable. Mr. Salomons then again took his seat on the front bench on the Ministerial side, and just below the gangway; was immediately ordered by the Speaker to withdraw, but retained his seat amidst loud cries of "Withdraw" from the Opposition benches. Mr. Osborne rose, but not being able to get a word heard, laid a paper before the chair, which the Speaker refused to notice, as there was already a question of privilege before the House. A moment of silence occurred, and Lord John Russell moved a resolution ordering Mr. Salomons to withdraw; to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Osborne, seconded by Mr. Anstey, that Mr. Salomons was entitled to take his seat. Mr. Anstey not being able to gain a hearing on the amendment, moved that the debate be adjourned; this was lost by 65 to 232, and Mr. Salomons voted in the division, thereby subjecting himself to a penalty of £500, and after the division resumed his seat, when Mr. Anstey proceeded to argue upon the amendment, which, after an animated debate, in which Mr. Bethell contended for the member's undoubted right to sit, was lost by 81 to 229. In this division, as the question was personal to himself, the Alderman did not vote; and after some further debate, and a second division on the question of adjournment, in which Mr. Salomons again voted, and incurred a further penalty, a division took place on the motion that Mr. Salomons be ordered to withdraw, which being carried by 231 to 75, the Serjeant-at-Arms came up to Mr. Salomons, and, having touched his arm, the hon. member—who had previously addressed the House, stating that he intended no disrespect to the forms of the House or the Speaker, but merely to defend the right of his constituents—left the House, protesting that he did so under compulsion. His withdrawal was followed by an angry and disorderly discussion, in which it was settled that the hon. member had a right to sit behind the Bar; and Lord John Russell again stated that the Government would not prosecute for penalties. So ended a scene unprecedented in the annals of the House—Mr. Salomons, though not recognised as a member, having nevertheless addressed the House, not from below the Bar, as Mr. O'Connell, when returned for Clare, had done, but from the floor of the House.

Our portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Beard.

THE SPANISH STEAM-SHIP, "YSABEL LA CATOLICA."

THIS noble vessel, built by Messrs. Wigram and Sons, at Blackwall, lately left her moorings for Cadiz. The following are her principal dimensions; viz.:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length over all from the figure-head to the taffrail	260	0
Length between the perpendicular	220	0
Breadth, extreme	38	0
Depth in the hold	24	6
Burthen in tons	2	0
Draft of water .. .. .. { Forward	17	7
{ Aft ..	17	7

with 627 tons of coals in her bunkers and coal reserves, with room for about 160 tons more coals; which, with her armament and stores, will bring her to 19 feet draft of water, as originally calculated. Her engines, by Messrs. Maudslay, Field, and Co., are of 500-horse power, and are constructed with their latest improvements.

We understand this vessel to have been built, launched, and to have had her boilers and engines on board within six months. From the pilot, Mr. Branscombe, jun., who had charge of her on the steamer leaving the Thames at Folkestone, we learn that her speed was twelve miles per hour, from the time she left Gravesend until he quitted her.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The rejection by the Legislative Assembly of the report of the select committee in favour of the revision of the Constitution, and a Ministerial crisis of very brief duration, constitute the main features of the political intelligence this week from Paris. The former important event took place on Saturday last. The whole of the sitting on this day was occupied by a very able and statesmanlike speech by M. Odilon Barrot in favour of the revision; and when he concluded, the discussion was declared to be closed, and the Assembly proceeded to vote, the number of members present on the occasion being 724, of which number, according to the 111th article of the Constitution, three-fourths, or 543 members, should vote in favour of the proposition in order to form a legal majority. The numbers, however, in favour of the revision were only 446, and the proposition was accordingly rejected, although the numbers against it were but 278, which gave a majority in favour of the revision of 168. The Assembly, on actual majority of 168 in favour of the motion. The number that voted was the largest since the formation of the Assembly, there being only thirty-seven members absent from voting or were absent on the occasion. The Left or Ultra-Democratic party hailed the result as a triumph. There voted along with the Left several members of the Legitimist party, as well as the following well-known leaders and influential parties:—M. Thiers, General Changarnier, M. Piscatory, M. de Rémusat, General Bedeau, General de Lamoricière, M. Combarel de Leyval, M. de Lamarine, M. Delessert, M. Hortense, M. de Lasteyrie, M. de Montalembert, and M. Berger (de Nord).

The Ministerial crisis arose out of the proceedings in the Assembly on Monday, when a charge was brought against M. Leon Faucher, the Minister of the Interior, of having unduly and unconstitutionally urged and fostered the petition movement in favour of the revision. M. Baze, who brought forward the subject, charged M. Faucher and the Government with having sent to the several prefects throughout the country the reports of the debates in the Assembly by the post of the same evening, thus anticipating the Paris journals by twenty-four hours, for the purpose of influencing the petition movement, the expenses of which were defrayed out of the public Treasury. He also accused Ministers of corrupting the press for the same object. The latter imputation M. Baze failed altogether in proving; and the former the Minister of the Interior openly avowed, for it was no secret; on the contrary, it was an act of general notoriety, for the item was placed among the estimates, and subject to the revision of the Assembly.

After a warm altercation between M. Baze and the Minister of the Interior, the motion proposed by the former, viz.

"The National Assembly, while regretting that in some localities the Government, contrary to its duty, had used its influence to excite the citizens to petition, ordains the legal petitions to be deposited in the Bureau des Renseignemens,

was carried by a majority of 15, the numbers being 353 for, and 320 against. This decision in so full a House was regarded as a vote of censure by the Ministers, and they accordingly tendered their resignations to the President of the Republic, who declined to accept them. After a consultation they again waited on the President, and a second time tendered their resignation; but at his earnest request, and in order to avoid carrying the country to agitation at the present moment, they ultimately consented to retain office. The general opinion out of the Assembly is, that the vote was factious and unwarranted, and was a blow struck at the Chief of the State through his Ministers, and not at the Ministers themselves.

Cardinal de la Tour d'Auvergne, Archbishop of Cambrai, died at that place on Sunday.

Marshal Sebastiani also died on Sunday, at Paris. His death was exceedingly sudden, the event occurring while he was sitting at his breakfast table. He was in his 80th year.

The President of the Republic has dissolved the National Guard of Chatellerault, for the insult offered to him upon his late visit to Poitiers.

The inauguration of the Tours and Nantes Railway is fixed for the 17th of August, at which the President of the Republic will be present.

The Moniteur announces that a French and a Spanish commission had been appointed to fix, in a definitive manner, the line of boundary between France and Spain, along the Pyrenees.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 9th instant mention that at Washington, the 4th of July was selected for laying the corner-stone of the proposed enlargement of the Capitol. A great concourse of persons, strangers was present, and the ceremonies excited a general interest. A procession was formed, composed of various military, benevolent, literary, and other associations, the President of the United States, and the heads of the different departments of Government, the officers of the army and navy, representatives of foreign nations, and an immense number of citizens from all parts of the union. The ceremony, or laying the corner-stone was performed by President Fillmore; after which an oration was delivered by Daniel Webster, in which he gave an eloquent exposition of the principles of the American constitution, and urged the importance of a faithful adherence to the union.

General Scott has now been nominated for the Presidency by Whig state conventions in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Indiana, and by public meetings and papers in several other states.

Jenny Lind had met, at Hartford, with some slight manifestations of brutality. Her auditory assembled in the Fourth Church, and a crowd of 2 00 having assembled outside the office, the blinds were drawn and the windows closed to "prevent a stampede from scenting." Great tumult ensued, some of the shrubs were smashed, and for a time the singers were inaudible. Jenny, however, suffered no personal insult, and escaped through a back-door to Springfield.

Some new revelations in the American slave trade announced; the parties of the golden plates withheld from Joe Smith having been exhibited mysteriously to Elder Orson Hyde.

From Chagres (Central America), we learn that the railway from Navy Bay was rapidly proceeding, and a fresh accession of labourers had been brought over by the American ships *Empire City* and *Pronetheus*. The latter vessel also brought out several fine steamers for the navigation of the river between Greytown and Nicaragua. Very heavy rains had fallen at Greytown.

WEST INDIES.

Advices, dated June 28, have been received this week from Jamaica. They communicate a novel and interesting intelligence from this quarter, viz. the arrival of a number of coolies and emigrants from the East Indies, which it is believed has something to do with cotton cultivation in the island, as some gentlemen have gone out to look at them from Georgia to investigate the capabilities of the soil for that production. The cholera has again broken out at Kingstown, where it is very destructive. In the country districts the malady is still raging to a frightful extent.

AUSTRALIA.

We have this week accounts from Western Australia to the 30th of April, New South Wales to the 16th of April, and South Australia to the 3d April inclusive.

The Anti-Transportation League were about sending a delegate to England for the purpose of furthering the objects of the association.

A fine capacious harbour is reported to have been discovered in Gipp's Land, called Lewis's Channel, into which vessels of the largest burden can safely enter. This, it is remarked, would obviate the necessity of settlers sending their wool to Sydney, Hobart Town, or Melbourne. The importance of the object is again mentioned, and a vessel had been despatched for the purchase of a number in South America.

The elections occupied the chief attention of the colonists at Adelaide (South Australia). The fourteenth anniversary of the settlement had been celebrated by the oldest colonists dining together. The carpenters and joiners of the city had established a committee for the purpose of erecting machines into the colony, but they would finally have to give in.

Two new newspapers had been issued—one in English, and the other in German.

From all the districts of the Australian territories the intelligence marks a rapid rise in the price of wheat, flour, bread, &c., in consequence of a severe drought and the prevalence of bush fires. The latter had done considerable damage. Whole farms and every bad been destroyed, together with great quantities of grain of all kinds, varying in the districts from 10,000 to 20,000 bushels. The bush had been most severe in the Melbourne district, and the drought continued up to the latest date.

A letter from Rome, of the 14th, states that an attempt was made on the 11th to assassinate Monsigner Tizzani, Bishop of Terni, by blowing up the house he inhabited at Santa Maria Maggiore. Fortunately the machine exploded before it reached its destination, and only caused some slight damage to the outer wall of the building. The unknown authors of this criminal attempt had previously stuck up bills in the streets, inviting the friends of the prelate to be present at his funeral. Monsignor Tizzani is almoner general to the Pontifical troops.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, JULY 19.

The House had a mid-day sitting.

The Bill for dissolving the National Land Company was read a third time, and passed.

On the order of the day being read for receiving the report of the Committee of Supply, a discussion took place upon the payment of £220 as fees on the retirement of the late Queen Dowager.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. GLADSTONE called attention to the Sinecure Rites notice which the Church of England in the colonies labours in not being in a position to make rules for the government of their own community, or for assemble the clergy or laity like the members of other religious denominations. He might here, gentleman gave notice, that if the Government did not interfere, it was his intention next session to propose an enabling bill; giving the Church clergy and laity the same powers in this respect as are possessed by other religious communities.

A division was taken upon the question that the sum (£50,000) granted toward civil contingencies be reduced by £220, the amount paid to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor for the Queen Dowager's interment fees. The proposed reduction was negatived by a majority of 91.

The Mercantile Marine Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

A bill, brought in by Lord Seymour, to confirm certain provisional orders of the Board of Health was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was considered in committee, when clause was proposed by the Earl of LANESBOROUGH, prohibiting on turnpike roads the use of carts drawn by dogs.

The clause was opposed, and, upon a division, was rejected by a majority of 29.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill. After the aggression upon the religious institutions of this country which had characterised the act of the Papal See, it would not be consistent with the respect which was due to the Crown and to the feeling of the people to remain acquiescent or indifferent.

The Earl of ABERDEEN was not disposed to imagine he could make any impression upon their Lordships, or that he was likely to obtain any sympathy or concurrence from any large portion of the House. He merely desired to be considered as giving vent to the dictates of his own conscience, and expressing a deep conviction of the justice of the cause of truth and of justice. To talk of territorial titles, as if they conveyed any right or possession, was a misapprehension of terms. The bill, too, made all acts come under bulls and rescripts to be of force. He declared he could not contemplate the consequences of so arbitrary and tyrannical a measure; and as to any accusation of disloyalty, he rejected it with contempt and indignation. He foretold, that, unless, as he expected, the measure became a dead-letter upon the statute-book this provision would be most fruitful in injurious consequences, for it would renew the animosity and discontent which, for the last twenty years, had been gradually subsiding. The noble Earl concluded by moving the rejection of the bill, viz. that it be read a second time that day six months.

Lord BEAUMONT supported the bill.

The Duke of WELLINGTON acknowledged with regret, that the act of aggression on the part of the Papal see had convinced him of the necessity of modifying some of the provisions of the Roman Catholic Relief Act, and of re-imposing checks and restrictions of a kind calculated to prevent a recurrence of similar aggressions

The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Berners, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Airlie, and the Bishop of St. David's severally supported the bill.

On the motion of the Earl of WINCHELSEA, the debate was adjourned, at thirty-five minutes past twelve.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Collins (the new member for Knaresborough) took the oaths and his seat.

MR. SALOMONS.—JEWISH DISABILITIES.

Before the order of the day was read,

The SPEAKER rose and said: Before the Clerk proceeds to read the order of the day, I have to read to the House a letter which I have received from Alderman Salomons since the House adjourned on Saturday last. It runs thus:

"SIR,—I take the liberty to call your attention to a very important omission in the record of the proceedings of the House of Commons on Friday last of all notice of my demand to subscribe the oath of abjuration, and to declare to my property qualification. Immediately after I had taken the oaths, I read from a paper which I hold in my hand the following words:—'I have now taken the oaths in the form and with the ceremonies that I declare to be binding on my conscience, in accordance with the statute 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 105. I now demand to subscribe the oath of abjuration and to declare to my property qualification.' No notice has been taken on the proceedings above referred to, if my demand to subscribe the oath of abjuration. I am sure, sir, pardon me for drawing your attention to the subject, and respectfully request that the minutes of the proceedings of Friday last be amended.—With the utmost respect, I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"DAVID SALOMONS."

I ought to state to the House that the record of the proceedings was very carefully prepared; and although what was stated by the honourable member was perfectly inaudible in this part of the House, yet it appeared to me, after he had read the words which this part of the House had been read accordingly, immediately ordered him to withdraw, that therefore it was his duty to have with drawn (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from the Opposition benches); and this statement having been made subsequently to my ordering his withdrawal, it was therefore not thought right to enter it on the record. (Renewed cries of "Hear! hear.") The Clerk will now proceed to read the order of the day.

The order of the day for the House proceeding on administering the oath of abjuration to David Salomons, Esq., having been read accordingly,

Sir B. HALL rose and recapitulated what occurred on the previous Friday, and in so doing he asked whether Government would authorise a prosecution of Mr. Salomons for the acts he had done upon that occasion

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that he thought Sir B. Hall fully authorised to ask the question, but he had no hesitation in replying that, reserving to the Government the right of hereafter acting as they might think proper, he did not consider that a prosecution ought at present to be ordered by Government.

Sir B. HALL said that the only course then open to Mr. Salomons was to take his seat in the House

Upon this announcement, Mr. Salomons, who had been sitting under the gallery, came down into the House and took his seat in the front of the Liberal benches, just below the gangway, between Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. C. Anstey. This step was hailed by many persons with marks of approbation and the reverse, which lasted for a little time

The SPEAKER ordered Mr. Salomons to withdraw, but that gentleman did not obey the order.

Mr. B. OSBORNE handed in a written motion, which he requested the Speaker to put, but the latter decided that the point of order before the House must have precedence over everything else, and he would say nothing more than to support the chair.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, considering that the House was bound to do so, moved that Mr. Salomons be ordered to withdraw.

Mr. ANSTEY seconded the motion, and, at his request, put as an amendment to the Speaker. It was to the effect that Mr. Salomons, having been returned for Greenwich, and having taken the oaths, was entitled to take his seat.

Cries of "Withdraw" and loud cries of "Oh, oh!") commenced an argument to show that the abjuration oath had not been enjoined by law, and that the House had not prescribed any form of taking it. The House showing great impatience, Mr. Anstey moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was, upon division negatived by 207 to 68, majority against it, 139.

[Mr. Salomons voted on this occas on.]

On the re-admission of strangers, Mr. Salomons was observed to have again taken his seat in the House.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON put a question to the Speaker as to the authority on which he had on Friday described the sense in which the House understood the act of parliament.

The SPEAKER replied, that he had referred to the decision of the House on Baron Rothschild's case

Mr. GIBSON wished to ask his question, when

Lord JOHN RUSSELL protested against such a course as inconvenient. The Speaker could not to be drawn into a debate

Mr. ANSTEY, at great length, said that Mr. Salomons had sworn "quite enough and too much," and that he had a perfect right to his seat. He announced with astonishment that Mr. Salomons had already voted (upon the question of an amendment) in the House. It was the duty of Government to have given every facility for bringing the question under the decision of a court of law. Introducing an extended historical sketch of the position of Jews in England, from the time of Edward I. to the present day, he concluded that the oath of abjuration was a voluntary and an unlawful oath. The question had made great progress since last year, for the honourable member for Greenwich was now in his seat. He urged upon the House to assert its rights without regard to the House of Lords.

Mr. B. OSBORNE attempted to address the House, but the Speaker decided against his right to do so, as he had moved the amendment.

Mr. ANSTEY then proceeded to address the House; but, being careful in the course he pursued, as he might expose himself to penalties. He warmly advocated Mr. Salomons's right to sit.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in supporting (though with feelings of reluctance) Lord John Russell's motion, said that the case was very simple. It did not was very explicit in its enactment that no person should sit or vote without taking the oaths, and the House was competent to prevent the violation of the law, which he thought it ought to do, and not, as suggested, leave the question to be decided by legal tribunals

Mr. MILNER GIBSON thought that while there existed such serious differences of opinion among the law-officers of Government, as had prevailed upon the question of this oath, the House ought to be very careful how it expelled Mr.

Salomons. The House ought to avoid a collision with the courts of law, and allow the judges, at a fitting time, to decide whether Mr. Salomons had taken the oaths properly or not. As the law was so doubtful, he should oppose Lord J. Russell's motion.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, he took upon himself the whole responsibility of advising Baron Rothschild last session not to take his seat. He was far from saying that the law was clear upon the point at issue, and his own opinion of what was the law remained the same as it was last year. The House had, however, come to a different conclusion in the case of Baron Rothschild, and that decision was, in fact, a judgment in which he did not agree, but which he thought they were bound to recognise and obey. Under these circumstances, he thought no course was left him but to support the motion, that Mr. Alderman Salomons be directed to withdraw.

Mr. CLAY thought the question was virtually settled, for they had a Jew now sit in the House; and those of his race would certainly follow through the door he had opened, with a loss of a little more or less of dignity on the part of the House, according to the length to which the struggle might be protracted

Mr. C. VILLIERS wished to know, if there was a member of the Stuart fam ly now living, and if the hon. member for Greenwich were to take his part against the reigning family, whether the law officers of the Crown would or would not think him, after the oath he had now sworn, amenable to an indictment for perjury?

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had intended to have taken the same course in this case as he had, on last year, had he not been anticipated by an hon. member declaring that Mr. Alderman Salomons had no course but to take his seat. As long as the resolution remained in force it should be observed, but as soon as the hon. member for Greenwich should have withdrawn, the House might be enter up in the discussion as to whether that decision should not be reversed. The hon. gentleman had placed himself in a very different position from that of Baron Rothschild, for he had sat and voted, and it would be for the House to consider what alteration that might make in the views the House might be disposed to take of the question.

Mr. BETHELL contended that the hon. member for Greenwich was entitled to his seat, for the oaths ought to have been administered according to the law, and the law always required that the oath should be administered in the manner most binding on the conscience. The statutes must be construed according to the principles of common law, and it was well understood by all lawyers that the principles of common law over-rode the forms directed by the statutes, if those forms were, as in the present instance, manifestly absurd. When once they considered that the person had a right to be sworn on the Old Testament, they were bound to alter the form of the oath, so as to make it consistent with the form of administering it.

Sir F. THESIGER controverted the legal position taken by Mr. Bethel, and contended that the oath had not been taken in a manner that satisfied the statute. The words "on the true faith of a Christian" were the sub-tance of the oath, and they could not be separated from it without the sanction of an express act of Parliament. After the course which had been pursued, the presence in the House of the hon. member for Greenwich was commanding, and he should have been prepared to vote for it communial. Under all the circumstances, however, he perfectly concurred in the noble Lord's motion.

Mr. AGLIONBY supported the view taken of the law by Mr Bethell.

Sir E. INGLIS said the course proposed by Lord J. Russell was the one most consistent with the dignity of the House, and he should, therefore, support it.

Mr. BRIGHT called attention to the fact that two important constituencies had chosen Jews as their representatives. He hoped that Lord John Russell would endeavouring to make the elections of those constituencies null and void, rather than grapple with the difficulties of the subject; and he condemned the oaths required at the table of the House as puerile and absurd.

Mr. NEWDEGATE called on the House to maintain the authority of the chair. The appearance of the "elected of Greenwich" was an unparalleled audacity, and it was the duty of the House to compel him to quit it once more.

After a few words from Mr. J. EVANS and Colonel THOMPSON, in support of the amendment,

Mr. J. A. SMITH said he was requested by Mr. Salomons to state that he had voted in the first division; but this motion being personal to himself, he should, according to the custom in such cases, withdraw.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	.. ..	81
Against it	.. ..	229
Majority	.. ..	—148

Mr. ANSTEY said he hoped the hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich would not refer himself to be swayed by feelings of delicacy, but that he would to the next division remain and vote in defence of the privileges of the electors of Greenwich. He moved that the debate be adjourned.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that, should the House determine that Mr. Alderman Salomons should withdraw, he would to-morrow move a resolution similar to that which he had moved in the case of Baron Rothschild. In the meantime, if the hon. member for Greenwich were after the House should decide upon his doing so, other measures must be resorted to.

Sir B. HALL hoped the debate would not be adjourned, for no further light could be thrown upon the subject, and it would be better to come at once to the decision.

After a few words from Mr. WAWN,

Mr. THOMSON expressed a hope that Mr. Salomons would state the course he meant to pursue after the division.

Mr. SALOMONS then rose amidst much cheering, and said he should not have presumed to address the House but for the observations of Mr. Hobhouse. He assured the Speaker that he had no wish to be disrespectful or contumacious either to him or to the House, but representing a large constituency, and standing up for his own rights, he felt bound to take the course he had done. "Having said this," he added, "whatever the decision of this House may be, I shall willingly abide by it, provided there be just sufficient force used to make me feel that I am acting under coercion. With these sentiments I shall not further intrude myself on this House, except to say this, that I trust, and I hope, in the doubtful state of the law, such as it has been described to you by the statement of those who have addressed you, no severe measures will be adopted against me and my constituents, without giving me the fairest opportunity of addressing this House, and of stating to this House and the country what I believe to be my rights and those of my constituents; what I believe to be the duty of this House, and what I believe this House will never refuse; what no court refuses to the meanest subject of the realm—that of hearing him before their final decision."

Mr. BAILEY supported the adjournment of the debate, in order that they might consider the legal arguments of Mr. Bethell, which he thought must have shaken the opinion of the noble Lord himself.

Sir Du. EVANS also hoped an adjournment would be agreed to.

Lord J. RUSSELL, whilst praising the temper with which the hon. gentleman had spoken, regretted he could not comply with his request for a full hearing. The authority of the House must be supported. He was willing, however, to postpone the consideration of the question till to-morrow.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said he would advise his hon. and learned friend not to withdraw from his seat until taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms; for certainly he felt that there was a power out of the House which would soon after bring certain hon. gentlemen in that House, and in the other House also, to their senses.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the adjournment	.. ..	75
Against it	.. ..	237
Majority	.. ..	—162

The adjournment was accordingly negatived.

The House then divided on the original motion that Mr. Salomons do withdraw—and the numbers were—

For the motion	.. ..	231
Against it	.. ..	81
Majority	.. ..	—150

The motion was accordingly agreed to.

The SPEAKER then called upon Mr. Alderman Salomons, pursuant to the resolution of the House, to withdraw.

Mr. Alderman Salomons still retained his seat.

The SPEAKER directed the Serjeant-at-Arms to move Mr. Alderman Salomons below the bar.

The Serjeant-at-Arms having approached the honourable member for the purpose of carrying the Speaker's orders into effect, and gently touched his shoulder, Mr. Salomons rose, and bowing to the Speaker, said, "Mr. Speaker, I leave in"—when he was interrupted by loud cries of "Order" and "Withdraw," upon which he accompanied the Serjeant-at-Arms below the Bar, amidst the cheers of the Opposition.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the resolution he had to propose next day was similar to the resolution approved of by the House last year in the case of Baron Rothschild; namely, "That David Salomons, Esq., was not entitled to sit in that House and vote in any debate until he had taken the oaths appointed by law." He wished it to be understood, however, that if Mr. Salomons wished to be heard, he might be heard at the Bar of the House in the same way as Mr. Daniel O'Connell had been. (Cheers.)

Mr. B. OSBORNE wished to ask, if, after what had taken place that night, the Government intended to institute a prosecution against the hon. member for Greenwich?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that, if the hon. member for Greenwich really wished to be prosecuted, he had no doubt he would find plenty of persons willing to do it for him. (Cheers and laughter.)

The further consideration of the question was then adjourned until next day (Tuesday).

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, when several votes were agreed to.—Adjourned at a quarter before two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The adjourned debate was resumed by

The EARL of WINCHILSEA, who supported the second reading of the bill, but regretted that it did not go much further than it did, in order to protect the rights of the Protestant people of England from the encroaching and aggressive influences of the Church of Rome.

Lord LYNDHURST condemned, as illegal and insulting, the titles which had been assumed under the Papal bull. He supported the bill, thinking it better to meet an encroachment of the kind at its commencement, rather than wait until the constant repetition had tended to render the evil formidable

Lord VAUX (of Harrowden) expressed his opposition to the bill, which he regarded as attended with many dangers, especially with reference to its effects on Ireland. He regretted on many accounts that the Government should have deemed themselves obliged to meet the acts of the Papal See in such a spirit, as he did not see how bishops could be created without describing the limits of their jurisdiction. Admitting that the ultra assumption of the Roman Catholic hierarchy was impolitic, he thought the conduct of Ministers calculated greatly to add to the irritation excited.

The Earl of WICKLOW opposed the bill. He was astonished that the Government should have adopted the bill after the alterations made in its passage through the House of Commons. That the bill will be injurious to the working of the Roman Catholic religion in this country, he thought was as clear as the sun at noon-day. It would either make the establishment of Romish bishops, with all the acts flowing therefrom, illegal, or it would be inoperative and a dead letter. He feared that the ultra ra assumption into the bill, as referred to the functions of the Attorney-General, would make it a dangerous and formidable weapon in the hands of bigotry. So far from thinking that the Pope intended any insult in what he had done, he regarded his whole conduct as dictated by a studious desire to avoid offence; for he had abolished, so far as the Roman Catholic Church was concerned, the ancient sees of the kingdom, for the purpose of establishing new sees on unoccupied ground. The whole bill, therefore, fell to the ground. But what deplorable inconsistency it was to profess resentment at the conduct of the Pope, and yet to direct the bill, not against the Papal See, but against our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen! He did not anticipate any serious disturbance in Ireland owing to this measure, but only because the people had made up their minds to set it at complete disregard. It could not be enforced, and this everybody well knew; but what folly to pass laws which were not intended to be strictly maintained in vigour.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE contended that the assumption of titles merely as a designation of office in a Church over which the Queen neither had, nor claimed to have any supremacy, could not be any infringement on her prerogative as head of the Church.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in support of the bill, reminded those noble Lords who objected to more of its details, that at the present period of the session they had no choice but the measure before them or none at all.

Lord MONTEAGLE opposed the bill, which he feared would give rise to agitation, and possibly disturbance in Ireland if it should become law.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, that, considering the state of public opinion resulting from the insolent assumptions of the Papacy, it was impossible to pass them by in silence. As an application to Rome to have the bill withdrawn would be an unworthy proceeding, while, on the other hand, it would be puerile to meet it by a mere resolution of Parliament, which would only give encouragement to further aggressions. The most direct and legitimate course, therefore, would be to pass a solid bill upon the subject, like that under consideration.

The debate was continued by the Earl of St. Germans against the bill, and the Earl of Minto, Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Earl of Harrowby in favour of it.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied on the part of the Government, and the House divided: the numbers were—

For the second reading—		
Present	.. ..	146
Proxies	.. ..	119
		— 265
For the amendment—		
Present	.. ..	26
Proxies	.. ..	12
		— 38
Majority for the second reading	.. ..	227

Their Lordships adjourned at five minutes before four o'clock on Wednesday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

CHARTIST SUFFERINGS—ERNEST JONES.

Lord D STUART drew attention to the case of Mr. Ernest Jones, who complained that, whilst undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for attending an illegal meeting and delivering a seditious speech during the Chartist agitation in 1848, he had been subjected to very harsh treatment, by which his health was seriously affected. The noble Lord gave notice, that next session he should move that the whole case should be investigated by a select committee. But, in the meantime, he moved for copies of all rules and regulations as to fines, from the year 1849. In the several prisons of England and Wales, so far as related to prisoners convicted of political offences.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. WILLIAMS, and supported by Mr. W. J. FOX.

In the discussion which followed, the course which had been pursued towards Mr. Jones was very generally condemned.

Mr. BOUVERIE, however, contended that it was a mistake to suppose that persons convicted of political offences should not be exposed to any other deprivations than merely that of their liberty. There were rules applicable to all misdemeanants, and to those rules they must submit. There was no distinction between political and other offenders recognised by law; and, therefore, if the noble Lord wished to have copies of the rules and regulations affecting such prisoners, he could only attain his object by asking for the copies of the rules and regulations of all the prisons in the country indiscriminately.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the motion could not be agreed to in the form proposed, because the law recognised no distinction in the rules relative to political and ordinary offenders.

Lord D. STUART withdrew the motion, upon an understanding that he should propose a modification of it at a future opportunity.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means was agreed to.

This terminated the business of the morning sitting.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

At the evening sitting,

Lord PALMERSTON stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Anstey, that the representative of her Majesty at the Germanic Diet at Frankfort had, along with the representatives of France, protested against the admission of the non-German provinces into the Germanic Confederation. No answer, he added, had been received to this protest, but he expected one by the next messenger. Her Majesty's Government could not assent to the doctrine that this was a purely German question.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to a question from Mr. Adderley, stated that the draft constitution for the Cape of Good Hope would be sent out complete in all its details, and that it would combine the various suggestions that had been made upon the spot. It would not, however, contain any provision for effecting a separation between the two provinces; it would be left for the legislature of the colony to consider such a separation.

JEWISH DISABILITIES—MR. SALOMONS.

Mr. ANSTEY asked the Speaker whether the entry of Mr. Alderman Salomons' letter in the proceedings of the House was sufficient to place on record the reason why he had omitted the words "on the true faith of a Christian" from the oath of abjuration? If the answer were in the negative, could he move that the honourable member for Greenwich be brought to the table, and asked his reason for the omission of those words?

The Speaker replied that the letter of the honourable member was the best possible record of his opinion on the subject of the oath; but that the House could not admit of any further proceeding until he had been sworn in the regular way at the table.

Lord J. RUSSELL then brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, to the effect "that David Salomons, Esq., is not entitled to vote in this House, or to sit in this House during any debate, until he shall take the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law." The subject had been so fully debated last session, that it was unnecessary for him to occupy the time of this House with arguments in support of his motion.

Mr. ANSTEY moved, by way of amendment, "that David Salomons, Esq., member for the borough of Greenwich, having sat and voted in this House without having taken the abjuration oath in the words contained and set forth in the form tendered unto him at the table, the Attorney-General of England be ordered to institute proceedings against him at law for such default, pursuant to the act 6th Geo. 3, c. 53."

Sir B. HALL hoped the hon. member for Youghal would withdraw his amendment, in order to allow another to be proposed.

Mr. ANSTEY then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. BETHEL moved as an amendment upon Lord J. Russell's motion, "That Baron Lionel de Rothschild and Alderman Salomons, having taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and also the oath of abjuration, in the manner in which this House is bound by law to administer the same, are entitled to take their seats as members of this House." The hon. and learned member hinged the House, if they were not prepared to arrive at the same conclusion as himself, to consent to the appointment of a committee, in order that the state of the law may be clearly ascertained as to the mode in which the House was required to administer the oath of abjuration.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL contended that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were a part, not of the form, but of the substance, of the oath, and it was impossible to say that the oath had been taken when these words had been omitted. He thought, therefore, the proposition of the noble Lord at the head of the Government should be adopted in preference to that of the hon. member for Aylesbury.

Mr. J. EVANS contended that the Attorney-General had proved that the words adverted to were formal, and formal only, for their object was to exclude Popish recusants, and it was only by accident they were found to apply very unintentionally to the Jews.

Mr. NAPIER supported the motion of Lord J. Russell.

Mr. AGLIONBY thought that the oaths had been legally taken by Mr. Salomons.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND wished to be informed what sort of an oath the oath of abjuration would be after the lapse of a few years, if the dictum of the lawyers were true, that any one, in any court of justice, might take just so much as he thought proper. He had always objected to the Jews being allowed to become members of our Legislature; but he would not take advantage of a law, however favourable to his own views, which was never intended to operate against the Jews. The oath of abjuration was intended to operate against Jacobites, and not against Jews, and, however anxious to exclude them from Parliament, he would never consent to fire at them from behind a dyke.

Mr. ANSTEY supported the amendment.

Sir R. INGLIS said he regretted that Mr. Anstey had withdrawn his amendment, for he thought that Mr. Salomons, by the course he had pursued, had not only incurred penalties, but had also forfeited his seat, and he hoped this last question would be brought to an issue by some hon. member moving that a new writ be issued for Greenwich.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	.. ..	71
Against it	.. ..	118
Majority	.. ..	—47

Mr. BRIGHT suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the law on the question, before coming to a division on the motion of the noble Lord at the head of the Government. In order to give an opportunity for Mr. Salomons to be heard against the bill, and to give time for consideration, he moved that the debate be adjourned.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had stated on the previous night that Mr. Salomons was entitled to be heard, not by counsel, but by himself, at the Bar of the House; but the hon. gentleman had not thought proper to ask to be so heard. There was, therefore, no pretence for adjourning the debate With respect to the appointment of a select committee to inquire, he thought it unnecessary, because a committee had already considered and reported on the law of the case last session in the case of Baron Rothschild.

Sir B. HALL thought that some delay should be allowed, in order to give the electors of Greenwich an opportunity of petitioning the House to be heard at the Bar in support of their representative.

Mr. G. THOMPSON supported the suggestion of appointing a committee of inquiry. The noble Lord, if sincere upon this question, should have made it a Cabinet question, and staked upon it the existence of his Government.

Mr. ANSTEY supported the adjournment of the debate.

The House then divided on the question of the adjournment of the debate, and the numbers were—

For the adjournment	.. ..	69
Against it	.. ..	190
Majority	.. ..	— 121

Mr. G. THOMPSON moved an addition to the original resolution, the object of which was that the House, having regard to the conscientious scruples of Mr. Salomons, would so alter the form of the oaths as to enable him to take it.

Mr. J. A. SMITH hoped that the noble Lord would consent to the postponement of the debate for a month after Thursday, as up to that day a petition would be presented from the electors of Greenwich, praying to be heard at the Bar by counsel in support of the right of their representative to his seat.

Mr. BRIGHT objected to another part of the oath, which kept Lord Clancarty and Lord Bradford out of the House of Lords because they could not swear to what they knew to be false. He knew of several hon. members in that House who said that the House, having regard to the conscientious scruples of Mr. Salomons, would so alter the form of the oaths as to enable him to take it.

Mr. ANSTEY moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. BRIGHT supported the motion for the adjournment.

Lord J. RUSSELL commented strongly on the observations of Mr. G. Thompson, who, while he (Lord John) was endeavouring to remove Jewish disabilities, was travelling to America instead of looking after the interests of his Scotch constituents at home. He could not see why the House should not decide upon the question before it without any reference to what may be done by the electors of Greenwich. If they should petition the House, it would become its duty to consider petitions, and act accordingly. He wished it to be understood that he should persevere in seeking to emancipate the Jews, believing that if a bill were sent up to the House of Lords by a very large majority, that House would agree to it, if they believed it was consonant with the feelings of the country.

Mr. BETHEL said the resolution of the noble Lord was a mere piece of bad English, which decided nothing, and would stultify the House in the eyes of the public.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the adjournment	.. ..	59
Against it	.. ..	207
Majority	.. ..	—148

After a very desultory conversation, in which the debate seemed like y to be renewed, Lord John Russell at length yielded a reluctant assent to its adjournment. It was fixed to be resumed on Friday.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

Mr. George Frederick Young took the oaths and his seat for Scarborough.

A new writ was ordered for Limerick, in the room of Mr. John O'Connell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In answer to Mr. Newdegate, Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS said that the Crystal Palace was considered by the Custom-house as a bonded warehouse, as regarded the imported articles exhibited therein.

The Sale of Beer Bill, the County Rates and Expenditure Bill, and the Enfranchisement of Copyhold Bill were respectively withdrawn.

The greater portion of the day was occupied in the discussion of the clauses of the Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill, which was eventually passed through committee.

Some progress was also made in the disposal of the clauses of the Valuation (Ireland) Bill.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock to hear the Royal assent given by commission to certain Bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Earl of Carlisle

The following were the public bills which received the Royal assent: Survey of Great Britain, School Sites Amendment, Landlord and Tenant, Prisons (Scotland), British Wine Duties, Customs Duties, Common Lodging Houses, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Highway Rates, Local Searches, Militia Ballots Suspension, Public Works Loans, Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses (Ireland) (No. 2), Turnpike Acts Continuance, Turnpike Trusts Arrangement, Inhabited House Duty, Burgesses and Freemen's Enfranchisement Extension, &c.

More than fifty other bills, local and private, also received the Royal Assent.

The Civil Bills (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Lord BERNERS presented several petitions from Leicestershire, complaining of agricultural distress, and took occasion to urge upon their Lordships the necessity of legislating to correct the depreciation which, he alleged, landed property and the industry of the country were undergoing.

Several bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting, and met in the New House of Commons at 12 o'clock. Since last year the house has undergone very considerable alterations, which have rendered it a much better room for hearing than it was, and the general appearance was more comfortable and pleasing to the eye.

Several petitions were presented, praying for the retention of the Crystal Palace.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

In reply to a question from Mr. V. Smith,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that means had been adopted to secure a site for the future National Gallery. He believed all parties were agreed, that, if for the preservation of the pictures, the present gallery ought to be changed. A commission had been appointed to consider a new site, and it had recommended two, which were now under the consideration of the Government. One of the sites was in Kensington Gardens.

CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL.

This bill, with the appropriation clause, was passed through committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

MEDICAL CHARITIES (IRELAND) BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill, and made some progress with the clauses

The House adjourned from three to five o'clock.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

Mr. MACKINNON wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, what obstacles there are to the examination of the baggage of passengers from France in London, instead of at the outports of Folkestone and Dover, on the same principle as is now adopted in France, of examining the baggage of passengers from England at Paris, instead of at Boulogne or Calais?

Mr. C. LEWIS said the matter referred to was now under the consideration of the Treasury, who were in communication with the Board of Customs on the subject.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Customs Bill,

Mr. HERRIES moved, as an amendment, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct the proper steps to be taken for giving effect to those provisions of the act 12 and 13 Vic., c. 29 (for the repeal of the Navigation Laws), whereby her Majesty is empowered to adopt towards any foreign country, in which a preference is given, directly or indirectly, to national vessels over British vessels, such measures as may appear to her Majesty justly to counterveil the disadvantages to which British trade and navigation is so subjected. The right hon. gentleman contended that the result of the repeal of the Navigation Laws was a gradual decline of our shipping trade, a reduction of our ships, and an increase of foreign ships in our ports; the advantages of the change in the law being reaped by foreign countries, particularly the United States, which accorded no reciprocal benefit to us.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply, brought forward statements to show that no decrease whatever had taken place in our shipping trade, which had found out new channels of profitable employment, the ports of the United States exhibiting a considerable increase of British shipping since the new system came into operation. In the foreign European ports also—especially those of the Baltic, where most danger was apprehended from the change—the tonnage of British ships had considerably increased.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG supported the views advocated by Mr. Herries.

Mr. WILSON defended the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

Mr. DISRAELI supported Mr. Herries' amendment, but urged the right hon. gentleman not to press it to a division.

Mr. HERRIES ultimately agreed to the suggestion, and the amendment was withdrawn.

The third reading of the Customs Bill was then adjourned to a future day.

The House rose shortly before two o'clock.

PRIZE CATTLE AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT WINDSOR.

SHORT HORNS.—CLASS 1.—FIRST PRIZE, £10

SHORT HORNS.—CLASS 1.—SECOND PRIZE, £20.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—CLASS 3.—FIRST PRIZE, £10.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—CLASS 1.—FIRST PRIZE, £10.

DEVON.—CLASS 1.—FIRST PRIZE, £40.

HEREFORD.—CLASS 1.—FIRST PRIZE, £40.

SCOTCH POLLED.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £10.

PURE ITALIAN BULL.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PRIZE CATTLE. THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Cattle which we have selected for Illustration are Class 1, a 4 years and 9 months old short-horned bull, which obtained the first prize of £40, bred by Mr. Henry Lister Maw, of Tetley, near Crowle, Lincolnshire, and exhibited by Mr. Thomas Wetherell, of Kirkbridge, near Darlington. This remarkably fine animal partakes in some degree of the large Holderness breed. In the same class, we give an Engraving of a 6 years and 1 month old short-horned bull, exhibited and bred by the Right Hon. Lord Hastings, of Melton Constable, near Thetford; of the Herefords, an Engraving is given of the bull exhibited by the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, aged 4 years and 6 months. This is a very fine, symerically formed animal, but decidedly too fat. Whether fat or lean, this animal would have looked well, possessing as it does every deserving point, which is more than can be said of one which obtained a prize in the same class—the imperfections of the one alluded to being covered in consequence of being over-fed.

We have already briefly noticed the generally good character of the Devons; and an inspection of the Engraving given this day of the 3 years and 5 mon hs old North Devon bull exhibited and bred by Mr. John Quartley, near South Molton, will show that they have not deteriorated since the Exeter exhibition: this bull obtained the first prize of £40 in the Devon Class.

The show of Channel Island Cattle was very numerous. We have selected for Illustration a 3 years and 6 months old *pure Guernsey* in-calf Cow, bred by Peter Le Page, of St. Martin's, Guernsey, and exhibited by Mr. George Torode of the Forest, Guernsey, which obtained the prize of £10; and a 3 years and 13 days old Channel Islands bull, bred and exhibited by the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont. Each animal is remarkably fine of its class.

We also th s day give an Engraving of a Suffolk bull which obtained the first prize of £10. It is 4 years and 1 month old, bred and exhibited by Lieut.-General Sir Edward Kerrison, of Oakley Park, Suffolk. This was exhibited amongst the miscellaneous or extra class, in which was also shown a 5 years and 1 month old Italian or Roman bull (see Engraving). The latter animal is a specimen of the cattle which range in the Maremma, the Pontine, and other marsh lands in Italy. An inspection of the Engraving will remind those readers acquainted with ancient sculpture of the resemblance between the animal under notice and that of many sculptured works in the form of friezes, &c., representing sacrifices, processions, &c.

In the extra class of sheep there were some curious animals, such as a pen of Shetland ewes and a Herdwick tup, the latter exhibited by Mr. Robert Kirby, of Coit-house, near Hawkshead, Lancashire. The Herdwicks are a race of sheep found to do the best on our highest English mountains, such as Helvellyn, Coniston, Old Man, &c., in which district they are justly much esteemed. The true kind are remarkable for having 14 rile. Their origin and history are involved in great obscurity. Their introduction into the Lake district is said to have been in consequence of some sixty or seventy being saved from a vessel shipwrecked near Whitehaven, about a century ago, after which they were turned on to the bleak fells, near Wartwater. Their sagacity and hardihood eventually obtained the notice of the flock-owners; and their breeding is now most carefully attended to, as much so as the finest cattle in England. An undergrowth of hair occurs beneath the wool in the Herdwicks—an indirect evidence of their hardy character.

"COLERIDGE'S COTTAGE," CLEVEDON —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

NEW CATTLE-MARKET AT CROYDON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Mr. Thomas Beard, of Stowe, Buckingham, nearly made a clean sweep of the prizes awarded for long-horns; and we have the pleasure of remarking, that on no occasion, of late years, has so fine a set of animals in this class been submitted to public inspection.

The Channel Island cattle, commonly known as "Alderneys," but the best of which come from Guernsey and Jersey, were exhibited in numerous force, and of excellent quality.

On the present occasion prizes were given for Sussex cattle, some good specimens of which were forwarded to compete for the various prizes. They are very like the Devons in general character, but possess a larger frame, and when fatted are of heavier weights than the former breed. The most famed of a full-grown Sussex ox is about the best point in the British Islands: the objectionable feature in cattle of this breed is, that the cows yield their milk only sparingly; which, however, is of excellent quality.

Amongst the Scotch horned and Scotch polled cattle there were some very fine specimens. The Welsh, Irish, &c., were a very miscellaneous lot. A 13 years and 2 months old in-milk pure Shetland cow, exhibited by Mr. Jeremiah Linkister, near Lerwick, Shetland, was a very curious animal. Some Brahmin, Suffolk, and other breeds of cattle were exhibited in this class.

The show of draught horses, though not very numerous, was exceedingly good; Mr. Thomas Cattin, of Batley, near Woodbridge, carrying off the two prizes in Class 1, viz. £30 for a 3 years old pure Suffolk stallion, bred by himself, and £15 for a 2 years old ditto, bred by himself.

The hunter stallions were not a very superior lot, though the prize animal (£30), exhibited by Mr. Thomas Grove, of Manor House, Nunmonkton, near York, was a favourable specimen. The class of roadster stallions was far from being so good as was desirable; the prize animal, £15, shown also by Mr. Thomas Groves, formed an exception. The mares and foals were the most indifferent part of the show, a circumstance greatly to be regretted, and which, it is to be hoped, has arisen fromsome accidental disturbing influence of only a temporary character.

The two-year-old fillies were neither numerous or remarkable for excellence.

Sheep.—In all classes of sheep, the animals of the more noted breeds were unusually fine, and in Leicesters, Mr. Sandy, of Holme Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, was more than usually successful. In Southdowns Mr. Jonas Webb had that palm of merit accorded to him which he well deserves, as one of the most persevering and talented breeders in the Kingdom, having obtained seven prizes out of the nine offered for this class of animals, the other two being awarded to Mr. Rigdon, of Hove, near Brighton. The Cotswold continue to carry away the prizes for long-wools—the neighbourhood of Northleach still, as usual, being the favoured locality. In mountain sheep, the prizes were, with one exception, awarded to Cheviots solely. We cannot admit the full justice of this, seeing that animals were exhibited, good of their kind, which will live where a Cheviot would be starved, and where no other sheep than those of a hardier character than the Cheviot could possibly exist. The exceptional case, the prize given to Exmoor sheep, fully merited the award; but, at the same time, it ought to be remembered that the Exmoor sheep could not live on some of the high mountains of the north of England and Scotland.

Pigs.—In the class of pigs, there were more specimens of the larger and middle-sized breeds shown than has been the case of late years. In fact, the examples of good useful farmers' pigs, weighing about ten score at ten or twelve months old, were of a most satisfactory character. The prizes for specimens of the porcine race were distributed amongst persons almost new as competitors for the Royal Agricultural Society's premiums, very few having been heretofore successful.

AWARD OF PRIZES FOR AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

GREAT MEDALS.

No. 15.—W. Busby, Newton-le-Willows, for two or four-horse Plough, Horse Hoe on the ridge, Ridging, Corn Drill, and Cart.

No. 135. W. Crosskill, Beverley, for Norwegian Harrow, Meal Mill, Cart, Clod Crusher.

No. 142.—Garrett and Sons, Suffolk, for Horse Hoe, general purpose Drill, four-row Turnip Drill on the flat, improved Hand-barrow Drill, Drill for Grass seeds, Steam-engine Thrashing Machine.

No. 241.—Hornsby and Son, Grantham, for Corn and Seed Drill, Drop Drill, two-row Turnip Drill on the ridge, Oil-cake Bruiser, Steam-engine.

PRIZE MEDALS.

No. 132.—W. Ball, Rothwell, for two-horse Plough.

No. 137.—J. Read, Hartlip, for Cultivator.

No. 140.—Bayliss and Key, Newgate-street, for improved American Churn and Turnip Cutter.

No. 141. C. Burrell, Thetford, for Gorse Bruiser.

No. 145.—Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, for Steam-engine.

No. 147. H. Clayton, near Dorset-square, for Tile Machine

No. 148.—H. Coleman, Chelmsford, for Cultivator, Expanding Harrow.

No. 152.—C. Garrett, Harbridge, for Chaff-cutter.

No. 153. [illegible] Wood, Wapping, for Cart.

No. 113. [illegible] Hawkins, South Molton, for Horse Hoe.

De Clues, Belgium, for Corn Drill and Roller.

No. 165.—J. J. Duchesne, Asschc-en Rifail, Belgium, for Churn.

No. 199.—M. Gibson, Newcastle, for Clod Crusher.

No. 199.—Gray and Sons, Uddingstone, for Cart.

Harwood, for Meal Mill.

No. 149.—Hensman and Son, Wickham, for Threshing Machine, four-horse Plough, and Corn Drill.

No. 241.—Holmes and Son, Norwich for Threshing Machine.

No. 240. [illegible] Richard, for two-horse AX Plough, four-horse Plough, Horse-rake.

[illegible] D. Lavoisy, Paris, for Churn.

No. 1.11. [illegible] Newington (as inventor), for Top Dressing Machine.

No. 1.1. [illegible] N. Nicholson, Newark on-Trent, for Oil-cake Bruiser.

No. [illegible]urs, Mariinne, Belgium, for Plough.

No. [illegible]some and May, Ipswich, for Drop Drill.

No. 198.—Reeves and Bratton, Westbury, for Water Drill, Liquid Manure Distributor.

No. 198. [illegible]. Samuelson, Banbury, for Turnip-cutter.

No. 228. T. Scragg, Turnpriley, for Tile Machine.

Smith, Stamford, for Hay-maker, Chaff cutter, and Horse-rake.

No. 1. [illegible]. W. P. Stanley, Peterborough, for Linseed and Barley Crusher.

No. [illegible]. Smith and Sons, Bordesley, Birmingham, for Steam-engine.

No. [illegible] Wilkinson, 309, Oxford-street, for Churn.

No. [illegible] Williams, Bedford, for Light and Heavy Harrows.

No. [illegible] A. Wilson, Preston, for Tile Machine.

NOTE. The awards for foreign implements are not yet completed.

16th July, 1851. True extract of the Award Book of Jury IX.

LYON PLAYFAIR, Special Commissioner.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

"COLERIDGE'S COTTAGE," CLEVEDON.

CLEVEDON (so called because of the cliff or cleve here terminating in a dun or valley) is a pleasant watering place on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and about 18 miles west by south of Bristol. Standing for the most part on well sheltered hills, the air is peculiarly mild and soft, and its climate suitable to the valetudinarian or the man of business sighing for temporary relief from the cares of active life. The scenery for miles round is of the most lovely character, extending in one direction over fertile vales and well-cultivated tracts of pasture land to the distant Mendip Hills; in another commanding a bold view of the southern Welsh coast, and in a third looking over the mouth of the Bristol Channel, with an occasional glimpse of a passing sail upon the broad Atlantic beyond. The place offers the usual accommodation for sea bathing.

The sea-coast presents features of romantic interest, in some localities being encircled into walks and craggy bays; in others furnishing a purpose of rocks over which the sea dashes in sheets of foam; in others bordered by a carpet of verdant turf.

Clevedon is rich in geological treasures; and possesses, in the neighbouring caves of Banwell (described by Dr. Buckland, in his "Bridgwater Treatises"), a source of interest to the man of science not to be surpassed by any locality in the kingdom. To the man of letters it has a few suggestive localities; having been the cradle of Coleridge's muse, and lying within sight almost of the favourite haunts of Hannah More. Her cottage, the humble abode of the former poet, is still in existence, and an object of interest to the lovers of pure British song.

NEW CATTLE-MARKET AT CROYDON.

The [illegible]don (thanks to the Board of Health) is now making [illegible] sanitary improvement, and will shortly be well drained [illegible] with water. Among other manifest tokens, we may [illegible] the cattle-market, which has been re-erected on a substantial foundation, with good approaches thereto, well screened from the highway, and provided with ample accommodation for 1400 sheep and pigs, with beds for 200 calves, and stands for 200 head of cattle. The roofs of the sheds are of galvanised corrugated iron, supported on cast-iron columns and cornice gutters; the sheep-pens are of wrought iron, let into granite curbs, and paved with convenient walks, to facilitate the examination of the stock. The Market is well supplied with water from a well and pump in the centre, with tank and troughs; and good drainage is also provided. The site is laid out to allow of the easy extension of the Market, which must be a valuable acquisition to the increasing neighbourhood. It will doubtless continue to be well attended by the respectable butchers from the southern environs of London, and must prove beneficial to the farmers and graziers of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, being of easy access from the railways traversing those counties.

The works have been carried on with spirited expedition, and completed in about three months, and the Market was opened for business on the 10th instant.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 27. Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.
TUESDAY, 29.—French Revolution of three days commenced, 1830.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Penn's Treaty with the Indians, 1630. William Penn died, 1718.
THURSDAY, 31.—Ignatius Loyola died, 1556.
FRIDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day.
SATURDAY, 2.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2, 1851

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 31	10 11	10 13	10 50	11 0	11 40	11 53	12 33	12 56	1 36	1 59	2 39	3 2	3 45

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SOIREES EXTRAORDINAIRES.—It is respectfully announced that the week's performances will be, on TUESDAY, JULY 29, a Ballet, in three acts, entitled LA VIOLON DU DIABLE. Linda Sala; Sofia Cruvelli (her first appearance in that character). Wednesday, July 30 (by desire), second and Third Acts of "Il Trovatore." Pezza d'un Opera Seria," composed expressly for Mdlle. Sala's celebrated Operas, "Der Freyschütz," by Madame Dorothea Tiedemann. On July 31, 1851, a Grand Entertainment, uniting the talents of Mdlle Alboni, Mdlle Sofia Cruvelli, Sig Gardoni, Mr Sims Reeves, Sig Belletti, Signor Lablache, and Herr Formes. Sig Costa will conduct Handel's Ode Friday, August 1, 1851, in consequence of a generally expressed desire, "Judelie" will be repeated once more. Leonora, Mdlle Sofia Cruvelli. Saturday, August 2 (by), a favourite Opera, in which Mdlle Alboni will appear.

MRS. WALTER LACY'S FIRST BENEFIT takes place at the HAYMARKET THEATRE, THURSDAY, July 31, when she will perform her original character of HELEN, in THE HUNCHBACK, and other entertainments, supported by Messrs. Webster, Wallack, Buckstone, King, Weiss, Leigh Murray, Walter Lacy, Mesdames Mary Addison, Lemon, Pyne, Fitzwilliam, and Madame Vestris. On July 31, 1851, a Grand Entertainment, uniting the to sists of Mdlle Alboni, Mdlle Sofia Cruvelli, Sig Gardoni, Mr Sims Reeves, Sig Belletti, Signor Lablache, Herr Formes, Sig Costa, and Herr Manns. On Friday, August 1, 1851, in consequence of a generally expressed desire, "Judelie" will be repeated once more. Leonora, Mdlle Sofia Cruvelli. Saturday, August 2 (by), a favourite Opera, in which Mdlle Alboni will appear.

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ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—On MONDAY, JULY 28, THE SECRET APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA. The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra; 30, Love in a Mesh, Apartments, and the Alhambra; 31, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra; August 1, Twelfth Night, Apartments, and the Alhambra; 2, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra.

MDLLE. RACHEL'S FINAL PERFORMANCES.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, JULY 28, LA CAMARADE; or, [illegible] A Farce; and [illegible] July 29, Les Horaces et les Curiaces; and the Alhambra; 31, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra; August 1, Twelfth Night, Apartments, and the Alhambra; 2, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra.

MDLLE. RACHEL.—WILLIS' ROOMS, King-street, St. James's.—In compliance with numerous demands, it is respectfully announced that arrangements are made for a FINAL MATINÉE DRAMATIQUE, to take place on the day of Mdlle Rachel's departure, TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, JULY 29, at Half-past Two o'clock precisely, when the following will be performed:—LA CAMARADE, VIRGINIE, BAJAZET, and PHÈDRE, with other attractions which will be announced in the Programmes of the day. Stalls (numbered), 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats for Stalls and Boxes (numbered), 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Boxes and stalls may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. BATTY.—ASTLEY'S will open during the week, will be presented the Grand Hippodramatic Spectacle of MAZEPPA, in which Mons. Henri d'Orsay will be followed by BATTY'S MAGNIFICENT SCENES OF THE CIRCUS, introducing the most numerous and talented Troop of Equestrians ever collected in this or any other country, concluding with the Ballet of NEPTUNE'S NAVY. JULY 28 and 29, Mazeppa, &c. JULY 30, Mazeppa, &c., when the Boys of the Royal Naval Asylum Greenwich, with their Splendid Band, will attend.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—On MONDAY, JULY 28, and during the week, will be presented a Grand Chorus of Performance, to display all the talent of the establishment, in addition to the usual Evening Performances. On Tuesday, July 29, Madame Palmyre Genesio will make her second Ascent in her Balloon, and on Friday, August 1, she will make her fourth Ascent in the same Balloon, on which occasion the doors will be opened at 4, to afford the visitors an opportunity of witnessing the Inflation. The Performances will take place as on Thursday, a Mid day Performance will be given. Doors open at 1, to commence at 2; the Evening Performance at 6 Admission to Private Box, £1; Reserved Seats, 5s.; First Class, 3s.; Second, 1s.; Third, 6d.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr Mitchell respectfully announces that Mrs FANNY KEMBLE will complete the present Series of Readings at the St. James's Theatre in the following evenings:—MONDAY MORNING, July 28th, RICHARD THE THIRD; Wednesday Morning, JULY 30th, MEASURE FOR MEASURE; and the Last Reading on Friday Morning, August 1st, HAMLET. Commencing each day at Half-past Two o'Clock precisely. Doors open at Two. Two notice will be given of Mrs Kemble's provincial arrangements.—Reserved Stalls, 7s.; Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Private Boxes and Family Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box Office.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE DE MONS. ROBIN, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lessee, Mons Robin.—M. and Madame Robin, from Paris, whose last performances in London were met with such high patronage, will continue every Evening, at Eight o'Clock, their inimitable SOIREES PANTOMIMES and FANTASTIQUES, composed of the delusions performed by command, before her most gracious Majesty the Queen, at Windsor, on the 25th of April. Every Wednesday, at half-past Two, a Morning Performance.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S FINAL PERFORMANCE of his WITTY, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL at the Music Hall Store-street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 28th, commencing at Half-past Eight being the last representation of his present Entertainment in London previous to his departure for a tour in the north of England only of Messrs. C. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street.—Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured.

MR. H. PHILLIPS.—SONGS of DIBDIN.—Mr. H. PHILLIPS will give, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Evenings NEXT, at Eight, his most Popular ENTERTAINMENT, with Original Anecdotes, introducing the whole of the Songs of Dibdin (written by himself), and sung by Miss Poole, at the Island Assembly Rooms, Ryde. Stalls, 2s. 6d; Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d; Promenade and Upper Balcony, 1s. VOCAL MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square.

THE celebrated COLLINS FAMILY, including Miss ROSINA COLLINS (the Paganini) will give their PERFORMANCE, Vocal and Instrumental (as at Buckingham Palace repeatedly, by command of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen) at NORWICH TO-DAY (Saturday), and will be engaged at the Theatre, Liverpool, from 2nd August 1851. Mr. Hare begs to announce to the Public that this is their Farewell Tour, previous to their [illegible] for Paris.

THE DISTINS' CONCERTS.—LAST THREE.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS next, JULY, perform upon their newly-invented Keyless Instruments. The Programme will be entirely New selection of Music, including, by request, the "Cuckoo Galop;" and each by Miss M. O'Connor, will execute several favourite Gems, Madrigals, &c. Pianoforte, Mr E. A. Beyer.—Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 1s 6d; Promenade and Upper Balcony, 1s.—Royal Music Hall, Adelaide-street, Trafalgar-square.

ENGLISH GLEES and MADRIGALS (under the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen).—Mr. Hullah's Classes every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at Three o'Clock, sung by Mrs Endersohn, Messrs Francis, Lockey, Hobbs, Hoyland, and Phillips. In consequence of the increasing success of these Concerts, the general request, a few more pair of reserved will be given. Tickets, 5s., to be had at Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Sams', St. James's-street; also at the doors.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—VAUXHALL.—A GRAND DAY-FETE and FIREWORKS DISPLAY in aid of the BUILDING FUND of the ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, JULY 29 and 30, under the distinguished patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Princess Sophia, &c. In addition to the usual entertainments at Vauxhall, on TUESDAY, JULY 29, by Adam's [illegible] Orchestra, the Sax-Horn Band, the Band of the Life Guards, the Royal Artillery Band, and the Royal Marine Band. A Ballon Ascent. Doors open for Sale at 1 P.M. The Fetes to commence at 8 P.M. Admission (Sale and Fete inclusive) 1s. Carriages, 1s.

ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—The Mandarin ELSING continues to receive vast additions to his numerous visitors, both English and foreign, and begs to announce that the Emperor of Cochin-China and Grand Admiral of Japan on board the Junk "Keying" are now in full operation. The Junk is open from 10 o'clock in the morning [illegible] Chinese Pagodas are brilliantly illuminated, and visitors are permitted to [illegible] Lanterns, Flying Fish, Fiery Dragons, &c. The Celestial Music, [illegible] Natives, takes place Day and Night. An Unrivalled Collection [illegible].

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The URAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY, from TWELVE to SIX o'Clock, together with the FEMALE GIANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. The band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Dull, at Four o'clock, on every SATURDAY, until further notice.—Admission ONE SHILLING, on Monday, SIXPENCE.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, IS PUBLISHED AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT. PRICE OF THE NUMBER AND SUPPLEMENT, ONE SHILLING.

*** For Replies to Correspondents, see page 131 of Supplement published with the present Number.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED A DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, INCLUDING AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT. PRICE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER, 1s. WITH A HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

LONDON POISONED by LEAD.—See the CHEMICAL RECORD of this Day. Price 5d.; Stamped, 6d.—Office, 17, Upper Wellington-street, Strand.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN will shortly be Exhibited at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

LANGHAM BAZAAR, LANGHAM-PLACE, REGENT'S PARK.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed, that this extensive and tastefully decorated Bazaar, combining an ornamental Aviary, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten until Six o'clock.

PRINCE OF WALES'S BAZAAR and CosMORAMA, 207 to 209, REGENT-STREET.—The elegant and fashionable BAZAAR (fitted up in a style of decoration never before attempted in this or any other country), is OPEN daily from 10 to Six o'clock, and includes every Useful and Fancy Article to endless variety, together with a fine Gal ery of Paintings, in the Gothic and Moorish Mauritz Alhambrian Taste.

THE HOLY LAND at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—The large and original Sacred DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND and JERUSALEM (three times as large as any formerly exhibited) illustrating the Land of the Bible, from its accuracy being unbiassed, and from the peculiar light in its scenes being continued, so as to afford the idea of actual travel. Daily at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

THE GREAT SACRED DIORAMA—JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, by Messrs. BARTLETT and BEVERLEY; the figures in the sky, and all the objects of surrounding magnitude and grandeur, with inspirative sacred Vocal Music, daily at 12, 2, and 8 o'Clock. Admission, 1s; reserved seats, 2s.; stalls, 3s 6d. "We actually see the Holy Lovers of the Bible who live in London, or who may visit our great city in this evening's treat at Beverley's Diorama. A more rational and instructive hour they cannot spend; and if they can refute from the affecting spectacle without shedding tears as they pass Newton's Dead Lions of wailing, they will be made of stuff that we are not."—Illustrated Magazine, July, 1851.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE PARK CORNER.

LICHFIELD HOUSE GALLERY, No. 13, St. James's-square.—The GENERAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES of the Modern Schools of Art is now open by LIVING ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN to the public Daily, from 10 to 6 o'clock, and is every Monday from 10 to 6, and in the evening of the same day, lighted with gas, from 8 till 11 o'clock. Admittance, One Shilling. Amongst the numerous arrivals are several fine works from Munich, and some interesting Pictures by Biard, of Paris, which have never been exhibited.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—The Grand and Popular MOVING DIORAMA illustrating Colonel FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, passing from the City of St. Louis, through 4360 miles of country, showing all the great Gold Washings and Cities in California. Exhibiting daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA, exhibiting the following places, viz. Southampton, Bay of Biscay, Gibraltar, the Tagus (showing the Palace of Ajuez, Malta, Alexandria, Mount Etna, Athens, Corfu, Ionian Islands, Cyprus, Mount Calvaire at the full moon of the Passover, Jerusalem (the exterior by moonlight), the Sacred gateway, and the gorgeous interior, is now open daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s, 2s 6d., and 3s.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE of the SUN.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A POPULAR LECTURE on this subject, ILLUSTRATED by a series of interesting DIAGRAMS, is given by Mr. Buckmaster, at half-past Three, and every evening at Nine o'Clock, in addition to all the other Scientific Lectures. Exhibitions, &c.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The present Lecture are on the CHEMISTRY of the MINERALS at the Great Exhibition, including the Precious Gems, Crystallisations, &c., by J. H. Pepper, Esq., Lecturer on Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution. The Total Eclipse of the Sun, exhibited by Ruscalli's experiments. The first economy of Steam Vessels, and the Natural History of the Harp, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq with Vocal Illustrations. Two Series of splendid Dissolving Views, illustrating Irish Scenery, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and every evening from Seven till Half-past Ten.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, on Saturday, August 9th.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition is now open at the Gallery, 53, Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock till dusk.—Admission 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure to announce that TWENTY-SEVEN ORPHANS will be admitted at the NOVEMBER ELECTION, instead of TWENTY, as previously advertised. Candidates must be between the ages of 8 and 12 years.

Forms of Application and Lists of Subscribers may be obtained of the Secretary, who will gratefully receive contributions in aid of the increased expenses of the School.

Votes according to Subscriptions, £1 1s; or £10 10s Life. Subscribers of 10 or 20 Guineas, proportionate votes.

Offices, 32, Ironmonger-hall. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.—The Public are respectfully informed that a VEGETARIAN SUPPER will be given in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, London, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1851, JOSEPH BROTHERTON, Esq., M.P., in the Chair, at which Professor Mapes, of America; James Simpson, Esq. President of the Society; and other distinguished Vegetarians from Scotland and elsewhere are expected to be present. Cards of Admission to the Supper, 5s. each; Cards to the Gallery, to hear the Speeches, 1s; to be had from Mr HORSELL, 12, Paternoster-row; from Mr DARSBURGH, Vegetarian Cottage, Ilminster; at Freemasons' Hall; and from the Secretary of the Society, 121, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool. Doors open at Five o'Clock.—Gentlemen at the Supper admitted to the Gallery at Six o'Clock.

Liverpool, July 1, 1851. WILLIAM MCGOWAN, Secretary

GRAND TEETOTAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—THURSDAY, JULY 31, and FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.—A CONFERENCE in the Lecture Hall of the TEETOTAL INSTITUTION, Aldersgate-street; SAMUEL BOWLY, Esq., of Gloucester, to preside. Business to commence at Ten o'clock precisely.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3.—TEMPERANCE SERMONS will be preached in various places of worship.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4.—MEETING in EXETER HALL, at six o'clock in the evening; LAWRENCE HEYWOOD, Esq., M.P., to preside. Admission free.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.—The Teetotallers to meet in Hyde-park, near Piccadilly, at nine o'clock, and proceed in line to the CRYSTAL PALACE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6.—A PUBLIC BREAKFAST, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at Seven o'clock precisely; Jos. BUNNING, M., Esq., to preside. Admission by ticket, price 2s 6d.—For the AFTERNOON and EVENING of WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, SOLOMON'S GARDENS are specially engaged; when, in addition to the Zoological Collection, Julian's Concerts, magnificent Vocal and Instrumental, and the matchless Fireworks, the Welsh Choristers will sing some of their favourite pieces, and the shepherd Family will perform their celebrated Dances. Dancing to commence at Seven o'clock. Admission will be 6d only, and a Loyal address to the Queen, and a Petition to the House of Commons, will be presented for signature.—Admission, One Shilling.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7.—An AGGREGATE MEETING in ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG-ACRE, at nine o'clock P.M.; Speakers to be announced in the Papers of Friday.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8.—A MEETING in the ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, GRAVESEND, at Two o'clock to the afternoon. Steamboats will leave London-bridge Wharf every hour Admission to the Gardens, Sixpence.

[illegible] HOWARD [illegible]
Office, 59, Fleet-street, London. [illegible] Hon. Secs.

THE ELEVEN HOURS' ROUTE to PARIS, with only Three hours' sea passage, by the unrivalled STEAM-SHIPS of the South-Western and Continental Steam-packet Company, five hours heavier passage than by any other route, is at Folkestone and Boulogne or Ostend and Calais. A special Express Train every morning from the South-Eastern Railway Terminus, London-bridge, reaches Paris in the evening. Return tickets (London to Paris and back) available until the 30th September

Fare by first and mail train will lower fares to four shillings; second-class, 3s 6d; third, 2s 6d. Steamboats will leave London-bridge Wharf one hour before the Express Train starts.

For Passage Tickets and Berths, apply at the Company's Offices, 18, Finsbury-pavement, London; at the Folkestone and Boulogne Railway Terminus, London-bridge, and at the principal Railway Stations.

Return tickets (London to Paris and back) available until the 30th September

Fare by first and mail train will lower fares to four shillings; second-class, 3s 6d; third, 2s 6d.

Passage by the following morning at Brussels at half-past 9

EXCHEQUER and RAILWAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Whitehall London.

Persons granted on the Annual principle and Half-yearly and upwards.

Policies Free from liability to the Assured.

Loans granted on the security of the Policies alone.

Bonuses may be applied to a "WIDOW'S FUND," securing an Annuity in addition to the capital sum Assured.

WILLIAM DUNN, Sec.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851.

The Great Exhibition may now be said to have concluded the most momentous phase of its existence since it opened its portals to the admiration of the world. The competition for the prizes is virtually finished. The decisions of the juries were made and recorded on Monday last. On Wednesday the chairmen of committees adopted the second necessary step in the process; and the

results have by this time been made known to the Royal Commissioners. But it is presumed that silence will be recommended, if not altogether observed, till the close of the Exhibition, in order to avoid the heartburnings and disappointments which it was hoped sible to avoid in such a case, and which must evaporate at least in some differences of opinion and complaints. The difficulties attendant upon several of the inquiries were, owing to their nature, very novel, and almost insurmountable; in others, all the varieties of judgment and taste necessarily complicated the questions at issue; but there has been a most laudable devotedness to the subject, and a very universal desire to do justice to the delicate task so patriotically undertaken by men of all ranks and conditions. With regard to further proceedings, we believe that most of these have been relieved from their arduous duties, and only a few permanent jurors retained, who will take into consideration the merits of many competitors who have missed the medals, but whose inventions and productions are nevertheless entitled to honourable mention and distinction. A list of these will be added to the declaration of the higher awards; and it is to be hoped that a fair degree of satisfaction will be generally felt.

The conservative sympathies of the English people were for some months after the French revolution of June, 1848, very strongly enlisted in favour of those Continental sovereigns whose thrones were endangered by the excesses of their subjects. Among those sovereigns, some deserved—and some did not—the kindly interest manifested in their behalf. In the number of those upon whom sympathy was misplaced, must be ranked the King of Naples—a man, whose mis-government was enough to have produced a thousand Mazzinis, to resist it to extremity. In the day of his peril and of family his cruelty was only equalled by his treachery; and when, after a reign of terror, which throws into shade the horrors committed in the worst days of Robespierre and the Convention, he succeeded in establishing his power, neither his cruelty nor his treachery was diminished; but both were continued, even though they lacked the wretched plea of necessity, which might formerly have been urged in their extenuation. From time to time a voice has been raised in Europe to denounce the conduct of this King—always alike in its tone and sound policy, and from the common sentiment of humanity; but hitherto the whole truth, when told, has been received either with doubt or with indifference in this country. A prejudice has been excited against the leaders of the Italian people, who strove to render their country a fit habitation for men with souls; and the excesses narrated against the King of Naples have been put down to the common exaggeration of political opponents. But within the last few days an accuser of a different class has raised his voice against the misgovernment and tyranny of the Neapolitan Sovereign. An English statesman of the highest character, a man with Conservative sympathies, and whose taste and feelings would lead him rather to support than to weaken authority in every country, has publicly denounced the system pursued at Naples, and made an appeal to Europe in behalf of injured humanity, which is certain to excite a strong feeling in every civilized country. Mr. Gladstone, in a series of letters to the Earl of Aberdeen, has laid bare some of the iniquities of Neapolitan misrule. He has narrated facts of which he has been the eye-witness, and, in calling attention to them, has conferred a public benefit. As the recital of one murder is often more horrible than the history of a battle in which thousands of persons are destroyed, the narrative of one case, not worse than the rest, will serve to show what atrocities are committed in Naples, in the outraged name of justice.

Among the supporters of the King of Naples, at a time when he needed support, was one Carlo Poerio, distinguished for his eloquence as a speaker and writer, the blamelessness of his private character, and his attachment, not to extreme but to moderately liberal principles. Of so much value to the Government were his talents and character considered in the perilous days of 1848, that he was nominated one of the Ministers of the Crown. He resigned that post—for what reason we are not precisely informed—but that he did not entirely lose the confidence of the King may be inferred from the fact that his advice was sought after he had ceased to be in the service of the State. In July, 1849, he was accused, with forty other persons, of belonging to the extreme Republican party, and of plotting the murder of the King. On this charge he was brought to trial. Mr. Gladstone was one of the spectators on the occasion, and states that the evidence was inconclusive, the perjury of the witnesses palpable, and the conduct of the judge most indecent and partial. The unfortunate Minister was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to twenty-four years' imprisonment in irons. Mr. Gladstone afterwards saw him in the horrible *bagno* where he was confined, and thus describes the treatment to which he was subjected:—

> In February last, Poerio and 16 of the co-accused were confined in the *bagno* of Nisida, near the Lazaretto. For one half-hour in the week, a little prolonged by the indulgence of the superintendent, they were allowed to see their friends outside the prison. At other times they were exclusively within the walls. The whole number of them, except, I think, one, then in the infirmary, were confined, night and day, in a single room at least 16 paces in length, by 10 or 12 in breadth, and about 10 in height: I think with some small yard for exercise. Something like a fifth must be taken off these numbers to convert paleo into feet. When the beds were let down at night there was no space whatever between them: they could only get out at the feet, and being crammed two and two, only in pairs. In this room they had to cook or prepare what was sent them by the kindness of their friends. On one side the level of the ground is over a top of the room: it, therefore, resisted with damp, and from the 's, tried with long confinement, they declared they suffered greatly.
>
> Their chains were as follows:—Each man wears a strong leather girth round him above the hips. To this are secured the upper ends of two chains. One chain of four long and heavy links descends to a kind of double ring fixed round the ancle. The second chain consists of eight links, each of the same weight as a bright with the four, and this unites the two prisoners together, so that they can stand about six feet apart. Neither of these chains is ever undone, day or night. The dress of common felons, which, as well as the felon's cap, was there worn by the late Cabinet Minister of King Ferdinand of Naples, is composed of a rough and coarse red jacket, with trousers of the same material very like the cloth made in this country from what is called devil's dust; the two are nearly black in colour. On his head he had a small cap, which makes up the suit; it is of the same material. The trousers button all the way up, that they may be removed at night without disturbing the chains.
>
> The weight of these chains, I understand, is about eight rotoli, or between 16 and 17 English pounds, for the shorter one, which must be doubled when we give each prisoner his half of the longer one. The prisoners had a heavy limping movement, much as if one leg had been shorter than the other. But the punishment suffering in this case arises from the circumstance that here we have men of education and high feeling chained incessantly together. For no purpose are these chains undone; and the meaning of these last words must be well considered, as they are to be taken strictly.

To have condemned the unhappy Poerio to death would have been mercy compared with such unmanly cruelty as this. Surely Englishmen will no longer wonder that there are Italians who have dreamed of, and conspired for, the liberty of their country. When Naples is thus governed, and when Rome, under the influence of the "benign" Pio Nono, is in a condition even worse; and when an Italian is not even allowed to cross a walking-stick, lest he should be tempted to knock down with it a foreign or domestic oppressor; it is not at all surprising, that in their own country, or in exile, there should exist Italians, who only desire the removal of the French from Rome, to try their hands at the re-constitution of Italy. Such governments as those of Naples are the worst fomenters of revolution.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION.—The Swedish war-steamer *North Star* has arrived in the East India Docks from Gottenburg. She has brought 180 passengers from Sweden for the express purpose of visiting the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in Hyde Park.

Sir John K. Halderfield has forwarded a cheque for 100 guineas towards the completion of the east window of Redcliffe Church, Bristol.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, have been enjoying the retirement of their marine retreat since Friday last.

The Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, is at anchor in Cowes Roads, in readiness to receive the Court in the event of her Majesty desiring an excursion by sea. The unfavourable weather during the week has hitherto confined the Court to the park and grounds of Osborne.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Wednesday evening, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Lord Ward has left London to join Lady Ward at Homburg.

We are gratified to learn that Lady John Russell, who has been seriously unwell, is going on favourably, and that all danger is now considered over.

Lady Blantyre gave birth to a son and heir, on Thursday last, at Erskine House, N.B.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Lady Louisa Murray, only daughter of the Earl of Mansfield, with the Hon. George E. Lascelles, third son of the Earl of Harewood, was solemnised on Monday, by special license, at Highgate Church.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE JEWS.—On Thursday a meeting of the electors of London took place at the London Tavern, on the invitation of Baron Rothschild, to consider what steps should be taken in consequence of the Lords having rejected the Oath of Abjuration Bill. Raikes Currie, Esq., presided; and resolutions were passed declaratory of the opinion of the meeting that the House of Peers, by rejecting a measure five times passed by the House of Commons, had "strained the powers of the constitution to an unexampled and dangerous extent;" calling upon the Ministers to make the measure a Cabinet question, and to "stand or fall by it;" and that the cause of removing the Jewish disabilities to which the city of London stood pledged, would be best served by Baron Rothschild continuing to hold his seat. A petition was also agreed to the House of Commons, calling upon them to adopt the resolution passed last session, excluding Baron Rothschild, or that he might be heard at the Bar against such exclusion. In the course of the proceedings Alderman Salomons stated that he had been served with two writs for penalties for sitting in the House; and, should he be found guilty, he would not only have to pay the penalties of £500 for each vote, but in the terms of the statute would be considered a "pollah recusant," and deprived of all civil rights and liberties. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

HIGHLAND FANCY DRESS BALL.—The usual annual fancy dress ball, in aid of the funds of the Scottish Hospital and the Royal Caledonian Asylum, took place on Wednesday night, at the Guildhall, the decorations of which remained in the same state as they were on the occasion of the Queen's state visit a fortnight previously. Most of the company were in Highland costume, or in naval, military, or fancy dress; and between eleven and twelve o'clock, when the large hall was crowded, the effect was extremely brilliant and animated. The children of the Caledonian Asylum, numbering 51 girls and 43 boys, were stationed on either side of the orchestra, in Highland costume.

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.—Under this title an association has been established in London, having the following objects in view:—"By public meetings, lectures, and the press—and especially by affording opportunities to the most competent authorities for the publication of works on the history of the Italian national movement—to promote a correct appreciation of the Italian question in this country. To use every available constitutional means of furthering the cause of Italian national independence in Parliament. And generally to aid, in this country, the cause of the independence, and of the political and religious liberty of the Italian people." All persons agreeing with the objects of the society are to be eligible as members, on enrolling their names and paying a small annual subscription.

HORTICULTURAL FETE.—The same ill fortune as to weather which has attended the Horticultural Society in its *fêtes* this season, was likewise experienced on Saturday, but it did not prevent very many persons from profiting by the attractions offered to them. As on the last occasion the special boon was the American exhibition, so on this it was permission to enter the grounds of the Duke of Devonshire, the president. The unpropitious state of the weather rendered the more to be regretted, as the show was a very good one, the plants in fine order, the colours clear, and the light just such as to set them off to the best advantage. The fruit show has, perhaps, for quantity and quality, not been surpassed. There were, as usual, the regimental bands present, viz., the 1st Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and the band or one of the household regiments; and the selections of music, which were in great taste, were admirably performed.

FETE AT THE BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GROUNDS.—With the fatality which appears most provokingly to attend the *fêtes* of the Botanic and Horticultural Society, Wednesday, the day appointed for the conversazione to the distinguished foreigners, and others connected with the Great Exhibition, at the gardens of the Botanic Society, was dull and miserably wet. Notwithstanding, however, the unfavourable state of the weather, there was a tolerably good attendance of visitors, among whom was a large proportion of foreigners, who seemed exceedingly pleased with the grounds. The *Victoria regia* House was a point of considerable attraction, as one of the largest plants here in full flower was greatly admired, and the extremely cellular nature of the stem of the plant struck considerable notice. The bands of the 1st Life Guards and 17th Lancers were in attendance.

PEACE CONGRESS.—On Tuesday the sittings of the Peace Congress commenced at the large room of Exeter Hall, which was crowded, the galleries and centre of the hall being filled with ladies. Sir D. Brewster, F.R.S., presided, and was supported by Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. J. S. Smith, M.P.; the Rev. Mr. Burnett, and delegates from all parts of Europe, Washington, and other portions of the United States, as well as from Paris, Belgium, and other Continental countries. Delegates were also present from Scotland, Ireland, and the principal cities and towns of England. The delivery of speeches, and passing of resolutions in accordance with the object of the Congress, formed the business of the several meetings.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the annual meeting of the friends and promoters of this society took place at Exeter Hall. Mr. Samuel Gurney took the chair, and observed, in opening the proceedings, that there never was a period in which there was greater necessity for the exertions of this society than at the present moment. He expressed his belief that the British colonies were beginning to recover themselves under the free-trade system, and would soon be able to contend advantageously with those countries in which slavery continued to be encouraged. He was much gratified by the speech made by Lord Palmerston a few nights ago on the subject of the slave trade; a subject which those who were interested in this cause, that, notwithstanding the prospect held out by his Lordship of a speedy termination to the present system of slavery, the committee of the society must persevere in the work they had undertaken.—Mr. T. Candler, Mr. E. Thomas (of Bristol), Mr. G. W. Alexander, and several other speakers, including foreign and coloured gentlemen, subsequently addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated.

KING EDWARD-STREET RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday afternoon the opening of this institution took place in the presence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided on the occasion, the Duke of Greenwich, and a very large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the moral and industrial training of the thousands of ragged children that abound in the east of London. The building which is henceforward to be devoted to this most philanthropic purpose has been erected in the pointed Elizabethan style, in Albert-street, Baxter-street, Spitalfields. The total outlay, including a large plot of freehold land, has amounted to about £5000, but it is estimated that £2000 additional will have to be spent on furniture, fittings, &c., in order to render the working of the establishment complete. About £2000 of this sum has been subscribed, leaving £1500 still to be provided. The new school and class room will accommodate 500 children. The basement story is intended as a school for infants, and a scullery and laundry for the girls. The first floor will be devoted to the purposes of genera education, and the upper story will consist of workrooms and dormitories for 40 youths of both sexes. The building, which has been finished in a substantial form, is eminently adapted for the purpose for which it is designed. It is expected that its annual expenditure will range somewhere between £700 and £800. To the opening a large number of the friends of the new institution sat down to tea, and another public meeting was held to celebrate the opening.

THE PATENT LAWS.—On Monday a deputation from the National Patent Law Association waited upon the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Labouchere. Alderman Sidney, on behalf of the deputation, said the members of the association were not opposed to the general feature of the Bill now before Parliament, but they considered that some of the clauses should be amended. For instance, the clause of the universal novelty of an invention was like to lead to endless litigation, whilst the term of provisional protection was too short. An inventor ought to have time to experiment upon his invention before he spent his money in a patent, and judicial proceedings for infringements of patent rights ought to be simplified and rendered more certain. Correspondence and the bill had been addressed from the House of Commons, where the cause referred to had received great consideration. It appeared to him unjust to grant a patent for an invention imported from another country to a person not being the real inventor. Mr. Gompertz said, the clauses as they at present stood would lead to endless litigation; inasmuch as a person might take out a patent in England, and if a paragraph appeared in a foreign journal, only a few days before, the law would deprive that man of his patent right, although the Government had taken his money. In case of legal proceedings, if foreign evidence was brought forward by the plaintiff, foreign evidence must also be brought forward by the defendant. Vote would be very expensive; whereas all the Continental powers protect importations of inventions. Mr. Labouchere acknowledged that such was the case, and was glad that the deputation had brought the matter forward. The right hon. gentleman listened with great attention to the several statements of the deputation, and promised to give the subject every consideration.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians gave their second *soirée*, at the College, Pall-Mall East, on Wednesday evening, which was attended by a large number of gentlemen, both native and foreign, distinguished for their scientific attainments. The proceedings of the evening were of a most interesting and gratifying nature.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Medical School took place at the Hospital; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir John Musgrove, Bart., presiding. Dr. Macmurdo, Dean of the Medical School, having read a report, in which he described the state of the school as most satisfactory, there being a like increase in the number of the pupils and in their attention to the duties of their classes, a number of classical, mathematical, and medical scholarships, medals, and other prizes were distributed to the successful candidates.

DEPTFORD-GREEN NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, a special meeting of this society was held at its house, 75, Newman-street, Oxford-street, Alderman Farebrother in the chair, to consider the position of the body in relation to the secretary, Mr. Roper. The meeting lasted four hours, and at the close it was resolved to dismiss that officer, and to attempt to re-establish the society, which has lapsed into a state of languor and inefficiency.

CONSECRATION OF CHRISTCHURCH, KENSINGTON.—The newly erected church of Christchurch, Victoria-road, Kensington, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Wednesday morning. The edifice has cost about £5000.

FOREIGN CONFERENCE AND EVANGELISATION SOCIETY FOR 1851.—This is one of the numerous societies which have grown out of the Great Exhibition, having for its special object the supply of means of religious worship according to the Protestant faith, Bibles, tracts, &c., to foreigners visiting London. The first report, just published, states that the society has eleven agents employed as *colporteurs*, and provides, with the aid of a succession of *pasteurs* from the Continent, fourteen religious services weekly in seven different places. The offices of the society are at 47, Leicester-square.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held; S. Laing presiding; when the report, recommending a dividend at the rate of £4 10s. per cent., was adopted; all paid up D shares converted into stock, and the forfeiture of certain shares in arrear of calls confirmed. A vote of thanks to the directors concluded the proceedings of a perfectly unanimous railway meeting.

SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL BILL.—The committee of the House of Lords on this bill on Wednesday deemed the preamble of the bill to be proved, with the following provisos:—"The City are entitled to compensation, to be calculated on an average of five years of the tolls prior to its closing should the site become valuable and built on; the tolls to make up the deficiencies as in clause 50 of the Islington Market Bill."

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the governors and friends of this institution was held on Monday, at the Thatched House, St. James's; the Right Hon. Lord Radstock in the chair. It appeared from the report that this society, which was instituted for the purpose of ameliorating the lot to officers of the navy, their widows and families, under circumstances of misfortune, sickness, and consequent distress, had awarded last April the sum of £868 to seventy-eight applicants, in sums varying from £5 to £20. The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to inquire into the duties of the secretary, &c., was then read, recommending the appointment of an assistant, and other slight alterations in the rules of the society. The receipts for the last quarter amounted to £1542 3s. 7d., and the disbursements to £951 18s. 1d., leaving a balance of £590 5s.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The half-yearly meeting of the governors and patrons of this society was held on Monday, at the London Tavern; Captain Hall in the chair. It appeared from the report, that up to January last 95 boys and 36 girls had been about the average number of children in the asylum; but, in consequence of the increased number of applicants, 29 more had been admitted. The committee referred with much satisfaction to the practical efforts made to place the education of the children on an improved footing. They had felt the importance of providing a wholesome and efficient system of instruction, and paying the most careful attention to their mental and moral culture. The receipts for the last half-year amounted to £4063, and the disbursements to £2705, leaving a balance of £1345, of which they had lent the sum of £1000 to the building fund. The report was adopted, and eight children out of twenty-eight candidates were elected.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—In consequence of a continued subsidence of one of the piers of this bridge, it is the intention of the committee who have the control of the works shortly to stop the carriage-way for a brief period, in order either to lessen the superincumbent weight, or afterwards, if the plan recommended is no more, to load it so as to drive the foundation timbers and stonework down to the bed of clay a short distance below. The strong wooden centrings lately put up under the two arches which spring from this pier, are capable to be used without danger, in the event of the foundation sinking, until it reaches the clay, upon which no doubt is entertained that all future movement will cease. The wooden railing lately raised in front of the parapet was to prevent the public from observing the gaps left in the stone-work; but it is impossible not to perceive that the mischief is still going on, from the unseemly hollow in the roadway. The pier has been sunk over 4 feet since the erection of the bridge, but its decay has been accelerated by the gradual deepening of the bed of the river since the removal of the old London Bridge, and by the greatly increased heavy traffic on the roadway above. The recommendations of the committee, even if sound, would be scarcely sufficient. The report of the special commission on Westminster Bridge will probably be made public in a short time, and it may be expected to give useful information, which may be applicable to Blackfriars. It is to be hoped that, although the appearance of the structure is threatening, there is at present no danger whatever.

ROBBERY AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday, information was circulated throughout the Metropolitan and City Police Stations that a man in the employ of the King had been plundered of a silver medal of the Royal Dublin Society, 1844; a gold medal of the Dublin Society, 1851, with the name of Bradford on both; and some razors, marked "Braidford, Colonel, servant to H.R.H. Prince Albert." A second case was plundered of a silver medal of the same society.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night, about a quarter-past eleven o'clock, a fire of very large and alarming character broke out in one of the newly-erected houses belonging to Mr. Hutchinson, builder, in Morton-place, Pimlico. Before the flames could be managed the premises in which they began were nearly gutted, the only portions left being the outer brick walls. The origin of the fire is not precisely known, but the prevailing opinion of the inhabitants was that it was the work of an incendiary.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Rowe, the wife of Mr. Rowe, auctioneer, 73, Chapman-street, was taking an afternoon airing at four o'clock, on Monday, along the New-road, in a pony phaëton, driven by a groom, when the animal became restive and unmanageable, and ultimately ran away towards Whitechapel. The carriage of Mr. Christie, M.P., with the honourable gentleman in it, and an omnibus drove up in an opposite direction, when Mrs. Rowe's pony ran so furiously against the former, that the phaëton and pony were whirled by the concussion to the opposite side, close to the omnibus, where Mrs. Rowe was flung head foremost to the ground with such violence, that, after falling upon her face, she rebounded, falling again in such a manner that her neck was shattered. On being raised the unfortunate lady was quite dead. The groom, although thrown out, sustained but a few scratches. The pony and phaëton were scarcely injured. Deceased was sixty-four years of age.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—For the week ending Saturday last, the births of 719 boys and 668 girls, in all 1407 children, were registered in the metropolis. The average number in six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 is 1244. The deaths were 873. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1840-50 the average number of deaths was 975, or corrected for increase of population, 1073, compared with which the 873 deaths of last week exhibit a great decrease. But it is to be observed that cholera had made much progress at this period in the year 1840; hence the average mortality as now stated is higher than a normal state of the population would have produced. The mortality of London last week is proved to only half its sum at a time when cholera had begun, but is greater than what prevails in districts where more favourable conditions of health exist.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.640 inches, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The mean temperature was 68.1°, which is 4° less than the average of the same week in ten years. The daily mean was below the average on every day of the week, and on Thursday fell to 54.9° or 7° below it.

The Enfranchisement of Copyholds Bill, brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Sheffo Addr, and Mr. Hobhouse, to effect the compulsory enfranchisement of lands of copyhold and customary tenure, has been printed. The bill proposes that manorial rights should be made subject to commutation by the copyhold commissioners on the application of either the lord or the tenant, whether the other assent to the commutation or not. The provisions made for compensation, &c. are similar to those already agreed upon.

EXTRAORDINARY RACE.—During the next week, a trial of speed is to take place on the Great Northern Railway between two engines—the one built by Messrs. Wilson, of Leeds, called the Jenny Lind, now working on the Great Northern line, and the other built by Messrs. Hawthorn, of Newcastle, working on the South-Eastern line between London and Dover. Each engine is to draw the carriages and a break van, and the course is between London and Boston, distance 107 miles. The quantity of coke consumed by each will be taken into consideration. This race is exciting some interest in the engineering world.

RE-DISCOVERY OF A VOLCANIC ISLAND.—An island, about 120 feet high and 2000 feet in circumference, suddenly sprang up in 1831, between Sicily and La Pantellaria. It disappeared about a month after, and, at a later period, even the sounding lead could give no indication of its existence; but vessels passing over the place it had formerly occupied, would sometimes feel a sort of shock, which showed that it was of volcanic origin. In March last, however, the French vessel *Etoile*, which was taking soundings in the vicinity, discovered some traces of its existence; and we now learn from Naples, that, in the course of last month, H.M.S. *Scourge*, Captain Kerr, verified the truth of the preceding observation, and further discovered that the island, which has been christened "Isola Giulia," was only nine feet under water. Captain Kerr had a pole, with a streamer and an inscription, set up on the spot.

The local papers mention a considerable mortality amongst horned cattle in Tipperary, from diseases of the lungs.

F I N E A R T S.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—A SCENE IN CALABRIA.—"SUNSET."—BY CHARLES VACHER.

ITALY—LA SALTARELLA.

THIS highly picturesque work is one of Mr. Charles Vacher's contributions to the present Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in Pall-mall; and we are happy to add, the ready recognition of the great merit of this picture appears in the word "Sold" affixed to it.

The scene is the grounds of an Italian inn, shaded by luxuriant foliage upon lofty trellis-work. Everything around denotes ease and enjoyment. The couple at the table are happy over their flask; there is a gossiping pair at the window, and at the wall beneath. Still more at ease are the various conversational groups upon the ground; and in the middle distance a gay couple are dancing "La Saltarella." Beyond them is a charming picture of bright blue water, rugged mountains, and cerulean sky. The composition is throughout clever, and the colouring sparkling and characteristic throughout.

The second Illustration is from Mr. O'Neil's only contribution (514) to the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy, in whose catalogue it is thus designated:—

"That night the King (Ahasuerus) could not sleep, and he commanded the chronicles to be brought; and the scribes read them unto the King.

"Now Haman was in the court, coming to speak to the King to hang Mordecai on the gibbet that he had prepared for him."—*Esther*, v.

The composition of this picture is admirable; the troubled King is listening to the scribes, surrounded by luxurious accessories. It is night, and the stars glimmer in the firmament; but the moon is half obscured by a cloud, emblematic of the waning fortunes of Haman, who is advancing through the court; and the gibbet completes the narrative. The picture is, altogether, remarkably well painted.

DUMAS AND DAGUERRE.—In 1827, M. DUMAS was lecturing in the Theatre of the Sorbonne, on chemistry. At the close of his lecture a lady came up to him and said, "Monsieur Dumas, as a man of science, I have a question of no small moment to me to ask you. I am the wife of Daguerre, the painter: for some time he has let the idea seize upon him that he can fix the images of the camera; do you think it possible? He is always at the thought: he can't sleep at night for it; I am afraid he is out of his mind; do you, as a man of science, think it can ever be done, or is he mad?" "In the present state of knowledge," said Dumas, "it cannot be done; but I cannot say it will always remain impossible, nor set the man down as mad who seeks to do it." This was twelve years before Daguerre worked his idea out, and fixed the images; but MANY a man, so haunted by a possibility, has been tormented in a madhouse. This has been related within the last few days by Dumas.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—THE CHRONICLES READ TO AHASUERUS THE KING.—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL.

MESSRS. HUNT AND ROSKELL'S JEWELS IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

JEWELLERY, REAL AND FALSE.

APROPOS OF A GROUP OF JEWELLERY BY HUNT AND ROSKELL.

In the Supplement which accompanies the present Number, we give an illustration of the magnificent Diamond and Ruby Stomacher exhibited by Messrs. Morel in the Crystal Palace; and in the present sheet we give a cut up of Jewellery selected from the costly and elegant assortment exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The jewel trade of England may be said to be fairly represented in its highest perfection in the specimens comprised in these two Engravings, which, for gorgeous and substantial magnificence of material and tasteful arrangement, may fearlessly challenge comparison with anything of the kind from any other part of the world.

We have elsewhere described Messrs. Morel's bouquet, and we shall presently very briefly enumerate the principal features in the group presented by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, observing that, in cases of this kind, wor's can give but a faint idea of the brilliant reality, a reality which, to many in the humble every-day walks of life, must be totally inconceivable until presented to the mind by absolute ocular proof. And let us go over, at least, and examine these baubles; for, although ultimately intended for mere personal decoration, or perhaps the gratification of personal vanity, these specimens are really worthy of some attention as works of art; and it is seldom that we have an opportunity of examining the costlier productions in the precious metals and stones under such favourable circumstances. All that glitters at a Lord Mayor's Show, or civic ball, ay, or in the crowded saloons of the nobility, is not gold, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, &c., but very often unadulterated pinch-beck and paste; whereas, in these works exhibited among the wonders of day in the Glass Palace, all is reality; all the choicest specimens of their kind, all fashioned in the most exquisite taste, and with the perfection of workmanship. Once seen and examined, therefore, these productions become standards of excellence in the mind's memory—dazzling standards bright as truth—which, if they do no more, will do good in putting many of our wives and daughters out of conceit with the tawdry trumpery in which they have sometimes weakly bedizened themselves, and suggesting to them the propriety of adorning themselves after a purer and more genuine fashion for the future. *Magna est veritas*, and falsehood is bad, not only in the cases of the perjured testimony in court, and the forged paper, but even in the unreal pretensions of a piece of makebelieve jewellery. The injury to society in the case, and the offence, is not the same in magnitude; but still society is injured, is insulted by such mockeries, and the self-respect of the wearer is undermined also, by the mere habit of sailing under false colours, to say nothing of the necessity which he or she is sometimes under, and constantly liable to, of having to accredit the false glitter by a lie, or some mean manœuvre of prevarication or evasion. Let it not be said that we are unduly sententious when talking of such a trifle as a diamond ornament; we submit that we are neither out of reason nor out of season in the few remarks we have been led into upon this subject, and that the moral and intellectual results to be expected from the Grand Industrial Exposition of 1851 are neither few nor unimportant; and by no means the least valuable of them, as we anticipate, will be the discarding of vicious, vulgar and false schemes of external adornment, and the adoption of simpler and juster principles of decoration—principles based upon a recognition of the beauty of truth.

To return to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's jewels. The principal and all-attractive object in the group is a splendid diamond stomacher, exhibited as a specimen of the art of diamond setting. The flowers (comprising the anemone, rose, carnation, &c.) are modelled from nature. This brilliant structure divides into seven different sprigs, each perfect in design; and the complicated flowers, by mechanical contrivances, separate for the purpose of effectual cleaning. In the production of this costly work nearly 6000 diamonds have been employed, the largest of which weighs upwards of 10 carats, whilst some of the smallest, in the stamens of the flowers, would not exceed the thousandth part of a carat.

The next object of importance is an ornament for the head, composed of branch coral, ornamented by leaves of enamel and gold, enriched with diamonds—a very elegant production, of chaste effect.

At the sides are several brooches; bracelets of the same kind, enriched with diamonds and other precious stones; not the least curious amongst them being some specimens of ear-rings in emeralds, diamonds, carbuncles, &c., after the sculptures from Nineveh.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The most aristocratic, and, in all respects, the best race meeting of the year, will commence on Tuesday next, and terminate on Friday, each day having a prominent feature in some rich or heavy betting event, and the *ensemble* being favourable for excellence of sport, while those who wish to see racing in perfection will do wel. to patronise one of the specials from London-bridge. There will be a small meeting on Wednesday at Downham Park, and one on the same day at Knutsford, formerly a place of some note.

The cricket fixtures for the week stand as follows:—Monday, at Lord's, Brighton, Sheffield, Peckham, and Taunton; Wednesday, at Lord's; Thursday, Lord's and Chesilhurst; Friday, Leeds.

BOATING!—Monday, at Southwark; Tuesday, at Wapping; Wednesday, at Weymouth; Thursday, on the Humber; Friday, Doggett's Coat and Badge, and the St. George's Yacht Club Regatta at Dublin.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The only move this afternoon was on the Goodwood Stakes, for which Backlister, as often a favourite and so rarely a winner, became second lu command. The general betting was dull.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

13 to 1 agst Grand Duke	10 to 1 agst Newsome	20 to 1 agst Caribou
8 to 1 —— Backlister	15 to 1 —— Mr. s Whip o	20 to 1 —— Bac on
9 to 1 —— Pu sto	20 to 1 —— Pilsford (1)	20 to 1 —— Dur-an-Durras
	1,000 to 30 agst Violet.	

CUDDINGTON CUP.

5 to 2 agst Caribou	11 to 1 agst Langrave	15 to 1 agst Montes
5 to 1 —— Nancy (f)	14 to 1 —— War Horse	

ST LEGER

4 to 1 agst Hernandez	25 to 1 agst The Ban (f)	25 to 1 agst First Fruits

DILBY

20 to 1 agst Homebrewed	20 to 1 ag t Maldstone

Glauca is struck out of all her engagements.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

The CHELMSFORD STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. C. Du Cane, jun., nd. b. ipidity (Sabin), 1. Mr. W. Davis, jun., nd. Joe o' Sot (Hornsby, jun.), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 50 added. Mr. Foster's Firebolt (Charlton), 1. Mr. Mosser's Grasshopper (Bartholomew), 2.

The HYLAND STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Drinkald's Grey Tommy (Ford), 1. Mr. Morris's Fidgetty Girl (Bartholomew), 2.

The REVIVAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Morris's Fidgetty Girl (Atherton), 1. Mr. Johnstone's Anchbone, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The CUP STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Barrow's Abdallah (S. Rogers), 1. Sir T. Tyrrell nd The Baroness (Simpson), 2.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Capt. Haworth's Baroness (Simpson), 1. Mr. Taylor's Michael Brunton (Hackett), 2.

TOWNSMEN'S HALF STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Foster's Firebolt (Charlton), 1. Lord W. Powlett's Fochabers (Hammond), 2.

MARLBOROUGH RACES.—TUESDAY.

The MENNERS' PLATE of 25 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Land's Nugtcap (Treen, jun.), 1. Mr. Jones's Ambrose, 2.

The LADIES' PLATE of 25 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Wearing's Gloom (Pearce), 1. Mr. Land's Nugtcap, 2.

The SAVERNAKE FOREST (handicap) STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Bacchanalian (Marsden), 1. Mr. J. Day's Axis, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.—Sir J. Hawley's Pluck (Marsden), 1. Mr. Gulliver's Lady Blanche, 2.

The TOWN STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Arlette (Burns), 1. Nightcap, 2.

GUILDFORD RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Farrance's bk c by Cardinal Puff, out of Peggy (Goater), 1. Mr. J. S Douglas's Don Pedro (Abrahams), 2.

MATCH: 10 sovs.—Mr. W. Taylor's Princess (Ownor), 1. Mr. White's Miss Frimley (Owner), 2.

THE LEANDER CLUB COAT AND BADGE.

The contest for the coat, badge, and freedom, presented by the Leander Club to watermen's apprentices whose time expires in this and next year, came off on Tuesday evening, and attracted a great assemblage. The race was in three heats, with eight competitors, and the course from Putney to Hammersmithbridge.

GRAND HEAT.—P. J. Chandler (red and white), 1. H. J. T. Bell (green), 2.

SCULLERS' MATCH BETWEEN T. COOMBES AND G. MELVIN.—Those young men—watermen's apprentices—rowed on Monday evening, for £5 a side, from Putney-bridge to the ship at Mortlake. Melvin had a slight start, but only retained it for a few minutes, his opponent rowing by him in good style off the Star and Garter. From this point Coombes increased at every stroke, and won easily by a great distance.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

Verdi's "Ernani" was first produced in this country, under Costa's direction, in the season 1845, and was sustained by Madame Rita Borio, Mortani, Botelli, and Frassacti. In 1846 it was done under Balfe's *bâton* by Madame Poini, Castiglione, Rundell, and Formaseri; in 1847, by Madame Castellan, Praschini, Superchi, and Bouché; in 1848, by Mdlle. Cruvelli, Cuzzani, Gardoni, and Belletti; in 1849, by Madame Giuliani, Berdas, Gardoni, and Belletti; in 1850, by Mdlle. Parodi, Sims Reeves, Ferrari, and Belletti; and now in 1851, it was performed on Saturday night by Mdlle. Cruvelli (*Elvira*), Sims Reeves (*Ernani*), Coletti (*Don Carlos*), and S apini (*Ruy Gomez de Silva*). This is, therefore, the twelfth appearance of "Ernani;" and almost every year, be it remarked, this work has been given nearly as often as the most popular production of any other composer. One would be blind indeed not to perceive that the means here have achieved here a solid and legitimate success, which no superiority in the cast has ever been able to effect, dependant as this lyric drama essentially is on the powerful construction of its concerted pieces for its main source of attraction. At the period of its first production, whilst we protested against the puffery of Verdi's parasites, we were quite ready to enter the lists against the wholesale condemnation of his indiscriminate detractors. If "Ernani" had not been as full of beauties as it is of defects, it could not have stood its ground as it has done, and as it will do, despite of all bigoted and pedantic opposition. "Ernani" owes is the music of effect, even if there be little scientific combination—it is imagery which appeals to the senses, I not to the intellect. And who is there competent to lay down rules, to dictate to me what are really the right pictures of the passions, as depicted by sound? Verdi's conceptions partake more of musical sensation than of the intellectuality of art But what then? If the composer obtain the aspirations of lofty tragedy, he embodies the vivid attributes of impassioned melodrama. Admitting his many faults—his poverty of form, his want of true grandeur, and pertinacity in the melody of the *sole*, his noisy orchestration, his unisonous artifices, and abuse of the crescendo—let the balance be fairly struck, or the beauties of his style, the possession of lively fancy, and of a vivid perception of dramatic colouring. If there be a dearth of novel musical ideas, Verdi never fails to move his auditory by his passion, feeling, and vigour in the *ensembles*, and by a skilful colouring of the ens-cendos; as, for in-tance, in the trio, "Tu se, Ernani;" the sestet in E flat, "Vede come il bon vegliamo" in the first act; the clever trio, in three four time, "Oro supremo," in the last act; the fine finale to the first melody; and the streets of the finale in the second act; the large, in E minor, of the concerted piece of the conspiracy; and the magnificent finale of the third act, beginning with the large in D minor, "Oh, somma Carlo," with harp accompaniment, and ending with the glorious burst in the major, with the high notes of the soprano thrilling above the tenor, which was unfortunately secured last Saturday. To deny Verdi, with such examples of power as we have just cited, any ability at all, is monstrously unjust. His operas produced here are "Nabucco" (Nino), "I Lombardi" (Jerusalem), "Ernani," "I Due Foscari," "Attila," and "Masnadieri;" his works not yet heard in this country are—"Giovanna d'Arco," "Alzira," "Macbeth," and "Luisa Miller." Since the death of Donizetti, Verdi's star in Italy has been exclusively in the ascendant, and until another composer shall arise to restore the pure art of vocalization, neglected by Verdi for violent contrasts in declamatory phrases on the extreme notes of the register, so trying and destructive for singers, it is useless to abuse the composer rather let us accept what is really good and striking in his style, the modified on of which may yet take place, as was the case with Rossini, Donizetti, Mercadante, Bellini, and Meyerbeer, whose early works afforded but little evidence of their brilliant after conceptions. We must, however, admit that Verdi's first operas, "Nabuco," "Lombardi," and "Ernani," are his best compositions; his "Masnadieri" was quite a failure, despite of the *prestige* of Lind and the genius of Lablache in the cast. The consumers of the present prostrated condition of art in Italy is, that the musical public are now devoted to the operas of the French and German schools, and, in due course, we hope that our English composers will have a hobby horse, now that the once exclusive infatuation for the works of the sunny south has been completely dispel ed; for art progress should have no distinction of country—a principle of which some of our rabid supporters of "native Art" are thoroughly oblivious

In no character in which Mdlle Sofie Cruvelli has yet appeared, is she seen and heard so advantageously as in *Elvira*, the part that first introduced her here in July, 1848. Her unquestionable histrionic abilities as Leonora, Queen of "Ernani" Verdi's works require singers of great physical endurance; it is of little importance whether they have mastered the correct divisions of the scale, so long as they can command a noble voice, now that the once exclusive infatuation for shakes and trills is at an end. Some Revere, who originally competed with Mdlle. Cruvelli whenever their organs came in contact. The music of *Carlos* is uncomfortably high for Coletti; but he acquitted himself artistically. Scapini has not weight enough for the part of *Silva*

On Tuesday night the usual routine of the management was again displayed, by the production of the seventh novelty, and twentieth opera of the season. The new work is Scribe and Auber's three-act opera, "Zerlina; ou, la Corbeille d'Oranges," originally brought out on the 16th of May last, at the Grand Opera House in Paris, having been expressly composed for Mdlle. Alboni, with whom were associated Mdlle. Nau, Mdlle. Dameron, MM. Aymès and Merly. It was given in the French capital with the same cast as the present pasture for London. The cast in its Italian adaptation comprises Alboni and Mdlle Nau (her first appearance at her Majesty's Theatre) in their original characters of *Zerlina* and *Fenella*; Mdlle. Crouch, in the opposite physical advantages exclusively adapted for the Verdi productions, *Ernani* suits the voice and health of Sims Reeves, who originally competed with Mdlle. Cruvelli whenever their organs came in contact. The music of *Carlos* is uncomfortably high for Coletti; but he acquitted himself artistically. Scapini has not weight enough for the part of *Silva*

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EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Sheffield Independent* states that Mr. Roebuck, M.P., has met with a somewhat serious accident. Some days ago the hon. member was riding himself with his Newfoundland dog, and was feigning to throw a stick, when the dog, eagerly springing to seize the stick, caught hold of Mr. Roebuck's hand in his mouth, and severely lacerated the muscles of his thumb. This injury, acting upon a highly nervous temperament, produced for some days very unfavourable symptoms; but we are happy to learn that they have abated.

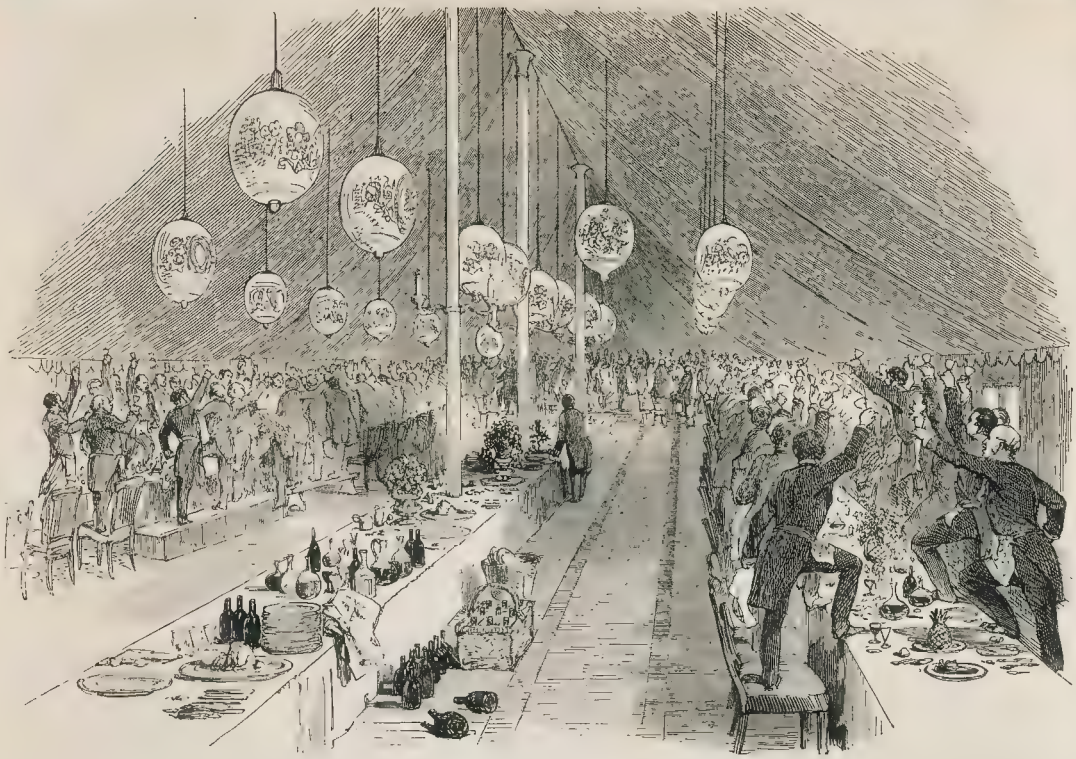
Mr. Silk Buckingham has at length succeeded in his long contest with the East India Company for indemnification for his losses as an Oriental journalist. The bill before Parliament for restitution has been withdrawn, the Court of Directors and the Government having agreed to settle upon him a pension of £400 per annum.

The Parliamentary Return publishes a complete list, alphabetically arranged, of the French persons who have sent productions to the Great Exhibition. They amount to 1696; but the *Moniteur* adds, that several of the *exposans* having united their productions under one head, the total number is about 1800. A subsequent list is to be published, divided into sections and branches of industry.

The Duke of Northumberland has kindly placed at the disposal of the officers of the 1st Royal Marine Office, cards of admission for the officers of the Marine corps and their families to view "Sion" and Northumberland House, the former on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week; and the latter on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

The annual report on the Greenwich Hospital Schools, for the year 1850, made to the Admiralty by her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. H. Moseley, M.A., F.R.S., has been printed. It enters at considerable length into the history and organization of these schools, stating the number of pupils (which was last year 760), their attainments on admission, the course of instruction pursued, their attainments on leaving school, and the character they bore when recently in the Hospital. The report speaks very favourably of the schools and of the character of the pupils.

The Danish Ministry of War have deputed two of their officers to examine at the Royal Marine Office, cards of admission for the officers of the former on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week:



GRAND MASONIC BANQUET, AT RUGBY, TO GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, G.C.B.—DRINKING THE GENERAL'S HEALTH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

fortunes may be, the recollection of this day will make me always feel that the years I devoted to the service of the British navy were the best spent part of my life." Mr. O'Byrne then thanked those gallant officers who, with the late Sir Charles Malcolm, formed a committee to recommend to the service, by the influence of their names and example, the meritorious volume. To Captain James Scott, who acted as secretary, and to Messrs. Stilwell, the treasurers, Mr. O'Byrne returned his grateful acknowledgments.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. O'Byrne was loudly cheered, and received the hearty congratulations of his friends.

Captain W. H. Smith moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to their gallant chairman, and took that occasion to state that the "Naval Biography" was a peculiar honour to the navy, inasmuch as it was the work of a landsman. It was surprising that so much correct information should be gathered by a landsman, and not a very old one either. (Hear, hear.)

The gallant Admiral having briefly returned thanks, the meeting separated.

THE SPANISH DANCERS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. W. O'BYRNE, AUTHOR OF THE "NAVAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY."

The testimonial is a handsome silver candelabrum, by Dobson, of Piccadilly, silversmith to the Queen. It bears the following inscription:—

Presented,
With the sum of Four Hundred Guineas, to
WILLIAM RICHARD O'BYRNE, Esq.,
Author of
"The Naval Biography,"
By more than Nine Hundred Naval Officers, who, with the First Lord of the Admiralty, have recorded their names, in token of the high estimation in which that work is held.

THE EGYPTIAN FLEET IN THE HARBOUR OF ALEXANDRIA.

THE LATE M. DAGUERRE.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE EGYPTIAN FLEET.

Alexandria, July 6.

THE harbour of Alexandria presents just now rather a formidable appearance, for, in addition to frowning batteries, mounting several hundred guns, many of which point towards the only safe passage for large vessels through the dangerous reefs of sunken rocks which stretch across the mouth of the harbour, the Egyptian fleet, having lately undergone a refit, is seen drawn up in the centre of the anchorage, and consists of five line-of-battle ships and six frigates and corvettes, besides a few steamers. A Turkish steam-frigate, the British war-steamer *Growler*, the Peninsular steamer *Ganges*, a Tunisian brig of war, and an Austrian Lloyd's steamer, add to the interest of the scene.

We are not, however, admirers of war, and hope the Egyptian fleet may never be required to test its present capabilities; and we are quite willing to remember the bravery of Egyptian troops and sailors in Mehemet Ali's lifetime. We have much confidence in the growing sense of nations, and trust any little differences between the Porte and the present Pacha of Egypt may shortly be amicably adjusted.

The British war-steamer *Growler* arrived here some days since from Constantinople, with Sir Stratford Canning's secretary and despatches.

The Peninsular and Orienta steamer *Ganges* arrived off the bar at sun-set on the 3d, but was obliged to lay to for the night, it being too late for the Arab pilot to take the vessel past the reefs; however, she came in early next morning, the 4th, and anchored at 5.30. She had prevailing head winds during the passage out from England.

The mail-steamer *Oriental* arrived at Suez on the 2d of July, with about 80 passengers and the India and China mails.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

DR. LINGARD.

THE Rev. John Lingard, D.D., one of the ablest historians which this or any modern country has produced, was a native of Winchester: he was born in 1769—a year of genius—the natal year of Napoleon, Sir Walter Scott, and Wellington. The University of Douay was the place of Lingard's education, and he resided there in a remarkable and troublous time, the breaking out of the first great French Revolution, and not without some danger to himself, as would appear from the following anecdote, which he was wont to narrate. On one occasion, when the disaffection of the populace had risen to such a degree that the military were under arms in the street, the young Lingard was looking out, when he observed an orderly ride rapidly up to the commanding officer, and in a few moments every trooper vaulted into his saddle. Shortly after came a counter order. The authority of the "sovereign people" was declared, and a Mons. De Baix, who had rendered himself obnoxious, was hurried, amidst yells and execrations, *à la lanterne*. The student knew this gentleman, and penetrated the crowd to inquire the cause of his summary punishment; when his dress attracting attention, he heard the cry of "Le Calote!" and presently "Le Calotean à la lanterne!" He took to his heels, darted down a narrow lane, and, thanks to his fleetness of foot, our eminent historian escaped. On another occasion he was compelled to sing the "Ca ira" with a bayonet at his breast.

After his ordination to the Roman Catholic priesthood, and previous to his appointment to Hornby, Dr. Lingard held a professorship at, and was vice-principal of, the College of St. Cuthbert, Ushaw, Durham. The rev. gentleman was an unknown and retiring priest at Newcastle-on-Tyne, when, in 1806, he gave from the local press of that town his "History of the Anglo-Saxon Church"—a work

THE LATE REV. JOHN LINGARD, D.D.

that was the first and most efficient effort to attract popular attention towards the ecclesiastical glories of our Saxon forefathers, which are now familiar objects of study and speculation. Of all books, this is the one where may be obtained the greatest insight into the national mind and ways of thought of the Christian Anglo-Saxons. This production was but the pilot sent forth to test the current of public taste: finding that an impartial and liberal-minded priest, without a compromise of any principle, could count on a cordial popularity, the author boldly conceived the design of his "History of England," of which, the first volume appeared in 1819, and, in procuring materials for which, he visited the Vatican Library with various and laborious research, and had the Stuart records in Rome open to his inspection.

On the merits of that history it is now almost superfluous to dilate. More than thirty years of unceasing popularity and unceasing sale have stamped its fame and its worth. Superior to all our other historical productions in its unerring regard to correctness of statement and reference to authority, the work of Dr. Lingard nearly equals in diction the admirable narrative style of that of his great predecessor Hume—a style vastly more suited to historical writing than the eloquence of Macaulay, or even of Edward Gibbon. Dr. Lingard is allowed by all parties to have displayed through out his book much and singular impartiality, and to have generally verified what he says in his preface in the following words:—"It has been my constant endeavour to separate myself as much as possible from every party, to stand, as it were, aloof, the unconcerned spectator of the passing events, and to record them fairly in these pages, as they came in review before my eyes. That they should always appear to others in the same light in which they appeared to me, I cannot expect; but, before the reader accuse me of prejudice, let him be assured that he is free from prejudice himself." The rest of Dr. Lingard's useful and unobtrusive career may be briefly told. The repeated new editions of his "History of England," also, an English version of the four Gospels, and various other learned publications in pamphlet form, consumed the time unoccupied by religious duty or by converse with the neighbours and friends who continually courted the charms of his society.

For the last forty years of his life, Dr. Lingard held the small and retired preferment belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in the village of Hornby, and here the historian resided, near to Hornby Castle, the seat of his attached and constant friend, Pudsey Dawson, Esq.—This may be noticed in the accompanying Sketch: it owes its first erection to Sir Edward Stanley, a hero of Flodden Field, and its recent beautiful restoration to the taste of Mr. Dawson, its present owner, who was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1845. After a lingering illness, Dr. Lingard closed his mortal career at his house at Hornby, on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of 81. His remains, pursuant to his own

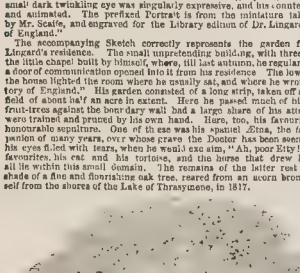
BEULAH SPA, NORWOOD.—THE BLENHEIM FREE DISPENSARY FETE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

request, are to Ile at St. Cuthbert's, Uahaw. A void will be long felt in the neighbourhood of Hornby by his death.

The private virtues of Dr Lingard were as remarkable as his public talents. His whole habits of life were charmingly simple; his nature was kind, his disposition most affectionate. Many agreeable and profitable hours might be passed in his society, his mind was so richly stored, his knowledge so varied, his fund of anecdote so inexhaustible: a pleasantry and good humour pervaded his conversation at all times.

Dr. Lingard never sought controversy in any visits amongst his friends. When questioned on matters of his own faith, he would speak freely; those warmly attached to the Protestant Church or other creeds, widely differing from him in religious principles, never felt restraint in his society, or anticipated any sharpness or acrimony. In personal appearance he was rather above the middle height, and of slender frame; and though he had reached to full four-score years, his dark brown hair was but slightly tinged with gray: his small dark twinkling eye was singularly expressive, and his countenance bright and animated. The prefixed Portrait is from the miniature taken in 1849, by Mr. Scaife, and engraved for the Library edition of Dr. Lingard's "History of England."

The accompanying Sketch correctly represents the garden front of Dr. Lingard's residence. The small unpretending building, with three windows, is the little chapel built by himself, where, till last autumn, he regularly officiated: a door of communication opened into it from his residence. The lower window of the house lighted the room where he usually sat, and where he wrote the "History of England." His garden consisted of a long strip, taken off a small grass field of about half an acre in extent. Here he passed much of his time. The fruit-trees against the boundary wall had a large share of his attention; they were trained and pruned by his own hand. Here, too, his favourites received honourable sepulture. One of the ewe was his spaniel Zitna, the faithful companion of many years, over whose grave the Doctor has been seen to stand till his eyes filled with tears, when he would exclaim, "Ah, poor Etty!" His other favourites, his cat and his tortoise, and the horse that drew his carriage, all lie within this small domain. The remains of the latter rest beneath the shade of a fine and flourishing oak tree, reared from an acorn brought by himself from the shores of the Lake of Thrasymene, in 1817.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DR. LINGARD, AT HORNBY.

It has been reported, though on doubtful authority, that very high positions in the Roman Catholic Church were more than once offered to Dr. Lingard. There is, we believe, little or no truth in this; but those who knew his simple habits, and his love of retirement, would not be surprised at his preferring, even to the purple, his peaceful residence in the loveliest locality of the loveliest of England's northern valles. The mind that Dr. Lingard had and the very truth and purity of his nature are stamped upon his English history. An opponent Protestant historian, Mr Keightley, has pronounced that book one of the best of narratives; and there is little doubt, that, whatever may be the feeling with regard to his faith, the work of an humble Roman Catholic priest will ever hold a high rank in the standard literature of England.

Regarding Dr. Lingard's last moments, we have received the following letter, addressed to his publisher, Mr. Dolman, of New Bond-street:—

Lancaster, July 21, 1851.

SIR The late Dr. Lingard is represented in some newspaper as afraid of saying to God, because afraid to die. For many years, probably thirty or more, I have had the confidence of the above rev. historian, as his medical adviser and friend. I beg to state that he never manifested, on any occasion whatever, an unreasonable fear of any kind. He was, in my humble judgment, as wise and good a man, his mind as highly cultivated, and as thoroughly disciplined, as is attainable in this life. During the whole of the last illness he was resigned, calm, tranquil, and resigned. Not a word or gesture betrayed complaint, impatience, or fear of any kind. My religious creed differs from his and yours, and I am persuasive is unknown to you; but I know that you were esteemed by Dr. Lingard, and am sure you will take an interest in his posthumous character. You will use this note, or any part of it, with or wi hout my name, as you think proper. I remain, sir, yours very faithfully.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

M. DAGUERRE.

LOUIS JACQUES MANDE DAGUERRE, whose name is for ever associated with the Photographic process, of which he was the discoverer, died on the 10th instant, in Paris, on the sixty-second year of his age. He was a man of extreme modesty and great public usefulness, as will appear by his professional career, short of an article.

Daguerre was favourably known to the world before the announcement of his discovery of the Daguerréotype. His attempts to improve panoramic painting, and the production of dramatic effects, were crowned with the most eminent success. The following pictures attracted much attention at the times of their exhibition:—"The Midnight Mass," "Land-slip in the Valley of Goldau," "The Temple of Solomon," and the "Cathedral of Sainte Marie de Montreal." In these, the alternate effects of night and day—of storm and sunshine—were beautifully produced. To these effects of light were added others, arising from the decomposition of form, by means of which, for example, in the "Midnight Mass," figures appeared where the spectators had just beheld seats, altars, &c.; or, again, as in "The Valley of Goldau," in which rocks tumbling from the mountains replaced the prospect of a smiling valley. The methods adopted in these pictures were published at the same time with the process of the Daguerréotype, by order of the French Government, who awarded an annual pension of 10,000 francs to Daguerre and to Isidore Niepce, jun., whose father had contributed towards the discovery of the Daguerréotype

It would appear that Daguerre was led to make some experiments on the chemical changes produced in bodies, with the view of ascertaining how he could enabled to apply the curious phenomena to the production of peculiar effects in his dioramic paintings. As the question of the real part taken by Daguerre, in the process to which he has given his name, has been from time to time discussed, and sometimes to his disadvantage, it is important that the position should be correctly determined.

In 1824, Wedgwood, of Etruria, the celebrated potter, made the first recorded experiments in photography; and these, with some additional ones by Sir Humphry Davy, were published in the journals of the Royal Institution.

In 1814, Mr. Joseph Nicephore Niepce was engaged in experiments to determine the possibility of fixing the pictures in the camera obscura, which are procured and printed in Hunt's "Researches on Light;" he also sent specimens of results obtained to the Royal Society, and furnished some to the cabinets of the curious, a few of which are yet in existence. These were pictures on metallic plates covered with a fine film of resin.

In 1824 Daguerre commenced his researches, starting from that point at which Wedgwood left the research. He was also engaged in experiments on the nitrate and chloride of silver, and proceeded with his inquiry—using plates of metal and glass to receive his sensitive coatings.

In 1829 M. Vincent Chevalier brought Niepce and Daguerre together, when they entered into partnership to prosecute the subject in common

For a long time they appear to have used the [illegible] when the contrast between the resin and the polished plate was sufficient to give a good picture, endeavours were made to blacken that part of the plate from which the resin was removed in the process of *heliography* (sun-drawing), as it was most happily called. Amongst other remedies, iodine was employed, and Daguerre certainly was the first to notice the property possessed by the iodine coating of changing under the influence of the sun's rays. The following letter from Niepce to Daguerre on this subject will be read with interest:

"St. Louis par Vaxaves, June 24, 1831.

"Sir, and dear Partner,—I had long expected to hear from you with too much impatience not to receive and read, with the greatest pleasure, your letters of the 10th and 12th of last May. I shall devote myself to this process by years of the 21st, because, having been engaged ever since it reached me in your experiments on iodine, I hasten to communicate to you the results which I have obtained I had given myself much trouble to procure a plate of silver of good composition, but without hope of success, from the impossibility or nearly so, in my opinion, of fixing in any durable manner the images received on iodine, even supposing the difficulty surmounted of replacing the lights and shadows in their natural order. My results in this respect have been entirely similar to those which the oxide of silver gave me; and promptitude of operation was the sole advantage which these substances appeared to offer. Nevertheless, last year, after you left this, I subjected iodine to new trials, but by a different mode of application. I informed you of the results, and your answer, not at all encouraging, decided me to carry those experiments no further. It appears that you have since viewed the question under a less desperate aspect, and I do not hesitate to reply to the appeal which you have made. "J. N. NIEPCE."

From the above and other letters, it is evident that Niepce had used iodine, and abandoned it on account of the difficulty of reversing the lights and shadows Daguerre employed it also; and, as it appears, with far more promise of success than any obtained by M. Niepce. On the 5th of July, 1833, Niepce died; in 1837 Daguerre and Isidore Niepce, the son and heir of Nicephore Niepce, entered into a definite agreement; and in a letter written on the 1st November, 1837, to Daguerre, Isidore Niepce says, "What a difference, also, between the period when you commenced your labours and the one by which I follow! While I remain almost a whole day to make one design, you ask only four minutes! What an enormous advantage! It is so great, indeed, that no person, knowing both methods, would engage in the old one."

From this time it is certain that, although both Niepce and Daguerre used iodine, the latter alone employed it with any degree of success, and the discovery of the vapour to produce the positive image clearly belongs to Daguerre. In January, 1839 the Daguerréotype pictures were first shown to the scientific and artistic public of Paris. The sensation they created was great, and the highest hopes of its utility were entertained.

On the 15th June, M. Duchâtel, Minister of the Interior, presented a bill to the Chamber of Deputies relative to the purchase of the process of M. Daguerre, for fixing the images of the camera. A commission appointed by the Chamber, consisting of Arago, Etienne, Cari, Vatout, de Beaumont, Tourneux, Delessert (François), Comberel de Leyval, and Vitet, made their report on the 3rd of July, and a special commission was appointed by the Chamber of Peers, composed of the Baron Athalin, Besson, Gay Lussac, the Marquis de Laolace, Vicomte Sasdon, Baron Thénard, and the Comte de Ne, who reported favourably on the 30th July, 1839, and recommended unanimously that the "bill be adopted simply and without alteration."

On the 19th of August the secret was for the first time publicly announced in the Institute by M. Arago, the English patent having been completed a few days before, in open defiance of the conditions of the last enactment. M. Duchâtel to the Chamber of Deputies, who used these words, "Unfortunately for the authors of this beautiful discovery, it is impossible for them to bring their labour into the market, and thus materially increase the value of the sacrifices incurred by so many attempts so long fruitless. This invention does not admit of being secured by patent." In conclusion, the Minister of the Interior said, "You will concur in a sentiment which has already awakened universal sympathy; you will never suffer us to leave to foreign nations the glory of endowing the world of science and of art with one of the most wonderful discoveries that honour our native land."

Daguerre never did much towards the improvement of his process. The high degree of sensibility which has been attained has been due to the experiments of Fizeau, of Hippolyte Esdithuon. But this sensibility is now far exceeded by Mr. Fox Talbot, by his preparation of glass plates, which are supremely susceptible of receiving absolutely instantaneous impressions.

M. Daguerre was a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts, of the Academy of St. Luke; and many of his pictures are highly valued by his countrymen.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Claudet, for which M. Daguerre sat in 1846.

BLENHEIM FREE DISPENSARY FETE AT THE BEULAH SPA.

YESTERDAY week (the 15th), a very interesting *fête champêtre* was given in the grounds of the Beulah spa, in aid of the funds of the Blenheim Free Dispensary and Infirmary, Blenheim-street, Oxford street, near the Pantheon. This excellent Charity has continued throughout the past year to pursue steadily its career of usefulness and good, by affording medical and surgical assistance in the hour of need to large numbers of the sick poor of the metropolis. During the above period 5464 persons were admitted patients of the institution, and received both medicines and advice suitable to their cases For admission to such benefits, a "Governor's letter" of recommendation, often difficult to obtain, is not here necessary; each case speaking for itself, and affliction being the appeal requisite, a feature in the management of the institution different from that of all other charities at the West-End of London; and shown by experience to afford the larger amount of aid to the afflicted, particularly in the numerous and urgent cases presenting themselves during epidemics, when even the delay of a few hours has often led to fatal results. No distinction of class or grade, creed or nation, is made in the Charity that the Blenheim be but in need to receive assistance and succour. With such facilities, the claims upon the institution are naturally very numerous, yet the Charity is entirely dependent for its support on voluntary contributions; and although the expenses of the last year scarcely exceeded £300, we regret to find that the institution is in debt, to aid in the discharge of which was one of the objects of the Fête at the Beulah Spa.

In this forest *pleasaunce* the gay company assembled in groups, whilst the band of the Royal Artillery played an excellent selection of pieces; and a fancy fair was held beneath the trees, presided over by a number of elegant *dejeûner* was served to 200 guests in a pavilion in the dell; the *carte* by Messrs Purssell, Cornhill; the *fête* concluded with waltzes, polkas, &c.; and the party broke up with the pleasing reflection that they had contributed to the "greatest happiness of the luxury of doing good." We should mention that Dr. Burslem, and his fellow stewards, and Mr. N. Bennett, the honorary secretary, greatly contributed by their attentions to the success of the entertainment.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made: *Deanery-Rural*: The Rev. J. W. S. Powell, M.A., rector of Adniger, to the rural-deanery of South-East Stoke. Diocese of Winchester—The Rev. Thomas Hawtrey Adams, M.A., to the rectory of Hinton, Kent: the Rev. J. Hughes, to Llanvihangel-Cwm Du, Brecon; the Rev. John Smith, to Brisley, with the vicarage of Gately annexed; the Rev. W. S. H. Braham, to Pe'dow, Essex. The Chapel Royal, Savoy, has received an addition for the new gentleman using the surname of Meadows, instead of that of Braham The Rev. Thomas Davidson, to St. Stephen, in Ipswich, Suffolk: the Rev. [illegible]enius, to Ewhurst, Surrey: the Rev. Edward Bargrave Deane, to Shere, Surrey: the Rev. H. A. Dixon, to St. Anne, Wandsworth, Surrey; the Rev. T. L. Mayhew, to Dalsham, Suffolk; the Rev. William Samuel Parish, to Cherry-Hinton, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. Richard Ray Haslehurst, to Alrewas, Staffordshire; the Rev. Francis Robert Maybew, to Darsham, with Bucksh, in Suffolk.

AN AGED CLERGYMAN.—By the recent death of the Rev. A. Price, M.A., the valuable rectory of Brightwell Sealme, of the county of Gloucester, and diocese of Oxford, has become vacant. In the same county, have become vacant, The rev. gentleman, at the time of his death, was within a few months of his 100th year, and was for upwards of 75 years in the Church.

TESTIMONIAL.—The following clergy have lately received testimonials of esteem and respect:—The Rev. Alan Comins, from the parishioners, on his resigning the curacy of Otterton, Devon; the Rev. William Alfred Hill, late curate of Upminster, Essex, from the parishioners; the Rev. Edward Charles Topham, Per. on his resigning the curacy of Ickwell Comes, Somerset, from the parishioners; the Rev. George Tyler, on his resigning the curacy of Bathampton, Somerset, from the parishioners; the Rev. George Napleton Prowse, from the parishioners of Bishop's Nympton, Devon.

THE LAW OF BURIAL.—Some months ago, a memorial, addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York, upon a proposed alteration in the law of burial, was signed by a large number of clergymen of the Church of England, and the committee who were charged with the management of it have presented the archbishops and bishops. No official reply to the memorial has been given, but it is understood that the prelates have generally signified their willingness to attend to the requisition, and have expressed their approbation of its object.

PEAR SITUATIONS IN CHURCHES.—From a return printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that there are 364,412 free sittings established in the churches built under the Church Building Act, with the aid of grants from the Church Building Commissioners, since the Act 58 George 3, c. 45.

The Rev. Henry Hayman, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, and one of the present masters of the schools (Responsions) in the University of Oxford, has been appointed Head Master of Cheltenham College School, to succeed, next Christmas, the Rev. William Meade, M.A., lately presented to the rectory of Bisnopar, Somersetshire.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

£10,000 is left to Christ Hospital by the late John Thackeray, Esq., of the Priory, Lewisham, Kent, who for many years was a Solicitor in the Borough. He had been a governor of that institution since the year 1814, and during his lifetime had given £500 towards its funds. He has also bequeathed £2,500 for the purchase of land for the erection of such blind persons as may be admitted as "Hetherington's" Blind Fund established at Christ's Hospital; [illegible] was left to the Hospital such portion of his library as the Head Classical Master may think proper to select, and has requested of the governors the acceptance of his portrait. Bequeaths to the Female Orphan Asylum, Deaf and Dumb, Philanthropic, Asylum, Royal Asylum, Royal Asylum, and the Orphan Asylum, £300 to each; and £400 for the poor of Lewisham; and has directed that his coat of arms be cut on a tablet at the almshouses erected by him at Lewisham, with the following inscription:—"John Thackeray's almshouses for six females, built and endowed by him in the year 1840. He was a barrister-at-law in the county for many years and died —— and lies buried in his vault under the parish church." He has remembered his old and faithful servants; to some he has left a legacy of £200 or £100, and to others annuities of £20 and £10, and has left £50 for mourning to each of the six women in the almshouses. Only a few months before his death, he gave £500 to the Benevolent Society of Blues, established for the relief of the sons educated in Christ's Hospital, who may have become aged, infirm, and in reduced circumstances. Of this Society he was a vice-president. Mr. Thackeray died at Lewisham in May last, and his executors, S. W. Brown and C. A. Smith, Esqrs., proved his will a few days since, his personal property being valued at £70 000

Mrs. Maria Bowden, of Stroud-green, Croydon, has left to the London Missionary Society £100, British and Foreign Bible Society £100, and to the Surrey Missionary Society £50.

Mrs. Hannah Brandon, of Westmoreland-place, has bequeathed to the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Synagogue, Bevis Marks, £25; Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Hospital, called "Beth Hollim," in Mile-end-road, £15; and to the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Charity School, called "Sharre Tikva," £10.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE proceedings of the past week have not been characterised by any remarkable deviation from the now settled routine of visitation and examination. The numbers present a much higher average than we calculated upon some time ago; and it seems probable that the "shilling" days will count 70,000 as the general number of visitors. To all appearance, as the period at which the Exhibition is now intended to be closed the middle of October—draws nigh the numbers seem likely to increase in a ratio equivalent to the shortness of the time available for the examination. One incident of the week deserves a special mention: on Wednesday, 150 persons in the employment of the Duke of Northumberland came from Alnwick to witness the spectacle.

Her Majesty's last visit (for some time) was announced in our last, was characterised by a pleasing manifestation on the part of those present, and was, under the circumstances, was excusable. On nearly all occasions when the Queen has attended for a time after the admission of the people, there has been a strict adherence to that good taste, which, whilst acknowledging her presence by that excusable curiosity which urged every one to seek to see her, yet always contained an outward manifestation of satisfaction from breaking forth in any noisy bond. On Saturday, however, but on Friday, when the Queen departed, after a lengthy visit, the hearty cheers which broke forth beyond the good wishes of Loose whose gratification had been so largely enhanced by her [illegible]

Another visit of the Royal Family to the Exhibition in the museum of Sa[illegible] on Walden has enabled a better arrangement to be made of the magnificent present of the Nawab Nazim; and the howdah with a [illegible] has been so united upon the back of the [illegible] elephant as successfully carried out in the arrangements on the British side. This is so important a question, that we cannot do better than quote from the document now in course of circulation to one section of exhibitors as a commencement.

The Executive Committee state that—

"Any successful realisation of the proposed plan must depend upon the co-operation of the exhibitors, and their appreciation of its uses. A merchant, importer, or manufacturer will easily understand the advantage which he would derive from the existence of a systematic collection, always accessible, of specimens of any given kind of raw materials or manufactures, when he could occasionally consult them. It may, therefore, be expected that the interest of each exhibitor will induce him to aid in forming the proposed collection, by presenting, as far as practicable, specimens of the materials or fabrics which he is exhibiting. Every exhibitor hitherto consulted on this subject has cordially welcomed the proposal, and has promised every assistance in carrying it into effect, by freely contributing both actual specimens, and every information concerning them which may be desired

"In forming the collection, different kinds of treatment will have to be adopted towards the various classes of articles In respect of the department of Raw Materials, constituting the four first classes of the Exhibition, it will be desirable to collect specimens of the actual articles themselves, and exhibitors will be requested to place small duplicate specimens at the disposal of the Commissioners. But this principle, for reasons of space, &c., will not apply as a general rule to machinery, and articles of colossal bulk, such as most manufactures, furniture, pottery, sculpture, &c. It is proposed to obtain a record of these, with the parm ssion of the exhibitors, where it may be desirable to have it, by means either of accurate drawings or Talbotypes. Those cases where the representation of the article is preferred to the article itself, will be hereafter pointed out. As respects the remaining classes of the Exhibition, such as all kinds of woven fabrics, in cotton, wool, flax, silk, &c., all printed and laid fabrics, paperhangings, leathers, &c., it is proposed to collect duplicate specimens of the articles themselves."

Every [illegible] promise[illegible] of the Great Exhibition will cordially co-operate in carrying out these views.

Another incident of the past week requires a record. The long pending arbitration between the Commissioners and Messrs. Munday, in consequence of the contract between those gentlemen and the Society of Arts having been avoided by the Royal Commission, having been placed in the hands of Mr. H. Henderson, the architect, that gentleman, acting as sole arbitrator, has awarded £4150, with the expenses, as a full payment for loss, injury, or disappointment, to Messrs. Munday, for the non-fulfilment of the contract, which certainly cannot be considered as a favourable result of the Exhibition to people with more confidence than they otherwise could have done at the period at which it was made, and, in all probability, did much to promote the future success of the movement. The terms of the award are to be paid at the same time. Sunday is [illegible] and we think few persons will be inclined to think it are overpaid on the one hand, or not sufficiently remunerated on the other.

We understand that Mr. Cockerell, one of the Royal Commissioners, has charged Mr. A. Munro to execute for him, in marble, a group of "Paolo and Francesca," engraved at page 32 of our Journal for July 5.

ARTICLES LOST AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The following is a return of things found in the Crystal Palace, which were delivered over to the custody of the police between the 1st of May and the 1st of this month, and were at that last date still unclaimed by their owners:—271 handkerchiefs, 65 bracelets, 31 purses, 27 shawls, 24 veils and scarfs, 23 bonnets, 3 babies, 14 shawls and 7 cotton umbrellas, 46 veils and falls, 2 shirt studs, 57 catalogues and other books, 35 brushes of keys, 44 neck ties, 1 pair of galoshes, 8 sockets, 3 camperoils, 10 vests, 1 pair of boots, 2 pairs of gaiters, 1 gentleman's cape, 3 scarf pins, 3 card cases, 11 brooch and other chains, 3 knives, 3 pincushions, 2d pair of gloves, 26 walking sticks, 10 pair of spectacles, 12 opera glasses, 16 pencil-cases, 3 umbrella cases, 3 rings, 1 pair of braces, 1 silver watch, 1 gold watch, 1 [illegible] watch, 1 child's reticules and baskets, 14 shawls, 2 boxes, 1 petticoat, 2 carpenter's [illegible] 1 satin d'dollar note, 3 scent-bottles, 1 purse 6d., 1 ditto 2s. 7d., 1 ditto 5s., 1 ditto 1s. 6d., 1 ditto 6d., 1 ditto 1d., 1 ditto 6s. 3d., 3 empty [illegible] cash found £2 10s. 6d.

Lord Stanley left town on Tuesday morning for India, where his Lordship will remain until the approach of the next session of Parliament

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.—The following important communication has been addressed to the Earl of Enniskillen by Lord John Russell, in reply to a statement recently submitted to him by a numerous body of Peers and Members of the House of Commons interested in the Island of Ireland, on the subject of completing and amalgamating the railway system in the north of Ireland:

Downing-street, 17th July, 1851.—My Lord, Her Majesty's Government have considered the application which has been made to them by you and many of your Lordship's friends and others connected with the north-east of Ulster, relative to the establishment, as part of the United Kingdom. Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the [illegible] from the extension of railways in Ireland, and are desirous to promote such an extension, and of the peculiar advantages to be expected from connecting the [illegible] of Belfast with the railways of the south and west. But the pecuniary circumstances of the [illegible] not, however, conceive themselves warranted in supporting any scheme [illegible] from the Treasury, or to [illegible] the Government will be disposed to [illegible] them, that a scheme, similar to the one which is recommended in the [illegible] in which the Government [illegible] or in the province [illegible] her Majesty's Government will be disposed to lend their assistance in obtaining legislative authority for establishing such a [illegible] Government, and the principle of the Irish Railway System, that the means of local [illegible] should be responsible, and should guarantee some [illegible] per dollar rate as will indemnify the Government from any loss which may arise from the [illegible] Such a measure [illegible] by no means [illegible] effect upon a decided opinion on the part of [illegible] of Ireland, that the railway system ought to be made the subject of [illegible] and improvement for the railway by which they may be [illegible] It appears also essential that a [illegible] should be made to ascertain the views and wishes of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the proposed railways should, together with any other existing [illegible], be [illegible] by the Government. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant, J. RUSSELL. The Earl of Enniskillen.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels [illegible] has recently had its annual meeting for the election of [illegible] on the subject of church extension. There were also present the Bishop of Salisbury and Oxford, the Rev. Sir C. Farnaby, Bart; the Reverends Dr. Wordsworth, Robert Bruce, H. Howarth, Alfred Ollivant, Dr. Hook, A. J. B. Hope, A. C. C. Lewis, Edward Hawtrey, James Cooke, H. J. Barchard, and Arthur Powell. Thirty-[illegible] and have been erected since the last meeting, [illegible] [illegible] Grants of money have been made for the following objects:—The building of nine new churches; viz. at Barkisland, in the chapelry of Ripponden, and parish of Halifax; Palmer's Village, or St. Mark's district, in [illegible] parish of Bilston, Staffordshire; at Sedgley, and parish of Sedgley Gorsedd, a district in the parish of Wednesbury, Staffordshire; at Hunslet, Yorkshire; Cowpen, in the chapelry of Horton, and parish of [illegible] Northumberland; Shipley, a district in the parish of Shipton, Yorkshire; Tipton, a district in the parishes of St. Mary, Southampton, and South Stoneham; and St. Michael's district, or sono-hill, in the parishes of Handsworth, Staffordshire. Grants of money have been made for the following objects:—The building of nine new churches; viz. at Barkisland, in the chapelry of Ripponden, and parish of Halifax; Palmer's Village, or St. Mark's district, in [illegible] parish of Bilston, Staffordshire; at Sedgley, and parish of Sedgley Gorsedd, a district in the parish of Wednesbury, Staffordshire; at Hunslet, Yorkshire; Cowpen, in the chapelry of Horton, and parish of [illegible] Northumberland; Shipley, a district in the parish of Shipton, Yorkshire; Tipton, a district in the parishes of St. Mary, Southampton, and South Stoneham; and St. Michael's district, or sono-hill, in the parishes of Handsworth, Staffordshire. Grants of money have been made for the following objects:—The building of nine new churches; viz. at Barkisland, in the chapelry of Ripponden, and parish of Halifax; Palmer's Village, or St. Mark's district, in [illegible] parish of Bilston, Staffordshire; at Sedgley, and parish of Sedgley Gorsedd, a district in the parish of Wednesbury, Staffordshire; at Hunslet, Yorkshire; Cowpen, in the chapelry of Horton, and parish of [illegible] Northumberland; Shipley, a district in the parish of Shipton, Yorkshire; Tipton, a district in the parishes of St. Mary, Southampton, and South Stoneham; and St. Michael's district, or sono-hill, in the parishes of Handsworth, Staffordshire. Grants of money have been made for the following objects:—The building of nine new churches; viz. at Barkisland, in the chapelry of Ripponden, and parish of Halifax; Palmer's Village, or St. Mark's district, in [illegible] parish of Bilston, Staffordshire; at Sedgley, and parish of Sedgley Gorsedd, a district in the parish of Wednesbury, Staffordshire; at Hunslet, Yorkshire; Cowpen, in the chapelry of Horton, and parish of [illegible] Northumberland; Shipley, a district in the parish of Shipton, Yorkshire; Tipton, a district in the parishes of St. Mary, Southampton, and South Stoneham; and St. Michael's district, or sono-hill, in the parishes of Handsworth, Staffordshire.

On Monday a party of female emigrants, thirty-six in number, being the eighteenth consignment under the auspices of the Female Emigration Society, left London by the Blackwall Railway, to embark on board the *Northumberland*, lying off Gravesend. Their destination is Port Phillip, to which colony two other parties have been despatched, of whom very favourable accounts have been received. The applications latterly for the means to embark have considerably decreased—a result owing, it is said, to the generally increased facilities of obtaining employment and the payment of better wages.

Lord Dunsandle will succeed to the vacancy in the representative peerage of Ireland, caused by the decease of that most upright and consistent politician the late Earl of Charleville.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK.—Lord Arundel and Surrey has accepted the invitation of the Limerick electors to represent their borough. In his address he refers them to his fourteen years of public life for his political principles, as they say:—"In the name of Limerick has been long distinguished, in the annals of Ireland, for her sufferings and exertions in the cause of religious freedom. To represent such a city, at such a time as the present, will necessarily demand all the efforts and all the powers of which I am possessed. I trust the day will come when the blessings of religious rights will be permitted throughout the United Kingdom; when religious obedience will be no longer branded as inconsistent with the duty of a patriot; and every portion of her Majesty's subjects will come to the full enjoyment of serving God according to their conscientious convictions, undisturbed by the officious interference of the state in their system of church government. But while the struggle lasts, I should consider myself a deserter if I did not accept an honourable opportunity of incurring my share of duty and of labour. Waiving, therefore my own wishes, which would induce me at present to remain out of Parliament, I respond with sincere gratitude to the call which you have made upon me."

SCARBOROUGH ELECTION.—Mr. G. F. Young, the Protectionist candidate, was returned M.P. for this borough, by a majority of 33 over his rival, Lord Ingram, Ministerialist. The numbers were—Young, 314; Mulgrave, 281: majority, 33.

The importation of foreign grain, cheese, &c., into Liverpool for the fortnight ending 16th July, 1851, amounted to 136,303 bushels wheat, 244 sacks ditto, 11,761 sacks flour, 18,837 barrels ditto, 214,398 bushels Indian corn, 6319 bags ditto, 12,950 bushels barley, 9160 bushels oats, 138 sacks ditto, 2700 bushels rye, 47 240 bushels beans, 10,280 bushels peas, 150 bags ditto, 1653 bushels beans, 150 sacks ditto.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.—The Midland and Great Northern Railway Companies are struggling in a most extraordinary manner for the Exhibition traffic from Leeds and the neighbouring locality. On Tuesday, the third-class fare from Leeds to London and back were only 4s. 6d. by the Great Northern, and 5s. by the Midland, with a prospect of a still further reduction, each company having announced the determination to be 6d. lower than its competitor.

A NUMBER OF POLES engaged in the Hungarian revolution, and who have recently arrived in this country from Turkey, left Southampton for Havre on Tuesday night. The expense to the English Government of those Hungarians and Poles who have been recently released from captivity in Turkey, through the interference of Sir Stratford Canning, is about £2000. This expense has been incurred in conveying the unfortunate exiles across this country and in shipping them to America. Many of the refugee officers have not been under the necessity of receiving assistance from the British Government. Two more batches of Hungarian refugees are shortly expected from Constantinople. Amongst the last party will probably be Kossuth and his family.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—A very shocking and fatal accident occurred at Cooley, Lancashire, on Monday, Mr. Henry Cunliffe Shawe, a young gentleman, 19 years of age, who had recently come into possession of Gibbrand Hall estate, and other large property, by the death of his father, was at Cheadle on a visit, in company with his friend, Mr. Tompson, son of Admiral Sir Andrew F. Green, and on Monday they were invited to descend a coal mine, in which there was a good deal of foul air, to look at the works. The colliery was that of Mr. Jonathan Bennett and Sons. Before they could get them, the under'ooker of the works (Mr. Billinge) and a sinker, named William Taylor, descended the shaft, 208 yards deep, and they took with them a blazing tar-rope to give light. Shortly after their descent a boy at the mouth of the pit observed a rush of air up the shaft, as if an explosion had taken place, and gave an alarm. The son of Mr. Bennett and others went down in search of the parties (after shouting down the shaft without getting an answer), but the air was so foul that it was impossible before they could venture to the bottom. The result was, as may be surmised, that the whole of the party, four in number, had perished, having no one to tell the melancholy circumstances immediately leading to their death. The bodies of Mr. Shawe and Mr. Billinge, with their companions were recovered about midnight; and there is no doubt, from their scorched and disfigured state, that they had ignited the carburetted hydrogen gas so fatal in coal-mines, and that they had fallen a sacrifice to the fire which had dictated the use of an unprotected light in place of a Davy lamp.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Wednesday, last week, eight young women made their "profession" in Glasgow, by resigning the white veil of the postulant, and assuming the black veil of the nun. The ceremony took place in St. Andrew's Catholic chapel, Great Clyde-street, and is described as having been one of a highly imposing character—the Catholic clergy from nearly every part of the western district having been present. The young ladies were Miss March and Miss Condon, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Robertson, Miss B. A. Mackintosh, Misses Hannah and Mary O'Swalney, and Miss Barry.

THUNDER-STORM.—On Friday evening last week, the town of Sunderland was visited by a destructive thunderstorm. From a vessel lying in the roads, a large bull of fire, of a blue colour tinged with red, appeared to descend and fall upon the lower part of the town. This ceremony took place to the accompaniment of a tremendous peal of thunder, re-sembling a salvo of artillery. The sky for several moments was completely illuminated with sheet lightning, which was followed immediately by a heavy shower of rain. The electric fluid struck the chimney of a house in Sea-street, which was shattered to pieces, and the bricks strewn in all directions, and breaking in the roof. A boy named Bally was struck with lightning. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, and stayed the same evening at nine o'clock. In a neighbouring house in the same street, as Mrs. Woodcock, a married woman, was sitting sewing her husband's clothes in an upper room, the electric fluid struck the needle and thimble on her finger, and she received a pungent shock, and was thrown down on the floor, and when taken up she was found to have completely lost her speech and hearing. She was immediately attended by Mr. Dickson, surgeon, and remedies were applied. The apparatus for the gas was brought, and a gentle current of the electric fluid was passed through her frame for about a quarter of an hour, when she again received her speech and hearing, and, although extremely weak, is now in a fair way of recovery. The sounds resulting the street was crowded by a great mass of people, and the greatest excitement prevailed. It is violent storm was of short duration, and about two hours afterwards the sky became calm and serene.

THE LIVERPOOL MAGISTRACY AND THE ORANGE PROCESSION.—A meeting of the magistrates was held on Friday, last week, to take into consideration a letter from Sir George Grey, relative to the late procession, and the distur ances consequent thereon. On the 5th instant, Sir George transmitted to the mayor a memorial sent from an individual in Liverpool to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating that, to make the procession formidable and effective, the Liverpool Orange lodges must be struck out to it from Ireland and the different towns in Lancashire; that they had been supplied with abundant money by certain partisans for the purchase of new and showy flags; and that, in anticipation of opposition, they had never died members with new and fire-arms. This communication was handed to Mr. Dowling, the head constable, who, it is said, doubted the statements that it contained, and did not apprehend any disturbance. An investigation, however, was subsequently held, and on a vote being taken whether any measures should be adopted to prevent the procession, six voted for and nine against any measure being taken. The procession took place, and the disturbances were mischievous, as was anticipated from the extraordinary increase in the traffic returns. Closing figures are—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 9¾; Caledonian, 9¾; Chester and Holyhead, 18½; Eastern Counties, 6¾; East Lancashire, 12¾. Great Northern, 16¾; Ditto, Haives, B. 13½; Great Western, 83½; 14¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 47¼; Ditto, Fifths, 9¾; London and Black-wall, 6¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94; London and North-Western, 122¾; London and North-Western, Quarter Shares, 29¾; London and South-Western, 74¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26¾; Ditto, Manchester and Lincoln Union, 1; Midland, 38¼; Ditto, £50, 13; Newmarket 7¾; North British, 6¾; North Staffordshire, 7¾; South Eastern, 21¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18, ; York and North Midland, 18.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, with guarantee, 29 ex int; Buckinghamshire, 17¾ ex int; East Lincolnshire, 23¾; Hull and Selby, 103; Ditto, Quarters, 78; London and Greenwich, 11¾; Northern and Eastern, 64; South Staffordshire, 6¾; Wear Valley (£25 paid), 25. Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 4¾ ex int.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 2, par; Great Northern, 13¾; London and South Western, (New, 7¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £6, 3¾; North British, 4¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 4¾.

FOREIGN.—East Indian (£16 paid), 18¾ ex int; Northern of France, 14¾ ex int; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4¾ ex int.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Consol Market has been rather firmer for the last few days, a rise of ⅛ per cent on Tuesday having been since maintained. Monday's opening price was 96¾ ⅞, for Money, improving on Tuesday to 96⅞ ⅞, and remaining at the same quotation until the close of the week's business. Exchequer Bills have fluctuated but little, and are 53 and 54 to 53 premium. India Bonds present a steady price. The week has been unmarked by any occurrence affecting the Stock Market, but the value of money is a shade higher. At the close of the week prices were, for Bank Stock, 215¾; Consols, 96⅞; New 3½ per Cent Annuities, 98⅞; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 7⅞; India Stock, 263; India Bonds, £1000, 61 pm; India Bonds, under £1000, 59 pm. South Sea Stock, 107¾; Consols for Account, 96⅞. India Stock or Account, 263; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 49 pm; Ditto, Small, 52 pm.

The Foreign Market has been heavy during the week. Mexican ranging on Monday from 30 to 2, improving on Tuesday, in consequence of purchases, to 30⅜ ⅝. The latter quotation has been since improved to 30⅝. Sardinian Scrip is still out of favour, having ranged from ⅜ to 1½ dis. Spanish 5 per Cents range lower, in consequence of the price coming lower from Madrid. Business, however, during the week has been very limited, and the close was marked by dulness, and a tendency to lower prices. Quotations are—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 91; Chilian Bonds, Six per Cent., 104½; Grenada Bonds, Three-and-a-Half per Cent., 18½; Mexican, Five per Cent., Av. Lon. Coups., 30⅜ ex d.; Portuguese, Five per Cents., 87½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 34½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., Small, 100½; Sardinian Bonds, Five per Cent., Sept., 1½ dis.; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 19½; Ditto, Passive, 5⅛; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 39½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 31½; Belgian, Five per Cent., 102; Dutch, Four per Cent., Certificates, 97.

The Share Market has been firmer, and some *bond fide* purchases assisted in reaching a slight decree of animation. Notwithstanding, great caution is exercised with reference to any business of extent, and the failure of two firms at Liverpool has revived the apprehensions of a fresh foundation of Stock from that quarter. Consequently, at the close of busi ess, the Mar ket although steady, did not show such an upward tendency as might have been anticipated from the extraordinary increase in the traffic returns. Closing figures are—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 9⅝; Caledonian, 9⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 18½; Eastern Counties, 6¾; East Lancashire, 12¾. Great Northern, 16¾; Ditto, Haives, B. 13½; Great Western, 83½; 14¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 47¼; Ditto, Fifths, 9⅝; London and Black-wall, 6⅝; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94; London and North-Western, 122⅝; London and North-Western, Quarter Shares, 29⅝; London and South-Western, 74¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26⅝; Ditto, Manchester and Lincoln Union, 1; Midland, 38¼; Ditto, £50, 13; Newmarket 7⅛; North British, 6¾; North Staffordshire, 7⅝; South Eastern, 21¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18, ; York and North Midland, 18.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, with guarantee, 29 ex int; Buckinghamshire, 17¾ ex int; East Lincolnshire, 23¾; Hull and Selby, 103; Ditto, Quarters, 78; London and Greenwich, 11¾; Northern and Eastern, 64; South Staffordshire, 6¾; Wear Valley (£25 paid), 25. Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 4¾ ex int.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 2, par; Great Northern, 13⅞; London and South Western, (New, 7⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £6, 3¾; North British, 4¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 4⅝.

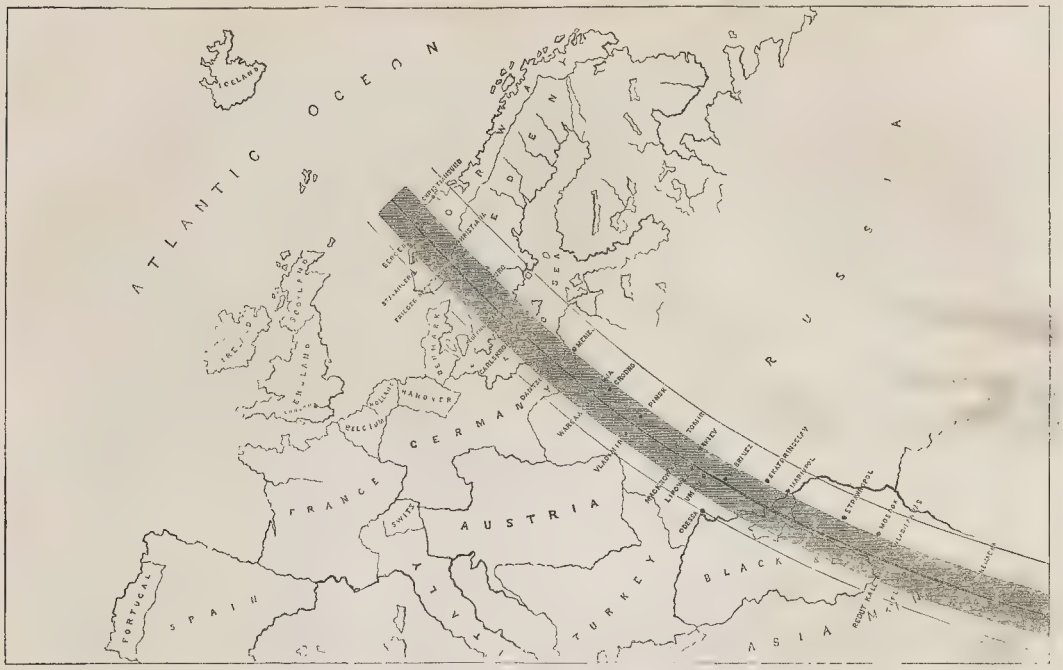
FOREIGN.—East Indian (£16 paid), 18¾ ex int; Northern of France, 14¾ ex int; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4⅝ ex int.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very limited supplies of English wheat have arrived as to our market this week, coastwise, as well as by land carriage and sample. On the whole the demand has ruled steady, and good runnings have been offered, at full prices. The foreign wheats have changed hands somewhat freely, at fully previous rates, but low and middling qualities have been unusually dull. Barley in demand, at previous currency and prices have been generally secured. No English barley has appeared at market; and the receipts from abroad have fallen off. Grinding parcels have realised full currencies; but malting and distilling sorts have been comparatively dull sale. No change to notice; but oats have been in fair demand, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Beans, peas, and Indian corn—the latter afloat—have ruled somewhat very little attention. In flour—both English and foreign—rather an extensive business has been transacted at full prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 76s to 84s; ditto, white, 87s to 96s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 76s to 82s; ditto, white, 87s to 94s; rye, 52s to 57s; grinding barley, 31s to 35s; distilling ditto, 36s to 38s; malting ditto, 39s to 42s; Kingston and Ware, 40s to 44s; Chevalier, 44s to 46s; Peterborough and Yorkshire ditto, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 54s; harvest, 34s to 36s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Angus, 24s to 25s; ditto, Scotch, 24s to 25s; ditto, Irish, 22s to 24s; tick beans, new, 36s to 38s; old, 40s to 42s; Lincoln and Essex, new, 37s to 39s; old, 40s to 42s; Harlestone green, new, 37s to 39s; old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, new, 36s to 38s; maple, 38s to 40s; white, 40s to 42s; Egyptian flour, 27s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 36s per sack. Suffolk, 29s to 31s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 31s per sack.

Foreign.—Wheat, Marks, 40s to 42s per quarter. Odessa, 40s to 42s; Taganrog, 40s to 42s; Egyptian, 38s to 40s; Salonica, 40s to 42s; Marianopoli, 40s to 42s; Polish Odessa, 40s to 42s; Brabant, 40s to 42s; Ghent, 40s to 42s; Ostend, 40s to 42s; Petersburg, 40s to 42s; Riga, 40s to 42s; Archangel, 40s to 42s; Memel, 40s to 42s; Danzig, 40s to 42s; Stettin, 40s to 42s; Pomeranian, 40s to 42s; Rostock, 40s to 42s; Mecklenburg, 40s to 42s; Holstein, 40s to 42s; Lubeck, 40s to 42s; Bremen, 40s to 42s; Hanover, 40s to 42s; Oldenburg, 40s to 42s; Holland, 40s to 42s; Belgian, 40s to 42s; Flanders, 40s to 42s; French, 40s to 42s; Bordeaux, 40s to 42s; Nantz, 40s to 42s; Rouen, 40s to 42s; Marseilles, 40s to 42s; Trieste, 40s to 42s; Venice, 40s to 42s; Leghorn, 40s to 42s; Genoa, 40s to 42s; Naples, 40s to 42s; Sicily, 40s to 42s; Barbary, 40s to 42s; Egyptian, 40s to 42



MAP OF EUROPE, SHOWING THE COURSE OF THE SHADOW IN THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JULY 28, 1851.

SUCCESSIVE APPEARANCES OF THE SUN DURING HIS ECLIPSE, ON JULY 28, 1851, PREVIOUS TO THE GREATEST PHASE, AS SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE WHICH DOES NOT INVERT, AT

2h. 15m. P.M. 2h. 27m. P.M. 2h. 39m. P.M. 3h. 51m. P.M. 3h. 4m. P.M.

SUCCESSIVE APPEARANCES OF THE SUN DURING HIS ECLIPSE, ON JULY 28, 1851, AFTER THE GREATEST PHASE, AS SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE WHICH DOES NOT INVERT, AT

3h. 20 P.M. 3h. 33m. P.M. 3h. 44m. P.M. 3h. 54m. P.M. 4h. 5m P.M.

the cusps of the Sun were about 40° asunder, a row of lucid points, like a string of bright beads, irregular in size and distance from each other, *suddenly* formed round that part of the circumference of the Moon that was about to enter, or which might be considered as having just entered, on the Sun's disc. Its formation, indeed, was so rapid, that it presented the appearance of having been caused by the ignition of a fine train of gunpowder. (See Fig. 1.) My surprise, however, was great on finding that these luminous parts, as well as the dark intervening spaces, increased in magnitude, some of the contiguous ones appearing to run into each other like drops of water; for, the rapidity of the change was so great, and the singularity of the appearance so fascinating and attractive, that then and for the moment distracted, and lost in the contemplation of the scene. (See Fig. 2.) Finally, as the Moon pursued her course, these dark intervening spaces were stretched out into long, black, thick, parallel lines (See Fig. 3.) Fig. 4 represents a continuation of the same phenomenon; when, all at once, the long threads *suddenly* broke and wholly disappeared, leaving the circumferences of the Sun and Moon in those points, as in the rest, comparatively smooth and circular; and the Moon perceptibly advanced on the face of the Sun. After the formation of the annulus thus described, the Moon preserved its usual circular outline during its progress across the Sun's disc, till its opposite limb again approached the border of the Sun, and the annulus was about to be dissolved; when (all at once), the limb of the Moon being at some distance from the edge of the Sun, a number of long, black, thick parallel lines, exactly similar in appearance to the former ones above mentioned, *suddenly darted forward* from the Moon and joined the two limbs as before, and the same phenomena were thus repeated, but in an inverse order."

On July 8th, 1842, a total Eclipse of the Sun took place, and Mr. Bally went to Pavia, in Italy, to observe it. In an account of the phenomenon from him to the Royal Astronomical Society, Mr. Bally remarks: "I at first looked out very narrowly for the *black lines* which were seen in the annular eclipse of 1836, as they would probably precede the string of beads. These lines, however, did not make their appearance; or, at least, they were not seen by me. But the *beads* were distinctly visible, and on their first appearance I had noted down on paper the time of my chronometer, and was in the act of counting the seconds in order to ascertain the time of their duration, when I was astounded by a tremendous burst of applause from the streets below, and at the *same moment* was electrified at the sight of one of the most brilliant and splendid phenomena that can well be imagined: for, at that instant, the dark body of the Moon was *suddenly* surrounded with a *corona*, or kind of bright *glory*, similar in shape and magnitude to that which painters draw round the heads of saints, and which by the French is designated an *auréole*.

"Pavia contains many thousand inhabitants, the major part of whom were, at this early hour, walking about the streets and squares, or looking out of windows, in order to witness this long talked of phenomenon; and when the total obscuration took place, which was *instantaneous*, there was a universal shout from every observer, which 'made the welkin ring,' and for the moment drew my attention from the object with which I was immediately occupied. (See Figure.) I had indeed anticipated the appearance of a luminous circle round the Moon during the time of total obscurity; but I did not expect, from any of the accounts of preceding eclipses that I had read, to witness so magnificent an exhibition as that which took place." Mr. Bally then proceeds to say that the most remarkable circumstance attending this phenomenon, was the appearance of three large protuberances, apparently emanating from the circumference of the Moon (see Figure); and he remarks that his attention was so constantly taken up by the remarkable and unexpected appearances, that he omitted to watch for the re-appearance of the beads, and, therefore, he could not add his testimony to the recurrance of that phenomenon.

MARRIAGE OF LORD EDWARD FITZALAN HOWARD AND MISS TALBOT.—THE BRIDAL CAKE.

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AT THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF 1836, MAY 15, AS SEEN BY MR. F. BAILY.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2 Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AT THE TIME OF GREATEST OBSCURATION, AT 3H. 19M. P.M., ON JULY 28, 1851, AS SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE WHICH DOES NOT INVERT.

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN A SHORT TIME BEFORE TOTALITY.

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN AND MOON ONE OR TWO SECONDS OF TIME BEFORE TOTALITY.

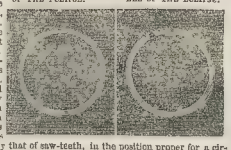
At London. At Edinburgh.

The Astronomer Royal, G. B. Airy, Esq., made a journey to Turin for the purpose of observing the Eclipse; and in his account of the phenomena, to the Royal Astronomical Society, he remarks that he saw nothing whatever of beads or other irregularity in either of the extremities of the Sun's limb. But the appearance of the Moon can never be forgotten—it was like a black patch fixed in the sky, surrounded by a ring of faint light, whose breadth he estimated at 1-8th of the Moon's diameter. He then says, "I gazed earnestly at this remarkable ring, and I could not divest myself of the idea that it was produced by the sun's light shining past the Moon's body through a portion of our own atmosphere. I wish it to be understood clearly that I do not offer this as an explanation of the ring (indeed, considering the number of miles by which the Moon's limb overpassed the line drawn from the place of observation to the Sun's limb, I cannot now consider such an explanation tenable)." After a few other remarks on the ring, he proceeds. "I took off the dark glasses and carefully examined the Moon with the telescope. Her disc was distinctly visible as having independent light; and I think that if it had been stronger I might have seen the 1 rge tracts of different brightness on her disc. I could not, however, see the smallest inequality of light of the nature of broad dark tracts, or dark spot, or bright spot. While thus looking at the Moon, I saw, to my great surprise, some small red flames at the apparent bottom of the disc (the top as seen with the naked eye). The number of flames, as I have them impressed on my memory, and as I find them drawn on a small pencil sketch made a few minutes after their appearance, was three; their form was nearly that of saw-teeth, in the position proper for a circular saw turned round in the same direction as the hands of a watch turn." (See the fifteenth vol. of the *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*.) The preceding are copies of the drawings made by the Astronomer Royal.

APPEARANCE OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON JULY 8, 1842, AS SEEN AT PAVIA, IN ITALY, BY MR. F. BAILY.

APPEARANCE OF THE MOON AT THE MIDDLE OF THE ECLIPSE.

APPEARANCE OF THE MOON AFTER THE MIDDLE OF THE ECLIPSE.



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EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 505.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

Our readers are probably aware that the Zollverein (toll-union), which occupies a large part of the Crystal Palace, is not the name of any country known either to ancient or modern geography. It designates a union of several States of Germany under one common custom-house law,—a policy, not a country,—which brings under one series of fiscal regulations, concerning import and export duties, the subjects of several States of Germany having somewhat different laws and lying widely apart. It embraces Prussia, Saxony, Wirtemburg, Bavaria, Baden, Nassau, the two Hesses, and all the minor States of the centre of Germany, and contains altogether somewhere about 26,000,000 people. Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, Mecklenburgh, on the north; Bohemia, Austria Proper and other German dominions of Austria, on the south, are not members of this Union. Prior to its being formed, the 37 States, large and small, into which Germany was divided, levied each its own duties and tolls on rivers and roads, and had its own custom-house officers to levy them. As the rule, no goods could be transmitted through any one of these States to another, or sent from one to another, without being subject to all the vexatious delay of a custom-house examination at the boundaries of every State. The actual facts were still worse, for many noblemen and cities levied, till a very recent period, private tolls; and as their "bars" all goods were liable to a similar examination. The annoyance of this system, to say nothing of the accompanying annoyance of passports, which still continues, was immense, and far exceeded anything of which our people, long united under one Government, and having amongst themselves internally a perfectly free communication, have ever practically had to form any conception of. To get rid of some of these vexations, the States above mentioned, under the influence of Prussia, united themselves about twenty years ago into one body abolishing all intermediate tolls and custom duties, and levying only duties common to all, at the one extreme boundary of the united States, and dividing the revenue accruing among the different States composing the union, in proportion to their size, population, consumption, and previous revenue, &c. The States not in the Union, and the other German States, preserve their own revenue laws; and, so far as trade and customs duties are concerned, may be considered as foreigners. The readers will see, therefore, that the name Zollverein in the Exhibition is a mere political designation for a great part of Germany, separating it from Northern Germany on the one hand, and from the Austrian dominions on the other; and such products of the industry of the 26,000,000 people comprised in the Union as they are pleased to exhibit, it is now our intention to describe.

The department of the Zollverein is in the eastern part of the Crystal Palace, approximating towards the centre. It extends on both sides of the Nave into the galleries, as well as on the ground-floor; has Russia on the east and Austria on the west. Intermingled with it, however, is the space appropriated to Northern Germany, an arrangement justified by the geographical relations of the two, but at variance with the political designations, and the source of some confusion. In truth, disorder in arrangement, singularly enough for the methodical Germans, seems to us to characterise their part of the Exhibition. Although Wirtemburg, Saxony, and Bavaria have distinct exhibition rooms on the south side of the Nave, in which to display their cloths and shawls and stockings; in the Grand Centre Hall of the Zollverein on the north some of their most distinguished products, and the most distinguished products of the other states, are mingled with the products of Prussia, which disables us from forming a just appreciation of the industry of the separate people, or of the whole Zollverein. In the medley, we cannot compare and contrast what has been done by the lively, vain, egotistical and royal Prussian with the productions of the more solid and somewhat duller electoral or grand ducal Hessian; nor can we conveniently distinguish between the industry which is rooted on the Iser and that which flourishes on the Elbe or the Rhine. The arrangement which deprives the several people of their customary distinctions, to unite the exhibition of their industry under one political name, does not seem to us to be a happy one. If it could give them a political unity, and make them one state, as they are one people in language and literature, getting rid of the expense of many sovereigns, many courts, and many separate functionaries, we might hail it with satisfaction; but in the Exhibition it only loses them in Prussia, and drowns all their peculiarities in one muddy political stream.

The general remarks which follow apply in a great measure to the industry of all the Germans, not excluding even the Austrians, though we have described separately the Austrian part of the Exhibition; and we must, therefore, make our readers fully aware of the number of people to whom they apply. The Zollverein contains about 26,000,000; Northern Germany, about 4,000,000; and Austrian Germany, about 7,000,000. The country they inhabit extends from the Baltic to the Iser and the Rhine, from the German Ocean to the Carpathian Alps, and embraces a great variety of soil-surface and climate. It is rich in minerals and raw products, and is traversed by numerous large rivers. It is the best and principal part of central Europe. For such a country and such a people, the exhibition of their industry strikes us as comparatively poor and comparatively uniform. There is a sameness in it throughout, not met with in any other part of the Exhibition of equal pretensions.

In one great natural quality Germany is deficient, and the want of it has been much aggravated, instead of being relieved, by the policy of its governments. It has comparatively a small extent of seacoast. Denmark and Holland shut it out from a direct connexion and communication with two parts of the ocean. It has had, therefore, in

THE ZOLLVEREIN COURT.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD

relation to other states, a small and not fast-growing foreign trade. The many small states into which it was divided, and the absurd fiscal regulations in each, aiding the want of ocean communication, till very modern times limited and hampered its internal traffic. The consequence was, that the subjects of each state were pretty much confined to their own products for subsistence; and comparatively little separation of employments, or little division of labour ensued, and, as a consequence, little variety in the industry of the people. The Germans rather pride themselves on the circumstance, that division of labour is not extensive amongst them—that they are what they call many-sided; but that is only an approach to barbarism, when every individual provided by his own means for all his own wants. To satisfy the common demands for food and clothing they all necessarily adopted the same or similar arts; and the same causes continuing to prevent the separation of employments, they have continued the same or similar practices. In conjunction with this, too, the restrictive governments undertook to a degree unknown in England to guide the industry of their subjects; and as they were generally actuated by a similar policy, and had similar objects to attain, they generally directed the industry of the people in similar paths.

After the wants of food and clothing were supplied, the great object of the different governments, besides the common desire of military power, was to have luxuries provided for courts, which for a long period borrowed their ideas of luxury from the French court as a common model. Accordingly, as you pass palatial apartments hung full of cloth and of damasked linen, with a profusion of swords and cutlery, walking-sticks, pipes, buttons, and common tools, models of old castles or modern residences, remarkable only as the birth-place of a Prince (in the English collection are models of our sea-ports and chain and tubular bridges), with some fine porcelain, some exquisitely carved ivory, some delicate bronzes, and some admirably stained glass, you find a great uniformity in the products, of numerous distinct and different people, for which you were hardly prepared; nor is the impression changed by some well prepared leather for different purposes, some valuable mineral and other raw p oducts, several specimens of wood, and some splendid crystals and colours; the result of chemical arts, and a little well-wrought furniture. What is called Berlin-wool, raised carpeting scarcely fit to walk on, models of castles, dried fruits, a multitude of ornaments in cast iron, an abundance of toys, playing cards, much jewellery, piles of stockings and suspenders, with a few printed books, scarcely redeem the whole from an appearance of frivolity as well as uniformity.

Many of the articles would excite surprise in any exhibition, but we are astonished to find them so many leagues away from the place where they were made. The Germans supposed they were to sell, as well as exhibit; they looked on the Exhibition as a market, and thought that the cheapness of their hose, their cutlery articles, their toys, and their cloth would ensure them numerous customers. In fact, many of their articles are avowedly exhibited only on account of their cheapness, not on account of their excellence, their rarity, or their beauty; and they have prepared and published a catalogue in which the prices are marked, for the very purpose of showing that they can undersell the English, particularly in hose, cutlery and cloths. Till the quality of the articles can be brought to a par, the same appears to be possible. They imitate our patterns, and try to sell their goods as English. We noticed, and to our surprise, in the Saxon department, and amongst the hose, one or two pair marked very distinctly, in good English letters, "Merino patent," such as used to be stamped on a favourite English production. We have some doubts of the propriety of allowing such *contrefaçons* to appear in the Exhibition. It reminded us of what we saw on the Harts a great many years ago, where the shot cast at a celebrated lead manufactory were all packed up in bags, with the names and labels imprinted on them of English makers. We were told by an American gentleman in the Exhibition, "It is quite true the Germans have improved very much in making cutlery within a few years. I have had a great deal to do with them in the matter. They were anxious to sell their goods in our markets; but they were determined our people would not look at them. I then sent patterns of your best London and Sheffield makers to Solingen, and the Germans made their cutlery after these patterns, putting on them the name of Rodgers and Son, or some other celebrated English maker. The German cutlery looked very well, and was sold cheap; but, on being tried, it was not half so good as that of the English, and I doubt whether the sale will increase." In various kinds of cutlery, that can scarcely be proved, the Germans make a great show; but it is evident even here, that the bulk of their articles are made after English patterns. They are intended, too, we believe, more for a foreign market, than for home consumption.

If the Exhibition were a mart, where the artisan could buy a pair of pincers, a dandy a cravat, a housewife a jar of preserves or of potted larks, and parents Christmas presents for their children, it could scarcely be richer in the supply of these and similar articles from Germany. With some exceptions, which it will be our business hereafter especially to notice, the products of German industry, taken as a whole, therefore, may be characterised as displaying little variety; and many instances of it are trivial, neither adding to national wealth nor helping forward national greatness. Admitting the fact, but implying that the Germans have a richer and more varied industry than they have shewn, which we doubt, a German writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* states "that Germany as here exhibited to foreigners as small change." Who, then, is culpable for having kept back the large coins and the more precious ingots, if they exist?

German industry is not only uniform, it is obviously imitative. There is as complete a want of independent thought in their art as in their political reforms. What they exhibit gives us a painful impression of an emaculated industry. We see few or no articles that can be called peculiar; and such as there are give no idea of vigour: cast-iron ornaments, children's toys, chemical crystals, are amongst the most striking peculiarities, and all of them are rather puerile than grand. The most popular part of their exhibition is a large collection of stuffed birds and beasts in a variety of positions and pursuits congenial to the animals. Around this, valueless as it is, a group proved generally gathers, though not a few persons turn away from the bleeding animals, pulled down by dogs or worrying one another, offended and disgusted. Such an exhibition, like the toys, is better adapted to children and the vulgar, than to mature and enlightened beings. Little or nothing is to be learned from it, even of the habits of animals; and it is of too little use and too much the work of an individual, to be worthy of a place in an Exhibition of National Industry.

France has its *bijouterie*, its exquisite ornaments, its unmistakeable graceful luxuries, its adornments for boudoirs and persons; England has its solid and compact machinery, often as neat and elegant in form, though rigid, as it is useful; the United States have their rocking and their other chairs, their sewing machine, and their almost infinite application of caoutchouc; Russia has its bijouterie, its hang, and malachite; even Austria, with its Vienna furniture and its Bohemian glass, and we are Germans, has something of its own. Nay, Tunis and India shine out conspicuous and peculiar. Only Germany, of all the nations of Europe, has nothing apparently in the Exhibition which can be said to be characteristic of it, but its toys, a few skull caps, and some useful specimens of domestic wool manufacture; borrowing its ornamental arts mainly from France, its useful arts from England, the things it exhibits are chiefly imitations, very often deficient in the grace, the lightness, the neatness, and convenience of the originals. Its productions are solid, substantial, sometimes cumbrous, and generally honestly made, but they are all in the main French or English, rather than peculiarly German. Perhaps those who have had the direction of the matter have wished chiefly to exhibit the success of the Germans as rivalling other nations, and have rather brought forward European than German productions. They have exhibited no specimen of their durable but old-fashioned furniture; of their *frachtwagen* with goods packed and secured to resist the jolting of bad roads, like the cargoes of ships, which never rot when tossed about by the waves; no specimen of their multifarious vegetable productions on which the bulk of the people live, or of the useful and comfortable garments that form their domestic industry still provides for the great multitude, all of which are at once peculiar and picturesque; they are sometimes, too, convenient. Germany has many peculiarities, but they belong to a past age, and the Royal Commissioners, who have presided over the German part of the Exhibition have not been desirous to exhibit them. "I cannot help," says the writer already quoted, "that, in general, the specimens of German industry in the Exhibition (the fine arts are not included) have no peculiar character, and that the idea of its having been the intention to avoid exhibiting what is national. German industry appears in every department to lean on something foreign, or to be an imitation, and nowhere to stand on its own feet. At one place we see the hand of England, and at another that of France. I may be mistaken, but this is my very distinct impression." If we turn to the machinery exhibited, we shall find it of little importance; and the principal objects, such as the vacuum pan and the Jacquard loom very imperfectly improved as compared with others in the Building, are borrowed from England or France. The machinery exhibited, and generally too the tools and the cutlery, are imitations of those of England, and can have nothing to recommend them, if it be not their cheapness.

The nature of German industry in general is brought into a strong light by the varied industry of Hamburgh, and the fasts displayed in the exhibition of the articles sent from that city. It has furnished no less than 123; while the rest of North Germany, the kingdom of Hanover, Lubeck, the two Mecklenburghs, have supplied only 35. They consist chiefly of useful and ornamental furniture, such as side-boards, sofa-tables, &c., of a very superior description; of clocks, musical instruments, specimens of oil-cake and refined sugar, charts, pianofortes, saws, looking-chairs, looking-glasses, bird-cages, and a large assortment of walking-sticks. Here, however, instead of being merely hung against the wall, they are displayed in a cheerful tasteful manner, so that the Hamburgh room has a light and elegant appearance, superior to that of the central room of the Zollverein, in which are heaped together all the finest products of its contributions. On entering the apartment, the spectator is much struck by a representation of the sun sending his rays on all sides placed against the opposite wall of the apartment. It is composed of walking-sticks, chiefly from the workshops of C. A. Meyer, who employs above three hundred persons, and exports walking-sticks to all parts of the world. In Hamburgh, as in London, it is a considerable trade; and, as a source of wealth, is not inaptly typified by the sun. Herr Meyer, the founder of the house, is a good specimen of what trade does for men in Germany as well as in England. He arrived in the city from Thuringia, with no other wealth than his skill in carving wood; and, by care, frugality, and an opportunity of exerting his talents, he has created a large establishment, and become one of the principal merchants of the city. He is an individual example of the general prosperity and general industry and skill of Hamburgh. It was, and yet is, practically and truly free—not merely nominally a free city; and the success of its industry as displayed in the Exhibition in comparison with the industry of the many long-enthralled states of Germany, fully bespeaks the blessings of freedom.

The products, too, of German industry exhibited in the department of the Zollverein are as ill displayed, if we except the entrance to its most patron compartment on the north side and the hall in the centre, as it is uniform and trivial. No one mind seems to have presided over it to bring out its advantages, though the superintendance has been confided to a Royal Commissioner. There is a want of order and symmetry in the display of the articles, which, coming from different places, are confusing as a study. The compartments have been compared, but rather harshly, to the booths of Leipsic fair. The articles are arranged without much regard to effect. The masses of cloth in one place hung up to the ceiling and hanging down to the floor, reminded us of St. Bartholomew's fair; and the great mass of common cutlery tools stuck against the wall in another, of ironmonger's patterns, such as a travelling Yankee pedlar would display. Birmingham carries about with him what is, perhaps, a better order.

Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemburg have, for part of their exhibition, rooms to themselves, and those of Saxony are neatly, though plainly, fitted up. But they are denuded of their richest and best ornaments to place them in the centre room, where Prussia tries to absorb all the glory. This arrangement has a doubly ill effect: it heaps all the very elegant and most admired products in one room, where the abundance of them tends to dazzle and bewilder, and it deprives the other parts of the German exhibition of ornaments that would redeem them from the reproach of being "all grey."

Adding the imperfect arrangement of the single articles to the mingling together the products of different States, the Zollverein seems on the whole, one of the least satisfactory, if it be not exactly one of the least elegant parts of the Exhibition.

As we have already adverted to the Sculpture, including that from Germany, we do not extend our present remarks to that letter. It stands on a different footing, and is treated of with reference to its value as a product of the mind. German sculpture takes a high, if not the first place in the Exhibition, but that art, though treated successfully by the Germans, we need scarcely remark, is not peculiarly German.

Passing from this first and general impression to notice particular objects, we enter from the east end of the Crystal Palace the first department of the Zollverein on the north side. Our attention is arrested at the entrance by an object which forcibly reminds us of the military character of the principal State of the Verein, and indeed of all the German States. Planted at the centre, as if to forbid entrance, or at least to allow it only on conditions, stands a remarkably well mounted field-piece. The gun gives you the idea of solid and substantial work. At the same time it is highly polished; and the plain varnished carriage is a perfect model, on a small scale, like one of Maudslay's engines, of compactness and easiness combined with great strength. The workmanship has the finish of a jewel, concealing its instrument of power of a demon. Beneath it are polished cuirasses and other instruments or ornaments of war, destruction, and death. This is the shape in which an invention of a new process for the manufacture of one of the most useful things shown in the whole department, cast steel, is exhibited. We admire Herr H. Krupp's skill, but should have thought better of him and loved him more, many had it been displayed in rollers such as are employed with great success at Sheffield, for grinding corn, or surgical instruments, or something more appropriate to this peaceful age and to the Exhibition, than a model field-piece.

Close by it, however, inviting you to the confidence which the gun repels, hangs an altar-piece, in which are worked and emblazoned the words "*Gott sei die Ehre; und wer so Gott Liebe bleibt, der bleibt in Gott, und Gott in ihm*" ("God is love; and who dwells in love dwells in God, and God in him"). There is not much in the article to admire, but the sentiment is very expressive of the affectionate kindly character of the Germans. The article, to provide amusement and employment, as well as instruction for their children, is exemplified in one of the most chief manufactures, and which a rugged hard people would have neither patience to begin nor the kindliness to continue, is another illustration of the same characteristic. The more one traces their kindliness in their manners, the more it is to be regretted that a country of such people should over their affairs, as typified by the field-piece. The softness of their character seems to allow a long dominion to a harsh political system; and a little more general energy amongst them would keep better in check the violence against which they now only direct a few enigmatic sentences.

Passing through, with some indifference, rows of arms, perhaps the spectator may be arrested in attention momentarily arrested by the various specimens of crockery, earthenware, or china manufacture in the neighbourhood of Frankfort on the Oder. It is clear, solid, and generally of pleasing forms. It is scattered about the Building, but some of it is to be found on the north side, after passing through the first apartment from the east. It approximates more to our stoneware than to anything else that we are acquainted with, but is superior to that in its clear uniform colour. For neatness and utility, it is scarcely surpassed in the whole collection. The porcelain, both of Saxony and Prussia, is, of course, much more splendid; some of that of Prussia is admirable, and seems to find numerous customers, for several of the articles of the Berlin manufactory were marked "disposed of;" but the porcelain, with its admirable paintings, comes within the reach of a few, while the elegant and clean-looking *thoncasares* is attainable by the many, and must contribute to the pleasures of all who use it. This ware is largely exported to connect with which England trades; and we are inclined, therefore, to suppose that it must be as cheap as our ordinary ware, and it is, generally speaking, more elegant, and more tasteful. Combined with several other things which come from Frankfort on the Oder, it gives us a much higher idea than we had before formed of that city as a place of manufacture.

From the very circumstance that much of the cutlery, particularly that from Solingen, is made after English patterns, it is, on the very good, and much superior to that which was formerly, and is still very much in use in Germany. Some of the surgical instruments, too, are very good, and are much better in Berlin than in any other part of Europe. Some of the common jewellery, the supply of which is large, is well set; but the bulk of it, as is to be expected from the quantity, is common, and rather tasteless.

Germany abounds in metals; all the zinc in use comes from there; but, with the exception of its being applied to the roofs of houses, a model of which is exhibited, showing some very substantial workmanship and for spouts, we noticed no other important application of this ductile, and now much used metal. Those who have visited Germany must be well aware that there are numerous articles which it supplies in most advantageously worked, and would contribute more to the health and comfort of the Germans, and the neatness of their houses, than most of the poor articles they exhibit.

Passing to the West and North, opposite the room for the machinery of the Zollverein, we observe two specimens of massive safes for money and papers. One is remarkable for the ease with which its heavy doors are moved, and the other for the impossibility of opening it without receiving instructions from the maker, and both for their many conveniences. Four of them, we have seen it stated, have already been ordered from Germany, in consequence of their having been seen here.

The machine-room looks bare, and at least is quite spacious enough for the machinery the Zollverein chooses to place in it. We believe that Germany is richer in such contrivances than the Exhibition shews. We should pronounce it very backward, were we to judge of it solely by the specimens here. Cards for combing, made of imported materials, seem to us very inferior to those made in Manchester. Engines for coining, punching, and milling are good, but nothing extraordinary. The Jaquard loom and vacuum pan we have already mentioned, and the other machines are too trifling to merit notice.

Civilization and the power of man are directly in proportion as he is enabled by skilful machinery to command the assistance of nature. As he makes the expansive power of steam, or the weight of the atmosphere, or the rushing of streams, work for him, he is strong and powerful. Machinery being generally private property, men cannot be constrained to display it when they fear that the secrets connected with it may be discovered; and hence the samples in the Zollverein are not specimens of the best machinery of Germany. If they were, we should form an unfavourable opinion of the past, and a very unfavourable augury for the future of that country.

Now coming back to the south, we enter, on the great centre room of the Zollverein, crammed full of the *bijoux* of German art; but we must reserve what we have specifically to say of that and other parts of the exhibition of the Zollverein to another occasion.

CLAYS, SANDS, AND EARTHS, AND THE OBJECTS MANUFACTURED OF THEM.

THE estimate of value and interest attaching to natural substances, which form the basis of great manufactures, is often little proportionate to the real importance of the objects in question; and the general reader, as well as the visitor to a large collection, a museum, will be apt to pass them by for the more attractive *results* presented to his notice. Thus, amongst the visitors to the Great Exhibition, thousands examine and admire the porcelain and the glass, while few are found considering the clays and sands from whence these beautiful substances are derived; and this kind of indifference extends even to the simpler and more common manufactured products, when these are so widely employed as to attract no attention by novelty of appearance. Thus it is that the bricks, tiles, and other like objects, are readily passed by as being to a certain extent, and for most purposes—*raw materials*.

The collection of earths, sands, and clays, and simple manufactures from them, as seen in the Exhibition, possesses, however, much interest, and deserves more than cursory notice. The British part of it is arranged chiefly in Class 1 on the south-western side of the Building; but numerous specimens from various foreign countries may be referred to, and will repay the trouble of discovering them in many nooks and corners, chiefly on the south side of the central avenue. We may divide the whole into materials for the construction of bricks, tiles, and other similar articles, including all kinds of refractory brick, materials for the manufacture of earthenware, pottery, and porcelain, materials for making glass, materials for agricultural use as mineral manure, and miscellaneous earthy minerals used for various purposes.

The qualities of a good clay for brick, and tile making are not so peculiar as to induce any difficulty in their discovery in most parts of Europe. The clay so abundant everywhere, or within a reasonable distance of most places where human beings congregate, is generally capable of being adapted for use in this way, and requires only that there should not be too large a proportion of alkaline earths, as potash or soda, although a little lime is no disadvantage. The uses vary with the quality, but, perhaps, we may mention as one of the best of all the clays exhibited, some specimens from the estate of Lord Kanisklien, Florence Court, Ireland, which, with articles made from it, are shown in Class I, (No. 116), and also in Class 9, amongst the agricultural implements. Some other samples of brick and tile clay are shown, but the variety is not considerable. They will be found in Class 1, No. 115, 119, 127, 127A, 128, 129.

The manufacture of bricks is somewhat largely exhibited, and several varieties of construction may be mentioned as new and interesting. Of these the hollow bricks shown in Class 27 (No. 124, and France 417). are the most remarkable, and best worthy of notice. The former, sent the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring classes, consists of a brick considerably larger than the common size, and having one large open hollow in the centre of a small recess in the top and bottom for mortar. Bricks thus made are very quickly and thoroughly, and are admirably adapted by their comparative lightness for various purposes in fireproof buildings, and for party-walls. They are also much cheaper, bulk for bulk, than ordinary bricks, and we may fairly anticipate a very large consumption as soon as their great value becomes known and appreciated. The very curious and interesting machinery invented by Messrs. Bovie, and applied by them to a similar manufacture in France (No. 417), deserves notice also, as producing an amount of strength with a small consumption of material and greatly diminished weight, which, if in any sense economical in the first cost, must have an extraordinary value. These bricks of M. Bovie's manufacture are very much larger than those at present used or those just described, and can be made of considerable length if required. They are extremely strong, and must be very compact and readily dried. They contain several small hollows, and in this respect and the mode of manufacture are entirely new.

Other new kinds of bricks are exhibited by Mr. Workman (Class 27, No. 116), who has invented and patented a new process for rendering them waterproof at small cost; and by Mr. Haddon (Class 27, No. 114), who has manufactured them of a rhomboidal form, ensuring their bonding. There are also a number of ornamental bricks, of which some sent by Lord Lovelace (Class 27, No. 87) are interesting and ingenious; and others, by Mr. Ambrose (No. 128), also indicate taste and good material.

Amongst the foreign goods of this kind deserving attention, we must now turn to the bricks and tiles exhibited by the establishment of M. Miesbach (Austria, No. 612). The raw material is not sent with the manufactured article; but these latter are highly recommended, and the statements concerning them sufficiently remarkable, to justify an extended notice. From an authentic account before us, it appears that one brick and tile factory (the largest of several), belonging to M. Miesbach, and situated close to the city of Vienna, occupies upwards of 250 English acres. On which are drying-sheds 25,000 feet in length, adapted for common bricks, forty-three kilns, capable of burning three millions and a half bricks at a time, and more than 8300 feet of drying-sheds for roofing tiles and ornamental work. The annual make of bricks from this establishment is 65,300,000 of bricks, employing in all nearly 3000 persons in the manufacture. It should be observed also, that this is only one of seven large establishments belonging to and worked by the same manufacturer, who employs in all nearly 5000 persons, and sells upwards of 107,000,000 of bricks per annum. The colour and texture of the bricks and tiles are admirable, and the selling price is almost inconceivably low, considering the cost of fuel and the price of labour.

Besides bricks and tiles of the more common kind, there will be found from various countries excellent specimens of tiles, both for roofing and paving, which do much credit to the exhibitors. The so-called *terra-mettaio* of Mr. Peake, (Class 37 (England), No. 123; the collection sent by Mr. Haywood (Class 27, No. 127); and the Italian tiles of Mr. K. Brown, of Surbiton (Class 27, No. 147) are all very respectable, and indicate a satisfactory state of the manufacture. New forms of roofing tiles are exhibited by M. Amsler (France, 406), and various draining tiles, by many persons, chiefly English. Of all of the objects of this kind, however, the mosaic tiles of Mr. Minton (27, 86) are much the most remarkable; and, as they involve an important peculiarity of construction, which may easily escape notice, the principle may be well worth describing in this place, especially as it involves a very simple application of raw material.

Up to the year 1839, there was no satisfactory method in use for manufacturing durable mosaic pavements at a moderate cost, and Mr. Singer in that year took out a patent for a mode of forming little cubes for mosaic-work, of ordinary porcelain, which, being arranged in patterns, was afterwards cemented at the back. A pavement of this kind is exhibited, (Class 27, No. 68), in which the tesserae have been made in the usual way of porcelain clay, baked in separate cubes before being laid down. In 1840, Mr. Prosser, of Birmingham, discovered that if the

material of porcelain (a mixture of fine clay with flint) were reduced to a dry powder, and in that state subjected to enormous pressure between steel dies, the powder is squeezed into about one-fourth of its bulk, and compressed into a compact solid substance of extraordinary hardness and density, much less porous and much harder than common porcelain after baking. Cubes made in this manner, of coloured clays, and baked in the usual way, but either glazed or not, are laid down on a flat surface, and cemented into convenient shapes and patterns with fine Roman cement, worked in to fill the crevices between the blocks. The effect of this ingenious manufacture is singularly beautiful, and the durability perfect. Patterns are easily and accurately obtained, and the richest intricate intersections of grotesque and arabesques outlines readily executed

The material of which Minton's mosaic tiles are made is essentially a porcelain clay, and of such substance there is a large and most interesting group to be found in Class I, No. 93 to 110; besides other displays of similar material from China and elsewhere. The China clays consist of the argillaceous or clayey part of decomposed granite, collected and sifted, either naturally or artificially, by the agency of water; but they include a larger percentage of silica (flint), to which a part of their value is due. Such clays abound in the neighbourhood of the granite bosses of Cornwall and Devonshire, and have hitherto been chiefly worked at and near St. Austell, where the supply is too large to be easily reduced. Recently, however, works have been erected on the southern extremity of Dartmoor, and of the material here obtained, and the porcelain made from it, examples are shown by Mr. Phillips (Class 1, No. 101).

A considerable quantity of clay, of coarser kind, is also obtained from Dorsetshire; samples of this are shown by Messrs. Pike (Class 1, No. 109) and Messrs. Whitaway, Watts, and Co. (Class 1, No. 90). In the manufacture of the finer kinds of porcelain, great care is taken in mixing the finest and purest clays with a due proportion of silica and other material, obtained partly from burnt and pounded flints, and partly from an exceedingly pure felspar known as china stone. Of the latter some extremely beautiful specimens from a vein recently worked in Cornwall are well worth examination, and are already in considerable use. Varieties of felspar from America have been occasionally introduced into the potteries, not withstanding the cost of transport; and it is understood, that much of the beauty of the parian ware is due to the admixture of this ingredient

Pipe clay is another substance of great importance, and of which many specimens, in their raw and in various stages of manufacture, have been sent for exhibition.

The Stourbridge clay, of which Messrs. King and Co. (Class 11, No. 1) and Mr. Cowen (Class 27, No. 112) send good samples, together with various objects made therefrom, is one of the best known and most highly valued in this country. It occurs beneath the coal in the coal measure of Stourbridge (Worcestershire); and a similar, or nearly similar, material is very common, in like positions, in other parts of the country. Clay of this kind requires to be free from all alkaline earths, and from iron; but it is generally deep-coloured by carbon, and most kinds exhibit a peculiar fracture, owing apparently to the condition of the clay. The articles made of it are gas retorts, fire-bricks, smelting pots for steel, brass, &c., where long exposure to intense heat is required. In the case of retort-making, the use of clay is now altogether superseding the iron tubes long employed, and the advantage is considerable in all respects; as, in this process, it is in the highest degree essential that the material and workmanship should be of great excellence, while the cost must not be excessive. The manufactory of Messrs. Cowen is well known for the excellence of the goods of this kind supplied, and their cheapness and the reputation of the house are well sustained in the Exhibition. The form and texture of the gas retorts, and the perfect state in which they are presented by their exhibitors, are highly creditable. Several excellent articles of the same kind are shown also from Belgium and France, although we may safely say that neither of these countries can be considered to have surpassed our own in material or workmanship

Besides gas retorts and fire-bricks, we have also a great display of plumbago crucibles, or rather crucibles made of refractory clay, with which a large quantity of plumbago is mixed to render the whole sufficiently porous when used to allow of a small amount of expansion, and thus capable of resisting the most intense heat of a wind furnace. Mr. Reed, of Hotborn (Class 1, No. 435), sends a fine series of such articles, for which he has a great reputation; and some German makers have also forwarded specimens of their care in manufacturing remarkably large and beautiful plumbago crucibles, which have every appearance of being of excellent Cappelian (Wirtemberg, No. 28) and Coste (Belgium, No. 397), are, perhaps, the best-looking; but it is difficult to estimate the relative excellence without a trial.

While speaking of chemical apparatus, we must not neglect that of Messrs. S. Green and Co., of Lambeth (Class 27, No 125), which is a model of ingenious and neat contrivances. A gigantic jar for acids, the largest, perhaps, ever made, and an angular worm of a still, which admits of access throughout for the purpose of cleaning, as well as an acid pump, are well worthy of close attention

It is of course chiefly in connexion with manufactures that we can profess to give any special interest to the various kinds of clay; and thus, to come back to the main object of this paper, we would advise the reader to study their vast series as that exhibited by Mr Minton (Class 1, No. 97), where the specimens all serve to illustrate processes; and that of Mr. Phillips and others, where the relation of clay and derived porcelain are very well shown. The former being the collection of a manufacturer, and chiefly illustrating the best processes of manufacture, while the latter are sent from the producer of raw material, and the objects being therefore quite distinct, they may well be examined together.

Besides the clays already referred to, there are several other kinds adapted to different uses in the arts. Thus we have the common, but purer kinds of clay used in works of terra cotta, or partly burnt clay, of which there are numerous and beautiful specimens in Class 27. A still purer, and much more plastic clay, is used for pipes; while a peculiar variety, containing a very large percentage of water (essential to its constitution, and not rendering the mass damp), is known as "fuller's earth," and is much used in the clothing districts for preparing cloth, owing to its remarkable power of absorbing grease. Large quantities are obtained from near Reigate, in Surrey; and the various stages of preparation are shown by Mr. Cawley (Class I, No. 47), and Messrs. Gibbroger and Hyman (Class 1, No. 48).

Sands are used for various purposes, and several kinds will be found exhibited in Class I. Among these the casting sands of Sir T. Wilson (49) and Mr. Collinson, of Mansfield (75), are remarkable for all those qualities that give value to the material. The purity of the sand, the evenness of its grain, and the consequent smoothness of the moulds made are all favourable for moulding and receiving the metal. Such sands are not found everywhere, and where they do exist bear a high price. They are often deeply coloured with oxide or silicate of iron, but this is not considered a disadvantage.

White sand is used to a large extent in glass making; and some of the best of this kind employed in London, Birmingham, &c., comes from near Aylesbury (Dr. Lee, 128), from the Isle of Wight (Cinxton, 73, and Squire, 74), and from Reigate (Reif, 76, and Messrs. Rowe and Somers, 75). Till lately, no sand from any English locality was delivered in nearly so pure a state as that obtained in Paris and other cities on the Continent; but there is little reason why this should be the case, and there is nothing in the finer and better of our sands that renders them in any way inapplicable for the best purposes of glass-making, provided due efforts are made to remove the small impurities that can be conveniently got rid of. The sand exhibited by Dr. Lee, of Hartwell, and already referred to, is the finest and purest of those which we have seen, is of considerable value. Together with the sand will be found some objects of glass, such as prisms and globes, manufactured of it, to show its quality. These give a good opportunity of noting the absence of colour when a great thickness of glass is looked through.

Besides these fine kinds of sand, and others used for special purposes in the arts, there are also sent from the Isle of Man and Cornwall complete series of the earths and sands of the district. The latter are worthy of note in illustrating the use of calcareous and other sand for the mineral manure. Many thousand tons of these fine sands, which consist of little else than comminuted shells, and retain a certain proportion of animal matter, are annually carted from the south coast of Cornwall into the interior, for the purpose of enriching some of the poorer soils. (See Rouse and Whitley, Class 1, No. 150.) Samples of another kind of earth manure, obtained from sewage and deodorised, are also exhibited in Class 1 at No. 1, by Mr. Gill, of Truro (Class 1, No. ...), although they properly belong to another class.

Together with sands of the ordinary kind, we may take the finer kinds obtained generally from river silt, or elsewhere, under very peculiar circumstances, and used in the arts as polishing powder, under the name of Tripoli or rotten-stone. Recent and very minute researches on the microscopic structure of the particles that give its peculiar value to this kind of substance have fully demonstrated that they are almost entirely the skeletons of infusorial animalcules living in infinite abundance in moist earth, an of such extremely small dimensions that millions would be required to form a cubic inch. Prepared Trent sand and Welsh rotten-stone are exhibited by Messrs. Flather and Haden (Class 1, No. 80.)

Ochres form a group of earthy minerals, coloured by metallic oxides, or consisting chiefly of them, which are exhibited not only in England (Class 1, No. 40 and 92), but in several other countries, of which we may mention Nova Scotia, Trinidad, Van Diemen's Land, and France. They are chiefly oxides of iron, and of red or yellow colour. Those sent by Messrs. Jenkins and Beer (Class 1, No. 92) are in different conditions, as used in the arts, and are of very good quality. The ochres from Brostol, forming part of the very interesting and carefully selected series of Mr. Howard (Class 1, No. 29), are also worthy of notice for their purity and depth of colour.

The earthy materials from which various kinds of cement are manufactured are represented in a few cases, but none of them are very remarkable. The Ipswich Museum committee have sent specimens of the mineral nobles of their neighbourhood, including the well-known Harwich septaria, or stones from which Parker's and Roman cement is made; and from Greece we have some fine samples of puzzuolana, much used in that country for building Corinth and septaria from various parts of the country (especially Derbyshire and Lincolnshire for the former, and many of the clay districts for the latter) are shown by Messrs. B. White and Son (Class 1, No. 1 and Messrs. Bayley and Jacobs, for the purpose of illustrating the finished manufactures which they also exhibit. Both these substances require to be burnt and powdered before using; and in this state they cannot assume the set of hydraulic without a certain quantity of water which they absorb greedily with the emission of heat, they are capable of being used, under management, as hydraulic cements, setting or hardening under water

We have already referred to the mineral manures obtained from the sea-coast of Cornwall, and consisting of minute particles of shell accumulated in vast masses, and still retaining a portion of animal matter. There are, however, other substances found in the earth admirably adapted to supply those salts required to grow corn crops repeatedly, supplying that peculiar element, phosphorus, which seems absolutely needed as an ingredient in the food of man. Such material is obtained from animal manure of all kinds, but then rapidly disappears; and it is not long since the advance of chemistry, and its application to agriculture, has so clearly demonstrated both the fact and the cause, as connected with the fertility of soils, that the subject of mineral manures is becoming daily more and more important. The recent discovery, on the east coast of England and elsewhere, of nodular deposits of gravel, consisting of phosphate of lime and capable, by a little chemical manipulation, of forming a most valuable manure to mix with the soil, has tended to bring the subject more prominently forward, and has naturally been connected with the specimens of the mineral products of our coasts.

These nodules of phosphate of lime were, no doubt, originally deposited in the beds of ancient accumulated in various beds during the process of their deposit. They have hitherto been met with in two positions only. In one of these, namely, amongst the sands (upper green sand and gault) near Farnham, and generally the same geological series and the chalk hills of the south-east of England, they are found *loosely in situ*, and are unquestionably accumulations modified, if not produced, long after the original formation of the rock in which they occur. In the other case they are found at the bottom of the upper beds of crag on the coast of Suffolk, and are manifestly accumulations of rolled pebbles once forming a sea beach, and deposited in their present form. Good examples of both these will be found exhibited both by Mr. Paine (No. 36 and Mr. Nesbit (No. 46), but chiefly by the former, similar to the Farnham beds are concerned. The Ipswich Museum committee (No. 86), show a good series of the Suffolk nodules. The percentage of phosphate of lime in these nodules varies from 30 or 40 up to 70 per cent., and is sometimes even higher in small heaps. They are converted into a soluble superphosphate of lime by the action of sulphuric acid, and in this state are available for agricultural purposes.

Among the subjects fitly considered under the head of earths must now be mentioned one which will, at first, be thought out of place—we mean that which is commonly called *black lead*, or plumbago, but which is, in fact, a form of carbon, only different in condition from the coals so extensively distributed in our country. Black lead is by no means a rare substance in nature, but in the compact and peculiar form in which it can be conveniently manufactured into pencils it is very seldom that blocks of any size are found. The best are from a single mine in Cumberland, which has not yielded any supply for many years. Other are obtained from Ceylon, Bohemia, Spain, and other places; and an admirable collection from all known localities of importance is exhibited by Mr. Brockedon (Class 1, No. 65), who also shows some interesting processes by which the powder, otherwise almost useless, is rendered available for the manufacture of fine pencils. Mr. Brockedon is not the only exhibitor of black leads, but the others chiefly exhibit repetitions of the same. process. The peculiar mode of preparation consists in producing an extremely powerful compression of the particles when in a state of fine division, and is thus described:—The mineral in a state of impalpable powder is deprived of air under an exhausted receiver, and then condensed in a dry state, a mass weighing seven ounces being consolidated by two blows in a press, with a force of 5000 tons, leaving it perfectly compact and solid; and from these blocks slices are cut and inserted in channels in cedar, as is done in the manufacture of pencils from solid masses of black lead. The use of this process is so considerable that it has almost superseded the necessity for having the natural mineral in the rarer and more expensive form.

We have thus endeavoured to give the reader some idea of the general contents of the Exhibition, in the case of several groups of objects not very attractive, and for the most part only indirectly connected with such manufactures as are likely to attract notice. It is to be hoped that the really valuable and useful objects briefly alluded to will not be utterly neglected and lost sight of during the period of the Exhibition itself, surrounded as they are with more showy materials; and that when these more costly products shall be removed, the others may still remain, to be referred to by the mechanic and tradesman, as well as to instruct those who are being educated for various practical employments connected with the arts. That some selection should be made and retained from the new material of this and other countries, is, indeed, highly to be recommended, and we believe that her Majesty's Commissioners have already sanctioned an application to exhibitors, suggesting that it might be advisable to retain such objects as have no great intrinsic value, except as representing the usual condition of materials having a certain less extensive use in the arts. There can be no doubt that the nucleus of a trade collection of industrial objects thus formed, and the existence of a convenient place for their preservation, would tend greatly to advance the best interests of manufacture in this country.

MACHINES EXHIBITED BY SHARP BROTHERS AND CO.

The well-known firm of Sharp Brothers and Co have contributed some good examples of lathes for turning the wheels of locomotive engines and other purposes: the first of these is called a Railway Wheel-turning Lathe, having two face plates each of 7 feet diameter, adapted for turning a pair either of locomotive or railway carriage wheels of that size, when fixed upon the axle or otherwise, without torsion. Two tires may be bored at the same time, or a wheel may be turned on one plate whilst the boring or bossing of a second wheel is going on, being attached to the other face plate.

The extreme distance between the centres of this lathe is 9 feet 6 inches, so that axles and wheels of the largest size may be turned in it. The advantages of this machine are, that the two tools employed have self acting motions, whereby one man is enabled to accomplish more than twice the amount of work than could be accomplished by lathes of the ordinary description

The second machine to be noticed is a key-grooving or slotting machine, which is used for cutting the key grooves in the boss of railway and other wheels, up to any diameter not exceeding 7 feet; having the following longitudinal, transverse, and circular self-acting motions, whereby it is particularly adapted for paring or shaping, internally or externally, crank-axles, crank-arms, connecting-rods, and other parts of locomotive, marine, or stationary engines.

The third is a planing machine, suitable for planing articles of metal not exceeding in size the following dimensions, viz. 6 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches high. In this machine the article to be planed is moved along by a traversing table, while the planing tool, or cutter, being attached to a cross slide, and so arranged that the machine itself, having been once put into motion, causes the tool to cut either horizontally, vertically, or at any required angle, without the assistance of an attendant

CABINET.—BY TANNER.

sheets are moved away from the rollers. The sheets are either cut into the proper width for lathe bands, or are stamped out for shoe soles, and various other purposes. For making tubes or pipes of gutta percha, a mass of the material is carried from the masticator to a horizontal metal cylinder furnished with a suitable piston, by which it is pressed forward into a die box kept hot by steam; at one end of

POPLIN PATTERN —MESSRS. ATKINSON, DUBLIN.

the die box are a series of perforations through which the plastic material is forced into a cup, from which it passes out round a core, in its proper tubular form, into a long tank of cold water, through the whole length of which it is drawn by a line passing over a pulley, and returning to the person in attendance on the machine. The pipes are then coiled up and removed to the store-room.

Another important application of gutta percha is that of covering the wires used in the transmission of electricity, either for telegraphic or other purposes. With this view, a contrivance somewhat similar to the tubing machine is used; but, instead of being made hollow, the gutta percha is drawn out into the tank of water with its continuous core of copper or iron wire within.

Before concluding the present notice, we may mention that Dr. Montgomerie, through whose disinterested act the British public became acquainted with the use of gutta percha, received the large gold medal of the Society of Arts, which, in addition to the gratification of doing good, is the only reward he has received for the introduction to this country of a substance the uses of which are but as yet partially known.

In our next notice of gutta percha, we shall bring forward the various applications of this really important substance which have been contributed to the world's great industrial display.

CABINET. BY W. TANNER.

The design of this Cabinet is very chaste and elegant, and is the more creditable as being entirely the work of an operative cabinet maker of Bath. We should be glad to notice more frequently attempts of this kind, on the part of workmen, to elevate their position by the development of their inventive faculties. The style of this piece of furniture is of the period of Francis I., the material Riga and pollard oak. The effect, in our opinion, would have been better if the latter had been omitted, and the wood all of one colour; as for the ebony slab, it is decidedly too heavy to harmonise with the rest of the work. These are, however, errors of judgment, which may easily be avoided in future. The finish of all the parts, the ornamentation of which is rich without heaviness or redundancy, exhibits admirable workmanship.

POPLIN PATTERN. ATKINSON.

We give another of Messrs. Atkinson's poplin patterns—an elaborate scroll work, which, wrought out in colour and gold, is remarkably effective.

OR MOULU CLOCK.—HOWELL AND JAMES.—DESIGNED BY MR. ADAMS.

OR MOULU CLOCK. HOWELL AND JAMES.

Amongst the elegant display of jewellery and decorative articles exhibited by Messrs. Howell and James, is a clock, after an exquisite design by Mr. Adams. It represents the hours dancing round Mount Olympus; and is finished with remarkable delicacy and artistic effect.

FURNITURE IN PAPIER MACHE. BY JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

This little group represents three of the numerous elegant productions

PAPIER MACHE FURNITURE.—JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE

in *papier maché* exhibited by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge. The *legere* chair is of extremely graceful design, which is original and has been registered. The table and fire screen have all the lightness and delicacy of finish which suit them for a lady's boudoir. It is in these fairy-like productions of diminutive proportions that the light and highly ornamental material employed by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge is most successfully introduced. To large and heavier works it is not so appropriate.

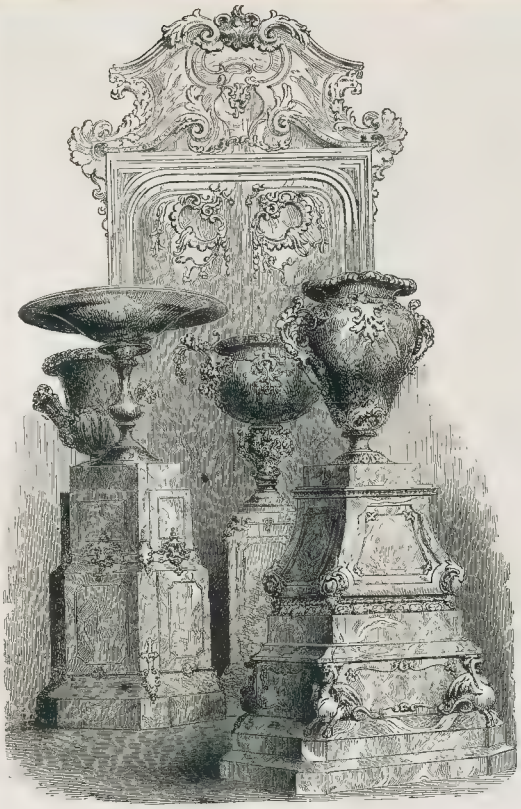
PORCELAIN CANDELABRUM. BY LAHOCHE.

Lahoche, of the Palais National, has a very fine display of porcelain and crystal, in dinner services, clocks, vases, lamps, &c. That which we have engraved is a handsome lamp or candelabrum in porcelain, and or moulu. The designs upon the former are painted in rich colours, upon a pale blue foundation.

PORCELAIN CANDELABRUM —BY LAHOCHE.

MALACHITE DOOR AND VASES FROM RUSSIA.

The magnificent and unique productions in malachite, exhibited by the Demidoff family, are justly objects of great admiration in the Russian Court. The labour involved in their production must have been immense, malachite being a mineral found only in small pieces, which have to be joined together by a peculiar process to form such works as those before us. The doors are of stately size, highly polished, and enriched with or moulu. The vases are all of different forms, each very beautiful, and are also embellished with or moulu.



MALACHITE DOOR AND VASES.—FROM RUSSIA.

FISH-KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON. BY LISTER AND SONS.

The fish-knife and fork are very happy and effective in design: the handles are of ivory, richly carved. The spoon is of a scroll pattern, very neat, and appropriate for general use.

FISH-KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON.—BY LISTER AND SONS.

DIAMOND AND RUBY STOMACHER. MOREL.

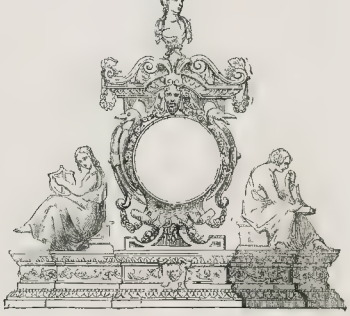
Here we have one of the gems and glories of the Exhibition, which fairly rivals in attraction the Queen of Spain's jewels and the "Koh-i-noor" itself; a truly sumptuous production, upon which the jewellery trade of England might be bold to stake its reputation in face of the world. It was originally intended and destined as a bouquet, but is equally, perhaps more appropriately, available as a stomacher; moreover, it is so constructed as to separate into several distinct pieces of jewellery, according to requirement. The diamonds are all of the finest water; and the rubies are described as "an unique collection." The setting is contrived with springs, resulting in a waving or slightly oscillating motion when in use, which displays, to the fullest extent, the brilliant colours of the stones.

DIAMOND AND RUBY STOMACHER.—BY MOREL.

FLOWER-STAND AND CLOCK-CASE. BY POTTS.

These are two very happy specimens of the brass manufactures of Potts, of Birmingham. There is not much pretence at originality in the design, but the manner in which they have been turned out is unexceptionably meritorious.

FLOWER-STAND.—BY POTTS.



CLOCK CASE. BY POTTS.

WATKINS' AND HILL'S MODELS OF STEAM-ENGINES.

The sectional models of steam-engines contributed to the Machinery Department of the Great Exhibition, by Messrs. Watkins and Hill, should be examined by all who are unacquainted with the workings of the steam-engine, before they inspect the numerous machines in motion which are actuated by the power of steam.

By these illustrative sectional models all the internal actions of the different kinds of engines represented are clearly shown; but it is much to be regretted that these models are not rendered more useful by the attendance of a mechanical person appointed by the Royal Commissioners, in order to afford the necessary explanations to the thousands of inquiring visitors, very many of whom enter these sultry regions, exposing themselves for a long period together to a sort of shampooing process, for the express purpose of gaining knowledge with regard to a subject which is but little understood by the great masses of the people.

The first of this series of models is of a condensing steam-engine, motion to which is given by a pulley-line from one of the neighbouring engines. This model is chiefly constructed of brass, and is a piece of finished workmanship; on one side the exterior of the machine is shown, while on the other the interior is clearly laid open to view, with the action of the pistons, clacks, and valves, air-pump, condenser, &c.

The second model is chiefly of wood, painted, and represents in *elevation* and longitudinal *section* a six-wheel locomotive engine of ordinary construction, in which the furnace, tubes, cylinders, cranks, smoke-box, blast-pipe, &c., are distinctly shown.

The third model represents a beam marine steam-engine; and the fourth, which is of smaller size, shows not only a condensing steam-engine complete in all its parts, but also the furnace and boiler, in which latter the steam is generated.

PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE, &c.

THIS important branch of industrial art is one which cannot have failed to prove of great interest in a marked degree to those who have already visited the Great Exhibition; and to those who have yet to realise this almost universal desire, it cannot fail to prove a leading feature of attraction; for whether we look at the results in an artistic, industrial, or utilitarian point of view, we find its interest to be precisely the same, since all are combined in an eminent manner in the various departments into which the china, porcelain, and earthenware trades are subdivided, and in no other branch of our national industry is the value of industrial, scientific, and artistic operations so marked in relation to the materials to be acted upon by the skill of the worker. A portion of clay, the value of which may be the smallest fraction of our smallest coin, is, by the skill of the potter, converted into vessels for use or ornament, and almost with the rapidity of thought the plastic material is raised under the ready fingers of the potter into an article of beauty and utility. Chemistry lends its aid in colouring and vitrifying the form which the simplest mechanism has produced, and art gives expression to that colouring in the due distribution of tints, or in the arrangement of the forms in which they shall appear. This, too, takes place in the finest specimen of porcelain, as in the humblest example of earthenware; and the two extremes meet in this identity, so far as the leading features are concerned, of the operations by which they are produced.

There are few things more interesting than the tracing up through the centuries the progress of the art of pottery; for, when textile and even metallic manufactures have perished by time and exposure, the fictile remains of bygone ages have been preserved to us, and, in many instances, have proved of eminent value as records of the habits, costumes, and ceremonies of peoples long since passed away. The material, from its earthy character, has served to resist the action of ordinary decay, and give to modern times pictures of those things of which all other record was completely lost. Nineveh, Egypt, Etruria, and ancient Rome have come down to us all the more lavishly in their fictile remains, however much their architectural monuments may have enabled us to confirm the facts of written history or tradition; since, in every age, an advanced stage of civilisation would appear to have been evidenced by a high condition of the fictile art. Varying in purpose, in style, and method of production, in decoration and general effect, these remains of antiquity always convey to the thoughtful observer a strong individual perception of the genius of the country and age in which they were produced. It was, however, reserved in this, as in other departments of industry, for the skill and invention of modern times to render this art subservient to the wants and comforts of the masses of the people; and the immense commercial development given to the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware is one of those manifestations of industrial progress which the social wants of an age like the present could alone bring forth. No longer confined to the exclusive purpose of sacrificial ceremonies or monumental records, these fictile arts have become the agents of domestic comfort in their uses, and of intellectual refinement in the beautiful forms in which they come before us; and, with due care and attention on the part of those in whose hands the manufacture and distribution of these examples of modern skill are placed, they may become, to a far greater extent than at present, the means of a wide-spread education in those arts, which all are agreed tend to the ultimate elevation of human character. Nor can the numerous inventions and adaptations of even the commonest earthenware vessels to the purposes and requirements of society be overlooked, as tending to produce domestic habits of cleanliness and order, where, but for the economic uses to which modern ingenuity is ever seeking to adapt its productions, discomfort and the banefal influences of a neglect of the simplest sanatory laws would obtain. It is, therefore, under the two aspects of use and decoration, that we desire to look at the illustrations of the present position of china, porcelain, and earthenware manufacture, as evidenced in the display before us.

Here, then, we have placed for examination and even for comparison the productions of the Royal porcelain manufactories of Sèvres, Mereich, and Meissen, on the one hand, as the exponents of the highest manifestations of skill in fictile design, of which modern means are capable; and, on the other hand, the results of private enterprise and the persevering energy of the British manufacturer, in seeking to supply those wants and meet the tastes of the masses of the people; as displayed by the production of the Staffordshire Potteries, of Worcester, and other localities in which these branches of industry are carried on. There were few points in connexion with the early progress of this manufacture, which created more distrust on the part of our manufacturers than the uncertainty as to how far these Royal or Government manufactures on the Continent would be permitted to stand in competition with the results of the private enterprise of our own manufacturers, as regards the honours to be awarded to those whose works appeared to call for suitable recognition; inasmuch as the injustice, and, indeed, the absurdity, of placing for comparison articles made for the markets of the world, with those which pretending works of art was the only aim, let the cost, in time or money, be what it might, was obvious. In fact, our manufacturers justly felt that there was, in reality, no point of comparison to which, in common sense and justice, they could afford to submit. The difficulty, however, was got over by the decision of the Royal Commission, that the industrial results of the porcelain manufacturers of England could in nowise be placed in the same category with the fine art works of an establishment supported by the respective states of the Continent, not so much for industrial purposes, but as a means of example and refinement in the taste of the people.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

This important district first claims our attention, because it is at once the exponent of some of the highest manifestations of china manufacture, as of the more common earthenware produced for the ordinary wants of everyday life. The tables of the palace and the cottage are at once furnished from this, one of the most interesting localities, in an industrial point of view, to be found in the world; and, when it is considered that the greater portion of the development to which the various branches of the pottery art has attained, has taken place almost within the memory of living persons; that new processes and fresh powers are, as usual, a new impetus to almost every department; that artistic taste and skill, which was formerly the rare exception as in the case of Wedgwood, has now become, in a great degree, the rule of action, although the full realisation of this may be far from complete, as we see here, as elsewhere, when carefully considering our manufacturing systems, that in every pursuit the Saxon mind has but to receive the necessary momentum at the right point, and the problem, whatever it may be, is at once in progress of solution.

To those who carefully examined and noticed the condition of the Staffordshire potteries some fifteen years ago, and saw how little improvement had been made since Wedgewood's time, and how much had to be done without any very apparent means of doing it, since the workers had much to learn and no one to teach, it must be a source of astonishment and satisfaction to find that so great a progress has been made, and, being now fairly begun, must of necessity go forward. The introduction of the comparatively new material of Parian for statuettes and ornaments generally, has given a feeling of art to those productions which the old bisque body never could have done. The rich transparent tone of the Parian, giving the reflected light and semi-opaque shadows of its contrasts so unmistakably with the grey-looking tint and hard effect of the bisque, that no one can wonder that the latter is now completely superseded in England, for all works in the Fine Art department of the porcelain manufacture. We trust, however, that the manufacturers will not allow themselves to run wild in this material, of which there are many symptoms in the Exhibition, but keep steadily to those articles and subjects which, in size, style, and method of treatment, will enable them to do full justice to themselves, and the beautiful medium now placed at their disposal.

The introduction of Parian into general use for the objects to the representation of which up to the present time it has been so successfully directed, is chiefly due to the two enterprising firms of Messrs. Copeland and Messrs. H. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent; but we have good authority for saying that the former firm was the first to solve the problem of its applicability under judicious treatment; not that in this respect Messrs. Minton's claim is one whit the less for the skill, talent, and enterprise with which, from the beginning they entered into the race for excellence; and in all the examples shown by these two houses we have the result of the great amount of experience, artistic knowledge, and manufacturing tact which their great past experience has given them. In Messrs. Minton's display of Parian there is little left for the most fastidious to wish; and, in spite of our desire to see the application of it kept within those legitimate bounds as to size and use, to which its character best fits it, we are compelled to admire the beauty of the *Renaissance* chimney-piece, because the design has been so thoroughly adapted in all its parts to the requirements of the material. The caryatides are spirited and expressive, the ornaments appropriate and graceful, and the whole well fitted together. The painted porcelain panels, too, add to the effect in no mean degree. On the shelf of this chimney-piece are three novelties in statuettes. The Flora is rather overstrained in pose, though there are excellent points; and of the pair of the Amazon and the Warrior, we are inclined somewhat to question the taste of the former, though the execution and spirit are very admirable. In both there is a considerable amount of energy and power.

A wine-cooler, decorated with cleverly designed incidents of the chase, in which the animals are modelled with great accuracy, the figures of the contending sportsmen, or boys *en costume*, being very spirited, is an excellent example. The vine, as festooned around the whole, is charmingly executed, and the crowning group of figures, with an emblematic barrel of bacchanalian dimensions, is original and pleasing. The heads of the boar and fox are very finely executed. There is a second example of this piece, in which gilding is employed as a means of decorating certain salient points, but to our mind the Parian in all its integrity is the best. Another work in Parian is a centre-piece, with fine emblematic figures of the seasons, very beautifully treated, the figures being well designed and modelled, the pose of the "Winter" being very grand, and the treatment broad. In colour, the light blue, gold, and Parian produce a most harmonious result. Another example is a jelly and ice stand, very tastefully arranged, the group on the top, with the scrambling little figure eager to seize upon that which is far out of reach, very pretty. The floral ornamentation too, of the cups, &c., is exceedingly well painted, being neat, broad, and effective. The centre-piece, or dessert stand, with the two reclining figures in eastern costume, we do not like. It is neither in good taste nor of any real intention being visible. Another, however, with three genii at its angles, is very good. These figures are beautifully modelled, the leading features of the colour and gilding being the same as those we mentioned above as being so chaste in effect.

In statuettes, the reduced copy of Power's "Greek Slave" deserves marked attention for the excellent manner in which the expression and sentiment of the original has been preserved. This, however, is only one out of many which either have been or are destined to be very popular. "The Babes in the Wood," after John Bell, and a statuette of the late Sir Robert Peel, are excellent points, though widely differing; and a group of Cupids with a goat, or rather two treatments of the same subject, forming a pair, are remarkable for excellence of drawing, modelling, and the florid character of the treatment.

Minton's china has ever been esteemed for its tasteful colouring, and the treatment of the smaller floral subjects; and on this occasion the reputation of the house has been duly sustained.

In dinner services, the plates are of an excellent character, the execution of the painting being at once delicate and effective, and without any overstrained attempt after neatness: that quality is obtained in a satisfactory manner. The centres, too, are usually sufficiently subordinate to the border, a point which ought to be laid down as a principle in the decoration of a plate. In tea and breakfast services the cups and saucers are generally very elegant in effect.

With the exception of the two large vases standing on each side of the Parian chimney-piece, we cannot admire the vases or scent jars of this house; for there is a want of form in most of them, which, in spite of beauty of colour and manipulation in painting, gives them an unsatisfactory appearance. The large vases, however, are an exception; the forms being bold, clear, and well pronounced, and the decorations simply part of the general form. The metal casting and chasing of the handles, too, strike at once, and the effect of the whole is satisfactory for such large objects.

In the less costly articles, Messrs. Minton make a very interesting display, and some of the articles for the toilet are very elegant. The new process by which lithographic printing is brought to bear in the coloured decoration of earthenware, is here illustrated in two excellent examples, one being coloured with blue only, the other red, and light, and shadow being well given; the other being a composition of the bryony, very nicely rendered as an ornament. On the whole, this exposition of Messrs. Minton's current productions is a most satisfactory and interesting one.

In Mr. Alderman Copeland's (2) display, Parian is again in the ascendant, and certainly its rich and delicate tone contrasts well in the overwhelming light in which the china, &c. is placed. Of this light the exhibitors have some right to complain, inasmuch as attempted to overcome the difficulty by having glass cases, but we think this rather aggravates the evil. Both Minton and Copeland have avoided this, and displayed their wares in all their integrity, and certainly, under all circumstances, to every advantage. The Parian statuette of "Sappho," from the original by Theed, in the possession of Her Royal Highness Prince Albert, strikes from its size, being probably the largest figure yet produced in the material; but for that very reason we think it is not to be overlaid with the higher class statuettes, out of the forty examples exhibited by this house. The hands and feet seem out of proportion to the head. This may be a fault of the original, but it is quite as likely to arise from, or be exaggerated by, unequal firing, which we think a fatal objection to attempting large works of th skind. Under any circumstances, the shrinkage of a material such as "clay" is in this respect as Parian, is likely to be more regular in a statuette of sixteen inches high than in one of thirty-five inches; for when it is remembered that this shrinkage invariably reaches one-sixth, the calculation of this fairly accomplish a thoroughly good work, even when small, is no indifferent item in the skill employed in producing the result. The "Ino and Bacchus" of Foley has been admirably reduced, and, with an appropriate pedestal, stands out with peculiar grace and finness. This is a beautiful subject for the crowning ornament of a decorated clock, and, with suitable bronze adjuncts, would look even better than it does as a single work. The "Dancing Girl reposing," by Marshall, is very charming; and the head of a young boy, gracing the "Last Supper"—the taste of the work—from a drinking vessel, is admirable. The lower extremities of the figure, however, have a "wooden" look. Durham's elegant bust of "Jenny Lind" is, to our minds, the best in Parian yet published. Many of the other examples are well known, and require no remarks, by occasional illustrations either from the originals or from the Parian reductions. Probably the greatest novelty, certainly in the Parian, is the "Tripod Flower-stand." The design is classic and appropriate: it is beautifully modelled, and the difficulty of uniting the parts has been well got over. The example in terra cotta is also very meritorious.

The slabs for fireplaces are very noticeable features in Copeland's examples, the greater portion of them being excellent in style and execution. Those in which the work is painted at the top, from which it is suspended an arrangement of the convolvulus in one slab, and the passion-flower in another, are very complete and appropriate. The painting of the flowers is broad in handling, and artistic in colour and effect. Indeed, these modes of treatment characterises all the works of this house, whether dinner, tea, or coffee services; the latter being always broad and effective, the cups and saucers neat, and with the same quality in an appropriate degree. Several table-tops are worked up in this style with remarkable success.

In toilet slabs, the Etruscan style of ornament is brought in very successfully, and the effect of mosaic-work well given. The size of the slabs, and their truth of surface, is remarkable. Of vases there are a great number, many very chaste and elegant, others a little over-done in the details of decoration. The leading forms are classic, and modern modes of ornamentation have been resorted to. The painting in some of them is very excellent, in others not so good. Those decorated with landscapes, cleverly as the landscapes are executed, are contradictions to all the laws of perspective, for during this display is rich and effective, and a tint, which has been named the "Queen's colour"—a pearly violet tint—comes as a grateful variety to the everlasting blues and crimsons.

In the commoner ware there are many excellent specimens of dinner pieces. The plain printed ware in new colours, and in an equally novel, because very bold and artistic style of engraving, will bear careful examination. One plate, with an Etruscan border of excellent design, is, however, spoiled by a commonplace landscape subject, which good engraving could not redeem, being placed in the centre. If this were replaced with an appropriate patera of the style of the border, it would be the most perfect plate of its kind we have ever seen.

Messrs. John Ridgway and Co., of Cauldron-place, Shelton (3), afford an agreeable contrast to their neighbours by exhibiting no Parian, and contenting themselves with a first-rate display of the utilities of the pottery trade, more especially as applied to sanitary purposes. Their pottery "fountain hand-basons," in a variety of forms, give evidence of a close attention to the special want they are intended to supply; and whilst doing this, care has been taken that the wealthy can have any amount of elegance and decoration which taste or caprice may suggest, whilst the purchaser of humbler means and aspirations may have those useful articles which his requirements may render necessary, at the most moderate cost. More cleanly, useful vessels it is impossible to conceive, whilst there has been much care and consideration bestowed upon their appearance, as decorative adjuncts in a chamber.

Mr. Bridgwood also exhibits a stair-rail in earthenware. The gilding is somewhat out of taste, being carried a little too far; but, in many points, it is suggestive of beauty in similar adaptations. This over ornamentation is a point we shall have constantly to find fault with in this department of industry, for our porcelain manufacturers seem to think they can never, by any possibility, do too much. In the examples of dinner-services, for instance, in the contribution under consideration, the plates are overloaded with painting and gilding; the former being hard in handling, and indifferent in drawing. The plain and gilded articles are effective and satisfactory—one soup-tureen being very excellent. The conservatory fountains are objects of some pretension, and in many respects are well adapted to their purpose. There is a light and brilliant appearance, which in the midst of flowers and foliage would give them a peculiar value they cannot possibly have in their present isolated position.

The name of the exhibitor whose contribution next demands attention is one which every lover of art or art-manufacture must reverence, and it is something to have it associated with a production like the present. We allude to Messrs. Wedgewood and Sons, of Etruria. The exposition here made in many of the departments in which they were formerly celebrated, and for the perfecting of which they carried the names of Flaxman and Denman into the service of the potter, is not in an equal manner with the rest of the great subject; but we expected less than we expected, for we have here the blue jasper vases, and cameos with white bas-reliefs from the antique, in all their excellence, and a copy of the Barberini vase, with specimens of Queen's ware, the chessmen by Flaxman, and efforts in "Carrara porcelain statuary," or Parian, all show that the old spirit is "not dead but sleeping," and that the Great Exhibition has awakened those energies and aspirations which have been so long slumbering; for we find here examples which have been suffered to almost sink into oblivion from sheer neglect and apathy, and yet how well they look in the broad daylight of the Crystal Palace. The specimens of black ware, or jet, are very excellent, and the old terra cotta with black figures are complete revivals of the olden type. Nor must the chemical vessels be forgotten, since their quality is no mean test of the present skill of the house. In short, as a whole, whose who honour the name of Wedgewood will feel tolerably well satisfied with this proof of the vitality of the firm

Messrs. S. Alcock and Co. (7), of Burslem, exhibit a high class of printed ware, of excellent quality; the plates being especially good, and the cups and saucers pretty in style and chaste in colour. The painted plates are, however, heavy in manner, and the flowers inartistic in execution. The specimens of Parian are extravagant in subject; the relief, as in the sportsman's jug, being too high for artistic effect. The "Cod-fish Cigar-ash Holder," by Alfred Crowquill, is very clever in its way, and some of the more classical of the Parian examples are pretty.

J. Clementson (8), of Shelton, has some excellent examples of printed ware; the landscape engravings being artistic and well-selected, according to the prevailing mode, which, of course, the manufacturer is obliged to follow. In addition to these, we have Parian examples again; and Messrs. T. J. and J. Mayer, of Longton (9), show this material, or bisque, wrought into such clever imitations of flowers as to be quite ridiculous, and to us it appears a sad waste of time and material. The toilet vessels exhibited by them are of the same description, and excellent in quality and colour. The rustic jugs, however, are more curious than artistic or beautiful. The specimens of colour-printing, as shown in labels for advertising, are effective, and susceptible of further development.

Messrs. Naigh and Sons, of Hanley (10), exhibit china in great variety, but of very unequal execution. The examples of two dinner services are rich and effective. Amongst their specimens of Parian, a bacchanalian vase is very clever in many points, some of the *reliefs* being well modelled; a clock, too, in Parian, is very suggestive. The vases, with portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, with views of the exterior and interior of the Crystal Palace, are clumsy in outline. The clock, as suggestive of domestic comfort, might have been wrought out to a better purpose. Some of the other articles are very pretty and effective.

Messrs. T. and R. Boote, of Burslem, exhibit a Brobdingnagian Portland vase of such dimensions as would almost bid defiance to any breaking propensities which might develope itself by any association of ideas arising out of the attempted destruction of the Great Bear. The remainder of the contribution of this firm is of more useful articles, the best of which are some very excellent jugs for "toddy" or hot water.

Messrs. Ashter, Boyne, and Hope (15), of Burslem, make a pretty display, in which there are some good examples of printed ware. Messrs. Anderson and Bettley (16), of Longton, show specimens of cups and saucers, &c. intended for Italy and the East. The white examples are very clear, and the decoration of the more elaborate one elegant and effective. The examples of plates, too, are very good as a whole.

Messrs. J. and H. Pratt and Co. (22), of Fenton, make a rather remarkable display of examples in colour-printing, in which portraits are well given on a variety of articles, such as scent-jars, dessert pieces, &c. One large plate is decorated with an engraving in the style from Warren's picture of "Christ and his disciples in the corn-field on the Sabbath-day;" and it is certainly an admirable example of its class, the effect of the whole being very artistic. The imitations of the Etruscan vases in red and black are also worthy of notice, and the plain printed articles generally are of superior quality. Similar examples, exhibited by Messrs. Serjeant and Popper (19), of Hanley, are also very good. One plate, with a vine border, is very excellent.

Messrs. Mayer and Elkington (20) show a considerable collection of Parian examples, some of which are also exhibited by other houses, and others are only to be found here. They do not call for any special attention from us, though of interest to the visitor, or those who desire to see the extent to which the new material is now carried. The copy of the "Warwick vase," exhibited by Messrs. James Edwards and Son, of Dale Hall, Brualem, is a prettier example

We cannot conclude our notice of the contributions from the Staffordshire potteries without calling attention to the very admirable display of door furniture in china, by Mr. W. B. Simpson, of Burslem. Thus, we have finger-plates, door-handles, paterae for bell-pulls, &c., many of them very excellent in design and execution, and of all styles and colours. Some bold and very cleverly reduced model of the classic bust usually known as "Clytie," executed in terra cotta, and exhibited by James Marsh (51), of Longport, be overlooked; and still less the wine-cooler, also in terra cotta, by the same youth, who is, we understand, a pupil of the Potteries School of Design, in which institution these works were executed. The latter example is clever in design, and the chimerae are spiritedly modelled.

On the whole, this display is far superior to what might have been expected.

WORCESTER.

The exposition of the porcelain trade of Worcester is now confined to two houses, and the examples of Messrs. Chamberlain and Co. are by no means so novel as for the reputation of their ware could be desired. Excellent as many of the examples certainly are, still it would have been more satisfactory to have seen full and complete evidence of present operations, rather than so great a reliance on that which this house did years ago. As a whole, the display is an interesting one. The vases are generally good examples of their class; and the one on which the subject of "Cardinal Wolsey received at the Abbey Gates, Leicester," is displayed is a valuable specimen of the talent of one of the founders of this house, Mr. H. Chamberlain, and the execution is very creditable in the fine. The painting is a first-rate example of its class. In general the articles are over decorated, and the stippling carried to a painful extent. Some of the landscapes are pretty and effective. The "honeycomb" examples are very rich in effect, and in the enamelling vessels are got up with great care; but, unfortunately, the subject-pieces with which they are decorated are badly drawn. The same may be said of the supporters to the arms upon the dinner-service executed for Lord Ward. The border, and, indeed, the effect of the whole, is very excellent, the blue being splendid in tone, and, but for the inaccuracy alluded to, the work would be almost perfect. Some of the less decorated articles are very elegant.

Messrs. G. Grainger and Co. exhibit specimens of their semi-porcelain, a new material, to which they have paid great attention, and with marked success. For chemical purposes it is of the greatest value, as it

resists the action of fire and acids. For general purposes its decoration is, of course, subject to the same laws as other materials; and in the examples before us, with much to satisfy, there is much to find fault with. The examples of tea-services are very pretty, and the less decorated of the plates are very excellent; the flowers, however, are generally very badly drawn, and the painting inartistic and wanting in relief. The Worcester manufacturers should attend to these points.

COALBROOK DALE.

Messrs. John Rose and Co. (47), of Coalport, make, on the whole, a very satisfactory display; but the remarks we have made as to the want of accurate artistic knowledge in carrying out details as seen in the Worcester china, are applicable in this case too. With an amount of labour of an almost fearful character, there is little real artistic result; yet no one can doubt the effort, and wonder that the same house which could carry out the very beautiful examples of a less ambitious character to be found in this collection, could have wrought out the other. Nothing can possibly be more satisfactory, or more magnificent in appearance, than some of the specimens of dinner services placed at the back of the case. Those blue and gold are very beautiful. Then the Rose Dubarry service, to which we shall again allude, is everything in colour which the most fastidious could desire. Indeed, the colouring, generally, is excellent, except where, by overstippling, blackness has been the result. Some of the examples of tea services are very charming—and those with blue and gold interlaced ornament are perfect of their kind. The dessert pieces are, however, too much overloaded with detail, and want more simplicity of taste

In Parian, a great effort has been made by this house in getting up probably the largest group yet executed in this material. As already indicated we doubt the policy of attempting these large examples; and giving Messrs. Rose full credit for the attempt, cannot think it has been so successful as perhaps it deserved to be. The sentiment of the group which represents the "Pleiades adoring Night" is unexceptionable, and the treatment elegant, but the draperies want breadth, and the base of stars is by no means what it ought to be. The large group of "Puck and his Companions" is fanciful, but too large. "The Wrestlers" is really very well executed.

In connexion with Messrs. Rose, we may instance the display of Messrs. A. B. and R. P. Daniel, of 129, New Bond-street. Here we see the Rose Pulsary dessert service in all its glory, the distinctive feature being its peculiar tint, which was first introduced at Sèvres in the reign of Louis XV., and named after his mistress. There is great beauty, softness, and richness of tone, the colour being at once very regular and semi-transparent. The effect is very beautiful. In Messrs. Daniel's case we find a very superb service in white and gold, which proves the capabilities of the manufacturer; and if we object to the decoration as being carried too far, it is because the knowledge where to leave off is a point to which the attention of our manufacturers requires to be directed. The parian ewer exhibited in this case is a mistake. Before quitting these examples we cannot but express our regret that both Messrs Rose and Messrs. Daniel should have marred their display by glass cases, which for this class of articles, and in such a light, appears very objectionable, as it shows their examples to a disadvantage.

LONDON.

Messrs. T. and M. S. Brown, 47, St. Martin's-lane, make a very pretty display. The printed examples are very good, but there is too much of the "shop" in mixing the china, &c. with glass. The method of showing the Portland Vase, which is so mounted that the design upon the bottom is seen, is very good. There are other exhibitors, to whom, had space permitted, we desired to call attention, but cannot do so now. We must not, however, fail to do justice to the very admirable display of patent stoneware china made by Mr. C. Mason, of Langton, and which ought to have been alluded to in connexion with the Staffordshire Potteries. If the Chinese type is the true one for this class of manufacture, then is Mr. Mason's exposition a perfect one, for it is sufficiently Chinese for the most fastidious of Celestials. vases, semi-jars, garden-seats, &c. in which dragons of sufficient ugliness, and gilding and colours of painful brightness, are all brought together in glorious but orderly confusion; and the whole group is one of interest to the admirers of this peculiar school of decoration.

We had intended to conclude these notices with some general comparisons between this display and that on the Foreign side, but must postpone them until our notice of the productions from the Continent

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RUSSIA.

THE accident that has placed the produce of Russia next to that of the United States is curious and suggestive. The greatest empire next to the greatest republic—pure despotism side with perfect self-government, vigorous private enterprise compared with the results of Royal patronage; yet there are strong points of resemblance between the two countries. Barely 160 years have elapsed since Peter the Great, while commencing the task of Europeanising and civilising Russia, worked by day in the shipyards of Deptford, relaxed by driving a wheelbarrow through Evelyn's beautiful holly hedge at Sayes Court (a hedge still in existence), and sat up at night drinking brandy and pepper with the Marquis of Caermarthen. But sixty-eight years have passed away since Benjamin Franklin, dressed in the brown suit in which Wedderburne had abused him as a rebel, attended as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to sign the treaty of peace by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the Republic. Both have made rapid strides in that brief period. Both have invited immigration. The Russians on plan, rule, and system; the Americans by free liberty to labour and great chances of independence. Both have still huge tracts of land to be cultivated. Both are rich in raw produce and natural wealth. But the progress of Russia depends almost on one irresponsible man. The progress of the United States depends on the continued vigour of a nation which so far has proved itself equal to every opportunity. The Russian confides in his emperor; the "Statesman" depends on himself. The American people have made the United States the great nation it is. But no man of observation can doubt that it has been the hard hand of despotism which has raised the Russian empire from the condition of semi-barbarism in which it existed in the time of our William III.

The Russian exhibition consists of two compartments of a totally different character. In the North side of the Nave are to be found rich green malachite vases, the produce of the imperial manufactories. Some of these works are of extraordinary magnificence, particularly the green jasper or malachite doors, the chimney-piece and stove. There are also several gigantic vases of painted china made after the fashion of Sèvres, tapestry carpets of great magnificence, jewellery as splendid as gems can be made under the hands of a Parisian workman, particularly a box on which the natural colours of purple grapes, peaches, and other fruits have been imitated in precious stones. By the side of the jasper vases lie lumps of the raw material, some as large as a foot-ball. The whole of this collection, with which a few weapons of war are intermixed, composes a brilliant museum of what may be termed *Royal toys*, in contrast to the spades and axes which compose the *Sheffield steel toys* of Birmingham. They are not made for profit or the subject of any export trade. It is part of the Emperor's State, in the same way that he has tall horse-guards and footguards, to have certain imperial manufactories where porcelain, jasper vases, and tapestry carpets are manufactured, without regard to expense, either to adorn the imperial palaces or to be presented to his friends and allies.

On the same principle we find that the Emperor has lately sent young men to Rome, to become pupils of the most eminent artist in mosaic, with the view of founding a manufactory of mosaic in St. Petersburg.

It is understood that the porcelain manufactory is under the direction of Frenchmen; and although the Russians have shown great talent in making external copies of various works, they do not as yet much understand the meaning of honest workmanship in articles that require exactness of fit. Indeed, in St. Petersburg almost all work of fine art or taste is in the hands or under the direction of foreigners. The malachite vases are not, as they would at first sight appear, solid, but veneered, as it were, on copper. The expense of their construction is very much increased, when, as in the instance of the splendid specimens exhibited, it is determined to complete every wave and shade of the vein, for then it becomes almost as difficult a work as mosaic.

The malachite is found in the copper mines in which Russia is so rich; some of the finest specimens have been obtained on the property of the Prince Demidoff. It has also been found in considerable quantities in the Burra Burra mines of South Australia, and hence lately come into fashion for colonial brooches and bracelets.

Almost all the articles exhibited in this Northern Bay are the produce of a system, almost universal among the monarchies of Europe, of carrying on Royal or National manufactories, as a matter of luxury and as an example of taste. Such in France are the national manufactories of Gobelins tapestry, of Beauvais carpets, and Sèvres china; in Prussia, of iron-casting and porcelain; in Saxony, of porcelain; and in Tuscany, of mosaic in *pietra dura*. To several of these establishments, particularly in Russia, and in the Gobelins establishment in France, schools for instruction in drawing and painting as applied to manufactures are attached for the benefit and due training of workmen. In England, it is with difficulty that money is obtained for schools of design; but although we wisely rely on private enterprise for manufacturing excellence, it would pay us to devote more money to cultivate taste.

Russian Carriages.—On leaving the splendid department dedicated to luxury and fine arts, we find in the small avenue to the north some more real and utilitarian specimens of Russian industry, in a set of very handsome carriages, of a peculiar national form. These are called Russ droshky, equally available on wheels, or in the winter on runners, and the favourite carriage of Russian gentlemen. They are on four wheels, very low, with a strong iron forked perch, and a double body, the first of which either holds one or two persons abreast. There are specimens of both kinds: the other merely holds a seat for the driver, who sits close upon his horse or horses; when a pair are used, the correct thing is for a shaft-horse to trot, while the second, harnessed to an outrigger, gambols at a canter beside him.

It will be necessary to give an illustration in order to afford a correct idea of the shape of these vehicles. They are very stylish, but suited to a military nation. They allow of no lounging; the passenger must sit as upright as though he were driving himself in a dog-cart. It is not considered correct for ladies to be seen in them in large towns, but of course they are occasionally used in the country. With a little lowering of the seat, they might be copied with advantage here, and would prove a pretty novelty. The workmanship deserves unqualified praise, except the shafts, which are heavy and clumsy. The leather splash-boards round the wheels are particularly well arranged—no stitching appears, and they look like pieces of solid japan; the lining and the varnishing are equally well finished. If the wood is sound and well seasoned, they are not dear at the price set upon them.—*£47*. A set of harness hangs up in the large room, which is also of a fashion peculiar to Russia. We should recommend the obliging Russian Commissioner to procure a wooden horse, so as to exhibit one of the turn-outs complete. It is difficult to explain, to those who have never seen them in use, the arrangement of a great birchwood bow, which is an indispensable ornament of Russian harness, and from which bells are suspended over the horse's neck. Close to the carriages are a pair of very light sledges of iron; these harnessed to horses are used for running races on the ice of the Neva in winter, and awful cockleshells they seem to go any pace. The driver sits on a low bench with no support to his back. Steeple-chasing must be child's play compared with such sport.

Crossing the main avenue to the South Bay we enter the compartment in which the staples which constitute the export trade of Russia, with several curiosities, are arranged. These are important almost in proportion as they are unattractive: one part of the walls is hung with leather, including choice specimens of the "Russia" dear to book collectors. On the counter, with many pairs of boots and shoes, is some of no particular notice, being neither better nor worse than French German, or English, are a pair of dress-boots, made of the thinnest and best calf leather we ever remember to have seen. It is as soft and flexible as kid, but stronger. We are informed that the material is much used in Russia for full dress boots If it can be delivered here at a reasonable price, a large demand is certain. All the leather exhibited is well tanned, soft, and a good colour.

Russian Felting.—On the same counter as the leather are a number of stockings, shoes, and other articles made of felt by the Russian peasantry A very curious manufacture indeed, well worth the examination of the trade. Each article seems felted separately, and made solid yet soft. The shoes are regular sabots, two inches to three inches thick in the sole, apparently moulded on a last, strong enough to resist the cut of a sword or even a bullet, and yet soft and warm inside. For travelling in winter they are invaluable. But this mode of felting is evidently adaptable to many other purposes. On the opposite table are basins, jugs, cups, helmets of the same material japanned inside and out. They are light, tough, and not to be broken. A washhand jug and basin are rather dear (17s.), but they would be famous articles for sea voyages—Gutta percha has been tried for that purpose, but it melts in tropical climates. We advise our outfitters to look to this.

Provisions.—A trophy of sheafs of seed-bearing agricultural produce, very elegantly arranged, containing every kind of wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, flax, hemp, peas, and beans grown in the Russian domain, occupies the centre of a counter, round which are large wood bowls the seed and flour of these articles. Among them our cooks may find it worth while to try a small kind of dried pea for winter use, in soups, of a very sweet taste. On the walls around are specimens of the famous Russian hemps, raw and manufactured, with canvass and ropes and twine, which, with grain and tallow, are too well known to our merchants for this last hundred years to need further notice.

Dried Provisions.—In the same department is an extensive collection of dried provisions, including *caviare*, dried sturgeon, isinglass, a substance resembling isinglass made up in the shape of a rude whip which is obtained from a fish called the *Vesigo*, and used in Russia to make pies; but, perhaps, the article most likely to become a new staple of commerce is the *glaze*, now imported, as we are informed, for the first time. This article, so much used in this country for making sauces and soups in clubs, hotels, and great houses, is obtained in Russia by boiling down the flesh of horned cattle, which, on the plains of the interior, are valuable for their hides and tallow. Anything that can be made out of concentrated meat or glaze is so much additional profit. But it is an operation which requires care—a little burning will spoil the whole boiling. Liebig gives directions for the operation in his last work: as commonly conducted, the product affords very little nourishment.

Iron and Steel.—In the avenue behind the bay just described, the specimens of iron and copper, in ore and in a manufactured state, are displayed. The iron, some of which is of a very fine quality, is a matter of interest to us, because Russia, in conjunction with Spain and Sweden, supplied most of the iron consumed in this country for more than 100 years, between the time that the timber for charcoal in Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, was exhausted, and the successful application of coal to smelting iron, by Abraham Darby, at the Colebrook Dale works, in 1713, and the application of the use of blowing cylinders, instead of bellows, at the Carron Works, set up by Smeaton in 1760.

Our connexion with the Russian iron is of very ancient date. In 1569 the English obtained by treaty the right of seeking for and smelting iron ore, on condition that they should teach the Russians the art of smelting this metal, and pay, on the exportation of every pound, one halfpenny.

Every branch of mining received great development under Peter the Great, who seems to have neglected no branch of material prosperity. It was under his reign and direct patronage that the Demidoff family rose to importance as miners, and obtained the property which has rendered them ever since one of the wealthiest families in Europe. Up to 1784, Great Britain imported a continually increasing quantity of iron from Russia, which in that year amounted to forty thousand tons; after that period, in consequence of improvements in machinery for smelting by coal, the importation gradually declined to about five thousand tons in 1805, and continued at that figure up to 1837, and, probably, is about the same now, being all of one quality in the trade, called C. C. N. D. old sable iron, which is used for the manufacture of steel.

Fire-Arms.—The fire-arms and white-arms exhibited have all been made at the Tula Crown manufactory, where the work is done under the inspection of Government officers, by serfs of the Crown. The oldest manufactory is at Tula, where, besides muskets and side-arms, the iron-work of horse harness, iron bedsteads, files, chains, &c., are made. This establishment was burnt in 1834, according to the rumour of the day, by the workmen, who hoped to get rid of the forced labour imposed on them by the ceaseless wars of the Emperor in Turkey, Persia, and the Caucasus. Under the Russian Royal Factory System, increased work does not give increased wages. But the Tula establishment was rebuilt.

In the North Gallery, the Emperor exhibits, with other furs, a black cloak made from the neck of the silver fox, which he has valued at £3500. this valuation has brought out a letter from Mr. Nicholay, the well-known furrier, who offers to make a finer cloak for £1000, and to place that black and silver fox skins, so much valued in Russia, and so little used here, are chiefly imported into London from the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, and then purchased up for the express purpose of "being smuggled into Russia as occasion may offer."

What a commentary on the Russian protective system!

In the back of the same case as the furs are two splendid specimens of twilled shawls, by a Cossack woman, from white goats' hair, of wonderful fineness. One of these shawls is the property of the Empress, and justly valued at the price of Brussels lace.

Russian manufactures are for the most part inferior and dear, while minerals, and vegetable, and animal produce could be supplied in unlimited quantities at a profit, if roads were made and facilities given to trade. But Russia is essentially a military country, prepared to take advantage of events, and probably the Emperor considers that a large trade might produce inconvenient pacific tendencies in his landowning nobles.

In conclusion, we consider this a very attractive but imperfect representation of the vast resources of Russia.

ENTERTAINMENT AT LIVERPOOL IN HONOUR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION

ANOTHER visit paid by the celebrities of the Exhibition to one of our great provincial towns took place on Saturday, the 12th instant. Only recently we gave an account of a reception at Birmingham to the distinguished men connected with the Exhibition, and which, though unattended by any pomp or pretentious ceremonial, was full of a deep significance and interest to all who shared in it. Birmingham, the first town to originate a local exhibition of its own, was appropriately first in the field to welcome the chief actors in the World's Fair down into the provinces. After Birmingham, Liverpool put in her claim to be visited, but in a style peculiar and characteristic. The invitation is given by her leading merchant, the member for the southern division of the county. He undertook to do the honours of the occasion himself thus forming an example, even in hospitable guise, of the private enterprise, united with public spirit, which have combined to make the place what it is. Again, visitors were not asked to go a long journey in order to see different ingenious processes of manufacture. In harmony with the greatness of Liverpool, they were to examine its miles of docks and warehouses—to appreciate by actual inspection the extent of its mercantile marine—to realize the enormous importations of raw produce and the equally vast exports of manufactured goods. They were to have an opportunity of perceiving how great are the advantages of system and order—how a large expenditure in public works, which secures these, is a wise economy in the end. Finally, they were to dine with their host on board one of the great Transatlantic steamers, herself a world of wonders complete—a great exhibition afloat; as this ship was American built and owned, it was only natural that the occasion should be seized on for illustrating the strong practical ties of commerce, superior to prejudice, which, mainly through this port of Liverpool, bind together the parent state and its vigorous and independent offspring.

The invited guests found their way down to Liverpool as best they could, the foreigners getting passes and the natives paying their fares as usual. At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning they all assembled at St. George's Dock landing wharf, where they embarked on board a river boat, and, under the guidance of Mr. Brown, who received them there, proceeded to view the steam-ship *America*, then with her steam up and waiting for the mail bags to start for New York. The spacious quarter-deck, the cabin accommodation, the machinery, and the stores of this fine vessel, were all attentively examined. The Aldermay cow to supply milk, the poultry, the joints of meat enveloped in masses of Wenham Lake ice—these, and a hundred other objects, were carefully noticed. Nor did the complement of passengers, so thoroughly American in their *physique*, fail to attract attention. At length the mail bags were all received, the noble ship started on her way, and, with a parting salute and cheer, Mr. Brown and his friends left her to pursue her voyage. The strangers then took their seats in the Birkenhead side of the river, where they landed and strolled about for some time, viewing with interest that remarkable example of overbuilding and those indications of future greatness and prosperity with which Birkenhead abounds From this place, and the natural train of thought associated with it, Mr. Brown conducted his guests to the *Atlantis* steamer, anchored in the Mersey, and now once more ready for service, having had the recent accident to her machinery completely repaired. As they went on board they were received by the commander, Captain West, who courteously pointed out every part of the ship worth seeing. The *Atlantic* is fitted up with a splendour which is truly astonishing; and one feels quite at a loss whether most to admire the great sweep of her quarter-deck, the magnificence with which her state-rooms and berths are equipped, or the cyclopean dimensions of her engines. After completing their survey of her, the company returned to the Liverpool side of the river, and, led by Lord Granville and Mr. Greville, made their way to the new Albert Dock, the various striking improvements in the construction of which were fully explained to them. Of these perhaps the most remarkable is the application of the hydraulic press power by Armstrong's patent in such a manner as to secure the complete action of cranes, ascending platforms, and other machinery used in docks, at any point, however distant from the engine, by means so simple that the strength of a child can completely control them. There is a small working model of this beautiful invention in the Crystal Palace, which at once indicates its great utility. The extent and contents of the bonded warehouses seemed particularly to astonish the foreigners, who, on entering one room filled with nothing but tea-boxes, and on asking a few very simple questions, were told that the number of boxes was 20,000, the quantity less than usual, and about a week's consumption for the whole country! They also appeared a good deal surprised at the large range of warehouses filled with raw cotton, and considerably longer than the Crystal Palace. The Custom House was afterwards visited, and, lastly, St. George's Hall, a new building now in process of construction, where justice is to be administered, balls to be held, and concerts to be given.

Four o'clock had now arrived, and with it the period fixed for again taking to the water and going on board the *Atlantic* to dine. There Mr. Brown had caused to be prepared a magnificent entertainment, at which, notwithstanding some important omissions, arising from the shuffling and unhandsome behaviour of the North-Western Railway Company, there was nevertheless a large and highly distinguished and influential company assembled. When dinner had terminated,

Mr. Brown gave the "Health of her Majesty, as Duchess of Lancaster," which of course was responded to with great loyalty.

"His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," were next toasted; after which, the "President of the United States" was proposed, and Mr. Davis acknowledged the toast.

Mr. Brown then gave the "Health of the Royal Commissioners."

Earl Granville, whose name was associated with the toast, acknowledged the compliment paid to that body. There was at the Exhibition, he said, a model of the docks of Liverpool, to which excessive interest attached, even more than by some was anticipated, and it was daily surrounded by crowds who had never had an opportunity of seeing Liverpool itself. He felt grateful to Mr. Brown that he had not been satisfied with the imperfect notions which models give—and that he, one of the merchant princes, is the true sense of the word, who had brought Liverpool to what it now was, who had enriched it by their commercial enterprise and their ability which they had an opportunity of seeing, who had benefitted it by their attention to the liberal sciences, and sanctified it by magnificent charitable institutions—he was grateful that Mr. Brown had, in that splendid entertainment, given their distinguished foreign guests an opportunity of seeing a town, of which he and his fellow-citizens might so well be proud. If there is a point that could add satisfaction, it was, in that distinction, it took place in one of the Transatlantic steamers, and under the American flag. With the most sincere pleasure he acknowledged the propriety, in Liverpool, of their meeting on what might be termed American ground, and thereby strengthening the feelings of friendship which existed between the United States and this country. There was in the Exhibition, besides the model to which he referred, a collection of raw material, made by Mr. Archer, for the instruction of merchants, and curious as representing the number of raw materials sent to this port from every country in the globe. To-day they had seen the ships which brought that produce, and the magnificence of the docks in which they were stored. But what he wished to impress on their attention, and on that of the foreign guests, was the proof thus afforded how much the prosperity of Liverpool and this country depends on the welfare of those countries which these gentlemen represent. (Loud

THE CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

cheers.) He thought they would feel that it was no empty wish on the part of the people of this country, to hope for the future prosperity, for the order, the liberty, and the commercial improvement of all foreign nations. (Cheers.) And when that wish was pronounced, though founded on feelings of self-interest, it was combined with other and higher sentiments—(Cheers)—sentiments which had received a great impulse from the cordial manner and goodwill foreigners of all countries had shown in co-operation with the objects of the Exhibition. (Cheers.)

"The Executive Committee," "The Mayors of South Lancashire," "The healths of Mr. Paxton and Mr. Fox," were amongst the toasts which followed.

Dr. Herman responded to the toast of the "Jurors," in German. He expressed his confidence in the impartiality with which their awards would be made, and said that he had recognised in their proceedings and action hitherto some of the principles which constituted the greatness of England. It was to the concentration of the mind on one point that she had acquired possessions in every part of the world; and in the same way she fulfilled her mission in spreading civilisation to the remotest nations. The impression of the working of this great principle was not lost on those foreigners who had been witnesses of it. The consequences of the Great Exhibition would not be merely commercial, but would also be found in the general influence of her great example in working and acting. (Cheers.)

A series of sentiments were then proposed by Mr. Brown, and were most cordially received by the company. The first of these was, "Success to the undertakings of all men of letters and science, engineers, and mechanics, whose heads and whose hands have added considerably to the social comforts of mankind."

To this succeeded the toast of "Peaceful Commerce—may it ever flourish, to carry religion and civilisation into the remotest corners of the world."

The next toast was, "The Armies and the Navies of the great nations of the earth—may they ever meet as friends, and not as foes, to co-operate for some great public good."

The next toast was, "The World's Commercial Fleet—may it continue to navigate the ocean, free from war's alarms, and add to the prosperity, the happiness, and the comforts of the whole human race."

Captain West, in brief, sailor-like style, returned thanks for his health being proposed, in acknowledgment of the courtesy with which he had received the company on board his ship.

Earl Granville then rose, and asked the company to drink to the health of their host, which, of course, they did very enthusiastically.

Mr. Brown, in returning thanks, assured his guests that it was a source of great satisfaction to him to meet so many distinguished individuals who had visited the Crystal Palace, or rather he would call it the Palace of Peace, by the contents of which the nations of the earth would learn to appreciate each others work. (Cheers.) His only regret that day was the shortness of the notice, which circumstances had rendered unavoidable. He had been deprived of the gratification of receiving many guests whom it would have given him great pleasure to see present. (Cheers.) It would, no doubt, be gratifying to those gentlemen who had honoured him with their company, to be informed how rapidly the important seaport town of Liverpool had risen into its present position, and he would therefore briefly trace its history. In the reign of Charles II. they had but 15 boats at this port, the tonnage of which amounted to 2560. In the reign of Queen Anne these vessels had increased to 170. He thought they had seen enough that day to form an opinion as to the present number. In 1756 their dock dues only amounted to £2200; in 1801 they had increased to £28,000; and last year they were £230,000. Their docks now covered an area of between 200 and 300 acres, and had cost in their creation no less a sum than £10,000,000. The population of the whole county in 1700 was 170,000, and at present it was upwards of 200,000: but the increase in the inhabitants of the town itself had been still more remarkable, having been in 1700 only 6000; in 1801 it was 78,000; and in 1851, upwards of 400,000. In 1760 it took four days to go by coach from Liverpool to London; now they were enabled to reach the metropolis in six hours; while by those splendid vessels, one of which they were then on board of, they could travel from Liverpool to New York in nine or ten days. (Cheers.) It was a most gratifying thing to him, that America, the offspring of their own nation, was now her firmest friend and best customer; and he trusted that the day would never arise when the good feeling existing between them would be disturbed. (Cheers.) He wished to impress upon foreigners, that it was their interest to give to this country whatever was of least value to themselves, but most valuable to us; while Englishmen would give them in return whatever was least valuable to themselves, but of most value to their friends. (Cheers.) Mr. Brown sat down, again thanking the company for the honour they had that day conferred on him by accepting his hospitality.

This terminated the festivities on board the *Atlantic*, but they were resumed and continued to a late hour at the Town Hall, the fine suite of rooms in which were thrown open to from 1200 to 1500 gentlemen, comprising all the influence, respectability, and wealth of Liverpool. The Mayor, though the chief duties of receiving the strangers devolved upon Mr. Brown, welcomed them with great hospitality, and the foreigners especially appeared immensely gratified with the cordiality of their reception.

ENTERTAINMENT IN HONOUR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION ON BOARD THE "ATLANTIC," AT LIVERPOOL.

THE CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

THE Carriage Department, which is included in Class 5—that of "Machines for Direct Use"—is not without its wonders and its attractions for the whole locomotive community, from those who "ride in chaises" of their own, to those who take their fourpenny-worth in a "bus," or make their last journey in a hearse. And all may be here provided. The contributions are abundant, coming from every part of the United Kingdom: Dublin, Edinburgh, Southampton, Birmingham, Bath, Bristol, Worcester, Hastings, Greenwich, have each their display, of some sort or another. Long-acre and Bond-street, of course, have the largest, and perhaps the stateliest show; but Dublin and Southampton are not far behind. We shall defer our general review of the contents of this department till a future occasion; meantime, we shall only notice one or two contrivances which attracted us by their novelty upon our first flying visit. The supply of cars and dog-carts struck us particularly, for their novelty in structure in many cases, and generally for their extremely dashing appearance. Anderson, of Elgin, sends a Victoria car, a two-wheeled vehicle, seated for four, and convertible into a two-seated gig or car by a single turn of the key. Cousins, of Oxford, also, has a somewhat similar contrivance, or two-wheeled sporting carriage, adaptable, by means of a concealed screw, for either two or four persons. Kesterton, of Longacre, has an "Amemptou" carriage, a close, double-seated carriage of novel design, which, by a very simple contrivance, may be converted into a light, open barouche, being thus adapted either for summer or winter. These and other similar contrivances for making two descriptions of vehicle out of one, are certainly very ingenious; though, practically, we must say we question their advantages. Certainly, as far as solidity and lasting quality go, we prefer a simple, single-purposed vehicle. Beakcomb, of Chislehurst, has a "model carriage," which, amongst other merits, presents that of a contrivance for indicating the distance of ground travelled over. This, when it is carried successfully into effect, as it must one day be, will be a very important point gained, not only as regards hired vehicles, but private carriages, the owners of which, for the sake of their horses, are always interested in knowing how much ground has been gone over in the course of the day by the servants or others entrusted with the vehicle for the time being. Willoughby, of John-street, has a very completely equipped carriage for invalids, whereby they may be removed from their beds without any change of posture. An interesting wax lady, with rather blooming cheeks and remarkably neat cap, occupies this vehicle, being occasionally drawn forth amidst the breathless admiration of bystanders. The undertaker-general, Shillibeer, has a very spruce patent funeral carriage, "expanding and contracting at pleasure;" so that single gentlemen and family parties may be accommodated at a moment's notice. Model omnibuses of gorgeous colouring, and unlimited resources, are sent in in competition by various makers, and we hope some of them will be tried in place of the rusty, uneasy-going rattle-traps which ply upon many of the roads contiguous to the Great Exhibition, to the great astonishment and discomfort of the bones of her Majesty's liege subjects.

SIDEBOARD.—BY JACKSON AND GRAHAM.

ORNAMENTED MARBLE TABLE. BRIGHT.

This table is manufactured in Derbyshire black marble, ornamented with flowers in various-coloured stones, serpentine, lapis lazuli, &c., by Selim Bright, of Buxton, in Derbyshire. The design and execution are alike creditable; the workmanship being most minute and intricate—some of the flowers, we understand, containing many hundreds of separate pieces of stone.

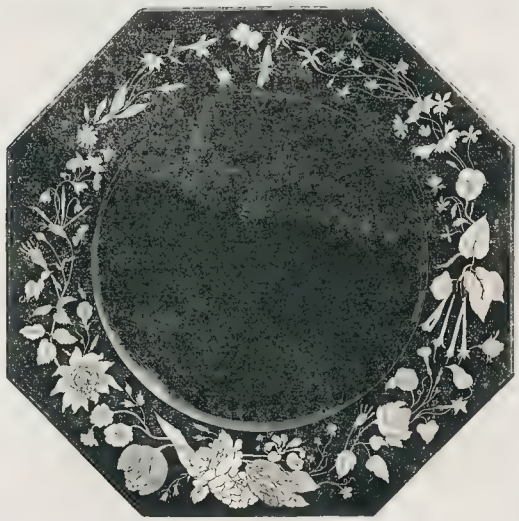
MOSAIC TABLE-TOP. BARBERI.

In our Supplement for the 12th of June we gave an article explanatory of the construction of mosaic pictures, with particular reference to the school of the Vatican, which may be considered the fountain-head of the art. In our present sheet we engrave a very beautiful table-top by Barberi, of Rome, the border of which contains a variety of views of public buildings, and other celebrated spots in Italy. The patient industry, ingenuity, and taste displayed in the production of these works are truly wonderful; and, what is more, the beauty of the result is fully commensurate with the labour bestowed.

SIDEBOARD. BY JACKSON AND GRAHAM.

This is a very substantial and handsome production, upon which an immense amount of inventional taste, and manual labour in the carving, have obviously been bestowed. The ornamentation is rich in the highest degree, and almost to be styled ambitious; but the general arrangement is so chaste, and the harmony and repose resulting from the adoption of a single description of wood—British oak—so complete, that the eye is by no means fatigued, nor the attention unduly taxed by details. The upper part is generally after the styles of Elizabeth and Francis I. Within the columns are handsome mirrors. The sideboard is supported by four little boys, of whom the two at the extreme ends are emblematic of wine and bread respectively, whilst the two on the inside stand as the representatives of fishing and hunting. On the panels are groups of fish and game, and other appropriate subjects, carved with remarkable boldness and exquisite finish.

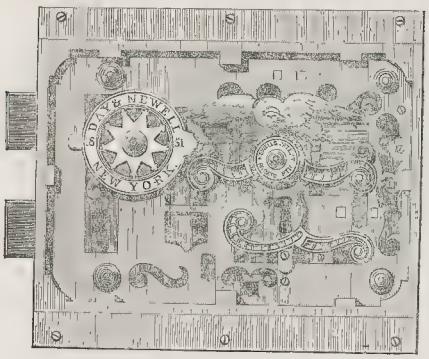
MOSAIC TABLE-TOP.—BY BARBERI.



ORNAMENTED MARBLE TABLE.—BY BRIGHT.

NEWELL'S PATENT PARALOUPTIC BANKLOCK.

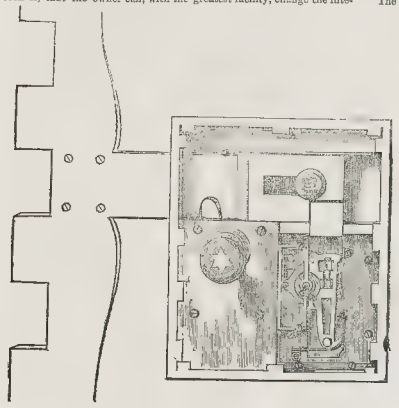
Few things in the department of the United States have attracted more attention than the safety lock of Newell, both from its own merits, and the great controversy now going on about locks, in consequence of the feats of lock picking performed by Mr. Hobbs, the agent of Messrs Newell,



DAY AND NEWELL'S PATENT AMERICAN LOCK.

and other ingenious Americans. Of this controversy, and their ability to pick those hitherto considered perfectly safe in this country, we shall at present offer no opinion, as the matter is under the consideration of the Society of Arts, and will be properly investigated by them.

That Mr. Newell's lock is one of very ingenious and beautiful construction, there can be no doubt; and, as he deserves, he has received medals from some public institutions and scientific bodies in America and Europe on account of it. The most important feature in the Newell lock is, that the owner can, with the greatest facility, change the interior arrangement to a new and more complex one at any moment he pleases, simply by altering the arrangement of the bits in the key; and this is accomplished without removing the lock, or any part of it, from its position on the door. Its operation is as follows:—At the closing or locking of the lock, whilst the bolt is projecting, the moveable combination parts assume precisely the position prescribed to them by the key, according to the particular arrangement of its bits at the time the key is turned. The combination parts do not consist in one set of tumblers only, such as are found in most other locks, but there are three distinct sets or component parts, fitting into each other. When the bolt is projected, it dissolves the mutual connection of the constituent pieces, and carries along with it such as are designedly attached to it, and which assume the particular positions given them by the key in its revolution. These parts are rendered permanent in their given form by means of a lever adapted for the purpose, while the parts not united with the bolt are pressed down by their springs to their original places. If now the bolt is to be returned again—in other words, if the lock is to be unlocked—the constituent pieces or tumblers, which are in the original state, must, by means of the key, be again raised into that position in which they were when the lock was closed; otherwise, the constituent parts attached to the bolt would not lock in with the former, and the bolt could not be returned. Nothing, therefore, but the precise key which had locked the lock can effect the object. This lock is said to have another peculiar feature, one of considerable value, that it will withstand the action of gunpowder.



CHUBB'S BANKERS' SAFE-LOCK.

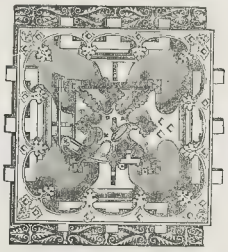
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND SAFES.

The articles sent for exhibition by Messrs. Chubb, comprise specimens of their patent detector locks and latches for various purposes. Each lock consists of six distinct tumblers (except in the very smallest sizes), working on a centre pin; all of which require lifting to various heights by the key before the lock can be opened or shut; and not until each tumbler is lifted to its proper position, can the stud, which forms a part of the bolt, pass through the slots in the tumblers. A "detector," forming the great and peculiar feature of Chubb's lock, is added; and, in the event of either of the six tumblers being overlifted, in an attempt to open it by a false key or picklock, one of them is caught by a detecting spring in such a manner as to render it impossible to open the lock on the application of its own key. Notice is thus given of the attempt, and the lock may be set right by turning its key in a contrary direction, as in locking.

In design the locks are of various styles, Norman, Gothic, Elizabethan, &c., with appropriate steel and or moulu mountings, and ornamented keys, suited for ecclesiastical buildings and other purposes.

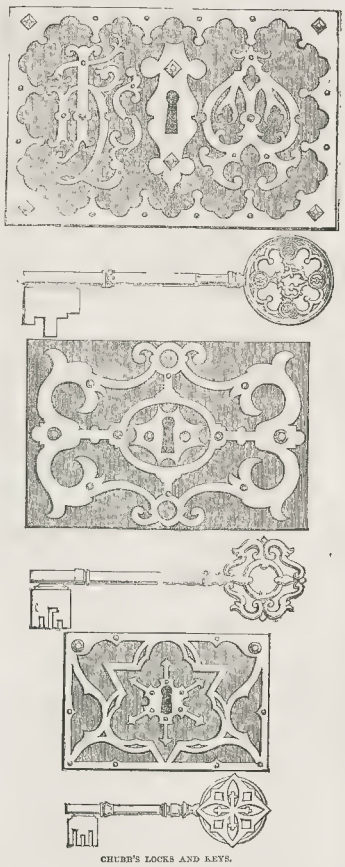
The patent quadruple lock for a banker's strong room door, consists of a combination of four separate and distinct locks in one, all being acted upon at the same time by a single key with four bits. For further security, there is a check lock in addition, throwing a hard steel plate over the large keyhole. The patent rim lock contains eighteen tumblers, with three different detectors, each acted on by six of the tumblers, and has been constructed to show the principle of Chubb's three different patents, dated 1824, 1833, and 1847.

The patent fireproof bankers' safe is made of wrought iron, the iron of the body being ½ inch thick at the thinnest part, and the doors 1 inch thick, the whole being lined throughout with hard steel plates to prevent drilling. To render the safe fireproof, it is lined with two separate and distinct chambers, 6 inches thick, filled with dried non-conductors of heat. The interior is fitted up with drawers, cupboards, &c., in a manner suited to bankers' or merchants' use. The folding-doors are secured by two patent detector wheel locks, throwing twenty-eight bolts out all round, and are further fitted with case-hardened iron escutcheon locks over the keyholes of the principal locks. Its dimensions are 6 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, and its weight is 3 tons 5 cwt.



CHUBB'S LOCK (INTERIOR).

Messrs. Chubb also exhibit a model of their patent well safe, by means of which a safe containing any valuable property can be lowered to any distance below the surface of the ground, and secured by a fireproof door and framework at the mouth of the well.



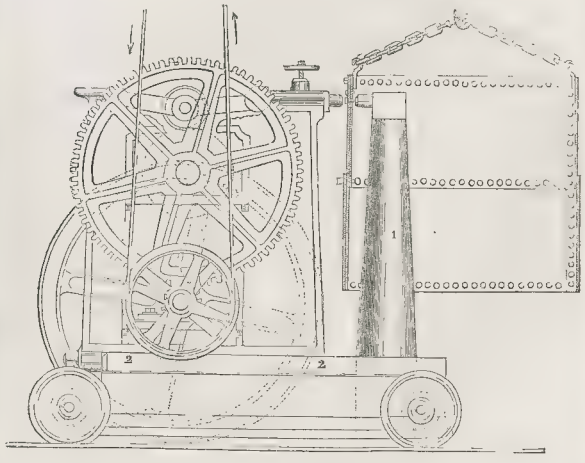
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND KEYS.

FAIRBAIRN'S PATENT RIVETING MACHINE.

This is a machine lately invented and brought into use by the Messrs. Fairbairn, of Manchester, for riveting the seams of boilers, &c. It owes its origin, we believe, to a turn-out of the boiler-makers in the employ of the exhibitor, about fifteen years ago. The principal advantage attributed to it is that it does noiselessly, at once, and with unerring precision, by simple compression, that which was formerly done by means of repeated blows of a hammer; and that before the rivet has lost its heat, so that by its contraction in cooling it grips the plates still tighter together. This machine is capable of fixing in the firmest manner eight rivets, three-quarter inch diameter, in a minute, with the attendance of two men and two boys to the plates and rivets; whereas the average work that can be done by two riveters, with one "holder-on" and a boy, is forty similar rivets per hour—the increase in quantity of work done by the machine being at the rate of twelve to one, exclusive of the saving of one man's labour. The work, also, is done better, for reasons already stated, the boilers being more secure from leakage than under the old method.

The construction of this machine will be easily understood, by those conversant with mechanical and engineering contrivances, from an inspection of the Engraving. The large upright stem is made of malleable iron. The riveting dies are of various descriptions, adapted to every description of flat or circular work; even the corners are rivetted with the same care as other parts, so that vessels of any shape may be completed without recourse to the old process of hammering.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFE.



MESSRS. FAIRBAIRN'S PATENT RIVETING MACHINE.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

HOWEVER desirable in theory an absolutely perfect classification of a museum may be, those who have been engaged in the arrangement of productions well know that the desideratum has never yet been attained. Very wisely, we think, did the Commissioners of the Exhibition agree, that any attempt to approach a rigorous classification of the world's stores would not belong to any portion of the task which they had proposed to themselves. Had it been otherwise, what discussions and counter discussions would have ensued—what warring arguments by the learned what ransacking of musty tomes!

Without finding any fault with the gentlemen of the Executive Committee, or with their classification of subjects, it is quite competent for us, as journalists, to have a classification of our own. Desirous of laying before our readers some indications of the advancement of chemical science, we sallied forth, Catalogue in hand, entered the glass walls, and proceeded straight to the department of chemical and pharmaceutical products. These we reviewed *seriatim*, as our readers know; passed them one by one under notice, indicated their applications, and pointed out their merits and defects. We return to the subject of the Chemistry of the Exhibition once more, and, without any sort of disrespect to the Executive Committee, we leave our Catalogue behind, and sketch out a new course of procedure for ourselves.

Instead of confining our excursions to the division allotted to chemical and pharmaceutical productions, we shall take a wider range; let us pass rapidly through every part of the Exhibition, and as rapidly discuss in few words the most prominent indications of chemical agencies which are presented to our view. Our entrance is by the South Transept door—on a people's day. Sixty thousand human beings are pent up within three crystal walls, and our wayward contemplation wanders for a moment from the inanimate chemistry of the Glass Palace, to the animate chemistry of sixty thousand pair of lungs. Respiration is a sort of burning without fire, designed to rid the circulating blood of its carbon or charcoal, which latter as effectually disappears by the act of respiration as a piece of charcoal disappears when thrown into the fire; disappears, but is not lost. Charcoal when burned unites with oxygen, a constituent of the air, and forms carbonic acid gas: this is the very gas evolved from the lungs; and, just as heat is developed by combustion, so is heat developed in the lungs. Respiration, then, as we have said, is only combustion without fire. As the presence of carbonaceous matter in the blood is so strongly repugnant to nature that an animal breathes even in sleep: and the heart, never tiring, pumps forth its dark and impure blood to undergo the process of burning off its carbon in the lungs—we may, indeed, be thankful that the evolved carbon is made to assume the form of an invisible gas: had it been otherwise, we should have been from one end of our lives to the other hidden in sooty fumes. Each individual on an average evolves nearly 3000 grains of carbon in the course of twenty-four hours; therefore, the 60,000 people now present will, in the same time, have emitted from their lungs no less than *eleven and a half tons* of the matter of charcoal, which, if collected in a mass and burned under the steam boilers of the Exhibition, would be sufficient to keep in motion the whole of the machinery for about the space of a week. Again, if the whole amount of heat produced by the respiration of the 60,000 people during the twenty-four hours were collected, it would be found exactly equal to the amount of heat given off from the eleven and a half tons of carbon evolved, if condensed into fuel and burnt under the steam-boiler. But what becomes of the noxious carbon, in the form of carbonic acid emitted from the lungs? Nature will not have it in the animal economy, as we have seen; and if an animal be made to breathe this gas, he dies. What, then, becomes of it? The provision is simple: vegetables greedily absorb the very gas which animals reject, reduce the carbon into a solid form, and liberate the oxygen again. Thus is the balance of purity in the air kept up.

The atmosphere contains about one part in a thousand of carbonic acid, and doubts have been sometimes entertained whether this minute quantity be sufficient to account for the carbon which, by the processes of decomposition, enters into the composition of animals and plants. At present these doubts we believe have ceased to exist, Liebig and others having shown that the quantity, though apparently small, is amply sufficient.

But the most curious speculation rising out of the presence of carbonic acid in the atmosphere is in connexion with the formation of coal beds. Coal, as we all know, is but the remains of antediluvian wood, buried by convulsions of nature under enormous weights of overlying strata, and exposed to the decomposing effects of ages unknown.

Now, the various stages of decomposition which wood undergoes in being transformed into coal can be traced in the very structure of the leaves can be seen; which evidence we know that the coal beds of Europe were originally accumulations of gigantic ferns. Ferns, which in this country are mere plants, grow in the West Indies and elsewhere to the size of trees. These fern trees were formerly very prevalent, and from them our coal beds are chiefly derived.

It has been suspected by various chemists that the atmosphere at the period when the coal depositions were going on, contained more carbonic acid than it does now; botanists, too, had reason to imagine that the fern tribe would thrive in an atmosphere more teeming with carbonic acid than other vegetables. Accordingly, Professor Danberry, of Oxford, and, we believe, also Mr. Hunt, tried the experiment of growing plants in factitious atmospheres largely charged with the gas. The results went to prove that the opinions of the botanists were well founded, and that in all probability there existed considerably more carbonic acid in the atmosphere when the coal measures were being formed than there does at this time.

As we are on the subject of respiration, let us now turn to the gold fishes. Fishes breathe as well as terrestrials, but they do not breathe by lungs. They have gills—specially adapted to absorb the air which water, in its natural state, always contains. Were the water actually pure, the fishes could not live, neither would such water do for the purposes of human drink. At this moment there is a metropolitan clamour for pure water. We have seen that pure water would be quite out of place; nevertheless, impurities admit of classification, and we admit that London water contains impurities of a most objectionable kind.

Carbon being the theme of our chemical incubations, away we rush, like other people, to the parrot-like cage where stands the Koh-i-noor: that most precious of Eastern trophies—the diamond that won't shine.

On a previous occasion, in an article on precious stones—the Koh-i-noor amongst the rest—we then stated, that, if the monster jewel should happen to come within the dominion of a European dealer in gems, it would be reduced, by cutting, very materially in size, and, although proportionately diminished in weight, its splendour would be greatly enhanced.

Now the term cutting, though very generally used in regard to diamonds, is very far from the best; grinding would be far better, as, when explained, our readers will not fail to see.

When by chance there is broken off in family service the foot of some treasured glass goblet it may have occurred to some of our readers to see the thrifty housewife take it to the stone sink, and, rubbing the fractured glass on the—aiding the grinding operation by water and sand—at length produce a surface more or less smooth. On this principle diamonds are ground, with the difference merely that the friction is not given by a stone and it, but by metal—that the metal plate, a flat horizontally revolving wheel, rubs against the diamond whilst the latter remains still, and that, instead of silver sand, the friction powder used is diamond dust.

Diamonds are now chiefly cut, as we mentioned on a former occasion, in Amsterdam. We once saw the operation going on, and will proceed to describe it.

It was on a Sunday, in the early part of 1847, that, being at Amsterdam, we wandered out from our hotel on a chance excursion through the town. Before we had gone far the noise of machinery arrested our attention, and, on making inquiries, we found that it proceeded from the celebrated diamond-cutting establishment of the place. Let not the reader picture to himself a clean, neat, well-looking establishment, such as one of our paper or cotton mills, but an old lumbering shed, in which, impelled by the labour of four or five sorry horses, revolved a horizontal wheel. This was the only source of motion by which the grinding machinery was kept at work; and its primitive nature in a century when the steam-engine is made to spin cotton, grind corn, and weave cloth, could not but suggest to the looker-on how remote from ordinary wealth—wealth self-developing and expansive—was the conventional wealth represented by the diamond trade. The operation of cutting is performed in several dilapidated rooms up stairs. There are seen in rapid revolution some scores of horizontal metal wheels, each about a foot and a half in diameter. Their surfaces being smeared from time to time with a mixture of diamond dust and olive oil, and set in revolution, the diamond to be ground is brought in contact with the revolving metallic surface. The operation of grinding goes so slowly on, that if the Koh-i-noor were to be cut according to European taste, the operation would last many years. It need hardly be said, that the task of holding a diamond to be ground firmly against the revolving wheel for so long a period of time as is necessary, would be impossible. Continuous pressure is effected in another and very simple manner: the diamonds are imbedded, all except the part to be ground, in a heavy mass of very fusible solder shaped like a hammer, the handle of which being fixed as to horizontal motion, but free by means of a hinge to move up and down, and the face of the hammer being brought flat upon the side of the horizontal wheel, the operation of grinding, cutting as it is called, proceeds without further trouble.

Numerous have been the speculations from time to time about the original source of the diamond. Coal we have seen is nothing else than wood matter, which has been subjected to a peculiar decomposing agency for countless ages past. The diamond being of kindred composition, has it also a kindred origin? On this point philosophers are still in doubt; but that the diamonds were liquid or pasty at the period of their origin, most people now are agreed. Many diamonds contain, locked up in their centre, a little bubble of air, and some have been found inclosing insects, and small bits of vegetable *debris*—neither of which could have found their way into the middle of crystals whilst in a state of adamantine hardness. So much, then, or diamonds. Let us pass on and see what other chemical themes are suggested by things about us.

The objects which first strike us are the sculptures. They are made of various materials—plaster, marble, zinc, iron, and bronze; all of them suggestive of important chemical reflections, and some of them the direct result of the agency of chemical art.

Let us first turn to the equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Albert, by Wyatt—intended, as we are informed, for bronze. Plaster is a material good enough for works of art of this and similar stamp. But we have unconsciously diverged; and, instead of explaining the chemical nature of plaster of Paris, we find ourselves critiquing a work of art. Plaster of Paris is also called gypsum, and by the chemist sulphate of lime—which latter name, like most others employed in chemistry, is directly indicative of the composition of the body described. Thus, plaster of Paris is a compound of sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, and lime: just as marble is a compound of carbonic acid and lime, as we shall discover by and by. The term plaster of Paris is applied to sulphate of lime because it exists very abundantly near the French capital; or rather we should say, that in the neighbourhood of Paris there exists gypsum, which is sulphate of lime chemically united to water, and from which, by exposure to the agency of fire, the water may be driven off, leaving the dry or anhydrous sulphate of lime behind, to which body we may with greater propriety apply the term plaster of Paris.

Since the art of making wax fruit has been so prevalent amongst amateurs, the peculiar moulding property of plaster of Paris has become familiar to most. If a portion of the substance in powder be rapidly mixed in water to the consistence of a paste, and poured into a mould, or on a surface of any kind, the paste presently sets, that is to say, becomes dry and hard, and may be removed from the mould or surface, from which it has borrowed every mark of impression or relief. The chemical *rationale* of the setting of plaster is this. We have seen that by the agency of Kiln-burning plaster of Paris was made to evolve a considerable amount of water, which entered into its composition in a solid form. Now this water so evolved the substance takes every opportunity to reappropriate, which being accomplished, the powdered waterless or anhydrous sulphate of lime acquires the same composition and very near the same physical state as it had whilst in the native quarries. But this is not all: during the act of combination with water the plaster expands, and thus is more readily adapted to assume the form of any surface with which it is brought into contact.

Plaster casting may be termed the second stage of the art of statuary; modelling in clay, which will hereafter come under our notice, being the first. Besides its use in this way, plaster of Paris has many other applications, which we cannot find time to allude to here. One, however, must not pass unnoticed, especially as an illustration of it appears in the Exhibition. Some years ago, it was discovered, that by combining plaster of Paris with alum in a certain way, there resulted a very hard substance, to which the name was given of marble cement. Not content with cement, a modification of the same preparation has now been converted into a substance to which they term artificial marble has been given. In the English part of the Exhibition may be seen a very nicely moulded classic capital formed out of this material.

A piece of statuary having been cast or moulded in plaster, the next step is to carve it in marble, or cast it in some sort of metal usually bronze; but occasionally iron or zinc, of which two latter media there now exist many beautiful castings. Many a spectator who gazes with admiration over a modern sculptured work of marble or bronze, will be surprised to be informed that in the actual formation of either of these, and more particularly the ones of marble, the artist's hands have been but little employed. His thoughts are exercised, his genius brought into operation, and made to bear on far more plastic materials than either marble, iron, or bronze, zinc, or even plaster of Paris. The sculptured figure is moulded in pipeclay; which operation being accomplished to the artist's satisfaction, an artizan in casts, usually an Italian, prepares the plaster copy, and from the plaster copy is executed, by mere workmen, the figure in marble or other material. Eventually, the artist gives a few touches more or less, with his chisel; but very few if the material be marble—indeed sometimes none. The method by which the marble statues are formed by workmen is amusing enough. Before the operator on one side stands the plaster cast to be copied; on the other side, marble in a shapeless block. This latter he first chips into something like the form desired, and then he has recourse to a machine, the operation of which is of this kind:—Suppose the level of the eye of the statue is exactly half an inch below the level of the brow; then, where the artist is to be, the workman drills a small hole, exactly half an inch below the brow level, and marks the hole black. This operation he repeats on innumerable points; and then, taking his chisel, he chips carefully away every trace of the black perforations. The result of which must evidently be, that, if his perforations were correct, he will have produced the copy of the plaster face on the surface of the artist's block.

The metal iron has been usually thought inapplicable to the purposes of statuary, except for the rough varieties of work; and although now its value in this respect is greatly inferior to bronze, yet improved modes of manufacture have enabled the founder to give us admirable specimens of artistic castings.

The general reader will have, no doubt, heard of the terms cast iron and wrought iron. The former is iron in a state of admixture with various other ingredients, chiefly silica and carbon, the result of which is that the fusibility of the metal is greatly increased; wrought-iron is the metal reduced to a condition of comparative purity, by which, although its fusibility is greatly diminished, there is developed another exceedingly valuable quality, namely, that of welding, by which is meant that incipient condition of fusion or pastiness which enables the blacksmith to join two pieces of iron together by merely beating them with the hammer on an anvil. This quality of welding is only partially true, and that very imperfectly, by the metal platinum. Although iron is rather an ungracious metal for the artist's castings, yet exception should be made to a certain iron natural combination with silica, from which the Berlin toy castings are made.

Most of our lady readers, we doubt not, have seen the celebrated Berlin iron necklaces, chains, ear-rings, bracelets, and the like; they are made by casting, and as examples of the perfection of this art are unrivalled. Only one ore of iron has hitherto been found adapted to the formation of these toys, and our readers will, we have no doubt, be surprised to be told, on the authority of the celebrated naturalist Ehrenberg, that the ore in question is but the remains or *debris* of certain little animals now extinct, the skeletons of which were largely made up into iron.

In the Prussian division of the Great Exhibition some of these celebrated castings may be seen; and those who have not yet paid them a visit we would counsel to do so. Infinitely more interesting are they to our fancies than the mere toys, and our readers will, we have no doubt, be surprised to be told, on the authority of the celebrated naturalist Ehrenberg, that the ore in question is but the remains or *debris* of certain little animals now extinct, the skeletons of which were largely made up into iron.

Bronzes are compositions in various proportions of copper, tin, and sometimes zinc. Cannon metal, bell metal, and statuary metal may all be regarded as modifications of bronze. Statuary bronze is moderately soft; but, by a slight modification of preparation, bronzes may be made nearly as hard as steel, and susceptible of receiving a very fine edge. Long, indeed, before the discovery of the means of working iron, and converting it into steel, bronze was used for the purposes of agriculture and war. Some moderns have doubted whether bronze were capable of receiving a keen edge. Sir Francis Chantrey settled this point, practically and for ever, by causing a bronze razor to be made, by the aid of which he shaved. Thus he vindicated the credit of ancient records, it is true; but, as we have been informed, at the expense to himself of a considerable amount of personal suffering. He proved his case, however, which was a great thing; not to be put in comparison with the casual suffering of having a few hairs plucked out by the root.

The application of zinc to the purposes of statuary is quite new; but, from the success evinced in the works of art to which it has lately been applied by the Belgians and Germans, we have no doubt that its employment for this purpose will largely increase. Nothing can be more fine in every respect than the beautiful Amazon group of Kiss, the Berlin sculptor—this group, we need not inform our readers, is of zinc bronzed.

It is but natural that the discovery of the value of zinc for artistic castings should have been made by Belgians and Germans, inasmuch as from the mines of Belgium and Prussian Silesia is derived by far the greatest proportion of commercial zinc. England, rich though she be in minerals generally, is rather poor in available zinc. Of the ore called sulphuret of zinc we have a considerable amount; but it is difficult to work, and yields an unsatisfactory result. Of carbonate of zinc—the ore in which the two celebrated mines of Belgium, the Vieille and Nouvelle Montagne, and the Silesian mines are so prolific—we have but little; so in the zinc smelting branch of metallurgy we must ever consent to remain largely dependent on our neighbours.

While on the subject of zinc, it may be proper to say, that, if divided into thin shavings, this metal will burn on the application of fire with great brilliancy, yielding an oxide or ash of snowy whiteness, which the ancients under the denomination of *lana philosophica*—philosophical wool. Very lately this material has been introduced as a pigment, both for rough and artistic purposes. Its advantages consist in being free from the poisonous qualities of white lead, and never turning black by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen. Its disadvantages are, that it will not commingle kindly with oil, as does the carbonate of lead, to form a sort of cream, and that it is deficient in opacity. For artistic purposes, it will probably supersede carbonate of lead; but, for rougher work, the poisonous compound will, we think, maintain its supremacy.

SALTER'S MODEL OF THE GREAT OPENING BRIDGE AT SELBY

There are within the walls of the International Palace of Industry many choice models of bridges, which have been executed by some of our first engineers. Several of them are to be found in the Civil Engineers' Gallery—West Gallery, while others have been considered worthy of being placed in the great central avenue, or Brit. Nave. Among these, Salter's Model of the Great Opening Bridge at Selby, on the line of the Hull and Selby Railway, is particularly worthy of notice, and the work represented is of so novel a character, on account of its large span, that we consider many of our readers will be glad to learn some particulars as to the details of its construction.

The river Ouse is at all times rapid, and particularly so during the time of the frequent freshes or floods; it required, therefore, that a bridge of peculiar construction should be resorted to, in order to meet the requirements of the peculiar case. By the act of Parliament for the Hull and Selby Railway, which obtained the sanction of the Legislature in 1836, it was stipulated that the bridge at Selby should have an opening arch of 44 feet span for the sea-borne vessels trading to York. Messrs. Walker and Burges, who have erected so many of the cast-iron bridges which are dotted about in different parts of the kingdom, were engineers for the railway, the bridge, therefore, was executed under their direction; the contract for the iron-work being undertaken by the Butterly Iron Company, and carried out with the usual spirit displayed by that firm. The river at the point of crossing is about 600 feet in width, and at low water 14 feet in depth, the tide rising 7 feet at springs and 4 feet at neaps. The bed of the river consists of silt resting on a thin bed of sand, beneath which is clay of a hard quality. The bridge was commenced in the autumn of 1837, and finished in the spring of 1840. The land abutments are principally executed of brickwork and masonry resting on piles; over the under the west abutment being 18 feet, and those under the opposite abutment 28 feet long respectively. The intermediate piers for the support of the superstructure are formed of open pile-work, the piles being driven 12 feet into the solid clay, and their tops connected with cap sills of large scantling, upon which the iron-work is bedded.

To give additional stiffness to the two centre piers, a plan was resorted to in the bracing, which, although novel in itself, was executed with very little difficulty, and is found, after years of experience, fully to answer the purpose. This was effected by rounding the centre piles for a portion of their length, so as to allow the cast-iron sockets to descend and take a solid bearing on the square shoulders of the piles, to which were connected the long timber braces; so that when the sockets, with the braces attached, were let down to their bearings, the tops of these braces were brought to their places at once, and secured to the cap sills.

The superstructure is of cast iron, consisting of six ribs in the width of the iron-work of the opening arch is formed of two leaves each, worked upon a centre carriage, with rail-pieces acting as counterbalances for assisting the opening and shutting when necessary. This is accomplished by an iron segment of nine feet radius firmly fixed upon the main shaft, and of wheels so arranged that one man can raise or lower either leaf of the bridge in fifty or sixty seconds.

A double line of railway is laid along the bridge on continuous timber bearers. To provide for the effects caused by changes of temperature on the iron-work of the bridge, wedge-shaped iron keys, fitting into proper grooves at the junction of the two leaves of the opening part of the bridge, are inserted to such a depth as to give the necessary play.

The extreme variation of the width of the opening from the above centre is found to be about three-quarters of an inch. The entire weight of cast and wrought iron is equal to about 600 tons, and the weight of each leaf of the opening span rather more than 90 tons.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SILVER INKSTAND, BY DODD.—The silver inkstand, described in our Supplement out of the 21st June, should have been stated as by P. G. Dodd, and not Messrs Dodd.

J. BLAKE'S ENVELOPE FOLDING MACHINE.—Some doubts of this machine, it is erroneously stated, had Mr Delorme was the inventor. It appears that it is the joint invention of Mr Edwin Hall and Mr Henry [illegible] Cheltenham.

LUCIFER TOM [illegible] Lundeens brass letters, inquiries [illegible] Hopwood, [illegible] Co., [illegible] it was wrongly attributed to the [illegible] well, which was designed by Mr Nocealla, of Copenhagen.

In the notices of horological ingenuity in page 601 of our last volume, a typographical error in the spelling of Mr Dent's name occurred in the description of Mr Dowbiggin's improved [illegible] in the sixth line, where "axis of vibration" should read "arc of vibration."

A. N. Rooke Lodge, a letter addressed to Messrs Smith and Elder, the publishers, Cornhill, will reach the authoress in quest on.

FIELD.—The Heraldic Inspector's Institution, 66, Hatton-street, London.

A. and D. SUBSCRIBER, Dublin.—The liveries should be red and yellow, the first colour and the latter metal in the arms.

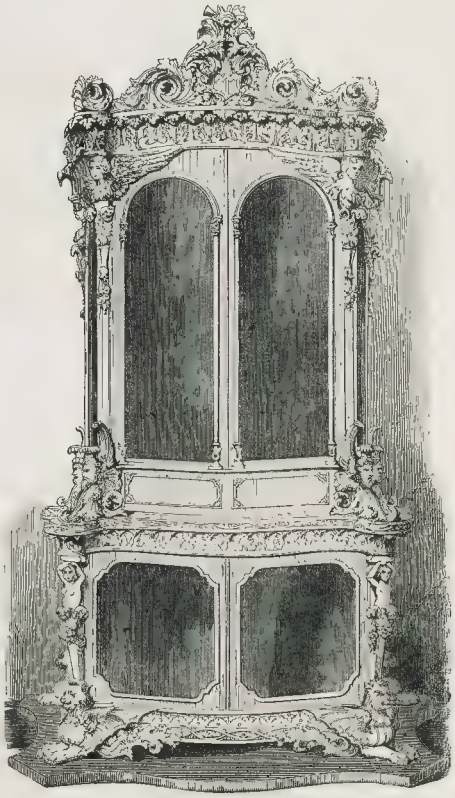
R. H.—Hardy, of Airlich, in Scotland, bears "Gu. a fesse or, between three mullets of the second, and a mascle in base, arg." Harvey, of Castle Semple, in Renfrewshire, bears "Gu. on a bend [illegible] three [illegible] Or, on a chief [illegible] a [illegible] between two [illegible] of the [illegible] Or, a [illegible] between two [illegible] of the [illegible] Or, a [illegible] between two [illegible] of the [illegible] Or,

CENTRE-PIECE FOR TABLE.—BY VITTOZ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

STAINED WINDOW.—BY GIBSON, NEWCASTLE.

The Norman tracery window, by Gibson, of Newcastle, the upper part of which is engraved above, is a rich specimen of the art. In the central compartment is represented the Nativity; and in the four principal compartments above and below it, two and two, are the four principal prophets, Moses, David, Isaiah, and John the Baptist. The arrangement is simple and effective, and the colouring extremely rich.

CABINET.—FROM TUSCANY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



CABINET.—BY W. AND C. FREEMAN, NORWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

JEWELLED HAWK, EXHIBITED BY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Jewelled Hawk, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, is a new contribution to the Netherlands department, being located not far from Mr. Hope's jewels, with which it divides the attention of the *virtuosi*. The history of this bird is not without interest. It rejoices in a name proper, being the "Kayphausen Hawk," and was made, many a long year ago, to commemorate the reconciliation of two noble Dutch families which had been long at variance. It contains within its gay plumage the identical gold drinking cup which was used by the rival Counts upon the auspicious day of their reconciling, and which is discovered upon removing the head of the bird. The wings and body are chiefly covered with rubies; turquoises, emeralds, and other precious stones are displayed in other parts. The bird stands about a foot high, more or less, and has a very stately appearance.

JEWELLED HAWK.—DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

CENTRE-PIECE. VITTOZ.

This magnificent *surtout de table* was manufactured by Vittoz, of Paris, for the Grand Duchess of Russia. The design is sumptuous and elegant, and it is executed in bronze richly gilt. This work is a favourable specimen of French decorative art, and will be much admired.

CARVED CABINET. BARBOTTI.

We have already given representations of some of Barbotti's beautiful productions in wood carving. We now produce an Engraving of a work of more importance than any of those referred to, and which may justly be signalised as one of the gems of the Tuscan department. This beautiful cabinet, in walnut-tree wood, is of classic and elegant form, and every portion of its surface is covered with sculpture of rich and appropriate character. The principal subjects on the panels are from the "Iliad," which are rendered with a degree of spirit in the conception, and a delicacy of execution, which can scarcely be excelled.

CABINET. BY FREEMAN

The ornamental cabinet, secretary, and bookcase, carved in walnut wood and ebony, by W. and C. Freeman, of Norwich, is meritorious in many respects, but betrays the fault of over-decoration, without any fixed principle of design. Cherubim, dragons, terminals, and other fabulous creations are brought in plentifully to aid the general effect, which is one of confusion. The workmanship is good.

STUFFED FROGS.—FROM WIRTEMBURG.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE EXHIBITION.

TAKEN in its widest sense, the title we have just written would indicate an essay on almost all the products—animal, vegetable, and mineral—of the world; for almost all these products, at all events all the most remarkable among them, are to be found represented in Hyde-Park. Not having any intention, however, of trying to solve the problem of making the smaller contain the greater, or of decanting the Atlantic into a pint bottle, we propose merely to indicate the reminiscences of animated nature, as connected with stuffed specimens of birds and beasts, suggested by the Exhibition. We have thought that, amid the countless columns which are being written upon the industry and ingenuity manifested by the Exhibition, amid the unending accounts of processes of manufacture and industrial art, with which the periodical press of the day teems, a paper, leaping from certain exhibited specimens, not forwards to great industrial establishments and singular displays of mechanical skill, but backwards to the productions of that master-worker, Nature—a paper leading the reader from the specimens exhibited, not to factories, foundries, or laboratories, but to woods and mountains, rocks and rivers, would come with a certain freshness upon the mind, and be an acceptable relief from the accumulated and accumulating accounts of the results and the processes connected with the industry of man.

The art of taxidermy is to a great extent misunderstood and perverted. If the mass of the fur or feathers can be tolerably preserved, and something like a rude approximation to the appearance of the living animal be given, the end of the operation is, in the majority of cases, deemed to be attained. We are happy to say, however, that in the Exhibition are to be found several specimens shewing a very different idea of the functions and capability of the art. And we were also gratified by observing in the contributions from Canada a number of well-stuffed birds, labelled as presented by the stuffer to Charles Waterton. The author of "Wanderings in South America" is, indeed, almost the father of taxidermy, as properly understood. We have not at hand at this moment that delightful book of the wilderness, but we remember that it contains an earnest protest against the old plan of stuffing, and a well-merited denunciation of the monstrosities which are exhibited as lions and tigers in too many of our museums. It is of course the heads and faces of the animals which are principally deficient. Not only is all natural expression utterly and irremediably lost, but the lips and nostrils are frequently so ill preserved as to have shrunk back, producing a spectral-like appearance which would have frightened even the original *fera* if he had come across one of his kindred, decorated with such a ghastly grin. In some cases, Mr. Waterton observes, that the head of the animal has been entirely cut off and replaced by a painted wooden block, resembling the original countenance about as much as a ship's figure-head generally does the gentleman after whom it has been christened. Mr. Waterton, if we mistake not, invented a new preservative and antiseptic liquid to prevent the shrinking of the cartilaginous and mucous portions of the face; but what he insisted principally upon, and what we also wish to reiterate, is, that the mere preservation of skin and feature is but a small part of what taxidermy ought to be—that the character, gait, and general air of the animal ought to be copied; and that a stuffed specimen is only half preserved which does not give a correct idea of the habitual gestures and mode of standing of the original. For example, there is the badger, a stout, bluff, sturdy, inflexible-looking creature. What a perfect antithesis is the cat, with its habitual crouch and wonderful air of supple springiness. Contrast the curious pert look of a sparrow, especially if he be a Cockney one, with the more staid and decently reserved aspect of any other small bird of a similar species. The acuteness of the look of some dumb creatures as compared with the dismal fatuity of others, is very remarkable; and if the reader who has not much studied the subject will refer to what we may call the comic character stuffed animals from Wirtemburg, he will see an exceedingly clever exaggeration of the intelligence and shrewdness of a fox's face and of the simple stupidity of a hare's. In this case the artist has

STUFFED POINTER.

STUFFED CATS.—FROM WIRTEMBURG.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

caricatured nature purposely; but nine-tenths of our taxidermists caricature her unconsciously, not by augmenting but by taking no heed of animal expression. How often do we see a stuffed bird, which is nothing but a dead bird placed upright, with glass eyes The habitual posture and characteristic attitude of the creature escapes, as having been too volatile to be fixed by the hand of man. Nothing of the sort, however. Let the reader go to the Transept, close to the palm trees, and look at the "Gorged Falcon:" if he knows anything about carnivorous birds of prey, he will immediately recognise the perfect *fac simile* of the "greedy glede," who has crammed up to the throat, and stands on one leg on the perch, looking as uncomfortable and apoplectic as an alderman who has over-eaten himself. The skilful taxidermist must, therefore, be a naturalist and an observant animalist. Many a man has probably stuffed a dead bird, never having seen, far less studied, the living creature. Such stuffed specimens are mere exhibitions of the feathers, not of the bird; and the skin of the animal, preserving its coat, would be just as satisfactorily illustrated.

Animals, whatever their staffers may say, seldom or never stand in a state of stupid, expressionless inaction. They are almost always watching, and the position of the ears is almost invariably characteristic. Even when they entertain not the least apprehension of danger, and when they have satisfied themselves with food, the expression of listless, semi-torpid enjoyment has its own significance, and it is capitally rendered in the gorged falcon.

Canada affords a fair number of specimens of stuffed birds; and the quantity of skins of furred animals, common to the backwoods and the vast expanse of dreary wilderness stretching towards the shores of Hudson's Bay, brings forcibly up to the memory the wild life of the outlying hunters and trappers, who, with their rifle and their hatchet, pursue for months of unvarying solitude their chase of the animals whose fur is intended to minister to the enjoyment and the comfort of civilised man. Observe those piles of the skins of ermines, martens, foxes, squirrels, beavers, and sables. How eloquently they speak of the vast expanse of North America—the desolate loneliness of its stretching and silent birch forests—the wandering paths of its nameless streams and rivers—of the solemn stillness of its lakes, sleeping amidst the hills—of the stony and bushwooded tracts of its dreary outlying wilderness!

The Canadian specimens of birds are poor. The stuffy hawks, owls, and water-fowl of the diver species. A Mr. Downs is the exhibitor of most of them, and his groups of owls are particularly good. The black, the woods of North America are particularly rich in these nocturnal birds of prey; and in the specimens under notice the great pains attended with praiseworthy diligence to the exact representation of the peculiarly soft, downy, and fluffy appearance of their feathers. These creatures are favourite subjects with preservers; but, somehow, their (literally) eververy expect is never given. They are made to seem as sharp and wide awake as they doubtless are, if we could see them in the dark. Perhaps a peculiar construction of artificial eye would be required to convey the effect; but the study of the shades, the casts, and the transparency, and depth of glance of an eye, is properly the province of the taxidermist, who must instruct the glass-manufacturer accordingly.

Next to the owls, the North American sea-birds attract attention. The specimens belong principally to the larger varieties of water birds—the *Colymbidæ*, or divers; and the *Alcidæ*, or auk tribes. The latter is one of the strangest and most original-looking of all winged things. Watch them in their haunts upon a rocky coast: they keep to reefy ridges, and never patronise a shelving or a sandy shore. With wings no bigger, considering their size, than those with which Cupids and cherubs are decorated in ordinary pictures—with great strong webbed feet, placed, as Sidney Smith said of a tropical insect, where, with submission, the rear tails ought to be—they love to stand as upright as grenadiers upon the pinnacles of rock, just removed from the plash of the surf spray, sometimes making an occasional ridiculous demonstration with their little stumps of wings, as though they were going to fly, or, at all events, intending to convey the notion that they could, if they only thought it worth while; and thus, with their close oily plumage, as dry and tight-fitting to the body as so much leather armour, they doze off the effects of their full meal of fish, caught and swallowed whole in their long dives deep beneath the surface of the sea. The fact is, that, so far as locomotion and the power of obtaining food go, these birds are rather duffers to make a figure among their tribe. They cannot move in the air, except in mere jumps along the surface of the water; they cannot walk on the earth, for, when they try it, they continually topple on their noses—we beg pardon, on their beaks; they got on with tolerable speed upon the surface of the water, and a grey big auk will swim quicker than an ordinary boat will row; but under water is their element. The little wings do good service there, and even the native-born denizens of the sphere—the fish themselves cannot escape the accomplished diver. The fact that all divers can fly, or, to speak, under water, is not generally known; but it is a fact nevertheless. Often have we lain upon a woody bank, all tangled bushes and thick water-plants, watching, silently and securely, the gambols of a couple of water cuckoos in the bright pool below. The fact in question, to the best of our recollection, does not swim, and is not web-footed; but he dives admirably, always choosing a convenient stone or root along the bank as a *point d'appui*, and always using his wings vigorously as he shoots obliquely to the bottom of the pool.

The rock-birds are further represented in their homes and haunts by a curious and characteristic little model in the South-East Gallery, representing the process of robbing sea-fowl's nests in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The strata, and rifts, and lines in the face of the perpendicular cliff are represented with more skill and natural effect than might have been expected in the handiwork of a fowler. Like the sample-gatherer, the bird-catcher hangs half way down astride upon a piece of wood, supported by a rope, which is kept from the sharp edge of the cliff by passing through the notch of a projecting horn of wood: the ascent and descent of the adventurer being regulated by a species of rude winch, planted, by means of a small rough scaffolding, steadily upon the ground, and managed by a couple of men. The constructor of the model, which is well worth inspection, seems to be a poet as well as a fowler and cragsman. Indeed, his work proves that he labours deftly with his fingers, limbs, and brains; his model demonstrating the first, his occupation the second, and his verses, which we transcribe from a card attached to the work, the third. The stanzas are as follows:—

> This model of rock is intended to show,
> The perils which the birds take for nesting,
> As their nature may be, some high and some low,
> While some in the water are resting.
>
> To take up their eggs from such rugged rocks,
> As may by the model be seen,
> To prevent any danger to which I'm no stranger,
> Invented this simple machine.

Worthy Mr. Hubbard, however, the genius in question, would, we suspect, not find it easy to induce his countrymen in Orkney and Shetland to adopt any safety apparatus of the kind. The northern fowlers are notoriously reckless. A snake or a rope is considered quite safe as all the support which they require for their rope, while a single comrade above is deemed sufficient to manage it, and prevent the warps from being cut through by grating against the rock.

The Fur Trophy in the Nave, in which is collected so marvellous a display of the most highly valued and delicately soft and beautiful spoils from the coats of the animals of the colder part of the world, is, as it were, guarded and set off by specimens of many of the creatures who have yielded up their covering to make adornments for official robes and ladies' dresses. The furs in their mercantile and manufacturing capacities have been already described; we only pause for a brief glance at some of the animals which yield them. These come from most parts of the cold and the temperate regions of the globe. From the shores of Hudson's Bay and the banks of the arctic rivers in America, and from the dreary steppes of Siberia, stretching down to Behring's Straits, on the Asiatic side of the Polar Sea, there, amid the wilderness, dwells the Russian sable, happily unwitting that his coat is worth from three to five guineas. In the rocks and snows of Sweden, and generally in Northern Europe, haunts the ermine, which answers to the weasel of southern lands. In winter he gets as white as the snows among which he burrows, all but the tip of his tail, which remains jet black; and so, then being as it were in season, he is trapped or shot, and his coat stripped to make what the heralds call minevers, and which is the most aristocratic fur in the world, being principally used for high ceremonial purposes of state, and holding the same rank among furs as "regal purple" holds rank among colours. The martens are great fur producers. The hunters know several different species. One, the stone marten, dwells in crevices of rocks, in shingly banks, and in the interstices of ancient caving, grey and mossy, or in the hoary walls and ruined battlements of crumbling castles. He is a great favourer of chinks and crevices, and is trapped or snared as he issues forth for a morning or evening prowl from his stony retreats. The first cousin of the stone marten is the wood marten; he is a forester, burrowing about the roots of pine and oak, and seldom or never stirring from the good green wood.

As home relatives to the tribe of the martens and the ermines, we may class the family groups of the squirrels and the weasels. The former is a capital animal for the taxidermist's art; it is elegantly shaped, and it posse-ses a head with a great deal of shy expression, and has a knack of displaying itself to the best advantage, by sitting upright as it munches its nut. Observe the enormous muscle of the creature's hind legs, which make it the famous jumper it is; and observe the manner in which the tail spreads behind it in the leap, so as to steady the flight of the creature to the wished-for branch. Squirrels are nearly as good swimmers as jumpers. A friend of the writer's, a keen observer of nature, observed a tiny little brown head bobbing away in the water, and speedily found that it belonged to a squirrel on a swimming excursion. With the idea of capturing the navigator, he tried to stop it with the oar; when, lo! the nimble little creature leaped from the point of the blade to the crown of the hat of his would-be captor, and with one jump sprung six feet into the water in the other side of the boat, and resumed his course, never, indeed, having deviated from it for a moment. There is something truly woodland in the squirrel. We associate him with glades and brakes—fine old English words both. He is the privileged dweller in oaks and elms of massy girth and glorious foliage. He is the mortal attendant of the fairies, and is always associated with them merely: for when the King and Queen of Fairyland round the shaven ring, or ride stately by "with bit and bridle ringing," what eye of mortal mould beholds them save that merry black orb which lights up among the oak leaves in the moonlight.

The weasel tribe is well represented in and about the fur trophy. This animal is also food for the craft of the taxidermist. The creature in all its varieties has a litheness and a suppleness of body and a shrewd cunning and quickness of expression about the head and throat peculiarly. A well-stuffed weasel ought to look at the gazer with a "catch me asleep if you can," staring out of every hair from his nose to his tail. The ferret has a peculiarly foxy expression, with a touch of the reptile in the cold bitter of his eye. The polecat, however, is the very impersonation of the ferocious skulker—the very impersonation of cool, artful ferocity, with noiseless step and ghost-like motion he glides into and vanishes in the burrow of a devoted rabbit.

In some sort a connecting link between the great cat tribe and the feline tribe, we have the pole-cat. There is an interesting group of these creatures near the fur trophy, with weaselly bones and lithe limbs. The breed must be disappearing in England, the not very pleasant odour of its skin preventing much pains being taken to preserve the species for the sake of its fur. In the wilder and remoter parts of the Highlands, the pole-cat, under its Scotch name the foumart, still flourishes. The same thing may be said of the brock, *Anglice* the badger, a group of which, a bluff, [illegible] light sort of animal, is exhibited.

Stuffed foxes abound, of all kinds, from our own ordinary reynard who drags his brush across Leicestershire, to the beautiful black and silver fox of Hudson's Bay, and the white fox of the Arctic regions. The best specimen of the preserved animal is, however, the realisation—very well done—of Landseer's, we think it is, clever picture of "Not caught yet." The case is in the Gallery above Tunkey. We have a grassy bank, with weeds and brushwood. Half covered in the foliage lies the trap, baited with a piece of mangled rabbit; but reynard is not to be done. With his quick keen eye tracing the tunny fish of the snare, his nose dilating to the scent of the attraction, and his softly-falling feet in the attitude of a stealthy trot, master fox is the personification of sly cool cunning and suspicion. A wolf in the fur department has evidently been stuffed by some one who never saw or studied the animal. He is quite dog-like. Two cases containing stuffed otters, have been contributed by the Marquis of Conyngham. They are not placed in the best light in the glide of the otter as well caught up as he appears to us in the act of rustling through the sedge to the neighbouring stream. There is no more interesting animal to watch than this fresh-water seal. From some shelf or rock overhanging a deep pool in a mountain stream, or from the bank of a lake, lies salmon round and round the crystal pool, lying in its deep rocky cauldron, green and pellucid, beneath. The hunt seldom lasts long: either the prey manages by a desperate dart out of the pool to make his way into the burrowing cave or hole below, or the otter is not at fault in his element as in deep still waters, or he is pounced upon, dragged to a shelving brink of rock, and the most delicate portion of his flakes—that immediately at the back of his head speedily eaten out; after which, his captor, who as a very dainty gentleman in the matter of fish, leaves the rest for the dogs and the crows.

The only other specimen to which we shall call attention in this part of the Exhibition is that strange animated link between two families, the *Ornithorinchus paradoxus*, which looks something like a small polecat with a duck's bill sewn on to its nose. There are two specimens in the case, one of which is represented in the wood cut, but the creature is like a dunning tailor, [illegible] beast with a bill!

In the Transept, just before the palms, [illegible] is by far the finest specimens of taxidermy in the Exhibition, is that of the Wild Turkey-cock. They are all birds: the plumage is beautifully displayed; the natural tints preserved in all their freshness, and the characters and manners of each proclaim the hand and the knowledge of a naturalist, and the mind and heart of a poet. The Wild Turkey-cock is showing the peculiarities for which the bird was once [illegible] for banquets. The animal itself is a noble specimen of a highly-bred and vigorous kind. He wears his hood upon his head; the hood in question consisting of a close-fitting cap of leather, which completely blinds the bird, and was only removed at the moment of flight. Its legs are manacled by jesses, stout thongs of leather, with which it was bound to the wrist, setting upon the sportsman or sportswoman's hawking gauntlet. The next specimen is called the "Struggle with the Quarry." The falcon has towered above the prey, a fine vigorous heron, swooped down upon it, and with beak and claws struck deeply into the struggling bird; the talons have tumbled, a mere chaos of fluttering feathers and jerking limbs and claws, upon the ground. The struggle is painfully life-like: the heron, with its head and throat torn by the hawk, and the long, red, bleeding flesh seen amid the rumpled feathers, seems calmly jerking his long bill, and attempting with his strong wiry legs to hit off his antagonist, who is tearing him with beak and claws. The convulsive movement of the struggle is represented with great truth; so contorted, indeed, are its members, its pinions, and limbs, that you must look at it attentively before you understand the position of the bird: the fierce impetuosity of the hawk is also very truthfully rendered. Still, like many of Landseer's finest pictures, the group is painful one; indeed, we suspect that it is a blunder in any species of art to represent artificially a fight, which would wound our feelings if seen in reality. Nay, even the keenest sportsman, although he knocks over his game without the slightest twinge of a humanitarian scruple, would possibly not wish to have continually before his eye a vivid representation of the sufferings of the wounded bird.

Close to the "Struggle with the Quarry," is the very clever "Gorged Falcon," which we have already pointed out as a triumph of expression in taxidermy. The stupid, blinking look of the bird—the half shut and dimmed eyes, and the oddly wrinkled cheek, with the indefinable expression of painful helpless repletion which pervades the whole individual, are all very cleverly caught up, and very effectively reproduced. The hawk sits, listlessly and half asleep, upon one leg—the other claw, still red from the slaughter, retracted by the involuntary tendency of the muscles up to the breast. The animal is in such a state that you might almost fancy that a long rest had overtaken him. A very few mighty labour would it be to fly, until digestion has done its work and something like spirit and alertness be restored. Turning from a gorged hawk to a hungry vulture—the stuffed lammergeyer of the Alps is represented as perched upon the rocky jag of a bare mountain peak searching with his fierce, wild, hungry eyes, the valleys and ravines below. The attitude of the creature is very graceful, and full of life and vigour.

Close to the lammergeyer we have a group of black game, nicely arranged; and near it a "scene in the tropics," consisting of a little bank or knoll grown over with luxuriant vegetation all tropical, of course—in the midst of which a collection of parrots and cockatoos, love birds, and some specimens of smaller winged creatures, are perched, apparently gossiping, chattering, and hunting for the gaudy butterflies and glancing lizards, and black shining beetles, which are crawling and passing to and fro. The aspect of the group, plants, birds, and insects, is [illegible], the plumage exceedingly gaudy and rich, and the habitual vacant half-idiotic look of a parrot very well imitated. Still our home birds, whose habits and whose air are known, have more charms than the most glittering of the tropic fowls. A "young leopard reposing" is a clever cub study; the clumsy limbs and coarse bony-looking frame of the creature being happily represented.

The "Dead Gull." We are still in the domain of Mr. Handcock, who represents a bird of the species in question, newly shot and fallen beneath a small withered branch, such as we sometimes see left by the tide, hung with a green drapery of dank sea-weed; the twigs of this forlorn stranded branch serving as a *point d'appui* for the representation, in a swooping posture with outspread wings, of the mate of the dead bird. The attitude of the latter is strictly natural, and the half-closed filmy eyes perfect; while the posture of the sorrowing survivor, seeking as it were to rouse and revivify its defunct partner, is thoroughly expressive of its restless, bewildered grief. The group, in the midst of the [illegible] and dreary picture of "The Widow," and, like that scene of honest animal distress, it is gentle and graceful, but painful. There is no more mock-looking or graceful a bird than the smaller sea-gull here represented. When seen close at hand, this creature is drowsy-like in the meanest of its expression; and the calm, mock look which a wounded sea-gull fixes upon the person who takes it up, has something in it irresistibly, and to our minds most painfully reproaching. In the Gallery in the North eastern Nave is another very carefully preserved representation of a dead gull of the same kind; the attention of the spectator being drawn to the representation of the slight rose-coloured tinge under the wing, which [illegible] the feathers of the living subject, but which [illegible] fades away after death. Some straining or dyeing medium has in this instance been resorted to, so as to make the effect permanent; but to a greater or less extent, however, the vivid representation of dead birds, their feathers rumpled, and their limbs distorted, as they may have fallen to the earth, is foreign to the intention of taxidermy, which is out of dead materials to represent actual breathing life, while the associations connected with the violently killed creatures in question are by no means soothing or agreeable.

We now mount into the inner North-Eastern Gallery, where a considerable number of the specimens of taxidermy are ranged together. The first case which attracts attention, or rather the first succession of cases, have been contributed by Mr. Gardner, bird preserver to her Majesty. As a whole, the specimens are far in [illegible] to Mr. Handcock's. We do not detect that breathing life, while the astonishment connected with the violently killed creatures in question are by no means soothing or agreeable.

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those which that artist delighted to draw. The subjects, however, are disgustingly painful; and, unless the artist meant them to ornament the vestibule of a slaughter-house, we can hardly see what possible destination he intended for his handywork. The largeness of the scale on which the details of the slaughter are represented makes the whole thing absolutely revolting. Two miniature models of similar scenes call for no particular notice. A number of well stuffed hawks are suspended in the air by strings, their wings outstretched so as to imitate the act of hovering. The notion is ingenious, but we fear, that, to be artistically true and satisfactory, every object must have a natural and unadorned, and not an artificial and unmeaning means of support. The groups of owls and hawks with their young are unexceptionable. The falcons feeding their nestlings are excellently managed, with equal picturesque grace and bulk. The attack by the polecats upon the hawks' nest is another piece of dramatic taxidermy; and the gambols of the litter of fox cubs, while old Reynard appears bringing a partridge for distribution among his family, form another pleasing group.

Turning to the *quasi* human animals, we recognise at once the practical exemplification of that old tendency in the Teutonic mind to gift brutes with human intelligence, and to make them take parts in long, and sometimes exceedingly droll histories, just like men and women. Some good specimens of these stories are given in the "Pilgrims of the Rhine." They are not properly fables, but rather half comic, half serious legends, generally full of subdued and characteristic significance, and going in a great degree upon the development of character in the brute *dramatis personæ*. Of these the fox always figures as the scamp of the piece—no doubt, a clever, insinuating, genial, manly scamp, but a scamp nevertheless. See him here devoutly confessing to the cock as a priest, next see him kidnapping the poor unsuspecting hare, of whom he makes a tool to serve some of his private ends. Then observe him contemplatively meditating over the volume in his lap, while he smokes his pipe, the better to digest a puzzling topic. In all these clever specimens of eccentric art taxidermy, the natural cunning and intelligence of the fox's face is exaggerated with very great skill, while the natural simplicity and stupidity of the hare's countenance is just as forcibly worked out. The group of the "Fox and the Hare," *Reinecke* bringing *Lumpe* to Court, is a perfect study. The animals are endowed with the strangest human expression, and yet they are animals still. We have engraved a specimen of this curious style of taxidermy. Observe, the expression being so much exaggerated, the specimens are rather caricatures than real art; but the preserver must *a fortiori* be capable of producing the nicest gradations of real expression in the face of bird and beast. There are a great many other specimens of small animals, and models of larger ones, engaged in human actions, such as a party of tabbies drinking tea, a number of large animals of the weasel tribe as sportsmen, with beaters of a smaller species, hunting an unfortunate flock of hares; weasels fighting duels; frogs walking genteelly out with umbrellas; rabbits trying in vain to do sums on a slate, and cats singing and playing the piano; but our space will only permit our begging the reader on his next visit attentively to study and note the curious degree of skill and drollery displayed in these most amusing caricatures of natural history.

ADORNO'S CIGARETTE MACHINE.

This machine consists of two travelling chains, whose parts are made with great accuracy. Each link is composed of 12 pieces, which are cut out of iron by machinery. One portion of the link is fixed on the chain, and the other portion is moveable. It is necessary that the machine be so nicely adjusted as to the proper quantity of tobacco and paper, and which must be regulated to the thickness of very thin paper.

The machine performs 14 operations:—1. It develops the paper. 2. It moulds the paper. 3. It inserts and presses the tabacco. 4. It regulates the amount of tobacco. 5. It brushes away the tobacco in excess. 6. It cuts the paper and divides the cigarettes. 7. It prepares the cigarettes to be folded. 8. It folds the cigarettes. 9. It transfers and finishes the cigarettes. 10. It prepares the ends of the cigarettes. 11. It finishes their ends. 12. It sends the cigarettes arranged to be packed. 13. It regulates the number of cigarettes. And, lastly, it cleans itself.

The machine makes and finishes the cigarettes with greater neatness and perfection than by manual labour, and the economy of labour is so great, that, solely in this respect, the price of the same manufacture by hand labour is wholly saved. More than eighty cigarettes may be made by the machine in a minute. Paper of the proper width and thickness is caused to pass over one of the travelling chains, consisting of lines of rods, ending with the seantling of the cigarettes. When the paper has a sufficient number of indents, fine tobacco is put into them, and the waste falls into a trough beneath the machine. As the chain on which the paper is first placed moves forward, a knife, by means of an appropriate movement, divides the paper into the length of the cigarettes, which are finally folded entire, by passing to the other travelling chain; and by pressure from above the cigarettes are completed ready to be removed from the machine. In the English market there is scarcely any demand for cigarettes, but in Spain and the American republics its importance is great. This will be better understood, when we state, that, in Mexico, 6,000,000 dollars worth of cigarettes are consumed in the course of a single year. The consumption of cigarettes in Spain and Havannah is proportionably greater. This cigarette machine is seldom worked at the Exhibition, as the materials (principally tobacco) are of an expensive kind; and, as the machine would convert a hundred weight of tobacco into cigarettes in a single day, too much expense would be entailed; but coloured cigarettes, as suggested by an ingenious friend who was looking on the other day, when we had an opportunity of seeing the machine in motion, would answer the purpose very well.

LETTERS FROM LONDON
ON
THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND OTHER MATTERS
BY PELEG E. WHEELER,
WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY BAYLE BERNARD.

(Continued from page 31.)

LETTER VI.—TO DEACON BIGELOW, AGAR-HOUSE, COOK'S FERRY.

THE OPENING DAY; MODERN PROPHECIES, THE GLASS-HOUSE SYMBOLS AND DEFECTS; THE LION'S WALK; THE LONDON STREAM; HIS SEIZURE AND RESCUE; AND ULTIMATE DELIRIUM!

RESPECTED FRIEND,—

The opening day! Here it's come, and that's a fact—roll'd round to us at last, as sure as the best spoke in a wheel, or mid-day on the clock. Here it's come, as it was bound to do, out of a sky as clear as truth and as soft and pure as childhood; come, bright and kind, and gentle as the first love we loved to look at. The stars know'd what they'd to do—they watch'd over it all night, keeping clouds from it and cold, and delivering it up to us at dawn, bright and balmy as beloved it. I guess that morning was bespoke, it could scarcely have come by accident. It was Natur's contribution to the Great Show of the day—Natur's proof of her own sympathy in a cause that must make our speshy git suthin' of her own spirit, and larn at least to watch her laws; nothing of extremes about it, neither hot nor cold, but well balanced, of even pressure, and, in short, a good embodiment of the progress it relates to. The opening day was just the day, Deacon, that you or the Doctor would have wished for, and thought properly significant of the great affair in hand. And there's suthin' in the name too. Han't the "opening day" a sense in it as strong as opening flowers? Aint it stretched as tight with meaning as a gooseberry with juice? It's true the Doctor tells us there's nothin' in a name, and he quotes a big authority—nothin' short of Shakspeare; but I reckon the world of his time wasn't quite as spry as our'n—wasn't scarsly as well awake as the locomotive ery. All his genius couldn't help him to paint the reign of steam, or dream about the telegraph. Now, I say that names are things, or, what's next to it, they are the skins to 'em; and I reckon you'll mostly find that a great fact has a great title: and aint the "opening day" a proof on it? Don't it speak of suthin' more than jist unfolding warehouse doors? Don't we think of grander openings—openings of thoughts and feelin's; openings of human intercourse, of social truth and progress, of light, and peace, and freedom;—to say nothin' of the opening of the eternal let of mouths which this morning went to work like so many high-pressure engins?

Yes, the day is come, Deacon, notwithstandin' the thousand fellers that swore so hard it couldn't—and couldn't, for all I could learn, jist because it ought. Nothin' is so onconceivable to some folks as a great good. The Almighty must perform a miracle to take care of his own critturs. Now, misery comes to us nat'rally—that's the thing we're born to. and some will tell you it's a sin if we endeavour to avoid it; that it's agin the command of Scriptur; that it's rank wickedness to take chloryform to diminish nat'ral pains; or to reap wheat without perspiring, if you live in ever so cold a country. That's the usual way. I reckon, truth has allers been disfigured by poor stoopid mole-eyed critturs taking the letter for the sperit. But, for all that, the day is come, Deacon, notwithstanding the gloomy faces, and the heavy-hanging forebeard that looked like rhymed pumpkins too heavy for their stalk; that raelly seemed so full of fruit they were a'most on the pint of burstin'. Notwithstandin' all their droopin' and their terrible foreboding, and their fears of a big calamity, and their sartainty of the sin, here the day is come in spite on 'em, to teach 'em better doctrine, and show it wasn't the Pagans only that were troubled with false prophets. Here the day is come, without conspiracy or pestilence, or the least mite of commotion, except in people's hearts—in kindly thoughts and wishes, and a proper heap of expectation: and this leads me to see a principle, which I reckon might be useful in our futur' calkylations, might help us to construct a sorter social almanac; and my principle is jest this, that whenever a good thing is going to happen, it's allers sure to be call'd impossible; and the greater the amount of benefit, the greater proof it won't turn up. Take our centry as a proof. When, forty year ago, it was proposed to light the streets with gas, warn't that proposal called impossible, tho' the year afterward it happen'd warn't it said to be an attempt to blow London into shivers, to put a volcano into pipes and have a vent at every door—twenty thousand eruptions all going off at once? Then agin in regard to steam; warn't we told that it was impossible that steam should cross the ocean, only six months afore it did? Warn't it larfed at as a lunacy, jist as the Arctic got afloat? And agin in vaccynation, when there was a sorter human murrain, thinning the English off like cattle, and 'twas proposed to check its ravages by weakening its attacks, warn't that too called impossible, and wuss than that, quite impious—trying to make people live when 'twas clear they were intended to die—when they were falling in a pestilence that was plainly the will of Heaven? And so in regard to the World's Congress; that was as mad and as bad as anything, tho' here it's come to pass, and with no greater amount of evil doers than teaching us to be friendly, and to live by honest labour. So I affirm it as a rule, Deacon, that whenever a thing is to be good and declared to be impossible, you may be as sartain as the sun that it's going to happen instantly.

Yes, the day is come, Deacon, full charged with light and cheerfulness; and if there's a roof that gets its share on it, I guess it's the World's Warehouse—that covering for all the wonders of human skill and energy, and yet the biggest one itself;—England's grandest contribution, show what she may inside—a most uncommon proper casket for the gems of good King Industry. Now, I aint told you what I thought on it—what was my first and best impression when I haff'd up to its side; and if you would like to know it, I must tell you that I wouldn't lose my balance, whatever was the preshur so in order to that end I sot right down afore it, with my back agin a tree, and took a'most two hours to come to a conclusion, and the pint I reach'd was this—that that house is nothin' short, Deacon, of a picture of human progress; that there' a meaning in every joint of it, and in every inch of windowpane; that from the basement to the roof on it, from the doorway to the crown, it shines out as the embodiment of an everlastin' truth. Take its substance, glass and iron, and what do these two signify? Aint it strength and cleanness? and aint these the very qualities that our speshy needs the most? I want to know if there's a darn'd thing bigger than the little eend of nothin' of our making any progress without we're equally strong and honest? Then agin, its figger; just reflect a bit on that; low and well set for the most part, taking a firm grip of the earth, and not narrow, weak, and lofty, as if 'twas a thing too good for it; and I'll jist ask agin, if these aint more of the proper elements—humility and prudence? Whilst as modesty is allers not only a source of strength but beauty, see its top rounding off into a brow of grace and spiritooar, lifting up to the smiling heavens its thousand eyes of gladness, as it drinks and radiates their light like a hugs diamond in the sun. That house, I say agin, Deacon, is a symbol of our speshy; and if they ever think to pull it down, I shall vow we're tumbling with it.

And so you'll guess, of course, that about my happiest hour in England was jist that that brought me up beside it, and you wouldn't be far wrong; but no happiness is perfect, Deacon, everything in this world has a'most to make us wish for more, and so, out of our discontent, raise a sufficient supply of energy. And so, agreeably to this law of natur, I felt that the Great Warehouse was deficient, and had two or three big stains on it that curdled my comfort mightily. I'll jest name 'em to you, Deacon, that you may see I aint grown an Englishman, and have my grumbling jest as nat'rally as swallowing fog and porter. In the first place, they put up afore the door on it the figger of a fighting-man, a great warrior on horseback, who spent his life and lost it in slaughtering his fellow-beings, and, just sitting, as he might do, calm and thoughtful, as one would hope, at the door of such a building as this, he'd put up in the air, stretching out a long sharp stabbing-iron, as tho' he was going to work at once upon the bodies of the visitors, or was holding up his plaguey broadsword as a sort of devil's cross—for all the world to worship it. Now, aint that suthin' shocking? to offer a child sticking up such a figger, the sign petrific and bloodshed, afore the doors of peace and amity; unless indeed it's meant to show the great purpose of the building,—to put the past well out of doors, whilst the future lies inside of it. tho' in that case, I conceive, seeing folks are so plaguey stoopid, the fact should be deeply printed and hung on the horse's nose, or sot, that they might look at it in the paper spere—not to labour but avoid it—just as boards serve on the ice to tell us when it's dang'rous.

But there's another point to mention. I regret to tell you, Deacon, that the spirit of fraternity and sister hood is out, and that it happens to be the commodity in which the show is most deficient. The flags of every country waving and mingling on the top are a proper emblem of the feelings that are uniting all about it; but once you get inside, I guess you'll find that prejudices stand as distinct as the several counters. This aint the proper moment to discuss the matter fully; and arter the support I've given the critturs, 'taint for me to run it down, because some folks have used me shameful. This is the common course, I know, but I aint going to be so mean; so I'll pack the case in a few words, and throw it in a corner. They've refused my contribution—I vow if 'taint the fact; neither my sausage-trap nor skull-cap are to be found in the Exhibition; and you see I aint the man now till no time before you'd larn the reason. In the first place, it's a pint of order, because I didn't lump 'em up with the gin'ral American contributions, which was of course to acknowledge that mine warn't at all superior; and 'twas likely To say that now, warn't it? And next, would you believe it, because they say they couldn't find room 'em, couldn't tell under what head they were to go into the catalogue—whether the practical or the fine arts. Now, since the hour you were raised, Deacon, did you ever hear such proper gabble—such an onconsist lot of braying, except from critters dooly qualified? Practical or fine arts! as if they warn't the two together, and I had any notion to show that this is jest their grand distinction. But there's a wuss complaint to come; I pass over my own wrong, I go on to the public's, and that's one you'll never guess if you could calkylate as well as the whole state of Massachusetts. This building, that invites the entire world to stock its counters, aint a free one arter all; it's free to goods, but not to men. It throws its doors open, it's true; but says you must pay to enter them! What do you think of that, Deacon? This great Fraternal Building to become a commercial spekylation—not a focus for the diffusion of a moral influence throughout the world, but just a counter over which to take a lot of the world's money; a spot to sell the social benefits it preaches up so grandly, and to call on furreners to pay for a handsome ornament to London! Now, I want to know if such an intention aint a blot on the hull project, aint a downright dab of dirt on it? To tell strangers, who send their goods and bring their persons to this capital, and so pour a flood of money thro' every channel of the country, that they must not only pay for show-room, but, when the show is over, leave the building that they've help'd to raise as a present to the country! Now, aint that a clever way of getting architectur cheap? I want to know what they'd have said, if we Yankees had done that. Wouldn't the papers have come out a spell on our calkulating natur, and our love of the main chance? I guess this aint the first time that good old Mother England has done the very thing she sees so wrong in her son Jonathan; and s'posing he did it arter her, just in a spirit of filial reverrence—oh! wouldn't she become disgusted, and put the cow-skin to him properly!

But now to detail the event, Deacon, the great business of the day—the opening of the flood-gate to the stream of all humanity. The morn' g, as I told you, turn'd out to be first chop, as good as if bespoke, made to order in Indiana, and sent across for the occasion. Well, you'll guess that in our garret we warn't inclined to oversleep ourselves; even if we wanted expectation, we hadn't too great a stock of air, and our mouths were forced to open, whether our minds were closed or not. Besides, as my friends happened to be all on 'em revolutionary, 'twas nat'ral, of course, that they should rise at the first moment. But here I've got to note a most uncommon want of deference, a piece of ignorance or neglect, that I consider downright shameful. Notwithstandin' the great occasion of a morning such as this, I'll be skinn'd if 'twas honour'd by a single grain of powder! There warn't a gun or e'en a cracker by way of noticing its dignity. Now, in America you know we allers think a celebration is entitled to a messenger, and we send some guns afore it, to tell people to look out. It's a notion among us, that's putting guns to their true use; that, as they happen to have long throats that can speak to thousands at a time, to make 'em give the signal for hoorahing to the public—to pitch the key of a grand chorus—is about their proper eend, and a way to make 'em minister to the public good instead of misery: so I need not tell you, Deacon, if this is "opening day" had only been with us, what an eternal lot of thunder we'd have got up for the occasion. We'd have made noise enough, I reckon, to have raked some clouds together, and perhaps induced them to have helped us to a flash or two of lightning. But what was the fact here? why there warn't report enough to skeer a rabbit, or set a spider swinging! There warn't, as I could hear, e'en a tune played on a trumpet. Tho' there are chaps here, I've been told, in some of the big bands, who could blow a French horn out of curl, there warn't a puff of wind from one on 'em; and the neglect was the more mindful, seeing the public hadn't received the usual notice from the weather; for that's a fact I've got to tell you, Deacon—that there's allers one grand featur of an English celebration, and that's an all-fired lot of wet; whenever there's a holiday or rejoicing, or any "come out" whatever, sure as a rifle comes the wet, and the wet in downright arnest. If it had been drizzling days before, or e'en coming down occasionally by the handful, or pailfull, on a celebration day it seems to feel an extry stimulus, a sorter call upon its energies, and down you have at them—give the entire tub! and yet, strange to say, to-day, Deacon, the heavens were quite clear, even the sky seemed to respect the great event about to happen, and, in order to ensure a proper harmony, resolve on making the human sunshine a sorter double of its own.

Well, as soon as breakfast was over, which was right early you'll believe, and I s'pose I needn't tell you was particular fraternal, I borrowing a knife or teacup from my French and German friends, and they, in the like spirit, borrowing my butter, loaf, and sugar;—I dressed myself right off, and set off on a sharp walk, afore the Palace doors were open'd, jist to note the look of London and the state of things outside the building, afore I gin my ticket and went in. Well, you'll 'spose the streets that mornin' warn't quite a pictur' of a prairie;—warn't as empty and as silent as the mammoth caves of old Kentuck. If they were ever meant for human akyducts, I guess they then fulfilled their end. As I've said to you already, Deacon, it's only a feller who has lived West and seen its style of rivers, that can form any notion of the noise "stream of London; and he must have been there in the spring too, and seen 'em swollen by snows and freshets, to fancy such a flood as I beheld this morning. 'Taint no use to describe it, Deacon, and so I shall hold off, and jist tell you what I thought was the wonder next in size to it. That was the gals, Deacon, the gals—the crowd, and look, and gear on 'em;—almost two to one to the men, and bless their hearts, in point of looks, worth four to one at least; such an everlasting lot of bonnets was outside of all arithmetic! I don't believe they were ever dreamt on by all our manty-mak ers on a hoar; and as for the faces under 'em, and the figgers they belonged to—ah, I want a better tongue, Deacon, to give you half a thought of them. You know I'm a high-tariff man, and go for home-made articles, and I reckon that our Eastern gals aint the worst of living samples: but the truth is still the truth, whether its taste is sweet or bitter, and the fact can't be denied, that the gals here are the jam—first chop, and nothing less. Such bright hair, and rosy cheeks, and round, springy, little figgers, I vow if there ain't some on 'em that look good enough to eat. They ought to make a feller's fort'n if he could git 'em for a bar, jest to taste the slings on mixing 'em, and so save the need of sugar. And here, to see 'em by the thousand, not in couples but in droves, and in rows, and straight, and round, and nicely rigged as the mast of a new schooner; in all manner and sorter notion of the most dreadful pretty dresses, white and blue, and green and yeller, with satin bunches in their bonnets that looked as slick as mushrooms, and ribbons long enough to moor a fleet of whalers to the Pole. And there was suthing more than that, too; there warn't only their bright faces, and happy, well-filled hearts, I guess their arms were filled as well; they brought no eend of babies—the most awful pretty toads you ever clap'd your eyes on—little, staring, springy critters, that seemed to take quite an ironical feeling, wanted to go ahead like others, and no wonder if they had, for they had been accustomed to high treasure. Those babies were a sight, Deacon; in the great show of the day they were the mothers' contribution, and I vow I thought it hard there warn't a counter to display 'em.

Well, after I'd got tired, I tried to steer, on an eastern and southern cruise, before I huffed and bore away for the great haven in the Park; but, arter what I've told you, you'll guess with what success. Every move was agin a tide that every moment was gitting stronger, thickening up from every street and doorway that fed the leading channel, till at last I was fairly wedged, Deacon, caught fast, and swung about like a skiff or a canoe that you try to paddle up a mill-race; and once I got agoing, there was no help but to go on, and so the great flood carried me, till I found myself brought up agin a tree in the big park, when you may s'pose I threw out my irons, and for a spell or so made fast. But rarely I soon found there was a bigger need than that, to hold on to life itself. In less than half a minute I felt like cotton in a screw—as well packed as the middle cod fish in a barrel from Cape Ann. What with the stomac of one feller, and the elbows of another, I got crooked like the letter S, and really begun to think I should want a garden-critter for to put me straight again. And just at that moment, to put a moral in the matter, there came a cloud across the sky and a little dash of rain, to make us mindful of the mixtur and ensartainty of happiness; and I thinking this was the beginning of the usual public weather, why I got a little skeared, for, says I, if here I stick, and that fast

as like a feather in an eddy, whirl'd round and round onceasing, and carried here and there without power to move, or stop, or hold on as I liked: I found myself in the middle of above twenty thousand people, all scutling about for places, and not at all the wust ones; and I s'pose it wouldn't have stopp'd all day, but that all of a sudden the doors were closed and the police sung out "the Queen," and then "to places" was the word, and in less than half a minit the scrambling was all ever, and the great, hurrying, whirling current became a solid body, and stood as still, and pale, and silent as tho' it had suddenly got frozen by some new great force of chemistry; and, as good fortin chose to have it, I was one of the particles within sight of the Royal platform—in what they call the Transept, right afore the chair and canopy—tho how I got there, marsy knows, and two of the policemen—and having this position, the very best in the whole building, you'll naterally expect me to give an account of all that happened—to give a full and clear detail of the hull inaugurating sarrymony. Well, all I can say is this, Deacon, that when I looked up and saw above me that gorgeous arch of glass, that seemed to be hung up in the air, as a bridge for the feet of angels, and when I view'd the very beings, angels themselves, by thousands, young, and pure, and beautiful, in their white and shining dresses, bending over the great galleries or lengthening out in lines below, with looks that seemed only made to shine with praise or mercy; when the sun too burst upon 'em, as tho' the heavens at that moment were smiling down on their lost tenants, and the great organs began to play the grandest mammoth kind of music, and the excellent Queen herself came to take her seat among her sisters, as the pattern of the [illegible] and the chorus then burst [illegible]

Your respectful and affectionate
PELEG E. WIBBLER.

(To be continued.)

GROUP OF ARMS, &C.—BY G[illegible]

GROUP OF ORNAMENTED ARMS, CUP, &c. BY GUEYT[illegible]

M. Gueyton's display of artistic silver-work is very splendid, and its examination will gratify a higher taste than that of mere idle curiosity. This exhibitor also pretends to a new and improved method of electro-plating, by which the expense is much lessened, leaving, necessarily, a larger proportion of the price of the article produced to reward the labours of the designer and fashioner. The group of objects which we engrave comprises a variety of sword-handl[illegible], in gold and silver, most admirably decorated with sculpture and engraving, and chasing and precious stones, in various manners; a dressing-case, of pure *Renaissance* style; and a prize cup, or racing plate. The last-named work is extremely interesting, the subject being most appropriate and happily chosen, and the execution in the very best style of art. It represents, as will be observed, the principal phases in the history (natural and educational) of the horse: the three principal being the ancient chariot-race, the mediæval tournament, and the modern race—"the race" *par excellence*. In the intermediate spaces we see the interesting quadruped first as a colt by the side of his dam; next in the stable; and in the last place, proudly bearing his master, a gallant cavalier, across the country, probably to the wars. In the centre is a group representing the education of Achilles by the Centaur.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

THE Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the operation of the law which forbids the publication of newspapers without a stamp, have presented their report. They have been for some months past occupied in collecting evidence on every branch of the subject, and appear to have conducted the inquiry with ability and fairness. The result is a condemnation of the tax on all the usual grounds on which it has hitherto been attempted to justify it. The report discloses no new facts, and states no arguments against the Stamp Duty, which were not previously known and employed; but it possesses the merit of concentrating these facts and arguments, and of putting the whole case in a clear, strong, authoritative, and convincing manner.

The taxes on knowledge are twofold: the first is the Excise duty upon paper—a subject to which the inquiries of the committee did not extend, but which it is desirable to keep constantly fresh in the recollection of the public. Our opinions upon it have been more than once expressed. The impolicy of taxing such a commodity is so generally acknowledged, that the abolition of the duty, and the consequent freedom of the paper manufacture, is only a question of time. Whenever a Chancellor of the Exchequer shall be found wise enough to imitate, as regards paper, the example set by Sir Robert Peel, with such brilliant success as regards glass, there will be no fear that Parliament will interpose its veto between him and his good intentions. If the officers of the Excise have not been already relieved of their mischievous attendance upon the operation of paper-making, it is solely due to the incapacity or unwillingness of Sir Charles Wood to devise a comprehensive and statesmanlike Budget. The doom of the tax has been pronounced by universal consent, and its continuance rests upon no argument stronger than that which our financial ministers are so fond of employing—that money must be procured somehow. Such an argument, when applied to taxation that impedes commerce and industry, and affects the health, morals, and social improvement of the people, will not continue to be tolerated.

But the impolicy and injustice of the second of the two taxes upon knowledge—the newspaper stamp—are not so generally understood or acknowledged. Many persons who think the interference of the Excise with the manufacture of paper to be injurious to trade, and who have no objection to the cheapening of paper generally, and of books particularly, are yet of opinion that the newspaper stamp has the effect of preventing the dissemination of false, seditious, or immoral doctrine in the newspapers;—that the tax "keeps newspapers respectable," and that in reality the stamp is not a hardship either upon the public or upon the proprietors of newspapers; inasmuch as by its means the public is privileged to receive, and the proprietors to send, newspapers free by post in all parts of the country. This class of reasoners will derive much instruction in perusing the report of the committee. No person who coolly and impartially considers the arguments used in this able document, and weighs the facts by which they are supported, can fail to admit that the newspaper stamp duty is, to say the least of it, a mistake, and that the sooner it is abolished, the better.

To tax news merely because it is news, is absurd as well as impolitic; for no Government can really have an interest in the ignorance of its people. But the absurdity of the tax becomes still more apparent, when it is known that the law authorities of the Government cannot strictly define what they mean by news. To use the words of the Report, "the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue states that a paper containing nothing but records of proceedings in private families, and calumnious insinuations as to the conduct of individuals, is not liable to the stamp;" but that a paper which should, without a stamp, publish the Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament, would be liable to a prosecution. Falsehoods, libels, blasphemies, and seditions may be, and often are, published by periodicals that make such matters their business. Whatever impediments may be thrown in the way of such disreputable publications, the stamp duty is not one; for falsehood is not liable to the duty, nor libel, nor sedition, nor blasphemy. But when a newspaper publishes facts which it is of the highest social importance should be made known—when it sends its intelligent reporters to the galleries of the two Houses of Parliament, or despatches its active and painstaking correspondents to the remotest ends of the world, to gather commercial and political truths, the dissemination of which is a public necessity and benefit, it is taxed to an extent sufficient to withhold such information from the poor. No doubt, one of the original intentions of the Legislature, in imposing the stamp duty upon newspapers, was to have some sort of a guarantee, that publications, possessing such power for evil as well as for good, should not be established by irresponsible parties or mere men of straw. Yet it seems

OYSTER DAY.—"PLEASE TO REMEMBER THE GROTTO."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

equally beyond a doubt, that in this respect the Legislature made a mistake. The stamp does not prevent irresponsible parties and men of straw from punishing lies and libels; and, in the case of the great leading daily and weekly newspapers, provides no security that would not be afforded by the proprietors of such journals if no stamp existed. To carry on successfully a great speculation like a newspaper, daily or weekly, a man must conform to the usual rules of trade and commerce. He must pay his way, he must be known and respected, and he must be responsible for his words and deeds like other men, who expect to prosper and hold their position in the world—all of which he would be obliged to do to ensure his success, if no such impost as a stamp had ever been dreamed of. That the *Times* or the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS would be less scrupulous in avoiding attacks upon private character, less moral, less religious, less intelligent without a stamp, than with it, will hardly be asserted for a moment; or that any rivalry to these journals, which should be established were the stamp abolished, could compete with them more successfully by publishing libels, by attacking morality or religion, or by pandering to the ignorant or the vicious, is absurd to imagine, without at the same time taking it for granted that the English are a bad and degraded people. The stamp is no impediment in the way of those who wish to print such things as these; and if the English are so bad and vicious as this hypothesis would make them, there ought at this moment to be an immense circulation of such inferior and abominable publications. But this is notoriously not the case, and destroys the whole argument of those who insist upon the stamp as the means of keeping the press respectable. As a rule, the press of England is respectable, because the people are so; and if any stamp, in the default of other means, could keep it so, it would not be the present stamp, which is a tax upon truth.

The justification of the Stamp Duty, which is based upon the free transmission of newspapers by post, as a return made by the Government for the penny which it levies, will not stand investigation. It is quite as untenable as the other argument. The transmission by post is simply a question of arrangement. If the Government will treat newspapers as it does letters, and only charge for the transmission of such as actually pass through the Post-office, it will put the matter on a proper basis. At present it justifies the tax on a false pretence. Not one tithe of the newspapers published are transmitted by post; and, of that tithe, it may be safely said that the greater portion pass, half a dozen or a dozen times, through the Post-office. As regards revenue only, the State would, in all probability, not lose a farthing by the abolition of the Stamp Duty, if it made each newspaper pay a penny every time it was consigned to the Post-office. But on this point, when the question comes before Parliament, we apprehend there will be no difficulty.

In the concluding suggestion of the Committee we heartily concur. It is probable, if the trade in newspapers were thrown open to all the world by the abolition of the stamp, that a class of newspapers would be started which would pirate the information, procured at great cost by such journals as the *Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Daily News*. To remedy this evil, the Committee recommend a limited copyright. We doubt whether, under the present state of the law, the morning journals, with great expense, can supply most of the domestic and foreign news, could not prevent the evening and weekly papers from coolly appropriating to themselves the fruits of their labours, in most instances even without the niggardly honesty of acknowledgment; but it will probably be more advisable, when the question of the stamp comes to be discussed in Parliament, to declare a copyright for a limited period, as recommended by the committee, than to leave the great journals to the chances of the existing law.

Upon the whole, the country is greatly indebted to the committee for the document which they have presented to Parliament; and the approaching abolition of the unwise enactment, which they met to consider, will be due in no inconsiderable degree to its well-considered and impartial report.

OYSTER-DAY.

MONDAY next will be "Oyster-day," or the day on which oysters are first brought into the London market at Billingsgate. Upon the preceding page our Artist has pictured from his sketch-book a clear and true scene from this red-letter day of the London poor. Let us glance at the incidents of the groups of which the picture is composed.

The Oyster-day has arrived; and a very busy day it usually proves for Mr. Mayhew, in his "London Labour and the London Poor," tells us that "the number of oysters sold by the costermongers amounts to 124,000,000 a year. These, at four a penny, would realise the large sum of £120,650. We may, therefore, safely assume that £126,000 is spent yearly in oysters, in the streets of London." We will not pursue the calculation into how many grottoes might be built from the shells of a year's supply of oysters, but come at once to the pile the boys in the left-hand corner of the picture are raising. The coming-on of oysters is observed as a sort of festival in the streets; and in such a nook of the metropolis as the present locality, the grotto is usually built of inverted oyster-shells piled up conically, with an opening in the base, through which, as night approaches, a lighted candle is placed within the grotto, when, the effect of the light through the chinks of the shelly cairn is very pretty.

It is but fair that the young rascals should be rewarded for their trouble; and, accordingly, a little band, of what some churl may call urchins, sally forth to collect pence from the passers-by; and the usual form of collecting the tax, by presenting a shell, is shown in the next group. The old gentleman is pondering his displeasure at the request of the applicants, whilst his daughter regards them with a genial smile. We wager that he will drop his copper into one or more of the suppliant shells. Let us hope that he will not turn his back upon this cheap *extraction*. The children are in high glee, although one of them has shoeless: perchance, in the comic vein of the age, they are bent upon quizzing this mode of collecting "salt" for their oysters.

The third group remains to be noticed. The grotto-builders have wisely taken up their ground near an oyster-stall, thus bringing supply and demand closely together. At this street-shop a coal-heaver is the customer, and an old woman, who has "seen better days," is the vendor.

Mr. Mayhew relates, with quiet humour, some of the experiences of these street oyster-eaters—how their customers are "all sorts:" how "two-pen'orth is a poor gentleman's dinner;" how some persons buy "two-pen'orth instead of a glass of gin," &c. "We see a deal of the world, sir," says one of the sellers—"yes, a deal. Some, mostly working people, likes quantities of pepper with their oysters in cold weather, and say it's to warm them, and no doubt it does; but frosty weather is very bad oyster weather. The oysters gape and die, and then they are not so much as manure. [illegible] I clear [illegible] a day, [illegible] the commencement [illegible] the fine with the wet days, and the weak days with the Sundays, though I am not out there, but, you see, I'm known about

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.—From Simla, under date May 20 we learn that Sir W. Gomm, while taking his usual morning ride a few days previously, was accosted by two discharged Sepoys, who rushed out and seized his pony's head, loudly demanding "justice!" They kept their hold until a European person, who was happily at hand, came to Sir William, rushed to the rescue, and knocked one of the men down, when the other released his hold. Sir William is said to have had a narrow escape of falling over the precipice, at the sudden appearance of the men startled the pony so as to render the position of his rider dangerous

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—M. Cores De Vries is now at Batavia, making preparations for carrying out his contract with the Net erlands Government. He expects two steamers before the end of the year, one of which is to work to Padang, and the other is to be stationed on the west coast of Sumatra

Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the United States Minister at the court of [illegible] tested last his son, Col T. B. Lawrence [illegible] owned [illegible] of Mr. Colt's American revolving [illegible] pistols, for the use of an officer [illegible] He, for the use of an officer [illegible] necessary have given direction to [illegible] pistols to be removed from the Exhibition Building, and delivered to C[illegible] Lawrence as requested.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Legislative Assembly has determined to take a little relaxation from its labours.

On Tuesday last, a motion for prorogation from Aug. 10th to Nov. 4th was agreed to, after a division in which 420 voted for, and 232 against the proposition. It was then unanimously resolved to elect twenty-five members as a committee of Permanence, to sit at certain periods during the prorogation. M. Creton recommended the Assembly, that his proposition for the repeal of the law of banishing the two branches of the Royal family stood for the 11th of September; but, as the Assembly would not be sitting at that time, he should move that it be fixed for Monday next. Motion rejected.

On Wednesday a bill was introduced in the Assembly, to continue the censorship on theatres for another year. Some opposition was offered to the measure, but it was ultimately carried by a large majority.

During the past week workmen have been engaged in preparing the Hôtel de Ville for the *fêtes* of the Exhibition, which commence to-day (Saturday). The court of Louis XIV. has been converted into a garden, and the statue of the "Grand Roi," which was in the centre, has been taken down from its pedestal to make way for a handsome fountain. Full-grown trees are planted at the corners of the court, and the gallery has been decorated for the banquet of 500 covers, which is to be served by Chevet, of gastronomic celebrity. Expeditions have been undertaken into the provinces to cater luxuries for the distinguished visitors. The meadows of Normandy have been ransacked for the finest oxen. A prize ox is to be served whole, in order to gratify the British relish for roast beef. The *garde meuble* of the state has opened its stores to the Prefect of the Seine to furnish the most sumptuous gold and silver plate. Immense numbers of lustres of rock crystal are to be suspended from the ceilings.

The military spectacle on the 6th instant is intended to be much more than a simple review of the army of Paris. A series of brilliant manœuvres are to be performed in the Champ de Mars, and on the heights of Trocadero. The artillery are to throw a bridge over the Seine above the Pont de Jena. Arrangements have been made to enable as large a number of people as possible to have a good view of the operations.

The solar eclipse was observed at Paris under very favourable circumstances on Monday, the day being bright and sunny, and the sky almost cloudless. At half-past 3 o'clock P.M. the moon's surface appeared like the crescent moon, two-thirds of its surface being hidden; and at this time, and for nearly an hour previously, a singular gloom prevailed; and at the moment of greatest obscuration, the sun was surrounded by a luminous rainbow-like aureole, forming a complete circle of about 100 yards in diameter to the naked eye.

The law officers have reported that the charge made some time since against a member of the Chamber of Deputies obtained a station for a friend upon condition of sharing the salary, is entirely without foundation.

The *Siècle* has been seized for containing a vile calumny upon the President of the Republic, insinuating that he is much embarrassed, and that he has had to pay some debts contracted at the Elysée which were not his own. The author and the publisher of the libel are to be prosecuted.

M. Carpentier, editor of the *Republique des Campagnes*, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for publishing a seditious article.

The anniversary of the Revolution of July, which placed the late Louis Philippe on the throne, was celebrated on Tuesday, in Paris, at the church of St. Paul. A low mass was performed, and afterwards a few crowns of *immortelles* were deposited at the foot of the Column of July, on the Place de la Bastile. The commemoration was a very cold affair altogether.

UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence this week from New York to the 19th ult.

A rumour of Mr. Webster's resignation of the post of Secretary of State had obtained some credence, but proves to be unfounded. Mr. Webster, however, will retire from the cares of office for a short time, in order to recruit his health.

The diplomatic proceedings in regard to the affairs of Central America were still in progress. The *Tribune* says:—"It seems that the English Government is ready to relinquish its peculiar relations with the Mosquito Kingdom, and surrender her control over San Juan. But she refuses to make that surrender into the hands of Nicaragua, which claims an unconditional right of territory to San Juan, and refuses to submit to any restrictions. There are other territorial difficulties between Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the other States, which also seem difficult of adjustment. On these subjects Sir Henry Bulwer has addressed to the American Government a communication, urging the necessity of its interference to produce an amicable settlement of the question. The subject is now under consideration by the Secretary of State."

The extra session of the New York Legislature adjourned on the 11th ult., after passing several important enactments. The passage of the bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal provides for the complete enlargement of that canal within four years, the immediate enlargement to the extent which would give ample other avenues to the seaboard, and endowing the state with a large revenue independent of taxes.

The overflow in the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries still continued, to the great damage of the inhabitants in the vicinity. So great a flood has never been known before since the settlement of the country. It is now more than a month since the waters began to rise, and for hundred of miles along the Mississippi, Missouri, and their tributaries, the bottom lands were completely submerged; the growing crop had been entirely destroyed—many houses washed away—a vast amount of live stock had perished—and a wide extent of territory, which promised an abundant yield, had been rendered barren and desolate for the season. The levee at the city of St. Louis had been entirely overflowed, and the warehouses filled with water to the depth of several feet. During this period business had been almost entirely suspended, as boats could receive no freight nor discharge their cargoes at the usual landings. The river was several miles wide opposite St. Louis. Great fears were entertained, that when the waters subsided, leaving a large surface of mud and vegetable matter exposed to the midsummer sun, the effect would be highly injurious to health.

The cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent in St. Louis.

The health of Mr. Fenimore Cooper had improved, and he was considered out of danger.

The Tehuantepec surveying expedition had returned to New Orleans. All the essential surveys, at least those which go to show the entire practicability of the railroad route, were complete.

A table had recently been published containing an account of the railways in the United States. The whole number of railways is 235, measuring 10,287 miles in length, and constructed at a cost of 3 6,60,394 dols.

On the night of the 17th, a frightful freshet took place in Pennsylvania, which commenced great ravages, destroying railroads, sweeping away bridges, carrying off houses, submerging lands, and washing away crops of all descriptions. Several lives were lost by this calamity.

CALIFORNIA.

The accounts from this remote quarter are fourteen days later than those previously received. Crime was increasing in a fearful ratio, and law was of little or no avail. The gangs of daring desperadoes which infested that country committed the most frightful outrages with impunity. And there was neither security for life nor property. The more respectable inhabitants of San Francisco had formed themselves into a committee of safety, for the purpose of seeing the law faithfully executed. The committee had scarcely been formed when a ruffian named Jenkins, who was one of the many bad characters that had come from Sidney, was detected in stealing a safe from an office on Long Wharf. He was taken before the committee, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, which order was executed within an hour from the time the solemn decree was pronounced.

M'Manus, one of the Irish political exiles, had arrived at San Francisco, where he was feasted at a public dinner, over which the Mayor presided, and at which all the distinguished men of the state were present. We announced the escape of M'Manus from Australia some weeks since.

CANADA.

From Canada we learn that the Board of Trade of Toronto had passed a vote of censure upon the council, for having memorialised the Government to impose different duties upon American manufactures.

In the Legislative Assembly a series of resolutions had been moved for the repeal of the union between Upper and Lower Canada.

Efforts were being made to construct a railroad from Halifax to Hamilton, where it is to join the Great Western, constituting a continuous line from Halifax to Detroit

The census returns for 1850 give the population of Canada at nearly 800 000.

INDIA.

The accounts this week from the East are dated respectively Bombay, June 28, and Calcutta, June 12.

The news is of little interest, universal tranquility prevailing throughout India.

Two shipwrecks are mentioned which have occurred at the entrance of Bombay harbour, one of which was attended with fearful loss of life. The ships were the *Abd Rahoman*, from Jodda, with pilgrims, and the English vessel, *Charlotte*, Captain Dowden, from Bombay. The *Abd Rahoman* struck on the island of Kenery, when upwards of 150 of the pilgrims perished. The *Charlotte* was de troyed off Jinjeerah, 20 miles south of Kenery—crew all saved [illegible]

The question of the social position of Hindoos converted to Christianity was exciting much attention. In Calcutta a large and influential meeting of Brahmins and Hindoos had been held for the purpose of considering whether the [illegible] of converted Hindoos to their cast privileges might be rendered possible, which now it is not, as a lifetime is insufficient to comply with the ceremonies prescribed as indispensable on such occasions. After a long discussion, it was agreed on the part of the Brahmins that a fine should constitute the principal condition of re-admission to the forfeited privileges of cast. This is one of the first consequences of the act of the Indian Legislature whereby a Hindoo or a Mahommedan convert to Christianity was maintained in all his [illegible] to have forfeited property, family, and every other claim, by reason of their conversion. To each a question was brought into operation very recently at Madras, in a very striking manner, by Sir W. W. Bayton, one of the judges of the supreme Court there, bringing before him the wife of a converted Hindoo, who had been abducted from her husband by her own family, and, in the face of a multitude of Brahmins, giving her up to the custody of her husband, who, he decided, had not forfeited [illegible] rights over her by abjuring his religion.

This decision has occasioned a great sensation among the native Hindoo population.

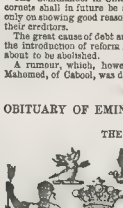
The Commander-in-Chief in India has directed that no young ensigns or cornets shall in future be allowed to exchange corps more than once, and then only on showing good reason for so doing. This is to prevent their flying from their creditors.

The great cause of debt amongst military officers was about to be removed by the introduction of reform in the system of messes—the compulsory mess being about to be abolished.

A rumour, which, however, needed confirmation, was prevalent that Dost Mahomed, of Cabool, was dead.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

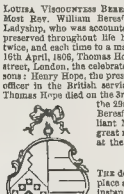
THE EARL OF CHARLEVILLE.



CHARLES WILLIAM BURY, Earl of Charleville, Viscount Charleville, and Baron Tullamore, of Tullamore, in the King's County, in the peerage of Ireland, was the only son of Charles William Bury, of Charleville Forest, near Tullamore, first Earl of Charleville of the new creation, whose wife was Catherine Maria, widow of James Tisdall, Esq., and daughter and sole Baron of Thomas Townley Dawson, Esq. The son, Charles, the second Earl, the subject of this notice, was born on the 29th of April, 1801, and married, the 26th of February, 1821, Beaujolois Harriet Charlotte, third daughter of the late Col. Campbell, of Shawfield, by his wife, the Lady Charlotte Campbell, second daughter of John, fifth Duke of Argyll, who, after Col Campbell's decease, the 17th of March, 1809, married, secondly, the 17th March, 1818, the Reverend Edmund John Bury, who died in 1832 Her Ladyship is well known as the talented and distinguished Lady Charlotte Bury. The second Earl of Charleville succeeded to the honours of his house on the demise of his father, the 31st October, 1835. His Lordship had previously, while Lord Tullamore, sat in the House of Commons as representative for Penryn, from 1832 till 1834; in politics he was a Conservative. The Earl died on the 14th instant.

LADY BERESFORD.

LOUISA VINCENNETSES BERESFORD was the fifth and youngest daughter of the Most Rev. William Beresford, first Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam. Her Ladyship, who was accounted one of the greatest beauties of her day, and who preserved throughout life her youthful and attractive appearance, was married twice, and each time to a man of high public distinction. She wedded, first, the 16th April, 1806, Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, in Surrey, and of Duchess-street, London, the celebrated author of "Anastasius," by whom she had three sons: Henry Hope, the present proprietor of Deepdene; Adrian Hope, a cavalry officer in the British service; and Alexander James Beresford Hope. Mr. Thomas Hope died on the 3rd February, 1831; and his widow married, secondly, the 29th November, 1832, William Carr, present Viscount Beresford, the vicar of Alkmaar, and one of the most brilliant heroes of the Peninsular war. Her Ladyship, to the great regret of all who knew her, died on the 21st instant, at the family seat, Bedgebury Park, Kent.



LADY MACKWORTH.

THE death of Phillippa, Dowager Lady Mackworth, took place at her residence in London, on Friday last, the 18th instant. Her Ladyship was the widow of the late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., Cavendish Hall, Suffolk, and sister of the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., of Dalham Hall, in the same county, who died in May last. This excellent and charitable lady, who had attained the advanced age of 85 years, will be deeply regretted by her relatives and friends, and the many objects of her unostentatious bounty.

FRANCIS JAMES NEWMAN ROGERS, ESQ., Q.C., OF RAINSCOMBE, WILTS.

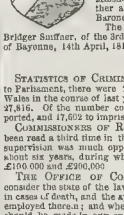
THE learned lawyer, one of her Majesty's Council, and Recorder of the City of Exeter, was born in 1791, the son of the Rev. James Rogers, of Rainscombe, and Catherine his wife, youngest daughter and co-heir of Francis Newman, Esq., of Cadbury House. His family was of great antiquity, having been seated at an early period at Bryanston, county Dorset, now the residence of Lord Portman. A direct ancestor of the gentleman whose death we record, Thomas Rogers, Esq., was Serjeant-at-Law *temp.* Edward IV.

Mr. Newman Rogers was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, 21st May, 1816, and became a member of the Western Circuit, where he enjoyed a fair share of practice, and obtained a silk gown.

Mr. Rogers was a legal writer of some note. His principal works were a treatise on "The Law of Elections," and a "Practical Arrangement of Election Committees," and a "Practical Arrangement of Ecclesiastical Law."

He married, in 1892, Julia Eleanora, third daughter of William Walter Yea, Esq., of Pyrland Hall, county of Somerset, and leaves three sons and two daughters.

SIR HENRY SHIFFNER, BART., CAPTAIN R.N.



THE death of this naval officer occurred a few days since Sir Henry was born 4th November, 1789; the second son of the late Sir George Shiffner, Bart., by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Bridger, of Combe Place, Sussex. He early entered the Royal Navy, and served on many stations. He was Lieutenant in the *Owen Glendower* at the capture of the island of Anholt, in 1809. His commission of Post Captain bears date 1819. In 1838 he was placed on half-pay; and in 1846 he accepted the retirement.

Sir Henry married, 9th of July, 1828, Emily, second daughter of the late Thomas Brooke, Esq., of Church Minshul, county of Chester, but had no issue. His brother and heir now is the Rev. Sir George Shiffner, third Baronet of Combe-place, who is married, and has children.

The deceased Baronet's eldest brother, Captain John Bridger Shiffner, of the 2nd Foot Guards, was mortally wounded at the siege of Bayonne, 14th April, 1814.

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.—According to the returns to Parliament, there were 26,813 persons committed for trial in England and Wales in the course of last year. The number of the preceding year (1849) was 27,816. Of the number, 2,950 were ordered to find their sureties, and keep their peace, or be transported, and 17,052 to imprisonment. The number sentenced to death was 49.

COMMISSIONERS OF RAILWAYS ACT REPEAL BILL.—This bill has been read a third time in the Commons, and passed. The commission, whose superintendence was much engaged by the railway interest, has been in existence about six years, during which period it cannot have cost less than between £106 000 and £200,000

THE OFFICE OF CORONER.—The select committee appointed to consider the state of the law and practice as regards the taking of inquisitions in cases of death, and the appointment, duties, and remuneration of the officers employed therein; and whether it is expedient that any, and what, alterations should be made in any such matters, and who were empowered to report their observations to the House; have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report:—Your committee, looking to the probable termination of the session, see no prospect of finishing their inquiry, and beg therefore to recommend the re-appointment of a committee on the subject referred to them in the ensuing session, with a view of completing the inquiry which they had been unable to finish. As the evidence is not complete, your committee have obtained from reporting it to the House."

According to the *Bristol Mirror*, the following persons connected with that city were received the last week into the Church of Rome: viz Miss Holmes, daughter of Mr. Marcus Holmes, Mr. Stob, jun., and Marshall, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. James Marshall, Christ Church, Clifton.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTY.—On Monday last the new act (14 and 15 Vict. c. 36), to repeal the window duty and to substitute a housedutty was printed. This act has a retrospective operation. The new house duty will date in England and Wales from the 5th of April last, and from Whit Sunday last in Scotland, from which time the window duty will cease and determine. The new duties are to be under the care of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue.

On Saturday an attempt at assassination was made in a suburb of Paris, under circumstances which have stirred some sensation. A young lady of 17, who had expressed strong opposition to the intention of her mother to contract a second marriage, refused to sign the contract on the accepted terms, and said, on being asked, "I wish to know if you persist in your design to marry my mother?" On receiving an answer in the affirmative, the girl, who is of a highly respectable family, drew from beneath her mantle a pistol, which she instantly discharged at her interlocutor. The ball grazed his shoulder, and took off the hair. The young lady was conducted to the commissary of police, and, after having been interrogated was placed at the disposal of the procureur of the Republic.

Liebig, the celebrated German chemist, is about to visit Liverpool. During his stay he will be the guest of James Muspratt, Esq., of Seaforth.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House had a mid day sitting.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into committee on the Improvement of Towns (Ireland) Bill, and passed a great many clauses after some prolonged discussion.

The report on the Patent Law Amendment Bill was brought up and agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Mercantile Marine Bill and the Merchant Seaman's Bill were read a second time.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a third time.

Several other bills were forwarded a stage.

The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill went through committee.

The Commons Inclosure Bill went through committee.

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, the Victoria Park Bill was read a third time and passed.

SMITHFIELD.

The report of the committee on the Smithfield Market Removal Bill was brought up.

Earl GRANVILLE offered some strictures upon the clause introduced into the bill in the Commons, by which compensation was granted to the City of London corporation for the loss of privileges consequent upon the abolition of the market of Smithfield, and moved an amendment by which the compensating clause was expunged from the measure.

After some discussion, their Lordships divided upon this amendment:—Contents, 59; non-contents, 15: majority, 44. The compensation clause was consequently struck out.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting, when the committal of the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill having been moved,

Sir W. SOMERVILLE stated, that the advanced period of the session left no chance of passing the bill in its existing shape, so much opposition being threatened upon its very numerous clauses. He, therefore, proposed to pass the enactments having reference to dispensaries, and abandon all the rest of the measure.

The bill thus retrenched was then allowed to pass through committee.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE afterwards announced that the Valuation (Ireland) Bill would not be pressed during the present session.

The House adjourned at three to five o'clock.

In answer to Sir H. W. Barron, Sir W. SOMERVILLE stated he would not proceed with the Improvement of Towns Bill. His intention was to proceed with the Petty Sessions and other bills.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Mr. ANSTEY gave notice it was his intention to ask the Secretary of the Admiralty whether there was any truth in the last report that had been circulated with respect to Sir John Franklin; and in case it should, like so many others, turn out to be a fabrication, whether it was the intention to put in force the law against the retailers of false news? (Hear.)

Mr. PARKER was understood to say he knew nothing of the report in question, except seeing it in the newspapers.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—MR. SALOMONS.

The SPEAKER stated he had received the following letter from Mr. Salomons:—

Great Cumberland-place Friday, July 25, 1851.

SIR,—I am advised that it is my duty respectfully to inform you and the House, that two actions at law under this statute have been commenced against me for penalties alleged to be incurred by me, for having exercised, on Monday last, the right of sitting and voting in the House of Commons as member for Greenwich; and that at the trial of those actions any resolutions or proceeding which the House may adopt can be given in evidence in that action.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DAVID SALOMONS.

To the Right Hon. the Speaker.

The order of the day was then read upon the petition from Greenwich.

Sir B. HALL moved, "That the electors of Greenwich be heard by counsel at the Bar of this House, in pursuance of the prayer of their petition presented to this House on Friday last, the 25th inst." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ANSTEY seconded the motion

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that the subject had been already so fully discussed, that no new light could be thrown upon it, and the only result from the arguments of counsel would be a further wasting of time by the Legislature.

Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that the petitioners asked in terms only to defend a right which no one contested, namely, that of electing whom they pleased as their representative.

After a miscellaneous conversation,

Mr. AGLIONBY recommended the Government to grant some delay for the purpose of considering the perplexed question, before proceeding to settle it offhand, by passing the resolution which Lord J. Russell had announced.

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that the electors of Greenwich had any *locus standi* in the House. Their privilege extended only as to the choice of the representative whom they would return, and when that was done, the function of the House such as he had suggested—simply declaring the duty that devolved on them not to admit a member who had been unable to fulfil the formalities required by law.

Mr. Alderman SIDNEY and Mr. MACGREGOR supported the motion.

The House divided:—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	.. 75
Against it	..	..	..	..	.. 135
Majority	..	..	..	..	.. —60

The motion was accordingly lost.

Mr. R. CRESSWELL said he would not, after the division which had taken place, press the case of Baron Rothschild on the attention of the House. The petition on the subject was from the electors of London, and its tenor was similar, mutatis mutandis, to that from the Greenwich electors; viz. that the petitioner be heard by counsel at the Bar.

Mr. C. ANSTEY said the hon. gentleman had, in his opinion, exercised an unwise discretion, and he would therefore take up the motion on the paper in justice to the electors of the City of London. Baron Rothschild was in a different position from Mr. Salomons; for he had not taken his seat, and was entitled to be heard at the Bar of the House.

Mr. ANTHONY supported the motion.

Mr. R. CURRIE made a somewhat spirited reply to the remarks made upon him by Mr. ANSTEY and Mr. AGLIONBY.

After some observations from Mr. NEWDEGATE,

Mr. B. OSBORNE said that Mr. Currie was a bad advocate of a good cause, and that Mr. Anstey deserved good credit for taking up the matter as he had done.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said, as a constituent of Mr. B. Osborne, to whom he had given a plumper at the last election, he felt he had a right to condemn him for the course he had pursued upon that as well as upon other occasions, and presumed the hon. gentleman had not the remotest notion of ever offering himself again to that constituency.

Mr. HOSKINS supported the motion.

After some observations in reply from Mr. ANSTEY,

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	.. 41
Against it	..	..	..	..	.. 77
Majority	..	..	..	..	.. —36

This motion was thus also lost.

The adjourned debate on Lord J. Russell's resolution, to the effect that Mr. Alderman Salomons should not be allowed to take his seat until after he should have taken the oaths prescribed by law, was resumed by

Mr. ANSTEY, who moved an amendment to the effect that the House, having regard to the religious scruples of Mr. Salomons, would exercise its undoubted right to alter the oath of adjuration so that the hon. gentleman might take it. The hon. and learned gentleman, in the course of a long speech, twice assured the House that he was not speaking against time; and also intimated his intention of pressing his amendment to a division.

After some observations from Mr. HEADLAM and Mr. J. EVANS in support of the amendment, the House divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	..	..	..	..	.. 50
Against it	..	..	..	..	.. 88
Majority	..	..	..	..	.. —38

The amendment was therefore rejected.

Mr. BETHELL opposed the resolution of the noble Lord, and asked him to pause before he placed the House in the false position of coming to a decision which might in a very short time be contravened by a court of law, before which the matter was now certain to be brought. He entreated of the noble Lord to allow the matter to rest as it stood for the session, and thus avoid the unpleasant dilemma which he had adverted to.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the House could not wait for the decision of a court of law in a matter in which the House itself had full jurisdiction, and he could for law in a matter in which the House itself had full jurisdiction, and he could for law in a matter how much difference between the cases of Baron Rothschild and Mr Alderman Salomons as should prevent the same resolution being adopted in both cases.

After some observations from Mr. ANSTEY and Mr. J. A. SMITH,

The House again divided, and the numbers were—

For the resolution	..	..	..	..	.. 123
Against it	..	..	..	..	.. 68
Majority	..	..	..	..	.. —55

The orders of the day were then gone through, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Smithfield Market Removal Bill was read a third time and passed.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the third reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.

The Earl of ABERDEEN availed himself of that, the last opportunity he should have, of entering his protest against this bill, his apprehensions respecting the effects of which had not been at all removed by the discussions which had taken place. The measure had been carried by overwhelming majorities, every amendment had been successfully resisted, and yet he believed that a single individual could not be found in either House of Parliament who had given his entire approbation to the measure. There was but one point on which all the advocates of the bill seemed to agree, and that was that something should be done. He regarded as a most dangerous power the license to common informers to institute proceedings without the consent of the Attorney-General. Still he should not divide the House upon the subject, but would content himself with entering his protest against the bill upon their Lordships' journals.

The Bishop of OXFORD said that the representatives of the Church and the members of the L. gislature had distinct duties to perform, and those duties they had perf rmed. The clergy had protested against an aggression upon the Church of which they were the representatives, and the Legislature had framed a measure to check a movement which partook both of a spiritual and temporal character.

The Earl of GALLOWAY opposed the motion, believing that it would prove fatal to the peace and well being of the country.

After some observations from the Duke of Argyll, Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Glengall, Lord Nelson, and other noble Lords, the bill was read a third time.

On the question that the bill do pass,

Lord MONTEAGLE moved the insertion of an additional clause, with the view of preventing the bil. from interfering with the spiritual jurisdiction and functions of Roman Catholic bishops

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE contended that the clause, though unobjectionable, was unnecessary, as the bill would not interfere with spiritual matters.

After some observations from Lord St. Germans, the Bishop of Oxford, and Lord Cranworth,

Lord MONTEAGLE withdrew his motion.

The bill was then passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting.

The Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY brought in his bill for taking the votes of candidates at elections for members of that House by means of the ballot.

It was read a first time, and the hon. gentleman named this day month for its second reading, amid much laughter.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in considering the Metropolitan Sewers Bill, which passed through committee.

THE HOP DUTY.

In the evening sitting,

Mr. FREWEN drew more drew attention to the Hop duties, and moved the following resolution:—"That the Excise duty on hops is impolitic and unjust, and ought to be repealed at an early period."

Mr. FULLER seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. HODGES moved, as an amendment, "That, on any reduction of Excise duty on hops taking place, it is expedient to reduce the Excise duty on British hops and the Customs duty on foreign hops by one penny per pound weight each, together with the 5 per cent. additional duty thereon granted by the act 3 Vict., c. 17."

After some observations from Mr. HARROW and Mr. CURRIE,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted the motion on the same grounds as heretofore, having no reference to anything but the finances of the country.

After some remarks from Sir J. TYRELL, Mr. CORDEN, and Mr. BASS,

Mr. HODGES withdrew his amendment.

The House then divided on Mr. Frewen's motion, and the numbers were—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	.. 30
Against it	..	..	..	..	.. 59
Majority	..	..	..	..	.. —28

The motion was consequently lost.

RETENTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Mr. HEYWOOD then moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct, in such manner as to her may seem fit, that the Crystal Palace be preserved until the 1st of May next, with a view to determine if that novel structure, or any portion of it, can be adapted to purposes of public utility and recreation.

Colonel SIBTHORP strongly opposed the motion. He had from the very first opposed the Crystal Palace, which he believed to be the first step to an attack upon the people of this country; and most unhappily it had turned out that he was not mistaken. The Sabbath-day had been desecrated, and the poor had been trepanned up to town from all parts of the country to see the World's Fair. Trade had been paralysed, and there was but little in prospect for the people but poverty and poor-rates.

Mr. LABOUCHERE thought the effects of the Exhibition would be productive of the greatest benefits to trade as well as science, and the best interests of morality. Much as he was delighted with the wonderful structure raised by Mr. Paxton, he was still more delighted at seeing the orderly demeanour of the hundreds of thousands of visitors to the Exhibition. Not a single case had occurred demanding magisterial investigation; and it was also most gratifying, that, although our streets were crowded with foreigners beyond all former precedent, the public peace had never been broken, and those foreigners must have noticed, that, without the slightest exhibition of military force, everything was as quiet and orderly as possible. With respect to the retention of the Palace, he could only say that he himself, as a Commissioner, would not feel himself authorised to retain those buildings in their present form, unless there should be a very unequivocal expression of public opinion to the contrary.

After a short conversation,

Lord SEYMOUR said that his desire to maintain good faith with the public would make him vote against the motion.

After some observations from Mr VILLIERS and Mr. CLAY,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the motion on the ground of the expense which turning it into a winter garden would entail on the public. He also thought that good faith demanded the Building should be taken down. Like Mr. Labouchere, he would give no vote on the subject; but it was agreed that if the Government he felt bound to have the Building taken down, unless there should be such an unequivocal expression of opinion by the House as should warrant them in adopting a different course.

After some discussion,

The House divided, and the numbers were:—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	.. 75
Against it	..	..	..	..	.. 47
Majority	..	..	..	..	.. —28

The motion was accordingly agreed to.

Mr. ANSTEY then rose to move an address to her Majesty with a view to the cessation of transportation to Van Diemen's Land; but while the hon. gentleman was addressing himself to the subject, the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their Lordships had a short sitting.

The report on the Charitable Trusts Bill was brought up, and several private and public bills were forwarded a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

In answer to Mr. Henley,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that no steps had as yet been taken for establishing steam communication between the Cape and Sidney. He was not prepared to say that so expensive a scheme would be adopted.

Lord JOCELYN denied that the proposed step, which had been recommended by the committee of which he had been chairman, would cause great expense; on the contrary, the committee had arrived at the conclusion, that the route in question would be the cheapest.

On the motion for going into committee on the Patent Law Amendment Bill,

Mr. T. EGERTON objected to proceeding with it at such a period of the session.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the bill had been fully considered in the House of Lords, and urged the proceeding with it.

Sir F. Thesiger. Mr. Macgregor, and Sir De Lacy Evans having spoken, the former in favour of, the two latter against postponement,

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that 500 persons had taken out protections for articles exhibited at the Great Exhibition, and were waiting to take out patents under the proposed measures.

Mr. T. GREEN objected to the practice of allowing a patentee six months to specify, and said that the bill, as it stood, would have the effect of cheating the intellects of the country of many of their best works.

Mr. CARDWELL would support the bill, but not as a settlement of the patent laws, which required thorough reform, to effect which object he hoped Government would next session appoint a select committee

Lord J. RUSSELL said that Mr. Cardwell's suggestion should be taken into consideration. The Government regarded the present bill only as an improvement of the law as it stood.

The bill then went through committee *pro formâ*.

CHURCH BUILDINGS ACT.

The House went into committee on the Church Buildings Acts Amendment Bill. The first clause was struck out, and clauses 2 to 28 inclusive were agreed to. A discussion arose on a clause proposed by Mr. Frewen, providing for the case of the avoidance of a benefice with no church or chapel attached, which clause, upon division, was carried by 40 to 37; majority in its favour, 3. It was finally agreed that the Solicitor-General should draw up a clause on the subject, with certain alterations suggested by Mr. Gladstone.

The Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill was partially considered in committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Court of Chancery and Judicial Committee Bill and the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill was reported.

The Leasehold Tenure of Land (Ireland) Act Amendment was read a third time and passed.

The Mercantile Marine Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

SANITARY STATE OF THE METROPOLIS.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to take into consideration the sanitary state of the metropolis, with a view to such amendments in the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act as may appear to be required.—Agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting.

The Sheriffs of the City of London appeared at the Bar, and presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London against the dissolution of the present Water Companies.

The Con. Duties (London and Westminster, and adjacent counties) Bill was read a third time and passed.

RETENTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In answer to a question from Mr. B. OSBORNE, with respect to the retention of the Crystal Palace, whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer was prepared to give notice for its retention,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that, by an engagement between the Commissioners and the contractors, the Commissioners were bound to pay an additional sum to the contractors if they did not give notice by the 1st of September that the Palace was to be taken down. The Commissioners had a considerable surplus in hand; but if the public were to have it kept up, the public would be subject to the responsibility of retaining it as well as maintaining the Building.

Mr. WALKER understood the right hon. gentleman, on a former occasion, to say, that no claim would be made on the Consolidated Fund in case the Building were kept up.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had not said so. The contractors were willing to keep up the Palace to the 1st of May, if they got compensation.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill,

Sir B. HALL objected to the appointment of a barrister as a chairman at a salary of £1000 a year, and of another briefless barrister as secretary, at £500 a year, with an engineer besides at £1500. The House had not, by next session a new bill would be introduced, and that an alteration would be made to improve the constitution of the board.

Mr. WALKER objected strongly to the appointment of barristers to offices for which they were entirely unfitted. He deprecated the introduction of such a measure at so late a period of the session. He protested against it altogether.

In reply to Mr. B. Osborne, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the chairman had not yet been appointed.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill.

Mr. WALKER was strongly opposed to the power proposed to be conferred by this bill on the Board of Health, to obtain money from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to buy burial-grounds, and then to lay a penny rate on the public to pay for them.

The bill, after some opposition, passed through committee.

Several bills were forwarded a stage; and the sitting was suspended until a quarter past five o'clock.

In the evening sitting,

THE EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES MANAGEMENT (No. 2) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill,

Colonel CHARTERIS objected to going on with a bill of this importance at so late a period of the session. The attempt to smuggle it was certainly very assinine. He thought it was unbecoming, to say the least of it, for the Government to push it forward. He should, therefore, take the sense of the House upon the question, that this bill be read a second time this day six months.

Sir B. HALL thought that before they went on with this bill they ought to have an explanation from the Government of what was the real opinion of the commissioners who had been appointed to inquire into the subject, since the bill was certainly not founded on the report which had been presented.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not see what objection there could be to the present bill, since every improvement which it proposed was not for the benefit of any particular individual, but for the benefit of the whole in general. The scheme of the bill was in his opinion a much better scheme than the one recommended by the Commissioners.

After considerable discussion the House divided. For the second reading, 45; against it, 34; majority, 11. The bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF PART OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S CREW

The following paragraph, which appears in the *Dundee Warder* of Friday (last week), requires confirmation:—

"On Saturday, the 19th inst., the whaler *Flora*, of Hull, J. Robb, master, who has been out a year and a half, cast anchor at Stromness, and sent her letters and papers by post

"A letter was received in Aberdeen on Monday, by Mr. John Douglas, from his brother, Mr. G. Douglas, mate of the aforesaid ship. It contains the following affecting narrative:—In February last our ship's crew partially abandoned the vessel, and erected a large snow-house on shore, it being in many respects more comfortable than on board, and better suited for hunting operations. We had been at that time five months frozen up in Lancaster Sound. In one of our excursions we fell in with a party of Esquimaux Indians, nine in number. They had a slight knowledge of our language. They inquired whether we were English or American. On being satisfied on that point, they inquired if we belonged to Chief Franklin. The idea now flashed upon our minds that they knew something of Sir John and his crew, and we answered in the affirmative. They then pointed to the right, to a towering heap of snowy mountains, and by their gestures they signified they had gone to sleep. We brought them to our snow-house, when I and eight of my men should accompany the Indians, and probe their story to the foundation. The party consisted of Mr. Page (our surgeon), J. Brown (carpenter), Wilson, Blair, Hall, Morgan, Anderson, Gowley, Jones, Jenkinson, Rafferty (seamen), and myself. We had a plentiful supply of provisions, which were packed in a flat-bottomed boat, which was covered with seal-skin; and several rifles, spears, &c. We started on our journey on March 27; our route was one of which, whither they can be conjectured. We proceeded in a sig-zag course up one hill, down another, then to the right, then to the left, and then to the right again. On the fourth day symptoms of discontent to be the manifested by the dog-sledge laddy tars. Our feet were cut and wounded by the sharp projecting fragments of ice; the thaw was setting in, and we were apprehensive of being buried by the avalanches of snow, which descend like lightning down the sides of the mountains. On the tenth day, April 8th, our guides led us into a large natural amphitheatre among the mountains. After a journey of some miles, we descr ed something waving over the snow. It was a black silk handkerchief tied to the top of a walking-stick. We eagerly drew out the staff, and commenced operations by digging about two feet deep. We came to the body of a man, and in a few minutes after we discovered three other bodies. They were frozen like bodies, decomposition had not commenced. Their beards were long and shaggy, while their rigid features and wasted limbs spoke in the language of nature—they had died from want.

"Their dress was that of British seamen in cold latitudes. One man had his name written, or rather engraved on his arm, H. Carr. They were all more or less marked; some had crosses on their breasts, others stars, ships, letters, &c. Our hearts sickened at the sight. We replaced them in their cold desolate graves, and set up the same sad *memento mori*. 'Poor fellows,' I exclaimed, 'you have attempted to regain your home by an overland journey, but you are left in the desert!'

"The Indians could give us no more intelligence, so we returned. The most probable conjecture is, a large party had set out from Sir John Franklin's expedition; four had thus perished; in all probability the whole of them are now dead."

The letter is signed "Thomas Reid," and is dated "Dundee, July 22, 1851."

MILITIA PAY.—Mr. Ralph Bernal, Sir George Grey, and Mr. C. Lewis have brought a bill into the House of Commons to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in the United Kingdom, to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, surgeons, &c., and to authorise the employment of the non-commissioned officers. The rates of pay, &c., will be inserted in the bill in committee.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.—The members of the Royal Yacht Squadron have given a cup, value £100, to be sailed for by yacht clubs of all nations, on the 22nd of August. The Royal Yacht Club dinner is to take place at the Squadron House on the 19th of August. Her Majesty's Cup is to be sailed for by cutters of the Royal Yacht Squadron, 105 tons and upwards, on the 20th; of three and four tons, between 50 to 100 tons. Prince Albert's Cup is to be sailed for on the 20th by schooners of 140 tons and upwards, if enough do not enter, then by schooners under 140 tons. The annual Royal Yacht Squadron ball is to take place on the 21st; the fireworks on the evening of the 22nd.

A bill has been brought into the House of Commons by Lord Seymour and Mr. C. Lewis for confirming the provisional orders of the general Board of Health, referring to the following places, viz. Morpeth, Bristol, Worthing, Beverley, Sherborne, Bridgend, Bryn Mawr, Norwich, Margate, Weymouth, Newmarket, Romford, Tenby, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Hertford.

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK.—The Earl of Arundel and Surrey has been received with great enthusiasm at Limerick. On Monday, immediately on his arrival, the following address was presented to him:—

"It is with pride and gratification that we, the Catholics of Limerick, bid you welcome to our ancient city. Selected by us as the exponent of our opinions and the representative of our sacred cause in Parliament, we tender it to you in the honourable trust, and, animated by the same sentiments, and actuated by the same great duty, you have unhesitating y responded to same sentiments, and actuated by the same great duty, you have unhesitating y responded to our call. For the first time in history, the cause of England and Irel nd is one and the same our call. For the first time in history, the cause of England and Irel nd is one and the same cause—the vindication of religious liberty. Under that holy standard, with you for our leader, there can be but one result—peace, happy homes and altars free."

His Lordship, in reply, observed that he felt deeply grateful for the mark of respect and attention which had been shown him, and he hoped to prove deserving of their confidence. The noble Earl, on the occasion, leaned on the arm of the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, who travelled with his Lordship from Dublin, from the railway terminus to the committee-rooms.

REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH.—In the event of a vacancy occurring in the representation of this borough, Mr. M. Merryweather Turner has announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate. He professes Ministerial principles.

THE BAGNO OF NISIDA, THE PRISON OF CARLO POERIO.

STATE PROSECUTIONS OF THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.

WE are enabled, from the sketch-book of a Correspondent, to illustrate one of the gloomy prison-houses in which Carlo Poerio, the ex-Minister of Naples, was confined by verdict of the Grand Criminal Court, as described by Mr. Gladstone, in the first of his letters to the Earl of Aberdeen. As the description of this *Bagno* of Nisida was quoted in our Journal of last week (see page 111), we need not here repeat the passage. It appears that the practice of chaining two prisoners together was introduced at Nisida, for the sake of Poerio and his fellow-prisoners. Mr. Gladstone adds . -

I was assured that two or three weeks before, among 800 prisoners in the *bagno* (which to the passer-by looks hardly bigger than a martello tower), these double irons were totally unknown; and there were many political offenders then there, but they were men of the lower class, to whom this kind of punishment would have been but a slight addition. But just about the time when Poerio and his companions were sent to Nisida, an order came from Prince Luigi, the brother of the King, who, as admiral, has charge of the island, ordering that double irons should be used for these who had been brought into the prison since a certain rather recent date—I think, July 22, 1850. Thus it was contrived to have them put on Poerio and his friends, and yet to have a plea, such as it is, for saying that the measure was not adopted with a view to their case, and to the extreme moral (as well as the not slight physical) suffering which it would secure for them. Among these, as I had already said, had been chained together the informer Margherita and one of his victims. Among these, I myself saw a political prisoner. Romeo, chained in the manner I have described to an ordinary offender, a young man with one of the most ferocious and sullen countenances I have seen among many hundreds of the Neapolitan criminals.

The Inspecter of this prison, General Palomba, had, I was informed, never, or not for a very long time, visited it. But he had come just before I was there; and it is impossible to avoid the inference, that he came in order to make certain that the orders for increased severity were not evaded or relaxed.

Our correspondent has furnished us with the following strong confirmation of Mr. Gladstone's conviction, "that it is often desired to obtain the scaffold's aim without the outcry which the scaffold would create."

In 1847, the prison of Castellamare was in such a ruinous state that two sentires were placed on the road to prevent any carriage passing it, except at a foot pace, from fear of its being thrown down by the concussion, it being in so dilapidated a state, from a fire some years before; and yet in those black walls were every night confined from 700 to 800 convicts, employed by day at the dock-yards of Castellamare. The King could not be in ignorance of this, as he passed his summer months there, and almost daily visited the dock-yards adjoining it.

It is the common practice in Italy to condemn to death without the executioner's hand: a disaffected regiment may easier be got rid of by being sent to encamp at the swamps of Capua than by court-martial, when the uniforms returning in cartloads to the stores is the only telltale; or an inquiring *religieuse* ordered to a monastery so unhealthy that a second spring never greets its inmates, the malaria being as deadly as the axe.

CLOCKMAKING.—Mr. Matthew Litchfield, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, has just completed an elaborate time-piece, or astronomical clock. It shows the time of the sun's rising southing, and setting; his right ascension and declination, and his place in the ecliptic for every day in the year. The age and phases of the moon, her right ascension and declination; the time of her rising and setting, the time she comes to the meridian, and her place in the ecliptic for every day in the year. The rising, southing, and setting of the stars of the first, second, and third magnitudes, their diurnal and annual revolutions, with the time of their coming to the meridian, for every day in the year; likewise, the right day of the month for every day of the year.

LYNCH LAW AMONGST THE SCHOOLMASTERS.—(*From a New York paper.*)—At the general meeting of governors and parents, specially convened, resolved unanimously, that, as Mr. Morrison has not yet thought fit to lower the charges for boarders in his establishment, in accordance with the reduced prices of fixings of all kinds, and moreover has, without the concurrence of any governor or parent interested in his school, taken upon himself to extend the time of the usual half-yearly vacation, each parent or guardian be authorised and desired to deduct from the next account of his son or ward 25 per cent. for the reduction in the price of fixings, and 5 per cent. additional from the remaining sum for each week's extra holiday so given by Mr. Morrison to his own pocket.—New York, June 23, 1851.

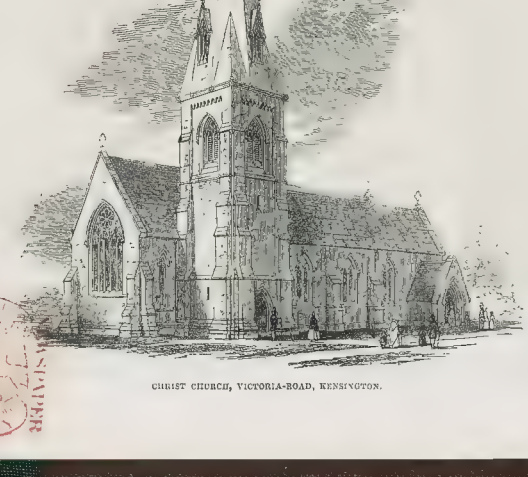
A dinner was given on Saturday, at M. Soyer's Symposium, to a body of French mechanics, who have been sent over to this country by the Commissioners for France to visit the Great Exhibition. Among the English guests who were present were Mr. Fox, of the firm of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, who, in reply to the toast of his health, which was eloquently proposed by one of the *ouvriers*, expressed the satisfaction with which he viewed such a demonstration of friendship and good-will. The exhibition, he remarked, would be a great instrument in the promotion of the peace of the world, a sentiment which obtained the cordial assent of the meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, KENSINGTON.

THIS edifice, of very neat design, is situated in Victoria-road, and was consecrated on Wednesday, the 23d ult., by the Bishop of the diocese. The Church, which is not at present a district, has been built to accommodate the over-crowded congregation of the parish church of St. Mary Abbotts. The first stone was laid by the Vicar, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, on Wednesday, the 24th of July, 1850. The architect was Mr. Benjamin Ferrey; the builder was Mr. Myers. The architecture is of the Decorated style, varying from geometrical to flowing. The ground-plan comprises a chancel, upwards of 30 feet long; a nave of five bays, with aisles; a north porch; and a tower and spire at the east end of the north aisle (opening by an arch into the chancel), of a total length of 120 feet. The pillars of the nave are octagonal; the chancel arch is lofty, springing from clustered piers, the roofs are all of open timber; the chancel is fitted with longitudinal stall-like benches, and the organ (an excellent instrument, by Houlditch) is placed on one side, under the inner arch. The windows throughout are of flowered quarries, by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars; the east window is a rich diaper pattern, copied from York Minster. The communion-plate was presented by J. Merriman, Esq.; the altar chairs by W. F. Wolley, Esq., of Campden House; and the altar-cloth by Dr. Philp. The pulpit is an elegant one of stone. The whole of the Church is paved with Minton's tiles. The decorations of the chancel are not yet completed but a considerable amount of coloured diaper-work is contemplated. All the seats are open, and will accommodate from 700 to 800 persons. The total cost of the building and fittings has been about £5000.

The site of the Church was presented by H. L. Vallotton, Esq., of Hyde Park-gate, the principal proprietor of the neighbourhood. The Church was well filled on the day of consecration, in spite of the unfavourable state of the weather. An excellent sermon was preached by the Bishop, from St. John, xx. 19, which realised a collection, towards the building fund, of £120.

At the conclusion of the service, about seventy of the chief clergy and gentry adjourned to the vicarage, where an elegant collation had been provided by the Archdeacon. The customary loyal toasts were given,



CHRIST CHURCH, VICTORIA-ROAD, KENSINGTON.

and the Bishop, after an able speech from the Archdeacon, alluded to the great want of Church accommodation still existing in the parish, notwithstanding the three churches that had been erected during the incumbency of the present Vicar: his Lordship stated that he hoped to be called upon, before very long, to consecrate another church; and that he should rejoice to see the day when he should be able to crown the whole by consecrating a noble parish church, in all respects worthy of the opulence and respectability of the neighbourhood.

THE LATE MARSHAL SEBASTIANI.

FRANCIS HORACE DE SEBASTIANI, a Marshal of France, and a soldier of the Republic the Empire, and the Monarchy, sprang from a family connected with that of Napoleon. Sebastiani was born in 1773, and commenced his military career very early in life: he was a Colonel of Dragoons at the period of the celebrated 18th Brumaire. Having then acted a part which pleased Napoleon, he rose rapidly in favour and in fame. His subsequent career was most brilliant. His name continually appears in connexion with the terrible wars of France in Germany, the Peninsula, and Russia. He shared in the defence of the French territory in 1814, and he fought at Waterloo. At the battle of Austerlitz, Sebastiani was highly distinguished; and, immediately after that victory, his Imperial master, as a strong mark of his esteem and confidence, sent him to Constantinople to negotiate an alliance between the Sultan Selim and France, for

THE LATE MARSHAL SEBASTIANI.

shutting the entry of the Dardanelles against the British fleet. He there first gave proof of his diplomatic talents. After the fall of Napoleon and the return of the Bourbons, Sebastiani joined the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, and continued to act with it throughout the period of the Restoration. The revolution of July, 1830, found in him an ardent supporter, and his conduct in aiding that great event obtained for him the lasting friendship and gratitude of Louis Philippe. General Sebastiani, on the establishment of the new Government, went first as Ambassador to Naples, and after that as Ambassador to London. He received from the King of the French, on October 21, 1840, the *bâton* of a Marshal of France; and every honour and happiness appeared to attend his old age, when a frightful domestic tragedy destroyed his peace and that of his family for ever. The Marshal's daughter, the Duchess of Choiseul-Praslin, was, on the 18th of August, 1847, assassinated by the Duke her husband, who poisoned himself in the prison of the Luxembourg. Her father never recovered the shock. He retired from public life, but, on the breaking out of the revolution which dethroned Louis Philippe, he once more came forward to aid the King with his counsel. Unfortunately for the Monarch, his advice, dictated by wisdom and gratitude, could not be followed. Marshal Sebastiani died at Paris, on the 21st ultimo, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

THE GUERNSEY RACE-PLATE.

THIS superb piece of plate is "the Queen's Cup," presented by her Majesty to the inhabitants of Guernsey, and to be contested for at the races held on the 16th and 17th inst. The Cup is of elegant design, with *cinque-cento* enrichments, and the introduction of dolphins, peculiarly characteristic for an island prize. It is from the establishment of Mr Dobson, silversmith to her Majesty, 32, Piccadilly.

THE GUERNSEY RACE CUP, 1851.—PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

All the brilliant *toilettes* appear to have left Paris for Vichy and Baden Still, as the fashions are made up in Paris, if we cannot see all the charming novelties worn, we can glance at the toilets most admired at the various watering-places. The materials, of course, are of the lightest texture imaginable. Poplin is superseded by the new Scotch *popilinette*, which is well adapted for travelling, because it does not tumble; and, as it is worn without flounces, it can be packed in trunks without inconvenience. Now that embroidery is so much sought after, *canezous* are much the fashion: they are generally made of embroidered muslin, with *point d'armes*, the richest kind of embroidery. They are worn with *barèye* skirts, with flowered or square (kind of plaid) patterns, trimmed with flounces. A scarf or plain pointed shawl of black lace completes this charming morning visiting dress.

For evening, light ball dresses, mostly of white muslin, are worn low; and the indispensable ornaments of such a *toilette* are n atural flowers.

Our duty as chroniclers of fashion obliges us to mention all novelties. It is with regret we have to speak of a fancy which appeared some time back, but only as a fancy, when we remained silent upon the subject; but now it threatens to become a fashion, we must caution our fair readers to hesitate before they adopt the innovation. What think you of a waistcoat—a man's waistcoat!—of white *piqué*, with diamond or malachite buttons?

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Leghorn straw bonnet, trimmed with two bunches of short plumes. Dress of *popilinette* with pattern, plain ground; trimmed with three flounces, edged with plaid ribbon; body open in front, and kept in place by three *lacés* of ribbon to match. *Fichus* of English lace, wide sleeves, with under-sleeves, also of English lace; pointed shawl, of plain black lace.

2. A Bonnet of embroidered straw, with spreading front, trimmed with green, red, or white poppies: these last are charming. Albanaise dress, mallow-coloured, with *pardessus* of the same; white *piqué* waistcoat, trimmed with double row of buttons; *fichu*, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

The cape and crown of cape are trimmed with Malines lace in two rows, mingling with the bunches of striped ribbon, laid on flat.

Scarf of black net, trimmed with velvet lace, laid on flat; the lace is sometimes of different widths, set on according to taste, and trimmed with a lace flounce; they are also made trimmed with two flounces instead of two *fichus à colonne* (that is, with a white stripe) with inlet.

Closed under-sleeve, trimmed with an inlet, also with two rows of Malines lace. There are other under-sleeves of muslin, open and trimmed with two rows of English lace. Canezou of Indian muslin, trimmed with embroidery *à l'Anglaises*, with a shoulder-band, and small skirts; and just above the skirts a fancy ribbon, closed by two bunches without ends.

[BEDDINGTON COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COUNTY HATCH—CONSECRATION OF THE CEMETERY—SEE NEXT PAGE]

LOCKS AND LOCK-PICKING.

WITH A PORTRAIT OF MR. A. C. HOBBS.

In our last week's Supplement we gave Engravings and descriptions of Chubb's Detector Lock, and Newell's (of America) Parnutoptic Lock (A. C. Hobbs proprietor), and also referred to the exciting challenges then pending with respect to the picking of those locks and others heretofore considered impregnable.

For some time past Mr. Hobbs has upon more than one occasion hinted at the possibility of opening, without keys, those locks which had heretofore been considered as possessing the great desideratum of perfect security. In order to put the matter to a test, a number of gentlemen were invited to be present at No. 94, Great George-street, Westminster, to meet Mr. Hobbs, for the purpose of affording him an opportunity of operating upon a lock which, some months since, was placed on the door of one of the vaults of the State Paper Office. Several gentlemen accordingly assembled, among whom were Mr. Porter, the secretary of the Board of Trade; Mr. Biddle, of the Great Exhibition; Mr. Peabody; Mr. Schenck, engineer

MR. HOBBS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY MAYALL

Mr. Bell, and several other gentlemen. The lock having been examined and found to be fairly locked, Mr. Hobbs produced from his waistcoat pocket two or three small and simple-looking tools, and proceeded to work. Within twenty-five minutes from the time of commencing, the bolt of the lock flew back, and the door was opened. It was then suggested by one of the gentlemen present that Mr. Hobbs should turn the bolt back again, and lock the door; it being a "detector" lock, it was considered he would be unable to accomplish this feat. In less than ten minutes, however, the door was again locked—no injury whatever was done to the interior of the lock, and no traces were to be seen of its having been picked. The lock in question bore the stamp of "Chubb's New Patent."

As may be imagined, this performance created a great deal of excite-

ment in the world interested in locks and keys; and a committee, consisting of Mr G. Rennie, Professor Cowper, and Dr. Black, was immediately appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for allowing Mr. Hobbs to try his skill upon the mysterious lock so long exhibited in the window of Mr. Bramah, in Piccadilly, with the tempting announcement, in letters of gold, offering a reward of £200 to any one who should pick it. In short, this challenge, so long unheeded, has at length been accepted. The monster lock has been removed from its long resting-place in Mr. Bramah's window to an upper room in the house; where, it having been placed between two boards, which have been sealed by the committee, Mr. Hobbs at once commenced operations upon it. Thirty days are by agreement to be allowed for the experiments. By the end of that time, if Mr. Hobbs shall not have succeeded, he will have to confess himself beaten *quoad* the lock in question, which will then, doubtless, be restored with honour to its old position in Messrs. Bramah's window.

Meantime, it may be interesting to go back into the history of the affair, and to look a little into the subject of locks and lock-picking in general.

This subject was brought under the consideration of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, at their meeting on the 30th of June, when Mr. Hodges read a paper on the progress of lock improvement which was followed by an animated discussion, in which Mr. Chubb and Mr. Hobbs took part. At this meeting, the challenge given by Mr. Chubb relative to the picking of his lock was formally accepted by Mr. Hobbs, who, in his turn, held out a challenge respecting the Newell lock in the following terms:—"That a party might take any commercial lock (of the Newell patents), examine it as much as he pleased, without limit of time, and take the lock to pieces and put it together again in the presence of competent persons; the lock to be then locked in their presence; and that the party could pick it in any time, and after any number of trials, a prize of £1000 would be given."

In consideration of the interest very naturally excited in the public mind, and particularly amongst commercial communities, by the performances of Mr. Hobbs, and the consequences which they seem to involve, we have devoted some attention to the subject, with the hope of being able to give our readers a popular account on of the rationale of the principles upon which Mr. Hobbs operates in lock-picking.

Taking Chubb's lock as the last and most striking example. As we explained in our short descriptive article last week, and as all who have ever seen a Chubb lock pretty well understand, the security of that lock consists in a set of tumblers ranged side by side—say half a dozen in number—which have to be raised to different heights, and which must be operated upon by "bitts" in the key, such "bitts" being more or less long, according as the tumbler each is to act upon is to be raised higher or lower. Until all these tumblers are raised with exactness to their respective positions the bolt is not liberated, and will not turn with the key; but as soon as they are all so elevated, the bolt will yield backwards to any force applied in the proper direction. In writing about picking one of these locks, Mr. Hobbs commences by supposing that the bolt would yield to force applied in the right direction but for certain obstructions, which it becomes his business to remove. Accordingly, he introduces into the lock a sort of skeleton key, or pick-lock, with which he presses the bolt in the direction backwards; and to the other end of that instrument, on a lever arm, he puts a weight, which keeps the pressure of the bitt constantly against the bolt: he then proceeds, by means of a very simple implement, to lift the tumblers one by one—an operation of considerable nicety, requiring great delicacy of touch; and, as he so lifts them successively to the right places, they are retained there, removing, one by one, the several obstructions against the backward movement of the bolt; so that, when the last tumbler is raised, the bolt is entirely free, and flies back by the pressure kept on it by the lever before mentioned, and the lock is opened. To re-lock it, it is only necessary to reverse the process just described. We shall next week consider the subject further, shewing in what the principle of the Newell lock differs from the tumbler locks hitherto in use in Europe.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

THIS new Asylum has just been completed, and on the 1st ult. was inspected by the "justices, clergy, boards of guardians, and parochial officers within the county of Middlesex." On the same day, the burial-ground attached to the Asylum was consecrated by the Bishop of London; and our Artist has represented this brief but impressive ceremony. The spot selected was inclosed and covered by a tent. In the foreground of the picture, Mr. Murray is reading the deed of conveyance, which he afterwards delivered to the Bishop's chaplain, who stands at the head of the table, between the Bishop and one of the Chaplains of the Asylum. The deed of conveyance being presented by the proctor to the Bishop, his Lordship delivered a short address, followed by a prayer, with which the consecration terminated.

The visitors were then shown over the Asylum, and in the course of their inspection frequent must have been the melancholy reflection that the most grievous affliction to which the flesh is heir should demand this vast building for the sufferers. Still, this thought was followed by the consolatory evidence, that wherever human skill could effect in mitigating the frightful suffering, had been here attempted, and that such a "happy haven" had been reared. In the course of the day, Mr. B. Rotch, the excellent chairman of the Magistrates' Committee, took occasion to congratulate the county upon the work at last accomplished, and ventured to predict that even those who had most opposed the scheme at first would now concede its advantages, allow that it was economical, and at least not deny that it was something to be proud of as a model institution for the world.

It will be interesting to add, that her Majesty has originated a fund to be called the "Victoria fund," which is to be applied to the assistance of those persons who leave the asylum cured, but who, when they leave it, may be without friends or means of self-support. Prince Albert, it is stated, also takes great interest in the institution. The first stone of the building was laid by his Royal Highness on May 8, 1840; and a view of the edifice, as now completed, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 370. The length of the main building of the Asylum is 1884 feet, or 36 feet longer than the Crystal Palace, in Hyde Park.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 3.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 4.—East India Docks opened, 1805.
TUESDAY, 5.—Oyster season commences.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Prince Alfred born, 1844.
THURSDAY, 7.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.
FRIDAY, 8.—George Canning died, 1827. Marshal Ney shot, 1815.
SATURDAY, 9.—Accession of Louis Philippe to the French throne, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9, 1851

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
2 10	3 6	3 57	4 45	5 33	6 20	7 8

WATERFORD and LIMERICK RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Twelfth Half-Yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company will be held at the TOWN HALL, in the city of WATERFORD, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of AUGUST instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the Half-Year ending 30th June 1851.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 14th August, and re-opened the day after the Meeting.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1851. JOHN O'CONNOR, Secretary.

CHESTER and HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—REDUCTION of FARES.—Issue of THROUGH and RETURN TICKETS between DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, CHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, and LONDON.—On and after FRIDAY, August 1st. Passengers will be booked through and conveyed at the following Fares, viz.:—Between the passage-moorings between Kingston and Holyhead, either by the Boats of the Chester and Holyhead or of the City of Dublin Company.

		Single Fares.			Return Tickets.	
		1st Cl.	2d Cl.		1st Cl.	2d Cl.
		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Between Dublin & Kingstown and	London	60 0	40 0	..	90 0	60 0
	Birmingham ..	60 0	30 0	..	60 0	45 0
	Manchester ..	35 0	17 6	..	37 6	25 0
	Chester	20 0	15 0	..	30 0	22 6
	Liverpool ..	20 0	15 0	..	30 0	22 6

The Return Tickets between Dublin, Liverpool, Chester, Manchester, and Birmingham, will be available for the Journey back within SEVEN days after date of issue. Those between Dublin and Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, will be available for the Journey back within FOURTEEN days after date of issue.

Departure from Kingstown.	Arrival in London.
7 a.m. Express.	11 0 p.m.
10 p.m. Mail.	4 50 a.m.
7 30 p.m. Mail.	1 0 p.m.
Departure from London.	**Arrival in Dublin**
*9 30 a.m. Express.	10 30 p.m.
10 0 p.m. Express.	6 30 a.m.
6 45 p.m. Mail.	11 0 a.m.

* No Second Class by the Express Trains on the London and North-Western Railway, between Chester and Birmingham or London.

Through Passengers by these Trains will have to rebook at Chester.

Superintendent's Office, Chester, 25th July, 1851. J. O. RINGEN.

VOLUME EIGHTEEN of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready, bound in cloth gilt, price One Guinea; or in paper covers, 18s.; published this day, JULY 19; containing nearly SEVEN HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, 360 of which are relative to the GREAT EXHIBITION.

Cases for Binding the Vol. 2s. 6d. each.

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LE 14me NUMERO de L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS en FRANCAIS, de SAMEDI prochain, contient, outre les articles originaux, écrits spécialement pour le Journal, une Nouvelle par Paul Féval; la suite des Impressions de Voyage de Jean Raisin de Paris à Londres, par Old Nick (E. Forgues); Revue Polytechnique de l'Exposition; La Jeune Chinoise; Berlioz; Les Samedis à Londres; Théâtres, Musique, et Concerts; Le Plaisir à Londres; Courrier Politique; Courrier de Paris; toutes les Nouvelles de la Semaine, &c. &c. &c. Huit pages de magnifiques Illustrations.

Tous les Numéros qui ont paru depuis le commencement (3 Mai, Ouverture de l'Exposition) ont été réimprimés. On peut se les procurer séparément, ou réunis en une brochure, avec une couverture magnifiquement illustrée. Prix des Cahiers contenant Douze Numéros et une magnifique Vue du Palais de Crystal tirée à part, 6 shillings.

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"An extremely interesting work. The author gives the details of the history of the American Impostor and his followers with candour so essential to historical narrative. The incidents are so numerous, exciting, and tragical, that the work has all the fascination of a romance, and cannot fail to attract very general attention."—*Glasgow Examiner.*

In preparation, a variety of original works. The Third Volume of BOSWELL'S LIFE of JOHNSON will be published on the 15th August, price 2s. 6d.

Office, 198, Strand.

GUILD of LITERATURE and ART.—HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Positively the last performance in London by the AMATEUR COMPANY of the GUILD of LITERATURE and ART. In consequence of many persons having been disappointed of tickets for the last performance, the Lord Chamberlain's New Comedy, in Five Acts, entitled NO SO BAD AS WE SEEM; or, MANY SIDES TO A CHARACTER; and the new Farce by Mr Charles Dickens and Mr Mark Lemon, called Mr NIGHTINGALE'S DIARY, the Comedy and Farce will be repeated on MONDAY, August the 4th.—Tickets (all Stalls) to be had of Mr Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; of Messrs Cramer and Beale, 201, Regent-street; Messrs Smith and Elder, 65, Cornhill; Messrs Kelly and Prowse, 41, Cheapside, and at the office of the Guild, 10, Lancaster-place, Strand.—Doors open at a quarter before 7 o'clock; commence at half-past 7.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the AMERICAN and FRENCH EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.—Second week of Mdlle Caroline and Mdme Brower, Mons Lonlpet, Mr McCullen, Mr. Nelson Haynes, Young Rolla, &c. &c. Each night will refulgent with equestrian delights and fashionable audiences, during their various Scenes of Equitation in the Grand Arena of all Nations. The Company is known throughout the Continent as the FIRST STAR EQUESTRIANS, and as the most talented Artistes of the present day. A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME every night. Doors open at Half-past Seven o'clock. Dress Circle, Boxes, 5s; Pit, 1s 6d; Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d. Particular Notice! On THURSDAY NEXT, AUGUST 7th, a GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE, commencing at Half-past Two.—Acting Manager, Mr Bunn.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 4, THE GAMESTER. APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA 5, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra. 6, Love in a Mask, Apartments, and the Alhambra. 7, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra. 8, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mons BOUFFE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces, that the eminent Comedian, Monsieur B. uffé, is engaged for a very limited number of Representations, and that the present Season of the FRENCH PLAYS will commence on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUGUST 4, with the revived the popular Play of LE GAMIN DE PARIS, with other Attractions. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—The only star of the present day in the theatrical hemisphere is MADEPPA, with its splendid Incidents, after upwards of 1000 successive sensations.—On MONDAY, August 4th, and during the Week, Lord Byron's popular Hippodramatic Spectacle, entitled MAZEPPA, or the Wild Horse, with new scenery, dresses, decorations; 250 crowd by Batty's unequalled SCENES in the CIRCLE, embracing the strength of the company, both native and foreign many hundred horses in the whole combination, and the inimitable Attractions, the CONQUERING HORSE of LYONS.—Tickets may be had and places secured at the Box-office from 11 till 4 daily. Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—OPEN DAILY. Great and unprecedented Grand Entertainment, which continually commands brilliant and crowded audiences.—On MONDAY next, and following days, novel and interesting Amusements by the male and female Equestrians.—On TUESDAY next, August 5, Mdlle. Palmyre Geranram will make her Third Ascent in her magnificent Balloon, the Rainbow.—On THURSDAY next, August 7, there will be a Grand DAY PERFORMANCE, commencing at Two o'Clock; doors open at One. The Entertainments in the Evening as usual, commencing at Six precisely. On Friday, August 8, Mdlle Palmyre Geranram will make her Fourth Ascent, weather permitting. Doors open on that occasion at Four, to afford the public an opportunity of witnessing the inflation. Admission, Private Box, £1 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; First Class, 1s; Second, 6d; Third, 6d.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE de Mons. ROBIN, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lessee, Mons. Robin.—Mons. and Madame ROBIN, from Paris, whose first appearance in London has met with such high patronage, will continue every Evening, at Eight o'Clock, their inimitable SOIREES PARISIENNES and FANTASTIQUES, which are composed of the delusions performed by command before her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, at Windsor, on the 28th of April.—Every Wednesday, at Half-past Two o'Clock, a Morning Performance.

MR. H. PHILLIPS.—OPERATIC SELECTIONS.—Mr. H. PHILLIPS will give, by desire, his selections from favourite Operas, with Illustrative Anecdotes, in addition to favourite Songs by Miss Eyles and the usual Instrumental performances, each TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Evening, at Eight. Stalls, 3s 6d; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d; Programmes and Upper Saloons, 1s.—ROYAL MUSIC HALL, Adelaide street, Trafalgar-square

ENGLISH GLEES and MADRIGALS.—THIRD SERIES. —(Under the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT.)—WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING next, August 6th, a Selection of English Glees and Madrigals will be sung by Mrs Anderson, Miss M. Williams, Miss Messent, Messrs. Francis, Lockey, Hobbs, Land, Winterbottom, and H. Phillips. Doors open at half-past two; performances commences at three o'clock. Admission, 5s; Family Ticket, to admit three, 21s; Reserved Seats, 7s 6d. Family Ticket, to admit One to the Reserved Seats, One Guinea. To be had at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams', St. James's-street, and at the Doors on the morning of Performance.

MR. GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the ARCTIC REGIONS.—In consequence of the immense success of this Panorama, Mr. Gompertz has determined to keep it OPEN for THREE DAYS longer, viz MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 5, and 6; when it will be finally closed. On having made arrangements for a Provincial Tour, the following week. Exhibition Daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock at the PANTHEON, 17, Oxford-street, Mr. Martin's-lane.—The scenes portrayed are so striking a character, that I almost fancy myself again there.—Extract of a letter from Sir John Ross, the officer who has led as Cape Riley last year from Lady Franklin's vessel. Price Albert.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM.—Now open at BURFORD'S PANORAMA, ROYAL, Leicester-square, the above astounding and interesting views. Admission, 1s; to both views, in order to meet the present unprecedented season, 1s 6d. CAVES of KILLARNEY, and the LAKES of KILLARNEY, are also now open. Admission, 1s to each caste, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half price. Open from 10 till dusk.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—The Grand and Popular MOVING DIORAMA illustrating CAPTAIN FREMONT'S OVER-LAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, passing from the City of St Louis, through 4000 miles of country, showing all the great Gold Washings and Cities in California. Exhibiting daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The URAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY, from TWELVE to SIX o'Clock, together with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. The band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, at Four o'Clock, on every SATURDAY, until further notice.—Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Monday, SIXPENCE.

UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREW'S.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the next EXAMINATION for the DEGREE of DOCTOR of MEDICINE will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October. Fellows and Members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh, and Dublin, of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; and Licentiates of the London Apothecaries' Company, are eligible for examination. Every candidate is required to commun cate by letter to Mr DAY the Professor of Medicine, fourteen days before the period of examination, and to present himself to the Secretary for registration on or before the 1st of October.

By order of the Senatus Academicus,
JAMES M'BEAN, A.M. Secretary

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH. The Members of this Church will hold a PUBLIC MEETING at FREEMASONS' HALL, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 19th, the chair to be taken at Six o'Clock precisely by the Rev J. H. Smithson of Manchester. A series of propositions will be submitted, including a view of the principal doctrines held by this body of Christians. The meeting, it is expected will be addressed by Dr Tafel of Tubingen; Mons Le Boys de Guays, of St Amand (Cher); the Baron Durckheck, of Copenhagen; Dr Merriman, of Michigan; the Rev F de Lorye, A.M. &c. The readers and admirers of the writings of Swedenborg, and the public in general, are invited to attend.—Further particulars will be duly announced.

AT THE PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, 367, Strand (near Exeter Hall), a popular LECTURE is delivered gratuitously every THURSDAY, at Half-past Two o'clock p.m., by J. BROWNE, M.R.I., Subject next Thursday:—"An answer to the question Does the power of mental analysis which phrenology confers enable us efficiently to observe and correct the weak points of our own character?" being a consideration of the lecture on youthful education. Numerous cases of change of form at all ages will be given in illustration of the subject. The Museum, which contains upwards of 4,00 specimens, is open daily, from 11 to 4.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 315, Oxford-street, is NOW OPEN Daily from 10 till 10, for GENTLEMEN only.—Explanations every hour, by an English Medical gentleman. Dr. Kahn continues to execute orders for Anatomical and Pathological Wax Models, at reasonable prices; 315, Oxford-street, 16 doors west of Regent-circus.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN will be exhibited on Monday, August 11th, at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition is now open at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till dusk. Admission 1s.
GEORGE FRIFF, Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, on Saturday, August 9th.—Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE FRIFF, Secretary.

AT the PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR, 209, Regent street, COSMORAMIC, DIORAMIC, and PANORAMIC EXHIBITION, RE-OPENED, with the following SPLENDID VIEWS, Historical and Scenic—Edinburgh during a Gale; Rouen; Fonthill Abbey; Smoke in Africa; Ruins of Pompeii; Scenes in Rome; a Diorama by Daguerre; Mont Blanc, Carellamare, near Naples; Grand Cairo, Park of Versailles, Mount St. Bernard, and the Ruins of Kenilworth. Open from Ten o'clock till Five. Children, Half price.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA, exhibiting the following places, viz. Southampton, Bay of Biscay, Cintra, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the addition of the "Taj Mehal" (the exterior by moonlight, the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior), is now open Daily, at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; and 3s.

THE HOLY LAND DIORAMA, EGYPTIAN-HALL, Piccadilly.—The magnificent, original, and authentic DIORAMA of SYRIA, PALESTINE, and JERUSALEM, painted by every Eastern traveller, for its singular accuracy and beauty, for the interest of the route taken, and the delineation of the social life of the people. Daily at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission 1s; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d. Grand and appropriate Music.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. The present Lectures are on the CHEMISTRY of the MINERALS and CRYSTALS at the Great Exhibition, including the Precious Gems, Crystallizations, &c., by J. H. Pepper, Esq., Popular Lecturer, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on the Total Eclipse of the Sun The Relation of the Earth, exhibited by Foucault's experiments. The great economy of Lighting Rooms with Gas, and the Electric Light. The History of the Steam Engine, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq., with Visual Illustrations. Two Series of splendid Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving Bell, &c. &c. Open as a Lounge. Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and from Seven to Half-past Ten.

VAUXHALL.—BELL'S LOCOMOTIVE AERIAL MACHINE, THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2. Doors open at Six. Balloon Ascent at seven precisely. All the extraordinary Entertainments will follow in their ordinary routine.—Fireworks at 10.—Admission Half-a-crown. On Wednesday, August 6, a GRAND NOCTURNAL FETE, under the direction of Sir Richard Jones, R.N. Band, which performed with so much éclat at the Gui dhall Scotch Ball, will be stationed in the Ball-room. The Varieties and Ballet Troupe are actively engaged in preparing a series of scientific novelties. Tickets 10s. Tickets to Mr Nathan Jackson's, Haymarket, by appointment.—Grand display every evening. Doors open on ordinary nights at Eight, on Saturdays at Seven. Fireworks at 10. Admission Half-a-crown. On Wednesday, August 13, is appointed for the benefit of the Treasurer, Mr. Richards.

GRAND CRYSTALLINE FESTIVAL.
ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—The Mandarin HESING continues to receive vast additions to his numerous visitors both Fore and Fashionable and begs to announce that the Museum of Curiosities and Grand Assembly Room on board the "Keying" are creating universal attraction. The Junk is open from 10 o'clock in the morning until dusk, when the Illuminations are brilliantly displayed. A splendid Band is permitted to dance on the deck, surrounded by Lanterns, Flags, Fairy Lamps, &c. The Chinese War Demonstration, by Natives, takes place Day and Night. An Unrivalled Band. Admission, 1s.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS PUBLISHED
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE OF THE NUMBER AND SUPPLEMENT, ONE SHILLING;
WITH A HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

*** For Replies to Correspondents, see page 167 of Supplement published with the present Number.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
PRICE ONE SHILLING;
WITH A HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS:
WITH SEVERAL
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION FETES IN PARIS.

TO EXHIBITORS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

As we are bringing to a close the weekly Supplements connected with the Great Exhibition, we receive numerous applications daily from Exhibitors and others for the insertion of Illustrations of their articles in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It being quite impossible to comply with these requests in our ordinary space, we beg to inform Exhibitors that we are willing to receive any drawings, with descriptions of articles now in the Crystal Palace, to be PAID for, ADVERTISEMENT PRICE. If this arrangement be satisfactory to Exhibitors, extra sheets will be Presented GRATIS to our Subscribers. Immediate application must be made; and no Drawings or Sketches, &c., can be possibly attended to, unless sent during the present month. Re-applications will be received.

Office, 198, Strand, August 1, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851.

THE Crystal Palace is spared! The Goths and Vizigoths, the Huns and the Barbarians, are not to be allowed to raze to the earth that beautiful and unique Building—at least, until the 1st of May, 1852. The House of Commons, which originally granted the site for the Building, has decided that it shall stand for the winter, with a view to determine in the meantime whether it cannot be adapted to purposes of public utility and recreation. The Legislature, which is, in this respect, the organ, as well as the representative of the whole people, has, we think, acted wisely in rescuing the Building from immediate destruction. To have pulled it down would have inflicted a loss that might have proved irreparable; for, if once removed, there would have been neither funding nor, now opportunity for its restoration. London is not so conspicuously rich in public buildings, combining both beauty and utility, as to justify the Legislature—merely to gratify

the prejudices, or, it may be, the well-founded objections of a few ladies and gentlemen, under the guidance and championship of Lord Campbell and Colonel Sibthorp—in hastily sealing the doom of an edifice which the press and the public, and all our foreign visitors of every class and degree, have, with a singular unanimity, pronounced to be unrivalled in Europe, or in the world. Between this date and the re-assembling of Parliament, there will be ample time to ascertain decisively, whether the Building is calculated to withstand the blasts of our insular Boreas, and whether, in point of fact, the summer glories of the Great Exhibition of Art and Industry may not be—we will not say eclipsed, but, to a certain extent—rivalled, by the winter splendours to which Mr. Paxton proposes to devote it.

At all events, the decision of the House of Commons, that it shall remain until the dawn of another May morning—though it may possibly offend some few persons, and especially that small portion of society who object, from habit, to everything which the rest of the world approves, and who like nothing so much as to run a tilt against anything or any person that is popular and successful—will, we are certain, meet with the warm approval of the country generally. The Londoners, on whose behalf some few voices are raised, are quite content to lose a slice of their beautiful Park if they can gain the Crystal Palace in exchange; and the inhabitants of the remotest towns and cities in Great Britain, each of whom has as large a vested right in Hyde Park as any Londoner can have, share the feelings of the Londoners upon this point with a fervour and unanimity, not the less real because they have not been expressed in noisy public meetings. The Crystal Palace was a happy thought from the beginning. It made the fortune of the Exhibition; and people have learned to make a kind of faith in it, and to believe that its second adaptation have a kind of faith in it, and to believe that its second adaptation will be as brilliantly successful as its first. There is certainly something to be said in favour of removing it; but so there would be in favour of an insane plan for pulling down St. Paul's. It might be urged that there would be a fine open space at the top of Ludgate-hill if this were done; and that it would be a great convenience for cabs and omnibuses. But the world would keep its St. Paul's, notwithstanding such an argument, as it will, we think, keep its Crystal Palace, now that it has got it.

THE House of Commons, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, has refused to entertain the question of admitting Mr. Salomons to his seat, without the express sanction of an act of the united Parliament. So far there is an end of the case until February next, when Lord John Russell, in office or out of office, must, in justice to his own character, re-introduce the bill, which the House of Lords has five times rejected. In the meantime, the spirited conduct of Mr. Salomons has given such an impetus to the Jewish cause, and to that greater cause of civil and religious liberty of which it is an off-shoot, that we may expect one or two, if not half a dozen, Jews, to try the chances of an election, whenever any vacancies shall occur in the representation. There are wealthy members of that faith highly respected in London, who will be ready, should a general election take place next year, to contest either a metropolitan or some other borough; and there is a moral certainty that the agitation which has commenced will never be allowed to drop, until the Jew is placed on a footing of complete equality with the Christian. Indeed, the discussions that have taken place on the claim of Mr. Salomons show that the opponents of the Jews are losing confidence. When a Jew solemnly, before the House of Commons, declares that an oath upon the New Testament is not binding upon his conscience, and demands to be sworn on the Old Testament, the question of the Christianity of the Legislature is at an end if his demand be acceded to. The House of Commons, in allowing Mr. Salomons to refuse the oath upon the New, and to take it upon the Old Testament, virtually yielded the whole question. Every one sees the absurdity of the Jew being branded as a "Popish recusant," for refusing to make the subsequent declaration which excluded him from Parliament, and feels that, sooner or later, the House of Lords must reverse its decisions upon this matter, and assent to what the Commons require of it. In the meantime, Mr. Salomons, and the two actions pending against him for voting in the House—he being, in the eyes of Parliamentary law, a Popish recusant, and a friend of the Pope and the Pretender—will keep public attention fixed upon his claims; and a new election of some other Jew will give the question additional importance. We cannot but think, that, under all circumstances, it would have been better for the Lords to have yielded the point with a good grace in 1851, than to be forced into it, after five refusals, in 1852.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and junior members of the Royal family are still enjoying the retirement of Osborne. The Royal movements during the week have been of a routine character.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to her residence, Frogmore, near Windsor, on Wednesday, from a visit to her Majesty at Osborne. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Cowper.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave her last grand *soirée* for the season on Wednesday.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The annual meeting of this valuable institution was held on Wednesday evening at the Society's rooms, John-street, Adelphi. The report congratulated the members on the increasing confidence of the society. The ordinary income of the society for the financial year ending June 30, 1851, was £1946, being an increase of £92 over the income of the previous year. The ordinary expenditure was £1464, being £340 below the receipts. The liabilities at present amount to £1396. last year they were £2409. There were at present in the hands of the treasurer a balance of £430, and uncollected subscriptions of £479; £250 of which amount might be reckoned upon as certain, making a sum of £680 to be set against a liability of £941 noted upon as certain, making a sum of £680 to be set against a liability of £941 incurred in the ordinary business of the society. During the last year no less than £706 of liability incurred in former years had been liquidated, and the current annual income over the expenditure was £106 3s. 8d.; after providing for all the proper expenditure, and allowing £125 for depreciation in value of the society's lease. The question of the alteration of the by-laws was taken into consideration. It was explained that at present the business of the society was conducted by five committees, of eleven members each, besides the council; it was found that large committees were, to a certain extent, inoperative; in the case of the Fine Arts Committee, for instance, which had charge of sculpture, painting, engraving, &c. Some departments were sure to be looked after more than others, and some might be altogether neglected. It was, therefore, proposed that there should in future be thirty committees, with only three members in each, and that each committee should be required annually to present a report to the society. Another change was proposed to provide against the sleepiness of long sessions. At present the members of the council were all eligible for re-election, upon retiring *pro formâ*. but it was now proposed that one-fourth of the council should be compelled to retire annually, the same principle being applied to the vice-presidents, the treasurer, and auditors. It was also proposed that six of the most efficient reporters upon the committee should be annually nominated to fill vacancies in the council. The thirty standing committees are to take charge of the several classes of subjects under which the Exhibition of the Works of Industry has been arranged. The secretary then read the new code of bye-laws, the main features of which we have noticed. After some conversation the by-laws were adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

ELECTION OF A SHERIFF.—On Monday a common hall was held for the election of a sheriff in the room of Mr. James Hartley, who, upon being declared, together with Mr. Cotterell, to fill the office, declined to serve, and paid the fine. Soon after the announcement that Mr. Hartley would not accept the office, several gentlemen of influence in the City waited upon Mr. Richard Swift, a gentleman of high respectability and considerable attainments and influence, and without difficulty obtained his consent to become a candidate for the dignity. He was accordingly proposed on Monday as a candidate for the Shrievalty, and elected without opposition, under the title of Richard Swift, "artisan and spectacle maker."

The Lord Mayor gave a grand entertainment to the master, wardens, court, and other members of his own company, the Worshipful Cothworkers' Company, on Monday, at the Mansion House. Covers were laid for 150 in the Egyptian Hall. To day the Lady Mayoress will entertain, on board the navy-garion barge at Twickenham, according to annual custom, the aldermen and a distinguished party of friends invited to meet them. Arrangements have been made for the elegant accommodation of 120 guests.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The last promenade of the season was held on Wednesday afternoon, and was very numerously and fashionably attended, although, with the same ill-fortune as befel the *conversazione* last week, heavy showers of rain disturbed the proceedings. Many foreign visitors were present, and some of the spectators, in their desire for shelter, got into the reeking atmosphere of the *Victoria regia* house, the flower of which was in fine condition. The winter garden was filled, and was made a lounge for the unprisoned visitants, who indulged themselves in forming groups and eating ices.

CHANCERY REFORM.—A public meeting, called by the Chancery Reform Association, was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday, Lord Brougham and Vaux in the chair, at which resolutions were passed pointing out the necessity of an efficient reform in the proceedings of the Court of Chancery, and determining to petition Parliament praying for such a reform, and the abolition of all distinction between the practice of the law and equity courts. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The second soiree of the season for the reception of distinguished and scientific foreigners, and other visitors, was held on Wednesday evening, at the Royal College of Physicians, under the auspices of Dr. Paris, the President, and Fellows of the College. The company began to assemble at nine o'clock in the library of the college, dispersed through which were various objects of scientific interest, which attracted considerable notice from the visitors. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell heavily during the early part of the evening, there was a numerous assemblage, including some of the most distinguished literary and scientific men in the metropolis. Amongst others present were the following:—The Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Dr. Paton, Dr. Brandis, Mr. Cornelius Fielding, Dr. Lee, Judge Tatoem, Mr. H. Ellis, Don Cubi of Solars, D. Carlos de Odriozola, D. José Miguel de Odriozola, Dr. Allison, Mr. Pickersgill, Seyd Abdoolah, Baron Holmfeldt, Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Sir J. Tinsley, Mr. Goldsmith, Dr. Cohen, Dr. Toogood, Mr. Travers, the Rev. Dr. Russell, Lord Colborne, Dr. Babbington, Sir C. Fellows, Mr. G. Rennie, Mr. Layard, Sir J. Herschell, Mr. Barry, Sir J. Louth, Padre Gavazzi, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Pusey, Mr. Lawrence, &c.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the governors, medical officers, medical students, and friends of this institution, was held in the board-room of the hospital, for the annual distribution of prizes and testimonials of honour to the students most distinguished for their acquirements in the various branches of medical study. The Rev. H. Mackenzie, the rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, presided, and on taking the chair expressed his diffidence in occupying such a position, but on reflection he considered that he was only following the example of his Master, who sent out his disciples to heal the sick; and in such an institution science and faith should be combined. The Charing-cross Medical School, he said, had grown up with the hospital, and now bore a high rank among such institutions. The distribution of prizes then took place.

ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.—A fancy sale and night *fête* were held at Vauxhall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, on behalf of this excellent institution, with varied success, at least so far as the weather was concerned. Tuesday having been a very pleasant day for out-of-door amusements, and consequently a large throng of visitors having been drawn together, whilst Wednesday proved so inauspicious that the balloon ascent and pyrotechnic display were alike impossible. But the sale of fancy articles proceeded prosperously, and the martial strains of the bands of the 1st Life Guards, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marines, enlivened the proceedings, and counteracted the gloomy influence of the weather. The Gardens were illuminated with extra devices appropriate to the occasion: on a transparency, with an inscription, "Prosperity to the Royal Orthopedic Hospital, Mr. Quarles Harris, and the Committee of Management." Notwithstanding the disagreeableness of the second evening, the general result must have been satisfactory to the projectors, and beneficial to the fund which the arrangements were intended to as ist.

INFIRMARY FOR FISTULA.—The eighth anniversary festival of the auxiliary society of this institution (founded by the patients in 1839) took place on Monday, at Highbury-barn tavern, Islington; Mr. Gwilim in the chair. About 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The usual loyal toasts were duly drunk; after which the chairman proposed "Success to the Fistula Infirmary, Charter-house square," which, he said, during the 15 years of its existence had done a vast amount of good, by the alleviation of human suffering. He was glad that he was surrounded by those who had been relieved by the institution, and they could bear ample testimony to the truth of what he asserted. Since the establishment of the society, 6000 sufferers had been relieved, out of which number upwards of 2000 had undergone surgical operations, and were effectually cured. A more gratifying fact was, that during the existence of the society, not a single death had occurred while the patients were under treatment. The chairman further stated that it was in contemplation to erect a more commodious building in the City-road, and expressed a hope that the appeal to the public in support of the society would not be in vain. It was intended that the new building should be capable of accommodating for the time the staff now conveyed into the present institution on in Charter-house-square, and that it should be called after its founder, Mr Salmon, the "Salmonian Institution." The toast was warmly responded to.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—On Wednesday a meeting of the governors of this school was held at the schools, Deptford, for the purpose of passing the necessary by-laws to authorise the admission into the school of the sons of persons not being officers in the Royal Navy and Marines. Admiral Sir Watkin Pell presided; and resolutions to the following effect were agreed to; viz. that the children of persons not being officers in her Majesty's Navy or Marines, and the children of officers in her Majesty's Navy and Marines, but not holding the rank heretofore mentioned, should also be eligible for admission upon certain terms and resolutions. That the number of pupils not being sons of officers in her Majesty's Navy and Marines, should not at any time exceed the one-third of the number of the pupils that the school might for the time being be capable of accommodating. That no pupil admitted into the school not being the son of an officer holding such rank in her Majesty's Navy or the Marines should be capable of being presented with any naval or marine cadetship placed at the disposal of the council by the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or of participating in any benefit arising from "The Carbonnell Scholarship," as well as from any benefit arising from "Malcolm's Royal Naval School Legacy," and that the council be empowered from time to time to fix the number of boys as well as the sum of money to be paid for their board and education, and to make such rules as they may deem expedient.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—On Thursday evening a meeting of the exhibitors was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, when it was resolved that a protest should be presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, complaining of the exclusion of the exhibitors, except as attendants, from the Exhibition. It was also resolved that the jurors be called upon immediately to make their awards of prizes public; and that the Commissioners be called upon to give an account of their expenditure, and take steps for the establishment of a permanent industrial museum with the balance, such museum to be taken from under the control of the present managers. It was stated that out of 5000 exhibitors who had been workers to, only 600 had signed the protest.

LONDON REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY.—The eleventh annual meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the offices, 4, Bank-buildings, Lothbury; Sir Peter Laurie in the chair. The report stated that the society's assets, including the value of all reversions, policies of life assurance, annuities, and cash in hand, amounted to £120,037 5s. 10d., their liabilities to £117,111 18s., leaving a balance of £2918 16s. 10d. The total annual expenditure had been reduced to £597. During the past year reversions had been realised amounting to £6755, which yielded a clear profit of about £1300, after allowing compound interest at 4 per cent. Reversions amounting to £11,000 were also one of the society's investments. The report was adopted, the retiring directors re-elected, a dividend of 5 per cent. declared, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE BRITLANDS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the friends and patrons of this institution was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern; Mr. W. Cubitt, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the number of pensioners receiving assistance from this institution was 12 in 1847, 24 in 1848, 36 in 1849, 48 in 1850, and 60 in 1851. The subscriptions and donations for the past year amounted to £688. There had been £650 added to the funded stock, making the total amount £2250. The report was adopted; Thomas Grissell, Esq., was elected president, and three males and one female were chosen as fitting objects to receive the advantages and bounty of this charitable institution. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to explain the objects and mode of operation of this society; the chair was taken by Sir John Dean Paul. Mr. William Gover, in recommending the society to the support of the meeting, observed that there were four requisites to induce men to make investments of their money: first, a sure investment; next, it must be profitable; next, it must be good management; and the investment must be accessible or convertible without difficulty or delay. As to securing investments, it was clear that the funds fluctuated much in their value, but this society desired that every man should be able at any time not only to fund what he had paid in, but something more. This was an obstacle to savi. gs-banks that a man could not wait for his interest of £2 18s. 6d. for one year. This society let out on mortgage to which he had reserved. In the case of borrowers they would have a right to demand a loan, which they might repay by instalments extending over a period of years. Mr. William H. Watson (a member) pointed out the difficulty in a party obtaining money from this society, it not being a terminating, but a perpetual society. A man might borrow money for any period not exceeding fifteen years. The directors were desirous of mitigating the difficulty in some cases of keeping up month y payments, and they had determined that payments might be made monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly. The rate of interest was fixed and moderate, and in all charges made legal expenses of all kinds were included. Taxes were no deductions made; if the securities were ready, the secretary was bound to prepare the requisite documents without cost to the member, and a fee instead of making payments could be enlarged, as shown by the tables. Mr. Miller called the attention of the meeting to the question of fines, which, as shown by the tables, were very moderate, but which, in other societies, were a very serious matter.

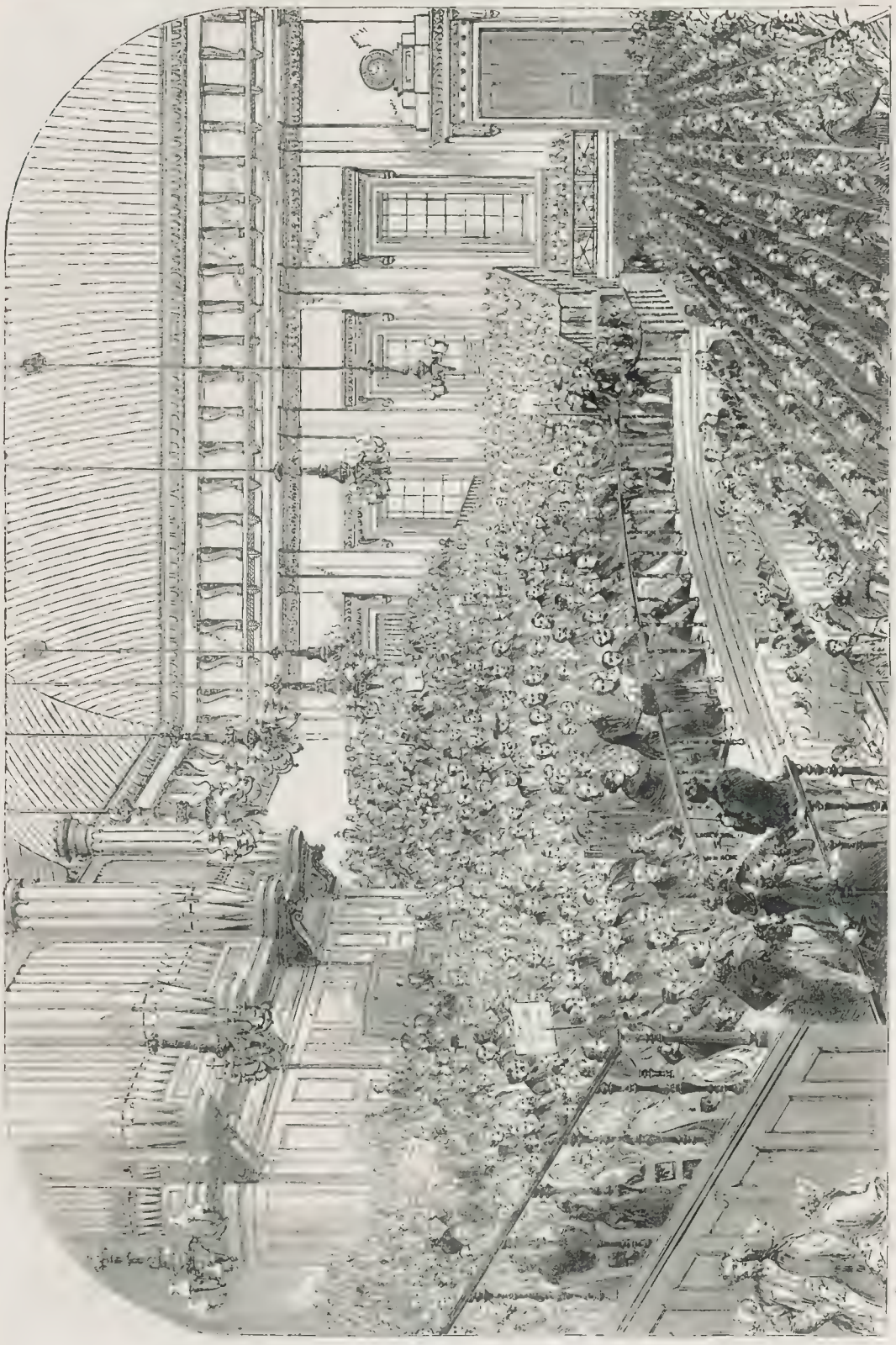
ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the subscribers and friends of this society, established for granting annuities to decayed merchants, bankers, and professional men, tradesmen, and their widows, was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing five annuitants on the funds, from a list of 139 candidates; viz. two men and three women. Mr. Henry Pownall took the chair, and briefly addressed the meeting after which three women and two men were elected as annuitants, and a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who acknowledged the same, and the meeting broke up.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—On Tuesday the preparations for closing the traffic over Blackfriars-bridge commenced, and in the course of a few days the thoroughfare for carriages will be stopped. Foot passengers will, however, be permitted to pass over as usual. The committee have been reluctantly obliged to adopt this step, the continual sinking of the defective pier giving rise to serious apprehensions for the safety of the public. On the exclusion of carriages from the bridge the superincumbent weight will be taken off the crown of the arch, and the necessary steps adopted for the safety of the structure.

On Tuesday morning an accident of a most frightful character took place on the premises of Mr. Keatley, soap manufacturer, Bermondsey, to a man named John Murphy. The unfortunate man was engaged, with the other workmen in the manufactory, in preparing a large quantity of boiling ley, and whilst he was passing a plank on the side of the copper he slipped, and fell into the boiling liquid. His screams soon brought his companions to his assistance, and with considerable difficulty he was extricated in a most shocking condition, being scalded to a fearful extent. He was seen by a surgeon, who immediately ordered his removal to Guy's Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—FIVE LIVES SAVED.—An alarming fire broke out on Monday morning, at two o'clock, at 10, Great Prescott-street, occupied by Mr. Lucas. The family, which consisted of five persons, retired to rest at about eleven o'clock. Mr. Henry Russell, the celebrated vocalist, who had arrived from the country on a visit to the family on Sunday evening, retired to rest also about the above hour; but was suddenly awakened by hearing a crash in the kitchen, as of falling wood. Suspecting that thieves were in the house, he cautiously opened his bed-room door, when, to his horror, he perceived that the house was on fire. A dense smoke filled the staircase. Mr. Russell lost not a moment in deliberation, but rushed up-stairs with much coolness and intrepidity, and aroused the inmates. He went into every room one after the other and succeeded, at the risk of his life, in rescuing Mr. Lucas, her daughter and son, and two servants, from destruction.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, July 26—males, 709; females, 674; total, 1383. Deaths during the same period—males, 473; females, 483; total, 956. The official report says:—The deaths in the metropolitan districts, which in either of the two previous weeks hardly exceeded 870, again show an increase; for in the week ending last Saturday they rose to 989. In the same week in 1849 cholera was rapidly spreading, and swelled the amount to 1931; but setting aside that year, and taking the corresponding weeks of other years in the series of 1841-50, it appears that the lowest number was 749 in 1843, and the highest 1201 in 1848, and within the weeks subject to comparison the amount did not in general exceed 900. Of the 956 deaths of last week, 282 are attributed to diseases of the zymotic or epidemic order, showing a sudden and remarkable increase on the 224 and 209 cases of the same description registered respectively in the two previous week. On the other hand, persons who died from affections of the respiratory (or organs connected with breathing and consumption) in the previous week were 112, in the last week only 85; but within the same period phthisis has risen from 110 to 141. Among epidemics, which have become more fatal, may be mentioned scarlatina, which numbered 6 in the preceding return, and 18 in the present; typhus, which has risen from 32 to 59, and diarrhœa, almost exclusively confined to children not older than one year, whose progress is marked by the numbers of four successive weeks, viz. 33, 53, 64, and in the last week 83. In the sub-district of Sydenham, in Jew's-walk, a gentleman died after suffering 24 hours from diarrhœa. The medical attendant states that "within one hundred yards of the residence of deceased, and on its own property, there is, and has been for a considerable period, upwards of 20 square yards of surface overflowed with sewage emptying itself into a ditch of about 30 yards long, which has no outlet, and it is constantly stirred up with rain, and exposed to the rays of the sun, emitting at all times the most pestilential effluvium. The immediate neighbourhood is thickly populated, and the health of the inhabitants much endangered. Cholera and other zymotic-typhoid cases are constantly occurring. The evil is referrible to the adjacent property; it does not come under local jurisdiction, and the deceased had no redress." The two cases of diarrhœa, one of which has been fatal



THE PEACE CONGRESS IN EXETER HALL.—SIR DAVID BREWSTER, THE PRESIDENT, READING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

GRAND FEDERAL RIFLE MATCH.—THE SHOOTING COURT AT GENEVA.

GRAND FEDERAL RIFLE MATCH AT GENEVA.

One of the most popular festivals in Switzerland is the grand Rifle shooting, or *Tir Federal*, for training carabineers in the use of their arms, and at which all the best shots meet to contend for prizes. These federal meetings date but from the year 1824, when the first was held at Aarau. The locality is, however, changed at each festival, held every two years. The last meeting was in 1849, at Aarau. This year it has been held at Geneva, with a splendour far exceeding previous meetings. This success was unexpected; for several mighty interests, political influences, and the common hate between rich and poor, have not only been directed towards the support of the Democratic Government at Geneva, but have thrown several other difficulties in the way.

The shooting extends to a week; but this year, in consequence of the unlooked-for amount of presents and money, for prizes, the exercise was prolonged to ten days. The total sum collected was 198,480 francs: hitherto, it had not exceeded 60,000 francs. The city of Geneva paid, besides this sum, for the construction of temporary buildings, about 60,000 francs; without calculating the several other ornamental structures and triumphal arches in the interior of the town, military arrangements, music, general illuminations, &c. More than 15,000 spectators and their families are stated to have been present.

The accompanying View of the *Emplacement de Tir Federal* represents the several buildings, sketched at the opening of the festival, with the solemn entrance of the carabineer deputations. The procession consisted of the local military body, *shot-signers* and shot observers—both in uniform. The procession surrounded the central building, the "Temple of Honour," from the stairs of which the presidents of the present and of the former committees saluted them, and several orators addressed the crowd. The banners of the canton were then deposited; and, next day, those of the other cantons.

The buildings are designed in the Norman and Byzantine styles, painted in a light manner, with white, black, and red ornaments, and surmounted with red and white flags, the federal colours. The structures consist of the entrance arch and the five following:—The *Pavillon de Prix*, the central tower, surrounded with large windows, in which were exhibited the prizes, mostly silver and gold pieces, services, medals, trophies, watches, and *bijouterie* of the renowned Genevan artists all arranged so as to be seen by the spectators out-doors.

On the left is seen the great Refreshment Pavilion, with tables and seats for 400 guests; a full orchestra for vocal and instrumental performances, and a tribune for the orators. The Shooting-house itself, the long lower building, is situated behind the Temple of Honour, towards the entrance: it is surmounted by a large gallery for spectators wishing to command the whole emplacement. This gallery afforded a most charming prospect over the country, the city, part of Lac de Leman Voirons, Salève, Mole, the high Alps, and Mont Blanc; on the other side extending towards France and the long line of Jura Mountains. At the right hand from the entrance is seen the Coffee-house and the Armoury. In the latter building are the arms, ammunition, &c. The committee has also its offices, where are lists of the sports, the different shots, and comparative results.

The Shooting-house itself contains places for 1000 carabineers; and here fifty-eight may shoot at once without danger. It is calculated that 35,000 shots were thus fired in one day: the distance is 540 Swiss feet. The great skill of the Swiss carabineers, and their contributions towards the exercises, are evidences of the excellence of the sport

PORT LYTTELTON, NEW ZEALAND. (SEE NEXT PAGE)

A list of the various prizes contested for would occupy more space than we can devote to the matter: their amount was 170,928 francs. We should add, that this beautiful *fête* was, from first to last, a very brilliant affair.

THE CANTERBURY COLONISTS—PORT LYTTELTON.

THE proceedings of the Canterbury Colonists have, from time to time, found place in our Journal as a portion of a system of Christian civilization which is entitled to the highest consideration and regard. Their vessels, their commemorative festivals, and their farewell entertainments, have been pictured in our pages; and now we have the gratification to illustrate the "local habitation" of the settlers, from a pen-and-ink sketch, which we have just received from an Antipodean correspondent. We append a portion of a very interesting letter from Mr.——, an officer employed in the survey office in Lyttelton:—

Lyttelton, Port Victoria, 29th July, 1850.

We are now in the depth of winter, with just sufficient frost to temper the soil, with a cap of snow on the hills on the south side of the harbour. We had one heavy fall, but it disappeared as fast as it came, except on the hills. It is, without exception, the finest climate we have ever heard of or enjoyed, and quite realises that elasticity of climate so well described by the writers upon New Zealand. Cattle run over the hills all the winter, and to provide either shelter or food would appear quite ridiculous. We do feed some of our horses, but they are constantly working, and require more stamina than grass affords. The hills are coated with grass; and some quite resemble our English downs, and would feed very large quantities of sheep, and produce heavy crops year in quality, by being fed off and manured. Our harbour is inferior to none other in New Zealand. About midway between the town and the heads, the *Woodbridge*, of 800 tons, is now discharging a large cargo of sheep, cattle, and horses. In bad weather, a vessel of any burden can find shelter close under the land; and in light weather they would either have a favourable breeze, or beat in with plenty of room to tack. Our little town presents quite a pretty appearance. The Association have finished four very commodious and neat barracks for the reception of emigrants, a very pretty house in the Elizabethan style for the agent, a suite of offices, two good stables, a temporary store and powder-magazine, a good house for the boat's crew, and a large boat-shed for the boats, besides several buildings of a temporary character. There is a substantial jetty thrown out, on which a vessel of 100 tons burthen has just landed her cargo; she being moored at the end of the jetty. Wellington, though established ten years, cannot make a similar boast, nor any other port in New Zealand. We are now putting up a breakwork along the beach, which when finished will form a good esplanade. Including this, there are now four streets, forming a square, near y finished, with bridges over the gullies, and everything prepared for the settlers. There is also a convenient yard for timber, &c., and all the buildings are inclosed with fences. Such preparations have never been made in any other settlement, and visitors from other places are quite astonished. Private individuals have built on several of the sections; and Germans, Swedes, amongst the number, so that a town is fully commenced, without one real settler in it. From the town commences the Christchurch-road, intended to connect the sea-port with the capital, which is named Christchurch.

THE CENSUS.

A very interesting and important return has just been made to Parliament comprising a series of tables compiled from the summaries of the 40,000 enumerators employed on the recent census of the population. These returns show the amount of the population and houses in the divisions, registration counties and districts of England and Wales, in the counties, cities, and burghs of Scotland, and the islands in the British seas.

The accounts have yet to be submitted to final revision, but it has been ascertained that nothing but the keenest scrutiny can detect the smallest inaccuracies. The result may be, therefore, regarded as complete.

It appears, then, that the population of Great Britain and of the islands in the British seas, as enumerated on March 31st, 1851, was 20,936,468; and that the part of the army, navy, and merchant service belonging to Great Britain, but out of the country when the census was taken, has been estimated from returns to have been 167,804; that of the total number of these persons, 21,104,272, 10,360,325 (including the 167,804 absent soldiers and sailors) were males, the remaining 10,743,747 females; and the preponderance of females over males 383,422.

The actual increase in the intervals of the censuses between 1801 and the present year has been steady, and, on the last interval, progressive. The total increase in Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas, for these fifty years, has been 10,317,917—that from 1841-51 being 2,227,438; for 1831-41, 2,260,749; for 1821-31, 2,184,049; for 1811-21, 2,132,892; for 1801-11, 1,512,789. The population (thus nearly doubled) numbered, therefore, in 1801, it will be seen, 10,567,893 souls, whereas it now counts 20,936,468. This result is somewhat, but not materially, disturbed, by some variations at the different periods in the mode of enumerating the army and navy. Females, of course, such circumstances do not affect, and the actual increase in their number during the fifty years under review is said to be about 5,198,653, whilst that of males is computed at 5,119,854. The proportion maintained between the sexes has fluctuated considerably at the different periods quoted; from 1801-11, for instance, the ratio of increase was 50,922, that of females, 758,040. In the next period the scale is turned, and against an increase of males of 1,137,804 we have that of females, 995,092. There were in 1801 in Great Britain and the islands in the Britain seas 5,525,935 males and 5,849,836 females. There were of these, in 1851, excluding the absent soldiers mentioned above, 10,192,721 males and 10,743,747 females. The rate of increase per cent. for the entire population for 50 years has therefore been 98 per cent.; the annual rate of increase per cent. 1·9 per cent.

Of the whole number (20,936,468) thus enumerated on 31st March last, England and Wales contained 17,927,768 persons; Scotland, 2,870,784; and the islands in the British seas, 142,916. The males in Scotland exceed the females by more than that of males. In England and Wales there were, at the enumeration, houses inhabited, 3,280,961; in Scotland, 366,650; in islands in the British seas, 21,426; uninhabited in England and Wales, 153,876; in Scotland, 13,366; islands in the British seas, 1077: building in England and Wales, 26,534; Scotland, 2378; islands in the British seas, 202.

The metropolis forms a division, including parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and in it we have enumerated, for 1851, 2,361,640 persons, 1,103,730 of them males, and 1,257,910 females. Of this total, male and female, Middlesex (part of) supplies the largest proportion, 1,745,093; Surrey (part of) the next, 483,310; and Kent (part of) the third, 134,938. The London division, in 1801, contained 958,863 souls, and there has been an increase of 1,394,963 between that time and the present. The rate of increase during the two decennial periods which it includes has not fluctuated to any remarkable extent. For the half-century it has been 145·51; annual, 1·81.

SCOTLAND, the population of which, in 1801, numbered 1,608,420 souls, has, in the fifty years following, increased to 2,865,421, the difference being 1,257,001. In 1801 the females were in the majority 869,329 to 739,091; their increase has been greater than that of the males—1,257,079 to 619,322; and consequently, in 1851, the proportion maintained is 1,597,008 females to 1,268,413 males, 75 is the rate of increase per cent. in the fifty years for the whole population—84 per cent. for the males, and 73 per cent. for the females.

The ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS have a population, as enumerated on March 31, 1851, of 142,916—66,511 males, and 76,405 females. The increase here in the thirty years, from 1821 to 1851, is 53,408, 89,508 having risen to 142,916. The number of males was, in 1821, 41,234; that of females, 48,274. By an addition of 24,778 in the former case, and of 28,130 in the latter, the figures are now—females, 76,405; males, 66,511. The population of the islands is respectively Jersey, 57,155, instead of 29,509; Guernsey, 41,241, instead of 20,377; Man, 52,116, instead of 40,081. The general rate of increase, therefore, in the 30 years has been 60 per cent., whilst several by the rate of the three islands has been—Jersey, 100 per cent.; Guernsey, 61 per cent.; and Man, 29 per cent.

IRELAND, according to the census, of which, as yet, but an abstract is given, presents a startling contrast to the foregoing. The comparison instituted is between the population of 1851 and that of 1841, and the result is to prove that there has been, in the ten years, a total decrease in the number of persons in Ireland of 1,659,320, the population having been, in 1841, 8,175,124, and being now only 6,515,794. Moreover, the date of the present census being 68 days earlier than that of the preceding, 5841 persons should be added to the gross population of 1841, that being the number of harvest labourers who "was ascertained," had left Ireland previous to the 7th of June in the year. In the absence, however, of a general system of registration of births and deaths in Ireland, the necessary adjustment, in consequence of the change of period at which the two censuses were taken, cannot be arrived at

It would seem, from the document before us, that the population has now sunk below what it was in 1821, for Ireland had then 6,801,827 inhabitants, whereas she has at present only 6,515,794. In 1821 she had 2,767,401. Her next rate, was, in then years, to 8,178,125, and by which descent she has gone back to 6,515 794. Unfortunately, the return of emigration from the United Kingdom suspended to the census not closing on the 7th of June in Great Britain as from those born in Ireland. The statistics show the decrease, but do not account for it.

The Berlin papers have the following on the subject of the proposed German navy:—A Board of Admiralty is to be established at Treves, under the presidency of Field-Marshal Wimpffen. The Austrian fleet is to be composed of ten frigates, eight corvettes, six brigs, and two vessels, besides transport vessels. The Germanic Diet will receive an official communication of the subject, and be invited to place the German navy under a central authority. It will also be recommended to adopt a common German flag.

The Corporation of the Printers of Berlin, which has been suspended by order of the Government during thirteen months, came together again for the first time on the 19th ult., in a grand meeting.

The first stone of a new Roman Catholic church of St. Michael was laid on the 14th ult. at Berlin. It is to be in the form of a Latin cross, in a mixed Byzantine and Florentine style, to be finished in five years, and to cost £30,000. It is to have a dome.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

A remarkably fine performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" took place at Exeter Hall, on the 25th ult., on the occasion of Mdme Clara Novello's singing the soprano part the first time. Adhering rigidly to the composer's text, this great vocalist conveyed the declamation and fervent aspiration from the classical music with a sensation she produced on the immense audtiory was, therefore, unanimous. A more magnificent reading of the "Hear ye, Israel," we have never heard; and her share of the "Holy, holy," has never been surpassed. Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Miss Eliza Birch, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Benson, Mr. A. Novello, and Herr Formès, were the other vocalists.

The travellers on the Rhine during the summer season may recollect hearing some fine chorus singing from steamboats between Dusseldorff and Mayence. The rich strains of harmony thus heard emanated from *Liedertafel* and choral societies, in the towns on the banks of that noble river, who were making day excursions, for the purpose of social enjoyment. On Wednesday, the Sacred Harmonic Society, for the first time, organised a similar undertaking; and, from its great success, even under the most unpropitious sky, the experiment is likely to be repeated. Upwards of 600 persons connected with the society embarked in the *Sons of the Thames* and *Meteor* steamboats at Dyer's Wharf, and landed at Rosherville Gardens, where a cold collation was served in the Baronial Hall at two o'clock, John Newman Harrison, the President, in the chair, supported by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. Brewer; the Treasurer, Mr. J. Taylor; the Librarian, Mr. R. Rowley; the Conductor, M. Costa, Esq.; and the members of the Committee, Messrs. Carmichael, Cohen, Peacock, Winsor, Whitehorn, Stewart, Sherrard, Mitchell, Husk, Eden, Hill, and Sims. There were also present at the festival Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Miss W. Williams, Messrs. Benson, W. and T. Chappell, Bartholomew, Baumann, Barrett, H. Hill, Joel Gas, Doyle, Chorley, Hogarth, Grunesen, Westrope, Anderson, Prospere, Harper, Stockhausen, Cusins, Brownsmith, Hatton, W. H. Calcraft, Anfossi, Chipp, Nicholson, Cord, Dando, Cooper, Miller, &c. "Non nobis Domine" was finely rendered after the banquet, and the National Anthem after the toast of the "Queen," which, with that of Prince Albert, was received with great loyalty. The Rev. Mr. Lane proposed, in a neat address, "Continued prosperity to the Sacred Harmonic Society." Mr. Bowley, after warmly eulogising the exertions of Mr. Costa, gave his health, which was received with tremendous applause. The conductor briefly returned his acknowledgements, and proposed the "President and the Officers of the Society," responded to by Mr. Harrison: and then the company broke up to amuse themselves in the beautiful grounds as well as the spacious Gothic Hall, in the best manner. At five o'clock tea and coffee were served; and at six the excursionists returned by the two steam-boats, not a small portion, however, taking advantage of the railroad to wend the way to the metropolis. Altogether, the event at this agreeable meeting were animated with the best spirit, and harmony reigned throughout the whole proceedings. The expenses of this festive gathering were defrayed out of the profits of the performances of the "Messiah" and "Elijah," on the 18th and 25th ult; and the whole arrangements reflected the highest credit on the committee. Mr. Bowley, &c.

Last evening Haydn's "Creation" was performed, under Costa's direction, with Madame Clara Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formbs.

MUSICAL EVENTS

The Distins, with their sax horns, terminated their series of concerts at the Apollonicon Rooms, Adelaide-street, last evening.

Mr. Henry Phillips has been giving his entertainment, "The Songs of Dibdin," at the Adelaide-street Music Hall, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Messrs. H. and R Blagrove gave their fifth quartet concert, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, on Thursday morning, aided by Miss Poole, Miss Goddard, and Mr. C. Salaman (piano), Mr. J. B. Chatterton (harp), Messrs. Clementi, Westlake, and W. F. Reed.

Mr. Henry Russell has taken the Soho Theatre for his musical, dramatic, and pictorial entertainments, "The Far West" and "Negro Life in Freedom and in Slavery," every evening in the ensuing week.

Mr. John Parry has announced another farewell performance of his "Notes," at the Music Hall, next Monday.

A fine meeting of the Musical Union took place on the 25th, at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Vice-President, Sir George Clerk, and other members being present. Quartets and solos were played by Sainton, Sainton, Laub, Deloffre, Hill, Piatti, and Goffrie. Mr. Richard and H. Hiller (the pianist and composer) were elected honorary members. Proofs of M. Baugnet's clever lithographic print, commemorative of the past season, with eighteen portraits, were exhibited and were admired.

The third series of English Glees and Madrigals, under her Majesty's patronage, was commenced on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, and will be continued every Wednesday evening until further notice. The selection on the 30th ult. comprised Ford's madrigal, "Since first I saw your face," and the glees, by Webbe, "Thy voice, O harmony;" by Lord Mornington, "When for the world repose;" by Callcott, "Hail, smiling morn;" by Calcott, "Come, snatch me swift;" by Cifton, "Under the greenwood tree;" by Horsley, "See the chariot at hand;" and by Bishop, "Hart and hind are in their lair." The singers were Mrs. Endersohn, Messrs. Francis, Lockey, Hobbs, Land, and Phillips.

Mr. Frank Mori's cantata, "Pridolin," was rehearsed last Saturday, at the Hanover Rooms, under the immediate superior to be performed in Coblenz at the approaching Musical Festival at Worcester, in the last week of this month.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The receipts for one hundred representations of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," in Paris, amounted to £31,520—about £315 per night: this is a very large taking for the Grand Opera. The "Huguenots" had been given 206 times, and "Robert le Diable" 332 (recorded in the receipts) before the 26th ult. The 331. The "Prophète," since its production, on the 16th of April, 1849, has been brought out in London, Marseilles, Amsterdam, the Hague, Hamburgh, Dresden, Vienna, Frankfort, Berlin, New York, Mexico, Rio Janeiro, Turin, Genoa, Leghorn, Sondershausen, Lisbon, Berlin, Gratz, New Orleans, Hanover, Brunswick, Pesth, Rostock, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cassel, Brussels, Bremen, Breslau, Ulm, Griefswald, Munich, Coburg, Augsburgh, Mainz, Gottingen, Zurich, Munster, Stuttgart, Utrecht, Wurtzburgh, Carlsruhe, Mannheim, Milan, Gotha, Dessau, Luneburg, Linz, Wiesbaden, Fribury, Grenoble, Limoges, Stuttgardt, Metz, Mayence, Dantzic, Toulouse, Elbing, Nancy, Besançon. The opening of the *Italian* National Opera House in Paris, as at the Théâtre Historique, in September. The opening of the *first* National Opera House in London is fixed for no date. Paris has 900,000 inhabitants, and sustains three opera-houses; London has 2,600,000 for its population, and cannot or will not support one single musical establishment. The Mecklenburgh-Schwerin Theatre, one of the handsomest in Germany, has been burnt to the ground, on the very day after the reopening, supposed by the work of an incendiary. The Swiss Musical festival at Berne was sustained by 200 vocalists and 200 instrumentalists; the "Messiah" of Handel and the "Eroica" Symphony of Beethoven were performed.

MR. BALFE'S BENEFIT.—This interesting event has been unavoidably postponed from the 4th, to Monday, the 11th instant, when "I Quatro Fratelli" (Les Quatre Fils Aymon") will be produced the four brothers are named by Gautier), and Balaclal. Odell will be Charlemagne, Sondershausen, Lisbon, Berlin, Gratz, New Orleans, Hanover, Brunswick, Pesth, Rostock, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cassel, Brussels, Bremen, Breslau, Ulm, Griefswald, Munich, Coburg, Augsburgh, Mainz, Gottingen, Zurich, Munster, Stuttgardt, Utrecht, Wurtzburgh, Carlsruhe, Mannheim, Milan, Gotha, Dessau, Luneburg, Linz, Wiesbaden, Fribury, Grenoble, Limoges, Stuttgardt, Metz, Mayence, Dantzic, Toulouse, Elbing, Nancy, Besançon. The opening of the *third* National Opera House in Paris, as at the Théâtre Historique, in September. The opening of the *first* National Opera House in London is fixed for no date. Paris has 900,000 inhabitants, and sustains three opera-houses; London has 2,600,000 for its population, and cannot or will not support one single musical establishment. The Mecklenburgh-Schwerin Theatre, one of the handsomest in Germany, has been burnt to the ground, on the very day after the reopening, supposed by the work of an incendiary. The Swiss Musical festival at Berne was sustained by 200 vocalists and 200 instrumentalists; the "Messiah" of Handel and the "Eroica" Symphony of Beethoven were performed.

STATE CURRICLE AND HARNESS.—MESSRS. Hallmarke, Aldridge, and Hallmarke, of Long-acre, have just completed for his Highness, Said Pasha, a superb carriage, the body of which has the appearance of a shell carved in ivory. It is lined with the richest *moire antique*, trimmed with bullion lace; the floorcloth represents a beautifully painted pic ure of the *Victoria regia*; the lamps are cups of the flower, with ruby glass, with richly chased tops, surmounted with silver eagles. In the front of the body, in a carved scroll-work frame, is a medallion, bearing the arms of the Pasha. The harness is very richly ornamented; between the ears and chased silver eagles, which are repeated on the saddles, the cloths of which are scarlet, bound with silver lace.

IMPORTATION OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS.—A Parliamentary paper has been issued, showing the importation of wheat, barley, and oats into the United Kingdom in the second quarter of the present year. Of wheat, the importations numbered 1,097,859 quarters; of wheat flour, 1,339 400 cwt.; of wheat flour, in quarters, 368,400. The aggregate of wheat and wheat flour was 1,485,959 quarters. Of barley, 314,878 quarters; and of oats, 359,853 quarters. Large quantities came from France.

THE WINES OF XERES.—We perceive by the *Heraldo* and *Espana* Madrid papers, that "the Royal Society of Madrid have awarded to Messrs. Gonzalez and Dub z, the first two prizes for the great improvements made in al es of the districts of Xerez de la Frontera. It would seem that the first grades coincide in this country with the second of sepecia. A royal, too, Queen of Spain has conferred upon this house an appointment of high honour and some unseen in connexion with their pursuits."

In the year 1847 the sum of £20,047 was paid to the gas Company for gas used in lighting the Genera. Post-office. In every year since 1847 there has been a decrease in this expense, and last year the sum paid for gas was only £1485, being considerably less than one-half of the sum paid in 1847.

It appears from an official report, that during the six months, from January to June inclusive, there were 996 fires in Paris, namely, 133 of buildings, and 843 of chimneys. Several of the *sapeurs-pompiers* (firemen) were severely injured in their efforts to extinguish the fires. Two of them have received the decoration of the Legion of Honour for their exemplary conduct, and several have received medals of honour.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The sixth representation of "Norma" took place last Saturday, followed by the *divertissement* "Les Graces."

On Tuesday night, Mdlle. Cruvelli appeared for the first time in Donizetti's semi-serious opera "Lucia di Lammermoor." That the character is not adapted to the melodramatic style of acting of Mdlle Cruvelli; and the music of the part, being of the Scotsg-Persatani-Lind school of vocalisation—exact ng great finish and refinement—is still less suited to Cruvelli's operatic vocal bursts. The delineation produced little effect on the auditory. Mdme. Marie Cruvelli's *Parotito* will not advance her reputation. The *Adalone* of Colleti was the great feature of the night: it was excellently acted and sung, particularly in the mad-scene. The *Viscount* of Mr. Sims Reeves was energetically rendered. The amusing ballet "Le Diable à Quatre" terminated the enterta inment.

On Wednesday night, Madame Fiorentini appeared as *Rosra*, in the first act of "Masaniello," as *Jefalde* in the second and third acts of Auber's "Il Prodigo," and sang the grand scena of *Agatha* from Weber's "Der Freyschütz." Madame Fiorentini has such a low, y voice, that it is to be regretted she has not been more often before the public, in order that she may acquire dramatic intensity in her style, the more especially as her vocalisation is decidedly improved.

On Thursday night Mdlle. Alboni performed the part of *Rosetta* in Rossini's "Gazza Ladra." Mdlle. Ida Bertrand being the *Pippo*, Signor Calzolari *Gianetto*, Coletti *Fernando*, Casanova *Fabrizo*, Mercurial *Isaaco*, and Lablache the *Podesta*. Charming as is the interpretation of the "Di piacer," by Mdlle. Alboni, the fine concerted pieces in this opera suffer so much, from the soprano part being sung as contralto, that it is to be regretted Alboni did not retain her original character of *Pippo*, in which she is inimitable. Her reappearance in *Arsace* will be an unalloyed treat. One of the greatest pieces of acting on the lyric stage are the serious portions of Lablache's *Podesta*. Coletti's old soldier is replete with pathos. Calzolari's artistic abilities are always ably developed in Rossinian operas. The *divertissement*, "Les Graces," and the Watteau ballet, "L'ile des Amours," were included in the evening's attractive programme.

Beethoven's "Fidelio," for the tenth time; the second act of Auber's "Il Prodigo"; a violin solo, by Sivori, and "Les Graces," were included in last night's extraordinary representation.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," revived on Saturday night, introduced a new tenor—Signor Ciaffa, from Milan, in the part of *Nemorino*. His performance must be dismissed with the remark, that he has not voice enough for such a large theatre, and that he has been withdrawn. Why Mario did not appear in this, one of his best characters, is a real matter of regret. Mdme. Viardot's captivating *Adina*, Tamburini's vivacious *Sergeant*, and Ronconi's intensely droll *Dulcamara*, are well known to the musical public.

On Monday, there was an extraordinary representation, including the subscription night due Saturday, September 13th. Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was given for the sixth time, the house being a complete overflow. Viardot and Mario were in excellent voice, and the audience were off magnificently.

On Tuesday, Rossini's "Semiramide" with Grisi and Angri, was performed for the fifth time, Tamburini resuming his part of *Assur*.

On Thursday night "Lucrezia Borgia," with Grisi and Angri, Tagliafico, and Mario, was played for the third time, Ronconi assuming the part of the vindictive *Duke*, for the first time in this country. *Alfonso* was regarded in Paris as one of Ronconi's most delineations, and his histrionic genius will not be less estimated here in this subtle creation; the mixture of pointe irony with the malignant nature of the *Duke* is an admirable conception, carried out with the utmost skill and finish. The return of Mdlle. Angri this week, in two of her best parts, after a cessation of some weeks in her performances, has been appreciated by the amateurs, was announced for *Germano*, but, owing to a cold, Tamberlik undertook the part at a day's notice, and was received and applauded by a crowded house. The comic duo from "La Prova" was to have been sung by Viardot and Tamburini; but Mdme. Castellan was substituted for the former, Mr. W. West claiming the indulgence of the audience for her in consequence of Viardot's indisposition.

This night (Saturday) Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" will be revived, with Grisi and Angri, Tamburini, Tagliafico, Bonetti, and Marco. Next Monday will be another subscription night, in lieu of Tuesday, September 9th, when Bellini's "Puritani," with Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Ronconi, will be executed for the second time.

M. Gounod's "Sappho," with Viardot, Mdme. Castellan, Tamberlik, Tamburini, and Stigelli, will be produced next Saturday.

ST. JAMES'.

A rather singular incident occurred at this theatre on Monday. Mdlle. Rachel fainted away in the last act of "Adrienne Lecouvreur." Just at the moment that was expected the performance would terminate the theatre began to back, and the offended *tragédienne* tottered and fell. The shock upon her nerves, in a state of unusual excitement, was too much. Had this accident happened in the earlier scenes, it would have been attributed to temperance. On Tuesday, Rachel's engagement terminated with the character of *Camilla*. The house was crowded, and the pa udits universal.

HAYMARKET.

The continuance of Mr. Hackett at this theatre, still engaged in performing *Sir John Falstaff* to crowded houses, is a noteworthy incident. Good and reliable as will ever command attention, the performance of Shakspeare's farce, also, of "Grimshaw, Bagshaw, and Bradshaw," brings out Mr. Buckstone in great force; and between the American artist and the British *mime*, an evening's entertainment is produced, skilfully varied and strikingly contrasted.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Mr. Warner's series of a limited number of nights previous to her intended departure for North America, commenced on Saturday, with *Queen Katharine*, in "Henry the Eighth." On Monday she performed *Hermione*, in "The Winter's Tale." Both performances were well attended. *Anne Bullen* in the first, and *Perdita* in the second drama, were pleasingly performed by Miss Jenny Marsh. A new actor has also appeared in the character of *Cromwell* and *Florizel*, a Mr. F. Robinson—a young man handsome in person and intelligent in manner. Mr. Phelps is also engaged, and performed *Autolycus* in a truly artistic manner; but, nevertheless, we regret to announce that Mr. Youngs. Mrs. Marston has, however, returned, which is a great gain. No actress, since Mrs Glover, is equal to her in such characters as the nurse to *Juliet*, or the mad-wife to *Hermione*. But, more than all, Mr. J. W. Ray, an actor of undoubted genius, has been added to the company; and, in the old Bohemian shepherd, presented the judicious with an histrionic gem.

DRURY-LANE.

This theatre opened on Monday, with an American and French equestrian *troupe*, the leading *artistes* being distinguished in the bills as "star riders." The entertainment is divided into three parts, and the riders of most distinction are Madame Caroline, Mr. M'Cullum, M. Loiset, Mr. Stone, and M. Clive. Daring and ingenuity are the characteristics of the performance, which, however, was not entirely satisfactory to the crowded audience, who attributed on more than one occasion. An American *Clown*, in particular, came in for this expression of disappointment or impatience. The acting manager of the theatre is Mr. Lee; and, to judge from the patronage of the public, one would be apt to form the opinion that this theatre, with its enormous expenses behind the scenes, is best fitted for exhibitions of the kind, the other houses not being so expensive in the *artistes* employed in the actual amusement of the spectators, and not of carpenters and scene shifters, rendered needful in great numbers by cumbrous machinery in the rear of the stage.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

Mr. Augustus Mayhew and Mr. Sutherland Edwards have adapted from the French a new piece for this theatre, under the title of "My Wife's Future Husband." The piece is extravagant in its conception and treatment. Two conceits forth, the "future husband" is an object of dread, and the "present husband" is in a high fever of terror as the fatal day comes round. But his rival has in the interval fortunately contracted another attachment, and so all ends happily.

BURGESSES AND FREEMEN'S PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.—By an act, which received the Royal assent on Thursday week (14 and 15 Vic., c. 39), burgesses and freemen are exempted from the operation of an act for the better assessing and collecting the poor-rates and highways in respect of small tenements. It is now provided that the right of voting reserved by the 2 and 3 Will 4, c. 45, to persons then entitled, is not to be affected by the change of rating under the 41 and 42 Vict., cap. 99. The word "tenement" is to include apartment, cottage, or building, or land, in the same parish.

PACKET-SHIP TO CALCUTTA.—It is said that Mr. Lindsay, the eminent shipbuilder, contemplates running two packet-ships between Birkenhead and Calcutta, and expects to convey the mails and goods cheaper than they are now conveyed to India from Lancashire and London. When cargoes from Manchester are not forthcoming he will fill up with sand, and that way the passage money will be made remunerative.

EXPLOSION OF FORTY MILES RANGE.—A number of gentlemen assembled at the Gaits Percha Works on Monday afternoon, to witness experiments with a new description of explosive compound by the electric spark, conveyed a considerable distance under water by means of a copper wire covered with a coating of gutta percha, and in every instance the ignition and explosion of the gunpowder contained in the several gutta percha cases of the size of a large egg was instantaneous, on a wire from the electric battery being placed in contact with the insulated wire sunk in the canal in coils of an entire length of forty miles. Captain Addison, of the Bombay army, has strongly recommended the adoption of this discovery to the prevention of accidents in coal mines, which would be most completely effected by having wire, covered with gutta percha, placed in the chambers of the mines, or where the fire-damp was supposed to exist, and by this means explode a small quantity of gunpowder every morning before the men went down to work, which would ignite the fire-damp, and render the working in the mines perfectly safe during the day.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

THE weather on Monday was most unfavourable for observing the Eclipse. The sky during the day was mostly cloudy, and a thin rain fell occasionally; at the time of the beginning of the Eclipse the sun was obscured by a dense mass of cirrostratus cloud, and at the instant of its commencement rain began to fall. At 2h. 20m. a glance of the sun was obtained. At 2h. 30m. the sun was seen for a moment. At no time could observation with the telescope be taken, owing to the want of definition of the sun's limb; consequently, the observations, which were taken by Hugh Gordon, Esq., were by estimation, and the times noted are those of whole minutes only, owing to the necessary uncertainty of such hurried observations.

The meteorological observations were also taken by the same gentleman. The dry and wet bulb thermometer in the shade are those usually in use in his observatory, and those exposed were placed so as to be in the full rays of the sun, but protected from currents of air. Arrangements had been made for the observation of the effect of the diminution of light upon sensitive plants, but none could be taken.

Towards the middle of the Eclipse the gloom was very sensible; the amount of light about this time was about equal to that of sunset, but it was very differently affected, and the general appearance of objects was widely different from that of sunset.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 13, DARTMOUTH TERRACE, LEWISHAM, DURING THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JULY 28, 1851.

1851. 28th July.	Barom. at Level of Sea.	Ther. Att.	In the Shade.		Exposed.		Wind.		Weather, Remarks, &c
			Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Dry	Wet	Direc.	Str	
H. M.	In.	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg.	Deg.			
0 0 A.M	29.941	67.8	63.6	59.5			S.S.W.	0.5	Overcast; sun's place visible
1 10 P.M	29.933	69.3	66.8	59.7	67.6	62.10	,,	0.8	Cloudy; sun visible
1 20 ,,	,,	,,	67.4	61.2	68.1	63.0	,,	0.8	Hazy; sunshine
1 30 ,,	,,	,,	66.8	60.4	67.3	61.6	,,	0.6	The disc of the sun only visible
1 40 ,,	,,	,,	66.4	60.2	67.0	62.1	,,	0.7	The disc of the sun visible occasionally
1 50 ,,	,,	,,	67.6	61.2	68.5	62.3	,,	0.5	Very gloomy; cloudy; rain
2 0 ,,	29.916	69.6	66.0	60.6	66.2	61.5	,,	0.4	Light rain falling
2 10 ,,	,,	,,	65.6	60.3	65.4	61.7	,,	0.5	Overcast
2 30 ,,	,,	,,	64.2	60.2	64.9	60.6	,,	0.7	Hazy; sun just visible
2 30 ,,	,,	,,	65.5	60.5	66.8	61.7	,,	0.7	Overcast; sun was visible 2 min. since
2 40 ,,	,,	,,	64.8	60.4	65.1	60.6	,,	0.8	Overcast
2 50 ,,	,,	,,	64.1	59.8	64.5	60.2	,,	0.8	Overcast; gloomy.
3 0 ,,	29.917	69.8	63.7	59.4	64.1	59.5	,,	0.4	Overcast; gloomy.
3 10 ,,	,,	,,	63.2	59.1	63.2	59.6	,,	0.5	Very gloomy, rain falling
3 20 ,,	,,	,,	62.8	59.2	63.10	59.3	,,	0.3	Light rain falling
3 30 ,,	,,	,,	62.6	59.0	62.6	59.3	,,	0.3	Overcast; sun was visible at 2.24
3 40 ,,	,,	,,	63.0	59.3	63.0	59.6	,,	0.2	Overcast; drops of rain falling. The sun was visible from 3.41 to 3.46
3 50 ,,	,,	,,	63.5	60.2	63.2	60.7	,,	0.2	Some drops of rain. The sun was visible at 3.48
4 0 ,,	29.900	69.8	63.4	60.4	63.1	60.8	,,	0.2	Some drops of rain falling
4 10 ,,	,,	,,	63.6	60.0	63.7	60.4	,,	0.2	Light rain falling
4 20 ,,	,,	,,	63.4	60.6	63.8	60.3	,,	0.2	Overcast
4 30 ,,	,,	,,	63.5	59.8	64.0	59.9	,,	0.4	Sun visible; cloud
4 40 ,,	,,	,,	63.8	59.6	63.9	60.1	,,	0.3	Cloudy
4 50 ,,	,,	,,	63.2	59.7	63.1	60.0	,,	0.2	Light rain falling
5 0 ,,	29.887	68.3	64.2	59.5	62.6	59.7	,,	0.2	

JAMES GLAISHER.

Connaught-square, Monday Evening, July 28.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather prevented my observing the commencement and disappearance of the Eclipse of the Sun this day, I saw part of it with a three-feet telescope of Cary's, that does not invert, and nearly as clear as with the naked eye, at intervals, and particularly at the times described in the *Illustrated London Almanack* for this year, and your Paper of last Saturday. At 3h. 10 m. there was a darkness perceptible for about two minutes; and immediately afterwards it brightened almost instantaneously, and continued lighter than before the Eclipse commenced, although it rained small rain nearly throughout the Eclipse. The sun this morning, between 8 and 10 o'clock, was very clear; but, being free from spots on the disc (which has not been the case since December 5, 1850), prevented any opportunity I might have had of making observations of them during the Eclipse. The barometer and thermometer had been stationary, though low, all last night; but, immediately after the Eclipse was over, they began to fall, and continue to do so—from which I conclude that, the wind being from the S.W., though close and warm, we shall have more rain for a day or two.

C. S.

The following observations are by the Frankfort correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

FRANKFORT, July 28, half-past five p.m.

The weather was altogether propitious, saving the appearance here and there, at all points of the compass, of white clouds of the class called cumulus. The heat was rather great than otherwise, the thermometer standing at three p.m. at 84 out in the shade. Wind there was scarcely any when the observation commenced, *i. e.* at 2.48 p.m. The shadow of the moon appeared to be very perceptibly advancing some minutes past three, the half of the disc rapidly upon the sun's disc. By twenty minutes more the eclipse had reached its height, at which time the sun's disc was visible as might be compared to the crisis only as much of the sun was visible as might be compared to the blade of a common reaping sickle. This bright remnant was on the left, and the moon progressed, the attenuated crescent thus remaining might be seen gradually widening and shifting round beneath the moon, towards the right, on which side the sun eventually emerged in his full magnitude. The warmth of the daylight seemed to have no effect on the animal world. The dogs neither which side the sun eventually emerged in his full magnitude. The warmth of barked more, nor did the birds retire to their roosting places. At the moment that the eclipse had reached its utmost, swallows flew about as usual as in search of food, and pigeons were on the wing. The diminution of light was certainly perceptible in half an hour or less from the commencement of the eclipse; but even at 2.52 p.m., when the obscuration culminated, the shade cast upon surrounding objects, or rather this reduction of light, did not seem to me to be nearly so great as in London during the remarkable annular eclipse of the year 1836.

EXTRAORDINARY FALL OF METEORS.—On the 22nd of May an extraordinary fall of ice occurred near Bancalore (India), during a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain; the hailstones which at first made their appearance were about the size of limes and oranges, but broke through the tiled roofs of houses, and destroyed gardens and plantations. Some of the hailstones found were as large as goose eggs, some as big as pumpkins; one block, next morning were as large as goose eggs, some as big as pumpkins; one block, found in a dry well, measured four feet and a half in length, three in breadth, and one and a half in thickness. It was probably the result of the cementation of several of the smaller pieces into one lump, although the fall of pieces of ice of this size is not unfrequent in India. In the reign of Tippoo Sultan there was found of the size of an elephant's head. The block several days to melt; in 1826, a piece of similar size fell in Candelah; in 1838, a block of ice, apparently a mass of cemented hailstones, was found near Dharwar, measuring 20 feet in circumference.

Letters from Adelaide, South Australia, bring intelligence of considerable importance to the shipping frequenting that place. A patent slip has at last been completed at Port Adelaide, and is capable of taking up vessels of 600 tons for repair. The *Panama*, a vessel of 522 tons, had lately been taken upon the slip, which is laid down on the property of the South Australian Company, and is undergoing repairs likely to be completed in a few weeks, which, but for this, could not have been accomplished in double the time, and then imperfectly.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT.—The following are the resolutions agreed to in committee of the House of Commons on Friday:—

1 Resolved, That there shall be paid to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for or in respect of the several instruments, matters, and things hereafter specified, made, or issued in pur-suance of any act of the present session of Parliament for the amendment of the law touching matters patent for inventions, the several stamp duties following, that is to say—

On warrant of law officer for letters patent	..	..	£5 0 0
On certificate of clerk of the patents of payment of the fee payable at or before the expiration of the third year	..	..	10 0 0
On certificate of clerk of the patents of payment of the fee payable at or before the expiration of the seventh year	..	..	20 0 0
On warrant of law officer for the sealing of letters patent	..	..	5 0 0
On filing specification	..	..	2 0 0
At or before the expiration of the third year	..	..	50 0 0
At or before the expiration of the seventh years	..	..	100 0 0
On extension of period of provisional protection	..	..	5 0 0
On hearing objections to granting of letters patent	..	..	5 0 0
Every search and inspection	..	..	0 5 0
On entry of assignment or license	..	..	0 5 0
Certificate of assignment or license	..	..	0 5 0
Filing application for disclaimer	..	..	1 0 0
Caveat against disclaimer	..	..	2 0 0

STAMP DUTIES TO BE PAID.

On warrant of law officer for [illegible]	..	..	3 0 0
On certificate of clerk of the patents of payments of the fee payable on or before the expiration of the third year	..	..	10 0 0
On certificate of clerk of the patents of payment of the fee payable at or before the expiration of the seventh year	..	..	20 0 0

2 Resolved—That compensation be made, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, to such persons entitled to fees and charges payable in respect to stamp duties for any loss they may sustain in consequence of any act which may be passed for the further amendment of the law touching letters patent for inventions.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H B, Edgbaston—"B" is bound either to play the game out by correspondence, or resign the match.

W R, Glasgow—You have not taken the position down correctly, as you may see from the solution given in our last.

JEDY. Very acceptable, as the communications of our fair correspondent have always proved.

W T W—Stalemate is a drawn game

J L, Trinity College, Dublin—The first is correct, but we do not see how mate can be effected in the other by your mode of operating.

R B, of Ashford—The best plan is to number the problems you send. It is somewhat difficult for us, with so many communications on hand, to know what position you sent on the 14th inst. The three solutions you send are not those of the authors, although two of them seem to effect mate.

AN ENGLISHMAN—We have certainly heard such a report, but can hardly believe it possible that any body of British chess-players, but more especially those of the London Chess Club, would professedly hold aloof from the Tourney of the St George's Club, because, bond fide, it was all the world. It was not sufficiently "national," could be guilty of such an outrage upon common decency as to carry chess amateurs to the land—as to offer a prize of 100 guineas in value, from the competition for which "*British chess-players are excluded!*"

R B W, Enigma 691. The slight emendation you suggest in this pretty enigma, of placing the Black Bishop at K Kt 6th, s—ms to make a right. Thanks for the other Problem, which shall be inserted as speedily

J S B, Birmingham—See our notice to O H in the last Number. The game shall be inserted.

FAIRPLAY, MILKSIAN.—See our notice above to "An Englishman." The thing is almost incredible, and we must be fully assured of the fact before we can insert any communications regarding it.

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 291, by Anapest, P S, Spaniard, Milo, Jack of Shrewsbury, Ke ipso, Rymer, Scer, are correct.

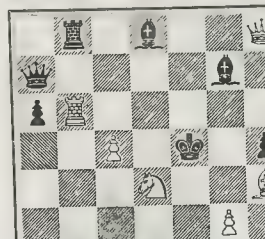
SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 292, by Ernest, Midge, P S S, L L D, O, An Amateur, Manchester, Rufus, M S B, Jack of Shrewsbury, Zag 61, Scer, Dercvon, Sheffield Grinder's Apprentice, St Edmund, Stevens, B W F, are correct

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS by S S, Derevon, Scer, Simple Simon, St Edmund, C J D, Norwich, Stevens, B F S, B W F, are correct

PROBLEM No. 293.

This difficult and beautiful position we owe to F. DEACON, Esq., of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first, gives mate in five moves.

GAME IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

BETWEEN MESSRS. HORWITZ AND BIRD.

(Sicilian opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.).	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	17 P to K Kt 3d	Kt to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	18. K R to K sq	B to Q 3d
3 B to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q B 2d	19. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3d
4. Castles	P to K 3d	20. R to K 3d	B to K sq
5. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q R 3d	21. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt
6. K B takes Kt	Kt P takes B	22. Q to Q 2d	P to K 5th (b)
7. P to K 5th	Kt to K 2d	23. Q R to K sq	P takes Kt
8. P to Q 3d	Kt to Kt 3d	24. R to K 4th	P to K 4th
9. R to K sq	B to Kt 2	25. K to R sq	B to Q 2d
10. P to Q Kt 3d	P to K B 3d	26. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 4th
11. Kt to K 4th	B P takes P	27 Q to Q R 5th	B takes Kt P
12. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3d	28 Q R to K Kt	P to K R 4th
13. B takes B	Q takes B	29. Q to Q B 7th	Q to Q 7th
14. Q Kt to K 4th	(a)	30. Q takes Q P	Q takes K B P
	P to K R 3d	31. R takes K P	Q takes Q R (ch)
15. Kt to K 4th	Castles		(c)
16. R to K 3d	Kt to K B 5th	32. R takes Q	P to K B 7th (ch)
	And White resigns		

(a) This is lost time.
(b) The winning move, and one it is surprising so sharp-sighted a player as White did not foresee.
(c) A beautiful termination.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—As the national entertainment which we have provided for the world is drawing to a close, our foreign visitors are likely to leave us shortly, and some, perhaps, are already on the wing. Allow me, as one who has subscribed to that part of the entertainment which has largely supplied at, I fear, too ill part of the entertainment which has largely supplied at, I fear, too ill-heral an expenditure of time and health, to thank them for their share in the Great Chess Tournament. Their games will long survive the Crystal Palace, and be studied with interest by the contents shall have crumbled into dust, and the innumerable hosts that have inspected them with delight shall all have been gathered to their fathers. It may be too much to say that the world has been brought to bear on this great contest with focal power; and what human ability can do, has been done to develope the force of combination and position in our warfare of peace." Our foreign friends have fraternised with us, as they ought to do, on this occasion; it is a hackneyed word, but it is literally the only one. They have fought with us as brothers, not as foes, and we honour them for it; nor is it any detraction from that honour that we have conquered, it has been by efforts such as have proved to them that English skill, when backed by fortune—that is, when sustained by health and strength—need not shrink from encounter with the world. They have also, if report speaks truth, enjoyed the advantage of seeing the play of some of our second-rate men at the London Club. I do not regret this: I trust that these minor games will be duly reported; and as it was probably with that object that they were invited, no doubt they will be. I am but a weak player myself, and, therefore, I am likely to derive much instruction and amusement from seeing the scientific way in which inferior players are handled. At all events, it was desirable for those who personally know the difficulties with which they had to contend—those who personally know the difficulties with which they had to contend—difficulties, no doubt, cruelly enhanced by the unworthy manœuvres to which some resented who became inimical to the scheme, because self-excluded by their own vanity, timidity, and coarseness.

Yet more do I feel that a heavy debt of gratitude is due to Mr. Staunton, not only for the scheme itself—nor yet for the perseverance and indefatigable resolution with which he has triumphantly carried it through and watched over all its manifold details—nor even for the pre-eminent skill with which he has in the conflict has been distinguished: these merits are common to all men of energy; but for the self-denial with which he consented to play under circumstances of annoyance and accumulated labour, for the moral courage with which he risked the first reputation in the world, when a less generous mind would rather have endangered the interest of the Tournament by taking no part in it, for the high spirit which set illness and medical prohibition at defiance rather than even appear wanting, we owe him thanks indeed; it is chess fame remains as high as ever, for what is a momentary defeat when suffering from disease?

—Vasne committere venis,
Nil nisi bene decet.

He has won for himself a wreath on this occasion far more honourable than the Olympic olive, even if Chess was known in Elis.

July 23, 1851. A CANTAB.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is understood that her Majesty, in person, will prorogue Parliament on Friday next, the 8th inst.

The select committee of the House of Commons, to which the subject was referred, has reported in favour of the abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers, and the granting to the leading daily papers of the metropolis and other places the protection of a copyright of limited duration in the articles of news.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Bertie, son of the Earl of Abingdon, and a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was among the passengers for Lyttelton, Canterbury, New Zealand, at the sailing of the last body of colonists.

The Rev. Mr. Oakley, head of St. John's Roman Catholic church, Islington, has written to the morning papers denying that the schoolmaster who was brought up at the Clerkenwell Police-court, a day or two ago, charged with cruelty to a child, is a priest or ecclesiastic of any kind, as stated erroneously in the police report.

The anniversary *soirée* of the members of the Printers' Dramatic Society took place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Saturday evening. The entertainments were on the most liberal scale, and the result, so far as the number of visitors was concerned, proved that the persevering efforts of the society to establish for themselves a permanent position are amply responded to by all members and friends of the trade. The room was crowded with people, the entertainments were warmly applauded, and the evening passed off altogether most satisfactorily.

A company of 15 persons, Lebanese, from Syria, have arrived in London for the purpose of giving theatrical representations of the manners and customs of Syria. The company have travelled through France, giving similar representations.

It is understood that the Rev. Mr Manning, late Archdeacon Manning, who recently seceded from the Established Church, is to be appointed to the church at Gravesend, which has been purchased from Mr. Blew by Cardinal Wiseman, for the celebration of divine service according to the forms of the Roman Catholic church, assisted by another minister of that church.

Mr. C. S. Denison is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate to the Queen, in the place of Mr. F. Newman Rogers, Q C., deceased, and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake is appointed Recorder of Exeter.

The High Sheriffs of Cumberland have been accustomed to contribute £10 to the Carlisle races fund, but the present sheriff, being a member of the Society of Friends, has sent a donation of equal amount to the Cumberland Infirmary, in lieu of a subscription to the Carlisle races.

On Sunday morning the Catholic church of St. George's-fields was the scene of a ceremony which has not been performed in the metropolis for more than 300 years, viz. the consecration of two Roman Catholic prelates with English territorial titles; viz. the Rev. Dr. Barnes, nominated to the Bishopric of Clifton, *nee* Dr. Hendren, translated; and the Rev. Dr. Brown, nominated to the Bishopric of Shrewsbury. Amongst those who took part in the proceedings were his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy; the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham; the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, Bishop of Beverley; the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of Newport; the Right Rev. Dr. Waring, Bishop of Northampton; the Bishop of Texas, &c. On the previous Friday, the Right Rev. Dr. Turner, Bishop elect of Salford, and the Right Rev. Dr. Errington, Bishop elect of Pyrmouth, were consecrated at Manchester.

In Berlin, the closing of the shops on the Sabbath, which has lately been commenced there, is to be put a stop to. Last week it was strictly carried out, but caused much dissatisfaction to buyers and sellers, that it was deemed expedient to yield to the strong popular feeling on the subject.

Prince de Metternich has been elected burgomaster of the town of Plass, in Upper Austria; and in order to perpetuate the remembrance of that election, he has founded in the town a house of refuge for aged persons of both sexes.

Russia and Austria are coming to an arrangement for renewing the contract of navigation of the Danube. The latter has also come to an agreement with Bavaria, and pledges itself to construct, with as little loss of time as possible, a railroad from Salzburg to Brück, in Styria, and to have complete with its five years a railway from Innspruck to Kufstein and Salzburg; further, to have finished before the expiration of 1858 the lines extending from Batzen to Verona, and from Linz to Vienna. Bavaria on its part lays down at once a line from Munich to Salzburg, and engages to have complete within eight years a railroad from the frontier of Austria to Nuremburg.

The French tariff on the importation into France of sand to be used in the manufacture of glass and earthenware has been modified, and fixed at 1c. per 100 kilogrammes.

The Senate of Hamburgh has placed severe and most prohibitive restrictions on the transport of emigrants by the agents of British shipowners. The Senate has also requested the Prussian Government to adopt similar restrictions and hostile measures, and it is stated that the city of Bremen proposes to follow up the example set by the city of Hamburg.

An Industrial Exhibition, under the patronage of his Excellency Sir Edmund Head, is to be held in the city of St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 9th September next.

Two Englishmen, Messrs. Sheppard and Botton, have received a charter for the construction of a submarine telegraph between Le Danish Islands and the Duchy of Schleswig.

On Monday a parliamentary paper was printed, containing a copy of the royal warrant to enter on the ground in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition, and a copy of the deed of covenant from the Commissioners to her Majesty, by which they undertake that the said Exhibition "shall be closed and concluded on or before the 1st November, 1851." In pursuance to this agreement, all things are to be removed and carried away at the expense of the Commissioners by the 1st of June, 1852, and they will be—if the public do not interfere.

Workmen are employed at present in repairing the cases containing the orange trees of the Tuileries garden at Paris. The trees are of great age, some count back as far as 700 years, and the youngest 300. Every 20 years the earth in each case is changed, and during the three following years they appear sickly. They then acquire fresh strength, and throw out an enormous quantity of blossoms. It is this periodical change of nourishment which has led to their longevity.

The *Journal de Marennes* (Charente-Inférieure) states that the question of determining whether the Seudre is to be considered a river or a branch of the sea, has just been decided by a commission named by the Minister of the Interior to inquire into the matter. This body has declared that the term of "branch of the Seudre," set down in so many different maps of France, is an error, as the expanse of water in question is an arm of the sea.

On last Saturday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a policeman on duty near London-bridge discovered smoke issuing through the rat-light over the shop-door of one of the large houses in Duke-street, immediately at the rear of Tooley-street, belonging to Mr. Alderman Humphrey, whose premises in a locality abutting were wholly burnt down. The house is occupied by Messrs. J. Wynn and Co., boot and shoe makers. The policeman immediately sent for the engines. Several quickly arrived on the spot, and in a very short time the fire was extinguished, before any material damage was done. The origin of the outbreak is unknown.

The bill brought into the House of Commons by the Chancellor of Exchequer and Mr. Bouverie, to amend and continue the Metropolitan Sewers Acts, provides for the appointment of a chairman and deputy chairman of Commissioners of Sewers by warrant under the sign manual the former to receive a salary not exceeding £1000 a year. The chairman or deputy chairman will preside at Courts of Sewers, and two commissioners (one being the chairman or deputy chairman) will form a quorum, except when rates are to be made and mortgages authorised, when six commissioners must be present. The act will continue in force for one year.

The Propaganda publishes, that in the capital of the Republic of the Equator, Quito, by a decree of 25th March, 1851, the "Holy Order of Jesus" (the Jesuits) is restored to its rights and to the property belonging to it in that land. The congregation of King Charles III. of Spain was, through this decree, set aside "to all eternity."

The *Lloyd* of Vienna publishes a statistical account of the Russian empire, Poland not included; from which it appears that it contains 661 towns, viz. 185 in European Russia, and 176 in Siberia, including 44 fortresses. There are in Russia 291,371 agricultural colonies, including 6934 in Siberia: there are also 321 foreign colonies.

By a letter from Athens we learn that workmen employed four miles from the city in draining the fields of Marathon, found the place of sepulture of the warriors who fell there in the memorable battle 490 years before the birth of Christ.

The report of the Inspector of Factories, for the six months ended the 30th April, 1851, has just been published. It appears that the total number of informations for infractions of the factory acts sworn within the six months was 648, and of these 312 informations were convictions, 193 were withdrawn on payment of costs, 10 withdrawn before heard, and 31 dismissed. In 229 cases, penalties were inflicted of £1; in 62 cases, of £2; in 21 cases, of £3; in 1 case, of £4; and in 1 case, of £10. The total account of fines inflicted was £436, and the costs, £234 16s. 11d.

The formal opening of Venice as a free port took place on the 29th ult.

A dinner was given on Saturday, at M. Soyer's Symposium, to a body of French mechanics, who have been sent over to this country by the Commissioners for France to visit the Great Exhibition. Among the English guests who were present were Mr. Fox, of the firm of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, who, in reply to the toast of his health, which was eloquently proposed by one of the *ouvriers*, expressed the satisfaction with which he viewed such a demonstrat on of friendship and good-will. The Exhibition, he remarked, would be a great instrument in the promotion of the peace of the world: a sentiment which obtained the cordial assent of the meeting.

The Pope was so gratified with the reception his Nuncio and suite met from the Prussian Government, when they lately brought cardinals' hats for the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Breslau, who met in Berlin for the ceremony, that he has bestowed the order of Pio Nono upon the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Von Reumont, and accompanied it with a most flattering epistle.

THE CHINESE JUNK ILLUMINATED.—THE ASSAULT OF ARMS.

CHINESE PERFORMANCE ON BOARD THE JUNK.

THE Chinese Junk being now, by permission of the civic authorities (the conservators of the river), firmly established on the mud-bank at the end of Essex-street, Strand, close to the outfall of the main sewer of St. Clement's parish, is thrown open daily—morning and evening—with a variety of entertainments *à la Chinoise*, including a vocal and instrumental concert, a grand assault of arms, Chinese conjuring tricks, &c. The native crew, who, of course, never contemplate going to sea again, are the performers, and acquit themselves in an artistic manner worthy of the "supers" of the Victoria or Astley's. At the evening performances the queer old craft is lighted up with festoons of coloured lamps—a sort of miniature Vauxhall, and in the midst stands an open orchestra, in which four or five instrumentalists ("Barbarians," not Chinese) prepare the ear for the extraordinary combination of sounds which is to follow. Nothing can exceed the gravity of the "celestials," as they take their position in the midst of the assembly on the main-deck, and proceed to fright the ear with gong and drum, and cymbal, and agonising cat-gut; the leader beating time with a stake upon a sort of tin saucepan-lid supported on three legs. Then the vocalisation! The extraordinary squeaking duet, half plaintive, half comic, between the said leader (who is a sort of Costa and Mario rolled into one) and a younger aspirant in the background—what can possibly exceed its harrowing and ludicrous effect? Nothing except that impromptu feline discourse which we sometimes hear on house-tops at dead of night. The concert being concluded amidst the breathless silence of an astonished auditory, the war demonstrations and feats of arms then commence; and these are certainly no less extraordinary than what has gone before. The first act consists of a set of grotesque posturings, in which the performers disport themselves severally one after the other, each succeeding one striving to outdo the other in the wildness and extravagance of his gestures—flying and leaping round the deck, thrusting out the arms right and left, threatening, retreating, &c., the musicians all the time keeping up a terrific clang. Next come a series of somewhat similar performances, with long poles or lances; this scene closing with a set-to between two performers, which we have endeavoured to embody in our Engraving. Swords are also introduced, and brandished about in the same manner, which, if intended to give any idea of the military science of the Chinese, shows them to be very far behind any other known nation in the world in that respect. One young hero, in the course of his "war demonstrations," afforded great amusement every now and then, particularly after some very startling efforts at cut and thrust, by throwing himself down, and turning a somerset over his shield. When we left, the "barbarian" orchestra was about to strike up again, and dancing, it was said, was about to commence, but we did not wait for it.

THE RANELAGH CLUB, PIMLICO.

IN our Journal for April 12 we noticed the organisation of a "Mechanics' Home," at Thames Bank, near Vauxhall-bridge, for the reception of visitors to the Great Exhibition. This establishment is now in full operation, offering accommodation for 1000 persons. The premises are situated in Ranelagh-road, and cover an area of upwards of two acres. The arrangements combine comfort with economy for mechanics and others desirous of securing comfortable accommodation at a trifling cost; the dormitories provide a separate bed for each individual, with soap, towels, and every convenience for ablution; the rooms are lit with gas at night, and watched by efficient warders. The proper ventilation of the various apartments has received the approval of the authorities appointed for their inspection. A culinary department is attached to the establishment, to furnish visitors with provisions at a moderate and fixed price; the dining-room is large and well ventilated; there is also a separate smoking-room, detached from the main building.

A news-room, plentifully supplied with newspapers, magazines, and various publications relating to the Exhibition and other sights of London, has been provided. Altogether, we cannot conceive anything in the shape of accommodation for large numbers of persons better calculated to ensure comfort, enjoyment, morality, and social order, than the arrangements of this establishment; and Mr. Harrisson, the proprietor, is entitled to the thanks and support of the public for his foresight in providing so important an element of the enjoyment of thousands who visit the Exhibition, as a well appointed home.

THE RANELAGH CLUB (MECHANICS' HOME), THAMES BANK, PIMLICO.

GOODWOOD GROUP.—"CONFLICT BETWEEN RODERICK DHU AND FITZJAMES."

GOODWOOD GROUP.—"DEATH OF LORD FRANCIS VILLIERS."

THE GOODWOOD RACE PLATES.

The three prizes contested for at Goodwood during the past week are elegant specimens of the goldsmith's art; their ornamentation is poetic in design, whilst they present masterly examples of working in metal, which challenge comparison with the finest productions of their kind in the Great Exhibition.

One of the pieces of plate is a vase for holding flowers, and is elegantly modelled in the *cinque-cento* manner, from a design by Mr. Alfred Brown, whose works we have repeatedly had occasion to commend. On the most prominent parts of the bowl of the vase are high reliefs representing the death of Hippolytus, and the carrying of Hippodamia by Pelops; in each of which *tableaux* the artist has adhered closely to the description of the events by the classic poets; in each, the narrative of the design is admirable. Around the foot of the stem which supports the vase is a group of statuettes, illustrating Virgil's account of the death of Camilla: the Amazon and her attendants are elaborately executed; and high praise is due to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Bond-street, for the translation of the entire design into silver.

The second prize is a very clever group from a design modelled by Mr. Cotterill, and manufactured in silver by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. The subject is the close of the contest between *Roderick Dhu* and *Fitzjames*, in Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The Highland chieftain lies wounded on the ground, and the knight directs his attendants to place him on his horse and convey him to Stirling. The composition of this group is highly characteristic in spirit; the horse is excellent, and the work altogether maintains Mr. Cotterill's reputation.

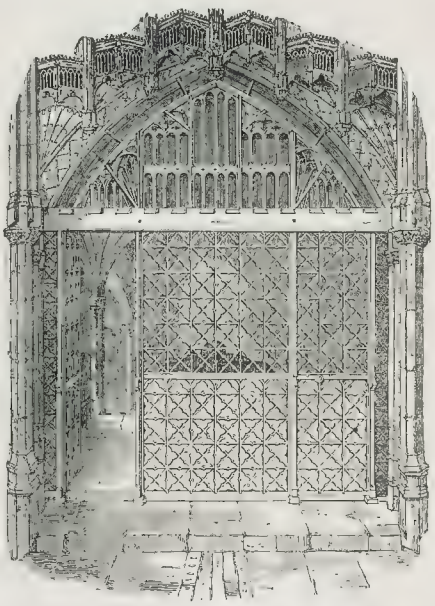
The third group has been executed in silver by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of 39, Bruton-street, from a model by Marochetti: the subject, taken from the picturesque period of the Civil Wars—an incident in the history of Lord Jersey's family—having been suggested by Mr. Hancock to the artist. The scene is the death of the young and accomplished Lord Francis Villiers, who got up a plot to proclaim Charles II., when he and his party were surprised by Cromwell's soldiers, under Colonel Rich, at Kingston, in a lane leading from which place to Surbiton the young nobleman was slain, after a gallant defence. The actual circumstances are thus related by Clarendon. After describing

THE GOODWOOD (CINQUE-CENTO) CUP.

RESTORED IRONWORK IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

At the time of the coronation of George IV. a general removal took place of most of the ornamental wrought ironwork which enclosed the numerous kingly memorials within the chapels attached to the Abbey of Westminster. This was a desecration greatly to be lamented, as the distinctive features of such workmanship were, until then, progressively illustrated by the specimens of the skill of the early and mediæval fashioners of metals, then contemporary with the monuments themselves. This bad taste is, however, now being slowly retrieved, by the restoration of the designs then displaced to their original positions. That attached to the tomb of Queen Eleanor was replaced, it will be remembered, about two years since: we have now to record a similar procedure in respect to the screen here engraved, and which appertains the chantry and tomb of King Henry V. It is of the time of King Henry VI.; and in the ten volumes of Rymer's "Fœdera" is an argument for the fabrication of the ironwork round the tomb of Henry V by Roger Johnson (Smith), copied from the Patent Rolls of the 9th of King Henry VI. (1431). Doubtless, this is the same which, for the second time, has just been completed nearly in accordance with the original models.

The general pattern of the gates may be described as composed of small-sized squares, each containing trefoils, and the groining of the recess enriched with fan-work tracery springing from side piers, including trefoils and quatrefoils among the ornaments. It is, however, proper to state that the impost or frieze was formerly divided into thirteen compartments, painted alternately blue and red, on each blue space being placed three gilded fleurs de lis, and on each red space three gilded lions, whilst near the middle of the gates were fixed alternately a row of swans and antelopes, all armorial insignia of Henry V.



RESTORED IRONWORK OF THE CHANTRY AND TOMB OF HENRY V., IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

the discomfiture of the Royalists, the historian says:—"In this confusion, the Lord Francis Villiers, a youth of rare beauty and comliness of person, endeavouring to make resistance, was unfortunately killed in a lane between Kingston and Southbyton (Surbiton) Common. The young Lord, having had his horse killed under him, turned his back upon an old oak-tree in the hedge on the west side of the lane, and fought most valiantly with half-a-dozen assailants, two of whom he had killed; when a third coming up on the other side of the hedge, killed him with a dagger. This happened between six and seven of the clock in the evening of July, 1648."

This group, in company with works of its class, may be termed colossal; so that the artist has had ample scope for his fine subject. It consists of three erect figures, and the body of a Cavalier who has been slain. At the feet of Lord Villiers—who, with his back to the oak, is striking a Parliamentary soldier—lies his dead charger; and immediately behind the tree is seen the assassin, with uplifted arm, about to stab the loyal Cavalier. The figures of this group are full of character—the rugged Parliamentary soldiers contrasting well with the graceful bearing of Lord Villiers. The dying horse in the foreground is a masterly performance. The silver-work of this group is beautifully executed throughout.

Messrs Hunt and Roskell had most generously prepared for the Goodwood Races a magnificent piece of plate, as an ornament for the centre of the table, of an entirely novel description, and which they had intended as their gift to the meeting, and to be called the "Goldsmiths' Cup;" but, in consequence of the difficulty of getting up a race of sufficient importance, it has been deferred for the ensuing year, when it will be competed for by two-year-olds, and for which a very numerous entry is anticipated.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The calendar for next week supplies us with a total of seven race meetings, which severally announce as follows:—Monday: Alton and North Staffordshire. Tuesday: Leith and Rainford. Wednesday: Brighton, Leominster, and Alcechurch. Of these Brighton pre-eminently takes the lead; and with its two days of professional, and one of general racing, will fully maintain its popularity. The new Grand Stand is rapidly approaching completion.

The aquatic fixtures for Monday embrace Regattas at Deptford; Coldham Hall, near Norwich; St. George's, Hanover-square; and St. Peter's, Pimlico; Mersey, Liverpool; Poplar, Surrey Canal; and Tyne. Tuesday: Chatham, Royal Southern Yacht Club, and Yarmouth. Thursday: Irongate, St. Katherine's.

CRICKET.—Monday: Hill Hall, Essex (Zingari); Hereford, Sheffield, Shrewsbury. Tuesday: Wickham and Shacklewell. Wednesday: at Liverpool. Thursday: at Woolwich, Newark, Canterbury.

GOODWOOD RACES.

THE recurrence of the princely festival of Goodwood has assembled, under the hospitable roof of the noble Duke and Duchess of Richmond, a very large party of the English aristocracy.

The following are the details of the sport:—

The racing was admirable, and the success of Colonel Anson's horse in the first great race was hailed with satisfaction on all sides. A heavy thunder shower succeeded, after which the Duke's party were again gratified by Lord Clifden's acquisition of Mr. Hancock's beautiful group of the "Death of Lord Francis Villiers," which the good old Goodwood horse, Loadstone, bravely carried off from upwards of 30 competitors.

The party at Goodwood House includes the following titled and distinguished personages:—Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Earl and Countess of Besborough, Earl and Countess of Strathmore, Earl of Zetland, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Glasgow, Earl of Airlie, Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Enfield, Lord Maidstone, Lord Burleigh, Lord Clifton, Lord George Manners, Lord Dunkellin, Lord Canterbury, Lord H. G Lennox, Lord W. Lennox, Lord Arthur Lennox, Lord Alexander Lennox, Baron Brunnow, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson, Hon. Captain Rous, Hon. F. Villiers, Mr. and Lady Sophia de Vaux, Mr. C. Greville, Mr Payne, Mr P. William, Captain Petiat, Mr. Gerard Smit, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, Mr. Lawley, &c.

The Earl of March's party at Molecomb consists of Miss A. Greville, Colonel Cav. Colonel Newdegate, and Mr Milner.

There were also on the course, the Marquis of Waterford, Marquis of Drogheda, Baron Maltzahn, Lord and Lady Newport, Lord Stanhope, Lord E. Russell, Earl of Euston, Lord Exmouth, Lord John Fitzroy, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord De Lisle, Lord Macdonald, Sir G. H. Boswell, Sir W. Codrington, Sir G. Armytage, Sir C. Rushout Sir Hugh Campbell, Hon. Major Needham, Colonel Wyndham, Hon. Major Pitt, Major Pearson, Count Batthyany, Captain Seymour, Captain Carleton, Mr. Shelley, Mr. Gratwicke, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bastard, Mr. Mayrick, Mr. Delme Radcliffe, Mr. Standish, Mr. S. Graham, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Gregory, Mr. S. Stanley, Mr. Archdall, &c.

The racing was the details of the sport:—

TUESDAY.

THE CRAVEN STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added. Sir R. Pigot's Runnymede (Cowley). 1. Mr. Gratwick's Cheerful (Kitchener), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS, added to a Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each. Mr. Bickham's No Change (H. Gooch), 1. Mr. Greville's Constance (Flatman), 2.

THE HAM STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Lord Eglinton's Claverhouse (Marlow), 1. A dead heat between Glanlace and Harbinger for second.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Notabell (Norman), 1. Lord Enfield's William the Conqueror (Flatman), 2

The GRATWICKE STAKES of 100 sovs.—Lord Enfield's Hernandez (Eatman), 1. Mr. Greville's Sarcelline (F. Butler), 2.

The LAVANT STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Homebrewed (Flatman), 1. Mr. Farrance's b. by Merry Monarch out of Cestus (W. Day), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Burgess's Chatterer (A. Day), 1. Mr. Bloomfield's Simplicity (Charlton), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Midas walked over.

WEDNESDAY

The attendance was moderate, and the weather, after three o'clock, wretched, destroying the interest of several of the races, and causing such a rush for shelter to the piazza of the stand and into the weighing-room as to render it difficult to get through business of any kind. The retreat from the course at the conclusion of the racing was most disastrous.

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each, h ft, for three-year-old fillies.—Lord Enfield's Anspach (Flatman) walked over

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each, h ft, for colts.—Lord Enfield's Hernandez (Flatman) walked over.

THE GOODWOOD STAKES of 25 sovs each.

Col. Anson's Backbiter	..	..	..	(Flatman)	1
Mr. S Herbert's Grand Duke	..	..	..	(Wells)	2
Lord Clifden's Stronghow	..	..	..	(J. Marson)	3

At starting Hurry-Scurry took the lead, closely followed by Windschgratz, Duc-an-Dhurras, Narcissus, and several of the light weights, Pitsford, Champion, and Backbiter bringing up the rear. They ran in this order until near the top round the clump, when Duc-an-Dhurras and Narcissus were in advance, the latter unluckily taking the turn into the Queen's Plate Course instead of continuing in the proper one. The leash followed here, and Lima both went *post haste to combat*. Windschegratz now took up the running, attended by Hurry-Scurry, Bacton, and Grand Duke, Pitsford, and Backbiter still lying in the rear. The race proceeded thus to half-way up the hill, when Pitsford went up, caught Windschgratz near the top, and headed him round the turn; but a few strides further gave way, the front rank being left in possession of Bacton, Grand Duke, and Windschgratz, Bacton leading. On this old Backbiter waited to the distance, where he closed, ran with them until within sixty or seventy yards of home, and won very cleverly by a length. Strongbow, who had off until near the stand, obtaining the third place, finishing a length from Grand Duke; Bacton was fourth, and Windschgratz fifth. Run in 4 min. 8½ sec.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added.—Mr. T. Stevens's Britannia (Kendall), 1. Mr. Gratwicke's Cheerful (Flatman), 2.

The DRAWINGROOM STAKES of 25 sovs each, with a bonus of 10 sovs. each.—Mr R. E Oliver's Sir Rowland Trenchard (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Gratwicke's Hesse Homburch (Flatman), 2

The SCRAMBLE CUP.—Lord Clifden's Loadstone (G. E. Sharp), 1. Duke of Bedford's Newsport (J Mann). 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each. Lord Exeter's Turtle (Norman), 1. Duke of Richmond's Ploughboy (Flatman), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of £50. Mr. Blyth's Julia (Charlton), 1. Mr Beckham's No Chance (H Gooter), 2

The COWDRAY STAKES of 10 sovs each, with £40 added.—Mr. Gratwicke's Maria (Gafney), 1. Mr. Gulliver's Lady Blanche (Hiett), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES.—The Squaw walked over.

THE SUSSEX STAKES.—Canterbury walked over.

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.—Fillus, 1. Houlakin, 2.

GOODWOOD CUP.

Nan-y	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cossack	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cimus	..	..	..	..	..	3

THE RACING STAKES.—Confessor, 1. Hippolyta, 2

THE SENTINEL MEMORIAL STAKES. Day Rosalind, 1. Red Hind, 2.

GRAND MARINE REGATTA AT LOWESTOFT.

On Tuesday the grand annual marine regatta took place at Lowestoft, under the patronage of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart; S. M Peto, Esq., M.P., and a large body of members of the Eastern Yacht Club, and was most numerously and fashionably attended

From an early hour in the morning trains continued to pour in visitors from London, Norwich, and Yarmouth, until mid day several vessels in the harbour were gaily dressed in the colours of all nations, and the pier and esplanade were crowded with elegantly dressed ladies and their families. A considerable number of persons took advantage of the steamers lying in the harbour, and accompanied the different matches round the course. The course for yachts, yawls and boats, was from the moorings laid down abreast of the New South Pier head, thence to the south buoy of Newcombe, thence through the Stamford Channel, round the light-ship, and under the shoal-buoys, thence to the starting-place, passing between the pier and the cutter anchored abreast. Twice round the course, passing all the buoys on the port. The distance sailed was about 20 miles

The first match of the day was sailed by yawls, for a purse of 30 sovereigns. At half-past eleven the following yawls left the starting vessel off the South Pier head:—

Vessels.	Feet.	Port.	Colours.
Eclipse	54	Lowestoft	White.
Greyhound	44	Lowestoft	White, black, and yellow.
Royal Victoria ..	61	Yarmouth	Red and white.
Queen Victoria ..	64	Yarmouth	Blue and red.
Reindeer ..	69	Yarmouth	Blue and red.

These vessels got away well together; the *Royal Victoria*, however, slightly taking the lead, followed closely by the *Queen Victoria*—which positions were nearly maintained throughout.

In the second and concluding round, the vessels, after a very animated race, came in in the following order:—

	h.	m.	s.
Reindeer	3	30	23
Royal Victoria	3	37	30
Queen Victoria	3	37	50

A Purse of Ten Sovereigns, for lattoen boats, belonging to Norfolk and Suffolk ports. The following vessels, which appeared to be excellently assorted, started for this prize, at 1h. 8m. 30 sec.:—

Names.	Feet.	Owners.	Colours.
Maria ..	20	Sir J. Preston, Bart.	White, with red cross.
Widgeon	16	Henry Green, Esq.	Blue and white.
Kathleen	19	— Lound, Esq.	Blue, white, and red.
Zephyr	19	Henry Downes, Esq.	Blue and white.
Osprey ..	20	E. Matman, Esq.	Red.

The result was as follows:—

		h.	m.	s.			h.	m.	s.
Maria	..	2	7	3	Zephyr	..	2	16	30
Widgeon	..	2	14	20	Kathleen	..	2	20	16

The great match of the day was for a purse of 20 sovereigns, to be sailed for by yachts not exceeding 50 tons; three to start, or no race. Half a minute per ton allowed for difference of tonnage. The following yachts were entered, and started at 1h. 30m.:—

Names.	Tons.	Owner.	Colours.
Fanny ..	20	W. Clay, Esq.	Red.
Waverley ..	15	E. Bacon, Esq.	Blue.
Little Eastern	10	Captain Andrews.	White.
Iris	10	R. A. Reeve, Esq.	White, with blue square.
Pearl	12	Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart.	White, with red cross.
Red Rover ..	14	Thomas Palmer.	Red, white, and red.
Kestrel ..	10	Charles Crawshay, Esq.	Red cross, white ground.
Saints ..	12	T. Cardinal, Esq.	Stag's head.

The foremost yachts in the second and concluding round came in at the following times respectively; viz.—

	h.	m.	s.
Pearl	5	23	34
Kestrel	5	28	0
Red Rover	5	0	0

A match took place between ships' boats for prizes, the successful boats being—

Fruiterer	1
Sidney Packet	2
John and Sarah	3

These prizes were well contested, and afforded great amusement.

The match for a purse of fifty sovereigns for yachts not exceeding 50 tons, half a minute time, did not fill.

There were also rowing matches for 6-oared beach gigs, and a match for sailing punts, for a prize of £10.

The parties in the harbour and on the pier were enlivened during the day by several bands, who performed some very choice music at intervals.

The sports were brought to a close soon after six o'clock in the evening.

The regatta dinner took place at the Royal Hotel, on the Esplanade, at which about 150 gentlemen sat down. The chair was taken by S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., supported by Lord A. Paget, Sir E. Lake, Captain Gooch, D. Waddington, Esq., Chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, and the members of the Eastern Yacht Club. The usual toasts were made, and the evening was passed off with satisfaction at the present success and future prospects of the harbour of Lowestoft.

In the evening the front of the Royal Hotel was brilliantly illuminated with appropriate and complimentary devices; and at night the inhabitants and numerous visitors were gratified by a splendid display of fireworks from the Esplanade, with which the amusements of the most successful regatta ever witnessed at this place were brought to a close.

Not less than 20,000 persons were among the visitors from Norwich and Yarmouth alone, to witness which every possible vehicle was brought into requisition, in addition to the frequent trains on the railway, varying from 36 to 40 carriages each.

On Tuesday afternoon, a number of men were engaged loading a waggon with heavy slabs of slate, at Freeman's Wharf, Millbank, each weighing several hundredweight. The horse suddenly made a start forward, and the slabs, not being secured, fell on one of the labourers, named John Carthy, who was crushed beneath them. The poor fellow was extricated as quickly as possible, and, while being carried, he was conveyed without loss of time to Westminster Hospital; but, from the complicated nature of the injuries sustained, he is not expected to survive.

CUSTOMS.—The Customs authorities have arranged for inspectors of the gauging department to be stationed at the several great dock establishments and quays for the ensuing twelve months, to inspect and supervise the gauging of all foreign wines and spirits imported into and delivered from those places, and on other matters immediately connected with that department of trade—one for the East and West India Docks, one for the London Docks, except the Crescent, West, and South Quays, which are to be included in the duties of the inspector of the St. Katherine's Docks; and also one for the legal quays on the river side.

REMOVED CHANGES ON THE BENCH.—There is a rumour in the courts of law that the health of Sir John Jervis requires an immediate resignation of office, and that he proceeds at once to Madeira. According to the same rumour he is to be succeeded by Lord Cranworth, who has not, as an Equity judge, fulfilled the expectations he raised as Baron of the Exchequer. It is also said that Sir John Romilly will leave the Rolls to act as one of the assessors in the new Court of Appeal, and that he is to be succeeded by the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce

JOURNEYMAN TAILORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual general meeting of this society was held on Monday at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing three pensioners from the list of 61 candidates. This society has for its object the aged and infirm members of the trade, and their widows, the benefits of which are available to the journeyman tailor of every nation, incapacitated from labour, and who has subscribed for a given period. The funds, 113 pounds per annum, are raised on the funds of the institution, and 61 were remaining, each pensioner being allowed £20 16s. a year, with coals, medicine, and medical attendance. It is connected with the Commercial Travellers' Schools, the children of the National Debt on behalf of this institution. The secretary read a short report, which was generally satisfactory. It stated that it was the intention of the committee to obtain a charter of incorporation, but that step was delayed from an unwillingness to trench upon the funded property. It also alluded to the great benefits the institution had conferred upon so large a number of decayed members, enabling them to end the evening of their life in comparative comfort, instead of being confined within the walls of a union workhouse. A ballot for the election of three pensioners closed the proceedings.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—Ten peers, Lord Montague, Lord Yarne of Harrowden, Lord Loval, Lord Camoys, the Marquis of Sligo, Lord Kinnaird, the Earl of Fingall, the Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Leitrim, and Lord Monteagle, of Brandon. It embodies fourteen reasons against the bill, and thus concludes:—"Because the bill, besides being unjust in principle, greatly endangers the peace and harmony of the realm, and causes of her Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland. Should the measures be carried into actual operation, it may engender the most serious political and social evils; while, if it should not be put in force against the use of titles openly assumed, its introduction into the statute-book will have tended to disparage the dignity of Parliament, and the authority of the law."

The Bill to Amend the Law of Evidence has had one clause added to it in committee, which provides that, in order to reduce the expenses attendant upon the proof of criminal convictions, certificates will be received in evidence, in lieu of record of conviction or acquittal.

The bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Bouverie and the Lord Advocate, to authorise the application of advances (out of money now authorised to be advanced for the improvement of landed property) to facilitate emigration from certain distressed districts of Scotland, proposes that landlords on the Highlands and islands of Scotland may make application for loans for defraying expenses of emigration of the poor; and after inquiries have been made by the Inclosure Commissioners and the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, the Treasury may direct the issue of a provisional certificate.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE number of "encurseionists" who have visited the Crystal Palace during the past week is really astonishing, and the wonder is where they all come from—how they got there and how they get away again. Red ribbons at buttonholes, blue ribbons round hats, medals, and even plaited straw, are the badges by which the various parties are distinguished from each other. Several bold and original-minded individuals made their appearance in connexion with one of these excursion parties, most probably from Luton, in Bedfordshire, attired entirely in straw suits, of a very unique appearance, and similar to those used as walking advertisements of some enterprising bonnet maker, but more tasteful in its making up. Probably this same bonnet maker had an eye to trade, and sent them down to the Exhibition.

The great fact of the week is the resolution of the House of Commons to memorialise her Majesty to allow the Building to remain in the Park until the 1st of May next. This will give ample time for the removal and restoration of the whole question as to what is to be done with it; for, in spite of all current propositions, there does not appear to be any very clear or definite idea upon the subject. Mr Paxton is doubtlessly engaged on a design for a Winter Garden, but then the public are not. Under any circumstances, the question can now be fairly considered, and the proposition was wisely made and acceded to; inasmuch as there can be little doubt that it will take up until the beginning of February, at least, to pack up and clear away the mass of articles displayed.

We regret to say that several mishaps have lately occurred to some of the objects, and that in the Medieval Court the fountain above the altar on the ecclesiastical side of the court fell down the other day with great force; and that Mr. Thomas' model for a fountain has so crumbled, by the action of the water on the central vase supporting the figure, that it has been given way and fallen, thus destroying the effect of an interesting feature of the Grand Avenue.

The season tickets are to be at once reduced in price from £3 to £2, and the issue to cease altogether after the 31st August. The five-shilling fee, too, is to be brought down to half-a-crown, after the prorogation of Parliament. It has been a matter, too, of anxious consideration, as to whether a reduction of the one-shilling fee may not be made, in order to admit great numbers of the very poor classes, for whom even this is a great object. The loss of a day's work, the admissions for himself, his wife, and say three children, is a serious matter to a working man, and would probably take near one-half of his week's income. The refund would shrink from such a sacrifice, if they had to make it in proportion to their means. The great influx of visitors, however, seems, at present, to render any plan for reducing the shilling fee impossible of realisation.

The *Times* are now the advertising organ in connexion with the Exhibition; and our French neighbours seem determined not to be behind in their demonstrations of satisfaction on this occasion. The Royal Commissioners, Executive Committee, and the various officials connected with the Exhibition have a special conveyance provided for them, with a free pass to return when they think fit. Altogether this affair promises to be a very brilliant and satisfactory one.

THE EXHIBITION FETE AT PARIS.

The programme of the *fêtes* proposed to be given by the city of Paris in celebration of the Exhibition of All Nations is as follows:

On Saturday, August 2 (this day) A grand dinner to 500 visitors at the Hôtel de Ville; to be followed by a concert, to which all the visitors will be invited, and at which the celebrated orchestra of the Conservatoire will exhibit its remarkable talent.

On Sunday, August 3—The National Museum and Palace of Versailles will be opened to the visitors, and the celebrated water-works and fountains will be in full activity.

On Monday, August 4.—The President of the Republic will give a grand *fête* at the Palace of St. Cloud.

On Tuesday, August 5.—There will be a grand ball at the Hôtel de Ville, for which it is said 8000 invitations will be issued.

On Wednesday, August 6. There will be a review and sham fight in the Champ de Mars, and the evening a grand *representation* at the Opera.

The Préfet de la Seine, and the municipal council of Paris, have issued for this country upwards of 1000 formal invitations to the Royal commissioners, the foreign commissioners, the members of the various juries, the executive and special commissioners, the mayors of the principal towns of the kingdom, the presidents and secretaries of the leading scientific societies, and a large number of the nobility and other distinguished patrons of art and science.

An especial invitation has also been forwarded to the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, for whom a suite of apartments has been prepared at the Hôtel de Ville by the Préfet de la Seine, whose guests they will be during the period of the *fêtes*.

It is understood that about 250 of those who have been most intimately and actively engaged in the direction of the Exhibition had received for their use a special train, leaving the London terminus yesterday (Friday) morning. The party proceeded ed Boulogne, and arrived in Paris at seven o'clock the same evening.

It is understood that every kind of facility will be afforded for visiting all that is curious and interesting at Paris and the neighbourhood, both in public and in private establishments; and, no doubt, the city of Paris will nobly vindicate its well-known character for liberality and hospitality on this auspicious occasion.

TAXIDERMY IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Walton Hall, near Wakefield, Feb. 28, 1851.

SIR,—Your Weekly Publication is always read at Walton Hall with pleasure and with profit.

As you have done me the honour to place my name there, in so advantageous a position in the Exhibition, I trust that you will kindly allow me to draw your attention to the few following remarks.

I had been requested to send specimens to the Great Exhibition, but I declined to do so.

Nevertheless, in order to show the lovers of natural history what can be effected in taxidermy, when true principles are called into action, I have sent specimens in the four departments of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and insects to the Royal College of Surgeons.

When I had examined the natural history in the Exhibition, I went away dissatisfied. The mode of preparation universally followed in taxidermy is so defective, and so repulsive, that he who practises it, be he ever so clever and intelligent, will never succeed in producing an exact copy of nature's true form and appearance.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

CHARLES WATERTON.

A MERCHANT VESSEL SEIZED BY MILITARY PASSENGERS.

A St. Helena paper gives us an account (apparently neither a very perfect or impartial one) of some extraordinary occurrences that took place on board a vessel called the *Lowenside*, and which were being investigated by the authorities of the island. The vessel had on board Captain Vessey, of the Royal Artillery, in command of a detachment of the same corps, and Captain Neill, aide-de-camp to the expected governor, Sir Emerson Tennent. She arrived on the 20th of May; and it appeared that on the 18th of that month, while at sea, Captain Campbell, the master, ordered the booby-hatch to be closed. This was done, and immediately afterwards Captain Vessey summoned the troops under his charge to take off the hatch in defiance of the master's order, which was immediately carried into effect. On the 19th, two days after this, a squabble appears to have taken place between one of the soldiers and the ship's carpenter. Captain Vessey insisted that the carpenter should be punished, but Captain Campbell would not punish the man. This led to some angry words, and Captain Vessey and it is asserted by Captain Vessey said he had a superior force on board, and should not hesitate to use it when he thought requisite. This language appears to have excited Captain Campbell. The next night (the eighth night) the Captain ordered the booby-hatch to be put on; but no sooner was the order given than Captain Vessey, in charge of the troops, said it should not be done Captain Campbell then pulled out a pistol, and declared that if any one attempted to interfere with the lawful management of the ship he would shoot him through the heart. Upon this qualified threat being uttered, Captain Vessey immediately called on his men to fall in round the hatchway, and ordered the bugler to sound the pelaton exercise. This order was instantly obeyed, and as soon as Captain Campbell saw the arms being handed up the hatchway, he went forward, seized hold of one of the muskets, and commanded the soldier to give it up, saying, "Put that down, it does not belong to you—it belongs to the ship. The soldier refused, whereupon a struggle took place for the gun, when some one called out "seize him," on which several soldiers seized the captain, and threw him down. He then ordered the ship's papers, and the vessel was navigated by the mates, by direction of Captain Vessey, and on its arrival at St. Helena, on the 29th, he went on shore, and obtained a warrant against the master, on the charge of assault and attempted murder. Captain Vessey's alleged reason for not allowing the booby-hatch to be closed is, that the weather was hot, and that it would endanger the health of the men—about 13 in number.

After four days' investigation, Captain Campbell was committed for trial, on the charge of assault with intent to murder. Information was then laid by Captain Campbell against Captain Vessey and the others of his passengers, for piracy, and illegal seizure of the ship, which information was taken and signed by the magistrate

MALE CONVICTS.—On Wednesday some returns were printed by order of the House of Commons respecting male convicts of Great Britain. The largest number sentenced to transportation in the last 13 years (1839 to 1851 inclusive) was in 1842, when the number was 3921. In 1842, as many as 4085 were sent abroad. On the 1st of January last, 6191 were detained in Great Britain, in which year not one was sentenced. Last year 29 escaped, 108 were pardoned on the expiration of a moiety of the sentence, or on special grounds, and 64 on medical grounds.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

In a convocation held on Monday morning especially for that purpose, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. John Harding, of Worcester College, late rector of St. Anne, Blackfriars, London, the Bishop designate of Bombay.

ELECTION OF A RECTOR FOR ST. ANDREW'S BY THE WARDROBE WITH ST. ANNE, BLACKFRIARS.—Tuesday having been appointed to take the poll of the parishioners of the united parishes of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriars, for the election of a rector in the room of the late incumbent, the Rev. J. Harding, promoted to the see of Bombay, at nine o'clock Mr. Hyrne, the senior churchwarden, took the chair in the large parochial school, Church-entry, Shoemaker-row, Blackfriars. The polling for some time ran in favour of Mr. Wilkinson, chief secretary of the Irish Church Missions; but at the close the number were—For the Rev. Mr. Webster, of King's College, 195; Mr. Wilkinson, 139; majority, 20. Consequently the Rev. Mr. Webster succeeds to the rectory, which is valued at £483 per annum, with residence. It was resolved to institute a scrutiny, but Mr. Wilkinson was averse to such a proceeding.

ELECTION SATURDAY AT ETON.—On Saturday morning last, the Rev. Dr. Okes, Provost of King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Provost of Eton College; the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Head Master; the two pesers, the Rev. Mr. Wilts and the Rev. Mr. Thring, and other eminent personages connected with the College, having taken their seats in the Upper School, surrounded by a large and brilliant company, the election speeches were proceeded with. After the delivery of the speeches, a large party of the nobility, clergy, and gentry dined with the provost, fellows, masters, and King'sscholars in the College hall. The school at the present time numbers 604. Green is captain of the next year. The regatta took place in the evening, and the day's proceedings concluded with a display of fireworks. The election for boys on the foundation succeeded on Tuesday morning, when the following 70 boys—Graham, Gibson, Chute, Churton, Isacke, Sperling, Mosley, Baker, Carter, Whitting, Stone, Berrot, Dawson, (G. F.), Boys, Nesfield, Armstrong, Clarke, Gopp, Tarver, Hawtrey, were elected out of 90 candidates took. Of the above, five were from Eton, ten from one private school, and the remaining five from various other schools.

LLANDOVERY WELSH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—The munificent founder of the Llandovery Welsh Educational Institute has by his will devised the following two handsome bequests, in addition to the very liberal original endowment of £4600: viz. the sum of £1000 to Saint Colleen, and a similar sum to Jesus College, for the foundation of two scholarships, to be exclusively confined to pupils of the Llandovery Institute. Personal property to the annual value of between £400 and £500 has likewise been left by Mr. Phillips to the trustees for the purpose of founding professorships of geology, chemistry, botany, and the sciences

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been announced:—The Rev. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, D.D., to the Rectory of Kelnton Mandeville, Somerset; the Rev. J. N. Spicer to the Rectory of Byfleet, Surrey; the Rev. Henry Ayling, to the rectory of Frampton-Cotterell, Gloucestershire; the Rev. Thomas Dawes, to the rectory of Trawsyrnyd, Merionethshire, and to be a surrogate. *Vicarages:* The Rev. A W. Noel, to the vicarage of Cropredy, Oxfordshire; the Rev. J. Wheeler, to the vicarage of Minster, in Thanet; the Rev. Alexander Watson, to the vicarage of St. Mary's, near Scarpay

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. J. Tod Brown, curate of St. Martin's, Ludrige (a wrought plate, and a purse containing £150), from the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood; the Rev. George Read, from a few juvenile members of St. Pan.'s Church, Liverpool: the Rev. Harry Wright, curate of Shurdington, from the females of his congregation; the Rev. John Gorell Haworth, by the Sunday-school teachers, by the Sunday scholars, and by the members of the congregation, on his retiring from the curacy of All Saints, Liverpool; the Rev. Thos. Troughton, by the inhabitants of the chapelry of Haverthwaite, Lancashire.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

On Monday, the action of Blake (Administratrix) v. the Midland Railway Company was tried at the Derby Assizes, before Mr. Baron Parke and a special Jury. The case was brought by the widow of John Blake for the injury which she had sustained by the death of her husband, through the negligence of the servants of the defendants, and in the declaration the damage was laid at £5,0,000. The only p'ea was "Not guilty."

The claim arose out of the fatal accident at Clay-cross, the circumstances of which have been already fully before the public. It occurred on the evening of the 6th of May last, and on that occasion Mr. Meynell, one of the magistrates of the county, as well as Mr. Blake, met with his death. The train by which the deceased travelled was a quarter of an hour behind its time in starting from Derby. It started at twenty minutes, instead of ten minutes, past nine, and in five minutes after it a luggage train. That train travelled at a speed much greater than that allowed for it, and the passenger train was delayed near Clay-cross station and turned, which is between Derby and Chesterfield, by something happening to the engine. The consequence was that the luggage train ran into the passenger train, and broke to pieces the carriages at the back of the latter, latticeing some of the passengers for life and killing others.

The facts proved with reference to the pecuniary injury sustained by the plaintiff were principally these. The deceased, who had been married to the plaintiff in 1846, was a widower when the plaintiff became his wife, and at the time she was h.s second wife, and had no fortune of her own. The match was one of affection, and the deceased and the plaintiff had lived most happily together in very comfortable circumstances. They lived in a very good house at Chesterfield, which was the property of the deceased, and worth £2000, the furniture in it being worth £500. He was a manufacturer of steel files, saws, and springs, as well as a mer hant in the articles made in partnership with a Mr. Parkins from that trade he had derived a net income for the last six years of £554 a year. He had a.s; some shares in a joint-stock bank, and also an interest in a forge, which brought up his income to about £800 a year. By the articles of partnership, upon the death of either partner, the capital was to remain in the business for five years at five per cent. interest.

The learned judge, in summing up, told the jury that if they could see their way clearly to the assessment of pecuniary compensation for the affliction and bereavement which such a loss must have occasioned to the plaintiff, they were at liberty to do so; but that, for his own part, he thought it impossible. The maxim of the common law was, *damnatio nolle est*; and upon that ground it was that by the common law no action would lie by the personal representative to recover damages for the injury sustained by the death of a relative. By a recent act of Parliament (Lord Campbell's act), however, the law had been altered; and now, in this country, as well as France, such an action was maintainable, and the amount of damages was entirely for the jury. His Lordship then ex mined in detail the evidence which had been given as to the pecuniary circumstances of the deceased, and left the question of amount entirely to the jury.

The jury retired for some time, and upon their return into court found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages £4000.

With reference to the other parties injured by the accident, it may be mentioned that, at the York Assizes, amongst the civil business, was an action brought by Mr Broadhurst, of Sheffield, against the Midland Railway Company, to obtain compensation for injury sustained by the collision; but the case did not come on for trial, a compromise having been effected, the plaintiff receiving, his understood, £400.

Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, the American lady and gentleman who were compelled by their injuries to stay at Captain Salmond's cottage at Aukerbold, have so far recovered as to be enabled to travel, but in progressing avoyshby. Mr J B. Fox is unable to walk without crutches; the shock to his nervous system has also been very great.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the Archæological Institute commenced on Tuesday, at the Guildhall, British. Lord Talbot de Malahide was in the chair. Mr. J. S. Harford, the local pres.dent, delivered an able address, in which a warm tribute was paid to the memory of the late Marquis of Northampton. Mr. Tucker, one of the secretaries, read an anonymous paper, prepared by an antiquary of Bristol, descriptive of the regalia, muniments, and other matters connected with the civic history of the city. The objects of interest in the neighbourhood were visited during the week.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—About nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the boiler belonging to the mill of Messrs. Rhodes and Co., cotton-spinners, at Didin, near Wigan, exploded with tremendous violence, and the steam and water rushed fiercely out. The force of the explosion was such as to remove a portion of the floor of a willow-room over the boiler. Three men who were working in the willow-room, named Samuel Lord, Jonah Briery, and James Winterbottom, hearing the noise, ran towards the door, but the escape of steam had from view the opening in the floor, and they unfortunately fell through it into the boiler-house. After the steam had somewhat cleared away the three men were found in the firing-hole. Winterbottom was quite dead, and the other two expired almost immediately. No further damage was done, except that a wall in front of the fire-place was thrown down. The boiler was a new one, and of the power.

A CHURCH BELL 700 YEARS OLD.—The following is a copy of the inscription upon an ancient bell which hangs in the tower of Leake Church, near Northallerton. The bell is supposed to have been brought from the dissolved monastery of Rievaulx, near Dancombe-park.

"O pater sancte, gerardo, precibus nos juvato
Sobre a Grenlade's
who rede was the third abbot of R— the noted chronicler of that
age and was the author of "Historia de Bel.) Standards," or "The History of
the Battle of the Standard," a contemporary battle fought near Northallerton, in
August, 1138. He lived to a far o.d age, and died in the year 11—.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

THIS return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2189 registrars, in all the districts of England, during the spring quarter ending June 30th, 1851; and the marriages in more than 12,000 churches or chapels, 2869 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 623 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended March 31st, 1851.

The return of marriages is not complete; but the defects are inconsiderable, and approximative numbers have been supplied from the records of previous years.

The returns still show a great increase of marriages and births. The mortality is nearthe average.

MARRIAGES.

The winter quarter, including the months of January, February, and March, has always fewer marriages in its records than any other quarter of the year. The marriages in the winter quarter of 1851 were, however, 32,619, which is the largest number ever yet registered in the winter season of any year; it exceeds by 2174 (one-third) the marriages in the winter quarter of 1846, and by 2194 the marriages in the winter quarter of 1850. An increase in the marriages almost invariably accompanies a prosperous state of the country; and it is gratifying, in this sense, to see that the increase now extends over eight out of the eleven divisions. While the marriages in London have increased, a stationary or declining rate of marriage is remarked in the three divisions round London, comprising the parts of Surrey and Middlesex out of London, Hampshire, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and Norfolk. An increase in some of the towns of Kent and Sussex gives those counties a character which is exceptional in the south-eastern division, but is quite in accordance with the results of the returns for the south-western division, where the marriages were evidently on the increase in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and only slightly declined in Somersetshire. In Exeter, Plymouth, Tiverton, Barnstaple, Liskeard, St. Austell, Redruth, and Penzance, marriages in unusual numbers were celebrated The West Midland division exhibits a considerable increase, particularly in the seats of the iron, coal, and other manufactures—Birmingham, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Dudley, Worcester, King's Norton, Birmingham, Aston, as well as in Coventry, one of the seats of the silk trade. The marriages decreased in Lincoln; in Leicester, the two last winters show an increase; in Basford, Nottingham, and Derby the increase was greater than in the other districts of the North Midland division. In Cheshire and Lancashire the marriages increased most in Stockport, Macclesfield, Congleton and Nantwich; Liverpool, West Derby, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, and Blackburn Huddersfield, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, and York were the chief contributors to the increase of marriages in Yorkshire: Durham, Sunderland, South Shields, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Kendal to the increase in the northern counties. The marriages in Wales during the last two winters exceeded the marriages in the three winters preceding. Monmouth and Carmarthen exhibit a decrease; Cardiff, Merthyr Tydvil and Swansea, Brecknock, Prestatyne, Holywell, and Wrexham, a decided increase.

BIRTHS

The number of births registered in the quarter ending June 30th amounted to 141,138; which is more than the births registered in any preceding quarter. It exceeds by nearly 30,000 the births registered in the corresponding quarter of 1841, when the number was 129,184. The births in the year 1851 already amount to 276,512. The increase is distributed over nearly all the divisions of England, but is greatest in London, in Yorkshire, and in the northern counties.

DEATHS.

99,639 deaths were registered in the quarter ending June 30, 1851; the deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1850 were 93,005; and 202,148 in the corresponding quarter of 1849, when cholera was in the kingdom. The table shows that the annual rate of mortality in the spring quarter (April, May, June) was very uniform in the years 1841-46, or 2·141 per cent. on an average, 2·174 when highest (1841), and 2·077 when lowest (1844); in the spring of 1847, after the potato failure, the mortality rose to 2·606, and remained 2·314 and 2·241 in the springs of 1848 and 1849; in 1850 it fell to 2·106. In the spring quarter of 1851 the mortality was at the rate of 2·228 per cent. per annum, which is lower than the mortality of the three bad seasons (1847-49), but considerably higher than the mortality in the corresponding quarter of the seven years 1841-46, and 1850. Measles, scarlatina, small-pox, and hooping-cough were epidemic in many districts, and the chief causes of the high mortality.

The *Cumberland Pacquet* states that the sheep-shearings in the fell districts are generally completed, and that the yield of wool will not only fall short of an average crop, but it is said to be inferior in quality, owing to the cold and wet spring

COLONELCY OF THE 96TH REGIMENT.—It is now decided that Major-General Lord F. Fitzclarence succeeds to this colonelcy.

The late Mr. B. Brame, of Ipswich, has, by his will, devised to trustees the large sum of £50,000, the interest of which is to be annually expended for charitable purposes in that town.

BENEVOLENCE.—The British Medical Fund, which was instituted in 1830 to serve the purposes of a provident and relief society for medical men, their widows and orphans, held its annual general meeting on Wednesday, at the offices in Bloomsbury-square. The report and balance-sheet have been added to the society during the past year. The property of originating local committees had been suggested, and the subject was to receive early attention. In the various branches of the society's operation, a moderate extent of business had been done, and the affairs were expressed to be, when the principles of the institution became better known, they would be more extensive.y appreciated and embraced. The Chairman remarked that Rome had not been built in a day, and that although their progress might be slow, he hoped it would be sure; and that the institution would be all the more firmly consolidated. From the abstract of accounts, we observed that the expenditure during the past year has been £567 17s. 11d. The life subscriptions have amounted to £199 10s.; the annual subscriptions to £176 8s.; and the donations to £4 4s. The sum invested in the funds has been £121 5s. 6d.

An accident of an extraordinary character happened on Monday night on the south-west Railway, near Bishopstoke. It appears that a man named William Friswell had charge of a luggage-train, and, together with his fireman and a guard, proceeded along the line; but, after some time, both the engine-driver and the fireman left their seats, and left to proceed on its journey without any one to take care of it beyond the guard, who, not knowing what had befallen the two others, made no attempt to get towards them. The train, which was proceeding at a considerable rate, was left to itself, and went out, which, of course, prevented the steam from keeping up. Upon arriving near Bishopstoke, however, Friswell, the engine-driver, fell off the engine. A portion of the train consequently left the rails, and both the break were broken. The guard, on witnessing the occurrence, applied the breaks, and, owing to the steam being so low, fortunately succeeded in bringing the train to a standstill before the descended, and, on getting to the tender, found the fireman so fast asleep that before he could wake him he was obliged to take him by the shoulders and shake him violently. The injured driver was picked up and removed to private apartments, assistance. The fire in the furnace having been made up, the train was at length removed to its destination. Both men were perfectly sober when they started with the train, but they were greatly fatigued, having been up, they stated, for two days and nights.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

An Austrian loan for £8,000,000 has been announced in the commercial capitals of Europe, though at present the exact conditions have not transpired here. From the best information procurable, it is understood to be payable in twelve instalments, the leaning price being 93, equivalent to £18 sterling. The deposit money is to be 10 per cent; and to those who prefer receiving bonds to scrip, such a privilege will be accorded by paying about 4 per cent additiona.. making the issuing price 97¼. The dividends are to be payable in Paris, Frankfort, Amsterdam, and Vienna.

The English Market opened with increased firmness on Monday, Consols quoting during the day 96⅞ to ⅞ for money and account, maintaining these quotations until the news of an Austrian loan for £8,000,000 sterling was announced. A decline of ⅜ then occurred, and continued until near the close of business on Wednesday, when greater firmness prevailed, and the last quotations were 96⅞ for Money and 96⅞ for Account. This trifling profit realised by the buyer, unattended, as the market closing less buoyant as the week's business advanced, with a close, final quotations being For Bank Stock, 215; Reduced, 97⅛; Consols, 96⅞; New 3½ per Cent. Annu., 98¾; Long Annuities, Exp. Jan. 1860, 7⅞; Ditto, Exp. 20 Years, Exp. Jan. 1860, 7⅛; India Bonds under £1000, 56 p; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 96⅞; Consols for Account, 96⅞; Exchequer Bills, 1¼ d.; Ditto, £1000, 45 p.; Ditto, Small, 45 p.

The Foreign Market has been more buoyant, and on Monday Brazilian advanced to 90¾, 92, 91; Mexican also improving to 30⅜, with a firmer market. Sardinian scrip advanced a point on Tuesday, and Spanish Five per Cents improved to 21⅛ ⅜. More activity prevailed on Wednesday, and extensive dealings in Sardinian scrip improved the value to ½ pm. to ¾ dis., after touching par. Thursday's market was dull; Sardinian scrip, however, improving ½ dis. to ¾ pm., and Sardinian 5 per Cents to 86⅞ 87. Business at the close of the week was very limited. In the last official quotations annexed Indents: Mexican Bonds, 1846 x div. 5, 31; Russian Bonds, 18.. Five per Cent 1.., Sardinian 5 per Cents, 86⅞ 87. Two and-a-Half per Cent, 12 Gulld, 59⅝; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 91

There has been a decided improvement in the Railway Market this week, quotations not only being higher, but well maintained. At the setting there was considerably less stock thrown on the Market; consequently, the demand for money was scarcely appreciable, and continuations, where required, were proportionately easy. Midland stock was in demand, it proving scarce when the Account was closing. At the close of the week prices again improved, as the following list will demonstrate:—Aberdeen, ½; Caledonia, 10⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 10½; East Anglian (£35.), 1; and E. and L. and D) 3½; Eastern Counties, 6½; East Lancashire,, 14; Great Northern, 17½. Ditto, Halves, A, Deferred, 6; Ditto, Halves, B, Six per Cent., 12; Great Western, 85; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 11½; Ditto, Fifths, 3, London and Blackwall, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 9¼ x d; London and North-Western, 124½; Ditto, ditto, New Quarters, 26; London and South-Western, 83; Midland, 44½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 13½; Newmarket, 7½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, ½; North Britush, ½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 14½; Scottish Central, 15½; South-Eastern, 23; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; Ditto and Newcastle Extension, 14½; York and North Midland, 19½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 21½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, £10, 7½; Chester and Holyhead, 15; Eastern Counties Extension, 9 per Cent., No. 1, ½ prem.; ditto, New 6 per Cent. Stock, 10½; Eastern Union, Scrip Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 12½; Great Northern, 5 per Cent., 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, £15, 6 per Cent., 5; Shrewsbury and Chester (N. W. Min.), 8 per Cent., 14; Dutch Rhenish, 3½ ex div.; Northern of France, 14½; Sambre and Meuse, 3½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise as well as by land carriage and sample, have been on a very moderate scale; nevertheless, the demand for all descriptions has ruled extremely heavy, at barely stationary prices. The supplies of foreign wheat have sold without difficulty, at extreme quotations, but low and middling kinds have met a dull inquiry. No English barley has reached us, but the imports from abroad continue extensive. The demand has been less active, yet we have no decline to notice in the quotations. Malt, the supply of which has been reasonably large, has moved off heavily, at late rates. Owing to the large imports of oats from abroad, the oat trade has ruled heavy, at a fall in value of 6d per quarter. No change in beans, peas, or Indian corn. Flour has ruled freely, at full currencies.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 33s to 42s; ditto, white, 37s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 32s to 37s; ditto, white, 37s to 44s; rye, 3s to 27s; grinding barley, 21s to 24s; distilling ditto, 25s to 26s; malting ditto, 24s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 42s to 51s; brown ditto, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 30s to 54s. Chevalier, 54s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 50s to 52s; potato ditto, 26s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 20s to 23s; Sligo, ditto, new, 20s to 30s; ditto, old, 29s to 30s; grey peas, 27s to 28s; maple, 28s to 31s; white, 32s to 35s; blue, 28s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 36s; Suffolk, 29s to 31s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 31s per sack. *Scotch.*—Wheat, red wheat,—s to —s; white, s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s, peas, —s to —s, per quarter. *Flour, American,* 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 24s to 25s per barrel; fresh ground, 27s per sack.

The Seed Market.—A though the supplies of most seeds on offer are very moderate, the general demand is heavy, at barely stationary prices

Linseed.—Baltic, crushing, 46s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 50s; bamgseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Brown mustard, 8s to 12s, white ditto, 6s to 8s, and tares, 3s to 4s 3d per bushel. Rapeseed, fair rape-seed, new, £22 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £9 0s, ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 0s per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 5½d to 6d 10s per cwt. Canary, 40s to 43s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 6d; barley, 25s 7d; oats, 22s 0d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 35s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 42s 6d; barley, 25s 5d; oats, 22s 0d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 35s 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Potatoes.—Although the supply of common sound potatoes on offer is extensively large, the demand for it is steady, at from 100 to 105d per lb; green qualities are a.s.w inquiry, but not active. *Covent* The clearances continue extensive

Sugar.—Most colonial sugars have met a very moderate demand this week, and in some instances the quotations have further receded 6d per cwt. Fine yellow Barbadoes has sold at 39s to 40s 6d; good yellow Antigua, 37s 6d to 38s; good middling yellow Jamaican 36s 6d to 37s; fine Mauritius, 36s to 39 6d; very fine grainy white Benal, 47s 6d to 48s; and middling 37s; fine Manilla, 36s to 39 6d; very fine grainy white Bengal, 47s 6d to 48s; and middling 37s; fine Manilla, 36s to 39 6d; very fine grainy white Ben

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THOMAS BOULTON'S NEEDLES.—These [illegible] have been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 507.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851. { TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

THE exclusion of the painter's art from participation in the scheme of the Great Exhibition was an error of judgment on the part of the Commissioners, which is forced upon the attention more and more forcibly every time one visits the Crystal Palace, and which it seems utterly impossible to account for. At a time when the application of decoration upon the true principles of design is being attempted, under the auspices of Government committees, not only in the palaces of the nation and the houses of the great, but also in the more humble abodes of the middle classes (through the operation of Schools of Design)—at a time when furniture, dress, and utensils for the table all come in for a share of the improved taste of an age ambitious in art, it seems an act of fatuity, when preparing a Grand Exposition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to exclude from the lists that very branch of art which affords the highest resources for decoration, as well as the most abundant and varied examples both of composition and colouring. The assiduity and interest with which the thousands who throng to the Exhibition in Hyde-park examine the miscellaneous contributions of sculpture from all nations, must assure us that the masses are susceptible of enjoyment from the contemplation of works of fine art; and although the specimens here presented to them fall far short of the standard of excellence, and although the impromptu criticisms of the multitude by no means evince an advanced taste, yet we feel so much confidence in the ultimate triumph of truth, which in art is beauty, that we are inclined to look for practical good results even from this scrambling course of self-education, amid a sort of wilderness of wild flowers.

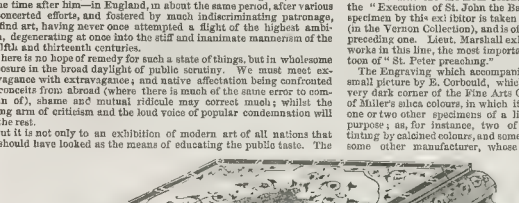
And if good so result from observations on sculpture obtained in this way, by millions who never saw a work of sculpture before, how much more useful to them would be some notion of the principles and practice of painting, involving both composition and colouring—an art much more intimately and generally applicable to the purposes and requirements of social life;—and if a comparison by the more critical portion of the community of the works, we can hardly venture to say the schools, of sculpture of various nations, be interesting and instructive, would not a similar comparison of works of painting be at least equally so? The importance of such a *concourse* to English art it would be impossible to overrate, when we reflect upon the comparatively short and chequered career which art, since its revival, has had in this country. It is scarcely more than a century and a half that art has held any position amongst us; since Sir James Thornhill, starting in rivalry to La Guerre, the favourite decorator of the mansions of the nobility of that day, received a commission from the State to paint the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral and the hall of Greenwich Hospital, in which he was assisted by a German named André, and which he contracted to do at the rate of £3 per square yard! It is not a century since the first attempt to establish an Academy of art was made, inaugurated by the learned and admirable Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and in the course of that period, what have we done towards the formation of a school of art? what definite purpose or rules of

"BRITONS LAMENTING THE DEPARTURE OF THE ROMANS."—BY E. CORBOULD.

taste have we arrived at? The answer to these questions must be given by a silent and significant pointing to the walls of the various exhibition rooms in Trafalgar-square, Suffolk-street, and Pall-Mall, where all has long been caprice, and glitter, and wild confusion, and where now a portion of our exhibitants seem to seek for unity of purpose, by devoting their pencils to a miserable copyism of the poorest mediæval models. Thus, whilst in little more than two centuries (Giotto died in 1336, Raffaelle in 1520), revived art in Italy arrived at its highest point of excellence and power under a Raffaelle, who founded a school which, in the persons of a Correggio, a Giulio Romano, and a Parmegiano, survived some time after him—in England, in about the same period, after various uncounted efforts, fostered by much indiscriminating patronage, we find art, having never once attempted a flight of the highest ambition, degenerating at once into the stiff and inanimate mannerism of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

There is no hope for such a state of things, but in wholesome exposure in the broad daylight of public scrutiny. We must meet extravagance with extravagance; and native affectation being confronted by conceits from abroad (where there is much of the same error to complain of), shame and mutual ridicule may correct much; whilst the strong arm of criticism and the loud voice of popular condemnation will do the rest.

But it is not only to an exhibition of modern art of all nations that we should have looked as the means of educating the public taste. The



COLOUR-BOX — BY MESSRS. ACKERMANN.

vast avenues of the Crystal Palace, which might, without much trouble, have been prepared for the purpose, would have afforded an admirable opportunity for forming an exhibition of by-gone art, arranged in order of schools; an exhibition of the highest interest and utility, which, from the nature of circumstances, has never yet been carried into effect, and for which the spacious resources of the World's Fair in Hyde-park afforded the first, and perhaps the last, opportunity. Of the necessary materials for furnishing forth such an exhibition, we cannot entertain a doubt, had the opportunity been afforded, seeing the alacrity with which foreign potentates, and our own most gracious Sovereign and her Consort, have freely sent in the costliest articles of jewelery and mere in their possession, to enhance the attraction of the Exhibition; and how their example has been followed by wealthy public companies, by noblemen and private gentlemen, each anxious to contribute their or his mite to the general splendour, but who, we are convinced, would have been far more proud to have shown a Raffaelle or a Rembrandt, than a "jewelled hawk" or a necklace once the property of the poor KING of ARCET; and the public—the more intellectual portion of it—would have been much more obliged to them for such contributions, and the men of art, and the men of taste of all Europe, would have thanked them for helping to make up a show of precious worth while enduring interest, the recollection of which would have served to light their paths during a life of toil and study in the pursuit of excellence and beauty in art.

It is useless to enlarge upon the practical advantages and the intellectual charm of such an Exhibition; it has been denied us: and although a department in the Crystal Palace has been named the "Fine Art Court," the very existence of such a compartment is a mockery when coupled with the announcement that

"Oil paintings and water-colour paintings, frescoes, drawings, and engravings, are not to be admitted, except as illustrations or examples of materials and processes; and portrait busts are not to be admitted.

"No single artist will be allowed to exhibits more than three works."

It is true that this regulation is not very clearly worded, and that it might be evaded, as all ill-advised and purposeless laws may be; almost every oil or water colour painting, or engraving, or sculptured bust or vase is "illustrations of materials or processes employed." Indeed, we could name several publishing houses who have managed to gain admission for a variety of engravings, either published or in progress, and water-coloured pieces destined in due course to be the hands of their engravers. And as to "fresco" painting; why should that be excluded, if distemper and other like processes be admitted, in which we have abundant examples of wall decoration? We have abundant evidence on every side, moreover, that the rule has been relaxed as regards the number of works to which each exhibitor was to be restricted. But still the general object of the rule, whatever that object was, has been effected; and the "Fine Arts Court" is crowded with very ordinary terra cotta casts, including brick-coloured and by no means delicately treated nymphs of heavy proportions, wax models, wax flowers, nick-nackeries in colour printing, and fancy stationery, card models of houses and gardens, dolls dressed in court and other costume, egg shells carved and engraved with fancy views, models in willow-wood, models in paper, and every conceivable absurdity which could enter into the concoction of such a collection, and which neither this department, as far as it goes, a positive blot upon the otherwise fair face of the Great Industrial Exhibition of all Nations. And it is really curious to see the shifts which poor Art, being excluded under its ordinary forms, yet manages to represent herself in the Crystal Palace in her industry, and what inconsistencies and waste of space this leads to. Although "oil painting and water-colour painting, fresco, drawing, and engraving" have been declared inadmissible in their general sense—that is in their best and noblest performance—the natural genius of Europe still manifests itself abundantly on all sides in almost every conceivable material but the prohibited canvas; upon porcelains, from France, from Vienna, from Milan, from Dresden; upon glass from Berlin and other parts of Germany; upon tin from Wirtemburg; upon plate-iron from Thuringia: then we have mosaics from Rome not a few, and very beautiful of their kind; and from Munich we have a collection of "stereochromic" pictures, executed upon wood covered with mortar, "a process intended as a substitute for (the prohibited) fresco-painting." Sir William Newton has been allowed wall-room for several pictures upon ivory, representing the "Homage at the Coronation," the "Marriage of her Majesty," and the "Christening of the Prince of Wales," &c.; but their reception in his case may perhaps be explained by the announcement that the ivory in these works is "joined together by a process of his own invention." Mr. Haslem and Mr. Bone have some enamel pictures on gold—many of them Royal portraits, others copies from old masters; and Mr. Essex shows "an extensive collection of enamel paintings," copies from Royal and noble collections. In short, where High Art has been rigorously excluded, Little Art has been greatly favoured. As to the prohibition of engravings, it has been found impossible to carry it out; and accordingly we find whole shop-loads of them in various styles in different parts of the building, some framed, others loose. In addition, we are startled here and there with some wonderful imitations of engravings, and pen and ink drawings, in silk, in human hair, in crape, &c.; which, as soon as the first impulse of curiosity is over, only leave upon the mind of the spectator a feeling of disappointment and irritation.

Whilst upon the subject of simulative processes, we may refer to some "poker drawings," upon wood, by the Rev. W. Calvert, and some specimens of the art of "autopyrography," or charred wood engraving, exhibited by Lieut. C. Marshall and Mr. J. T. Mitchell, and which are entitled to rank in a higher category than the contrivances named at the close of the preceding paragraph. The latter productions are somewhat similar in appearance to old sepia drawings, and in their process of working have something in common with poker drawings. The difference between charred wood carvings, or engravings, and the said "poker drawings," is that the formeare cut from the surface of hard and white wood, which has been previously completely charred over, the lights and shadows being effected by scraping gradually away the black surface to the necessary depth, according to the shade required, going below where the burning extends for the absolute lights; whereas "poker drawings" are burnt on the surface of white wood, the lights being left and the shades burnt in. One of Mr. Mitchell's specimens is taken from a rare mezzotinto engraving by Prince Rupert, who, by the way, was long supposed to have been the inventor of the last-named process, though of this we have some doubt, it being probable that he learnt the art from Colonel Louis Von Siegan. The subject is the "Execution of St. John the Baptist," after Spagnoletti. The other specimen by this exhibitor is taken from Uwins' "Chapeau de Brigand" (in the Vernon Collection), and is of more minute workmanship than the preceding one. Lieut. Marshall exhibits, we think, three or more of his works in this line, the most important of which is after Raffaelle's cartoon of "St. Peter preaching."

The Engraving which accompanies the present article is taken from a small picture by E. Corbould, which has been admitted to decorate a very dark corner of the Fine Arts Court, not as a specimen of art, but of Miller's silica colours, in which it is painted. Besides this, we have one or two other specimens of a like kind, and exhibited for a like purpose; as, for instance, two of Concannon's new method of painting by calcined colours, and some designs in the crayons and chalks of some other manufacturer, whose name we have forgotten. Beneath these, and some other gaudier displays of colours, rainbow or grass fashion, are ranged the brushes, palettes, and other implements necessary for using them; and so complete and instructive is this exposition of art-requirements considered by Mr. Rowney, one of the exhibitors, that he places a little plaster group, entitled "Letting the Cat out of the Bag" in the midst of his compartment, as much as to say that the mysteries of the craft exist now no longer, and that amateurs may all be artists if they please to lay in a stock of the necessary materials. In Mr. Ackermann's department we were agreeably struck with a very elegant colour-box, of which we give an Engraving.

The above flying notes, though unimportant in themselves, may be interesting some future day, as affording a notion of the position held by the Fine Arts in the Great Exhibition of Industry of All Nations of 1851.

THE DINNER-TABLE AND ITS ACCESSORIES.

SEVERAL articles have already been devoted to the food of man, and more than one have treated of the *rationale* of its preparation, generally by means of heat. There is still, however, a phase of the general subject left untouched. The moment of projection was the culminating period of the old alchemist's labours; the moment of consumption is the all-important point to which the toils of producer and preparer of food are directed. Then it is that the delicacies and refinements of many collateral crafts meet and are tested—then it is that taste, mental and physical, the taste of the brain and the taste of the palate, join their forces, and, on happy occasions, rejoice in the achievement of a consummate dinner consummately served—harmony in the meats and drinks—harmony in their relation and their order—harmony in the adornments of the table—that united harmony which satisfies the eye loving to look on symmetry, and the mind loving to look on well-arranged and well-adapted utility. Englishwomen, said the *Quarterly*, very rudely clothe themselves; French women dress. Of course, as far as we ought to be from giving in to such a dictum; but as to this proposition there can be no doubt. Uncivilised man eats, stuffs, crams, feasts, gorges—what you will. Civilised man dines. The one process is the rude satisfying of a natural need; the other a refined ministering to the same want, and also the exercise and enjoyment of an acquired and elaborately tutored taste for the mentally and physically harmonious. To furnish forth a dinner for uncultivated man, you want nothing but succulent meats. Give a cannibal a slice of his neighbour, or a City gourmand turtle, and you do all that is requisite—they only think of the mere food. But take a man who understands wines and cookery, and the food shrinks, not to a secondary, but to a co-ordinate rank with other matters. He thinks of the bill of guests as well as the bill of fare—of the harmony and propriety of all the appointments of the table. He will have all the appetite if the decorations of the porcelain be in the purest taste, if the structure of the dishes be such as to preserve the meats in their highest perfection until the last moment, if the drinks sparkle in classically moulded crystal, and if the central *épergne* rise a gem of floral beauty in the midst. This refinement and delicacy in the serving forth of a dinner must always be a token of a high and elaborate civilisation. "To eat" is a sort of raw material verb; "to dine," is that raw material wrought up after the usages and modes of life of artificial and polished society. Our articles upon the food of man, and the employment, in its simpler and more fundamental methods, of heat to cook it, applied, therefore, simply to eating; we wish to devote this paper upon the table, and its appurtenances and accessories, to dining

Before the guests assemble, the cook must have been at work. Beginning, then, with the beginning, a glance into his regions may not be without its propriety. Both the metropolis and the hardware manufacturing northern and midland counties send an infinity of cooking apparatus—ran, ovens, stoves, and roasting grates. These, in their more scientific and mechanical qualities, have been noticed; but we think it would pause to congratulate society in general upon the great ingenuity and energy which have of late been evidently applied to the apparatus of the kitchen. The antiquated imbecility about what was called "plain wholesome English fare"—plain roast and boiled—is now happily disappearing as fast as it can go, and we are beginning to recognise the truth, that, in despising the "foreign messes" and "French kickshaws," which our worthy ancestors so valiantly condemned, we were simply cutting ourselves off from all the delicacies and refinements of cookery confining ourselves to those rude methods of dressing food which savages practise wasting an unconscionable quantity both of fuel and of meat, and laying a worthy foundation for all that mass of stomach and nervous complaints which has made England, certainly, the most indigestive nation on the face of the earth. Occasionally, indeed, we hear of the brutal barbarism of roasting an ox whole; the expenditure of fuel, of course, enormous; and the result, half cinders, half red flesh; but, generally, we would hope, that, as enlightenment and common sense make their way amongst us, bearing with them seas of good and cheap cookery books, the reign of skilful little made dishes—of combinations of vegetable and animal food—of pleasantly piquant sauces, is making head, and that at last an Englishman's dinner is beginning to be characterised by something like variety; that it will not to all time alternate between beefsteaks to-day and mutton chops to-morrow; boiled mutton this time, and roast beef that. There was deep truth in that thoroughly English proverb, "That God sends meat, but the devil sends cooks." In France the arrangement was and is the converse. Stuffed with half-roasted meat and greasy plum-pudding—a compound suited only to the stomachs and the palates of the admirers of Gibraltar rock and treacle—it was all very well for us to sneer at Vatel and his *cardon bleu*, or to laugh out at the ingenuity of the French *artiste* who worked a dinner of three courses and a dessert out of a pair of old boots. The time, however, for [illegible] ying in the species of ignorance in question is gone by. For generations and generations every little wayside inn through France possessed infinitely better and more scientific cooking apparatus than our great establishments, where a huge open fire-place, surmounted, perhaps, by a clumsy smoke-jack—the maximum of fuel, of course, supplying the available minimum of heat—was the all in all destined for roasting, boiling, and broiling. A walk through the kitchen furniture of the Exhibition will show that we are making advances to more sensible arrangements. In the construction of the grates, the greatest attention is being paid to the obtainment of the largest amount of heat from the smallest amount of fuel. This heat is frequently so managed as to be capable of ingenious application to the very many various operations of which civilised cookery consists, and the economy of space obtained in these arrangements is, in almost all cases, well worthy of notice. According to the good old plan, dressing a dinner, if we exclude chops and steaks, meant the roasting or the boiling of a huge mountain of meat; and, accordingly, hours elapsed at any hotel at which you might be quartered, that is, if you did not chance to hit the canonical meal hours, ere you had a chance of obtaining beyond cold, or partially cold, meat. Not so in a French house. There, in a quarter of an hour, thanks to their superior cooking apparatus, and their disabusal from the superstition that there cannot be a dinner without a joint, you had and still have a snug little meal tossed up; the half-a-dozen or even perhaps greater number of tasty savoury dishes of which it is composed, prepared, and served hissing hot, before greasy Betty would have had the huge unportable kitchen fire raked up and glowing, for the Mont Blanc of beef which formed her notion of a dinner. It is gratifying to observe among the large ranges and the apparatus for great kitchens shown at the Exhibition, that a number of cooking-stoves for cottages, possessing in miniature nearly all the requisites of the more extensive machines, are also exposed. The economy of fuel attained by these is very remarkable, and it is none of the least recommendations of the new style of cooking apparatus in general, that by means of it a dinner can be dressed up, as it were, in a corner of the kitchen, without fuss or mess, or the necessity for a red-faced and perspiring cook toiling like a salamander over a blazing fire. All sorts of savoury stews and fricassees, all sorts of generous and esculent soups, all sorts in fact of what are called "made" dishes, can be prepared by these new cooking machines, with far less expenditure of time and trouble than one solitary joint would demand underthe old "plain cook" *régime*. It was absolutely quite comforting to those who, like sensible Doctor Johnson, mind their stomachs very studiously, to compare the immense collection of ingenious ranges for roasting, boiling, broiling, stoving, stewing, baking, and so forth—all compacted with the most [illegible] ingenuity—and mentally to compare them with the old open kitchen grate; the two styles of thing being the same resemblance to each other as the modern lighthouse, with its reflectors, bears to the ancient beacon of a cresset of burning coals.

So much for the kitchen. Let us ascend to the dining-room. Here the table first claims consideration. The article being one of those not destined or available for show, there are but a few exhibited, and we have one fault to find with them all. They are circular—certainly the best shape for a small, or even a moderately large dinner party; but the feet, when there are more than one, or the central claw and its appurtenances, are almost invariably arranged so as to prevent toe guests, or, at all events, one portion of them, from stretching their legs under the mahogany with anything like comfort. This is a serious fault. Our great upholsterers are so given up to the charms of carving, and what we may call *flamboyant* wood-work, that, in the greater number of the dining-tables, the space which should be sacred to the feet of the guests is trenched upon by all sorts of humbugs of graven images, very well executed in their way, but quite out of place beneath the hospitable board. A dining-table ought to be supported by a firm central claw, symmetrical, of course, but aiming rather at strength than beauty. It is not expected that the guests will pry beneath the table-cloth; and, if they did, it would be in very bad taste to be gratified by wreaths of carved flowers and cornucopiæs of mahogany fruit piled in such a position. There is one circular dining-table, or, if not quite circular, polygonal, which, by an ingenious contrivance, can be, as it were, magnified to, we believe, double its primary surface, the pieces of which it is composed being capable of extensive sliding out, while fresh leaves are introduced in the centre. The cleverness of this contrivance appears to be the exact proportion which can be instituted by a mathematical book between the size of his board and the number of his guests; the table, indeed, being to some extent the converse of the Oriental carpet, which was filled comfortably by four persons, and not a bit more crowded by four score or four thousand. The workmanship of this, as of all the other tables which came under our notice, is perfect; but we repeat, that the central support is by no means well managed. The expanding table is exhibited by Mr. Taddy. Another very ingenious, and we believe novel, dining table is shown by Mr. Calder, of Bath. It is circular and circulating—in other words, about fifteen inches of edge or margin are immovable, as in the case of an ordinary table. The inner circle revolves on its table axis, two or four polished pegs giving the *point d'appui*—so effective a one, that there glittered a goodly display of decanters and magnums on the board, the countenance would no doubt be felt convenient, and would have the effect of preventing unnecessary agitation of the wine. Altogether, there is ingenuity and cleverness in the table.

Side tables or *buffets* certainly form appurtenances to the dining table. They have, as articles of furniture, been already described; and if we were to hint at a pervading fault, it would be that the side table available space is often too narrow for the size and importance of the article. This is especially absurdly the case in the present French *buffet*, and that this side is not always placed high enough, considering that the persons making use of a sideboard do so upon their legs, and not seated.

Closely connected with the table, comes the table-cloth One can hardly, indeed, conceive dinner without the accompanying damask. A meal without a table-cloth, might be a meal, a consumption of food, a guzzling of fish, flesh, and fowl; but one could hardly term it a dinner. A book without boards, a picture without a frame, a man without a suit, is hardly a more unfinished and pitiable object than a dinner table without a table-cloth, or even a dinner table with a dirty one. As nothing is more appetising and agreeable to the eye than what the French call the *éclatante* whiteness of silvery damask, glittering with its well-arranged masses of silver, steel, and porcelain, so nothing more hideously overthrows all one's anticipations and associations of dinner than the cloths too often to be seen in our ordinary taverns—yellow with splatches of mustard, ringed by the wet bottoms of pint-pots, and emblazoned by dashes of the richest brown gravy. In France they manage these things better. The linen, table and bed, is perfection—white as unsullied snow—stunning and gleaming like ice in its glossy purity of brightness. The peculiar and peculiarly glazed effect of fine damask is strikingly perceptible as you enter the regions apportioned to the specimens sent from the north of Ireland, and the banks and braes of the Firth of Forth, and its dim greyness in the hue of the stuffs, which, of course, will wear out with wonderful but their fabric and texture are exceedingly fine, and, what is of importance for a table-cloth, stout and strong. Almost all are worked with appropriate patterns. Some have been made for Royalty, with suitable devices, armorial and otherwise. Others have been decorated with adornments in harmony with the general purpose of their manufacture, and more or less representing and developing the idea of good cheer. The general and the prevailing form of these embellishments is that of a grand circular or polygonal ornament for the centre, and a broad frieze of similar device work, extending, as it were in pinnacles, towards the middle emblazonment. A Dunfermline firm exhibits a satin damask, as a dessert-cloth. The texture is fine and glossy, and the article will commend itself to the purveyors of the new practice of not bearing the table after dinner. Napkins are displayed in considerable variety. These articles, universal in France, are hardly yet sufficiently naturalised amongst us Over the channel they would as soon think of giving you dinner without a plate as without the artfully folded diaper. In France, unless the occasion or the establishment be one of some pretension, you are not left to wipe your fingers where and how you can. The napkins exhibited in the Crystal Palace are so arranged that a set generally goes with each large table-cloth, bearing devices, armorial or emblematic, corresponding with those in the larger article.

Our table being now prepared, and the cloth laid over it, we proceed to what is usually laid upon that. And, first, the article of plates and dishes. For how many many years, we wonder, did that abominable willow pattern rule it with a despotic sway over breakfast and dinner services? For how many years did people puzzle themselves over those inevitable joss-houses, that eternal bridge, with its eternal three passengers, bearing three eternal burdens on their backs? How long did that Noah's ark-like boat keep upon that painted ocean, with its chinese fisherman, bending over the bow? How many generations and children have puzzled themselves as to what might be the probable taste of those preposterous fruits, growing out of those preposterous trees, and as to what might be the nature and name of those monstrous birds, bigger than Sinbad's roc, kissing each other in the clouds. For how many cycles, indeed, was that preposterous gem of Chinese art—that ineffable climax of no meaning, no judgment, no taste, and no sense—associated with the roast beef, the boiled mutton, and the plum-pudding of old England. The willow pattern was inevitable—unavoidable. It was like the Irish-

man's lark, it was everywhere It stared up at you from every good man's coat; it dotted with hideous circular pictures every good man's table. There was a spell upon the people they were slaves to the willow. The pattern appeared to be what the British Constitution was declared to be, unimprovable and impregnable. People took it as a matter ordained by the Fates and confirmed by the stars. The other decorations and appointments of the table underwent gradual improvement. Silver forks displaced steel prongs, dishes and dish-covers were made at once more elegant and more convenient, but for a greater number of years than we care to confess, the willow pattern stood staunchly out. People thought beef would not taste like beef, or mutton like mutton, unless devoured under the sanction of the joss-houses and the big birds, and hallowed by the fisherman in the Noah's ark, and the three everlasting traversers of the bridge. Happily, the spell is now burst, and the willow pattern is departing to the limbo of all the humbugs. For some time a series of designs took its place, which were only one degree removed from the art of John Chinaman. We ladled our soup or placed our chops upon representations of a brave meadow, with a brave gentleman in a long-tailed blue coat, and trousers very wide about the legs, accompanied by a lady with a parasol, and a little girl, Sarah, or a little boy, Bill, taking a wholesome, constitutional, and domestic walk. Contemporaneously with this brilliant effort of art were manufactured those ugly large white plates with blue wavy lines round the edges, which were common in all country places, and hawked about by all the wandering emissaries of the ragmen, whose business it was to exchange coarse crockery against fragments of old linen and woollen. A still purer taste is now happily in the ascendant—the porcelain and stoneware department of the Exhibition displaying a series of handsomely designed and richly coloured plates—the patterns not, indeed, quite reaching to perfection, but an enormous improvement over the ancient style.

In dishes, too, we are making progress, particularly in all that relates to the important matter of gravy. The old affair was a mere clumsy oblong plate, which the carver tilted up at one end so as to get a temporary pond of gravy in the other. The first improvement was to construct well at one extremity of the dish in which the savoury liquid collected. Then little channels or ditches were made in the stoneware or porcelain to conduct the liquid more readily to its destination. Then came a recent and an ingenious device for separating the pure, legitimate, and orthodox gravy, from the impure, illegitimate, and heterodox fat. Two wells were formed side by side. Into one, the shallowest, fat and gravy ran as of yore. The edge of the other was defended by a raised ledge or rampart, which prevented any unauthorised incomings, while a small hole of communication between the two wells allowed all the pure and really liquid gravy to flow from the unguarded shallow to the guarded deep receptacle Specimens of this simple and ingenious contrivance are to be found in the Exhibition, both in metal and stone-ware. Metal, indeed, since the invention of those cheap substitutes for silver which Birmingham and Sheffield now pour so freely forth, and which really, with ordinary care, will long look just as like the real thing as Mr. Apsley Pellatt's Koh-i-noor is like the old original stone—metal dishes are coming greatly into fashion, particularly for serving up the smaller class of made meats, stews, *fricassees*, and so forth; and a common arrangement is, by making the handles of the covers removeable, to allow of the latter being converted into smaller dishes themselves. The covers in question, not having to adapt their proportions to the unwieldy masses of meat which form the *pièces de resistance* of our dinners, are far more elegant in form than the covers adapted to the larger "ashets," as the Scotch call them, on which we enthrone our joints and sirloins. No great improvement, indeed, is to be expected in the latter; but the tendency is to an approach to the conical shape, a more elegant and gracious one than the huge ugly bulge which dish-covers too often display. The French exhibit some metallic dishes for fish, adapted to the size of a salmon or large pike—an arrangement which seems sensible enough; but we were disappointed in not observing dishes of this kind with perforated slabs for the fish to lie upon. Fish ought never, except when dried, to be served without them. Germany has sent some specimens of her peculiar fish dishes, with uncouth representations in the brownish stoneware of the creatures destined to lie above them. These affairs are rank monstrosities. We have seen a fish "ashet" in Germany, heaped, as it were, with a mass of sick and mangy-looking pikes and perch, which was enough to have ruined the most promising appetite which ever nursed itself for dinner. Tureens afford great opportunities for improvement in form. Most of those now in use are no better than stoneware or porcelain tubs or pails: but we noticed some handsome and symmetrical shapes, both in ware and metal, out of which we trust, will be distributed many a spoonful of rich and highly-flavoured vegetable soup—the only species which, west of Temple-bar, or east of Aldgate-pump, ought to be admitted as beginning a dinner, in civilised society. While talking of the shape of dishes and dish-covers, we may pause a moment to express our regret that the display of jelly and other moulds should be so poor, and apparently so stationary in taste and invention as it is. In the hard ware department are whole ranges of the dreary old shapes, associated for the last score of years with creams, blanc-manges, and calfsfoot jellies. The same antiquated imitations of elephants, the same dumpy mounds with buttons all round the summits, the same old piles of angles and knobs and shapeless pinnacles which gave their shape and symmetry to the masses of amber-like jelly or stiff white cream so dear to our childhood's unsophisticated, or, to speak more sensibly, uneducated taste, again greeted our eyes—not a step in advance, not an atom of taste or invention. We do not say that the pastry-cooks and confectioners have not improved in this respect very notably, but the makers of the metallic moulds in general use, for the ordinary purposes of the kitchen, have certainly not extricated the wheels of their chariots from the old ruts

We looked in vain, also, for some novelties or improvements in the metallic drinking-cup and tankard way. One rather ingenious measuring quart there certainly was for frothy porter. The walls of the vessel extend considerably higher than the line which marks the boundaries of the imperial quart—boundaries which are, however, signalised by a hole, out of which the beer runs when the proper quantity has been introduced, the froth having nothing to do with the matter. "The method," says the exhibitor—and we agree with him "is better than blowing." But why not have some handsome pewter mugs or tankards for malt liquor? The fact is undoubted, that porter and pewter go excellently together, and that there is a certain smack and flavour in the liquid, when imbibed from the metal, which does not follow the process of drinking from glass. All our pewter goblets, however, are mere public-house measures, and their appearance, when they do appear—generally battered, scratched, and dirty—is reckoned to be anything but complimentary to the style of living of the house. Whether pewter or silver, however, the tankard is the natural receptacle for beer. The froth looks noble, curling up the glancing metal; and in these days of Britannia silver, nickel silver, and the scores of silvers which are declared by their inventors to be little, if at all, behind the real thing in any one of its qualities, we should expect to see some taste and ingenuity lavished in the construction of suitable, characteristic, and elegant vessels, to be devoted to the consumption of our national *vin du pays*.

Knives and forks are important appurtenances of the table, and one in which the last few years have seen marked improvements. We looked attentively for that absurdity—ancestrally of tolerably common occurrence—a two-pronged fork, and only discovered one set, in Austria, and abundantly rude and coarsely made they were. The black wooden-handled abominations have also been tolerably well routed out of the land; but we are no friends to the rough, knobby, and prickly horn, which, to some extent, seems to have superseded them. The plainer and smoother a knife handle lies for the grasp, the better. The elaborate silver gilt dessert knives, shown in the trophy of the Messrs. Rogers, are over ornamented to an uncomfortable degree. A plain fruit-knife, excellent for some purposes, is one in the Crystal Gallery, made, blade and handle, of blue glass. Rogers exhibits several specimens of the new fish-slice, somewhat like a large butter-knife, and, in our opinion, not half so good or so elegant as the broad old one, by means of which the largest flakes of the largest cod, or a sufficient extent of surface of any thin flat fish, could be conveniently peeled off and deposited on the plate. The old fish-slice with the new fork might be advantageously introduced together. The French show some sensible trowel-like fish-slices, well adapted for the purpose. The dessert knives most to our taste in Rogers' trophy are the plain mother-of-pearl handled ones. They look well balanced, clean, and highly-finished. In the ordinary knives and forks, the productions of Sheffield, Birmingham, and London, there is no very decided feature of novelty. Carving-knives, with a crook in the blade, close to the handle, are useful for cutting slices from a round of meat. They are, however, more common in cook-shops than in private houses. The carving knives with round points are one and all mistakes, and so, we take it, is the convex curve imparted to the blade of ordinary knives. There are several specimens of these last, the most exaggerated curves occurring in the German knives, wherewith we have often and often been puzzled, while dining in other respects as comfortably as a copious *table d'hôte* and abundance of bright *rudesheimer* could make us. Among the exceptional articles of table cutlery displayed, we may mention knives and forks for very young children, about half the size of ordinary dessert articles, and carving utensils, with handles of deer horn and roe legs—apparently for the use of shooting lodges, and for sylvan entertainments. Then there are bread knives, with broad convex blades, and knives for operating upon various small dishes, vegetables, and fruit—not forgetting pickle knives and onion knives. Most of the steel forks now made are four-pronged, and, of course, the greater the number the better; but silver, or imitation silver, will soon carry all before them. These have already spread rapidly into ranks who never before aspired above steel; and certainly the Ettrick Shepherd—if his lot had been cast half a century later—would never have mistaken the first silver fork he saw for a split spoon. The French cutlers, aware of the principle that knives only cut by imperfectly sawing, have sent some carving-knives which are, literally, very minute saws, and which are said to retain their edge better than the ordinary knife. They have also despatched an oyster opening tool, in which a squeeze given to a pair of pincers drives—without remedy and without risk a guillotine-looking knife between the valves and cartilages at the back of the shell of the astonished native. The third novelty in cutlery from beyond the water is a carving-knife to be used for the dissection of fowls, and which is furnished with a sort of shorter supplementary blade, which, when the joint is not happily hit, can be brought to the rescue, and the bone snapped through by both blades acting in the fashion of a powerful scissor. The superiority of our table cutlery over that of our neighbours is, however, very marked; and the Germans, although they certainly often play a good knife and fork, have as assuredly very little skill or knowledge in the theory and the art of making them.

In the matter of ornamental centre-pieces for dining tables, we are decidedly improving, and we are inclined to think that the extended use of crystal a more beautiful material than even silver—will not be without its effects in this respect. It is not every body who has the taste to wish for a stately central *épergne* to his table, who can coolly give the silversmith an order; but crystal, at a tithe of the price, will be very handsome, and—rising among the glasses and decanters around—perfectly in harmony with the furnishings of the board. One elaborate piece of table adornment of this description, however, deserves some notice. It is called a dessert plateau, and consists of an elaborate piece of branching silver plate. Each branch supports a crystal dish for the dessert; and after the cloth has been removed the branches in question lengthen out nearly to the extent of the circumference of the table, and can then be whirled round and round, carrying their burdens of dry fruit or preserves to each successive guest. In the Glass Gallery there are many very handsome massive and brightly sparkling crystal vases, *épergnes*, and chandelier-like structures, which would make cheap and beautiful dinner-table ornaments. Wreaths and clusters of flowers look just as well, if not better, blooming over crystal than silver. Our glass manufacturers have made immense advances within the last few years. We may not be yet up with our Bohemian neighbours in forming the requisite curve of a vase, or in blending with the glass those exquisite colours by means of which they make their urns and amphore look like vast precious stones cut out and scooped; but, in the art of piling up symmetric structures of purest crystal, glistening like so many masses of congulated diamonds, we may safely back our own artisans against the world. We shall be much disappointed if crystal centre-pieces do not speedily come into vogue at the tables of all who love their eyes, and their sense of the beautiful as well as their palates and their sense of the comfortable, duly gratified.

Our few remaining notes may be condensed into a sentence or two. Tea-urns, except in very large families, have of late become somewhat *rococo*; but, to judge from the number exhibited in the Crystal Palace, the taste is coming up again. Some of the articles in question are shaped with really classic grace and symmetry, and there is a general advance over the old bulky globular form. Tea and coffee-pots offer, so far as we observed, no very material feature of change. The little silver strainer hung by the French from the spout of the teapot to intercept any stray leaves in their passage into the cup is hardly requisite in well and deliberately made tea. *Papier maché* has it all its own way as far as regards tea-trays and teaboards—a result with which we shall be the better satisfied when we see something like taste introduced into the glaring and starling designs at present most in favour, and something like a more subdued and less meretricious style adopted in the colouring. Still, however, with all our remaining faults, we have got rid of more and less pardonable ones. Our table services are daily improving, daily becoming better adapted to their uses, and more agreeable and harmonious to the canons of taste and art. Steel forks, willow-pattern plates, crockery ladles, and wandering vessels from the crust stand, are daily becoming less common. Dish-covers are becoming more artistic in shape; dishes themselves are being adapted to other purposes than being mere platters for lumps of meat; the whole paraphernalia of glass is advancing with giant strides; and the result is, that a "laid out" table is now, in the majority of cases, infinitely more creditable to national taste and national industry than it was a score of years ago.

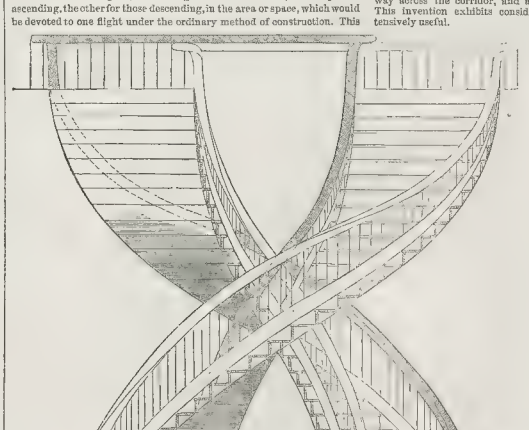
GOTHIC TEA-SERVICE. BY MESSRS. LIAS AND SON.

GOTHIC TEA SERVICE. BY LIAS.

The silver Tea Service, by Lias, which we engrave, is a capital specimen of sensible, serviceable plate. The pattern, which is of Gothic style, is pleasing, gratifying the eye more by the judicious variety of the outline and surfaces, than by a resort to appended decoration. This is the style of art in which our manufacturers should strive to excel in objects of daily use, rather than in the loading of ugly or commonplace foundations with unmeaning frippery.

BANKS' TWIN STAIRCASE.

Mr. Banks has erected in one of the north-west avenues of the Nave, a double or twin staircase, which, communicating with the gallery above, is daily made use of by the public. It is placed here as a specimen of what may be done in a small space, there being here two staircases, one for parties ascending, the other for those descending, in the area or space, which would be devoted to one flight under the ordinary method of construction. This contrivance is considered particularly adapted for cabins of ships, picture galleries, show-rooms, and temporary erections, where a great influx of visitors is likely to attend; being capable of being put up at short notice, and at comparatively small expense. The principle of construction is very simple, being merely an adaptation in extreme limits of the well-known properties of the spiral curve, or springing arch. The ascent is necessarily steep, there being no less than thirty-eight steps in each semicircular flight, the diameter of the plans of which, probably, does not exceed 12 or 13 feet, whilst the height is 23 feet. The length of the step is four feet, and the length of the outer string-board, 37 feet. Each flight lands on a circular corridor, which intersects two of the galleries of the building at right angles with each other. The rails are continuous ones, so that a person ascending and placing either hand on the rail may continue with the same on the rail during the ascent, all the way across the corridor, and all the way down by the opposite flight. This invention exhibits considerable ingenuity, and is likely to be extensively useful.



BANKS' TWIN STAIRCASE.

BARRETT AND CO.'S BISCUIT MACHINES.

Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrewes, of Reading, contribute numerous machines to the Agricultural Section of the World's Great Fair: but their productions are not confined to that section only, for we find some contributions from their works placed among the Machinery in Motion: the principal of these is a set of machines for performing the various processes of biscuit-making, which are chiefly kept in motion by a very small Brunel steam engine, having two inclined cylinders, the pistons of which are connected with one crank. The small engine stands on a table, and by a gut-line from a wooden drum attached to the fly-wheel, motion is communicated to a metallic pulley placed below the table. From this pulley a band passes to another pulley, on the axle of which is a small bevelled wheel rotating in a vertical plane, the teeth of which work into the teeth of a horizontal wheel placed centrally below the kneading trough; the vertical shaft of the propelled wheel is attached to the trough, and causes it to rotate with it. The flour, water, and other materials having been placed in the trough, the mixing is performed by the whole mass passing under a grooved roller of great power, which is attached to a beam running above the trough. When sufficiently mixed, the lump is transferred to a hand-break roller, or crushing machine, which consists of a flat table with an inclined back-board, having rollers between which the dough is passed until the kneading process is entirely completed. By adjusting rollers, it is reduced to the required width and thickness, and is then pressed in a continuous sheet by means of an endless canvass, to be cut out by a hand-press into the required number of properly-shaped biscuits, and also to receive the proper affix or stamp to show that they are Reading made biscuits.

NEW PATTERN FOR DINNER PLATE. BY FELL AND CO.

The first Illustration on the present page is a pattern of a new Dinner Plate, of common earthenware, contributed by Messrs. Fell and Co., St. Peter's Pottery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was devised at the Newcastle School of Design, and is called "the cinque-cento Queen and Prince Albert pattern." The ornamentation is very beautiful *per se*, Italian in style, the scroll-work of the rim being extremely light and graceful. The decorations of the centre are highly ambitious, and are finished with care; but we doubt if they will ever become so popular as many old patterns. The eye should not be tasked to a too critical observation of details, in a vessel of daily requirement, more particularly when its use is to minister to the craving of another organ of sense, whose claims for the moment should be paramount. Nevertheless, we would by no means discourage the enterprising spirit which has led to the production of this very elaborate piece of composition; the same industry and expense applied upon a simpler subject may be happier in its results. It remains to be added of the colouring, that the ground of the circular parts is vermilion, and painted by hand; in other respects it would not be a costly article.

NEW PATTERN FOR DINNER PLATE.—BY J. FELL AND CO., NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE FLOWER-STANDS.—BY SMALL AND MALING, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

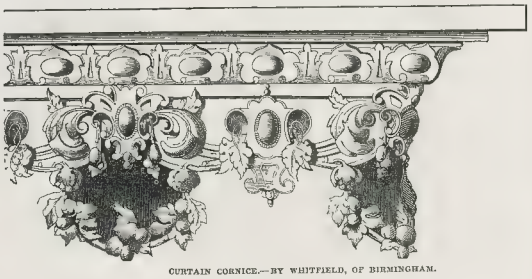
KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON. BY LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

Whilst Messrs. Fell and Co. try to improve our appetite for dinner by the introduction of a new plate, Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings present us with a knife, fork, and spoon, of novel and fanciful device, emblematic respectively of fish, flesh, and fowl, three out of the "four elements" (vegetable alone being unrepresented) of which the humblest repast and the most *recherché* combinations of the *cuisine* consist. They will bear and repay inspection—between the courses. Messrs. Lias also exhibit a specimen of table plate of a simpler fashion, ornamented with a handsome scroll, and which they consider may form an acceptable substitute for the old "fiddle" pattern.

BRASS CURTAIN CORNICE.—BY WHITFIELD, OF BIRMINGHAM.

BRASS CURTAIN CORNICE. BY WHITFIELD.

Messrs. Whitfield, of Birmingham, have carried the art of stamping brass for curtain cornices to a very high point of excellence, and exhibit great taste and fertility of invention in the designs which they apply to it. We give two very elegant samples, one of grapes and vine-leaves, the other a handsome scroll pattern, with fruit and foliage introduced.



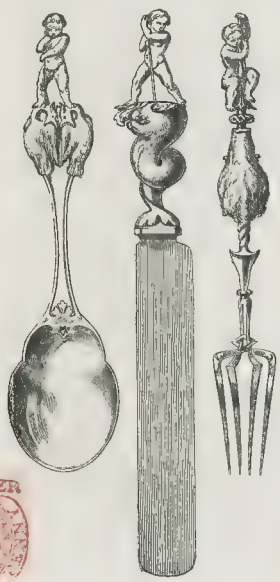
CURTAIN CORNICE.—BY WHITFIELD, OF BIRMINGHAM.

PRIEST'S COPE. BY VAN HALLE.

The sixth Illustration in this page is one of numerous specimens of lace and gold embroidery, for church ornaments, manufactured by Van Halle, of Brussels, which we insert as a curiosity of patient labour; the cope in question, with two other articles, which with it form a complete set of vestments, having been, we are informed, seven years in the workmen's hands. The whole of the embroidery is first completed on separate pieces of cloth, which are then sown upon the different vestments, whereby the work is rendered much more solid and durable.

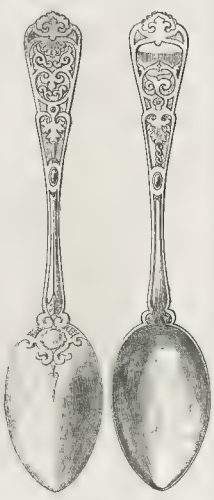
PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE FLOWER-STANDS. BY SMALL AND MALING.

Two very creditable specimens of British manufacture. They are both designed by Mr. T. Small. That on the right is in biscuit ware, and was produced at Mr. Maling's pottery; the other is in fire-clay, manufactured by Mr. Addison, potter, of Wellington Quay, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The former material, although beautifully white, is not serviceable, except for articles of luxury of which great care can be taken; fire-clay, on the other hand, is a substitute for stone, and will stand the same rough usage. These productions are about three feet and a half high, and have a very handsome appearance.



KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON.—BY LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

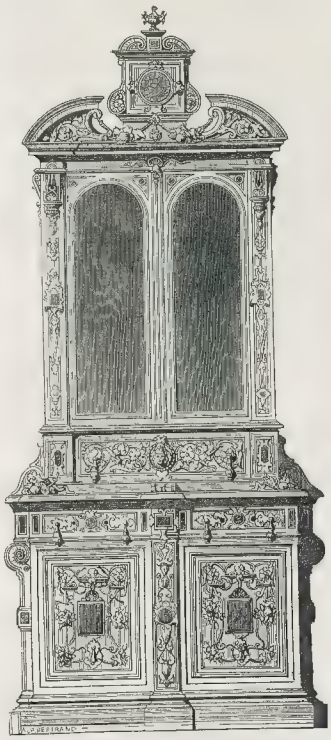
PRIEST'S COPE.—BY VAN HALLE, OF BRUSSELS.



SPOONS.—BY LIAS.

WALNUT-WOOD CABINET. BY JEANSELME.

First is a very elegant Cabinet, by M. Jeanselmé, of Paris. It is in walnut wood, richly ornamented, but not overloaded with decorative effects. The general style is based upon the *Renaissance* period—a school very much followed, with some modifications, in France at present.



WALNUT-WOOD CABINET. BY JEANSELME.

PRIE DIEU. BY LEISTLER.

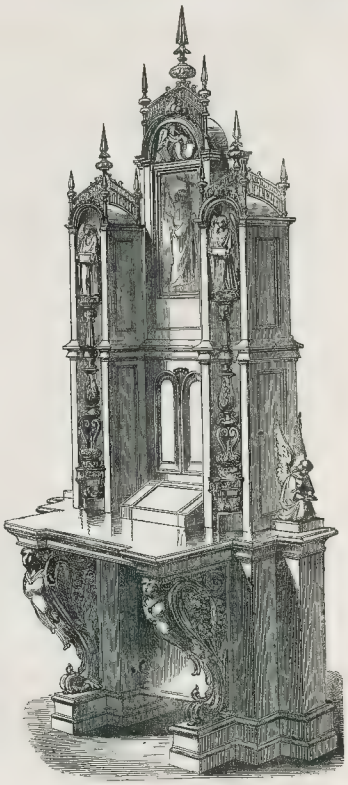
At the opposite side stands a Prie Dieu, by Leistler, which attracts much attention in the Austrian bed-room. It is very richly carved, and in the central panel is a painting of Christ bearing the cross; on either side are angels holding tablets, on which are inscribed the date, "Anno 1851."

At the bottom of the page is a Corner Pedestal, by the same, handsomely carved, though not quite to our taste in the design.

BRACKET IN CARTON PIERRE. BY GROPIUS.

Between these two articles is a bracket in *carton pierre*, or "stone paste," one of many works for decoration of apartments, churches, &c., exhibited by Paul Gropius, of Berlin. These specimens are in great variety of subject and treatment, and are very satisfactory in matters of purely decorative character. With the subjects of a higher class, as statuettes, the producer is not so successful; the style of moulding being somewhat hard and clumsy, and the edges wanting that lightness and sharpness which are the beauty of sculpture. In the specimens here produced, we have a group of heads, a deer and dogs, &c., and it would have been better if it had been kept of the colour of the material, instead of painted to imitate wood.

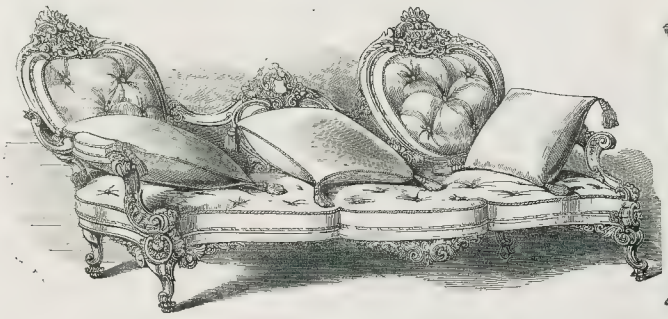
BRACKET.—CARTON PIERRE.—GROPIUS.



PRIE DIEU.—BY LEISTLER.

WALNUT-TREE COUCH. BY JACKSON.

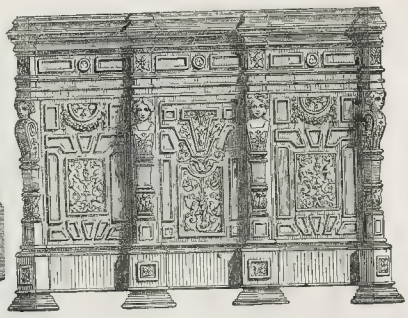
The Couch by R. Jackson is a piece of furniture, with some originality of design. The back, of walnut-wood, is divided into three portions, each richly carved, and upon which the three national emblems, the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, are represented.



WALNUT-TREE COUCH.—BY JACKSON.

COMMODE. BY VAN BALTHOVEN.

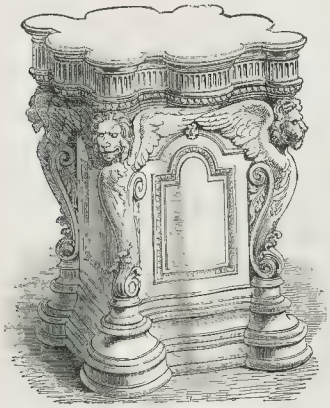
The Commode by Van Balthoven is a very chaste specimen of carving and ornamentation somewhat of the Romanesque style.



COMMODE.—BY VAN BALTHOVEN.

SILVER CASSEROLE. BY GUYTON.

The Silver *entrée* Casserole, by M. Guyton, is of quaint design, and thoroughly French. The workmanship is very beautiful.



CORNER PEDESTAL.—BY LEISTLER.

INLAID TABLE. CEYLON.

The last illustration in this page is a Table from Ceylon, of ingenious manufacture, being elaborately inlaid with upwards of fifty different coloured woods, ivory, tortoiseshell, &c., and has a very pretty effect.

SILVER CASSEROLE.—BY GUYTON.

INLAID TABLE, FROM CEYLON.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.

THE proximity of the Crystal Palace to the barracks over the way has furnished to more than one lover of the human race abundant scope for peaceful expatiation, a fertile theme of edifying comparison.

The sombre, ugly parallelogram of brick, with black dismal walls and rooty front, and little pigeon-hole windows, through which peer, with melancholy glance, a row of disconsolate-looking warriors, *en dishabille*—tall men of iron frame, strong of muscle, hale of limb, torn from the peaceful labours of the factory or field—toiling in profitless evolutions and senseless drills—pipeclaying of leather straps and polishing of guns: living in continued exposure to the military dangers of blank cartridge popped off in Hyde Park reviews—dying, at last, from sheer *ennui* of their melancholy lot. The prison-like court-yard, which reverberates all day long with clattering hoofs and trumpet calls, rattling of carbines and words of command; these, and many other accessories of military life—true or false, real or feigned not omitting vague shadowings forth of triangles and the lash, have been invoked, conjured up, ranged in order, marshalled all of a row for the purpose of illustrating, by vivid contrast, the hideous aspect of cruel war with the peace-breathing attributes of the crystal fane hard by!

At least a hundred sermons have been preached to this theme in the metropolis alone; and peace promulgators have lectured upon it to exhaustion. Let us, then, see to what extent these utopian lucubrations are based upon truth.

We need not wander far within the circuit of the crystal walls, to be convinced how absolutely devoid of truth is the contrast in a warlike sense, which the friends of peace would so beneficently draw.

No sooner, entering by the eastern portal, do we stand under the banner of stars and stripes, than a whole galaxy of patent revolvers meets our view. Then there is the wounded Indian, with arrow-mark in his breast; and there are India-rubber pontoons for floating munitions of war across rivers and creeks; and a little way further on, in the region of the Zollverein, is the magnificent steel cannon of Herr Krupp, polished to the very last shade of art—brilliant as a mirror, the very coxcomb of great guns. Yet a little way further on, and you see another emblem of peace and quiet, in the shape of the celebrated Prussian needle guns; and French *á bascule* muskets, with their steel-tipped bullets, and perforated iron plates through which bullets have crashed; *pistolets d'honneur*, to go off without powder; *pistolets de salon*, by aid of which, in rainy weather, the young Parisian idea may be taught to shoot without the necessity of exposure to wet. Then, in Spain, we see the destructive element well represented by a goodly array of trenchant Toledo blades; and a modelled bull-fight, true to the life, displays to us the gentle pastime so dear to the Madrilenes, and sets us speculating on the reason why ladies, whose eyes sparkle and whose bosoms heave with savage joy at the mingling of human with brutish blood, in the bull circus of Madrid, will weep their lustrous eyes dim over the casualty of a stranger gored in the streets by an ox! There are guns mounted in the Spanish fashion, too, with locks on the outside—and pistols richly decorated with arabesques.

Well, the destructive tendencies of our species are tolerably represented in this Palace of Peace; and not least of all in a display of goodly weapons of war, serviceable life-dissipating agents, worthy the inventive genius of man.

But these are emblems of a transition state of mortal affairs, the peace-makers will say; "base, foul, dishonourable engines, to be banished from the world as education extends and man grows wise." Indeed, we doubt it much, and are disposed to think that destructiveness is a sentiment deeply grafted in mortality not to be banished, but refined.

Glance yonder at that magnificent creation of the Berlin sculptor. Mark that fierce and truculent wild beast, with jaws wide-spread and glaring eyes, tearing with grim jaws the wounded steed! The lion revels with savage pleasure in *his* work of death—the lust of destruction is strong in *him*. Mark, too, the Amazon with high uplifted hand and trembling spear, aiming her fatal thrust: the savage pleasure of destruction is strong in *her*. Why, the group breathes with death—destruction—the very elements of war, yet we would lay a Colt's revolver against a pop-gun, or any other unequal wager you like, that the veriest man of peace who ever lived would not fail to recognise a something in that group, a sentiment—he knows not what—making his pulse beat quick, his heart grow turbulent. Yes, well as you will, it is that luxurious sentiment of destruction—the grim exutement of killing—the pleasure of inflicting death! Ay, there it is, deep grafted in our natures, and displayed in various ways, from the urchin who strips butterflies of their wings to test their pedestrian powers, and the Cockney who shoots sparrows on Hampstead Heath, to Captain Gordon Cumming, who wages war against elephants and hippopotami, beards lions in their dens, ties knots in boa constrictors against their will, runs down buffaloes on foot, and glues fathoms of cork to their tails; it is the excitement of destruction all; which proposition if granted, it will be conceded, we presume, that the culminating point of this tendency—the point at which the luxury attains its maximum development—must be the killing of one's fellow-men. Let mothers yet shall send their sons to be killed for their country's sake—wives their husbands, sisters their brothers. Damsels shall still admire the panoply of scarlet coats; and country bumpkins shall stand erect, prick their ears, and grow valiant at the dull vibrations of a strained donkey's skin. War, depend upon it, will go on!

Thus, man being demonstrated a fighting animal, we trust it is quite unnecessary to point out the great privilege conceded to him of fighting his battles in civilized style. For the brute, there are only teeth, and claws, and hoofs; but man accomplishes his work of destruction by resources the most scientific and refined. These, so far as they are illustrated by the Glass Palace, we will now proceed to describe.

The *genus loci* of the Exhibition is inimical to any kind of accurate classification. People don't go there to study, but to be amused. If amusement brings instruction, all the better; if not—why instruction may wait until another day. Do you require proof of this proposition? Look into the lecturing theatre, and see how many people are there.

All accurate classification of arms and armour, then, we mean to avoid; but one classification of a rude kind, familiar to the meanest capacity, as the spelling-books say, is this: arms we shall call offensive, armour defensive; although both are sometimes designated under the general name of arms. As regards arms, the vague but useful division exists of arms used for close quarters and arms employed at a distance—the latter being usually denominated projectiles. Now the subject of arms to be employed at close quarters is far less interesting than the subject of projectiles, as indicative of a less refined, less intellectual condition of man.

Treating the subject according to its development, we have first to direct the inquirer's attention to the carved clubs presented to the exhibition from Australia, New Zealand, and the islands equally civilised lands. Clubs are, perhaps, the simplest form of all offensive arms, and one might suppose they would have vanished from the equipment of warriors who had the means of acquiring cutting and stabbing weapons. We find, however, the reverse to be the case; war maces continued to be used by knights and their men-at-arms up to the very last days of chivalry, and their disuse may be said to be coeval with the general introduction of fire-arms and the abandonment of coats of mail. Indeed, mere cutting and stabbing weapons were of but little use against the defensive armour of men-at-arms. The lance—the favourite weapon of Norman chivalry—should rather be regarded as an instrument for unhorsing a rider than for penetrating the well-tempered metal of his poitrinal; against such defence the battle-mace was possibly the best weapon of attack that could be used, though, generally speaking, the death stroke was usually given by the dagger, or *misericorde*, which, so soon as the knight was unhorsed, and sprawling on the ground—being gently insinuated into the undefended space in the neck, where the helmet and the corselet joined, completed the work of death.

The use of the battle-mace was extended, too, by reasons of a religious kind. The clergy were not limited in times of chivalry, as now, to do battle with their tongues. They turned manfully out in field of battle to fight like other men. They were permitted, however, to shed no blood, and so the lance, and sword, and dagger, or *misericorde*, were to them unholy weapons. They were limited to the use of the battle-mace—an instrument which, we have not the least difficulty in understanding, dealt, when wielded by their brawny arms, blows of a truly orthodox kind.

Whilst on the subject of defensive armour, we are sorry to destroy the romantic idea of danger which ladies are so wont to associate with the idea of the ancient knights. But the heavy defensive armour of those warriors reduced their immediate chances of death far below the limits of probability; and no sooner was gunpowder applied to the purposes of warfare, than those brave men turned themselves into human tortoises of steel and brass, so great was their fear. In several battles about this time not a single knight was slain. When unhorsed it was difficult to penetrate the joints of their armour by the *misericorde*, and at the battle of Fournoué, under Charles VIII., a number of Italian knights having been unhorsed, could only be killed after they had been broken up like so many lobsters with woodcutters' axes. This circumstance justifies the remark of James I., that defensive armour was a double protection, preventing the bearer at the same time from being injured, and from injuring others.

It is curious to mark the effect which the general introduction of fire-arms produced on the system of defensive armour. At first, protection was sought in increased thickness of metal plates—but the force of bullets being so great in comparison with the power of metals to resist, defensive armour was at length thrown away altogether, until re-introduced by Napoleon in the organisation of his celebrated cuirassiers. Our heavy troops, at the period of the battle of Waterloo, had no defensive armour, as is well known; nevertheless, they proved more than a match for their breastplated antagonists; and when subsequently the addition of breastplates was proposed, and a guardsman being questioned concerning his notions on the improvement before a committee of the Lower House, was asked, "How he should like to be clothed if he had to do another day's work of the same kind," very naïvely answered, "That he thought he should prefer being in his shirt sleeves."

Defensive armour has, however, become pretty general for all European heavy cavalry. That it proves a defence against sword and lance, there can be no doubt; but against the modern improvements in fire-arms, concerning which we shall have to treat by-and-by, it will be henceforth totally unavailing. If any one doubts this fact, let him wander into the French compartment of the Exhibition, and regard the effect of the steel-tipped conical rifle balls on a sheet of iron nearly an inch thick.

Diverging from our primary notice of New Zealand clubs, we have found ourselves wandering through many centuries, mixing up traits of men-at-arms with sketches of the warlike customs of present times. Crowds of phantom-like visions of war and strife present themselves to our notice, and lay claim to be chronicled by our pen. Time and space, however, debar us from the pleasing occupation; and so we must limit ourselves to two further remarks suggested by our present theme, and then, as Sergeant B. is used to say, "Pass on." *Apropos* of Sergeant B. is our remark, that the walking instrument of terror and force which he carries in a secret pocket of his nether garb, is the direct descendant of the ancient war mace. Like the ancient clerical warriors, the trained bands of Commissioner Mayne are forbidden to draw blood; which injunction, however, they manage to contravene sometimes. Sundry murmurings of discontent were heard when the honour of the Bath was conferred upon some leading functionaries of the celebrated legion; but even according to heralds' philosophy, the grumblers were wrong. The metropolitan police are, properly considered, our pretorian guards, to whom has been delegated the use of the consecrated battle-mace. What greater proof can there be of the gentle antecedents of this celebrated corps? Then, according to proper heraldry, members of the police force, being *ex officio* sworn constables, take precedence of the household troops. What greater proof could we adduce of their high social position?

Having expatiated thus far, it may be as well to supersede, that, according to the vulgar nomenclature of modern times, the representative of the ancient war mace is termed a "crusher" which term, by the figure of the part used for the whole, is sometimes applied to a policeman himself. The method of using this weapon is peculiar. Being blunt, one would have imagined its employment limited to cuffs and blows. Not so. The assault consists of two movements, the first being a quick thrust about an inch under the sternum, or breast-bone; the second, a crash on the head. Nothing so simple, so philosophic, in the whole art of warlike attack exists as this. Whilst the antagonist stands erect, it would be difficult to administer a good blow on the head; but the preliminary thrust has the important effect of making him bend instantaneously, and present his pate in a most convenient position to be crushed.

So much for the weapon of the police; and thus we conclude our first supplementary remark. Our second, in connexion with the present division of our subject, is to the effect of pointing out the curious transposition of ideas—mutability of the notions of the fitness of things, by which in ancient times lance was exclusively employed by cavalry, and not the lance; whereas, in modern days, this is the favourite weapon of light troops alone. Comparatively speaking, we have no heavy cavalry now, if we regard the nature of equipment of knights and men-at-arms of olden times. Each man-at-arms had two horses, one of which he rode to the charge, and hence was called a charger. The others were used to carry his trappings, and to bear him on the march. Some attempt was made in Germany to diminish this unwieldy retinue, by allowing each man-at-arms only one horse; but, in compensation, a waggon to every twenty men.

Whilst on the subject of weapons employed by the chivalry of ancient times, we must not forget to mention the battle-axe and the double-handed sword. The battle-axe still lingers in the East, and specimens of it may be observed amongst the Indian contributions to our Exhibition; but the two-handed sword is now quite obsolete—banished from the list of weapons of war in favour of swords of lighter make.

The Exhibition is exceedingly rich in the department of swords. Beautiful specimens in the form of scimitars are displayed by India, Turkey, France, and Spain, in addition to those of more barbarous make.

No one now thinks of making a sword of any other material than steel; but a great deal of sanguinary work has been done by swords of copper, bronze, iron, and even gold. Copper swords were used by Ireland, and bronze swords were almost exclusively employed by the Greeks during what is called the heroic age. Homer rarely mentions iron; he calls the Greeks by the general epithet, "brass-coated;" and the word translated by Pope "smith," is in the original χαλκεὺς, worker in bronze; and even when the metal employed was iron (σίδηρος), the artificer is still called the same, a brazier, proving that the two trades were then identical. Nevertheless, iron, and even steel, were known to the Greeks in Homer's time, for he describes the method of tempering a hatchet by dipping it when hot into cold water. This plan of tempering only applies to iron and steel.

Nine hundred years after the epoch of the siege of Troy, steel must have been exceedingly rare amongst the Greeks, as is evidenced by the fact of the Indian chief giving, as a valuable present to Alexander, about thirty pounds weight of fine steel. We have no evidence that the Romans, even at the earliest periods of their history, ever used any other metal than iron or steel for their cutting weapons; and the materials for fabricating which they probably derived from Elba or Spain. Nevertheless, for some reason or other, bronze was commonly used by the Romans for non-warlike cutting instruments, up, at least, to the period of the first century of the Christian era. In Herculaneum and Pompeii, those tomb-like records of ancient arts and manners, even surgical instruments have been discovered, formed of bronze.

Turning our attention to Asiatic nations, we do not find any record of the employment of bronze for the manufacture of cutting instruments. Wootz, or Indian steel, having been there employed from the most remote period.

Some of the semi-barbarous tribes, who so frequently did battle with the Roman troops, must have been provided with weapons of a very rude description. The Gauls used iron swords of such bad temper, that, according to Polybius, they had to be straightened under the foot after the exchange of every three or four blows; and in the 222 B.C. an army of Insubrian Gauls having entered the north of Italy, were defeated by the Romans chiefly from this circumstance.

The sword is now, amongst all civilized nations, restricted to the use of cavalry; being found incompatible with the close order in which infantry should march to the attack. The Roman legionary soldiers fought with the sword, as is well known, but their weapon was very short—more like a heavy dagger than a sword, and required no great space for the performance of their evolutions. Among modern tribes, the Highlanders relied greatly upon the sword as an infantry weapon; and a great deal has been said about the good service done by our allies, the Ghoorkas in northern India, with their diminutive swords. Properly speaking, however, these latter weapons are not such swords as billhooks, and there can be no question, that, viewed in all its bearings, the sword is only adapted as a cavalry weapon.

If the observer direct his attention to many of the swords and daggers in the Oriental department of the Exhibition, he will observe that their blades are covered with curious wavy patterns, very similar to those frequently to be seen on the barrels of fowling-pieces, and which, in the latter position, is denominated the Damascus twist. These wavy patterns on Asiatic swords are not so much sought as beauty, and are indicative of so fine a steel, that many endeavours to successfully imitate the appearance have been made both in England and abroad. Hitherto, however, these attempts have been unsuccessful, and the prevailing idea seems now to be, that the Damascus sword pattern is a casualty altogether due to that mottled appearance of the Wootz iron, from which the steel that entered into these swords was prepared, and to the imperfect means of hammering which the sword artificers possessed.

Everybody has heard of the famed blades of Toledo. There exist some remarkably beautiful specimens of this manufacture in the Spanish division of the Exhibition. Unlike many other branches of industrial art in Spain, the manufacture of sword-blades has not languished. At the present day weapons are turned out of the arsenal of Toledo as good as, if not better, than at any former period. The two specimens of Toledo blades now in the Exhibition, which roll up in a circular coil within their serpent-like sheath, are models of fine tempered shoot steel, and artistic skill, and the cavalry swords are beyond all praise. We wonder that there is not exhibited amongst the Toledo blades an example of the bull-fighting sword, which is peculiar in its form and general make, being slightly curved on the flat, and altogether without a guard.

Whilst on the subject of swords, it will be as well to remark, that steel, of which such frequent mention has been made, is merely a compound of iron with carbon, usually about the proportion of one to one and a half per cent. Certain specimens of steel contain, moreover, a notable portion of alumina and of silica.

Carbon and the diamond are, so far as chemical composition goes, one and the same; and hence it is, that if a hole be drilled in a rod of iron, a diamond inserted, plugged up with another bit of iron, and the whole exposed to fire, the diamond will disappear, and the iron will come out steel. We make our steel by the far less expensive mode of heating iron bars with charcoal; but the celebrated Polish traveller, Count Wonsowitzki, informs us that he has seen an Arabic MS. in which it was stated that the Turks in ancient times improved their sword blades by sprinkling them while red hot with diamond and ruby dust, and beating them with a mallet. The diamond would yield carbon, and the ruby alumina, and thus the blades would acquire the properties of very good steel; but people are less extravagant in these calculating days.

The method of forming sword blades, as at present followed in England, is very simple. The manufacture is almost exclusively confined to Birmingham; and the steel of which the swords are made comes from Sheffield. Each steel is the quarter of a ton, and each piece is sufficient to make two blades. The operation is commenced by drawing out each end, by forging, to about half the thickness of the bar, leaving a few inches in the centre the original size, each end in its turn serving as a handle to hold it by while forging the other. Eventually the centre part if cut through and fastened, by welding, to the piece of soft iron which enters the sword hilt, and which is called the tang. The blade is now raised to a bright red heat, and plunged into cold water edge foremost, by a sinking movement, which is immediately changed to a perpendicular one. In this state the blade is quite brittle, and very often bent. It has now to be passed through the forge again until a certain colour is acquired, with practice alone can indicate; and in this state of the operation it is set straight by the eye. Lastly, it is ground, polished, and embossed.

This slight sketch will suffice for our notice of swords, and now, before proceeding to the subject of projectile arms, it remains to pass a few remarks on the bayonet. This weapon, by which the musket is connected with the pike, was of French origin, having been originally manufactured at Bayonne, and hence its name. At first it was merely a dagger with a handle made to fit into the musket barrel when discharged. Eventually the present fashion of attaching it by a socket on one side of the muzzle was adopted, the great advantage of which it is unnecessary to point out.

Thus much, then, on the subject of arms used at close quarters. Our next communication will be on projectile arms.

HOROLOGICAL SECTION.

(FIFTH NOTICE.)

Against the western boundary "wall" of the British Horological Section we first discover a clock whose dial is covered up with paper; the sole object of Mr. Loseby, the exhibitor, being to show his arc compensation and improved form of movement pendulum. The compensation for the change of arc is effected by a fine hair spring.

129. The turret clock, manufactured and exhibited by Smith and Sons, in the Middle Gallery South of the Great Exhibition Building, is one of the most striking features of the Horological Section. The improvements consist, first, in making studs in the frame, whereby the wheels and pinions can be set to their true pitch with the greatest accuracy: if any part requires to be cleaned or repaired, it can be removed without taking the clock to pieces; and the metallic bushes being fastened with bolts and steady pins in the slots, the bolts have only to be unscrewed and the part requiring repair removed, repaired, and afterwards replaced without disturbing any other part of the clock. Secondly, this clock has a half dead beat escapement, which is considered safer than one of a dead beat on account of its having a slight recoil; and having a flange to the escapement, a much stronger impetus is given to the pendulum. Thirdly, the arrangement, and size of the wheels are such that equal power is given proportionately to each; thus, less weight is required to keep the clock going, and the wear of the machinery is much economised. In the fourth place, the barrels are made of iron instead of wood, the material usually used; the objection to which latter material is, that, after being exposed in a tower for some time to the alternations of heat and damp, the barrel becomes warped, and, therefore, subjected to unequal pressure on opposite sides. Another advantage of the cast-iron barrel is, that the clicks and ratchets are secured by a safety cap, and arranged in such a manner as to prevent the lines coming into contact with the clock-work. In the striking part of this clock, the hammer is raised by an eccentric lever fixed on the second wheel: at the end of the hammer tail is a small steel roller, which, running on the eccentric, causes the "lift" to be uniform. As by each blow of the hammer the fly makes only four turns, so is the oil better preserved about the pivots The exhibitors of this clock, who object to the use of cast iron for wheels, though Mr. Roberts has successfully applied it for the wheels of his "Alpha clock," recommend either yellow hammer-hardened brass, properly amalgamated, or gun metal. The chief objections to the use of cast iron for wheels are the chances of fractures from flaws in the castings, and the difficulty of repairs thereto in case of accident.

Messrs. Smith and Sons also exhibit a turret quarter clock, a detector clock or watchman's timepiece, a 400-day timepiece, an eight-day dial, clocks for China and Turkey, and a regulator. These are placed in a glass case close to Mr. Loseby's clock, and in front of the western wall of the Horological department.

The turret quarter clock chimes the quarters. The wheels are of gun-metal, and the pinions of hardened and well tempered steel. The works of this clock may also be removed for repair, without taking the whole to pieces.

The detector clock, or watchman's timepiece, is similar to one which has been successfully used at the Coldbath-fields Prison for the last five years, and presents a complete check to irregularity and neglect of duty on the part of the night warders or watchmen, as their absence is correctly registered on the dial. The registering apparatus consists of a revolving circular frame, fitted with springs and steel pins; and its general appearance is that of an ordinary sized bracket clock.

Many of the clocks exhibited in the Foreign department, in addition to the hour, minute, and seconds hands, have also the means of indicating the days of the week and month. In Messrs. Smith's 400-day clock, which is worked by a spring, and has a mercurial pendulum, we find the same useful additions, which, with the advantage of having to wind it up only once in 400 days, and its elegant appearance, from the works being visible under a glass case, render it not only a useful, but also a very ornamental, appendage to a drawingroom mantel-piece.

The frame of the eight-day dial is made of solid Spanish mahogany, handsomely carved with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, conspicuous, as also flowers of various nations of the earth.

In the clocks for Turkey and China, by the same firm, it has been found necessary to substitute brass chains for gut lines or steel chains, as ordinarily used, in order to counteract the injurious effects of the climate of those distant lands. The figures on the dials of the last-named clocks are those of the countries for which they are specially constructed.

The principal feature of the regulator is a new self-adjusting pendulum, invented by the exhibitors, which is far more certain in its operation than the ordinary compensating pendulum, and far more economical, being less than one-sixth the price of the commonest mercurial pendulum. Instead of the ordinary rod by which the ball is suspended being attached to its centre, a bar is secured to the side of the ball, and a wooden rod fixed thereto; so that the elongation or shortening of the rod by change of temperature turns the ball on its axis, and thus preserves accurately the distance between the points of suspension and oscillation respectively.

In addition to the above, Messrs. Smith also exhibit the "Uniformity of Time Clock and Telegraph," invented by Mr. Francis Whishaw, C. E., one of the uses of which is to regulate time between distant places to

the hundredth part of a minute, by means of sounds transmitted by electrical agency. It also forms a very powerful telegraph, as the four distinct alphabets and numerous signs and signals distinctly marked in red and black on the annular movable plate which surrounds the dial. There are four hands, which rotate together: one of these is distinguished from the others by being of a light colour, and is called the *index hand*, as upon it the class of signals to be used is indicated; the other hands are used for pointing to the signals, which are thus more quickly given than if only one hand were used. By two electrical bells, of dissimilar sound, the particular quarter of the dial on which the signals are to be read off is readily understood. Besides the telegraph dial and regulator, there is a second face with the ordinary hands, so that one side may be in the telegraph-room of the railway station, while the other faces the booking-office.

"*Tempus rerum imperator*" is appropriately painted on the dial of Lovelace's unique astronomical clock, known as the "Exeter Clock," which is placed in the West Gallery, not far from Willis's large organ, and on the south side thereof. This extraordinary example of patient industry and consummate skill on the part of poor Lovelace, who after spending thirty-four years of his life in accomplishing his task, died in great poverty, should be carefully examined, as one of the curiosities of the Exhibition. It is 3 feet in width, 10 feet in height, and weighs something like half a ton. Two sets of figures in the hour circle surround the dial, viz. from 12 at noon till 12 at night, and from 12 at night to 12 at noon. The shape and size of the moon are very cleverly shewn, as well as her age, &c., the month and the day of the month are also indicated. It requires to be regulated only once in 130 years, strikes the hours, and chimes the quarters. The times of sunrise and sunset respectively are also shown, by means of an horizon, receding or advancing according to the season of the year. Once in every four hours a psalm tune is played, an index at the same time pointing to the number of the tune, during the playing of the organ, two moving figures, Fame and Terpsichore, are seen in motion, keeping proper time.

130. Roberts' Alpha Clock. We have already stated that this clock is one of the greatest novelties in the Horological Section of the Exhibition, and forms a conspicuous object in the Western Gallery.

It differs in many particulars from the church clocks as ordinarily constructed, in which the works are generally arranged between long parallel bars of iron, united together by stretchers, to constitute the framing, and placed on a table, usually of wood, which, in the framing in some cases, is not very substantial. The framing of the "Alpha Clock" is of pyramidal form resembling the letter A (hence its name) As the framing extends to the floor, it requires no other support; thus greater stability is attained—a circumstance of the utmost importance, especially when, as in the present instance, the pendulum is suspended from the clock frame itself. Another advantage to be noticed is, its superior adaptation to the decreasing sizes of the wheels in the respective trains, the largest wheels occupying the lowest place in the framing (which, by the old arrangement, is lost room), and considerable economy of room resulting from the wheels being placed in vertical, instead of horizontal series. The journals of the iron shafts in this clock are case-hardened, and these of steel are hardened and tempered, and the holes subsequently made perfectly true by the process of "lapping" in the lathe. The bearings are of cast iron, fitted to their respective places with bolts and steady-pins, in such a manner as to admit of being readily taken out and replaced by one man. The wheels and pinions, except those in the escapement, are of iron, with the teeth cast on them, which, having the scale or crust unremoved, causes their work to be done without much friction, as the scale or crust is very hard. The barrels are entirely dispensed with, being superseded by pulleys, from each of which the endless chain is passed over a pulley to the weight, and also over another pulley to a counter weight, by which arrangement one weight is made to actuate both the going and striking trains; and, consequently, any mechanism for "maintaining power" whilst the clock is being wound up is rendered unnecessary. In the accompanying Illustration are shown the arrangements by which one weight is made to actuate a third train for striking the quarters. The same object may be effected by using a rope instead of a chain.

By dispensing with the barrel, Mr. Roberts has obviated the difficulty which has hitherto existed of placing the clock in the best position in reference to the room and the dials—a desideratum which none but those who have had experience in fixing church or turret clocks can properly appreciate. The pendulum is made compensating, and it will be believed that the arrangement for counteracting the injurious effects of change of temperature upon it will prove very nearly an approximation to complete compensation. The experiments for ascertaining the effects of similar temperature upon the different metals usually employed for the purpose were made by Mr. Roberts himself. The pendulum bob is in form a circular segment, whose centre is the point of suspension. In plan it resembles a boat constructed to pass through the water in either direction, with the least possible resistance. As, however, that in the direction of the plane of oscillation is considerable, and, consequently, its weight is distributed less over the rod than usual. The escapement sets upon the pendulum only once during every double oscillation, and then leaves it to vibrate as independently of the train as can possibly be done to advantage: and the escape-wheel being allowed to act on the pendulum for a portion only of the time it occupies in ascending from the vertical, such arrangement, it is presumed, cannot interfere injuriously with the effect of the momentum of the pendulum. The escape-wheel impels the pendulum by means of a spring, adjustable by a screw to regulate the necessary amount of oscillation which shall be given to the pendulum: this spring prevents injury being done to the escape-wheel, should the pendulum be drawn towards the side wheel in not in the proper position; the spring also prevents the action of the escape-wheel from materially interfering with the smoothness of the oscillations of the pendulum. The detents for locking the escape-wheel are upon a spring attached to the pendulum, so the pendulum is independent of them during a considerable portion of its oscillation, while the pallet-levers are considerably longer than the radius of the locking-pinion; consequently the power required to unlock is so small as not to interfere materially with the correct performance of the pendulum. The remontoire is of a simple and inexpensive kind, and admits of great latitude in its adaptation to the pendulum when suspended from a wall. In order to render the entire clock viable at a distance, the hands are made broader than is usual in public clocks generally. The shafts of the clock-hands are made of gun-metal, to avoid the injurious effects of oxidation, and are of extra strength, so as to prevent being strained by gales of wind. The wheels of the "dial-work" are made of cast-iron, and sufficiently large in diameter to keep the hands steady. The "striking" apparatus is, we believe, new as respects the use of gutta-percha for the hammer; and the mode of regulating the interval of time between the blows is also new, and effects that object more perfectly than is done by the fan (the velocity of which is sensibly accelerated while 19 strokes are being given by the hammer with the fan which ordinarily requires more power to work it than the hammer), and using a small hammer whose velocity is greater than usual, Mr. Roberts produces as full a tone from a given bell with only one-fifth the power required by the old mode of striking. This clock has been sent to the Exhibition without any other adornment than that of paint, which is quite necessary for the prevention of oxidation; and the parts of wrought and cast-iron respectively are distinguished from each other, the former being coated with blue and the latter with bronze colour.

Mr. Bennett, in addition to the articles already mentioned, exhibits in the Western Gallery, and not far from the "Exeter clock," his improved turret clock, which forms a sort of companion to Mr. Roberts' "Alpha" on the other side. Shepherd's electric clock having three faces, one on the exterior of the south side of the Transept, one in front of the South Transept Gallery, and the third in front of the Western Gallery, has already been described and pictorially represented in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

419. Whishaw's centimetral chronometer, or velocentimeter, is exhibited with that gentleman's telegraph and telegraphic apparatus in the Middle Gallery North, chiefly on account of the very imperfect arrangement of the Catalogue, giving only one number to each exhibitor, notwithstanding the articles exhibited are for totally different purposes. The centimetral chronometer is for ascertaining most accurately, merely by observation, the velocities of railway engines and railway trains. A moveable rim revolves on the dial, containing 1000 divisions, and with the standard of 1320 feet, or a quarter of a mile. It is furnished with a central dead hand, and this hand, by moving *Zero* on the ring in a line with the central hand, at the instant of passing one of the quarter of a mile standards, and then reading off the marginal figures at the instant of passing the next quarter of a mile standard, the velocity due to the quarter of a mile passed is accurately given. The ring is movable, so that for taking velocities on foreign railways a kilometral or other scale may be substituted at pleasure.

424. Among the electric and other telegraphs, Mr. Bain, so well known to the scientific world, exhibits his electric clocks, to which we alluded on a former occasion; and notwithstanding the vibration of the gallery floor, which renders the exhibition of pendulum clocks under such circumstances most unsatisfactory, those of Mr. Bain appear to keep a tolerably good time.

We omitted to notice Mr. James Lamb's 400-day skeleton timepiece, which is not only a very useful, but likewise a very ornamental, production, and is to be found on the third counter of the British Horological Department.

ON MATTERS STRUCTURAL, AS CONNECTED WITH THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

AMONGST the necessaries of life, it will hardly be denied that a healthy and secure habitation may fairly be classed, or that it should take, as an essential, a high place in our consideration. Long before the fine art architecture comes into play, constructive science has had ample scope in producing a wholesome and safe abode; yet, if we examine into the condition of buildings as to choice of site, treatment of the soil, selection of materials, modes of construction, adaptation of style to purpose and form to climate, and, in fact, their general propriety, we shall most commonly find that the substantial utilities have been much sacrificed at the shrine of superficial show. This, it appears to us, holds good most strongly in the humbler grades of structures; for, in the employment of established architectural forms, in decorating, exteriorly, the mansions of the wealthy, the artist's exuberance of fancy must ever be chastened by the refinements of classical taste; the genius of invention, thus overstrained to seek its channels in enhanced materials and workmanship; while, in the dwellings of the poorer orders of society, architectural display is not always the last thing aimed at, but often the substance is pinched for the purposes of ostentation. This style is an evil so flagrant, that when cities advance to importance, municipal laws are called into existence for its suppression; yet such is the perversity inherent in human constitutions, that these statutes, say more than others, are never sound or thoroughly practical adaptations of the means to the end. So the combination of artistic skill with practical experience what it may, still some causes—interests—will operate to deform the banting. Unfortunately, too, it does not follow that the successive improvement of our appliances which daily discoveries and inventions produce, results in a corresponding advancement in the accurate progress towards perfection. For the counteracting influence of competition is ever at work, deteriorating the manufacture as fast as ingenious minds can devise the object. A new raw material is hardly before the public before the worthless traders in spurious compounds—men whose part in society is to say its foul dream with their frauds—exert themselves, though indirectly, to drive it from the market, and leave you poorer than before, in the possession of a counterfeit. Nor is it different with those contrivances which are of a mechanical nature; for this same incubus now basking for you such "improved patents"—such "economical" imitations, that should you recognise in them the features of the respectable original, you find them so degraded that it is not to be wondered at if you dread and altogether eschew the quasi-substance.

Such considerations as these press upon our attention the importance, may, the necessity, of obtaining the establishment of a permanent Museum of Indu-try, wherein the first and best fruits of national or international skill should be accumulated, at all times ready for convenient inspection: and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the Crystal Palace and its wealth of science and art, forming a collection such as never could before, and most likely never would again, be gathered together, will not rashly be demolished under the supposition that it has fulfilled its part. That great practical cyclopædia is, no more than a written one, to be read through and laid aside; but should be kept for reference when occasion requires. As *a depôt* for the display of new inventions, no advertising medium could surpass it; and hence, probably, our best chance for its permanency being eventually resolved on. In architectural and building matters, we should not have to ransack a series of museums for what we want, but should find the whole in one: thus the Museum of Practical Geology, while it offers to the inspection of the architect and the builder a most interesting collection of stones, as well as of other materials, can never, if its integrity be preserved, present all that they have occasion to take cognizance of. And to the architect, how few of the branches of science or art illustrated in the Palace of Industry are not necessary, or deeply interesting.

If inventions suffer through the agency of competition in the way we have indicated, happily our scientific literature is not capable of similar obliteration; and thus our store of available knowledge is ever on the increase: our facts keep taking themselves up and connecting one fact on to each other; our principles gain in perspicuity and precision. Trifling causes bring above-board neglected things; men wonder why everybody did not think of them before; they choose sides, and dispute with the most unreasonable antagonistic arguments; and thus the truth is usually evolved somewhere between. In structural things, how much has been brought out within a few years! As regards passages or fluids, for example, whether sewers or smoke-flues, our knowledge—for, supposing them before or not ignorance—by our own experience is now very clear compared with what they formerly were, we do not expect either liquid or vaporous bodies to flow through angular so readily as through curvilinear passages, or through rough so readily as through smooth ones; and we also pay greater regard to the proportion which the internal space has to the body which it conveys. Of ventilation, we have at least become familiar with the principles, so that we are enabled to weigh the respective claims of the upward and the downward modes; and have become chary in believing in its spontaneous or natural action in cases which are not natural, but altogether artificial things. The chemist has helped us to a knowledge of the properties and comparative values of waters, and we make our hydraulic arrangements accordingly; but when we mention him, we shrink from the attempt to indicate the various services, which range round the whole cycle of our materials. Even our smoky chimneys we have learnt to cope with, having discovered that our curative efforts formerly were usually applied at the wrong end, and that a fire has to be fed with air as well as fuel: yet not necessarily from doors and windows, to chill our backs while we are warming our faces. In the use of heated air for warming, we guard against undue dessication, or the impregnation of it with sulphurous products. In foundations we are well nigh as adroit as the ancient Romans in the formation of artificial rock; and we have also now to defend the walls of our superstructure against the insidious operation of capillary attraction. Our experimental researches have taught us how to obtain the maximum of duty from the minimum of material; so that we do not, like our ancestors, load our walls with a worse than useless weight. In these matters we but resolve to build in the best way, so much light is there diffused around us, that we should have no difficulty in eclipsing what the wisdom of those same ancestors has achieved and bequeathed to us.

In the Crystal Palace we shall not look in vain for instruction on almost any point, whether it belong to the province of the artist or the artisan; and, as so much of human welfare, physical and moral, is involved in the question of its dwellings, the opportunity should not be lost of bringing together the scattered elements there to be found, not merely into juxtaposition, but, as far as may be, into relative and philosophical connexion. That great structure, apart from the rich grain to which it is the mere haulm, is a fertile source of study in itself, in design, construction, decoration, adaptation: and what we regard it as at once a thing in great measure unprecedented, and as the production of a few brief months, its deficiencies, if there are such, claim our utmost consideration. In its lightness we see the triumphant application of iron, which the architects of the middle ages elaborated into such elegant forms without dreaming of its constructive capabilities. In the multiple system of its plan we see the adjustment of the arrangement to the material, the rendering sufficient the smallest variety, not merely of drawings, but of patterns, moulds, and castings. In the discussions which arose respecting the glass, we are warned that it is not sufficient that a certain thickness be stipulated for, if "the trade" are in a position to prove that the furnishing a supply which averages such thickness is esteemed a fulfilment of that condition; for if such gauge is enough for the purpose, it will be no compensation for a quantity under it being destroyed, that the remainder contains a corresponding difference in excess: thus the builder will see that some division is wanted in the mode of assorting that article, to obviate disappointment. In like manner, various opinions were elicited from decorative artists of eminence on the subject of the colouring, which, apart from the work as executed, are calculated to suggest caution against the too common practice of hastily adopting what may appear to be an appropriate mode of treatment, without first considering the case in all its bearings: for a north room, for example, will want a different tone of colour from one whose aspect is southern; and if it have faults of proportion, much may be effected in the decoration to mitigate them; while, independently of these considerations, the objects—furniture, paintings, &c.—which are to occupy it must be held in view, to obtain a satisfactory result. Thus it appears, that, in things architectural, the great Industrial Conservatory, like all unwonted cases, has produced much that is novel, and is likely to prove highly suggestive; and we may adopt it as a safe postulate, that it will prove the germ from which will spring up a style rationally adapted, in whole or in part, to structures of many kinds. In its contents it offers every variety of material—complete series of such as we have been accustomed to the use of, in their old or in improved forms, and many varieties which are almost or are altogether new to us: in models, it presents to us executed works, the originals of which we might never have had the opportunity to examine, and this not in design only, but in construction; and it also lays before us ingenious conceptions not yet practically realised, which only this friendly contention of all nations could induce their projectors to put into the tangible form in which we behold them: in design, the examples range through every style, period, country, and object, and evince in their genius and their most ornate pieces, while, in construction, they embrace the peculiarities appropriate to every variety of purpose, and not merely to generalities, but to minute details. The result is, that we are enabled to consider class objects in relation together, discover their redundancies, and study them in their unembellished principles.

MR. FOX, CONTRACTOR FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

MR. CHARLES FOX (whose Portrait appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of July 5, page 21) is the senior partner in the eminent firm of FOX, Henderson, and Co., constructors of the Crystal Palace, and is a remarkable instance of the power of natural genius when combined with great energy. At an early age he was articled to his brother, Mr. Douglas Fox, the present Mayor of Derby, with a view to entering the medical profession; but a taste for engineering studies led him to devote to mechanical science every leisure moment; his endeavours were cancelled, and he was allowed to follow the bent of his inclination. The immediate causes of this determination appear to have been a visit to the manufactories of Birmingham, and the impression produced upon his mind by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Captain Ericsson, who was fortunate enough to be Mr. Fox's first employer, speedily appreciated his remarkable mechanical talent, and rapidly increased the small emoluments on which the young aspirant to engineering eminence had been obliged to commence his career. But this beginning of prosperity did not last long. Captain Ericsson was compelled by adverse circumstances to relinquish business, and Mr. Fox lost at that time all his savings as well as his situation, and was by an accident deprived for three months of the use of his arm. He did not, however, lose courage, but, struggling on as a lecturer, as a scientific assistant, and even occasionally as a practical mechanic, he at length attracted the attention of Mr. Robert Stephenson, and was appointed one of the assistant engineers to the London and Birmingham Railway Company, at the commencement of the construction of that line. In this post he had only to profit by the admirable opportunity afforded him by the great works with which he was brought in contact, under the eminent engineer whom we have mentioned. Refusing every offer of pecuniary advantage, however tempting (and such were not wanting), to leave the position, he remained with the London and Birmingham Railway Company until a year after the opening of the line; and then only left their employment in order to join the late Mr. Bramah in forming the large engineering business which is now so well known as the great firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co.

Mr. Fox is a man of good family, and is highly connected. His father was the late Francis Fox, Esq., of Derby, and his venerable mother, who has lived to see her son's admirable success, is a daughter of the late Archibald Douglass, Esq.

Of Mr. Fox's personal qualities we cannot do better than quote the words of a daily contemporary, the *Morning Chronicle*:—"He is, individually, a fine specimen of the frank, large, capacious mind; and had we to search for one who could perseveringly and with dignity sustain the open, energetic English character, with all the world as witnesses of its struggles against difficulties, there are few heads of more solid power, and few wills of more untiring grasp, with which we could entrust the representation of the national intellect and temper.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—MUNDAY'S REFERENCE.

The following is a copy of the operative part of the award made by Mr. Stephenson, of the sum due to the Messrs. Munday, for the determination of the contract entered into by them for undertaking the Great Exhibition:

"Now know ye, that I, the said Robert Stephenson, having taken upon me the burthen of the said reference, and having duly and in accordance with the powers and provisions of the said first-mentioned indenture, enlarged the time for making my award until the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; and having been attended by the counsel and agents of the said parties respectively; and having heard and considered the several statements, arguments, and evidence made, delivered, and given before me on the matters so referred to me; and having also taken into consideration all the circumstances which I was required to take into consideration, do make this my award of and concerning the said matters so referred to me as follows:—I award and determine that the amount of compensation to be made and paid to the said James Munday and George Munday, for the outlay, risk, liability, anxiety, trouble, and loss incurred in the matter aforesaid, and in relation thereto, and on account of the said agreement being determined and put an end to, is the sum of five thousand one hundred and twenty pounds. And I further award and determine, that all the costs, charges, and expenses of and attending and used in anywise relating to this reference and arbitration, shall be borne and paid by the said Society; and that the said costs, charges, and expenses of the said James Munday and George Munday, and of and in relation thereto, which I have settled and ascertained at the sum of five hundred and eighty-seven pounds one shilling and fourpence, shall be reimbursed and paid to them by the said Society within ten days after service to the said Society of this my award. And I declare, that I make no claim or charge for any compensation to me for my trouble in the matter of this reference; but, inasmuch as I have incurred certain charges and expenses in the payment of fees and compensation to counsel and other persons whose advice and aid I have required in the premises, the amount of which is not included in the said sum of five hundred and eighty-seven pounds one shilling and fourpence, I order and direct, that the amount of such last-mentioned fees and compensation, and the costs and expenses of this my award, shall be borne by the said Society; and that, if the said James Munday and George Munday shall pay the same, on taking up this award, the same shall be repaid to them by the said Society within the period last aforesaid. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said
Robert Stephenson, in the presence of
W. Meyrick, 6, Parliament-street. ROB. STEPHENSON.

EXHIBITION TRAINS.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir, I take the liberty of addressing these few lines to you, from a conviction that anything relating to the Great Exhibition will attain the greatest publicity by appearing in the columns of your paper, it being generally considered as the only journal of the Exhibition

In last Saturday's Number (page 86), you express an opinion that the great majority of the mechanics from Lancashire and Yorkshire have yet to visit the Great Exhibition; much I believe to be the case. Now, there are many who condemn the present arrangement of the railway companies from those two counties, and with good reason. Why compel a poor man to stop seven, fourteen, or twenty-one days in London? Of course, a moneyed man can return when he likes by paying the ordinary fare. If the railway companies would allow the option of returning on alternate days (if not daily), it would be a great accommodation, not only to those whose business might call them back within a week, but also to those who might wish to stay a day or two beyond it. The Yorkshire line adopted it in the month of June; why not in July and August? If the Yorkshire company would return to their former arrangements, or the Lancaster and Carlisle Company adopt a similar one, I am convinced the increased traffic on the accommodating line would soon shew how much it was appreciated.

By inserting the above, you will confer a favour on many of your admiring readers.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
Lancaster, July 21, 1851. A LANCASTRIAN SUBSCRIBER.

FIRE-ESCAPES IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—In your notice of Jack-on and Clay's fire-escape, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 19th, you say, "We could not make out how the inventor proposed to regulate the rapidity of the descent;" and as I have found it frequently the case that the action of the apparatus is very imperfectly understood, I shall feel favoured if you will allow me space in your excellent Journal to explain the same.

This Escape (Class 7, No. 75) is in form of an ordinary bed-room table, with a top which folds over so as to project partly out of the window, and among accept for a person to sit upon while backing the belt round the waist. The copper wire cord to which the belt is attached, is wound round a drum inside the table, and passes over a pulley in the end of an iron arm or lever, which is made to fold into the table when out of use. This lever is divided at the inner end into two arms, which press upon the axle of the drum, and so form a break, whereby its movement is retarded to nearly the extent of the weight hanging upon the cord; and, as will probably now be evident when a heavy weight is going down, there will be a corresponding pressure upon the break, and consequently, making the escape completely self-acting, without alteration for any weight, from the child to the heaviest adult.

I may say I am of the same opinion as yourself, that the best fire-escape is a trap-door in the roof, where it is practicable, but it is not always so; and where there is no parapet would be extremely dangerous.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
21, Horner-street, Lambeth, July 21. CHAS. W. JACKSON.

THE CRYSTAL PAL

E S T E R N E N T R A N C E.

CHEMISTRY.

(SECOND NOTICE).

WE return once more to the Great Exhibition for the purpose of making another chemical sketch, and resume the thread of our description at the point where we left off.

We find that, according to our chemical classification, the next subjects to be described are the metals copper and tin. They are the chief, if not the only metals used in the manufacture of statuary bronzes, although some bronzes also contain an admixture of lead and zinc. The physical appearance of copper is well known to all. Whilst bright and clean, the beauty of its surface is only inferior to that of gold; but it speedily tarnishes, as all know who have handled our copper coin, and, when tarnished, its beauty is gone. Copper is very prone to ally itself with other metals, and form alloys, and is not very particular about the number of alliances it forms at the same time. The alchemists, who assimilated every thing known metal to the qualities of some deity, whose name it was made to bear, and under whose protection it was thought to be, dedicated copper to Venus; and when in old alchemical writings the word Venus occurs, we may always understand it to mean copper. The term copper is derived from Cyprium (cyprus), the locality in which it was first discovered, or at least from which it was most largely obtained by the ancient Greeks. Few metals have a larger sphere of utility than copper. We have seen it entering into the composition of a statuary bronze—gold metal and bell-metal pinchbeck, tombac, bronze, and many other fancy alloys, the names of which it would be useless to write, have all copper for their basis. In its pure or unalloyed state it is rolled out sheets for our kettles, and formed into vessels of a thousand shapes. Perhaps the most striking example of the perfection of copper-smith work may be seen in the sugar-boiling vacuum pan in the Great Exhibition, and also an apparatus for obtaining a supply of fresh water from the ocean, designed for the use of ships, and shown in the French department of machinery.

Copper, like iron, is considerably softened by the application of fire, which sometimes remains until it has been exposed to the operation of beating or hammering. Unlike iron, however, it does not weld that is to say, two pieces, at an elevated temperature, cannot be made to adhere by hammering; indeed, thick copper-plate cannot be hammered into thin copper-plate whilst red hot, but must be made red hot and allowed to cool, then the hammering may take place. Each of the two pigments of the copper vacuum pan in the Great Exhibition was first cast in a flat piece, then by alternate heatings and hammerings was brought into its present deeply convex form. The dull hammering noise of a coppersmith's shop must be heard to be imagined. Unlike the clear ringing of a blacksmith's hammer and anvil, the stroke of the coppersmith's hammer gives forth a dead, hollow, painful sound, which in a short time not materially injures the hearing faculty, that very few working coppersmiths exist who are not more or less deaf.

Although copper be so useful a metal in a domestic point of view, yet few are so prone to be productive of dangerous consequences. The action of most acids, air, moisture, and greasy bodies on copper surfaces produces a green coating, known in common language a verdigris: this is a most virulent poison, and has occasionally been the cause of fatal accidents, hence the usual custom of preserving the interior of copper country vessels by a coating of tin. Whilst the coating lasts it is an effectual safeguard, but when once an abrasion of the tinned surface occurs, then the exposed copper is dissolved with increased rapidity, because in this case the two metals (copper and tin) and the contained liquid form together a galvanic battery. All the solutions of copper are green or blue, and may be easily recognised by their taste, the only other metal which forms green or blue solutions almost exclusively is nickel. Occasionally the makers of pickles have had recourse to copper vessels for the purpose of imparting a fine colour to their goods, and much has been said about the turpitude of the celestials in imparting by similar means the distinctive colour to green tea. It has, however, been satisfactorily proved by Mr. Warington, of the Apothecaries' Hall, that our march of chemical intellect extended to the flowery land of long nasus, and that the celestials now make their own Prussian blue. Now, Prussian blue can be made with prussic acid, and prussic acid can be got out of Prussian blue; still the cui bono does not happen to be passman, and so our remarks need not be frightened by a name.

In the department of the Exhibition specially dedicated to compounds of chemistry and pharmacy, may be seen some magnificent samples of crystallised sulphate of copper, a substance which, when exposed to the action of galvanic electricity, deposits its copper in an absolutely pure form on any desired surface, constituting the process of electrotype, and which under that name we shall have to speak of by and by.

We now come to speak of tin. This is one of the classic metals, and was obtained from the British Islands at an early date, long centuries before the presence of copper in that region was known or suspected. Before the working of iron became general, bronze was, as we have already seen, the material of which the ancient implements of war and husbandry were made, and the tin entering into the composition of the bronze was doubtless obtained chiefly, if not exclusively, from our Cornish mines; whither, stealing along the Mediterranean shores, boldly sailing past the pillared Herculis, and leaving the Eastern world behind, the adventurous navigators of the Phœnician coasts periodically arrived.

In assuming that to Cornwall the exclusive honour belongs of yielding the first tin for the bronze weapons of Homeric times, we cannot be far wrong. Tin is a metal tolerably plentiful in the localities where it is found; but these localities are very few; indeed, with the exception of the west of England and the Malayan Archipelago, the presence of tin naturally may be almost considered as a geological phenomenon. It is a remarkable contrast to most other metals; to iron, for example, which is found everywhere in one of various conditions; thus, wherever there is a warm-blooded animal there is iron, for iron enters into the composition of the blood. This presence of metallic iodine in animals and vegetables is a most elaborate subject for philosophical enquiry, and none in the development of which many secrets have yet, by philosophic sagacity, to be revealed. Hitherto it has been the fashion to regard tartar for the moist potassa extracted from plants, but double may have to be turned as to the propriety of this idea. The presence of the various metals in organic beings is much more general than people usually suppose: coffee shall be used both gold traces of copper; many vegetables contain the metal iron; and gold and tin have been discovered in the ashes of the weed and the vine. Some years ago, the medical jurists were all on the qui vive in consequence of the announcement by M. Orfila that arsenic existed as an ordinary constituent of human bones. Had this been a fact, there would have been an end to all chemical evidence of a positive character in cases of murder by poisoning. But, fortunately for the interests of humanity, M. Orfila has since, by repeated experiments, determined that his first notions on this matter were incorrect.

Tin, the metal on which we were passing our remarks, is one that never yet has been found as a constituent in an animal or vegetable body.

This metal admits of a very useful application, with which almost every one is familiar. Under the name of tin-plate, how numerous are the instruments formed, how great their utility, how moderate their cost, how wide the sphere of their application! This tin-plate is made by dipping iron sheets into molten tin. It is necessary that the iron sheet be quite free from adherent impurities, and their preliminary cleansing is a delicate and obnoxious matter, when we need not now here to describe. The important discovery of the method of forming tin-plate was of French birth, but ultimately naturalised in the land, which now, we believe, supplies with the material by far the greatest part of the world.

Tin-plate, as it is called, presents the important advantages of working upon its instruments by the mere aid of soft-subduing, of never tarnishing whilst the tin coating remains sound, and of presenting, when considerably abraded, a totally innocuous surface to the agency of chemical solvents. In this respect it is as far superior to copper, as copper is superior to it in durability and permanent value in the shape of old metal. Tin-plate, when worn out, is absolutely worthless; and for this reason the most patient of chemists and metallurgists was directed for a long period to the problem of scavenging an efficient substitute. At last this was achieved in a direction where least expected. The metal zinc, of which we have already treated under the head of certain large castings in the Exhibition, and as a constituent of brass, is now, when rolled into tin plates, made very extensively to supply the place of tin, and even of lead.

Of all metals zinc is the one which at first presented fewest probabilities of forming plates. Under all common circumstances it is a very brittle metal, and at certain temperatures as great as to be fearfully inflammable, and actually to powder in a mortar: at a certain other temperature, however, it can be and is rolled into plates, in which the crystalline brittle qualities of the zinc seem quite gone. The zinc-plate can be worked into form just after the manner of tin-plate, the same forming instruments which effect the latter readily work out zinc, can be melted down into a mass of good marketable zinc. Zinc-plate, however, unlike tin-plate, rapidly tarnishes, and the tarnished surface imparts poisonous, or at least, injurious properties to the liquid contained. This subject was long in debate, but may be considered as now settled, the attention of French, English, and Germans having been turned almost simultaneously to the investigation of this subject, and having arrived at similar conclusions. In France the question of the novelty or innocuity of zinc was first agitated in connexion with a proposition to substitute, for motives of economy, zinc for tin-plate, in the manufacture of soldiers' canteens. In England, if we mistake not, the same question was mooted in reference to the increasing employment of zinc-plate in the construction of culinary purposes. It is certain, that tin-plate will maintain its place, whilst in other applications of the material the cheapness and the size of zinc-plate will cause the preference to be on its side.

Tin is found in a native state—like other metals, it is dug out of mines, where it exists under the form of ore, usually being the oxide or combination of it in with oxygen; it is also found in large superficial alluvial deposits called streams, in a condition of very pure oxide, easily converted into tin by heating with charcoal or coal. Into the subject of the history of tin and of gold present a very striking point of resemblance; and, indeed, it is curious, that gold generally exists associated with stream tin in the same beds, but in portions so insignificant, that its extraction has never been made remunerative on a large scale. Tin ores, however, from the west of England, usually provide themselves with a goose quill, into which they put any little fragments of gold that may happen to come in their way. It is, doubtless, to the circumstance, that tin, like gold, presents itself so frequently in the alluvial state, and in a condition of easy manipulation, that we are to attribute the early discovery and application of both these metals.

Wandering into the French department, with our mental faculties still attuned to the contemplation of metals, we view under a glass case, securely locked, an assemblage of what to the ordinary observer would seem a collection of tin-plate vessels of different kinds. A label, however, affixed to the glass case, informs us that the pieces of the contents within—and very nearly one acting as a then-of pounds. These instruments of torture are composed of the metal platinum, and are worthy of our special attention. Few chemical substances present such an interesting field for reflection as platinum. Liebig, in one of his familiar works, traces the development of modern chemistry to the application of platinum, cork, and India rubber. These are, apparently, most dissimilar substances, but a slight reflection will prove the terms philosophic to be correct. Without platinum apparatus we could not have oil of vitriol turned into common salt, and the imaginary price of three farthings per pound. Without oil of vitriol, large and small manufactures, since it adds of our chemical manufactures would languish and die, without cork and India-rubber, the delicate manipulations of modern organic chemistry could not take place. In short, view the proposition as we will, the result of our investigation will prove the intimate connexion between the three substances mentioned by Liebig and the development of chemistry.

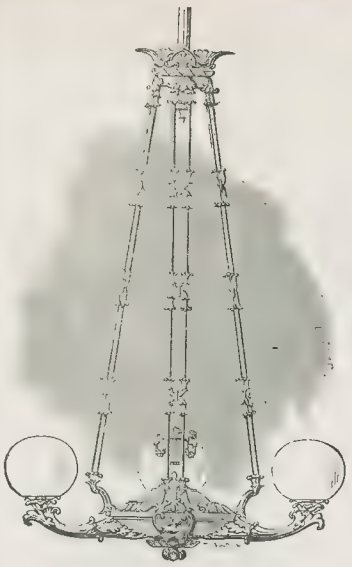
Platinum was formerly called platina, the Spanish diminutive for plate, or silver, to which metal platina offers a certain similarity of appearance. The word platina is not what name has been given to it in reference to the nomenclature of modern chemists, who, finding it necessary to cultivate some sort of precision in terms, have decided that all metallic bodies shall receive a name terminating in the letter um, by which means the name of platinum is one of perpetuity, but the old classic rule of termination is not violated.

Platinum is an exceedingly rare metal. Hitherto our only supply of it has been from Peru and Brazil. It exists more plentifully in the Uralian range, but the Russian Government with extreme jealousy guards, none of it being allowed to be exported. Platinum generally occurs in grains which have the appearance of iron filings, and is occasionally found embedded in silver, and when thus combined is generally associated with gold. Under the glass case which contains the platinum vessels of French manufacture are several little bottles which the inquirer will do well not to disregard: they contain specimens of the metals with which platinum is usually found associated, and of which we may say no more than that iridium, palladium, and rhodium are the chief. The last is familiar by name, at least, to most people in connexion with the famed rhodium pens, the nibs of which are formed of this metal, celebrated for its extreme hardness. The leading quality of metal, celebrated for its extreme hardness. The leading quality of platinum is its excessive infusibility. The finest wire of it, if exposed for hours together to the most violent furnace heat, does not melt; surfaces of platinum never tarnish by exposure to the air, neither is this metal affected by the strongest acid. Oil of vitriol, for example, may be boiled in it with perfect impunity; and hence the great employment of platinum vessels for the preparation of this liquid.

But the circumstance which renders platinum so valuable, namely, its great infusibility, imposes difficulties in the way of its extraction from the ore and manufacture, which only the most refined powers of chemistry have been able to surmount.

The usual means of obtaining metals from their ores, on the large scale, is by the agency of smelting or the application of heat, although there are other methods for effecting the same, in the case of a metal that will not melt. Since it follows that metallic platinum is obtained by the chemical process of solution, and every particle of those shining vessels was at one period dissolved by means of chemistry into a fluid, the parent as water itself, and of a dark colour—very much in appearance like a glass of celery. If a common one be projected into this amber-coloured liquid, the metal unites with the sal-ammoniac, and falls down as a yellow powder. The course of manufacture now proceeds smoothly enough.

The powder is placed in a metal cylinder, and by the agency of heat and pressure is formed into a solid piece of platinum in a condition of purity. Though pure, however, it is pulverulent, resembling very much in appearance powdered charcoal. At this stage of manufacture advantage is taken of the welding property which platinum possesses. The powder being heated to whiteness in a metallic mass, is first exposed to pressure in order to effect primary cohesion, and is next plunged very hot into water to test its soundness. Lastly, however, comes the final operation by further heating and hammering, the metal is now, however



GAS CHANDELIER.—BY W. POTTS

GAS CHANDELIERS. POTTS

These Gas Chandeliers, by Potts, of Birmingham, are remarkable for their simplicity and elegance; and will prove far more serviceable, and obtain far higher favour with the judicious, than many more elaborate and ambitious productions for a similar purpose.

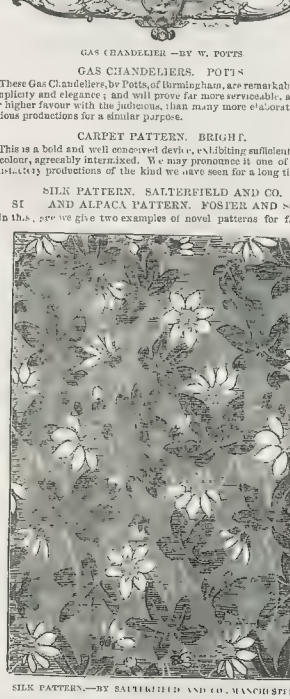
CARPET PATTERN. BRIGHT.

This is a bold and well conceived device, exhibiting sufficient diversity of colour, agreeably intermixed. We may pronounce it one of the most satisfactory productions of the kind we have seen for a long time

SILK PATTERN. SALTERFIELD AND CO.

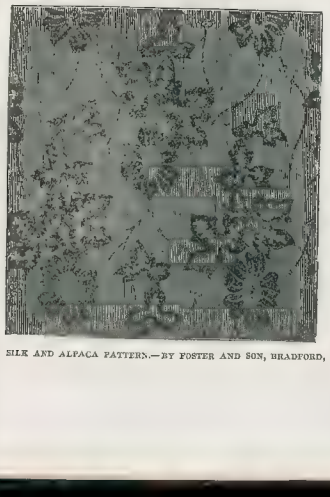
SILK AND ALPACA PATTERN. FOSTER AND SON

In this page we give two examples of novel patterns for fabrics for



SILK PATTERN.—BY SALTERFIELD AND CO., MANCHESTER

ladies' dresses, which the present Exhibition has educed. They are both creditable; the figures being moderate in size, and well blended.



SILK AND ALPACA PATTERN.—BY FOSTER AND SON, BRADFORD,

BRITISH INDIA.

The vast tract of country comprised within the limits of the East India Company's territory contains upwards of 150,000,000 of inhabitants, with a revenue of £18,000,000 per annum: its climate varies from 120° Fahrenheit to 400°, with every possible kind of soil and cultivation. Looking at this immense region in what light we may, it cannot fail to attract our interest.

Here are endless fields and valleys, capable of producing all that is required amongst civilised nations—silk, and cotton, and sugar. The Indian continent might be made to yield enough cotton, wool, and silk to give employment to all the steam-looms of Great Britain, and to all the inhabitants of Europe, rendering our manufacturers independent of foreign cultivators. It is in this light that our Indian and Colonial possessions assume an importance, which cannot be tested by the mere contribution of raw produce from them to the Great Exhibition. Our Leeds, Manchester, Bradford, Coventry, and other manufacturers derive some of their more useful fabrics from this part of the world, and are enabled by the aid of Bengal dyes to produce the more lasting and beautiful colours at moderate prices.

Commencing, then, with silk, which is the most prominent of the fibrous substances of India, we find a great variety of filatures, such as those known as the Cossimbazar, the Sardah, the Baleahs, and Soogoopore, varying much in fineness, and running up in value from 7s. 6d. per pound to 18s. These we find in various stages of preparation, from the raw skeins to the coloured thread. They are not, however, to be compared with the produce of Italy or the south of France; but, on the other hand, they are produced at a little more than one half the price, and are therefore capable of being worked up for common useful articles, to which the Italian and French silks are not, of course, adapted by their price. The trade in this article from Calcutta amounts to about £700,000 a year, nearly the whole of which comes to Great Britain.

Of the Indian wools little can be said, unless it be of the beautiful Cashmerian fleeces, brought from the loftiest peaks of those snow-capped mountains: these are exquisite goods, looking more like piles of driven snow than vegetable substances.

Cotton is not a heavy article of export from Bengal, though in the Madras presidency it forms a considerable branch of trade, growing in vast quantities in the Tinnevelly district.

Besides these, there are Indian hemp, sunn, pine-apple fibre, and the fibre of the plantain. The first is a most useful article, producing a very strong kind of cordage for ships' use. The jute fibre is also used in large quantities for inferior kinds of cordage for country use, and is also shipped in large quantities. The plantain and pine-apple fibres are pretty, and appear capable of being worked up into useful fabrics, and merit attention, especially as they can be produced at a very low rate.

Coming to the collection of dyeing substances, we find foremost amongst them the "lac dye," so necessary to our cotton and silk manufacturers. This is prepared from a substance called "stick lac," which is a concretion formed by the lac insect, on boughs of trees, to protect its eggs. It is melted, and the colouring matter being removed, the residue is clarified and forms the shell-lac of commerce, so useful as forming the basis of sealing-wax and some varnishes.

Skins form a large item in this collection; some of them are very fine and very well prepared: the finest amongst them are the tiger skins.

Bengal sugar, as exhibited, appears to be a beautifully fine article, clear and bright as crystal, and is now beginning to be well thought of in our market, proving very acceptable since the falling off in the production of the West India Islands. Rice and saltpetre do not afford so much room for ornament, beyond remarking that they are leading articles of export to this country.

The collection of medicinal substances appears to be a large one, though hardly of sufficient interest to general observers. Amongst them we find castor oil, opium, rhubarb, and senna, from the Company's dispensary at Calcutta; these are too well known to require any comment at our hands. There are are also gums in great variety and of many qualities, used in medicine, manufactures, dyeing, and the fine arts. In addition to these, there are some score or two of strange looking substances, with unpronounceable names, packed in finnily-shaped jars and bottles, said to be very efficacious in the cure of sundry local disorders, but not very attractive to European eyes. They are mostly from the vicinity of Calcutta and the Arracan country.

We have also delicately scented oils, made from the flowers or the root of the jasmine, the aloe plant, and the sandal tree, besides some oils of commerce of less attractive character.

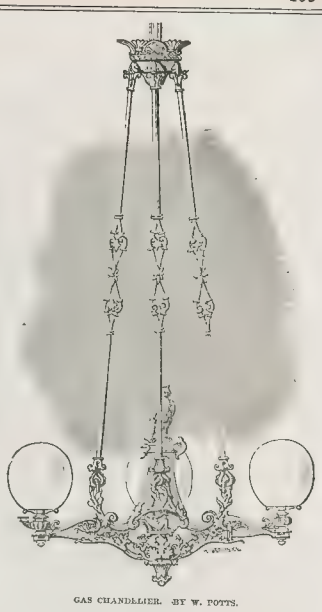
Aromatic spices and condiments are there, too, in great variety, including the black and white peppers, ginger, and cinnamon, from Rohilcund and Assam; the wild nutmeg from Nagpore and Agrum, and cinnamon from the Lower Bengal provinces.

The woods are very numerous, comprising all sorts of specimens from various districts of Central and Southern India, they are nearly all unknown in this country, and very many of little ability save for the dyer's purposes. There are some, however, very valuable for house building, furniture, boat-building, machinery, general carpentry, &c. The most serviceable are the teak, ebony, and black-wood, which are found in the forests of Tenasserim, Moulmein, and Rohilcund.

The ivory which we find here is of good quality, coming from the Nepaul and Tenasserim states, but is scarcely equal to the tusks of the African elephants. The buffalo and deer horns from the Neilgherries are as fine specimens as we remember to have seen.

Besides these there are a great number of other raw productions, useful enough, no doubt, in their proper place, but scarcely possessing general interest. The edible birds' nests and moss of the Tenasserim district, and the sharks' fins and fish maws of Arracan will hardly attract the passer by, from their singular appearance.

Having thus briefly treated of the principal raw productions of this vast portion of our Eastern empire, we will proceed to notice the objects which are the result of labour applied to those natural products, and which may be comprised under the head of manufactured articles from the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms. It is true, we may not meet with so much of the really beautiful, useful, and economical as are to be met with in the products from our highly-perfected manufactories



GAS CHANDELIER. BY W. POTTS.

where art and science are brought equally to bear; at the same time, there is much to admire in those Indian fabrics; and we should also bear in mind that some of our own staple cotton and silk goods are but copies of those originally woven in the "far land of sun-rise."

It is much to be doubted if we in England have any more delicate and beautiful goods than the muslins of Dacca. By the skill and machinery here in vain essayed to rival them, the finest shawls of Cashmere, and though, by the aid of steam, and modern loom power, our silk manufacturers can undersell the handlooms, the cordahs, and choppahs of British India, it has yet to be seen if their goods will bear comparison as regards quality.

Taking the lead amongst textile fabrics, we have assuredly Cashmere shawls, well known, no doubt to our fair readers, who, if they have not yet seen anything beyond a mere Manchester imitation, may view at any rate satisfy their curiosity, although not their hands, by the sight of the glass-covered case contributed by Mr. Cheape, of the Bengal service, and Mr. Emerson, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. These are both splendid specimens of the kind, excelling in all the most brilliant tints of the rainbow. Some of these shawls are very expensive, and generally made to order, costing from £10 to £200. The Rohilcund and Rajpootnah shawls do not equal the above, nevertheless, they are tasty goods, and much prized in India by native and European ladies. The export trade in these goods amounts to about £500,000 per annum, almost entirely to Great Britain, a very few going to France and Russia.

Not really such wares as the shawls, but of far more commercial value,

CARPET PATTERN.—BY MESSRS. BRIGHT.

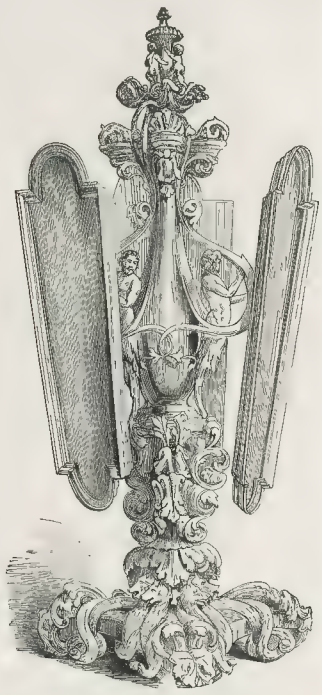
are the silk fabrics of India. Many of them are very delicate and rich, but not much known in this country, and indeed hardly calculated for other than tropical use. Moorshedabad has contributed some beautiful and highly ornamented flower-pieces of silk gauze, some cloths in figures called sohans, and also rich and massive specimens of purdahs, worked with gold and silken thread, made for Durbar purposes. These fabrics are to be seen amongst the natives, are mostahs pookrees, mushroos, and other cloths; but those which are necessarily the more interesting to us are the well known goods called bandannas, coorahs, and choppahs. These articles are made in various districts of the Bengal Presidency; the specimens sent, however, are of Calcutta make, and are contributed by Mr. Jardine, the eminent merchant of that city. The value of the export trade in plain and figured silk goods from the port of Calcutta alone amounts to the yearly sum of £450,000; of these Great Britain takes £350,000 of corahs, and £40,000 of bandannas and choppahs. France and America take between them about £4000 of mixed goods; and the balance, chiefly of low quality articles, are shipped to the coasts of Southern India, the Mauritius, Pegu, and the Maldive Islands.

The embroidered goods in silk and cotton are extensively used by the more wealthy inhabitants of Hindostan. They are very costly and showy, and are interesting, if only as proofs of the manual skill and patient industry of the Indian workmen. Delhi, the once celebrated capital of the world-famed conqueror of India, the city of the Great Mogul, has designed to furnish its quota to the World's Fair. The articles from this part of India consist of rich and gorgeous apparel adapted to Oriental customs, such as head coverings and caps, fans, scarfs of silk and gold, shawls, &c. Dacca has not omitted to send a fair specimen of its handiwork, in the shape of embroidered shawls, scarfs, and body-pieces, richly worked in gold, silver, and many-coloured silks.

CHANDELIER. HANOVER.

STAND FOR PICTURES. LEISTLER.

A very convenient article for a studio or *boudoir*, for the display of a favourite gem or two in painting, family portraits, &c. It is handsomely carved.



STAND FOR PICTURES.—BY LEISTLER.

There are also some gay-looking trappings for horses and elephants, almost as richly inlaid and embroidered as articles for the use of princes: we have velvet and gold awnings for tents and howdahs done in many colours; hookah carpets, elephant trappings, waistbelts and turbans from Lucknow, Benares, Rajpootna, and Moorshedabad. All these articles are rich in the extreme, and, no doubt, have a beautiful effect when properly displayed in Eastern countries.

The Nawab of Jesselmeer has contributed from his own dominions sundry rather tasty dress pieces called "purgrees." The Maharajah Rao Scindia has also contributed magnificent Gwalior manufactured dress pieces, besides some very finely figured cloths "doputta" and 'patuls," worn generally by the fair sex of his dominions instead of shawls. The natives of high rank esteem much these goods, especially the "dhoties," two-striped muslins, and "purgrees," which certainly even to our eyes appeared both exceedingly rich and tasty, and by them are preferred greatly to our finest European productions. These goods, though so valuable, are entirely useless to Europeans; but have a most extensive sale in Bengal, and are mostly manufactured in the Nagpore districts.

The gurahs, which resemble much our cheapest long cloth, and were manufactured in immense quantities some years ago in Bengal, are now gone greatly out of use, being entirely superseded by the introduction of our Manchester and Glasgow cloths, to such an extent that the trade has decreased fully one tenth. There are many other cotton goods, but plainer—amongst others, the saries, bangomie chowkeedars, karolie jerrees, lerne kontas, doorsootees, lall chundras—which present little or no interest to the majority of Europeans. The Lessore, Rajpootna, and Benares states have contributed sundry ginghams, jallahs, coonvhs, palempores, and chintzes, which cannot in any way be compared with our own fabrics, and of which we have little to say.

The Indian leather, although not to be compared with European goods, is by no means of low quality, and we believe it to be well adapted to the trying climate of the East.

In pottery and glass ware the Orientals are not behind us very far, though their wares lack the artistic finish imparted to our goods during the last ten years. There is a graceful, pleasing lightness about the porcelain ware of the Azimgurh pottery, which cannot fail to strike the beholder not less than the singular simplicity of the make. The Mirzapore glass ornaments are, perhaps, well calculated to adorn the arms of dark beauties, but they do not strike us as being very graceful or ornamental.

In gold and silver ware the workmen of Hindostan are pre-eminent, whether it be for chains, necklaces, bangles, bracelets, or rings. Some of the light filigree silver wares of Cuttack, in Lower Bengal, are strikingly beautiful and Oriental in their style. The Delhi ornaments are much in use, and highly reputed by the rich natives on all festive occasions; and when we state that the dress and jewellery of a temple Nautch girl, or dancer, will sometimes be worth from £10,000 to £15,000, some idea may be formed of the lavish expenditure of Orientals in this manner and on these occasions

CHANDELIER. BERNSTORFF AND CO.

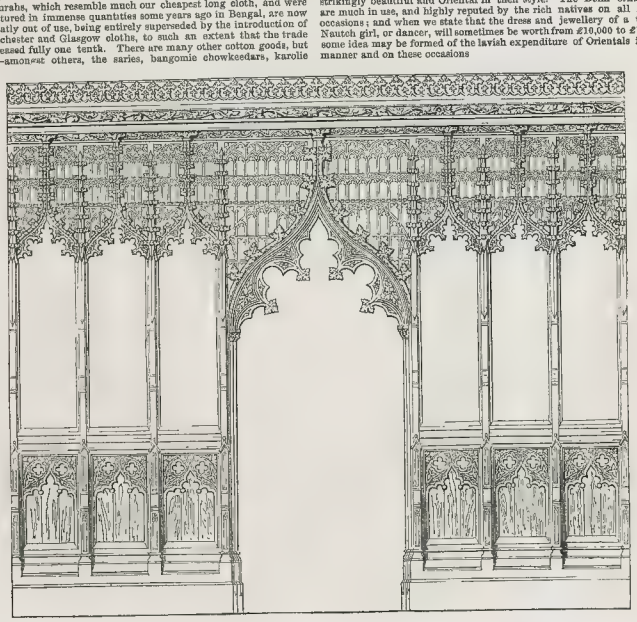
This chandelier is very stately in aspect, but very heavy, and very ungracefully shaped—being of the good old German school, of the early part of the present century. It combines every possible variety of style, is of bronze gilt, and will hold sixty lights. Messrs. Bernstorff and Co. are the bronze manufacturers to the Court of Hanover.

ROOD SCREEN.—DESIGNED BY J. CLARKE.

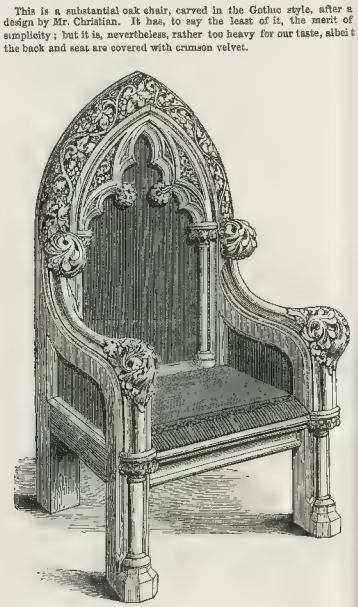
The rood screen, carved in oak by Ringham for a church in Surrey, is a fair specimen of the taste and talent displayed in these matters at the present day. It is in the Perpendicular style, and was designed by Mr. J. Clarke. The decorative details are extremely well executed. It may be observed, however, that the door has a dwarfish appearance, and would probably have been improved if the spring of its arch had been carried up to the same point as that of the windows.

GOTHIC CHAIR. WILLIAMS AND LUMSDEN.

This is a substantial oak chair, carved in the Gothic style, after a design by Mr. Christian. It has, to say the least of it, the merit of simplicity; but it is, nevertheless, rather too heavy for our taste, albeit the back and seat are covered with crimson velvet.



GOTHIC SCREEN.—BY RINGHAM, IPSWICH.—DESIGNED BY MR. J. CLARKE.



GOTHIC CHAIR.—BY WILLIAMS AND LUMSDEN.—DESIGNED BY MR. CHRISTIAN.

"HAGAR AND ISHMAEL."—TUSCANY.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE AND MIRROR-FRAME, FROM MILAN.

In the vestibule to the Austrian sculpture are two or three very showy marble chimney-pieces, some surmounted with mirror frames, which it is impossible to pass unnoticed, but which it is impossible to admire. Never, perhaps, was high art more misapplied; never was common sense, in the selection of decorative subjects, more lost sight of than in these notable productions. In any case over ornamentation of chimney-pieces should be avoided; and in all cases the ornamentation should be of an architectural character, in harmony with that of the rest of the apartment. The introduction, in sculpture, of subjects of vegetable or animal life, is of more than questionable propriety; the human figure, unless conventionally, should never be attempted. In the Austrian fire-places, however, all these enormities have been perpetrated, and with a lavish hand. In one we have full-grown urchins of Cupids carrying fish, flesh, fowl, and game, all executed in the round, with other intruders of the same family, all scorching their naked legs over the fire, and encroaching upon the fire-side circle; in another a nest of loves protrudes from the midst of the mantel-piece, various other devices being crowded in in all directions; in the third, which we have engraved, the artist's fancy revels, perhaps, in more elaborate absurdities than in any of the preceding two. On one side stands a full-grown Cupid, with his bow and arrow pointed at a young nymph on the opposite side, who seems to treat his power with levity; beneath are two female figures, who seem to acknowledge themselves as vanquished by the lady-killer; and above, in the midst, is a circular compartment, in which are the heads of two persons in close conference. All sorts of birds and flowers complete the *décoration* for this marble mystery; but they are not very successfully carved, and have a rough surface, which the dust will soon take advantage of. The ornamental parts of this affair have been executed by Giuseppe Bottinelli; the figures by Dominico Gandolfi.

"HAGAR AND ISHMAEL." BY VILLA.

In his small marble group of "Hagar and Ishmael," Signor Villa, of Florence, seizes a different moment from that selected in the same story by Max, of Prague, noticed in a previous article on Sculpture. In the latter the mother beholds the sufferings of her child, and appeals to Heaven for relief; an incident, the proper expression of which was admirably realized. In the work now before us Hagar is applying the bowl of water to the parched lips of her son. There is not the same amount of poetic interest patent in the one case as in the other; but what the subject afforded, Signor Villa has done justice to in this very pleasing and carefully executed composition.

"CUPID SHARPENING HIS ARROWS." LEEB

This little marble figure, executed by Leeb, of Munich, stands in the Zollverein Court, where, attractive at a distance, it disappoints upon a careful inspection. The figure is not that of a Cupid, neither are the wings, neither is the expression and the attitude; the limbs being all straight lines and angles, is inelegant.

CRYSTAL CANDELABRA. BY OSTLERS.

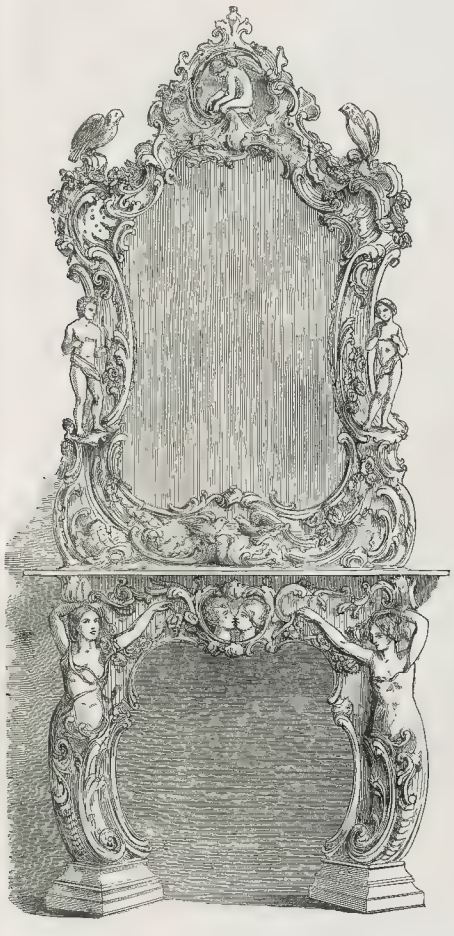
The magnificent crystal candelabra by Messrs. Ostler, the property of her Majesty, are only second in importance, as specimens of glass manufacture, to the far-famed crystal fountain, which adds a fairy-like charm to the Transept. They stand eight feet high, and will carry fifteen lights each; the glass being of the finest quality and colour, and being richly cut in prisms, will diffuse the varied colours of the rainbow on all sides around.

"CUPID SHARPENING HIS ARROWS."—ZOLLVEREIN

ZOLLVEREIN.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

Before entering the centre hall of the Zollverein, let us direct the attention of our readers to a somewhat elegant pillar which stands on the western side. It represents a group of Amazons, they being apparently great favourites with the Berlin artists, the great Amazon in the nave being only one of many in the Exhibition, made of cast-iron, at the foundry of Berlin, but curiously inlaid with silver. It is remarkable for the simplicity of its form and the beauty of its workmanship. The striking characteristic, indeed, of most of the productions in the centre hall, where are collected the gems of the Verein, is, we think, beauty of form. The



MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE.—MILAN.

GLASS CANDELABRA.—BY MESSRS. E. AND C. OSTLER.

principal contents of the hall are statues, statuettes, painted glass ornaments, pictures, one or two cabinets or ladies' desks, porcelain, &c., all belonging to the fine arts, and all in general distinguished by this characteristic. Even the Berlin porcelain, which occupies a large space in the room, and part of which is copied from renowned works of antiquity, such as the Warwick vase, is as beautiful in form as it is for its ornament, though the designs on it, after Mieris, Vischer, and others, are as fine as art can produce. Less meretricious in ornament than the productions of Paris, and less encumbered with it than those of London, the artistic productions of Berlin, and, indeed, of all Germany, are chiefly agreeable from the beauty of their forms. Even the elaborate carvings in ivory from Darmstadt, particularly the large goblet, on which the great victory of Hermann or Arminius, from a picture in the possession of the Grand Duke of Baden, is carved in alto relievo, is almost as remarkable for a graceful shape as for admirable carving. By crowding their finest room with almost innumerable articles of *vertu*, puzzling us to distinguish between them, and losing admiration for individual specimens in multiplicity, the Germans inform us that they set a high value on these comparatively trivial things. The production of them is what the influential government have chiefly encouraged: they have implied the skill of the people in this direction, and we may expect, therefore, to receive soon the benefit of the study of Royal and noble patronage? That the arts which spring from them, or grow up under their encouragement, shall be marked by superior taste. Amongst the ancient Greeks, and amongst the inhabitants of India, a keen perception of beauty of form seems to have been universal, and is found almost equally in some of their earliest productions, which have descended to us as in their latest. But, amongst the Saxon and Scandinavian tribes, judging from the rude figures of their old idols and earliest heroes yet extant, a perception of fine forms was not so highly required cultivation, and has been cultivated by studying the examples of the people who were endowed with these perceptions. The high-born and well educated, the opulent and the ruling classes, have been the means of extending that cultivation. They are the conduits through the which the old Greek perceptions have been conveyed to their unendowed and uncultivated countrymen. Thus we find their influence and the influence of courts more beneficial in these arts than in any others. Painting cannot boast of much novelty of conception. Their finest works, whether of sculpture, painting, or architecture, are generally imitations of the ancients. Nature is as pure and as free as in the times of the Greeks: but man's present perceptions are so much mixed with ancient and derived knowledge, that they are confused; and artists are often the most graceful when they return to the original forms. For many years, even for centuries, European artists and their patrons have aimed at little more than at diffusing amongst the rude people of the North a knowledge of the forms that were created by, in the minds of the Greeks, and that they have only acquired by a laborious process. By the Exhibition this species of cultivation is rapidly extended, and it seems likely to do more, in a few weeks or months, to diffuse amongst our people a knowledge of graceful and elegant forms than has before been done in ages. For the first time almost in our history the common people of England are brought familiarly into contact with, and derive instruction from, the clear, definite, and brilliant conceptions of the Greeks, embodied into forms that have been preserved and spread by the influence of artists and courts through all Europe. Of our people, too, we are happy to say that the females share largely in the enjoyment and improvement. They are as numerous in the Exhibition as the males, they are much attracted by the articles of *Vertu*, and they observe and appreciate their charms. By these means and a friendly intercourse, establishing a moral relation between the most ancient and most modern nations, the keen powers of perception of the beautiful in nature with which the old Greeks were endowed, and which are peculiar to the ancestors of our race, causing a great moral difference between them, are now made to subserve to the improvement of the English. By the Exhibition the bulk of our people will be made familiar with forms derived from antiquity, and of which they could otherwise never have attained a conception.

We confess, however, to be puzzled, amidst the mass of articles exhibited by the Zollverein, most of which are not above mediocrity, in choosing some for illustration. Leaving the articles of *vertu*, are more particularly belonging to other departments of our Journal—except to say that the [illegible] particularly worthy of attention, and perhaps the statuette of Beethoven, one of the most remarkable men of the last age, will not be overlooked—we must also mention, that, in the centre hall, a desk and a writing-table for ladies, manufactured by the Messrs. Baruch Brothers, of Wurtzburg, in Bavaria, one in the rococo and the other in the *Renaissance* style, are remarkable for the good taste they evince. In this room, too, a large collection of miniatures, painted on ivory, by a new method, by a Wurtemburg artist named Hilder, deserve notice for their boldness, though the artist does not inform the public what his new method consists in. We will not say more of the centre hall but to add, that the mass of things, many of them trifling, and some of them incongruous, which are here crowded together, many of which decidedly attract attention, is most unfavourable to a due appreciation of the separate articles. The inhabitants of the Zollverein have been ill-served by their Commissioners

Among the articles of utility, the cloths, which are very abundant, take the first place in the Zollverein; and remembering that the manufacture of fine cloth is rather modern in Germany, and that homespun woollens, till very recently, formed the staple dresses of the bulk of the peasantry, the progress of the Germans in making fine cloth does them great credit. For some of that they may thank our restrictive laws, which partly force their industry into that channel, and compel them to grow wool and weave it, instead of growing corn and exchanging it for woollens. The damasks of Saxony and the linens of Silesia, the latter now not so highly honoured as they were wont to be, also occupy a large space in the halls and in the galleries, and they are very old and very favourite productions of Germany. In damask linens they excel; and the productions of Messrs. Proels, senior, and Sons, of Leipsic, in the Saxon department, may be mentioned as an excellent example of the produce of the German looms. Many of the woollens that come from Prussia are as remarkable as the celebrated Berlin wool for the richness of their dyes; and there are some common enough cloths at the end of the gallery of the Zollverein, of the south side, that deserve notice on account of the boldness and distinctness, and the meaning—for many of our patterns are utterly destitute of any meaning—of the designs which ornament them. We discovered, on referring to the Catalogue, that the designs are copied from Albert Durer, and that is true; and we do not see why such things should not generally be reproduced, rather than unmeaning scrolls. We need say nothing of the patterns and the wools profusely displayed throughout the Prussian department, which has acquired a world-wide reputation as Berlin work, the delight of our wives, daughters, and mothers, and very often of no little comfort to ourselves in its results, if we are occasionally annoyed by it in its progress. Numerous patterns, as well as the materials for embodying them in the canvass, will attract the attention of the ladies in almost every part of the Zollverein, with many carpets, rugs, table-covers, &c., most of which are superior in their designs. In fact, the two circumstances of the splendid dyes and the excellent designs, for which Prussian workmen and artists are famous, have enabled it to make Berlin work so general a favourite. In damask linens, in fine cloths of various kinds, and in woollens of every description and for every use, the Zollverein is particularly rich. Taken as a whole, articles are not only the most useful but the most conspicuous production of German industry, and those in which they have attained the greatest excellence and are making the most rapid advances. Connected, too, with them, we must add that there are numerous specimens of very fine wool, the produce of the German provinces and other flock.

Berlin has been famous, at least since the time of Diesbach, 1710, when Prussian blue was discovered, for its chemical products; and all through the 18th century, as well as before it commenced, some of the most distinguished names in the annals of chemistry were those of Germany. After the woollens, the chemical productions of the Zollverein in the Exhibition rank high. The specimens of beet root sugar, which are perfect and the product entirely of chemical art, the specimens of perfumery, of various salts and pigments, the crystals of several substances exhibited, all testify to the fact that the Germans continue on this point to deserve their well-acquired reputation

In the vast and very miscellaneous productions which they have sent us we can only particularise a few more. There are numerous specimens of types and of books, ornamented and plain, which do honour to German typography and their skill in illustration. Contrasting some of the books displayed there by Decker and others with the ordinary books and newspapers of Germany, it is impossible not to wish that in the matter of paper at least some of the substantiality of the books exhibited might be imparted to the common productions of the booksellers. But it is probable, after all that is said of the durability of books, that the most flimsy are the best adapted for our transition age, as not likely long to stand in the way, either on our bookshelves or in our minds, of the improved works of which they are to be the parents. Connected with books, are many maps, geological as well as geographical, with a large globe to show the comparative elevation of the mountains of the earth, and other helps to diffuse knowledge. The Germans are not behind in applying *papier maché*, which will take any form, and which, though made from refuse, is one of the products of human skill best adapted, of all those yet acquired, to various figured ornaments, as well as to many useful instruments and utensils. The Germans exhibit many specimens of their success in *papier maché*, the name of which informs us that the art is neither of English nor of German invention. As we have specimens of our coal, so the Germans, particularly in the Hamburgh department, exhibit many specimens of their charcoals, of which they make great use, and which they apply in various forms to various purposes. They show us, also, many of their mineral products, particularly from Nassau, from which little else has been brought than ores of lead, copper, zinc, manganese, iron, &c. Other things in which they excel, or at least make a good show, are philosophical and musical instruments—chronometers of their harmony and their devotion to science. In the Hamburgh department, we find not only some excellent furniture, but veneers fifty-four plates to the inch; or the mahogany is cut into planks, each of which is only the 54th part of an inch thick. Till a recent period, when Sir Robert Peel abolished the duties on furniture woods, the inhabitants of Hamburgh had a considerable advantage over our furniture makers, and they sent great quantities of furniture to various parts of America. They still carry on this profitable and useful business; but our people are now in a better condition to compete with them than they were, and, by the abolition of the duties, a valuable trade has been preserved to our country.

Here we must stop. Though the productions of German industry are by no means so numerous, so rich, nor so varied as those of French industry, with which, excluding Austria, they may be most appropriately compared—though the Germans are in the Exhibition remarkably deficient in machinery their products are numerous and miscellaneous, and we can only, by treating of them under the various classes, refer our readers in which we scholastically examine the different products to be found in the Exhibition, do them justice in detail. In general, except as to cast iron, bronzes, chemicals, dyes, and some woollens, German industry seems a step below that of France and even England. It is, however, plain that the Germans have a great aptitude to improvement: we regard them as only recently aroused to a due sense of their relative position in knowledge, skill, politics, and morals, to the rest of Europe. They occupy a noble country; and as they become sensible of their wants, they cannot fail to ach eve a commanding success. In them we have great reason to be interested, and them we must wish to see strong, prosperous, and united. Let them stand between European civilization and Cossack barbarity; and we hope we have that the latter will not be suffered to advance and prevail westward, rests on the Germans, and rests on the improving people as contradistinguished from their interfering, and, we are afraid, sometimes retrograde rulers.

WARDIAN CASES.

In various parts of the Building the visitor may observe live plants, growing, in some instances, under handsome glass shades, and in other cases in glass frames, of no unprepossessing an appearance that he might naturally be at a loss to account for the reason why so uninteresting an object has been sent to the World's Fair. These contrivances are called Wardian cases; it having been first discovered by Mr. Ward, that by them plants can be transported to and from distant regions of the globe, and also that by their aid the Londoner can succeed in growing a few flowers to cheer his habitat on. Some years ago we remember to have seen the vessel about to start to survey the settlement of Adelaide, in Australia, and we were much delighted to see two or three of these cases filled with small gooseberry and currant trees, in order that the emigrants might enjoy those delicious fruits which we have in such perfection in this country; and now not a week passes but that ships arrive bringing plants from the remotest habitable regions in these Wardian cases, which have thus conferred upon us a power of procuring exotic vegetable productions, which before their introduction was never possessed.

Those more unprepossessing cases which may be seen in the East Gallery are the first cases which Mr. Ward made; and though, at the present time, their design has been much improved, yet it is interesting to have the first example of the invention. These cases form, as it were, a little world of themselves, in which plants live and grow, and produce many peculiarities. From being closed, the heat of the sun bestows upon them a very high temperature at times, and the hygrometric state of the atmosphere within varies according to circumstances, in a manner which gives interest the cultivation of plants, and give him ample means to exercise his observation and talent.

In London but very few plants will thrive. The Oriental plane rears its head in the heart of the City, in Cheapside, and forms a stately tree. Russelsquare and Euston-square exhibit, also, noble specimens of this beautiful tree; yet by coming into leaf late, and shedding its foliage early, it is not so susceptible of those influences which injure other plants. The lime tree will also partially flourish; and in the very centre of the Bank two noble and ancient lime shade the parlour from the scorching sun of summer, and yearly cast forth delicious perfume from abundant flowers. With these exceptions, flowers and vegetable structures can scarce be cultivated in London, except with the aid of a Ward's case. Residing in the very centre of the metropolis, we can write with the beautiful Ward's cases before us, which exhibit the most luxuriant foliage. In these cases we have at this moment the beautiful wax plant, or *Hoya carnosa*, in abundant flower. We have recently introduced the newly imported and lovely *Hoya bella*, which is also now in flower; and the beautiful *Erica* or *Heath* of *Portugal* is always ready to refresh us by its fragrance on opening the door of the case. We have five species of Lycopodia, which gratify the eye by their luxuriant green: and no less than fifteen or sixteen species of exotic ferns gladden the eye by their charming forms, their verdant foliage, and their elegance. The fern *Adiantum cuneatum bicolor*, never soiled by wet, are of surpassing beauty; and several species of *Achemenes* are rapidly growing to display their brilliant colours in the latter part of summer. Many of our plants have been in their present situation for years, and the delight which we have had in the observation and cultivation of them in the Wardian case, makes us look with increased interest upon those first examples of construction which Mr. Ward has contributed to the Exhibition. In one of those cases the observer may witness the celebrated Irish fern to be growing in full health, and the lovely little Tunbridge Wells filmy fern is also luxuriating. Our country friends will, doubtless, be much surprised when they are told that a small plant of the former fern, which grows wild in the Irish lakes, costs from five to thirty shillings in London. The sale of ferns and native orchids has become a trade in London; and the most successful collector, Mr. Potter, readily obtained a large sale in the neighbourhood of the Stock Exchange. As we have but few mountains and rivulets in our metropolis, there is now an opening for any equally spirited collector to come forward and supply the Londoners with the objects of the vegetable kingdom which are now so extensively cultivated and admired.

Mr. Marshall has lately constructed a Wardian aquatic case, wherein he grows many curious plants, and the miniature pond is overhung by ferns, which, doubtless, will thrive well in that situation. By simply preventing the access of the London smoke to injure the leaves, we have this year succeeded in growing cucumbers in the very centre of the metropolis, showing what may be effected when the deleterious gases which emanate from the combustion of coal are prevented from exercising their baneful influence.

We take this opportunity of calling attention to the Wardian cases, because, much as their use has increased, still they are not near so much employed in large towns as they ought to be. The cultivation of plants is an occupation delightful in itself, and one that is calculated to afford intense pleasure to those who follow the amusement. In that gloomy prison of Toteuville, where the inmates are debarred from their cell to seek passing cloud, it is recorded that the only pleasure which a prisoner could find was to watch from day to day the growth and flowering of a few pieces of grass, shepherd purse, chickweed, and groundsel when he took his daily airing in the little space allotted to his walk. Every London child should have his Wardian case, if ever on so small a scale. The love of the cultivation of plants would grow with a knowledge of their perfection, and the mind would be led insensibly by the true and natural process of thought, from a study of Nature's works, to the contemplation of Nature's God

EXHIBITION NOTES.—No 4.

"THERE is nothing new under the sun," except the Crystal Palace, and the pacific industrial union of all the nations of the habitable globe under its transparent canopy. It is curious to speculate upon some of the concurrents to this extraordinary effect, and some of the minor actualities which conspire to render the collection within its walls altogether so marvellous. At a first glance it may not seem strange, that, but for the invention and use of steam, its vessels and its railroads, there could have been no such national Exhibition; and yet it is equally certain, that, but for another small and apparently very remote cause, the design could not have been carried out. Had England not created the new police, England could not have enjoyed her present safe and glorious position within the precincts of Mr. Paxton's magic glass-house! If such widely different things have contributed to the possibility of the universal meeting, it is hardly less remarkable that the very vanities and inutilities so largely mixed up with its important features, must produce consequences almost, if not quite as pregnant, with great moral, political, and commercial results, as the more gigantic materials in manufactures, mechanics, and scientific progress. In fact, there are scarcely any things here that can be considered as trifles. An American president in soap is a stimulus to our Hawes' and Hendries'; a new crochet pattern is enough to set thousands of needles to work in every family where this ornamental and industrious pastime is pursued; models from the pith of rushes offer patterns for interesting and remunerative employment; and, not to multiply examples of this sort, let us only look at the department Class 20, Articles of clothing, &c., to see how curiously our tailors are set to inventions by the novelties exposed in the Central South and South Transept Galleries. In No. 64 we have a "monomeroskilon," which, being translated, means a dress coat of British manufacture from one piece of cloth. Close by it (No. 65) is an "autocromatic" gown and Cossack waistcoat; and near about, the "duplexa," or morning and evening coat; safety pockets that cannot be picked; ladies' dresses with elastic sides; cloaks with capes to prevent drowning; complete coat, trowsers, and gaiters without any seam; and others with no few seams in comparison with what have been, that it appears evident, in a short period, tailors, like *Hamlet*, will know no seams.

In like manner, hair and feathers have assumed valuable functions—far more comprehensive than could have been imagined till witnessed here in such combinations, varieties, new applications, and innumerable embellishments and uses. In Class 28 (furniture), No. 91, there is a screen of red roll silk from Scotland, whereon wreaths and baskets of flowers are wrought in feathers. In the Miscellaneous Class 29, No. 53, is a vase of flowers made from feathers; other vases of artificial flowers all around; and No. 63, the *Pictoria regia* (already noticed by us) in its various stages of development—

> The Queen all flowers among,
> The river's empress, lady of the lake.

Flowers composed of human hair belong to the species of the ingenious, without the prospect of any derivable profit; but the other floral beauties scattered over many departments are not unworthy of a somewhat poetical illustration. In addition to the just praise of their usefulness in regard to costume, their being a branch of the fine arts, and their applicability to the improvement of manufacture, in the hardest of metals as well as in the softest of fabrics. The vases just alluded to in the small wares exhibition, North Transept Gallery, do credit to the taste and execution of the workers in wax, shells, rice-paper, feathers, muslin, velvet, &c. They are mostly British, and range through the seasons. In one group we discover the early Primrose so justly a favourite with our elder bards, who have sung:—

> Pale primroses,
> That die unmarried, ere they can behold
> Bright Phœbus in his strength. SHAKSPERE.
>
> The primrose drop, the spring's own spouse.—BEN JONSON
>
> Primrose, first-born child of Ver,
> Merry spring-time's harbinger,
> With her bells dim. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER.

Her companion in the Crystal Palace, as in nature, is the Snowdrop, which

> First in bright Flora's train galantha glows,
> And paints with frosie step the melting snows;
> Chides with her dulcet voice the tardy spring,
> Bids slumbering zephyr stretch her folded wing.
> Wakes the hoarse cuckoo in his clonmy cave,
> And calls the wondering dormouse from his grave,
> Bids the mute redbreast chase the budding grove,
> And plaintive nightingale to tune to love.—DARWIN.

> Earliest but that decks the garden,
> Fairest of the fragrant race,
> First-born child of vernal Flora,
> Seeking wild thy lowly place.—LANGHORNE.

Congenial is the Crocus—

> In privy young thing
> Of life: then venturous flower,
> Who groweth through the hard cold bower
> Of wintry spring.
> Soft voiceless bell.—PRIOR.

And the Cowslip likewise

> Now ripe in vegetable gold,
> From calyx pale the freckled cowslip born
> Receives in amber cup the fragrant dews of morn

Thus tempted by the "sweet daughters of the earth and sky" as we have been to weave a garland of poetry into the descriptions of the utilitarians, it may not displease thousands of readers to afford them this play of the imaginative in the midst of their acquisition of knowledge in other divisions of this vast and multifarious resort. Well may the Daisy and the Violet follow these lovely harbingers of spring: there are charming models of both in this gallery; and when we recollect the opening by her Majesty, on the 1st of May, we cannot but recal the daisy tribute of Chaucer:—

> They bring in the kalendis of Male,
> * * * *
> An is special one called tye of the dale,
> The daisie, or flower white and rede,
> And in Frenche called la bel Marguerite.
>
> To hem I have as great affection,
> As I said erst, when comen is the Male,
> That in my bedde there dawith me no dale
> That I n'am up and walking in the mede
> To see this floure ayenst the sunne sprede.
>
> So glad am I, that when I have presence
> Of it to done it all reverence,
> As she that is of all floures the floure,
> Fulfilled of all vertue and honoure;
> And ever ylike faire, and fresh of hewe;
> And ever I love it, and ever ylike newe,
> And ever shall til I my life lese,
> Ade swere I not, of this I wool not lie.

To our poetic father we will add two other eulogies:—

> Star of the mead, sweet daughter of the day,
> Whose opening flower invites the morning ray,
> Sweet daisy, flower of love.—LEYDEN.
>
> Thou unassuming common-place
> Of nature, with that homely face,
> And yet with something of a grace
> Which love makes for thee.—WORDSWORTH.

The Violet has been still more deeply prized, and found many a voice to swell its praise:—

> Violets dim.
> But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
> Or Cytherea's breath. SHAKSPEARE.
>
> Sweet violets, Love's paradise, that spread
> Your precious odours, when you couched beare
> Within your pale faces.
> Upon the gentle wing of some coy breathing wind
> That plays amid the plain. MILTON.

And also the Lily of the Valley, of which the Bard of the Seasons sings:—

> Seek the bank where flowering elders crowd,
> Where scattered wild the lily of the vale
> Her balmy essence breathes.

And Shelley :—

The naiad-like lily of the vale,
Whom youth makes so fair, and passion so pale
That the light of her tremulous bells is seen
Through their pavilions of tender green.

The Daffodil makes a very showy flower, to remind us of the true

Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.—SHAKSPEARE.

Also the Lily

Queen of the garden in white mantle drest,
The spotless lily waves her curling crest.

The Water-lily is still more resplendent in its artificial form, and justifies the muse of Shelley :—

And floating water-lillies, broad and bright,
Which lit the oak that overhung the edge
With moonlight beams of their own watery light.

And Moore

Those virgin lilies all the night,
Bathing their beauties in the lake,
That as they may rise more fresh and bright
When their beloved suns awake

Substitute the Crystal Palace for the crystal river or the crystal well!

Others of our homely flowers are copied with a truth which seems almost to seem them! Thus we observe two of our aboriginal favourites—

Oft musing by the greenwood side,
'Mid blue bells deep, and golden broom,
Time's ancient gateway open wide,
And far adown the gathering gloom,
On many a mouldering Saxon tomb
The oldest flowers of England bloom.

But our illustration would be a beggarly account if we neglected the great horticultural rival for beauty and admiration, namely, the Tulip,

Which first
Are flushed with deeper, warmer stains,
Glows in each leaf with more than Nimrod's fires.
Then comes the tulip race, where beauty plays
Her idle freaks.—THOMSON.

And the Rose—

The garden star, the Queen of May,
The rose.—BEN JONSON.

'Tis said, as Cupid danced among
The gods, he down the nectar flung;
Which on the white rose being shed,
Made it for ever after red.—HERRICK.

With this we would close, but for a temptation, not to be withstood, where flowers are embalmed in a perfume of poetry, as sweet as that which makes the rose the sovereign of all the floral tribes. We therefore conclude with Herrick's pretty legend, how and why the Wallflower was so called :

Why this flower is now called so,
List, sweet maid, and you shall know.
Understand, this first-blow was
Once a lover, and a brave one,
(Kept as close as Daphne was),
Who a sprightly springall loved,
And, to have it fully proved,
Up she got upon a wall,
Tempting down to slide withal;
But the silken twist unty'd,
So she fell, and, bruised, she dy'd.
Love (pity of the deed,
As it lay) loving luckless speed,
Changed her to this plant we call,
Now, the Flower of the Wall.

It is to be regretted that the modelling of flowers and fruits in wax is attended with danger, in consequence of the poisonous nature of some of the colouring materials employed, such as white lead, vermilion, coppers, chrome yellow, &c. The handling of these is apt to produce partial paralysis; and, therefore, it is most advisable for our young and fair artists to avoid their mineral infection, and supply their place with vegetable matter, which is adequate to the production of all the required colours. On the arrangement of tints, we may add, much of the effect depends. Without taste in this respect, and even a scientific knowledge of complementary tints, a multitude of performances disagreeable to the eye are produced, instead of those harmonious unions which delight the sense, almost without our being aware of the why or wherefore. And when we consider how essential this intelligence is to the pleasing and beautiful in the manufacture of all coloured articles, we may learn that from the flowers of the field and garden there are lessons to be derived of infinite value to industrial art.

M. Constantin's attractive case, No. 94, of France and Algiers has been twice noticed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (June 7th and July 5th); and as no mechanism has been applied to similar objects with marked success. But in the one instance, we have botany developed to perfection by imitative skill, in the other we have ornithology, the most delicate, faithfully copied in metals the most stubborn. M. Constantin has thus lanched, if we may use the expression, groups of humming-birds little inferior to the real, in the Zoological Gardens; so that in art, as in nature, we get affinities running so closely into each other, that it is sometimes a difficulty to define which are the boundaries of their different kingdoms.

Turn which way you will, on every side there is much to be seen, curious, or amusing, or wonderful, or instructive—of the smallest, and of the greatest intrinsic value: mechanics, which render perceptible in steel the two-millionth part of an inch (Mr. Whitworth's), which the most powerful microscope, if a thousand times more powerful, could not make visible; an admirable front of Ely Cathedral in the pith of the common rush, with its niches filled with saints and apostles; the game of cockamaroo improved; parasols with stiletto, and murderous or defensive umbrellas; the very centerings of stuffed birds and beasts of Wirtemberg —here equal to Snyders, and there comic caricatures of the most diverting kind; cavalry jack-boots and Scotch brogues; a sack sewn and made without hands; hammers that will powder adamant to dust, or fall as softly as a moth alights on a leaf; locomotives and levers beyond the dream of Archimedes as to moving the earth; the wonders of the printing press; smoked hams from Kentucky, and plates and brickets of beef—such and so various are the sights within the compass of the Crystal Palace; and such but faintly indicate the inexpressible and infinite number of other objects with which the genius of man or the bounty of Providence has adorned and enriched the world: but why talk of the sights to be seen, since on our last visit we observed a blind gentleman at hour by a guide, and having the marvels of the place described to him as if he were an actual spectator!!

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE ultimate destination of the Crystal Palace is, I think, becoming the main subject of the town and table talk of the day. There seems likely to be a fierce battle fought upon the question, and, from all appearances, the probably successful party is still doubtful. The agitation in favour of upholding the structure is certainly more lukewarm than might have been anticipated, while the party whose war-cry is "The Park, the whole Park, and nothing but the Park!" is indefatigable in its exertions. Lord Brougham's behaviour in the matter does him infinite credit. He was one of the staunch early opponents of Cubitt in Hyde-Park; but now that the triumph of Mr. Paxton's edifice is so clearly a *fait accompli*—now that the general effect of the entire Exhibition has been undeniably so excellent, his Lordship boldly and manfully came forward, in the face of his old, as he avowed, mistaken opinions, and presented Mr. Paxton's petition. Lord Campbell's speech on the matter was certainly a triumph neither of reason nor jocularity. The grim *facetiæ* wherewith it was studded are very characteristic. Whatever may be "Plain John's" capabilities, joke-making is certainly not amongst them; and his efforts in the way strongly remind one of the worthy Dutchman who half shook a house down by jumping over the chairs, in his anxiety to obtain a character for liveliness. Connected more or less with the Crystal Palace have been the several suggestions which have been circulated for throwing glass roofs over several of the principal thoroughfares, turning them, in fact, into vast arcades; and the still bolder scheme hinted at of arching a square or two with the same transparent covering. Vaux's Inn-fields, for example, converted into a vast glazed flower and winter garden, would hold, at all events, a worthy position, forming, as it does, almost the very heart of London. The smoke, however, would be the great drawback. A fortnight's muggy weather would strew the whole surface of the glass with more "blacks" than there are in Africa, while nothing like the fine fresh air, which ought to breathe among the fruits and flowers of any garden, winter or summer, could, we fear, be entrapped beneath the glass athwart the roofs and chimney-pots.

Many of my readers have probably seen the unique letter of Bendigo, the "fistic" champion of England, an indignant reprobation of the French style of boxing with hands and feet, some specimens of which have lately been exhibited at various metropolitan gymnasia. After all, the professors of the noble art of self-defence have the strangest style of logic, and the most extraordinary notions of chivalry. They call their science "self-defence," whereas it consists just as much, or, perhaps, more, in the art of offending one's adversary punching his head, rather than guarding it from punches. Then again, there always, like Mr. Bendigo, virtuously indignant if the feet be used to help the hands, and suppose, as the French mode of the *savate*, just as an orthodox Churchman would repudiate Mormonism, for instance. To people, however, out of the ring, there does not seem such vast difference in getting one's eye blackened by a blow from a fist, from the same catastrophe taking place thanks to a blow from a foot. Indeed, except when heavy shoes or clogs are used, one would think that the foot is the less formidable weapon of the two. Mr. Bendigo can double up his hands and fingers so as to convert them into two solid lumps, about as hard, we should suppose, as cannon-balls; but he can do nothing of the kind with his feet and toes: so that his pathetic complaint about the bloodthirstiness of the adherents of the *savate*—in which, by the way, there is far more fun than in boxing, produced by the incessant falls of the combatants, as they seize hold of each others uplifted ancles does not appear to be very surely founded. Another curious fallacy of the admirers of the "ring" is, that, as fisticuffs go out, knives necessarily and inevitably come in. These good gentlemen can never conceive the notion of people living together without attempting to do violence to each other in some way. But do not the same influences which are gradually suppressing the boxing as one of our "institutions," naturally tend still further to suppress stabbing, which is certainly more fatal and dangerous than boxing? As to kicking as well as killing, the notion that it is "foul play" is merely founded upon conventional regulations. The "ring," or whoever was the Numa who first drew up its code, might have decreed that boxers should only strike with the right hand—that a blow from the left would be "foul." The left hand was not, however, forbidden. The feet were. But the admirers of the "ring" unless they admit that they have beaten each others brains into a state of softness—ought to try to be more reasonable in their pretences, and more logical in their conclusions.

Talking of boxing, and the good old times when it was in fashion, a novel has just been published by Lord William Lennox, containing what purports to be a true picture of what Westminster school was in the first quarter of the present century. I presume, from the matter-of-fact tone and style of the book, and from the numerous allusions to real personages which it contains, that the delineation is to be accepted as one literally *bond fide* picture. If so, there has been nothing for a long time published more startling. The leading Westminster boys are represented as being in the constant practice of visiting and associating with the celebrated flash thieves, burglars, and horse-dealers who then infested the purlieus of Tothill-fields. The names and history of many of these gentry are given, and their careers traced to the gallows upon which they suffered. One of these, the famous William Habberfield, of the Westminster boy, Percy Hamilton—a mere sobriquet, as most people who read the book will think, for the noble author—states it was his "greatest ambition to be introduced to." Accordingly, his ambition is gratified, and a scene sketched in which the worthy in question, who is said to have been "the safest *fence* on town," that is, the most accommodating and convenient receiver of stolen goods, is represented as, in the full bearing of the young Westminster gentlemen, giving directions to his gang for the commission of certain stolen property, and the baffling of the police. The cool *naiveté* with which all this is told, and the impression so frankly left upon the reader's mind, that the author never had any idea that there was anything in the slightest degree discreditable in the connexion—all this is quite curious in its way, and certainly throws a startling light upon the moral discipline of great schools, at all events, in the period in question.

The scientific debates held by the congress lately assembled at Ipswich were rather sparingly treated by the newspapers, who fought shy of the sections, and laid themselves out more for the sipping and doings of Prince Albert. In the regions of chemistry, however, some noteworthy remarks were made. Alchemy is not a process in which people now-a-days have much faith. They mention with a sort of pitying smile the search after the philosopher's stone, and the mysterious transmuter of metals, poring with white beard and shaking skinny hands over his everlasting crucibles, and think with a chuckle what a shame it is that he must have been to dream that bad pence made of lead and pot-metal could be transmogrified into shining clinking sovereigns. Not so fast, gentlemen, if you please. Chemistry and the cognate sciences are certainly more advanced now than ever they have been. We are in a fair way—we only want a certain number of degrees of heat, or certain combinations of materials, and the electro-gists are boasting that they have produced animal life, and with them, touching the transmutation of metals. Dumas, the great French, and Faraday the, if possible, still greater English chemists, both declared their belief in the possibility of transforming the baser into the more precious sorts. They have based their belief in the doctrine that all metals were formed of the same materials of basis, mixed in different proportions, and added that a change in the mixture of the component parts, which might possibly be accomplished by chemistry, would be nothing more than changing one metals. I believe I am not wrong in adding that Sir Humphry Davy held the same creed; and I lighted the other day upon a very remarkable letter addressed by Sir Isaac Newton, when Master of the Mint, to Boyle, the experimentalist—that Boyle, who will be recognised by many as the "father of chemistry, and the uncle of the Earl of Cork;" the purport of the communication being, that the philosopher, with commendable *co-fervis* exactness for the value of the legal tender, earnestly entreated his fellow-labourer in science, out of regard for public and national interests, not to divulge the great arcana of projection, of which it was rumoured he possessed the knowledge. Sir Isaac's fears were premature; Boyle wrote "meditations," and the Dean of St. Patrick's quizzed them, but he never drenched the world with golden pills, lest the present lord of the establishment on Tower Hill, or any other patron of the present currency, should be troubled with dire visions of a second Calfornia in a workable, I may add that, in the opinion of the Ipswich *savans*, the chemical process of making gold will not, even when achieved, be far more expensive that the commercial process of buying it ready made.

The experiment made by the French philosopher, who coolly dipped his hands into a large crucible of molten iron, red hot, and sparkling and crackling, has simply been mentioned in the columns of nearly all contemporaries. From a gentleman present, I glean the following particulars:—The professor equipped himself in a sort of leathern cuirass, to ward off the heat from the chest, and with what may be described as the top part of gauntlets, fixing round the wrists and extending up to the elbows—of course, leaving the hands bare; ever his mouth he had bandaged a wet cloth. Thus prepared, he smilingly approached the glowing metal, drew deftly off a diamond ring, dipped his right hand into a basin of water, and then deliberately plunged it into the iron bath, keeping it plunged fairly in while you might count tolerably quickly three or four, and, upon plucking out, waving the hand briskly to and fro in token of perfect impunity. The process was repeated first with the other and then with both hands, not a burn or a singe testifying to an unprotected part of the flesh. The explanation of the experimenter was, that the natural state of the skin was his sole shield—that the expansion, on its connexion into steam, of the moisture defended for a moment the flesh from the molten metal. The feeling, however, was general, that to a previous private application of sulphuric acid this modern salamander owed his curious immunity from the terribly condensed form in which he braved the "devouring element"

The wane of the season is beginning to be visible in the decreased number of concerts, and the few new exhibitions now being opened. Parliament seems, however, to be getting thicker and thicker on the day on which the Park guns will sound their prorogation draws near. When the Lords do sit, they go through the thing in style. Generally, indeed, hereditary legislation seldom interferes with dinners, and the hereditary Bellamy cannot expect to make a very rapid fortune. But sometimes the Lords do make up for the usual infinitesimal sittings by a dismally long fit of talk. Bright morning shone through the painted windows the other day before the Chancellor left the woolsack, and the mighty majority upon the Ecclesiastical Duties Bill was secured. Parliament will, as usual, be prorogued more or less about the middle of August, commencement of grouse-shooting. Every session, and this has formed no exception, rumours fly about, prognosticating an early day for "being up," and quoting all manner of authorities for the assertion: the Speaker had said so—an Irish member had been heard to hint so—the people at the Treasury were certain—the committee clerks had managed to find out —Lord John Russell had stated as much in profound confidence to Lady John Russell, and so forth; but always, as July wanes, the mirage of prorogation flies and flickers with it; and nothing, as it would seem, but the smell of the heather and the whirr of the startled grouse can break the spell which binds honourable members to the red cushions beneath them and the glaring Bude light above.

A. B. R.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS IN THE EXHIBITION.—In reference to an article on this department of the Great Exhibition, in our Supplement No 699, of July 5th, we are requested to state that not one of the articles exhibited have been contributed from the Islands; but they are a collection of articles of Ionian product and manufacture, in the possession of English gentlemen who have served in the Ionian Islands, brought together from an interest desire on their part and that of an Ionian gentleman long resident in this country, that the *lustre* of the present Lord High Commissioner might not altogether prevent the Ionian Islands from being represented in the admirable congress of the world's industry. Indeed, we learn that the Executive Committee, were the locality was brought to their knowledge, under high auspices, took it up warmly, that they immediately gave the space required by the Ionian gentlemen, and ordered all the necessary fittings to be put up at their own expense

BOOKWORM.—We learn that in the list of Swimming Invasions, published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 26th instant, the swimming shoe or boot, with flappers, is the invention of Colonel Macarcon, published in his memoirs, about the year 1817

WE are requested to state, that in the article, "A Lady's Glance at the Exhibition," in our paper of Saturday, the 19th July, the silk, which the writer characterises as the chef d'œuvre of Spitalfields production is not exhibited by Mr Dear, or designed by a pupil from the School of Design, but is exhibited by Messrs Lewis and Allenby, of Regent-street, and designed by Mr S Lewis, Jun

A SUBSCRIBER.—There will not be another State Visit to the Opera this season, which will close next month

P E S, Colchester; and MATHEMATICUS We have not the address

A WORKING MAN.—We have not space for your letter

M B—Your coin is a satirical medal of the sixteenth century, struck in derision of the Roman Catholic faith

A [illegible]-RIDER—See Lords on the "Steam Eagle."

AN [illegible]—See Crunchy's New Picture of London

C W, Great Town-street, is thanked but we have not room for the Portrait

S [illegible]—See John Sebright on "Hawking"

AN [illegible]—Edinburgh (Scandinavian)—See a paper in *Fraser's Magazine* for July, 1851

NO [illegible]—See Marina a Mole. It is the Rue St Honoré. Paris

A SUBSCRIBER.—Is not likely that the National Gallery pictures will be [illegible]

[illegible] Palace

J B E, Twickenham is in error: the portraits are correctly named

A P T, Limerick—See the works on Emigration now publishing by Chambers, Edinburgh

J E F and T Q J, Cheltenham—We do not

J P, Middleton—[illegible] of a printer's imprint is Enable

H R B, Bath—[illegible] but we have not room for the sketches

A [illegible]—See Pepys's "Reminiscences," and Bishop Watson's work

A [illegible]—See the pieces in LOCKHART'S Ballads

ARTHUR'S DEVONIENSIS—The Exhibition Supplements are intended to be bound with the other Numbers

C H—See the work on Wardrobes [illegible] Van Voorst, Paternoster Row

W D [illegible]

J [illegible]

H [illegible]—[illegible] award for his blue diamond £13,000

[illegible]—See the recent Gaudila Bag

[illegible]—It is expected that the Great Exhibition will close about the [illegible]

[illegible] states that in 1849 a pamphlet was published, by Major R Carmichael Smith on the scheme of a railway through British America, as now proposed by Mr Asa Whitney

ALEX. JUN.—We have not time to see to it after review

CHARLES JOHNSON The Patent Swimming Stockings are made by Cox, George Mills, Edgware, N.B

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Cards to view St James's Palace can only be had at the Lord Chamberlain's Office

T J J, Liverpool—We shall be glad to see the Sketches

G N—A Guide to Fort Philip has recently been published

WISDOMSON, Manchester, will receive [illegible]

W L should address his letter to [illegible]—Call the Hon G D Phipps, Buckingham Palace

APOLLO.—We inquire as to the best mode of obtaining a [illegible] in the Bank of England, as [illegible] that his patronage is shared among the Directors, whose names are annually published in the almanacks; the Governor and Deputy-Governor having each a larger share than any other Director

D W E, Dover—The Exhibition Supplements are intended for binding with the other Numbers. The height of the rock of Gibraltar, according to Cuvier, is 1337 English feet

DISCIPLE OF CONSTANT, Galway—Messrs Nenning, Fleet-street

[illegible]—See the DECREES of the Oriental Baptists [illegible] was first published in 1849

L I [illegible]—See Evans's "Stories of all Denominations of Religion," latest edition

[illegible] P—Major's edition of Dr Tisdall's Regard [illegible] complete list of Hogarth's works

THOMAS AT AGRA and KASSOOLEE, Ranges of Himmaya, three Sketches).—We thank the artist for [illegible] these Sketches, but we have not room to engrave them

W W, Jersey—We do not subscribe and the quotation

WM Q, ANTI-ATOM, and CHLORINE.—We are not [illegible] to the Columbus by an English [illegible] Cornwall [illegible] Argo [illegible] Argo [illegible] between Cleves per Crest—On a mount vert, a prop bound [illegible] gorged [illegible]

H [illegible]—Major's motto in our arms in question we do not know. The family belonged to Northumberland

C C, Go direct [illegible] Cross. A dexter arm embowed, brandishing a club ppr., the armorial bearings of Hurlstone

HURLSTONE AZERAE—Woodward, of Worcestershire Arms: Arg. three hares gu.; over all as many stags' heads caboshed or; on a chief az. a wolf passant between two [illegible] Crest—A demi-wolf rampant as holding between the paws a [illegible]

SHIRLEY.—Sir H W Barron, representative for the city of Waterford, and Pierce Somerset Butler, Esq, the county of Kilkenny, in Parliament.

HARRY.—Arms of Spoke: Party of eight az. and or; over all an eagle displayed with two heads gu. Crest: A porcupine

J S.—If you had a paternal coat, you would be entitled to quar er your grandmother's arms; but, not having any insignia of your own, you cannot assume those of any other family from which you descend

G V, Southam—A crest cannot be assumed without some authority; a motto may

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER bearings they have used by the family of Glenn

ΔΕΛΤΑ—We can find no record of any arms to Vienna. A reference to Collinson's "Somerset-shire" [illegible] Cuthbert, might possibly throw some light on the subject

A Constant Subscriber—Your mother's only brother having died without issue, you are entitled to quarter your mother's arms

A SUBSCRIBER.—The ticket must be presented at the Stamp-office when [illegible]

ANTI-LE-HAPHAKLITE—Apply for the drawing-book, at 86, Fenchurch-st

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—We regret that we have not room for the information

A SEVEN YEARS' SUBSCRIBER—Tickets to view Spye Park and Northumberland House should be applied for at [illegible]

M, Corfe Cas. [illegible]—We cannot

A SUBSCRIBER.—See Milstem's work on "Modelling in Wax"

H W—See Sir John Ross's last voyage in the North Pole

[illegible]rpool We do not interfere in wagers

[illegible]—A portrait of Sir Herschel, M P, appeared in our Journal, Vol 4

W B, Bromley—Boswell's Life of Johnson will be completed in four volumes of the "National Illustrated Library"

[illegible] Liverpool—We cannot [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible] "Dictionary" an interest for illustration in our Journal

IRENE, Liverpool thanked for the lines, though we have not room to print them

A, Stornoway—[illegible] apply to the Registrar of St George's, Hanover-square, in which parish Maddox-street is situated

[illegible]—[illegible] any date may be sent postage-free in England

[illegible]verpool, should apply respecting the telescopes and optometer to Messrs Horne and [illegible]—See Crunchy's "Picture of London"

W S C, Birmingham—We regret that we have not room

[illegible]—See Crunchy's "Picture of London"

S E B, Van Diemen's Land—We cannot presume to advise the requisite space to the subject

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Brentford-lett—We regret that we have no room for the information

D MCG, near Glasgow—Any newspaper written upon, save with the address, is chargeable, if sent by post

J J B, Devonport—The Portrait has not appeared

A Dunmore—Apply to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Great Exhibition

LENS—Apply for mounting glass to Horne and Co, 13, Newgate-street. Fychard's is the most complete Treatise upon the Microscope

I M, Lambeth, should send his suggestion to the Royal Commissioners

W M thanked for his well-executed letter on Wool Engraving

S A L should apply to the Secretary to the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition

[illegible]—We regret that we have not room for the statement

[illegible]—Starkine may be had of a d[illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible] is [illegible], Stratton-street, Piccadilly

E A Y, Frome—We have not room for the subject in question

A SUBSCRIBER.—Upon State visits to the theatre, wax lights are borne before the Queen by the Lord Chamberlain's manager

H M, Eastham Hotel, and H R G H, Margate—We have not room

C, Basinstoke—Apply for tickets to view the Stamp-office Museum and Co.'s. Strand

AN ALUMNUS of Marischal College, and W H U, Armagh, are thanked; but we have not room for the illustrations

T C B, the crab is one of the class Crustacea

W, Norwich—The charge is correct

E S—We are not in the secret

R G—See Nesbit's "Arithmetic"

B B, Stockport—We cannot inform you

F H G inquires for the derivation of Pie-nic

M, Worcester—We have not room

CLERICUS OCCIDENS is thanked

B H, Jersey—The evasion would be illegal

C S H—We have not room

[illegible]—The practice is illegal

S W, Bridgwater, is thanked

J B, Birmingham—We have not room

H P—Hippocrome is in three syllables

D—We cannot inform you

T P, Derby—We cannot venture an opinion

A M Z—See either of the Guides to California

W B, High Holborn—We have not room

CHANNEL ISLANDS—Already illustrated

J C, Billericay—Under consideration

J C, Uppingham—We cannot inform you

R G, Lanning—We have not room

A VEGETARIAN We have not room

P C K—The work should not be used

P N B M, Dorchester—We have not the date

M T M—Address, the Rose of Lorne

[illegible] of R V We have not room

M A H—Address, Buckingham Palace

W R, Wapping, is thanked

[illegible]—We cannot inform you

C [illegible]

C P, Dunmow is thanked

W M, Penrith—[illegible] scription

STAIN—[illegible] and [illegible] anonymous

SIMPLEX—Not worn in either theatre

C C, Madrid, is thanked

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Class IX.

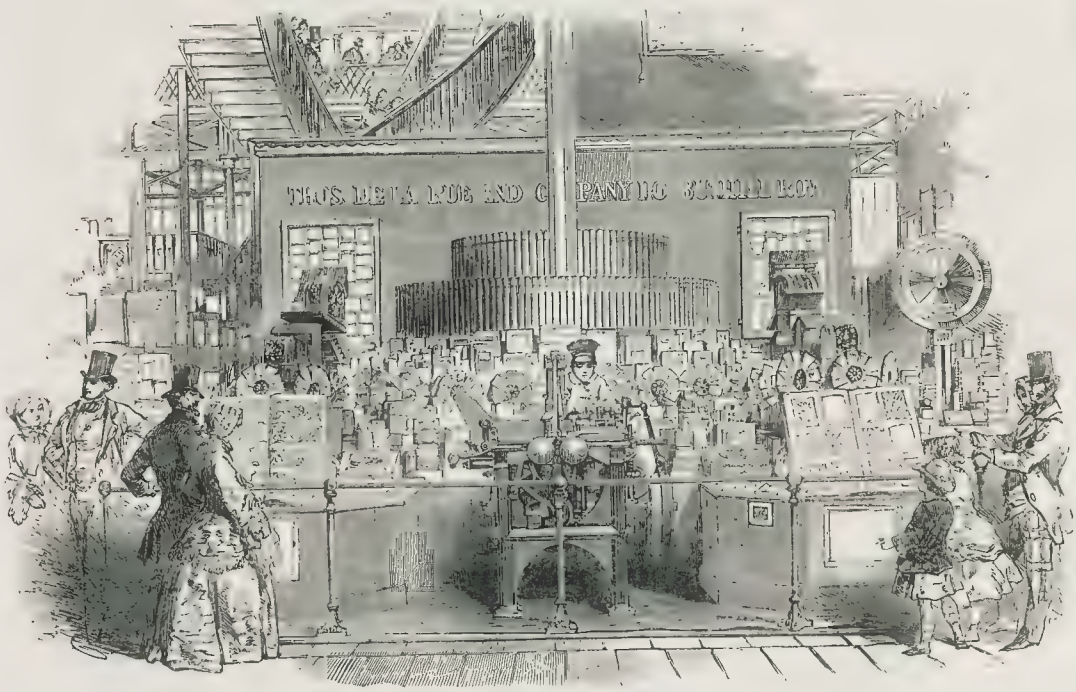
The extra attraction of the Cattle Show at Windsor has brought an immense number of agriculturists from all parts of England, and, as may be expected, Class 9 of the Great Exhibition has been unusually crowded of late; in fact, there has been scarcely room to move, without finding oneself entangled amongst the innumerable prongs, knives, spikes, and other formidable-looking apparatus here offered for the inspection of the farmer, and exciting the wonder of the uninitiated.

Class 9 has received, ever since the opening of the Exhibition, a large amount of attention from all classes, and especially from foreigners, numbers of whom may always be found examining with great interest the details of the various machines, and discussing their numerous advantages. They have also given orders for an immense number of every description. Nor have the English farmers allowed so splendid an opportunity to pass by of setting themselves up with a fresh stock of improved implements, one firm alone having received orders at their factory, since the opening of the Exhibition, for £4000 worth of agricultural implements, to be executed similar to articles exhibited by them in Hyde Park. But perhaps the most gratifying sight in visiting this class is to watch the interest taken by the large number of agricultural labourers in the immense variety of things here exhibited, and upon which they are well able to form opinions. To these men an exhibition of their own everyday working gear, of such variety, beauty, and ingenious design must be a great treat. Their masters have been in the habit of seeing similar collections at the annual agricultural shows; but the labourer, who seldom leaves the land on which he works, can have had but few opportunities of seeing more than the old-fashioned implements of his own locality; hence much of the absurd prejudices so frequently found among this class, but which this Exhibition, more than any other thing of this time, will tend to remove. Of the immense variety in the form of the tools he uses, he could have formed no notion. There are a hundred ploughs in this class, no two of which are precisely alike. That a great change has of late taken place in the opinions and practice of the British farmer, there can be little doubt; for many of the ingenious contrivances (for their advantage as well as that of the public) here exhibited have been many years in forcing their way with these practical men, who invariably have heretofore set their faces against them simply because they were new. This is not now the case; agricultural machinists are well supported by the farmers, who buy immediately anything that is offered as an improvement with a fair chance of success. This is caused by their now being driven to study the principles of the machines they use, and which enables them to form better judgments of what they should purchase.

One may often now observe gaitered gentlemen from the country opening fire-doors of engines, counting tubes, and discussing the relative merits of oscillating trunks or fixed cylinder engines, in the most learned manner, of whose very existence a short time since they were utterly ignorant. Let us hope that these are some of the many benefits we shall receive from the more enlightened policy now pursued in reference to agriculture.

DE LA RUE'S STALL.

The annexed Engraving of the stall of the Messrs. De la Rue will afford perhaps agreeable reminiscences to the thousands who have watched the process of envelope-making by the ingenious machinery here employed, which we described in a previous Number.



DE LA RUE'S STALL.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, August 2, 1851.—Supplement

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 508.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1851. {TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE FESTIVITIES AT PARIS.

THE succession of brilliant scenes which have taken place n Paris during the present week will long be remembered throughout the world. The Prefect of the Seine, in the name of the great city of Paris, and, to some extent, in that of the French nation, has invited the Chief Magistrate and civic dignitaries of London, the Mayors of the English provincial towns that were represented at the Great Exhibition, the Royal Commissioners, the Executive Committee, and all the persons whose names and labours were associated with that work, together with a host of other distinguished Englishmen, to accept the hospitalities of France, upon the French soil. The generous invitation was freely accepted; and for five days Paris and her magistrature, with a profuse expense, with the most excellent judgment, with the most consummate good taste, with the most kindly feeling, and with the most painstaking zeal, have endeavoured to show their English guests that they did not under-rate the importance of the occasion, or the effect it was destined to produce, not only on the public

GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—COURT YARD OF LOUIS QUATORZE, AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.—ARRIVAL OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

opinion of these two mighty nations, but on that of the whole civilised world.

All the preliminaries, accessories, and accompaniments of the scene have been in harmony with the original idea of the festivities. When France held out the hand of good-fellowship to England, she did so with the full determination that heart should go with hand upon such an occasion. The city of Paris not only gave her guests a free passage by rail and by sea, but for this once abolished the passport system; and, what was perhaps still more agreeable, the inspection of luggage at the Custom-house. France neither examined the Englishman's portmanteau at Boulogne, nor did the city of Paris examine it for her *octroi* at the entrance of her barriers. From first to last there has been nothing but good feeling and polite arrangement; and we are certain that no Englishman who had the privilege of forming one of that distinguished party will ever forget the cordiality of his reception, or fail in his own country to reciprocate it, should opportunity arise, as it certainly must, when Paris shall pay London a return visit.

The year 1851 bids fair to be celebrated in all future times as the Year of Peace. The Great Exhibition first gave it that character, and all the events that from time to time have sprung out of it have confirmed and strengthened that ennobling reputation. It has, in fact, been a year of Peace Congresses, with this difference between its Congresses and all former ones, that, in all its proceedings, Peace was a practical fact, and not a barren idea—a thing done, not a thing spoken of—a living principle, and not a fine-spun theory of Utopians. And certainly it is not a little remarkable, when we consider things in this light, to find that the most warlike nation in the world—the nation amongst whose children military renown is a passion inculcated and instilled into them from the very earliest period of their lives—has enacted Peace in so splendid and successful a manner. When the Mayor and authorities of Boulogne welcomed to the French soil the Mayor and Aldermen of London, and pledged in bumpers of generous wine the future and growing friendship of Great Britain and France, we had a real Peace Congress, not the less remarkable, or the less gratifying, for its being the first of a series. When the municipality of Amiens performed the same functions, in a manner equally cordial, we had Peace Congress the second; when the Prefect of Paris threw open the magnificent hall of the Hôtel de Ville, provided with a banquet as grand as the place and the occasion, we had Peace Congress the third; when the Prefect invited the same circle of guests, and thousands more, to the fairy galleries and sylvan shades of Versailles, and when the waters of innumerable fountains sparkled in the glowing sunshine of as lovely a day as ever dawned, and the crowd shouted with delight at the romantic and almost incredible splendour of the scene—we had Peace Congress the fourth. The gorgeous festival given by the President of the Republic in the galleries and gardens of St. Cloud was an event as worthy to be called a Peace Congress as any of its predecessors; while the ball at the Hôtel de Ville—a spectacle of a magnificence not often witnessed in the sober working world in which we live—might be called the crowning festival of the series. Did we not remember that the spectacle of the great review in the Champ de Mars, and the dramatic representation at the opera, were each, in their own peculiar manner, as splendid and as gratifying as those which preceded them. It is difficult to speak or write of scenes like these, if we express the admiration and approval which they demand, without using language that, to those who were not privileged to be present, may appear exaggerated and hyperbolical; but even the cooler judgment of those who will merely read of these scenes will approve the spirit which dictated them, and look hopefully towards the good results that cannot fail to flow from them.

One other point of view from which these *fêtes* may be regarded is too important to be left entirely unnoticed. What impression with regard to the principles of municipal government will the dignitaries of London and the other Englishmen present carry away from these scenes? and what impression will be produced upon the French, who, for the first time, will have learned to compare Paris as a municipality with London as a municipality? Doubtless, both will have much to learn. The Londoners will see in Paris a real city—one and indivisible like the Republic itself, with a jurisdiction simple and comprehensive, into which no alien interests or monopolies are allowed to thrust themselves, to direct or to impede; a municipality competent to plan, and powerful to execute improvements; and with great wealth, which is employed not only in splendid hospitality, but in making Paris the most beautiful and agreeable city in the world. But they will see at the same time that the chief magistrate of Paris is a political officer, a man over whose appointment the people have neither directly nor indirectly the slightest control; that he holds his place at the commands and exigences of political parties; and that, although Paris is so large, so simply and effectively organised for government, and so rich and powerful, these advantages are purchased at the sacrifice of individual liberty, and the right of popular election, so dear to the English, as well as at the large cost of a tax upon food and drink and other articles entering the city. On the other hand, the Parisian who for the first time in his life shall inquire what sort of a municipality is that of London, will be told that its officers are entirely independent of Government and Government control; that they are the choice of the people—freely elected; and that they have often in times of political difficulty and danger, stood forward successfully as the champion of the popular cause, and braved, like Beckford, the displeasure of the Majesty of England in defence of those principles which they considered to be right. They will learn, however, at the same time that London and its Lord Mayor do not represent, in fact, the great metropolis of Britain—that London (*proper*) is but an insignificant fraction of a still mightier and more modern city—that the real London of the nineteenth century is composed of several distinct cities and boroughs—that the jurisdictions are at times conflicting—and that our chief town is, like our constitution, the result of a piece of patchwork and expediency, with many absurd things about it, yet on the whole in accordance, to a great extent, with the conservative, yet improving, spirit of the people. If London is poorer than Paris in wealth and power, he will see that London is richer than Paris in freedom, and in the inestimable right of self-government. Shall not both cities learn something from each other? We think they ought, with mutual advantage; and that, in point of fact, London has the most to learn of the two. The City of London is not fitted for its time; it needs adaptation to modern circumstances, and requires to imitate, in many things, its more powerful and better organised friend, the City of Paris.

At all events, whether these lessons are to be derived or are derivable from the visit which has just been paid, we most sincerely trust, that they have served, or will serve, to cement the growing friendship between the two countries. A firm and cordial alliance between them, and what perils would menace the liberties of the world? None whatever.

STATUE TO THE LATE SIR R. PEEL.—Mr. Baily, the Royal Academician, has completed the model of his statue of the late Sir R. Peel, which is to be erected in the town of Bury, after it is cast in bronze. In this statue the deceased statesman is represented in an attitude in which he was frequently wont to address the House of Commons. His left hand resting on his hip and his right extended. In expression, figure, and posture, this statue bears a strong resemblance to the late right hon. Baronet. It is 10 feet in height, and stands upon a raised slab measuring 12 feet. The upper part of the pedestal is to be ornamented, with a group, in high relief, of agricultural implements, and on either side are to be placed bas relief figures representing Truth and Justice. In front will be affixed the arms of the town of Bury, and on the sub-plinth a head of Minerva; and at each of the corners, emblematical of arts and science. The pedestal will be composed of granite, and the ornaments will be raised on it in bronze.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Exhibition *Fêtes* (a full account of which is given in another page), and the general apathy and indifference to political questions and Parliamentary business which the near approach of the prorogation of the Assembly has naturally created, have left absolutely nothing of a more serious character to be met out in the news from Paris this week.

Marshal Jerome Bonaparte is seriously indisposed, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. His complaint is cholera and diarrhœa, attended with fever.

Considerable injury has been sustained at Lyons by the rising of the waters of the Rhone, some parts of the city being completely inundated. The waters, however, have begun to subside, and it is believed that the greatest danger is over.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 24th ult. mention a rumour as prevalent in that city of the occurrence of an insurrection in Cuba, which, however, some accounts says is exaggerated. The report is, that there has been a conflict at Principe, in the interior of the island, between 500 and 600 of the people of that place and the troops, in which the latter were defeated; that troops were sent to disperse them, but were repulsed with the loss of their commander, and 28 killed and wounded; the insurgents had retired to the mountains, and fortified themselves; that other towns followed the example at revolt, and that in a few days the whole eastern part of the island was expected to be in a state of revolution. The Havana papers say little on the subject; and it is understood the Government are doing all in their power to prevent the true state of things becoming known.

A banquet was given on the 21st ult. to Dr. Hughes, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, in celebration of his return from Europe. Nearly 200 of the principal gentlemen of New York were present at the Astor House on the occasion. The first toast, as at the entertainment in Liverpool to the same personage, was the health of the Pope. The Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the American Government, proposed as a toast, "Religious toleration and charity."

Another fugitive slave case had recently occurred. A Negro, named Daniel Hawkins, was arrested at Lancaster, and, on being taken before the United States Commissioner, he was ordered to be set back to the owner in Maryland. Great excitement existed, but no violence was offered in opposition to the law.

A terrible tornado swept over a portion of Oneida county, New York, on Wednesday, the 16th. It came in a south-west direction from Whitestown, and over that town in a no-thorly direction, sweeping a tract also it half a mile wide; twisting off the largest trees, unroofing buildings, prostrating churches, and for a long distance in its wake.

Jenny Lind was at Rochester, where the feeling was most enthusiastic, and the sale of tickets for her concerts was immense. They were bought up by speculators, and selling in the streets at a large premium.

The cholera is very prevalent in several of the Western states of the Union. A number of fatal cases have occurred in various towns of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio, and the pestilence appears to be spreading with alarming rapidity.

The United States steam-ship *Pacific*, which arrived at New York on Monday night, July 21, sailed from Liverpool on the 10th, when she was eight days out; viz she broke a part of one of her engines, which rendered it necessary to stop and disconnect the two, causing a delay of three hours. The rest of the passage was done with a single engine.

The yellow fever is making havoc at Cuba among the troops recently arrived from Spain.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—Brevet Major Gilman, 68th Regiment, has been appointed to act as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Malta. Captain Waddell, 3rd West India Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Bunbury, commanding at Jamaica. Lieut. Chad, her Majesty's 6th Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Godwin, about to proceed to Bengal. Captain Black, half-pay staff corps, has been appointed military secretary to Lieut.-General Wood, commanding in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

THE WAR MEDAL FOR AVA.—The medal lately granted for the war in Ava, from 1824 to 1826, is now in course of distribution to such as have proved their claim thereto.

MILITIA PAY BILL.—This bill has been printed by order of the House of Commons. Its purport is to defray the charge of pay, clothing, and contingent expenses of the disembodied militia in the United Kingdom to grant allowances in certain cases, and to authorise the employment of non-commissioned officers. The rates of pay, &c., will be inserted in the bill in committee.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—The grounds of this Institution are about to undergo great alteration. The canals which, until lately, supplied the building with water are to be drained and filled up. This alteration will add much to the improvement and health of the place, and afford additional space to the public.

INSTALLATION OF A MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR.—Last week, Mr. Scott, who had retired from the 9th Foot, after 50 years service, and been quarter-master of the 1st Royals in 1807, was installed at St. George's Chapel as a military knight. The *United Service Gazette*, in a notice of the ceremony, states—"The Hon. and Very Rev. G. N. Grenville, the Dean, and Rev. Canon Markham, &c., officiated. There were 12 military knights present, including the gallant old veteran, who fought at Trafalgar. The new knight was led to his seat, with the usual ceremonies by Captains Ellison and Kinly, junior knights—all of his pay patent was delivered to him." Mr. Scott has received the silver war medal and clasps for Corunna, in the Peninsular war, where he was present at Vimiera, Vittoria, San Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nivo.

EAST INDIA CADETSHIPS.—The following is a copy of the points upon which candidates for direct appointment will be examined before they are passed as cadets, agreed to in accordance with a resolution come to at a Court of Directors held on the 22nd of January last:—1. Each candidate will be required to write English from dictation. 2. He should possess a competent knowledge of the ordinary rules of arithmetic, including the rule of three, compound proportion, simple and compound interest, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root. He should also have read the first three books of Euclid. 3. In language he should be able to translate into English passages from Cæsar's "Commentaries," or from the first four books of Virgil's "Æneid;" and he will be further expected to parse, and show his knowledge of grammar and syntax. The candidate will be required to translate from French into English an extract from one of the following works, namely, "Telemachus," "Voltaire's "Charles the Twelfth," and "Peter the Great." He will have the option of being examined in the Hindustani in lieu of the French language; and in that case he will be required to translate from Hindustani into English an extract from one of the following works, viz. "Baghi o Bahar." "Tota-kahanee." In history he should be prepared to pass an examination in Keightley's "Histories of Greece and Rome;" in Gleig's "History of England;" and in the "History of British India," contained in the 3 vols. of the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library." 5. In geography he should possess a competent knowledge of the modern divisions of the world, the principal nations of Europe and Asia, the names of the capitals of each nation in Europe, and of the principal cities in Hindostan; and the names and situations of the principal rivers and mountains in the world. 6. In fortification he should have read some elementary work on the subject (Sir Howard Douglas's "Abridged Treatise," or Macaulay's "Field Fortification"), and have received some instruction in drawing.

FIRE AT THE ROYAL ARTILLERY FORAGE STORE.—WOOLWICH.—About twelve o'clock on Monday an alarm was given that the large forage store for the horses of the mounted men, situated on the north side of the artillery-place, and opposite the north entrance to the barracks, was on fire. The engines of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Sappers and Miners, and Royal Marines were promptly on the spot, but the supply of water was obtained, all attempts to stop the progress of the combustion of the hay, straw, and oats in sheds was ineffectual for upwards of two hours.

THE VELASQUEZ PORTRAIT OF CHARLES I.—An interesting question came before the Jury Court of Scotland last week, in which Mr. Snare was plaintiff, and the Earl of Eglinton was defender, with respect to the celebrated portrait of Charles I., by Velasquez. Mr. Snare, the plaintiff, is an upholsterer and dealer, and purchased the portrait of a Mr. Kent, of Oxford, and afterwards exhibited it in Dowling, London, and Edinburgh. Whne exhibiting it in Edinburgh the trustees of the Earl of Fife claimed it, presented a rule on the north side of the jury-place, and opposite the north entrance to the barracks, was on fire. The engines of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Sappers and Miners, and Royal Marines were promptly on the spot, but the supply of water was obtained, all attempts to stop the progress of the combustion of the hay, straw, and oats in sheds was ineffectual for upwards of two hours.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, AUG. 2.

Their Lordships sat for a short time at noon, to forward the bills on the table a stage.

The Metropolitan Sewers Bill was read a second time.

The following bills passed through committee:—The Battersea Park Amendment and Extension; the Sheep and Cattle Contagious Disorders Prevention; the Commissioners of Railway Acts Repeal; the Lands Clauses (Ireland) Consolidation; the Steam Navigation, and the Customs.

The report on the New Forest Deer Removal Bill was received.

The Coal-whippers (port of London) Bill, was read a second time.

The Mercantile Marine Act Amendment Bill, the Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill, and the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill were each read a third time and passed.

The Lunatics (India) Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

The House held a short midday sitting

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the order of the day upon the Charitable Trusts Bill was read, and discharged, as it was not his intention to proceed further with the measure this session.

OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir E. N. BUXTON asked the noble Lord whether it was the intention of the Government to order the present building to be pulled down during the recess?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that when the hon. baronet had first asked him the question, he stated that, in consequence of the uncertainty which existed in respect to the restoration of the New House of Commons, it was not considered prudent to allow the present House to be pulled down. From the experience which they had since had of the new building, they were of opinion that the experiment was so satisfactory that they might feel certain of being able to occupy that house permanently from that session. The Government had therefore come to the decision to allow this but ding to be pulled down in the recess, in order to carry out the architectural arrangements. (Hear, hear.)

CASE OF ROBERT ERSKINE.

Sir E. N. BUXTON wished to ask the right hon. Under-Secretary for the Colonies a question respecting the case of Robert Erskine, on the coast of Africa, towards whom great cruelty had been practised. The young man was accused of robbery, and was most barbarously tortured, as was alleged, by the orders of two officers in her Majesty's service, named Murray and Stewart, for the purpose of making him confess. He wished to ask his hon. friend whether he would inform the House of the nature of the correspondence that had passed between the Colonial Office and the Commander-in-Chief in respect to this matter?

Mr. HAWES said that if the hon. Baronet would move for the correspondence, he would be willing to assent to its production. The case was one, no doubt, of great atrocity; but being committed by individuals not in the service of the local Government, it unfortunately did not come within the operation of the statute for the punishment of offences committed in the colony. The case was brought subsequently under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and he (Mr. Hawes) would read to the House the concluding paragraph of a letter which he had received from Lord Stanley Somerset, conveying Sir W. Medhurst's decision on the subject. "In reply, I have to acquaint you that his Grace also feels that imputations of great seriousness are raised, and supported by a considerable body of evidence, against officers in her Majesty's service; but having considered the whole matter with anxious attention, and being advised that the officers in question cannot be tried or punished by court-martial for an offence committed now three years ago, his Grace is at a loss to suggest to Earl Grey what further proceedings could be taken against them."

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed:—The Metropolitan Interments Bill, the Attorney and Solicitors' Regulation Act Amendment Bill, the General Board of Health (No. 2) Bill, the Church Building Act Amendment Bill, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill, the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill, and the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill.

The remaining orders on the paper were then advanced a stage.

On the motion of Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, the Lords' amendments to the Churches and Cathedrals (Ireland) Bill, and to the Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill, were considered and agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The General Board of Health (No. 2) Bill, and the Emigration Advances Districts (Scotland) Bill, were severally read a second time.

On the motion for the second reading of the Metropolitan Interments Bill, The Bishop of LONDON complained that the powers that had been assigned to the Board of Health, and the unsatisfactory way in which the commissioners had interfered with many of the existing burial-places in the metropolis, where it seemed they and authority enough to disturb the old system of interment, but not enough to establish a new one.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY vindicated the Board of Health.

After some further conversation, the bill passed the second reading.

The Coal-whippers (Port of London) Bill went through committee.

The Commissioners of Railways Act Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed, after a short discussion and a division.

The Customs Bill was also read a third time and passed.

Some other bills were forwarded a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose and said that her Majesty had been pleased to give the following gracious answer in reply to the address of the House of Commons respecting the Crystal Palace:—"Her Majesty has received the address of the House of Commons, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to take steps for the preservation of the Crystal Palace until the 1st of May. It may be necessary to consider carefully the engagements of the Royal Commissioners, and her Majesty will direct an inquiry, not only into those engagements, but into the whole question, which must be considered before any decision can be made on this subject." (Hear, hear.)

The General Board of Health (No. 4) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Canterbury Association Bill was also read a third time.

The Patent Law Amendment Bill passed through committee, after some discussion of the several clauses

In the evening sitting,

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Lord J. RUSSELL brought up the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the site of the National Gallery, which was ordered to lie on the table. The noble Lord stated that the commissioners recommended that the National Gallery should not continue in its present situation, and considered it to be desirable that a site should be chosen for it in the immediate neighbourhood of Hyde-park or Kensington-gardens, where it might be bought a site might be obtained on reasonable terms, or, if not, that a site might be provided within the gardens. The subject would be brought forward by the Government for consideration in the next session. (Hear, hear.)

OCCUPATION OF ROME—FOREIGN REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. ANSTEY, referring to a report in the Continental newspapers of an instruction from the court of Rome to its representative at the court of Vienna to endeavour to procure the replacing of the French garrison at Rome by a garrison of Austrian and Neapolitan troops, and to object, in doing to prevent the possibility of the re-establishment of a liberal Government in Rome, asked if any communication on the subject had been brought under the notice of her Majesty's Government by the representative of the court of Rome in this city, as had been reported? Also, whether, in the same note, as was also reported, application had been made to the English Government for the expulsion of Hungarian, Italian, and other refugees under the protection of the laws, and for the suppression of the Italian loan said to be negotiating in London?

Lord PALMERSTON.—No communication of the nature of the supposed note had been received by Austria to her Majesty's Government. The second question, whether any application has been made to her Majesty's Government in the spirit of that note. (Cheers.) With regard to the other question, whether any application has been made to her Majesty's Government respecting foreigners resident in this country, it may well be supposed, as my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who is unfortunately not now in the House, stated on a former occasion, that certain foreign Governments look with concern and anxiety on the proceedings of the foreigners residing here—(Hear)—but nothing has passed which amounts to an application such as the hon. and learned member supposes to have been made. Had such an app ication been made, the answer to it is obvious. That the laws of this country give no power to her Majesty's Government arbitrarily to expel any foreigner who resides here, so long as he does not violate the laws of the land." (Loud cheers)

ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.

The House resolved itself into committee on the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL proposed the introduction of certain words in clause 1, by which the existing rights and interests of church property would be protected from sale.

In the course of a somewhat discursive debate which ensued, Col. SIBTHORP and some other members remarked upon the haste with which it was proposed to pass the measure, and insisted upon the propriety of postponing it for the present session.

SIR J. GRAHAM observing that the property involved amounted to millions in value, and adding other considerations relative to the importance and delicacy of the question at issue, concurred in recommending delay.

Lord J. RUSSELL submitted that the only doubts expressed and referred to the interests of the lessees, which were sufficiently protected by the amendment o the Solicitor General

Ultimately the committee divided:—

For reporting progress		90
Against		38—38

The clause as amended by the Solicitor-General was agreed to, and the bill went through committee, several hours being occupied in the discussion of successive amendments respecting its detail's.

KOSSUTH AND HIS COMPANIONS.

Lord D. STUART moved for an address for the list of any addresses to her Majesty, or memorials to the Foreign Office, or petitions to the House of Commons, on the subject of the liberation of Louis Kossuth and his compatriots, with the names of the places from which addressed, and the numbers of signatures attached to each of them, stating also when signed by a chairman on behalf of a meeting. The noble Lord said that Turkey had no right to keep these men in confinement. No person acquainted with the affairs of the East would believe that that imprisonment would not be put an end to before if the noble Lord had used his influence. He did not say that was his opinion, but such an opinion had got abroad He hoped, however, that the influence of his noble friend would prevail over that of Austria. He also hoped that his noble friend would not oppose his motion, but that he would be able to say there was no truth in the report that Turkey would detain the prisoners beyond the 15th of September. It was said that the influence of Austria has been exercised to induce Turkey to do so.

Viscount PALMERSTON had no intention of offering any opposition to the motion of his noble friend. He should not have thought that the Turkish Government would have considered it right or necessary to detain these persons so long, when at the same time assurances of the most complete protection of them had been received from officers high in the Turkish service. The House well knew the circumstances which had led the Turkish Government to swerve from the engagement that had been entered into by their own officers, and the efforts that had been made by the French and English Governments to support Turkey in its independent course. It was notorious that the conduct of Turkey had for a long period been inconsistent with that independent nation. The Government had not ceased to use all the means which friendly influence could afford to induce Austria to put an end to the confinement of those persons. They had received the most forcible assurances that on the 1st of September, which, by the difference of our style, we called the 15th of September, those persons would be set at liberty, and would quit the Turkish territory, and he had no reason to believe or suppose that that assurance would not be fulfilled

The motion was agreed to.—Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved the second reading of the Removal of Doubts as to Penalties on Assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The noble Lord observed upon the many uncertainties and cross interpretations to which the clauses of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act were subject, and insisted on the necessity of providing some further definitions and explanations.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE and the Lord CHANCELLOR contended that the Ecclesiastical Titles Act as it stood was sufficiently precise and intelligible.

Some conversation followed, after which the motion was negatived by consent.

The bills on the table were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

The consideration of the Patent Law Amendment Bill was resumed in committee, and some progress made with the clauses.

The County Courts Further Extension Bill was read a third time.

The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill, as amended, was considered.

Adjourned at three till five.

At the evening sitting.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Colonel SALWEY, after an historical statement relative to the institution of the poor or Military Knights of Windsor, complained that the estates out of which these pensions were endowed had fallen into the hands of the Dean and Canons of St. George's, who absorbed large revenues arising from the enhanced value of the property, not only without giving the knights any corresponding share in the advantage, but were encroaching in other ways upon their privileges and perquisites. The hon. and gallant Colonel was proceeding to move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject, when the House was counted out at half-past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their Lordships met at noon, and sat for about an hour.

The following Lords were read a third time and passed:—The Collection of Fines, &c. (Ireland), the Constabulary Force (Ireland), the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland), the Petty Sessions (Ireland), the Metropolitan Interment, the Kensington Allotments (Distress), the Districts, Scotland), the New Zealand Settlements, the General Board of Health (No. 2), the Canterbury Association, and the Coalwhippers (port of London).

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY took the oaths and his seat for Limerick. The noble Lord was introduced by Mr. Monsell and Mr. Field.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the third reading of the Episcopal Capitular Estates Management Bill.

Mr. HENLEY moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day three months. His conviction was, that the measure would prove injurious, not only to the lessees, but to the Church itself.

After a good deal of discussion, the amendment was negatived, and the bill read a third time.

Two new clauses were added to the bill, on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and some verbal amendments made. The bill then passed.

THE PATENT LAWS.

The consideration of the Patent Law Amendment Bill was resumed in committee, and lasted several hours. At the outset a lively conversation occurred as to the propriety of postponing the measure, and withdrawal was threatened to be the result; but a commencement was made, and by five o'clock all the remaining clauses were agreed to.

THE COMMONS AT THE PROROGATION.

Lord J. RUSSELL brought up the report of the select committee to settle the order in which members shall accompany Mr. Speaker on all occasions when her Majesty shall command the House to attend her Majesty in the House of Peers. The committee reported, that, in their opinion, every member desirous of being present on such occasions should intimate his desire to the Clerk of the House before five o'clock of the day preceding—that a ballot of the names should be taken on the day of the ceremony, and arranged accordingly—that members of the Cabinet have precedence, and that after the House being summoned no member should be allowed to remain in the lobby, or to cross it. The noble Lord moved that the report be printed, with the view of asking the House next day to agree to it. He thought it desirable to prevent the scramble that usually took place on such occasions as the opening and prorogation of Parliament.

After a few words from Mr. V. SMITH and Mr. O'CONNELL, the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Sir F. BARING, leave was given to bring in a bill for the better preservation and regulation of the ports and harbours of the United Kingdom.—Adjourned at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships assembled at five o'clock.

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.

The Earl of HARROWBY presented a petition, numerously signed by English persons inhabiting the city of Rome, and by heads of families of nearly all the other place of worship in Rome, praying that her Majesty's Government would take measures to secure from the Sovereign of the Roman States permission to erect a Protestant church in the city of Rome

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that it would be impossible for her Majesty's Government to interfere so as to secure the erection of a place of Protestant worship in Rome.

The Earl of HARROWBY said that the question was, whether the Court of Rome would or would not give in her states that same liberty to Protestants which she claimed for her own Roman Catholics in Protestant states.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was afraid that it was hopeless to attempt to secure from the court of Rome the same degree of toleration for Protestants residing under the Government of Rome that was secured to Roman Catholics in Protestant countries.

The Bishop of LONDON agreed with the noble Marquis that it was hopeless to obtain from Rome the same degree of toleration for Protestants which was accorded by Protestant Government to Roman Catholics; but members of the Church of England were used to worship in buildings which had the outward appearance of splendour, and while the Pope refused permission to erect a Protestant Church in Rome, the Pope was announcing his intention to erect a magnificent cathedral in London. If the Pope would give us permission, we would erect a magnificent Protestant cathedral in Rome, and we would do it without issuing money by the sale of indulgences.

The Earl of HARROWBY complained of the interruption given to Protestant worship in Naples and Florence as proof of the intolerance of the Romish clergy towards the Protestant Church. The Romish clergy were omnipotent in their posts. He wished to know whether there would be any objection to lay before that House copies of the correspondence which had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Neapolitan and Tuscan authorities on the subject of the closing of certain places of Protestant worship in their states?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he would inquire into the subject.

The Earl of HARROWBY then moved for the papers, and also for an address to her Majesty to exercise her influence to secure the erection of a Protestant place of worship in Rome.

The motion was agreed to.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was then given by commission to the following bills:—Medical Charities (Ireland), Grand Jury Cess (Ireland); Representation of Peers for Scotland; Law of Evidence Amendment; Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement, and upwards of 60 other public and private bills. The Lord Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Broughton.

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE

Earl ST. GERMANS rose to call the attention of their Lordships to the imperfect ventilation of their Lordships' house. No one who had frequented it could have failed to feel the effects produced by the want of a supply of pure air. He was aware that it was late to bring forward any subject, but still he hoped that something might be done by presenting it to their notice before the close of the session, and, though no grant of money could be obtained to meet the expense of any improvements which might be determined on during the recess, he thought the Treasury might safely venture to grant the money in the certainty of obtaining the sanction of the House of Commons. He had no distinct proposition to make, further than to suggest the expediency of appointing a commission of competent persons to examine the subject during the recess, for the purpose of devising the most efficient means for removing the inconvenience. The system of ventilation by means of the steam jet had been tried with effect in the courts of law, and it might be desirable to place the commission in communication with the inventor of that plan; and it would, probably, be found that by these means the vent ation of the House might be improved at a small expense.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, that the free circulation of air in their Lordships' House had hitherto been impeded by the non-removal of some buildings which could not be pulled down until the completion of the new Houses, but he believed that Mr. Barry had been in communication with the inventor of the system to which allusion had been made, and he hoped that in 1852 the position of their Lordships would be very different in respect to ventilation.

After some further conversation, the subject dropped.

The Earl of KINGSTON, pursuant to notice, moved for affidavits made in the Exchequer and Exchequer Court in Dublin, in the matter of the estate of the late and the Earl of Kingston in the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, with reference to the value of the said estates, and the qualification of Mr. Collins as a land surveyor and valuer.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that copies of all affidavits sworn in the court in question might be had upon payment of a trifling expense.

The motion was agreed to.

The Earl of CARLISLE presented a petition, numerously signed by the inhabitants of Hammersmith, in favour of the preservation of the Crystal Palace.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES.

Mr. FREWEN FREWEN wished to ask the Right Hon. the Attorney-General, if his attention had been called to an infraction of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act which was said to have taken place in Ireland on the part of certain priests and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the matter did not come within his department; the question should have been asked of his hon. and learned friend the Attorney-General for Ireland.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Colonel SIBTHORP wished to ask the President of the Board of Trade whether certain individuals have not been admitted into the Crystal Palace on the Sabbath day, and whether some of them have not availed themselves of that opportunity to copy certain articles therein deposited?

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the Executive Committee were anxious to preserve a record of all the useful articles exhibited in the Crystal Palace; and, in order to procure illustrations for that record, a gentleman had been allowed admission on Sundays to make some photographic experiments, which could not be effected at any other time.

Col. SIBTHORP asked if it was true, that in consequence of that permission some of the articles had been injured?

Mr. LABOUCHERE said one work of art certainly had been injured in some way, but ample compensation would be made to the exhibitor for the damage.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.

Sir B. HALL wished to ask the noble Lord at the head of the Woods and Forests if he intended to renew the Metropolitan Buildings Act?

Lord SEYMOUR replied in the affirmative.

SINGULAR ERROR.

Captain SCOBELL wished to know from some of the Admiralty authorities, how it was that in the official Navy List he was returned as dead?

Admiral DUNDAS was glad to find that his gallant friend was alive and in his place, but he believed the mistake had arisen from the fact that the gallant gentleman's death had been reported in a local newspaper.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for considering this bill, as amended,

Mr. C. LEWIS said Government were not prepared to accede to the proposal made yesterday to establish a separate fee-fund; but they were prepared to make such an alteration in the 49th clause of the bill, as to prevent any compensation being paid under the provisions of the bill without the sanction of Parliament. The probable amount of compensation that would have to be awarded was very trifling, considering the magnitude and nature of the offices abolished by the bill.

The clause was amended, as proposed by the hon. member; and some other addit ons and alterations having been made, the bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE, the Standing Orders were suspended, so as to admit of the bill being at once advanced through the remaining stages.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

On the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE, the report of the committee on this subject, which was presented on the preceding day, was read by the clerk at the table. It was as follows:—"The select committee appointed to settle the order in which members shall accompany Mr. Speaker on all occasions when her Majesty shall command the House to attend her Majesty in the House of Peers, have considered the matter to them referred, and have come to the following resolutions, which they have agreed to report to the House:—'Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that, in order to ensure regularity in order of proceeding from this House to the House of Lords on occasions of opening or proroguing Parliament, every member desirous of attending Mr. Speaker, do communicate his intention in writing to the Clerk of the House, in case the House be not sitting, before the hour of five on the afternoon of the day preceding, and, if the House be sitting, between the hour of three in the afternoon and the rising of the House on the day preceding. That, on the House being summoned to attend her Majesty, the Cabinet Ministers present do immediately follow the Speaker. That, on the day of meeting for prorogation, before any further business be entered upon, the names of the members so sent to the Clerk be put into a glass, and arranged according to the order in which they shall be drawn forth therefrom. When the House is summoned to attend her Majesty, the members so arranged shall be called over by the Clerk, and the members shall proceed in such order to the House of Lords, in ranks of four. That, after the House has been summoned to attend her Majesty, no member shall be permitted to enter, or cross, or pass through any of the lobbies or passages leading from the door of this House to the door of the House of Lords, and the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House do keep the said passages clear of members."

A lengthened discussion ensued, in which several hon. gentlemen strongly objected to the adoption of the resolution.

Sir B. HALL thought that the mode of proceeding would be to place the names of all hon. members indiscriminately in a glass, and for each hon. member to follow Mr. Speaker in the order in which his name should be drawn out. The hon. Baronet moved an amendment to that effect, which after some further discussion was agreed to, instead of the original resolution.

SARDINIA AND NAPLES.

Sir DE LACY EVANS rose to put two questions to the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office, and he hoped in terms of sufficient brevity that the noble Lord would be able to answer them satisfactorily. It was well known, upon the most unexceptionable authority, that, in consequence of the refuge which Piedmont had given to the thousands of Italian refugees driven out from other parts of the Peninsula for political causes, the Austrian Government had seen fit to interfere, and that the constitution of Piedmont was threatened with danger. The object of his question, therefore, was to express a hope that the Governments of England and France would now, as they all possess countenance and support to the Sardinian Government in its efforts to uphold that constitution. (Hear, hear.) His next question was on a more painful subject. It was known to the House and to the country, on the authority of the Right Hon. Member for the University of Oxford, that the present conduct of the Government of Naples towards those prisoners accused of political offences whom it held in its power, was at once an outrage against religion, an outrage against humanity, an outrage against decency, and an outrage against civilisation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. B. COCHRANE.—Order, order.

Sir DE LACY EVANS. That which he stated was not less the fact. It was in the recollection of hon members that a constitution had been spontaneously granted to Naples by the King of that country in 1848; but that constitution had since been overthrown in the most unwarrantable manner. It was now a common-place matter of boasting with the legislators adopted by the King—namely, that of imprisoning the majority of the representatives of the people under that constitution spontaneously granted. These imprisonments, which comprehended an immense number of the most respectable classes, included also a Prime Minister of Naples.

Mr. B. COCHRANE rose to order. He wished to know how far the rules of the House warranted the hon and gallant member in bringing the whole question of the foreign policy of the country as regarded other countries under notice?

The SPEAKER ruled that the hon. and gallant officer was in order. (Hear.)

Sir DE LACY EVANS had no interest in the question except that of humanity and justice.—(Hear)—and he regretted that he should have had occasion to move in the matter. The hon. and gallant member then put the second question, which was as follows:—From a publication entitled to the highest consideration it appears that there are at present above 20,000 persons confined in the prisons of Naples, for alleged political offences; that these prisoners have, with extremely few exceptions, been thus immured in violation of the existing laws of the country, and without the slightest legal trial or public inquiry into their respective cases; that they include a late prime minister and a majority of the late Neapolitan Parliament, as well as a large proportion of the most respectable and intelligent classes of society; that these prisoners are chained two and two together; that these chains are never undone, day or night, for any purpose whatever, and that they are suffering refinements of barbarity and cruelty unknown in any other civilised country—it is consequently asked if the British Minister at the Court of Naples has been instructed to employ his good offices in the cause of humanity for the diminution of these lamentable severities, and with what result?

Viscount PALMERSTON.—With regard to the first question, I can only say that her Majesty's Government attach very great importance to the maintenance of the independence of the kingdom of Sardinia—(Hear, hear)—and that they look with much anxiety to the working of the constitution of that country. At the same time, I am bound to say that nothing had occurred to lead Her Majesty's Government to suspect that this constitution was in any danger, or that the independence of Sardinia is threatened with the encroachments of any foreign power. (Hear, hear.) The manner in which that constitution has hitherto worked for the benefit of the people and of the Sovereign entitle us to hope that it will continue as it has been and as it is—a model worthy of the imitation of all nations. (Hear, hear.) As Sardinia herself affords an example of good government under its influence, it is highly honourable to the Sovereign as well as the people of that country, and calculated to inspire hopes of its adoption by other nations. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the second question, her Majesty's Government, in common with all intelligent men in this country, have learned with infinite pain, from various quarters, the confirmation of the impression produced by the communications of the Right Hon. Member for the University of Oxford in respect to the unfortunate and calamitous condition of the Neapolitan political prisoners. (Hear.) It has not been any part of the duty of the British Government to make any representation to the Government of Naples on the subject, seeing that it relates to the internal management of the government of that country; but at the same time I think it right to say that Mr. Gladstone has done himself great honour by the course he has pursued in this matter in the first instance, and which he has followed since.—(Hear)—for when we in England turn our attention and position turn his eyes from the enormities which such a city as Naples affords, and, instead of going to see volcanoes or disinterred cities, visiting the courts of justice, visiting the prisons, visiting the dungeons of those prisons, and examining personally into the cases of the unhappy victims of iniquity and injustice there to be found—(Cheers)—with this view of interesting public opinion in Europe to remedy these abuses,

question, and buy everything in creation which they don't want, because they have a notion, a desperate error, that articles are cheaper on the Boulevards than in Regent-street, and because everybody takes something home from Paris, and because they feel in a holyday humour and are generous, and because they have a sufficiency of five-franc pieces in their pocket. The *restaurateurs*, of course, are well frequented; and the *garçons* at Very's, Vefours, and the Trois Frères are in despair at the utterly heterodox and unscientific combinations of dishes ordered by the English customers. It is a grand thing to see a thorough London party puzzling over a dinner *carte*, floundering from *poisson* to *potage*, and from *hors d'œuvres* to *entremets;* turning up pocket dictionaries to find out what a *consommé* is, and dreadfully distressed to translate *vol au vent à la financière*, and find it means literally "fly to the wind like a female banker;" that is, if *vol* signify "fly;" the best Frenchman of the party stoutly offering to bet a glass of brandy and water that it means "theft," he having read the expression in the *Gazette des Tribunaux* that very morning. Generally, our friends fall back upon chops and steaks. They have a wholesome dread of mystic made dishes, and would as soon venture upon senna and salts as command *vins mayennaise de volaille*, or a *cramouski à la Russe*. One gentleman dolefully informed me, that, having seen something to be cooked with *champignons*, he had ordered it instantly, taking *champignons* to mean champagne, and was dreadfully disappointed when he found it practically translated as mushrooms. Long names are also a sad stumbling-block in the culinary way of our worthy countryman. They take a dish denoted by three or four words to be something terribly elaborate, not to say indigestible; and I astonished a party from Islington by expounding an extraordinary mixture, called *purée aux croutons à la Crecy*, as simply meaning carrot soup with crumbs in it. They had imagined some much more profound and complicated mixture. On the whole, however, I doubt whether our friends like the "kickshaws;" I hear continual cries for "Something solid! Confound it! something respectable—some good wholesome meat, and none of this trash of sauces and stews:" while, even in the midst of the flow of Sillery and *eau sewgest*, at St. Cloud, yesterday, I heard a fat gentleman, with great talents for perspiring, pathetically express a wish to "dip his beak into a quart pot of porter." In the matter of meat and drink there are indeed always two classes of Englishmen in Paris. The one affects an exaggerated abhorrence of French dishes and a contempt for French wine. They frequent English taverns, have tea to breakfast, and joints to dinner; never take milkless coffee; pay a ridiculous price for the worst possible port and sherry, and "can't stand these sloppy messes some people are so fond of." This is your untravelled, unsophisticated John Bull, who comes to Paris because everybody else does; who delivers himself over into the hands of a *commissionaire*, who trots him from the Arc de l'Etoile to the Jardin des Plantes, and the Madeleine to the Column of July; and, finally, gives him up after a week's hard work, under the impression that the Panthéon is Notre Dame, the Louvre the Hôtel de Ville, and the Invalides the Bourse. Not so your more experienced and longer travelled Englishman. He is probably young—young Englishmen now-a-days

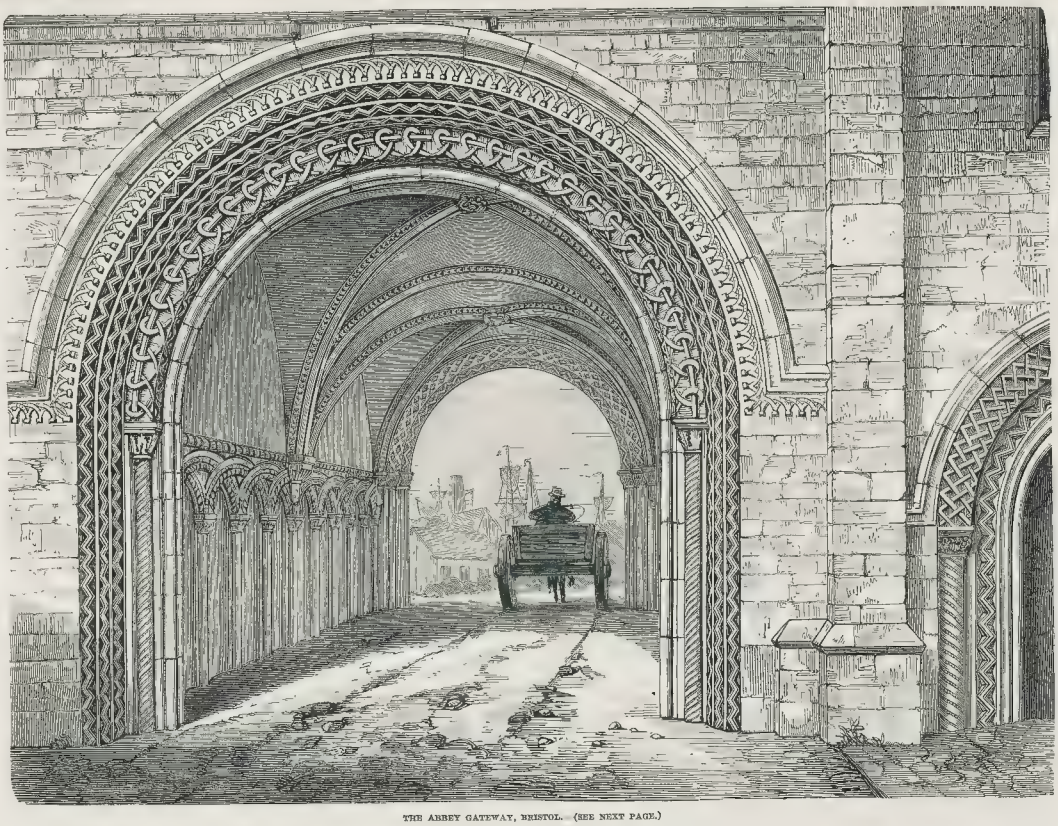
M. BERGER, PREFECT OF THE SEINE.

have generally gone over much more ground than old ones—and his glazed boots have beaten half the stones in Paris. He never thinks of ordinary sights—of churches, museums, institutions, and picture galleries; his hons are particular *cafés* and *restaurants*, where they excel in particular dishes. He knows the dancing gardens which the most famous *lionnes* frequent, and descants upon the style of polking of each. He speaks French boldly, if not successfully, and takes care to be as slangy in his phrases as possible. He is great at ordering dinners, and is profound upon the orthodox order in which wines, red and white, are to be drunk. Furthermore, he is up to the small town talk of the day; bows to Mdlle Bigon, of the Montansier, and leaves his card at Mdlle. Titis, of the Variétés. He is proud of his knowledge of Paris, and speaks disrespectfully of beefsteaks. English cookery he holds to be but one step remote from cannibalism—beneath it; and as for dress, he stoutly maintains that a *grisette* from the Quartier Latin can do more with a five franc shawl than an English Marchioness with a hundred and fifty guinea cachemere! Of course, this latter gentleman holds the former gentleman in contempt as a Goth and a barbarian while the Vandal reciprocates the sentiment, and mentally pronounces his traducer to be a Frenchified jacksnapes and a moustached frog-eater. The class in question—the thorough old John Bulls—are, however, gradually mellowing down. It is upon occasions of this kind, when they cross the Channel, not to see Paris, but to see the *fêtes*, that they come out most strongly, grumble most lustily, drink brandy and water most heartily, and in general make their Anglican peculiarities and singularities most manifest.

Going along the Boulevards, the number of smoothly-shaven Saxon faces is quite remarkable. The proprietors thereof usually keep in clusters; and cluster is continually hailing cluster, delighted to meet each other in a distant and foreign land, the encounter ending by both clusters coalescing and proceeding to the nearest *café*, to compare notes and impressions—to hear how Jones, who is sixteen stone good, fell down as many steps upon the slippery waxed staircase—how Brown has been scratched by the hard sheets, and can't dry his face with the soft towels—how the Smiths, husband and wife, able between them to make five-and-thirty stone kick the beam, have been put into a bed five feet by three—how Johnson can't get anything fit to eat, and longs for joints again—how Jackson can't get anything fit to drink except brandy, and longs for stout again—and how Williams, upon four occasions, took the peculiar 5 with a long tail, used in French caligraphy, for a 9, and paid accordingly, to the intense delight of the *garçon* in attendance. These relations over, the party invariably fall to discussing the number of tickets for the different *fêtes* they have managed to procure. Jones relates how he called fifteen times on M. Sallandrouze in one forenoon, and wrote eight and-thirty letters to the Minister of the Interior. Williams announces with great glee that he secured for his party seven bottles of champagne at St Cloud by stating that he was the Lord Mayor of Leeds; and Robinson trumps them all by announcing that he has a ticket for the review admitting him to the President's tribune. By this time the ladies are getting impatient to be off, and talk confidentially over the little tables about the shops where lace is so ridiculously cheap, and where they have the most beautiful bonnets (without exception) in Paris. At this all the gentlemen indignantly declare that every thing is better and cheaper in London—that all the Mechlin and Valenciennes lace comes from Nottingham, and all the beautiful figured cambric handkerchiefs from Belfast. The ladies repel the insinuation with the contempt and scorn which it deserves, and imagine a number of things absolutely indispensable—for the ball, or the concert, or the review—which they have never thought of until the idea was suggested by some unlucky shop window, and which they cannot by any human possibility do without. Some of the most daring hint even at bracelets, distinctly propose lockets at ridiculous prices, and infinitessimal watches—to be had "almost for next to nothing, comparatively." The unhappy male Joneses, Williamses, Smiths, Browns, Jacksons, and Johnsons are, one after the other, encountered and placed *hors de combat*; and it is needless to say that the bonnet figures at St. Cloud, the lace flutters in the breezes of the Champ de Mars, and the bracelets glance beneath the thousand candles of the Hôtel de Ville.

A. B. R.

RECEPTION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS AT PARIS.—SEE SECOND SUPPLEMENT.



THE ABBEY GATEWAY, BRISTOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THOMAS COLLINS, ESQ., M.P. FOR KNARESBOROUGH.

The family of Collins is of great antiquity in the county of Sussex, and in the reign of Henry VII. was possessed of considerable landed property in and near Barwash, in that county. A branch of this family settled in the neighbourhood of Knaresborough in the latter half of the

T. COLLINS, ESQ., M.P. FOR KNARESBOROUGH. FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET

17th century, from whom the present member is descended. He is the second son of the Rev. T. Collins, of Folygote and Knaresborough, formerly rector of Barvingham, in the North Riding of York; and in the commission of the peace for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire and county of Durham; was born in the Oct. of 1825; educated at the Charterhouse; graduated at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1847, and called to the Bar in 1849 by the Honourable Society of Benchers of the Inner Temple, and is member of the Northern Circuit, and attends the West Riding sessions. A liberal Tory, his political sentiments, as they may be gathered from his first address to the electors of Knaresborough, are as follow. He is for maintaining in all its integrity the Established Church, both in England and Ireland, and opposed to the endowment by the state of the Roman Catholic clergy. He is for concession to Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of territorial titles of precedency. Thinks that the agricultural classes are entirely burdened in respect of local taxation, and ought to have immediate relief accorded to them; is in favour of non-interference in the internal affairs of foreign nations, and of complete self-government for all truly British colonies in all provincial matters as means of securing the real dignity and integrity of the empire, and with, at the same time, obtaining economy in public expenditure, is opposed to secular State education, but would grant to all denominations of religion aid from the national funds in proportion to the monies which they themselves subscribe. On the death of the Right Hon. W. J. Lascelles, he came forward as a candidate for Knaresboro', in opposition to Mr. W. H. Watson, formerly M.P. for Rinsale. Mr. Watson, after presenting a canvass for some days, retired the day previous to the nomination, and Mr. Collins was returned by a majority of 31 the numbers being—Collins, 85; Lawson, 64.

Mr. Collins was introduced into the House by Mr. E. B. Denison, the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Mr. Spencer Walpole, the eminent Queen's counsel and member for Midhurst.

Our portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Claudet.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN CLIPPER YACHT "AMERICA," OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 15, page 207, we gave an Engraving of the yacht *America*, in frame, as she appeared building at New York, for the purpose of competing with the English yachts at Cowes. We now engrave the vessel from a sketch made on her arrival at the rendezvous of the Royal Yacht Squadron on the 21st ult.

Accustomed as we have been to witness the symmetrical models of our own yacht clubs, we confess our opinion falters when a model of an entirely different construction, so contrary in every respect, both in build and rig, is presented to us. In our former remarks, we termed the *America* to be "rather a violation of the old-established ideas of naval architecture," which all must candidly confess to be the case. In lieu of "straight lines," we have curved and hollow lines; instead of spars loaded with rigging, top hamper, and numberless small sails, we have stately masts with scarcely a rope to support them; the propelling power being in substance, and not in sum. In fact, instead of the "phantom ship," we have before us "a rakish piratical-looking craft," whose appearance in bygone days in the Southern Atlantic would have struck terror into the soul of many a "homeward-bounder." But this yacht has traversed the Atlantic on a different mission; and opportunely in the year 1851, the citizen of the States brings her for fraternal competition with the aristocracy of our own island.

Since her arrival she has been visited by nearly every member of the Squadron, and by several scientific and naval gentlemen, and all appear to be gratified with the inspection. As some discrepancy has already appeared in the accounts of the *America*, we have taken some pains to verify the following.

She was solely designed and constructed by Mr. George Steers, of the firm of Messrs. George and James R. Steers, of New York, who are now on a visit to this country in the yacht. To the talents of the builder the New York Yacht Club is indebted for several of the specimens which

THE UNITED STATES CLIPPER YACHT "AMERICA," OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

[illegible] among which we may name the sloop *Syren*, of 85 tons; [illegible] *Cornelia*, 90 tons; *Sybil*, 58 tons; *Cygnet*, 52; *Coquette*, 37; and that of the celebrated New York pilot boats; the *W. G. Waystaff*, 194 tons, designed to be the fastest vessel of her time; and subsequently the well known *Mary Taylor*, of 75 tons, the smartest vessel in the States. As it has been whispered that the yacht, after all, has been designed and constructed by one of our own countrymen, we have authority for stating that Mr George Steers was born in New York, and is the son of the late Mr. Henry Steers, a native of Dartmouth, England, and once connected with our naval establishment at Plymouth, but who emigrated to the United States, and established himself in that country.

The *America* belongs to the New York Yacht Club, and is, according to American register, 171 tons; she is owned by J. C. Stevens, Esq., the Commodore of the N.Y.Y.C., and by Messrs. C. A. Stevens, H. Wilkes, and J. B. Finlay. Her dimensions are:—

	Feet.	In.
Length over all	94	0
Length of keel	82	0
Extreme breadth	23	0
Breadth moulded	22	0

The dimensions of spars—Foremast, 79 ft. 6 in.; mainmast, 81 ft., with 2 in. to a foot rake to both masts; bowsprit (hollow), 32 ft., 17 of which only is outboard; fore gaff, 24 ft.; main gaff, 28 ft.; main boom, 56 ft.

She carries three standing sails, viz. jib, foresail, and mainsail; the foot of the latter as well as of the jib laces to the boom: she also sets a main gaff topsail. Her forestay is very heavy, and is the principal support of the foremast.

The internal arrangements of the *America* are in chaste style, with a due regard to comfort. The fore-cabin is 21 ft. by 8 ft., with 14 berths (seven on either side) for the crew, besides state cabins for the master and mate. The galley, or cook's department, is spart, between the fore and after cabins, a great desideratum in warm climates, which comfort, as regards the men, has been overlooked in our yachts. The fore-cabin is ventilated by a circular skylight, 3 ft. in diameter. Between the galley and main cabin there are two large state-rooms; there are also two other state-rooms, a pantry and wash-room. The cook-pit, as it is termed, is a neat opening shaft, of 30 ft. in circumference, from which is the entrance to the main cabin. On the starboard side is the bath-room, and on the opposite is a clothes and wine room; and under the cook-pit is the sail-room. The main cabin, or saloon, is fitted with sofas, of mahogany and velvet, corresponding furniture, with a splendid carpet. Lockers extend the whole length of the cabin, with plate-glass panels. The internal decorations are Chinese white and gold, with mahogany reliefs. On deck, by the mainmast, there is a break, which gives the appearance of a raised quarter-deck, the bulwarks are only 14 inches. She has plain raking sternpost, and a large gilt eagle, &c. on the stern, which is elliptical. The workmanship of the whole is perfection. She is all smooth outside, and would be taken for an iron vessel for a keen eye. The shrouds under the line, about two-thirds down, are covered with white canvas, which gives her a light appearance.

Her crew consists of seven hands before the mast, two mates, cook, steward, boy, and master—in all, thirteen hands.

Whatever may be the result in her trials with some of our fast yachts, we trust that the introduction of this novel specimen will be the means of cultivating that good feeling which ought to prevail among all who contend for the palm in a fair spirit of rivalry. The owners are far beyond any mercenary ideas or speculative purposes, and, we understand, are ready to allow her sailing qualities to be tested with any yacht that may be selected for the purpose; and, as the gain of "a cup" or a pecuniary prize is not their object, we have no doubt, ere long, we shall be able to record something definite on the subject.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The eighth annual meeting of the British Archæological Institute commenced at Bristol, on Tuesday last, under the presidency of John Scandrett Harford, of Blaise Castle, as president of the meeting, in the room of Lord Talbot de Malahide. Although Bristol and the neighbourhood abound with splendid ecclesiastical edifices and objects of archæological interest, the Congress was not very numerously attended, and the local museum was comparatively unattractive.

The business of the Institute was opened by an inaugural meeting at the Guildhall, where the members and their friends were received by the Mayor, Sir John Aerle Haberfield, and the various civic dignitaries. Several ladies honoured the meeting with their company. The general introductory address of the proceedings differed but little from that of former occasions. The president's address was followed by addresses from Chevalier Bunsen, Dr. Whewell, and others. Mr. Tucker, one of the secretaries, then read an interesting account of the proceedings of previous years, and a few remarks on the muniments belonging to the corporation, which, at the close of the meeting, the members were invited to inspect. In the evening, a *conversazione* was held at the Philosophical Institution, Park-street, where a paper, read by Mr. Freeman, of Oxford, on the recent restorations, and the Vandalism of transferring the Elgin marbles from their proper locality to the walls of the British Museum, was replied to by the Keeper of Antiquities at the Museum, who vindicated Lord Elgin and his own office with truth and spirit.

On Wednesday, Professor Willis lectured on Wells Cathedral, in his own able and attractive manner: Mr. Cockerell explaining the statues and sculpture of the west front; and members examining with critical care and occasional approbation the several restorations conducted by Mr. Pevrey, and done by Mr. Salvin.

Thursday's proceedings commenced with the meetings of the different sections, the Architectural Section meeting in the chapter-house, in the Cathedral, and the Historical Section at the theatre of the Bristol Institution. At the latter the chair was taken by Mr. Hallam, F.R.S., F.S.A., when the Rev Mr. Warner read a paper giving an account of Tyndale's New Testament. A discussion followed, and Chevalier Bunsen then read a dissertation on the Lake Manna. In the Architectural Section, Mr. Britton, F.S.A., read a series of notes on the ancient and modern topography and archæology of Bristol and its vicinity, conveying much valuable antiquarian and bibliographical information in a very attractive form. In enumerating the buildings of Bristol, Mr. Britton described the example engraved in the present No. as possessing the Abbey Gatehouse, situated at the south-west corner of [illegible] Bristol, and which originally formed one of the principal entrances to the monastery. The lower story, represented in the Engraving, is a genuine specimen of Norman work of the 12th century, and is remarkable for the soundness and good quality of the stone with which it is built, the arris and mouldings being nearly as square and sharp as at first. The upper story is of Tudor architecture (*temp.* Henry VIII.), with niches and coats of arms indicative of its age; and between the two stories is a fine inscription in black letter. The Tudor story, besides its want of accordance in style, has been much disfigured by the insertion of modern sash-windows; but the Norman work is not surpassed by any other building of its kind in the Kingdom. A paper illustrative of its merits was subsequently read to the Institute meeting by Mr. J. Clayton, architect, from one of whose drawings the accompanying Illustration has been engraved. At the close of his address, Mr. Britton was much cheered by the meeting.

In the afternoon, divine service was performed at St. Mary Redcliffe Church. A very impressive sermon was preached by the Dean of Bristol. At the close of the service an elaborate and very interesting paper was read by Mr. Godwin, the architect who is so successfully conducting the restoration of St. Mary, Redcliffe. The Canynge Society, a club of citizens, has been formed for carrying out this noble work. At the close of his address, Mr. Godwin dwelt upon the present deplorable condition of the building: its falling parapets, its splitting walls, and shattered spirets on the tower, giving sad indications of universal decay. "On the question of *restoration* generally," said Mr. Godwin, "no one would oppose more earnestly than I would the destruct on of an ancient edifice, with all its associations and time-tints, to substitute for it a new copy, however well executed, so long as it could be maintained for its purpose. In the case of St. Mary, Redcliffe, however, no question of this sort arises. If it be not renewed, its character must utterly pass away. There is but little of the exterior of the church that can possibly be maintained. If we would preserve the structure for its sacred purposes, and transmit to posterity the noble specimen of skill and piety which our forefathers gave to us in trust, there is no other course than restoration, conducted with a painstaking and anxious desire to make the building what it originally was. Pride of country, love of beauty, and duty to God, all prompt so strongly to the completion of the restoration, that I have no doubt whatever as to the ultimate result."

Mr. Godwin, at the conclusion of his paper, took the various members and visitors of the Institute present round the edifice, pointing out the various alterations, the character of which called forth highly merited encomiums on Mr. Godwin's taste and skill.

In the evening the dinner took place at the Victoria-rooms. We shall illustrate this banquet next week; but should now add, that the proceedings of the entire meeting have, by aid of supplementary columns, been ably reported in the *Bristol Mirror*.

VOLUME EIGHTEEN of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready, bound in cloth gilt, price One Guinea; or in paper covers, 10s. 6d. This volume contains nearly SEVEN HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, 360 of which are relative to the GREAT EXHIBITION
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Office, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 10.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 11.—Half-Quarter Day.
TUESDAY, 12.—Grouse Shooting commences.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Old Lammas Day.
THURSDAY, 14.—Printing invented, 1437.
FRIDAY, 15.—Assumption.
SATURDAY, 16.—The Manchester Massacre.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 01	25	1 50	2 10	2 35	2 45	3 5	3 20	3 46	3 50	4 5	4 25	4 40	4 55

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—THIRD WEEK of the GREAT AMERICAN and FRENCH TROUPE of DASHING HORSEMEN, in consequence of their unspeakable success, will appear EVERY EVENING. Particular attention is called to the following list of prices:—Boxes, Grand Circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Gallery, 1s. Upper Gallery, 6d. Doors to open each evening at Half-past Seven o'clock.—NOTICE.—The following list of the Regarded Artistes can only appear in England for a limited period:—Mdlle Caroline, in Haut Ecole: Mr. McCollum, whose extraordinary feats, elegance, and grace have already stamped him as the greatest Wonder of the World: Mr. Hengler, on his Wife, Horse, and Dog: Mr. Lee: Mr. Sanger, &c. &c. EVERY MONDAY NEXT (Under most Distinguished Patronage), a GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE, on which occasion the Pit will be open for the Sale of Stalls, and Children under Ten Years of age will be admitted to the Dress Circle and Boxes at Half-price.—Doors to open at Two o'clock Evening Performance at Seven o'clock precisely.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—MONDAY, AUGUST 11, THE GAMESTER, APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA by the Drake Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra. 12, Love in a Maze, Apartments, and the Alhambra. 13, Twelfth Night, Apartments, and the Alhambra. 14, Rosamund, and the Alhambra. 15, Twelfth Night, Apartments, and the Alhambra. 16, The Drake Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the SEASON, and of MADAME BOUFFE'S attractive performances.—MR. MITCHELL has the honour to announce that the present Season of French Plays will terminate by Mdlle Bouffe's engagement. On MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, will be revived the favourite comedy-vaudeville of LUNCLE BAPTISTE, in which Mdlle Bouffe will appear; and she will perform in the course of the week the parts of LA FILLE DU REGIMENT, DE PARIS, in which Mdme Bouffe will perform her celebrated character of Joseph.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr Mitchell's Library 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—The most successful and popular Theatre in London.—Another week of glorious triumph.—MAZEPPA, the most attractive spectacle ever produced, positively for the ninth time. EVERY EVENING during the present week of Powell's Pyrotechnic Fête, and from its peculiarity in its scenery being commenced, so as to afford the view of the surrounding Public, as 8 and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
ALL THE MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION will be DESCRIBED DAILY at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. Popular Lectures by Dr. Bachhoffner, on the Steam Vocal Engines of the Sun. The Relation of the Earth, exhibited by Fotheall's expansion. The Electric Telegraph. Lectures by Dr. Cooley. A Lecture on the History of the Harp, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq with Vocal Illustrations. Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, One Shilling. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and every evening from Seven till Half-past Ten.

THE ELEVEN HOURS' ROUTE to PARIS, with only Two Hours' Sea, is by the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, viâ Folkestone or Dover DOUBLE DIURNAL EXPRESS SERVICE DAILY.
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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP EXCURSION TRAIN to BATH and BRISTOL.—A Train will leave Paddington on SUNDAY, the 17th of AUGUST, at a Quarter before Eight o Clock, returning the same Evening from Bristol at 6.30, and at Seven o Clock from Bath.

	First Class	Closed Carriages.
Fares to Bath and Back	8s 6d	5s 0d
Fares to Bristol and Back	10s 6d	7s 0d

Tickets may be obtained previous to the Day at the Paddington Station; 27, King-street, Cheapside; and 449, West Strand. Passengers having luggage can only be conveyed at the ordinary fares.

CHESTER and HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—REDUCTION of FARES.—On and after FRIDAY, August 1st, 1851, Passengers will be booked through and conveyed at the following Fares, which includes the passage-money between Kingstown and Holyhead, either by the Steam of the Chester and Holyhead, or of the City of Dublin Company.

	Single Fares.			Return Tickets	
	1st Cl.	2d Cl.	3d Cl.	1st Cl.	3d Cl.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	60 0	40 0	...	90 0	60 0
Birmingham ...	40 0	30 0	...	60 0	45 0
Between Manchester ...	30 0	17 6	...	37 6	26 6
Kingstown and Chester ...	20 0	15 0	...	30 0	22 6
Liverpool ...	20 0	15 0	...	30 0	22 6

The Return Tickets between Dublin, Liverpool, Chester, Manchester, and Birmingham, will be available for Seven days, exclusive of the SEVEN days of issue. Those between London and Dublin FOURTEEN days.

Departures from Kingstown.	Arrival in Dublin.
*9 0 a.m. Express.	11 8 p.m.
1 0 p.m. Mail.	4 50 a.m.
7 30 p.m. Mail.	10 0 a.m.
Departure from London.	**Arrival in Dublin.**
*9 30 a.m.	7 0 a.m.
a5 0 p.m. Express.	6 30 a.m.
8 45 p.m. Mail.	11 0 a.m.

* No Second Class by Express Trains between Chester, Birmingham, or London.
Tickets can be obtained at the Dublin and Kingstown Railway terminus, or on board the steam-boats.
Through Passengers by these Trains must re-book at Chester.
Superintendent's Office, Chester, 31st July, 1851. J. O. BINGER.

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GREAT EXHIBITION FÊTES AT PARIS.—Next week we shall complete our Illustrations of the Paris *Fêtes* with two Scenes from the Grand Review at Versailles, the Reception by the President at St. Cloud, &c.

*** For Replies to Correspondents, see page 109 of Supplement published with the present Number.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
Architectural History of Gloucester — Illustrated Catalogue, Part II — The Ralph Hunters, 3 Vols — Home Truths for Home People. — Canonus Leighton. — The Tutor's Ward, 2 Vols. — Smith's Syria and Palestine, 2 Vols. — Fraser's Map of Ireland. — Greenwood's Cat Guide. — Farmer's Friend, Vols. — London Medical Diary — Key to History of Greece — Pulman's Fly-fishing — Murray's Hand-book to the British Museum — Brighton's Poems
MUSIC.—The Heart that Thou hast Broken — Oh, why art thou so sad, my Love? — The Manchester Polka.

ERRATUM.—In the Memoir of Alderman Salomons (see page 106), for "Bernal," read "Bernard."

TO ADVERTISERS. — ADVERTISEMENTS for the FRENCH EDITION of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are RECEIVED up to THURSDAY EVENING, at the OFFICE, 198, STRAND; and may be inserted in any Language.

TO EXHIBITORS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

As we are bringing to a close the weekly Supplements connected with the Great Exhibition, we receive numerous applications daily from Exhibitors and others for the insertion of Illustrations of their articles in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It being quite impossible to comply with these requests in our ordinary space, we beg to inform Exhibitors that we are willing to receive any drawings, with descriptions of articles now in the Crystal Palace, to be PAID for, ADVERTISEMENT PRICE. If this arrangement be satisfactory to Exhibitors, extra sheets will be Presented GRATIS to our Subscribers. Immediate application must be made; and no Drawings or Sketches, &c., can be possibly attended to, unless sent during the present month.

Office, 198, Strand, August 1, 1851.

LE 15me NUMERO de

L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS en FRANCAIS,

de SAMEDI prochain, contiendra, indépendamment de toutes les Nouvelles de la Semaine, un compte rendu spécial des Fêtes données à Paris.

Tous les Numéros qui ont paru depuis le commencement ont été réimprimés. On peut se les procurer séparément, ou réunis en une brochure, avec une couverture magnifiquement illustré. Prix du Cahier, contenant Douze Numéros et une magnifique Vue du Palais de Cristal brûlé à part, 6 shillings.

NOTA.—Les Propriétaires de l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS croient devoir faire observer ici, que le Journal Français publié sous le titre ci-dessus n'est point une traduction de l'Edition Anglais, mais bien une publication avec rédaction toute séparée, et dirigée à Londres par des écrivains de la presse Parisienne.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1851.

THE last days of the Parliament were so wasted, that we could have no hopes of any good to result from a longer continuance of its labours. Twice counted out in a week, leaving business unfinished, and one day employed discussing the question whether there was time to discuss the Patent Law Amendment Bill, must have convinced the public that the members ought now to withdraw to more genial occupations than legislation. If there were a probability, that, by keeping together, they could redeem the lost time, so little have they done that we should wish they might remain. But this is out of the question; nothing more can now be expected of them, and already men begin to speculate on what will be done next session of Parliament. Time brings counsel as well as roses; and when the Houses are about to meet, we may inquire what they ought to do. A session wasted on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, on substituting a house-tax for the window duties, on petty reform in Chancery, on a doubtful alteration in the patent laws, and on a few other trivial changes, is a sure indication that by the present Parliament and the present Ministry, both of which are on their last legs, nothing great will in future be achieved. If Lord John Russell were ever so liberally disposed, he could effect nothing good with the present Parliament, in which he has been repeatedly defeated, and of which the large Conservative minority has been gradually gaining an increase to its majority. He might gather new strength by an appeal to the people, and his promised measure of Parliamentary reform may be intended to serve election purposes; but till he, or some other leader enjoying the confidence of the country, interest the people, and till their voice be heard in a general election, nothing decisive can be done. If his schemes are worthy of the support of the whole Liberal party, a great union may be effected, and extensive reforms, after a general election, be carried; if he only place himself in the van of the movement to divert it to his own purposes, he will occasion still further dissensions, and we shall have to go through a period of agitation to obtain the needed reform. The Parliament closes amidst so much uncertainty, its past proceeding and the past proceedings of the Ministers so little justify us in expecting any thing good in future, that it will only be prudent for us all to wait before we form any opinion of what will hereafter be done. They have received so many hopes already—neither seating the Jews, nor re-casting the Property-tax, nor effectually dealing with any species of taxation—that, before forming any opinion of what they will do, we must wait to see what the necessities of the hour will dictate.

ACCORDING to the "Tables" of Criminals in "England and Wales" recently laid before Parliament, the number of persons capitally convicted last year was less than any year, except 1845, since 1841, when the last alteration was made in the law affecting capital punishments. In the last ten years the population in England and Wales has been increasing at the rate of 1·3 per cent. per annum; but the capital convictions, instead of increasing at an equal rate, have decreased. They were in each year, from 1842 to 1850, both inclusive, 57, 97, 57, 49, 56, 51, 60, 66, 49. Thus the number last year was the lowest of the series, except 1845, when the two numbers were equal. The number of persons committed for trial in 1850 was, with three exceptions 1844, 1845, 1846- less than the number committed in any other year since 1840. The series between 1841 and 1850 (both inclusive) was as follows:—27,760, 31,309, 29,591, 26,542, 24,503. 25,107, 28,833, 30,349, 27,816, 26,813. The number for 1850 was 3·7 per cent. less than the average of the last ten years. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that Sir Robert Peel made his first great alteration in our commercial code in 1842, and that 1841 and 1842 were disastrous years: the price of wheat in the autumn of 1841 was 76s., and in the summer of 1842, 65s. 6d. The effects of his alterations and an improved harvest began to show themselves in the autumn of 1842 and in 1843; and our readers will now, by the above series of figures, see that the greatest number of commitments, 31,309, was in 1842, and that it began to decline from that time. It rose again in 1847-48, two years of high prices, commercial failure, and railway speculation; but it has never since 1842 equalled the extraordinary number of that year. Such circumstances confirm in detail the connexion observed at all times, and particularly in our country in the last sixty years, between scanty food, high prices, deficient employment, and a great many crimes on the one hand; and on the other, between plenty, low prices, full employment, and a small number of crimes. The same tables inform us that the number of persons executed in England and Wales in the last ten years was 107, while in the first ten years of the century the number was 802, and in the second ten years 897. In relation to the number of the people, the number of executions between 1801 and 1810, and between 1811 and 1820, was twelve times as great as between 1841 and 1850. In such facts we find the strongest encouragement to pursue the policy of ameliorating our criminal code and abolishing commercial restrictions, and the happiest augury of future success if we continue in the same path. We record this testimony to the national improvement with great satisfaction; and ask our readers to contrast the increasing security they have enjoyed under our ameliorated law, with the anarchic condition of the people of California, as exemplified by the account of the "First Execution at San Francisco," to be found in another part of our Journal.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE CO. RT.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the junior members of the Royal family, continued to enjoy the retirement of their marine retreat at Osborne up to Thursday, when the Court returned to town. The Royal party arrived at Buckingham Palace at one o'clock.

On Saturday, the 2nd inst., Lord Alfred Paget and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, relieved Lord Charles Fitzroy and Lieut.-Colonel F. Seymour as Equerries-in-Waiting.

On Tuesday, the 5th, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer arrived on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. Lord Cowley also had the honour of joining the Royal circle. Lord Cowley left on Wednesday, and the other visitors on the following morning.

Wednesday being the birth day of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, the band of the Royal Marines assembled, at seven o'clock, in the gardens at Osborne, and played a serenade in honour of the day.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by a numerous suite, left Osborne House, Isle of Wight, at an early hour on Thursday morning; and, having travelled from Gosport by special train on the South-Western Railway, arrived at the Vauxhall station at twenty minutes before one o'clock. Her Majesty was received at the station by the directors and the secretary of the Railway Company, and other official personages. Four of the Royal carriages, with an escort consisting of a detachment of the 8th Light Dragoons (Hussars), being in waiting the signal party immediately proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where her Majesty arrived about ten minutes before one o'clock. A Privy Council was held at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, at which most of the Cabinet Ministers attended, when the Royal Speech delivered at the prorogation of Parliament was submitted to her Majesty.

The marriage of the Hon. Ernest Duncombe, eldest son of Lord and Lady Feversham, with Miss Mabel Graham, second daughter of Sir James and Lady Graham, took place on Thursday forenoon, at the church of St. George, Hanover-square, in the presence of a brilliant circle of friends. The bride was given away by her distinguished father; and the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Graham, uncle to the bride. Among the Duke of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, the Earl and Countess of Galloway, and a distinguished circle, were amongst those assembled.

MUSIC.

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed last night, under the direction of Mr. Costa, Haydn's "Creation," for the second time; the principal singers were Mdme. Clara Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes. Mendelssohn's "Paul" will be produced next Friday for the first time here this season, as an additional subscription concert.

The Wednesday English Glee and Madrigal parties at Willis's Rooms, are drawing to a close, after a most successful season.

The Bach Society commenced, last Monday, a series of monthly meetings.

At the Royal Music Hall, Adelaide Gallery, Miss Eyles and Mr. Henry Phillips have been singing this week, with Miss Julia Worman as pianiste, and Master Coles, clarionet.

Herr Borschitzky, violinist, gave a concert last Monday, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by Misses Eyles, Parepa, Lavenu, Bauer; Herr Stigelli, Herr Formes; Miss Thomas (harp), Heinrich Werner (piano), &c.

Mr. John Parry gave his final performance at the Music Hall, Store-street, last Monday.

Mr. Bunn has resumed the lessesship of Drury-Lane Theatre, and will commence with a national opera at Christmas. No manager in this country has done more for our native artists than Mr. Bunn. His long experience will give him advantages in the direction of his new undertaking, and he is too acute an observer not to have watched the signs of the times, and to profit by his past labours. To establish an English opera-house by a committee would be an impossibility; it is evident that the London amateurs are now ashamed that we should be without a school for dramatic singers, and, if Mr. Bunn turns this feeling to the proper account, a good prospect of founding something like a permanent establishment is before him.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—On Tuesday, Sir George Charles Young, Garter-King-at-Arms, superintended the arrangement, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, of the banners of the Knights of the most Honourable and Noble Order of the Garter, consequent upon the demise of the late Duke of Cambridge, the late Duke of Newcastle, and the late Earl of Derby. The removing those banners, and placing the banner of the Marquis of Normanby over his stall, gives the following order of the stalls:—

SOVEREIGN'S SIDE.	PRINCES' SIDE.
The Sovereign.	King of Hanover.
Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.	Duke of Cambridge.
Crown Prince of Hanover.	Emperor of Russia.
King of the Belgians.	King of Prussia.
King of Wurtemberg.	Reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen
King of Saxony.	Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
Reigning Duke of Brunswick.	Duke of Wellington.
Prince of Leiningen.	Marquis of Exeter.
Duke of St. Albans.	Duke of Buccleuch.
Marquis of Anglesey.	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Duke of Devonshire.	Duke of Sutherland.
Duke of Richmond.	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
Duke of Hamilton.	Duke of Cleveland.
Duke of Somerset.	Marquis of Abercorn.
Duke of Beaufort.	Marquis of Hertford.
Marquis of Salisbury.	Duke of Norfolk.
Earl de Grey.	Earl Spencer.
Marquis Cholmondeley.	
Duke of Bedford.	
Earl of Clarendon.	
Marquis of Normanby.	

IRISH TEMPORAL PEER.—Writs have been issued from the Hanaper Office, Dublin, bearing teste the 1st of August, for the election of a temporal peer in the room of the late Charles William Earl of Charleville.

DECLINE OF THE METHODIST BODY.—The returns submitted to the late meeting of the Wesleyan Conference show a defection of nearly 60,000 members of the society.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—The number of public acts which received the Royal assent to the 1st instant was 61.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS. Joseph Veary, Esq., of Middleton-square, has left To the Baptist Missionary Society in London, £200; Baptist College at Stepney, £100; London Missionary Society, £100; London City Mission, £50; Moravian Society, £50; British and Foreign Bible Society, £50; Baptist College, Pontypool, £50; and the following institutions at High Wycombe, viz. to the British and Foreign School, £50; Auxiliary Tract Society, £20; and the Sick Man's Visiting Society, £50. Mrs. Sheldon, wife of the Rev. J. Sheldon, of Sheffield, has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, to each a legacy of £50. Mr. A. T. Crane, of Lloyd-square, has left to the Ragged School Union a legacy of £2:

The wills of the following distinguished individuals have lately been proved:—The late Duchess Strathallan, Viscount de Chaworse, Baron Van Nagel, Don Manoz, Right Hon. W. Sebright Laseelles, Baroness Erskine, Right Hon. Lady Cecilia La Touche, Lady Anne Murray, and the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, Bart.

The late Louis Lucas, Esq., of Hyde Park-gardens, an eminent merchant, who died on the 3d ult., has left personal property in England, amounting to £230,000, and, by his will, after making a large provision for his wife, bequeaths the residue equally among his children. An estate in Jamaica he has left to his three sons. He has bequeathed to charitable institutions as follows:—To the German Jews' Hospital, Mile-end, £25; German Jews' Free-school, £25; Synagogue and Cubbay of the New Synagogue, Great St. Helen's, £50; Jews' Ladies' Lying-in Charity, £50; and to the London Hospital, £100, which institution he mentions as having selected from its liberal disregard of religious distinctions.

On Saturday evening, a young man named Stone, a seaman, on board a ship just arrived at Sheerness from a foreign station, having got leave of absence to visit his father, who lives in Union-street, Maidstone, was walking from Rochester when he arrived about half way between Bridgewood Gate and the Upper Bell, was assaulted by a fellow who jumped out of the hedge, demanding his money or his life, and at the same time making a blow at his head, which he parried with a stick. Another man then appeared, who discharged a pistol at him, the contents which took effect in his right ear and the palm of his hand, his arm being raised in the attitude of defence. He exclaimed, "You don't mean to murder me?" and began to lay about him most vigorously, when the cowardly villains made off into the wood, which was searched immediately afterwards for them but without effect.

A silver mine has been recently discovered by a German in California, at a point in the mountains about eighty miles in a north-east direction from Los Angeles. The richness and extent is said after having been submitted to a strict assay, to be equal, if not superior, to any silver mine yet discovered. The fortunate German is reported to have sold twenty-seven shares at 5000 dollars each.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ADDRESS OF THE SUPREMACY DECLARATION COMMITTEE.—A manifestation of the sentiments of a vast number of the clergy in regard to the "Gorham case" has been made public in the shape of a declaration signed by more than 2300 clergymen of the Established Church, among whom are the Deans of Manchester, Llandaff, Bristol, Ripon, and Carlisle, and many other dignitaries, setting forth their surprise and concern at the attempts made by parties holding office in the Church to invalidate and nullify the judgment recently delivered by the Sovereign, as "supreme governor of this realm, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal," in the said case; and protesting against any attempt, from whatever quarter it may proceed, to bring into contempt a judgment so issued. The declaration further holds such attempts to be equivalent to the enforcement of a standard of doctrine in the Church by unauthorised individuals, to be irreconcileable with the first principles of all church polity, and necessarily to lead to a state of disorder, strife and confusion in the Church. The committee also request that the names of the clergy who wish to subscribe the declaration be forwarded as early as possible to them, at Messrs. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Deanery Rural:* the Rev. John Jones Browne, of Llandanwg, Merionethshire, to Ardwdwy. *Rectors:* the Rev. Robert Scarlett Grignon, to St. John (*sub-Castro*), Lewes, Sussex; the Rev. John Robert Pigott, to Ashwellthorpe with Wrentingham, Norfolk; the Rev. Ferdinand Alfred Pynsent, to Bawdeswell: the Rev. Robert Sumner, to Brightwell, Berks; the Rev. John Sutton Utterton, to Calbourn, with Newtown, Isle of Wight; the Rev. William Edward Vicar, to Bonn-Flamber, Cornwall; the Rev. Robert Weatherell, to Elton, Notts; the Rev. William Webster, to St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, with St. Anne's, Blackfriars, London; the Rev. Temple Walter West, to Beaworthy, Devon. *Vicarages:* the Rev. Frederick Woods Mant, to Stanford and Teddington, Norfolk.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection: The Rev. G. Thomas, on leaving the curacy of Thornton, near Bradford, from the inhabitants; the Rev. W. Armine Sipper, curate of Catfield, Norfolk, from the inhabitants; the Rev. Wiltred Hargreaves, late curate, of Catterick, Yorkshire, from the inhabitants; the Rev. J. R. Connor, of St. Simon, Liverpool, from the members of the congregation classes; the Rev. Harry Wright, of Shardington, Gloucestershire, from the females of his congregation; the Rev. John Tonkin and the Rev H. H. Kendle, curates of Hewarth, near Gate head, from a parishioner.

The *Guardian* says there is a well-founded rumour that the Synod of Exeter is to be followed immediately by a similar pronunciation on the part of the diocese of Chichester; while other reports, not yet perhaps clothed with as tangible a form, but still bearing every mark of probability, indicate the cathedral cities of Wells and Oxford as likely to follow in the same path in the course of the present autumn.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—On Tuesday a meeting of the council of University College was held, for the purpose of considering what change in the regulations of the college were requisite to meet cases of insubordination on the part of students, such as occurred some few months ago at the college. It was enacted, that in future, on any occasion, any professor, lecturer, or teacher, may report any student in his class-room guilty of disorderly acts; and, should he decline to pass upon, may require the student to withdraw from the class room. That the secretary shall have charge at all times of all parts of the college, and authority to maintain order thereat. That the dean be authorised to pass sentence, comprehending either admonition from the dean, reprimand from the dean in private or in presence of the faculty, suspension from attendance, which would disqualify the student from receiving his certificate; exclusion from any place of instruction; rustication from the college, and expulsion.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION ACT AND ITS AUTHORS.

This bill received the Royal assent on Friday, last week. It is the joint production of her Majesty's Ministers, Mr. Walpole, Sir Frederick Thesiger, and Mr. Keogh. The portion contributed by each is marked out in the copy of the act which follows. The part which belongs to her Majesty's Ministers is printed in Roman letters; the rest is in italics, with the name of the respective authors appended:—

"Whereas divers of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects have assumed to themselves the titles of archbishop and bishops of a pretended province, and of pretended sees or dioceses, within the United Kingdom, under colour of an alleged authority given to them for that purpose *by certain briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical from the See of Rome, and particularly* [Sir F. Thesiger's] by a certain brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, purporting to have been given at Rome on the 29th of September, 1850; *and whereas, by the act of the 10th year of the reign of King George IV., cap. 1, after reciting that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, were, by the respective acts of union for England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably, and that the right and title of archbishops to their respective provinces, and of bishops to their sees, and of deans to their deaneries, as well as the rights of England and Ireland, had been settled and established by law it was enacted, that if any person, after the commencement of that act, other than the person thereunto rightfully appointed by law, should assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, he should for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of £100* [Mr. Walpole]: And whereas it may be doubted whether it is recited enactment extends to the assumption of the title of archbishop or bishop of a pretended province or diocese, or archbishop or bishop of a city, place, or territory, or dean of any pretended deanery in England or Ireland, not being the see, provi ce, or diocese of any archbishop or bishop, or deanery of any dean, recognised by law; but the attempt to establish, under colour of authority from the See of Rome or otherwise, such pretended sees, provinces, dioceses, or deaneries, is illegal and void. And whereas it is expedient to prohibit the assumption of such titles in respect of any places within the United Kingdom: Be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen's Most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that

"1. *All such briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical, and all and every the jurisdiction, authority pre-eminence, or title conferred, or pretended to be conferred, thereby, are, and shall be and be deemed unlawful and void.* [Mr. Walpole's.]

"2. And be it enacted, that if, after the passing of this act, any person *shall obtain, or cause to be procured, from the Bishop or See of Rome or shall publish or put in use, within any part of the United Kingdom, any such bull, brief, rescript, or letters apostolical or any other instrument of writing, for the purpose of constituting such archbishops or bishops of such pretended provinces, sees, or dioceses within the United Kingdom, or of any person* [Sir F. Thesiger's] other than a person thereunto authorised by law in respect of an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery, of the United Church of England and Ireland, assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean of any city, town, or place, or any territory or district (under any designation or description whatsoever) in the United Kingdom, whether such city, town or place, or such territory or district, be or be not the see or the province, or co-extensive with the province, of any archbishop, bishop, see or the diocese, or co-extensive with the diocese, of any bishop, or the seat or place of the church of any dean, or co extens ve with any deanery of the said United Church, the person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of £100, to be recovered as the penalty imposed by the recited act may be recovered under the provisions thereof, *or by action or suit of any person in one of her Majesty's superior courts of law, with the consent of her Majesty's Attorney-General in England and Ireland, or her Majesty's Advocate in Scotland, as the case may be* [Sir F. Thesiger's].

"3. This act shall not extend or apply to the assumption or use by any bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland exercising episcopal functions within some district or place in Scotland of any name, style, or title, in respect of such district or place; but nothing herein contained shall be taken to give any right to any such bishop to assume or use any name, style, or title which he is not now by law entitled to assume or use.

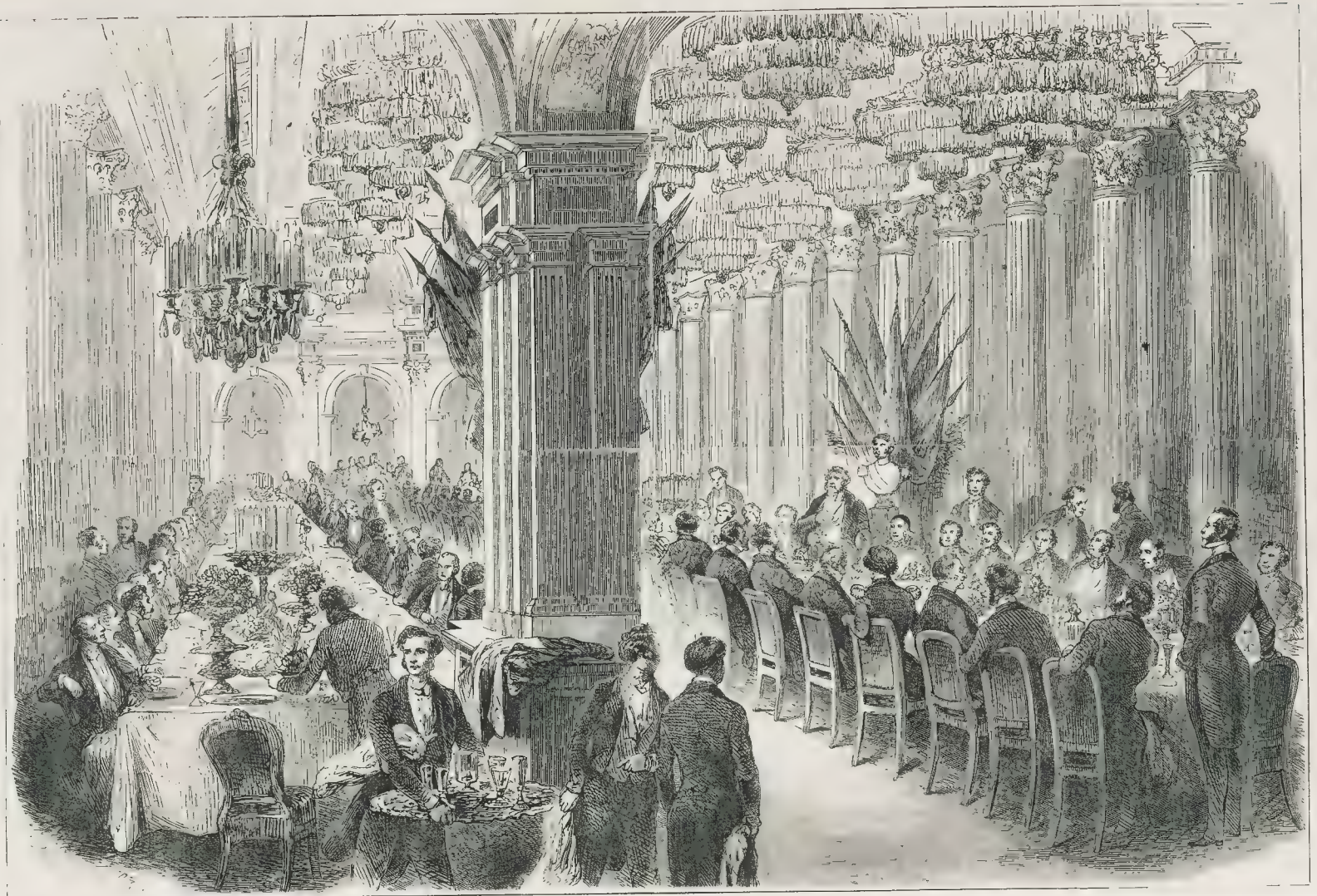
"4. *Be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul, repeal, or in any manner affect any provision contained in an act passed in the session of parliament held in the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An act for more effectual Application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland."* [Mr. Keogh's.]

KNOWSLEY AVIARY.—It prove to be an unfounded rumour that this unrivalled and costly aviary was wholly bequeathed by the late Earl of Derby, first to the Queen, if her Majesty would be pleased to accept it, and, if she declined, next to the Zoological Society. It appears that her Majesty was to be offered the choice of any particular lot she fancied; and it is understood that her Majesty graciously accepts the loyal offer, but postpones making her final selection until the whole catalogue, now preparing, be completed. The Zoological Society, next, were to have the choice of any remaining lots; and it is understood they have already selected the eland antelopes—subject, of course, to her Majesty's prior option. After this, the whole will be sold about October, either by private contract or by auction, already advertised.

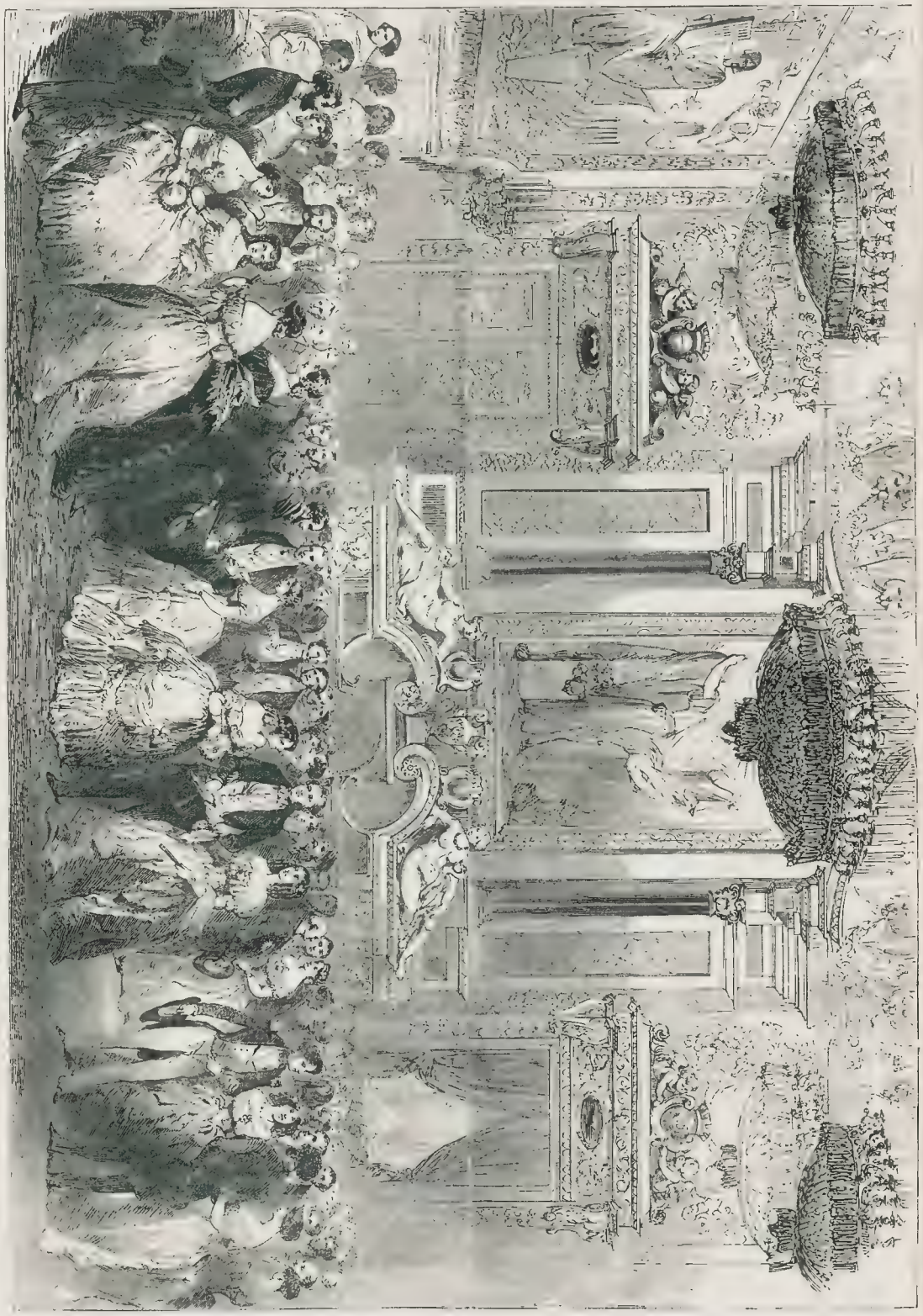
Last Sunday night an accident occurred on the Great Northern Railway, which threatened very serious results. The eight o'clock down-train reached Stevenage, when the engine being exhausted of water, the engineer detached it for the purpose of feeding it at Hitcham, leaving the train to descend the inclined plane. While he was engaged feeding the engine he observed the train descend with rapidity; and deeming escape from collision impossible, put the engine on another line, in the hope of allowing the train to pass by. But in avoiding one danger he fell into another, by running his engine into a large number of carriages and trucks, which were smashed and dashed to pieces in all direction. The damage and loss were very great. The engineer, who escaped uninjured, is in custody.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey has been returned without opposition M.P. for Limerick, his opponent, Mr. Russell, having withdrawn from the contest.

* Originally the words were, "The said brief, rescript," &c. On the amendment of Sir Frederick Thesiger, the words "All such briefs, rescripts," &c., were substituted.



GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—GRAND BANQUET AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.



GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—GRAND BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual Ministerial fish dinner, in anticipation of the close of the Parliamentary session, was held on Saturday last, at the Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich. The company proceeded from Hungerford-pier, at five o'clock, in the steamer *Watertoan* No. 12, and sat down to dinner at six o'clock, under the presidency of Sir Alexander Cockburn. The following members of the Government—all of the Royal household were present on the occasion:—Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Grey, Marquis of Westminster, Lord Clarricarde, Rt. Hon. Merivy, Lord Clarence Paget, Admiral Dundas, General Fox, Hon. W. Cowper, Mr. R. W Grey, Mr Baines, Lord Morpeth Hill, Mr. Cornewall Lewis, Mr. T. Bowes, Sir W. G. Craig, Mr. Bodley, Mr Rich, Attorney-General, Solicitor General.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A monthly meeting of the members of this society, instituted last year for the purpose of investigating the causes and conditions which influence the origin, propagation, prevention, and treatment of epidemic diseases, was held on Monday evening at the house of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, Hanover-square; Mr. R. Gay Sabbaton in the chair. Mr. Tucker, one of the hon. secretaries to the society, proceeded to read a paper by Mr Grove, upon epidemical diseases. Mr. Grove argued that the poisons inducing epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases must be ranked amongst the things endowed with life. The faculty of reproduction was a distinctive characteristic of animation as contrasted with inanimate or inanimate matter. It was during the reproductive period of existence, he said, that the most energetic operations of the vital forces were developed, and it was during the reproduction of the poisonous germs within the body that the force of diseased action called for special attention. Whether they examined an epidemic or infectious disease of any kind, or a contagious one, they would be found that the essence of the affection was a something which had the power of reproducing its species. Taking this faculty of reproduction as indicative of the existence of a germ, he classed the agents of disease into two—the one of the simple gradual reproduction as the primary law. To account for epidemics and infection upon the chemical basis he held to be impossible, seeing that in no purely chemical process was there any multiplication of the agents, but as far as the physical forces were concerned, one always increased at the expense of the other—heat increased by the chemical change taking place in combustible bodies. The author then examined a correspondence on the subject, which he had had with Mr. Silvester, Dr. Snow, Mr Charles Cochrane, Dr. Mc'William, and Mr Tucker as to part. A vote of thanks was then accorded to Mr Grove for his able paper on the presence of the larvæ of insects in the blood of persons who died in November when it was announced. Dr. R. Gordon Latham will read a paper upon epidemical diseases in Iceland. The committees of the society will continue their operations during the recess.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Thursday a quarterly court of the governors and patrons of this hospital was held at the Middlesex Hospital; W. Cooke, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the former meetings having been read and confirmed, a report was read, which stated that there were at the present time 240 patients in the house, including various cases of accident. New subscriptions amounting to £60 had been received during the past three months, which, added to former subscriptions and donations, made a balance in the hands of the treasurer. The accounts were then passed, some routine business transacted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—On Thursday, the half-yearly meeting of the friends of this charity was held at the London Tavern; Willis Barry, Esq., in the chair. The report sta ed that the receipts for the past six months had amounted to £1722 3s. 2d.; and the disbursements, including the investment of £876, to £1639. The number of deliveries during the six months had been 1320, and the total number from the formation of the charity, nearly 800 000; and the proportion of deaths which had occurred had been very small, as compared with the reports furnished by the different lying-in hospitals in this country and the Continent. There were five annuitants on the superannuated fund for infirm and decayed midwives, which fund now amounted to £5804. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks given to the chairman at the conclusion of the business of the day.

PHONETIC SOIREE.—A meeting of the friends of the Phonetic movement was held on Wednesday evening in the Minor Hall, Exeter Hall Tea was provided for the phonographers and their friends, at which about 100 persons sat down. After tea the public proceedings commenced, when the room was well filled. The chair was taken by James Stinson Jones, Esq., of Forshibank, Accrington; and on the platform were Messrs Isaac Pitman and A. J. Ellis, the originators of the phonetic movement, Mr. B. Pitman, Professor Cubitt Solar, &c. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that the conference in the objects of the phonetic movement. Mr. Reid, the secretary, read letters of apology from the Earl of Sydenham; W. J. Fox, Esq. M.P.; W. Ewart Esq., M.P.; Rev. John Kenrick; Dr. Lardner; Dr. Bowring; the Rev. Mr. Clay, of Preston, Geo Dawson, Esq., of Birmingham; Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh; and Joseph Sturge, Esq. Mr. Isaac Pitman, who was received with enthusiastic applause, next addressed the meeting on the leading principles of the phonetic system. He pointed out the fact that each of the letters of the common alphabet represents several different sounds, and that each sound in the language is represented by several different letters. Attempts had been made by several persons to remedy this defect in our orthography, but they had all proved abortive, because they were based upon no principle. This it was, he said, which rendered the art of reading so difficult to acquire to children and to foreigners. No good reason, he contended, could be given why words should be written so differently from their pronunciation. The phonetic alphabet consisted of 40 letters, each letter representing a certain fixed sound, which sound is never represented in any other way. Long experience in the art of learning to read was a knowledge of the alphabet, each combination of phonetic letters accurately and distinctly suggesting the sound of the word it was intended to represent. In the phonetic alphabet all the letters of the common alphabet were used for the representation of the sounds they most commonly signified, and additional letters were introduced for the other sounds unrepresented. The phonetic using of the English language had been advocated by many eminent men (Bishop Wilkins and Benjamin Franklin among the number), but they were prevented by other labours from carrying out this desirable object. Mr. Pitman then read a letter from the Hon Horace Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, in which he expounded his high approbation of the phonetic system, and related some remarkable experiments connected with its introduction into American schools. This letter was extracted from a weekly newspaper printed in the Phonetic type, and published at Cincinnati, U. S. Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, of the London Phonographic Institution, adverted to the connexion of the phonetic movement with the principal philanthropic and religious objects now in progress, contending that it was entitled to the regard of every sincere lover of his race. He particularly urged the adoption of the system in ragged schools, in which, he said, it had been already tried with success. As an instance of its legibility, he mentioned the fact that he had with him a report of a sermon, which would be set up by the printers from his notes, without the necessity of transcription. Professor Cubitt Solar, in a few sensible remarks, addressed the meeting. He considered the phonetic cause deserving the sympathy and support of every person interested in educational progress. He stated that the Spanish Government had, within the last few months, introduced the change with success. Pitman and Ellis sought to effect it in the English. He alluded to the difficulties he had himself experienced, in common with other foreigners, in the acquisition of the English mode of spelling, and pointed out the great benefits to be derived by foreigners generally from the use of the phonetic system. He concluded with a glowing eulogium on the disinterested zeal of his friends and colleagues, Messrs. Pitman and Ellis. Mr. B. Pitman related some interesting details of the progress of the system in various towns he had visited. He had lately concluded a seven months residence in Glasgow, during which he had explained the system to nearly 10,000 individuals, a course of practical instruction had been given to 1700, and had also instructed 800 persons in phonetic shorthand. He felt fully persuaded of the immense advantages to be derived from the system, which only required a continued and extensive efforts to ensure its universal adoption.

TEETOTALISM.—A series of meetings, or "demonstrations," as they are termed by the parties themselves, have been held in connexion with the present during the week by the "water-drinkers" whom the Exhibition has attracted to London. On Monday evening they held a crowded meeting at Exeter Hall, the object of which was to explain the programme. A vote of hearty welcome to the teetotalers was—it might be presumed from various parts;" Mr. L. Hayward, M.P., was in the chair, supported by Messrs. G. Cruikshank, S. Bodkin, B.A., Rev. John Burnet, &c. The proceedings were commenced with the singing of a hymn, by a selection from the Welsh choir, who were stationed upon the platform; they numbered 126, and were stated to be all labourers. The chairman then opened the proceedings in a congratulatory speech on the progress of the temperance movement, which, he said, "went on prospering and to prosper" He concluded by introducing Mr Green, to whom was committed the reading of an address, which, while welcoming the many strangers present, reported in favourable terms the general advancement of the cause. After a song of their own composing, by some Welsh quarriers, Mr. Hudson, a delegate from Bristol, came forward to speak. Having begun with various allusions to the Great Exhibition, and to the opposition to it which had emanated from that "extraordinary and tied Barbarossa of the House of Commons, Colonel Sibthorp," he went on to compliment and to congratulate Mr. S. Buckingham and Mr. G. Cruikshank on the successful issue of their labours in the cause. Dr. Lees, of Leeds, followed, and spoke very animatedly and at some length in favour of the principles of teetotalism, and in attestation of their being supported by science. He was succeeded by Mr Thomas Whitaker, who, after a great applause, delivered a very facetious and energetic address, accompanied with much action, and a public shaking of hands with two gentlemen on the platform, for whom he, as a teetotaler, thought the meeting ought to express its special reverence and regard. Mr. King and Mr. Livesey were the parties to be singularised. At the close of Mr. Whitaker's speech, a collection, amounting to seven guineas, was made, and a vote of thanks proposed to the secretary. Mr. John Andrew, of Leeds; Mr. S. Buckingham, Mr Peter Sinclair, from Edinburgh; the Rev Mr. Thomas, who spoke in Welsh; Mr. Evan Lloyd, who rose to translate Mr. Thomas's speech, but seemed made one of his own, interrupted before it was finished by cries of "Time!" and the Rev. Mr. Ballantine and others having addressed the meeting, the proceedings, which commenced at six o'clock, were brought to a close about ten.—On Wednesday morning, about 400 of the teetotalers now in London, who have been recently engaged in demonstrations and general meetings, breakfasted together at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, under the presidency of Mr S Buckingham. The repast concluded, the chairman delivered an appropriate address, and then introduced other orators to the assembly. Subsequently, the entire party adjourned to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, where they spent the afternoon.

NEW SOUTH-WESTERN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Nine Elms station; Colonel Hardyson in the chair, and the dividend of five per cent guaranteed by the railway company declared payable on the 16th inst. It appeared that £554 6s. 9d. had been raised on the shares beyond the amount guaranteed interest by the rat way company, and it was resolved for the present to use it by investing it in the finances of the Company, though it will hereafter come as a bonus to the proprietors.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at No 24, Spring-gardens, Mr Burlington in the chair The report stated that the receipts for the half-year had been most encouraging, having nearly doubled those of the previous half-year, which had enabled the directors to recommend a dividend of 3 p cent per annum, after which they would have £930 to carry over to the credit of the ensuing half year. A reduction had been effected in the rate of interest of some of the debentures, and they had on hand the money at 4½ per cent, instead of 5 per cent, which was the rate payable upon the debentures paid off The receipts for the last six months amounted to £120 334 18s. 7d., and the expenditure to £63 13 8s. 5d.; leaving a balance of £56 821 10s. 2d. The dividend was declared at the rate of 3 per cent per annum declared, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

VEGETARIAN SOIREE.—A great gathering of the members and friends of the Vegetarian Society took place in the Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, the 1st inst. Tables were laid along the whole length of the spacious apartment; and between 350 and 400 guests sat down to the repast. The tables were tastefully decorated, and the walls were hung with banners with gay and animated. The bill of fare was most liberal—so moderate that only a *single* was announced. The chair was occupied by Mr. Bro ro, M.P., who made a speech read from the pages of forty-two years. Addresses in favour of the vegetarian system were delivered by James Simpson, Esq., J.P., president of the society, by the Revs. Mr Gallan, Watson; and by Mr De Wolf, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Benn Pitman. We shall engrave the interesting festival next week.

PUBLIC SEED FARM FOR FINSBURY.—The project of a new Park for this extensive metropolitan district, with its ball-alleys and its bands, is at present in abeyance for any hostility in the Government, who, it is fully understood, have determined on making the park, but because the authorities at the office of the Woods and Forests decline the responsibility of preparing the notice of making the same, or arranging for it without receiving specific instructions from the Premier or the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject. These official delays are in this case the more to be regretted, as, unless the ground be secured at once, it is a great probability that a large portion of the ground intended to form the proposed park will be taken for building sites—a proceeding minutely delayed, in expectation of the plan receiving the sanction of Parliament before the close of the session. The subject has been strongly urged on the attention of Lord Seymour by the borough members, and there is yet time for effecting a satisfactory arrangement before Ministers leave town.

OPENING OF VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE WESTMINSTER COMMISSION.—This event was inaugurated on Wednesday with public festivity. Having attended morning service at the Abbey, the commissioners and their friends formed in procession, and the bells of St. Margaret's Church chimed a merry peal, "God save the Queen" of England having been first hoisted in commemoration of the name of Victoria-street. The procession passed on the north side of the street to the terminus at the Vauxhall-bridge road, when the children and procession formed into a square, and Sir Edwin Pearson, the chief commissioner, declared the street open for the use of the public for ever hereafter, and dedicated to the public. The barriers were immediately removed, and the public allowed to pass amidst the cheers of an immense concourse of people who had assembled to witness the ceremony, and who were regaled by the children singing the National Anthem; and thereupon a royal salute was fired. Victoria-street now forms a short and pleasant communication, some 80 feet in width, between the Abbey and Victoria-grove

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A messenger from the office of the Secretary of State reached Nottingham by mail train at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, taking with him a letter for Sarah Barber, under sentence of death for poisoning her husband, to extend over fourteen days from the date at which her execution was fixed to take place, on Wednesday last, the 6th instant. Facts which have come to light since the trial, tending to show that she was an accessory to the murder only after the fact, see n to have led to this respite.

The Baron de Brannow left Ashburnham House on Monday for St. Petersburgh, after having expressed hisses at this Court during twelve of the most eventful years in modern history. He is expected to return in October next.

The Bokingfold Archers held their second meeting for the season on Monday, in Colonel Austen's Park, at Kippington. Mrs. Austen afterwards entertained the party, and many of the principal families in the neighbourhood of Sevenoaks, at a grand dejeuné.

A letter from Moscow states, that, on the 20th ult., as the monks of the convent at Wiadmar, a town about 120 miles to the north-east of that city, were setting out in procession, to visit an image of the Virgin at a neighbouring village, a wooden bridge thrown over the moat of the convent (formerly a fortress) gave way, and out of 2-00 of the monks 188 were drowned. This immense loss of life was caused by the water being 45 feet deep, and the sides of the moat having perpendicular.

The estimated number of letters, as appears from an official return, delivered as "chargeable," was, last year, 447,060,071.

The herrings caught in the Wick (Scotland) district alone, in two days of last week, realised in hard cash to the fishermen engaged in their catch no less a sum than £10,000 sterling!

The French lottery of golden ingots, of which so much has been seen and heard in France, has already realised a sum sufficient for carrying out the purposes which gave rise to it. 30-0 ordinances are to be sent to the towns with the proceeds of the lottery. The house of V. Marzion and Co., of Havre, has obtained the concession from Government of the transport of these emigrants.

At Konigsburgh, Dantzic, and Dereham, where the recent eclipse of the sun was total, darkness like that of night prevailed for some minutes. During this great moment of stars were visible, among them Venus, Jupiter, and Mercury. The natural phenomena produced on the animal and vegetable world were highly interesting: several flowers closed; the birds, which had been before flying about, suddenly disappeared; the cocks crowed, and the birds went to roost.

The provincial journals in France state that the potato crop, so far as is known, presents no traces of malady.

On second re-commitment, clauses have been inserted in the bill further to extend the jurisdiction of the judges of the County Courts, and to facilitate proceedings in the High Court of Chancery, the effect of which will be to ad mit of pleas, answers affidavits, &c., being sworn in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel islands, or the colonies, before any court or person authorised to administer oaths, to give power to superior courts or any two judges to hear appeals in term as well as out of term, in all cases of appeal to the superior courts from decisions in cases tried by the county court judges without a jury, &c.

On Tuesday a public dinner was given to Mr. Paxton, at Derby, in the new Assembly-room, at which nearly 300 of the most influential gentlemen of the county were present. Among them were the Duke of Devonshire, the High Sheriff, the Mayor of Derby, the Mayor of Chesterfield, Mr. Strutt, M.P., Mr. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. John Ellis, M.P., &c. The chair was taken by Thomas Osborne, Esq., and after the usual loyal toasts had been given, the health of Mr. Paxton was proposed and responded to with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Paxton achieved the completion in a week of considerable length, which was listened to with profound attention and warmly applauded throughout.

The total sum borrowed by turnpike trusts in England and Wales from the Public Works Commissioners, and not wholly repaid, amounted to £169,650. Of this sum £55,293 has been repaid, and £1 4 4 7 remains due. The interest remaining unpaid on the 5th Jan., 1851, was £5,151 12s. 9d. The amount borrowed in Scotland by the turnpike trustees was £34,276, of which £5,925 has been repaid, and £36,744 remains unpaid. The interest remaining unpaid on the 5th January, 1851, exceeds the principal, and amounted to £67,735.

The Hon. C. S. Hardinge, eldest son of Viscount Hardinge, is the only candidate spoken of for the seat vacated at Downpatrick by Mr. R. Kerr, He is a Conservative, and will probably be returned without any opposition.

The refreshment-room of the railway station of Château Thierry, on the Strasbourg Railway, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. It is not known how the conflagration originated.

The works for the erection of the Westminster Hotel, in connexion with the Britannia Bridge, are to be suspended for the present, the shareholders of the line being, it is said, indisposed to sanction the expenditure of so large a sum of money in connexion with it. Holmes have contracted for the erection at a cost of £120,000. The pleasure-grounds, however, are to be proceeded with

Mr. Lewis Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of the Inner Temple, is appointed a police magistrate for the district of the metropolis, in the room of Mr. Burrell, of the Westminster court, whose resignation dates from Thursday last.

On Sunday morning, the Rev. Prince Hohenlohe officiated at mass at the metropolitan Roman Catholic church, St. George's, Southwark. A somewhat general expectation that the Prince would preach was disappointed.

The various species of mining now pursued in California are—washing on the banks of the various streams dammed or laid off for the purpose; "coyoteing," or digging into the earth from one pocket to another, being the rude application of a scientific principle; tunnelling the hills, a system which has proved immensely profitable; and crushing the auriferous quartz rock—the success of which depends as well on skill and machinery as on the richness of the ore.

The total declared value of all British and Irish exports for the six months ending July 5, 1851, is, £24,093 853, as against £21,778,504 in the first six months of 1850, and £25,5.5,429 in the first six months of 1849.

It appears by a parliamentary return, printed at the instance of Lord Rendlesham, that the total amount paid "to Justices and clerks of the peace for their wages in attending quarter sessions in every county and city being a county of itself in England and Wales," in 1850, was £994 4s., viz. £925 12s. to justices, and £68 13s 8d. to clerks.

In consequence of the numerous suicides which have taken place in the army of Paris, General Magnan, the Commander-in-Chief, has addressed to the troops a feeling exhortation against the sinful and unwardly proceeding, and quoted the language of the Emperor in reprobation of it.

Charles Maturin, Esq., has been appointed Crown prosecutor for the county and city of Derry, in the room of the late lamented John Schoales, Esq., Q.C.

The following is an account of the total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom for the last twelve years:—In 1839, before the reduction of postage, 76,507,872 letters; in 1840, 168,788,281; in 1841, 196,900,191; 1842, 208,434,451; 1843, 220,456,306; 1844, 242,091,084; 1845, 271,110,789; 1846, 299,886,762; 1847, 322,146,243; 1848, 328,890,184; 1849, 337,292,193; and in 1850, 347,060,071. The total number of letters delivered in the week ending the 21st of February, 1851, was 7,2 7,360.

Mr. Francis W. Russell, the late candidate for the representation of the city of Limerick, has been left a large legacy by his father-in-law, Mr. Archer, of Melton, who has just died.

Mr. Fletcher Conyers Norton has been transferred as *attaché* from her Majesty's mission at Brussels to the mission at Naples; and Mr. Joseph Cutts is appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court at Ceylon.

The amount paid by the Post-office for the conveyance of mails on railways in 1835 was only £1743 19s. 11d. The amount paid last year was £400,9o4 3s. 1d.

The General Assembly of Roman Catholic Societies of Germany meets at Prague this year

Near Berlin, in the small town of Wriezen, on the Oder, a Roman Catholic mission has been established for some time past. The King of Prussia has now granted it parochial rights, and permission to extend its activity over a considerable district

The gross revenue of the Post-Office in the official year ended the 5th January, 1851, was £2,654,584 5s. 3d.; the net revenue, £1,460,765; and the net revenue, £803,898 11s. 5d. The postage charged to the Government departments within the year was £109,853 13s 7d.

An address, on behalf of the Early Closing Association, was delivered on Sunday afternoon last at St Saviour's Church, Southwark, by the Rev. W. Curling, M.A., one of the chaplains of the church. The large and beautiful edifice was crowded to overflowing on the occasion by a most attentive congregation. Mr. Curling preached from the words, "Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labour until the evening" Psalm, civ 23.

Mr. Hume's committee on the income and property-tax have reported the following resolutions to the House of Commons: "That the committee have determined, considering the advanced period of the session, and the amount of the business of the House, that their proceedings be now closed That it is not expedient, in the present very incomplete state of the inquiry, to report the evidence to the House. That, in the opinion of this committee, a committee should be appointed next session for the purpose of continuing this inquiry."

The total number of Post-Office money orders issued in the United Kingdom in 1850 was 188,921, and the amount which they represented was £3 1,124 15s. The number has steadily increased ever since, until in the last year it reached the prodigious total of 4 .39 713, representing £8,694,49 i 10s 7d. It appears, therefore, that the average sum for which money orders are issued is about £1 1s 9½. The total number of money orders paid in 1850 was 188,916, representing £3 1,727 5s 1d., and the total number paid in 1850 was 4,331,339, representing £8,483 055 1s. 10 . The total expense of the London and country money order offices (including Wales) for the year 1850 was £56,302, that of Ireland £7969, and that of Scotland £5676. The amount of a commission allowed in the United Kingdom was £73,813.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Y REMIND DERBYON.—Your solution in *four* moves shall be submitted to the author

STEVES Exeter.—No 188 is perfectly correct. Try it over more

W F, Perth.—One of the best of your problems is given in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for August

W F, Perth.—Of course it must be placed on the identical square; where else would you place it?

SCOTUS.—In the first place your Enigma is incorrectly described—there is not room on White's Q 4 3rd square for both the Black Kings and a White Pawn; in the second place, there can be no mate in effecting mate when the unfortunate Monarch is hemmed in in the manner you have described him

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 228, by Milo, Sub-Deacon, Witham, Gloucestershire, Derevon, H K, of Ashford, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM N . 231, by F S E, Milo, Delta, Sath Duo, B W, Caxton, R F, Bembridge, Jack o' Shrewsbury, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by F S E, M ., T H T, D D, M D, Medicus, are correct

* * The answers to the majority of our Chess Correspondents are unavoidably postponed until next week; but we must no longer defer our acknowledgment of the following significant communication:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—We, the undersigned, offer you our cordial thanks for the insertion of the letter which appeared in your paper of June the 28 h, in refutation of the calumnious accusations which have been directed against the Chess Congress of 1851. With renewed thanks,

We have the honour to be your obedient servants,

(Signed by) The President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and all the leading members of the Orwell "Hermes" Chess Club.

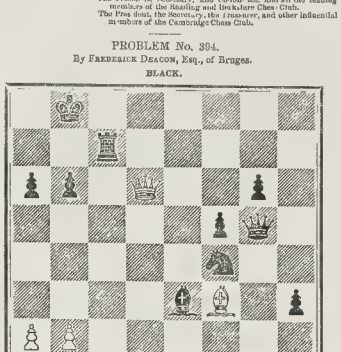
The President, Secretary, and Committee, and all the leading members of the Reading and Berkshire Chess Club.

The President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and other influential members of the Cambridge Chess Club.

PROBLEM No. 394.

By FREDERICK DEACON, Esq., of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in seven moves.

GAMES IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Fine Game between Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. HORWITZ.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	28. K B to Q B 4th	28. K B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3d (*e*)
2. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3d	29. Kt to K 4th	29. Kt to K 4th	K B to Q 8th (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K 3d	30. Kt to K B 2d	30. Kt to K B 2d	Kt to K 4th
4. P to Q B 4 h	P to K Kt 3d	31. B to K 2d	31. B to K 2d	Kt to K B 6th (ch) (*f*)
5. Kt to Q B 3d	B to K Kt 2d			Takes Kt
6. K B to K 3d	P to Q 3 l	32. B takes Kt	32. B takes Kt	Q takes B
7. Castles	K Kt to K 2d	33. Q takes B	33. Q takes B	Q to bis 3d
8. P to Q R 3d	P to Q B 3d	34. Kt to K 4th	34. Kt to K 5th (ch)	Q takes Q R P
9. Q Kt to Q Kt sq	Castles	35. K to B 2	35. K to B 2	P to Q 4th
10. Q to her B 2d	P to K B 4th	36. Q R to Q Kt 2d	36. Q R to Q Kt 2d	Q to K B 6th (ch)
11. P to Q 4d	Q to Q Kt 3 l	37. K to his sq	Q takes Q R P	Q takes Q R P
12. Q B to K 3d	Q Kt to Q B sq (*a*)	38. K R to K B 2d	P to Q 4th	Q to her B 8th (ch)
13. P to K 5th	Q Kt to Q 5th	39. P to K 6 4th	Q to her B 8th (ch)	K to B 2d (*g*)
14. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	40. K to Q 2d	K to B 2d (*g*)	Q to K R 8th
15. Q B takes P	Kt to Q B 3d (*b*)	41. P to K R 4th	Q to K R 8th	K takes P
16. Q B to K 3d	P takes P	42. P takes P (ch)	K takes P	K to his 3d
17. P takes P	K B takes P	43. K R to his 2d	Q to K 8th	Q to K 8th
18. Q to her 2d	Q to her B 2d	44. Q takes Q	P takes Q	K takes B
19. P to K Kt 3d	K B takes K Kt P	45. K to his 3d	K R to Q 2d	K R to Q 2d
20. K to his 3d (*c*)	K to Q 3d	46. Q R to his 2d	Q R to Q B 3d	Q R to Q B 3d
21. P to Q 4th	P to Q K 3d	47. Q R to his sq	K R to K 3d	K R takes B
22. P to Q Kt 4th	K B to K B 2d	48. P takes R	P takes P	R takes P
23. P to Q B 5th	P takes P	49. Q R to K Kt sq (ch)	Kt to B 3d	Q to K 3d
24. Q P takes P	K B to his 3d	50. K R takes P	Q to his 4th	Q to his 4th
25. K B to K 2d	Kt to Q Kt sq (*d*)	51. Q R to Q B sq	P to K B 5th (ch)	P to K B 5th (ch)
26. Q B to K H 4th	Q to her Kt 2d	52. K to B 2d	B takes R, and wins	B takes R, and wins
27. Q B to Q 6th	K R to Q sq			

The game lasted four hours and twenty-five minutes.

(*a*) Every move in this opening is the result of profound consideration.

(*b*) This combination will be found to exercise an important influence upon the after game.

(*c*) If he had taken the Bishop, White would have got an irresistible attack. For, suppose :—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
20. P takes B	Q takes P (ch)	22. B takes Kt (best)	B to Q B 3d (ch)
21. Kt to R sq	Kt to Q 5th	23. Kt to K 2th	P takes Kt

And must win.

(*d*) White has the advantage, both in force and position; but the least relaxation would turn the scale in his adversary's favour.

(*e*) To ward off preparatory to checking with the Bishop, and then discovering check by playing Kt to K 4th. If the King were moved, may be considered the winning coup

(*f*) A good move, but not nearly so effective as Q to her 4th, which seems to have Black no resource

(*g*) Throughout this Tournament White plays much below his old force. In health he would have seen immediately that the winning play now was to take the Bishop, *et pr.*—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
40.	R takes B	42 Q to K 5th	Q to Q 3d (ch)
41. P takes R	R to Q B 5th	43. K to his 2nd	R to K 8th (ch), and wins

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 696.—By H. F. DUFF, Esq.

White: K at his Kt 2d, R at K sq, B at K R 4th, P at K R 3d.
Black: K at his B 5th, P s at K K 3d and K B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 697.—By JUDY.

White: K at K B 5th, B at K Kt 3d, Kt at K Kt 5th, P at K Kt 2d.
Black: K at K R 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No 698.—From *La Régence.*

White: K at K R sq, Q at her 7th, Kts at K 8th and Q 8th; P s at K Kt 2d, Q Kt 3d, and Q B 5th.
Black: K at Q B 4th, B at K 5th, P s at K R 7th, K t 6 h, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 699.—By JUDY.

White: K at K R 6th, R at Q R 7th, Kt at K R 7th.
Black: K at his R sq, R at K Kt 8th, P at Q B 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

The ledge of quartz in California, in which the gold is embedded, is stated to extend through the whole length of the state, and even into Lower California. Further investigations pushed into the lower districts, it is thought, will develop new veins of ore; and already in Los Angeles county there is a quartz vein of very great richness.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD THE CHINESE JUNK.—The illuminations, with the music and dancing, which have been for some time proceeded with on board the Chinese JUNK, have been suddenly discontinued by the peremptory command of the City Navigation Committee, arising, it is said, from the complaints of some of the inhabitants of Essex-street and its vicinity, tenants of the Duke of Norfolk, made through his Grace's solicitor.

On Saturday evening the directors of the *Citizen* Steam boat Company celebrated the sixth anniversary of its formation by entertaining the men employed in its service on the river, amounting in number to 300. At Londonbridge the boats of the Company started in procession for the Bay of Cremorne, where a display of skill, consisting in the dexterous manœuvring of the boats, was exhibited, under a fire of guns from the forts on shore, after which the men sat down to an entertainment provided for them in the company's dry dock, above Battersea-bridge. It was stated that 4,000,000 of passengers had been conveyed by the boats during the present year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing week gives us only four meetings, and promises nothing above the common in the way of sport We perhampton, which commences on Monday, will be the most attractive, and there seems to be a prospect of fair average sport. Reading, on Wednesday and Thursday, will suit the metropolitans, is pleasantly situated, and likely to "hold its own." Huntingdon will come off on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Tunbridge, in spite of the "saints," on Wednesday.

CRICKET FIXTURES:—Monday, at Canterbury and Birmingham; Tuesday, at Blackheath; Wednesday, at Canterbury and at the Vine; Thursday, at Canterbury, Huntingdon, and Blackheath.

AQUATICS:—Ipswich, on Monday, at Shadwell and Manchester; Wednesday, at Bunhill, Saltertan, and Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht Club); and Thursday at Brighton.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Owing to the settling on the Goodwood events, speculation was al most at a stand-still, leaving us to submit but a brief list of prices:

BRIGHTON STAKES.		
9 to 2 agst Backbiter	5 to 1 agst Wesley	9 to 1 agst Lord George
5 to 1 — Narcissus	7 to 1 — Cossack (t)	10 to 1 — Ing ambassador
	10 to 1 agst Sir K Tweedhard	
GREAT YORKSHIRE.		
7 to 4 agst Nancy		4 to 1 agst Neasham
	ST LEGER.	
7 to 4 agst Hernandez	9 to 1 agst Bobbejee	10 to 1 agst Alpheus
	DERBY.	
10 to 1 agst Hobby Noble		40 to 1 agst Treasurer

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added. Mr Gratwicke's The Squaw (Kitchener), 1 Duke of Richmond's Ugly Buck, out of Magenta (Garvey), 2. PAVILION STAKES of 30 sovs each.—Mr. Payne's freedom (Fairman), 1 Mr. Carew's Hampton (A Day) 2.

BRIGHTON STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Lord Waterford's Lord George (Charlton), 1. Mr. Pedley's Cossack (A. Day) 2.

STEWARD'S PLATE of 50 sovs each, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. Mr. March's Preslaw (Simpson), 1. Lord W. Powlett's St. Ann (Jeffers), 2.

HOVE-KEEPERS' PLATE of 50 sovs. Mr. Payne's Catalpa (Harding), 1. Sir W. Boothby's Little Fanny (Barber), 2.

TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Gratwick's Cheerful (Fairman), 1. Mr. Carew's Aristocrat (A. Day), 2.

THURSDAY.

The BRIGHTON CUP.—Landgrave walked over.

GRAND STAND PLATE—Ischia, 1. Agis 2.

THE MARINE STAKES Free-and, 1. Pelerine filly, 2.

HANDICAP.—Herschel, 1. Fralice, 2.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PLATE.—Catalpa, 1. Timid Fawn, 2.

RIPON RACES.—MONDAY.

TWO YEAR OLD STAKES.—Sir Charles Napier, 1. Captain Flash, 2.

SELLING STAKES.—Mary Noble, 1. Joe Sutherland, 2.

TUESDAY.

GRAND STAKES.—Captain Flash, 1. Sir Charles Napier, 2

ST. WILFRID HANDICAP.—Mrs. Birch, 1. Lady Langcliffe, 2.

AMATEUR STAKES (Under).. Joe Sutherland, 2.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT RACES.—TUESDAY.

NEWCASTLE STAKES.—Tance, 1. Dueller, 2.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE STAKES (HANDICAP).—Lady Ebbins, 1. Young England, 2.

HARLEY STAKES.—Alma, 1. Neil Gwynne, 2

TRADESMEN'S PLATE. Ale Mease, 1. Aldgate, 2.

ROYAL SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

This regatta commenced at Southampton on Tuesday morning, the first prize being the Club Cup, £50, for yachts *bond-fide* the property of members of the Royal Southern Yacht Club; a time race, one minute per ton allowed for yachts under 31 tons. At about half-past eleven o'clock the starting gun fired, when the following yachts got away together well together, with the exception of the *Volante*, which was five or six tonnes behind, in consequence of a slight entanglement; the *Mazeppa* taking the lead, which she kept to Calshot Castle, when she was overtaken by the Earl of Yarborough's cutter *Volante*, the breeze having freshened, and there being more sea room:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners
Volante	48	.. J. L. Craigie, Esq.
Vidan	45	.. T Barnett, Esq.
Mab	10	.. L. H Inverarity, Esq.
Mazeppa	23	.. C. Rowley, Esq.

The course for these yachts was round the Nab Light, thence round a flagboat stationed off Yarmouth, leaving both on the starboard hand. In returning, to leave the Calshot Light-vessel on the port hand.

The following is the order in which they returned:—

Volante	.. ..	.. ..	.. 6h 47m 40s
Vidan	.. ..	.. ..	.. 7h 22m 4s

Mazeppa disqualified, sailed several miles out of her course.

For the PURSE of 40 guineas the following yachts started, simultaneously with those for the cup:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Tartar	36	.. W H Dawes, Esq
Heroine	35	.. R Bate, Esq
Sea-ut	25	.. R Bell, jun, Esq
Phantom	21	.. Captain Reay
Surprise	17	.. W H Woodhouse, Esq

The *Tartar* got disabled off Stokes Bay, and gave up, and at 7h. 27m. the *Heroine* arrived, being the winner, and leaving the other yachts being in view.

THE QUEEN'S GOLD CUP.

The only match on Wednesday was for her Majesty's Gold Cup, of 100 guineas value, for yachts belonging to the members of the Royal Southern Yacht Club. The *Volante*, being the second cup of the club cup the preceding day, had been entered some days previously, in conjunction with five or six others; but her superior sailing qualities, no doubt, induced gentlemen who had intended to contend for the prize to withdraw and leave the field in possession of the *Arrow*, belonging to Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., and the *Volante*.

The match is summed up in a few words. The *Volante* had the race in her own hands, and rounded the Nab five minutes in advance of her competitor, which gave in at this point, seeing she did not possess the slightest chance

It is much to be regretted, that, out of the splendid fleet of yachts possessed by members of the Royal Southern Yacht Club, only two could be found to enter the lists. The cup was presented by her Majesty to the club for the first time this season. The queen was at Osborne, and no doubt witnessed part of the match from that direction. If she is advised, surely, if they can, the senses may, so that moral decorum be not violated. But the fact should not be concealed, that the present condition of the building is a national disgrace. The equestrian arrangements have been admirably conducted, and considerable credit is due for them to Mr. Risley, who, we understand, is the manager of the entire performances.

DRURY-LANE—EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

The star riders continue attractive, and the public crowd the theatre to witness the daring performances of the French and American competitors. But by far the most astonishing miracle-worker of the manner is an American equestrian, Thomas M'Collum by name, whose feats with two horses are the most remarkable examples of prouetting and somersetting that we ever witnessed. While the horses are proceeding with the utmost rapidity, he describes several curves in the air repeatedly, and comes down safely on their backs, having meanwhile compassed a leap over a flag. We present our readers with an illustration. Others have been given of still greater beauty and daring, exciting wonder at the rider's agility, and the training of the noble animals that so implicitly obey the master's volition. The excitement of these exhibitions is exceedingly great; and they have, indeed, in them a certain poetry of their own, calculated to affect the *stones* mind with a sense of beauty; and this is something. If the highest dramatic poetry be necessarily banished from the Drury-Lane stage, owing to the fault of the proprietary, in omitting to fit the machinery for scenic purposes, so as to make its occupation safe to an honest speculator, we see no reason why this equestrian spectacular poetry may not be substituted, until the requisite duty behind the scenes be performed by those who have this Temple of the Muses in trust, but neglect to discharge the obligation implied in their direction. If the Saviour cannot be addressed, surely, if they can, the senses may, so that moral decorum be not violated. But the fact should not be concealed, that the present condition of the building is a national disgrace. The equestrian arrangements have been admirably conducted, and considerable credit is due for them to Mr. Risley, who, we understand, is the manager of the entire performances.

"NANCY," THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.

We this week engrave a portrait of Mr. Martinson's bay mare, Nancy, the winner of the Goodwood Cup on Thursday week. Nancy has a star on the forehead, white spots on the back and on both sides, a few white hairs in the tail, and the heel of the near fore foot white; she is, in short, a bay mare with white hairs.

The "Nancy party" at Goodwood are stated to have won £80,000. After the race, it was announced that Mr. Pedley had required that the winner's mouth should be examined, "a ceremony which, we believe, was performed at Doncaster last year, when she was a two-year-old, and decided time to offer further evidence."—(*Bell's Life in London.*) The stewards complied with Mr. Pedley's request; by their order, Mr. Reid, the veterinary surgeon, was sent for, and, having examined the mare at Singleton, certified that she is three

"NANCY," WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP, 1851.

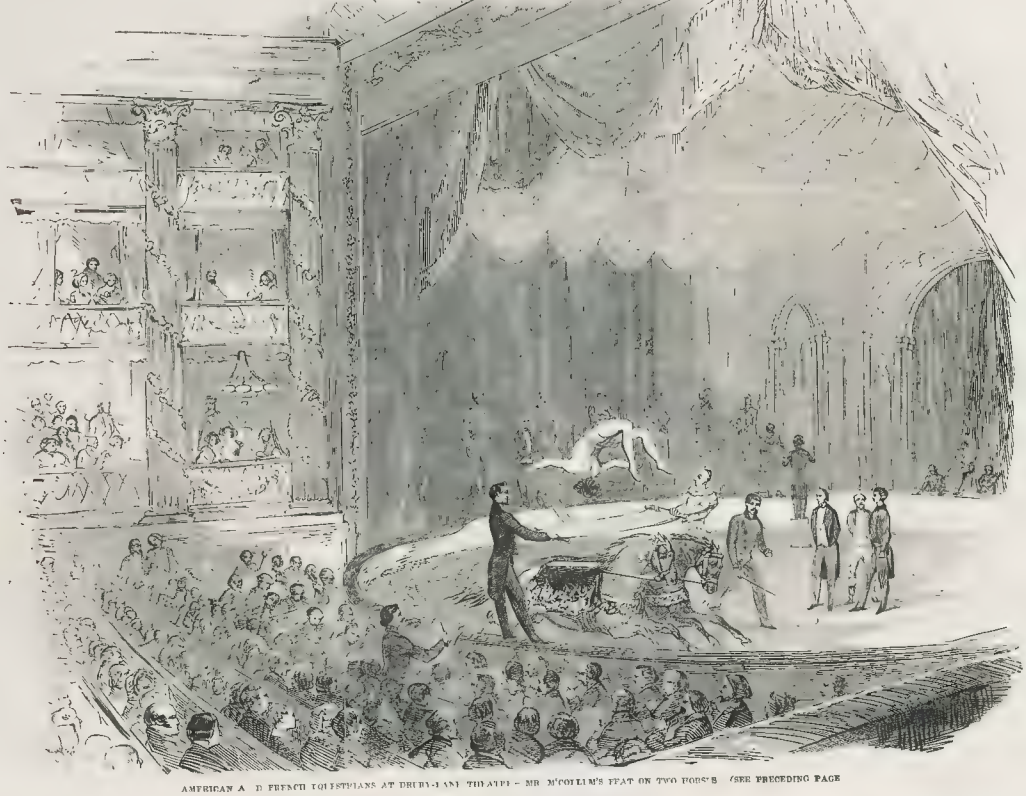
years old. Previous to the examination Mr. Padley publicly declared that he would give £2000 to any one who would enable him to establish his objection.

The success of Nancy, beating Cossack only by a head, in the race for "the Cup," was one of the events of the recent Goodwood meeting. It is considered that she could have made a better finish; but her jockey, thinking all was safe, gave her a pull when near home, and Alfred Day, close at hand on Cossack, taking advantage of the chance, came up, and, had it been two strides further, he was of opinion he should have been the winner. The backers of Nancy were by no means satisfied with the jeopardy in which their success had been placed. "The moment victory was secure, the shouts of the northern division, who had backed the mare heavily, were tremendous—hats and even coats were thrown up, and thousands appeared to be in a perfect ecstasy of delight; while many in the Stand looked not a little mortified at the Goodwood Cup, as well as the Ascot Cup, been, carried off by a party so foreign to the aristocratic circle."—*Bell's Life in London.*

The piece of plate assigned as the Prize was the beautiful silver group, executed by the Messrs. Garrard, from a design by Mr. Cotterill, and founded on these stanzas in Scott's "Lady of the Lake:"—

Exclaim not, gallants: question not.
Yon Herbert and Luffness, alight,
And bind the wounds of yonder knight,
Let the grey palfrey bear his weight,
We destined for a fairer freight,
And bring him on to Stirling straight.

This group was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, with two other Goodwood prizes, the "Stewards' Cup" (the death of Lord Francis Villiers), and the "Chesterfield Cup," a superb cinquecento vase.



AMERICAN AND FRENCH EQUESTRIANS AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—MR. M'COLLUM'S FEAT ON TWO HORSES. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE

VIEW OF THE COUNTRY NEAR RUSSIAN RIVER, 100 MILES NORTH-WEST OF SAN FRANCISCO.

NATIVE WOMEN. NATIVE PORTER

INTERIOR OF CALIFORNIA.

CERTAIN travellers who have visited California have reported the country to be strangely deficient in natural beauty, a statement which the accompanying View goes far to refute.

This scene has been sketched by our Correspondent near Russian River, 100 miles north-west of San Francisco. Within thirty miles the country changes from the "oak plains" of Santa Rosa to the alpine scenery of this sketch. The land is equally rich; the game equally abundant; the climate, if possible, more beautiful. The red-wood pine predominates, but oak of a hardy description is not scarse; the wild grape and raspberry are very luxuriant; salmon and trout are plentiful; and the grizzly bears a little too numerous, if anything. This district, the "further back" (from the centre of civilisation), is fast populating. The rocks in the foreground of the Sketch contain 25 and 30 per cent. of gold; but, at present, the expense of working by machinery would not repay labour and cost. The scene of the Sketch is now the residence of an English gentleman, who intends cultivating as much of the surrounding soil as is practicable. The accompanying figures are portraits from the native population of this district; two of them are women in humble life, and the third is a porter carrying baggage across the Isthmus.

THE FIRST PUBLIC EXECUTION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

LYNCH law was never carried into execution with greater deliberation and more solemnity than at San Francisco on last June 10th and 11th. A number of the most respectable citizens, not less than two hundred, being convinced, as they state in their "constitution," that "there is no security for life or property under the law as now administered," being much annoyed at the escape of some criminals, and the slow process of the law in regard to others, formed themselves, the day before that date, into a Vigilance Committe for the protection of his and property. They bound themselves by their honour to perform every lawful act for the maintenance of law and order, and to "sustain the law when faithfully and properly administered." They were determined, however, "that thief, burglar, incendiary, or assassin shall escape punishment, either by quibbles of the law, the insecurity of prisons, the carelessness or corruption the police, or laxity of those who pretend to administer justice." The late fire, causing the destruction of the city, was generally attributed to incendiaries, and crimes of other descriptions were frequent. "For more than three years, says the *Alta California* of June 14, "this state has been the nucleus of the largest emigration ever known The great mass of the people who have thus given up old associations and journeyed to the Pacific were and are industrious, orderly, and patriotic men. With the good emigration the bad have come also. From every part of the habitable globe, but more particularly from the British penal colonies, California has received large numbers of the most daring, depraved, and reckless men ever inflicted upon any community. The consequence has been that every crime known to the calendar of villany has been perpetrated upon the defenceless and orderly. Citizens have been assaulted, murdered, and robbed, not only upon unfrequented highways, but in the streets of crowded cities; houses have been broken open and rifled, and cities have been burned by the torch of the incendiary.

"Month after month has this evil condition grown upon the land. The police have failed, through want of energy or collusion, to arrest most of the perpetrators of crime—a weak, vacillating or culpable judiciary have permitted the 'quips and cranks' of legal gentleman to shield the guilty—our insecure and unguarded prisons have allowed condemned and uncondemned to burst forth again upon society. In fact, the whole machinery of government which the people instituted had utterly failed to accomplish the good ends for which it was established."

It was while smarting under losses and injuries thus described, that the "200 most respectable citizens" forming the Committee of Vigilance, resolved to make and execute the law after their own fashion, and it was not long ere they had an opportunity of acting on the resolution they had come to. Their head-quarters were a building on the corner of Sansome and Bush-streets. We quote what follows from the *Alta California*:—

"About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, June 10, a man carrying a bag containing something apparently very heavy, attracted the attention of the Whitehall boatmen, at their station on Central Wharf. He jumped into a boat with his bag, and pulled out towards the end of the wharf But few moments had elapsed before Mr. Virgin, a gentleman who keeps a shipping office on the wharf, came down to the boat stand in pursuit of a person who had just robbed his office of a small iron safe, containing a considerable sum of money. The man with the bag was at once suspected, and a number of the boatmen started immediately in pursuit. After a sharp pull they overhauled him, when he threw his booty overboard. After a very severe struggle one party of boatmen succeeded in capturing him, while another fished up the bag, which proved to contain the safe on safe. He was conveyed on shore and at once taken possession of by some of the Vigilant Committee, who conducted him promptly to their head-quarters, where he was tried in presence of about eighty members of the conclave, sitting with closed doors, by them convicted, and sentenced to be hanged in the Portsmouth-square that very night. The precise mode of trial was, of course, a secret. During the time of its progress the citizens had accumulated in large numbers about the building and in Portsmouth-square, the bell on the engine-house of the latter locality having rung a signal to apprise the citizens of the proceedings going on. The populace were very much excited, but more orderly than we ever recollect to have seen such a numerous

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—SCENE OF THE FIRST EXECUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO, ON JUNE 10.

assemblage on any similar occasion. Some disapprobation was manifested at the secrecy of the Committee's proceedings; but when the re-ult was known, there was a very general approval manifested, although there were many who deemed the punishment of death too severe for the offence, and others thought he should be executed in broad daylight. As soon as the sentence was passed, the bell on the California engine-house, near by, commenced ringing the prisoner's funeral knell. Capt. Benjamin Ray, of the police force, applied at the door of the committee-room, and demanded the prisoner, but was refused several times; and although others of the police were upon the ground, they saw it was no use to attempt a rescue.

"About one o'clock Mr. Samuel Brannan came out, and, ascending the bank opposite, announced the res ti of the Committee's deliberations, stating that the man had been fairly tried, convicted upon the strongest testimony, and offered no defence except a denial of the robbery. He gave the name of John Jenkins, and professed to be a native of London. Mr. Brannan then had the prisoner brought another hour to prepare himself for death, and that the Rev. Mr. Mines had been sent for to visit him. The crowd present promptly approved of the action of the Committee From that time the excitement began to increase, and the matter was freely discussed by knots of citizens at the various street corners round the committee-room and the square. A very large majority were evidently in favour of the execution.

"The prisoner was perfectly composed during this time, and indulged in a cigar. The clergyman promptly responded to the request to pray with the prisoner, and remained with him for nearly an hour. If we are correctly informed, his presence had no particular effect upon the condemned man, who doubtless confidently anticipated a rescue by the police.

"About two o'clock the doors of the committee-room were opened, and the condemned was for the first time presented to the populace. He was a tall man, of very great muscular develo; ement, and with rather a forbidding countenance. He was smoking a cigar, and appeared rather rather pale but composed. His arms were pinioned and his hands tied behind him. He was then surrounded by a rope thicket manned by armed men, many others closing on them determined to prevent his escape. In this manner, followed by a large crowd, he was conducted to the public square. His arrival was announced with a shout and every description of vociferation—the wildest scene of confusion and excitement prevailing we have witnessed for a long time. The moon obscured by clouds shed no light, and the picture presented was wild and awful in the extreme. Some person climbed the liberty pole to fix a block for the rope, but a loud shout of 'Don't hang him on the liberty pole' arose. Voices screamed out 'To the old adobe!' and a rush was made for that edifice, upon the centre of the square, formerly occupied as a Custom-house. A rush was at once made for the end of the building, a block rigged and a long rope run through it. In the meantime a number of the police who were on the ground made some attempts to rescue the prisoner from the crowd, but they were roughly handled and prevented—had they persisted, they would have been riddled with balls. Several citizens denounced the execution and sought to aid the police.

"The prisoner by this time was nearly dead with fear and rough handling, when a rush was made towards him, a noose thrown over his head, the rope manned by twenty ready hands, and the latter pinioned man shot up in the air through the sir and dangled from the block. A few fearful struggles, a quiver of the hempen cord, a few nervous twitches—and the crowd gazed upon the lifeless corpse of him upon whom so speedy and terrible vengeance had been executed by an outraged people. As he swung to and fro, and turned round and round, a feeling of awe appeared to spread through the crowd, who could not be otherwise than impressed by the terrible occurrence. Slowly the life pierced, but when day broke there were still many gazing upon the swollen, purple features of the doomed man. At six o'clock the Marshal, Mr. Crosier, repaired to the spot, cut down the body, and consigned it to the dead house. Thus ended the first execution which ever took place in San Francisco, where more crime has been committed than in any other city of the same population in the Union, without one single instance of adequate punishment. Of the guilt of Jenkins there was no doubt. He had been known to the police for some months as a desperate character from the penal colonies, where he had passed many years as a transported convict."

After Judge Lynch had thus, in his rude fashion, wreaked the vengeance o men very greatly of wealth on the thief taken almost in the act, the ordinary law of California and the United States was permitted to come into operation, and a coroner's inquest was held on the murdered man. Fifty witnesses deposed that they demanded the man; that the people mishandled them; they knew many of the persons present, but at first, from fear, declined to name them, that the prisoner was executed in spite of the assertions he made at the time. The execution was an act of rebellion, as well as a murder. The members of the committee had no repugnance to avow the part they took. A Mr. Brannan, who was very active in the business, and to have presided in the Committee, described the trial in his evidence:—"The man had a fair and impartial trial; he was tried before from sixty to eighty men; I believe the verdict of guilty was unanimous, and they came to the conclusion unanimously to hang him. I don't know how the jury was empanelled; think they empanelled themselves, the jury con isted of the Committee of Vigilance; they were all citizens of the town; the man was executed in accordance with the finding of the committee. I understand a record was kept of the proceedings on the trial; six or eight witnesses were examined; the p isoner had the privilege of bringing in evidence on his behalf; he said he had but one witness, who came and testified that he did not know him; there was no counsel for the prisoner; don't know that the witnesses were put under oath; a man is admitted to the committee on a motion by a friend, who vouches for his character, and that he will devote a portion of his time in watching for the interests of the committee; don't know of any other secrecy than that of an honourable man; there is no oath used; the object is to assist the law and administer justice; I do not believe the prisoner would have been hanged if the committee had not been guilty; the committee are good citizens, and of good standing in society."

The jury sat for three days, had all the facts mentioned placed distinctly before them, the principal parties concerned in the outrage identified, and brought in the following verdict:—

"We the jurors of a jury of inquest empanelled by the coroner of the county of San Francisco to inquire into the death of *one* John Simpton, *alias* Jenkins, do find upon their oaths that the said Jenkins, *alias* Simpton, came to his death on the morning of the 11th of June, between the hours of two and three o'clock, by violent means—by strangulation, caused by he ng suspended by the neck, with a rope attached to the end of the adobe building on the Plaza, at the hands of, and in pursuance of a preconcerted action on the part of an association of citizens, styling themselves a Committee of Vigilance, of which the following members are implicated by direct testimony, to wit: Captain Edgar Wakeman, W. H Jones, James C. Ward, Edward A. King, T. K Battelle, Benj Reynolds, J. S. Eagan, J. C. Derby, and Samue. Brannan; and the members of the Vigilance Committee (giving their names), by their voluntary presence and participation in the act. A unanimous verdict. T. M. Leavenworth, Foreman."

The jury approved of the act of the 200 most respectable citizens too much to bring in a verdict of wilful murder, but they condemned the Committee in the crime of strangulating Jenkins, *alias* Simpton. The journal that we have quoted also says:—"The names of the members signed to the document is a sufficient guarantee of the purity of their motives in the course they have adopted; and we are glad that the Committee have come out openly, with a plain, straightforward declaration of their principles, intentions, and the course they have determined to pursue. * * *

If the judicial and police force of the city can protect the property and preserve the lives of our citizens, let them do so. The Vigilance Committee and other good citizens stand ready to aid them in the task. But, if the established laws are to continue to discover their weakness as heretofore, there is no alternative but reliance upon the Committee. In this view of the matter, we feel it our duty to express our conviction that the action of the Committee is such as to give a reasonable assurance that a speedy end to our insecure and defenceless condition is at hand."

The act of the Vigilances Committee is therefore openly avowed and defended by the press, is scarcely condemned by the jury, and is looked on generally in the lawless community as the means of securing life and property. Law there is made and executed in the old fashion; the brief principle of vengeance is acted on, and those who are powerful are not punished for crime as strong will. The 200 most respectable citizens assume the "authority to restrain vice and punish crime." Independently, however, of all the great moral questions involved in such an outrage, and in the justice or expediency of citizens taking it on themselves both to make and execute the law—for the law of the States does not admit the trial on an iron safe to death we do not see the utility a few conservative men and either the Committee or the Government should abdicate its functions, and not put the community to the expense and the inconvenience of having two bodies making and executing the laws, and thwarting each other The following brief account of a public meeting on the subject shows that others than the "most respectable citizens" of San Francisco deem Lynch law a beneficial and civilised institution, and a barbarous murder a wholesome example:—"A large number of persons assembled on the Plaza yesterday afternoon. About five o'clock, Mr. Webb, having been called upon, in mounted the stand, and said, that the share of proceeding he had taken in the morning of the day before, he considered a good one; but that, now that the names of the Committee of Vigilance, he was satisfied that there was no necessity of any further meetings, and he felt perfectly safe in entrusting his interests in the hands of that Committee. He therefore moved that the meeting adjourn sine die. An amendment was made to the effect that the people should consider the Vigilance Committee as their agents, and sanction their proceedings, which was lost The motion to adjourn was then put and carried, and the meeting quietly dispersed."

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a merchant on the spot, which is a fitting conclusion to the article:

"San Francisco, June 14, 1851.

"We have had quite a state of excitement here the last few days caused by the hanging by lynch law of a burglar, who was caught in the act of carrying off a safe, and was hung by the crowd in the square three hours after He appears to have been a determined ruffian; but it is a bad state of affairs, caused by the way in which the law has in every case been evaded by bribery, a bag of gold dust having always got murderers off before. I was coming down the square about 9 o'clock, when the bell at the Monumental engine-house was tapped twice—a sign I knew to the secret body of organised citizens embodied the day before; and I then went up to the house, where the man was being tried, and after waiting a couple of hours went to bed, when I again heard the bell tolling as for a funeral. I dressed, and pocketing my pistols, went away down a main; this was two in the morning. The man was soon brought out rounded, and marched down a line formed on each side, surrounded by about 100 men before and behind with Colt's revolvers held in a threatening attitude, and so taken to the square, here a row commenced, and an attempt to take him away from the people, and for some quarter of an hour it seemed doubtful. I was at one time surrounded by revolvers and knives, but soon cleared out; the people carried the day, and got a rope round his neck, when some of the first men here assisted to pull him, and he was standing about twelve or fourteen feet from the beam they hung him to when they hauled, dragging him along the ground like a bullock: he got his feet on the rail beneath, but was pushed off, and in a minute more he ceased to live. It was an awful moment, and one that I trust I may never again witness. From the low roar of angry strife, cries of 'Hang him, hang him,' and demands of vengeance, came suddenly to the most perfect stillness, that one could hear the pulsation of his neighbour's heart. You will doubtless be much struck with this event in London, but I can assure you it has become perfectly necessary here, when a man cannot walk home of an evening without his head being round all quarters at once, on the look out for slug shot."

LOCKS AND LOCK-PICKING.

(*Continued from page* 142.)

In our last, we gave an account of the picking of a Chubb's lock, in Great George-street, by Mr A. C. Hobbs, and recorded the commencement of his operations upon the Brunnah lock. The fate of the latter is still undecided, Mr. Hobbs, after five days experimentalising, having proposed to construct a new instrument, a proposal which could only be agreed to with the consent of the committee, the members of which were at the time absent, participating in the festivities at Paris Awaiting their return, therefore, Mr. Hobbs has suspended his operations, and we have nothing further of a definite character to report in reference to this interesting question.

It behoves us, however, to take notice of an advertisement which has appeared in the *Times*, in which Mr. Chubb questions the accuracy of our statement, that, at the meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. Hobbs had "formally accepted" his challenge to pick one of his locks. We have every wish to do justice to Mr. Chubb, but upon a careful re-consideration of what we have written, and of the authorised report of the meeting referred to, we consider that our statement was substantially correct. The facts were these: Mr. Chubb proposed to submit two particular locks to Mr. Hobbs' experiments; Mr. Hobbs accepted the challenge upon a lock of "a commercial" character, one of which, recently sold by Mr. Chubb, was specially named; and eventually the meeting appears to have come to the conclusion that a committee should be appointed to decide what lock Mr. Hobbs should pick to test and try the question. Unless Mr. Hobbs should pick to test and try the question. Unless Mr. Hobbs should pick to test and try the question. Unless

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

Owing to Mdlle. Cruvelli's indisposition, "Fidelio" was not performed on the 1st inst., and Auber's "Muta di Portici," with selections from "Il Prodigo," were given.

The second representation of Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," with Alboni's *Ninetta*, Coletti's *Fernando*, and Lablache's *Podesta*, took place last Saturday.

On Tuesday night, Madame Barbière Nini appeared for the first time in this country: the opera was "Lucrezia Borgia." The return of Mdlle. Alboni to her former contralto part was a great event, as her "Brindisi" is always so irresistibly charming; and we are delighted to learn that she is shortly to resume her magnificent delineation of *Arsace*. As to Barbière Nini, she achieved a thoroughly legitimate success: these amateurs acquainted with her talents in Italy had over and over again predicted.

Her name has been for years alluded to in our columns as one of those *artistes* who ought to be heard in this country. The supply to our continental appetites was, that Nature has not been bountiful to her in the way of personal beauty; as if there was not one most remarkable instance now existing, how little genius can be restrained, even if it assume the guise of a plain person. Of all the *artistes* who have fretted their hour at Her Majesty's Theatre, not one *débutante* since the day of Lind has obtained such a real triumph as the Barbière Nini. This a man *d'état* will be marked by a reverse or a reaction; this is not an *artiste* who will win an artificial notoriety; this is not a star whose orb will be here-to-day and gone to-morrow—who will be lauded as a genius one day, and then be told that she is a "promising vocalist." No! in the fullest sense of the word, Barbière Nini is an *artiste* such as we have listened to with rapture in Italy—even if her voice be not now quite as fresh as heretofore: but once an *artiste*, always an *artiste*. Rarely has an auditory been more moved and excited than by this her first performance. Her past did not die on that night, nor the glory in Italy had been simply merited: indeed we see the evidence of its multitudes as a musician, and her dramatic power as an actress. Mercadante, Rossini, Verdi have all composed expressly for her. She is very great in *Lady Macbeth*, and her *Lucrezia* in the "Due Foscari" is very fine. How it is often an *artiste* could have so long escaped the attention of managers in this country is no wonder, when we recollect how dreadfully all artistic questions are treated. The most miserable impostor, if cheap, passes muster; the most gifted vocalist, if dear, is excluded from a hearing.

We said but now of Nini's naïve the peculiar attributes of Barbière Nini; she must be heard. No cabal nor intrigue can prevent her passing through the round of her *repertoire*. *Abandon* or impulse is her great gift. Her reception was well and decorous; but we know by some name by a recital of ovations that have attended singers so infinitely her inferiors. Such a rad bit is a wholesome lesson to directors to rely on the public, and not to trust to partizans. Her success was sublime in intensity of pathos: the "Miserere" in which the mother in vain appeals to the despairing son, was the culminating point of excellence in the noble delineation of the *Borgia*.

On Wednesday, Benedetti's "Figlia del Reggimento" was performed, with Alboni's *Maria*, Coletti's *Sulpizio*, and F. Lablache's *Sergeant*.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was announced for last night. Alboni appearing, for the first time this season, as *Zerlina*, Madame Fiorentini *Donna Anna*, and Madame Giuliani *Elvira*; Calzolari *Don Ottavio*, Coletti *Don Giovanni*, and Lablache *Leporello*.

Mr. Balfe's benefit will take place next Monday. His "Quattro Fratelli" will be produced, for the first time in Italian, followed by the first act of Gamrosa's "Segreto," assisted by Alboni, Madame Fiorentini, Mdlle. Giuliani, Calzolari, and the two Lablaches; and great ballet attractions.

On Wednesday will be a subscription night, when "La Figlia" will be repeated.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" was revived on Saturday night, with Grisi's *Ninetta*, Mdlle. Angri's *Pippo*, Mario's *Giannetto*, Tamburini's *Fernando*, Lablache's *Podesta*, Ronconi's *Isacco*, Polonini's *Giorgio*, and Romeo's *Pedrotto*. Nothing could be finer than this cast, the only alteration of which from last season is the agreeable substitution of Angri for Mdlle. de Meric. The overture and trio, "O Nume Custodio," sung by Grisi, Tamburini, and Ronconi, were enthusiastically encored.

On Monday was a subscription night, to replace that of Tuesday, Sept. 9th: the "Puritani" was performed.

On Tuesday, Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was given, with the first appearance this season of Madame Viardot as *Donna Anna*, considered one of her finest delineations.

On Thursday, for the extra night, the "Prophète" was given for the sixth time.

Gounod's "Sapho" is announced for to-night.

Next Monday, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" will be performed as a subscription night, instead of Saturday, Sept. 6.

Next Thursday, Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" will be executed for the fifth time.

HAYMARKET.

It is not our fault that we have not alluded before to the operatic experiment now essaying at the above establishment. In discussing the policy and expediency of English opera, we have over and over again pointed out that the mistake of exclusively trying to produce what is termed "Grand Opera" We have cited the instance of the Opéra Comique in Paris, to show how a school for young artists may be formed, by the production of one or two act pieces with spoken dialogue. We have shown how composers thus tried in small pieces, arrive, like Auber and Halévy, at the Grand Opera. Something like an undertaking of this nature is in progress at the Haymarket Theatre, and Mr. Webster has acted wisely in making the essay. We believe that he has given a commission to Mr Edward Fitzwilliam; and that, if properly encouraged by the musical public, he will be enabled hereafter to obtain works from other composers. In the meanwhile, Mr. Charley's English adaptation of Mendelssohn's "Son and Stranger," has been eminently successful. This little work, originally composed for a family festival, and never intended for publication, has been printed by the executors of the gifted composer, and is now published by Ewer and Co., London. There is some exquisite writing in this opera; the overture is full of fancy, the ballads are quaint and characteristic, especially the opening melody; the delightful concerted piece in the first act *Macbeth*, manifested considerable improvement. His style was much more rapid than formerly; and in the passionate speeches he was exceedingly pathetic. In the banquet scene, his encounter with the ghost of *Banquo* was highly striking, and supplied the want of stage appointments under which the entire representation of this great tragedy suffered.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Mrs. Warner appeared as *Lady Macbeth* on Monday, and as *Portia*, in the "Merchant of Venice," on Thursday. On both occasions the house was filled; and this early engagement, which, we believe, closes this evening, has doubtless been found profitable both to herself and the management. Mrs. Warner's visit to America will, we understand, be, notwithstanding her long occupation of the theatrical stage, the first she has made to that country; and we trust she will receive all that advantage from it which her talents and well-practised skill fully entitle her to expect.

SURREY.

The English operatic company, under Mr. G. Reed's direction, continue to draw large receipts. Miss P. Horton, Miss Poole, Mr. Travers, Mr. C. Rouse, Mr. Corri, Mr. Borrani, and Herr Kuhnler have been the principal singers for the past week. Miss Romer, of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres, returned to the stage, after a long secession in the character of *Leonora* in Donizetti's "Favorita;" and it is intended, we hear, to produce some new works.

SOHO.

On Monday Mr. Henry Russell commenced his series of panoramic lectures on the World at Home. No. 1, Slavery, at this elegant little theatre, No. 73, Dean street, Soho. He sang with much power and dramatic effect; and, as usual, contributed much to the amusement of his audience by his humorous anecdotes and occasional remarks. The house was numerously attended.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON

The performances at this novel place of amusement continue very attractive, serving, probably, as a relief to the more sedate episodes of the Crystal Palace. The scenes in the circle present the strangest of contrasts; and a mixture of zoological contests of various oddity. Thus, we have races of ostriches, monkey riding, mounted open ponies, the Roman horse race, the elegant equestrianism of our own country, &c. &c. &c. A splendid dressed pageant of other times, with its ultimic chivalry, and its retrospections of gay romance. During the past week, the ingenuity of the *entrepreneurs* has aimed at higher game in a balloon ascent. The entertainments, from first to last, are conducted with unity of design, and the proprietor amply deserves the rich reward [illegible]

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—Mr. Wardell's benefit is announced for next Wednesday, when the [illegible] will include the novelty of a ball in the three saloons.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE SURREY BURGLARS.

At the assizes at Lewes, on the Home Circuit, on Tuesday—before the Lord Chief Justice Jervis—John Isaacs, 39, hawker, and Samuel Harwood, 25, labourer, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Harriet Stoker, and stealing seven sovereigns, some silver money, and other articles, her property.

The prisoners were the remaining members of the desperate gang of burglars who for so long a period infested the counties of Surrey and Sussex. The prisoner Samuel Harwood was tried with his brother, Lot Harwood, and a man named James Jones, for the murder of the late Mr. Mallett, at Frimley, at the last assizes for Surrey; and upon that occasion he was acquitted, his two companions having been convicted and executed.

On the night of the 3d of June, 1850, the prisoners and their companions mentioned above broke into the house of the present prisoner, who keeps a little shop at Knotford, and, after a severe struggle with her, succeeded in carrying off her pocket, in which the money was. The case was proved by an accomplice and the prosecutrix.

The learned Judge having summed up, the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoners were at once called up for judgment, when Isaacs declared that his companion was perfectly innocent of the crime of which he had been convicted.

The Lord Chief Justice said he would pay no attention to such an assertion as that which had been made by the prisoner. They had both been declared guilty by the jury, and the sentence was one of the most serious ever pronounced by a judge. He, therefore, felt himself compelled to inflict the full penalty of the law. The sentence was, that they should severally be transported for life.

Mr Joseph Brigden appeared on the behalf on behalf of Mr. Morgan, the superintendent of the Tunbridge Wells police, through whose instrumentality the case had mainly been made out, to order the payment of a sum of money which he had been compelled to pay in connexion with the proceedings. It appeared by an affidavit that was put in, that, upon the appointment of the prisoner Isaacs as a [illegible] to the police force, the officer had searched certain premises, when a valuable ring, part of the proceeds of a burglary at Uckfield, was discovered, and an [illegible] was awarded £10 damages against him, and the costs of the action. A third great event in bringing out the prisoners, and the learned counsel said he trusted that under the circumstances the court would order him to be paid the amount.

The Chief Justice said it appeared a very extraordinary judgment of the county court judge as to the amount, upon the supposition of the prisoner being actually found, but he had no power to make an order for the repayment of the money. He should, however, allow the officer the travelling expenses he had incurred, and also order him a reward of £20 for the zeal he had displayed in detecting the prisoners.

ACCIDENTS FROM MACHINERY.—A question of some importance to factory workers, and one which has not hitherto been raised, was decided last week by the magistrates of Leeds. Mr. W. Hall, *n* flax-spinner, had been summoned, on the information of Mr. Baker, sub-inspector of factories, for having, after notice to fence off certain machinery in his mill, neglected and refused to do so, in consequence of which neglect, the information stated, Mary Freeman, a girl 17 or 18 years of age, received a severe lacerated wound on one of her hands. The accident happened on the 16th ult. The nineteenth section of the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 15, which enacts, "that, if any person shall suffer any bodily injury in consequence of the occupier of a factory having neglected to fence any part of the machinery of which he shall have received notice from the inspector that the same was deemed to be dangerous, the occupier of such factory shall pay a penalty of not less than £10 nor more than £100," was quoted. The facts proved were, that the notice, which was a general one, applicable to all flax machinery in the mill, was given by the inspector on the 14th of February last, but the particular machine on which the accident occurred was not then on the premises, and was not brought into the mill until the 22d of March; and the question for decision was, whether the notice was valid under the 43d section of the act, as applied to a machine not existing in the mill at the time it was given. The magistrates held that the notice must be one founded on the inspector's own observation of the existing mach nery in the mill, and that it was never meant by the Legislature, in passing this act of Parliament, that machinery brought into a mill at some future time should be covered by a general notice previously given. They, therefore, dismissed the summons; but in doing so, Mr. J. H. Shaw said, the case was one in which the occupier of the mill was clearly bound, probably by law, but certainly in point of morality, to take care that such a machine should not be

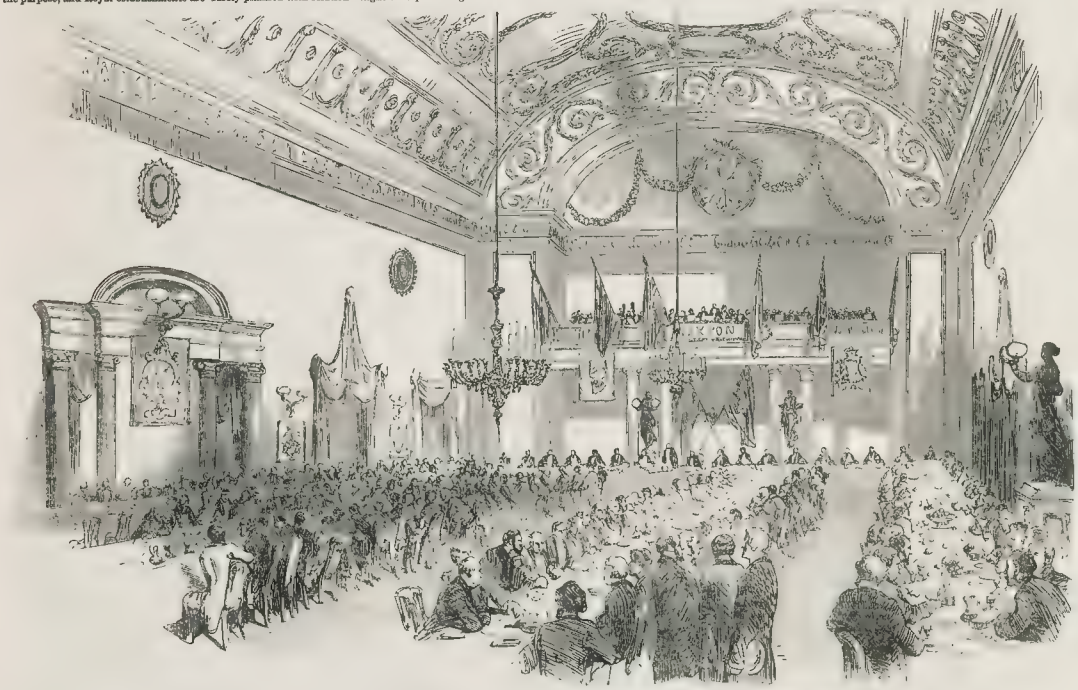
VERSAILLES.—THE GRANDES EAUX.—BASSIN DE LATONE.

ficial fountains—the Grandes Eaux—which he devised and carried into execution, is to this day one of the grandest holiday sights of the good people of Paris; and it is the tourist's duty, who visits the French metropolis, to see the fountains of Versailles. Accordingly, they played a very conspicuous part in the delights of the English visitors on Sunday last.

The Grandes Eaux, besides, are a comparatively rare sight. The Petites Eaux play, in summer, on the first Sunday in the month; but the former only on great occasions, which are always announced in the journals. The Grandes Eaux are stated, in the last edition of Galignani's "Guide," to cost from 8000 to 10,000 francs every time they play an expenditure which we do not precisely understand, as the machinery, canals, and reservoirs have been paid for long since. It may be a great cost to keep the works in repair, and an establishment may be kept for the purpose, and Royal establishments are rarely planned with relation to the number of persons actually requisite for the duties of the situation; and seeing that the fountains play rarely, they may be set down at a considerable sum, with which, however, we have little to do at present, except that it proves the anxiety of the French authorities to give their English visitors a right royal welcome.

It matters not to describe the several fountains. The Bassin de Latone is one of the most beautiful of them; this we have engraved, with the Prefect of the Seine showing his visitors the fountain in full play.

The locality is thus described:—"The Parterre de Latone lies between the Parterre d'Eau and the Allée du Tapis Vert. On the right and left are declivities which form a curving road, skirted by yew-trees, and bounded by a close hedge, along which are ranged statues and groups in marble. Between the two declivities just described is a magnificent flight of steps leading from the Parterre d'Eau to that de Latone, at the top of which are two vases of white marble exhibiting the sun, the emblem of Louis XIV. These steps lead to a semi-circular terrace in advance of the Bassin de Latone, and descend, by two smaller flights, to a lower terrace, on which this elegant basin is situated. These steps are ornamented with twelve beautiful vases, enriched with bas-reliefs. The Bassin de Latone presents five circular basins, which rise one above another in the form of a pyramid, surrounded by a group of Latona with Apollo and Diana, by Marsy. The goddess implores the vengeance of Jupiter against the peasants of Libya, who refused her water; and the peasants, already metamorphosed, some half, and others entirely, into frogs or tortoises, are placed on the edge of the different tablets, and throw forth water upon Latona in every direction, thus forming liquid arches of the most beautiful effect. The tablets are of red marble, the group of white marble, and the frogs and tortoises of lead. On each side of the pyramid a column of water rises 30 feet, and falls into the basin."



DINNER TO JOSEPH PAXTON, ESQ., AT THE NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, DERBY, ON TUESDAY [illegible]

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EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT
TO
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THE GREEK SLAVE. BY HIRAM POWER.

The Greek Slave, by Power, has attracted so much attention, and received so much eulogy from the multitude, that we are induced to give a representation of it from two distinct points of view There can be no doubt that it is a work of considerable merit of execution; but we must be permitted to question its claim to rank with the highest productions of the sculptor's art. We shall enter at large upon the grounds of our exception to it in a future article on Sculpture. In the meantime, we may generally state that our objections to it are that the figure in itself is ill-studied, and the attitude constrained and inelegant; whilst the incident supposed to be represented that of a modest female forcibly exposed in a slave market, and keenly sensitive of the humiliating indignity to which she is subject, deprives it of that charm which attaches to the nude figures of ancient art, wherein an obvious innocent unconsciousness of *deshabille* prevents all compunctions on the score propriety.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE FOUNTAINS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE spot in which the pure cold water, distilled in Nature's mystic laboratory, far down in the bowels of the earth and amid the roots of the mountains, gushes, gurgling up to the air and the sunlight, sparkling and gleaming as brightly as would a stream of melted Hope diamonds and Koh-i-Noors—the spot in question, the birthplace of the stream or the rill, has always been invested by what we may call an instinctive veneration, or, if not in all cases veneration, an instinctive sentiment of admiration and liking, proceeding not perhaps from the reason, but from the imagination of man. Half the finest legends in the world are connected with fountains. Some of the most beautiful creations of poetic fancy are the sprites or presiding deities coupled with fountains. Fountains in all ages have been associated with pantheistic religion; and even in savage countries, where little is known of the gross and vague creed of the inhabitants, the well-heads of rivers have been found to be reckoned holy ground, and to have priests specially consecrated to their service. When Bruce approached the fountains of the Nile, he was warned to put his shoes from off his feet, and he saw an old man who was called "priest of the river." In the East, it is probable that the theistic—or rather the faith of the people—for the rain blood always teaches spirituality of worship, and is averse to the incarnation of ideas—in the East, we repeat, fountains have a peculiar class of associations connected with the physical circumstances and habits of life of the people. A fountain beside a palm is connected with the very idea of life and strength, and the refreshment of body and soul. A fountain marks a home. To "dig up wells" was the first duty of the nomadic people of the desert. Cities have been built by fountains, fountains have been hallowed by supernatural events occurring upon their brinks. The leader of Israel struck the rock, and a well gushed out beneath the blow. Patriarchs dwelt by fountains, and blessed them. Kings formed them, and made their glories a main adornment of their palaces. The basins scooped by Solomon, Mr. Disraeli tells us, are still visible in one of the gorges near Jerusalem, the site of those gardens in which the greatest King of the Jews "passed his delicious and poetic life;" while in later days of the Holy City, we all know that when the angels stirred the pool, the sick man dipped in the miraculous fluid emerged whole. The well of the desert had its own peculiar sanctity and its own peculiar veneration. The Arab and the Persian never invented nymphs or water-gods. They had neither Arethusas, nor Sabrinas, nor Undines; but their fountains were associated with their sweetest earthly hours—with repose, and shade, and refreshment; and, accordingly, they pictured to themselves, that fountains, crystalline and never stinted, sparkled eternally in their paradise. Imagine, indeed, the affection and gratitude with which the Oriental must have hailed the fountain. For scores and scores of dreary leagues, either one vast sullen sea of sifted sand, hot, and glaring, and scorching in the sun; or regions of wild broken land, mountain and crag and gully—all rock and stone, and hot, crumbling, treeless, plantless, herbless, weedless earth. Fancy, in the midst of this hot and glaring desolation, one peculiar ridge in the desert—one petulliar rift or gully in the mountain's side—where up springs freely, and freshly, and abundantly, the gush of living water—blessing, and hallowing, and nourishing the earth, rearing by thickets the long, rank, green, cool water shrubs—calling into being the soft sward of narrow-bladed grass, and arching this lowly vegetation over with the glorious, graceful, fan leaves of the date tree and the palm. We—not by any means living "in a dry parched land, wherein no waters be"—can only by an effort conceive what the spring is to the Oriental—how it gives him a home and an abiding-place—how he associates it with the sweetest and the well-being of his flocks and herds—how he revels in its water and its shade: our notions of thirst and of hunting after the water brooks" are terribly faint in comparison; and how he marks his desert domain -not as we, in such a land as this, would do, by mountains, plains or rocks, but by the wells which leap gushing up to day, and the rivulets which trickle down from them.

The Greek treated his fountains, as was natural, in different wise; and the reflected light of Greek fancy cast over the springs of the Appennine something of the beauty of association, and the hallowed mystery of sentiment, which attended to those of Arcadia. Had there been no amorous Alphæus, there would have been no stern Father Tiber: had there been no nymphs in the Argive streams, there would have been no Egeria to inspire and instruct old Numa. No page of the old mythology is more charming than that which tells of the beings with whom the wonderfully imaginative nation in question peopled their fountains and their rivulets. The water nymphs borrowed the purity and the lustre of their habitations. They were far less "of the earth earthy" than the fauns and dryads and hamadryads who formed the coarse and animal court of Pan. The fountain nymphs figure in fewer scandals in the notable pages of M. de Lempriére, than almost any order of the minor or the major divinities. The river gods might, indeed, occasionally indulge in escapades similar to those favoured by their brethren on the bank; but the *nympha foridi* was a pure and passionless creature -an emanation of the element which gave her being—so exalted and ethereal a thing, indeed, that human intellect was overthrown by the very vision, for all believed that he who saw a nymph died mad. In the tendency to create beautiful and spiritual beings out of fountains, may be traced at once the original Oriental love and reverence for the well-head, and the plastic imagination of the Greek moulding it into shape, and form, and consistence. The fountain deities were, like most of the Greek creations, capricious, and given to revenge insult: to propitiate them, pieces of money were flung into the wells, which certainly the nymphs might have appropriated, but which, we fear, usually fell to the lot of their representative priests. The inferiority of delicacy and subtlety of the Greeks is finely shadowed out in the prohibition to bathe in a fountain, or near the spring-head of a river. The water in its then condition was meant, they held, for holier use, and the touch of human nakedness profaned it.

Modified, of course, in a hundred ways, by climate, civilisation, habits of thought, and the lapse of events, we still share in our own land some portion of the original Oriental love and sentimental reverence for water issuing pure and cool from the bowels of the earth. The rite of baptism, no doubt, conferred a sacred character upon many of our own fountains. "In that well," quoth the holy Clerk of Copmanhurst, "did my patron, the blessed St. Dunstan, baptize five hundred brethren between sun rising and sun setting." Still the climate prevented the germs of pure attaining that amount of regard and esteem with which the Orientalist would view a fountain of living water. "Although," continues the holy Clerk, St. Dunstan, as he had informed the Black Knight, "was thus lavish of the well water for baptismal purposes, he had never heard of the Saint drinking of it," and the example of the Saint was scrupulously followed by the friar. But if our national beverage can hardly be said to be water, we had nevertheless a fair and fitting reverence for our sweet fountains, and clear, cold springs: we have not been behind-hand in the construction of legends and traditions, attributing healthful and even miraculous powers to the waters of particular springs. We speak not of medicinal wells, but of ordinary sources, the water of which, taken at a certain time, or with certain ceremonies, was supposed to work miraculous physical and even moral effects. As an example of the latter, witness the clever Cornish legend of the well of St. Keene; whichever of a newly married couple drank the water first, after the performance of the ceremony, was to be master or mistress for life. And so much being stated, we have the capital application of the circumstance in the case of a gentleman who hastened to the well from the altar, leaving his bride at the porch; but on his return was horrified to hear, that he had made a wild goose expedition, since the more provident lady had "taken a bottle to church!" Many wells in different parts of the country have miraculous properties attributed to them, if we use the water at certain hours, or certain days. Before sun-rise on the 1st of May is a common period; and the day of "good St. John" is another mysterious speech. In Scotland and Ireland these "fairy wells" are more common than in matter-of-fact England; and in both the former countries remote fountains have the reputation of being haunted; and, as they say in Scotland, "no canny" to be approached after dark. In the Highlands, in particular, there is hardly a well-head without its supernatural associations, or, if not that, without its tale of some feat of arms, of magnanimity, or of cruelty achieved near its waters. The memory of one of the most atrocious family massacres ever committed in the days of clan warfare is perpetuated by a little fountain springing forth on the way-side close to Loch Lochy, in Invernessshire, where the murderers paused to refresh to themselves and wash the bloody heads of a whole household they had slain, previously to displaying to their chief the ghastly tokens of gratified revenge. On a spring still called "the Well of the Heads." Again, in the Grampians, the sources of the rivers which descend to the sea through the plains of Morayshire and Aberdeenshire are one and all associated with supernatural powers and supernatural terrors. James Hogg worked up some of the vague legends about the spirits of the fountains of the Dee and the Don into strong and nervous verse. The springs in question burst forth in almost inaccessible nooks of the wildest and most savage hills; and the wandering shepherds have sometimes managed to have the wild storms which are so frequent upon the Grampian range with the tutelary spirits of the rivers in question. But by far the most beautiful and the most significant legend attached to any British well we know of is a story told of a spring in the Eastern Highland, not far from the little town of Cromarty. The legend is the more remarkable as embodying, in a striking degree, the character assigned to fountain deities by the Greeks; and certainly its poetic grace and characteristic moral are as charming as any ever invented in Arcadia or Thrace. During a hot harvest time a reaper was slaking his thirst at the well. He was a benevolent and vindictive peasant; and as he raised himself from the water, he saw, hastily approaching to drink, a neighbour to whom he owed a grudge. Hastily catching up a handful of earth from the banks of the little rivulet which trickled from the well, he dashed it into the fountain, muddying the waters and rendering them unfit for use. But what was the astonishment of both parties as they stared for a moment at each other across the polluted well, to see the stream suddenly dry up, and the water sink with a loud rumbling noise back into the earth. The insulted maid had withdrawn her bounties, and before sunset the water-herbs and weeds were drooping and dying in unwonted drought. Meantime the culprit was regarded by his neighbours with a species of superstitious abhorrence. He was told that he was a doomed man, that he had insulted the fairy or the spirit of the well, and that there was a curse upon him and his. At length, by the advice of a Celtic seer, he undertook a sort of propitiatory service to soothe the offended powers. At the hour of the day at which he had insulted the water, he repaired to the dried-up well, and with a clean white linen cloth carefully dried out the basin. In a few moments the spring burst again forth with the same sound as that which had heralded its withdrawal; but it only played an hour, and then gradually sank away. Ever since, the stream has broken out on the first thorough cold autumnal day, and ceased flowing when the bright June sun gives token of coming summer. The nymph mock the churlishness of humanity by withholding her aid when the sun is high and the air is sultry: while she pours it forth with provoking copiousness in the damp season, when a hundred mountain runnels are running around. Whatever a stern natural philosopher, deep in the matter of strata and the mysteries of hydrostatics, may think of the legend of the intermitting fountain, there is a fanciful natural birth about it, and an excellent moral point.

So much for Nature as nature has made them to our hands. With such feelings upon the subject of the birth-place of water, so strongly rooted and so unusually diffused, it was only to be expected that men would have attempted to aid natural beauty by means of art that they would have adorned and embellished by the work of their hands the fountains which they most admired: and that they would, at an early age in their progress, have introduced into their cities what we may call architectural shrines for springs, either natural or artificial, of water—the life itself, the soul of the structure—useful and necessary for the daily wants of the inhabitants; the buildings and adornments encircling the spring made to contribute to the glories and the embellishment of the place. Many an exquisite fountain, no doubt, played amid the streets and sparkled in the groves of Athens. In the Moorish cities of southern Europe, the fountains formed the most graceful architectural feature of the place; and they were, as a pump is in a town or village at this day, the great centres of gossip, flirtation, and small talk. The Moors, indeed, were and are a fountain-loving race: they have fountains within doors and fountains without, fountains in their rooms and fountains in their vestibules; everywhere amid their buildings cascading waters rise in glistering jets and fall in sparkling showers, spreading coolness through the hot Spanish or African air, and lulling the pleasant siesta with a lulla by of unbidden water music. The fountains, indeed, spread rapidly and extensively north. On the bleak side of the Alps it very soon became wedded to the ordinary forms of Gothic architecture, and the water used for the household purposes of the middle ages fell in shrines which might be ranked with the chapels of cathedrals. Many of these lovely structures still exist; in the south of Germany and in the Tyrolese towns they are particularly abundant. Augsburg and Nuremberg are studded with such gems; and scarcely less beautiful at notures are to be found in such picturesque lazy old Bavarian towns as Aschaffenberg and Bamberg. In our own land, as they were in the *moyen âge*, fountains were almost equally favoured. These were not the days of water companies and forcing pumps, driving the fluid at high pressure into garrets. A wealthy citizen, or a wealthy guild, or benedictines and liberal clergy, constructed at their own cost and at their own cost, and endowed the town with a conduit or a fountain, for behoof of all and sundry; the water, on great occasions, so far at least as the wealthy community went, being changed for beer, or even wine. There are many items in the expenditure in days gone by, of the city of London, vouching for the fact that the practice was reasonably frequent, so far as regarded the "Conduit in Cheape."

Our fountains, however, found no continued favour in our eyes; from the days of the Tudor dowers England showed scant taste in the art of adorning herself. The Elizabethan architecture was a dismal frittering of the smallest features of the Gothic; these features being dwarfed and perverted in the process. Then came after Palladio the *guest classic* style, ungoverned by the *Renaissance*; but while major fountains were constructed upon the new fashion over the Continent, hardly one was reared in England. To a certain extent this was so much the better. It was with this taste that there came into use all the enormities of tritons, and dolphins, and such sea monstrosities as we too often find in fountains to the present day. Neptune, amphitrite, and their crowd rose everywhere in marble and in bronze. *Louis Quatorze* domineered over the taste as well as the politics of Continental Europe. Perfect crops of sea-monsters, witched out of their native element of brine, rose upon the terrace and the front of Versailles; and, when the fever once established, we have been going on making fountains out of Lempriére's dictionary ever since. Then also arose what may be called the flat dish or saucer style of fountain—the most recent of the unprotected forms, and of which the notable specimens in Trafalgar-square afford brilliant examples. This is the style of fountain which of late has been creeping into use in parks, conservatories, and so forth; where, indeed, the illustrious architect did not content himself with a stone basin and a brass nozzle and pipe, supplied by the nearest water company, in the middle. The rise of mechanical science was, no doubt, one of the reasons of the downfall of fountains in England. The water-wheels established in the three Surrey arches of Peter of Colechurch's London-bridge is an old story; and the wooden piping occasionally dug up in provincial towns showed that our ancestors were early desirous of obtaining a domestic supply of the pure element. Sending to the town fountain was no doubt found to be an unprofitable process. Maidens lingered, their stoops upon their heads, to retail the gossip of the neighbourhood. A great portion of the entire supply of water was no doubt spilled and wasted, and a vast loss of time experienced in getting the supply home. Under those circumstances, no doubt, wells were dug, and pumps began to exhibit their symmetrical and elegant proportions by the land. Terrible affairs, no doubt, pumps were, a by-word and a sobriquet for an unfortunate set of mortals said to resemble them. A fountain and a pump—poetry and prose—fancy and fact; and yet, for serious matter of business domestic uses, which is the more valuable, the town fountain or the house pump? Associate water with nymphs and deities of the stream, with the thirst of an Arcadian shepherd, and the transmigration of the flying damsels in the mythology, and we are all for the fountain. Associate water with washing days, scrubbing floors, cleaning dishes, and shelling potatoes, and the handy household pump will carry off the palm. The fountain in the public square will summon up the idea of an endless lot of small talk, scandal, and Dorothy Draggletails. The instrument of domestic supply—the well-abused "wooden cow"—with all its absurd associations, its handle and its spout, will, at all events, hold its ground as a cheap and convenient implement of household use. Now-a-days, however, the pump has fulfilled its mission; and so far as towns go, its spare will soon be as rotten, and become as great curiosities, in their way, as the beams of ancient stocks. Water supply will, it is to be hoped, speedily bring the fluid to the kitchen and the bed-room of every town-dwelling Englishman—a supply nine-tenths of which shall not run to waste as does that of the fountain; and for the procuring of which no such labour shall be requisite as that exacted by the pump; a supply which shall be always "on," and only require the twist of a cock to evoke. Beautiful as fountains are, much as we love, and earnestly as we are about to advocate them, we would rather see a populous town well supplied with steam-driven water, careering through every street and every house in leaden pipes, than a city with the most magnificent architectural and sculpturesque collection of fountains ever reared. For use, water ought to be brought into every domicile, and be attainable with no labour and little expense. But for ornament the case is different. As matters of ornamental adjunct to other architectural beauties, we should earnestly advocate fountains. We would like to see them shoot sparklingly up in every square and roomy highway; we would like to have them made a conspicuous feature in every ornamental park and public pleasure-ground; we would even like to see them in the halls of great houses; and, in a light, elegant, and portable shape, introduced as after-dinner ornaments upon special occasions of festivity and glee. To all who cry out about the climate being too cold for fountains, we would reply, it is not warm enough certainly to realise all the luxuries of spouting flashing water; but it is certainly not so cold, that the very idea of water breeds discomfort. If you think so, banish the sea, lakes, rivers, and streams as adjuncts of the picturesque and the beautiful in Britain. If a man does not feel unpleasantly chilled gazing on a Welsh or Irish or Scotch waterfall, why should he on a fountain, flinging aloft as many drops of water as the cascade whelms tons, or at least hundredweight. It is not necessary to associate the idea of a *jet d'eau* and a shower-bath; and accordingly we have put off for the present the question all further argument about England being too cold for gracefully arranged streams, jets, and girandolesof flowing water to be looked at with pleasure, or withevon comfort, we proceed to describe the few fountains which the Exhibition has favoured us with, adding an observation or two upon what we will call "domestic fountains," no specimen of which, as far as we observed, is contrined the Crystal Palace.

Place to our neighbours the French, who show just one specimen, and not such a one as we have seen in many a little village of southern France; still M. André's specimen is full of grace and beauty of proportion. It is of bronze, against the dark line of which water always comes well out. The general design is that which we may characterise as the dumb waiter shape, the very *acme* of which, in its barest and most wretchedly naked form, is to be seen in the salon of the unhappy squirls in Trafalgar-square. Graceful carving and moulding, however, relieve the design in question to a very great extent. The wreathed and matted waterflowers and plants, represented as twisting round the edge of the basins, are graceful in the extreme, and the way the water drain from the one of these receptacles, through the petals of expanded aquatic flowers, is graceful and pretty in the extreme. Only we would have surrounded the flowers with twisted and elaborated vegetation, so as to make it appear that the fluid rose,

lilies? In the first place, a triton has no business to spout at all; the notion is anatomically false and unnatural; and in the next place, if he does spout, it ought to be salt water like a whale, and not fresh water like a carafe. There is only, we think, one other fountain, of mark in the Nave, that labelled as designed for a market-place. We only trust that we may never live to see a town in the market-place of which such a shapeless lump shall be erected. The notion of the designer must have been to give about a ton weight of material for any drop of water descending at any particular moment from the humpbacked mass he has imagined; such an utterly unformed, unpreconceived and unwieldy projection we never remember to have seen. Here it is Gothic, there a bastard Romanesque, and anon it belongs to no sort of style whatever, save, perhaps, that of which the makers of plumcakes were the inventors. The classic tritons and dolphins (graviously ill-shaped specimens) consort with *moyen âge* griffins and dragons; and altogether, considering the want of grace, which ought to be the peculiar feature of a fountain—considering the shapeless heaviness of form, the want of harmony between the means and the end, the lack of all style in art, and all perception of the beautiful—we would be inclined to point out the fountain "designed for a market-place" as a combination of every feature and property which a fountain ought not to have.

One word more as to house fountains. As drawingroom ornaments or after-dinner table adornments, they would be equally pretty. In both cases they might be so constructed that the water should leap forth in the midst of natural or artificial flowers—the former, of course, to be changed when necessary. A low jet, just to glance above the herbage and produce a poppling sound, the water to be seen trickling among the stems and lower leaves, before it becomes absorbed in the receptacle from whence it is forced. Such, in general terms, would be our notion of such fountains. There are many beautiful crystal *Epergnes* in the Exhibition which might be made to add flowing, sparkling water to the attractions. We would not advise glass shades, which we see over some small fountains exhibited in shop windows. The effect is toy-like and cramped. The water is not poison, that it should be guarded and imprisoned; while the imbecile trick of making a jet support a little round ball, is purely one of the most childish pieces of triviality to which living and running water was ever prostituted

SALT-GLAZED STONE-WARE.

On the south side of the Western Nave (Class 27, No. 125), behind saddlery and furs, are a pyramid of brown ware, of that material immortalised in the song, which begins—

> Dear Tom, this brown jug, which now foams with good ale,
> Was once Toby Philpot, the pride of the Vale.

The apex of the pyramid is formed by a huge jar capable of containing some hundred gallons. Below are arranged condensing worms for distilleries; jars with stone air-tight stoppers; a pump for acids, of the same material, huge draining pipes, filters, leech jars, jugs, bottles, feet-warmers, and a variety of other articles, with little or no pretension to beauty of form or colour; some of which we are so accustomed to see and to purchase at a very low figure, that, without special information, we should never guess that they were the subject of a very important manufacture, which is daily being extended to new objects of utility.

The value of salt-glazed stone-ware consists in its cheapness, and its capability of enduring heat and resisting the action of acids

Stone-ware has useful qualities peculiarly its own, and must not be confounded with porcelain, as it is an entirely distinct manufacture. In coarser forms, for jugs and jars, the manufacture has been carried on in England ever since 1770, but the improvements which have rendered it so valuble are of recent date. At present, the yearly production in the parish of Lambeth alone exceeds £100,000, of which sum more than one half is expended in labour.

Salt-glazed stone-ware differs from porcelain, especially in the quality of clay of which it is composed, and in the mode of glazing. The clays which are brought from Devonshire, Cornwall, and Dorsetshire, contain a large proportion of silica, the rest being silica with a small quantity of iron and lime in combination. Other clays are brought from other parts of the kingdom; but it constantly happens, that proprietors of clay-pits are disappointed by finding that their produce, when subjected to the intense heat we are about to describe, melt entirely away.

The clays in use may be divided into three classes: first, that used for small ware, or vessels not exceeding in capacity from two to three quarts; second, that used for vessels up to six or eight gallons; and lastly, that for the manufacture of chemical vessels, which are required to contain hundreds of gallons. These last are required for processes where any metal except platina would be corroded and destroyed by the combined action of fire and the acids which are to be stored or even kept boiling in them. Platina, from its cost, is of course out of the question, except for very small retorts. The loss from fracture or perforation in one of these great vessels in the course of chemical distillation would be enormous. It is therefore needful to take the greatest possible precautions. In experiments with new kinds of clay, chemical analysis is now resorted to, instead of the old rule of thumb; but, when the proper mixture of clays has been obtained, a great deal depends upon manipulation. In a work upon potters, published in 1834, the fabrication of a vessel holding between sixty and seventy gallons was spoken of as something extraordinary. The jar before alluded to contains 400 gallons, and the exhibitor, Mr. Stephen Green, of Lambeth, has supplied several of the capacity of 300 gallons to manufacturing chemists.

The following is the

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

Preparation of the Clay.—The clays arrive at the works by sea and up the Thames, in pieces weighing each about 20 lb. These lumps are packed in drying-sheds, to allow the water in combination to flow off by evaporation, until the clay assumes a white appearance, which is technically called "white hard." They are then placed in a powerful crushing-mill (of similar construction to those used for bark for tanning), by which they are speedily reduced to an imperfect powder. For small ware, such as ginger-beer bottles, jars, feet-warmers, &c., the powdered clay does not require any mixture, but is at once ready for the pugging-mill.

The "pug-mill" is a cylinder about 2 feet in diameter, and 6 feet in depth. A perpendicular shaft running through its centre, driven by overhead gearing, revolves in this cylinder, to which are attached a number of knives in the form of an imperfect screw. The powdered clay, with a sufficient quantity of water, is thrown into the top of this cylinder, or pug-mill, and, by the continued stirring and pressure of the knives attached to the shaft, is so thoroughly mixed, that it is delivered from the bottom in a state fit for use, of a very uniform consistence—which is a point of the very first importance.

The second kind of clay is formed by a mixture of various kinds, some of which are brought from Dorsetshire, and mixed with sand in the proportion of about one-fifth of the whole mixture. But it is the third kind of clay, for the manufacture of chemical utensils, which requires the greatest care in composition, both as to proportion and perfection of mixture. A hole the size of a pin would render valueless a vessel perfect in every other respect; and the smallest piece of dirt might cause such a hole by being burnt away in the burning process. It is necessary that these vessels should not only be fit to contain and resist the action of acids, but that they should allow of a certain contraction and expansion when heated, without fracture. For this purpose the strong fire-clays of Stourbridge and Newcastle are employed, with a certain proportion of powder of a vitreous kind of earthenware. These are carefully mixed, sifted in a fine sieve, and passed through a pug-mill expressly kept for the purpose, from which it emerges in the shape of fine paste, perfectly smooth, soft, and tough.

In Mr. Green's establishment, the clays prepared in the pug-mill are lifted by machinery to the respective establishments where they are required.

Moulding and Shaping.—The mode of shaping all circular articles in stone-ware is the same as in china and earthenware manufactures, by the potter's wheel. Other forms are made in moulds of plaster of Paris or wood. The potter's wheel it is unnecessary to describe, as it must be seen at work to be understood. It is enough to observe that it was employed with admirable skill, as precisely the present, two thousand years ago, by the Egyptians, and subsequently by many other extinct nations.

The small round ink-bottles and monstrous vases are made on the wheel in the same manner, the only difference being in the superiority of the clay mixture of the larger article, and the necessity that exists for making it at several times. It must, however, be admitted that there are very few workmen capable of making a vase of the size exhibited perfect enough to be employed for chemical purposes.

When the vessels are made, they are placed in the drying-rooms. If any accumulation of moisture should remain in the body of the clay when heat is applied, the sudden expansion would fracture the vessel.

Burning Kilns.—When sufficiently dried, the vessels are placed in a kiln, which is a circular room entirely composed of fire-bricks, about 12 feet in diameter. In the sides are a number of openings to admit the heat from fires. The roof arches in about eleven feet from the floor, and contains a number of holes about six inches in diameter, besides a still larger orifice in the centre, in order to allow the smoke to escape, and for a purpose which will presently be explained.

In the kiln the smaller articles of stone are arranged on open shelves, and the larger ones upon another in tiers. Hence the importance of each vessel being thoroughly dry; for if one break in the course of baking, a general smash will often follow.

When the kiln has been filled, the doorway by which the goods have been carried in is carefully built up so as to exclude air, and fires are lighted in the several openings, which generally amount to six. For the first twelve hours the fires are very gradually increased, after which, for about thirty-six hours, they are intensified as much as possible, so that, at the end of forty-eight hours in all, a glowing white heat is attained.

In all other kinds of glazed earthenware the vessels are dipped into a composition of materials, which become, at less heat than required for stone-ware, converted into a kind of glass. This, when large vessels such a process is obviously impracticable. Accordingly the following plan is adopted, which was invented by the brothers Elders, two Dutchmen, after a series of experiments, about seventy years ago.

Glazing.—Some few minutes after the last supply of coals have been cast on the fires, a quantity of very coarse salt—fine salt does not answer so well—is thrown into the vessels through the small holes before described, in the roof of the kiln. The heat within the kiln instantaneously converts the salt into vapour, which penetrates and envelopes every part of every vessel in the kiln, and chemical action follows, by which the base of the salt, soda, unites with the silica of the clay, converting it into a perfect glass, over the surface of the whole vessel; the chlorine attacking the iron in the clay to form chlorides, mixed with a portion of it and escapes into the air from the roof of the kiln. A distribution of about a hundredweight of salt in ten minutes is found to be sufficient for glazing a kiln full of vessels. This glass, being composed of the body of the vessels, is not affected by the action of air or acids. Vessels glazed by this process have been known to be in use for the manufacture of nitrous acid for twenty years, with very slight deterioration of the surface.

After glazing, the fires of the kiln are allowed to burn out in the course of thirty or forty hours: the doorway is unbricked, and the vessels, after proving, to show that they are water-tight, are ready for the home, the Indian, the American, and the Australian markets, where they are largely in demand.

Thus, at a very cheap rate, a rapid supply is procured of articles of great size, durability, and perfection of glaze—fourteen gallons being about the capacity of vessels procured by the dipping process.

This is a healthy employment in all its branches, and the workmen of skill earn good wages. A good hand at the potter's wheel can earn from £2 to £4. During the time the cholera raged in Lambeth, although a fœtid smell was constantly arising from the vats of the bone boilers near the potteries, not one potter fell a victim to that plague. This has been attributed to the purifying effects of the large quantities of chlorine envolved in the process of glazing.

Among the articles of stone-ware exhibited, we would particularly call attention to the large water and drain-pipes, which are made by machinery, and from their smooth surface afford a cheap and efficient conduit for liquids. A cheap drain-pipe is a great aid to the sanitary movement.

The stone pump is ingenious, and so are the patent jars with air-tight stone-ware stoppers—the cords being simple but perfectly efficient, and of the utmost value in packing stores, such as spices, tea, coffee, butter, pickles, or preserves for a long voyage, or valuable essences and drugs. The impermeability of these stoppers, to which iron cramps have not been affixed, may be ascertained by a very simple experimeat. Throw a piece of lighted paper into one of the jars, allow it to burn for a few seconds, then put on the stopper, and it will be found that the vacuum created has been so great that to remove the stopper by any ordinary force will be impossible.

It is worth noting, that, although the clay, sand, and coals have all to be imported into London for this manufacture from great distances, London continues to be the place where it is most largely and successfully carried on.

We have devoted some space to these explanations on the manufacture of articles more useful than brilliant, because nothing on the subject of the peculiar differences and advantages of salt-glazed stone-ware has appeared in print in those works which treat of china and earthenware, and because we happen to know that the specimens exhibited have attracted much attention and admiration from distinguished foreign chemists and manufacturers.

GUTTA PERCHA CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

In our first notice of the articles made of gutta percha, we gave an account of its introduction to this country by Dr. Montgomerie in 1844, and explained the nature of the tree from which it is collected, and also referred to its chemical properties, and further described generally the modes of manufacturing it at the two great gutta percha establishments in this country. Our present object is to draw attention to the various specimens of both useful and ornamental articles contributed by several exhibitors in various classes of the Great Exhibition.

In the first place, we find some fine specimens of the raw material contributed by Messrs. Bunn and Co., in the North-west Gallery, under No. 77, Class 28. The gutta percha of commerce usually contains a large amount of foreign substances, which render the value of the article and deceive the unpractised purchaser; sometimes even earth has been enclosed within the blocks, which are usually square, but are sometimes made up into fanciful forms, as of fish, birds, &c. Messrs. Bunn show some twisted gutta percha as imported to this country, and also flat cakes of fine quality; we also discover in their case specimens to illustrate the process of manufacture, as slips cut by the knives mentioned in the first notice; then in its minced state, and, subsequently, as manufactured, ready to be converted into pipes, bands, or other articles. Messrs. Bunn's collection is completed by a display of pipes, soles, straws, whips, picture frames, balls, string, and wires coated with gutta percha for telegraphic purposes.

Immediately adjoining the case the contents of which we have described, the Gutta Percha Company (No. 88, same class) make a grand display of this useful article in every variety of form; and, for the purpose of illustration, exhibit sections of the wood from which the *gutta* is derived, with the gum adhering to it, as also the bark and the leaf, together with the parent tree in its native locality in Java. In addition to the above, we observed bowls, traces, watering-pots, shoe-soles, life-buoys, thread, card-trays, whips, life-preservers with whistles, inkstands, music cases, valves, cog-wheels, pen-trays, picture frames, chemical bottles, clock cases, lathe bands, pipes for various purposes, stop and other pails, bottle-holders, &c. The articles which we have enumerated are but a tithe of those that may be manufactured from this extraordinary material.

No. 87. Thomas Walker contributes gutta percha hat bodies and norwesters, some of the former having perforations in their crowns for the sake of ventilation: he also shows a hat-box; but it is far too clumsy in appearance to compete with those of leather as ordinarily made.

The fourth gutta percha stall (No. 90) is that of Mr. Charles Hancock, by whom enterprise the manufacture of gutta percha by machinery was first brought about in this country: all the specimens which he exhibits, including draughtsmen, life-preservers, pipes, frames, curtain rings, &c., are of exquisite finish, the ornamental contributions being very artistic, especially the "Stags and Dogs," a most elaborate production made of the material peculiar to the West Ham gutta percha factory, and known as *metaline*, or *metallo-thionized* gutta percha, which is in appearance similar to bronze. This artistic composition is made up of many pieces, each of which being first united with its neighbour, the whole is then run into mould to very great durable pressure: when put together the whole is finished by the practised hand of a first-rate artist. Water buckets made by Mr. Hancock's gutta percha turning machine complete his collection.

In the same class, but without number, is exhibited by N. J. Hewes the roof of a horse shoe lined with gutta percha: there is no notice appended to this contribution as to its having been successfully applied.

In Class 10, No. 670, North-west Gallery, M. Caplin exhibits a rope ladder, the rounds of wood and the lines of gutta percha.

620. Dr. O'Leared exhibits a *double* stethoscope for ascertaining the state of the lungs; single stethoscopes of gutta percha have been in use for the past three years

631. Weiss, the surgical instrument maker, exhibits bougies and catheters of the same material, adapted for hot climates. To these purposes the attention of surgical instrument makers was specially directed soon after the arrival of Dr. Montgomerie's valuable contribution to the Society of Arts, in 1844.

Mr. Truman (726, Class 10, North-west Gallery) contributes artificial teeth made from pure gutta percha, which is said to be not only more durable, but, of course, more comfortable to the wearer, on account of softness than the material ordinarily used.

In the Middle Gallery North, No. 419, Class 10, are several applications of gutta percha to construction with telegraphs, contributed by Mr. F. Whishaw: first a pipe of gutta percha made by hand by that gentleman when secretary of the Society of Arts, in 1845, and also a lathe band, which, no doubt, led the way to machines being constructed for more expeditiously and more economically manufacturing these important articles: then we find three examples of his *telekouphon* or speaking telegraph, which, as a substitute for bells, saves both time and labour—one for houses, having whistles and indicator complete, a second for communicating between guard and driver, and a third for private carriages; this latter is braided with silk. Perhaps there is no use to which gutta percha has been applied more extensively than that of pipes for the conveyance of sound, as first introduced by the above-named exhibitor. The next application is that to the manufacture of Whishaw's telephones, which are used in pairs, being placed at considerable distances from each other, and necessarily in the same focus, and are applicable in cases where the tubes cannot be laid down. The telephone inverted is used in connexion with conducting tubes to different parts of a church or chapel from the reading-desk, or pulpit, or to the vestry-room of a church, or to private houses not far distant from the church. In connexion with Whishaw's Indec Electric Telegraph, we find coils of copper wire coated with gutta percha, for the purpose of effectual insulation from wet or atmospheric influence; this mode of protecting wires has now been sufficiently tested, especially in Prussia, to recommend it as the most economical and perfect mode of conducting wires between distant parts. Two specimens of the submarine telegraph conductor are contributed by the same gentleman, which are simply the gutta percha covered wire first braided with whipcord and painted white, to prevent the attacks of fish, and, secondly, coated with marine glue, to prevent the attack of the *teredo navalis* and other destructive marine insects; these conductors were made years before the experiment of completing an electric circuit across the Channel was carried out, in the year 1850. The wire and covering in that case was increased in section to 7-16ths of an inch diameter, as it was used without the additional strength of braiding, as above-named. The last application of gutta percha, as exhibited by Mr. Whishaw, is that of plugs perforated for as many wires as are intended to be conveyed under ground, in strong glass or earthenware pipes, the plugs being placed at the joints and secured to the glass by white lead or other suitable means

421. (Class 10). Mr M'Nsir contributes a large coil of gutta percha-covered wire, coated with lead, for underground work. This is of course a good plan, but the expense is very materially increased; and as the gutta percha covering has been found to answer the purpose for years, it is perhaps quite as well to mention the fact.

429. Messrs. Brett contribute a sample of the wire coated with gutta percha as used in the experiment across the Channel, which would no doubt have remained in its place much longer if it had been properly protected; but whatever kind of sub-marine conductor may be again tried, it will always be subject to a removal by the dragging of anchors, unless buried in the bed of the Channel, according to the plan adopted in crossing the Rhine, at Cologne, where chain pipes, somewhat similar to those exhibited by Mr. Whishaw are laid down.

In the same class, Mr. Heeps exhibits a pulpit telephonic apparatus to full scale: the sound-receiver, however, is of different form from that of Mr. Whishaw, and instead of being placed in one corner of the pulpit or reading-desk, is fixed outside in front.

130. (Class 10). Mr. Roberts has the hammer of his Alpha clock made of gutta percha, which is found to answer its purpose very well.

The following contributions of gutta percha articles in Class 5, including life-boats and life-beat appurtenances. The first is a life-boat entirely of gutta percha, numbered 50, and placed against the Western Wall. It is to be observed, that full-sized life-boats of gutta percha have not been seen used with advantage.

No. 31. John Lavais exhibits a folding buoy and settee of gutta percha, each compartment of which holds an air-tight case.

No. 7. A method of connecting wood and gutta percha is exhibited by John T. Forster, R.N.

No. 60. The gutta percha emigration life-boat of Mr. W. Dyne is constructed with ribe moving on pivots in a line with the keel, the gunwale folding down in the same direction. It possesses, therefore, this recommendation, that fifty of these boats can be packed in the space usually occupied by five ordinary ones. The same gentleman contributes his "Eclipse," or standard life-boat, formed of diagonal battens, similar to lattice-work, its outer sheathing being of gutta percha.

No. 40. A wooden life-boat, rendered more buoyant by the introduction of gutta percha lines or circular rails of gutta percha.

No. 49. Mr. W. W. Bonney exhibits square life-buoys of gutta percha, which are placed in receptacles or cells on either side of the boat, and secured thereto by ropes.

In Class 26, (No. 49), Cyrus and James Clark, of Street, near Glastonbury, exhibit in the leather department, underneath the Middle Gallery North, their patent "elongating gutta percha goloshes," which may be put on or removed from the feet without the aid of the hand.

In Class 6, Messrs. Pare Curtis and Medley, who exhibit an extensive series of cotton machines, have introduced well behaved cog-wheels of gutta percha in place of those of iron, whereby the noise of their machinery whilst in motion is considerably reduced; but at present they have not had sufficient trial of the new application of gutta percha to ascertain whether they will answer in the long run.

Near to the doorway, leading from the Bookbinding and Stationery department to the Machinary-in-Motion, is a large printing press in the course of erection, for the purpose of printing from circular type made of gutta percha; near to the machine is a table, on which specimens of printing and copies of engravings executed from gutta percha type and plates are exhibited, as also the matrix and stereotype plate produced therefrom. The mode of proceeding in this art is first to obtain the matrix from the metal type, as set up, with the cuts interposed; the gutta percha stereotype cylinder is then moulded, and figured from the same in the patent cylinder press. The cylinder may be ready for printing within half an hour from the time of taking the matrix which process lasts but a few minutes. The patent press is constructed for at least three cylinders, from two of which one side of the paper is printed as it passes by them in continuous length and in opposite directions; while by the third, or inner cylinder, the other side of the paper is printed. It is worthy of notice that dry paper may be used in printing from gutta percha, which paper may also be glazed if desired.

In the Agricultural Implement Department, Messrs. Burgess and Key exhibit their patent gutta percha union joints for pipes, and also their patent sleeve for fire-engines and for the conveyance of liquid manure; the hose is made of canvass saturated with a solution of gutta percha.

In the Furniture Department (Class 26), Messrs. Thorn and Co. contribute specimens of gutta percha picture frames, various decorations, bracketed mouldings, &c.

It is quite possible that there are many other applications of gutta percha to be found by long and diligent search in different parts of the Building, but we have introduced in the present notice all that we have been able to discover.

INTERIOR ECONOMY OF THE EXHIBITION.—The number of persons that are daily in attendance in the body of the Building, augmenting the stream of its contents, is more considerable, perhaps, than the public in general are aware. Besides those in the immediate employ of the commissioners, there are upwards of 300 persons in the pay of the commissioners, and 2000 exhibitors and exhibitors' assistants in daily attendance. With such a multitude of people engaged in the interests of trade, the infinite variety of risks which arise from carelessness and asthousand other causes, the reader may be curious to learn what precautions are taken to provide against accidents. Like everything else connected with this great work, they are extremely simple. In the first place, every exhibitor is left to take care of his own goods in the best way he can, which undoubtedly affords the guarantee for the general security. The most complete protection against fire is organised. All over the interior, consisting of sixteen hydrants, several fire-engines, and a large supply of fire-buckets and iron reservoirs, all of which can be brought into play at a few moments' notice. This instant the necessary labours are over (until a little or none is done after dark), all lights are put out, and the protection of the Building for the night is consigned to fifty policemen, twenty-four sappers and miners, and six firemen, who sleep upon the premises. But how is this extensive area kept in repair, dusted, and cleaned? By a systematic arrangement, equally simple and effective. Six hours, from four o'clock in the morning till ten, are dedicated to these purposes, and are found amply sufficient. It is, perhaps, the only instance on record of a great public exhibition which has received troops of visitors for a period of three months, without having been closed up for a single day to be repaired or refreshed. This Exhibition is independent of such necessities, for which it is partly indebted to its structure, being a self-acting duster and cleaner in its floors and roof.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WALL DECORATION IN MARTIN'S CEMENT.—BY STEVENS AND SON.

WALL DECORATION IN STEVENS' MARTIN'S CEMENT.

This chaste and elegant piece of work, from the designs of J. T. Knowles, Esq., is intended to show the various purposes to which the above cement can be applied. A minute examination convinces one of the great beauty of the article in its pure white state, as used for the architectural enrichments of rooms, while some portions of the design demonstrate its excellence in the shape of scagliola work; and others shew how well suited it is for painting and gilding upon, which processes can be performed in a few hours after the cement is put up. This material is fireproof, and susceptible of the highest polish.

SILVER INKSTAND.—BY LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

SILVER INKSTAND. LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

This is a very showy affair, almost too showy for our taste. In the centre we have a figure of Britannia; and, on either side, smaller ones of Commerce and Plenty, executed in frosted silver, and which, we presume, are intended as handles to the covers of the ink and wafer bottles. The tray in front, which is a shell pattern, is richly gilt.

CLOCK-CASE. DESIGNED BY J. BELL.

Mr. Bell has contributed more to ornamental manufacture, in the plastic line than, perhaps, any other artist of the day; and the present is by no means the least happy of his productions, coming, as it does, within the scope of legitimate sculpturesque decoration of a work of utility. It is styled the "Hours Clock-Case," from the fact of the face being embellished with a bas-relief representing the twelve hours circling round the clock; which itself has an enamelled dial, "representing the sun, its centre a flying phœnix, which fable relates is born anew every 500 years." At the base are two figures respectively illustrative of repose at evening, and the waking to labour in the morning. The apex is crowned with a figure of Psyche, or the soul, looking upward, emblematic of eternity. The whole is prettily conceived, and pleasingly designed; though it might, perhaps, be improved in subsequent copies by omitting the void interval between the figures and the clock face, which produces an effect of flatness which is not satisfactory. The connexion between "the hours" and the clock would also be more distinctly marked by this alteration: the figures might, in short, be represented as supporting it through space. Some modification would, in that case, be necessary in the clock-face itself, which, instead of representing the sun, should represent a clock-face *tout pure*. This work has been produced in electro bronze, by Messrs. Elkington, the exhibitors, in their best style.

SILVER VASE. BY WAGNER, OF BERLIN.

One of the most interesting objects of art contributed by Berlin to the Exhibition of Industry is a magnificent silver épergne, from the establishment of Messrs. Johann Wagner and Son, silversmiths and jewellers to the King of Prussia. It is 4½ feet in height, and weighs 80 lb. It was designed and executed solely by M. Albert Wagner, to whose artistic taste and skill it does the greatest credit. A unity of design runs through the whole. The artist has embodied the "Progress of Mankind to Civilization, under the guidance of Genius." The group of figures at the base, which are designed with vigour and freedom, represent man in the first stage of development, and as the hunter and herdsman. The female figures above denote the blessings of abundance attending the more regular pursuits of cultivation and husbandry. The bas-reliefs which encircle the outside of the vase have a reference to both these ages. Here closes the external struggle with nature. From within rises a palm-tree, surmounted by Genius bearing a torch, and strangling the evil principle of ignorance, typifying the internal culture of the soul to its perfectibility. The figures are sculptured, embossed, and cast, the workmanship of every part being of the finest description. The vase was exhibited for some days in Berlin before being shipped for England.

SILVER VASE.—BY WAGNER, BERLIN.

CLOCK-CASE, DESIGNED BY J. BELL.—BY ELKINGTON AND CO.

ELIZABETHAN GRATE. PEIRCE.

This is a very handsome and satisfactory production. It is a fac-simile of one made for the drawing-room of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley Hall. It is in the pure Elizabethan style: the bars are of dead polished iron, the back of fire-lumps, with cast-iron ornaments on the upper part; and the grate is supported in front by two handsome dogs of solid British silver. The ornamental curtain around the grate is after the pattern of one made for the contraction and cure of smoking propensities of a large chimney at Carew Hall, the seat of Lord Carew. The Elizabethan fender is also of solid British silver; and the general appearance of the whole is appropriate to a stately baronial hall.

VASE IN ELECTRO-PLATE.—ELKINGTON.

This very handsome vase, designed and modelled by Mr. W. Beatte, is intended to represent the Triumph of Science and the Industrial Arts in the present Exhibition. The style is rich Elizabethan. On the body of the vase are four statuettes of Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Bacon, Shakspeare, and Watt, respectively personating the genius of Astronomy, Philosophy, Poetry, and Mechanics. Between these figures are four bas-reliefs illustrative of the practical operations of Science and Art; whilst on the base their benign influences are typified by figures, the overthrow and subjection of War, Rebellion, Hatred, and Revenge. The recognition and the reward of these ennobling pursuits are symbolised by the figure of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the apex, who, as originator and patron of the Exhibition, is awarding the palm of honour to successful industry. The height of the vase is four feet. The execution has been very carefully and successfully carried out.

ELIZABETHAN FIRE-PLACE.—BY PEIRCE, JERMYN-STREET.

CENTRE-PIECE. ELKINGTONS.

This is a large and showy centre-piece for eight lights, in silver and electro-plate. The design is of a very ordinary character, by which we would imply no disparagement of the labours of the producers, but rather a reflection upon the tastes of purchasers, who "ordinarily" love to load the centres of their tables with as large and impervious a mass of plate as they can afford to purchase. To produce these structures, little boys are called into the service by dozens, without having time to dress themselves, and there they stand *in statu*, with fruit baskets upon their heads, and thorns or unkind rocks wounding their unprotected feet. One of the greatest evils of this style of table furniture is that it intercepts the view across the table, both sideways and lengthways—obstructs conversation; and not only that, but that interchange of smiles and intelligent regards in which half the charm of a social party consists. We should be glad to see these pompous displays—we might almost call them *pompes funèbres*—discarded, and something more rational, something quite as handsome, but less intrusive, supplied in their place. Indeed, Messrs. Elkington themselves exhibit a dinner service, designed from the antique by the Chevalier de Schilich, which is perfectly to our taste. Here the centre-piece, which is of elegant design, does its duty as a piece of ornamental furniture, without obstructing the free circulation of air and thought in the midst of the table; adds to the effect of a handsome banquet, without monopolising all the attention to itself.

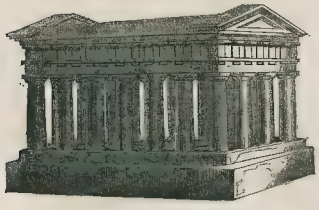
PIANOFORTE. BY MONTAL.

This is a very elegant piece of furniture, in rosewood, richly embellished with marqueterie and bronze ornaments.

MONUMENT TO THE EARL OF DURHAM IN CANNEL COAL

This model has a double interest, first, as a memorial to a departed statesman of undoubted ability and patriotism; and, secondly, as a specimen of the capabilities of the material in which it is produced. The cannel coal is of a very hard and clean quality, and is nearly as available for the purposes of sculpture as jet, which it much resembles.

VASE.—BY ELKINGTON AND CO.

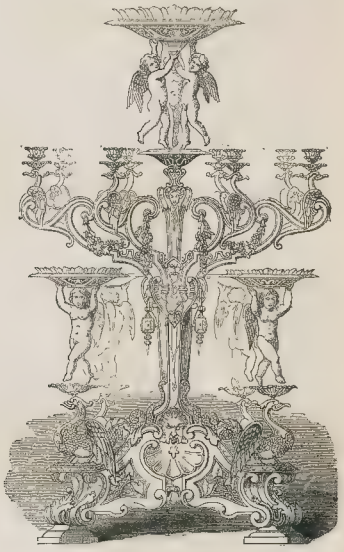


CANNEL COAL MODEL OF THE EARL OF DURHAM'S MONUMENT.

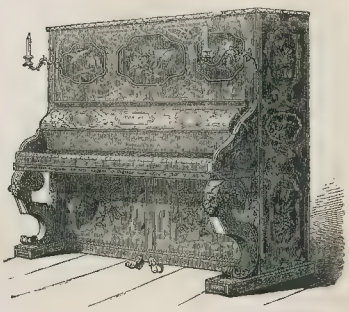
CANDELABRUM.—AUSTRIA.

CANDELABRUM. AUSTRIAN DEPARTMENT.

The design, by E. de Bernardis, a German architect, is good as an instance of how the Italian styles are understood in Austria. It is very elegant, and the massiveness is placed where it should be—in the base. It was produced at the foundry of the Prince of Salons, at Vienna; and it must be remarked, despite what has been said of German casting, that this work is not superior to that of the Coalbrookdale Company, of which several samples of large dimensions, and in various styles, are in the Exhibition



CENTRE-PIECE FOR TABLE.—BY ELKINGTON AND CO.



PIANOFORTE, IN ROSEWOOD.—BY MONTAL.

ARTISTS' IMPLEMENTS, &c.

From the earliest history of painting, we learn that artists were invariably in the habit of mixing their own colours and making their own brushes. This practice has continued within comparatively a few years of our own time. For information with reference to the former fact, we would refer to Mrs. Merrifield's elegant translation of Cennino Cennini's "Treatise on Painting," which was contributed to our art literature in 1844, and deserves to be extensively known. There are but few, if any, of our artists who now grind or temper their colours, but who, on the contrary, prefer purchasing them from the colourmen ready for use. This practice forms a new era in art, and it may be one of considerable consequence to its progress. The artists, it must be admitted, thus gain some advantage over the old method; although that knowledge of the properties of his native colours, and of the durability or fugaciousness, with which the masters of old were necessarily acquainted, is by this course, in most cases, denied to the moderns. So seductive is this plan, that even the artists of Italy, of Holland, &c. have, upon their arrival in England, fallen into it. It is well known that Mr. Sang, amongst these, when he left Rome for England, partook of the system generally adopted here. This facility he found to his cost not always advisable with regard to every colour; and he had to fall back upon the practice of his native country, and that of many of his Munich brethren in art, and he prepares most of his media now himself, and hence that unrivalled brilliancy and transparency of tints as exemplified in all those of his works painted within the last six years. It may be questioned whether the permanence of ancient pictures is not attributable to the elaborate insight of their painters into the nature of the pigments they made use of, and, above all, to the simple manipulation of their works, and the few colours actually enlisted into their service. It is obvious that the number of colours since the time referred to has been considerably augmented; and now, as may be seen by any list procurable at artists' warehouses, they amount to an aggregate almost sufficient to deter the beginner from entering the lists of art. To those who would wish to make themselves conversant with the several names and the properties of pigments, we would recommend an attentive study of Mr. Field's "Chromatography," who, to a profound chemical research into the capacities of all colours for good or ill, adds much general information invaluable to artists. Upon matters of detail it must be obvious we should be necessarily terse although it be difficult, at the same time, to confine ourselves to generalities where the subject is so replete and tempting; and therefore we plunge at once *in medias res*. It is then with "Artists' Implements" of our own period with which we have to deal, and as, they appear at the Exhibition of which we have to write. We will, therefore, append any observations we have to make to the several items under review, as Fat passed his counterfeit shilling amongst his sterling coppers.

And here, as a matter of paraphrase, we would say a word upon testimonials. We cannot but consider the readiness with which artists in general give these written vouchers to the character of the materials submitted to them is deserving, in some instances, of the severest reprobation. Colours are at once pronounced to be pure and enduring that have not been tried more than a few days, if tried at all. Pencils and brushes as quickly obtain certificates for excellence, although they have not undergone the ordinary ordeals to which they ought, and will have, to be subjected. And how is this, that a body of men, well known for their refined sensibilities and exalted notions of honour, should thus thoughtlessly prove force and value to the designs, it may be, of the mere charlatan? A box of paltry colours can have nothing to do with the inducement. 'Can the parade of name, which is afterwards to be made in circulars and advertisements, be sufficient to account for so much confidence? Are we to attribute it to that unbusiness thoughtlessness, to which most men of talent and genius are said to be prone? In any case, it is a custom which reflects discredit upon the arts, and tends to cast suspicion upon testimonials in the mass, the mute particularly when the same name is found to be attached to "*the very best of their kind*," although the uses of the material subscribed to are identical. In justice, however, to the artists who have thus pledged themselves to the excellence of some description of materials, we may state, as a caution to them personally, and to the public generally, that these gentlemen have been grossly imposed upon—colours, crayons, and pencils having, in more than one instance, been sent of the first description and quality, for the purpose of eliciting an autograph encomium, which has afterwards been used for inferior and trashy productions.

No. 1 in the Fine Art Court shows us several contributions from Mr. T. Miller, of Long Acre. These consist of specimens of paintings in "silica colours" and "glass medium," but which appear to exemplify no one particular virtue unattainable by other pigments.

It must be borne in mind, that persons of property lay out their money upon modern art as much for the love of it for its own sake, as for an investment of capital. It is likewise well known, that, whatever the leading connoisseurs in art purchase, at once rises in value from the fact of their choice having fallen in that direction; and that such works, when brought to the hammer, fetch much higher sums than their original price, by reason of the *prestige* acquired by being selected by men whose judgement and taste may be relied upon. To add to this inducement to invest money, it is the breaking duty of a number of the fine discernments, and the legitimate fame consequent upon the title of a judicious patron, and the attendant acceptance by the public that such a desire for acquisition is prompted by an elevated intellect far above the average run of men. We suppose a picture is found to crack —to fly—to fade—its shadows to lose their transparency—the "light within" to become dull without—one colour to sink beyond recal, another to glare in the opposite extreme—a sky in its pearly greys to turn green; and, in a word, after a few years this picture should retrograde in its evidences of talent, and from a marvellous production become a lamentably and vapid daub, what then? Its undoubted genuineness may for a brief period keep up its price. It is doomed to sink; and, but turn it into the market, and from the rooms of Christie it will fall to those of Leicester-square, to the exquisite mortification of the painter, if living—to the injury of his fame, if dead; and, finally, to the serious detriment of modern art, as it would serve to awaken its patrons to the mutability of their investments and consequent impolicy of their purchase.

Most of the pictures themselves, more particularly that of the "Genius of Peace," are distinguished for considerable ability in handling, and a correct probationary course of study. In that of Mr. Corbould's "Britons deploring the Departure of the Romans," we fancy we detect some little "trick," more particularly in the orange tumble, in the surge of the sea, and on the shore, an indication of "body," and the presence of a *medium* which belongs less to the element of water, than of that of gums, resinous compounds, or of oil. As a work of art, we object not to the use of any extraneous aid we have at our command, if it but add to the powers of a particular and express fact; and we could, therefore, have desired that, for the sake of art, that which appeals to us as possessing extraordinary claims upon attention, should have brought with it the first necessary proofs of superiority.

The brushes in this case appear admirably made; and, in this respect, Mr. Miller, we believe, stands almost alone, having had a long practical experience in this branch of trade, which requires an intimate knowledge of the wants and caprices of the artist.

No. 2. Rowney and Co., Rathbone-place.—These gentlemen savour a good deal of the fashion of the time, and give us an almost bewildering classification of colours. Their dividing Naples yellow into tints is, however, a valuable exception, and their desire to supply the artist with a cheap, and, at the same time, a good article is deserving of praise.

No. 3. W. H. Kearney, Brompton, gives examples of crayon painting, executed with his Venetian pastils, which are impervious to damp, and, therefore, adapted to many decorations hitherto beyond the reach of ordinary painting.

No. 4. Roberson and Co., Long-acre, show a very good selection of canvas, painting-brushes, and pencils, which is indicative of a sterling respectability without meretricious allurement. His palette-knife, for placing the colour on the canvas or panel, without the aid of a brush, is a neat adaptation of the common table-knife, and will be found of much service, where boldness of impasta is required. There are several specimens of water-colours, in collapsible tubes, admirably adapted for sketching from nature; and a newly-invented oil sketch-book, very light and convenient, for carrying a sketcher to nature's fair, and for wet paintings without injury. The prepared canvas in the same case is worthy of remark, from its being a successful attempt to give to that fabric the surface of fine panel.

No. 7. Messrs. Reeves and Sons, Cheapside, London, contribute a case of some importance to artists, inasmuch as it contains the proofs of an efficient substitute for the far-famed black-lead mine of Cumberland, which is now thoroughly exhausted. It is well known, that, for all purposes having reference to art, this lead of Cumberland was unsurpassable; that no other could compare with it in quality of colour, absence of grit, or was so easy to erase; indeed, that no other yet found could be thus made use of in its natural state. That from the Balearic Islands is "cindery;" that from Ceylon, though purer than any plumbago known, in the excess of its carbon, and the small portion of iron and earthy matter, is too soft and flaky; that termed Mexican is really produced from mines in Bohemia, and is also friable and earthy. Other varieties, from Sicily, from California, from Davis' Straits, and elsewhere, have been tried, but all have proved unfit for the use of the artist. Cumberland lead is the only black-lead that in its native state could be cut into slices, and thus be inserted into the channels of the cedar pencils; this being alone a remarkable test of its superior fitness as a native lead. The substitutes for Cumberland lead are manifold, some or all of the varieties of the leads before mentioned being worked into pencils variously designated "prepared," "purified," or "compounded." These different leads, by means of gums and resinous matters, are either kneaded in a plastic state and forced into the channels of the cedar wood, or more frequently combined and ground with substances with which they will bake to the required hardness, or with others which will fuse, and the mass solidify when cold. Lustre, intense colour, freedom in working, and ready erasure, Cumberland lead possessed in an eminent degree beyond all other leads known; but its uncertain temper and occasional grit—properties common to all leads in a natural state—gave rise to the amalgamation with other substances which have been enumerated; and though some of the qualities in which Cumberland lead falled have been obtained with varying success by these amalgamations, its especial and valuable qualities when pure have in the same ratio been deteriorated and destroyed. Thus the artist has been left to choose between the evils of a native and a spurious lead, until the somewhat recent discovery of Mr. Brockedon of a process by which Cumberland lead is made perfect. It would seem that these pencils are especially made for Messrs. Reeves and Sons, and that they are unquestionably what they affect to be. Another important evidence of successful trade enterprise in aid of art is to be found in the water-colours prepared with wax, as shown in this case. They dissolve with ease, possess great volume and transparency; and, moreover, they cannot be converted into flint by hot temperature, so often the fate of the ordinary water-colour. The introduction of a medium of the purest wax into the manufacture of water-colours was a stage in the art of water-colour painting deserving of honourable mention. It has given to this delightful department of art a facility of unapproachable character, and tended to rank it very close to that of oil, which it surpasses in its powers of drying, the advantages of smaller space, and ease of carriage. Very many have been the attempts to give body to the colours used with water, and a variety of media have been used for this purpose. One of these is the more purely tenacity worth mentioning, as showing the avidity with which anything new is seized upon, even by the intelligent and discerning, and the effects which followed a too confiding credulity. We allude to the use of honey for the purposes above stated. This medium certainly had the desired result of keeping the colour with which it was mixed in a moist state; indeed, if the brush was too fully charged with it, those parts of the drawing to which it was applied would not, unless in hot weather, or in a warm room, dry for some time; and even then dry, such drawing, if exposed to a humid atmosphere, became "tacky" again in their folio or elsewhere, and stuck to their unctuous companions in the most sweet but destructive union. A drawing finished with these colours could not be left a moment with safety. The flies, attracted by the tempting treat, would moisten the choicest parts with their proboscei, and tattoo the human face divine, or give to that lovely of woman all the appearance of being ravaged by small-pox. It was no unusual thing to find a flock of sheep disappear from a common, a chicken shattered and unroosted in a night, and a litter of pigs and a cow or two carried away in a fly. Nor was the artist himself exempt from the annoyance of their perseverance and pilferings. To paint from summer nature in the open air was to look through a swarm; and the head of the luckless draughtsman became like a hive in the midst of the winged insects of all descriptions, attracted by its virtues, assembled at the opening of this box of Pandora, and ruthlessly attacked and devoured the creations of art under the very nose of the designer. Nothing came amiss to them. Fresh and gushing mountain streams rendered dry in a twinkling, and the sole of the luckless sea left nought but a sheet of paper. Like Orpheus, they moved whole rocks, and levelled mountains with a speed which would raise an envy in a railway contractor. The foliage of the forest and the herbage of the plain changed their sterility under their house-like influence; and it is even asserted that a large spider, painted with the fidelity of life, possessed no terrors sufficient to overcome the attractions of its saccharine formation.

The fields of art are haplessly subjected to many visitations of the fly—would that their causes were as easily estimated and as readily removed.

The allusion to a temporary false step in the onward progress of chemical research in art naturally—although in a very oppositive category—directs our attention to the subject of "fixatives," a very strong term, but nevertheless true—frauds upon artists. It must be in every father's experience—in that of every director of youth—that there is a particular period in a boy's life when the yearning for a "box of paints" becomes positively painful, according to the amount of difficulty which surrounds its possession. A guinea obtained, the next fancy-stationer's is re-sorted to for the much-coveted box. There it lies upon the counter, with its lid slightly and mysteriously raised, displaying just enough of its contents to increase a desire of ownership. The prize purchased, homeward, paper tints and plate turned, the attractive colours are rubbed one by one in neat array upon the delf. A good specimen of water-colour has been, "lent to copy," and now comes the first essay. All the efforts of the tyro to imitate the flat tint of its sky or the rich impasta of the foreground are in vain. Time and perseverance but add to the vexation. His colours are poor, weak, thin, and washy. He is, however, ignorant of this fact. Young and confiding, the shop which boasts of being "established" at a period when his father was a boy, would never stoop to cheat. He throws aside this attempt and tries again. The useful qualities of the colours either penetrate through the paper, or, for want of sufficient grinding, their crude and earthy particles are floated about for an instant on the surface, and the next left in spots and patches. Here is a young and ardent lover of nature, stimulated by a noble mind and delighting in invention, shamefully surrounded in his first encounter by disheartening difficulties, which are the more serious because their cause is not understood. At the very threshold of the temple of art he is rudely repulsed by the sordid and fee-seeking, who are clumsy and careless here, and falsely deny that either Talent, or his senior partner Genius, are within. There exists not the shadow of excuse for this abrupt rebuff. The profits upon art appurtenances are large and ample; and the thus adding to positive extortion, the intimidation to modest merit, is as cruel as it is dishonest. But, says the advocate for cupidity, any description of colours will do for a boy to begin with. Then, if such be the case, why charge as for the best? But it is not the fact. It is true that there are professors (save the mark! it is a correct one) of music, who do not hesitate to set a girl down at a piano "of any sort;" but will any rational person, who is impressed with the divine gift of the appreciation of sweet and harmonious sounds, affirm that such a course would not tend to vitiate taste and injure an otherwise correct ear? But we must restrain ourselves. Our indignation would carry us beyond our limits; for is the indulgence of it we should have to bring forward a quantity of "damning facts" capable of swelling a volume, much less the necessarily prescribed space of our Journal. The little we have said will be appreciated by those who, together with a love of art for its own sake, follow it from poverty or necessity.

We shall add a few more remarks, partly borrowed from an article by Mr. Brockedon, upon the black-lead pencil, a more important auxiliary to art than would at the first thought be supposed. It is not generally known that lead ores are subjected to plumbago, is combined with sulphuret of antimony, or pure sulphur; and the greater the proportion of this ingredient, the harder the composition. When ground with the lead—generally that called Mexican—the compound is put into an iron pot, or frame, and subjected to a degree of heat required to sublime the combining ingredients. It is then, whilst hot, put under a press, and kept there until it is cold; when it is turned out as a block, ready to be cut into slices, and inserted in the cedars.

The impossibility of rubbing out a composition when sulphuret of antimony is used, led to the rejection of the sulphuret and the employment of sulphur only, treating these ingredients as before. This makes a better composition in the quality of rubbing out, but possesses, in a greater degree than the former, a serious evil. The sulphur is readily set free by bodies with which it, and remonrands made with this composition can be reproduced although rubbed out, so far as with such composition is practicable. If the place where the writing was be wetted with an alkaline liquor a sulphate will be formed; and if, after drying, it be again wetted with acetate of lead, it will exhibit the writing in sulphuret of lead. This is obviously a most dangerous property for persons who may require to make notes not intended to remain or be again producible. To an artist it may be very injurious as regards the purity and security of his productions, for many of the colours which have metallic bases, are liable to be affected if they come in contact with the lead of sulphured pencils. A ready and simple experiment will place our readers in possession of an infallible test, and thus protect that portion of them with whom the fact is of consideration from so deceitful an instrument. Draw some lines with the suspected pencil on a sheet of paper, and place these lines in contact with any bright, smooth, silver surface—a spoon, for instance; in a few hours, if these lines contain sulphur, corresponding dark lines will be found on the spoon, formed by the action of the sulphur on the metal. A good black-lead pencil may yet more readily be known. It should work freely; be free from grit, yet without a greasy, soapy touch; bear moderate pressure, have a lustrous and intense black colour, and its marks be easily erased. It should be borne in mind, however, that no pencil appears to be the same at all times. This arises from the nature of the paper, whether hard or soft, or the condition of the atmosphere, whether it affects it materially. The same pencil, on smooth or rough, moist or dry paper, will mark as if four different pencils had been used. The softer or darker degrees of lead are weaker, and yield more readily than the harder varieties.

The varieties of German pencils, with ornamental exteriors, which have recently been imported in large quantities, are, it appears, made of clay mixed with Bohemian lead, and a glass which fuses at a moderate temperature. The materials are ground in water together, and dried slowly to a stiff plastic state, and then put into a vessel like that used for forming macaroni; under a powerful press this composition is forced through holes in the bottom of the vessel, thus forming the material into square threads of the required sizes. These are laid in convenient lengths in wooden troughs, which keep them straight until they are thoroughly dried. They are then laid in similar troughs or close cells on iron plates, and put into a muffle, or furnace, subjected to a degree of heat sufficient to render them hard and ineolable, and are then placed into the channels cut in the wood, and glued there; the different degrees of hardness depend upon the proportion of the ingredients. All these pencils, however, are harsh in use, and their marks cannot be entirely erased.

No. 8. Green and Fahey, Charlotte-street, Portman-place, exhibit folding drawing models in three series, illustrative of perspective, and the principles of light and shade, which will be found of service both to master and pupil in the elementary studies of art.

No. 9. J. E. Cook, Greenock, Scotland, exhibits prepared panel for amateur painting, which requires but a day or two to be ready for the artist. Mr. Cook is deserving of much praise for this attempt to give facilities for the obtainance of materials to the young beginner, who is too often cramped for the want of the necessary funds. It is related of Wilkie, that, by partly pulling out a drawer from a set, he made himself an efficient easel; and of Sir Benjamin West, that he obtained his first brushes by taking the hair off the tail of a favourite cat.

No. 10. Harvey, Oxford, shows an easel for artists sketching out of doors, containing everything required. This is a judicious arrangement of materials, and one hitherto much wanted. We trust, it will not be long ere greater activity be given to the trade of which Mr. Harvey is a member, by the appointment of professorships of painting, sculpture, and architecture at our Universities. Why should not the youth of England, in their more docile years, acquire a taste for, and a love of, art, the more as they are in after life to become patrons, and sit in learned conclave as committees of taste upon the merits of the rival works of the greatest men of their day. It would tend greatly to rescue them from egg throwing and chicken hazard, and other low and frivolous pursuits, too often the resource of those who have nothing to do, rather than the offspring of innate vice. The sister arts have their professorships; why then, should painting be driven from the seats of learning?

No. 129. Wolff and Son, Spitalfields.—A selection of chalks and Athenian crayons, which appear of a superior description.

No. 130. E. F. Watson, Piccadilly, has sent some excellent specimens of gilding, which contrast strangely with the cheap gold frames around. There are few artists but are aware how much their productions depend upon the frame by which they are surrounded; and while a picture shall appear surpassingly beautiful in one frame, it shall seem poor and illconditioned in another. This perception of the uses of frame required for the particular style of picture is granted to but few of our framemakers; and we are led to believe that it is of the fact that Mr. Watson being an amateur artist himself, that is to be attributed his possession of the gift in an ordinary degree.

It may here be remarked, that the "cheap" frames, now so much in vogue, which meet us at every turn, are the dearest the artist can purchase. The yellow preparation of their groundwork, but once, and rarely, covered with gold (and that "gold" too often of a spurious Dutch description), peers through in unutterable poverty of aspect upon the slightest contact or friction, while the warmth of a room creates gaping crevices at each juncture, and cracks and shrivels the composition ornaments as though they consciously shrunk from contact with the gem whose rich and tasteful and its shabby disguise, upon which they had been so unceremoniously placed.

It may be taken as an axiom, that an oil painting should never be exhibited without a good frame, or a drawing without being properly mounted.

No. 249. T. Carrick, Montague-street, Portman-square.—Mr. Carrick is a clever miniature painter, but we cannot recognise any additional virtue in white marble, as a "ground," over the ordinary material in ordinary use, to compensate for that coldness of general effect which will necessarily be produced by the change from the nature and tone of the marble. It certainly, for many purposes, offers considerable inducements to the painter, and its granular and regular surface renders the touch more easily capable of finish; but its hue lacks the warmth of ivory, and is unsympathetic with flesh tints. The question whether the contact of any hard substance would not cause the work to chip, and even the application of the finger nail to make it "fly."

No. 245. Gear, J. W., Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, exhibits a composition to supersede ivory for large water-colour paintings. The inventor, who is likewise an artist, informs us that it can be manufactured of any requisite size without a join; the colours, he adds, appear brilliant and clear upon it; and, as it is capable of being used in every respect as ivory, without the brittleness of other substitutes, it will be found worthy a trial at least of the attention of the artist. We have no other means of judging of its merits than the single sample in the Exhibition, which, being completely covered with a drawing of but average talent, denies us all opportunity of doing more than quote its discovery. This and similar attempts will supersede ivory, which *once* could only be obtained of a limited size, however praiseworthy, are, where this is the object, no longer of importance, as ivory, by rotatory motion and fixed vertical saws, can now be cut into sheets of almost any extent. This observation likewise applies to ivory.

No. 250. Sir W. Newton, Argyle-street, who contributes several miniature paintings of his own, to exemplify a power he possesses in secret of "joining ivory together without the seam becoming apparent." These specimens are, however, unfortunately selected for the purpose. The seams are, to our eye, *are* apparent, more particularly in that of "The Homage," where a join runs the full length and breadth of the picture, in defiance of the thick and heavy "handling," obviously intended to hide it. And this undue amount of colour appears to us to be the only means he has to conceal the seam, to which their great purity and richness; more particularly the purple madders, the extrast of gamboge, the madder carmine, and the oxide of chromium. They likewise exhibit the dense oxide of zinc, or Chinese white, originally prepared by them, and the sulphate of baryte, or permanent white, which, had it been discovered earlier than it was, would have saved many valuable drawings from the sacrilligious hand of the restorer, nearly all the white for water colour, sold for that purpose as "constant," turning *black* in a few years. The *papier maché* palettes for water-colour painters in this case are a novelty.

In the same Class—Chemicals Mr. Parrott, the artist, of 7, Clevelandstreet, has deposited some specimens of a semi-transparent brown colour, from the smut of corn, by the admixture of which, in oil colours, or dilution in water, many shades are of course obtainable and, as the colour itself certainly differs from most other browns in its properties, we beg to direct the attention of the chemist to the discovery, that more may be known of its components. It, moreover, serves to show that there exist artists who have not altogether abandoned the once necessary duty of analytical research into the various natural products by which they are surrounded, with a view to render them practically subservient to the requirements of their profession.

In No. 1, Class 17, a somewhat dark place, is a selection of fancy stationery from the old-established house of Ackerman and Co., of the Strand. Amongst it is a colour-box, fitted up with every requisite the amateur may desire; the whole arranged with] great elegance and taste.

Mr. Grundy, of Manchester, exhibits in Class 26, No. 121, some very beautiful specimens of frames, which are intended to display to the best advantage fine engravings, drawings, and other works of art, and adapting them for the tasteful embellishment of the drawingroom, boudoir, &c. These frames for drawings are exquisitely beautiful; and a simple contrivance, the works are sunk or inlaid in the *matte*, or mounting, which preserves them from injury, while they are likewise kept perfectly flat, and do not touch the glass. The frames are altogether lighter than usual, take up less space upon the walls, and have a charming appearance when relieved by a buff or scarlet ground. Water-colour drawings, and the lighter descriptions of oil-paintings, are surprisingly benefited by this ornamentation, while prints appear to be very considerably enhanced in value by such means. The new method of mounting water-colour and other drawings without cutting their edges, we believe, is due to Mr. Grundy; and the advantage of placing them beneath, instead of above the card-board, &c., owes its origin to his brother, of Regent-street.

HARTLEY'S MODELS OF A GLASS-HOUSE AND GREENHOUSE, &c.

Messrs Hartley and Company, of Sunderland, finding themselves in the position of many other exhibitors who were not on the spot during the allocation of space in the British side of the Building, were glad to avail themselves of accommodation on the east side of the United States division, and south of the great eastern or Foreign avenue. It so happened that our brother exhibitors from the other side of the Atlantic found, that, instead of 25 acres, which they originally applied for, they had not collected a sufficient number of articles to occupy anything like the area which had been allotted to them, and they at therefore, kindly gave up a tolerable slice of their portion to the Messrs. Hartley, and other Sunderland exhibitors, who would otherwise have been cramped within a very small space in the western division, or shut out altogether.

The model of an eight-pot furnace glass-house is the most conspicuous object in Messrs. Hartley's collection. The cone is made of bent glass, which, from its peculiar shape, and from the radius varying, is a very difficult task to accomplish. This arrangement, however, enables the visitor carefully to inspect the interior arrangement of the furnace and "pots," or crucibles, in which the material is mixed, and also the "cone," or tunnel, by which alone any air is admitted into the glass-house while the operation of melting the metal is going on, and which, of necessity passing through the furnace, forms a constant blast, by which means a greater heat is obtained than is required in any iron-works. This model is constructed to a scale of 1½ inch to a foot; the diameter of the floor of the model being 7 feet 2 inches, the height of the floor from the basement 1 foot, and the height of the cone 12 feet

The model of a greenhouse, 4 feet 2 inches square, is interesting, as being constructed on the "ridge and furrow" principle adopted in the construction of the roof of the Crystal Palace. In 1846 Messrs. Hartley constructed a conservatory in the horticultural gardens at Chiswick, and several others in different parts of the kingdom. By this plan, Messrs. Hartley did away with the lap-joint, making the whole length of glass, from the gutter to the ridge, in one piece.

A third model of a ridge and valley roof is also exhibited, being constructed of rough plate glass, each square being 62 inches long, 18 inches wide, and ½ of an inch thick; the weight being 30 oz. to the foot superficial. The strength of this glass is sufficient to resist the effects even of the most heavy hail-storms.

As the produce of the various stages of the glass manufacture are shewn contiguous to the models already described, it may be as well to give an account of the different stages, first, of the manufacture of *crown glass*, and, secondly, of *sheet glass*.

The material having been properly and sufficiently fused in the furnace, is collected on the end of an iron tube called the "blowing-pipe," by a workman called the "gatherer," who, by continual practice, is enabled nicely to calculate the weight of metal required: this constitutes the *first* stage. The glass so collected is next handed over to the blower, who, by first inflation, produces a hollow piece of glass, in shape somewhat similar to a pear: this is the *second* stage. The glass having become cooled, is now removed to a furnace used for the purpose of warming the glass for further inflation, by which a globe of the diameter of 24 inches is formed: this constitutes the *third* stage. It is then taken to another furnace; again heated; and, for the last time, inflated into the shape of a sphere of the diameter of about 24 inches, forming the *fourth* stage. At this point, a small piece of glass attached to an iron rod, by a boy, who fastens it to the opposite end of the globe to that to which the blower's pipe is attached. The blower, by a little cold water applied drop by drop with a piece of iron, and a sharp blow from a wooden mallet, severs his pipe from the globe, leaving a circular opening therein. Here the duty of the blower is at an end, and thus the *fifth* stage is accomplished. The globe of glass is then taken to another furnace, for the purpose of heating the thick end whence the blower's pipe has been removed, previously to the first part of the process of opening being commenced—forming the *sixth* stage. This operation requires more skill on the part of the operator than any of the others, and is performed at the "flashing furnace," where, by a compound centrifugal and eccentric movement, the globe gradually expands into a round plane surface.

In the manufacture of sheet glass, which was originally introduced into this country by Mr. Hartley, and which is fully illustrated by various specimens exhibited on another table, the first part of the process is the same as that used for crown glass. In the second stage a piece of glass, as formed in a wooden block by the blower, is swung with great dexterity over an opening in the ground, similar to a saw-pit, giving it a cylindrical form, which is the third stage.

Only one furnace is used in making sheet glass, and this is simply required to warm, from time to time, the cylinder, which is swung from side to side alternately, until it arrives at the required size.

A small piece of glass is next attached to the end of the cylinder, which is again placed in the furnace: the rarification of the air causes it to burst at that extremity, when a boy cuts off the end with a large pair of scissors. The cylinder, still attached to the pipe, is placed on a wooden horse, and by drawing a piece of cold iron over the end near to the pipe, it is separated from the cylinder by a sharp blow. When the cylinder is cool, the blower, with a piece of hot glass, surrounds the end as it were with a cork, and cuts it off as if a diamond were used. The cylinder is now transferred to the kiln, to be flattened, slit up the centre, and afterwards placed in the flattening kiln, by which the sides fall down to a certain extent; and, by further exposure in the same kiln, the sheet becomes entirely flattened.

Five specimens of sheet glass, 62 inches by 41 inches, containing each nearly 18 superficial feet, are exhibited. There are also various other objects of utility made of glass for the dairy, the garden, and for other purposes, as manufactured by Messrs. Hartley and Co.

TEBAY'S WATER METER.

Many plans for measuring the quantity of water supplied to the consumer by the water companies have, from time to time, been submitted to the Society of Arts, but, as yet, little has been done towards the introduction of the water meter by the great water companies of the metropolis, who are, however, fully alive to the advantages of such a mode of detecting the dishonest consumer. On the north side of the division appropriated to Machinery in Motion, we find a compact and exceedingly neat contrivance for this purpose, invented and patented by Mr. Tebay, consisting of three main parts: first, a registering apparatus for ascertaining the quantity of water flowing through the machine; second, a self-acting regulator to enable the instrument to suit itself to any pressure; and, third, a check-valve to prevent surreptitious use. The measuring or registering apparatus stands on a perpendicular column, and is furnished with a dial having a pointer to indicate the number of gallons and pints which have been drawn from the cistern in a given time: the inlet pipe passes through a horizontal flange, by which the machine is supported; the outlet pipe is connected to the back part of the registering apparatus.

This meter may be placed at any part of the water-pipe, and at any altitude, and in any part of the building. Its action is certain, easy, and effective; and, however suddenly the pressure may be increased, or the flow of water through it impeded, or altogether stopped, there is not the slightest concussion or reaction. Another great advantage worthy of being mentioned is, that it cannot be tampered with without detection.

There cannot be a more equitable mode of assessing water-rates than that by which each consumer pays for what he actually uses, and no more; while, without such adjunct, a very large quantity of water is frequently wasted, by which the company experience a considerable loss, while, on the other hand, those who do not require half the allowed supply are made to pay, as it were, a double rate.

TOBACCO.

If the present age were not by general consent most appropriately christened the iron age *par excellence*, it would assuredly receive the title of the age of smoke. As iron is the mineral, tobacco is the vegetable type of the days in which we live. But for tobacco, modern history must inevitably have been as different from what it is, as it would have been without the revolutionary inventions of gunpowder and printing. The importance of the effect of tobacco, and the gigantic extension of the consumption of alcoholic liquids, upon the physical and moral nature of man, is a theme worthy of the meditations of the most enlightened student of physiology, statistics, and philosophy. The use of this potent and mysterious drug has become all but universal. It has entered as an element of existence into the life of man, whether for good or evil many hesitate to decide. Perhaps the present Grand Exhibition, which, rightly regarded, offers not only a catalogue of the productions, but a record and a summary of the whole character of the nineteenth century, is no unfitting occasion for a passing consideration of so weighty a subject as the part which any particular article of general commerce and consumption plays in the great drama of history, of which we are, one and all, at once the actors, the spectators, and the recorders.

In this consideration it is of course necessary to lay aside all individual prejudice. What we have to deal with is a great fact. To those who neither smoke nor take snuff, the use of tobacco may naturally appear a very disagreeable, deleterious, and even absurd habit. Not being a necessity, it of course depends upon taste and opinion for its justification.

Like opium, betel, the *Cannabis indicus*, commonly known as hashish, and several other drugs well known in chemistry, tobacco is a narcotic stimulant. It is also an aperient, and in the form of a decoction, or extract, one of the strongest known to medicine. It is also a powerful emetic. But it is rarely applied by physicians, except in extreme cases, when it has often been found of extraordinary efficacy. Such being its properties, it is evident it cannot be greatly indulged in without materially affecting the nerves and the digestive organs. It is also evident that its abuse must lead to very serious results. Many persons, from excess of smoking, bring on dyspepsia, and an extreme irritability of the nerves, consequently of the brain, consequently of the whole system. The confessions of many smokers would rival the celebrated opium-eater's account of his terrible sufferings. But these are persons of delicate stomachs and sedentary pursuits. These, also, are the people who, generally from personal experience, condemn the use of tobacco and its poisonous qualities. Yet the navigator and the sailor (two classes whose names are one, and whose occupations are so opposed) chew and smoke to a great extent with rare inconvenience. In fact, we are inclined to think that, to the labouring classes, tobacco may sometimes be a benefit and luxury. A life of healthy bodily exercise renders their nerves proof against the effects we have described it as producing on more susceptible organisations. Who ever has entered a country public-house in the evening, and observed the grave circle of steady old smokers that does not feel the pipes to form an essential part of the picture? What would Knickerbocker's "Dutchmen" be without pipes? Imagine that solemn circle of politicians all twiddling their thumbs, or sitting with their hands in their pockets! Besides, what a relief for a taciturn man to watch puff after puff of silver grey smoke ascend and vanish like a phantom raised by his conjuration. A pipe is a substitute for wit, for eloquence, for gesticulation; it is our excuse for silence, for slowness of repartee, and for gravity; above all, it is *something to do* with one's hands, one's eyes, and one's mouth. A stranger enters; he is modest; he takes a seat and smokes himself a veil. Nobody stares at him and he stares at nobody unpleasantly, because all have their pipes to look at, which, being clay, remind them that man is no better. But tobacco possesses one other remarkable virtue; it destroys insects; hence the fumigations of gardeners in hot-houses. Now, this virtue may be far more important than at first sight appears. Many modern physicians refer to, reparat

THE ZOLLVEREIN DEPARTMENT.—LOOKING WEST.

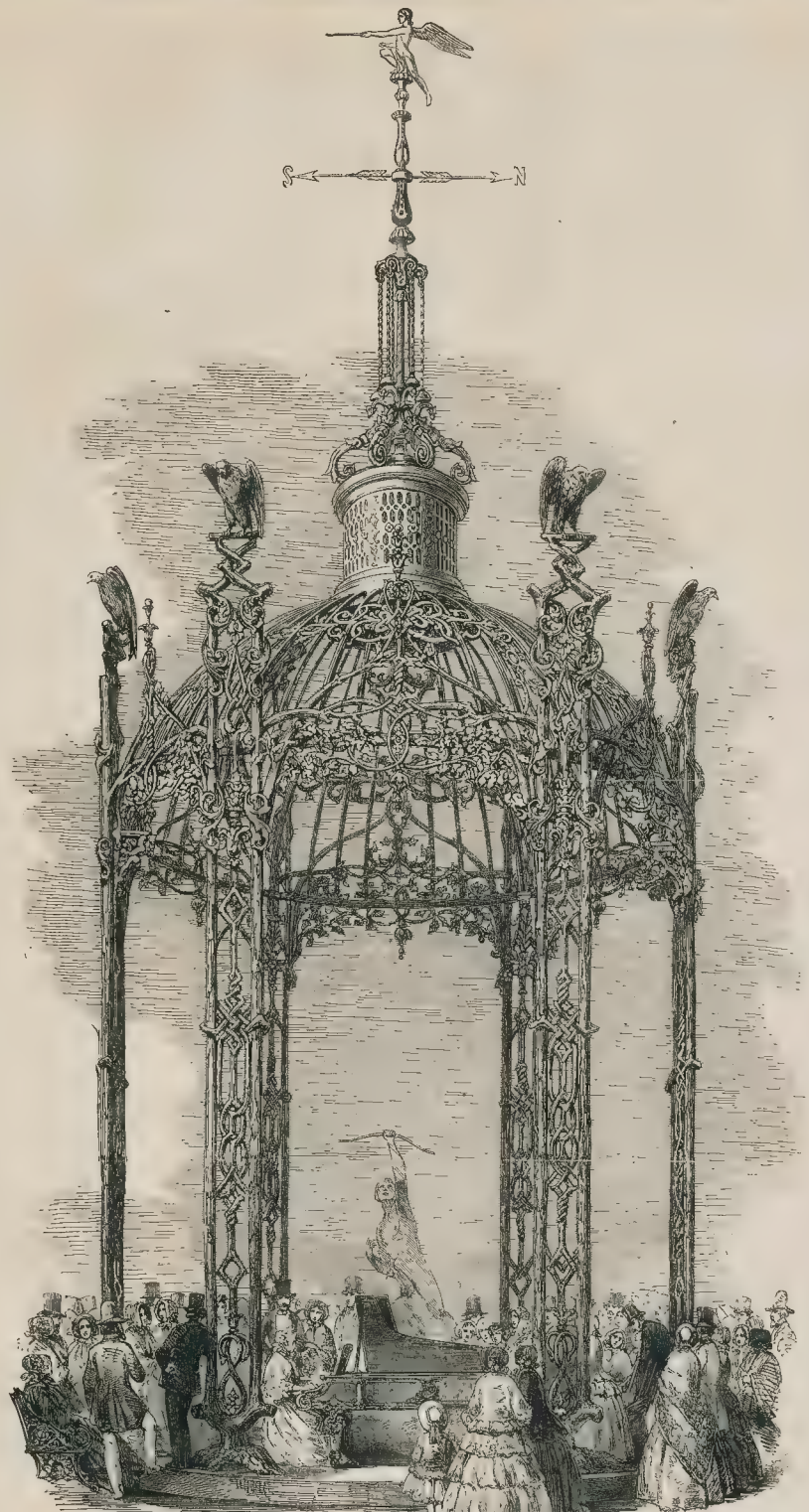
THE ZOLLVEREIN DEPARTMENT.

The Engraving on the preceding page gives a comprehensive view of that portion of the East Nave (looking west) appropriated to the Zollverein Department, the courts of which branch off right and left. The large tent-like object bounding the foreground is the tent containing the famous Dante window from Milan; the equestrian statue to the rear is the colossal Godfrey de Bouillon; and in the foreground are the Amazon, by Kiss, of Berlin, and the Bavarian Lion, which we have engraved and fully described in former Numbers. Around are various objects of Sculpture, which have been very liberally contributed by the States belonging to the Zollverein.

MAUDSLAYS' COINING PRESS.

The coining press is worked by a double cylinder direct-acting high pressure engine, on the shaft of which is a metallic pulley of 36 inches, and a fly-wheel of 72 inches diameter respectively. The cylinders are each of 5 inches diameter, and the length of the stroke 16 inches. From the pulley of the engine a strong double leather strap passes to a drum of 56 inches diameter on the main shaft of the press, by which motion is given to the cross-head and other parts of the machine: the drum is attached to the engine fly-wheel, of 64 inches diameter

In coining presses, as ordinarily used, either a screw or lever is employed to give motion to that part of the machine by which the necessary impressions are given to the metallic *blank*; but in the present instance this motion is obtained by means of an eccentric, by which a pressure is brought into action of 140 tons: the cross-head worked by the eccentric, which is concealed from view, has an alternate vertical motion of three-quarters of an inch. Underneath and attached to the cross-head are two collars, the lower one of which contains the upper die, while the lower die is contained in a collar, which is kept up by three radially placed springs pressing thereon, and forms the temporary resting-place for the blank undergoing the process of stamping. At proper intervals the collar is pressed down by two small levers or arms, having an alternate motion. The blanks, twenty-eight in number, each of nearly one-eighth of an inch in thickness, are placed in a circular brass hopper, from an opening in the bottom of which they are successively transferred to the lower die by means of a split curved arm, or tongs of ingenious construction, having two fingers at the end, by which the blank is held during its transference from the hopper to the lower die, when the curved arm is opened so as to release the die: the distance between the centre of the hopper and the centre of the die is five inches. The opening and shutting of the split-arm or tongs is effected by a vertical pin moving in a short slot formed in the stem of the curved delivery arm; the pin is attached to the end of a second horizontal arm or lever, which is worked by a vertical spindle in connexion with an elliptical cam towards the top and front of the press. In case of a blank being larger than that of the required gauge, a safety spring is attached to the second horizontal arm already mentioned, having its centre of motion on the vertical spindle, by which the error is detected without doing any injury to the machinery. By this press 60 double impressions are thrown off in a minute.



THE IRON DOME EXHIBITED BY THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY.—GROUP LISTENING TO ONE OF MESSRS. COLLARD'S PIANOFORTES.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK DOME. BY THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY.

One of the most pretentious works in the Building in this fantastic and withal remarkably pretty inutility. The casting supports the reputation of the founders: but there are many and grave objections to the design, which is not so happy; the upper part is less relieved than the lower, which least required spirit, and the cupola and vane are very bad. In the midst is a cast of J. Bell's "Eagle Slayer." The eagle transfixed by an arrow at the top inside must be considered an absolutely inexcusable piece of bad taste.

The pianofortes in the Crystal Palace, more particularly the instruments placed in the Nave, continue to form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition; and with their brilliant and more costly rivals, the diamonds, fairly divide the admiration of the fairer portion of the visitors. On the more fashionable days, crowds of aristocratic and attentive listeners may be found lingering around and within the cast-iron dome of the Coalbrookdale Company, listening to the tones of Collard's splendid grand pianoforte, which has here found a resting-place, the tasteful decorations of the instrument—in the style of Louis XV.—richly carved and gilt, the beautiful figure of the mottled oak of which the case is formed, contrasting strangely but most effectively with the more sober hues of the bronze castings of the dome.

On the occasion of our visit we had the pleasure of listening to the performance of Madame Launitz Tipping, a lady with whose name the musical public should be more generally acquainted. M. Székely (a Hungarian pianist of great talent) also exhibited his powers on the same instrument. These pianoforte performances form a most agreeable interlude; for while they invite the weary to take a brief repose from their fatigues, they, at the same time, afford them a rich and unexpected treat.

GLASS WARE. BY POWELL.

The Engraving at page 196 illustrates some of the specimens of glass ware manufactured by James Powell and Sons, of the Whitefriars Glass Works, London; viz. a large glass stand, with four gas burners, suitable for a pedestal, designed by Mr. Archibald Cole; also, parts of a dessert service, designed by the same gentleman. Some of these articles are made of the American sand from Wenham Lake district, remarkable for its transparent brilliancy. At the same stall is a specimen vase of yellow glass, produced by the oxide of uranium, first applied by Messrs. Powell to the colouring of glass many years ago, at which period it was sold as high as 2 guineas per ounce; but, from its having been brought since that time into general use, may now be purchased at a much less price per pound. Patent joints for glass tubing, applicable for conveyance of water, telegraph wires, &c., are also exhibited by the same manufacturers.

"SUSPENSION." BY VOISINLIEU.

This is a pretty basket-shaped production in hard earthenware, for the reception of flowers and candles, which affords the means of decorating and lighting a room at a comparatively trifling cost.

FURNITURE. BY CLARK.

Our Engraving (at page 196) represents two very rich and ambitious articles of furniture, by Clark, of Dean-street. The ebony centre-table is supported by a pillar composed of a group of three eagles in or molu, highly chased, surrounded by oak leaves and acorns. The top is surrounded by a rich or molu moulding, and is divided into six compartments by branches in the same material extending from the centre to the circumference. This, ornamental as it is, is the only point which we object to in this table, destroying, as it does, its evenness of surface. The intervals between the branches are inlaid with buhl, is in English walnut-tree wood, is supported upon elaborately-carved foliage standards, the top being inlaid with marquetrie, on the upper and under surface. Altogether, this is an undeniably elegant piece of workmanship.

BEDSTEADS.

"It no more follows," says a learned essayist, "that because the word 'bed' is pure Saxon, its origin is derivable from our ancestors sleeping on sacks, than that a man was necessarily indebted for his lodging who slept upon *tick*." It is strange that so little has been written upon beds. Can it be so drowsy a subject, that, as soon as we are led to incline our minds thereon, the god Somnus claims us as his own? Surely that which contributes to so much of our enjoyment, in many instances to the employment of one half of our lives, has sufficient of interest to claim the attention of the learned. If so, perhaps the history of beds should be traced back to Adam, for whom Mother Earth made one upon her bosom, giving him a springy mattress of sweet-scented herbs pillowing his head amidst the pendent and sleep-inviting poppy. But should we have the courage to go thus far back, we should be compelled to do justice to all intervening times and nations, which would detain us from our duties much too long ere we arrived at the beds to be found ready made in the Crystal Palace. Nor could we, without a wide discursive text and elaborate graphic delineations, give anything like a notion of the various forms given to the bed or the materials of which its appurtenances have been composed. It may, however, suffice to state, that there has been but little change in the shape of bedsteads, or material for beds, since the time of bed-making by the pioneers of civilisation, the Egyptians and the Assyrians, the Phœnicians and the Persians. Indeed, in this respect it has been matter of surprise how little change has been introduced during so great elapse of time, beds and bedding being at the present day almost identical with the periods referred to.

A late writer, while glanc ing at this subject, remarks, "that climate is the great arbiter of custom with us all, and that those inhabiting the same latitude exhibit a general similarity in their method of repose." The habits of our early British forefathers differed little from those of most uncivilised nations; and in this state they appear to have remained until the conquest by the Romans, when policy it always was for the latter to bring their own manners and customs into the countries overrun by their victorious arms, and accordingly during their occupation of Britain the customs became assimilated to those of Rome. On their retirement, the people suffered a relapse, and civilisation remained at the ebb until the establishment of the Anglo-Saxons once more introduced a comparative degree of refinement into their modes of life.

We find payment ordered for taffeta, fustian, and silk for the King's bed, in a document in the reign of King John, and in another of the same period linen sheets are mentioned. The wills of the Monarchs, and the principal nobility in the fourteenth century likewise give us a hint as to the truly sumptuous character of the bed-hangings of the period, when satin, velvet, and embroidery of gold and silver appear to have been profusely employed; and up to and during James the First's time the fittings of the bed-chamber appear to have been of the same rich and florid description. In a warrant to the Great Wardrobe, issued in 1613, is a long list of articles of furniture. Among other items occurs, "For embroidering the several parts of a sparver (canopy) bed of crimson velvet;" and in others the bed is enumerated—"bed, bolster, and pillows of Milan fustian, filled with down; quilts of fustian, filled with wool and cased with taffeta; two pair of blankets of Milan fustian; two pair of fine Spanish blankets; two counterpoints of plush," &c. During the Commonwealth, the supremacy of the Puritans imparted a more formal character to the domestic furniture of the time, and, at the Restoration, the luxury and extravagance of the Court were imitated by the nation. During the succeeding reigns domestic comforts appear to have been more uniformly diffused among the general body of the people, and beds and their appurtenances followed the changing fashions of the times.

The bedsteads, beds, and bedding in the Crystal Palace are exceedingly varied. There are some of a most formidable description, perfect billows of down, into which a man might plunge, disappear, and be loth to rise again. While some, of aristocratic pretensions, present formidable obstacles to occupation from their height; others are almost as low as the *divan* on the ground bed of the poor. Here we have a bed, hard and unyielding to the touch. There is one provided with springs, from which, if you go in with a jump, you will turn a somersault and come out with a bump. Now we have one sufficiently wide to hold a large family, like that of Priam; and there is one with only a single strip of bachelor-like bedsteads, marshalled rank and file, reminding us of the well-known reply of the Duke of Wellington to an officer who remarked upon the scantiness of his Grace's couch, that there was not room enough to turn in it, "Well, then, don't think of turning in, sir, it is time to turn out." Again, there are beds that turn up, fold up; and, moreover, almost every kind of chair-bed, sofa-bed, pianoforte-bed, library-bed, and in one case a clock-bed. From the whole of these we purpose selecting only those which present any feature of decided novelty, either of form or material.

We give precedence, with all due respect, to those beds and bedsteads which have for their object the amelioration of the sufferings of frail humanity. Of these there are several, each of which bearing manifest evidence that a high and ennobling philanthropic feeling has had more to do with a successful result, than the mere desire for worldly lucre and aggrandisement. Dr. Ridge, of Putney (No. 9, Class 26), exhibits an invalid bed for spinal and other complaints, which is simple in its construction, and appears to us admirably adapted to its object. We are apt to forget, in the bloom of health, whilst traversing acres of human necessities and luxuries, as set forth in the Crystal Palace, that sickness or helplessness can assail us. There are many, however, who cannot dismiss these things; they are painfully reminded of them by a suffering relative whom they have perhaps left for only a few hasty hours' relief from long and anxious vigils by his couch. Upholsterers have done their duty in the providing easy couches, chairs, beds, sofas, &c., and with only one idea, that the sufferer who uses them is never to be off them; they seem provided for him to live on. But who that has been ill and helpless, does not know the luxury of being moved from even the easiest couch? From the medical profession, therefore, a noble invention has sprung, and we doubt have great pleasure in urgently calling the attention of the invalid of every grade, the benevolent medical societies, and, moreover, the governors of our hospitals, to this philanthropic invention, which is suitable for any bed in any room. Only one model is exhibited, which, as we have personally seen it in active use at Guy's Hospital, we may safely append a description. An iron framework, divided into three by hinges, over which is strained a double ticking, is placed on the invalid's bed. The patient, once laid thereon, need not be lifted off, for a beautiful, and even elegant contrivance is brought to his bedside. a projecting leg runs under the bed, and an overhanging cradle, with four pendant rings, is brought over the centre compartment of the frame, the four corners of which are to be attached to the cradle by a handle is turned, and the entire raised by the rings, without being conscious of the movement. The upper and lower portions of the frame are attached by small ropes to the top of the cradle, and, when raised sufficiently high to clear the bed, the carriage is moved away with its occupant in a suspending couch—easier than all the water-beds, air-beds, cushions, &c., the Macintosh covering of which is the great alloy to all their comfortable qualifications, not only from leakage, trouble of filling with air, and water, but the offensive smell which ever accompanies the caoutchouc. All these are here avoided, and, in fact, are unnecessary. When the sufferer is removed, the upper third of the frame can be raised at his back, the lower third depressed to let the legs fall, and thus are all the comforts of a chair provided for him while he still remains upon it. In fact, the apparatus can be placed at various angles to suit any position required or wished. When the patient is tired of this, he can be conveyed to bed again, and the bed carriage taken away. Thus it presents the curious anomaly of a person being taken from his bed, yet never off it. All honour to the noble profession which has been emanates. The

willing slaves to the latter. Nothing which aids in banishing this mental stagnation, and in encouraging sound thought, is to be despised. Great thinkers, ancient and modern, have agreed that bed is the place for reflection. An occasional half-hour's thoughtful reading, stolen from the stillness of the early morning, before we are immersed in the business or the amusements of life, will give point to our reflections, and do none of us any harm. You are not advised to lie in bed *to read* (though this is not so bad as murder, especially in November), but sometimes to curtail the idle half-conscious morning dose, which unprofitably runs away with many an unheeded, but valuable hour, redeeming time and reclaiming thought from the barren waste of rapidity. Try it, reader! Place the Iris ready near the bed; you will find your mind unusually fresh at that time, all the more from being removed from any care about supporting its dull companion the body. In a few mornings you will look forward to it as a delightful privilege, and (thanks to the perfect abstraction, favoured by stillness and bodily repose) you will gain so much new and valuable thought, that you will afford to smile at the imaginary sin, or the foolish parrot-like cry at the idea of reading in bed.

Thus it will be seen, although there is much to claim attention amongst the bedsteads, there is but little to elicit praise, always keeping in view that utility and comfort stand first in appreciation, and that, without these, decorations, however florid or artistic, must in this particular take but a secondary rank.

FLOOR INLAY. PRATT.

This is one of numerous specimens of floor inlaying, produced by machinery by Mr. Pratt. This invention enables us to procure an agreeable variety in the arrangement of our wood flooring; and though it does not show anything worthy to enter into competition with the masterly productions in this line from Rauma, it is deserving of commendation.

FLOOR INLAY.—BY PRATT.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

THE locomotive engines, which form the most conspicuous portion of the railway plant exhibited at the world's gigantic Fair, are not quite so difficult to discover as the clocks and watches, and other articles of comparatively minute dimensions. England, France, and Belgium are the only countries contributing specimens of the locomotive engine of 1851. Unlike some other inventions of great utility, the locomotive in its present state is the joint production of many minds. In its infancy it was a comparatively insignificant machine; in its present condition, however, a single locomotive engine of the first class represents in power many hundreds of horses.

The earliest engine was Murdoch, the great friend of Watt, produced his three-wheeled locomotive engine to run on common roads, a model of which is exhibited in the Great Glass Building by the celebrated firm of Messrs. James Watt and Co., and which we illustrated a few weeks since, he little thought of the gigantic strides in locomotion which were in store for those who should come after him—when travelling by public conveyances, instead of being comparatively slow, irksome, and very fatiguing, should become easy, swift, and positively luxurious. For many years after the appearance of Murdoch's mechanical novelty, the improvements in the locomotive engine were few and far between; and it was not until the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway—most appropriately called the grand experimental line—attracted the attention of engineers to the important subject of the safest and most economical method of moving loads on the railway, that anything like velocity was obtained. Hitherto a speed of a few miles per hour, on the Killingworth Colliery line, and the Stockton and Darlington Railway, had been found sufficient for the transport of coals; but when it was determined to convey passengers as well as merchandise by railway, it became quite essential, in order to eclipse the fast coaches of those days, to ensure a velocity above the high rate of speed which distinguished the Devonport "Quicksilver," the Cheltenham "Hirondelle," and the Shrewsbury "Wonder." The directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, however, in giving their invitation to mechanical engineers to compete for a premium to be awarded to the builder or inventor of the best locomotive engine suitable for their railway, were satisfied, in the first instance, with a speed equal to that of the fast coaches already mentioned, viz. ten miles an hour. The competitors for the prize were Robert Stephenson, of Newcastle; Timothy Hackworth, of Shildon; and Braithwaite and Ericsson, of London. The "Rocket," the "Sanspareil," and the "Novelty" were the three engines sent by the respective competitors to the great trial railway.

The "Rocket" had outside sloping cylinders of 8 inches diameter, with a stroke of 16½ inches: the driving wheels, placed towards the front, were of 4 feet 8½ inches diameter, while the trailing wheels were 3 feet in diameter: the boiler, at the suggestion of Mr. Booth, the treasurer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company, was multitubular, and is said to have been the first of the kind used in this country; the tubes were each of 3 inches diameter, and altogether 25 in number: the heating surface of tubes was equal to 117·75 superficial feet, and the fireheating surface to 20 feet: the area of the fire-grate was equal to 6 feet; the chimney, was placed in front of the engine, as in all modern locomotives; the exhaust steam was discharged into the chimney, the beneficial effects of which were soon discovered.

The "Sansparell" was mounted on four coupled wheels, of 4 feet 6 inches diameter, the driving-wheels in connexion with the piston-rod being towards the back part of the engine: the cylinders were vertical, and of 7 inches diameter, with a stroke of 14 inches; the grate and chimney were situate in front of the boiler, connected by a flue tube having one bend, the diameter of the tube being 2 feet at the grate and 1 foot 3 inches at the chimney. The surface of the grate was equal to 10 superficial feet; the steam was discharged into the chimney by means of a blast-pipe, whereby the draft was materially increased. The tube surface was equal to 74·6 feet, and that of the fire-box 15·7 superficial feet. The weight of this engine was about 4½ tons, while that of the "Rocket" was only 4¼ tons.

The "Novelty" presented, upon the whole, the least cumbersome appearance, and its construction differed essentially from that of each of its competitors. The fire-box was circular, of 18 inches diameter, and surrounded by the water of the boiler; it was supplied with fuel by means of a hopper. A single tube, of 36 feet in length, with two bends, passed from end to end of the boiler three times; bellows placed near the chimney served to keep the fire alive. The "Novelty" had only one cylinder, of 6 inches diameter, with a stroke of 12 inches; the wheels, four in number, were each of 4 feet 6 inches diameter, the driving-wheels being connected with the piston by means of bell-cranks. The heating surface of tube was only 33 feet, and a fire-box 9½ feet, the surface of grate being equal to 1·8 feet. The weight of this engine was not much more than three tons, and during the experimental trip there was no render attached to it. The average speed of the "Rocket," drawing a gross load of 17 tons, was upwards of 12 miles an hour; and the Sansparell, with a gross load of rather more than 19 tons, 14 miles per hour. And of the Novelty, with a gross load of nearly 10½ tons, 15 miles an hour. The "Novelty," however, broke down more than once during the experiments; and the "Rocket" alone accomplished the distance of 70 miles, the whole length of the trial run.

Two other engines, with several improvements, were afterwards built by Mr. Stephenson, after the general plan of the "Rocket," each having an extent of heating surface more than double that of the "Rocket." Mr. Nicholas Wood, of Killingworth, was also engaged in altering the boiler of one of the old Killingworth engines; and, at the same time, Mr. Timothy Hackworth was making vast improvements in the boilers of the Stockton and Darlington Railway engines; and it is reported that Mr. Hackworth's engine, called the "Globe," was the first to run at so high a speed as fifty miles per hour. Mr. Bury, Messrs. Fenton Murray, and Jackson, Messrs. Hawthorn, Messrs. Mather, Dixon, and Co., Messrs. Taylour, Messrs. Sharp, Roberts, and Co., and Messrs. G. Forrester and Co., followed the earlier locomotive engine-builders; and supplied a vast number of engines, from time to time, not only to the British, but also to the foreign lines of railway. The British locomotive engine-builders of the present day, who have sent samples of their productions to the Great Industrial Exhibition, are Messrs. Hawthorn, Mr. Crampton, Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Messrs. Kitson and Co., Mr. England, Messrs. Fairbairn and Sons, Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, Messrs. E. B. Wilson and Co., and the Great Western and North-Western Railway Companies respectively.

Taking the engines in the order adopted by the compilers of the Official Catalogue, we find the monster engine of the Great Western Railway Company (No. 506, Class 5) placed on a piece of permanent way, as a sample of the Great Western line, towards the west end of the Railway Department of the Great Exhibition. This engine was built at the company's works at Swindon, under the direction of Mr. Gooch, the locomotive superintendent, and is altogether a fine specimen of the work turned out at that extensive and interesting establishment. It is mounted on eight wheels, four of which are in front of the engine; then the driving-wheels, of 8 feet diameter; and, lastly, the trailing wheels, corresponding with those in front: the diameter of cylinder is 18 inches, and the length of stroke 2 feet. The number of tubes running through the boiler is 305, giving a radiating surface equal to 1760 feet, while the heating surface of the fire-box is equal to 156 feet, the maximum pressure of steam being 120 lb.; the actual power of this machine, ascertained by a dynamometer, is equal to that of 748 horses. At an average speed of 60 miles an hour—the flight of the pigeon—this same monster is able to draw the enormous load of 120 tons. The weight of the engine without fuel and water is 31 tons, and with complement of fuel and water 35 tons. In addition to which, the tender, which is mounted on six wheels, weighs 9 tons empty, but charged with water and coke, 17 tons 13 cwt making the total weight of engine and tender at starting 52 tons 13 cwt. The consumption of coke, with an average load of 90 tons and average speed of 28 miles per hour, has been found with the ordinary mail trains to amount on an average to 29·8 lb. Most persons who have been accustomed to travel in the first-class carriages of the Great Western Railway, especially by the express train, will allow that nothing can be more luxurious in the shape of locomotion than to leave London with a morning paper damp from the press, and be transported rapidly into the beautiful county of Devon almost before you have finished the news of the previous twenty-four hours.

Next in order we find Mr. Crampton's express locomotive engine, the "Folkestone," built for the South-Eastern Railway Company. The peculiarity of this engine is the position of the driving wheels, of six feet diameter, behind the fire-box, whereby an intermediate shaft is rendered necessary. We have heard that great things are accomplished by this form of engine; but having no particulars nor accurate information on the subject, we are unable to enlighten our readers as to the true state of the case. It is numbered in the Catalogue 508.

"Speed, safety, and economy," in gilt letters on a blue flag, suspended over the "Little England," will attract the attention of the visitor to Mr. England's competitively diminutive locomotive engine, numbered 509: the driving wheels, in middle, are 4 feet 8 inches in diameter, and the leading and trailing wheels 3 feet; the boiler is multitubular, and only of 30 inches diameter. The tank and coke receptacle are on the same frame as the engine—a plan which was successfully used ten or twelve years ago, and which is now likely to come into vogue, especially for branch lines of railway.

"Ariel's Girdle," No. 510, constructed by Messrs. Kitson and Company, of Leeds, according to the patent of Mr. W. B. Adams, is another sample of a light tank engine. It has, however, only four wheels: the hind part of the engine being connected with a composite carriage, underneath which one of the tanks is suspended. The cylinders are of 8 inches diameter, with a stroke of 16 inches; driving wheels of 5 feet, and leading wheels 2 feet 6 inches diameter, respectively; multitubular boiler, containing 83 tubes, each of 1¾ inches diameter, giving a heating surface of 456 feet superficial, in addition to 39 feet for the fire-box giving a total radiating surface of 495 feet. The coke receptacle is over the fire-box, and is capable of holding 6 cwt. The tank under the engine holds 304 gallons of water, and that under the carriage, 533 gallons; together, 837 gallons. The composite carriage in connexion with the engine is also mounted on four wood wheels, with wrought-iron tires. This description of locomotive and carriage—especially calculated for branch railway passenger traffic—has been successfully tried on the Eastern Counties Railway.

The London and North-Western Railway Company exhibit their express locomotive engine, called the "Liverpool," built according to Crampton's patent principle, and numbered 512 in the Catalogue. It is mounted on eight wheels—the driving wheels, of 8 feet diameter, being, as in the case of the "Folkestone," behind the fire-box; the leading wheels being each of 4 feet diameter; the cylinders, placed outside, are of 18 inches diameter, with a stroke of 24 inches; the total area of radiating surface is equal to 2290 feet superficial, of which 154 feet is derived from the fire-box; the total weight of engine, with fuel and water, is 37 tons, being two tons more than that of the Great Western engine, already described. According to the Official Catalogue, this engine is exhibited for its great amount of heating surface and its general construction.

The same company exhibit the "Cornwall," built by Trevethick, and, no doubt, named by himself after his native county. The novelty of this engine chiefly consists in the boiler being suspended between the wheels. It was built at the company's locomotive establishment, Crewe, in 1847, and is shown at the World's Fair for "improved construction." The cylinders are outside, and of 17½ inches diameter, and stroke of 24 inches. The driving wheels are 8 feet 6 inches in diameter; the weight of engine 27 tons.

The celebrated firm of Fairbairn and Sons, of Manchester, also exhibit a tank-engine, whose boiler is 8 feet in length, and 3 feet in diameter, having 86 brass tubes, each of 2 inches diameter. The effective heating surface is equal to 430 square feet; the fire-box of copper 2 feet 5 inches long, 3 feet broad, and 3 feet 5 inches deep. The cylinders are of 10 inches diameter, with a stroke of 15 inches. The driving wheels, in middle, are of 5 feet diameter, and the leading and trailing wheels of 3 feet 6 inches diameter respectively. The tank is placed underneath the foot-plate, and contains 400 gallons of water. The ascertained consumption of coke by this engine is 10 lb. per mile; and in working condition the weight is 13 tons: useful load, six composite carriages, with 250 passengers. Similar engines are at work on the railway from Lancaster to Skipton, and on the Belfast and County Down, and Newry and Warrenpoint lines respectively.

A double boiler-tank engine is exhibited by Messrs. E. B. Wilson and Company, numbered in the Official Catalogue 526. As its name to a certain extent implies, the principal novelty consists of introducing two multitubular boilers side by side instead of one, as in all other locomotives of the present day. It has six wheels, four of which are coupled, including the driving-wheels, of 5 feet diameter; while the leading wheels are 3 feet 6 inches. The outside cylinders, placed horizontally, are 12½ inches diameter, with a stroke of 18 inches. The whole length of engine is 26 feet 3 in.; breadth, 8 feet 3 in.; and height, from surface to top of chimney, 13 feet 6 in.; the whole weight of engine, exclusive of fuel and water, is 16 tons; and the additional weight, with complement of coke and water, 3 tons 17 cwt.; making together 19 tons 17 cwt. The tubes, of 1¾ inches diameter, are altogether 136 in number, giving a radiating surface of 694 feet superficial, in addition to which the heating surface of fire-box is 61 feet; together, 755 superficial feet. The tanks will hold 520 gallons of water, which is found sufficient for a journey of 26 miles. The coke space is equal to 42 cubic feet, or 1½ cwt., equal to 26 bushels of coke. In addition to the above particulars, we are enabled, owing to the intelligence of the attendant, to furnish the following: Buffers, 5 feet 9 inches apart, and 3 feet 3 inches above the top surface of rails; the centre line of boiler is 4 feet 8½ inches above the same level; length of the boilers, 10 feet; and diameter of each 21 inches. The fire-boxes, 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 2 inches, and 4 feet 9 inches high; fire-box shell, 4 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 9 inches; front and back water spaces, 3 inches; middle ditto, 2½ inches; sides, 2½ inches; collective areas of cross section of tubes, 289 superficial feet; area of fire grate, 7 feet 5 inches; length of connecting rod, 4 feet 5½ inches; diameter of pump valve, 1¼ inch; length of slide block, 10 inches; diameter of crank axle in centre, 9 inches; size of under bearing, 7 inches; and of outside bearing, 7 inches; diameter of trailing axle, 5½ inches; size of bearings, 7 inches by 5½ inches; diameter of leading axle in centre, 4 inches; bearings, 7 inches by 3½ inches; breadth of tires, 5½ inches; thickness, 2½ inches; spring plates, 3½ inches by 5-16ths inch.

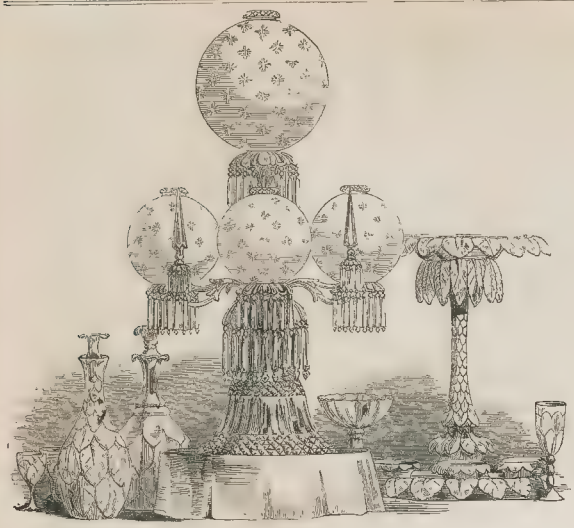
Messrs. Kitson, Thompson, and Hewetson, of Leeds, the builders of the little engine on Adams' principle, called "Ariel's Girdle," also exhibit one of their own tank engines on six wheels, the drivers being in the middle, and of 5 feet diameter, while the leading and trailing wheels are 3 feet 8 inches diameter respectively; the cylinders, placed outside, are of 11 inches diameter, with a 22-inch length of stroke; there are 105 tubes, each of 1¾ inches diameter, giving 538 superficial feet of heating surface, with an addition of 6·7 square feet for the fire-box, making together 598 feet. The tanks will hold together 500 gallons of water; the complement of coke being 10 cwt. The whole is well finished, and the name we find attached to it is "Aërolite," numbered in Catalogue 534.

Last, though not the least important of the locomotive engines exhibited by various celebrated makers at the World's Industrial Show, is a handsome passenger engine from the works of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, of Newcastle, whose house has now been famous for so many years. It is numbered in the Official Catalogue 535, and bears the name of the makers. It is mounted on six wheels; the drivers being 6 feet 6 inches, and the fore and hind wheels of 3 feet 9 inches in diameter respectively. The cylinders are of 16 inches diameter, and the stroke of piston 22 inches. The number of tubes, of brass, is 158, each of 2 inches external diameter, giving a radiating surface of 865·4 superficial feet, in addition to 110 feet of fire-box, making a total of 975 1 superficial feet. There is a bridge across the fire-box, having an additional water space. All the framings, both inside and out, extend the full length of the engine, and are firmly connected together by strong iron double-knee brackets. The whole of the machinery was fitted and fixed entire y independent of the boiler, and, when completed, the wheels and axles being put into their proper positions, the boiler was fixed in its place, and firmly secured by bolts to the brackets already mentioned and to the outside frames. There are four novelties in this engine; viz. Messrs. Hawthorn's patent double compensating beams, their patent slide valves, their patent link motion, and their patent steam pipe, instead of the six springs ordinarily used in locomotive engines, the builders of the "Hawthorn" have introduced on each side of the engine two beams and two springs, by which a direct action is communicated at once to all the axle bearings, so that a uniform weight is constantly maintained on each of the wheels and axles, thereby securing a constant amount of weight upon the driving wheels for adhesion, a matter of considerable importance. Secondly, the patent slide valves are placed vertically between the cylinders in one steam-chest in the usual manner. One slide valve has a plate, and is bolted, upon the back, which is accurately planed so as to be perfectly parallel with the face of the valve. The other slide valve has a box cast upon the back, into which is fitted a projection or piston, the face of which is also planed so as to be parallel with the valve; it is pressed by the most simple manner and made steam-tight, and then put into the steam chest, as in ordinary valves. A passage is formed between the exhaust ports through the slide valves, thus giving a free discharge to the steam. These valves are relieved from one-half the pressure of steam, and, consequently, one-half the friction. Thirdly, the patent link motion is also introduced into the machinery of this locomotive. The expansion link, instead of being connected to the ends of the eccentric rods, and having to be continually raised up and down with them, is directly connected by an eye-joint to the slide rod, and therefore suspended; hence its weight is removed from the reversing gear. Having a fixed centre, the link requires less power to move and regulate the slide valves; the link is also much more durable, as the sliding block is more than three times the length of the ordinary block. Lastly, their patent steam pipe is substituted for the domes and cumbrous projections on the top of the boiler, this pipe is fixed into the tube plate of the smoke-box by a ferule, as in the case of an ordinary tube, and extends nearly the whole length of the boiler, being placed near to the top; it is perforated along its entire extent with small slits, so proportioned as to admit the steam into the pipe directly above the place of generation. This is a manifest improvement on the ordinary method, where the steam has to reach from all parts of the boiler to one or two orifices, as it is now conveyed to the cylinder in a purer state; moreover, *priming* is, to a considerable extent, avoided.

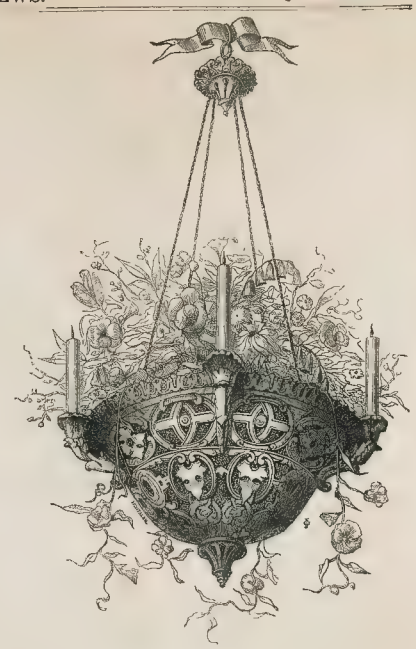
Having completed our survey of the British locomotive engine department, we will now briefly describe the locomotive engines sent by our Belgian and French competitors respectively. From Belgium we find only two engines, and from France only one. The Belgian locomotives are placed near to the north wall of the department allotted to contributions from that country. The first from the Société de Couillet Belgique, numbered 129 in Catalogue, is a six-wheel engine, constructed after the plan adopted for some time by Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle. The six wheels, of 5 feet diameter each, are all coupled; the boiler is multitubular, and contains 185 tubes of 1¼ inches diameter. The workmanship and finish are altogether inferior to the manner in which all the British locomotives are turned out. A six-wheel tender is attached.

The second Belgian locomotive engine, No. 119 in Catalogue, is from the celebrated house of Cockerell and Co., of Seraing, near Liege, one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in Europe, where the coal and iron are raised on the spot, and the latter converted, by powerful machinery, into the various parts of locomotive and fixed engines, which are turned out in considerable numbers. Having had an opportunity of going over the Seraing works, we are enabled to speak of the interesting establishment in which the "Vallée de la Vesdre" was constructed. This engine is mounted on eight wheels, four of which, including the drivers, of 4 feet diameter, are placed behind, and four bearing-wheels, of 2 feet 8 inches diameter, in front; the cylinders are placed outside, and in a sloping position. The novelty in this locomotive appears to be a "donkey," or auxiliary pump, with, however, a good deal of work about it.

The solitary locomotive engine from France is to be found in the machinery department of the space allotted to that country. It is named "Labore," and is from the firm of Messrs. J. F. Call and Co., being somewhat similar to that of the Belgian company, Couillet, having six coupled wheels, of five feet diameter. It stands above an *engine race*, or pit, which has been constructed for the purpose of allowing the machinery to be examined, which will not, however, bear comparison with the exquisite workmanship of the British locomotive engine builders.



GROUP OF GLASS. EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. POWELL.—(SEE PAGE 193.)

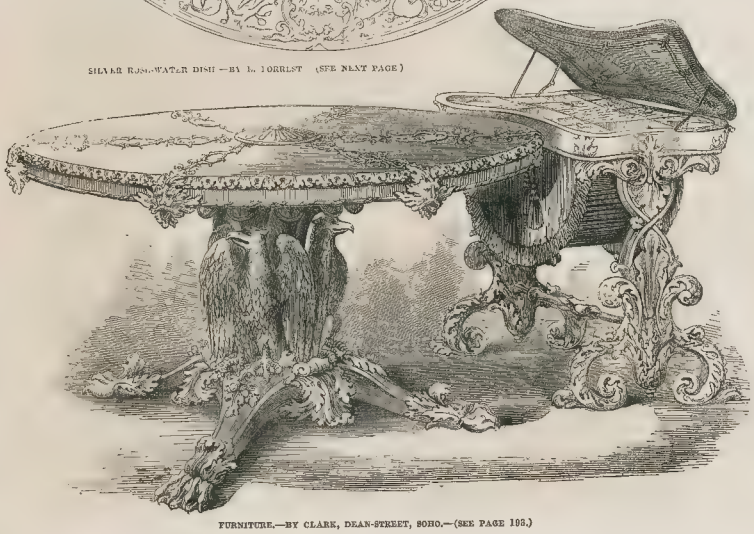


"SUSPENSION." BY VOISINLIEU.—(SEE PAGE 193.)

SILVER ROSE-WATER DISH.—BY L. MORREST. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CHURCH LAMP.—BY BRUCKMANN AND SONS, WURTEMBURG.

This little silver lamp is almost unexceptionable as a specimen of cheap and showy Gothic workmanship.



FURNITURE.—BY CLARK, DEAN-STREET, SOHO.—(SEE PAGE 193.)

CHATELAINE.—BY J. B. DURHAM.

WORK-TABLE, FROM HAMBURGH.

SILVER ROSE-WATER DISH. BY WAGNER.

This rose-water dish (p. 196), partially gilt, is the work of the late celebrated artist Wagner, of Paris, who designed, modelled, and chiselled all his own works. It is known to have been the last work he executed, and has very great merit, more closely resembling the best works of the Italian school of the fifteenth century than most other works of the present age. It is exhibited by Mr. Forrest, of the Strand.

CHATELAINE. BY J. B. DURHAM

Here is a specimen, in its utmost completeness, of those *petits affaires de rien* without which young ladies of the present day fancy they are not properly equipped for the domestic circle. Future generations of readers will stare and rub their eyes when they contemplate this childish decoration of their grandmothers.

BOOK-CASE. BY RIVART AND ANDRIEUX.

The use of porcelain as an inlay to ebony seems peculiar to this house; but the present book-case is not so happy a specimen of its use as the casket in front of it. The work engraved below is, however, a very showy piece of furniture, in style belonging to a late *renaissance* era, and appears to deserve the credit of being one of the best examples of French workmanship in the Exhibition.

CENTRE-PIECE. BY LA HOCHE.

We engrave another of M. La Hoche's very handsome works in porcelain and or moulu for the decoration of the centre of a table. The designs are very tasteful and creditable as works of art.

WORK-TABLE. BY P. MEHNE.

This rosewood table, with bag in crimson silk, is a very pretty design of the 18th century, and German fashion, containing numerous divisions and boxes, with mirror, work-bag, &c. The effect of the chenille fringe is very good.

CENTRE-PIECE, PORCELAIN AND BRONZE.—BY LA HOCHE.

BOOK-CASE IN EBONY.—BY RIVART AND ANDRIEUX.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Surgical instruments might naturally be supposed to offer but little interest to the general public; yet the display which is exhibited, both by the British and foreign manufacturers, is so replete with curious contrivances, and is so remarkable, that we feel bound to give a short notice; and we venture to hope, that even the non-professional reader will be gratified with the account of some of the curious adaptations which have been devised to alleviate suffering or to cure disease. The time has long since passed away when the surgeon alone commanded respect for bold operations, and the medical man is now most esteemed who, by skill and judicious treatment, and who, by the power of thought and the use of the faculties of the brain, so treats his patient that the knife is unnecessary, and nature is assisted to work its own more natural cure. In this manner, hundreds of limbs which were formerly recklessly amputated are now saved to the patient, and this class of operation is lessened, by skill and judgment, to an extent which hardly admits of belief. Of late years, however, an extensive class of new operations has been introduced for the cure of deformities of various kinds; and though even here, perhaps, in future days the necessity for operating may be lessened yet, whilst it exists, their performance confers a great boon to the patient.

First and foremost, we have to consider the orthopedic operations for the cure of contracted limbs, &c. These deformities are cured by a division of the tendons of certain contracted muscles, when, by mechanical contrivances, the limb is brought into its proper position. The after mechanical adaptations require much skill and knowledge on the part of the instrument-maker, and the deformity is rectified, other operations are performed on the eye to remove or heal up the crystalline lens, the opacity of which constitutes cataract; and again delicate operations are sometimes required for the purpose of forming an artificial aperture in the centre or iris, when by disease it has become artificially closed. For all these purposes the most delicate and perfectly constructed instruments are required; and, in our judgment, the palm must be awarded in this case to our French neighbours; and we may even say that we are surprised at the excellence, ingenuity, perfection, and cleapness of the articles which they have exhibited. For ophthalmic instruments, perhaps M. Luer must be considered the first exhibitor, and when we mention that in our presence he took a cataract needle, bent it backwards and forwards, cut his nail with it, and then shewed that it retained its cutting edge sufficiently well to cut a piece of leather, the surgeon may form an idea of the perfection of the manufacture. The whole of these ophthalmic instruments are so excellent, that doubtless the English surgeons will become extensive purchasers; and there are several different instruments for cataract and artificial pupil which are not known in this country. Whilst we are inclined, in ophthalmic instruments, to award the first place to M. Luer, yet the difference between him and Mr. Arnott in this matter is hardly discernible, as his ophthalmic instruments appear to possess the highest order of merit

There are exhibited by many manufacturers different specimens of trusses, and the practical surgeon knows that sometimes one is preferred, sometimes the other, according to the particular case which has to be treated; but we have now to call attention to that which has lately been devised by Dr. Arnott. We have, on many occasions, had to notice the obligations which the profession and the public owe to the ingenuity of this distinguished philosopher, and perhaps on no respect is he entitled to his well-deserved reputation more than in this invention, the particulars of which he has not even, as yet, published. The truss itself may be seen in Mr. Ferguson's case, and it is so contrived that it can be made of any strength in the spring, the form of the spring can be regulated to the exact shape of the patient, and can be set to any declination to the spring, and there fixed. By this excellent device, some of the worst forms of disease can be effectively reduced, and by this contrivance a desideratum long required has been efficiently supplied. To the honour of the medical profession, and the credit of the true philosopher, this invention, like all his former ones, Dr. Arnott has given to the public without reward, and hence any mechanic may make it, either for his own use or for sale.

In Mr. Ferguson's case are also shown instruments adapted to support the patient in cases of lateral or posterior spinal curvature. Such contrivances are, undoubtedly, occasionally required; but the majority of these deformities, especially in the slighter cases of females, are owing to the improper use of stays, which are now especially contrived to favour such deformities; and, in fact, the majority of these abominations shown in the Crystal Palace may be viewed rather as articles to be avoided than to be commended. Every mother should know that the female form is never developed in all the beauty of nature if it is permitted to be impertinently meddled with by art, and hence the Chinese shoe or Indian compress are no whit more barbarous than the English stays. The one destroys the foot, the second completely alters the shape of the head, and the last contorts the chest and forms a lateral curvature in the back; so that, whilst we may send out schoolmasters to civilise the Chinese and Indians, they, in return, may send to this country teachers to rectify English notions

Whilst upon deformities, we may call attention to artificial legs and arms, in the South-east Gallery, which are employed in the Austrian army after amputation has been required. They are shown for the economy of their manufacture, and are certainly vastly superior to the wooden pegs and hooks used in this country. Artificial noses are shown, which wonderfully hide the disfigurement countenance caused by a loss of that organ; and artificial eyes have been contributed by Grossmith, and in this department the French are also exhibitors, in the person of M. Boissonneau. We have not observed that Mr. Gray is an exhibitor in this department, as circumstances would lead us to suppose as, in our experience, his artificial eyes are entitled to the first place, for beauty of finish and excellence of workmanship. Artificial eyes are used to correct the deformity which is produced by a collapsed globe; and so perfectly can they be adapted that a mistake is made, and it is with difficulty that the one can be recognised from the other. We remember to have adapted an artificial eye to a shoemaker who was unfortunately in this position, and when he next went to his club his companions were mightily astonished at the difference, saying that it must have been a wonderfully clever surgeon who could have converted so hideous a tubercle into so perfect an eye; and they never for a moment supposed that he simply wore a glass eye between the lids. The glass eye remedies the disfigurement, but not the loss of sight of the lost eye, and it is true charity to supply such a contrivance to the poor person so situated. Glass eyes are made of very fusible enamel, which partially dissolve by the tears, and hence require to be renewed once a year or year and a half. We do not know whether any of those exhibited are so made as to obviate this very serious inconvenience.

Amongst the instruments, stethescopes are shown in many varieties. At the mill where the paper for the Illustrated London News is made, we were much amused by another application of the stethescope, which doubtless is new to the surgeon. The manager of the works was exhibiting the pulpforming machine to some visitors, and to convince them how true the machine acted, he gave them a piece of stick, by which he connected the machine to his ear, and in fact stethescoped his apparatus. By the stethescope, the physician ascertains what is going on within his patient's chest: he hears the air enter and emerge from the lungs; he listens to the action of the valves of the heart, and ascertains whether any deviation from a healthy function is occurring. The stethescopes made by Dr. Cutta Percha are perhaps among the best which modern science has afforded. For ourselves, however, with certain exceptions, we greatly prefer the ear alone, unaided by foreign contrivances. By using the means which the ear affords for the discrimination of disease, the physician has added to his powers what is gaining knowledge a most important method for obtaining information of his patient's state.

Amongst other contrivances for distinguishing disease, the instrument devised by Mr. Avery, which is shown by Mr. Weiss, well deserves attention. By the use of a speculum and lamp, he is enabled so to illuminate cavities in the body as to be able to see in situations where hitherto it has been thought impossible to obtain a view of the parts. We happen to know that Mr. Avery has laboured for years to bring his invention to its present perfection, and he must now be congratulated for his present success

In a former article we mentioned Mr. Alfred Smee's optometer, for accurately determining the optical properties of the eye, and which is so important for discriminating the numerous diseases of defective adjustment and impaired sight.

Tourniquets, or instruments for arresting the flow of blood, are shown in many varieties. Of late years, attempts have been made so to construct these instruments, that, whilst they press upon the artery and prevent the flow of blood into the limb, they do not compress the veins and prevent its return. The instrument devised by Mr. Skey, jun., is well adapted for this purpose, and is shown in the interesting collection of instruments exhibited by Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson also shows chloroform inhalers; but many surgeons now simply place a small quantity of that fluid upon a handkerchief. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital chloroform has been almost invariably adopted since its discovery, and, we believe, has not been in any one case attended with any unpleasant result. Nevertheless, at other places accidents have occurred from its use; so that the great discovery cannot altogether be said to be free from danger. On the first announcement of the discovery, Mr. Hood er made the first in London, and sent some to our office. We tried its effects upon some rabbits, and lost one or two, from which we stated, that we feared, that, without great care, untoward results might possibly occur. Extended experience has shown that our fears were well founded; nevertheless, by proper care and skilful management, the discovery of its properties has conferred a great boon on mankind, by allowing the surgeon a time, in some cases of operation, to render man into an insensible body, and by enabling him, in that state, to conduct his operations attended with as little pain as though the patient were a lifeless stone or inert leg of wood.

The French instrument makers are greatly distinguished for their ingenuity, and, really, many of their contrivances are mere useless toys. Nevertheless, other devices deserve high commendation. They have an instrument for removing pieces of catheter, which is so devised, that whether caught transversely, or in any other position, it swings round into the horizontal form, and is driven out by its long axis By this device an operation may be sometimes prevented, as an instrument may be extracted by its means, which could only otherwise be removed by the knife. The apparatus for removing the lateral curve in the vertebral column is much cheaper than those made by our instrument makers. There are several varieties of trepanning apparatus amongst the French instruments which deserve attention, though in civil service this is an operation which is but seldom employed.

Dr. James shows contrivances for obtaining a loss of feeling by intense cold, and also means for keeping a constant stream of water of any given temperature against any part of the body. By the application of heat and cold vast results may be produced; and it is said that operations may be performed without pain upon parts benumbed with intense cold.

Amongst the surgical instruments are placed a series of Daguerreotype drawings by Dr. Badcock, of cases illustrating that the small-pox virus may be inoculated on the cow, and gives rise to pustules, which again may produce in man the cow-pox. He states that his experiments have been conducted in 8000 cases; and hence it follows, that if the small-pox should break out in any part of the world, there is no occasion to wait for lymph from distant countries, but medical men have means at command of producing from the patients that which is competent to protect others. The discovery of Jenner is certainly one as remarkable as any in medical history. Had he done but one tithe for law or divinity what he did for physic, he would have established his family for generations; and had he slain his thousands, instead of having saved his tens of thousands, doubtless a dukedom would have chronicled the event for ever.

There are several varieties of transfusion apparatus shown by different makers. Occasionally, when a patient is suffering from the last stage of fainting from loss of blood, the abstraction of blood from one person and injection into the patient has sufficed to restore life. We have seen two or three instances where such an operation has been perfectly successful, and yet it should be considered in particular cases. Upon the whole, perhaps, the best instrument is that exhibited by Ferguson, with the double receiver, devised by Dr. Goodfellow, to hold the blood, and at the same time to keep it warm to prevent its coagulation.

A number of specimens of oil-silk and other transparent membranes are shown for the treatment of incised and other wounds. The art of surgery has in no direction more advanced than in the treatment of these cases; and many instances, which used formerly to be covered with heavy masses of poultice, which irritated and caused much discharge, are now treated with a piece of oil-silk or gutta percha, a piece of lint and a covering of either oil-silk or gutta percha. This line of treatment is not only one which affords much comfort to the patient, but the progress of the cure is much facilitated, and the recovery is more rapid than this plan was formerly.

The various instruments necessary for removing calculi are shown. It was hoped that by crushing the stone the operation for lithotomy might often be dispensed with. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the great improvements in the instruments for crushing the stone, and the practising in many cases, and the surgeon has now more frequently to perform the operation for lithotomy than was originally anticipated when the new process came into use. The French lithotrites are remarkable for their compactness, and we believe that they are more in favour with them than those which are manufactured by English workmen. Mr. Wakley's instruments for dilatation are shown by two or three exhibitors; and they consist of a series of tubes, each of which slips in succession over the other. Mr. James Arnott has also shown his pneumatic dilator, but it has not met with very extensive application.

Cutting instruments, such as scalpels, bistouries, saws, scissors, are shown in every conceivable form to meet various cases. Every form of surgical needle is also shown, including those more complex contrivances for sewing in cavities far removed from the surface

With regard to splints, many are exhibited in various parts of the Building, adapted for various fractures. When the upper part of the thigh is broken, the surgeon experiences much difficulty in keeping the bones in their exact place, and hence many contrivances have been made for that purpose. We were much pleased with the registered leather splint for fractures of the tibia and fibula, having used a somewhat similar contrivance ourselves with great success. The use of gutta percha, suggested to Mr. Smee by his eminent medical brother, for fractures and diseased joints, does not appear to be sufficiently illustrated, though we observed a gutta percha splint in the Indian collection. In our own practice we rarely use anything but moulded gutta percha splints, and, having the material at hand, and adding those more pliable it rightly is better adapted for splints than any other substance.

There are various artificial leeches shown, but the natural leech is probably preferable for taking blood to any contrivance which can be made. Cupping instruments are, as a matter of course, are exhibited; and the French have exhibited a contrivance for drawing the milk by means of a vacuum, with a contrivance that the child may draw it through another tube at the same time. We have no practical experience of the efficacy of this invention, but, where necessary, it might be subjected to the test of experience.

There are several specimens of Hutchinson's spirometers, instruments used for determining the amount of air which is inspired and expired. Our present impression is that the standing of this class is by auscultation, percussion, and by observing the amount of expansion, are really almost ample for the purpose of distinguishing disease. At some of the insurance offices this instrument is employed; but a glass-blower or other person accustomed to the use of his lungs may acquire powers as to the use of lungs which is far too great for his height and bulk. Without positively stating that in no instance it may be useful, we may state that it is far from being an universally applicable instrument for the surgeon.

The dentist appears by numerous specimens of his art. We are hardly disposed to consider the relative merits of the rival exhibitors, but the contest appears to lie between those who make their teeth of the tusk of the hippopotamus, and those who rely upon a peculiarly hard enamel constructed for the purpose. In the adaptation of artificial masticating apparatus it is necessary that they should be constructed with the greatest nicety; and perhaps the best apparatus which has yet been devised is that which has been patented by Mr. Tomes, and which has already received the medal from the Society of Arts. This machine, which is very simple, Mr. Tomes has neglected to send to the Exhibition—an omission which, in our judgment, he should not have been guilty of, as it is the most interesting addition to the mechanism recognised by the scientific dentist which has been devised of modern years. In the South-west Gallery, those who dine in the refreshment room may much amused by sets of artificial teeth which are kept in motion by mechanical contrivances.

In giving this sketch of the surgical instruments, we feel bound to express our opinion that there is great equality of perfection in the respective instruments, and we can easily appreciate the difficulties which the jury must have had in estimating their relative value. Mr. Weiss has exhibited a complete surgeon's cabinet, and his instruments, especially his forceps and lithotries, are of the highest finish. Mr. Evans and Mr. Savigny are greatly celebrated for their cutting instruments, and, from our own experience, we must say that this latter firm are famous for the quality and temper of their knives, and, perhaps, upon the whole, we prefer their instruments of this class. Mr. Simpson has contributed a limited display of good instruments. Mr. Ferguson's case contains by far the most extensive variety of instruments, and for all the orthopedic instruments, he must be considered to hold the first place For minute contrivances and complicated instruments, M. Charierre and M. Luer bear the palm; so that, in point of fact, whilst all are excellent, each of the firms is distinguished for some point, and all have maintained their high reputation in the different articles which they have shown.

SIEMENS' AND HALSKE'S TELEGRAPH, KNOWN AS THE "PRUSSIAN TELEGRAPH."

In the summer of 1849, having occasion to examine the telegraph system of Prussia, with a view to corroborate the efficiency of a plan recommended for the adoption of the East India Company in their vast Asiatic possessions, we had opportunities of seeing not only the factory where Siemens' telegraphs are constructed, but also of examining the instruments as work at several of the railway stations. We are glad to find that the inventors have contributed a pair of these instruments, in working condition, to the Great Palace of International Industry, which are placed in the Middle Gallery South, and in the Zollverein department. The chief peculiarities of these instruments, which are both indicating and printing telegraphs, are their self-acting and self-regulating qualities, as neither clock-work nor aid by hand is required, the electric current itself being the only acting agent, thereby causing its successive breaks and restorations to be such, that the former are always the natural consequences of the latter, and these take place at two or more stations (if required) simultaneously. In order practically to show the working of these instruments, two tables are placed at some distance from each other, representing the same number of stations, at each of which is an indicating telegraph with a printing instrument attached, the latter performing the duties of secretary to the former, as the signals transmitted are all noted down by the latter

The exterior of the indicating telegraph is very simple; it consists of a hand which moves round a horizontal dial plate by the action of the electric current, having thirty keys placed radially and marked with the letters of the alphabet and other necessary signals, the hand making from 35 to 40 revolutions in a minute, and which is stopped by pressing down any one of the keys as required at the moment when it has arrived opposite to it: during the time the finger is on the key the electric current is interrupted

In consequence of the hands of the instruments at the different stations revolving in concert, the one signal is pointed to on the different instruments simultaneously. By releasing the key the armatures at the different stations move on, continually pointing in the same direction, and the current is renewed. The indicating apparatus consists of two parts; viz. the alarum and the telegraph proper. The use of the former is to give notice to a given station that a communication is about to be transmitted thereto. This is effected by a hammer striking in rapid succession against a bell, and it continues to do so until the manipulator has prepared the telegraph for the transmission of a message: this is done by a *commutator* on the right hand side of the telegraph and on the same board. This commutator is merely a short lever or arm, which, by being turned in one direction or the other, brings the line-wire into contact with one of two springs of German silver. One of these springs is connected with the works constituting the telegraph, and the other with the alarum. The positions of the two springs are indicated by the two letters T and R: so that by turning the arm towards T the line-wire is brought into contact with the spring for the telegraph; and, on the contrary, by turning it towards R, with the alarum spring. When in a state of rest the commutator arms of both instruments will stand on R, and the telegraphic, *i. e.* the T battery, of each station will be excluded from the circuit. If at any of the stations the arm is turned from R to T the battery at that station is included in the circuit, and the alarum, *i. e.* the R battery, excluded; consequently, the telegraph alone will act at such station, while both the alarum and the telegraph will act at the other. The construction of the telegraph is different from that of the alarum, as it requires streams of electricity of longer duration and greater intensity, so that the included alarum at the other station will act before the telegraph is in working order. The officer of this second station having been aroused by the alarum, turns the arm of the commutator to R so as to exclude the alarum as soon as the sound has been given: this being done, a message may be transmitted from one station to the other.

The working of the printing apparatus, which, as already observed, is connected with each station with the indicating telegraph, and is generally in action with it, is in principle similar to that of the latter, but by mechanical arrangements is made to answer another purpose. There are neither keys nor an armature connected with it: instead of these there is a wheel, having 30 steel springs, on the thickened ends of which are engraved the same 30 letters and signals as on the keys of the indicating telegraph, but in a reversed position. When any key of the indicating telegraph is pressed down, the printing telegraph wheel moves round in concert with the latter, and the type wheel moving in concert with the armature, is adjusted in such a manner that the corresponding spring always stops below a hammer, which immediately falls down and strikes the type engraved on the end of the spring against a blackened roller over which runs a band of white paper to receive the impression The hammer is moved by a magnet excited by a local battery, the current of which, not being strong enough or of sufficient duration to influence the armature, is continually broken and restored when the instrument is in use; but when it is inactive a continuous current acts upon the magnet, thereby causing the hammer to strike off an impression of a letter or signal, and at the same time break its own current and fall down again. The blows against the springs of the type wheel are also used to turn the roller the breadth of one signal by forcing the roller to which the paper is attached, by means of a ratchet wheel, the same breadth. By this arrangement new surfaces of the roller are repeatedly exposed to the hammer, until the blackening has all been impressed on the strip of paper, when the process of blackening must be repeated.

These instruments communicate with only one line-wire; they require no regulation of current, and will only run quicker or slower according to the powers of the battery. Another advantage is, that the message need not to be returned to have its correctness proved, as by the use of the battery of intakes is entirely done away with. An experienced manipulator will communicate more than 60 signals in a minute with unequalled certainty. If the message is required to be sent to the farthest station only, the intermediate ones can be examined from the circuit by means of an instrument, invented by the same gentlemen, and known as the "excluding alarum," a model of which has been deposited at the Exhibition, and is placed near to the other instruments. By means of this instrument a message may be conveyed to the extent of 500 miles, when the conducting-wire is in good condition. When the message is finished, a button is pressed down at each of the stations in communication with each other, which causes both batteries to act exclusively on the alarums of the instruments at all the intermediate stations; the officers of these intermediate stations turn up an arm of their instruments respectively, which causes the stations to be again included in the circuit.

On railway telegraphic lines another instrument is used, consisting of a large powerful electric bells, which are stationed along the railway at such distances from each other as to be heard at every part of the railway when acting simultanously. They are placed in the railway watch-houses, and are included in the same line-wire, as can be made to work in the same manner as the excluders, by pressing down a button. The button is always pressed when a train starts from the station, and is repeated by the other instruments to the next station to inform the watchmen along the line of the fact. This instrument is used to a great extent in Germany, and is found very convenient for railway management. The other instruments of Siemens and Halske before mentioned are in use on all the Prussian Government lines, and nearly all the railway lines of the north of Germany.

Another telegraph exhibited by the above firm, and invented by Mr. Siemens, resembles in many particulars Morse's American Telegraph, as it prints dots on paper by two pins in different lines. It is worked by a local battery, and also produces audible signals by the striking of two hammers against two sounding bells. The apparatus consists of a communicator and a receiver. Of the former there are two kinds exhibited: the one consists of two keys only, and the other of thirty, with all the letters and other signals marked upon them; the alphabet of the former communicator is the same as that of the English needle telegraph, a dot on the upper left line, and a sound of the light bell, corresponding with a movement of the needle to the left, &c., and instead of moving the handle to the left or right, the left or right key is pressed down. By using the other communicator, with the thirty keys, it is only necessary to press down the key which corresponds with the signal to be sent.

BASKETS AND MATTING.

It is interesting, amid all the display of complicated inventions and manufactures, applications of old and new materials to innumerable purposes, and marvellous combinations of modern machinery and industry, so abundant in the present extensive exhibition of the results of human thought and labour, to turn for an instant to one of those simple and primitive arts, which, born in the infancy of our race, still flourishes in a green old age, one of the most extended and generally useful of man's ingenious contrivances.

The idea of intertwining, weaving, or plaiting straw, reeds, rushes, &c., for the formation of various articles of domestic comfort, is so naturally suggested by the abundance of the substances in question, and their facility of manipulation, that we do not wonder at finding the origin of the manufacture lost in the shadows of early fable, like the origin of agriculture itself, which it possibly preceded in antiquity. Nor is this an unfounded hypothesis, for savage nations, ignorant of the cultivation of the soil, are often constructors of baskets, mats, and similar fabrics; indeed, it is not unfrequently a most important part of the industry of uncivilized or semi-civilized nations. In some islands in the South Seas, so many mats, or baskets, are the forms in which taxes or tribute are liquidated; and there is scarcely a race or tribe on the face of the earth totally unacquainted with their manufacture. The mere act of twisting a few rushes in the hand might suggest the first idea of the fabric, and a single man might unaided, and without other machinery than his two hands given, him by nature, bring the art to a very high degree of perfection. In fact, a day's experience might lead a clever fellow to the creation of a very tolerable piece of matting, whilst the progressive mechanical genius of many ages could alone suggest the application of the same straw-reeds, or rushes to the manufacture of paper—one of the greatest triumphs of modern industrial ingenuity. We may mention casually, that, in the United States department of the Exhibition, are some specimens of straw paper and pasteboard, of the most admirable manufacture. Nor should we despair, were the paper duties removed, of the employment of a variety of fibrous vegetable substances in that important manufacture, which is capable of a reduction in cost that might appear fabulous to those uninitiated in the matter.

The matting of India is justly celebrated; and we accordingly find, in the Indian department, a variety of specimens of the most delicate and beautiful texture. Some of these mats are almost as flexible and fine as cloth, and are worked into the most tasteful and regular patterns in different colours, the straw being dyed with permanent tints for the purpose. Some are of thin rushes, some are of the most complicated woof, and others consist merely of straws or rushes laid smoothly side by side and carefully united at the ends. "Palghal mats from South Malabar" is their designation in the Catalogue. There are also baskets and seats of admirable make. But in the Canadian department, opposite, is a piece of stuff woven of the finest grass, which decidedly carries off the palm for fineness of texture, and indeed suggests very endurable garments for a primitive state of life. Of this description is the *tappa*, or native cloth, of the Sandwich Islands. It is more difficult for a European, accustomed to the luxury of calico, linen, and lawn, to understand the comfort of an openwork shirt, made of little slips of bamboo for summer wear in *China*, and exhibited in the department of the Celestial Empire. Leaving which, after vainly searching for other specimens of interest, we discover in the Tunisian territory some straw matting almost equal in fineness and finish to that of the Indian exhibition; besides a vast collection of high steeple-crowned straw hats, with brims as broad as umbrellas—no doubt, very pleasant wear in a country where the sun blazes so fiercely over the cranium of the traveller. A great many baskets for dates are also to be seen; but both the hats and baskets are rather of the useful than the ornamental class of merit. Yet it is curious to contrast these rude *sombreros* with the exquisitely plaited straw bonnets exhibited in the Tuscany department, by Messrs. Vyse and Sons, of Prato, and Nannucci, of Florence, or with the Brazilian hats made of the Cuban fag grass, or the Dunstable bonnets of various kinds, exhibited by our own countrymen in the South Transept Gallery. There, too, are worthy of notice—the bonnets made from the English willow by Messrs. Woodhouse and Luckman, which have a very elegant appearance.

In the North Gallery, west of the Transept, are specimens of English basket-work, &c., to which we must now refer. Beehives are a time-honoured production of basket-makers: accordingly, we find several examples of this popular structure, amongst which we specially notice one by Mr. John Ramsey, of Berwick-on-Tweed, with moveable bottom and screw, with a movable crown, and with glass crown, &c., which appears to us extremely suitable for all practical purposes. Our attention is next arrested by the works of the School of Industry for the blind, manufactured entirely by blind persons, consisting of worsted and cocoa-nut fibre door-mats, fire-screens, baskets, dish-mats, &c. We cant or say that the ornamenting the cocoa-nut fibre mats with worsted has a good effect, nor that the union of the two materials is judicious. Messrs. Bevington and Morris, of King William-street, exhibit cocoa-nut fibre matting and mats, with some Indian hemp and worsted door-mats.

Mr. T. Trelour, of Ludgate-hill, displays matting, rug, &c., of cocoa-nut fibre and Manilla hemp, which appears a remarkably strong and successful combination. Messrs. Wildey and Co., of Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, are patentees and manufacturers of cocoa-nut fibre, floor mattings, door-mats, netting, &c., and show also some specimens of nets made of cocoa-nut husk fibre, which appear very strong and serviceable. These cocoa-nut fibre mats are indeed a great improvement on the old hempen mats, and for the floors of rooms present one advantageous peculiarity, perhaps not generally known, viz. that they do not give out dust when trodddden on, which makes them very recommendable for the studios of artists.

Mr. J. King, of Tufton-street, Westminster, exhibits some baskets and a chandelier of coloured straw: the latter is rather a curiosity in its way, but we doubt whether many people would care to risk one in their drawingrooms. Messrs. Robinson and Co. exhibit specimens of China matting, and stained in pattern by a new process. This is a fabric of rushes, which are shown also in their raw state, and dyed with various colours. Messrs. Armstrong, of Charleplace, Gray's-inn-road, exhibit carriage-rugs, mats, rugs and mats of worsted, with hemp and jute and cocoa-nut fibre. Some baskets are also exhibited by the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, Southwark. There is something very touching in this sharing of the poor people who are cut off from all hope of beholding its splendours in the Great Industrial Festival of all Nations. They claim a passing thought; they seem to say, "Look at our work, which we can see have never seen, Pity our sad privation in the midst of the enjoyments of that glorious sense which for us is not."

A basket for soiled linen, by Mr. J. Williams, of Exeter-street, Strand, is remarkable for the fineness of the workmanship, though we must give preference to the pagoda-shaped clothes-basket by Mr. C. Franks, of Wolverhampton, which is really a very admirable example of basket architecture. Mr. H. Bode, of Port-sea-place, Connaught-square, exhibits a variety of baskets of excellent manufacture. W. Rendall gives us "various samples of Tuscan plait for bonnets, the straws grown and dressed in Orkney, and plaited by the females." This contribution interests us as coming from the Ultima Thule of our British dominions, and reminding us how the active spirit of industry has penetrated every nook and corner of the great land of commercial domination. Mr. C. S. Stitt, near Kirkwall, exhibits similar specimens. Messrs. Toplis and Sons shew the variety of purposes to which basket-work may be applied in their improved letter-basket, fancy knitting-basket, work-basket, and dog-kennel, all of which are very creditable to the exhibitors. Mr. J. Smith, of Burstmoneoux, exhibits a set of Sussex truck baskets made of laths of willow wood, very strong, and neatly constructed, and water-tight, for various purposes. These baskets would, we should imagine, be very useful in stables, or for fishmongers. A cradle made of osiers, by Mr. W. Tarbuit, of Cranbrook, Kent, ornamented neatly, decorated

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TO TOURISTS, INVALIDS, and FAMILIES

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Healthy Lives Assured at lower rates than at most other Offices.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT.

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THE EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Exhibition *Fêtes* given by the City of Paris to the City of London and the Royal Commissioners, the Executive Committee, the Juries, and to a whole host of celebrities, French as well as English, have passed off with a degree of splendour seldom witnessed in the festivities of modern times. Nor has the satisfaction of the guests been less complete than the splendid hospitality of their entertainers. *Fête* succeeded *fête*, each more brilliant than its predecessor; and, for the first time in the international history of the two greatest nations in the world, there has been a manifestation of hospitality on the most princely scale, and a reciprocation of good feeling and kindly offices. France and England have shaken hands, and sworn themselves brothers, and France has given the civic dignitaries of London, and the officers of the Great Exhibition, a reception, which in former times, now happily passed away, would have been reserved for some great king or conqueror, and which it would have been thought absurd and extravagant, if not positively insane, to have wasted on such peaceful, unobtrusive, useful, and matter-of-fact persons, as Lord Mayor, Aldermen, traders, manufacturers, and the employers of labour. The world has much to learn; but there can be no doubt that it is growing wiser; and that, within the last fifteen or twenty years, it has been learning its lessons of peace and true virtue with more rapidity than in any previous period of history. It has begun to perceive, that, after all, work is the duty, and ought to be the pleasure, of great nations as well as of small individuals; and that fighting with each other is not by any means the business of Christian and civilised nations.

The hospitalities of the city of Paris were planned in the most complete and comprehensive manner. Each invited guest received through the intermission of M. Sallandrouze—a gentleman whose modesty demands all praise—a ticket entitling him to pass free from London to Paris and back again, and an admission to such of the *fêtes* as were calculated for the accommodation of so large a number of persons. The *fêtes*, according to the plan laid down, comprised—first, a grand banquet, on Saturday evening, at the Hôtel de Ville, to which a portion only of the guests could be admitted; secondly, a concert, at a later hour of the same evening, to which the whole of the English guests were invited, including the wives of all those who were known to be so fortunate as to possess them. The *fêtes* on Sunday included an excursion to the splendid Château of Versailles, to witness all the fountains at play, a sight of which is considered one of the grandest things that can be offered to delight either a Frenchman or a foreigner. On Monday the *fête* was a visit to the President of the Republic at St. Cloud; on Tuesday, a grand ball at the Hôtel de Ville; and, on Wednesday, a review in the Champ de Mars, with a grand entertainment at the Opera in the evening. Each of these *fêtes* was perfect in its way; but, before describing them in succession, let us detail, as nearly as we can, the journey to Paris, and the incidents of the route.

THE DEPARTURE—FRIDAY.

The Commissioners' special train was fixed for nine o'clock on Friday morning, and at that hour, in the vicinity of the London-bridge station of the South-Eastern Railway, a continuous string of private and public carriages rattled up to the doors, and were successively stopped by policemen, who demanded whether the occupants were furnished with the blue-edged tickets denoting their right of entry to the privileged train. The tickets having been shown, the holders were speedily within the station. The special train stood hissing and ready to go, but the carriage doors were locked, and the whole platform was a swarm of eager, bustling people, rushing frantically about with luggage or searching for luggage, begging, and praying inaudible parties to open the carriage doors. Among the crowd, the City notabilities, of course, showed largely. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council arrived early at the station, and got as soon as possible into their places.

Nine o'clock sounded, and in a minute or two thereafter the train was under weigh. Not above half the people on the platform could possibly be taken, and the remnant were left for the next despatch. Meantime the first special glided smoothly on its way. Engine and carriages were alike new. The former was the manufacture of Mr. Crampton, and is one of the class for which it is said he has received the first prize at the Exhibition. The train consisted of thirty-two first-class carriages, and these the locomotive drew to Folkestone in about two hours and a quarter.

At Reigate station the train drew up to refresh the engine. At Tunbridge the process was repeated; after which it got rapidly to the hills above Folkestone, and caught a glimpse of the sea, studded with ships beating down Channel, or careering up with a pleasant drawing breeze. After a stoppage of a few moments at the station, the train was run on the incline, down which it deftly slipped, the passengers finding themselves in a moment in the midst of the old town; and then the harbour, with three or four white-funnelled steamers smoking in the midst, and a handful of coasters decked out with colours, and the quays all crowded with spectators, kept in due order by boundary ropes—all these floated upon the eye. The next moment the occupants of the train were elbowing their way to the *Princess Helena*. There was no cheering or demonstration. In a few moments the decks and cabins of the steamer were invaded by upwards of 600 ladies and gentlemen. Meantime the luggage was being shipped—and such a pile! The sojourners for a week at Paris could not have been more amply provided if they had intended going round the world. The shower of carpet-bags, portmanteaus—ay, and huge boxes—appeared to be all but eternal; and the gallant captain was stamping indignantly on the paddle-box before the last precious receptacle for coats and ball-dresses had been tumbled down the forehold. The happy moment, however, at length arrived. Round went the paddles, and, clearing the jetty, the steamer began to rise and fall on a tumbling irregular swell, which gradually increased, producing what sailors call a "lumpy" sea, as the boat drew out from under the protection of Dungeness.

While the events we have described as to the first train were going on, the scene at the London-bridge station, with the visitors left behind, was most animated. There was the ordinary daily express train to Paris ready to start; but the bearers of the favoured passes could not comprehend why they should be separated from the Lord Mayor's train. After considerable confusion, everybody was provided with a place; but the second train did not reach Folkestone before half-past twelve. The *Lord Warden* steamer was speedily crowded, and then the anxious question arose amongst the passengers, whether they should be in time for the Boulogne special train.

ARRIVAL AT BOULOGNE.

The passage was somewhat rough, and uncomfortable to the fairer portion of the travellers, as well as to the great bulk of the male visitors. But sea-sickness was soon forgotten, and all traces of it vanished when the long pier of Boulogne, crowded with spectators and decorated with flags, burst upon the longing eyes of the travellers.

Every exertion had been made by the authorities of Boulogne to render the reception worthy of the guests of the municipality of Paris. The quay was decorated with flags and garlands, mixed with escutcheons bearing appropriate mottoes. The whole population of the town had assembled, and every window which commanded a view of the landing-place was filled with ladies. At two o'clock the appearance of the steamer in sight of the port was announced to the expectant crowd by a signal gun from the vessel, which was answered by one at the pier-head, and in a short time after she ran alongside the jetty. M. Fontaine, the Mayor, M. Sorbier, the Sub-Prefect, M. Calley de Saint-Paul, one of the directors of the Boulogne Railway, with the different authorities of the port, were present to receive the visitors. The Lord Mayor, Sir John Musgrove, was the first who landed, and was followed by a number of the notabilities of the City, members of the Corporation, and others, and their first step on the soil of France was hailed with a hearty cheer by the assembled crowd, and with loud cries of "*Vive l'Angleterre!*" "*Vive le Lord Maire!*" Immediately on his reaching the pier, the Lord Mayor advanced towards the Mayor of Boulogne, who shook him heartily by the hand, and said, "Although your visit to this place has not been officially announced to me, I could not allow you to pass through the town without offering a welcome to the first magistrate of the first commercial city in the world, and telling him, in the name of my fellow-citizens, that we are grateful to him for having selected our port as his place of landing, thus pointing it out to the world as the connecting link between England and France." The Lord Mayor briefly, but courteously, thanked the Mayor for the reception he had given him, and then, amidst the renewed acclamations of the people, proceeded to the carriage which had been prepared for him, the remainder of the party taking their seats in carriages and omnibuses which had been provided by the railway company. The whole party then proceeded to the railway terminus, where a *déjeûner* had been prepared in a *salle* fitted up with great taste for the occasion. M. de Saint-Paul did the honours of the table. Numerous toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm. The Lord Mayor gave "Unity, peace, and concord between the two countries." The Sub Prefect proposed "Union! May our guests, like us, preserve the remembrance of this visit." Mr. M'Gregor, one of the directors of the Dover Railway, proposed the health of M. de Saint-Paul, and expressed the thanks of the company for his courtesy. The Mayor of Boulogne gave a toast in welcome of the visitors; adding, that, although the reception they might meet with in Paris would be more brilliant, it could not be more cordial.

Amongst the company present at this banquet were M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, M. Charles Dupin, Lord Wharncliffe, Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, the Recorder of London, Lord Albemarle, &c. At about four o'clock, the first special train with the City authorities of London departed, leaving the passengers by the *Lord Warden* in possession of the remains of the banquet. The train, in less than two hours, arrived at

AMIENS.

Here the demonstrations of welcome on the part of the population were most marked and enthusiastic. The public walks were filled with spectators. The station was gaily decorated with flags, festoons, and flowers. All the civil and military authorities of the town were assembled in full dress. The National Guards, as well as the troops of the line, were under arms. A long table had been prepared in the middle of the station, covered with pastry, and filled with wine. This refreshment scarcely can be called a luncheon, it is entitled a *goûter*. M. Deberly, Adjoint, made a neat address, welcoming the guests from hospitable England; and the Lord Mayor briefly expressed his acknowledgements, proposing the cordial union between the two countries. When the band at the extremity of the table struck up the National Anthem, the enthusiasm of the French, particularly of the military, was singularly fervent. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the soldiers joined in the *vivas* of the officers; and it was some minutes before calm was restored, to enable the Lord Mayor to walk to the carriage through the excited populace. The first train reached the station of the Chemin du Nord at nine o'clock; the entire distance, exclusive of stoppages, having been accomplished in less than four hours.

ARRIVAL AT PARIS.

The Lord Mayor was received by M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine, and was immediately conducted, with his suite, to the carriages of ceremonial provided by the city of Paris. The square at the extremity of the Rue Lafayette was filled with a dense mass of people, who loudly cheered the *cortège*. In the first train was a Chinese Mandarin, with his interpreter. Our Engraving, it will be perceived, contains the portrait of this visitor, whose presence in Paris has created such a sensation, and given rise to so many *piquant* articles in the *Charivari* and other journals. Before the second train reached the Parisian terminus it was eleven o'clock. Happy were those who had taken the precaution to look after their own luggage, as travellers ought; and happy, also, were those who had managed to secure beds beforehand, by dint of the intermediation of friends and correspondents. Many a notability of London was bagageless and houseless in Paris on Friday night. The baggage was left behind at Boulogne, and almost every bed in every hotel was bespoke. Aldermen and Sheriffs, as we have heard, walked the streets, for want of accommodation; and still the trains kept pouring in visitors—not invited, but anxious to see the sights. The presence of these crowds tended to increase the difficulty of procuring beds; but, with some trouble and management, and occasionally an extra charge for house-room, the party, large as it was, managed to find house and home in one quarter of Paris or the other, and by midday on Saturday every one was accommodated. But as to the luggage, despite of the electric despatches hourly sent from the station to Amiens, and then expressed to Boulogne, it was Sunday before the bulk of the luggage had arrived. In order to be present at Saturday's Banquet and Concert, considerable purchases of clothes and linen had to be made. Nothing could be worse than the arrangements at the Boulogne Custom-house for the transport of the luggage to Paris; and it is a pity, as so much inconvenience was experienced, a portion of the passengers had not been sent on through Calais, so as to divide the pressure.

THE BANQUET AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE ON SATURDAY.

The banquet at the Hôtel de Ville commenced the series of festivities. No capital, perhaps, in Europe can boast of a civic building so well calculated as the Hôtel de Ville to receive distinguished guests with fitting magnificence; and the consciousness of possessing a building so unrivalled for festive purposes appears to constantly stimulate the corporate body of Paris to spare no expense or exertion to render each of its *fêtes* worthy of the admiration which the preceding one had excited.

The banquet was prepared in the noble gallery called the Salle des Fêtes, and nothing could be more gorgeous and dazzling than the *coup d'œil* which it presented. Two immense parallel tables ran down the full length of the room, the whole resplendent with plate, flowers, fruits, and ornaments. Three ranges of immense lustres of cut glass, with branches of the richest gilding, and remarkable for the beauty of their chiseling, flung down the blaze of nearly 3000 wax lights on the fairy scene below. Banners of all nations were suspended to the ceiling. About midway down the hall stood a pedestal, on which was placed a bust of the President of the Republic; and opposite to it another smaller room was also set out with tables, ornamented similarly to those in the Salle des Fêtes.

The hour originally fixed for dinner was half-past six; but, in consequence of M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine, being detained at the Legislative Assembly by a discussion which concerned the city of Paris, the guests did not take their places until nearly a quarter-past seven. The Prefect was seated in the centre of the room, in front of the bust of the President, and on his right hand Monsignor Garibaldi, the Pope's Nuncio, and Lord Normanby, the British Ambassador. Opposite the Prefect was seated M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, having on his right Lord Granville, Vice-President of the Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition, and on his left M. Baroche, Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the parallel table, exactly opposite the Prefect, was seated Sir W. Musgrove, Lord Mayor of London, having near him M. Lanquetin, President of the Municipal Council, and M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police. At about the same part of the *salle* were seated Lords Holland, Wharncliffe, Albemarle, and Ebrington; Sir T. Baring, Mr. C. Barry, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. W. Cubitt, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Edgar Bowring, Mr. C. W. Dilke, Dr. Charles Mackay, Mr. Francis Bennoch, John Bright, Esq., M.P., &c.; also, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Provost of Glasgow; the Mayors of Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds; Mr. Paxton, the originator of the Crystal Palace, and Mr. Fox, who carried the idea into execution in so short a time: in the same neighbourhood were also the members of the French Committee at London, MM. Sallandrouze, C. Dupin, De Lesseps, Héricart de Thury, A. Seguier, Hervé de Kergorlay, &c. At the tables near were seated MM. Léon Faucher, Fould, Chasseloup-Laubat, and other Ministers; the Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and a number of the members of the Assembly; General Leflô, MM. Baze and De Panat, the questors; M. Portalis, President of the Court of Cassation; M. de Royer, Procureur-Général; M. Vivien, Vice-President of the Council of State; the diplomatic corps; the Archbishop of Paris; Marshal Excelmans, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour; Generals Magnan, Carrelet, Lavasseur, Guillabert, Rollin, Courtigny, Dulac, &c.; the members of the Municipal Council; the Presidents of the Chamber and Tribunal of Commerce; the members of the Prefecture of Police; the Mayors of several manufacturing towns of France, such as Lyons, Rheims, St. Quentin, Nantes, Lisle, Rouen, Marseilles, Valenciennes, &c.; MM. Villemain, Mignet, Walckenaer, &c. The President of the Republic was not present, the whole proceedings being considered of a private character between the two corporations.

The banquet was served with perfect regularity. Not less than 300 attendants were on duty. Behind the Lord Mayor stood three of his servants in silvery nearly covered with gold lace, and seemed to attract great attention. His Lordship and M. Berger were habited *en bourgeois*. During the repast, an orchestra placed in a gallery above played various pieces; amongst which might be distinguished the overture to "William Tell," parts of the "Muette," and selections from the "Armide" of Gluck. The dinner, which was provided by M. Chevet, the Soyer of Paris, seemed to give great satisfaction to all.

DINER DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE A SERVIR LE 2 AOUT, 1851.

MENU GENERAL.

45 POTAGES.

Potages printaniers | Potages à la reine

30 RELEVES.

14 Turbots à la Hollandaise | 6 de 2 chapons à la Godard
5 Rosbifs à la royale | 3 Selles de mouton Anglais
2 Quartiers de venaison, sauce poivrade et gelée de groseilles.

18 GROSSES PIECES DE PATISSERIE.

9 Pièces montées représentant les fontaines variées de l'Exposition. | 9 Pièces montées en biscuits et autres sortes représentant des sujets variés.

Blancs. 30 GROSSES PIECES. Contre-flancs.

5 Gros saumons, sauce verte et sauce mayonnaise.
6 Gros buissons de coquillage hommards entourés de crevettes et grosses écrevisses.

10 Pâtés fines gras en croûte
6 Jambons de Westphalie
3 Galentines à la gelé
} avec attelets.

84 ENTREES.

14 Entrées filets volailles en suprêmes | 14 Turbans filets de soles
10 Entrées casses de foies à l'Indienne | 5 Krémouskys à la Polonaise
9 Petites bouchées à la purée de gibier | 9 Bastillons de jeunes poulets au salpicons
9 Chaudfroids perdreaux rouges
14 Entrées côtelettes jeune sanglier à la Villeroi

20 RÔTS.

10 Rôts de dindonneaux aux truffes | 10 Rôts variés de caille

84 ENTREMETS.

10 Caps de Bordeaux | 10 Flageolets nouveaux, verts et blancs
10 Puddings de cabinet | 6 Timbales de macaroni
9 Gelées de fruits | 9 Crêmes vanille
5 Gateaux Napolitains | 9 Gâteaux de Munich

144 HORS D'ŒUVRE ASSORTIS.

48 de melons, 48 de figues, 48 de variantes, olives, anchois, pickles, thon, beurre, &c.

9 Fromages glacés, 20 bois punch glacé à la Romaine, 9 fromages glacés.

DESSERT ET ORNEMENS DE TABLE.

9 Surtouts garnis de 18 corbeilles de fruits, et 10 ananas, 18 corbeilles de fleurs. Candélabres de bronze.

92 Petites corbeilles de fruits—gros raisin blanc et noir, pêches, brugnons, abricots, prunes, poires, pommes.

60 Grandes de bonbons assortis. | 60 Tambours petits fours variés.

20 ass. fromages—Chester, Roquefort, Macquelines.
900 tasses de café. | 900 bout eau de vie—très fine.
100 tasses de thé. | 12½ bout Maraquin.
Flûtes viennoises. Pains à dessert. Croquets à fromages.

180 maitres d'hôtel et servants.

VINS.

Bourgogne { Mâcon. / Clos Vougeot. / Romanée. / Chamberlin. }
VIN DE DESSERT. Malaga. Paxcoret.
Bordeaux { Sherry. / Haut Médoc Léoville. / Château Margaux. / Château Lafitte. / CHAMPAGNE. Mosé. / De Montebello. }

When at length the dessert was arrived at, the Prefect of the Seine proposed the health of the President of the Republic. When due honour had been paid to it he again rose, and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, I propose a toast to the noble guests of the city of Paris—to the Commissioners charged by the Queen of England to organise the Universal Exhibition to Prince Albert, its illustrious President—to the Executive Committee—and to the International Jury, whose skilful labours have given so much brilliancy to that imposing solemnity. (Loud applause.) Honour to the fruitful thought which has collected in the same palace the marvels of human intelligence! In such an Industrial Congress—a true Congress of Peace—nations, in mingling together, forget their ancient enmities, and, in presence of the masterpieces of all, refuse, for the future, to form but one single and immense family. The City of Paris will inscribe with pride the date of August 2, 1851, on the page of its municipal annals. It is for it a memorable day, of which its magistrate will always preserve a precious reminiscence. (Renewed applause.) Thanks, then, to our guests for having been pleased to take their seats at the banquet, so cordially offered: the Hôtel de Ville is proud to receive them under its roof. I drink to our guests; I drink to the illustrious representatives of the industrial genius of all nations, to

the Royal Commission of London, and to the International Jury. (Great cheering.)

When the applause had terminated, Lord Granville rose, and delivered in admirable French, though with a slight English accent, the following reply :—

Monsieur le Préfet and Gentlemen,—Permit me, in very indifferent French, but with heartfelt sincerity, to thank you, in the name of Prince Albert and of the Royal Commissioners, for the honour which you have just done them. As to me, gentlemen, the impressions of my youthful days, the bonds which I have since contracted, the remembrance which you have been pleased to preserve of him whose name I bear—(Loud applause)—and who devoted so many years in cementing the union between England and your lovely France, which he had learned to respect and to love as a second country of his own—(Renewed applause)—all this, gentlemen, causes me to feel at the same time exultation and embarrassment at having the honour, so little merited by me, of being the organ of the Commissioners before this brilliant assemblage, at a *fête*, of which the magnificence is only equalled by the cordiality of your reception. (Loud approbation.) The desire had caused itself to be felt in England to attempt these sort of those grand National Exhibitions which had so well succeeded in France, and which had been marked by such useful results. Prince Albert had thought that that idea could be enlarged and its advantages extended, if, at a moment when all countries were drawn closer together by the progress of science, and by the spread of education, they were invited to exhibit together their products, so varied in character. It appeared to him that such an Exhibition would serve to mark the progress of civilisation in its present state ; and that, whilst it taught us to render thanks to the Creator of all things for the benefits with which He loaded us, it would also prove to us how much the common happiness could be increased by the union not merely of individuals, but of nations. I am specially charged by Prince Albert, as well as by my colleagues in the Commission, to thank Prince Louis Napoleon and his Government for their most ready co-operation, for the sage and enlightened measures which they adopted for the purpose of dissipating the prejudices which might still arise, and for the choice which they made of the persons who have aided in the execution of the plan with so much skill and conciliation. (Cheers.) We never entertained the pretension of getting up an English Exhibition of the industry of the world ; but we considered it as an immense honour to be able to offer to other nations the means of displaying their own exhibitions as integral parts of that great work. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, we have also to thank the French exhibitors for the splendour and elegance which they have imparted to the Exhibition by their products. They have more than confirmed their ancient reputation for the invention and good taste which prevail in the execution of their manufactured goods. I trust that the sacrifices of time and money, which they have made, will not be altogether lost to them, even in a commercial point of view. I hope, also, that they will not feel any jealousy, if we, on our side, profit in some degree by the lessons which they have given us. (Long-continued applause.)

Our thanks are due above all to those men, so distinguished in sciences, arts, and manufactures, whom France sent over to us as members of the jury. Our organisation, as a voluntary association, caused us to lay down rules which were contrary to their old experience as French jurymen. They did not, however, cease for a moment to fulfil their laborious duties. No opinion was rejected—everything was freely and frankly discussed and voted ; and it was frequently the French members of the jury who pointed out the merits of the exhibitions of other nations. At the termination of a labour of seven or eight hours a day, for the space of two months, they separated from their colleagues in the most perfect harmony, and have left in England sentiments of respect and kindly feeling. (Prolonged applause.)

Permit me, gentlemen, to say a word to you of the visitors whom France sent over to us to examine the Exhibition. Amongst them, there were some of the most illustrious of your statesmen, of your men of letters, of your military men ; there were representatives of those names, which, since the middle ages, have added lustre to the history of France and of Europe ; there were also some of the burgher class, which has so much advanced the prosperity of your nation ; and there was a portion of your workmen, so remarkable for their intelligence ; and even some of your peasants, so famous in their agriculture. All, gentlemen, in different degrees, have exhibited that intelligent curiosity, that supple and lively character, that good humour and courtesy, which so markedly distinguish the inhabitants of France. (Loud applause.)

For a great length of time the disguised mind of the two countries had known how to appreciate reciprocally the merits of their neighbours on the other side of the Channel: but, as to the English people, during long ages, it was able to know nothing of the French, except their bravery and military genius. At the end of many years of peace, the Exhibition has furnished an opportunity to every class of my countrymen to examine close at hand the moral and intellectual qualities which render Frenchmen so distinguished in the arts of peace. (Prolonged applause.) An event unexampled of ages has been solicited this year in the destruction of national prejudices and antipathies. (Renewed applause.)

I ought to apologise to you, gentlemen, for so long trespassing on your patience. ("No, no," and applause.) I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind attention which you have accorded me, and I ask your permission to drink in a glass of this wine—one of the products, so delicious, of your country (Laughter and applause)—to the political, social, and commercial prosperity of the city of Paris. (Great cheering.)

The loudest applause not only followed the delivery of this reply, but continued for several minutes after. When silence was re-established, M. Lanquetin, the President of the Municipal Council of Paris, rose and said :—

Gentlemen,—I ought, perhaps, to leave you under the charms of the eloquent words which you have just heard ; but you will pardon me for yielding to the sentiment of gratitude with which they inspire me, and for coming forward in the name of the municipal corporation of Paris, to thank Lord Granville for having added to the *eclat* of this *fête* by a speech which explains so perfectly its object. But the honour of finding myself seated by the side of the Lord Mayor of London imposes on me a duty which I will attempt to fulfil. The presence of the Lord Mayor of London at the Hôtel de Ville of Paris, is not only a fact without example, but is an event which will serve as an epoch in future times, since it will efface the last remaining traces of those prejudices which war has so long maintained between two nations fully capable of esteeming each other. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the nations are drawn together by the stores of intelligence which they contain, will henceforward continue their march at the head of civilisation with so much the more rapidity and success, that they will be the more firmly united. It is to contribute to that union, that I, the first magistrate of the city of Paris, to propose to you a toast to the Lord Mayor and City of London. To the Lord Mayor, that municipal magistrate, so worthy, so revered, so powerful to do good ! To the City of London ! To the rich and immense capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain ! To the great and noble rival of Paris, honour and gratitude ! Honour—for it has the first realised the grand idea of the Exhibition of the products of universal Industry ! For it has thus procured the triumph of the sentiment of a noble and enlarged assimilation over that of egotism ! Honour and gratitude ! for it has shown itself grand and generous in establishing a splendid arena for that pacific struggle, and in offering the most gracious hospitality to the sages of industrial science, who are called on to bestow crowns of honour on the most deserving. We entertain the most profound conviction, that the city of Paris, in every part, so honourably situated in the industrial world, applauds without the slightest reserve this *fête* offered in its name, in its Municipal Palace, to the honourable members of this great Jury, and to the most notable representatives of the Industry of all Nations. It felicitates itself on our having invited to this festive meeting the Mayors of the principal manufacturing towns of France and England, in the presence of our great French dignitaries, of the diplomatic body, and of the high personages of England, who have most contributed to realise this grand work, the Exhibition. The city of Paris is above all happy at the presence of the Lord Mayor of London at this solemnity, of which it will always preserve an ineffaceable remembrance. To the city of London and its Municipal Corporation ! (Loud applause.)

The Lord Mayor of London made the following reply :—

Monsieur le Préfet and Gentlemen and Noble and Honourable Lords, I regret very much that I am not able to express myself in your language, because I feel how superficial I should be able to do justice to the observations which have been made by the hon. gentleman who has just addressed you. But, after the very eloquent and impressive address of my Lord Granville, on the subject of this international Exhibition, it is quite unnecessary for me to advert further to that subject, I cannot feel otherwise than deeply sensible of the honour of being present at this grand banquet, and I cannot but feel a great gratification that it should have remained for the chief magistrate of the city of London, in the year 1851, for the first time in the history of France and in the history of England, to pay a visit to the Prefect of the Seine. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I may venture to say to you, on behalf of the municipal authorities of the city of London, that they have always felt an anxious desire to co-operate with all those who have manifested a deep interest in this Exhibition, because they saw that the result was likely to produce, not only in this country, but in all the countries of Europe, peace, unity, and concord. (Applause.) It is with these feelings that I can affirm, with the concurrence not only of the citizens of London, but of all the English people, that I cordially rejoice at this very interesting event (Cheers), and at the opportunity which has been afforded them of giving their assistance in carrying out that great work. And although I am speaking in the presence of my own brethren and colleagues, I am not unmindful that I am also heard by other members of municipal authorities, and by the commissioners and representatives of other countries in Europe, who, I am sure, concur with me in these opinions. (Hear, hear.) I terminate these observations by thanking you, in behalf of the City of London, for the honour which in my person has been conferred on them ; and I conclude by proposing as a toast, "The Prefect of the Seine, and prosperity to the city of Paris." (Loud applause.)

Just as the cheering was about to die definitively away, Mr. Francis Bennoch, a member of the Common Council of London, gave the word to drink the toast with three times three, in the English fashion, which was effected to the great amusement of the French portion of the company. Some of the guests then quitted the apartments of the Prefect to take coffee, whilst others went to witness the representation of the "Médecin malgré lui" of Molière, played by the actors of the Comédie Français. A temporary theatre had been erected in the ancient Salle du Trône ; and by the time the banquet had terminated, the benches were completely occupied by elegantly dressed ladies, of not less than 4000 invitations having been issued for the *soirée*. The arrival of the vast number of carriages required for so great an assemblage was effected without the slightest disorder ; for, as the Salle St. Jean had served as the entrance for the dinner-guests, so the small hall at the south-western corner was set apart for the reception of those having an invitation for the evening. At last the piece commenced, and Mdlle. Augustine Brohan, Mdlle. Denain, and Monrose, Delaunay, and Got, excited great laughter ; and more, perhaps, amongst the English portion of the audience than the rest.

It is unnecessary to state, that the magnificent rooms composing what is called the Prefect's apartment were thrown open to the guests, and that ices, *sorbets*, and other refreshments were distributed, as usual, in abundance during the evening. We should, however, regret not to mention that the Court of Louis XIV was boarded over and transformed into a sort of open conservatory, a fountain, ornamented with shrubs and flowers, being substituted for the statue which usually stands in the centre. The effect of this transformation was charming.

THE CONCERT ON SATURDAY EVENING.

A musical mission to the French capital would be, at any time, eminently suggestive and replete with interest ; but, connected as the present inquiry has been with the Exhibition *fêtes* of the city of Paris, no little amount of curiosity existed amongst amateurs, to learn in what manner the hospitable hosts would seek to amuse their London visitors with melodious strains. The duties of your musical correspondent are confined within narrow limits, and he leaves to your special commissioners the task of describing the rush and confusion at the Londonbridge station on Friday, the embarkation in the three steamers at Folkestone, the landing at Boulogne, the railroad banquet at the station, the departure of the Lord Mayor's special train for Paris, the *gouter* or light luncheon provided at Amiens, the arrival at the terminus of the *Chemin du Nord*, having completed the transit in four hours from Boulogne to Paris, the hunt for the luggage and the disappearance of those dismal and dismal travellers on the rails, amidst piles of packages, whilst waiting for every fresh train to come up, the despair of the majority at two in the morning at having to go to their respective quarters without a *sac de nuit*, much less a trunk, the dreadful scenes during the whole of Saturday at the electric telegraph office, where in vain I endeavoured to the Boulogne authorities to send up the missing baggage ; all these, and divers other eventful scenes, will have filled the columns of the journals, but it is not within my department, albeit a personal sufferer, to dilate on the manifold contrarieties of this civic campaign to the Gallic territory. Suffice it, I might have a few notes about the missing hat of the Lord Mayor, and about his horror at being deprived of his civic crown. I might say something touching of the enormous difficulties of our city dignitaries in providing themselves with ready-made suits of clothes, to appear at the banquet at the Hôtel de Ville, difficulties which were found to exist in vain forwarded to the Boulogne authorities to send up the missing baggage ; all these, and divers other eventful scenes, will have filled the columns of the journals, but it is not within my department, albeit a personal sufferer, to dilate on the manifold contrarieties of this civic campaign to the Gallic territory. Suffice it, I might have a few notes about the missing hat of the Lord Mayor, and about his horror at being deprived of his civic crown. I might say something touching of the enormous difficulties of our city dignitaries in providing themselves with ready-made suits of clothes, to appear at the banquet at the Hôtel de Ville, difficulties which were found to exist in vain for Alderman Wire (Louis Blanc being in London), and no Parisian Moses and Co. could accommodate Alderman Humphrey (Cassidière being also in exile). Doubtless, the fate of the citizen of Candlewick, who was honored into a masquerade dress, under the pretext that he ought to appear at the banquet in the suit of the time of Louis the XVIth, will have been made known. However, it is time to be at the concert, given after Saturday's banquet at the Hôtel de Ville, and my narrative of things musical begins as late as eleven o'clock, for tables had not been cleared and the orchestra got ready before that hour.

The musical readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are doubtless aware, that the present month is the dullest in the year for Parisian amusements. The season here is from October to the end of May, and from June to the autumn the great singers are away on leave of absence. Viardot and Alboni, of the "Opéra de la Nation," are at the Queen's London opera-houses ; M. Roger in Germany ; the "Théâtre des Italiens" is shut ; the "Conservatoire" concerts have long ended ; the grand musical performances of the "Philharmonic Society," under the direction of the gifted Berlioz ; the St. Cécile concerts, the classical *chambre matinées* and *soirées*, the public and the private entertainments of the roving speculators—all are over. Little was therefore left to be done, except the resources of the military bands ; but the spirit of the managers of the *fête*, nothing daunted by the inopportune period, prompted the happy notion of resuscitating the famed Conservatoire concerts, in order to afford English amateurs a notion of French orchestral executing. What they have had, therefore, was a Conservatoire programme executed under M. Girard's direction, only that it was considerably lengthened, the monster bills of London, no doubt, having been quoted as evidence of our voracious musical appetites. But the fates were untoward. After a banquet of gigantic proportions, succeeded by a piece entitled the "Médecin malgré lui" of Molière, played by the company of the Théâtre Français, to expect that a concert commencing after eleven o'clock, and ending at half-past one in the morning, could be sat out, would, indeed, have been unreasonable. The conductor was evidently vexed at the lateness of the hour of beginning, but his forces seemed resolved that there should be a good notion entertained of their capabilities, for the opening chorus from Rossini's "Siege of Corinth" (a work well worthy of being produced in London) was spiritedly sung. As at the Conservatoire, the lady choralists were dressed in white, and the gentlemen in black, some of the principals of the Grand Opera joining in the choruses. The "Oberon" overture was vigorously attacked, and created quite a sensation : there is more delicacy in the undercurrent of instrumentation than at our Philharmonic concerts ; but I prefer Costa's energetic taking of the last movement to Girard's cold, mechanical beat. After the fashionable and dreamy chorus from Mozart's "Castor and Pollux"—not very smoothly done, by the way, the defective intonation being remarked—we had a slashing reading of Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" overture ; the witty passages for the wood band, the brilliant phrases for the stringed, the mile on rolls of the side-drums, the pomp of the brass, all the fineness, fire, and ideality of this admirable conception, were wonderfully developed. After a portion of Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," the first part terminated, and there was an immense retreat of visitors. The second act began with Handel's chorus from "Judas Maccabeus," "See the conquering hero comes" ("Chumbus, chantons victoire"). In whom this paean was addressed, became a subject of much discussion. Some pretended that it was to the Lord Mayor ; others argued that it must have been to Mr. Bright ; some thought that it was to Mr. Paxton ; then it was ascribed to Mr. Fox as the man of iron, if not the Iron Duke ; again, Mr. Alderman Sidney was quoted, only he has not yet been admitted in the House of Commons. A French *feuilletonist* maintained that the hero must be Sir John Rennie, on account of London Bridge, but I am satisfied that the "Conquering Hero" meant was Mr. Wylde, who has raised the "Globe," and who was present wearing his order of the Legion of Honour, given him by Louis Philippe. After Handel's chorus was the treat of the night, Beethoven's Septuor, Op. 20 in E flat major. This great work, the *ne plus ultra* of chamber compositions, was originally written for violin, alto (viola), horn, clarionet, bassoon, violoncello, and contra-basso. Hummel arranged it for the piano, flute, and violoncello ; Czerny has arranged the Septuor as a pianoforte duet for four hands ; Liszt, more hardy still, has reduced its proportions to a pianoforte solo, and, as he plays it, the instruments of the original score are scarcely missed. We have even heard of this Septuor being adapted for two guitars ; but of all the arrangements known of this Septuor, nothing can be more wondrously exciting than its interpretation by the Conservatoire band. All the violins, all the tenors, all the violoncelli, all the contrabassi play, whilst the parts for the clarionets, horns, and bassoons are doubled. The effect is electrical ; happy were the amateurs who remained to hear this prodigious execution—to listen to the heart-captivating strains of the slow movements, to be moved and excited by the soul-stirring passages of the *thème varié* with its brilliant variations. It was the late Habeneck, so many years the conductor of the Conservatoire concerts, of which he was the founder, who first trained the players for this matchless specimen of instrumental imagery ; and the traditions of his fiery style have not yet been lost. The wild savage chorus of "Scythe," from Glück's "Iphigenia," followed : then came the final movement of Beethoven's Symphony in A ; and the concert was finished with the chorus, "The heavens are telling," from Haydn's "Creation." Thus, as is usual with the Conservatoire concerts, there was no solo singing ; the only departure from their custom being, that there was no solo instrumentalist and no complete symphony. It is much to be regretted that the hour of beginning was so late, and that, during the execution, refreshments were distributed—distracting the attention of the amateurs ; but an authority told me, that it was in accordance with English customs to interrupt the music, so we must be content with the intended politeness, if we cannot subscribe to the historical accuracy of the givers of the *fêtes*.

THE TRIP TO VERSAILLES ON SUNDAY.

The Sunday's visit to Versailles was not without its vicissitudes. The lion of the *fête*, the Lord Mayor, arrived so late, that even the frigid Chinese who had been so much stared at as the Lord Mayor, was out of patience, and gave himself an extra fanning. The curious in natural history are aware that the Arabs in the desert watch with intense anxiety the descent of birds, because where they fall there is a chance of water. The experienced travellers who were with the Mayor at Versailles followed him through all the mazes of the grounds, admired, like his Lordship, the playing of the hidden military bands, as well as of the fountains, in the fond expectation that where a Mayor would stop, there would food for the inward man be found. But, alas for all human hopes, the Mayor was an unlucky bird for the London Arabs ; there was no *buffet-dîner*, no refreshment room save the ghost of an Amiens *gouter*, in the way of cakes and champagne. The Mayor, after he had done with the troubled waters, disappeared by a military manœuvre of a flank march, and a gate of iron shut out the aspirants for a feed, leaving only the resources of a small *cabaret*, with stale sponge cakes, wishy washy table beer, or red ink *ordinaire*. The retreat of the citizens by the left and right banks of the Seine railroad was disastrous, and the nearest houses to the station were besieged for dinner, the knowing pioneers, however, seeking for the lively and hospitable *Chaumière*, where a good *cuisine* can be found.

THE PRESIDENT'S FETE AT ST. CLOUD ON MONDAY.

Monday's music at St. Cloud was very delightful—invisible bands of music being heard amongst the trees, and their charming playing, combined with the murmuring of the waters, and the presence of a serene sunny sky, with the feeling of a balmy atmosphere, formed a most delicious ensemble. When one of the bands was executing the music of Boieldieu's "Dame Blanche," in which the touching melody of "Robin Adair" is introduced, associations of bygone days were evidently presenting themselves to the devoted Royalist, to the staunch Imperialist, and to the steadfast Orleanist. The locality to each adherent of a fallen dynasty was replete with interest, and the sight of the Papal Nuncio walking in the grounds, and looked upon the Archbishop of Paris and divers Bishops promenading with their attendant priests—as we gazed upon the myriads of stars, orders, crosses, ribbons, and decorations that were exhibited,as we regarded the line of Cuirassiers in the gilded saloons of the Chateau, and the guests raised on the mind, if we were enjoying ourselves under the Republic ; and this reflection brings me to mention a very remarkable fact. From Boulogne, on Friday, to the hour I write, I have never heard the "Marseillaise," nor even a whistle from a *gamin* of the "Chant des Girondins." But I heard our National Anthem sung, played, chaunted monotonously, and was struck with amazement at the enthusiasm with which it was received at Amiens by the National Guards, the officers of the line, and by the population ; and, at St. Cloud, yesterday, the sensation of "God save the Queen" was no less marked on the part of the French auditory. Has this demonstration, by a nation of republicans, any significance towards us, or was there something of a deeper emotion in the Gallic heart, at the display of enthusiasm for our monarchical air? Having nothing to do with politics, I shall not attempt to reply to these queries—I state the fact, your readers may draw their own conclusion.

The *fête* began at three o'clock, and terminated at dusk. At five o'clock the Lord Mayor was received in the gardens by the President of the Republic. The Prince had promenaded through the grounds with the Marchioness of Normanby on his arm, and a long suite, the entire afternoon, doing the honours of the Palace with much grace and affability. The invitations had been liberally extended to all the chief civil and military authorities as well as to the foreign visitors. The banquet in the Orangery was attended with great confusion, owing to the rush of subaltern officers, who seemed little disposed to imitate the polite bearing of the host towards strangers.

THE GRAND OPERA ON MONDAY NIGHT.

I was present at the 103rd representation of Mayerbeer's "Prophète," on Monday night, at the Grand Opera. Again hearing this magnificent work, caused me to regret that the curtailments in the Royal Italian Opera have been so injudiciously and remorselessly done. I allude particularly to the last act, and to the one in the fifth act, in the tent scence, a piece which creates here always an immense effect. We are also a long way behind in our dance arrangements in this opera. If only to see the skating scene here, Paris is worth a visit ; so exquisite are the groupings, so perfect the *ensemble*. On the other hand, we have here decidedly the best orchestral and choral opera, with the exception of artistic delicacy and quality, in which French *artistes* cannot be rivalled. Of the new tenor, Chapuis, in *Jean of Leyden*, nothing can be favourably written. Mdlle. Masson's *Fides* is a sorry substitute for Viardot ; but if the representatives of the three Anaspatists in London could amuse the three actors here, a very different effect might be drawn from these ill-used parts at Covent Garden. Mdme. Ugalde has returned to the Opéra Comique—a theatre she ought never to leave. The third lyric theatre is in active progress and will be opened in September. The hopes of the Grand Opera are on Scribe and Halévy's "Wandering Jew," for which the decorations are preparing. As regards Gounod, the commission he has received to write a five-act opera, will suffice to show that he has made a real artistic impression, if not a financial one, by his "Sapho." Great exertions are making to urge Meyerbeer to hasten his "Africaine ;" but the Berlin composer will take his own time, as he did with the "Huguenots" and the "Prophète," only he must recollect that he has not the same time before him at his age, if he means to give his own traditions for the execution of his new work.

FETE ON TUESDAY AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

One of the most delightful of the entertainments given in Paris was the *fête champêtre* (as it may be termed) held at the British Embassy, in the Rue St. Honoré, on Tuesday afternoon. The invitations, amounting to many hundreds—stated that the Ambassador of England and the Marchioness of Normanby would be "at home" that day from three to six o'clock. Scarcely had the former hour struck, when several of the *invités* presented themselves ; and the arrivals thence until six o'clock were incessant. On arriving in the elegant *salons* of the Embassy, the guests were received by his Excellency, by whom they were in due form presented to the Marchioness of Normanby. By a quarter to 4 o'clock the receptions were so numerous, that the visitors, led by the noble hosts, repaired to the beautifully ornamented lawn of the edifice, at one extremity of which was located an excellent military band. By

a quarter past four o'clock, the lawn and alleys were crowded with the *élite* of Parisian society, in addition to the foreigners of note for the moment in the French capital. Nothing could be more charming and brilliant than the *toilettes* of the ladies, and many of the guests wore their orders and decorations.

Several *buffets* were laid out in the interior of the building, accessible from the gardens through parterres of flowers. These *buffets* were served in profusion with all the delicacies of the season, and with the finest and most rare products of the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German vineyards. At six o'clock the company commenced a reluctan retreat.

Amongst the distinguished visitors filling the Embassy and the gardens were the President of the Republic, his sister, the Princess Stéphanie, Prince Paul of Wirtemberg, Prince Poniatowski Prince Murat, Prince Lievestein, Monsignor Garibaldi (Nuncio of his Holiness the Pope), several of the French Ministers, including M. and Mme. Léon Faucher, the Prefect of the Seine (M. Berger), the Governor of the Bank of France (Count d'Argout), the Marquis of Hereford, Earl Granville, Lady Augusta Hallyburton, Lord Frederick Hallyburton, the Misses Kennedy Erskine, Lord Ebrington, Lord Albemarle, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the Hon. James Stuart Wortley and Lady, Lord and Lady Gray of Gray, Lord Dunkillin, the Hon. E. Phipps, the Hon. Spencer Cowper, the Hon. Lady Dering and Miss Hamilton, General Sir John Burgoyne, Captain Stopford Claremont, Captain Stretfield and Mr. Lumley (1st and 2d Life Guards), General Carrilet, General Roguet, Viscount Peraigny; MM. Estanlan, Fleury, and Bacciochi; Major Nicholson, Drs. Oilliffe and Sutherland, Mr. Graham Vivian, Mr. Richards, Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Fitzroy, M.P., Mr. Shepherd (Chairman of the East India Company), Mrs. and Miss Shepherd, Mr. Hankey (Governor of the Bank of England) and Lady, Sir Anthony Perier, Mr. Brown, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Woolaston Blake; the Austrian, Russian, Prussian, Danish, Swedish, Bavarian, Hanoverian, Baden, and Bohemian Ministers and their ladies; the Count de Thomar, M. Santa Cruz, the Hon. W. Stuart, the Hon. Richard Edwardes, Mr. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Bransley Sheridan, the Lord Mayor of London; Aldermen Salomons, Humphery, Wire, Wilson, &c.; Mr. W. Cubitt (engineer), the Sheriffs of London elect, M. and Mme. Salandrouze, Mr. Pickford, (British Consul at Paris), the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, the Sheriffs of Glasgow and Ross-shire, the Mayors of Manchester and Bolton, &c.

THE BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

The night was devoted to the great ball at the Hôtel de Ville, for which a great deal of preparation had been made. Most of the decorations employed on the night of the banquet and concert remained as they were, with many additional arrangements. Enormous vases of richest porcelain, filled with the choicest flowers of France, lined the magnificent marble staircase, and filled every niche along the vast halls and throughout the splendid *salons* of reception. At intervals along the interminable corridors, and on the landings of the staircases, gigantic candelabra of or mould, exquisitely ornamented, and resplendent with wax tapers, threw a softened brilliancy over the flowers, the statues, the fountains, and the gay visitors, which could not have been given by the most powerful gas lights. The dancing was confined to the great state saloon, which had been previously the scene of the banquet. The banners of many nations still floated gaily above the heads of the company; the wreaths of brightest flowers fresh from the *parterres* revelled in the light of myriads of tapers. The band was placed in the orchestra made on the occasion of the concert. At nine o'clock the company began to throng together, and by soon after ten there was little room to spare in the principal *salons*. It is said that 8000 invitations were issued, and most assuredly there must have been that number in the Hôtel de Ville between ten and eleven o'clock. At the latter hour the President arrived and walked round the chief rooms with the Marchioness of Normanby, followed closely by the British Ambassador, the Lord Mayor, the Ambassadors of other Courts, Lord Cowley, and several of our aldermen, and a number of French officials. It was with the utmost difficulty that way could be cleared for the party, so densely packed was the assemblage, by whom the Prince appeared to be cordially welcomed. The heat in most of the apartments was insupportable, a very few of the lofty windows having been left open, so that it was impossible to remain long in them, and the ebb and flow of the bodies to and from the great central court for fresh air was continuous. This court had been arranged with great taste as a flower garden; a fountain was playing in the centre amidst a mass of beautiful foliage, whilst around the exterior were placed benches, covered with silk damask, huge candelabra, and outside all, long rows of the most delicate flowering plants, both native and exotic. The freshness and quietude of this pleasant retreat contrasted most agreeably with the heated scenes above; its stillness was broken by the splashing jet of the fountain, and the soft strains of distant music and many voices. Thither, amongst others, Prince Louis strolled, accompanied by one or two of his friends, and chatted with some of the English gentlemen, evidently enjoying as much as any one the agreeable freshness of the spot.

In the various *salons*, gay as were the dresses of the French, both civil and *militaire*, the chief attraction seemed to be the court costume worn by several of our countrymen, and the military dress of some officers, the simple richness of which contrasted favourably with the gaudy finery and tinsel decorations of the French generals. Amongst the Parisian ladies flowers took took the lead in decoration, whether of the head or elsewhere, while in the colours the favourites were decidedly white and blue.

As usual, there was no lack of ices and iced drinks; but, amidst such a vast crowd, it was difficult to obtain a supply—the more so as the refreshments were issued by small detachments through little doors in remote corners of the rooms. In this particular our Parisian friends would do well to take a lesson from us.

By one o'clock, numbers of the guests began to leave, oppressed, no doubt, by the excessive heat and want of fresh air. At two, the rooms were perceptibly thinning, much to the satisfaction of those who were bent on keeping it up. At three o'clock, dancing was proceeding rather more vigorously than before; and not a few were found who were thus engaged when the clock struck four, soon after which there was a general break up. We have rarely heard more effective orchestral music than at this ball.

The Hôtel de Ville is a very remarkable edifice: it was commenced in 1533, after the designs of an Italian architect, Boccaridore, but it has been frequently repaired and beautified, especially in Louis Philippe's reign. The apartments are extensive, handsome, and commodious. The principal hall is a vast parallelogram. On looking at the gay throng of Tuesday, reminiscences were raised of the strange scenes witnessed in the interior. Louis XVI. was brought from Versailles here by the mob, and exhibited from the windows. During the three days, fighting of 1830, the Hôtel de Ville was taken and retaken several times. It was herein that Louis Philippe was proclaimed Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, and, subsequently, King. It was here that the "Gouvernement Provisoire" proclaimed the Republic in 1848, and held for some days their sittings. It was here that Cavaignac installed himself as Prefect of Police, and the orgies of his followers took place. I saw the edifice at that period, and could not help contrasting the costumes of the ruffians who were then in possession, with the gay toilettes of the *ancien régime* so frequently seen on Tuesday night.

THE REVIEW ON WEDNESDAY.

There is a story of a German Prince, who, after entertaining a powerful visitor and bestowing upon him all the attention which the most magnificent and courtly hospitality could suggest, sent the whole of his standing army to escort him home. In a somewhat similar manner, the Parisians, after providing their English guests with balls, concerts, and banquets, invite them to witness one of the grandest military displays that have been seen in France; although, to avoid an entire resemblance to the German Prince, and to prevent the possibility of a compliment being in any way misunderstood, they follow it up with a performance the same evening at their principal theatre, part of which is devoted expressly to the celebration of the good feeling existing between the two countries. The Review, which took place on Wednesday last, in the Champ de Mars, must be considered, then, as the *grand tableau* of a holiday entertainment, in which the fountains of Versailles and the ball at the Hôtel de Ville were two of the most beautiful scenes. No series of *fêtes* can terminate satisfactorily in Paris without a review. A dinner without a dessert, a ball without a supper, or even a quadrille without the last figure, would not be more incomplete. And it is not surprising that a grand review should be an object of so much interest in a country like France, where the standing army is so recruited, and is so large, that nearly all families must have some friend or relative actually employed in the service. There the military idea is exhibited as well in the sports of the children as in the trousers of the men. The wish to be mistaken for a soldier is as evident in the case of the mechanic, who delights in Sunday garments approximating as closely as possible to a regimental pattern, as in that of the child, who prefers strutting about with an impracticable gun over his shoulder, and, alas! a too practicable drum at his side, to the more active, but less glorious pursuits of cricket and leap-frog. Look again at the French vaudevilles, one-third of which have a soldier for their hero; whereas, in England, a private in the Guards of the present day becomes useless for dramatic purposes directly we separate him from the policeman and the ordinary class of low-comedy characters.

If we consider the military feeling in France, which proceeds from actual love of destructiveness, as separated from the taste for theatrical display, is it not shown in the inordinate number of booths devoted to shooting purposes which are to be found outside every barrier, at all the fairs, large or small, and permanently in that part of the Champs Elysées which is generally given up to amusements of the Greenwich Fair description? And these are no ordinary arenas for the display of proficiency in the use of fire-arms. Some of the meaner ones, which are patronised by the more quiet order of destructionists, are certainly provided with the ordinary target to which we are accustomed in the galleries of our native land, and nothing more; but every keeper of a shooting-booth with the slightest pretensions to bloodthirstiness, furnishes his marksmen with a hideous human figure, on which the heart is painted in brilliant red, without much regard to anatomy, but at the same time in such a position, that a bullet piercing a corresponding part of a live biped would cause very unpleasant consequences. These latter are, of course, intended for the use of homicides in general; but the amateur murderer of a particular individual is not left uncared for, provided always that his wished-for victim be of sufficient elevation in the social scale. Many of the booths are filled entirely with plaster busts of unpopular ministers. The images of the late King of the French is now fired at more often in the course of one hour than the original was during his entire reign. M. Guizot may be perforated with bullets at the rate of three for one *sous*, and M. Thiers may be shot through his spectacles at an equally economical rate.

Moreover, a really grand review must have attractions even for a member of the Peace Congress; and any person who has ever derived the least gratification from witnessing a military spectacle at Astley's in London, or at the Cirque in Paris, must feel unbounded delight at seeing manœuvres executed, with all the precision of "real soldiers," by a troupe, the engagement of which for a single day would be more than sufficient to ruin a management backed by the united capital of all the theatres in Europe. Indeed, the theatre in Paris which is particularly devoted to military representations, would soon have to close its doors, if the Champ de Mars were once to enter into competition with it. We admit, that an interest is excited on behalf of the heroes of warlike dramas which is not at all felt in the case of a general reviewing his troops in actual life; but what can equal the series of magnificent *tableaux* presented to us in the latter instance? and how superior is the training of the supernumeraries!

The authorities, however, on the present occasion, determined to give as much dramatic interest as possible to the operations of the army of Paris; and, accordingly, the official programme, as published in the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, announced a *simulacre de combat*, or sham fight, to take place between two hostile armies, stationed on opposite sides of the Seine. The army on the left side of the Seine occupied Grenelle and the Champ de Mars, and consisted of General Guillabert's division, a brigade of cavalry, a reserve composed of the cavalry of the Republican guard, and two brigades of artillery. The army of the right bank occupied the Trocadero and the Bois de Boulogne, and was composed of two divisions, commanded by Generals Carrilet and Forey, and four brigades of artillery, under the command of General Carrilet. The number of men engaged is not stated, but is set down by military amateurs at from twenty-five to thirty thousand. It is also impossible for us, in the absence of any official document, to give any precise idea of the comparative numbers of the two armies; but it would appear that the army of the left bank was the richer as regards cavalry, while that of the right had more artillery.

On the eve of the day fixed for the Review, an announcement appeared in the journals, and on placards posted about the city, to the effect that the President of the Republic, taking into consideration the extreme heat of the weather, had resolved to postpone the military operations from eleven in the morning until four in the afternoon, at which period there appeared some possibility of the soldiers going through their duties without experiencing an almost mortal fatigue; for the heat during the two previous days had been so excessive, that a "*simulacre de combat*" at noon would have been scarcely preferable to an actual engagement towards sunset.

And there were other good and valid reasons why no such amusement should commence at an early hour on Wednesday. For the ball at the Hôtel de Ville, on the night previously, had been kept up to an unusually late hour, and there was no necessity, in the present happy time, for introducing the cannon's roar too abruptly after the "sounds of revelry by night." Besides, many of the officers who had to serve in one or other of the hostile armies destined to meet in friendly warfare, were old campaigners at the Italian Opera, and had seen much hard service at the Opera ball and Café Anglais: it is well known that such heroes exhibit the greatest physical endurance during an entire night, and even refrain from retiring to rest until day has nearly broken; but it is also believed that early rising is not enforced in any article of their military code. So this as it may, the sham fight was put off until the heat should have passed away. If real fights were postponed until all unnecessary warmth had subsided, we imagine that few would take place at all; but the army on the left bank of the Seine had no idea of postponing its attack on its hated rival one moment later than four P.M., and, accordingly, on the morning of the day in question, the streets were crowded and the shops empty. Tradesmen gave up all idea of profit and loss for the day, and close their establishments to betake themselves to the field of action. Others, unable to reconcile themselves to the idea of entire cessation from business, nevertheless forsook their counters for several hours; most of the Parisian idlers, all the visitors from Great Britain (and Paris, to borrow a military term, is now literally occupied by the English), in fact, the population generally, were out of doors even before the sun had attained a sufficient altitude to recommence his present popular process of scorching pedestrians within an inch of their lives—the sun which will inevitably send back "the blond misses of Albion" with such complexions, that the epithet which their French admirers are so fond of applying to them will appear only capable of an ironical interpretation.

Although the actual operations were not to commence until the afternoon, a great deal in the way of marching through the streets of Paris was gone through in the morning. The troops during this performance presented a far more military aspect, in the conventional sense of the word, than is usually the case. The discipline of the French army does not, as a general rule, enforce the same rigid attention to personal deportment in the individual, and uniform action in the masses, which we find in our own. Whole regiments march out of step, and in an apparently slovenly manner; while the muskets of 2000 men, instead of being all turned in the same direction, rise towards the sky at 2000 different degrees of elevation. It is held by the French officers, that the seemingly negligent manner of marching, whether graceful or otherwise, enables the soldier to get over more ground than the more formal and measured tread adopted by fancy regiments, such as our Foot Guards. It is considered unimportant that the muskets of a regiment in marching order should be shouldered so as to form parallel lines one with the other; but it is deemed essential that this regiment should know how to bring them all to bear on the same object at the same moment. The barrels of the fire-arms used by the French army are certainly not remarkable for brilliancy; and the sun is not reflected from them in so pleasing a manner as the military amateur might wish: the fact is, they omit to polish their muskets with sand-paper, because, although it makes them look very pretty, it at the same time renders them extremely liable to burst. This attention to the essential and useful, and the neglect of the ornamental and worse than useless, part of the military profession is carried to such an extent, that during an ordinary parade, when a temporary cessation in the inspection of any one company has taken place, the officers of this company will take out their cases and smoke their cigars among the privates; and the privates will take out their pouches and smoke their pipes by the side of the officers.

On Wednesday last, however, it was evident that the army of Paris had put on its holiday manners with its *grands beaux*; and, certainly, so long as a review is not a battle, polished muskets, splendid accoutrements, and a good theatrical style of drill will be essential to its success. The appearance of the troops was accordingly all that the most ardent soldier of the most fashionable tailor could desire. The army of the *rive droite* appeared boiling with indignation at the thoughts of what the legions of the *rive gauche* were preparing for them; and the cohorts of the *rive gauche* were evidently thirsting for the blood so soon to flow from the *rive droite*. The finest regiments physically, as well as regards dress, are now in Paris; and certainly, if the soldiers owe something to the accoutrements for their magnificent appearance, the accoutrements are also indebted for theirs to the manly appearance of the "braves" who wear them.

On contemplating these picked regiments hurrying to their posts, it is absolutely mortifying to think to what an extent the arts of peace have been laid under contribution for the greater glory of the art of war; how every improvement in science which has been calculated to increase the happiness of mankind, has been shortly afterwards turned to purposes of destruction; how discoveries which should only have had the effect of softening our manners, have, with Satanic dexterity, been made the means of rendering them more ferocious. Take one of the best cavalry regiments in Paris; look at the breed of the horses (for the French cavalry are the best mounted equestrians in France), and observe all the latest improvements in saddles, bridles, stirrups, and spurs exhibited in the equipments. Of course, too, all the carbines have percussion locks; while many a rural sportsman (on whose class they were originally invented by a peaceably disposed individual) is obliged to make uncertain attempts on the lives of small birds with a steel and flint fowling-piece. During the peace the French have made great improvements in certain departments of hardware manufactures; and, accordingly, an officer in a light dragoon regiment has a blade which would do honour to Saladin or the gentlemen who bisect legs of mutton in Leicester-square; while at an ordinary Parisian *table d'hôte* you can't find a knife sufficiently sharp to cut a hard-boiled potato through the middle. How long had the steam-engine been invented before the steam-gun was spoken of? and it is only yesterday, just when the electric telegraph is attaining something like perfection, that we hear of an electric cannon, with power to do evil in exact proportion to the power to do good possessed by the humanising invention which suggested it. In the meanwhile, we must not forget that peace has derived some advantages from the one great discovery which was originally intended for war alone: gunpowder is frequently used for clearing out the crooked little flues of old-fashioned stoves, which could not be thoroughly cleansed by any other process.

But we must return to our armies on the opposite banks of the Seine. In order to prevent general inconvenience, and to render the occupation of Grenelle and the Bois de Boulogne an exploit of no great difficulty, A general order had been issued, by which ingress and egress to and from certain parts of the scene of war was forbidden after ten o'clock. It was not long after that hour when signs of excitement on the part of the so excitable Parisians became apparent. People who were determined to get good places hurried to the scene, without regard to the hours during which they would have to wait, and the sun by which they would be scorched, and long before the ground had been marked out, the Champ de Mars contained a sufficient number of persons to have made the fortune of M. Poitevin, the aëronaut, had their object been to witness one of his popular ascents; for the Champ de Mars is not exclusively a military arena: not only have its sands been trodden for months past by the most skilful Arabian acrobats we ever beheld, but M. Poitevin and Madame Poitevin, and M. Poitevin's carriage, and Madame Poitevin's horses, have been in the habit of making it their starting-place for their weekly wanderings in the air. Of late the Champ de Mars has almost forfeited all claims to its title; it has been dedicated more to the god of the winds than to the god of war; and the commander of the army of Paris, with his staff, has been seen there far less frequently than M. Poitevin with his tri-colour car with a phaëton and two horses attached to it.

But it was time for more serious display when the army of the left bank began to exhibit unmistakeable intentions of attacking the enemy. The assault was soon commenced. Each force set to form a bridge across the Seine, several companies of *voltigeurs* crossed over in their boats, and, under the protection of their fire and that of the artillery, a line of boats was at last constructed, over which two battalions immediately passed in order to attack the head of the bridge on the left; while two others, who had at the same time crossed the Bridge of Jena, attacked it on the right; and four other companies who had crossed the same bridge, threatened it from the front. These three attacks were made simultaneously; and we certainly thought that General Guillabert and his army on the left bank were going to have it all their own way, when suddenly a body of soldiers issued down from the Trocadero and the ground behind it in sufficient numbers to make it advisable on the part of the army of the left to beat a retreat, and to repass the bridges; after which they destroyed the line of boats which had been thrown across the river, and formed again in the Champ de Mars under the protection of the artillery and cavalry.

The review commenced at four o'clock, and perhaps it would only be fair on our part to chronicle a drawn battle, which is all we could anticipate from the admirable manner in which both sides behaved. The army from the army of the left, not content with repulsing the enemy, actually followed them into the Champ de Mars, and gave them a complete thrashing in the presence of one of the most brilliant assemblages ever collected "in this or any other field of battle." The army of the left General Guillabert, with the greatest success. In fine, the "*armée de la rive gauche*" met with the treatment which its insolent conduct deserved, and we have no doubt that the result gave the greatest satisfaction to the distinguished visitors present.

The various movements, considering the confined space, were executed with the greatest precision. The charges of the cavalry were much admired, especially those of the dragoons and carabiniers. The hussars also showed to the utmost advantage. Several accidents occurred, owing to the riders losing their seats. The President of the Republic rode rapidly by to the dismounted hussar to ascertain the extent of his hurts. The Prince rode a magnificent charger, and his style of riding was universally admired. With his staff he was a strange admixture of uniforms. Marshal Narvaez was present with two aides-de-camp. General Sir John Burgoyne Captain Stretfield and Mr. Lumley, of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, were in full uniform. The troops did not begin to defile before the President, who wore the uniform of a General of the National Guards, before six o'clock; the passing of the cavalry in full trot was very imposing. Various calculations were made as to the number of troops; we estimated them at 30,000; viz. 4000 cavalry, and 26,000 infantry. All the members of the Peace Congress had been invited to this review, and we recognised Mr. Bright, M.P., in one of the tribunes. The light infantry, particularly the Chasseurs de Vincennes, attracted the highest admiration. Their activity is astonishing, and their steadiness in mixing amongst the masses of charging cavalry won universal applause—for, shame as the fighting was, it became a reality to many of these skirmishers, three or four of whom were driven down by the horses, and severely injured. It was past seven o'clock before the review was over, and the return to Paris of the troops was also as animated a spectacle as the assembled masses of soldiers on the field of battle. The Prince was very respectfully received, if not cordially; he was generally saluted with cries of "Vive Napoleon"—we heard no mention of the Republic.

THE GRAND OPERA ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The performance which took place this night at the Grand Opera, in honour of the guests of London, was a magnificent spectacle. The invitations were thus expressed:—"Académie Nationale de Musique, le Mercredi, 6 Août, 1851. Représentation extraordinaire offerte par la ville de Paris à Messieurs les Commissaires délégués de l'Exposition Universelle de Londres;" and the number of the reserved place was then specified. After the sham fight in the Champ de Mars, the crowds formed on the Boulevards leading to the Rue Lepelletier, anxious to obtain a glimpse of the lion of the capital, the Lord Mayor. The rows of chairs before all the *cafés* were increased tenfold; and, as at the corner

of the street leading to the opera-house there were gas illuminations. nothing could be more animated than the aspect of the vast populace. The exterior of the theatre was lighted up with garlands of gas-lights At eight o'clock the first act of "La Juive," of Halévy, was commenced, but few of the foreigners invited having arrived, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the review ended. At the Corinthian columns of the proscenium, and at those of the angles of the *façade* of the boxes, tricoloured flags were clustered, a large eagle being a remarkable object in the centre of each group of flags. The beautiful music in the first act of this work, comprising the lovely melody of the *Cardinal*, with its elegant orchestral under-current, the serenade of *Leopold*, and the septuor of the drinking chorus, were but indifferently executed; but Mdlle. Poinsot and Gueymard, the tenor, by their energy in the finale, "Oh, ma fille chérie," created a great effect. The Lord Mayor arrived towards the close of the first act, but was not recognised by the audience: not so the Chinese, over his head, in the public boxes, who was again the observed of all observers. At the beginning of the fourth act (the third at Covent-Garden) Lord Normanby and Lord Granville joined the Lord Mayor; and just as the *duo finale* between Mdlle. Poinsot (*Valentina*) and M. Gueymard (*Raoul*) was ended, the President of the Republic entered his box, on the first tier on the stage, next to that occupied by the English Ambassador. No recognition of Prince Louis Napoleon took place on the part of the auditory: he had changed his dress of a General of the Legion of Honour to that of a private gentleman. He looked in excellent health and spirits, as if quite satisfied with his day's campaign in the Champ de Mars.

As Gueymard is now the star tenor of the Grand Opera, it will be necessary to observe that he has considerable fire, both in his acting and singing, but that he wants style and refinement. I must confess, that I prefer the stage action of the "Conjuration des Poignards" to that adopted in London; but our musical execution is far preferable. Besides the two acts of "La Juive" and "Les Huguenots," the second act of Auber's "Enfant Prodigue"—with Mdlle. Dameron as *Jeffelle*, Madame Laborde as *Nephté*, Mdlle. Robert, an exquisite *danseuse*, as *Lia*; Obin as *Beaucheris*, Gueymard *Azael*, and Morelli, a capital baritone, *Ruben*—there was also a comic representation by Desplechin, the Grieve of the Grand Opera, of our Crystal Palace, with a new ode, "Les Nations," prepared for the occasion. M. Théodore de Banville is the author of the poem; and M. Adolphe Adam, the popular composer of the "Postillon de Lonjumeau," "Le Brasseur de Preston," "Le Torréador," &c., has written some charming music, vocal and choregraphic. M. Arthur Saint-Léon (husband of Cerito) has arranged the incidental *divertissement*. As regards the operatic portion, Mdlle. Masson represented *England*; Mdme. Laborde, *France*; M. Obin, *Labour*; and M. Chapuis, *Commerce*. The dance divisions were assigned to Mdlle. Marquet, *Peace*; Mdme. Flora Fabbri, *Glory*; Mdlle. Mathilde Marquet, *La France Guerrière* (France belligerent); the charming Celestina Emarot, *England*; Mdlle. Robert, *Spain*; Mdlle. Caroline, *Turkey*; Mdlle. Savil, *America*; and Demoiselles Pierron, Lacoste, and Nathan, the *Northern Nations* (*Prussia, Russia, and Austria*). Besides a *pas de deux* between Mesdames Rousseau and Astory, there was a *pas* of the three colours—white, red, and blue—and a ballet of the nations by the representatives I have named. The ode opened with *France* calling on the *Patrie* to sing to *Peace, Art*, and *Labour*, in harmony with the *Muses*; and the chorus echoed the voice of *France*. After this eloquent exordium, *France* announced that "l'Angleterre aux yeux bleus" (Saxon, we presume) had quitted the Crystal Palace to be present at the French *fêtes*: the *Maîtresse des Mers* (the ruler of the sea) and a flourish of brass introduced the *Nations*, around whom the chorus grouped gracefully—an imposing *cortège*, in which there was a car, surrounded with clouds, on which (the car) *England, Labour, Commerce, Manufactures*, and the *Arts* guided the nations towards *Glory*, with *Peace* serenely looking on. *France* then addressed *England*, in what is designated in a6rdinner phraseology a "neat speech;" and *England* responds:—

O ma sœur, une reine a pour la Liberté
Elevé d'un régard mon Palais enchanté.

Or, in plain words, that our gracious Queen, for the sake of liberty, had improvised an enchanted palace; and then Mdlle. Masson, equally complimentary, as the Anglican deputy, told her sister (*France*) that she produced under her "*beau soleil*" dinty wines. She insists that the two countries should remain united by a thousand harmonies, and that they should be a cordial pair for the "*genre humain*." Then, rejoined *France*, very characteristically, "Let us cement our hymen by a dance;" and *England*, like a *prima donna* in a grand opera, being conducted to a seat, the dance began with some forty damsels dressed in the national colours (tri-coloured), the groups depicting the suspended banner of Republican France. After this the nations had a turn, each with an appropriate emblem—*France*, with a lance; *England*, with a ship; *America*, with merchandise; *Spain*, with its Toledo blade; *Turkey*, with its dancing almées; *Prussia*, typified by Meyerbeer sounding the trumpet of Fame for the "Prophète" and "Huguenots;" *Russia*, with its pickaxe, seeking for gold in the mines; and *Austria* holding the Italian fyre. This dance music of Adam was enchancing; and after the divers *pas*, a hymn was sung eulogistic of the arts of Peace and Labour; and, finally, the Crystal Palace appeared in the midst of an allegory in honour of Commerce and Arts.

The delegates of the Exhibition had, most assuredly, little reason to be critical touching M. de Banville's inspirations, and M. Adam's melodious developments thereof. That such an ode should have been presented at a national opera-house in France, must be looked upon as one of the most remarkable demonstrations of the age—a reaction in public opinion between the rivalities and jealousies of two nations that may lead to the most important results.

CONCLUSION OF THE FETES.

With the performance at the Grand Opera on Wednesday night, ended the grand *fêtes* given with such hospitality by the Ville de Paris to the Commissioners of the Exhibition, and to the civic authorities of London. Besides the public entertainments, the guests were cordially received at the private houses of their friends; and *déjeuners à la fourchette*, and *dîners* at the famed *restaurants*, abounded. Men of all shades of public opinion met in friendly converse; violent antagonism was cooled down in moderation; and the past, present, and future were canvassed with calmness by the extremes of all parties. A general spirit of candour seemed to prevail as to the respective claims for superiority in each country; the advantages of very opposite forms of government were discussed, with the evident desire to arrive at a pacific solution of all intricate systems. These meetings were perhaps some of the most curious results of these *fêtes*, and may lead to very important results. It is impossible to eulogise too highly the disposition on the part of the public, as well as of the authorities, to bestow every attention on the visitors. If an Englishman found himself in a train or in a public room, without the facility of describing his feelings or wants in fluent French, ready interpreters were soon found; and often the eloquent expression of the eye was seen to convey the friendly sentiment which ignorance of the language could not give vent to verbally. This will be a lasting benefit to the French capital. Many antipathies have been removed, many prejudices dispelled, many errors corrected, many enmities ended, and many friendships cemented. "If," exclaimed with fervour a once well-known hater of the English to one who had been equally bitter against the French, "nous ne pouvons pas être des amis sûrs, soyons au moins des ennemis généreux." The apostrophe was received with enthusiasm in a large circle of distinguished men of great extremes in politics; and it will not be without an echo in both countries. Yes! if we cannot be stanch friends with our neighbours, let us, at least, be generous enemies.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In our present Number appear the following Engravings:—

No. 1.—Reception of the Lord Mayor at the railroad station of the Chemin du Nord in Paris.
No. 2.—Portrait of M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine.
No. 3.—Arrival of the Lord Mayor at the Hôtel de Ville.
No. 4.—Banquet at the Hotel de Ville.
No. 5.—Ball at the Hôtel de Ville.
No. 6.—The Grandes Eaux, Versailles.

Next week we shall continue to illustrate the incidents of these magnificent and unprecedented *Fêtes*.

M. BERGER, PREFECT OF THE SEINE.

Our Artists present a very striking portrait of the Prefect of the Seine, in this day's columns. Jean Jacques Berger was born at Thiri (Puy-de-Dôme), on the 21st of June, 1790. His father was a papermaker. At thirteen years of age, M. Berger was sent to the Lycée Napoléon, in Paris, to study; and he became an advocate, ultimately purchasing the practice of *avoué* (attorney), in 1819. On the 29th of July, 1830, he was made Mayor of the *arrondissement* of Paris; and, in 1833, sold his office of *avoué*, to devote himself exclusively to municipal affairs. In 1837, he was elected a deputy. On account of his strong opposition in the Chamber, the Ministry, or rather Louis Philippe, dismissed him from the post of Mayor; and, against the wishes of the electors, another candidate was chosen. In 1842 and in 1845, he was at the head of the poll for Mayor, but the Cabinet continued to prefer the candidate with the inferior number of votes. In 1846, he was elected deputy for this very second *arrondissement*, as well as for another place; the electors of the former proving that they were resolved to have him their representative, if not their Mayor: M. Jacques Lefebvre was beaten on this occasion, and the contest created intense interest throughout the country, so much so, that the Ministry, on his re-election as Mayor in Dec., 1847, was compelled to accept him, indicating the increasing strength of the Reform or Republican party. M. Berger was present at the famous Château Rouge banquet, and was elected Commissary of the Banquet of the second *arrondissement*, prior to the revolution of February, 1848. On the 21st, he signed the act of accusation against the Ministry. On the 25th of February, he was maintained Mayor by the Provisional Government, and subsequently he was made Prefect of the Seine. His personal character stands high. The Lord Mayor has been his guest at the Hôtel de Ville, the official residence of the Seine Prefect. The attention of M. Berger towards the English during the *fêtes* has been marked.; it was through him that the Ville de Paris issued its invitations to London. He has a tall commanding presence, and he speaks well.

THE "SPIRIT," NEW WELLED FISHING SCHOONER.

MR. ROBERT HUNTLEY, Greenwich, has lately had built at Sandwich, by Mr. James Hood, a beautifully modelled schooner, fitted with a well in the centre for fishing purposes. Her burden is 116 tons, new measurement. Her dimensions are:—length of keel, 74 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; length of well, 22 feet.

The peculiarities of this vessel's well from those in cod-smacks is, the well is divided into three compartments instead of two, and the holes through the planks that lead into the well, instead of being round, are cut longitudinally, or lengthways. Each hole may be about six inches long and one inch wide. This improvement is to admit more air into the well, and a more free circulation of water. The vessel is strongly built, and is coppered and copper-fastened.

The *Spirit* is now engaged in the eel trade, carrying living eels from Ireland to market. The eel trade continues about four months in the year. The remaining part of the twelve months she will be employed in the Iceland cod fishery. The proprietors of this schooner give considerable employment to many of the inhabitants of inland towns in Ireland, fishing for eels in locks and lakes, &c. Last year they imported upwards of 100 tons of eels from Ireland, the most of them large.

The cubic contents of water in well is 1200 feet; will carry 20 tons of eels alive, or 3000 cod fish.

The *Spirit* was built under the superintendence and inspection of Mr. J. Bishop, Greenwich.

To Mr. J. E. Saunders, Lower Thames-street, Mr. Howard, of Manningtree, and Mr. Dempster, who has long advocated fishing improvements, some credit is due for their constant exertions in keeping the important question before the public.

"THE SPIRIT," WELLED FISHING SCHOONER.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE IN NORWAY.

The *Scotsman* of Saturday last contains an interesting communication from the Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, who proceeded to the western coast of Norway for the express purpose of witnessing the solar eclipse of July 28. This account of the remarkable phenomenon is important, not only as being the first which has appeared in this country from any quarter in which the eclipse was total, but as being probably the only account which we shall have from all that part of the line of complete darkness, which, whether seeming to prevail everywhere else in the neighbourhood, which was, moreover, one that could hardly have been reached but for the unusual assistance which was obtained in the present case. The paper is as follows:—

"After all that has lately appeared in print in various places, it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to dwell on the extreme importance of a total eclipse being observed at that narrow strip of the earth's surface where it is quite total. There it is everything, elsewhere it is nothing. That is, there a darkness approaching to that of night is experienced, lasting most of interesting phenomena then, and then only, reveal themselves, and furnish the only clue, which we can ever hope for, to the physical nature of the light and heat giving surface of our sun, with the state of which all well-being is so intimately bound up. But elsewhere than on that contracted line, but one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles broad, though the eclipse be a large one, still, if the smallest particle of the sun's disc be left unobscured, there is still the brightness of day, and none of those phenomena are displayed.

"The places where an eclipse will be total, are, in the present state of astronomy, easily and accurately computed beforehand, so that observers may choose their stations with certainty. After full consideration of what was preparing and was likely to be done elsewhere, there seemed a probability of the western coast of Norway being less effectively occupied than any other part of the line; by reason, probably, of its inaccessible nature, caused by the absence of any direct means of public conveyance by sea or land. But, at the same time, the eclipse happening earlier there than in any other part of Europe, would render it, in so far, the most eligible station of all. A representation was therefore made by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland to the Commissioners for Northern Lighthouses, on the important results which might accrue to the science of astronomy, from the line being well observed on the western coast of Norway; and the Commissioners, with their usual readiness to do all that they fairly and properly could towards the promotion of science, without detriment to their own immediate duties, unanimously awarded. The latter description was supplied by making application to the hydrographic department of the Admiralty, which, in the person of its chief, Sir F. Beaufort, not only offered the loan of any of the royal navy's surveying instruments, thus rendering the Scottish expedition more complete in this respect than perhaps any other, but prevailed on the Board of Admiralty to procure through the Swedish ambassador, from the Government Bureau of Norway, full leave for the party to land with their instruments on any part they pleased of the coast of Norway, of which, moreover, he procured an accurate manuscript chart.

"These matters, therefore, being arranged, the astronomical party being taken on board as the vessel passed on its way to the Shetland Isles, and the inspection of the lighthouses there being completed, a rapid run was successfully accomplished to the Norwegian shore, and a station was selected on one of the outlying Bue Islands, in lat. 61 deg. 50 min. This position not only placed us in the centre of the line of shadow, but gave us a clear horizon in the direction of the sun at the time of the eclipse, and removed us sufficiently far from the great meridian chain of mountains, running along the western coast of Norway, and gathering about them that morning a multitude of clouds, to make up, as it seemed, by an unprecedented deluge of rain, for the unusually long space of uninterrupted fine weather which had been experienced before our arrival. The instruments were landed at an early hour, and there were sufficient glimpses of the sun through the clouds to obtain the necessary observations for time and for latitude; and before the commencement of the eclipse each observer was told off, with his instruments prepared, and with a code of instructions. These, too, were so arranged, that, by division of labour, it was hoped, that, although the important part of the eclipse was of so short a duration, and the number of phenomena to be noted so many and various—that yet none of them, whether referring to the purely astronomical bearings of the case, or to cosmical or terrestrial physics, could be overlooked—that is, weather only permitting, but this was by no means so favourable as could have been wished. Still, however, the commencement of the eclipse was very fairly observed, and sufficient time was gained for its progress to enable the observers to take accurate notes of some spots on the sun, and of mountains on the edge of the moon, so as to be prepared to state their degrees of connexion, as regards place, to those wondrous tongues of light, and the variations of the corona, the most inexplicable and the most important of all the phenomena present at during a total eclipse. Further, the instant of complete obscuration was observed very accurately, and some interesting features were remarked, tending to explain anomalies perceived in former total eclipses, and especially fluctuations in the degree of brightness of the sun's surface. Immediately after this, however, the clouds became so very thick, that the emersion of the sun was not seen at all, and heavy rain beginning soon after, continued through the rest of the evening. But the terrestrial phenomena, to which more attention could be turned on the loss of the celestial ones, were of a nature abundantly sufficient to satisfy any soul capable of entering into and appreciating the awful and the sublime. As the totality approached, the air felt sensibly colder at every moment, and the darkness plainly increased; the clouds seemed to lower, and under the sun was seen an appearance of rushing and ascending vapour—like that from the sea-birds appeared by their noise to be gathering around the rocks for their nightly rest or for shelter. The difference of illumination had also become very marked on the mountains at different distances, those far from us being brought out with a vividness and distinctness which made our own increasing gloom the more observable. Suddenly, at the moment of totality, the very extremity of darkness seemed to fall upon us. Not so, however, absolutely; for the rain clouds, which closed in the greater part of the horizon, left open a strip of sky extending from N.W. to E.N.E., and two or three degrees high, and which at this moment became of a dark lurid orange colour, verging from red on one side to greenish on the other, and enabled us barely to see each other by a faint unearthly sort of light. Small hand lamps, 50 or 60 yards off in a hollow, were as visible as in a dark night, and with their red colour contrasted strangely with the general green hue of everything immediately around. But the appearance of the country seen through that lurid opening under the clouds was the most appalling. Though standing in the centre of the shadow, we could yet, by reason of their great height, see the distant peaks of the lofty Jostedals and Dovrefjeld mountains, still illuminated by the rays of the sun descending upon them from on high, but we were shut out from any other darkness. Some approximation to the appearance might be obtained by watching the opportunity of a similar configuration of clouds in the north from the Calton Hill during a midsummer's midnight, but still it would be only an approximation, for never have we observed all the lights of heaven and earth so entirely confined to one narrow strip along the horizon, never that peculiar greenish hue, and never that appearance of outer darkness in the place of observation, and of excessive distance in the verge of the horizon (caused in this case by the hills there being more highly illuminated as they receded, by a less and less eclipsed sun; while in a morning or evening sky they are, on the contrary, most in the shade, and, therefore, are dark and unnaturally thrown forward). Though none of us were unmoved with gratitude at having been allowed to witness such a spectacle, though we should have been glad to have enjoyed its teaching for a longer space of time, and should have been alarmed, indeed, if it had not happened as it did, and with such wonderful accuracy to the computed time, yet a certain feeling of relief was experienced when the lurid streak in the sky suddenly changed to yellow, when the clouds brightened up, and the darkness seemed to be wafted visibly away to the southeast. The sea-birds that had stopped their screaming during the darkness now reappeared; but the wild harmony of these cockylaes, and of the congregated auks previously around us during the commencement of the eclipse, when the light returned where were they? Gone to hide themselves in their huts, thinking that they were in the jaws of destruction; amongst the stones of darkness and in the shadow of death. Such, we heard afterwards, was the general feeling amongst them all along the coast, even beyond the limits of total obscuration. Horses and oxen began to wend their way homeward, and geese to fly up to their roosts; but one farmer informed us that an amusing scene of confusion took place when the fowls found the darkness coming on so quickly that they could not all get placed on their perches in time; and then, again, when they found by the quickly returning light that they had had a false alarm. We also heard that there had been over all that line of the country such excessive rain that day, that our party, enabled by the lighthouse steamer to take up the peculiar position we did, was probably the only one that had had the good luck to make any accurate observations; a circumstance the more fortunate, inasmuch as that was the earliest part of Europe visited by the shadow in its progress from west to east."

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

(To the Editor.)

Allow me to correct a statement which appeared in your Journal of June 28, being the Egyptian Obelisk given to the nation by the late Pasha is now lying on the ground, broken into several pieces, and I should think it would be almost impracticable to place it again in an upright position. However interesting such a relic in this country may be to the antiquary and hieroglyphist, it would present but an unsightly appearance in the streets of our modern Babylon. I do not think any one of correct taste can consider the *coup d'œil* of the Place de la Concorde, at Paris, is improved by the addition of the obelisk of Luxor.

If the public money is to be spent on such an object at all, would it not be better to obtain the leave of the Pasha to improve and beautify the locality of the standing obelisk at Alexandria, and by that means record our victories in a distant land, and at the same time shew that we consider, that, when practicable, the preservation of objects of antiquity in their own country is much more desirable than their removal to distant lands. In this case they are of little interest to any but antiquaries, and their display in the public streets would not tend to improve the already low standard of national taste.

Gravesend. EGYPTUS.

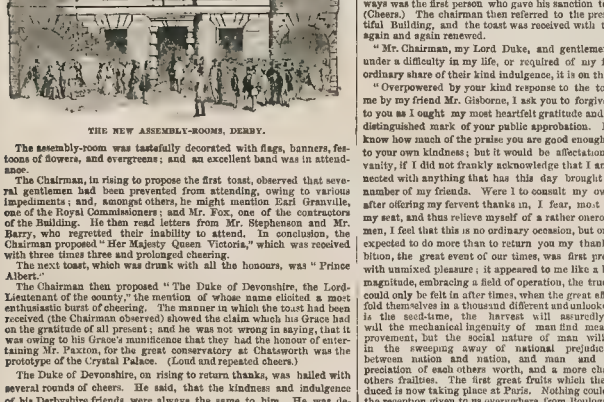
The following railway bills received the Royal assent on Friday week; viz. Llynvi Valley and Duffryn, Llynvi and Porthcawl; Maidenhead, Buxton, Matlock, and Midland Junction; Thames Haven; Cameron's Colbrook Steam Coal and Swansea and Loughor; and the Manchester and Salford Extension, making together five new acts for railways.

DINNER TO MR. PAXTON, AT DERBY.

(See the Illustration at page 184.)

ON Tuesday, a dinner was given to Mr. Paxton, in the New Assembly Rooms, Derby, at which there were 300 guests. His Grace, the Duke of Devonshire accepted a special invitation, and was loudly cheered on his entrance, and during various parts of the interesting proceedings. Earl Granville would also have been present, but for the entertainments given in Paris. Mr. Fox's absence was also attributable to the same cause; but he was ably represented by his indefatigable partner, Mr. Henderson.

The chair was taken by Thomas Gisborne, Esq., who was supported by the High Sheriff of the county, the Mayor of Derby (Mr. Fox), the Mayor of Chesterfield, Mr. Strutt, M.P., Mr. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. John Ellis, M.P., Sir H. S. Wilmot, Mr. Gesch, M.P., Mr. Evans, M.P., Mr. Heyworth, M.P., Mr. Mundy, M.P., Mr. Bass, M.P., Mr. R. Arkwright, Mr. W. P. Thornhill, Mr. J. Strutt, Mr. P. Arkwright, Mr. E. S. Pole, Mr. T. H. Barker, Mr. Peach, Mr. George, Mr. R. G. Gisborne, Mr. T. S. A. Shuttleworth, Mr. J. Setton, Mr. Balguy, Mr. H. Bowdon, Mr. T. G. Radford, Mr. T. G. Crompton, Mr. W. W. Needham, Mr W. Longsdon, Mr. James Barker, &c.



THE NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, DERBY.

The assembly-room was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, festoons of flowers, and evergreens; and an excellent band was in attendance.

The Chairman, in rising to propose the first toast, observed that several gentlemen had been prevented from attending, owing to various impediments; and, amongst others, he might mention Earl Granville, one of the Royal Commissioners; and Mr. Fox, one of the contractors of the Building. He then read letters from Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Barry, who regretted their inability to attend. In conclusion, the Chairman proposed "Her Majesty Queen Victoria," which was received with three times three and prolonged cheering.

The next toast, which was drunk with all the honours, was "Prince Albert."

The Chairman then proposed "The Duke of Devonshire, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county," the mention of whose name elicited a most enthusiastic burst of cheering. The manner in which the toast had been received (the Chairman observed) showed the claim which his Grace had on the gratitude of all present; and he was not wrong in saying, that it was owing to his Grace's munificence that they had the honour of entertaining Mr. Paxton, for the great conservatory at Chatsworth was the prototype of the Crystal Palace. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

The Duke of Devonshire, on rising to return thanks, was hailed with several rounds of cheers. He said, that the kindness and indulgence of his Derbyshire friends were always the same to him. He was delighted to meet them on an occasion so interesting, and to find that so many had given their names and their sanction to the object that had assembled them. (Cheers.) He said, that a year ago, at a meeting held at Bakewell, to consider the new, magnificent, and, as it has now turned out, the eminently successful plan of his friend Mr. Paxton, for an Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, the design, description, and explanation of the Building now called the Crystal Palace were for the first time made known to a public audience. The difficulties encountered by the Royal Commissioners had become appalling; and appeared to be every day increasing, till Mr. Paxton came, and with a plan as simple as it was stupendous, caused an immediate change in the current of public expectation. (Loud cheers.) At that Bakewell meeting he minutely described his intentions, which were certainly listened to with great astonishment. "I ventured," said the Duke, "to predict his success—(Cheers)—and I intended those who heard me to be under no sort of alarm, for Mr. Paxton had never yet failed in anything he had undertaken. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen (continued the Duke), has not the event justified my sanguine assertion? and is it not clear that the method employed was not only the quickest way, but the only way by which the expectation of the whole world would not be disappointed. (Loud cheers.) The Duke proceeded to say, that it was an honour to him to have had his name connected with that great work; the perfection of it had astonished everybody employed and concerned. The compliment had often been paid to him of being the grandfather of the Crystal Palace—(Laughter and cheers)—which he thought he had, perhaps, turned his head a little; but (said his Grace) it was not the possession of a few houses of glass and iron, serving, perhaps, in some degree as models; it was the mind of their inventor, well regulated, clear, and active; and the will, powerful and persevering, that had given importance to those objects, and that had led him to the ultimate result; the mind, the integrity, the simplicity, and talent that had caused him to be what he is, the person whom they were met together to honour, to be connected with whom was his pride, and to possess whose confidence was a gratifying to his (the Duke's) feelings as his extensive services had been conducive to his worldly prosperity." (Vehement cheering.) His Grace then said that he considered Mr. Paxton most fortunate in having selected Messrs. Fox and Henderson for the execution of this great undertaking. Day after day, in the winter and in the spring, he had witnessed the unremitting zeal and ability with which Mr. Fox gave his constant and scientific attention to the colossal work in which he was engaged. (Cheers.) Messrs. Fox and Henderson had been for the last year the object of approbation, the Duke knew him to be a man of that high feeling and great delicacy, that it would have pained him to accept this token of admiration, had not a similar compliment been paid to his friend and associate in this town. (Cheers.) The Crystal Palace had had a respite, and it was to be hoped that its future destiny was secured; and quite sure am I (said the Duke), that, should the arrangements and regulations be confided to the inventor, its merits and advantages in a second state would be as striking and as well appreciated as they were in the first. (The noble Duke was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.)

Mr. Strutt, M.P., in proposing "The Royal Commissioners," said, if they had not had the candour to abandon all their preconceived notions, the Crystal Palace would not have been in existence, and the present assembly would not have had the pleasure of doing honour to the genius and originality of Mr. Paxton. (Cheers.) The Royal Commission contained in its number many of the most eminent persons in the country—men holding office under the Crown, men of all political parties, men of the greatest scientific eminence. But great and eminent as these persons were, their eminence was not enough to ensure success. It had often been remarked, that when great works were entrusted to bodies of eminence, their success did not equal the expectations entertained from their exertions, because a unity of purpose was sometimes wanting. (Hear, hear.) No complaint of this kind, however, could attach to the Royal Commission; and he could say without flattery that one great cause of its success was owing to its having at its head that illustrious Prince—(Cheers)—whose ability, judgment, indefatigable industry, and conciliatory deportment had been the great means of carrying the plan into effect. (Hear.) There was another member of that Commission who had rendered the most valuable assistance; he meant Earl Granville—(Cheers)—a nobleman not more distinguished by the high qualities of his mind than by the goodness of his heart. If there was one quality for which he was more distinguished than another, it was his amiability of disposition and courtesy of manners, which never interfered with the firmness with which he performed his duties. (Cheers.) He would now propose "The Royal Commissioners," who had performed their duties ably and successfully, conferring honour not only on themselves, but on their native country, in the face of Europe and of the whole civilised world. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The Chairman requested the attention of the assembly whilst he proceeded to propose the next toast—that of their distinguished guest, Mr. Paxton. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) He had known Mr. Paxton for many years, and retaining for him the most kindly feeling had ever existed between them. But to-day he only knew him as the originator of the Crystal Palace. When Mr. Paxton's magnificent idea began to assume form and substance, it was absolutely necessary that some preparation should be speedily made for receiving the contributions that had been invited from foreign countries. All the constructive genius of mankind was invited to show how that object could be effected. Great architects and engineers began to knock their heads against ashlar stone and bricks, and to flounder amongst mortar and cement, when a gardener stepped amongst them, and said, "Gentlemen, there's nothing like glass and iron." (Cheers and laughter.) In this there might be something professional, for he was old enough to remember when the largest thing in existence that could be called a glass structure was a hand-glass to cover cucumbers. (Laughter.) Mr. Paxton, however, had covered the industry of all nations with a structure of glass and iron, and the notion had commanded the universal admiration of all mankind, except Colonel Sibthorp. (Laughter.) But, to speak more seriously, how many admirable qualities were involved in his plan? Many men looked to precedents; but what precedent was there to guide Mr. Paxton? From the hand-glass Mr. Paxton carried on the idea to the conservatories at Chatsworth, and then advanced to that magnificent structure which had excited the wonder of the world. (Hear, hear.) In Mr. Paxton's case there was the great quality of originality—he had almost said the audacity of genius. (Cheers.) Amongst the most valuable qualities which a man could possess, was the power with which genius brings other minds into co-operation with his own; and it was no small evidence of Mr. Paxton's genius, that he was able to secure the skilful co-operation of such constructors as Messrs. Fox and Henderson. (Loud cheers.) It was perhaps a singular thing that the inventor of metal tubes for railways was the first person who gave his sanction to the Crystal Palace. (Cheers.) The chairman then referred to the preservation of the beautiful Building, and the toast was received with thunders of applause again and again renewed.

"Mr. Chairman, my Lord Duke, and gentlemen,—If ever I laboured under a difficulty in my life, or required of my friends more than an ordinary share of their kind indulgence, it is on the present occasion.

"Overpowered by your kind response to the too flattering account of me by my friend Mr. Gisborne, I ask you to forgive me if I fail to express to you as I ought my most heartfelt gratitude and thanks for this most distinguished mark of your public approbation. I am not so vain but I know how much of the praise you are good enough to award me is due to your own kindness; but it would be affectation more offensive than vanity, if I did not frankly acknowledge that I am proud of being connected with anything that has this day brought together so large a number of my friends. Were I to consult my own feelings, I should, after offering my fervent thanks in, I fear, most feeble words, resume my seat, and thus relieve myself of a rather onerous duty. But, gentlemen, I feel that this is no ordinary occasion, but one on which I shall be expected to do more than to return you my thanks. When the Exhibition, the great event of our times, was first propounded, I hailed it with unmixed pleasure; it appeared to me like a beam of light of vast magnitude, gracing a field of operation, the advantages of which could only be felt in after times, when the great efforts made would unfold themselves in a thousand different and unlooked-for channels. This is the seed-time, the harvest will assuredly follow. Not only will the mechanical ingenuity of man find means for extended improvement, but the social nature of man will receive its rewards in the sweeping away of national prejudice, and establishing between nation and nation, and man and man, a kinder appreciation of each others worth, and a more charitable view of each others frailties. The first great fruits which the Exhibition has produced is now taking place at Paris. Nothing could be more hearty than the reception given to us everywhere from Boulogne to Paris. All appeared to vie with each other in giving us a cordial and hearty welcome. The magnificent reception given at the Hôtel de Ville might almost have shaken the prejudices even of Colonel Sibthorp. We have no place in England where such a dinner could be given as that of the Hôtel de Ville, and no place where there could have been so magnificent a reception. What has long been dead among nations, has been a more free and unrestrained communion of their inhabitants with each other. When this shall fully take place, it will not require the abstruse study which is now requisite for a Foreign Secretary or Minister to conduct the affairs of nations with satisfaction to all parties. I believe England has added another wreath to her Crown, in the glorious part she has taken in first establishing an Exhibition of all Nations. It is a rather curious fact that there never has been a National Exhibition similar to that of many other countries, and that we should then at once enter upon so gigantic a task as an Exhibition of All Nations before we had an Exhibition of our own. To his Royal Highness Prince Albert the world is mainly indebted for carrying out this most wonderful undertaking; and to his Royal Highness belongs the credit of having persevered through most difficult and harassing circumstances to so happy a result.

"It was while this magnificent scheme was passing over the shoals and quicksands that always beset great undertakings, that my humble efforts were called into request, and at the risk of being thought tedious, I will venture to give a short history of my connexion with it, and the reasons which induced me to furnish a plan.

"You are aware that as soon as the Royal Commission was formed, gentlemen were selected as a Building Committee; to this committee was entrusted the onerous duty of giving a proper form to the Exhibition. Their first public act was to send out invitations for designs for a suitable structure. About 240 designs were sent in, but the committee not finding any of these exactly in accordance with their views, set about devising a plan of their own; and this being completed, they prepared detailed drawings and specifications for the purpose of obtaining tenders. The structure they proposed to erect was severely commented upon in the public journals, on account of the vast amount of bricks that would be used in its construction, and the permanent character of its work. It was not until a war of words was raging with great fierceness, that the thought occurred to me of making a design which would obviate all objections. Fortunately, at that time I was erecting a house of peculiar construction, which I had designed for the growth of that most remarkable plant, the *Victoria regia*; and it is to this plant, and this circumstance, that the Crystal Palace owes its direct origin.

"Being in London, and having to see Mr. Ellis, the member for Leicester, on business connected with the Midland Railway, I sought him at the Houses of Parliament, and found him at a morning sitting in the new House of Commons, which was held there on that day, for the purpose of testing its fitness for use. Sir Charles Wood was addressing the House; but not a word of what he said could be distinctly heard in the Speaker's gallery; upon which I observed to Mr. Ellis, that I feared they would make a mistake in constructing the Great Exhibition Building, and that I had some thoughts of sending in a design that would obviate the difficulties complained of. After a little further conversation, Mr. Ellis went with me to the Board of Trade to see Lord Granville. We did not find his Lordship within; but Mr. Henry Cole, one of the Executive Committee, happened to be there. I went to No. 1, Old Palace-yard, and after conversing for some time with Mr. Cole, I found that the Building Committee had advertised that the plans and specifications for contractors to tender would be ready in about a fortnight; and I also heard that the specifications would contain a clause by which those who tendered might also tender for designs differing from the plan of the Building Committee. From this moment I decided that I would prepare plans for a glass structure; and the first thing I actually did was to go to Hyde Park, and step over the ground, to ascertain the extent in length and breadth on which the Building was to stand.

"Having made an engagement to be at the floating of the third tube of the Britannia Bridge, I could not commence the plans until after my return; and it was at the Midland Station, in this town, in one of the committee-rooms, that the first mark on paper was made of the Crystal Palace; and the most remarkable fact connected with the Crystal Palace is, that the blotting-paper sketch indicates the principal features of the building as it now stands, as much as the most finished drawings that have been made since. In nine days from the time of making the blotting-paper sketch, I found myself again at Derby, with a roll of plans under my arm, on my way to London. These plans, five in number, had, with the exception of one, been prepared by me at Chatsworth; the one not prepared there had been made for me by Mr. Barlow, the eminent engineer of the Midland Railway, who kindly gave me his valuable assistance in calculating the strength of the columns and girders. At the Midland station I had the good fortune to accidentally meet with Mr. Robert Stephenson, who had come from Newcastle by the same train in which I was going to London. On our journey I showed the plans to Mr. Stephenson, and got him to read the specification. He expressed his unbounded admiration of the design, and promised to lay the plans before the Royal Commission on the following day, which promise he fulfilled. As Lord Brougham had said so much in the House of Lords against a brick building being erected in Hyde-Park, I waited upon his Lordship and explained to him the nature of my plans; from that day Lord Brougham has never uttered a word against the Exhibition building, but, on the contrary, his Lordship became my warmest supporter. I also showed the plans to Lord Granville before they went before the Royal Commissioners; and here I must remark, that to Lord Granville the country owes much in respect to the success of the Exhibition. The easy access and courtesy of manner displayed by his Lordship to all who approach him, added to most excellent business habits, has removed many difficulties that would not otherwise have been effected.

"After my design had been laid before the Royal Commissioners, and had been investigated by the Building Committee, and seen at Buckingham Palace by her Majesty and Prince Albert, I took the plans to Newstreet, Spring-gardens, and had the good fortune to find Mr Fox at his office. Mr. Fox was much pleased with the design, and at once agreed to go heartily into it. Mr. Henderson (Mr. Fox's partner) and Mr. Robert Lucas Chance, the great glass maker at Birmingham, were telegraphed to be in London early on Monday; and after a long consultation, my plans were sent to Birmingham for the purpose of having detailed estimates and drawings prepared. The Royal Commissioners were made aware of the fact of Messrs. Fox and Henderson's intention to tender for my design, and Mr. Cole went to Birmingham to counsel Messrs. Fox and Henderson to tender for covering the ground in the exact roof as marked out by the ground-plan prepared by the Building Committee. Mr. Brunel also suggested that the interior columns should be placed 24 feet apart, instead of 20, in order to suit the Exhibition.

"During the preparation of these plans and estimates, Messrs. Fox and Henderson came to Chatsworth to settle with me some of the more important details, and I went twice to Birmingham to see the progress of the plans and estimates. During the preparation of these plans, Mr. Henderson suggested the Transept. To this I at first objected. I did so on these grounds; namely, that, as the Exhibition was to be a fair competition of skill for all nations, I held it to be fair and right that each exhibitor should have an equal advantage as regards position, which they could not have with the introduction of the Transept: another objection I entertained was, that it could not stand in the centre of the Building, as the ground-plan was then arranged; but the moment Mr. Henderson said it would impart strength and solidity to the Building, I assented to its introduction.

"At length the day for sending in the tender came, but considerable delay took place before it was finally accepted. I have before stated, that, in order to get the tender in, it was necessary the Building should cover the exact space marked out by the Building Committee; but, in conforming to this plan, the Transept was obliged to be put into one side of the Building, for the purpose of avoiding the great trees which now stand within it, but which, according to the tender sent in, were to be in an open court. At one of the meetings with the Building Committee, it was suggested by them that the Transept should include the great trees; but there appeared at first sight a good deal of difficulty in accomplishing this, as at that time all the roofing was designed to be flat. We proceeded to see what could be done before the next meeting of the committee. I went direct with Mr. Fox to his office; and while he arranged the ground-plan so as to bring the trees into the centre of the Building, I was contriving how they were to be covered. At length I hit upon the plan of covering the Transept with a curved roof similar to that on the great conservatory at Chatsworth, and made a sketch of it, which was copied that night by one of the draughtsmen, in order that I might have it to show to Mr. Brunel, whom I had agreed to meet on the ground on the next day. Before nine the next morning Mr Brunel called at Devonshire House, and brought me the heights of all of the great trees; in the note containing the measurement Mr. Brunel wrote thus:

"'I mean to try and win with our plan; but I have thought it right to give your beautiful plan all the advantages it is susceptible of.' I then showed Mr. Brunel the plan I had made the night before, for covering in the trees, with which he was much pleased. I have been led into these minute details, *first*, to show that the circular roof of the Transept was designed by myself, and not by Mr. Barry, as currently reported; *secondly*, to show the kindness and liberality of Mr. Brunel. At the time of the tender being accepted, the Building Committee asked me if I had any objection to my design being improved in some of its details; my reply was to the effect that I should have great pleasure in agreeing to anything that could be shown to be an improvement.

"I must here tell you how some alterations had become necessary. When the gallery columns inside were changed from 20 to 24 feet apart, it put the outer columns and outer sashes quite out of proportion as to distance; instead of there being one intermediate column and sash between the 20 feet opening, there were two intermediate columns and two sashes in the 24 feet: and the plan Mr. Barry made for improving this had my entire approval, because it brought back the design to its original proportions.

"As soon as my design had been accepted, it was decided by the Royal Commissioners to entrust the superintendence of its erection to Mr. Wm. Cubitt, the President of the Civil Engineers' Institute; and Messrs. Fox and Henderson had, as contractors, to submit the detail drawings respecting the strength of the Building for his approval.

"Just after the contract had been accepted, I was obliged to leave England for a month; and, at the last interview I had with Mr. Fox before my departure, in the presence of Mr. Leech, he promised that all should be carried out in accordance with the design, and that no alteration should be made without my approval. When I first thought of sending in a design, I had to consider, not only what I knew well myself, but what great would be thought practicable by others; besides, I had to keep in view not only the probability of the mechanical realisation of my design, but also the possibility of its realisation within a given time. That I did not err in this last respect, I owe to the ability, energy, and unwearied skill of Messrs. Fox and Henderson; and if I have one word more than another that would express my approbation of their exertions, I should have infinite pleasure in using it. Not only did they arrange all the details for carrying on the works with great precision and speed, but they entered into the project with hearty good will; and there is a great deal of credit due to them for having taken up my design in the manner they did. The structure was an entirely novel and new one to them; previously they had no experience in the peculiar plan of roofing and, frankly, which was for the first time brought before them in my plans for the roofing, and therefore they had to rely entirely upon my experience in all these matters. They ventured, however, to embark their money and reputation upon plans and information which no one had experience in except myself. They fully relied upon me, and I must say they deserve immense credit for having thus ventured their fortunes and reputation on the faith of one man.

"If there had been sufficient time given, there would have been no difficulty in putting up the Crystal Palace—if a year had been afforded, instead of a few months, the accomplishment would have been comparatively easy, because the Building is composed of simple parts, and it only requires favourable weather and a multiplicity of hands to erect a building to any extent.

"Now, gentlemen, I wish to disclaim all part in the Building that does not belong to me. It has been said that 'it was a fortunate idea'; but the idea, though fortunate, was not a fortuitous one. It was the result of long study and long labour, without which no really practical idea can be worked out into a distinct and palpable design. The great experience I had in the erection of glass structures and the invariable success which had attended my exertions, emboldened me to produce that design, because I had not a doubt of its practicability, if properly carried out. I had two objects in view in offering a design: the first was, that my proposal would be exactly suitable for the exhibition; and, next, it would meet a long-cherished idea of mine for a National Winter Garden; so that, like Goldsmith's piece of furniture, it was contrived

A double debt to pay—
By nature dressed to-morrow,
As by art to-day.

"I have stated to you that the *Victoria regia* was the immediate cause of my sending in a design for the Crystal Palace; but the Crystal Palace does not derive its origin from the existence of that noble plant. No! It owes its erection to a nobler work of nature—the noble Duke whom I have had the honour and the pleasure to serve for more than a quarter of a century. It is to his fostering hand I owe all I possess: he took me when quite a youth, and moulded me according to his wants and wishes; he has given me all the advantages of extended travel with himself, which could not fail to produce fruit in due season; by his confidence and liberality I have had placed before me ample means for various experiments, and without which, expend upon it there never would have been a Crystal Palace; and if there is one thing more than another that would enhance the pleasures of this day, it is that his Grace has done me the honour to be present to see the flattering tribute you have paid me.

"Gentlemen, one word more, and I have done. You can readily believe how great the anxiety and responsibility I imposed on myself when I undertook the design for the Crystal Palace; but believing that I could remove the many serious objections urged against the erection of a building composed of bricks and mortar, I considered it a duty I owed to my Sovereign and my country to waive all personal considerations, and do my utmost to save so grand a project from failure. From the day I sent in my design, to the time of the successful accomplishment of the Exhibition, my anxieties have been almost overpowering. I felt what must be my fate if by any accident my design should not be successfully carried out, and any failure would have reflected back upon me; but great as that anxiety has been, and laborious as have been my duties even up to the present time, this day's proceedings amply reward me, and give a triumphant finish to the whole.

"It is now twenty-five years since I came into this country a comparative stranger: you then received me kindly -that kindness has since ripened into friendship, and it has, I am thankful to say, been my happy lot to make troops of friends.' My public duties have been many and onerous, but in the performance of them it is my happiness to know that I have never lost a friend. The marks of respect you have shown me to-day will sink deep into my heart, and the recollection of it will afford me delight for the remainder of my days."

Mr. Balgny, in complimentary terms, then proposed "Messrs. Fox and Henderson," remarking, that whilst they admired the genius of the designer, they ought not to forget the genius and knowledge of those who carried such a magnificent design into effect. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Henderson, on rising to return thanks, was most enthusiastically received. After remarking on the candid and cordial manner in which Mr. Paxton had received and acted upon every suggestion which appeared likely to carry his great object into effect, he observed that an impression seemed to prevail that Mr. Barry was the originator of the circular roof for the Transept. Now, that was not correct; for Mr. Paxton originated it, and carried it out according to his intention. (Cheers.) He would endeavour to explain how the mistake had originated. One Saturday night, when the Commissioners sat late, it was suggested that some plan should be adopted for covering the trees. Mr. Barry had been absent every day during the week until that evening, and he knew the difficulty. Mr. Paxton had suggested that the covering should be by a circular roof. He did not think that Mr. Barry knew that arrangement, and on Monday morning Mr. Barry produced a sketch giving to the Transept a circular roof. This statement would neccessitate the discrepancy which existed on the subject. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Henderson then expressed his gratitude for the valuable assistance which had been afforded to his partner and himself by all the parties with whom they had been associated during the construction of the work, particularly mentioning the names of Messrs. Dowson and Co., timber merchants; Messrs. Chance and Co., glass manufacturers; and Messrs. Fairbairn and Co., iron merchants. He also expressed his high obligation to the parties more immediately in his own employment, specifying the names of John Cochrane and Charles Clark, who had exerted themselves in the most remarkable and praiseworthy manner during his illness. (Cheers.) Some remarks had recently been made on the perishable nature of the materials of the Building, and particularly with respect to the woodwork in the roof. Now, from his own experience, he had no hesitation in saying that the roof would last 100 years. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Fox (the Mayor of the borough) returned thanks on behalf of his brother, from whom he had received a letter stating that it would have appeared an ungracious thing if both he and Mr. Paxton had been absent from Paris at the present time, as the French people were displaying such unbounded hospitality in honour of the Exhibition and those more immediately connected with it. He added, "I need not tell you how highly I estimate Mr. Paxton's talent, and with what admiration I regard the great and lofty conception of his which has justly given his name a world-wide celebrity." (Loud cheering.)

The Chairman then proposed, "The High Sheriff of the County;" which was duly acknowledged by that gentleman.

Sir H. Wilmot proposed, "The Members for the County," which was responded to by Mr. Evans and Mr. Mundy.

Mr. Sutton (the Vice Chairman) gave, "The Borough Members;" who severally acknowledged the toast.

Then came, "The Mayor;" which was responded to by his worship.

Mr. Cavendish, M.P., in highly eulogistic terms, proposed, "The Chairman;" who briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The Rev. J. Sykes then proposed, "The Guild of Literature and Art."

Mr. Foster responded.

The Chairman then proposed "The Strangers."

The toast was acknowledged by Mr. M. Lemon, and the company shortly afterwards separated.

The dinner, which was supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, of the Royal Hotel, was of excellent, kind and on a magnificent scale. The bill of fare included 10 haunches of venison, 10 necks of venison, and 20 venison pasties; nor were the famed "Bake well puddings" forgotten. The dessert was of the most rare and delicious kind, principally from the Duke of Devonshire's gardens, at Chatsworth. There was abundance of English and foreign pines, grapes, melons, nectarines, peaches, apricots, &c. The wines, which were of excellent quality, included Johannisberg, Rudesheim, Hockheim, Marcobrunn, sparkling Hock, Moselle, champagne, Madeira, claret, &c.

A VISION IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

FOR many hours I had wandered through its gorgeous mazes, till my mind felt nearly as bewildered under the excitement of scenes so novel and splendid, as my limbs were weary. It was with a feeling of inexpressible satisfaction, that I at length dropped into a seat within sight of those green, ancient elms, so still above the moving throng, while at the same time my eyes fell upon the sweet refreshing waters flowing from the crystal fountain, and on the delicate flowering shrubs disposed with so much taste amidst the splendid ornaments and statues of this glorious Palace; the swelling tones of the magnificent organs, added to the fascinating influences of the place, rose and fell on my senses like the songs of distant angels. I thought upon all the wondrous works of art which I had beheld throughout that long day, and felt that man had indeed richly availed himself of the bountiful gifts of the great Creator—of that "rough produce," of those "raw materials," without which none of these splendid works of man's art could have sprung into existence. I looked on the crystal fountain, that amazing specimen of human skill and ingenuity. What a wonderful combination!—sand—flint—alkali!; Can these substances indeed have produced that fairy structure, as well as this light airy dome over my head? Then my eyes glanced on the liquid crystal, the pure, cool, flowing waters—what would that fountain be, after all, without its bright streams?

O fons Bandusiæ! splendidior vitro!
(O fountain of Bandusia! more brilliant than crystal!)

And yet, of the millions who may frequent this Palace, how many will only look upon these as secondary adjuncts, to set off the skill of the architect of the fountain; and those beautiful shrubs, and flowering plants of various hues, with those glorious old trees, will they be considered by the masses otherwise than as helps to decorate the splendid scene formed by the hand of man? * * * * *

When this long day of excitement was over, and sleep at last visited my eyelids, it was not surprising that my sleeping thoughts borrowed their imagery from my day reverie at the fountain. * * *

* * * * It was a clear moonlight night, and I was wandering about the precincts of the fairy-looking Palace, and admiring its brilliant appearance, as it glittered in the bright beams of the moon. I could see within distinctly. All was silent and deserted. There I beheld the flags, and the gorgeous hangings, marking out the compartments allotted to the various nations of the earth, and there lay all their treasures in rich profusion. By that strange faculty of locomotive power which we often seem to possess in our dreams, I passed onwards, right through the glassy barrier, and found myself once more standing by the fountain. At first, all looked desolate, and a feeling of awe stole over my mind; but gradually a clear subdued light filled the place, composed of the loveliest blue and white, the silvery beams which it threw around penetrating to the remotest bounds.

What was my amazement, no longer to behold any of the works of man! All had disappeared! The elms still rose, silent and majestic; no waving branches gave signs of life, nor betokened any stir in the air; the silvery walls of the Palace, with its arched transept, glittered round and above me; but, as I gazed, to what an extent—to what a height—did they spread out! Even while mine eyes were looking on them, the more and more the expanse grew! 'Twas all dreamy, vast, and solemn! . . . What a Palace would this be in which to display the works of the great Creator! If man would assemble here some little portion of His great and marvellous works, would not the nations of the earth rejoice to come and behold them? To what a holy purpose might this vast structure be consecrated! even to the praise and glory of Him of whose marvellous works there is no end; and if man could but be touched to feel their beauty, as well as our understandings enlightened to comprehend their worth, what years upon years (instead of days and weeks) might we pass here, and never feel satiated.

With a start of glad surprise, I once more looked around! Where in the daytime I had seen banners of crimson cloth inscribed with letters of gold, I now beheld inscriptions of the purest white *light* on a ground of lovely azure, like the soft clouds floating along the heavens on a calm bright day, when you love to gaze upwards into the blue ether—"the deep serene." On one of these angelic banners, I read—

He hath given us richly *all things to enjoy.*

On another:—

By Him were all things made, and *for His pleasure* they are and were created.

On another:—

The earth is full of His riches.

And again:—

How manifold are His works, in wisdom He hath made them all.

And again:

He doeth great things, past finding out, and wonders without number.

And so on, and on, all along those interminable vistas, waved the angelic banners: long I wandered, reading their bright inscriptions. but as I retraced my steps towards the Transept—wonder upon wonder! —I walked upon a verdant carpet of the softest green velvet, lovely flowers springing up all around me—the flowers of childhood's delight, the "wee, modest, crimson-tipp'd daisy," with its "silver crest" and "eye of gold," with bright yellow buttercups, and "Hope's gentle gem, the sweet forget-me-not."

But what a glorious sight beneath the dome of that transept! There I beheld, in stately order, all the trees which delight the sons of men—"every tree which is *pleasant to the sight*," and good "for food"—the stately spreading cedar—the towering palm, with its plume-like foliage—the banyan and the tamarind, the plane tree and the olive; then, again, the tapering fir and pine tribe—the drooping willow, the fluttering aspen, and the silver birch; and then, again, the oak, the sycamore, the elm, and the beech, the Spanish chestnut, with its white spry blossoms standing up so firm, and the limes and lilacs and laburnums, with their gracefully pendent clusters.

Father, thy hand
Hath rear'd these venerable columns, Thou
Didst weave this verdant roof; Thou didst look down
Upon the naked earth, and forthwith rose
All these fair ranks of trees; they in Thy sun
Budded, and shook their green leaves in Thy breeze,
And shot towards Heaven. * * *
Thou Last not left
Thyself without a witness, in these shades,
Of Thy perfections: grandeur, strength, and grace
Are here to speak of Thee. This mighty oak,
By whose immoveable stem I stand, and seem
Almost annihilated,
Wears the green coronal of leaves with which
Thy hand has crowned it, and, its firm root
Is beauty, such as blooms not in the glare
Of the broad sun. That delicate forest flower,
With scented breath, and look so like a smile,
Seems, as it issues from the shapeless mould,
An emanation of the indwelling life
A visible token of the upholding love
That are the soul of this wide universe.—BRYANT.

It seemed as though years and years were passing over my head while I wandered amidst these marvellous works, and meditated upon the wondrous contrivances which were so beautifully displayed in the adaptation of the varied kinds of trees to the climes of which they were the natives. I thought that an eternity might well be spent in contemplating their elegant symmetry, their diversified foliage, their beautiful adaptation to the wants and comforts of the races who wandered beneath their shades—when my senses were arrested by a fragrance so delightful, that words must fail to convey an idea of the soft perfume which, like incense, floated around me—that sweet incense mentioned by the poet—

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,

Which seemed to convey "a blessing in the air." Beneath that airy dome, on one side, I beheld, . . . to the unseen hand of a gift, a brilliant glowing heap, a radiant mountain, composed of all the brightest and loveliest flowers of the earth, as if just plucked from their stems and thrown there in wild and graceful profusion. Bright tropical flowers of all hues, and tints, and sizes—roses of various tints, from the purest white to the deepest red—lilies, hearts-ease, geraniums, verbenas, tulips, hyacinths, carnations, all kind of bright, spreading, twining, creeping, pendent blossoms, were there "expanding their light and soul-like wings."

Then I turned and beheld another beautiful pile the lovely wild flowrets of the earth gems that are "born to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air." Weeds—weeds—I have always marvelled why we call any of God's works "weeds." To me they have always been mysteries. How beautiful they are, those bright little starry blossoms peeping out here and there, white and blue, and pink and yellow—" vernal flowers, with their *quaint enamelled eyes!*"

Ye field flowers, the gardens eclipse you, 'tis true;
Yet, wildlings of Nature, I dots upon you,
For ye waft me to summers of old,
When the earth teem'd around me with fairy delight,
And when daisies and buttercups gladden'd my sight,
Like treasures of silver and gold.—CAMPBELL.

But see what gifts are still showered down for our use—lo! another golden crimson-purple heap! All the fruits of the various climes clustered together in rich luxuriance. What provision is here for the wants, the comforts, the luxuries of man! Not a month passing over our heads without bringing rich gifts in its train. Pine-apples melons, oranges, limes, lemons, bananas—for whom are all these glorious purple and golden fruits—the vine, "with a blessing in its clusters," the ripe bursting figs, juicy peaches, nectarines, apricots, and plums; transparent bunches of currants, white and red, how beautiful they are! mulberries, strawberries, raspberries, and all the nut tribe, what thought, what contrivance is manifest here! the cool juicy fruits for the hot and thirsty races of men, the fleshy firm products for the more temperate climes, and see——. Over these wondrous gifts floated the angelic "Banner of Love," inscribed at one end thus—"Thou crownest the year with Goodness;" and at the other, "Heaven and Earth are full of the Majesty of thy Glory. Truly, indeed, hath the curse been removed; "Thorns and Thistles shall it bring forth to Thee!" Has that sentence been carried out? say, ye children of a kind and merciful Father? think of that first sad and dreary day on earth, when all the glorious trees and flowers, and fruits of Paradise, were lost to our parents, and they stood alone on the barren earth that was cursed for their sakes. Now, indeed, doth the "desert rejoice, and blossom as the rose." "Instead of the thorn behold the fig-tree: instead "of the briar doth come up the myrtle tree." But the wonders I beheld seemed to multiply at every turn; the waving ears of corn, the golden grains, the delicate green feathery grasses, who shall tell their numbers or their tribes?

Through all this long dreamy night I felt as if my life was passing on, on; but I knew not what it was to feel old or weary. Alone I was, but so absorbed in joyful adoration that I considered not that no other living creature passed by me, till suddenly there came "a change over the spirit of my dream," and oh, what bright and lovely *living* things I beheld! The feathered tribes, the songsters of the groves, trilling their loveliest notes, birds of paradise, with their graceful-waving plumage, bright, jewel-like humming-birds, peacocks, with their gorgeous sprawling tails; stately ostriches, with their heavy waving limbs. The animal part of the air, too, were teeming with life: all kinds of brilliant golden and green creatures, sporting, flying, rejoicing. "Some shone like gold, others were of the colour of silver or brass, some spotted, some striped, blue, green, brown, lilac. The heads of some were rounded like a turban, those of others drawn into the figure of a cone; here it was dark as a suit of black velvet, there it was spotted like a ruby. There was not less diversity in their wings: in some, they were long and brilliant, like transparent plates of mother-of-pearl; in others, short and broad, resembling network of the finest gauze. All had different modes of disposing and managing their wings; some disposed them perpendicularly, some horizontally, some few spirally, and they seemed to take a pleasure in displaying them."*

It was a delight to see the birds floating hither and thither, some among the branches of the trees, some to the fruits, while out from among the flower-heaps what lovely transparent creatures flew! it seemed as though the very blossoms themselves were suddenly endued with life, and were about to float away in the air. Butterflies of all the varied hues of the rainbow, bright, sparkling, joyous creatures, full of light and life; azure, golden, lilac, crimson, purple, pink, and blue and silver. Oh! who hath painted all these delicate wings with such exquisite taste and beauty? Take a wing from a butterfly, a feather from a bird, a petal from a flower (say a heart's-ease or geranium), even a leaf from a tree. What delicacy of texture! what elegance of design! what beautiful pencilling. Had each of these only been of one simple colour, truly they would have been marvellously beautiful; but who hath touched and retouched all these with such delicate shades and contrasts? Here a spot, and there a streak. Truly "for his pleasure they are and were created." For whom? for angels or for men? Surely we are not worthy to possess the humblest flowret that springs from the earth; had not the curse been removed in mercy, surely the very lowliest would never have gladdened the eyes of man.

Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous,
God hath written in the stars above,
But not less in the bright flowrets under us
Stands the revelation of his love.
Bright and glorious is that revelation,
Written all over this great world of ours,
Making evident our own creation.
In these stars of earth, these golden flowers;
And with childlike credulous affection,
We behold their tender buds expand,
Emblems of our own great resurrection,
Emblems of the bright and better land.—LONGFELLOW.

But I had not yet seen all the treasures this wonderful Palace contained. Another heap, and yet another—beautiful shells and corals. What elegant graceful forms, what delicate designs, what wonderful contrivances are manifest here! And behold again those sparkling gems—diamonds and topaz and amethysts, sapphires and rubies, jasper, and opal, and emeralds; and look again here—precious metals and ores, gold and silver, and minerals—what forms and colours and strange varieties are here!

Still my dream continued, my life seemed passing slowly away long long years, and I distinctly felt that I never could satiate my eyes with the objects before them, never could fully comprehend all their mysteries.

All along those interminable aisles, on both sides, I beheld the fourfooted animals of the creation passing along, from the largest and stateliest of antediluvian growth down to the very tiniest little creature that burrows in the earth. Far, far beyond the glassy precincts the wondrous procession onwards passed; and through its transparent walls on one side I beheld the waters of the ocean rolling on, bearing along on its waves all that have their being within its bounds; while on the other side flowed a calm shining river, through whose blue transparent waters were visible the bright inhabitants of that fresh element. Oh, that pictorial, that lovely scene!—may I never forget the sweet vision! Then, indeed, did I seem to behold those beautiful objects so touchingly painted by the inspired writers. "How goodly the ligne aloes by the water side! how lovely the trees planted by the rivers of water, bringing forth their fruit in their season, the fig-trees putting forth the green figs, and the vines with the tender grape giving a good smell, and the pomegranates budding forth." And beyond these what a goodly land, "A land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths, that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley, of vines, figs, and pomegranates; a land of oil, olive, and honey." And far, far beyond, in the blue and purple mists rising up to heaven, "the everlasting hills." Above, below, around, everywhere, life, in all its multiplied forms, and provision for every living thing! Down far into the bosom of the earth—far, far into the unfathomable depths of the ocean—far above in the unseen heights of the air—all is thronged with *living beings. Life* under an infinite variety of forms, adapted to a variety as infinite in the qualities of the material things which surround it, yet *symmetrical* these many forms.* But more: "There are *unseen living things* whose *shadows* only the most perfect appliance of artificial vision has yet reached!"

As I pondered on these wondrous works, and gazed out on the beautiful landscape, the same hurried impulse by which I forced my way into the Palace seemed to urge me on. I passed out in thought into the cool fresh air: millions of worlds, visible and invisible, were rolling on in their silent courses; all, all, doubtless, as full of life as this sphere below; all as radiant with glory and beauty; and my heart felt awed within me. Gradually the bright orbs paled away until they disappeared, and brilliant golden and roseate beams announced the rising of the glorious orb of day: the visions of night and the realities of day became blended together, and I awoke as the bright beams of the rising sun shone through my uncurtained window. J. W. B.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE VICTORIA REGIA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

WHAT an admirable place the Crystal Palace would be for the cultivation of this magnificent plant! It is hardly possible to conceive a more grand, novel, or interesting sight than the *Victoria regia* would present, surrounded by all the species of *Nymphæaceæ*, in one noble central aquarium, where the public could enjoy the danger of being stewed in a reeking atmosphere. The surface temperature in winter need not exceed 45 degrees, as suggested by Mr. Paxton as the necessary warmth desired for the interior of the building; bottom-heat could be supplied by piping connected with a boiler, which, at a very trifling expense, would warm the whole Building. If the idea is carried out of converting the Crystal Palace into a winter garden (water being an essential feature in a garden), it would not be complete without it. I would in this case suggest that the aquarium be stocked with gold and silver fish, which would keep the water gently agitated, and would have a very lively appearance, and prove conducive to the health. The whole might be enclosed by an ornamental iron railings to prevent accidents to the junior members of society.

King's-road, Chelsea, August 3, 1851. We are, &c., J. WEEKS and Co.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.—The select committee appointed to inquire into and report on the present state of the Ordnance survey of Scotland, and on the works which will be required for its completion, have issued their report, together with an account of the proceedings of the committee. It appears that the sum of £750,000 has been spent in the survey of England, £320,000 in 23 years on the survey of Ireland, exclusive of £200,000, the estimated expense of revising and contouring the map of Ireland, which is now in progress, while in Scotland only £94,000 of the whole country has been surveyed and published, and the average annual expenditure in the survey since its commencement in 1809 has been only £3418. The following are the recommendations made by the committee upon the subject:—1. That the six-inch scale be abandoned. 2. That the system of contouring be abandoned. 3. That the survey and plotting on the two-inch scale be proceeded with as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy, with a view to the publication within ten years of a one-inch map, shaded and engraved in a manner similar to the Ordnance one-inch map of England, with as many elevations as possible given in figures. 4. That the survey be proceeded with steadily from south to north, as was the original intention. 5. That the suggestions made by Mr. Brunel (A 294) be adopted. Your committee, in conclusion, beg to call your attention to the important fact, that, if the above recommendations are adopted, a saving to the nation of no less than £500,000 will be effected. Your committee, therefore, feel that they can confidently recommend such an increase of the annual grant as will complete the publication of the survey of Scotland, as proposed, within a period of ten years; so that some, at least, of the present generation may hope to live to see it finished."

The accounts just received from the mining districts of California, both north and south, represent the operations as being very successful. There is more activity, and more gold is probably being got out than at any former period in the history of the Californian mines.

* St. Pierre. † Moseley.

LITERATURE.

The Life of Edward Baines, late M.P. for the Borough of Leeds. By his Son, Edward Baines. Longman.

This is the biography of our English Franklin. His life is divided between Preston and Leeds—the first partakes in the renown of his nativity, the second in that of his activity. The name of Edward Baines is associated with provincial journalism. The *Leeds Mercury* grew, under his hands, from a poor pamphlet to an important newspaper, an influential organ of public opinion, that at last availed to lift its editor and printer into Parliament, and to lay the basis of the fortunes of his family and his children. The records of his diligence extend over many years—from 1774 to 1846; and his biographer has connected these years with the events that happened during this long interval. Thus it is that the life of Edward Baines becomes identified with the history of his times. We have little indeed in this volume of private biography. Mr. Baines lived all his life in the midst of the concerns of those of his country. Truly said he, when reflecting on his past life, and preparing for death, that his business, like the British Constitution, seemed to have grown up gradually." He was well satisfied, also, with the public and religious principles on which his journal had been conducted, but complained of his want of intense feeling in regard to the latter. It was this want, probably, which led him so safely through the perils of his position. He was the very type of an industrious, respectable man, to whom all work and little play was the element in which he most delighted. At the end of his career, he felt that he had much more than the average amount of comfort and happiness in this world, and ought not to repine at the common destiny. He had through his life displayed, in the words of his biographer, "manly firmness in conflict, modesty in conflict, and hearty earnestness in the cause of humanity and freedom."

Mr. Baines's life is almost that of the newspaper press—small in its beginnings, but acquiring in its progress prodigious power. Provincial journalism was, at his commencement in business, of a very humble character. Prior to providing to an official statement, there were in 1724 only twenty-eight printing-houses out of London; and the informer against these—one Samuel Negus, a London printer—stated that "the country in general copy from the ranks of the papers in London, and thus the poison is transmitted from one hand to another through all his Majesty's dominions." But local newspapers increased in number with the general improvement in the intelligence and circumstances of the people. When the *Leeds Mercury* came into the hands of Mr. Baines, the circulation was about 700 or 800, and the paper one-eighth or one-ninth of its present dimensions. In the year 1801, it had no editorial comments whatever: all the political paragraphs were then extracted from the London papers; and the duties of the editor were such as are now discharged by the "sub." The general news were chiefly copied from the London papers, and were either written by the editor from the information he gathered, or were furnished by unpaid correspondents—reporters were wholly unknown.

"It may seem scarcely credible that a nation, so full of talent and long before boasting statesmen, orators, and men of letters worthy to be compared with any of Greek or Roman name, should have had a periodical press so utterly disproportionate. We should scarcely believe that in the newspaper literature of Europe before us to prove it. Whilst the Fox, Pitt, Sheridan, and Erskine fulmined in the senate or at the bar, and whilst events were occurring in Europe vying in interest with any in the history of the world, the English newspaper press calmest the only periodical press then existing in Europe, as might have been judged barely adequate to satisfy the intelligence and curiosity of the rustics in a small village. This was the case with almost all the entire provincial press, and the London daily papers were only remarkable from the same condition. Woodfall, Perry, Walter, and Stuart had commenced the great improvement; and the pens of Southey, Coleridge, and Lamb were employed occasionally in their papers. The literary and scientific periodicals of that day, with few exceptions, were on a par with the political Journals. In 1798, Gifford, Canning, and their Tory coadjutors had established the bitter and brilliant *Anti-Jacobin Review*, and, in 1803, the *Edinburgh Review*, on foot by Sydney Smith, Brougham, Jeffrey, and Horner, rendered important service to the Whig party, and gave an extraordinary impulse to literary criticism. Of course, there was then a noble literature scattered from the press in volumes; but even this was most inadequate for the supply of a people possessing the natural capabilities of the English. Mr. Charles Knight, in the postscript of his 'Biography of William Caxton,' informs us, from an examination of the 'Monthly Catalogue of Books,' that from the year 1792 to the end of 1802, the annual number of new books published in Great Britain was 372; whereas Mr. McCulloch, in his 'Dictionary of Commerce,' states that the annual average of the years 1840-46, with 1842, 2149 volumes of new works, and 755 volumes of new editions and reprints (exclusive of pamphlets and periodical publications), were annually published in Great Britain. Thus, in 1802, there was a very great expansion of our book literature within the present century, though not to be compared with the extension and improvement in our periodical literature.

"All those who would look for a people who know more from more direct evidence to be the true one, that until the present century the great mass of the people were uneducated, and therefore unable to avail themselves of newspapers and magazines, even if they had existed. Ability of volumes and description of great education would seem enough new," even in the very low state of popular instruction; but a cheap periodical literature requires the support of numbers, and cannot exist without a reading people. Though knowledge be the great preserver for centuries in England, yet it is notorious that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the great bulk of the working-classes were unable to read; and even among the middle classes the habit of reading was very different from what it is present. It is, therefore, extended education that has chiefly produced our periodical literature, and that periodical literature has in turn stimulated education."

The subject of the present biography was the son of Richard and Jane Baines of Preston, in Lancashire; and was born 9th Feb. 1774, at Walton-le-dale, a village in the beautiful valley of the Ribble, about a mile from Preston. One incident, in his boyhood, determined the bias of his politics. His father wished to set up as a grocer in Preston; but not having served an apprenticeship to the trade, the laws of the corporation prohibited his doing so, under the penalty of fifty shillings per month. This prohibition Mr. Richard Baines disregarded, and became subject to an indictment at the borough sessions, the pecuniary consequences of which rendered his removal necessary. "The knowledge of the persecution his father had suffered from a Tory corporation had an influence on the son's mind in future life."

Mr. Richard Baines became subsequently a cotton-spinner and manufacturer. Edward was first intended for the same business, but he was sent to be a printer, and was apprenticed, at the age of sixteen, to Mr. Thomas Walker, of Preston, who, in 1793, started the *Preston Review*. With this gentleman, however, Edward did not stay until the end of his apprenticeship, but removed, "by last two years with Messrs. Binns and Brown, of Leeds, the proprietors of the *Leeds Mercury*, which was destined, in the course of time, to become his own. In the end of his apprenticeship, he formed a partnership with Mr. Pease, which was dissolved in 1798, and Mr. Baines carried on business separately, and connected himself with the dissenting interest, and a debating club called the "Reasoning Society." Among the members was Mr. John Talbot, whose sister, Miss Charlotte Talbot, a religious young lady, Mr. Baines married.

"When Mr. Baines was the accepted suitor of Miss Talbot, the match was nearly broken off; for Mr Talbot had heard an evil report of the 'Reasoning Society,' and felt some doubts lest his intended son-in-law might be apprehended under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act! The fear may seem absurd, for assuredly there has seldom been a man less additionally disposed to any fully practicable acts of treason than Baines. But the fact is mentioned as an illustration of those days of terror. Mr. Talbot actually withdrew his consent from the marriage when it was just about to take place, and on no other ground than that he had young people, having recently had his approval. Mr. Talbot feel themselves bound to sacrifice their happiness in consequence of an alarm which they knew to have no just foundation. They married on the 2nd July, 1798, and Mr. Talbot soon approved of the step, and took the young man into favour."

In the month of March, 1801, Mr. Baines became the proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*. In the autumn of 1807, the great Yorkshire election, and the defeat of the Hon. Henry Lascelles, by Lord Milton, drew out his talents as a controversial writer; and, at a much later period, his energies were displayed in the detection and exposure of the notorious Oliver the spy. Mr. Baines was also early a free-trader, and supported Mr. Huskisson's measures. In 1824 he resided eight months in London; and during the years 1825 and 1826 he visited Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France. In the year 1833 he became M.P. for the borough of Leeds and West Riding of York, and continued such until 1841. After his retirement from Parliament, he filled the office of a magistrate for Leeds. His death took place, August 3, 1848; an event which drew forth a remarkable manifestation of public sympathy.

Such is the outline of a work which holds up an example to the rising generation, and in its details presents many interesting facts connected with the times to which it relates. It is full of instruction, and ought to be extensively read.

The Irish Land Question, with practical plans for an improved Land Tenure. By Vincent Scully, Esq., Q.C., Dublin. Hodges and Smith, Grafton-street.

The Irish Land Question is one of the most difficult subjects that ever perplexed statesmen and public writers; but it is now nearly settled by the Encumbered Estates Act, and the failure of the population of the agricultural produce. The present race of indebted landlords will be sold up, and the future owners of the land, having a reduced and scanty body of tenants and laborers, will be obliged to act more fairly than their predecessors. The first part of Mr. Scully's book, which treats of the "temporary land question," refers principally to the losses of the existing landlords; and he complains of the "statutes passed within the last few years which have diminished the price of agricultural produce;" and that "the peculiar burdens of the landlords being involved in distress He suggests that a particular tribunal should be appointed to investigate every special case of landlord hardship, which would reduce all the charges on the land in proportion to the reduction of the price of produce. That might have been considered before the Encumbered Estates Act had come into operation, but now it might add to the injustice complained of. We believe, too, that the operations of such a tribunal would have been stopped at the threshold, by a person dreams of compensating the landowners for a natural fall in price, and leaving them all the benefit of a natural rise in price; and the impossibility of distinguishing at any time between the reduction of price caused by statutes, or by improved agricultural processes, peculiar seasons, a general striving after cheapness, &c., must ever make the working of such a tribunal impracticable The parties to the different bargains for the use and ownership of the produce of land may settle such matters by their mutual haggling. The state may abate a own demands on the landowners; no tribunal can'd effect a fair adjustment: and we may, therefore, dismiss all consideration of the temporary land question, because it is decided and inevitable, what the tribunals proposed too late, would have been utterly impracticable if proposed earlier.

As to the permanent land question, no person doubts the necessity of a proper appropriation of the land, and of establishing justice as the rule between all connected with its ownership, occupation, cultivation, and distribution of its produce; nor can any person doubt that the multiplied confiscations which took place from Fortescue's Ireland, and the continual absence of justice subsequently from the relations of land ownership and land occupation, are the main causes of the evils of Ireland—the *sons at orgo maturus*, as Mr. Scully expresses it. But for them nobody can be seen a moment to blame in these latter times as the landowners, who have had legislation in their own hands, who have made laws for their own purposes, and who are now the victims of their own regulations. We cannot pity them, but the future fate of Ireland demands a simplification and an improvement of the laws, justly called "a farrago" by Mr. Scully, which concerns the tenure of the land. "It may be doubted," he says, "whether the old feudal regulations were more injurious to the State and the people than the undigested mass of modern legislation, which now confines the relationship between landlord and tenant in Ireland. He therefore proposes an entirely new arrangement, which, if it be worth anything, should be as applicable to England as to Ireland. In fact, the laws of the two countries on this subject are at present pretty much the same, though they are very imperfectly worked out by the opulent independent English yeomen and by the poor Irish peasantry. We are certain, however, that Mr. Scully's plan would not be favourably regarded in England.

He proposes that a special tribunal shall be constituted, to be called the Land Tribunal. It is to be called into activity only by the united application, in writing, of occupiers and owners, or that of the owner's only being also occupiers. The tribunal, on such an application, is to have a map made of the land, *to ascertain its fair letting value*, and examine the title. It is to declare that the land is to be held under the fee simple. The tribunal is then to create and issue certificates of £25 each, of a first and second class, to the amount of what the owners and occupiers agree is the selling value of the land. The whole value of the land, both to the owners and occupiers, will thus be represented by certificates of £20 each, which will constitute the title to each person's interest in the land, and may be disposed of by them—the tribunal having a power to give these certificates to the owner, as he is the absolute master of the property, or to other parties having claims on the land. All sales are to be made by the land tribunal, which would consist, we presume, only in transferring the certificates from one party to another. In the author's opinion, the conversion of property in land into land certificates of equivalent value, would render it as transferable as personal property. Mr. Scully also proposes that the land tribunal shall be at liberty to create land debentures on the security of the land, not exceeding ten times the amount of its fixed annual value; and he describes these debentures as a material part of his scheme, to reject which would be to reject the whole. It is the nature, then, of a new kind of paper money, a particular kind of paper-money, based on the security of land, as well as a supposed simplification of land tenure. It is a repetition of the old plan of borrowing, to borrow being apparently the soul of an Irish landlord. We own we do not comprehend the system; we cannot see any good mercantile rule for creating debentures, in conjunction with the certificates; nor how it is possible to ensure the land to be of the same value ten years hence as now, upon which the value of security on the debentures and certificates will depend; nor any reason why the value of the respective shares of landlords and tenants at present is to be the perpetual rule hereafter for the value of their property. Any justification of an avowed attempt to subvert the temporary interest of the tenant into a perpetual interest: and not understanding all these matters, we are loth to give an adverse opinion of Mr. Scully's scheme, which concerns a subject which so much requires improvement as the tenure of land in Ireland. We think, however, that it proceeds entirely on the erroneous principle of settling value, the terms of contracts in minute detail, and making sales by Act, all of which can only be done by the most minute interference of Government. Already the law is too complicated, and he would make it more so. He thinks that a fixed valuation by a public tribunal can alone guard against the evil of rack rents; but if the tenants are not in a condition to protect themselves against rack rents, no law can ever give them protection. We admire, as much as Mr Scully, Free Trade in land, but we cannot see how that can be given by a tribunal, possessed of power not to enforce contracts, but to enforce a great number of regulations, each of which is a contravention of freedom. The tribunal itself is contrary to Free Trade. We are afraid that this subject is very imperfectly understood. All that can be required to do, and all that it should attempt, is to determine the conditions on which land should be appropriated and held as private property; and that being determined, the law should be content with enforcing al. bona fide contracts, leaving to the landowner as by other men, without bestowing on him any of the privileges ·each as the law of distress ·which are supposed to be for his advantage, but which turn out to be for his injury. Mr. Scully's plan is, we believe, so erroneous in principle and complicated in detail, as to make a further examination of it unnecessary. The most useful part in the book is the Appendix, consisting of historical information and statistical tables of different periods. Unfortunately, the wrong, which they inform us was committed long ago, cannot be remedied. Nature, indeed, with a kindly hand effaces, though slowly, the evil man does, but it is beyond the power to repair it. It must be endured; and, if we recal, his attempts to remedy it, only, as in the case complained of by Mr. Scully, repeat and extend the evil.

The Spanish Protestants, and their Persecution by Phillip II. By Senor Don Adolphe de Castro. Translated by Thomas Parker. Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street Without.

The progress of the Reformation in Spain in the sixteenth century is one of the most curious and least known points of the history of religion in modern times; and we erethankful to Mr. Parker for the information he has supplied us with concerning it. This book is the biography of a considerable number of Spaniards, men and women, who embraced the Reformed Faith, and, most of whom were persecuted and slain, but it does not give a connected history of Protestantism in Spain. The biography is mingled with numerous anecdotes. Thus we read, that John Mat., the Dean of Gi'vlera, was accredited to Phillip by Queen Elizabeth. was first reproved by the King for speaking lightly of some religious processions at court, and then positively ordered out of the kingdom by the jealous Monarch, for not calling Philip II. was the only Monarch of Europe who defended the Roman Pontiff. An anecdote of a totally different character teaches us that cruel persecution was the vice of the age or of the Spanish character, and not peculiar to Phillip and his inquisitors One gentleman in Valladolid, in 1881, being affronted that his pure Castilian blood should be tainted with heresy, denounced his two young and blooming daughters to the Inquisition as heretics. On his solicitation, they were ordered to be burned alive. From his own estates he brought the wood for burning them; and when they were tied to the stake, he kindled the flames with his own hands, and reduced his two children to ashes. The man was held up as an example to other fathers by the barbarous Inquisitors, who in this manner inculcated the greatest of crimes as a religious duty.

Don Carlos, the eldest son of Philip II., died young. Between him and his father there had been alienative disputes and quarrels for some years Some persons have attributed to Don Carlos a passion for the second wife of his father, Isabel of Valois, to whom he had been betrothed before his father, and his father, on the death of his first wife, had taken to himself. But this legend is more poetical than true. There is no doubt that Don Carlos united a strange mind with a vehement disposition; and he had established some violent connexions with his father's Protestant subjects in the Netherlands, if he had not embraced the Protestant faith. His health was weak, which placed him at the mercy of medical men, as well as much under their care. Whether he possessed or not the talents of Philip II., or died from the want of skill in the doctors, or from natural causes which no skill could avert, is doubtful. It is, however, certain, that while he was at enmity with his father, and placed in confinement, he died; and there arose an assertion in the Protestant countries, that he was poisoned by his father's orders. The author is inclined to adopt the latter opinion, and to affirm that Carlos was murdered because he was a Protestant. As his and especially Isabel's incident is Protestant, Phillip did not like to appear in the presence of Carlos, and yet he wished, consistently with his character, to appear to do something for his son, and, accordingly, he "threw his benediction in to him, or pronounced a blessing on him," at one of the doors of the apartment, over the shoulders of two of his courtiers." The book is just now of peculiar importance, as supplying additional proofs of the length to which a false principle of honour may carry men. In which cases we act from the imagination exclusively, which has complete dominion over the mind, and allows it no test of truth or falsehood but itself. To warn men against its effects, books of this and many kinds are needed, who will know the length to which it has driven the Spaniards, should read the "Spanish Protestants" of De Castro.

Manual of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Mind. By the Rev. James Carlile, D.D. Arthur Hall, Fisher, and Co., Paternoster-row.

Dr. Carlile is a modest man, who takes no more credit to himself than he fairly deserves. He calls his book a manual, because it is an outline, without giving the detail the trains of reasoning by which the mental phenomena have been ascertained; and because he has succeeded in providing a useful and instructive book for the educated classes, while he makes no boast of originality, and repudiates all claim to the distinction in general so much coveted by authors, whether right or wrong. Yet a neat, concise, intelligible way of putting a fact or explaining a truth that has before been noticed, so as to give it life in many minds, while it lay before dead and buried in some record or forgotten book, is of more value than originality, or to making a discovery and this Dr. Carlile has done. The [illegible] discover read the fact or the truth in the book of Nature; Dr. Carlile [illegible] in his book, and has life merit, which the first discoverer was born [illegible] the common property of a great number. Thus, his descriptions of [illegible], of memory, of perception, of the faculties of animals, of our bodily [illegible] and of other matters, such as that of the sleep, as the source of our knowledge—of an eternal world, and of the vastness of creation of the means by which minds affect minds, though they contain nothing positively new, are better adapted to make these parts of our knowledge familiar to the reader than the more elaborate works from which he has drawn his materials. We cannot say that all the points in the extensive and abstract subject he treats of are equally and satisfactorily elucidated—we cannot say that many parts are not yet open to controversy; but we can say, that the whole are treated in a plain, concise manner, so as to make Dr. Carlile's a very useful book, if the subject forbids us to hope that it be a very popular one. We forbear from entering into any controversy on particular subjects, while we bear our testimony to Dr. Carlile's general merits. From such publications being now somewhat numerous, it is to be inferred, that the study of the mind is reviving amongst us, which is desirable, as that only can lead to a solution of many important problems connected with education, legislation, and the fine arts. How mind can most efficaciously and advantageously influence mind lies at the basis of all criminal law and all government; and Dr. Carlile shows, in common with many others, that the communication of thought and fact is most influential and most beneficial, when the communication is wholly disengaged from coercion, violence, or threats. In that statement lies the germ of all reasoning against the use of the gallows, or the practice of war. It may be described as the hard, material, unfanciful, unæthereal doctrine, that the grand vindication of the great political and philanthropical doctrine, that love is the soul of the world; and that society can only be kept together and governed as a family is kept together and governed—by love, and not by brute violence. In metaphysics must we seek for the principles on which our political violence. In metaphysics must we seek for the principles on which our political systems can be reformed; and we trust, therefore, that Dr. Carlile's book will help to bring the study of the mind again into fashion. Man is said to be what he has created after the image of God, and only by the study of the mind can we reach the knowledge of the communication of that truth. Experience and Bacon have taught us that the mind is gradually formed—modelled, as it were, by the senses on the inner-life—by the contact of the great, poetical and philanthropical doctrine, that love is the soul of the world; and that society can only be kept together and governed as a family is kept together and governed—by love, and not by brute violence. In metaphysics must we seek for the principles on which our political violence. In metaphysics must we seek for the principles on which our political systems can be reformed; and we trust, therefore, that Dr. Carlile's book will help to bring the study of the mind again into fashion. Man is said to be what he has created after the image of God, and only by the study of the mind can we reach the knowledge of the communication of that truth. Experience and Bacon have taught us that the mind is gradually formed—modelled, as it were, by the senses on the universe; and if that be what is meant by the saying, as the mind of man is universe; and if that be what is meant by the saying, as the mind of man is universe; and if that be what is meant by the saying, as the mind of man is

OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

RETURNS showing for each day, since May 1st to July the 26th, the estimated Daily Number of Visitors to the Exhibition, the Receipts at the Doors, and the largest number of persons in the Building at any one time.

Date.	Day of the Week.	Number of Persons visiting the Doors.	Amount received at the Doors.	Estimated Number of Season Tickets.	Total Number who enter Daily, including Staff and Exhibitors' Attendants, as estimated by the Police.	Largest Number of Persons in the Building at any one time.
		Number.	£ s. d.	Number.	Number.	Time.
May 1	Thursday				19,000	25,000
2	Friday	560 20 0	560 0 0		55,360	
3	Saturday	482 20 0	482 0 0	954	15,482	
		1,042	1,042 0 0	48,000	36,042	
5	Monday	5,452 5 0	1,362 19 0	72,801	17,746	
6	Tuesday	3,845 5 0	1,436 10 0	12,247	19,150	
7	Wednesday	7,153 0 0	1,790 15 0	12,914	19,477	
8	Thursday	9,972 0 0	2,616 0 0	12,000	21,072	
9	Friday	7,396 5 0	1,824 10 0	12,316	19,044	
10	Saturday	7,350 0 0	1,813 15 0	14,801	22,176	
		41,194	10,796 0 0	77,819	118,250	
					174,292	
12	Monday	6,250 5 0	1,567 10 0	12,502	27,362	
13	Tuesday	8,418 5 0	2,229 10 0	13,977	23,945	
14	Wednesday	8,250 0 0	2,061 15 0	14,501	23,886	
15	Thursday	9,504 0 0	2,376 0 0	13,427	24,231	
16	Friday	10,278 0 0	2,569 10 0	14,000	24,360	
17	Saturday	9,983 5 0	2,472 5 0	15,700	25,683	
		53,386	13,846 10 0	84,121	149,467	
					319,759	
19	Monday	6,982 5 0	2,311 0 0	13,760	25,139	
20	Tuesday	8,443 5 0	2,749 0 0	13,660	25,315	
21	Wednesday	14,005 5 0	3,501 5 0	11,200	30,211	
22	Thursday	15,805 0 0	3,797 1 0	11,200	31,793	
23	Friday	13,181 0 0	3,297 14 0	11,200	30,381	
24	Saturday	20,412 0 0	5,078 0 0	12,200	31,412	
		89,141	22,190 1 0	74,420	192,851	
					512,658	
26	Monday	18,892 10 0	920 2 0	7,900	34,692	
27	Tuesday	27,967 10 0	1,417 17 1	7,911	30,000	
28	Wednesday	27,801 10 0	1,820 14 0	8,300	31,060	
29	Thursday	17,558 0 0	1,755 18 0	4,370	31,828	
30	Friday	22,423 4 0	2,242 6 1	4,000	31,703	
31	Saturday	7,775 0 0	1,770 15 0	21,165	28,940	
		166,867	11,123 5 1	61,257	222,111	
					734,769	
June 1	Monday	42,464 11 0	2,179 1 1	3,776	26,240	
2	Tuesday	18,150 0 0	2,441 3 0	4,213	31,363	
3	Wednesday	30,000 0 0	2,500 18 6	4,615	34,615	
4	Thursday	34,557 10 0	2,303 17 0	4,158	34,241	
5	Friday	24,488 5 0	2,756 11 6	5,866	36,154	31,696	o'clock
6	Saturday	9,105 5 0	1,823 15 0	6,980	12,980	8,221	"
		218,722	13,804 2 7	27,127	246,293		
					980,710		
9	Monday	48,711 10 0	2,435 4 0	5,800	54,194	46,167	"
10	Tuesday	41,411 10 0	2,272 2 0	4,420	50,637	46,191	"
11	Wednesday	44,612 10 0	2,230 12 0	4,300	47,754	37,827	"
12	Thursday	44,867 10 0	2,243 7 0	5,301	48,318	38,146	"
13	Friday	17,540 5 0	2,508 0 0	6,980	24,421	12,353	"
14	Saturday	6,526 5 0	1,631 15 0	7,040	13,566	20,925	"
		206,273	13,943 13 0	33,841	239,138		
					1,219,793		
16	Monday	57,089 10 0	2,854 9 0	6,800	63,889	46,374	o'clock
17	Tuesday	54,141 10 0	3,031 1 0	6,350	60,154	54,427	"
18	Wednesday	57,747 10 0	2,887 7 0	6,700	64,447	52,673	"
19	Thursday	59,997 10 0	2,984 19 0	6,300	66,297	48,792	"
20	Friday	23,353 2 6	2,814 4 0	9,240	32,593	19,193	"
21	Saturday	6,498 5 0	1,624 10 0	9,034	15,532	8,987	"
		257,826	16,421 3 0	45,424	303,250		
					1,522,816		
23	Monday	60,231 10 0	3,011 11 6	7,324	67,555	55,327	"
24	Tuesday	53,302 10 0	3,486 12 0	6,468	59,291	54,987	"
25	Wednesday	3,454 14 0	2,575 14 1	5,861	9,315	45,745	"
26	Thursday	44,111 10 0	2,779 10 0	3,331	47,441	40,511	"
27	Friday	25,734 2 6	2,573 8 6	2,775	28,509	21,453	"
28	Saturday	8,363 0 0	1,672 15 0	5,270	13,633	11,013	"
		195,196	16,099 12 0	34,029	229,225	10,645	"
		263,464	16,177 8 0	38,245	299,709		
					1,810,019		
30	Monday	46,376 10 0	2,319 16 0	3,143	52,879	46,997	"
July 1	Tuesday	44,500 10 0	2,225 10 0	3,143	49,869	42,717	"
2	Wednesday	37,251 10 0	2,235 18 0	2,921	43,209	39,873	"
3	Thursday	32,836 0 0	2,461 13 0	2,921	38,178	44,000	"
4	Friday	26,755 5 0	2,675 3 6	5,270	35,097	27,811	"
5	Saturday	8,203 0 0	1,640 15 0	5,481	14,747	8,776	"
		275,346	14,073 6 6	21,430	246,739		
					2,056,758		
7	Monday	57,941 10 0	2,897 1 0	4,698	61,879	50,60	"
8	Tuesday	53,35 0 0	3,168 0 0	2,727	56,082	51,013	"
9	Wednesday	44,295 10 0	2,710 6 0	3,000	47,295	41,102	"
10	Thursday	41,140 0 0	2,958 0 0	2,332	43,472	34,2 41	"
11	Friday	24,116 2 6	2,411 12 6	4,250	28,366	23,564	"
12	Saturday	8,448 5 0	1,689 15 0	4,252	12,701	8,420	"
		228,317	15,835 14 6	21,260	249,577		
					2,306,335		
14	Monday	68,700 10 0	3,435 7 6	3,874	72,640	58,511	"
15	Tuesday	64,721 10 0	3,236 2 0	3,128	67,981	55,464	"
16	Wednesday	60,777 10 0	3,038 17 0	2,850	63,627	53,000	"
17	Thursday	45,422 10 0	2,271 1 0	1,712	47,146	43,961	"
18	Friday	27,827 10 0	2,782 15 0	3,115	30,942	24,254	"
19	Saturday	9,911 5 6	1,978 0 0	4,487	14,398	7,715	"
		277,360	16,741 6 6	18,371	2,593,177		

JAMES WADE, *Accountant*

BALLOONING IN FRANCE.—Large crowds assembled on Sunday in the Champ de Mars and at the Hippodrome, to witness two balloon ascents, accompanied by descents in parachutes. M. Poitevin made the ascent from the Champ de Mars, and Monsieur Poutrain made the gigantic descent. After the balloon had risen to a certain height, the cord of the parachute was cut; the parachute descended rapidly for a few seconds, and then spread open: when near the ground it caught in the branches of some trees, but at last reached the earth in safety at the exterior of the Champ de Mars, near the railing of Avenue de Saffren. Madame de Poitevin, who displayed remarkable *sang froid*, then entered her carriage, which had followed her, and drove to the tribune of the President of the Republic, who congratulated her, and accepted the bouquet which she had taken on starting. M. Godard, in the Hippodrom's balloon, took up his brother in the parachute; he cut the cord when he was over the Champ de Mars, but the parachute deviated, and fell into the river. M. Godard, when near the water, jumped in, and swam ashore, dragging the parachute after him. The two ballooning proceeded in a southerly direction, and it is not yet known where they descended. M. Poitevin was accompanied by M. Petin, the inventor of a system of aërial navigation, which he is preparing to exhibit, and M. Godard by several gentlemen.

GUTTA PERCHA WATER-PIPES.—The *Chemical Record*, in its review of the Government documents of Messrs. Rammell and Napier concerning a proposal to supply London with water from the Surrey sands, says: "It is somewhat remarkable, that, in the numerous documents of Messrs. Rammell and Napier, although stress enough is laid upon the poisonous agency of lead pipes and cisterns, and many suggestions are thrown out for the substitution of glazed porcelain and glazed iron, nothing whatever is said about, unquestionably, the very best material for water-pipes that yet has come under the notice of man —we mean gutta percha—a material which, whether we regard it under the aspect of perfect insolubility in water, innocuity, facility of moulding property, power of resisting hydraulic stress, and of junctures, or flexibility, is, we repeat, the most generally eligible material for the construction of water-pipes. Nor is there a doubt, that, in the long run, gutta percha would be cheaper than lead when thus employed. We have largely used gutta percha for water conductors in laboratories, and with the result of rendering unnecessary several stopcocks and branch communications. Our gutta percha pipes is quite flexible enough to turn wherever we desire our water supply, whereas, had lead been adopted, the minor flexibility of that material would have rendered several branch pipes absolutely requisite."

On Friday (last week), at Plymouth, a fisherman named Brat, the master of a trawling sloop, when out in his vessel fishing, fell overboard and was drowned. About four hours afterwards, his son, who was mate of another trawler, and who had not heard of the accident, was hauling up his trawl, which appeared unusually heavy. After some difficulty, however, the trawl was hove on to the vessel, and within it was discovered, to the consternation and dismay of all parties on board, the body of the mate's father.

OPENING OF THE GALWAY RAILROAD.

ON Friday, the 1st of August, this important line of railroad, which divides in a direct line the entire island, and connects its extreme eastern and western points, was opened for traffic.

Though not surrounded with any of the pomp or festivity which usually herald in such events, the opening of the railroad has been looked forward to with deep interest by all parties interested in the prosperity of Ireland, both on this and the other side of the Channel, from the importance of the line in a commercial point of view and its likelihood of eventually becoming the high road over which the intelligence and passenger traffic between this country and America must pass; but, though divested of any public festivity, the event was celebrated with all that generous private hospitality for which the capital of the West is so distinguished. The directors, judges, and other public functionaries were entertained at a sumptuous banquet, given at the Galway Club House by the gentlemen of the county, and the day was everywhere celebrated as one for hope and rejoicing.

MR. HEMANS, ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GALWAY RAILROAD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

For the opening of this line in the short period of 18 months from its commencement, a circumstance believed to be unparalleled in railway annals, the Irish public are indebted to the munificence of the British Parliament, which advanced the money for the construction of this great national work, to the energy and noble enterprise of its celebrated contractor, Mr. Dargan, and to the eminent ability and untiring exertions of its engineer, Mr. Hemans, a photograph of whom we present to our readers to-day. Mr. Hemans is the son of Captain Hemans, a distinguished officer of the army, and the well-known authoress, Felicia Hemans, whose name must ever find a home in the hearts of all who love to see clothed in the language of poesy all the exquisite fancy, beautiful feeling, and pure thought of woman. From Chorley's interesting life of Mrs. Hemans, we learn that the subject of this notice was born at the romantic residence of his mother, in Wales, near the old cathedral town of St. Asaph; and, notwithstanding the unceasing exercise of her mental gifts, she devoted many hours each day in the labour, to a woman of elevated mind so dear and holy, of instructing her children, and planting in the young mental soil of her son those seeds which have already brought forth so high an eminence, and bear the blossom of a still higher. Upon leaving his mother's care, Mr. Hemans, after passing some short time with his father in Italy, was placed at a distinguished military college in France, where he passed three years, during which he exhibited all the promise of that distinction he has since attained, having carried away every prize both in foreign languages, science, and drawing, and leaving the establishment with no less than six medals. On leaving France, Mr. Hemans was placed under the guardianship and care of his uncle, Colonel Windus, the excellent and popular commandant, who placed him, after filling some appointment under the Ordnance Survey with much credit, as a pupil under Sir J. M'Neil, then practising in London. In this position he was employed on several Irish and Scotch lines of railway, and on the completion of his time of pupilage was given charge of the Dublin end of the railway to Drogheda, the works of which were entirely confided to him by Sir J. M'Neil. After the opening of that line he was immediately placed in charge of a more extended division of the railway then commencing between Dublin and Cork, and was ultimately appointed by Sir J. M'Neil District Engineer over 50 miles of Cork works.

At this juncture, however, the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, having obtained an act of Parliament enabling them to construct their line to Mullingar and Longford, applied to Mr. Hemans, in August, 1845, to take charge of their works as Chief Engineer. This offer he accepted, and was immediately engaged in preparing plans for the construction of their line, and for its branches and proposed extensions.

During the great depression that all railways laboured under, subsequent to the mania of 1845, but slow progress was made with the works to Mullingar; but on the 28th of June, 1847, the first portion, to Enfield, 26¼ miles, was opened to the public. In the meantime, by the issue of a severe Parliamentary contest, the company had been put in possession of the line to Athlone, and in 1847 those powers were further extended to Galway; in the same year a further portion of the line to Mullingar was opened, on the 6th December, to the public. It was not until the 2nd of October in the following year, 1848, considerable financial difficulties having much retarded the works, that Mr. Hemans could consolidate the directors to open their line to the public on its way to Mullingar, and there for a considerable period all further progress was stopped.

In May, 1849, the extreme distress in the west of Ireland having induced the Government to consider the advantages of giving employment, by the extension of the rail to Galway, a loan was advanced to the company of half a million, to be spent on the line between Athlone and Galway, the company themselves guaranteeing to find the sum of one-third of the cost of construction. This further condition, which then appeared rather startling, was annexed, which was, that the whole line from Mullingar to Galway, 77 miles long, must be completed by the end of December, 1851.

As the works could not commence until land was obtained, in the beginning of 1850, this was considered a difficult task, and was not undertaken without hesitation. The long river, the Shannon and the Suck, and an arm of the sea, were to be bridged over, and some deep bogs to be crossed, besides tolerably heavy earthworks in the county Westmeath. In the latter end of the year, the directors' strong recommendation, secured the services of Mr. Dargan, the eminent contractor, and early in 1850 the works were actually commenced by him, with a large staff of plant and assistants. From this time Mr. Hemans devoted every energy of his mind to the arrangements necessary for the completion of the line in due time. Designs were prepared for the numerous bridges, stations, &c., and for the viaducts over the Shannon, river Tuch, and the great valley of Athlia. All these works were put in active operation during the summer of 1850; and the result has been, that, on the 1st of August, 1851, five months *before* the stipulated time, and at a cost, we believe, considerably *under* the estimate, the whole line from Mullingar to Galway has been opened to the public.

Thus, in about eight teen months since the commencement of the works, a line of railway, 77 miles long, has been opened to the public. The viaduct over the river Shannon is a most interesting and elegant work. The details of the design and the execution of the work are by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the well-known contractors for the Crystal Palace. They are taken from the original sketches of Mr. Hemans, who decided on adopting the system of cast-iron cylinder foundations in the river, and bow and string girders, as previously invented by Mr. Fox, and erected in England on a smaller scale.

The principal novelty in this bridge is, that there is an opening portion of it in the centre allowing vessels to navigate the river a double pass through the bridge. This is an equilibrium swivel, turning on a large central ring, and opening two spans of 43 feet each simultaneously. The bridge being for a double rail, the part in motion, when opening, weighs 130 tons, and is moved by two men through means of a simple winch gearing. The remainder of the river, which is here near 500 feet wide, is crossed by two openings of 168 feet each, constructed in light wrought-iron girders 20 feet deep; but being entirely of open diagonal work, they have a very light appearance. There are also two land openings on iron girders, 40 feet and 50 feet spans.

The whole, with the exception of the land abutments, rests on cast-iron pillars sunk 13 feet in the bed of the river, and built up inside with solid masonry.

The total weight of iron employed is about 1500 tons.

The bridge over the river Tuck consists of stone piers and hollow wrought-iron tubes, on the principle of the Britannia and Conway bridges, except that the railway is supported by, instead of going through them. These are in three spans of 75 feet each, and are 6 feet deep in the centre. The weight of iron in this bridge is about 130 tons. It was constructed by Messrs. Fairbairn, of Manchester.

The viadnct over the estuary of Lough Athalia is a still more remarkable work than the one over the Shannon, from the circumstance of the Admiralty requiring the swivel opening to be 60 feet wide, for the accommodation of a large class of steamers. A design was made by Mr. Hemans for this bridge also, on the equilibrium principle, opening two spans at once: this was highly approved by the Admiralty, and submitted for competition to several eminent firms, leaving to them the option of the detail method of carrying it out. In this competition Messrs. Fairbairn, of Manchester, were successful, again adopting the principle of the box girder as the main feature of the work. The bridge stands in the centre of a tidal way, subject occasionally to violent gales and high tides; the masonry is therefore of the most solid description. The central pier, on which rests the swivel ring, is 34 feet wide, and the two secondary piers are 10 feet wide each; the side spans are 40 feet each in wrought-iron girders; and the total length of the swivel girders is 160 feet, by a width across the railway of 38 feet. The mass in motion when this bridge opens for vessels is about 300 tons. This is a splendid specimen of the power of machinery, and of the skill now attained in railway-bridge making. Four men at a winch suffice to open or shut the bridge.

The permanent way of the line is exclusively of Mr. Hemans' design and adoption. As a whole, it consists of a combination of bridge rails riveted and bolted to joint-plates, and of longitudinal and cross sleepers, the latter varying in number according to the nature of the ground. A very high rate of speed is attainable on this system with less oscillation than on the old plan of stone blocks or cross sleepers to support the rails.

In connexion with the railway, Mr. Hemans has designed a safety pier for Galway Harbour, which, if carried out, would render it one of the finest in the world.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was yesterday prorogued by Her Majesty in person. The Queen went in State by the usual route, and reached the House of Lords shortly before two o'clock. The fineness of the day attracted an immense concourse of spectators by whom her Majesty was loudly and enthusiastically cheered.

The Queen having taken her seat on the Throne of the House of Commons, with the Speaker at its head, having, pursuant to summons, made its appearance at the Bar, her Majesty made the following most gracious Speech:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am glad to be able to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and I thank you for the diligence with which you have performed your laborious duties.

"I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers.

"I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the very considerable diminution which has taken place in the African and Brazilian Slave Trade. The exertions of my squadrons on the coasts of Africa and Brazil, assisted by the vigilance of the cruisers of France and of the United States, and aided by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government, have mainly contributed to this result.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the Supplies necessary for the service of the year.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is satisfactory to observe that notwithstanding very large reductions of taxes, the revenue for the past year considerably exceeded the public expenditure for the same period.

"I am rejoiced to find that you have thereby been enabled to relieve my people from an impost which restricted the enjoyment of light and air in their dwellings. I trust that this enactment, with others to which your attention has been and will be directed, will contribute to the health and comfort of my subjects

"I thank you for the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of a measure framed for the purpose of checking the undue assumption of ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power.

"It gives me the highest satisfaction to find that, while repelling unfounded claims, you have maintained inviolate the great principles of religious liberty, so happily established among us.

"The attention you have bestowed on the Administration of Justice in the Courts of Law and Equity, will, I trust, prove beneficial, and lead to further improvements.

"I have willingly given my consent to a bill relating to the administration of the land revenues of the Crown, which will, I hope, conduce to the better management of that department, and at the same time tend to the promotion of works of public utility.

It has been very gratifying to me on an occasion which has brought many foreigners to this country, to observe the spirit of kindness and good-will which so generally prevailed.

"It is my anxious desire to promote among nations the cultivation of all those arts which are fostered by peace, and which in their turn contribute to maintain the peace of the world.

"In closing the present session, it is with feelings of gratitude to Almighty God that I acknowledge the general spirit of loyalty and willing obedience to the law which animates my people. Such a spirit is the best security at once for the progress and the stability of our free and happy institutions.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—At the instance of Mr. Muntz, the House of Commons has ordered to be printed a copy of all the correspondence that has taken place since 1847, between the Lords of the Treasury, the General Post-Office, and Mr. Archer and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, relative to Mr. Archer's machine for perforating sheets of postage label stamps. The inconvenience which Mr. Archer proposed to remedy—serious enough to persons of voluminous correspondence, and still more so to a postmaster during the last half-hour for receiving letters—is the trouble occasioned by the present mode of cutting or tearing sheets of postage stamps into single heads. For this purpose the inventor's machine, which, it is stated, can be worked by two boys, and by the aid of which a stamp sheet can be perforated in the minutest manner in the direction of the white lines, as to allow the stamp to be instantly detached from the sheet without the operation of cutting. The plan, it was argued, would secure the holding of a stamp to sheets without any gum, while the rough or denial edges given to the stamps would cause them to adhere to the letters much better than when cut by scissors. Mr. Archer, feeling confident in the success of his plan, proposed that the stamps should remain contingent upon the unqualified approbation of the public, the Postmaster-General, and her Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps. The superintending presidents of the inland and London district post-offices thus referred to Mr. Archer's machine, under date the 14th October, 1847:—"The machine appears to be a very clever and useful invention.

* * * We are thoroughly convinced that postage stamps separated by it, having jagged edges, will adhere to letters far better than those cut from the sheet by knives or scissors. * * * We submit, it is most desirable that the invention be recommended to the notice of the Commissioners of Stamps." The machine obtained the approval of the Board of Stamps and Taxes, and of the Lords of the Treasury, and after one or two experiments it was found to answer the purpose for which it was intended. A sum of £200 was proposed to be given to Mr. Archer as an adequate remuneration for his invention, besides a further sum of £400 as compensation for expenses incurred in the construction of the machine. The inventor was dissatisfied with the arrangement, urging that it was inadequate to defray the mere outlay, and proposed (March 26, 1851) to enter into a contract for perforating, engraving, printing, and gumming postage label sheets for £1 15s a thousand less than was then paid for engraving, printing, and gumming them. The agreement with Messrs. Bacon and Petch was to print postage labels at the rate of 6d. per 1000. Mr. Archer proposed to do so, and to perforate them besides, at 4½d per 1000. The original printers reduced their charges to 5d. per 1000 in consequence, and a contract was entered into with Messrs. Bacon and Petch for five years at that rate. Mr. Archer, on the 30th of May, signified to the Inland Revenue Office that it was his intention "to appeal to the honour and justice of Parliament for redress, with the least possible delay."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Holstein (travelling under the name of Major Greenwald), accompanied by his son, visited Liverpool last week, and inspected various institutions there, amongst them St. George's Hall, the Cornwallis-street Baths and Washhouses, the Albert and all the other docks, and the Town-hall, where they partook of a cold collation. Both the illustrious visitors spoke English with considerable fluency, and frequently expressed their gratification which the varied and novel sights afforded them. They left subsequently for Scotland.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 510.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1851. [SIXPENCE.

LONDON AND PARIS.

We this week continue our Illustrations of the festivities instituted at Paris, ostensibly in honour of the Great Exhibition and of the city of London, but, in reality, in honour of the English nation We have already expressed ourselves in terms of high approval of the spirit which dictated the invitation given by the Prefect of the Seine, and which animated the whole Parisian population in the reception of their English guests, and have indulged in some, we think, not unwarrantable or over sanguine anticipations of the good that is likely to result from the interchange of friendly sentiments between two such mighty and once hostile nations. In returning to the subject, we do so, that we may, as far as our own circulation extends, neutralise the impolitic and ungracious attempts of a portion of the daily press to throw ridicule upon the guests who were invited, and consequently upon the givers of what we cannot but consider the most remarkable series of festivities recorded in the annals of any people.

Few persons will, we think, be found of sufficient wrongheadedness to deny that the original idea of the invitation given by Paris to London was a good one, and that the tendency of such displays of generous sentiments between nations whose yet unforgotten feuds formerly held the world in awe, is to aid the mighty cause of human happiness and advancement. If this be conceded, it is surely in bad taste on the part of Englishmen to hint at such a time that the cordiality of the Parisians was misplaced, or to indulge in any ridicule of them because they may have imagined London to be as much London as Paris is Paris, and the Lord Mayor of London to be as great a public officer as the Prefect of the Seine. If they committed a mistake in their

INUNDATION OF THE RIVER AAR, AT UNTERSEEN, SWITZERLAND, ON AUGUST 1.—REMAINS OF THE BRIDGE.

INUNDATION OF THE RIVER AAR, AT UNTERSEEN SWITZERLAND, ON AUGUST 1.—REMAINS OF HOUSES ABOVE THE BRIDGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

over-estimate of the dignity of Sir John Musgrove, or of the jurisdiction of the corporation of London, their good intention is none the less; and if they lavished honours upon aldermen, sheriffs, and common-councilmen, which would not in their own country have been accorded either to their personal merits or to their public position, it is not for us to find fault. An ambassador may personally and individually be a man of small account, but as an ambassador he wields the dignity and majesty of his nation reside in him; and the Lord Mayor of London, and the members of the corporation who accompanied him on his peaceful trip to Paris, may, as metropolitan functionaries, be of the smallest possible weight and importance; but being on this occasion the representatives of this country—and the best, because the only possible representatives that could be found—they were *de facto* the ambassadors of the people, and entitled to receive all the honour and respect which is fairly attributable to such a high position.

If the city of Paris had simply invited the members of the Royal Commission, the Executive Committee, the Jurors, and the gentlemen by whose efforts the Great Exhibition of 1851 had been made a world's wonder, it would no doubt have done a gratifying act; but when Paris not only invited these, but extended its hospitality and its kindly feeling so far as to invite London, it did an act still more significant and memorable. There is no doubt that the Corporation of London has but a limited jurisdiction—that it is but the nucleus of municipality—that it is in many cases the enemy of improvement—that it has jobbed great jobs—and that, in popular tradition (not always just), its aldermen are men of great stomachs and of little wisdom; but it should be remembered, after all, that, however limited its powers, there is no other municipal authority within the limits of this great metropolis that can be compared with it, either for dignity or for antiquity; and that, if it do not represent to foreign nations the metropolis of Great Britain, there is no other body in existence that can do so. The Corporation of London may have many faults: a world may have grown up around it, with the interests and feelings of which it may not always have identified itself; but it behoves Englishmen to reflect, that this venerable body, with all its real or supposed demerits and defects, is the representative of a system of municipal government to which England owes much of its power, and its people much of their freedom and happiness. For at least six hundred years, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London have represented the popular will, in a city which has aggregated to itself, by its wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, a whole congeries of neighbouring towns and cities, and formed a metropolis, which, though not the most beautiful, is certainly the richest and most populous, and possibly the most renowned and most highly civilised, in the world. The Prefect of the Seine, therefore, committed no mistake, as these illnatured critics would assert, in inviting the Lord Mayor and municipality of London to the splendid festivities of the past week: and no one has a right to infer that he was in any respect ignorant of the real powers and true position of the civic functionaries, whom, in the name and on behalf of his own city and nation, he for this once delighted to honour. It is all very well for professed jokers to exercise their harmless vocation at the expense of citizens and aldermen, and to launch their mimic thunderbolts against the civic capacity for turtle-soup and intolerable gluttony; but it ill becomes the sober leaders of public opinion to follow their example upon an occasion like this, and to write with an *animus* which would justify the Parisians in the belief that their guests had been cast before swine, and that the English public were as ungrateful and unappreciating as the municipality of London is represented to be gross and vulgar.

But the best informed among the Parisians were not deceived. They knew well why they honoured, and whom they honoured; and recognised in the honest burghers of London the representatives of a system of free government which they respect and envy in us, and would be but too happy to obtain for themselves. And better, far better, the popularly elected corporation of London, with all its faults and abuses, than the despotism which has made Paris such a municipality as it is. Sorry we should be to see the old corporation of London rooted out, even though it unwisely loves and lives the abominable cattle-market of Smithfield. That it is far from perfect we do not deny; but that it ought to be the nucleus and fountain of the municipal authority, that some day or other must be made to stretch over the two millions and a quarter of people that are crowded within the limits of our actually unmanageable mighty metropolis, we think there are few who have studied the subject who will be found to gainsay. At all events while we at home may find what faults we please with our venerable city, and its ancient organisation, let us do our Parisian friends full justice, not only for their kind intentions, but for the hospitality which would have been singularly incomplete, if it had not included the municipality of London. To sneer and to snarl, are accomplishments as easy as they are ungracious; but we suspect that those who find delight in such exercises of the mental, or perhaps of the biliary organism, would have found better and more prolific occasion for the display of their ill-nature, if the Prefect of the Seine had ignored the existence of the Lord Mayor of London. The functionary who is privileged to invite the Sovereign of Great Britain to his banquets, whatever may be said of his jurisdiction, is certainly a guest worthy of invitation by the civic authorities of Paris.

INUNDATION AT UNTERSEEN.

THE thoroughly Swiss village of Unterseen, situated about halfway between the lake of Thun and Brienz, has just been the scene of one of those destructive visitations which are incident to mountainous countries; the river Aar having inundated the place, and carried away a considerable amount of property, attended by a melancholy loss of life.

The Aar, always a rapid stream, has this season had more than its usual volume of water, owing to the melting of the snows and the vast quantity of rain which has fallen; and, on Friday, August 1, after three days' incessant and heavy rain, it is assumed an alarming appearance. The failure of the upper weir early in the afternoon, by direct ng a vast body of water against a block of houses on one of the islands of which the place is composed, convinced the inhabitants that no time was to be lost; they accordingly commenced removing their goods,—a necessary precaution—for about six o'clock the houses (many of which overhung the water) began to fall. Great exertions were made to stay the work of destruction, by forming artificial banks of fir trees thrown in at the edge of the stream, chained together, and weighted by heavy stones. About seven o'clock one of the abutments of the bridge, near the post-office, gave way, precipitating a number of persons into the boiling flood. The confusion was so great, that no conjecture could be formed as to how many were immersed; nor, at the time this was written, had it been ascertained how many had perished. Our Correspondent had a narrow escape, having but a moment before been on the precise spot that gave way. The landlord of the Hôtel des Alps, H. Holfstetter (a highly respectable man, with many young nieces), are among the drowned; a man and a boy are also ascertained to be lost. The latest reports were afloat; but it seems probable that seven or eight have been carried away. For some hours the utmost alarm was felt by the visitors at Interlachen, as the waters intervening had it been dry between the two portions of the village by the falling of the bridge, and a great many strangers were known to have been on the spot at the time of the accident. These fears gradually subsided, and it is now believed that no stranger has perished. Much damage has been sustained in the higher valleys. At Meyringen, and at the valley of Lauterbrunnen, the bridges are said to have been carried away. There has not been so destructive a flood here for twenty years.

The accompanying Views were sketched on the spot on the day after the catastrophe: one represents the bridge as it appeared at the time; the other shows the houses above the bridge, where the greatest damage was done.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

From Paris there is little intelligence of interest this week, the busy world of politics being hushed in the stillness and repose of the parliamentary recess.

According to the usage of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic, a small section of the representatives of the people, consisting of twenty-five members, and called the Commission of Permanence, was elected immediately before the prorogation, to watch over the public security until the Assembly again meet. The names of the members chosen are:—MM. Didier, General Changarnier, Dufour, Sauvaire Barthélémy, De Montigny, Berryer, Vitet, Ponjoulat, De Melun, Passy, Druet-Desaux, D'Olivier, Gouin, Berrardi, De Montebello, Bocher, De la Tourette, Admiral Cecille, Rullière, Hubert de Lisle, Boinvilliers, De Kermarec, De Bar, Gronchy, and De Mortemart. They hold a meeting every second Thursday, but, as yet, their meetings have been merely formal.

A manifesto from the Montagne, under the title of "*Compte Rendu de la Montagne au Peuple*," appears in the Red Republican papers this week, the tone of which is very violent. It gives expression to the delight of the Red party at the defeat of the Duc de Broglie's proposition for a revision of the Constitution, from which result they do not hesitate to draw the inference that the Constitution being now recognised to be sacred, the candidature of Louis Napoleon becomes impossible. They then proceed to bring charges against the Government of the Republic, which are, to a certain extent, perfectly well-founded, for it is quite true that under the present Republican Government there is not only far less liberty than had been enjoyed under the Monarchy, but there is hardly any liberty at all. That system, however, is too contrary to public deliberately adopted with the consent of a majority chosen by universal suffrage, and with the tacit approval of the nation at large, actuated by the belief that the moments is not propitious for renewing institutions which would become factious weapons in the hands of a desperate party, prepared to violate all the principles on which religion, family, and property are founded.

The public treat the manifesto with contempt. A paper of a similar character has also appeared from the pen of Ledru-Rollin, who, with his companions in exile at London, seem to fear they shall be forgotten, unless they do or say something characteristically absurd.

The Hotel of the Invalides had a narrow escape on Tuesday of being burned down. The funeral ceremony of Marshal Sebastiani was in course of arrangement, when one of the flags, captured by the French from foreign armies, which hung from the ceiling, caught fire from the candles on the altar of the chapel, and the flames quickly extending, a considerable number of the flags were burned, but the building was saved.

M. Pierre Bonaparte's horse fell with him on Monday, and broke his leg in two places. He was galloping to get some medicine for a servant, who was ill. The President of the Republic instantly came to him. The fracture is going on well.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Sorbonne took place on Monday. M. Sibour, Archbishop of Paris; M. Baroche, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Generals Magnan and Perrot were among the spectators in the reserved seats. M. Guizot occupied his former professor's chair.

General the Marquis of Roche Dragon died suddenly of apoplexy on Monday, at the club on the Boulevard Montmartre.

ITALIAN STATES.

In Lombardy, and the Austrian provinces of Italy generally, the discontent of the people has become so universal, and presents so menacing and exp osive an appearance, that Marshal Radetzky has demanded considerable reinforcements; to which application, however, the Government at Vienna are unable to concede, owing to the deplorable state of the Austrian finances.

The occupation of Rome continues to occupy diplomacy. It is said to be again intended to compose the garrison of the city of Neapolitans and Romans, leaving the French to retain possession of a few points along the coast. It appears, however, that the Cabinet of the Elysée is not at all disposed to accept that plan, and has declared its determination to participate in the same measure as Naples in the future occupation, should the other Courts decide on substituting that system, instead of the present occupation.

According to the Paris *National*, since the appearance of Mr. Gladstone's letters, the rage and cruelty of the King of Naples has been stimulated to an extraordinary degree, in support of which statement it cites a long list of fresh persecutions.

GERMAN STATES.

The Germanic Diet have come to a resolution, that, notwithstanding the protests of England and France, the whole of the Austrian state s shall be admitted into the Confederation. The Court of Vienna has also determined to carry out its determination against all opposition.

The Cabinets of Austria and Prussia are carrying on negotiations for the renewal of the treaty relative to the navigation of the Danube, which terminates next month.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week are dated the 30th ult. They are of little interest, with the exception of intelligence from Cuba, noticed in another place.

In Philadelphia a large fire is mentioned, by which the cotton and woollen goods' factory of Rex, Jefferson and Washington-streets, Kensington, and the carpet factory of Lorimer and Brinkhurst, in Perry-street, above Phœnix; the six-sto ry brick factory on Washington, above Jefferson-street; three-story brick dwellings on the north side of Jefferson-street, near second; four on the south side of Jefferson-street, as also three brick dwellings on Washington-street, and two or three on Perry-street. The loss is roughly stated at 150,000 dollars, only a portion of which is covered by insurance. The cotton factories are said to have been owned by New York companies.

We have accounts of a severe and destructive storm at Ba timore, Pittsburg, and at other places in that direction on the night of the 26th ult. Hailstones seven inches in circumference were picked up.

At St. Louis the cholera was fast disappearing, and the city growing healthy.

WEST INDIES.

Advices from Jamaica to the 17th of July state that the cholera was increasing in the extent of its ravages in various parts of the island, particularly in Hanover and Westmoreland, whence the accounts are most distressing. The pestilence had also made its appearance in Up-Park Camp, amongst the troops, several of the soldiers having died. The general health of the city of Kingston was not satisfactory, the influenza being very prevalent. Another visit of cholera was feared. The other islands were reported healthy.

Under the head "United States," we noticed, last week, a rumour, prevalent at New York, that a revolutionary movement had broken out in the Spanish island of Cuba. According to the American papers, received this week, Cuba, the accounts from which are to the 22nd ult., was in full insurrection. Puerto Principe, on the south, being the scene of operation. The New Orleans papers declare that the insurrection has proceeded so far that the Government forces have been defeated with the loss of 300 men. Other accounts assert that the Government forces have put down the insurrection, with the loss only of five men. Without seeking to reconcile these extraordinary statements, which, with the present meagre accounts, would be impossible, it is suffice to indicate that the great eagerness of the Americans for the annexation of Cuba, makes them regard every civil there as of a revolutionary character.

The miserable warfare which desolates the noble island of St. Domingo still rages. From Port au-Prince, under date July 15, we learn that another battle, had been fought between Soulouque and Geffrard, near the town of Cotuy, on the 13th, which proved very disastrous to the troops of the Emperor Soulouque, of whom about 900 were slain out of a force of 2700 men. An immense quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors, besides 246 prisoners, among whom are a nephew of the Emperor and nine officers of some distinction

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to the 4th of July communicate the unwelcome tidings that the state of affairs at the Cape is a most unsatisfactory one.

Sir Harry Smith was on the frontiers, but could do little more than keep the enemy in check; what with the disaffection of the native forces, and the non-arrival of a sufficient force from home, he was compelled to act on the defensive only. The general impression was, that without aid from home the conclusion of the war was very indefinite. Sandilli was in his native mountains. His favourite prophet had forsaken him, and joined another chief. Pato remained faithful to the British cause.

The movements and counter-movements of the troops, and their skirmishes with the natives have come up with them, present no features worth noticing. Field-Cornet Gray was killed in one of those petty affairs.

AUSTRALIA.

Accounts to the 8th of April have been received from Sydney. The Legislative Council met on the 28th of March. At the opening of the sess on, the Governor, in a short speech, intimated that he had called the Council together to consider and enact measures for giving effect to the Australian Colonies Government Act of the Imperial Legislature. Copies of the act and of a despatch from Earl Grey, explaining the objects the Government had in view in passing it, had been, his Excellency observed, laid before the Council. He announced that he would forthwith transmit to the Council the bills he deemed necessary to give effect to the act. He informed them that he availed him elf of the presence of the late superintendent at Port Phillip, now Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, to obtain suggestions respecting the p oper division of that colony. The address of the Council in reply merely contained general protestations of loyalty; a declaration that they watched at the moments from expressing any opinion on the provisions of the Government act, and a promise to give the subjects mentioned by his Excellency their most serious consideration.

The Council did not meet again till the 4th of April, when an electoral bill was presented, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time that day week. Mr. Wentworth gave notice that he would, on the 8th of April, move for a select committee to prepare a remonstrance against the Australian Colonies Government Act.

Great efforts were being made out of doors to get up an opposition to the Electoral Bill, and more particularly to its provisions for the divi-ion of the colony into electoral districts. The opposition appeared to consist ch efly from the democratic party in Sydney, and to arise from an apprehension that the franchise proposed was too favourable to the stockholding interest.

The delegates from Victoria and Tasmania, to invite the inhabitants of New South Wales to join the Anti-Transportation League, had arrived in Sydney. A grand banquet was given to them on the 3d of April, and on the 7th a great public meeting was held. It was unanimously resolved that the Australian Anti-Convict Association of Sydney should be dissolved, and that all its members should enrol themselves in the League. The sense of the meeting was unequivocally expressed in favour of agitating for an entire abolition of convict transportation to every part of Australia. Mr. Lamb (a member of the Legislative Council), who moved the first resolution, and Mr. Josephson, who seconded, each proposed a subscription of 100 guineas towards the expenses of the League. The Secretary also announced subscriptions of 100 guineas each from another gentleman and from two mercantile firms.

The delegates had explained the arguments are to the 28th of April. The chief feature in the intelligence is the publication of a memorial from the mechanics and labourers at Nelson, sent out as emigrants by the late New Zealand Company, addressed to the Company, and claiming compensation for the treatment they have experienced, and the delusive promises by which they allege they were induced to emigrate.

THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

The following is a translation of a circular of Gorzeskorhawsky, the military and civil lieutenant of the Venetian provinces of Austria, to the military commanders under him:—

"To the military commanders in the office of public order. When you are requested to furnish information respecting any person with the qualification of special, you must exactly supply concerning that person all the following indications:—

"1. His station, place of birth, parentage, age, &c.

"2. His personal description.

"3. His intellectual culture and talents.

"4. His character and humour.

"5. His sentiments in politics, religion, and other matters.

"6 His social po-ition and education.

"7. The estimation in which he is publicly held, and the extent of his influence.

"8. His manner of living—as what he habitually does or omits to do: whether he is much or little at home; and, if he goes out, where he usually goes, with special indication of the names of the public places, private houses, and families he visits; and whether he goes to them in the day or in the night, frequently, seldom, or periodically; also, with what company he ordinarily spends his time.

"9. What are his usual topics of discourse in public places.

"10. With whom he keeps up a correspondence, and whether frequently, seldom, or periodically.

"11. Whether he is in the habit of travelling, where, and on what pretext; and whether he does so frequently, or periodically, or seldom, alone or in company, and by what means or conveyance.

"12. His means of subsistence; whether there is a due proportion between his income and his expenditure; whether he is lavish, economical, or parsimonious; and whether he lives from day to day.

"13. In what special relations he stands to his parents, his family, his friends, and his mistress.

"14. What part he took in the revolution, and whether by actions or only in thought. Was he an enthusiast or a cool-headed calculator? Did he in public or in secret aid the revolution under the mask of neutrality—when, where, and in what spot especially?

"15. If he took no concern in the revolution, did he refrain on principle, and from devotion to his lawful sovereign, or from fear, prudence, apathy, inertness, or calculation?

"16. In the changes of party fortune did he remain always the same, or did he turn as the wind was blowing? And by what facts might his change of sentiment be proved?

"17. In fine, a biographic sketch describing all the antecedents of his history.

"Venice, June 7, 18 1.

"The Military and Civil Lieutenant of the Venetian Provinces.

GORZESKORHAWSKY."

EXPERIMENT WITH A NEW LIFE-BOAT.—MR. WILSON (chairman), Captain PAXTON, Captain SAUMAREZ, R N., Captain PERROTT, members of a committee of the National Shipwreck Institution; Mr. Lang, master shipwright; gunmaker, Birmingham, one of the competitors for the Duke of Northumberland's life-boat prize of 100 guineas; and several naval officers and gentlemen, assembled on Tuesday afternoon at the basin at the west end of Woolwich Dockyard, to witness the buoyancy and facilities for rowing of a life-boat constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Peake. The boat is constructed entirely of wood, and is 30 feet long by 8 feet 3 inches wide, and her draught of water 4 feet 5 inches. The bottom is deeply padded with cork lining; and a band of the same material, covered with prepared canvas, is carried round the outside of her sides. At both ends of the vessel are air-cases in construction, that she may be stu-ted either way by an oar. On each end several air-tight cases have been fixed, and, with the cork, give her a buoyancy equivalent to two tons, that number being of the crew. Previous to the baunge of the boat, the several crews having gone on board, they proceeded a-rowing, a coxswain, or steersman, and ten rowers having gone on board, they proceeded a-rowing, and rowed the boat several times, to show her capabilities for rowing; and they then all sat on one side, to show her stability in the water, and that their whole weight did not bring her down on one side to nearly the edge of the water. The rowers' seats are made pliable, about four inches each in diameter, were taken out of her bottom; but the admittance of the water through the perceptible difference in the immersion, and she was again rowed round the basin with equal facility as on the first occasion. Double the number, in all twenty men, went on board, which gave her an additional weight of a ton and a half or four or six inches; but as she is built to be high out of the water, nearly similar in appearance to the north Sunderland sailing boats, she might be crowned with as many persons as she could hold, and still prove a good sea boat. It was intended to have her filled with water, but that experiment was deferred to a future day, when the carriage making for her at the Royal Arsenal will be ready, and the facilities for moving her on shore and other experiments be made. Lieut.-Colonel Colquhoun, of the carriage department at the Royal Arsenal, was also present on the occasion. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the resident of the National Shipwreck Institution, is now every exertion to have life-boats of the most approved construction made, to be placed on the various dangerous parts of the coast where they may be most required, and has, with a view to their efficiency, approved of rules for their management.

REAPING BY MACHINERY.—MR. J. J. Mechi has published a letter dated Tiptree-hall, August 11, in which he says: "The American reaping machine, by McCormick, has been at work all day on my farm, cutting a heavy crop of wheat, very long in the straw, partially laid, and estimated at five quarters per acre. I have arrived at the following conclusions.—That it will act perfectly on level land, and on a standing crop. That it will cut from ten to sixteen acres per day, according to circumstances. That the quantity can depends much on the activity and strength of the man who has to remove it by rake from the board on which it falls. That it will take a man to remove one acre and a quarter per hour. That our open furrows, and deep water furrows are much against the perfect action of the machine. That the paddle-wheels do not in any way injure the corn cut or injure the machine. That the paddle-wheels do not in any way injure the corn cut or injure the machine. That the following modifications in its details will be required where (as in my case) the straw is very long. That it will cut laid corn where it falls towards the machine. That where it falls from it, it is desirable that the corn be cut such paces as to lay it square. That a proportionate number of hands to blind the cut corn will be required according to the crop. That the machine will be cutting all day to-morrow. I should wish to have finished my harvest with it, but the proprietor desires to try it in other counties. In conclusion, I feel a conviction that all our reaping will soon be done by horse or steam machines."

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The fifth annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association is to be held at Tenby, and will commence on Wednesday, August 20. The Earl of Cawdor succeeds W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., as president for the year. The outline of proceedings proposed includes excursions to Penally Church and Cromlech—Castle Heads and Church—Lamphey Palace and Church—Pembroke Castle and Churches—Monkton Priory—Pembroke Dockyard—Narberth and Llawhaddon Castles—Cast e Meherren and Camp—and an examination of the Church, Domestic Remains, Castle and Town Walls of Tenby, and of the Priory and Early Encysted Stone in Caldy. After the close of the meeting, it is proposed to make an excursion by steamer, to St. David's on the 28th, returning on the 29th.

POOR RELIEF.—A Parliamentary return shows that the total number of paupers receiving in-door and out-door relief on the 1st of July last, in the 597 unions and parishes in England and Wales, amounted to 744,360 persons, which, as compared with the preceding year, shows a de rease at the rate of 2 4 per cent. In Wales, at the same date, the number was 68,229, showing a decrease of 9 5 per cent.

On Saturday of last an order was issued by the Lords of the Treasury authorising the grant of a charter to a company formed to run an in dependent line of first-class steam-ships direct from Liverpool to this The company will be entirely composed of the American and General Steam Navigation Company, and the directorate will include some of the first merchants of Liverpool and Manchester engaged in commerce with the Brazils. The line (the shares of which will be limited to £1000 each) will comprise four first-class steamships, with a branch steam-ship to run between Rio and the River Plate; and the departures will be once per month from either end

GREEK BRIGANDS.—Athens journals to the 28th ult. state, that near Marathon a band of twelve brigands had pulled down two houses, and horribly tortured two females by pouring boiling oil into their bosoms. A fe tids act the brigands approached nearer to the capital, and on their way had a conflict with some gendarmes, five of whom they wounded seriously. Near the forest of Achaia, a party of travellers, twenty in number, were attacked by another band, and robbed of their money and effects and three valuable horses; one of the travellers was wounded by a pistol-ball. Near Lamia, a band of brigands, under the orders of a notorious chief, named Chiracon, were attacked by a party of mounted gendarmes. Two of the brigands were killed; the rest made their escape. The gendarmes had two horses killed.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, AS OBSERVED IN SWEDEN BY MR. J. R HIND.

THE accompanying diagrams are illustrative of observations taken during the total solar eclipse of July 28th, at Ravelsberg, near Engelholm, on the west coast of Sweden, to which place Mr. Hind proceeded for the express purpose of observing this rare phenomenon

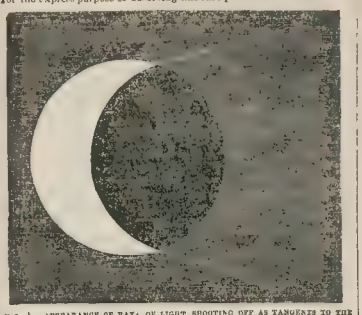

FIG. 1.—APPEARANCE OF RAYS OF LIGHT SHOOTING OFF AS TANGENTS TO THE MOON'S LIMB AT THE CUSPS.

Fig. 1 represents the appearance of rays of light tangential to the moon's limb at the cusps, when about two-thirds of the sun's disc were covered. This appearance lasted about one minute, and then vanished entirely.

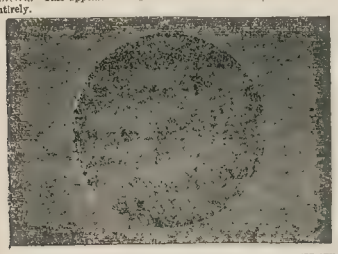

FIG. 2.—THE "BEADS" IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE EXTINCTION OF THE SUN.

Fig. 2 shows the luminous *beads*, as they are termed by astronomers, which presented themselves immediately before the extinction of the sun, and are attributed by Mr. Hind to the effect of sunshine between the mountain peaks and along the valleys situate near the apparent edge of the moon's disc, the phenomenon thus produced being doubtless exaggerated by some optical cause. At the moment of commencement of totality, three luminous beads appeared to run into each other very rapidly, and all traces of the sun were lost. From the fact of the late Mr. Baily, the English astronomer, having especially directed attention to the visibility of the bright drops, they are generally known at the present time as "Baily's beads."

SUN'S UPPER LIMB.

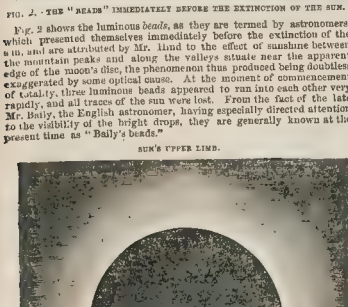

FIG. 3 ROSE-COLOURED PROMINENCES 30 SECONDS BEFORE THE APPEARANCE OF THE SUN.

Fig. 3 exhibits the *corona*, or ring of light, surrounding the dark body of the moon during the total eclipse, and the prominences on the moon's limb. The *corona* was of the colour of tarnished silver, and extended to a distance of about one-third of the apparent diameter of the moon from her border. There was a flickering, or undulating motion in the light of the *corona*, but nothing resembling the circular motion described by some observers in previous eclipses. The prominences were rose-coloured at their edges, but paler in their centres, and a bright violet tint extended along the moon's limb, where a continuous range of inequalities presented itself. The principal projection was situated on the right, or western limb; it was straight throughout two-thirds of its length, but curved like a sabre at its extremity, and, what is most remarkable, *continued visible four seconds after the sun had reappeared*. A little below it was a triangular spot of the same bright rose colour; but precisely detached from the moon's limb. This spot remained unchanged

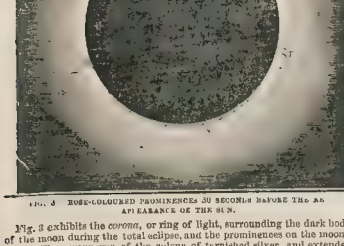

FIG. 4.—THE "BEADS" AT THE END OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

as regards its position in respect to the great projection during the whole time it was visible. Two other prominences were conspicuous—one near the south point, and the other on the eastern edge of the moon; in addition to which, there was a long succession of small projections round the southern part of the moon's limb, as shown in the Engraving. These appearances are usually termed "*red flames*." It is almost certain that they are connected in some way with the sun.

Fig. 4 shows the *beads*, about five seconds before the sun became visible, as a very fine crescent; they were brighter and larger, but less numerous, than before.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THE annual High Court meeting of this great benefit society, numbering nearly 120,000 members, commenced on Monday week, in Caldwell's large dancing academy, Dean-street, Soho-square, and did not terminate until the following Friday evening. Delegates from all parts of the kingdom were in attendance to represent the various courts or branches of this ancient order. The chair was taken by S. Boyce, Esq., H.C.R., and W. M. Williams, Esq., H.S.C.R., was in the vice-chair. The delegates present numbered several hundred, and they completely filled the lower hall, whilst private members of the society filled the gallery. The objects of the meeting were to take into consideration the altering or making new rules for the next twelve months, and electing the Executive Council for the same period. A great number of the laws constituting the Society were altered so as to meet the wants of the increasing number of members. The managing body, it appeared, had localised the society as an early period of the year, and a smart discussion took place between those parties who were opposed to such being done, but the conduct of the Executive body was eventually approved of by an overwhelming majority. The expense of the managing executive for carrying on such a prodigious society for a year was only £93, and that sum was voted merely as a gratuity to mark the respect the delegates entertained of their services. The society has now between 7000 and 8000 branches, in most parts of the globe, from £100,000 to £150,000 is annually paid to sick members, from £30,000 to £40,000 for funerals, and considerably over the latter sum to widows and orphans, distressed members, &c. The surplus capital of the Order, at the present time, is above half a million. The new Executive Council having been installed into office, votes of thanks were passed to the previous managing officers, and the proceedings, after lasting five days, terminated.

ANNUAL HIGH COURT MEETING OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE Paris *fêtes* being fairly over, the officials and the attention of the public seem to have returned to the Exhibition with greater zest than ever. Even those amongst the latter who went to Paris to take what share they could get in the festivities of the French metropolis, do not appear to enjoy the interior of the Crystal Palace any the less for a comparison with the splendours of the Hôtel de Ville, or the heat and dust of the Champs de Mars. In short, the Exhibition stands the comparison in everything, but certain indications of faded coverings of counters and crimson cloth, from which the colour is very rapidly departing under the action of the light which is so generally diffused around. It is, however, the practised eye alone which detects this; and to the masses which still come up from the country in crowds, everything is as bright and as brilliant as at the beginning of May. Whether these crowds will diminish or increase, is a problem to be solved; but to all appearance the last day of the Exhibition, whenever that may be, will be a subject of as much solicitude, probably even more, than its open ng day.

Improvements in the arrangements and additions to the contributions are continually making. The Manchester people, of whose display we have had occasion to complain on several occasions, appear at last to be about to make a show of the products of the important district of which it is the centre, and a large trophy-like erection is now in the course of arrangement in a portion of the agricultural department, and at the back of the court devoted to printed fabrics. It appears that this display is intended to make up, in some measure, for the paucity of Manchester products in their proper classes, and that a series of examples of the leading features of the trade of that town is at last to be attempted. In short, it has been discovered that the Exhibition was a greater fact than many of its luke-warm supporters supposed it ever could be; and being astonished at finding that their absence did not generally effect the welfare of the undertaking, however much it might affect their welfare in particular, they have made a virtue of necessity, and do that at the last which ought to have been done at the outset. Money subscriptions to such an undertaking are of little comparative value, unless earnestness and zeal are also displayed in the practical working out of the purpose for which the money is subscribed

The United States, too, are about to make another addition, as from forty to fifty large packages arrived the other day, and the contents will, in due time, find their locat on in the territory assigned to them, but which has been so long vacant from their absence, and we trust that the display will be satisfactory to all parties. Indeed, this constant anxiety to improve and add to former contributions, in every department of the Exhibition, is a sure sign of the impression its success has made n on the minds of those most concerned; and the probabilities are, that improvements and additions will be going on until the day of closing

Her Majesty renewed her visits on the mornings of Friday, the 8th, and Saturday, the 9th. This caused some little hurry in the return from Paris of some portion of the Executive; and Mr. Duke arrived on the first morning just in time to receive the Queen and the Prince on their entrance. The same interest as ever was displayed by the Royal visitors. Portions a ready examined were re-visited, and again carefully inspected, and on both mornings, general rat er than special departments were so cted. It is expected that H Majesty will take the opportunity of paying several visits prior to her departure for Scotland, as before the return n of the Royal family from the north the Exhibition will in all probability be closed.

The discussion as to what the Building ought to be devoted to, appears likely to be an interminable one, since it is generally agreed that it will be retained. Perhaps the recent visit to Paris may suggest that it is the only chance for realising in England anything like those gay and enlivening out-door scenes which the Boulevards, the Champs Elysées, the gardens of the Tuileries, or the Palais National present. Under any circumstances, the question has now a chance of fair consideration; and if the Crystal Palace is to be taken down, it will be because the people did not desire that it should be retained.

The jury business would appear to be quite finished, so far, at least, as the work of adjudication is concerned. The preparation of reports will, of course, be a work of time, particularly as it is intended that the reports of each jury shall, as far as possible, contain a statement as to the present position of the industry which that part of the Exhibition on which the report is made represents. This, if properly carried out, will render their documents of the greatest possible value and importance; and the awards, after all, will be but a secondary matter as compared with the report itself. The French jurors, however, have taken time by the fore-lock, and, instead of keeping the awards to their country "private and confidential," astonished their English colleagues by the publication and sale of a list of many of their medals, which could be had from the "flying stationers" of the Boulevards for a sous. Of course, no one is responsible for the accuracy of the list; but it appears to have been sufficiently near the mark to have astonished those who are cognisant of the facts.

VISITORS FROM CHINA.—The list of foreign visitors to this country, who have been attracted hither by the Great Exhibition, has just received a very novel addition, by the arrival of a Chinese family of rank, per the *Lady Pelham*, direct from Canton. These interesting personages consist of a Chinese gentleman of the name of Ching atai, and his wife Anap, accompanied by her two sisters, and attended by a female domestic. The three ladies possess the genuine small feet constituting the peculiar characteristic of the higher class females in the Celestial Empire. These denizens of the flowery land had hoped to have reached England in time to be present at the opening of the Great Exhibition, but their arrival has been much retarded by contrary winds. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to convey her Royal commands to the ladies, through Colonel Phipps, that they will take an early opportunity of proceeding to Osborne, for the purpose of being introduced to her Majesty, and they leave London for that purpose in a day or two.

An exact inventory of the Imperial and Royal cabinet of coins and antique medals, at Vienna, has just been drawn up. The total number of pieces is 107 647, of which 26 502 are Grecian, and 30,944 Roman. In the latter the numismatic cabinet of Vienna is richer than all those which exist even in Italy.

THE FETES AT PARIS.

WE published, last week, the letters of several of our special correspondents in Paris, detailing the splendid festivities given by the Prefect of the Seine and the Parisians to their English visitors. We had not space, however, to print all the communications that we received; and now return to the subject with a fuller account of the *Grandes Eaux* at Versailles—one of the most brilliant of all the brilliant scenes that signalized the week, and of the remarkable reception given by the President of the Republic at the Château de St. Cloud.

THE FETE AT ST. CLOUD.

The beautiful *chateau* and park of St. Cloud have often been the scenes of festivity and splendour; but never, we should think, did any of the royal, imperial, and princely occupants of that abode behold such a brilliant and remarkable scene as it presented on Monday. St. Cloud is situated on a bend of the river Seine, in the midst of a finely diversified country, about two leagues from Paris. The palace was originally built in 1572, as a private residence, by M. Goudy, a banker, or financier; but was purchased in 1658 by Louis XIV., and presented to the Duke of Orleans. Vast sums were laid out upon it; the palace was enlarged and decorated; the park was planted by the celebrated Le Notre; and St. Cloud became renowned as one of the most luxurious residences of Royalty. Louis XVI. purchased the *château* from the Orleans family, in 1783, and presented it to Marie Antoinette, who here passed some of the happiest days that were permitted to her in the course of her short and troubled life. Often during the progress of the first revolution must the Queen and her family have gazed from its windows and terraces upon the lovely panorama of Paris stretching beneath her—its white houses glowing in the sunlight or the moonlight—as if in that lovely scene all was peacefulness and tranquillity. In the dawning days of her evil fortune, she shuddered, no doubt, to reflect how deceptive the scene might be; what boiling and raging human passions might be at work amid those tranquil houses and long lines of streets and thoroughfares, and what doleful tragedies might day by day be enacted amid that landscape which looked so lovely and so peaceful. Napoleon shared the fondness of the Bourbons for this residence as much, perhaps, for its convenient proximity to the capital, as for its beauty. The turbulent, treacherous, and excitable city was at his very feet, and the Château de St. Cloud was his watch-tower, whence he could survey, and, if need were, command it. With one of the most momentous critical incidents of his career, the Château of St. Cloud is historically associated, for in the Salle de l'Orangerie were enacted the events of the 18th Brumaire, which made him an Emperor Charles X. resided at St. Cloud when the revolution of July, 1830, hurled him from the throne; and Louis Philippe oftener slept within its walls more frequently than in those of the more gorgeous but less secure Tuileries.

The grounds of the *château* are laid out with great taste, and have the inestimable advantage of possessing fine trees in the full growth of maturity. The long avenues are on a smaller scale than those at Versailles, but are equally beautiful; and the fountains, as in that more celebrated resort, are disposed with a proper regard to the picturesque.

The invitations issued to the English and other guests stated that the President of the Republic would receive them in the *château*, to pass the day from three o'clock in the afternoon until seven; but this arrangement was subsequently altered, in order to afford an opportunity to the members of the National Assembly, who had been invited to attend, without neglecting their legislative duties. It was, therefore, intimated that the visitors would be at liberty to remain as long as should be agreeable to them.

As early as half-past two o'clock equipages were on their way to St. Cloud, and by three o'clock a string of hundreds of carriages pressed through the adjacent villages on their way to the *château*. The road from St. Cloud to the gates of the palace was on each side lined by a dense mass of people who bivouacked on the grass at the road-side with their wives and children, and ate their *pâtés* and drank their *vin ordinaire* to beguile the time. The doors of the *chateau* were opened precisely at three o'clock, and the whole suite of splendid state-rooms were thrown open to the visitors. The company on arrival proceeded to promenade through the saloons, admiring the works of art, and more especially the splendid tapestry with which the walls are covered; but the heat in-doors became at last so excessive, and the attractions of the greensward, and the cool avenues of the park, so paramount, aided as these were by the play of the fountains, and the strains of music amid the trees, that the great majority of the company soon distributed themselves over the park, and the *fête* became what it was intended to be—a magnificent *fête champêtre*. Two bands of music were stationed in the park, and two buffets had been erected for the supply of ices.

At an early hour the President arrived, and proceeded at once to the park, giving his arm to the Marchioness of Normanby. On his approach to the palace, through the dense line on each side of the road from the Place de St. Cloud, he was enthusiastically cheered. At about five o'clock, in a sort of square formed near one of the military bands, after the President had conversed with some private friends, his Excellency

GREAT EXHIBITION FETE AT ST. CLOUD.—REFRESHMENT TENT.

the Marquis of Normanby presented the Lord Mayor of London. The President expressed to him the extreme happiness that he derived from the visit of the chief magistrate of the city of London, and his warm sense of the kind feeling towards France manifested by the English nation. The Lord Mayor acknowledged in suitable terms the honour done to him. The crowd of French visitors pressed around, as on former occasions, to see the Lord Mayor, one and all expressing to each other their surprise that he wore no decorations, and asking the English whether his were a political or a non-political office; whether he were elected annually or for life, and what were his functions. It was an object of general remark among the English visitors, that there were far more military officers than civilians present; and that for each Englishman in the grounds there was at least one French officer, if not more. After walking about the gardens and park, and finding at each step something to admire, whether in the arrangement of the ground, the splendid avenues of lofty fruit trees, with chequered shadows such as Creswick would love to paint, or the unexpected bursting forth of a magnificent fountain, sending up a column of water to the height of 100 or 120 feet, glittering in the sunshine, and arched by rainbows; or coming across groups of well-dressed ladies, scattered among the *bosquets*, in picturesque combinations, forming veritable, though quite unintentional *tableaux vivans* after the style of Watteau; it was announced that the great buffet, or side-board, in the Salle de l'Orangerie was open, and that the heat-oppressed multitude would find a magnificent cold collation spread out for them, with ices, fruit, and wine *à discretion*. A rush was immediately made towards it; but, alas! for the English visitors, the place had been monopolized and pre-occupied. The blue coats and red trousers of the French military filled the whole hall. Neither English gentleman nor English lady had a chance; and with a want of gallantry, sorely belying the ancient character of their nation, these bearded warriors seemed to think of themselves, and of themselves alone. Some of those with whom we were thrown into unpleasant proximity ate as if they had never eaten anything but dry bread and potatoes before, and as if such a collation were an unexpected and delightful novelty; and drank champagne as if it were rare indeed that they had such a chance. Some, again, drank to the health of the English ladies, who, poor souls, had no wine in which to return the somewhat suspicious compliment; and it seemed to us that the brave officers rather enjoyed their own good fortune in being so amply provided with good things, and the bad fortune of others who had not their strength or their impudence, to feast themselves to the disadvantage of their neighbours. As for the Lord Mayor, in whose honour the *fête* was to some extent given, he was obliged to fare in a corner as he best could—unnoticed and unknown, while the brave officers were besieging the buffet, calling out, at the top of their voices, for "a bottle of champagne for the Lord Mayor;" "a fowl for the Sheriffs;" "a *pâté* for an Alderman;" and carrying off by wholesale, amid the laughter of their comrades and of the waiters, the prizes which should have been awarded to the civic dignitaries of London. The supply, it should be stated, was most abundant, and the viands and wines were of the choicest kind; but the space was too small for the immense number of visitors, who could not, we imagine, have been less than two thousand. Hundreds, who had entered the

GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—THE GRAND REVIEW.—THE PRESIDENT AND HIS STAFF.—(SEE PAGE 214.)

THE GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—GRAND REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Orangerie, left it again immediately in consequence of the crowd, and had to wait more than an hour before they could obtain the smallest refreshment. The inconvenience would have been still greater, if about this time a considerable number who had made arrangements to return to Paris to dinner, had not left the palace.

From six to seven o'clock there were fresh arrivals, consisting chiefly of persons whose official and legislative duties had prevented them coming at an earlier hour, but they bore no proportion to the number who had quitted. There was at one time a disposition on the part of the military to get up a cry of "*Vive le Président!*" and "*Vive l'Empereur!*" but this indiscretion was speedily checked by the more judicious friends of Louis Napoleon, and once in a marked manner by the President himself; and, though two or three times faintly revived, the withdrawal of the President put an end to the scene.

Upon the whole, the *fête* at St. Cloud was as gratifying and splendid as any of the series, and will long be remembered with pleasure by those who were present at it, whether French or English.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—THE GRAND REVIEW.—BRIDGE OF BOATS AND ATTACK ON THE TROCADERO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of hills (near the village is the celebrated waterfall of Stock Gill Force, a tributary of the brawling Rothay); proceed from Ambleside to Keswick by coach, passing Rydal, whose name will long be associated with that of Wordsworth; view the Mere, and traverse its pretty vale: arrive at Grasmere, a perfect picture of still-life set in a frame of noble mountains. Silver Horn, Loughrigg Fell, Seat Sandal, and Greatrig are chief among the many which encompass this beautiful scene; and, leaving Grasmere, commence the long ascent to the pass of Dunmail Raise. At the top, the Raise Gap, observe

That pile of stones
Heaped over brave King Dunmail's bones.

Then, turning round to take a retrospect of Grasmere, the lovely and lone, wind the descent from Dunmail Raise, and pass through t e village of Wythebum, at the foot of the mighty Helvellyn; then skirt the rugged rock-bound shore of Thirlmere, "strongly contrasting with Grasmere;" narrow, almost river-like, it yet possesses many beauties. At its head stands the frowning Eagle Crag, and near its foot the Raven Crag. Nearly midway it is crossed by a wooden bridge, forming a pleasing object in the scene. Cross the head of the Vale of St. John, with its celebrated "Castle Rock," described by Sir Walter Scott in the "Bridal of Triermain." The stranger course will have for his imagination excited with hopes of viewing some whilom border chieftain's fastness-hold, if he stumbles accidentally upon that remarkable object as he

Strays
In morning mist or evening maze,
Along the mountain lone,
That fairy fortress often mocks
His gaze upon the castled rocks
Of the valley of Saint John.

Gain a magnificent view of Blencatharn, or (more commonly) Saddleback, stretching easterly from Skiddaw Reach, Castle Rig, and look down the vale of Keswick, or lakes Derwent and Bassenthwaite, with their surrounding mounta ns, one of the finest prospects in England; a tourist has recorded the impression of his first view thus:

I stood upon the Ca te Rig, and viewed
Lake Derwentwater lying far below;
A fairy scene it was, so many-hued,
And bright as burnish'd silver it did glow;
Small speck-like boats were passing to and fre.
Close on the right the mighty Skiddaw rose,
Eastward Blencathar, serf-like, crouched him low:
Against the western sky, in serried rows,
A host of tilled hills in jagged peaks uprose.
Lake Bassenthwaite in all its glory spread,
The Wyt top woods their richest verdure wore:
Enchanting land! My fancy he'er had dreamed
Earth could so much of loveliness bestow,
Meadows like emeralds fring'd the indented shore;
Orchards and cots nay interspersed between;
Keswick, " and Greta's bowers, whose bonthey's lore
Received fresh impulse," seemed to interweave,
Only to add new charms unto that glorious scene.

On Keswick and its innumerable beauties it is unnecessary to dilate. With gu des, carriages, ponies, and boats, the tourist may explore every point and nook, from Skiddaw Mawr to the frowning gorges of upmost Borrow-dale.

Leave Keswick by coach for Cockermouth, skirting the western shore of Bassenthwaite; and charming is the ride of seven miles along the lake side, with the luxuriant Wyde, whose woods on the left; and on the right, across the lake, the lofty mountain range of Skiddaw, Longside, Carlside, and Dod. Near the foot of the lake is the inn of Peel Wyke; and from thence the road leads through a fertile vale to Cockermouth.

This town is chiefly celebrated for its castle, built soon after the Norman Conquest. "After many changes it was garrisoned by the troops of King Charles; but was taken and partially dismantled by the Parliamentarians. The ruins and a portion entire are highly interesting: the gateway tower, displaying the arms of the time-honoured families of Umfraville, Lucie, Multon, Neville, and Percie, is a striking object.

Leave Cockermouth by rail for Whitehaven; crossing the river Derwent repeatedly by wooden viaducts, and obtaining on the way a passing glimpse of Pap Castle, once the s te of a Roman castrum, afterwards occupied by Waldieve, first Lord of Allerdale, and founder of Cockermouth Castle.

Arrive at Workington, a thriving sea-port on the Solway Frith, across whose broad expanse the Scotch coast appears well defined. Harring ton, a small sea-port, with extensive chymical works in its neighbourhood, appears next; and on leaving it, the line skirts the sea shore, beneath huge cliffe, passing Lowen engine-works and the fishing village of Pastow, to Whitehaven, a large and important town, famous for its harbour-piers and collieries extensively worked beneath the sea. The collieries and adjacent lands are the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, whose possessions extend over a large portion of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, of which he is Lord-Lieutenant, and whose principal northern residences are Lowther Castle, in Westmoreland, and Whitehaven Castle, in Cumberland. Leave Whitehaven by rail, passing through St. Bees, with its fine old abbey, Clerical College, and public school, known far and wide by the success of its pupils in obtaining scholarships at Oxford. St. Bees is also renowned for sea-bathing; the purity of its waters, the superiority of the beach, the salubrity of its air, and general accommodation of its inns and private lodgings, throw rank it high among the places of public resort; added to this, the spirit of enterprise is abroad at the present time in furnishing baths of every description in a building adjacent to the beach.

(To be continued.)

MUSIC.

The musical entertainments this week have been confined to the seventh of the London Wednesday Concerts, under Signor Montesh's direction, at the Whittington Club; Mr. Henry Russell's Australian pictorial, as well as vocal, at the Soho Theatre; the English Glees and Madrigals on Wednesday last at Willis's Rooms, with Mrs. Anderson, Miss Williams, Messrs. Francis, Lockey, Land, Robbs, Whitehouse, and Pulham as the singers; and the Whittington Lyric Club last Monday; Mr. Henry Phillips' entertainment at the Adelaide Music Hall; and Messrs. R. and H. Blagrove's sixth and last quartet concert, at the Mortimer street rooms, with Miss Williams, Messrs. R. Barnett, W. Dorrell, Clementi, Boord, and Hausman, on Friday.

Last night's performance of Mendelssohn's "Paul," under Costa's direction, at Exeter Hall, with Mdme. Clara Novello, Miss Dolby; Messrs. Lockey, Whitehouse, and Herr Formes, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, will be noticed in our next week's impression.

Miss Catherine Hayes has been rusticating at Trouville, near Havre, preparatory to her trip to America. She will give a concert at Havre, with Mr. Osborne, the pianist: and will sing at concerts at Manchester and Liverpool on the 28th, 29th, 30th inst., and 1st of September. On the 3d, Miss Hayes will depart for New York, from Liverpool.

The American journals announce the departure of Mdlle. Lind for England, for the 15th of this month

The final meeting for the performance of English glees and madrigals will be held Wednesday, thus terminating a most brilliant series of entertainments, thoroughly national in character and unequalled in excellence. At the last concert nearly 600 persons were present, including a large number of aristocratic auditors.

There is every reason to anticipate a brilliant meeting at the forthcoming Worcester Musical Festival, on the 26th, 27th, 28 h, and 29th inst.

A very excellent undertaking, under the title of "The Orchestral Society," has just been established. The committee consists of Messrs. H. Blagrove, J. Howell (treasurer), Hullah, Lucas, and A. Nicholson (hon. secretary); and it is proposed to give eight annual concerts at St. Martin's Hall, beginning November this, and ending early last in the production of orchestral works of the highest class, and especially for the production of new, unheard, or comparatively unknown compositions." Such a society has been long a desideratum, as the Philharmonic Society has been so exclusively devoted to a limited repertory. The band will comprise twenty-four first and second violins, Mr. Blagrove and Mr. Watkins pri cipals; eight violas, Mr. Hill principal; eight violoncellos, Mr. Lucas principal; eight double basses, Mr. Knoll principal, and the usual complement of wood, brass, and percussion. Mr. Hullah is to be the conductor. In the list of honorary members are nearly sixty distinguished professors, native and foreign, including Madame Viardot, Thalberg, Madame Clara Novello, Piatti, Miss Catherine Hayes, Charles Hallé, Sainton, Benedict, Bottesini, Formes, Meyerbeer, Miss Louisa Pyne, Sam ion, Lindsay Sloper, Miss Birch, Miss Goddard, Miss Kate Loder, Lockey, Phillips, &c.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAILWAYS.—On Monday was issued an act of Parliament, which received the Royal assent on the previous week (14 and 15 Vic., cap. 64), to repeal the act for constituting Commissioners of Railways from and after the 10th of October next, the act 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 105, continuing the Commissioners of Railways, is to be repealed, and all the powers, rights, and authorities vested and exercised by them are to be transferred to the Board of Trade, who are to exercise the same. The Board of Trade is empowered to continue all or any of the officers or servants, with the approval of the Treasury, and from time to time, with such approval, to remove such officers or servants. After the 10th of October, one of the secretaries or other officer of the Board of Trade may be appointed to sign documents relating to railways which are to be received in evidence by courts of justice.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On the occasion of Mr. Balfe's benefit, last Monday night, his own comic three-act opera, "I Quattro Fratelli," was produced. When it is stated that this work was the eighth novelty and the twenty-third opera given during the season, it may be safely concluded that Mr. Balfe's herculean labours as musical director and conductor entitled him to a complete relief from the direction and also to the liberal support of the musical public. It is to be regretted that the benefit was not given at an earlier period, not only for the sake of the popular composer, but also for that of the establishment; as there cannot be the slightest doubt, after the brilliant success of Monday's performance of "I Quattro Fratelli," that the charming composition would have commanded large receipts, especially if, as originally proposed, Mdme. Sontag had sustained the part of *Hermania*, so eminently calculated as it is for her powers "I Quattro Fratelli" is one of the three operas written for Paris by Mr. Balfe: its original title was "Les Quatre Fils Aymon," and it was brought out in 1844, as we la s "Le Puits d'Amour," at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique; the other work, "L'Etoile de Seville," having been composed for the Grand Opera (Académie de Musique). M.M. Leuven and Brunswick were the authors of the libretto. An English adaptation of "I Quattro Fratelli" was done at the Princess' Theatre, and the German version has been extremely popular at Vienna and other cities. The distribution of the characters here was as follows:—Gardoni, Pardini, Mercurial, Belanch, *Gaston*, *Ricardo*, *Allardo*, and *Rinaldo* (the four brothers); Mdme. Guiliani, Mdlle. Heller, and Mdlle. Lanza, *Isbanda*, *Hermania*, and *Eglantina* (the three nieces); and Mdlle Cruvelli, *Hermania*, the daughter of the *Baron de Beaumanoir* (Massol), *Uberto*, major-domo (Signor Dal Fiori), and *Ivon*, steward to the four brothers (Signor Donzelli). The plot is very incentious and interesting. In the first act, tcire is the return, after a year's absence, of the four brothers of Aymon to the castle of their deceased father, to open the casket containing his will, by which they find that they are penniless, and that they have been sent on their travels to learn the virtue of patience under misfortune: this moment is the text of *Ivon*, a kind of *Culoe* of Sir Walter Scott, in passing off the oldest, *Gaston*, as a rich man, on the *Baron*; next is the mutual recognition of *Hermania* and *Oliverio*, who has had the misfortune to love her whilst the latter was on his travels; and the resolve of *Hermania* to free herself from a vow that she made on her entrance a convent with her three cousins, or to marry at the same time as they did; finally, the departure of *Oliverio*, with his three brothers acting as squires, for the *Baron's château*. In the second act, *Hermania* contrives to bring her three cousins in contact with the three brothers of *Oliverio*, and to marry them off with the same ceremony: this manœuvre she achieves this manœuvre by means of three bowers in a grove by moonlight, is a rich bit of genuine comedy, each brother supposing that he is marrying *Hermania*. In the last act, the success of her scheme is announced by the ringing of the bells in the three hermitages, and she reconciles each cousin to her allotted husband by pouring out his special humour.

Very delightful music has been appended to the incidents: it is one continuous stream of flowing, graceful, fascinating melody, with neat and facile orchestration; here rising into larger city of construction, and anon pleasing by its piquancy and elegance. No meretricious grace of the music is the attraction and the charm of the score: there is no pandering to fashion, no address; the ideas are prolific and car-catching; and scarcely throughout the opera can the attention of the most fastidious of connoisseurs with the three brothers acting as squires, for the *Baron's château*. In the second act, *Hermania* contrives to bring her three cousins in contact with the three brothers of *Oliverio*, and to marry them off with the same ceremony: this manœuvre she achieves this manœuvre by means of three bowers in a grove by moonlight, is a rich bit of genuine comedy, each brother supposing that he is marrying *Hermania*. In the last act, the success of her scheme is announced by the ringing of the bells in the three hermitages, and she reconciles each cousin to her allotted husband by pouring out his special humour.

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The execution was more remarkable for its artistic *ensemble* than for individual excellence: *Hermania* (Mdme. Sontag) was powerful; Mdme. Cruvelli's style, her comedy is stiff, artificial, and exaggerated, and her execution of the florid passages in the opening cavatina, and in the brilliant rondo finale, was pondersome and unfinished. Her second cavatina, and her spirited, sparkling rondo, "Io son fedele," was deservedly applauded; and, narrow, y escaped an encore. Another opening romance, "Ora tarda e nera," with an elegant orchestral under-current, was a graceful air, "Parla bel," with a delicious wood band accompaniments are heard advantageously; and the cantabile, "Sta sera," in the second finale, was expression. Massol developed comic powers, as the *Baron*, of a high order; the *duo buffo* between him and Coletti, in the second act, made quite a sensation, and was re-demanded, but the singers did not accept the encore: the quartet must be drawn to the remarkable grace and ingenuity of the *finale* of the second act, and to the unique, effective termination of this lively and intricate scene, in which poet and composer have so ably co-operated.

The second act of Rossini's "Cenerentola," with the duo, "Un segreto," between Ferranti and Lablache; the septet, and the *vaude finale* of Adam, "Non più mesta," and the *ti ri ri ri* quartet, "Les Graces," concluded Mr. Balfe's benefit programme.

Last night (Friday), the second act of "Il Prodigo," and Balfe's "I Quattro Fratelli," were again appearing for the last time.

Madame Sontag, to the delight of the musical public, will re-appear this evening as *Rosina*, in "Il Barbière."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Scarcely a year since, the name of Charles Gounod was almost unheard of in the musical world. If inquiry had been made in Paris, it would have been found that a pupil of the Conservatoire, of that name, had won the second grand prize in 1837, and in 1839 had carried off the first grand prize for a composition; that he had been a pupil of Reicha and Halévy; that he went to study at the French Academy, at Rome; that from that period he was lost sight of, some persons pretending that he had become a priest. M. Gounod, however, it appears, was travelling in Italy and Germany, and was long a resident in Vienna.

He did not rush into print, and it was only towards the close of the season that rumours began to be circulated in Paris of an unknown musician, whose works were likely to make a sensation. These reports assumed soon a substantial confirmation. At the suggestion of Madame Viardot, the director of the Grand Opera gave M. Gounod the commission for an opera, the poem by M. de Carré, founded on Goethe's "Faust." In the meantime, Mr. Hullah, at his third monthly concert at St. Martin's Hall, produced four compositions by M. Gounod. These works gave rise to an animated discussion in our musical circles, and many conflicting opinions were expressed by our critics as to the abilities of M. Gounod. On the 16th of April last, his "Saffo" appeared at the Théâtre de la Nation, in Paris, with Mdme. Viardot as the inspired poetess, Mdlle. Poinsot as *Climene*; Bonnehée, *Faonte*; Mdlle. Pradher, *Alcée*; and Aymès, the *Shepherd*. Although Mdme. Viardot's engagement was limited on the 15th of May, "Saffo" was presented six times; and after Auber's "Zerlina" was brought out, and Mdme. Viardot had left Paris for London, so satisfied was the Parisian management with the impression created by "Saffo," that Mdlle. Masson essayed the part, but unsuccessfully. When we add to this fact, that M. Roqueplan has given M. Gounod a commission to write a new five-act opera, enough will have been stated to prove that M. Gounod's *début* as a composer in Paris has been thoroughly successful.

On Saturday night, the Italian adaptation of the drama of the work of MM. Augier and Gounod was mounted with great splendour. The two scenes of the first and third acts—a square before the Temple of Jupiter; and the Rocks of Leucas, with the temple of Venus in the island in the distance, and the rippling waves on the sea-shore—may be cited as most magnificent specimens of pictorial art, by Grieve and Telbin. The processions and groupings, under the direction of Mr. W. West, were classic and picturesque. In the cast for the principal parts was first-rate musical and dramatic talent, a selection was beyond all praise: the music of Gounod, in the first and last acts, is superb; and, as the libretto advantageously attributes, "Saffo," we fear, will prove a failure. No inspired Orphic poetess could sing such a love-song as "Saffo" and requisite libretto; and, like many other noble productions of the most gifted composers, "Saffo" will perish from the weakness of the poem.

The introduction of the opening scene leads to a reverie, in a religious march in E flat, common time, stately, solemn, and melodiously majestic, finely scored. After the victorious gladiator has passed in his car, *Phaon* (Tamberlik) and *Pythias* (Ambrosini), the former in a divine strain of love, between *Saffo* for her intellect, and *Glycère* for her beauty; and the latter, an old man, tauntz *Phaon* for his double affection. Tamberlik sang a lovely romance in A flat in common time, commencing with a recitative, as expressive a melody as was ever conceived, most delicately instrumented. After this air *Saffo* enters: there is a charming chorus of female voices, and then the character of the poetess is marked in a few bars, "Di Grecia a voi." Anything finer and more characteristic than this brief passage we have never heard—it at once establishes Gounod's fame as a poet, as well as a musician. *Glycère* (Vadaque Castellan) next enters, and there is a quartet between Viardot, Castellan, Tamberlik, and Ambrosini, in which the rivalries of *Saffo* and *Glycère* for the heart of *Phaon* are delineated dramatically, with a picturesque orchestral under-current. An air, interpolated in the Italian version, is sung by Madame Castellan: the audience in particular, in minor, is admirable, but the cabaletta, in B flat, is weak and commonplace. The chorus of male voices, in G major, on the entrance of *Alcæus* (Marali), is very vigorous and characteristic. Then comes the struggle for the lyric crown, in a finale of amazing power. It begins with a hymn by Pythias in F major, large and sonorous, followed by diminished couplets of *Alcæus*, who competes with *Saffo*, to "Liberty." The effect of the crowd enjoining silence to hear *Saffo's* strains, is another happy idea of the composer: her ode, "Hero and Leander," is exceedingly beautiful, the large is perfect, the instrumental imagery is inspired, and the allegro is brilliant and impulsive. After *Saffo's* triumph is proclaimed, the finale winds up with a choral crescendo and *ensemble* in B flat, wine-light time, of imposing grandeur, and the curtain fell amidst general excitement.

The second act, in *Phaon's* residence at Lesbos, opens with a bacchanal chorus in C major, interwoven with which is a very original and striking "Britisl," sung by Tamberlik, in F major, two-four time; after which is a concerted piece in C major, nine-eight time, of the conspirators, who come here to kill the tyrant *Phaon*, *Phaon* winning the throw. The oath of fidelity to the cause, sung by Castellin, Marali, and Tamberlik, with chorus, was redemanded with acclamation, so novel and spirited was the theme. A very remarkable duo between Tamburini and Castel as is next in rotation. It is here that *Glycère* obtains from *Phaon* the secret constituting the list of the conspirators. This duo won universal admiration, the concluding movement being replete with *finesse* and vivacity. A beautiful air by *Saffo*, with chorus, descriptive of her happiness with *Phaon*, is succeeded by a duo, in which *Glycère* compels *Saffo* to promise to abandon *Phaon*, in order to save his life. Then is the trio finale, in which he is thunderstruck at the apparent an aithilitarian of *Saffo*, the despair of the latter, and the triumph of the successful rival *Glycère*. The act, however, long for merry, the audience evidently were disgusted with the scoldings of the rival courtesans for the Greek sobriquet, had no sympathy with this *Phaon Polite*, whom M. Augier had so absurdly cast in the right as to rank his destruction of *Saffo*, and felt a contempt for the part of the imbecile *Pythias*. The composer himself must have experienced the want of interest in his character, as the duo and trio are the weakest in the opera.

The third act, contains some splendid writing of the composer. The air of *Phaon* in A flat, six-eight time, with the second movement in F minor, common time, was admirably rendered by Tamberlik, whose burst of despair on the high C at the close quite electrified the house. The chorus in C minor, common time, of the conspirators bidding farewell to their country, is another of Gounod's grand conceptions. After *Phaon's* departing malediction, the despair of *Saffo* reaches its climax, and a grand scena ensues, beginning with a prayer for *Phaon*, in F major, three four time; at the end of which she sinks (Sckel) here sings an air, in A flat, six-eight time, with chorus, and the instrumental imagery most elegant and captivating. It was fervently encored. *Saffo*, awakening from her swoon, sings for the last time despairingly to her lyre, bidding adieu to the world, and finally to the house. The chorus in C minor, Viardot's acting and singing of this scene was sublime, worthy of her general talents in *Fidès*

If M. Gounod will be unable to give vitality to, and inspire interest in the story of "Saffo," he will only share the fate of Labarre, in 1709; of Rameau, in 1739, of Beccinni, in 1778; of Martini, and Mayer, in 1794; of Reicha, in 1822; and of Paeini, in 1842. Often as the subject has been treated, the sympathies of audiences cannot be enlisted for the love of *Saffo* for one not worthy of her. To deny, however, to Gounod the possession of very extraordinary powers, in the treatment of such a subject, is equally apparent; and as an orchestral writer, his accompaniments are replete with elegance and ingenuity; but, above all, he has a marked individuality of style, distinguishing him from the ordinary composers of the day. Perhaps his forms may be considered too severe; but he was evidently aiming at ancient Greek beauty, and was resolved to steer clear from the modern mode of operatic writing.

On Tuesday, "Saffo" was given for the second time.

On Monday was a subscription night, to replace that of Sept. 6; Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" being performed for the eighth time

On Thursday, "Norma" was played for the fourth time; followed by the last act of Donizetti's "Favorita," with Grisi, Tagliafico, and Mario.

HAYMARKET.

The English adaptation of Adolphe Adam's pretty opera, "La Reine d'un Jour," was produced on Wednesday night, with perfect success. The incidents of the original work are retained, with a new dialogue; but the music is entirely new, and has been composed by Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam, son of the well-known comic singer and of the late Mrs. Fitzwilliam, once of that name. Mr. E. Fitzwilliam is already favorably known in the musical circles by his "Nabob Nabet" and "Songs of a Student," from which compositions every expectation was entertained, that he would take a high and distinguished place as an operatic composer. If he has not quite come up to our anticipations by his present essay, he has most surely made a most promising beginning, and his second production will be looked forward to with much interest. The story of the "Queen of a Day" is a bit unfamiliar to English audiences; it is the old French one of "Partisan," libretto, treating of the schemes resorted to to effect the escape of a Queen of England on the days of Puritan rule, and the perils encountered in the disguise. In the Haymarket version, it is *Sir Henry Vere* (Mr. Stuart), and the love passes of *Lucy Lestaire* (Miss Louisa Pyne), a miller, as the Consort of Charles II., during the days of the Commonwealth, that Monk is organising the Restoration, and by the stratagems of the soldiers of the Protectorate are frustrated, and the real queen lands in Scotland. *Lucy* receives a reward of 5000 crowns, and is thus enabled to marry *Walter Price* (Mr. Harrison), a sailor, who had very nearly espoused, owing to a lover's quarrel, *Cicely Home* (Mrs. Keeley), the niece of *Turnbull* (Mr. Weiss), an innkeeper, a Vicar of Bray in politics, who keeps a portrait of Charles I. and of Cromwell, and changes the pair of pictures as the varying events suggest. A pompous, selfish, avaricious *Lady Shiraz* (Mrs Smith), who comes to pay her court to the supposed *Queen*, is also one of the characters of the drama, the action of which is developed with much ingenuity, especially in the second act, in which the miller assumes the robes of the Queen, excellently acted by Miss Louisa Pyne, whose exquisite vocalisation, also, in the opera, is its main attraction.

As regards the music, its most characteristics it is more that of the drawing-room than of the stage. It is deficient in dramatic impulse and colouring; but there are some very pretty ideas, and the orchestration is elegant if not forcible. Miss Louisa Pyne, of course, had the lion's share in the score: she has a cavatina, "Returning from a foreign shore," with a brilliant *pointe d'orgue* (encored); a graceful ballad, "There is a form that haunts my face;" a florid rondo, "My heart's gaily beating;" a grand scena, "A ship appears at sea," and others. Mr. Caulfield has a song, "Amid the songstars of the grove," and a nicely harmonised duo with Miss Louisa Pyne, "An April day." There were, also, a duo between the latter and Mr. Harrison, "Follow your fancy;" a clever trio, "Gracious Queen;" a choral glee, and two full concerted pieces.

Miss Louisa Pyne was deservedly honoured with a special ovation at the fall of the curtain.

It is quite evident that the disposition of the public to patronise the class of compositions like that of the Opéra Comique in Paris, is strong and sincere; and the Haymarket lessee, by affording our composers the chance of producing one or two such operettas, is materially assisting the art progress in this country, as well as sustaining the financial interests of his establishment.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Monday Miss Glyn made her first appearance, since her re-engagement, in the character of *Lady Macbeth*. The house was crowded, and the reception awarded to the actress on her entrance most enthusiastic and vehement.

OLYMPIC.

M. Victor Hugo's "Angelo" has been skilfully adapted for this theatre, the part of *Angelo* by Mr. James Stirling, and Miss Fanny Huddart as *Tisbe*, the latter being assumed by Mrs. Stirling and Miss Fanny Huddart as the husband and the lover by Mr. H. and Mr. W. Farren, jun. The performance of all these characters is quite sufficient to their requirements, though in some passages Mrs. Stirling was pathetic, and Miss Howard powerful as *Catherine Diddier*, as *Remadel*, did the "conventional mysterious" respectably. The house was full.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

Mr. Angus Reach has contributed to this theatre what he is pleased to call a "dramatic bubble," under the title of "The Shot Tower"—the *locale* of such exaction being the other side of Waterloo-bridge. In this nondescript piece Mr. John Reeve plays a fast man, one *Charley Shiners*, who, now discarding his commercial pursuits, cultivates the trombone; and, having forfeited twenty lodgings for the sake of his favourite instrument, comes here as a spot where he may perform upon it without objection. But a visitor appears, a former fellow-lodger of his, *John Champs*, a farmer, who has come to see the Exhibition; but, bewildered by the bustle of the town, seeks silence in the Shot Tower. The two soon quarrel, and *Champs* gets possession of the key and throws it over the parapet. *Shiners* declares he has killed somebody. Just at this juncture, *Sophy Champs*, the farmer's niece, enters—a romantic milliner, who has sought the same elevated retirement for meditation, and turns out to be the affianced of *Shiners*. The fears of old *Champs* are by this means allayed, and the farce, somewhat abruptly, concluded. On such a piece criticism is needless; it is serve to amuse a vacant hour, its end is answered.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

The amusements of this popular resort have lately embraced a novel attraction, described in the programme as the "Storming of Gibraltar." The situat on of Cremorne, on the banks of the Thames, admirably adapts it for mimic naval fights. A representation of the fort has been thrown up at the south-eastern end of the esplanade, extending upwards of 100 feet into the river, and the fire consists or an attempt to capture this stronghold by a combined naval attack. These vessels are the combined fleets of the Iron and Citizen Steamboat Companies, the directors of which have allowed their crews to attend and take part in the display. The idea was a bold one, and the manner in which it has been carried out is worthy of all praise. The other attractions of the Gardens continue. Franconi's *troupe* increases in popularity, and the round of amusements which greets the visitors of Cremorne, cannot fail to render the place permanently popular

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The veteran M. Cloup, who has so ably held the stage management of the French Plays, at the St. James's Theatre, for the last twelve years, has announced his benefit for Wednesday next, the 20th instant.

might introduce, have had too pleasant a taste of the practical benefits which have followed a wise course of fiscal and commercial policy, to give their whole hearts and energies to a *doctrinaire* movement in favour of Parliamentary reform, unaccompanied by more solid measures of public utility. It is by no means certain that a dissolution upon that question would present the Minister with a more manageable or favourable Parliament than the present one. What the country chiefly requires is a good Finance Minister; and if the overthrow of the Administration, a dissolution of Parliament, and a new combination of parties shall procure it that advantage, and consign Sir Charles Wood to his proper station, the year 1852 will be a year of business, and show in favourable contrast with 1851. The old watch-word of the Whigs has lost its virtue; and the fiscal reforms of Sir Robert Peel have placed ancient Whiggery at a disadvantage, from which it never can extricate itself, except by a boldness and wisdom as great as his, in the management of the fiscal and commercial affairs of the nation. We can do without Parliamentary Reform; we cannot do without a readjustment of taxation.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Helena, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, returned to Osborne on Saturday morning.

The hospitalities of the Court have been continued during the past week to the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and a select circle of private friends of her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Sunday the Court attended Divine service in the private chapel at Osborne, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiating.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, crossed over to Southampton, and from thence proceeded to Salisbury by railway. From Salisbury his Royal Highness proceeded in a carriage to Stonehenge, and, after inspecting the druidical remains, returned again to Southampton, and reached Osborne at a quarter before eight o'clock During the absence of their Royal Highnesses, her Majesty, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, drove out in the open phaeton of Osborne.

On Tuesday, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, drove out on the road to Newport in an open *char à banc* and four. The Royal party afterwards arrived in a second carriage, and Lord Alfred Paget, Equerry in Waiting, attended on horseback. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lady Caroline and Miss Barrington, Colonel Wylde, and Rev. Mr. Bowyer, and Mr. Birch, had the honour of being invited to dine with her Majesty and his Royal Highness in the evening.

Her Majesty, it is now arranged, will leave town by the Great Northern Railway on the 27th, and remain all night at Doncaster. The Angel Inn will have the honour of receiving the Queen and Court, who will proceed next morning to Scotland.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, nephew of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with the Lady Augusta Gordon Lennox, second daughter of his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The Marquis of Lansdowne left town on Tuesday, for Bowood-Park, Wilts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster, on Tuesday, for Drumsor, near Dunkeld, the seat of the Right Hon. Fox Maule

Sir George Grey, who has lately been seriously indisposed, is about to proceed to Germany for the benefit of the waters.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere left town on Wednesday, for Stoke Park, near Windsor.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS have recently taken place.—*Deanery Rural*: The Rev. Edward A. Ommanney, to Chew, Somerset. *Rectories*: The Rev W. Grice, to Tetbill, near Alford; the Rev. George Andrews, to Castor, Northamptonshire; the Rev. John Pope Cox to St. Erwan, Cornwall; the Rev. Henry Godolphin Peter, to St. George-the-Martyr, and to St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury. *Vicarages*: The Rev. Vernon G Guise, to Longhope, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Edward O'Brien, to Thornton-Curtis, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Richard Allen, to Kensworth, Herts, the Rev. H. T Twells, to Stratford-upon-Avon.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. Henry Atkins, of Leeds, from his lads past the Rev William Rothery, from the congregation of St. George's Church, Mossley; the Rev. J Horton, late curate of St. Mark's, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, from the Sunday-school teachers, on his leaving.

The Rev. John Harding, D.D., late rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Anne, Blackfriars, has been appointed Bishop of Bombay, in the place of the Right Rev. Dr. Carr, resigned. The ceremony took place in Lambeth Palace.

NEW BUILDINGS.—The thirty-first annual report of the Commissioners for Building New Churches has been presented, and is now printed by order of the House of Commons. It appears that, at the date of the last report, 470 churches had been completed, with accommodation for 498,266 persons, including 291,190 free seats for the use of the poor. Since then, 27 new churches have, by the aid of grants from the funds placed at their disposal, been completed, which provide additional accommodation for 20,313 persons, including about 14,442 free seats; 23 churches are in the course of erection, and plans for 17 others have been approved of. Application has been made from 19 parishes for further church accommodation since the last report of the commissioners.

ETON COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—Eton College chapel has lately received within its walls a very handsome ornamented Gothic font, on the north side of the ante-chapel, and is intended as a memorial of the many amiable qualities of the Rev. Charles John Abraham, B.D., formerly Fellow of King's College, and for many years the resident master in Eton College, and whose departure from this country, about 18 months ago, for New Zealand, will be remembered by many of our readers. It is the spontaneous offering of the collegers alone, and principally of those who were pupils to Mr. Abraham, by whom it has been paid for by means of a subscription, confined, we believe, entirely to colleagers. The font bears the following inscription:—How great a friend testimonium ob multa beneficia a Carolo Johanne Abraham, S T. B. Accepta Deo et Ecclesiæ D D. infusce collegii Scholaris quidam; A. S. 1850.

PROPOSAL FOR A SYNOD FOR THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.—The following has been addressed to the clergy of the diocese of London:—"London, 39, Essex-street, Strand, Office of the Metropolitan Church Union, July 29, 1851.—Rev. Sir,—Considering the progress which the synodal question has recently made in the public mind, as shown, among other symptoms, by the character of the discussion in the House of Lords on Lord Redesdale's motion, the idea has suggested itself that the assembling of diocesan synods, if adopted in the various dioceses, might prove the best, the most peaceable, and the most effectual means of obtaining the revival of the synodal action of the Church in Convocation. Under this impression, the committee of the Metropolitan Church Union (whose main object is to procure the revival of the synodal functions of the Church) feel it their duty to ascertain how far it may be possible to obtain from the Lord Bishop of London the assembling of a diocesan synod of the clergy of his diocese. As a first step towards this object, they have instructed me to communicate with you, respectfully soliciting the expression of your opinion on the subject; and if you are favourably disposed towards such a movement, you will feel obliged by your returning to me the inclosed, with your signature attached. In the event of a sufficient portion of the clergy of the diocese being favourable to such a measure, there will, it is conceived, be no difficulty in making their sentiments known to the diocesan, through the regular ecclesiastical channels, and we are particularly requested by the committee to state, that, while it appears to them that the institutive of such a movement may properly proceed from an association like the Metropolitan Church Union, rather than from individuals, they are most anxious that the movement should not be that of a particular society, and, above all, that it should not assume the character of a party movement. Should your reply to the present communication be of a favourable character, we shall make it our business to inform you of the further steps proposed to be taken in prosecution of the object in view.—We are, Rev. Sir, with much respect, your faithful servants, G. E Biber, G. Roberts, Honorary Clerical Secretaries; G. J. Ottaway, Hon. Lay Sec."

RESTORATION OF THE SEPARATE SEE OF GLOUCESTER.—The petition for this object has been forwarded to the Home Secretary, for presentation to her Majesty. Appended to it are the names of no fewer than 169 of the parish al clergy of the diocese of Gloucester, and 227 churchwardens; besides which there are the signatures of a large body of the nobility, magistracies, and gentry of the county, making a total of more than 1200 names The list might have been increased to a very large extent, had it been the desire of the promoters to display mere numbers; they, however, confined the signatures to those only who personally undertook the object of the petition, and really felt it necessary for its proper being granted

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF WINDSOR.—By a return to the House of Commons, it appears that since the 1st of January, 1850, the dean and chapter have received the following fees on the baptisms of the Royal family:—George IV., £228 14s.; Duke of Gloucester, £318 0s. 8d.; William IV., £224 14s.; Prince Augusta, £225 0s. 8d.; Princess Sophia Matilda, £218 0s. 8d., Queen Dowager, £220 0s. 8d.

About four o'clock on Friday evening week, the steeple of St. Cuthbert's Church Thetford, fell on the roof of the building, carrying away one of the arches and destroying the organ. The building is very old; it is built of flint and freestone, and has been repaired many times.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—"We are sorry to learn," observes the *Buckinghamshire Gazette*, "that the potato blight has appeared rather extensively in some fields in the parish of Harborne, near this town." The accounts received from various parts of the kingdom during the past week are also calculated to create serious apprehensions for the safety of the crop in other localities. The *Worcester Herald* of Saturday last states that the blight is becoming very frequent in that county, although as yet certainly far from general; but adds, on the authority of a correspondent in Oxfordshire, "that in that county the disease is becoming general." The *Staffordshire Advertiser* also says, "there is reason to suspect that the potato disease is not entire y eradicated. Patches gathered within the last day or two in the neighbourhood appear to be slightly affected; and we have heard of an instance in which the tops have emitted that offensive smell which accompanies the disease." The *Bristol Mirror* likewise states, "that the blight has again made its appearance in different parts of Somersetshire. On Monday last it was discovered at Wells, Axbridge, Banwell, Chew Magna, and other places; but as yet the disease has only reached the haulms, the tubers not being affected. The blight has come upon the potatoes just a month later than it did last year; we therefore hope that all the early crops will be secured; and we hear that many persons are already removing their crops, which are very abundant." The accounts from many parts of Ireland also concur in stating that the disease has manifested itself in an unmistakeable form in that country.

FATAL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT AT BEDMINSTER.—The extensive coal district of Bedminster was on Saturday morning the scene of another terrible colliery accident, by which five poor fellows, while descending the shaft, were killed on the spot, in consequence of the rope by which they were descending into the pit caking. The accident occurred at the Malago Vale Pit. The father of one of the sufferers, an old man, on hearing of the death of his son, fell dead at the pit's mouth

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.—According to the local papers, the manifo-tations of disease in the potato crop are becoming general. In many fields in the neighbourhood of Dub in, especially on the north side, the evidence of its presence may be discerned upon the leaves and stems of the rows of the plant. As yet, however, the potatoes themselves remain in a sound condition, and although it is not to be expected that they will long remain entirely free from infection, the r advanced growth justifies the hope that the general supply will be comparatively good and wholesome. We are glad to learn, from a correspondent in a western county, that the lumper potato, of which only a small quantity has been planted, is the only variety which has yet given indications of decay. All the other kinds are still "as green as a leek." Our correspondent is sanguine in his anticipations of an abundant produce, on the reasonable ground that "we are now near the middle of August, whereas the blight was amongst them last year about the middle of July."

HOP INTELLIGENCE.—The accounts from the various hop-growing districts state, that, on the whole, they have improved, and a moderate crop is anticipated. The east wind has retarded improvement somewhat. Strong grounds are improving, and coming into hop fast; they are looking well and thriving, and will bear a favourable crop, but the sack bines, it is thought, will do very little, for some of them have gone back.

On Tuesday afternoon, at Folkestone, as the daily express train, with 256 passengers, brought over by the *Lord Warden* steam-boat, was proceeding up the incline to the upper station, the shank and hook of the first carriage gave way, thus detaching the whole train from the engine. The carriages ran back with fearful velocity, and it was impossible to stop their progress until they had carried away the who e of the back of the station. Fortunately, the last two carriages were luggage-vans One was comp etely shattered to pieces The passengers escaped with a few slight contusions. The only person seriously injured was a painter, who was at work at the back of the station, from whence he was thrown about thirty feet by the collision.

THE PORT OF BRISTOL.—At a meeting of the Town Council, held on Wednesday, a report was presented from the Dock Committee, which showed that the income of the docks had greatly increased, exceeding the expenditure for the year by about £30.0. The committee recommended that the dues on sugar should be reduced from 3s. to 1s 6d per ton, and that those on tea, coffee, and cocoa should be wholly remitted, a proposition to which the council unanimously assented The foreign tonnage of the port was stated to have exceeded that of last year (and even that of the exceptional year 1849) by near 30,000 tons

COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A railway collision of an alarming character, not attended, however, by fatal consequences, although resulting in severe personal injuries to upwards of twenty persons, occurred on Sunday morning at two o'clock, in a down excursion train by the Great Western Railway. The train was one of those undertaken by the Bristol Association, for the purpose of conveying persons of the working and middle classes, at cheap rates, to and from London, to visit the Great Exhibition, and during its great length was divided into two parts. The first was despatched more than an hour before the other, and got down without mishap; and the second passed Bath, and got on as far as Fox's Wood, just be ore the entrance of the No. 3 Brikington tunnel, where, either through the want of coke, or some mishap to the engine, the train broke down and came to a stand-still. There was a return engine and tender coming from Bath, and after the train had been standing for about ten minutes, it is supposed, through the darkness and by some of the passengers, run into it from behind. The collision is described as being a very violent one; the passengers were thrown forcibly against each other, receiving blows and contusions, and were greatly alarmed. The tender or some of the carriages were very much broken. The engine driver of the Bath train stated that he did not anticipate any interruption, and that he was prevented from seeing the train till too close upon it to avoid running into it by a dense fog rising from the river which runs a-reside of the railroad. The following are the persons injured:—Mrs. Nelsom, of the Pottery, Templestreet, a compound fracture of the tarsals or knee-cap, and a contused and lacerated wound of the right leg; Mrs. Dodd, Colleton-crescent, a contused wound of the head and body; Miss Greenslade, at St. John-street, a contused wound of the temple; Miss Anne Gibbs, contusion of the head; Miss Florence Gibbs, contused knee; Mr. Thomas Gibbs, contused wound over the eye-brow; Mr. Richard Newcombe, bruised legs; Miss Elder, contused arm; Miss Matthews, of Southwell-street, contused wound of the forehead, Miss Evans, contused ancle, and injury of the fibula, supposed to be fractured; Several Cops, both eyes contused; Miss Cha.lacombe, sister of Dr. Chellacombe, contusion of the knee, and front tooth of the lower jaw broken; Mr. Wade, jun., Park street, severe contusions; Miss Wade, front tooth broken; Miss E. Wade, severe contusions; Mr. Thomas Shew, ditto; Mrs. Lloyd, very severe contusions of the head and face. On Monday afternoon the magistrates at Keynsham investigated the affair. The two men, Thomas Coleman, engine-driver, and John Wright, fireman of the Bath train, were brought up in custody. The prisoners were charged under the 17th section of the company's act with having negligently omitted to stop an engine, whereby the lives and limbs of several persons were injured, or might have been injured. Both pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined, Coleman, £5 or one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and Wright £3, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A FUGITIVE MERCANTILE CLERK.—Messrs. Horton, Simms, and Ball, iron-merchants, of Port-street, Manchester, have been robbed to a very large amount by one of their clerks, named Schofield, who sailed for America in the *Africa* steamer on the 2nd instant, and was followed by Mr. Ball, and the following by Inspector Buckley, of the Manchester detective police force, in the *Baltic*, with power to apprehend him. Schofield occupied a very influent i post in the office of Messrs. Horton, Simms, and Ball, and was entrusted the deputy of Mr. Ball, the managing partner. That gentlemen has been from home, and during his absence schofield received sums amounting to near £600 from his fellow clerks, the whole of which he is asserted to have kept; and it is feared that he has drawn other large accounts which were put into his hands o collect.

THE LATE ELECTION FOR LIMERICK.—The Earl of Arundel and Surrey has issued the following address of thanks to the electors of the city of Limerick:—"11, Carleton-terrace, Tuesday, August 5, 1851. Gentlemen, I must now express to you my deep sense of obligation towards you, the electors of this borrick, for the high position to which you have placed me. I need not here recur to expressions I have more than once repeated, in assurance of my full appreciation of the duties thus honourably imposed upon me. To the gentlemen who composed my committee, and to those who accompanied me on my canvass, I have to offer my best and most cordial thanks for their most delicate and unobtrusive attentions, and for the care with which they invariably saved me from trouble in their anxiety for my personal exertions. To each and all, then, I tender my sincere acknowledgements, and will endeavour to repay them by a reciprocity of similar sentiments and similar regard.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithful and sincere friend Arundel and Surrey."

THE WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.

MARGATE AND BROADSTAIRS.

LET prosy peers and tiresome M.P.'s betake them to the barren moors and the pleasures of grouse-shooting, with each 12th of August, commend us rather to the sea-side and shrimps, at some pleasant watering-place within a reasonable distance of town. To the Direct Northern Railway, those who choose, with their Joe Mantons and their dogs; give us the Margate steamer, steam up, all hands alive and bustling, and countless cabs pouring in their troops of merry health-seeking passengers. What a host of unusually excited middle-aged gentlemen, and cool complacent-looking ladies of all sorts of ages! what a flock of young gentlemen and ladies, their hopeful progeny: what a perfect torrent of carpet-bags, and valises, and hand-boxes, and baskets, and brown paper parcels!

Poor smoke-dried sea-side citizens! Much occasion have you to thank that great regenerator of mankind, steam, for his good offices to-day: in five hours you will be looking on the mile-long jetty of Margate; whereas, thirty years ago, the voyage of the Margate "hoy" was of uncertain duration, and uncomfortable while it lasted—varying from a dozen hours, under the most favourable circumstances, to three or four days. We need, perhaps, hardly remind the reader of the vivid description of a voyage to Margate given by Defoe, in his inimitable romance of "Robinson Crusoe." If it be not fresh in their memory, let them look to it: it will prove eminently suggestive of the improved circumstances of the age we live in.

We will not stop to describe the oft told incidents of the voyage—how we successively passed Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, the Nore; how the ladies became qualmish at this point, and continued in a questionable and uncomfortable state until their arrival within the pier of Margate, and the welcome cry, "That will do with the engine," told them that they were soon to be on *terra firma* once more. For ourselves, being proof against the qualms of sea-sickness, we can only express our sentiments in few words—perfect indifference, perfect enjoyment; indifference to cares and anxieties upon all matters past and to come, perfect enjoyment of freedom to newly emancipated lungs. Every turn of the paddle-wheel seemed to unwind some portion of the coil of care which a whole twelvemonth of busy life in the metropolis had gathered around us; every puff of smoke carried off something of weight from our mind, till at last, in the short space of half a dozen hours since we left home in —— street, we seemed to have ten-lived a score of years at least.

Sea air and sea bathing are glorious in their effects; and the inland population of all parts of the world will gain much in health and energy and happiness from the facilities which the modern appliances for locomotion have placed in their way for reaching them. "Only skin deep," is a common expression, implying that the skin is a matter of slight importance in our physical condition. The observations of modern philosophers, however, have proved that the skin is a most important organ in the human frame, as important as the digestive functions themselves; and that, unless it be kept in a clean and vigorous state, the latter may be so overloaded as to become paralysed, leading to endless painful disorders. Taking a cold bath at evening, on arrival, as a necessary preparation, a plunge or two into the open sea removes the crust of ages, and sends the blood, with elastic and unencumbered action, through the veins. Added to this, the bracing effect upon the nervous system of what is called "the shock" not very pleasant, it is true, at first—is a consideration by no means unimportant.

But, independently of the cleansing effect of the bath, and the tonic properties of the shock of sea-bathing, there is a positive medicinal virtue in sea air, the properties of which have only been discovered within the last thirty years, which accounts for its invigorating effects, and fully explains the *rationale* of that peculiarly cheerful and amiable aspect which the most be-devilled of Cockneys invariably assumes before the end of his first week's occupation of shell-gathering, in the eternal buff slippers indigenous to all watering-places.

MARGATE.

Margate has long been a favourite watering place with the denizens of the great metropolis, and not without reason. It happens to be the healthiest place in the United Kingdom, perhaps in the world, and its "oldest inhabitant," might probably we do not assert it positive y be the grandfather of the oldest inhabitant of many a low situated, badly drained, badly watered commercial community. This is a fact which it seems has only been ascertained of late years, since the organization of the careful statistical returns of the Registrar-General, and then the writer of a Guide Book, published some thirty years ago, speaking of Margate, says:—

"No situation can be more grateful in summer; but, as the general aspect of Thanet is towards the north and east, and is totally unprotected by ridges or inclosures, during the colder months it is unsuitable and forbidding to those who have been accustomed to more sheltered abodes. The inhabitants, however, seem as healthy and long-lived as in other places."

Now the fact is, as appears by the returns of the Registrar-General, that, whilst the average mortality of England is at the rate of 1 in 45, the mortality in the Isle of Thanet is as 1 in 60; showing a superior longevity proportionably, of about 25 per cent. up n that of the gen ral community, and of 50 per cent. upon that of many communities which are exempt from the average of mortality.

Margate—or Meregate, from its being situated over a small mere, or stream, running into the sea—is the principal town of the Isle of Thanet, which itself is formed by two streams, the Wantsum and the Stour, which flow into the sea. the former a little east of the Reculvers, the latter in Pegwe l Bay, just south of Ramsgate. The soil throughout is chalky, and consequently excessively dry. Rain, therefore, which in low districts often breeds miasma, here is an unalloyed blessing, testified in the old monkish proverb—

When England wrings,
Thanet sings.

We have here spacious sands, a fine pier, and a noble jetty. The sea view is bold and extensive, and the offing is constantly enlivened by the passing of steamers and other vessels, on their voyage to or from various parts of the world. Nor are the usual lounges of a watering-place wanting—the parade of the bathing-machines in the morning, then the market; then the reading rooms; and in the evening, the bazaar, where, amidst the clang of various instruments, the dice are constantly rattling, and there is always sure to be "one wanting to make up the next dance."

In addition to its own attractions, Margate happens to be surrounded by some of the prettiest scenery in the world—genuine English rustic scenery. Innumerable drives, shaded by tree and grove, lead to numberless villages of more or less importance, and some of them of considerable historical interest, gentlemen's seats, &c. St. Lawrence, about four miles off, situated on a hill overlooking Ramsgate, is a place of great antiquity, the tower of the church being of Saxon architecture. Minston, St. Peter's, Broadstairs, are all within a short walk or evening's handling. Once the seat of Charles James Fox, has long been a show place. Half an hour's stroll brings us there, and it is well worth the journey The Reculvers are at a more imposing distance; and, notwithstanding their ancient Roman reputation, we shall be content with the glimpse we get of them from the deck of the steamer, on our way down; for, to say the truth, the "Two Sisters," as sailors call them, are not what they seem, nor what they used to be—the ancient spires having been taken down many years ago, and a building similarly shaped erected in their stead.

BROADSTAIRS,

Compared with Margate, has a small, quiet, retiring aspect. It might perhaps, be called "slow;" but it is much resorted to by those who like a quiet watering-place; and, having once gained an admirer, never loses him. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and, amongst other historical events recorded of it, was a most bloody battle fought between the Danes and the Saxons nearly one thousand years ago. Several barrows containing human remains speak of the number slain. On one of them, Lord Holland, who once resided at Kingsgate, in this neighbourhood, put up a tablet in Latin commemorative of the event, of which the following is a translation.

To the memory of the Danes and Saxons who were fighting for the possession of Britain (soldiers think every thing their own!). the Britons having to fore been perfidiously and cruelly expelled, this was erected by Henry Lord Holland. No history records who were the commanders in this action, or what was the event of it. It happened about the year 800; and that it was fought on this spot is probable, from the many bodies which were buried in this and the adjacent barrow.

We shall close this random sketch with a charming passage from a recent article in *Household Words*, entitled "Our Watering-Place," in which we think we can detect the pen of "Boz" himself, and which will exactly describe the calm beauties of Broadstairs, and its every-day proceedings:—

Sky, sea, beach, and village, lie as still before us as if they were sitting for the picture. It is dead low-water. A couple of boys amount the opening of the cliff, as if it were faintly trying from recollection to imitate the sea; and the world of butterflies hovering over the crop of radish-seed are as restless in their little way as the gulls are in their grander manner when the wind blows. But the ocean lies basking in the sunlight like a drowsy lion—its glassy waters scarcely curve upon the shore—the fishing-boats in the tiny harbour are all stranded in the mud—our two colliers (our watering-place has a maritime turn employing that amount of shipping) have not an inch of water within a quarter of a mile of them, and turn exhausted on their sides, like lank fish of an antediluvian species. Rusty cables and chains, and patched sails, timbers of old hulks and outworn timber defences against the waves, lie strewn about, in a brown litter of tangled sea weed and fallen cliffs, which looks as if a family of giants had been making tea here for ages, and had observed an untidy custom of throwing their tea-leaves on the shore. In truth, our watering-place itself has been left somewhat high and dry by the tide of years

Yet, it must not be supposed that our watering-place is an empty place, deserted by all visitors except a few staunch persons of approved ability. On the contrary, the chances are, that if you come down here in August or September, you wouldn't find a house to lay your head in. As to finding either house or lodging of which you could reduce the terms, you could scarcely en-

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.

MARGATE.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH

gaze in a more hopeless pursuit. For all this, you are to observe that every season is the worst season ever known, and that the householding population of our watering-place are ruined regularly every autumn. They are like the farmers, in regard that it is surprising how much ruin they will bear. We have an excellent hotel—capital baths, warm, cold, and shower—first-rate bathing machines—and as good butchers, bakers, and grocers, as heart could desire. They all do business, it is to be presumed, from motives of philanthropy—but it is quite certain that they are all being ruined. Their interest in strangers, and their politeness under ruin, bespeak their amiable nature. You would say so, if you only saw the baker helping a new-comer to find suitable apartments. * * * * * *

We have a pier—a queer old wooden pier, fortunately without the slightest pretensions to architecture, and very picturesque in consequence. Boats are hauled up upon it, ropes are coiled all over it; lobster-pots, nets, masts, oars, spars, sails, ballast, and rickety capstans, make a perfect labyrinth of it. For ever hovering about this pier, with their hands in their pockets, or leaning over the rough bulwark it opposes to the sea, gazing through telescopes which they carry about in the same profound receptacles, are the boatmen of our watering-place. Looking at them, you would say that surely these must be the laziest boatmen in the world. They lounge about, in obstinate and inflexible pantaloons that are apparently made of wood, the whole season through. Whether talking together about the shipping in the Channel, or gruffly unbending over mugs of beer at the public-house, you would consider them the slowest of men. The chances are a thousand to one that you might stay here for ten seasons, and never see a boatman in a hurry. A certain expression about his loose hands, when they are not in his pockets, as if he were carrying a considerable lump of iron in each, without any inconvenience, suggests strength, but he never seems to use it. He has the appearance of perpetually strolling—running is too inappropriate a word to be thought of—to sea. The only subject on which he seems to feel any approach to enthusiasm, is pitch. He pitches everything he can lay hold of—the pier, the palings, his boat, his house. When there is nothing else left, he turns to and pitches his hat, or his rough-weather clothing. Do not judge him by deceitful appearances. These are among the bravest and most skilful mariners that exist. * * * *

So many children are brought down to our watering-place, that, when they are not out of doors, as they usually are in fine weather, it is wonderful where they are put—the whole village seeming much too small to hold them under cover. In the afternoons, you see no end of salt and sandy little boots drying on upper window-sills. At bathing-time in the morning, the little bay re echoes with every shrill variety of shriek and splash—after which, if the weather be at all fresh, the sands teem with small blue mottled legs. The sands are the children's great resort. They cluster there, like ants: so busy burying their particular friends, and making castles with infinite labour which the next tide overthrows, that it is curious to consider how their play, to the music of the sea, foreshadows the realities of their after lives.

It is curious, too, to observe a natural ease of approach that there seems to be between the children and the boatmen. They mutually make acquaintance and take individual likings, without any help. You will come upon one of those slow heavy fellows sitting down patiently mending a little ship for a mite of a boy, whom he could crush to death by throwing his lightest pair of trousers on him. You will be sensible of the oddest contrast between the smooth little creature, and the rough man who seems to be carved out of hard-grained wood—between the delicate hand expectantly held out, and the immense thumb and finger that can hardly feel the rigging of thread they mend—between the small voice, and the gruff growl—and yet there is a natural propriety in the companionship: always to be noted in confidence between a child, and a person who has any merit of reality and genuineness, which is admirably pleasant.

BROADSTAIRS.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The amount of tonnage registered at the respective ports of Sunderland and Newcastle on the 1st of February last was—Sunderland, 209 273 tons; Newcastle, 192,695; Shields, 125 758. So that this national race for the former port stands thus: London, first; Liverpool, second; Sunderland, third.

Her Majesty has just signified her approbation of the British Ladies' Female Emigrant Society by forwarding £100 in aid of its funds. This society was established not to promote emigration, but to elevate its character by providing for the moral and spiritual well-being of female emigrants, by the appointment of efficient matrons to emigrant vessels, and supplying the emigrants with a Bible and a prayer-book for their use during the voyage.

We regret to learn that Sir George Grey is still suffering from the effects of his recent severe attack. The Right Hon. Baronet was sufficiently convalescent to take carriage airing during the week, but still remains very weak.

The late Dr. Lingard has left his valuable library to St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.

A vacancy in the representation of the East Riding of York is caused by the death of Mr. Henry Broadley, M.P., which took place in Charles-street, St. James's-square, on Saturday last. The hon. gentleman was in the 58th year of his age.

According to the *Globe*, since Sir John Romilly took his seat in the Rolls Court, on the 15th of April last, he has cleared off every portion of the business of the court. He has disposed of 90 causes and re-hearings, 101 further directions, pleas, demurrers and exceptions, 32 claims, 3 special cases, 160 petitions, besides short causes and consent petitions. Judgment has been given in every instance, with a single exception, in which it was thought that by delaying a decision the parties may be brought to an amicable arrangement.

The Hon. C. S. Hardinge was on Saturday elected without opposition as member for the borough of Downpatrick.

Mr. Headlam, of the Chancery Bar, M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, will we understand, be immediately added to the list of Queen's Counsel.

Viscount Mandeville is suffering from the effects of an accident which occurred to his Lordship about a fortnight since, at the Countess of Jersey's *soirée*, where a candelabrum fell upon the noble Viscount's head, and knet him so much, that abstinence from any kind of excitement has been enjoined by his medical attendants.

Mr. W. Bushfield, M.P., continues in a state which leaves little or no reason to hope for his recovery. His strength is greatly prostrated, and it is believed by his medical advisers that he is altogether unlikely to rally. Mr. Bushfield is in his 79th year.

A pension of £200 a year on the civil list has been conferred upon Mr. Silk Buckingham, who has contributed much to literature, especially by his useful records of travel. A pension of £2 0 a year has also been given to Colonel Torrens, the author of several works on political economy. Mrs. Jameson, the authoress of "Characteristics of Women," "The Female Characters of Shakspeare's Plays," &c., has also received a pension on the civil list of £100 a year.

The low fares at which the Midland and Great Northern Railways are conveying passengers to London have stimulated the curiosity of the humbler classes in Yorkshire to visit the Exhibition in a very extraordinary degree. A trip to London and back for 5s is what no one had dreamed of hitherto. Tens of thousands have gone from the West Riding within the last two or three weeks; and not only have persons gone who possessed the pecuniary means, but great numbers have raised the means by pawning watches, blankets, and other articles.

On the morning of Friday week, one of the finest salmon that has been taken in the Tay for several years was caught near the mouth of the river Earn, six or seven miles below Perth. It measured 3 feet 10 inches in length, 2 feet 4 inches round the middle, and weighed 46 lb., being 1 lb. heavier than a large fish of the same species lately caught in the Spey.

A school of design is about to be formed at Limerick, under the patronage and support of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. Monsell, M.P., and Mr Wyndham Goold, M.P.

A fire broke out in the town of Armagh on Wednesday (last week), which destroyed five houses, and a great deal of property besides, before it was subdued.

Floods, which occurred in the early part of last week, in the county of Armagh, have proved destructive to property and life. Two women were drowned, and eight bridges were swept away. In several places new beds have been formed by the streams, seriously damaging the growing crops.

The payments out of the Encumbered Estates Court (Ireland) in the last week amount to £9,000, the largest sum distributed in any week since the appointment of the commission, and the whole amount distributed from the commencement appears to have been £1,360 000.

As some youths were bathing on Tuesday in the Thames, off Crawshay's iron wharf, a lad named Kent got out of his depth, and immediately sank. It is supposed he was getting out of the way of a steam-boat which was in sight, and not being able to swim, the swell occasioned by the vessel washed over his head, and the unfortunate youth was immediately carried under some barges. The drags were put in requisition, though not soon enough to save life.

Sir David Brewster has been elected foreign corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna.

A man named Douglass was lately executed at New York, for murder on the high seas. A romantic life of Douglass appeared next day in the *New York Herald*, written by himself; and on Monday a letter was published from him, stating that there was much of it fictitious, and that he had spun a yarn to oblige a messmate. He owed £10 o the messmate, and thus paid him; for the *Herald* gave £10 for the story.

Among the recent arrivals in the Great Exhibition from the United States are a ruling-on lifter and a paging machine, which are considered to surpass everything of the kind now existant. The pen-lifter is a simple contrivance for raising the pens used in ruling account books, and it is calculated to do the work of six journeymen. The paging machine prints on both sides of the sheet simultaneously, and is capable of paging twenty reams per day; whereas the machine at present in use can only print one side of the paper at one time, and a complishes but two reams per day.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that the Earl of Cardigan is about to retire from the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 11th Hussars.

Mr. John Harris, a farrier, of Westgate-street, Gloucester, has a cat which on Tuesday brought forth a kitten of a monster kind. The animal has two bodies united, with eight legs, two heads joined together, but only two ears, and two tails.

It is the intention of the Royal Commissioners to form a museum, containing specimens and drawings of all the objects of interest in the Crystal Palace, to remain as a national record of the Exhibition. With this view they have issued circulars to the exhibitors, requesting them to co-operate in the design.

The Hamburgh Free Trade Association offered last year a prize of 20 Louisdors for the best concise and popular essay on Free Trade principles and their application. The commission has taken several months to compare and weigh the merits of the 28 manuscripts submitted to its judgment, and has now awarded the prize to W. Schmidt, of Stettin. His pamphlet, entitled "Protective Duties or Free Trade," is very ably written, and finds much rapid sale but in a very short time it has already gone through four editions.

Cardinal Antonio Maria Cadolini, Bishop of Ancona, died there on the 1st inst.

The order issued recently by the Admiralty, that no contract mail packet should be built of iron, has been rescinded.

The Lord Advocate and the Lord Provost of Glasgow have appointed a committee to consider the best mode of beginning the preparation of a report on a general scheme of amalgamation of English and Scotch law.

So large a quantity of timber and wood goods generally has been unloaded at the wood docks from the vessels arrived from British North America, that extra exertions on the part of the dock and revenue authorities have been found requisite in order to obtain the measurement and official account of the goods to be in readiness for the quarterage of the 1 ads.

The *Courrier de la Gironde* states that the captains of several vessels, who had taken out a number of females on speculation to San Francisco, had been under the necessity of selling them by auction, in order to defray the expenses of the passage. The plankout among them were knocked down at £4 3s.; the others, according to their youth and beauty, fetched better prices; but the highest sum o earned was £11 8s.

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The Duke of Cambridge, Coombe House, near Wimbledon and New Kingston, Surrey. The ricks and stabling standing on the property were destroyed, to the value of £2000.

The *Great Britain* steam-ship, after undergoing a thorough repair, is expected to be fit for sea in about two months. She is now in the Liverpool graving dock, where she has received a new keel, having been formerly flat, and a spacious and splendid saloon has been fitted up on her deck, capable of holding one hundred persons, 375 feet. She will proceed on her transatlantic voyage in October, under the com mand of Captain Matthews, formerly of the *Great Western*, and afterwards of the *City of Glasgow*.

Mr. Arnold, the magistrate at Worship-street, will take the place of Mr. Burrell, in the wo tminster-court at Queen's-square, and will be succeeded at Worship street by Mr. D'Eyncourt, the newly-appointed magistrate of the po ice district.

There has been a meeting between the authorities of the Midland and Great Northern Railway, but no terms have been come to for arranging the rivalry that exists between them, with a view to a return to what are called "paying" fares.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PARVUS JULIUS.—To avoid the pro re nata legislation during the progress of a game, you are only to apply to umpires, or Principals, who are bound to act with the rules and regulations.

W. H. A. Nailsworth.—It is no. correct, nor as proceding correctness.

ALEX.—We have not space this week for your letter on the subject of the Chess-critic of *Bell's Life*, but the subject shall not be lost sight of.

STEVENS.—the first will serve as a rather neat but easy enigma. The other two are quite know pat.

PEN-MAN.—The Grand Leicestershire Chess Meeting which we mentioned is now positively fix d for Thursday, the 9th of October next, and will be held in the Assembly Rooms, Calcter

ARMATAGE.—It is gratifying to know that by far the most eminent of the Chess magnates who visited England to take part in the Chess Congress (we mean Major Jaenisch decided in the most positive manner to have nothing whatever to do with the opposition schemes of the London Club and regarded them with the same feelings of disgust which every player of spright and gentlemanly spirit in this country does. 2 A drawn game. 3 Published by Chapman and Hall

A MAN OF THE WORLD.—Our space is too restricted just now to admit of the publication of your letter in it. It is a matter of most indignation B to spend its columns with the enquiries of the Indian Chess Club has turned out. the thing was evidently got up as a matter for an exhibition of the powers of Deving's chess Club; has although the prize of some £ 0 value was magnified into one of £100, few entered, and one competition has proved a most complete failure for the manager.

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 3.3 by M P, Sirius, Philo-Chess, Ardens are correct

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 384, by M P, Rev J T, Rev J S, M of York, Philo, are correct

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS by R B of Ashford, St Edmund, Dereton, C J, D of Norwich, S B, Ardens, Rev S L, M tre, *B D*, Occasionals, Julius, are correct

*** We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of some admirable games played in Kensington lately between Major Jaenisch and Mr Petroff, and the latter with Mr Schmoff. To the same players we are likewise indebted for some problems of rare excellence, the best of which we shall from time to time make public through the medium of our Chess column.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 391.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	R takes Q	4. Kt to Q's 2d—Mating next move.
2. R to B 3d (ch)	K to K 6th	either at K B sq or at Q B 4th.
3. B to K 8t 3 (dis ch)	R takes R	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 392.

It has been suggested by several correspondents, that this problem may be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves, thus:—

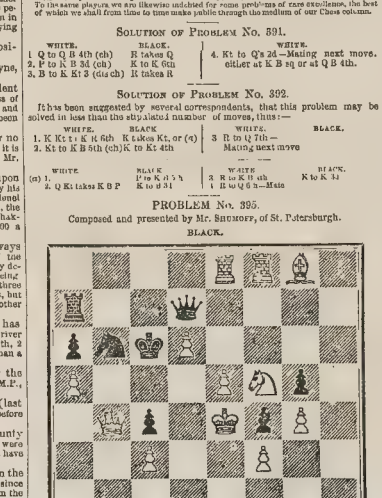
WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K Kt 5 K R 6th	K takes Kt, or (a)	3 R to Q 7th—	
2. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt 4th	Mating next move	

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK.
(a) 1.	P to K 4 5 h	2 R to K 7 th	K to K 3d
2. Q Kt takes K B P	K to Q 3d	3 R to Q B 7—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 395.

Composed and presented by Mr. SHUMOFF, of St. Petersburgh.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, having to play, compels Black to mate him in four moves.

GAME IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

BETWEEN MESSRS. STAUNTON AND ANDERSSEN.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4 th	P to K 4th	20. K Kt to K R 5th	Q P takes P
2. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	21. P takes Q P	Q to K Kt 5th (h)
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. Q R to K R sq	Q R takes Q P (o)
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	23. Q to Q B 3d (d)	Q R takes K P (e)
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	24. K R takes K R P	
6. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	(f)	B to Q's 6th
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	25 Q B takes B	Q R takes Q B (o)
8. Kt to Q B 3d	B to K Kt 5th	26 Q R to K R 4th	K Kt takes Q R
9. P to K 3d	Castles	(h)	(ch)
10. P to Q R 3d	Q to K 2d	27. K R takes Kt	Q takes R (i)
11. P to R 3d	Q B takes K Kt	28. P takes Q	Q R takes P
12. P takes B	Q to her 2d (a)	29. Q to K Kt 3d	Q R to K R 4th
13. K to K Kt 2d	K Kt to K R 4th	30. P to K B 4th	Q R to Q Kt 4th
14 Q Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to K 2d	31. P to Q Kt 4th	K R to Q sq
15. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	K Kt takes Q Kt	32. K R to Q B 4th	K R to Q 7th (ch)
16. K R P takes Kt	P to Q 4th	33. K to K Kt sq	K R to Q 8th (ch)
17. K B to Q R 2d	Q R to Q sq	34. K to K B 2nd	Q R to K B 4th
18. Q R to Q sq	P to Q B 3d	(g)	(k)
19. K R to K R sq	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	35. Q to K Kt 4th	

Black resigns.

(a) From this point Black commenced an attack, which, properly followed up, must have given him the game, we believe.

(b) The move Mr Anderssen appears to have overlooked when he played his K Rook to the 5th

(c) The position is extremely critical for both parties If Black, instead of continuing the offensive, had played P to K R 3d, his adversary might have completely upset all his designs by moving P to K B 3d &c.

(d) His best move undoubtedly

(e) Black might also have played thus, securing two Pawns for the loss of the exchange—

WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE.	BLACK.
23	Q takes K P (ch)	24 R takes R (best)	Q takes R
23 P to K B 3d	Q to her 6th	25. Q takes Q	R takes Q, &c.

(f) Obvious y threatening mate next move.

(g) In proper play, Black would never have failed to see that Kt to K B 5th (ch) was the right move: ex gr.:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
35.	Kt to K B 5th (ch)	36 K to Kt sq, or ♛	Q to her 5th (ch)
Checking with the Kt as K's 7 would not Black the game.			
37. K to R 2d	Q takes B	38. R to K R 4th	Kt to K Th
39 Q takes Q	R takes Q	And Black ought to win.	

(h) White admirably avails himself of the opportunity his opponent's remissness afforded him

(i) He has nothing better left. The 35th move, R takes B, instead of Kt to B 5th (ch), indifferent as at first sight it looks, lost Black a won game.

(k) This was absolutely enforced.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
36. K to R 2d	K takes R	37 P takes R	K R to Kt sq, and wins

If White at move 37 play B to Q Kt sq Black can mate in two moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Since the conclusion of the brief and chance-medley matches, a series of more decisive and interesting contests have been commenced by some of the leading combatants. Of these, one of the most important, both on our country man, Mr. Buckle, and the Hungarian, Löwenthal, has already terminated. The score at the end of an arduous struggle giving to

Mr. Buckle	 4	Mr. Lowenthal	 3
	And drawn games ..		

Another encounter of a livelier nature, between Mr. Bird and Mr. Horwitz, will, it is expected, be finished this week, their score up to the time of our writing being

Bird	 2	Horwitz	 2
	Drawn .. .. 3.		

The third contest of high interest on the *tapis* is one between Mr. Staunton, who has partially recovered from his late severe indisposition, and the celebrated Parisian player and author, Major Jaenisch. Of this, three games have been played, and in each Fortune has proved propitious to the English player.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have issued orders for a new uniform to be worn by the gatekeepers and constables belonging to the Parks and Kensington Gardens. The hat is to be the same as that worn by the Metropolitan Police, with a gold band; green frock-coat, with gilt buttons, and the letters V. R. on the collar; and black trousers, with a broad red stripe. They are all to be numbered, and when a charge is given there will be no difficulty in finding the same constable when required.

CONDUCT OF RAILWAY OFFICERS.

A charge has been investigated at considerable length on three or four different occasions within the last fortnight, at Greenwich Police Office, before Mr. Secker, in which Lord Ranelagh on the one side and some railway porters and a Sergeant of the Metropolitan Police on the other, mutually accused each other of violent conduct at the Greenwich Railway station, on Sunday night, the 3rd inst.

The nature of the complaint will be understood from Lord Ranelagh's evidence on Wednesday last, when the matter was finally disposed of, at least as far as the police office jurisdiction was concerned. It should be observed, that a charge was brought against Lord Ranelagh, of unlawfully and wilfully obstructing the railway officers in the execution of their duty, on the occasion referred to, which was investigated and dismissed at a previous hearing. On Wednesday last the counter charge of assault, preferred by his Lordship against the railway officers and the policeman Carpenter, was gone into.

Lord Ranelagh sworn. He said:—I r side at 4, Park-place, St. James's. I was at Greenwich on Sunday, the 3d of the month, dining with a party of ladies and gentlemen. We left a little before ten, to catch the train. I was never more sober in my life. It was the same with the rest of the party. We arrived at the station at ten or five minutes past, and took out our tickets. We went to the place of waiting. There was a great press of persons. We were pressed on by the crowd behind. I had Mrs. Ashton Smith on my arm all the time. I had a cane in my right hand. When I got to the barrier, rail way offi cers were closing it. The lady was between the barrier at the time. She had partly got through. On their endeavouring to close the gate, I put my arm forward to prevent their closing the gate on the lady, but I believe that was unnecessary, for the crowd behind would have done it. I did not strike any person. Widdows was the first to seize me. He seized my collar. He immediately after Police retired me by the collar. I did not strike any person with my cane. I was pu-hed against the wall. I struggled and said, "Leave me alone. I shall strike you." I did not strike. There was a considerable scuffle. My friends interfered and said, "Let him go; he used no violence." The lady was on my arm. I was taken inside the barr er. The railway constable never let go his hold till he brought me into the road. Carpenter then came up, and said he was a police-sergeant. Carpenter seized me. I said then, "Let me go," and my friends said, "Let him go, the gentleman did nothing." When we were half-way down the steps Carpenter desired Price to let me go, but Price would not. I did not place myself against the wall and square at him. I did not strike any person on the head or eye. I said repeatedly "Leave me go." Some person said, "You struck the constable." I said, "I did not strike any one intentionally, nor do I mean to do so." I did not make use of the expression attributed to me. I was naturally excited. There is a mistaken impression that I was at the barrier at the time. I was twenty yards from the barrier, but was forced on to it by the crowd behind. I was pinned against the wall when Carpenter came up. I lost my gold pin, and my neckcloth was partly torn off.

The magistrates decided on sending the case before a jury, and the parties were bound over to prosecute at the Central Criminal Court, under penalties of £20 each; and the defendants were ordered to find bail in £50.

The case against Carpenter was dismissed.

Lord Ranelagh wished to know whether, as he was determined to go on with this matter, though at great personal inconvenience, he could get a summons against Carpenter. He wished to have him included in the indictment.

Mr. Secker said that would not be necessary, when the case went before the grand jury, he could be included.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.

BREAKFAST AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

On Wednesday morning week the Prefect of the Seine invited the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, the Royal Commissioners, and the principal persons connected with the Exhibition, to a *déjeûner à la fourchette*, in the magnificent room at the Hôtel de Ville. At ten o'clock the traces of the ball of the previous night were sufficiently removed to admit of the reception of visitors for this fresh entertainment; and an extensive suite of rooms was prepared, through which the party, amounting to about eighty gentlemen, strolled in fresh admiration of the splendours of Paris and the hospitality of the municipal body of that great city.

On this, as on previous occasions, the numerous points of historical interest attracted attention, and, the party being smaller, the effect was perhaps more striking. Collected in the magnificent rooms, but hardly attracting attention in so vast a space, might be seen the principal municipal officers of Paris and London, the men whose exertions have rendered the Great Exhibition successful, and those who have done all in their power to assist the Exhibition by inducing their fellow-countrymen to send to England their objects of greatest beauty and greatest value.

Towards eleven o'clock the breakfast was announced, and the party adjourned to the noble saloon, where, after the dinner of Saturday, the comedy was performed, and which the present Prefect of the Seine has done much to render interesting by the style of decoration he has introduced. This room is rendered historical by the illustrations it presents of the different periods of the city of Paris—from that when the city first rose into a small importance under the Romans, to that of its greatest political importance and splendour. In the noble room the guests were soon assembled, and seated themselves without confusion round a table capable of accommodating several more than were present. The table was covered with a plateau and other decorations prepared for Charles X., and well illustrating the condition of the arts under that reign. The china and porcelain were of the most exquisite beauty; the figures and salvers, of silver gilt, of singular taste, and everything in perfect harmony and good taste.

Amongst the guests seated round the Prefect and Lord Mayor, were Lord Granville, the Chairman of the East India Company, several others of the Royal Commission, the members of the Executive Committee and their staff at present in Paris, and the principal officers of the city of Paris, besides several of the mayors and many other persons of great interest in the history of the recent political events. M. Dupin, the brother of the president of the Assembly, and M Sallandrouze, the Commissioner of France for the Exhibition, were also present. An admirable band was placed at one end of the saloon, which played from time to time several English and Irish, and some French airs, and everything was conducted in the best manner.

The breakfast included a singular variety of the most *richerché* dishes, prepared in a manner which a Parisian *cuisine* alone could suggest: we subjoin the *carte*, as giving some idea of this most elegant and sumptuous entertainment. The wines were in perfection; and we may mention here, that on this, as on the occasion of the dinner on Saturday, all the principal wines were obtained direct from the growers, and were of the very finest quality that could be procured.

Potages—Purée de Conti, Printanier, Consommé jambon York, rosbif aux légumes, tête de veau tortue. Entrées.—De poulets Marengo, salmis de faisans, côtelettes pressé à la purée de pommes de terre, noisa de veau chicorée, petites tasses de vol, mayonnaises de homard. Relevés.—Contre-filets—Escalopes de lapin, gaiantine, corned abondance, baba, hure de Troyes, tertine bérac, coupe garnie, biscuit historié Rots.—Dindonneaux truffés, soles frites, faisandeaux rôtis, perdreaux et cailles. Entremets.—Haricots flageolets, timbales macaroni, gelées de fruits, choux-fleurs Parmesan, puddings, crêmes vanille. Horsd'Œuvre.—Melons, ognes, asselettes sandwich. Dessert.—Corbeilles fruits et ananas, assiettes de pâtisserie, compotes, girandoles bonbons, corbeilles fruits rares, café, thé, crème, vins fins.

Immediately after the more solid part of the *déjeûner* had been done justice to by the guests, the Prefect of the Seine, the host on the occasion, rose and very briefly proposed the health of her Majesty Queen Victoria; and while the whole party were acknowledging the toast in the usual way, the band performed most admirably the air of "God save the Queen." No sooner was this concluded, than Lord Granville, with great tact and neatness, proposed, in almost the same words, the health of the President of the Republic, which was of course similarly acknowledged, but without any special notice. This toast was immediately followed by music, and conversation soon succeeded and became general. No other toast was given, and nothing could be more quiet and satisfactory than the whole arrangement. Soon after the health of the President had been drunk, the party separated, wandering once more, and for the last time, through the rooms of this noble palace, fit to be the resort and habitation of the first officers of the principal city of France, and affording a wholesome lesson to the officers of the Corporation of London, who, on this occasion, appeared as representatives of our metropolis, but who, not being accustomed to act in that capacity, somewhat assumed the cold and uninterested air of quiet and satisfactory than the whole arrangement. Soon after the health of the President had been drunk, the party separated, wandering once more, and for the last time, through the rooms of this noble palace, fit to be the resort and habitation of the first officers of the principal city of France, and affording a wholesome lesson to the officers of the Corporation of London, who, on this occasion, appeared as representatives of our metropolis, but who, not being accustomed to act in that capacity, somewhat assumed the cold and uninterested air of quiet and satisfactory than the whole arrangement.

The illustration upon the next page shows one of the superb Palladian staircases of the Hôtel de Ville, graced with Ionic columns supporting the arches; the spandrils, soffits, and ceiling enriched in every part with gorgeous sculpture. During the recent *fêtes* some fine orange trees were placed upon this staircase; and their natural beauty presented a refreshing contrast to the profusion of overwrought art with which they were surrounded.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

(Continued from page 203 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *of last week.)*

WITHOUT going into the detail of the military operations, we may sketch the general notion of the plan, and the general lay of the ground:—The Champ de Mars is a huge open dirty space, bounded by trees on two sides, and stretching in the form of an oblong square from one of the *façades* of the Invalides to the Seine. Opposite the centre of it a substantial stone bridge, the Pont de Vienne, crosses the Seine, not far from the westernmost angle of the Champs Elysées; and above this bridge, on the opposite bank, the ground, rising in steep heights and ridges, is called the Trocadero, and this was the place of battle. One army was supposed to be stationed in the Champ de Mars, the other on the heights of the Trocadero. The former were the attacking body. The bridge of Vienne was supposed to be well defended by the troops occupying the heights beyond it, so that it became necessary for the assailing army not only to attack the regular bridge, but to throw a bridge of pontoons over the Seine, so as to attack the Trocadero troops in front and flank. The manœuvre accomplished, and the regular bridge forced at the same time, the battle was to be waged among the slopes of the Trocadero, until the invading party, beaten back, re-crossed the bridge, pursued by their opponents, and the engagement was to end in a pitched battle in the Champ de Mars

Ere noon the field of battle was skirted by deep ranks of an eager but orderly crowd. On the heights of the Trocadero every available point was occupied. Housetops literally peopled for hundreds. Every elevated garden was converted into a pile of scaffolding, tenanted by enthusiastic spectators; and even the distant Arc de Triomphe was alive with visitants, for the most part armed with telescopes and *lorgnettes*. In the Champ de Mars, a row of "tribunes," or stands, had been erected on the western side.

About three o'clock, the troops, having arrived from their respective barracks, began to take up their stations—one body in the Champ de Mars, the other on the opposite heights.

From the station which we occupied, the different bodies of horse and foot could be described making their way almost simultaneously from every part into the dusky space of the Champ de Mars, the firelocks and bayonets of the infantry glittering like thickets of needles in the sun, and the helmets and cuirasses of the cavalry making a still braver show. On the other side of the river, the motions of the opposing troops could be dimly descried, the glancing of their accoutrements distinguishing them from the dusky masses of the crowd, who were stationed on every available ridge and eminence. The Champ de Mars was frequently occupied by a formidable *corps d'armée*—the artillery and infantry drawn up nearest the bridge, and the cavalry behind. It was understood that the President of the Republic was to leave the Elysée half after three o'clock; and shortly before four the most far-seeing *lorgnettes* enabled their owners to recognise him as heading a brilliant staff of officers, English, Prussian, and Tuscan, as well as French, and riding slowly along the quay. Presently he entered the field and advanced along the stand. His dress was that of a general officer. The President bestrode a noble animal, and sat him like a thorough horseman. The staff which followed was brilliant in the extreme, comprehending representatives of every French cavalry regiment, and many belonging to foreign services, among which were conspicuous the round helmet, horse-hair plume, and bright red coat of our own Life Guards. The President as he rode along was warmly greeted from the tribunes. He had been but a few minutes in the field when operations commenced, and the first rush of light infantry was made across the bridge, supported by the fire of field artillery from both the lower and the upper sides. Into the minutiæ of the hour-and-a-half campaign it would be useless and uninteresting to enter. The preconcerted engagement went according to stipulation; the artillery on both sides of the river kept up a roaring fire; the attacking columns, supported by field-pieces and cavalry, rushed cheering across the bridge, and the roll of the musketry swelled upon the breeze like the continuous rattle of drums. The heights of the Trocadero were thus contested for about three-quarters of an hour, the firing being incessant, and the moments of the struggle exceedingly rapid, when the attacking party began to give way. Their drums and bugles sounded the retreat, and they re-crossed the bridge, covered by the fire of the artillery, while regiments, as yet unengaged, advanced to receive the enemy on either flank. Some very brilliant cavalry movements ensued, the quasi-retreating party sweeping the bridge with their field-pieces, and then retiring, covering the movement by rapid charges of cavalry as the head of the enemy's column debouched from the bridge. After this, precisely the same manœuvres were gone four times repeated. First, the *tirailleurs* engaged each other; then those of the attacking but repulsed party recreated, and the two lines of artillery opened their fire. Thus supported, the cavalry dashed out; their opponents formed into squares and repulsed them, still, however, retiring, and allowing the sharpshooters and artillery to come again into play. But this stereotyped arrangement was contained the whole of the strategy. Not a new or unexpected movement was made; the first brush being the exact counterpart of all the rest—sharpshooters, cavalry, infantry, and artillery taking their turns like machines, and repeating over and over again the same detail of manœuvre.

The mock battle having terminated, the contending armies united their strength, and defiled in long and magnificent procession before the President's tribune—arms presented and hands playing—marching thence, attended by crowds of military enthusiasts, to their respective barracks.

The generals in command of the troops were General Carrelet, who occupied the Trocadero, and General Guilabert, whose forces were stationed in the Champ de Mars. There were twenty-two battalions and two squadrons under the former, and fourteen battalions and two regiments of cavalry, with two squadrons of the Garde Républicaine under the latter. On the ground were several English officers mounted, including Sir T. Burgoyne, Captain Streatfield, Lieut. Lumley, and the Hon Captain Fitzroy, Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company. The French staff was a most brilliant one, and there was a large attendance of Austrian, Prussian, and other officers. The Piedmontese army was represented by Colonel d'Angrogna, and the Marquis of Saint-Marsano, the Count de Robilant, and Count Bentivoglio; General Dembinski, General Messaros, Prince Czartoryski, and many other foreign officers and Generals were on the field.

The accompanying illustrations represent the President and his Staff; the Bridge of Boats and the attack of the Trocadero, and the battle in the Champ de Mars.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 17.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 18.—Seattle died, 1803.
TUESDAY, 19.—Length of day 14 h. 21 m.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Robert Bloomfield died, 1823.
THURSDAY, 21.—Blackrock shooting begins.
FRIDAY, 22. Warren Hastings died, 1818.
SATURDAY.—American War commenced, 1775

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
m. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 11	5 55	6 45	7 36	8 30	9 29	10 31
6	6 30	7 18	8 10	9 7	10 7	11 0

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—REDUCTION OF FARES.—On and after FRIDAY, August 1st, 1851, Passengers will be booked through and conveyed at the following Reduced Fares, which includes the passage-money between Kingstown and Holyhead, either by the Boats of the Chester and Holyhead, or of the City of Dublin Company.

		Single Fares.		Return Tickets.	
		1st Cl.	2d Cl.	1st Cl.	2d Cl.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Between Kingstown and	London	60 0	40 0	90 0	60 0
	Birmingham ..	40 0	30 0	60 0	40 0
	Manchester ..	30 0	20 0	50 0	30 0
	Chester	20 0	15 0	30 0	20 0
	Liverpool	20 0	15 0	30 0	20 0

The Return Tickets between Dublin, Liverpool, Chester, Manchester, and Birmingham will be available for the Return Journey for SEVEN days after date of issue. Those between Dublin and London FOURTEEN days.

Departure from Kingstown.	Arrival in London.
*9 0 a.m. Express.	11 0 p.m
1 0 p.m. Mail.	4 50 a.m.
7 30 p.m Mail.	1 0 p.m.
Departure from London.	Arrival in Dublin.
*9 50 a.m Express.	10 30 p.m.
8 0 p.m. Express.	6 30 a.m
8 45 p.m Mail.	11 0 a.m.

* No Second Class by Express Trains between Chester, Birmingham, or London.
Tickets can be obtained at the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Terminus, or on board the steam boats.
Through Passengers by these Trains must re-book at Chester.
Superintendent's Office, Chester, 31st July, 1851.

J. O. RINGER.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Overflows Nightly.—Under the Management of Messrs WELCH, M'COLLUM, and CO.—FOURTH WEEK of the GREAT AMERICAN and FRENCH EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.—Attention most particularly is directed to the following scale of prices:—Dress Circle, 3s; Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s 6d; Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d. The greatest possible sensation has been created by the reappearance of Mr Ryton Stone, on his Wild Charger Paris, in her Majesty's Command from his late severe accident at Melton Carolina, Miss Browne, Mr M'Collum, the Princes of Equestrians, Mons Loisset, and Young Hepsides, within hour of latest every evening Doors to open at Half-past Seven o'clock

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—On MONDAY, August 18, and during THE GAY SEASON, APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA. By Fish Lake's Wagers, Assertmenes, and, the Alhambras all their personalities will secure the appropriation of a commodity where the genius has ever been acknowledged and appreciated. The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra, 2s. (Twelfth Night, Apartments, and the Alhambra, 2s. The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. BARNUM, of New York, respectfully announces that he has made arrangements with the Lessee of the above Theatre (which will commence immediately after the French Play Season), for the purpose of introducing to the British public those celebrated Shakspearian performers, KATE and RICHARD BATE THUMB, Mr and Miss Rosina Bateman will appear as Richard III., and Kate Bateman as Richmond. In addition to which will be produced, for the first time in London, an entirely new, grand, and attractive Ballet, by the French of M Scribe expressly for Kate and Ellen Bateman, and of the YOUNG COUPLE, with other attractive entertainments.—The Box-Office of the Theatre is Open Daily, from 11 till 5

ASHLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. ASHLEY.—Mr RENDLE, Principal Rider, from the Hippodrome and Cirque Champs Elysées, Paris and his highly-trained Steeds, will shortly appear on MONDAY, AUGUST 18, and during the Week, will be performed the grand Hippodramatic Spectacle of MAZEPPA or, the Wild Horse of Tartary; after which Derby's unequalled SCENE OF THE CIRCLE, introducing the whole of his extensive Company, Male and Female concluding with the popular afterpiece of JACK JUNK.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr T Thompson.

BATTYS HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—A Grand Change of Amusements during the Week.—Mr. BATTY is proud to announce that he has engaged the celebrated HENRI FRANCONI and his Troupe of Equestrians, who will appear on MONDAY, August 18th, and during the week, the Performance will embrace the whole of the extensive and talented Troupe of English Artists. On Tuesday, Aug 19, Mr Hampton will ascend in his magnificent Balloon, the Ferro-go-Heagh precisely at Half past Six o'clock. On Thursday, Aug ., there will be a Fête-day Performance, to commence precisely at Two o'clock: and at Six o'clock in the Evening, as usual. Admission, Private Boxes, £1 1s; Second Class, 2s; First Class, 3s; Second Class, 1s; Third Class, 6d. Doors open every Evening at Five o'clock.

ROBIN'S 288th, APPEARANCE.—Unprecedented and triumphant success nightly, before delighted and overflowing audiences, at his magnificent Salle, 321, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—At Eight o'Clock every Evening and Madame ROBIN will repeat, by unanimous desire, their inimitable SOIREES PARISIENNES and SAPATA'S FANDANGO. In addition to the Original Programme, which contains all the delusions performed by command before her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle, in the Throne-Room, on the 8th of April.—Every Wednesday, at Half-past Two o'Clock, a Morning Performance.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Handel's MESSIAH will be performed on FRIDAY, 29th inst. The Orchestra, the most extensive in Westminster Hall, will consist of (including 60 double bases) nearly 700 performers.—Tickets, 3s; Reserved, 5s; Central Area numbered seats, 10s 6d each. At the Society's Office, 6, Exeter-Hall; or of Mr BOWLEY, 51 Charing-cross. There will be no performance on Friday next

ROYAL MUSIC HALL, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE (adjoining Lowther Arcade).—VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Lee and Mr Phillips, Assistants. Mr Mori, Conductor, and Leader of the Procession, Miss Jane Warman. Mr. H. PHILLIPS'S NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled Irish Melodies Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. Stalls, 2s 6d. Reserved Seats, 1s 6d; Upper Balcony, 1s

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.—Under the patronage of her Majesty Dowager Queen Adelaide, St James's.—Mrs Endersbie Miss Williams. Messrs Braham, Lawler, Whitworth, and Cooper. Will give its 10 FINAL PERFORMANCE this season on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT 20 h of AUGUST, at Three o'clock, when will be performed a selection of the most admired Madrigals of the series. Tickets, 8s.; at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, Mr Parry, 1, St. James's-street. Communications from the Provincial Town, which will commence in October, to be addressed to Mr Land, 3, Priory place, London.

THE ORIGINAL CARTOONS of RAPHAEL, in the possession of Mr LOUCHMANOFF, are EXHIBITED DAILY from Ten till Four, at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE. Admission, One Shilling. Wednesdays and Saturdays, Half-a-crown.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The CRYSTAL PALACE, and WINTER GARDEN is exhibited immediately preceding the Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE to India, viâ Southampton, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent Temples of Elephanta. Also exhibited by moonlight, the Great Pyramid of Cheops (and the gorgeous interior), daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; 2s. 6d.; and 3s.

THE GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND from Sketches taken on the spot, by W. R. BARTLETT, painted under the direction of Mr W. BRADLEY.—An entire change of all the Scenes. Jerusalem is displayed in the Early City, with a solemn and interesting associations, including Bethany, Mount of Olives, Tomb of Absalom, Valley of Jehoshaphat, Pool of Siloam, Mount Zion, Bethlehem, Temple, Jesus' Place of Waiting and the Holy Sepulchre; with grand Sacred Vocal Music. Doors at 12, 3, and 7. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s. 6d.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE PARK-CORNER.

THE IROQUOIS CHIEFS and WARRIORS, in CATLIN'S GRAND EXHIBITION, No 6, Waterloo-Place, Pall Mall—Day and Evening. Admission, and their wizards at request a fee of one shilling. Boys in uniform, Servants, and Children under ten years of age half price. Private boxes and seats reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen, from the Indians own haunts, where they preferred having the privilege of sitting. Open from Ten in the morning until Ten at night. Admission to all Children half price.

ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—Increasing Attraction.—The Mandarin Lin begs to assure his numerous visitors, both English and Foreign, that, although the No. 1 Admission Tickets have expired, the Junk remains in the Pool of London, and is daily layed in the Dock, viz. Chinese Musicians of Curiosities, Chinese Concert, Assortment of Arms, Manners, Native Chinese Artist, &c. &c. Open from 10 o'clock until 10 P. Admission to the Shilling.

THE great original DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND is at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—The Second DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND and JERUSALEM, exhibiting the Streets of the Holy City and the Mount of Olives, from the Road to the Red Sea, and in which the hour of actual travel is conveyed to the spectator, is now open for inspection. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Admission, 1s.; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d; Unreserved Seats 3s 6d each

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM, AND CALVARY, NIAGARA.—Now open at BURFORD'S PANORAMA both views, in order to show the present unprecedented season. The views of the LAKES OF KILLARNEY, and of LUCERNE, are also now open. Admission, 1s. to each room, or 2s 6d to the three scenes; Schools, half-price. Open from 10 till dusk

LARGEST GIANTESS in the WORLD, and her COMPANION—NATURE'S MARVELS, the Greatest Curiosities, at SAVILLE HOUSE, 27 Leicester-square, from Ten in the morning until Ten P.M. Tom Thumb (the smallest Man ever Known), is the most extraordinary from the fact that the no less of her country are almost a race of dwarfs, seldom exceeding four feet in height. Admission 1s.

"GOLDEN WATER-LILIES."—The SMALL-FOOTED CHINESE LADY, Native Musical Professors, and Family, at the celebrated CHINESE COLLECTION, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, continue to attract Crowded Audiences at their MUSICAL SOIREES, at 12, 1, Half-past 2, 3, 4, and 5; and at 7, 8, and 9 every evening Admission to the Chinese Collection and Family Concert, One Shilling.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—The Grand and Popular MOVING DIORAMA illustrating Colonel FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, passing from the City of St. Louis, through 4500 miles of country, showing all the great Cities, Buildings and Cities in California. Exhibiting daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s.

AT the PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR, 209, REGENT-STREET, DIORAMIC and PANORAMIC EXHIBITION, re-opened with the following Splendid Views, Historical and Scenic:—Views of Rouen Cathedral, Fire and smoke in Motion; the interior of St. Peter's at Rome, with Dioramic effect and Music Piano, Orchestrion, Harmonica and Bells. Grand Cairo, Park of Versailles, Mount St. Bernard, and the Ruins of Pæstum.—Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s; children, Half-price

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The next Lectures are by J. H. POEPPER, Esq., on the Models in the Great Exhibition, and their connexion with the possibility of Transmutation. Popular Lectures by Professor BACHHOFFNER, on the recent Total Eclipse of the Sun, with splendid Diagrams showing the appearance which actually occurred on the line of Totality. The great Scenic Drama of Cooking by Gas explained. A Lecture on the History of the Harp, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq., with Vocal Illustrations. Two Series of optical Illusions by Pepper. Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and every Evening from Seven till Half-past Ten

BADEN-BADEN.—Season of 1851.—This year, as usual, the gaming tables commenced on the 16th of May, and continue to the 31st of October. The magnificent Conversation Saloons have been redecorated with a splendid Concert, and the Orchestra has been augmented to the number of 60 performers. Several distinguished artists of the Military Band has never been so numerous or brilliant. Prize Concerts and Juvenile Balls are also arranged daily, of the most varied description. Private parties, and the most illustrious personages are at Baden-Baden, or are expected. The season of 1851 thanks to the Great Exhibition of London, will surpass all former ones. The journey from London to Baden-Baden is made without fatigue and in the most agreeable manner, by Belgium, the Rhine, and the German railroads, in less than forty hours.

EXCURSION to OXFORD.—VISITORS by the LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN COMPANY'S SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS to OXFORD are respectfully informed that excellent Accommodation may be had at the STAR HOTEL, Corn-market-street, Oxford, on the follow ing moderate scale of charges, attendance included:—Breakfast, 1s 6d; Dinner—Table d'hôte, 2s; Tea, 1s 6d; Bed, 1s 6d. All other charges equally low.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS by the NEW LINE to OXFORD.—The Public are respectfully informed, that, until further notice, an EXCURSION TRAIN to OXFORD will leave the Euston square Station EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.30 p.m., and will return the following Monday morning, leaving Oxford at 9.30 a.m

Fares for the Double Journey.		
1st Class	6s	2d Covered Carriages .. .. 3 s

By order,
Euston Station, London, August 11, 1851. MARK HUISH

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.—The Members of this Church will hold a PUBLIC MEETING at FREEMASONS' HALL, on TUESDAY, August 19th; the chair to be taken at Six o'clock precisely by the Rev J H Smithson, of Manchester. A series of progress notes will be submitted, including a view of the past 1 and doctrines, by the late body of Christians. The meeting will be addressed by several Ministers, and by others, read by the Rev. Mr Bateman, of Halifax. Tickets, 1s each, to be had of the Assistant (Clergy); the Baron Hochlitzer of Copenhagen; Dr Merchant, of Middlesex; the Rev Augustus Clissold, M.A.; the Rev J De Soyres, M.A.; &c.

Tickets and admirers of the writings of Swedenborg.—The public in general are invited to attend a Lecture which will be by tickets, within many to be had at the chief booksellers:—Mr Newberry, 5, King-street, Holborn; Mr Hodges, 23 Penzance-street, Lisson-grove; Mr Speller, 21, Aldgate; Within; Mr Peary, 163, Hollowborn; Mr Cadger, 7, Baker-street, Portman-square; Mr Gordon, Guildford-house, Lamb's Conduit-street; Mr Pamplin, 112, Upper-street, Islington; and at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen street, Lincoln's-inn-fields

CITY of LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street, Cheapside; established by Act of Parliament, and under the superintendence of the Corporation of London.

Head Master—The Rev. G. F. W. NORTIMER, D.D., of Queen's College, Oxford

THE SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED for the next term (Preceding to Christmas) on Tuesday, September 2. The year is divided into three terms, for each of which £2 15s is charged. The general course of instruction includes English, French, German, Latin, and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, geography, and history. Before admission a boy must pass the Examination, equivalent to £25 per annum each, and available as exhibitions for competition, there are the following Exhibitions in the School:—The Hinde's Scholarship, value £21 per annum; four Beaufoy Scholarships, the maximum each value £21 per annum; the Farrer's Scholarship, £21 per annum each; the Pepys Scholarship, annual £21 per annum; and several other valuable prizes. Persons desirous of obtaining admission for their sons may procure the necessary application forms, on the premises, at the Secretary's office, between the hours of Ten and Four. Two of the Masters receive boarders

THOMAS BREWER, Sec.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 315, Oxford-street, is now open for the Season, and will continue to be open till the above date, on each day of the week, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening. Admission, 1s. Dr. Kahn's Museum is the only one in London where the Human Body can be studied. Professional Men will find it an invaluable assistant. Ladies are admitted from 10 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The CORNELIAN grown of the Sovereign Keepers, is exhibited DAILY, from TWELVE o'clock, together with the RED HANDLEAF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. The band of the First Life Guards will perform by permission of Colonel Wyndham, on SATURDAY NEXT. The Gardens are NATURALLY, until further notice. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Monday, SIXPENCE

NEXT WEEK, AUGUST 23, WILL BE PUBLISHED
THREE SHEETS
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
PRICE ONE SHILLING;
INCLUDING AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT

L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
EN FRANÇAIS,
Renferme dans son Numéro de SAMEDI, 16 AOUT, toutes les nouvelles les plus intéressantes dans la politique, la littérature, les arts, la théâtre, &c. que y trouvera aussi divers articles de critique et d'actualité, ainsi qu'une Chronique de l'Exposition. Le plupart de ces articles sont accompagnées de belles Illustrations

Tous les Numéros qui ont paru depuis le commencement ont été réimprimés, on peut se les procurer séparément, on réunis en une brochure, avec une couverture imprimée en chromolithographie. Le 1er du Cahier, contenant Douze Numéros et une magnifique Vue du Palais de Cristal tirée à part 6 shillings

NOTA.—Les Propriétaires de l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS croient devoir faire observer ici, que la version française qui paraît sous la titre ci-dessus n'est point une traduction de l'Edition Anglaise, mais bien une rédaction spéciale, une rédaction toute séparée, et dirigée à Londres par des écrivains de la presse Parisienne.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1851.

A REVIEW of the Parliamentary session, of which our last week's impression recorded the close, will not impress with much admiration either of the great parties that at times support, or at times oppose, the Russell Ministry. The Government itself cannot look back upon the session with much satisfaction; for the most notable thing it has done has been to carry an anti-papal measure far more stringent than it intended, and thus to place itself in a difficulty with regard to the other question of civil and religious liberty, to which it pledged itself after the first election of Baron Rothschild for London, and which was again forced upon its notice by the election of Jew Salomons for Greenwich. Yet, after all, the session has not been entirely barren. The abolition of the Window Duties is a boon of which the good results, though they will be slow in manifesting themselves, will be none the less sure and valuable on that account—and which will be cheaply purchased even at the expense of a house tax. The principal duties that at the present time fall upon the Legislature do not so much resolve themselves into questions of making good new laws, as of abolishing bad old ones. Nearly all the great reforms that have lately occupied the serious attention of the country have belonged to the last-mentioned class. The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, the repeal of the Corn Laws, the repeal of fiscal impositions, that injuriously affect our trade and commerce, the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the repeal of the Window Duties—these are the enactments for which the country has principally had to thank the Legislature in recent times. The first, though the most flourishing state of its revenue, procured us something in this beneficial way; and its work to be done in the session of 1852 must be of the same kind, if it is to be of any service to the country. To free commerce from the trammels that still impede its healthful and vigorous development—to untax the energies of the people—to cheapen and to simplify the administration of the law—to relieve the dissemination of political and social knowledge from a fiscal burden that brings but little to the revenue, and renders the education of the people a matter of difficulty, if not of impossibility—and to readjust our whole financial system upon a basis that shall secure stability to our institutions, while it bears with an equitable weight upon all classes that are able to support it—are the tasks which must by degrees be accomplished. It must be admitted that all the tendencies of our recent legislation have been in this direction, and that even the last session was not wholly unproductive.

Yet it is evident that a busier and more important period is approaching. The Ministry has no strength in the House of Commons, and must either go out of office before the re-assembling of Parliament from sheer exhaustion or want of cohesion, or it may live till February next only to be defeated on the first important measure it may choose to bring forward. Lord J. Russell is, of course, aware of the insecurity of his position, and fully impressed with the necessity of strengthening it; and rumour, judging from the probability of the case (as well as from the scanty promises that have fallen from the lips of the noble occupier of the Premier's bench), asserts that his Lordship will employ the months between August, 1851, and February, 1852, in preparing a new measure of Parliamentary reform, on which to stake the existence of his Administration. Yet it may be doubted whether this of itself will be a wise course of policy, or one that will satisfy the people. Lord John Russell must not depend entirely upon so sentimental a cry. The conclusion for Parliamentary Reform is not so warm as it used to be. The time of the decade has gone past. The age is more practical and less theoretical than it was twenty, or even ten years ago; and, if not utterly indifferent to an extension of the suffrage, the ballot, and the shortening of the duration of Parliaments, is far more interested in the great question of taxation, which looms before all men's eyes, in large proportions, as the paramount question of our time. No class of the people cares one straw for the existence of the present Ministry; and the small class that would be likely to nurture the suffrage through the instrumentality of any new Reform Bill that Lord John Russell

A FEW DAYS IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.

WINDERMERE.—FROM THE ROAD BETWEEN BOWNESS AND AMBLESIDE.

A FEW DAYS IN THE LAKE DISTRICT

The following short description of a tour through, or rather circuit of, the Cumberland Lake District, is intended for those only whose time, or rather circumstances, prevent them making a lengthened sojourn, to wander where fancy directs, and, like the honey-bee, cull sweets from every flower. To the tourist who has time and means, "Black's Guide-book" will pioneer into many otherwise hidden glens, solitary tarns, mountain passes, and places of historical and other interest. To it we are indebted, even in this hurried guide, as a means of refreshing our memory, and somewhat analysing the kaleidoscopic scenery we have been whirled through.

From east, south, and north—from the shores of the German Ocean, and almost from the "Land's End to John o' Groat's," the tourist may travel by rail, and alighting at the Bothwaite station of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, suddenly find himself in a land of surpassing loveliness. From the hotel opposite the station he will have a splendid view of Windermere and its mountain scenery; and from thence he may step on board the *Lady of the Lake*, or *Lord of the Isles*, and steam along the placid waters; or he may proceed by omnibus to Bowness, and from thence, with a pleasure-boat, thread the islets of Windermere, and view its ever-changing panoramic scenery—the villages and rustic cottages on its shores, its perfect combinations of the elements of landscape, "mountain and valley, wood and water," or he may wander through the neighbouring lanes, and

SADDLEBACK.—FROM THE ROAD BETWEEN AMBLESIDE AND KESWICK.

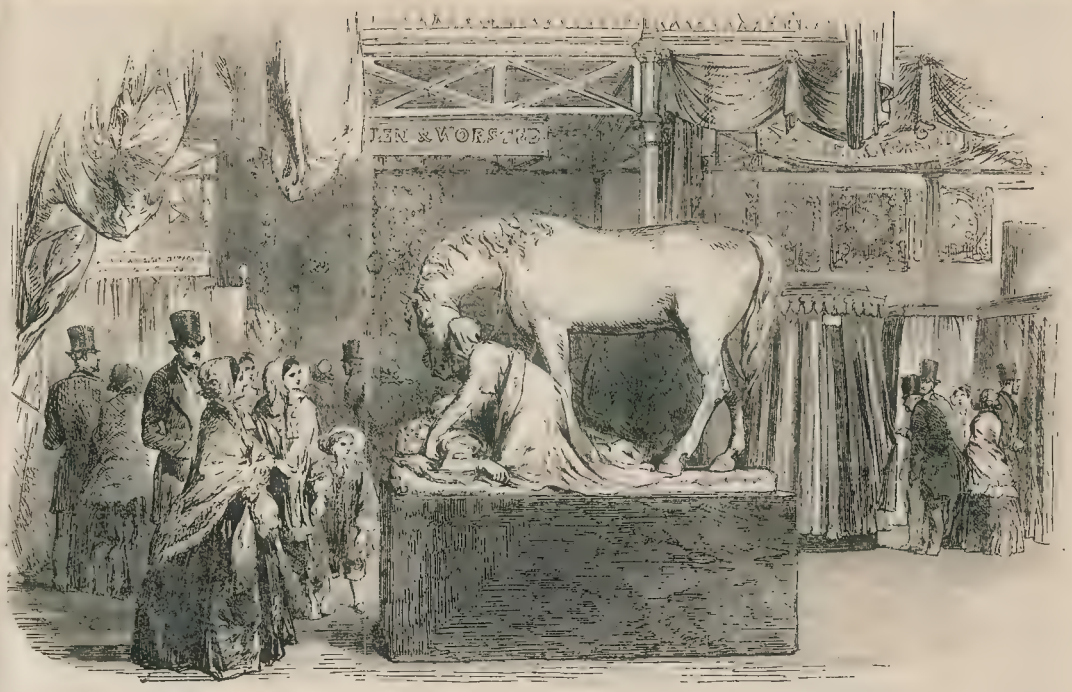
hold converse with rustic ignorance or polished refinement; for around him is a galaxy of talent of the *literati* and lovers of the arts, who there seek a respite from the turmoil of the world without.

Returning from Bowness, the traveller will take the road to Ambleside; and a few yards before he reaches the main road between Birthwaite and Ambleside, he will be delighted with Professor Wilson's favourite view of the "River Lake," the view which we have engraved. Far up beyond the head of the lake are seen Langdale Pikes, easily distinguished by their conical form. To their left, in the extreme distance stands Bowfell, with Great End (the great end of Scawfell) in its rear. The dark mass in the left centre is Wetherlam; and again to the left of that, the head of Coniston Old Man breaks through the clouds Crossing the main road, the traveller may visit Ellery lately the Professor's house; or he may return by the high-road, a short mile, past a new and pretty church to his inn at Birthwaite.

From Birthwaite the tourist will take coach for Ambleside, following a road exhibiting enchanting scenes at every turn: now overshaded by noble trees—now emerging on the lake shore, and commanding distinct views of the Pikes of Langdale and Scawfell—now a foreground of meadow-lands and intersecting hedge-rows, scattered mansions, surrounded with tasteful plantations, shrubberies, and lawns, each an elysium of beauty. He will pass Lowwood inn, and there view the lake stretching away into far distance; then forward to Ambleside, with its acclivited streets, itself an amphitheatre amidst an amphitheatre

DERWENT-WATER.—FROM SIR JOHN WOODFORD'S GROUNDS.

GREAT EXHIBITION FETES AT PARIS.—HOTEL DE VILLE.—THE GRAND STAIRCASE.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—"THE MOURNERS," BY LOUGH.

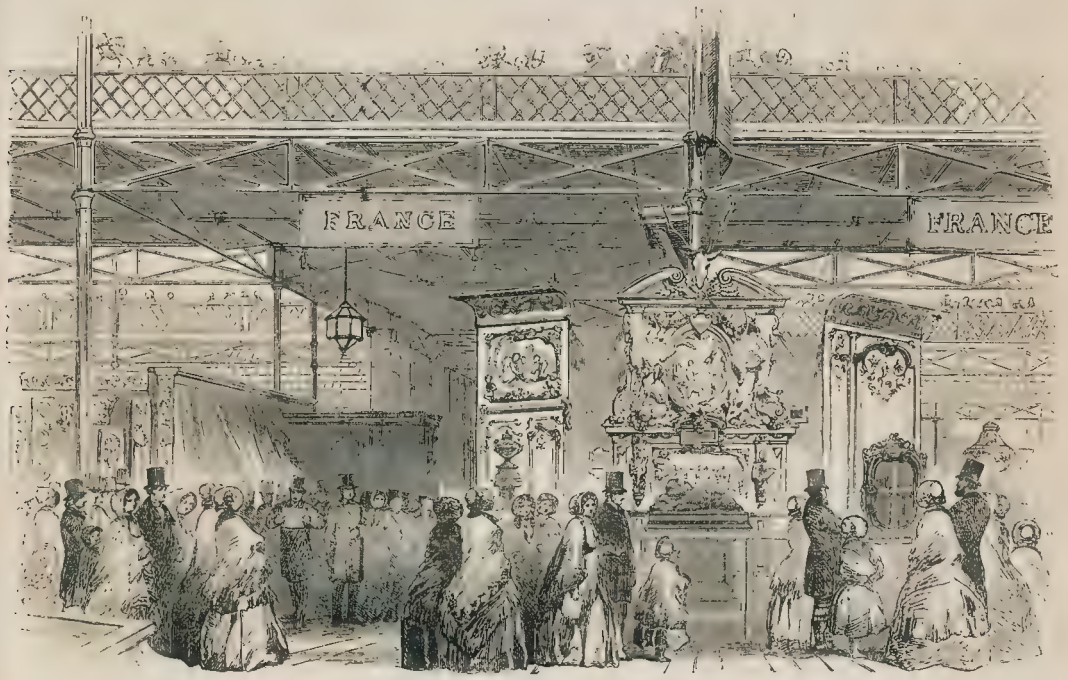
VIEWS IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The pictures presenting themselves to the eye of the spectator as he wanders through the principal avenues of the Great Exhibition, are endless in variety, and of inexhaustible interest. We have engraved many of them, from time to time, each having its own peculiar and recognisable features of beauty; and, perhaps, upon the whole, these Views will, in after time, afford the most agreeable and telling reminiscences of a great national event, which will probably remain without its equal in the page of history. The Views which we have engraved for our present Number are taken from two distinct portions of the Building. The first represents a portion of the British Nave, in the woollen and worsted department, where, amidst the wonderful and important products of our industrial skill, stands Mr. Lough's plaster group of "The Mourners"—a work full of touching sentiment, which, if we mistake not, strikes a sympathising chord in the hearts of many of the thousands who daily behold it; though, at the same time, we must be permitted to say, that, for many reasons, it is a subject better adapted to the painter's than the sculptor's art.

The other Engraving represents a portion of the French department, the surrounding objects being chiefly decorative works, and various productions in *carton pierre*, *papier maché*, and other like materials. The invention and taste which our neighbours of France display in works of this character call for the highest commendation.

A desperate encounter took place a few days ago between the crews of a Greek ship and an Austrian ship which were moored in Newport Dock, Bristol. The two vessels were lying alongside of each other, and, through some misunderstanding, since Sunday the crews had been continually quarrelling. On Monday they met in Pilgrewilly, and had a regular fight with long knives. The police and inhabitants, fearing such deadly weapons, were reluctant to interfere. After fighting for some time, and cutting each other in a dreadful manner, Superintendent English arrived, and, with assistance, took twenty-eight into custody. Four of the combatants were severely stabbed, and a fifth is not expected to live, as he received a dreadful cut in his bowels, dividing the intestines. The men in custody appeared before the magistrates on Wednesday, when two were fined 40s. each, 19 fined 10s. each, and seven discharged.

Fatal Accident at Ramsgate.—On Saturday last, Ramsgate was thrown into a state of great excitement by the death of two individuals under the following circumstances:—About half-past nine a gentlemen was bathing, and having got considerably out of his depth, was unable, from the extreme violence of the waves, to regain his footing. The sea was unusually rough, and the rain pouring down in torrents. The proprietor of the machine which he had just quitted, who was a first rate swimmer, plunged in, with his clothes on, and endeavoured to save him. With great difficulty he succeeded in pushing him in towards the shore, but the exertion was too much for him, and he let go his hold and was seen no more. His wife and three of his children were on the beach, and rent the air with their shrieks. Several individuals rushed into the water, and succeeded in bringing the unfortunate gentleman to the shore, but he expired within a few minutes. Meantime a man lashed a rope round his waist, and plunged in after the "machine" man, but he was himself drawn in to all appearance dead. Animation was, however, at length restored. The boats and drags were put into requisition to find the body of the unfortunate machine man, but without success.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—VIEW IN THE FRENCH DEPARTMENT.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY, LINCOLN'S-INN.—On Tuesday, a quarterly meeting of the governors of this institution was held at the Dispensary, Carey-street, at which Mr R. Twining presided. During the past year 5592 patients have received medical and surgical aid from the dispensary, of whom 1101 were visited at their own homes. The number for the last quarter was stated to be 1389 patients, of whom 246 were personally visited by the medical officers of the institution. The affairs of the charity were described as very satisfactory, although the recent removal of the dispensary from Bedford-row-mews, and consequent adap ation of the premises in Care-street to the purposes of the institution, had caused a considerable addition to the usual annual outlay.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Monday evening, a public meeting of the parishioners of St. George, Southwark, took place at "the Crown," St. George's-circus, on the subject of the erection of baths and wash-houses for the parish. A paper on the financial prosperity of institutions of this character in Whitechapel, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and Marylebone, was read, and a resolution was proposed, to the effect that the ratepayers were of opinion that great benefit would arise to the inhabitants by the introduction of public baths and wash-houses, and they therefore recommended their adoption in the parish of St. George, pledging themselves to support the measure when brought forward in vestry. The resolution was opposed, and an amendment moved, admitting that the establishment of baths and wash-houses in the neighbourhood would be attended with much advantage to the community, but that it was not expedient for the parish alone to entertain the erection and maintenance of such an establishment. After some discussion on the necessity of the parishioners undertaking the building of the baths and wash-houses without the assistance of other parishes, those who were against the original resolution contending that the scheme would be a perpetual drain upon the poor-rates, both the resolution and amendment were put by the chairman, when there were 23 in favour of the amendment, and 18 only for the original resolution, which was thus lost.

LONDON RAGGED COLONIAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—The second annual report of this institution, printed by the inmates, has been issued this week. This charitable establishment is not to be confounded with the popularly known ragged school, which assembles the young for periodical and occasional instruction; having a special object, it is unconnected with any society or union, and is sustained entirely by voluntary contributions. The London Ragged Colonial Training School is an institution, the only one of its kind, for affording an asylum to such male juvenile offenders and vagrants, from the age of 16 to 20, as are anxious to reform. Such offenders, when discharged from prison without provision made or opportunity for them to return to honesty, are obliged to resort to stealing or begging for subsistence, and unless their mind they may be inclined to amend. To afford a test of this disposition, applicants are uniformly submitted for a night to a diet of bread and water only, not being permitted to mix with the other inmates until the following day. A limited portion of the time of the inmates is occupied in learning or exercising useful arts, and in receiving instruction. As the means of the committee permit, the young men are sent out to the colonies, and the statements of both reports as to their course there are extremely satisfactory. One young man, who had been a thief and a vagrant eleven years, and during that period had been imprisoned thirty-two times, made application for admission in 1849, having neither cap, shoes, nor shirt. He was received and remained in the school until March, 1850, when the kindness of a benevolent lady enabled him to emigrate to the United States. He has written several letters to the governor, in one of which he states that he is in a situation earning 40 dollars a week; he has saved 150 dollars, and was married the last month with a young Englishwoman, who had saved 300 dollars of her earnings. He proposes becoming a subscriber to the institution. None of the inmates are recommended for emigration before they have had a twelvemonth's training. The committee are anxious about providing the means of emigration for the future, as it is now with great difficulty they can meet the daily demands of the institution. The house and training school are open free for inspection every day, at 13 and 28, St. Anne's-street, Westminster.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—It is intended, simultaneously with the completion of the New Record Office, now in course of erection on that portion of the Rolls estate between Chancery and Fetter-lanes, to form a sitable and commodious approaches to the new buildings, as follows —The first from the end of Stonecutter street, Farringdon-street, crossing Shoe and Fetter-lanes, at right angles, and passing the north front of the Record Office, near the present Rolls-buildings, to Chancery-lane, thence along Carey-street, which is to be widened and improved, it will then diverge a little in a northerly direction, and terminate at the junction of Lincoln's-inn-fields with Long Acre. The second will commence at Little Turnstile, Holborn, and passing along the west side of Lincoln's-inn-fields, will cross the first-mentioned street at Care-mark, forming a fork at this point; one branch will run direct into the Strand near St Clement's Church, and the other crossing Holes, Houghton, and Newcastle-streets and Drury-lane, will terminate in the Strand at the corner of Catherine-street. The third will commence at the corner of Fetter-lane, Holborn, running south-easterly to the corner of Farringdon-market in Shoe-lane, and thence in a south-westerly course to the corner of Fetter-lane in Fleet-street. Fetter-lane will be widened and improved as far as the new building extends from Fleet-street.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.—A circular has just been addressed to the inhabitants of Westminster, by Sir Edwin Yeamon, the chairman of the Westminster Improvement Commission, inviting their co-operation in a proposal to erect a statue of her most gracious Majesty in that portion of the vacant space between the Abbey and Victoria-street, to be called the Sanctuary, looking eastward towards the new Houses of Parliament. The immediate pedestal, it is suggested, will be decorated with a picturesque treatment of Royal arms, and two ornamental gas lamps, which will be continued as to produce an architectural effect. The foreground will be laid out in grass, rusticated, and will rest on a platform of two steps. The height of the proposed statue will be 18 feet, and the cost (as agreed upon by Mr. Bell) will be £1000.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES IN WESTMINSTER FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The Westminster Improvement Commissioners, having opened Victoria-street, feel most strongly that their next pressing duty is to endeavour to provide better homes for the labouring classes who have already been removed from their former wretched abodes by the recent improvements. With this view, they, for some time, used their utmost exertion to form a joint-stock company, for the purpose of erecting lodging-houses on a large scale; but the public will were very reluctant to subscribe to such institutions, owing to a general belief that the shareholder would reap little or no return, and would, unless protected by charter or act of Parliament, be involved in dangerous liabilities. At the same time, however, the commissioners learnt that the large builders are prepared to lay out capital to any extent in the erection of any kind of buildings if they can only succeed of remunerative rents being obtained. Under these circumstances it occurred to them, that if a small sum were raised by persons interested in the question, whose object would be not to build, but to rent a lodging house from the builder, it might be the means of proving to the public how easily comparatively small investments may be so made as to yield a high and safe remuneration to the subscribers, and, at the same time, to induce builders to lay out large sums in erecting similar dwellings for the working classes. As an illustration of their meaning, they have every reason to believe that, with a capital only of £2000 (one-half of which they will undertake to raise among themselves), they can carry out the following plan:—They are prepared to devote as a site for lodging-houses a piece of land in Caxton-street, capable of laying convenient by to the south of Victoria street, and having a front of 140 ft., and a depth of 100 ft. On this they can arrange with a builder for the erection of lodging-houses capable of accommodating 90 families, or 360 persons, at a cost, on condition that a tenant shall be found to take a lease of the property for a term of 99 years (or longer, if required by the subscribers) at a yearly rent of £258, and to pay a premium for the same of £1000. This will leave a balance in hand of £900 out of the £2000 for current expenses and contingencies, and the position of the subscribers will then be as follows:—90 dwellings, let at 5s. per week, will produce an annual income of £702. Deduct from this will be:—rent, £258; rates and taxes, £80; water, £10; repairs, management, &c., £100: total, £448. Balance, 221. Total, £936. Thus the proprietors will be enabled to divide amongst themselves 6 per cent upon their original investment of £2000, and to lay by a reserved fund of £101 a year. At the same time no liability whatsoever will be incurred by any except the trustees, to whom the lease may be granted, and the commissioners will undertake to their forward willing to hold that office for the benefit of the subscribers. The accommodation for the above mentioned rent of 5s. a week will be two good rooms, a watercloset, and a scullery, for each family—being a very great increase on what the working-man can now obtain at a similar price. It is obvious, however, that two rooms are insufficient for any but a very small family; but it is found that if some of the sets of apartments are enlarged, and those containing three rooms let at 5s. a week, and others containing four rooms at 6s., the return to the subscribers will not be less than that shown in the estimate already given. The comm sioners have also assent-tined, with great satisfaction, that if all the above-mentioned rents were increased 1s. per week, the profits of the tenants would still derive very great benefit from the proposed buildings. If these views are correct, it is obvious that the above plan will enable those who are interested in the subject, by a comparatively trifling subscription of £1000 in addition to £1000 offered by the commissioners, not only to provide a accommodation for a great number of poor families, but to prove a very important point, that even

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MALTA.—The appointment of Lieut.-Col. Reid, C.B., to the Government of Malta has been already noticed. The gallant colonel will not, we believe, proceed to Malta until the termination of his duties as chairman of the Executive Committee at the Exhibition. The Governorship at Malta, will, in the meantime, continue to be administered by Gen. Ellice, the commander of the forces in the island.

MILITARY FORCE IN LONDON AND VICINITY.—The following are the regiments and battalions at present quartered in the metropolis and its environs:—Cavalry—1st Regiment of Life Guards, Albany Barracks, Regent's Park; 2d ditto, Knightsbridge Barracks, Hyde Park; Royal Horse Guards (Blue), Wilton-place; 1st Royal Dragoons, Regent's Park; 4th Light Dragoons, Hampton-Court; 8th Hussars, Kensington and Hounslow; 17th Lancers and Royal Horse Artillery, Woolwich. Infantry—1st battalion Grenadier Guards, Windsor; 2d battalion ditto, Knightsbridge; 3d battalion ditto, Sc. Scots' Fusiliers, Tafalgar-square; 1st battalion Coldstream Guards, Tower of London; 2d battalion ditto, Wellington Barracks, S. James's Park; 1st battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, Portman-street Barracks; 2d battalion ditto, St. John's-wood Barracks, Regent's Park; 2d battalion 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, London and Canterbury; 38th ditto, Connaught Rangers, Canterbury; 50th Royal Queen's, 54th ditto, and 95th ditto, Portsmouth; 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, Dover; 2nd battalion ditto, Kingston and Canterbury; Royal Foot Artillery, Royal Engineers and Sappers and Miners, and Royal Marines, Woolwich. Besides the above are the enrolled Chelsea out-pensioner battalions, who can always be called out, if required, within twenty-four hours.

Five soldiers, who were implicated in the riots of the 24th of June last at Edinburgh, were brought to trial on Thursday week and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Captain Knight, now superintendent of military prisons in Canada, is appointed superintendent of the convict prison at Portland, in succession to Captain Whitty, promoted to be a member of the board of Government prisons in London.

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.—There are now at home, or on the voyage homeward, 40 regiments; in India 24; in other Queen possessions, 4; in the Mediterranean 12; in the West Indies and Bermuda 6; and in British North America 7, and two reserved battalions. The total strength of the British infantry regiments abroad is 60,332 officers and men.

Lieutenant Edward Griffiths, R.N. (1815), who, in consequence of the zeal and ability he displayed while superintending the removal of free Negroes from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, was appointed by Earl Grey to the office of Superintendent of Liberated Africans, and Emigration Agent at St. Helena, has been compelled to resign his situation owing to bad health, and has returned to England, having been relieved by Commander Rochfort Boyle. Lieut. Griffiths, while in command of the *Barretto Junior*, accompanied Sir John Franklin to the edge of the ice, and was highly complimented in Sir John's despatches for the discharge of his duty in reference to the expedition. As the Admiralty promoted Lieutenant Power, who commanded the transport attached to Captain Austin's expedition, we trust soon to be enabled to congratulate Lieutenant Griffiths upon the same distinction.

BENJAMIN WEST.—The great picture of this celebrated artist, on the subject of Penn's treaty with the Indians, is about to be removed to Philadelphia; previous to which it is lodged at Mr. Catlin's Indian Collection, where we had the pleasure of seeing it a few days ago. It will well repay a visit, especially as there will be no future opportunity of witnessing it in this country.

WOOL — NATAL.—We learn from a private letter, just received from Pieter Maritzburg, that the trade with the Orange River Sovereignty and the interior is steadily extending, and there will, probably, be an additional outlet for British manufactures in the former quarter. There has already been about 2000 cwt of wool brought to the Pieter Maritzburg market; and it is hoped the export of this important staple will continue to increase.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—This establishment will continue to be open daily (Saturdays ex cepted), during the month of September next, from the hour of ten to five. It will be entirely closed during the first week in October. After that time the collections will be open as usual to the public, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

A letter from Christiania, Norway, July 31, says:—"M. Stephenson, the English engineer, has just arrived here with three other gentlemen, viz., Messrs. Bidder, Merrit, and Earl. They are about to undertake the construction of the railway between our capital and Lake Mjoesen. The engineers of this place gave them a grand dinner yesterday, at the Freemasons Lodge."

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."—From the Paris papers, we learn that M. Thiers is at the present moment the victim of a curious species of imprisonment. He has a ball-sister named Madame Eisert, who lives over a *table d'hôte* in the Rue Basse du Rempart, where her custom was to distribute cards with her own hands among the guests, on which her relationship to M. Thiers was mentioned. She has lately removed to the Rue Drouot, on the corner of the Boulevard des Italiens, and, encouraged by the success of her cards, she has exhibited a painted board outside her house, with the inscription, "M. Monsieur, sister of M. Thiers, formerly a minister, keeps a table d'hôte at 3 francs, and 2 francs 50 cents per ladies." Crowds of people assemble to gaze at this unusual association of ideas. The police were asked to remove the board as a public scandal, and great was the astonishment at their refusal, when Madame Eisert produced a permission from the Prefect of Police for the very announcement in question. People then went so far as to say that the Government adopted this measure to annoy the ex-ministers in augmenting the difficulties; however, that Madame Eisert having complied with the police regulations, and paid a certain tax, has a legal right to advertise her calling in this way, subject only to the interference of the police if the passengers in the public streets and on the board should be of a nature to disturb the public tranquillity. The police have now made a compromise with Madame Eisert. They have made her erase the words "formerly a minister," and to substitute the more informal phrase "a friend of M. Thiers." The navigation of the incongruous conjunction of a great minister with a small *table d'hôte* seems to have succeeded, for the crowds have dispersed.

CONVICT DISCIPLINE AND TRANSPORTATION.—The proposal of Earl Grey to send into the colony of New Zealand a body of men under the name of "exiles," but who are really convicts with unexpired tickets of leave, should the inhabitants be willing to receive them, has been rejected by public meetings held at New Plymouth, New Munster, and Wellington. The colonists decline the favour intended by the Colonial Office, on the ground that, although the introduction of such persons might be advantageous in augmenting the supply of labour, it would diminish the existing security of property, and by deteriorating the moral character of the settlement, prevent respectable families in Europe from emigrating to New Zealand. The inhabitants of New Munster declare that they view the proposition with the greatest alarm and disapprobation, as they apprehend that the natives would be contaminated by their communication with convicts. The members of the Evangelical Alliance at Wellington declare that, while, by the proposed measure, the benevolent exertions of many years would be neutralised, a vastly increased expenditure would be required for the protection of property and the administration of justice. They therefore deprecate the proposed measure, and have memorialised Earl Grey to that effect.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—A deliberate attempt at assassination was committed on Saturday evening, at the London-bridge Wharf, by an American, named Henry Page, on a Frenchman named Hache. It appears that Page was acting as an out-porter at the Café Français, on Fish-street-hill, kept by Mr. Raworth, where he fell in love with Mr. Raworth's daughter, a pretty fascinating young widow. A correspondence was carried on between them till M. Hache came to reside at the house, when he also took a fancy to the widow, and Page was discarded. This had occurred about four months past he became intimately excited against M. Hache, and on Saturday he followed him down to London-bridge, where he shot at him with a pistol. Fortunately the ball did no further injury than passing through the coat, and lodging in a thick wall. Page afterwards attacked M. Hache with the butt-end of the pistol, and endeavoured to knock his brains out. He was, however, immediately seized by a policeman and taken to the station-house. About two hours after he had been locked up he made a desperate effort to force his way through the iron bars hanging by his braces to the grating of the cell-window, but was cut down. Two policemen were placed in the cell, to prevent any further attempts upon his life. On Monday he was brought before the Lord Mayor for examination at the Mansion House, when the above facts were given in evidence. The Lord Mayor, having given the usual caution to the prisoner, asked him whether it was his wish to say anything. The prisoner—"I have only to say, my Lord, that the individual who stands there (pointing to the prosecutor) has been the ruin of me completely. He has, by twenty different means, resorted to measures calculated to injure my character in the opinion of those who respected me, and are those whom I respected. He has ruined and blasted my prospects for the future." The prisoner was then committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, upon the charge of attempt at the prosecutor with intent to kill and murder him.

A pauper, employed in making soup at the Listowel Union Workhouse, fell into the boiler on Wednesday, and was so much scalded as to die in a few hours after.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

After the dissolution of Parliament, there is rarely an extent of business done in the various Stock markets for several weeks, unless some striking political event gives an impetus to speculation. The past week affords an illustration of the foregoing remark, for the conquest of the Plate has been almost solely in connection with the settlement in their comparatively unimportant dealings, trifling fluctuations have occurred, as well as the confined amount of operations. Monday's prices were 99⅞ for money, which the setting on Tuesday did not affect during that day; and although some slight activity prevailed on Wednesday, Consols declined ¼ per cent., closing with a downward tendency. Absence of business has since rendered the Market weak; for, as the unfunded debt is a shade higher, it cannot be attributed to any increased demand for Money. Bank Stock maintains its high quotation, and the heavy Stocks are supported. At the close of the week's operations, the official list gives the following 4 cents prices:—Bank stock, 213½; Reduced, 97⅛; Consols, 99⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 99⅛; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7⅞; India Stock, 260½; India Bonds, £1000, 58 p.; Ditto, under £1000, 58 p.; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 96⅛; Consols for Account, 96⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 50 p; £500, 50 p; Small, 50 p.

The only circumstance of interest in the Foreign Market has been the decline in Mexican, in which the most systematic jobbing periodically occurs, the public usually paying for the venture. Attention was directed, in our City correspondence of the 19th of July, to the readiness of the Bulls, which, it was said, would be "banged," in consequence of the large amount of Stock always attainable. This operation has been successfully practised during the preparations for settling the present Account. For on Monday's prices of 20½ a 21 the Bulls sold £1 Stock at 20⅞ 30 was registered. On Wednesday, 29⅛ was the last price; but on Thursday 28⅛ became the closing price of the Account, ultimate, however, becoming 29. A few large bodies have been sold to manage this, taking advantage of the alarm to quietly become buyers at the lowest quotations themselves. The small amount remained by the last packet, and the impression that the Mexican Exchequer is the assignee would be the fact; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the indemnity money is yet payable, and consequently included in the present price. Sardinian Scrip is for quite as good as on Monday. Peruvian is firm, at a trifling reaction, also on Monday's quotations. The Market is slightly influenced by the settlement, prices at the close being:—For Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 105; Exquisor Bonds, 3⅞; Mexican, Five per Cent., ex. Jan. Coupe., 29½; Ditto, Account, 29⅛; Peruvian Bonds, 5⅞; Ditto, five per Cent., 90¾; Ditto, Deferred, 42⅜; Portuguese, Converted 1841, 33½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., Small, 101⅛; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 93⅜.

Shares are not quite so great at the close of the Account, which has proved rather *bullish*. The sale by Bill continues on the principal lines continue, however, to be freely in advance of the corresponding week of last year, affording a *bond fide* reason for the support and improvement of prices. Closing quotations are:—

Caledonian Shares and Stocks.—Aberdeen, 10; Aberdeenshire, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 4¾; East Anglian (£25 paid), 7; Eastern Counties, 6¾; Eastern Union, B and C, 3⅜; East Lancashire, 12¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 23; Great Northern, 10¾; Ditto, Halves, A, 9¾; Ditto, B, 12¾; Ditto, Great Western, 84; Ditto, £17, 14¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 69¾; Ditto, West Riding Union, 8¾; Leeds and Thirsk, 11; London and Blackwall, 6¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 69¾; London and North-Western, 121¾; Ditto, Quarter, 25⅝; London and North-Western, Fifths, 5¾; London and South-Western, 83¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37; Midland, 40¾; Ditto, £50, 13⅜; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 1; Norfolk, 17¾; Northern Counties Union, ½; North British, ⅞; North Staffordshire, 7⅞ x in.; South-Eastern, 23; South Wales, 27¾; York, North-Midland, and Berwick, 18¾; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 5; York and North Midland, 17¾.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Leeds and Bradford, 102¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern, 1½.

FOREIGN.—Central of France, 17⅞; East Indian (£16 paid), 16⅛; Great Indian Peninsula (£3 10s. paid), 4; Namur and Liege, 6, Sambre and Meuse, 3⅜.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Very small supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market this week, owntwise as well as by land carriage; yet, owing to the favourable accounts respecting harvest operations and the general appearance of the potato crop the demand has ruled heavy, at a further decline in the quotations of nearly 1s per qr. Foreign wheat has met a very dull inquiry, at the same amount of reduction. About 100 quarters of new wheat have appeared on sale, in very middling condition. The barley trade has been inactive at barely late rates. The same observation may be applied to malt. No material change has taken place in oats, but beans, peas, and flour have been offered on lower terms.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 38s to 45s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 38s to 42s; rye, 22s to 24s; grinding barley, 21s to 24s; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s; malting ditto, 30s to 36s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 50s; brown ditto, 44s to 47s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 56s; Chevalier, 58s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincoln, 48s per bush; oats, 20s to 24s; potato ditto, 18s to 22s; Tellow ditto, 16s to 18s; ditto, white, 20s to 22s; beans, old, 30s to 32s; ditto, new, 28s to 30s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s per cwt. Lord Annly, at 26s to 28s for fine delivered. Town tare 2 per cent. Foreign tare 3 per cent.

Tallow.—A steady business is doing in New P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 39s 6d; and old, 37s 9d per cwt. Town tallow is in moderate request at 37s 6d to 38s per cwt.

Oils.—Although the demand is less active, the late improvement in the quotations is fairly supported.

Spirits.—We have a fair inquiry for West India rum, at full prices. Choice marks, 4s to 4s 2d; ordinary good, 3s 9d to 4s; fine, 4s 2d to 4s 4d per gallon. Brandy is very dull, at late rates. Brit li made spirits scarcely, at 2s 9d to 2s 9d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—New meadow hay, 42s to 52s per load; old, 55s to 84s; new clover, 72s to 84s; old ditto, £3 10 to £4 10s; and straw £ 1s to £1 10s per load.

Coals.—Hull-way, 14s 6d; South Pontefract, 15s 3d; Tanfield Moor, 15s 6d; Eden Main, 15s 3d; Lambton, 14s 6d; Lumley, 15s 6d; Stewart's, 14s 9d; Killoe, 14s per ton.

Hops.—The accounts from some of the plots have been rather more favourable the demand is somewhat brisker, and prices are supported. Mid and East Kents, 3 to 4 cwt £3 0 to £5 5 0; Weald of Kent ditto, £3 0 to £4 15 0; Sussex ditto, £2 10 to £4 10 0; Farnham, £5 5 0 to £6 6 0; Bavarian, £3 0 0 to £5 5 0; Yearlings, £2 0 0 to £3 3 0.

Potatoes.—The supplies coming in on the increase, the demand is heavy, at from £3 to £4 per ton.

Smithfield.—For each kind a sick the demand has ruled inactive, and late rates have been scarcely realised.

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lb to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The general demand has been for a very depressed state, at late prices only.

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 8.

19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet J. M. Towsley to be Lieutenant, vice Mac Mahon 19th Regiment of Foot, Ensign H. J. Mackinnon to be Captain, vice Sir Gilbert Elliot, who retires upon half-pay; Ensign H. C. Cotton to be Lieutenant, vice Sinclair. 24th Regiment of Foot, Lieut.-Colonel, vice Forster, Captain J. Woodhouse to be Major, vice Miller who retires upon half-pay; Lieutenant Wood to be Captain, vice Woodhouse; Ensign J. Hawkins to be Lieutenant, vice Wood. 30th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. A. J. Hays to be Captain, vice Forster, 32d; Lieut. G. V. Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice Forbes; Ensign C. E. Macaulay to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson. Ensign W. S. Worthington to be Lieutenant, vice Macaulay; Ensign T. Dwyer to be Captain, vice Lennox, 49th Regiment of Foot, Ensign and Adjutant J. Bowden to be Lieutenant, vice Walker, Lieut. J. Langton to be Paymaster, vice C. J. Langton.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Captain R. Pakenham to be Captain, vice Cotton.

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 8.

With reference to the plans of naval retirement which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 4th of June, 1841, and to the promotions of officers which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 1st instant, the undermentioned Commander in the royal Navy has been promoted to the rank of Captain with seniority from 26th July, 1851, and placed on the Reserved Half-pay List of the Royal Navy, viz. C. Kidd, Esq. R.N.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANT

Cinque-ports Regiment of Militia, Thomas Jones, Esq. to be Major, vice the Hon. H. G. Sp ncer, dec'eased.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R. BRISCOE, Liverpool, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

S. CHURCHILL, Crag street, Poplar, and T. CLADE, St. Thomas road, Mile-end Old Town, coal dealers. J. LACHAU, Great Ormond-street, glassblower. J. BLAKEMAN, Leverington, Wisbeach, cooper. H. HAWES, Regent street and Stafford-row, draper. I. ISAACS, Somerset, Minories, jeweller. W. E. FOLLIT, Chelsea, gentleman, carver and gilder. J. FRANCK, 18, Poland-street, Oxford-street, cabinet maker. J. PEARCE, Bridport, Dorsetshire, silk dyer. J. SMALLEY, Hulme, Manchester, spirit merchant. W. SPEAR, Hull, ale broker. H. ROBINSON, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, ship builder. J. ATKINSON, Liverpool, linen draper and commission merchant. W. CUNNINGTON, Kingston-upon-Hull, shipbuilder. C. P. BENYON, Leicester, maltster. J. PERCIVALL, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, shoe dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. CRAWFORD and CO., Glasgow, merchants. LIDE and CO., merchants and shipbrokers. A. SCOTT, Ayr, ale and porter factor.

TUESDAY, AUG. 12.

BANKRUPTS.

R. SEYMOUR, Downham Cambridgeshire grocer. J. VEVERS, Ironmonger-lane woollen warehouseman. T. PIPER, Laurence Lane City wholesale stationer. J. H. PHILIP, J. H. CLAYTON, E. A. WYNNE, and J. LUMSDEN, East-India merchants. Messrs. ferguson brothers, F. MILLER, Hippodrome Stables, St. John's-wood, and Phoenix-park, near Dublin, livery-stable keepers. R. LEAF, Essex, near Ratcliffe, ship builder. R. JACKSON, Hackney, timber merchant. H. MOTT, Bear-alley, Bishopsgate-street, City, tailor and draper. J. REWTON, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, grocer and tea dealer. J. CUNNINGHAM, Swinton-hill, Berwickshire, farmer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. BUCHAN, Dundee, grocer. J. J. CUNNINGHAM, Swinton-hill, Berwickshire, farmer.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, the lady of Major Sarzin, of a son.—On the 30th ult. the Hon. Mrs. Howard Lipyeatt, of a son and heir.—On the 5th instant, the wife of the Rev. Charles Mallet, of a daughter.—On the 8 h instant, the wife of Captain Keyt, 85th Light Infantry, of a son.—On the 10th instant, the wife of the Rev. Walter Kelly, of a daughter.—On the 10th instant, the wife of the Rev. Henry Smith, of a daughter.—On the 7th instant, the wife of the Rev. Hearle Smith, of a daughter.—On the 10th instant the wife of Sir John Maclaurin, of Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire, N.B., of a son.—On Tuesday, the 12th inst. at Bewley Worcestershire, the wife of James Bancks, Esq. of a son.—On the 10th inst. at Oak Cottage, near Truro, Cornwall, the lady of J. Fowler Tyrrell, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 5th inst. at 25, Dorset-square, the wife of F. Durant Deane, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., the Rev Richard King, of Pentre-ch, Lancashire, to Charlotte Dendas, youngest daughter of the late Command er Bathurst, R.N.—On the 12th inst. the Rev. Alexander Stewart Leslie, Minister of Bourtreehill, to Annette Sybil, youngest daughter of Thomas Hebburn, Esq., late Inspector Commander Aberdeen district.—On the 8th inst. at St. Stephen's Church, Hammersmith, James Edward Dickinson, Esq. M.R.C.S., to Henrietta Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev J. W. Hughes, M.A. of Trinity, and rector of St Clement's, Oxford.—On the 7th inst. by the Rev Walter Kelly, at St James's Church, Paddington, the Rev Walter J Whiting, A.M., chaplain in the R.N. C's service, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Harvey, Esq. of Regency-square, Brighton.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., Thomas Robert or, Esq., late of the Royal Navy aged 77.—On the 8 h inst., Mr. A. G. Grainger, of the House of Lords.—On the 9th inst., Sarah relict of the said Captain Thomas Keyt, Esq. of Dunley Castle, Hants, and the last surviving member of her age.—On the 8th inst. Mary Tennant, the wife of Mr. T. Mason.—At Castlebar, county Mayo, on the 8 h inst. Anne Jane, the beloved daughter of Thomas Simpson, Esq., Inland Revenue Inspector, most sincerely regretted by her relations and acquaintances, aged 21 years.

THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.

A GREAT gathering of abstainers and vegetarians took place on Friday, the last inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, in the Grand Masonic Hall, usually appropriated to festivities of another order. The meeting was announced as a *soirée*; but what kind of collation was served, which had a more ornamental appearance than a banquet of more *resistance*. The vegetarian course consisted of savoury pies, bread and parsley fritters, moulded ground rice, blancmange, cheesecakes, and fruit, all of which dishes were crammed with an evident relish by the company who filled the several tables, and whose healthy appearance bestowed the benefits to be derived from the innocent regimen. When this practical demonstration of the resources of vege etarism was over, Mr. Brotherton, M.P., who presided on the occasion, proposed the first and only toast of the evening. "The Queen;" and her Majesty's health was drunk with loud acclamations in iced water, milk, tea, and coffee; and the national anthem was sung with great favour and enthusiasm by the company. A poem was then read by one of the members of the society, and the various lines as they were read were sung by a company of singers, supported by the melodiously inclined among the guests. The chairman proceeded next to address the company, and after stating his diffidence, as he suspected that many of them then and there present were not vegetarians, he proceeded to say that the vegetarians advocated a total abstinence from the flesh of animals, and in doing this they were aware that they addressed themselves to a flesh-eating nation and that nothing was more difficult than to change national tastes and habits. They had to contend with three antagonists, viz with custom, prejudice, and appetite. These met them with the question—"Why abstain?" He (Mr. Brotherton) in his turn would ask—"Why eat?" Men ate meat because their forefathers ate it—it was a custom, but custom was every day schooled by progress and experience. The reasons, indeed, for abstinence, were various, and well deserving the attention of parliament. The greatest judgment of the greatest number was the great problem of the statesman. To attain that end, there were various means proposed, such as poor-laws, police, peace societies, &c.; but the master means were that in addition of correcting the drunken habits of tremendous cheapness of the nation. Abstinence from intoxicating liquors would produce a sober nation. Men who killed no animals, would refrain from handling themselves together in the conflicts of trade. This, he knew, was flying in the very face of custom; but custom had at all times sanctioned all absurdities, as a reference to the curiosities of the history of civilisation, in all climes and ages, would amply show. Slavery, duelling, and capital punishments, had all been sanctioned by custom. The Spaniards had their bull-fights, and the people in the island of Skewes, in Cornwall, ate rats smothered with onions. It was the same with frogs in France, and coat was made of the skin of the panther. Some would eat it raw, and the taste for it was a vicious taste. The vegetarian system, on the contrary, was sanctioned by the law of nature; for anatomy showed that there were made for fruit and herbs, and, if men lived according to the dictates of nature, he would live in enjoyment and health. Nature, scripture, and the practice of the wisest and best, in all ages, were in favour of vegetarianism. It was good for individuals, good for families, good for communities. It was, moreover, economical. There was more nutriment in two-pennyworth of peas than in a shilling's worth of meat. He (Mr. Brotherton) then commended the system from a 42 years' experience, and he asked the public to give it a fair trial. He was followed by Mr. Simpson, the President of the Vegetarian society, who endeavoured to refute the argument as to the less consumers of animal food have tested their practice; and he defended the nutritious qualities of vegetable produce. Chicken broth, it had been proved, was more indigestible than pea soup, and new bread stood on a level with mutton chops. The vaunted meat fare of old England was very innocuous, and very long in digesting; and if meat would perforce condescend to that animal, of which it had been observed that it was carved under the old law, and never blessed under the new" (laughter)—he could say it was the pig's (great laughter)—if they would condescend to that most scrofulous and nasty animal (shouts of laughter)—why they must be content to carry it in their stomachs longer than the unstarked fruitarian. Mr. Sharp (a gentleman, that not one member of the Vegetarian Society, which mustered up to 718, had died of the cholera, or other distempers. The company were further addressed by the Rev. John Metcalf, and the Rev. Mr. Wolf, of Antwerp, of whom it was said that they had travelled 2000 miles to be present on the occasion, and who strongly recommended the adoption of a vegetarian system of diet.

DINNER OF THE CANYNGES SOCIETY, AND THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT BRISTOL.

In our Journal of last week, we reported the proceedings of the Archæological Institute at Bristol, to the dinner held on Thursday evening in the Victoria Rooms at Bristol, in conjunction with the banquet of the Canynges society, at the splendid rooms which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion; and the guests numbered about 220 lad es and gentlemen.

The dinner, which was provided by Mr. Pomeroy, of Clifton, was of a most elegant and *recherché* character; the wines were supplied by Messrs. Pullin and Co., of Bristol, and Mr. Hotham Hotel. J. S. Harford, Esq., of Blaize Castle, presided; and Mr. Cooper occupied the chair.

During the entertainment, the Clifton Subscription Band played several airs. On the removal of the cloth, after the usual loyal and introductory toasts were duly responded to.

The Chairman proposed "The Royal Society of British Antiquaries," and coupled with it the name of one of its Vice-Presidents, Bishop Wilberforce. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Oxford thanked the company sincerely for the honour which they had done him. On his own part, and also on behalf of the Society, he proposed "Success to the Canynges Society." (Cheers.) The Lord Bishop then referred to the exertions of the Canynges society in furtherance of the restoration of Redcliff Church. He was happy in the thought that he had come down among them to be present at the celebration of the anniversary of the Canynges Society—(Cheers) and to encourage those who were doing that true and good work which the Society were endeavouring to accomplish. Since he had been here, he had been told that the names of the most respectable citizens of this ancient city who had been prominent in the work, and none more so than the honoured Mayor of the city, who had been chosen year after year to fill the highest post, for those virtues which ought to recommend a man to the esteem of his fellow-citizens. ("Hear," and cheers.) The Right Rev Prelate concluded by proposing success to the "Canynges Society."

Mr. Harford, one of the boarders of St. Mary Redcliff, then read the report of the committee on the state of the Redcliff restoration, and announced a further donation of £50 from Mr. Harford, the president, and the collection at the church, after the sermon, £90.

Mr. Harford was then re-elected president; and then proposed "The Royal Society of Literature, and the health of Mr. Hallam, the historian;" for which that gentleman returned thanks

The Chevalier Bunsen, who was received with loud cheers, then proposed "The Universities of England, and the health of Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity, Cambridge."

Dr. Whewell acknowledged the toast, and the honour which had been paid him an the Universities.

Dr. Harington also returned thanks on behalf of the University of Oxford, and expressed the regret of the Vice-Chancellor of that learned body at not being able to be present.

Sir Charles Anderson proposed "The Society for Promoting a Knowledge of Ancient and Medieval Architecture," with which toast he coupled the names of Mr. Britton and Mr. Godwin, the restorers of St. Mary Redcliff.

Mr Britton, who was most cordially received, thanked the company in an apt, report le address.

The chairman next rave the toast, "Nil Desperandum" (Cheers.) "Nil Desperandum" had followed up that motto and principle with by successive donations to the Canynges Society, to the amount of £1800. They were left in total ignorance of his name, and also of everything connected with him. He was one who delighted in the luxury of doing good, and promoting great and beneficent works, without seeking that honour and celebrity which, if he were known, would justly attach to his name.

Several other toasts were drunk, including the "Health of the President," proposed by the Bishop of Oxford; and the proceedings terminated.

The accompanying Illustration was sketched by Mr. Colebrooke, Stockdale, during the dinner.

SOIREE OF THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, IN FREEMASONS' HALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

DINNER OF THE CANYNGE SOCIETY AND THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, VICTORIA-ROOMS, BRISTOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 511.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1851. {TWO NUMBERS, 1S. WITH LARGE SHEET, GRATIS.

THE LIBERTIES OF EUROPE.

LIBERTY and Independence are passions among the three great nations of Continental Europe. France clamours loudly for the first, while Italy and Germany clamour as loudly for them both. But does France, which loves liberty with a madness or an enthusiasm proved by the blood and tears of upwards of sixty years, really understand what the word means? or are Italy and Germany better fitted than France to appreciate and enjoy the freedom which they crave, or the independence which is the day-dream of their most ambitious and generous spirits? We may be permitted to doubt, in all these instances, whether the struggle which now rages over Europe with more or less intensity, is not the commencement, rather than the close of a series; and whether each of these celebrated nations has not a great deal to learn and to suffer before the mass of the people can hope to exercise even the commonest rights of free citizenship. There seems to be something wrong with them all. There is an impatience which spoils the best laid schemes, and frustrates the most admirable intentions; and an ignorance of the first principles of popular tranquillity and social progress, which renders all government practically impossible, but that species of government which is effectual with mankind in the rudest state—the government of brute force.

It is somewhat humiliating in this highly polished Europe, instructed as it should have been by the wisdom of four thousand years, to make such a confession. But the truth is as we state it. Scarcely three summers have passed away since the kingdoms of the Continent were shaken to their foundations by a succession of popular insurrections, bursting one after the other like the reverberations of an alpine thunder-storm. Nation after nation, which either smarted under the yoke of domestic oppression or of foreign misrule, or imagined that it had grievances calling for so perilous a remedy, overthrew its Government and sent its King and Ministers into exile. In no case has the result been satisfactory. If we cast our eyes over the political map, we see that everywhere a fierce warfare has been carried on in the name of public tranquillity; that the middle and upper classes, frightened at some more horrible vision than ever before took shape amid the clouds and smoke of revolutions, have united against the anarchists and the popular heroes of the *carrefours*; and that the people—in the widest sense of the term—who, before that era of social hurricanes, were to some extent free to think, to write, or to speak, have been deprived of the little liberty they enjoyed; and that a stern, unflinching, if not sanguinary despotism, has been established upon the ruins of the past. In the midst of an age more highly civilised than any other of which the annals of mankind offer us any record, the sword has become the supreme arbiter of mundane affairs. The cities of Europe are filled with armed men, their walls bristle with cannon or with bayonets, war-banners flaunt in the public squares, the music of the drum and the trumpet is heard above all the ordinary bustle of populous places, and men are so occupied with warfare, or with the fear of it, that the cultivation of the fields and the gathering of the harvest is left to the women and the children. What hope is there of the liberties of any nation that keeps up an army of half a million of men? Every year, every month, nay, every week and day, that such a mighty multitude is maintained at the public expense, and prevented from employing its skill and industry in the rational and useful occupations of life, is a stumbling-block laid in the way of present and future happiness and freedom. Such is the state of France—such is the state of Germany—and such, with the difference that the armed men are, for the most part, foreigners, and not natives—is the state of Italy in 1851.

In the case of France, the worst feature is, that the people do not consider this formidable army as any particular nuisance. The national vanity is flattered at the idea of such a splendid military force; and every man of mature age either is, has been, or will be a soldier. In addition to this, he feels like a soldier. When this is the sentiment and practice of the people—when the notion is almost universally spread amongst them, that the victories of Napoleon are the events which reflect the highest lustre upon the French name, and make them the foremost nation in the ranks of the world—and when we add to this the equally significant facts, that they have nothing else to be proud of; that they are what may be called a "self-contained" people; that their commercial resources are in an inverse ratio with their military operations and resources; that they have overthrown without building up; and that they have scarcely an institution that is a quarter of a century old, we see at a glance that French liberty may be much spoken of, but must be little understood. In fact, we are afraid that every Frenchman interprets "liberty" to mean liberty for his individual self, but the slavery of every other person whose theories or practice might interfere with his own; and we are impressed with the sorrowful conviction, that France is, after all, but a semi-barbarous nation, splendid, no doubt, but rotten and unsafe; having all to learn and much to endure before it can be really fitted for the enjoyment of equable and rational liberty.

The condition of Germany is almost equally humiliating to those who look to the social progress of Europe. A military despotism has succeeded to anarchy; and the phantom of a Democratic and Social Republic, which has scared the rulers of the people, and infected the bulk of the middle class with a preposterous alarm, renders the despotism of the sword comparatively easy, by lending it the support of all those classes which have anything to lose by change or commotion. Even the German Fatherland—that ideal unity, so beautiful in songs and in theory—loses its attractions when this grim spectre is evoked; and Germany keeps up a multitudinous army against herself, and postpones indefinitely the freedom which such an assemblage of intelligent nations has a right to expect.

The case of Italy is different, and perhaps more deplorable;—for the French and the Germans, if they suffer a despotism, have imposed it upon themselves. The tyrants of France are, at all events, Frenchmen; and those of Germany, Germans. Not so in the fairest portions of Italy, where the oppressors are foreigners, and infuse an additional bitterness into the draught of the popular de-

THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.—THE "FERNANDE" AND "ANACONDA" PASSING RYDE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

gradation. In Italy there is such an array of swords and bayonets, that it would seem as if the "whole duty of man" were to enact the soldier, and that the more useful business of life—to plough, to till, and to reap—was the sole duty of woman. Freedom is impossible in such countries as these; and independence, though it may have an existence, externally considered, is of little value when purchased at such a cost.

There is in reality but one country in Europe where men do men's work, and that is our own. The military mania does not afflict the English; and hence, in our fortunate position—surrounded by seas that enemies dare not overpass—we have leisure and opportunity to labour and to think, to increase the sum of human enjoyment and human knowledge. Our former military prowess has cost us so dear, that we have no desire to exhibit it again, but are well contented, amid the evergreen laurels formerly won, to turn our attention to nobler things—to consolidate the liberties we have gradually acquired, and to extend our name and fame, our wealth and our influence, over every portion of the globe.

It is the misfortune of the nations of Europe, that their social and political education is so incomplete, that they cannot imitate such an example; and that the impatience, the impulsiveness, the turbulence, and the ignorance of the people, render them, to a great extent, unable even to understand what they mean by the freedom for which they have struggled so long. Doubtless, they will learn something of it by and by. Such stupendous armies as they maintain must inevitably become burdens too mighty for them to bear; and national bankruptcies will, unless a change take place, be as frequent in a short time as revolutions were in 1848. Deficits increasing yearly in amount will open their eyes, and a new phase of needful experience will develop itself before them. As yet, the revolutions, attempted or accomplished in past times, have done nothing for the Continent but to transform the bulk of the male population into soldiers, and the bulk of the female population into hewers of wood and drawers of water. There is always a retribution for misdeeds or mistakes, and a financial crisis will be one of the means of retribution for this. That it will be the only one, is scarcely to be expected.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

SCHOONER MATCH FOR THE £50 CUP.

THE great feature of the Regatta was the above match on Friday (yesterday week), the most striking point of which our Artist has depicted on the preceding page.

The only race on the card (the second £50 Prize Cup not having filled, the *Gondola* only being entered for the same) was the £50 Prize Cup for fore and aft schooners, the property of members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, the course being from the starting vessel to the westward of the two red buoys off the Brambles, round the Calshot light-vessel, thence passing to the eastward of the chequered and white buoys off the Brambles, then round the Nab light ship, always passing outside the No Man and Sandhead buoys; and in completing the course the second time, the yachts to pass between the starting vessel and the pier. The yachts' crews to be limited to sailing regulations No. 12, and the sails to be limited to those usually carried on a wind. No allowance for tonnage. The yachts entered for this race were as follows:—

Yachts	Tons.		Owners.
Princess Olga	50		Thomas Rutherford, Esq.
Fernande	125		Major M. Martyn.
Bianca	31		C. Webster, Esq.
Arrow	101		Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart.
Benita	65		Colonel W. L. Freestun.

Some of these yachts have attained considerable celebrity, particularly the *Fernande*, belonging to Major Mountjoy Martyn; and, as the object was to class together vessels whose powers were as nearly as possible uniform, the *Princess Olga* and the *Benita* were withdrawn.

At eleven o'clock it was finally determined which should be the contending yachts, and soon after the undermentioned appeared at the starting station:—

Anaconda	101		Sir Charles Ibbetson, Bart.
Fernande	125		Major M. Martyn.
Bianca	31		C. Webster, Esq.

At a quarter-past eleven the signal gun was fired from the flag committee's vessel, and the start was effected. The yachts proceeded to the eastward instead of the westward, in consequence of the state of the tide. The *Anaconda* got away first the gallant style, followed closely by the *Bianca*, but it was soon apparent that the *Fernande* could fairly get under weigh. This delay was of no great moment as far as the *Bianca* was concerned, for, on proceeding towards the Nab Light, the small schooner was soon overhauled, and the *Fernande* reached the second place. When within about a mile of the Nab, the *Anaconda* was at least a mile ahead, and there was apparently about the same distance between the *Fernande* and *Bianca*. They kept this position for some distance, but on reaching the point the *Fernande* recovered a great part of the distance between them, and on passing Ryde Pier the *Anaconda* was closely pressed by her rival the *Fernande*, being scarcely more than half a minute ahead, and using all sail. This is the point illustrated by our Artist. The *Bianca* was now out of the question, and the contest between the two was continued with great vigour round the red buoys of the Brambles and the Calshot light-ship, the vessels barely balanced a march has been rarely witnessed. They kept company together in this manner on their return, and when opposite Ryde Pier they were stem and stern. They arrived at five minutes past four, thus completing the first round in four hours and forty minutes. They both were going gallantly for the second time towards the Nab, the *Fernande* afterwards slightly taking the lead. They had passed the station about ten minutes, when the squadron of vessels who followed the sailing yachts were joined by the celebrated American yacht, *America*, who dropped them one by one. At five o'clock the *Fernande* rounded the Nab for the second time, having completely established herself in the lead; and when within about five miles of Ryde, on her return, she was leading nearly a mile ahead of the *Anaconda*, and with every prospect of maintaining her position; but it should not be omitted to be stated that during the greater portion of the distance to the Nab the difference between them was scarcely to be distinguished.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

THE vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron commenced their annual trial of skill and speed in sailing, on Monday, at Cowes (Isle of Wight), with the most favourable weather, which lasted throughout the week. During the morning, the fleet of yachts cotted the Solent and Medina, several of them being dressed in their colours, which gave the place a gay and animated appearance. The following yachts were at the station:—*The Pearl*, the Marquis of Anglesey; *Alarm*, J. Weld, Esq.; *Capricorn*, Vice-Commodore C. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.; *Petrel*, the Earl of Ilchester; *Maria*, *Elizabeth*, *Ione*, *Water Lily*, *Erminia*, *Stella Brilliant*, *Osprey*, *Constance*, *Camilla*, *Arrow*, *Norna*, *Seagull*, *Turquoise*, *Gipsy Queen*, *Eagle*, *Wyvern*, *Susan*, *Seagull*, *Aurora*, *Destiny*, *Arrow*, *Ariel*, *Caiman*, *Gondola*, *Spider*, *Cygnet*, *Talisman*, *Fernande*, *Mariana*, *Osprey*, *Dolphin*, *Arrow*, *Wanderer*, *Fawn*, *Fairy*, *Gazelle*, &c.

The principal race of the day was HER MAJESTY'S CUP, by Royal Yacht Squadron cutters, from 80 to 100 tons.

At 10 h 57, the following yachts started:—

Yachts.	Tons.		Owners.
Gondola	57		W. Woodhouse, Esq.
Freak	90		W. Curtis, Esq.
Bacchante	80		B. H. Jones, Esq.
Arrow	84		T. Chamberlayne, Esq.

The vessels which were also entered and did not start were the *Lavinia*, 75, Twizden Hodges, Esq.; M.P.; the *Gauntlet*, 65, William Peacock, Esq.; and the *Lavrock*, 65, Captain C. H. Williams, R.N. The course was from the starting-vessel, moored off Cowes Castle, proceeding eastward, passing Norris Castle, Osborne House, Ryde; and round the Nab Light, returning by the same route, and from thence proceeding westward round a vessel stationed off Yarmouth, returning and finishing at the starting-vessel. The course was about 60 nautical length. At starting, there was a gentle breeze blowing from S. by S. E., and the *Arrow* was the first vessel fairly to get under way, and soon took the lead. The station-vessel at Cowes was passed in the following order:—

	h.	min.	sec.
Arrow	3	48	0
Freak	3	51	45
Bacchante	4	12	50

On arriving off this point the *Gondola* gave up and took no further part in the contest. The yachts came in as under:—

	h.	min.	sec.
Bacchante	9	57	0
Arrow	9	39	0
Freak	9	45	0

The *Bacchante* was then declared the winner, and the prize, which is a splendid massive silver urn and cover, was presented to B. H. Jones, Esq., the owner, on Wednesday.

At about five o'clock in the afternoon, the *Fairy*, Royal steam-yacht, with the Royal standard of England floating from the mast, was seen proceeding from the direction of Osborne, and it was soon made known that her Majesty and the Royal children were on board. The vessel then entered the Channel, and proceeded slowly to the westward between the fleet of yachts and the Club-house. Her Majesty was on deck, and appeared to be highly pleased with the numerous trim vessels lying at the station. She courteously acknowledged the marks of loyalty with which she was received. The *Fairy* then proceeded up the West Channel to allow her Majesty an opportunity of witnessing the progress of the yachts. Soon after seven o'clock the *Fairy* returned from her short cruise, and proceeded direct to Osborne.

On Tuesday evening the annual dinner of the members of the squadron was held in a spacious saloon, erected in front of the Club-house, and was very numerously attended. The Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, was in the chair, supported on his right by Major-General Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and on his left by the Marquis of Ormonde; and amongst the company were the Marquis of Conyngham, the Right Hon. Lord Exmouth, Lord Desart, Admiral the Hon. Sir Bladen Capel, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Prescott, Captain Blackwood, H.S.H. Major Harvey, Lieut. Aplin, R.N.; Commodore J. C. Stevens, &c. A. Stevens, Esq.; Colonel Hamilton, and W. Herbert Saunders, Esq., of the American yachts, and members of the New York Yacht Club; Oliver Hill, Esq.; Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq.; Andrew Fountain, Esq.; James Lyon, Esq.; C. M. P. Talbot, Esq., M.P., Vice-Commodore of the Club; T. Beauchamp Seymour, Esq.; W. B. B. Ponsonby, Esq.; Sir H. Reid Hoghton, Bart.; Thomas Greig, Esq.; W. More, Esq.; Capt. Marsham, R.N.; Commander Crespin, R.N., of the Royal steam yacht *Fairy*; J. Beardmore, Esq.; George Benttick, E. q., &c.

Several excellent speeches were made during the evening; and on the health of the commodore and officers of the squadron, the toast of *success* being proposed, it was warmly responded to by Colonel Hamilton, who dwelt at great length on the necessity of maintaining a cordiality of feeling between the two countries. The gallant Colonel's speech was listened to with great attention, and he announced his rest amidst loud and general cheering.

On Wednesday the race was for a cup, value 100 guineas, the gift of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for large class schooners of the Royal Yacht Squadron of 140 tons and above. The course was from a vessel moored off the club-house, proceeding eastward, passing Norris Castle, Osborne House, Ryde, and round the Nab Light, returning on the same route, and from thence proceeding westward round a vessel stationed off Yarmouth, returning and finishing at the starting vessel.

At a few minutes after ten o'clock the following vessels appeared at the starting station:—

	Tons.		Colours.
Beatrice	161		White, blue border.
Constance	218		White flag, bloody hand.
Capricorn	213		Blue, yellow, and red.
Gipsy Queen	160		Red and white striped.

The *Wyvern*, 205, the Duke of Marlborough, was entered, but did not appear at the starting vessel.

At half-past ten, all being in readiness, the signal gun was fired, and there being a tolerable breeze from the westward, the yachts soon got under weigh. The *Beatrice* being to the windward, was the first to cant round, which she did in quick time, and was soon on her way with the lead; next followed the *Gipsy Queen*, after her the *Capricorn*, and the *Constance* at the rear, but a fair match of the *Constance*. The yachts stood on down to Yarmouth, the *Gipsy Queen* taking the lead. On rounding the boat off that place, the time stood as follows:—

	h.	min.	sec.
Gipsy Queen	5	1	0
Beatrice	5	17	15
Capricorn	5	25	10
Constance	5	34	0

A good breeze from the westward then set in, which enabled the yachts to beat up well against the tide. The *Gipsy Queen* kept right on the mid-channel, and made good way. The *Capricorn* hugged the north shore too much, and unfortunately got ashore between Sowley and Spits Bay. The *Beatrice* and *Constance*, on entering Gurnet Bay, kept to the northward, under the land, to avoid the tide, and fell considerably astern. The *Gipsy Queen* eventually arrived off Cowes Castles, at 24 minutes past 7, three-quarters of an hour ahead of the second vessel. There is some talk of a cup sic, regulations not having been complied with.

The town of Cowes was very full of company during the week; the weather was beautiful, and it was the general opinion that so many yachts were never at any former period seen at that station.

A grand regatta ball took place on Thursday evening, which was numerously and brilliantly attended.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

If we look at the number of meetings, next week will be a busy one. The meetings, however, do not promise anything very imposing; and Epsom is the only spot likely to have any charms for the metropolitans. It takes place on Wednesday and Thursday, with an in proved, but, as we have already intimated, not by any means a brilliant hill of fare. Barnet and Scarnbrugh commenced on Monday; Gosmouth, Derby, and Tunnion, on Tuesday; and Lynn and Stirling on Thursday.

REGATTAS.—On Tuesday, the Tower, Windsor and Eton, and the Royal Western Yacht Club; Wednesday, the Norwich, Richmond, Worcester, and Perth; Friday, the Torbay and Wigtown; and Saturday, the Glasgow.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday, at Stamford, Trentham Park, and Copenhagen House; Tuesday, at Malton; Wednesday, at Streatham and Sevenoaks; and Thursday, at Southwell Ilkeston.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The run was almost exclusively on Nancy, who found so many admirers for the great events at York, that she became first favourite for each. If we add that Hernandez, who had receded a couple of points, again became the premier for the St. Leger, we shall have said all that is necessary in the shape of introduction.

EBOR HANDICAP.

2 to 1 agst Nancy		8 to 1 agst Harlest

EBOR ST. LEGER.

6 to 4 on Newminster		8 to 1 agst Cossa

YORKSHIRE OAKS.—2 to 1 agst Vivandiere

GREAT YORKSHIRE

5 to 2 agst Nancy (t)	5 to 2 agst Marlborough	9 to 1 agst Aristata
5 to 2 — Freestone	Dusk	12 to 1 — The Ban

LEAMINGTON STAKES.—5 to 1 agst The Castle

CHESTERFIELD STAKES.—3 agst Chartese

ST. LEGER

3 to 1 agst Hernandez. z	5 to 1 agst Newminster	15 to 1 agst The Ban (t)
	25 to 1 agst Colsterdale	

DERBY

40 to 1 agst Lapidist (t) — 40 to 1 agst Augur

AUGUST YORK MEETING WEDNESDAY.

By the various lines of railway, an immense number of passengers have been conveyed to the city of York, and the streets during the forenoon were almost impassable. If numbers, therefore, will ensure success, this will be one of the most brilliant meetings ever held at York, and that it will not want good sport, and plenty of it, to make it so the following fields and betting transactions, and attested many hundred spectators. The race extended from Hunger ford stairs, to and round a boat off the Victoria Tower of the House of Lords, back to and round the Themes Police-ship off Strand Lane, and on to Hungerford-bridge. Penal Leat:—Churchman and Geoffrey (blue), 1; Tough and H. Westwood (yellow), 2; Bancroft and Brathwaite (pink), 0. The prize was a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the residents of the vicinity.

STEAM TO INDIA.—The Bombay papers received this week state that the *Messenger*, with the mails of the 7th of June, reached Bombay on the 2d of July, having occupied 24 days 13 hours on the transit. This is the fastest mail by 37 hours, the fastest sere ce by three days, that has ever reached India; yet from Suez the rate of steaming was not more than nine and a half every month with a strong wind in favour, at twelve knots, the speed now attained by many of the Peninsular Company's steamers, three days would have been saved. The present speed is mostly due to the improvement, by a bonus, of the transit through France. The railway would make the mails to pass through Egypt in eight in place of sixty hours, as at present; and with these two sources of acceleration alone, the transit from England would be shortened by four days, and the mails transmitted on an average of three weeks, giving return of post for eight months in the year from all parts of India. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers begin in september plying from Bombay direct every second month: they will be of great importance to these bringing goods overland, the war-packets at present carrying nothing but samples and packages, and charging for these the most extravagant prices.

The final sentence of the law was carried into execution on Tuesday morning upon the body of Mary Emily Cure, who was found guilty, at the last assizes held at Ipswich, of poisoning her husband, James Cure, in the parish of Stonham Aspal, a small village distant twelve miles from Ipswich. She refused to make any confession, and protested her innocence to the last.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Parliamentary recess transfers the interest of political news from the capital to the departments, where we find several of the provincial councils are passing resolutions in favour of the revision of the constitution, notwithstanding the recent Parliamentary decision against that measure: whilst the Reds are doing everything in their power, particularly in the eastern and eastern departments, to disturb the public peace and agitate men's minds. They created a serious riot this week at Laurac, in the department of the Drome, on the occasion of the celebration of the *fête* day of the patron saint of the parish, when the Socialists were so tumultuous that the gendarmes entered the building in which they were assembled on the pretence of putting a stop to such conduct. Their appearance, however, excited the feelings of those seated at the tables, who immediately shouted, "A bas les Blancs!" "Vive Ledru Rollin!" "Vive la guillotine!" "Vive les Rouges!" The gendarmes then arrested two of the ringleaders, and, while conducting them to prison, the rioters, who had received an accession of force from the people, pelted the officers with stones; so that it became necessary for the latter, in self-defence, to fire on the mob. The military were called out, and order was at length restored. These village *fêtes* are found to promote sedition, and, as they are increasing in violence, the Prefect of Ardèche has interdicted any further meetings in his department during August, September, October, and November.

A commission has been appointed to inquire into the affair. Several of the rioters are in custody. It was intended by their companions that an attempt should be made to release those arrested; but the appearance of the soldiers damped the ardour of the rioters, and they abandoned their design.

The public peace was also disturbed at Aix on the 10th by some individuals singing seditious songs. Four or five persons were taken into custody.

The *National* has published a document, seven columns long, in the name of the "*Comité Démocratique Européen Espagnol-Italien*," signed by the said committee, Lamennais, Joly, Mathieu (de la Drome), Schoelcher, Bianqui, Berthoion, Lasteyrie, and Michel (de Bourges). These gentlemen do not sign on behalf of a committee composed of French, Italians, and Spaniards—they are the whole committee. M. de Lamennais' only title to speak on the part of the Italians consists in his being an ex-priest of the Church of Rome. M. Joly has no nearer connexion with Spain than such as may be derived from his being one of the representatives of the Pyrenees. The writers, however, make out sufficient to satisfy themselves, they say: "By reason of their geographical position and their affinities of origin, of instruction, of ideas, of language, of interests, the Latin nations, France, Italy, and Spain seem to be the natural elements of this central focus, around which new elements will become grouped as fast as the necessity of unity shall make itself be felt, and as circumstances favour, favour we have effectively now. There will be, as it were, the point towards which converge in the evolution of the physical man the multiplied and divine organs of which the harmonious union forms the living body in its perfect integrity." The wildness and inconsistency Abbé de Lamennais, to whose pen this absurd *brochure* is ascribed, admits the propriety of the principles of property, family, and religion; and with regard to religion, the gentleman professes his latest invented creed, which, although it cannot be expected to last longer than any of his numerous vagaries in the same way, is worth noticing as a curiosity:—"Religion in our minds is the bond between man and God, and of God in one another; it is consequently the *ensemble* of the laws of intelligence and of love; it is progress without limits in science, in rights, and duties by the natural development of the free thought and the free conscience; it is the principle best calculated to secure perfect to society, as well as to individuals, of the holy maxims of universal brotherhood, one of which there is no life; it is in the bosom of peace, an eternal growth in the good and the beautiful."

It is the insane conduct of such dreaming visionaries that brings the noble cause of true liberty into contempt, and gives to the oppressors of the people a pretext for heaping them of freedom.

The President of the Republic has given 1000f for the relief of the inhabitants of the Isère, who have suffered by the late inundations.

The Electoral Union has dissolved itself. It was composed of Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists; but, as they are no longer united in object, it was thought advisable to separate.

M. Carnot is said to be the candidate that will probably be selected by the Mountain party for the Presidentship. The *Ordre* warmly supports the candidature of the Prince de Joinville.

The operatives of Paris have commenced preparations for the selection of candidates to be brought forward at the next election.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 7th instant have been received from New York, according to which the insurrection in Cuba was spreading in all quarters. It was said that the Spanish Consul-General, Concha, had been recalled. General Logue was stated to be about to sail from the United States for Cuba, followed by a number of men with arms. A "mass meeting" was held at New Orleans, where great excitement and enthusiasm on the subject prevails. There was much excitement also in Mexico. Several volunteers left that city on the 2nd instant, for Cardenas, and immense numbers were preparing, in the interior of North Carolina and Alabama, to join the insurrectionists. The United States government was, however, taking the most active steps to prevent any such interference, and preventing hostile expeditions to Cuba. The latest intelligence received in the States from Cuba, state that Trinidad and Villa Clara had taken side with the Spanish Government, and the Government of Havannah had declared that the Spanish rule is represented as general, and the young men of the first families were said to be on the side of the patriots.

From California we have accounts to the 3rd of San Francisco, July 1, by which we learn that the city had, for the sixth time in its short existence, been visited by another terrific fire, on June 22, whereby thirteen squares and parts of five others were destroyed between Pacific-street and Broadway and Clay-street and Montgomery-street. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Several lives had been lost during the progress of the fire, and the total amount of losses is said to be over 4,000,000 dollars. The process of re-building had, however, already commenced. The accounts from the mines were encouraging, especially in the rotten quartz diggings. The prospects of the crops were good.

The Virginian State Convention for the revision of the constitution have reported an amended form of that instrument, which is to be submitted to the decision of the people on the 23rd of October next. The new constitution is highly democratic in its character, surpassing in that respect any previous fundamental law of the ancient commonwealth. Every free white male citizen of the age of 21 years is to enjoy the right of suffrage without regard to property qualifications. The judges of the several courts are to be elected by the people, and may be removed for cause by the Legislature. At the same time the provisions of the new constitution for the maintenance of slavery are of quite a stringent character.

Jenny Lind had returned from the north to New York, and it was expected that she would take her departure for Europe without giving any more concerts; but reports as to her intentions were conflictory.

WEST INDIES.

The usual monthly mail brings accounts this week from Jamaica to the 29th ultimo.

Cholera was still at its deadly work in the interior; and in many parishes where it had disappeared in July, and was carrying off its victims daily, the malady baffling the skill of the doctors.

From the other islands there is no news of interest. The *Bermudian* publishes a report of the crops, which promise to be abundant. It is "coming out strong" as a potato producing country, and that slot is now actively competing with native growers in the New York market, one of the cheapest and most extensive vegetable markets in the world, in the articles of potatoes, onions, and tomatoes. This is certainly a new return to be made of the products of the paragraphs mentions the superior quality of the potato, as well as the abundant return from seed planted.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Accounts by express, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Bombay, July 5, Calcutta, July 3, and Hong-Kong, June 23, have reached town during the week.

The most prominent feature of the news thus conveyed is the number of shipwrecks noticed, both in India and China. The ship *Parsee Merchant* was lost on the coast of Oman on the 10th of June. The crew were all saved by a pilot boat. Another was luckily close by at the time of the wreck. On the 13th of June the Belgian ship *Philomene* was totally lost in the Hooghly. The crew were saved by the *Andrew Henderson*. The ship *Chebar* also was lost, off the coast of Batavia, on the 12th of May. Nine vessels have been wrecked, with pilgrims from Mecca, and the loss of very many lives; also the *Charlotte*, an English vessel crew all saved.

On the coast of China the following disasters took place; viz. severe injury to her Majesty's ship *Salamander* on her passage to Amoy; the dismasting of two merchant vessels, and damage to others, shortly after leaving Hong-Kong harbour; discovery of the direful sufferings of the crew of the barque *Serpent*, of Liverpool, that vessel having been wrecked in September last on the south coast of Formosa, where 20 of a crew of 31 were murdered under circumstances of extreme barbarity, the remaining eight being either drowned in an attempt to reach Hong-Kong, the three survivors making up the complement; loss of the brig *Velocipedeen* on the Pratas shoals; total loss of her Majesty's steam-ship *Reynard*, also on the Pratas shoals, that vessel having been sent, in company with her Majesty's ship *Pilot*, to rescue the shipwrecked men of the *Velocipede*; running ashore of the United States sloop of war *Marion*, on the coast of Formosa, when *en route* from Singapore to Amoy; capture of the brig of war *Lorcha* Sylph (close to Hong-Kong) and murder of all hands; unsuccessful attempt of the Portuguese corvette *Dom Jose II.* to reach Singapore, being obliged to return to repair damage, arrival at Hong-Kong of the Spanish frigate *Ville de Bilboa* for the purpose of being docked and supplied with a new false keel, having lost the old one by striking on some coral rocks on a recent occasion.

The only part of India which is not in perfect repose is the Deccan, in which all sent mues to fall into fearful anarchy, confusion, and insolvency. The Arab troops in his Highness the Nizam's pay are troublesome and mutinous, his treasury empty from extravagance and mismanagement, and his enormous debt to the East India Company daily increasing. This latter amounts to 80 lacs of rupees, or £850,000, and, as an indication of "the beginning of the end" of the present order of things, it is under consideration from the Court of Directors on the Governor-General having been invested by the result at Hyderabad, to take and keep possession of certain parts of the Nizam's dominions,

unless he repays at once the moneys due to the Government of India, with interest at 6 per cent. The districts of country about to be abandoned are, he said, all those on the other side of the Sabina River, Bachera, and Naldroog, besides Berar.

A subscription has been set on foot at Calcutta for building a sailors' home worthy of the port, and we are glad to find that upwards of 30,000 rupees have been collected in a very short time. Many of the individual contributions are extremely liberal.

The ragdad so long prevalent of the state of the health of European troops in India is now beginning to give way. The bulk of the Europeans in the Bengal army are now quartered in the hill stations in the north-west provinces. Barracks, for the accommodation of a large body of European troops in the Neilgherries, at an elevation of 7000 feet above the sea. Investigations are in progress at Bombay to ascertain the practicability of a sanatory at Mocrundhur, at elevations of above 4000, be the more suitable station, or whether it might not be judicious to adopt both. The expensive barracks built for Europeans at Hyderabad in the Deccan are now untenanted at that locality, and none but natives be ever quartered away from the coast, unless in case of emergency. At Bombay the Colaba barracks, long notable for their liability to fever, are to be abandoned, and quarters built for the troops in the fine range of Chilcombay Hill, near Bareli, six miles from the fort, and 200 feet above the sea close by. The railway is on one side, the best accomodation at Sewree on the other.

From China we learn, with respect to the rebellion against the Tartar dynasty and the present occupant of the Imperial throne, that the Tartar Prime Minister Sa-shang-ha had left the capital for the seat of war, had halted on the borders of the Honan province (the old adjoining Kwang-si), whence he writes to the Emperor that he finds himself surrounded by rebels to sovereign authority, whom it is necessary to put down before proceeding further. Tah-tung-ha is said to be sick. Of the other commissioner we hear nothing. Wei-lan-tai, lieutenant-general of Tartar troops at Canton, left his garrison about a fortnight ago with the intention of coalescing with the commissioners.

The pretender Emperor is reported to be stopping at Sin-chau, a departmental city in Kwang-si, having a water communication with Canton, from whence it is distant about 200 miles. In a letter from one of his followers, we find it stated that Teen-teh is himself at the head of the rebel forces, whom he led to victory "In the middle term of the third month of the present year" (about three months ago), "when 10,000 of the Government troops were destroyed, being hemmed in in a narrow pathway through a wood in a mountain pass." Having been duly proclaimed emperor, Teen-teh dates the commencement of his reign from the month of September of last year, and has published an almanack, which his emissaries are distributing in various parts of the empire. In Kiang-si, the province between Hunan and Fokien, great demonstrations are made in his favour.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

The following extract from a letter received from Mr. Albert Smith, who has succeeded in effecting the perilous ascent of Mont Blanc, conveys an idea of the difficulties of the feat:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

"Permit me to trespass a little on your valuable space, while I inform yes of our successful ascent of Mont Blanc, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th inst. I was accompanied by Mr. Percy Sackville Wyndham, Mr. Christopher Floyd (a cousin of Sir Robert Peel), and Mr. Phillips, of Christchurch, Oxford. We started from Chamouny at half-past seven in the morning, with sixteen guides, and almost as many porters, and crossing the Glacier des Bossons, arrived at the Grands Mulets rocks, where we were to sleep, above the level of perpetual snow, at a quarter-past four P.M. Here we made our bivouac, having brought up wood for a fire, and stopped until midnight, when we again set off, with lanterns (as the moon was not up), and reached the grand plateau at four in the morning. This is where the party was swept away by the avalanche during Dr. Hamel's fatal attempt in 1820, and we hurried to keep dead silence as we crossed. Finally, after a good deal of danger and fatigue, we all got safely to the summit at half-past nine on Wednesday morning, without a cloud to destroy the wondrous view. Mont Blanc had never before been invaded by such a large party. The return was accomplished in much less time, but the danger was greater, through an unexpected thaw on the glaciers below the Grands Mulets. However, the whole party got to Chamouny at half-past six in the evening, where we were welcomed with great illuminations, and every kind of demonstration the inhabitants (who had watched us all the way with telescopes) could command.

"On the night of the ascent Sir Robert Peel was at Chamouny, and invited all the villagers to a supper, to drink to our successful return."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CHAMONIX, August 14.

This quiet alpine valley has for the last week been in a most unusual state of activity and excitement. About seven days ago the people learnt that three students from the University of Oxford and an English author were getting themselves into condition for attempting the ascent of Mont Blanc. Guides and travellers were arriving on the qui vive, and the adventurous party were regarded with much interest wherever they went. On Tuesday morning, at seven o'clock, all the preparations being complete, the party set out from the Hôtel de Londres. It included Mr. Floyd, and his son of the same name, and cousin of Sir Robert Peel; Mr. Phillips, a third Oxford man, and Mr. Albert Smith, with 16 guides, 15 porters, and a number of aspirants for the post of guide, who attended the voyageurs and their paid party for the purpose of hearing the route to the summit of the mountain. After their departure telescopes were fixed from the windows of the inn, and in other places, to watch the progress of the adventurous party, who

PEACE, TEMPERANCE, AND BOND OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD FESTIVAL, AT HARTWELL, BUCKS.

world. The seam of coal found is 3 ft. 10 in. thick, and the best for coking purposes. The proprietor of these new works is the contractor for supplying all the coal used on the Great Western Railway for coke. Notwithstanding the immense progress making here in mining adventure, what has been done, compared to the immense field still untouched, is best summed up in an expression of Sir Henry de la Beche some years ago, when surveying geologically this county, "This mineral basin," said Sir Henry, "has hitherto only been scratched."

HARTWELL FESTIVAL.

The tenth annual gathering of the friends of "Universal Peace, Temperance, and Brotherhood," at Hartwell Park, near Aylesbury, Bucks, took place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th instant. The weather being propitious, the festival was attended by great numbers of both sexes, and the beautiful park was teeming with animation and gaiety. The interesting mansion, formerly the residence of Louis XVIII. of France while in exile, together with the grounds at various points, exhibited the flags of all nations, in harmony with the design of the festival, viz. "*Peace and good-will among men.*" The business was conducted by a committee of Aylesbury and the vicinity, much to their credit for the order and the gratification of the meeting.

On these occasions Dr. John Lees, F.R.S., &c., opens his mansion and his park for the accommodation of the numerous visitors; and, with a cordial hospitality and generous concession to the public, as well as his friends and neighbours, diffuses, by his countenance and example, the spirit which the name of the festival expresses; an example duly appreciated by the liberal and benevolent, and one which it were to be wished more generally pervaded the higher class to which the learned Doctor appertains.

"Aylesbury, with a population of 6000 souls, possesses not an inch of ground for the recreation of man, woman, or child." This beautiful spot, within two miles of the town, is, therefore, resorted to with eagerness, on the announcement that its gates are opened for two happy days of festivity and intellectual and benevolent attractions.

On Wednesday afternoon, as the accompanying Sketch represents a large and well-conducted assembly was seated before a platform extemporised out of several farm waggons, and sheltered by suitable awnings, in case of need, from our variable climate.

The business commenced under the presidency of a gentleman from Amsterdam, M. Suringar, distinguished in his own country for works of benevolence in which he has expended a considerable fortune. He spoke mostly in English, recommending the objects of the meeting, and observing, that the great duty of man is "to give and to forgive." The intemperate has nothing to give, and the quarrelsome is unforgiving.

Dr. Lee welcomed his friends, neighbours, and visitors to the festival; adverted to the progress of the cause of peace since their last meeting, by the opening of the Crystal Palace, by the pacific character of the late Royal speech, by the great Peace Congress of London last month, and by the impression made on the minds of all classes among us, as particularly exemplified by the eminent astronomer, Mr. Hind, naming his last new planet "Irene," or "the Planet of Peace." The learned Doctor then touched on the progress of the temperance movement in the United States, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, as well as in Great Britain. In connexion with further remarks on the bond of universal brotherhood, so zealously promoted by Elihu Burritt, he introduced to the meeting a great work by Mr. Leone Levi, on the establishment of a code of international law, patronised by Prince Albert, Lord Harrowby, and other persons of high distinction—a work of important influence in the advancement of the peace of nations.

Several gentlemen then successively addressed the meeting, until five o'clock, when there was an interval for taking refreshments in the spacious booths on the ground, and for various sports and recreations among the young people, who all heartily and thoroughly enjoyed their holiday. The proceedings were enlivened by an excellent band of musicians from Thame.

In the evening, speaking was resumed, and the festivities of the day were concluded by the ascent of a handsome fire-balloon, which careered its brilliant way through the sky with intelligence to town and country of the peaceful issue of the day; while the very heavens themselves testified to the same event by one of the grandest pyrotechnic displays we ever witnessed—a magnificent towering alpine cloud, illuminated with awfully grand corruscations and flashes of lightning, indicating the presence of a storm, which was afterwards known to have burst with great violence over the country no further distant than five miles.

The following day was occupied in a similar manner to that just described.

The persons who addressed the meetings rose as follows:—The Rev T. Fyne, A.M.; Dr. Lovell, Mr. Lockhart, Rev. Amos Dusser, of Ohio United States; Mrs. Hiram Tracey, from Columbia; Mr. Adams, o Luton; Mr. Chamerovzow (secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society); Mr. John Houghton, Mr. Elihu Burritt, Mr. Charles Gilpin, of London; Mr. Gamble, of Berkhampstead; Miss Ann Knight (Society of Friends); Mr. J. Gibbs, Rev. Joshua Turnbull, A.B.; Dr. Camps, M.D. James Yates, Esq., A.M., F.R.S.; W. H. Black, Esq.; Rev. H. Richard (Secretary of the Peace Society).

A great variety of topics, as well as of eloquence, was thus secured, and the great and sacred cause of peace, sobriety, and brotherly feeling in the human family was, no doubt, much promoted by the festive gathering.

FETE IN CELEBRATION OF "WINNING THE COAL," ON THE RHONDDA BRANCH OF THE TAFF VALE RAILWAY.

THE WAR IN KAFFRARIA.—KAFFIRS ATTACKING INFANTRY IN KEISKAMMA GORGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE ROYAL BELGIAN YACHT CLUB.

This superb cup, presented by his Majesty the King of the Belgians to the Royal Yacht Club, was sailed for by luggers, schooners, and cutters,

CUP PRESENTED BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS TO THE ROYAL BELGIAN YACHT CLUB.

on Wednesday. The prize is of elegant design, by M. Durlet, of Antwerp; and has been executed in silver-gilt, beautifully chased, by M. Dufour, silversmith to the king, at Brussels. The bowl, or rather tazza, bears representations of sailing matches, and is surmounted with the civic arms and other insignia. The cup is placed upon a circular pedestal, bearing the Belgian crown and the legend "Royal Yacht Club Belge," which the designer of the cup has erroneously inscribed for "Yacht Club Royal Belge."

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT RICHMOND, AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

On Saturday morning, between the hours of one and two, the town of Richmond, in Surrey, was thrown into a state of the utmost alarm and confusion, in consequence of the sudden outbreak of one of the most serious fires that has occurred in that locality for many years: and although an immediate and abundant supply of water was obtained, yet the flames continued to rage for hours. This terrible disaster originated on the premises of Mr. Andrews, a fancy bread and biscuit baker, situate in Upper Hill-street, about a quarter of a mile beyond the Castle Inn, and on the opposite side of the road. Within 100 feet of the house were two large chapels, one belonging to the Independents, and the other to the Roman Catholics.

The outbreak was discovered almost simultaneously by a police constable of the V division, who was on duty in the street, and Mr. Andrews, the owner of the premises. Before the policeman had time to spring his rattle, he found that Mr. Andrews was aroused from sleep by a loud crackling noise in the house. He instantly jumped out of bed; a loud crackling noise in the house. He instantly jumped out of bed; huge volumes of heated smoke, accompanied by showers of sparks, were mounting towards his bed-room. Mr. Andrews aroused his wife and family, consisting in the whole of six persons. By desperate exertions the residents were enabled to rush through the smoke, and they succeeded in gaining the street; but they had scarcely done so when the flames shot forth from every window in the premises, and quickly fired the workshops of Mr. Webster, a cabinet-maker, next door, and in a few minutes the workshops and the front premises were in a blaze. Mr. Webster, who was confined to his bed with illness, was unable to get up; but several persons rushed through the smoke and heat, and succeeded in carrying him out into the street.

The two engines belonging to Richmond parish were, as soon as possible after the outbreak, on the spot, and, plenty of water being obtained, they were called into immediate requisition; and, shortly afterwards, those belonging to Twickenham parish attended, and were likewise set to work. The persons in charge of the engines, seeing that it would be impossible to save any portion of Mr. Andrews' premises, at once set to work, and did all they possibly could to cut off the further extension of the fire in the direction it was then taking, towards the premises of Mr. Luckett, a carver and gilder, and the two chapels in the Vineyard. In a very short space of time Mr. Luckett's workshops presented a general

RUINS OF THE FIRE AT RICHMOND, ON SATURDAY LAST.

blaze, and the flames were carried by a stiffish breeze through the side windows of the Independent Chapel into the midst of the edifice; when the pews and other wood-work took fire, and the flames rose through the roof so high in the air as to light up the country for many miles distant. Seeing the great danger that the adjoining (Roman Catholic) Chapel was exposed to, as well as several other premises, a mounted police-officer was dispatched to London for additional assistance. The moment the express arrived, the brigade engine from the Southwark Bridge-road station, under the direction of Mr. Henderson, the foreman of the southern branch of the London establishment, with a body of firemen, started off for the scene of conflagration.

The firemen and engine belonging to the West of England Insurance Company, under the charge of Mr. Connorton, were also despatched to render assistance. Upon reaching the spot a fearful wreck presented itself, for the whole of Mr. Andrews' premises, together with the workshops of Mr. Luckett and Mr. Webster, as well as the spacious chapel belonging to the Independents, were nearly levelled with the ground, and the flames were still ascending many feet above the house-tops. The whole of the firemen from town, as well as those belonging to the local engines, worked in a most praiseworthy manner for several hours, when they at length got the fire safely extinguished. The total loss must reach many thousand pounds. The whole of the beautiful fittings in the chapel, together with the organ, are consumed. The property of Messrs. Andrews and Webster was insured; Mr. Luckett uninsured; chapel insured

THE KAFFIR WAR.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the state of affairs in Kaffraria, to July 4. The Engraving upon the preceding page illustrates the mode of warfare pursued in this protracted struggle. It shows an incident in the attack of the Colonial Forces under Colonel Mackinnon, from a Sketch received last week from Mr. Thomas Baines, of Graham's Town. We gather from the despatch, dated from near Uniondale (Niveris) Mission Station, December 24, 1850, that Colonel Mac Kinnon marched from Fort Lee, at daybreak, on the following force:—4th Regiment—3 officers, 236 rank and file; 73rd Regiment—2 officers, 71 rank and file; C. M. R.—7 officers, 167 rank and file; Kaffir police—2 officers, 90 rank and file. The Colonel proceeded up the valley of the Keiskamma, meeting with the most friendly conduct on the part of the Kaffirs until within about three miles of the station. He had particularly cautioned the officers and men to molest no one on the march, and not to fire unless attacked. Whilst passing through a narrow rocky gorge of the Keiskamma, where the men could only proceed in single file, a fire was opened on the column by Infamy the Kaffir Police and Cape Mounted Rifles having already passed the spot. The fire was most resolutely maintained for a considerable period, and the nature of the ground was such that the troops could not dislodge the Kaffirs until they had sustained a severe loss, and the C. M. Rifles and Kaffir police could not be used in any way to turn the flanks of the attacking party. Assistant-Surgeon Stuart, C. M. Rifles, 1 corporal and 9 privates of the 6th Regiment, and 1 corporal of the 73d Regiment, were killed. Brigade Major Bisset, C. M. R., and Lieut. Catty, 6th Regiment, were wounded severely (not dangerously); 5 privates, 6th Regiment; and 2 privates, 73d Regiment, were also wounded.

The troops at last succeeded in clearing the bush and rocks of Kaffirs, and in killing a considerable number. The Colonel then proceeded to the neighbourhood of this station, as affording a good clear ground for an encampment, and because he was anxious to afford protection to the Missionary. The Colonel describes the conduct of the troops and Kaffir police to have been admirable; and every possible aid was received from the officers commanding the different corps, viz. Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, commanding Cape Mounted Rifles; Captain Robertson, 6th Regiment commanding the Infantry; and Superintendent Davies, commanding the Kaffir police. The services of Major Bissett, Brigade Major, were most valuable.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 24.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Bartholomew.
MONDAY, 25.—David Hume died, 1776. Herschell died, 1822.
TUESDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Admiral Blake died, 1657.
THURSDAY, 28.—St. Augustin.
FRIDAY, 29.—St. John the Baptist beheaded.
SATURDAY, 30.—The Act for the Abolition of Slavery passed, 1833.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.
11 43	0 10	0 0	0 31	0 18	1 35	1 3	2 22	1 50	3 10	2 35	3 55	3 15	4 45

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON.—NATIONAL

ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.—The Subscribers and readers of the above Edition of BOSWELL are respectfully informed that no further delay will take place in the issue of the Third and Fourth Volumes. Volume the Third, with copious illustrations, topographical and historical, will be published on the 8th day of SEPTEMBER next, and the Fourth Volume on the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

Just published,
The MORMONS: a Contemporary History. 2s. 6d.
The ORBS of HEAVEN. 2s. 6d.
The BOOK of ENGLISH SONGS. 2s. 6d.
In the press,
MACKAY'S MEMOIRS of EXTRAORDINARY POPULAR DELUSIONS, 2 vols., HUC'S TRAVEL'S in CHINA and TARTARY in 1845-6, and several other Works.

Offices, 198 and 227, Strand, London.

GUY'S.—THE MEDICAL SESSION COMMENCES on the

FIRST of OCTOBER. The Introductory Address will be delivered by DR. BENJAMIN ELLIS BABINGTON, F.R.S., on the First of October, at Two o'clock.
Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students are first satisfactorily to make out their claims and conduct. They are required to pay £40 for the first year, £40 for the second year, and £40 for every succeeding year of attendance; or the sum of £100 in one payment will entitle a Student to a perpetual ticket.
Dressers, Clinical Clerks, and Resident Obstetric Clerks, are selected according to merit from those students who have attended a second year
Mr. CLARKE, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, is authorised to enter the names of Students, and to give further information if required

NEW ZEALAND.—FOR PORT LYTTLETON, WEL-

LINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH, the first ships sail in MARCH, and afterwards in APRIL and MAY, from every month. Apply to JAMES MACKAY, Jun., 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London. Return Tickets issued at reduced rates. Parties may secure their passages by paying a deposit of £5 per adult, which will be returned if the vessel is not despatched. Each adult is allowed 20 cubic feet of luggage free. Persons not intending to proceed to the Colony may have their luggage warehoused at moderate charges. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the New Zealand Company, 2, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

BADEN-BADEN.—Season of 1851.—This year, as usual, the

Season, which commences on the 1st of May, and terminates on the 31st of October, will be enlivened by many new and attractive arrangements. The Conversation Rooms have been redecorated, with a splendid concert and ball saloon attached to them. The gaming tables have been renewed, and augmented by several. The Concerts and Promenades are arranged daily of the most varied and distinguished character. The Theatre will be opened on the 1st of May, and the Direction is engaged. It is also in contemplation to establish a Casino for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, with Reading-rooms, &c. The Baden Railway is likewise open. The Hotels will be found fully equal to the accommodation of visitors, and the charges moderate in short, by Regimen, Recreation, and the Genius Loci, a most healthy resort.

THE ELEVEN HOURS' ROUTE to PARIS, with only Two

Hours' Sea, by the SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY, via FOLKESTONE or DOVER.
DOUBLE SPECIAL EXPRESS SERVICE DAILY.
A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the London Bridge Terminus EVERY MORNING and EVERY EVENING, reaching Paris in Eleven Hours.
Return Tickets: London to Paris and back, available until the 30th September.
The Night Mail Trains and Dover, leaves the London Bridge Terminus at 8.30 p.m., reaching Paris at 6 o'clock the following morning, and Brussels at half past 8.

CHESTER and HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—REDUCTION

On and after Monday, August 1st, 1851, Passengers will be booked through and conveyed at the following Fares, which include the passage-money between Kingstown and Holyhead, either by the Boats of the Chester and Holyhead, or of the City of Dublin Company.

	Single Fares.			Return Tickets.		
	1st Cl.	2d Cl.		1st Cl.	2d Cl.	
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	
London	60 0	40 0		60 0	45 0	
Between Birmingham	40 0	30 0		60 0	60 0	
Kingstown and Manchester	25 0	17 6		37 6	28 6	
Chester	20 0	15 0		30 0	23 6	
Liverpool	20 0	15 0		30 0	22 6	

The Return Tickets between Dublin, Liverpool, Chester, Manchester, and Birmingham, will be available for the Return Journey for SEVEN days after date of issue Taces between Dublin and Holyhead FOURTEEN days.

Departure from Kingstown.		Arrival in London.
9 0 a.m.	Express.	11 0 p.m.
1 0 p.m.	Mail.	4 50 a.m.
7 30 p.m.	Mail.	1 0 p.m.
Departure from London.		Arrival in Dublin.
10 30 a.m.	Express.	10 30 p.m.
8 0 p.m.	Express.	6 30 a.m.
8 45 p.m.	Mail.	11 0 a.m.

* a No Second Class by the Express Trains between Chester, Birmingham, or London. Tickets can be obtained at the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Terminus, or on board the Steamboats.
Superintendent's Office, Chester, 31st July, 1851. J. O. BINGER.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Last Night but One of the Season, and the Last but Eight Performances. Madame Grisi (Grisi, Mdlle. Cruvelli, and Signor Mario) will be repeated in Donizetti's Opera LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mario, Ronconi, Tamburini, and Lablache. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Stalls, 10s 6d; Pit Tier, 5s; Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. Boxes, 1l 1s to 3l 3s. Private Boxes, 2l 2s to 5l 5s. Second Tier, 1l 1s. Pit, 10s 6d. Amphitheatre, 5s. Gallery, 2s. Upper Gallery, 1s. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, THE GAMESTER, APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA. 25, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra; 26, Love in a Maze, Apartments, and the Alhambra; 28, The Wife's Secret, Apartments, and the Alhambra; 29, Two-fib Night, Apartments, and the Alhambra; 30, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St. James's.—Under the direction of Mr. BARNUM, of New York.—First appearance in England of KATE and ELLEN BATEMAN.—Mr. Barnum respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and the public generally, that he has succeeded in securing the express of Miss Kate Bateman to their notice those talented and juvenile dramatic performers, Kate and Ellen Bateman, only 8 and 6 years of age, both of whom are Tragedy and Comedy. To give due effect to their representations, he has secured the services of a talented and efficient dramatic company. On MONDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., will be presented a Comedy, in three acts, entitled THE CAPTAIN IS NOT A MISS. To be followed by the FIFTH ACT of Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO. Iago, Mr. Barnum; Othello, Mr. Bond; Desdemona, Miss Bateman. Grand Pas Espagnol, "La Manola," by Mdlle. Therese Cushnie and M. Milano. After which, an entirely new piece, to be entitled the YOUNG COUPLE. Charles de Bonville, Ellen Bateman; Henriette de Vigny, Kate Bateman. On each evening will be a new Ballet Divertissement from LA VIVANDIERE.—Doors open at Seven o'clock. the performance to commence punctually at Half-past Seven. Stalls, 5s; Second Seats, 4s; Pit, 3s 6d; Amphitheatre, 2s; Private Boxes, 21 1s 6d, and 1l 8s. Private Boxes Stalls, and tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre, which is open Daily, from 1 till 5 o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Enormous Success.—

Patronised Nightly by crowded and Fashionable audiences.—Under the management of Messrs. BRAHAM and HARRIS.—The Public are respectfully informed that the ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, the Principals comprising Miss Cawse, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Weiss, with the Wild Horse, Mons Loisset, and Young Bedzies, having resolved to visit the Provinces previous to their departure for the Continent, will positively remain in London a short period longer. The routine of Classical Scenes of Equitation highly exhibited in the Arena of All Nations, presents an array of talent never before witnessed in England.—Attention is directed to the present reduced Scale of Prices.—Dress Circle, 3s; Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s 6d; Gallery, 1s. Upper Gallery, 6d.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. 5th Night of the unprecedented career of MAZEPPA, or, the Wild Horse! The present extraordinary success fully warrants the Proprietor in announcing its repetition for every evening until further notice. On MONDAY, AUGUST 25th, and during the Week, Lord Byron's Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the Desert Steed; to be followed by Batty's unrivalled and solique Scenes of the Circle, introducing the highly popular company of unrivalled artistes. To conclude with the Grand Divertissement, to be terminated with a Laughable Afterpiece.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage-manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

THE most attractive of all Exhibitions in London is BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON, opened every day at Five o'clock.—The wonder of the daring feats performed has astonished all the town and country; for the fasturing manner the Resuscitation Equestrians have performed in the principal cities of this country would be indeed Mr Batty to assure his patrons that nothing shall be wanting on his part to retain the public favour, and support the new arrangements. Mr. HAMPTON to make TWO ASCENTS in his magic floats BALLOON the Rob-go-bragh. The first will take place on TUESDAY, August 26th, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
On THURSDAY there will be a grand DAY PERFORMANCE, embracing all the talent. Doors open at One, to commence at Two precisely.—The Performances in the Evening, as usual, at Six o'clock. Admission: To Private Boxes, £1 1s; Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second, 1s. Third, 6d.

ROBIN'S 294th, APPEARANCE.—Unprecedented and

fashionable success nightly, before delighted and overflowing audiences, at the Egyptian Hall, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—At Eight o'Clock every evening, M. and Madame ROBIN will perform, for one hundred nights, their inimitable SOIREES FANTASTIQUES and FANTASTIQUES, with an entirely new Programme, which contains all the divisions performed by command before her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle, in the Theatre Royal, on the 25th of April.—Every Wednesday, at Half-past Two o'Clock, a Morning Performance.

SYRIAN LADIES and MUSICIANS.—The First Syrian

Performers who have appeared in London (the SYRO-LEBANON COMPANY) recently arrived from Aleppo, and are performing, every evening, in the SECOND SALOON, (the large oriental instrument), and meets Tents from the "Arabian Nights," at the large original DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND, EGYPTIAN-HALL, at 8 and 8.—Admission, 1s; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d. Egyptian-Hall, Piccadilly.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Under the

immediate Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and his R yal Highness Prince Albert.
This Festival, for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Three Dioceses of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, will take place in the NAVE of the CATHEDRAL, and up to the COLLEGE HALL, WORCESTER, on TUESDAY, the 26th of AUGUST next and the three following days.
On Tuesday Morning, Grand Choral Service, with Tel's's "Process and Responses," Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" and "Jubilate," and a selection of Anthems. On Wednesday, Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Elijah;" Beethoven's "Sanctus," and Handel's "Hallelujah Judgment;" and on Friday, "The Messiah." There will be Three Grand Miscellaneous Concerts on the Evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 26th, and Thursday, the 28th of August, comprising selections from Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night," Beethoven's "Mount Olive," Spohr's "Jessonda," F. Mori's New Cantata, "Fridolin," and Weber's "Euryanthe."
Principal Vocal Performers:—Madame Castellan, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mdlle Sidi-Cruvelli, Mr Phillips, Mr Lockey, Mr Machlin, and Mr Hobbs, Principal Instrumentalists, Conductor, Mr Done.
The Midland Railway Company have assented to convey persons attending the Festival for One Fare to and from, the Tickets to be available through the week of the Festival.
A Special Train will leave Birmingham on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Mornings at 8s 30m, calling at the intermediate stations.
The London and North-Western Company have assented to issue Day Tickets from London and intermediate stations, available through the week of the Festival.
Tickets for the Festival, Single Seats, Western Gallery, 2s 6d; Aisles, 5s; Area, 10s 6d; Nave, 10s 6d; Transept, 15s; Choir, 21s; Reserved Seats, 25s. Tickets for all the Performances, £3 each, and Tickets for each Performance, £1 each.

THE CARTOONS of RAPHAEL, in the possession of Mr.

LOUDMANOFF, which have produced so great a sensation are EXHIBITED DAILY (only for TWO WEEKS, at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square, from 10 till 4.—Admission, 1s.

THE HOLY LAND is at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—The only

Great sacred Diorama of the HOLY LAND and JERUSALEM, exhibiting the streets of the Holy City, the Mountains of Judea, and the Valley of Jehoshaphat, Pool of Siloam, Mount Zion, the Site of Solomon's Temple, Jews' Place of Wailing, and the Holy Sepulchre, with magnificent Views of Jerusalem; and accompanied by grand Sacred Vocal Music. Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock.—Gallery, 1s, Reserved Seats, 2s; Stalls, 3s 6d.—Only at the ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK CORNER.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—

ALL the MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS in the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The present Lectures are by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the Minerals and Base Metals in the Great Exhibition; by Mr. Barrett, assisted by Mr. Bachhoffner, on the recent Total Eclipse of the Sun, with splendid Diagrams, showing the appearance which actually occurred on the line of Totality. The great economy of Cooking by Gas explained. A Lecture on the History of the Harp, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq., with Vocal Illustrations. Two Series of splendid Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and every evening from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The

URAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY, from TWELVE to SIX o'Clock; together with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. The band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, at Four o'Clock, on every SATURDAY, until further notice.—Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Monday, SIXPENCE.

THE GROTTO, in OATLANDS-PARK, WEYBRIDGE, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle, at a cost of £40,000, can be viewed only on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday afternoons. Trains from Waterloo-bridge.

WITH THE PRESENT
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
INCLUDING
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PRICE ONE SHILLING,
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A SHEET OF SKETCHES IN LONDON, GRATIS.

Next week we shall illustrate the *America*, Schooner at Cowes; the Stephenson Banquet at Bangor; the Inauguration of the Nantes Railway; the New Victoria-street, &c.

L'EDITION FRANCAISE.

L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, en FRANCAIS.

Renferme dans son Numéro de SAMEDI, 23 AOUT, toutes les nouvelles les plus intéressantes dans la politique, la littérature, les arts, le théâtre, &c. On y trouvera aussi divers articles de fonds et de détail, ainsi qu'un Chronique de l'Exposition. Le plupart de ces articles sont accompagnés de belles Illustrations.
Tous les Numéros qui ont paru depuis le commencement ont été réimprimés. On peut se les procurer séparément, ou réunis en un brochure, avec une couverture magnifiquement illustré. Prix du Cahier, contenant Douze Numéros et une magnifique Vue du Palais de Cristal tirée à part, 6 shillings.
NOTA.—Les Propriétaires de l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS croient devoir faire observer ici, que le Journal Français publié sous le titre ci-dessus n'est point une traduction de l'Edition Anglais, mais bien une publication avec rédaction toute séparés et dirigée à Londres par des écrivains de la presse Parisienne.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1851.

SINCE the conclusion of the war in the Punjaub, the news from India has, generally speaking, been of a satisfactory character. If unexciting in a newspaper sense, it has by no means been unimportant. The shrewd, sensible, but stinging reproof of the Commander-in-Chief to those Anglo-Indian officers who lived beyond their means, and thought it no discredit to do so—and the personalities, in more questionable taste, addressed by the same eccentric hero to the Governor-General—have formed the most prominent topics of the papers and letters which the Overland Mail has brought us. All the rest has been a record of peaceful improvement, of the gradual consolidation of our power, of the development of the internal resources of a vast empire, and of the extension of commerce; scarcely varied even by a rumour of a less agreeable complexion, unless an occasional squabble on the remote frontiers with the hill chiefs be considered an exception. The latest intelligence, which reached this country at the beginning of the present week, is somewhat different, and announces another extension of our territory at the expense of a native Prince, and our possible involvement in hostilities with the numerous and ambitious, as well as daring and needy soldiers that swarm in his dominions. The chief ruler of the large and important territory known as the Deccan, or the South, and who is commonly designated by the title of the Nizam, or the Administrator, has long been indebted to the East India Company for services rendered at a time when the Deccan imperatively required our aid. That debt now amounts to upwards of one-third of the total revenues of the country, and is annually increasing. The Nizam's exchequer is represented to be in a state of hopeless insolvency, and the general condition of the Deccan to be the worst which it is possible to conceive. The country is over-run with Arab and other soldiers, who have not received their pay for many months, and who in consequence are not only troublesome and mutinous and difficult to restrain, but who occasionally relieve their wants by single or combined acts of highway robbery and spoliation. "Where the carcase is, the eagles will be gathered together," and, allured by the hope of plunder and the scent of bloodshed, the banditti of war, and all the unscrupulous and discontented spirits who would delight in an opportunity to imitate the example of the Afghans and the Sikhs, and to strike a blow against our supremacy in India, flock into the Nizam's territory, and by their proceedings open or cover, create an impression that mischief is impending. Whether the Nizam encourages the idea, that by the result of a contest he might avoid paying the heavy debt which he owes the Company, and satisfy, at the same time, the claims of his rebellious soldiery, is not at present apparent; but the Governor-General, acting upon instructions from England, has determined to bring matters to a crisis by the formal confiscation of a portion of his dominions. "The country thus to be taken consists," as we are told by a daily contemporary, obviously receiving official information, "of a tract of territory between the Khistna and Tumbooddra rivers, a part of Beraz, the northern province of the Nizam's dominions, and some frontier districts on the line of the Godavery and the Bheema rivers." The revenues of these districts, which are represented as fertile and susceptible of great improvement, are estimated at about thirty-five lacs of rupees, the Nizam's debt to the British Government being eighty-four lacs. The British officers designated by the Governor-General for the administration of the ceded province are Captain Meadows Taylor, Mr. Dighton, and a third gentleman not yet named. Thus widens the circle of British rule in India. Thus we are compelled to annex the territories of tributary princes; and in self-defence, no less than in the general interests of the civilisation and good government of a magnificent empire, we are constrained, whether we like it or not, to swallow up in the great and greedy vortex of our dominion every semi-barbarous power within the limits of our influence. This portion of the Deccan having been annexed, the remainder will, sooner or later, be sure to follow. The ultimate consummation will probably cost us much trouble, and be accompanied by an effusion of blood as well as of treasure; but that it will tend to the improvement, civilisation, and happiness of the sorely misgoverned territories of the Nizam, there can be no reason to doubt. It is possible that the rumours of the last mail upon this subject are premature; but the catastrophe, though it may be delayed by the policy or the forbearance of the Indian Government, will not be averted. The fate of Scinde and the Punjaub will be the fate of the Deccan; or like causes will not produce like results, and the past history of India is no guide to the comprehension of the future.

SKETCHES OF LONDON IN 1851.

(*See the Large Sheet of Engravings given with the present Number.*)

Of all the wonders which will strike the stranger on his visit to "The World's Fair" of 1851, there is not one greater, more unique—not one which in after time he will look back upon with more lively feelings of interest and admiration, than "the Great Metropolis" in which that Fair was held: its miles upon miles of solid brickwork; its miles upon miles of streets, teeming with life and excitement in the great industrial struggle; its bold old river, bearing on its bosom the spoil of the wide world's industry; its broad acres of park land and public gardens, crowded with joyous holiday-makers or giddy idlers; finally, and in a

word, it is two millions and a half of inhabitants a population as numerous as that of some European kingdoms, all going on their way, and making their way upon the simple principle of "minding their own business," all supplied, through various voluntary but unerring channels, with daily food and raiment, and all housed, somehow or other, either at their own or the public expense, at night. Wonderful world: to which the whole world cannot produce an equal; world full of wonderful wealth, and exalted virtue, and bright talent; world loaded with poverty, and degraded squalor, and fearful crime!

We this week present our readers with an extra sheet—a kaleidoscopic view of some of the principal scenes of the London traffic in the first and second weeks of August; scenes which many from far distant parts have recently visited, or are now visiting, for the first and only time in their lives. And often, if we mistake not, will many of these, in after years, look with pleasure upon this memorial of an eventful passage in their lives, the essential features of which, as they will remain without parallel, will never be wholly effaced from their minds.

In the central compartment we have a general view of the Bank (on the left), the Royal Exchange (in the centre), and the Mansion House (on the right), as seen from the Poultry. This is the heart, from which the great arteries of life diverge on every side—this, in short, is the starting-point of at least 2000 out of the 4000 or 5000 omnibuses, which each make their eight or ten journeys a day through the town, so that there are at least fifteen or twenty thousand omnibus arrivals, and as many departures at this point in the course of a dozen or fifteen hours; to say nothing of private carriages, hack cabs, carts, waggons, and other horless other conveyances: the resulting scene of confusion may be better imagined than described. This is also the goal to which your men of business, whether merchants or shipowners, little general salesmen, or bill-brokers, or stock brokers, or bankers, or bill discounters, direct their steps—many of them with anxious hearts—at nine o'clock every morning throughout their lives, returning to their homes between four and five. In the compartment above, we have "the silent highway," as old father Thames was once called; now, perhaps, the noisest thoroughfare of the whole, groaning and hissing with its daily load of countless steamers, some trim and outward bound, some working their way with ponderous action to Rotterdam or Hamburgh, others flitting lightly up to Battersea, Putney, and Hampton Court. To the left is Hyde Park Corner, a well known land-mark now for many years to which the civilised world is heading for the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851: and here notably our artist has seized the moment when the whole host of omnibuses and vans and other vehicles various and strange are pushing on their way towards the Crystal Palace, a goodly phalanx of them lining the path on either side. Here, high towering in the midst, is the great bronze statue of the Iron Duke, over the gate at Constitution Hill, [illegible] At the [illegible] represent the charming purlieus in Hyde Park, north of the Serpentine, the Crystal Palace forming a charming object in the background—a spot where, at five o'clock daily, throughout "the season," men of business and men of fashion mingle with the fairest beauty of the land, and forget for the moment the cares attendant upon the making and squandering of fortunes. Lastly, to the right, we have Kensington Gardens—as fair and ambrosial a retreat as poet's fancy ever pictured—a veritable *Arcadia in urbe*, graced and enlivened at eventide, particularly on the days when the band plays, with gaily disposed groups of pedestrians, such as Watteau loved to paint.

Such is a bustle of struggling industrial London—such the giddy vapouring of idle, holiday London—such some of the diversified materials which constitute "Life in London!"

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

On Friday, the 15th, the Queen and Prince Albert gave their annual entertainment in honour of the Prince's birthday, to the labourers and workpeople employed on the estate at Osborne; also, to 130 seamen, boys, and Royal Marines of the Royal yachts, and the Coast Guard men. Her Majesty and the Prince and the Royal Family were present, and witnessed the rural sports.

On Saturday, the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constance Gower left Osborne for London.

On Sunday, the Court attended Divine service in the private chapel at Osborne, the Rev. W. Prothero officiating.

On Monday morning four Chinese (three ladies and a gentleman), dressed in the costume of their country, arrived at Osborne from London, accompanied by an interpreter, and had the honour of being introduced to the Queen and Prince Albert. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince and the youthful Princesses embarked on board the *Fairy* (accompanied by the Earl of Liverpool), and proceeded nearly to the Needles, to witness the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

On Tuesday morning, Prince Albert, accompanied by Dr. Lyon Playfair, and attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, left Osborne to preside at a meeting of the Royal Commission at the Great Exhibition Building in Hyde-park, where the Prince arrived at half past eleven o'clock: the meeting broke up at four, when his Royal Highness left on his return to Osborne. He was met at Southampton by the Queen and the Royal Family in the *Fairy*; and the Royal party returned to Osborne at seven o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The Queen, who will leave Osborne on Wednesday, is understood to have expressed her intention to arrive at the King's-cross station of the Great Northern Railway at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. Her Majesty will take luncheon at the station, and depart thence at two o'clock. At Lincoln her Majesty will, without leaving her carriage, receive an address from the corporation of that city. The Royal train will reach Doncaster station at about half-past six. Here her Majesty will leave the Royal carriage, and proceed to the Angel Hotel, which has been engaged for her accommodation, and where she will remain during the night. At nine o'clock on the following morning her Majesty will journey on to Holyrood, between which place and Doncaster the Royal train will stop only for the engine to take in water. A temporary station is to be provided at Holyrood, to enable her Majesty to cross over to Holyrood House, without going through the city. Her Majesty will sleep at Holyrood, and, on the following morning, return to the railway through the temporary station, and proceed to Stonehaven, which has this year been selected in preference to Cupar Angus as the terminal point of her Majesty's railway journey. In consequence of the route from Stonehaven to Balmoral being better than that from Cupar Angus to the latter place. The Royal carriage of the Great Northern Railway will run through to Stonehaven.

EMBARKATION VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO MANCHESTER.—It is announced that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to intimate her intention to visit Manchester, on her return from her sojourn in Scotland. It is expected that her Majesty and her husband Prince Albert will be received by the corporation from the north, on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 8. The Earl of Sefton will have the honour of receiving the Royal guests at his Lordship's residence, Croxteth Hall. On the following morning, the Queen and Prince Albert will visit Liverpool, and port of Liverpool, and his Royal Highness may probably inaugurate St. George's Hall. Her Majesty and Prince Albert will leave Liverpool in the course of the afternoon, and arrive in the evening at Worsley New Hall, the recently erected mansion of the Earl of Ellesmere, on a short visit to the noble Earl and his Countess. On Friday, Oct. 10, both her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will receive the Manchester address. Here also their sister borough of Salford, where loyal addresses will doubtless be presented to the Queen. The Royal party will return to Worsley in the evening, and, so far as is at present known, will leave Lancashire for London and Windsor on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 11.

VISITORS TO HAMPTON COURT PALACE AND KEW GARDENS.—On Wednesday a return to Parliament was printed, showing that during last year there were 231,119 visitors to Hampton Court Palace, and that the Royal Botanic and Pleasure Grounds at Kew the number was 179,647. The grounds are, by a recent arrangement, open to the public every day in the week during four months in the year, from the 12th of May to the 14th of September, between the hours of [illegible] a.m.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The Board of Customs, having had under their special consideration the expediency of empowering the landing surveyors at the respective stations in London to permit the entry of entries in case in which the amount of duty is inconsiderable, and there is no reason to suspect fraud: and the board being of opinion that landing surveyors should, as an experiment, measure, in cases in which they were fully satisfied that no fraud was intended, allow the entry of entries as follows, viz.: when the difference of duty does not exceed ten shillings on goods detained for having been undervalued; when the difference of duty exceeds ten shillings, but does not exceed twenty shillings, provided the amount of under valuation be not more than fifty per cent; and when the amount of duty in quest on does not exceed ten shillings in cases of goods entered under a wrong denomination, or under such circumstances as may be specified in the proper entry—orders have been issued to the officers to govern themselves accordingly, the landing surveyors submitting to the board a return monthly, showing the particulars of the several cases.

MR. BOTHWICK, the gentleman who left Egypt by Mr. R. Stephen son to arrange with the Viceroy some preliminary matters regarding the railway between Alexandria and Cairo, has returned to England, having settled all things to his entire satisfaction, and having even received the first instalment of the sum which is to be paid to Mr. Stephenson.

There is living at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, a watchmaker, named R p n, completely blind. He is a first-rate hand at his business, and a treat surprise is to observe with what ease he can take to pieces and piece together again watches of the most delicate mechanism. Some years ago R p n was robbed, and the property taken consisted of watch wheels, hair-springs, and other tiny things belonging to the trade. The thief was traced, and convicted at Spalding sessions, the blind man having sworn to his property by feeling.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SEIZURE OF THE [illegible] ROAD.—At the weekly meeting of the St. Pancras board of guardians, on Tuesday, Mr. Churchwarden Baker in the chair, the following letter, brought by a special messenger from the Master of the Horse, was read:—

Royal Mews, Pimlico, Aug. 19, 1851.

SIR,—I am directed by the Master of the Horse to acquaint you, that, on the occasion of the Queen's journey to Scotland, on the 27th inst., her Majesty will pass from Baker-st. reet, along the Hampstead, to the Great Northern Railway, and I am to call your attention to the necessary state of the roads in the neighbourhood of King's-cross, in order that the [illegible] may pass in safety and without delay by the Great Northern Railway.

I have, &c.,
J. LAWRENCE, Esq., and Superintendent
of St. Mary Cerne, St. Pancras Parish.

Mr. Bird, the parish surveyor, assured the vestry that the wood pavement of that part of the Pentonville-road in his parish was in such a condition that it would be unsafe to allow it to be open another day for carriage traffic, and that if the authorities kept it open it would be dangerous to limb and life, and would expose them to an action for damages in the event of any accident happening. After a lengthened discussion, Mr. Cooke, the vestry clerk, was directed to return an answer by the messenger, to the effect that the breach of contract by the Wood Paving Company rendered the road so dangerous that it would certainly be closed to carriages, and that, therefore, her Majesty could not pass over it on the day in question. In consequence of this decision, a deputation from the omnibus proprietors waited upon the vestry on Wednesday, with a memorial praying that the thoroughfare should not be entirely closed, but that one-half should be paved at a time. Mr. Elliot, one of the deputation, stated, that he was a proprietor of the Kentish-town and Camden-town omnibuses, and if the route was closed, it would involve a daily increase of mileage of 2400 miles, besides the extra expense of tolls, which would amount to £40 per week. They already paid twenty guineas per week toll to the Wood-bridge, which sum they were going to be called upon in consequence of [illegible] cars-bridge closed. There were 200 omnibuses on the road. The chairman stated, that, although the Board of Directors had decided that it should be closed, he thought it would certainly be advisable to open it while the weather remained dry. The application should be taken into consideration, and everything done that could be to obviate inconvenience to the public, or unnecessary loss to the proprietors of public vehicles. The deputation thanked the vestry and left.

THE CANON OF DURHAM AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—On Wednesday, as soon as the Evangelical Alliance—a body of Protestant Christians of various denominations—had entered upon its first session, the chairman (Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart.) introduced the Rev. Dr. Townsend, Canon of Durham, in account of whose self-imposed visit to the Continent he undertook, with a desire to find a basis for the whole christian [illegible] ation of Christendom, has lately been given to the world. The rev. doctor having briefly explained his views on the subject of the union of all sects of Christians, expressed the desire that the Alliance would select five brethren to associate themselves with five of different denominations, to come to his house and remain for a week or so, to consult together on the question.—"How far is a union of all Christians possible?" The rev. gentleman was answered with the utmost cordiality, and the proposition will be immediately considered.

PUBLIC RECORDS.—The [illegible] and will be forwarded to the Master of the Rolls, as the official keeper of all public records, in order that literary men engaged in historical or antiquarian researches may have access to them from the less now required at the Rolls Chapel, at the Tower, at the Chapter House, Carlton Ride, &c. The Master of the Rolls returned a favourable answer to this memorial, which was signed by Lord Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries; by Lord Stuart de Rothesay, Lord Braybrooke, Lord Londesborough, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Hallam, Dean Milman, and a long list of well known literati. That answer was taken into consideration at a meeting of the sub-cubers to the memorial on Monday last over which Mr. Payne Collier presided, when several resolutions were unanimously agreed to, expressive of the gratitude of all men of letters, especially of those engaged in the historical investigations for the concession thus made, and with so much alacrity, on the part of Sir John Romilly. It appears that, until the new record offices are completed, some temporary arrangements are to be adopted, under which all persons who are not making professional searches on behalf of clients, but who are employed *bonâ fide* in the acquisition of historical information, shall be entirely exempted from the payment of any money for facilities afforded in the various situations where records are now deposited. When all these documents shall hereafter be brought into one collection, the Master of the Rolls has undertaken to make new and permanent arrangements upon the subject. It will be obvious that an important step has been thus gained, and that what has hitherto been felt by men of letters as so great an inconvenience and so severe a hardship, will ultimately and ere long be removed.

FIRMROSE-HILL PARK.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have this week issued orders to fill up the different hollows in Primrose-hill Park, in order that the lower portion may be converted into a cricket-ground. The want of a public spot for the exercise of the game of cricket has long been felt (it being forbidden in all the other parks): the spot selected for the use of cricketers exceeds fifty acres; it will be railed in, and persons appointed to tend it. A spacious carriage-drive has been formed from the Hampstead-road, through the grounds of Chalk Farm [illegible] to the Regent's-park, and will be opened this day. A number of gravel walks have been laid down, and seats placed for the accommodation of visitors. It is also intended to plant this park with trees and shrubs similar to the inclosures, St. James's-park. The police appointed to it for the first time on Wednesday, in their new uniforms—green coats, with red embroidered collars, inscribed with their respective numbers, and the initials V. R.; the trowsers are blue, with red stripe down the outer seam, the hats similar to those worn by the metropolitan police.

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—The works rendered necessary by the sinking of one of the piers of this bridge are nearly completed, and it is expected that the carriage traffic may be resumed in a few days. The whole of the temporary weight of timber which caused the sunken pier has been removed, together with the heavy walls on either side, thus reducing the bearing on the foundation of the pier by several hundreds of tons. These massive [illegible] ds by a strong wooden stage or platform, made by crossing and interlacing of large logs of hard wood, which for their preservation have been steeped in gas-tar and other antiseptic solutions. On the top of this platform the [illegible] ds of stone work apparently be any change in the bridge, as the works will be entirely excluded from the public view, and the stage will be between the ordinary pavement and the crown of the arch. The cost of these alterations will not exceed £1500.

EXTRAORDINARY BURGLARY AT THE CITY BRIDEWELL.—On Monday morning it was discovered, at the City Bridewell, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, that, during the preceding night, a party of burglars had obtained admission into the prison by scaling the outer walls, and had succeeded in carrying off several articles or plate. On Oxford, one of the constables of the institution, going down stairs early that morning, he perceived a number of men in the yard, a party, consisting, at the least, of three persons, had entered two of the houses in the court-yard—one belonging to himself, the other to Ambrose, a fellow constable of the same prison. The burglars, it is supposed, got into the yard by mounting over the wall in Dorset-street, Salisbury-court, and dropping into the burial-ground. Thence they got over the back premises and stabling, and finally entered the house by the window of the kitchen, which they obtained access to, and which they opened without any difficulty. Having got into the house, they commenced the following actions of plate: A silver tankard, on which was engraved, "The gift of Coonel Newton to Louisa Ochil, the 3d of June, 1840;" another silver tankard, the inscription same as the former, the inscription unknown; a pair of silver sugar-tongs, marked "J. O. M.;" a silver tea-spoon, marked "T. O. L.;" two silver caddy-spoons, initials unknown; a silver tea-pot was also found doubled up, which, it is supposed, had been dropped by accident by the thieves; a silver [illegible] probably thinking it might not be silver. From the other house they stole a pair of new boots. A piece of board was found under the wall, which the thieves had made use of in assisting them to get over; but, to enable them to effect this, a ladder must have had placed on prison ladder against the inner wall, and, therefore, had no difficulty. The authorities of the prison are of opinion that the robbers had been previously confined therein, and well knew the various houses in the yard.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.—On Tuesday evening, shortly before seven o'clock, the vicinity of the Pool at Rotherhithe, on both sides of the Thames, and even up as far as the City, was lighted up by a conflagration in the patent fuel manufactory of Mr. Batchelor, situate near the Plough bridge, in the Lower Deptford-road, between the Commercial Docks and the Thames Tunnel. The Rotherhithe and London and Greenwich Coast Guard, on first discovering the scene the whole range of premises, which covered nearly an acre of ground, was in a blaze. The manufactured fuel comprised a mass of peat and small coal and other substances. Some of it was in the form of cakes, and steeped in a solution of naphtha, rosin, and tar, of which material there was an enormous stock. Adjacent to the shed in which it was stored were the rectifying house and other buildings employed in preparing the solution, as well as those of tar, rosin, &c., so together forming as inflammable a range of property as could be well conceived. How the fire originated could not be satisfactorily ascertained. The workpeople left the premises at their usual hour, apparently safe, and the only persons employed on the premises were two labourers in the service of Messrs. Hughes, naphtha manufacturers, whose premises are contiguous, observed a light proceeding from the sheds in Mr. Batchelor's factory, and in a few minutes the whole was traveled up, rapidly and fired the entire building. The authorities at the Royal dockyard at Deptford promptly sent the engine of the *depôt* to the spot; and on the arrival of the London Brigade, under the direction of Mr. Braidwood, the chief master of the district, a vigorous effort was made to subdue the immense flaming mass. Water, however, only seemed to encourage the violence of the flames, and the firemen, therefore, withdrew, and directed their operations to preserving the adjoining buildings. The fire continued burning all night. The destroyed premises were not insured.—On the same night, at half-past twelve o'clock (midnight), a destructive fire broke out in the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge green, and was attended with considerable loss of property. It originated in a double back house in the joint occupation of Mrs. Allum, confectioner, and Mr. Cuthbertson, bookseller and stationer, situate at No. 3, Brompton-road. The inmates fortunately escaped without injury. Although the engines from Knightsbridge Barracks, with a quantity of soldiers, were on the spot within a few minutes of the outbreak, it was impossible to arrest the progress of the flames, and the premises were for the most part destroyed. Some of the adjoining houses sustained injury. Part only of the property was insured.

WATERLOO MODEL.—The magnificent model of this battle, executed by the late Captain Siborne, has just been deposited in the museum of the United service Institution. The model represents the overthrow of the French army, and is taken at the time that the Imperial Guard made its last effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. It contains 190,000 figures of lead. It occupies a space of 24 feet by 22, and the fine gallery that has been erected for its reception reflects the highest credit on the architect of the Institution, Mr. G. L. Taylor. We understand that the model has cost the institution £6000, which large sum has been year by subscribed for the purchase, so as not to interfere with the general funds.

THE EXHIBITION POLICE FORCE.—A very handsome silver tea-pot has been presented to Mr. Superintendent Pearce, by command of the Queen, as a mark of her Majesty's appreciation of the constant zeal, intelligence, and discretion shown by this officer when in attendance upon her Majesty on the occasions of the Queen's frequent visits to the Exhibition. Two handsome gold watches have also been given to Inspectors Beckerson and Lester, as a mark of approval of their attention in the discharge of their duties when in attendance upon her Majesty and the Prince, on the occasions of their visiting the Exhibition; and a third gold watch is also given to Inspector O'Brien by the Prince of Wales, as a token of appreciation of his great attention when in attendance upon his Royal Highness and Prince Albert at the Exhibition.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births of 774 boys and 726 girls, in all 1500 children, were registered in the week ending Saturday last, August 16, in the metropolis. The average number in six corresponding weeks of 1841-50 was 1396. The return of deaths for the week ending last Saturday find cates a further and considerable increase in the mortality. In the third week of July the deaths in London were only 873; in the three following they were 1010, 1104, and 1206—they rose to 1061. The last number must be considered to represent a high mortality even for London, where the conditions of health are not the most favourable, and at a period of the year which experience has steadily taught us to be extremely fatal to the human race. The deaths of last week were more than in any of the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1841-50, with the exception of that of 1847, when they were 1108, and that of 1849, when cholera raised the total deaths to 2330. The classification of ages shows that the present increase of mortality arises from complaints amongst the young; for of the 1061 persons who died last week, 565, or more than one half, were not older than 15 years. On referring to the table of fatal causes, it is at once perceived that the epidemic class comprises the largest proportion to the returns of the week, 342 cases, or nearly one-third of the total number, being enumerated under this head; and that disease was also fatal in 186 cases, the predominant disease amongst epidemics. The progress of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera is shown by the following numbers registered under these heads in the last six weeks—namely, 62, 91, 97, 138, 251, and 342 (last week) 190. In the Borough-road sub-district, at 2, Taylor's-place, William street, on the 13th August, the daughter of a journeyman farrier was choleraed to death in a few hours, aged 2 years, 5 months. With reference to this cutter, aged 5 years, died of "convulsions arising from worms." With reference to this case, and a former one, the Rev. J. B. Sorving, from the congregation of St. Luke's, Cafford, Yorkshire.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—Arrangements have been completed for the immediate establishment of a mission in the Bureau for the whole of the Eastern Archipelago. It has been currently stated that the first Bishop of the new see will be the Rev. C. F. Cullis, M.A., principal of the Church Missionary College, Islington. Arrangements are also making for erecting new bishoprics in Islington. Arrangements are also making for erecting new bishoprics in Australia, Sierra Leone, and the island of Mauritius. It is believed that one of the new bishoprics will be offered to the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, head master of the City of London School, a liberal in politics, and evangelical in religious matters.

LIBERAL DECISIONS.—After the consecration of St. Matthew's Church, in Leeds, on Wednesday week, the Rev. Dr. Hook, the vicar, stated that he had in his power to offer £400 for the endowment of St. Thomas's Church, now in the course of erection, on condition that £1100 additional be also raised for the endowment fund before the expiration of six months. He also stated that he had it in his power to offer £1000 for the erection of a church in the west end of the town, on condition that, within twelve months, a sufficient sum for the completion of the church be raised. He also added, on the same condition, that he would offer £1000 to St. Jude's, Hunslet. Both these new districts lately be could offer £1000 to St. Jude's, Hunslet. Both these new districts lately be owed under Sir Robert Peel's act. The name of the donor has not transpired.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—A parliamentary return has been issued this week (obtained by the Marquis of Blandford) showing the leases granted since 1838 by which it appears that the property, consisting of lands and houses in possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, whether by lapse of time, surrender, or the end of the year 1849, was 2381 messuages and 24 lease or purchase, to the end of the year 1849, was 2381 messuages and 24 leases or purchase, to the end of the year 1849, was 2381 messuages and 24 leases or purchase, to the end of the year 1849, was 2381 messuages and 24 leases

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

INTERIOR OF NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.—THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

One of the most gratifying and hopeful signs of our time is a disposition beginning to manifest itself in high quarters to relax that habitual reserve, and to qualify that cold exclusiveness in which our aristocracy have too long indulged as an hereditary principle, and to extend civilities to a larger world, with whom, in former days, they were taught to think they could have no reciprocity of sympathies. Another gratifying sign of an age advancing in civilisation—civilisation of the noblest and most useful kind, based upon extended knowledge and good feeling—is the manner in which these favours are received and improved by the public. We are no longer "Quelli bestie di quelli Inglesi," which an Italian writer described us as, in the brutal tyrannical time of Henry VIII., who in vain sought to induce Raffaelle to visit his Court; we are no longer the habitual defacers of monuments and public works, from an Apollo Belvidere down to a wooden bench in the Park, which not a generation ago we were said to be, and the reputation of which caused us to be looked upon as Goths and Vandals, and watched with fear and trembling, whenever we darkened the threshold of the *virtuosi* at home or abroad. No, thank Heaven! Education has sown good seed amongst us, and enlarged feelings of self-respect, and mutual respect and mutual good-will, have sprung up amongst us, and much stupid jealousy and prejudice, and misgivings about the fruits of the tree of knowledge have been cast to the winds, and dispersed like a summer's cloud beneath the rays of the resistless sun

But we are not now about to write a homily; we have only ventured upon a few general reflections which occurred to us the other day as we walked through the stately halls of Northumberland House, one of the oldest and most interesting of the *penetralia* of our aristocracy, belonging to one of the proudest and most exclusive of that aristocracy, but which, with the most kindly and generous feeling on the part of the present noble possessor, has for some months past been thrown open to the public in aid of the great and good objects of the international congress of 1851.

The invitation was promptly responded to by the public; and the crowds passing through the rooms, the crowds still collecting round the ancient portal in the Strand, on the three days a week appointed for their admission (there have been, we understand, 10,000 or 11,000 visitors a week, on an average), have testified to the "triumphant and unequivocal success" (as the play-bills have it) of the quiet, rational entertainment which his Grace of Northumberland has been the first to offer. We have only to add, that we hope his example will be followed by many of his fellows; and that, with a right appreciation of the value of the magnificent works of art which circumstances have made their own, they will find that they do not enjoy half their fruit till their instructive and humanizing influence has been extended to their humbler neighbours.

It is not, however, so much as a picture-gallery, as for its individual history, that Northumberland House claims our attention, although it contains, amongst several works of merit and value, some few of extreme interest. We shall begin with the history and description of the building itself.

Northumberland House—formerly successively known as Northampton House and Suffolk House—stands on the site of an ancient Hospital or Chapel of St. Mary, founded in the time of Henry III., by William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, on a piece of ground which he had given to the Priory of Roncival, or De Roscida Valle, in Navarre. That chapel was suppressed among the alien priories in the reign of Henry V., but was afterwards restored to the fraternity by Edward IV. After the final dissolution of religious houses, its site was granted by Edward VI. to Thomas Carwarden. The estate afterwards came into the possession of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal, who erected a splendid mansion, called, after him, Northampton House, in which he died in 1614. By his will it passed to his kinsman, Thomas Howard, of Walden, Earl of Suffolk, when it received the name of Suffolk House. Finally, by the marriage of Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Theophilus, the second Earl of Suffolk, about the year 1642, it became the property of the former family, and has since acquired the name of Northumberland House. On the death of Jocelyn Percy, the son of Algernon last mentioned, his only daughter, Elizabeth, became heiress to the estates; who married, 1682, Charles Seymour, the proud Duke of Somerset. The issue of this marriage, Algernon Earl of Hertford and seventh Duke of Somerset, succeeded on the death of his male parent in 1749, and was created Earl of Northumberland in the following year, with remainder, failing issue male, to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., the son of his only daughter; which Sir Hugh Smithson was created Duke of Northumberland in 1766, and was the grandfather of the present Duke, and of his immediate predecessor. It will be observed, from this genealogical sketch, that although the present noble owner is the lineal descendant of the first founders of Northampton or Suffolk House, their inheritance has thrice devolved through female branches in the course of a couple of centuries.

The edifice originally consisted of three sides of a spacious quadrangle, the fourth remaining open to the gardens and river Thames. Bernard Jansen was the architect of the principal part; but the *facade* towards the street was the work of Gerard Christmas, who designed Aldersgate, which was rebuilt in the same reign, namely, that of James I. At that period the principal apartments were on the Strand side; but upon the accession of Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, who could not bear the noise of the street, he caused a fourth side to be added (which included the state-rooms) towards the river, under the direction of Inigo Jones. The entire pile was built in a mixed style of architecture, and had dome-crowned towers at the angles (in the Dutch style), two of which, on the street side, still remain. Evelyn, in his "Diary," under date June 8, 1658, records a visit to Suffolk House, and says:—"The new front towards ye gardens is tollerable, were it not drowned by a too massive and clomsie pair of stayres of stone, without any neat invention."

There is a drawing by Hollar of Suffolk House from the river side, with the "new front" added, which has been copied by Wilkinson and also by Brayley (in his "Londiniana"), which we engrave, as a memorial of interest both as regards topographical history and the great architect engaged upon the work. It was in a conference held in one of these apartments between the Earl of Northumberland, General Monk, and some of the leading men of the nation, that the Restoration of Charles II. was proposed and planned.

Inigo Jones's river front, whatever its merits or demerits in the eyes of Evelyn, exists no longer, although we have no record of the period of its removal. All that is certain in connexion with this building is, that, upon the succession of Sir Hugh Smithson, in 1749-50, he began to make very extensive alterations and additions to it. Amongst other things, he built two new wings to the garden front, above one hundred feet in length; faced the side of the quadrangular court with Portland stone, and nearly rebuilt the whole of the front near the street. The centre part, at the top of which is a tablet bearing the date (1749) when these improvements were made, only received some trifling alteration, and may be considered as a valuable remnant of the original pile, and a sample of the magnificence of our forefathers. On the top is a lion passant, the crest of the Percys, cast in lead.

Speaking of the building as it at present stands, the dwelling part of

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

INTERIOR OF NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.—THE GRAND GALLERY.

the noble family is the southern or garden side of the quadrangle. The entrance opens upon a vestibule 82 feet long, and more than 12 feet in breadth, ornamented with Doric columns. Each end communicates with a staircase, that at the left or east end being the state one. This staircase, which was built by the elder Cundy, is extremely handsome, and until the erection of that at Sutherland House was considered the handsomest in London. It is spacious and well proportioned, the steps and decorations in white marble, the balustrades a rich scroll pattern, brass gilt; the pillars around are in marble, the capitals of the Corinthian order, being executed in bronze. (See Engraving.)

The rooms on the basement floor are spacious and handsome, without ostentatious display—just such as an English nobleman would [illegible] for the entertainment of his friends, with the substantial hos[illegible] of the table. On the drawingroom floor a different style prevails; the of architecture and fittings of the several rooms being of a highly decorative character. The principal drawingroom is most lavishly ornamented, and presents an unique specimen of the style of decorative interiors of the last century. The walls are in stucco of rich crim[illegible] faced with glass; mirrors and gilt mouldings in fanciful tracery dividing it into compartments of various forms: interspersed are a great number of beautiful medallions from the hand of Angelica Kauffman; and the ceiling is painted after the Italian fashion of Raffaelle and his followers, a work restored some years back by Adam, of the Adelphi. The furniture of this splendid apartment is of appropriate richness of character; and the effect of the whole, when lighted up, must be truly magnificent. Beyond this state dining-room is the Tapestry-room, a snug-looking apartment, hung round with tapestry designed by Zuccarelli, and worked in Soho-square, in 1753, at some establishment since abandoned; and this [illegible] feet long and 27 [illegible] is arched, and is supported upon Corinthian pillars with a rich cornice, all highly gilt, is decorated in compartments with paintings after the Roman school. (See the Engraving.)

Having now to speak of the works of art and *vertù* in Northumberland House, we beg to be allowed to commence with those in the State Gallery, which are of peculiar interest. The paintings, which extend the whole height and length of the walls, are cartes, and admirable ones too, after some of the finest works of Raffaelle, Guido, and Annibale Caracci; the principal one on the side facing the windows being after the famous "School of Athens," of Raffaelle, by Mengs; on either side of this are the "Presentation of Cupid and Psyche," and the "Marriage Feast of Cupid and Psyche," after the same great master, by Pompeio Batoni. At the two ends of the gallery are copies of A. Caracci's "Bacchus and Ariadne," by Constansi, and Guido's "Aurora," by Massaccio.

"The School of Athens," by Raffaelle, is so interesting a work, and so worthy the consideration of the student, even in the form of a copy, that a few observations about it may be acceptable. The original forms the decoration of one of the walls of one of the rooms in the Vatican, which were painted by Raffaelle, at the command of Julius II. The subject is intended to personify the spirit and practice of "Philosophy," as the other three respectively are dedicated to "Theology," "Poetry," and "Justice." The school of "Philosophy" is that of Athens, the background appropriately being a rich architectural hall or portico, which is supposed to have been after a design by Bramante, a flight of broad steps conducting towards the foreground, and giving opportunity for disposing the groups at different heights. At the top, and in the midst, are Plato, Aristotle, and Socrates: Plato is represented pointing upward, an attitude in accordance with his spiritual doctrines Aristotle points to the earth, implying that truth must be obtained by investigation and experience; while Socrates is impressively addressing the listeners near him. Lower down we have the Sciences and Arts represented by Pythagoras and Archimedes, Zoroaster and Ptolemy the geographer; and, in the midst, alone, neglected by all, avoiding all, sits Diogenes the Cynic. The last-named figure is admirable for its foreshortening. Raffaelle has introduced a portrait of Bramanti, the architect, in the person of Archimedes; one of Perrugino, his master in the art of painting, appending his own as humbly following him. Nothing can surpass the grandeur, variety, and force of character developed in this masterly production, which must ever remain a marvel and a type of excellence in pictorial art. Those who wish to scan the steps by which Raffaelle made his way to the completion of this and others of his frescoes, may find fac-similes of his original studies in Otley's "Italian School of Design," a copy of which is in the British Museum.

The most important original picture in the Duke of Northumberland's collection is the portrait group of the "Cornaro Family," by Titian, which was bought by Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Charles I., from Vandyke, for one thousand guineas. It is perhaps the most interesting of the portrait works of this great master in England—rich in colour and breathing with intellectuality. There is another picture by the same master, comprising portraits of "Cardinal Sforza and Machevelli." In the little dining parlour is a "St. Sebastian," described as by Domenichino, but which Waagen speaks of as by Guercino, and we rather incline to his opinion. The principal figure in study and colouring is of the bold marked character which we note in the works of the last-named artist; the *chiar' oscuro* in the left [illegible] er, through which Diocletian's rubicu[illegible] scan relaxing, is also a marked sample of the *treat*[illegible]. Guercino was an influential supporter. The sky in the right, with the angels descending with crowns and palm-leaves, is of a softness and richness of tone which might have come from the hand of Domenichino.

SUFFOLK HOUSE ABOUT 1650, FROM A DRAWING BY HOLLAR, IN THE [illegible] ANTIQUE

We must now briefly enumerate some of the other works which particularly struck us as deserving of notice. In the parlours:—"The Adoration of the Shepherds," by G. Rasano: a perfect specimen of this master's florid colouring and minuteness of finish; Schalcken, a girl with a candle, screening the light from her face—a trick of art once much admired, and here excusable on account of the richness and delicacy of the handling; Canaletto—two views of Westminster-bridge whilst in process of building: fine samples of this painter; and one of "Alnwick Castle." Several Bruegels; one "A Fête Champêtre," including a group of stately dames and cavaliers dancing to the music of a band of amateur performers, a hawking party, &c.; Salvator Rosa, a soldier buying bread; Mabuse, a curious portrait of Edward VI., with a long inscription; Caravaggio—"Christ crowned with Thorns;" Palaxedes—two domestic subjects, exteriors, very gracefully treated; Ruysdael—a canal view, with a barge; Kalf—a kitchen scene; and (in the large dining-room) a Rubens, inscribed with his pastoral subject; two very fine by Franz Snyders, a fox and a deer-hunt.

Up-stairs, besides the Titians before mentioned, Lancelli—"Prometheus Bound;" Vandervelde—a very clear and liquid water piece: two or three by Varjoyen; Teniers, a wonderfully delicate little picture; a very fine Ruysdael; Dobson—a portrait group of Sir Balthazar Gerbier, Sir C Cotterell, and the painter himself; Stone—portraits of old Stone and his son; portrait of Napoleon when First Consul, by Philips, a fine likeness; several family portraits, by Vandyck, Wissing, Hudson, Phillips, Grant, &c.

The style of decoration and furniture is chiefly of that splendid character known as that of "the Empire," itself founded upon classic models.

Amongst the articles of *vertu* which fill the rooms are several cabinets inlaid and embellished with genuine japan, carvings in ivory after Teniers' pictures, and others; articles in or-moulu, &c. In the centre of the State Gallery stands a magnificent vase in Sèvres china, richly gilt, and painted round with the "Capture of the Cupids by Diana and her Nymphs," which was presented to the late Duke by Charles X., on the occasion of his Grace representing the British Sovereign at the coronation of the first-named monarch.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Saint Paul," was performed on the 15th instant, at Exeter Hall, under Mr. Costa's direction. This sublime work, although inferior in popularity to "Elijah," contains his most original conceptions, being more strongly marked with the individuality of his style; and with the increase of musical knowledge, the beauties of "Paul" will be more fully recognised. It is a noble effort of genius: the noble overture is a highly finished specimen of the oratorio form: nothing can be more stately than the brief introductory movement, in which the theme of the chorale, "Sleepers, awake!" is recognised, and more thoroughly artistic than the allegro in A minor, in the rugged chorale. It was admirably executed by the orchestra. The choruses and chorales were sung with devotional intensity, and with a keen perception of the composer's intentions. The "Stone hin to death," in C minor, was rendered with much power. The "Oh! happy and blest," with its lovely orchestration, was quite picturesque in the interpretation. Equally as masterly was the "Arise! there;" and as impressive was the "Sleepers, awake!" with the wondrous responses of the brass band. The elaborations in the "Oh! great is the depth" were successively contrasted by the soloists. The elegant barcarole in G, six-eight time, "How lovely are the messengers," went beautifully, the trebles particularly distinguishing themselves The solemn grandeur of the finale, "And not only unto Him," was also duly appreciated by the zealous executants.

Madame Clara Novello's interpretation of the soprano part was dignified, classic, and consecrations. In the air "O rest in the Lord," Mendelssohn has in form and idea, ar d in the air "I will sing," she made a deep impression; and her delivery of the recitatives was in the highest school of declamatory intelligence and power. Miss Dolby's exclamation in the contralto part is well known and appreciated, as also Mr Lockey's excellent reading of the tenor pieces. Herr Formès displayed considerable energy, but his style requires more refinement to be completely impressive.

Handel's "Messiah" will be performed next Friday.

ENGLISH GLEES AND MADRIGALS.

There was another full and fashionable attendance, on Wednesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, for the consolidated performance of the third series of English glees and madrigals. Horsley's "By Celia's arbour," Lord Mornington's "O bird of eve," and Macfarren's quaint madrigal, from his clever opera, "Charles II." "Maiden fair, go a-wooing," were the encores. The other pieces in the programme were Gibbons's "Silver Swan," Smith's "Blest pair of syrens," Webbe's "When winds breathe soft," Horsley's "Now the storm begins to lower," and Cooke's "Shades of the heroes." Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Francis, Lockey, Hobbs, Land, Whitehouse, and Philipps were the executants. We learn that this unrivalled glee party will make a tour in the provinces in autumn. Our impression is that it will be too slow to appreciate the speciality which has created such a veritable sensation in London this season; and we hope, for the sake of English art, that the programmes will be as judiciously selected as here, above all, that there will be no departure from the essential feature of this novel and attractive undertaking—namely, a selection from the best glees and madrigals of our own composers.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Under the patronage of the Duchess of Somerset, the Duke de Ossuna, his Excellency the Prince of Anglona, and his Excellency Don Xavier Isturitz, a new grand Spanish opera, called "Marcella, or the Deserter's Secret," written and composed by the very clever guitarist, Don Jose de Ciebra, was rehearsed on Thursday night, at the Hanover Rooms, the principal parts sung by Miss Louisa Tyrie, Madame De Lorzano, Signor Marras, Madame F. Bodda, Cabaris, and Graham, jun. Signor Filetti was the conductor. It is stated that this work has been expressly composed for the Theatre of Madrid. When "Marcella" is produced on the lyric stage there, we will give a notice of the plot and music.

Amongst the arrivals from the Continent, are those of M. Fetis, the musical historian; and Signor Ricordi, the great music publisher of Milan. It is to be regretted that the distinguished critic, M. Fetis, has arrived so late a period, as he will be unable to hear the best orchestral and chamber performances, and will not be in a position to judge of the vast progress London has made in music since his accounts of musical matters.

Mr. Benedict, the pianist and composer, arrived in town on Monday, after a year's absence in the United States, as conductor of the Lind concerts. It is stated that Mr. Barnum has cleared £70,000, Mdlle. Lind £40,000, and Mr. Benedict, £8000, by the last nine months' trip. Signor Biletta, the basso, came back with Mr Benedict, and Mdlle. Lind is expected at the end of the month. Madame Thilon and Mr. Hudson left London for New York last Tuesday.

Miss Catherine Hayes arrived in London on Tuesday, from her villa in Normandy. She is engaged to sing at three farewell concerts at the Free Trade Hall, in Manchester, on the 23th, 29th, and 30th instant, and on the 1st of September. Her final appearance will be at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, on the 2nd of September, as she embarks on the 3rd in the *Pacific* steamer, for New York, accompanied by Mr. Augustus Braham, Herr Mengis, and Mr. Lavenu.

Mdme. Viardot and Signor Tamberlik will sing at the Gentlemen's Concert, at Manchester, next Mond y; and at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on Tuesday. Madame Sontag will sing in Liverpool on the 3rd of September.

The Worcester Musical Festival will commence on Tuesday, and end on Friday. There will be four morning performances at the Cathedral, and three evening concerts at the College Hall. Madame Caradori Allan, from the Royal Italian Opera, and Mdlle. Cravelli, from Her Majesty's Theatre; with Misses Birch, Dolby, Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Sims Reeves, Machin, and Herr Formès, will be the principal singers. The band and chorus will be on a large scale. Mr. Henry Blagrove is the leader of the orchestra. Handel's "Messiah," "Samson," "Dettingen Te Deum," and "Jubilate; Spohr's "Last Judgment;" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Walpurgis Night." Mr. F. Mori's "Fridolin," Weber's "Euryanthe," &c., are included in the attractive week's programme.

Silas, the composer, and Ernst, the violinist, are in Switzerland.

M. Conneau has left London for Paris, to complete the five act work he is engaged to compose for the Grand Opera

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg's opera, "Casilda," was produced in Vienna on the 16th instant, the Emperor's birthday, the chief part sustained by Staudigl. The work has already met with the greatest success at Berlin, Gotha, Dresden, &c.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

The plan on which these gardens are conducted succeeds admirably. The naval *fêtes* are, in particular, attractive. The fifth of these was celebrated on Wednesday night: the subject was the storming of Gibraltar, in which the Spanish Admiral, the Count de la Torres, lost 3000 men. The attack was not en this, as on former occasions, managed by means of the boats belonging to the Iron and Citizen Steam-boat company; as most of vessels properly fitted up for warlike exploits came sailing on the full tide, and experienced a hot reception from the Governor of the fort. The effect was splendid; the siege and the explosion of the mine were extremely grand; and the music at the conclusion, triumphantly accompanying "God save the Queen," crowned the exhibition with admirable *éclat*. There were present full 6000 spectators, including many members of the aristocracy.

DIORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, EGYPTIAN HALL.—A novelty of a striking character is announced at this popular establishment. A group of thirteen or fourteen Syrians (including ladies), in their native costume, will accompany the exhibition with music and tales—the latter by a hunchback, stated to be learned in such matters; thus, by the aid of vivid pictures, completing the illusion of the scene.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

A remarkably crowded house, for the advanced period of the season, signalised the welcome return of Mdme Sontag, on Saturday night, in the part of *Rosina*, Rossini's sparkling and witty "Barbiere." Her first entrance was hailed by the popular songstress greeted, and most exquisitely did she sing in return for her rapturous reception. On the encore of Rode's variations, she substituted Alary's charming Polka from "Le Tre Nozze," and again was the audience excited to fanaticism by the brilliancy of Sontag's unrivalled florid feats. The great basso Lablache was in no less ordinary vein for the delineation of *Bartolo's* nervous irritability: Lablache was in every situation, his colloquies on the stage and the orchestra being often brought to a stand-still by the spontaneous salhes of the colossal comedian, who evidently revels in the character of the jealous and passionate guardian

At the end of the season, Madame Sontag will make a tour in Germany, and afterwards join the Italian company under Mr. Lumley's direction in Paris. Next year, her engagement in London will be brief, as she has accepted terms for a Transatlantic trip of some duration. Lablache, at the close of Her Majesty's Theatre, will depart for Naples, to join his family, and will return to the Théâtre Italien, in Paris, in December.

Madame Barbieri Nini repeated, for the fourth time, on Tuesday, her magnificent performance of *Lucrezia Borgia*. This great *artiste* will create an immense sensation in Paris, when she makes her *début* at the Italian Opera, in the winter, at the request of her many friends. Had the gifted vocalist has made her appearance here so late in the season. What a delight would it have been to have watched her in all the varied parts of her repertoire—what unmingled gratification to have listened to the purest and noblest school of Italian vocalisation; to have been able to enjoy, without alloy, the consummate finish and precision of her style, accompanied as it is by profound dramatic feeling! If the management could have concentrated the interest of the public on Sontag, Barbieri Nini, and Alboni (as a contralto only), how many useless engagements of secondary artists of low pretensions might have been saved; and the subscribers, with such a tirade of *artistes*, and Lablache, Coletti, Sims Reeves, Calzolari, and Gardoni, as tenors and basses, could not have wished for a more effective and attractive *ensemble*.

Morari's "Nozze di Figaro" was presented for the third time on Wednesday, as a subscription night, in place of Saturday, August 30.

On Thursday, Scribe and Thalberg's "Fiorinda" was presented, for the sixth time, with the *divertissement* of "Il Prodigo."

Last night, Beethoven's "Fidelio" was announced.

This evening (Saturday), Mdlle. Cerito, the celebrated *danseuse*, will make her first appearance this season, after an absence of some years. She is announced for Tuesday next, only dancing, therefore, twice, being the last night of the subscription.

To-night, also, Madame Sontag resumes her original character of *Maria* in "La Figlia del Reggimento." On Tuesday, the last night of the subscription, "Anna Bolena" will be revived for Mdme. Barbieri Nini. Four farewell nights will be given: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the fashionable prices. Mdme. Sontag will appear in "Sonnambula," on Wednesday, and Mdme. Barbieri Nini in selections from a favourite opera. On Thursday, "Don Giovanni" will be performed.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Robert il Diavolo" was given for the sixth time, last Saturday night. Owing to the sudden hoarseness of Herr Formès, Signor Reche had to complete the part of *Bertramo* in the last act.

On Tuesday night, Mr Hart's "Il Flauto Magico" was represented for the fifth time. Owing to the command of Her Majesty (in the presence of Madame Castellan, Signor Marlo, and Herr Formès, with Mr Costa, at Monday night's concert at Osborne, these *artistes* arrived at so late an hour on Tuesday that the commencement of the performance was delayed for some time. The opera, however, went off with amazing spirit, and was magnificently executed: Ror cent'druderieras *Papagena* keeping the house in a perpetual state of merriment. Mdme. Castelli as *Papagena* is one of the most humorous delineations, and the style in which Miss Louisa Pyne sang the intricate divisions in the two airs of the *Queen of Night*, brought down thunders of applause. Formès was in splendid voice, and sang *Sarastro* even to the triumphant delight of Mr Costa. The prominent part in the trifling part of *Papagena*, by the genius of Viardot, is one of the most attractive features of the *ensemble*.

On Thursday night, Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was repeated, for the seventh time. Mdme. Viardot will make her final appearance this season next Thursday, in the same opera, being the last night of her engagement. She will go to Paris, to study her new character in Scribe and Halévy's "Wandering Jew," which is in preparation at the Grand Opera in Paris.

Last night (Friday) was a subscription night, in place of that for Tuesday, Sept. 2. Rossini's "Otello," with Grisi, Ronconi, Tagliafico, Castelli, Polonini, and Tamberlik as Othello, "Il Segreto di Wedder," and "Don Pasquale," with Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Bertrandi, Meraiti, and Formès constituting the programme.

The subscription season will terminate next week. "Don Giovanni" will be given to-morrow (Saturday).

SURREY.

The English adaptation of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was revived, with great success, last Monday night. *Valentine* was especially sustained by Miss Romer, *Marguerita* by Miss Annie Romer, and the *Page* (charmingly sung) by Miss Poole. Mr. Travers was *Raoul*, Herr Kuchler *Nevers*, Mr. Corrie *St. Bris*, Mr. C. Romer the Huguenot soldier, and Mr. Bertrand *Marcel*.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Last Wednesday week, Miss Glyn appeared in her favourite character of *Nancy*, in "Fazio," and gave a performance, pathos, and a taste significant of a marked improvement in her style, which is now approaching maturity. On Friday and Saturday she repeated *Lady Macbeth*. Miss Glyn's performance of this anguished by its intellectual power, originality of outline. One of its chief attributes is the melancholy which comes over her in the third act, and in which she ascribes her own thick-coming fancies to her Lord, who, so far from courting solitude, as she thinks, has been conferring with the assassins about the purposed murder of *Banquo*, and who, having recovered entirely his self-possession, now resumes his mask over the wily, scheming mind, expressly exculating the Queen from his royal councils, and hypocritically advising her to show marked courtesy to *Banquo* at the banquet, when all the while he knows that his victim cannot attend it. This restraint and confidence she will be fully marked by the representative of *Macbeth*; the chance would then stand out in bold relief, and contrast with the depressed and subdued manner of the homicidal woman, on whom remorse has already begun to do its terrible work. All this was most finely suggested by Miss Glyn's quiet and dejected method of indicating this most subtle situation. Only once she looks up, and speaks with spirit. On *Macbeth's* suggestion that his "Fiance Hire," the old murderous spirit revives for one single instant—

But in them Nature's copy's not eterne

This line uttered, her mindpasses returns, and scarcely leaves her even in the banquet scene, where it is, indeed, interrupted only by her necessary attention to the extraordinary conduct of her husband. But after all everything is lost upon guests, it comes back again to such an extent as to cause a reaction in *Macbeth*, who forgets his fit, brags of his boldness, and resolves to "know by the worst means the worst." His determination is—

Strange things I have in head that will to hand,
Which must be acted ere they may be scanned

Such is the relative position of *Lady Macbeth* and her Lord at this turning-point of the tragedy, and thus prepared for are the madness and suicide of the guilty somnambulist. Miss Glyn's last scene was, as usual, so spiritually acted as to leave all other interpretations of it unnatural and unintelligible to discuss.

On Monday, "Hamlet" was revived, but without Miss Glyn in the part of *Gertrude*. She had, we understand, declined to act the character, on the ground of some verbal understanding with Mr. Greenwood, the lessee of the theatre, that she should not be called upon to support a *rôle* so offensive to her as that had always proved. This, we regret to add, has given rise to a serious difference between the parties concerned in the management: no section, indeed, that it is understood that Miss Glyn's further connexion with the theatre is impossible. The policy of her returning to a suburban stage was doubtful, and her sudden removal from it may be considered as a most fortunate. Under any circumstances, however, whether they understand it or not, the later keep in mind, look puzzled, and think it is not always so cold in England as they have been taught to believe. Our visitors from the provinces always keep together in clusters, just as I noticed the other week the Londoners did in Paris; and sometimes half-a-dozen of the jolly old gentlemen taken up with the whole folks of Mudfog or Bullocksmithy, who keep up a series of telegraphic communications with each other all through the performance, and shout their mutual criticisms from end to end of the bench at the fall of the drop-scene. It is to be hoped that the comfortable tide of prosperity now being enjoyed by the numerous establishments will produce some extra exertion on their parts as the winter season approaches. Rumours of changes and chances begin to be rife. Mr. Bunn had not, up to within a few days, actually taken Drury-lane; but his lesseeship was considered as certain, and the matter is probably by this time arranged. Operas and spectacle drama are talked of as to be the cards of the new management. In musical circles, efforts to get up an exclusively English Opera-house are, if not made, at least talked about. Rumours are not wanting to the effect that the manager of the Haymarket and Adelphi will at the close of the lease of the former house confine his exertions to the theatre in the Strand. Meantime, *on dit* that both Mr. Webster and Madame Celeste visit the States for a season. The Princess' will not shut up until the close of the autumn summer season. At that period, the probability is, that the Keans and Keeleys will dissolve partnership.

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A. B. R

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

EVERY 12th of August a wonderful phenomenon occurs in this metropolis. The anniversary in question is, as every one knows, or ought to know, the opening day of the annual slaughter of the grouse. Up to midnight of the 11th the moor fowl is a sacred bird. The law hedges them round with its protection, and the Manx Mycroft, at least something as truly national. To shoot grouse, means to go to Scotland to achieve the feat. You may, no doubt, pursue the animal and fill your game-bags on many a nearer moor, as you may sometimes catch whales about the Orkneys, or porpoises about London-bridge. But, generally, if you want porpoises, you go at least as far as Margate; if you want whales, you take a pleasant trip to Davis's Straits. And, in like manner, if you want grouse shooting, you take a Scottish moor, and establish yourself in a wilderness which shows with twinkly and bloom with heather-fed mutton. How comes it, then, that, five or six hundred miles having to be traversed by the great majority of the dead grouse, they should be found in coveys in all the markets of the metropolis just about the hour that the first victims of the season are tumbling, in the grey dawn of the morning, before the murderous double barrel? How comes it that you may have grilled grouse to breakfast in Belgravia, Camden-towns, Tyburnia, Tottenham-court-roadia just at the time that the dwellers on the slopes of Ben More, or Ben Cruachan, or Ben Macdui are sending the savoury carcasses of the first-fruits of the feathered harvest of the heather? Can it be that all the stricken birds fly, with a foreknowledge of their destiny, and a miraculous speed, direct to Hungerford or Leadenhall, and drop down dead in order due upon the counters of deeply-laden poulterers? The idea is hardly entitled to conviction upon the face of it. Of course, I exclude the injurious suspicion that the birds have been unfairly dealt with that their time of liberty and safety has been illegitimately abridged—that rascally poachers have been at work a week before the 12th that snares and nets have been spread, and silent sir-guns brought into the field, all to save the Londoners from the dreadful catastrophe of having to wait forty hours longer for grouse at a guinea or so a brace. Of course, such an injurious suspicion never crosses one's mind. Our tradesmen are too highly respectable, and their customers are too highly respectable. What! break the law! They would as soon think of breaking heads or windows. It is legal, thoroughly legal, to eat grouse at breakfast on the 12th. Here is the act, section, chapter, all regular and formal. "Well, then, what then?" What more do you want? Why, you freaks in the county, I should like to know? I'll bring an action against any man who says I do. Break the law, indeed! Hand me over that other back; and I think, too, I could manage the wing—it looks tender; with the smallest portion of that toast and white sauce."

Ballooning seems to be becoming a more favourite amusement than ever, both here and in Paris. M. Poitevin, who is the French Green and something more, has been most properly checked by the authorities, after having succeeded in a great number of ascents, the whole turn-out clung to a monster balloon. In future, the taking up of animals is forbidden in our neighbours' realms, and it would be well if some similar demonstration were to be made *chez nous*. It appears that, with the independent of the great majority of the public and highly-start from all the great metropolitan gardens, whole constellations of minor fire-balloons are launched from the smaller places of public resort, and often from the yards and house-tops of amateurs. To these instruments of soaring living freights are attached, in the shape of hapless cats and monkeys, who are left aloft to enjoy the rapture of the descent, not of the homely below, but of being burnt by the combustion of the machine or smashed by its fall. In one particular suburb of London, much favoured of nervous old bachelors and retired respectabilities in the pursuit of quiet lives, it appears that the descent of much of the combustible surrounding on the roofs or the little patches of garden ground, is become quite a matter of course. "Another monkey!" never excites the least surprise; and the announcement of a "tom cat, in a wire cage, just fallen into the area," is received with an ordinary growl. Nothing, however, approaches to the nuisance which has been commonly offered by the sacrificers of the unlucky four-footed aëronauts, for the recovery, dead or alive, of the animals in question; and the consequence has been, that each fire-balloon freighted with its Tom or its Rover has a grand rabble rout of attendants, who chase it beneath, and who, upon the descent of the wretched voyagers in some quiet old fogey's front garden, leap by scores over the railings, trample down the very joy of the proprietor, in the shape of tuoshias and rhododendrons, and fight round the unfortunate biting monkey, or the shrinking scratching cat, like the Greeks and Trojans about the body of Patrocius.

The theatres continue to be crowded to suffocation. This is a good time for the managers, but a bad time for authors. As in the trade-winds ships go on for weeks without changing a single sail, so theatres are at present bowling before the gale of the crowds of strangers without finding it requisite to change a single bill. I never remember so long a period unmarked by anything like novelty at the playhouses. Entertainments, which in the normal condition of London would be played to empty benches, are mightily applauded by peopling of tit-bulks, who stand the swelter with a pluck which would dishonour to niggers. Hardly a true bred Londoner is to be seen in at least pit or boxes. The grand mass are country folks, with now and then a sprinkle of foreigners. The former subject everything, whether they understand it or not, to the later keep in mind, look puzzled, and think it is not always so cold in England as they have been taught to believe. Our visitors from the provinces always keep together in clusters, just as I noticed the other week the Londoners did in Paris; and sometimes half-a-dozen of the jolly old gentlemen taken up with the whole folks of Mudfog or Bullocksmithy, who keep up a series of telegraphic communications with each other all through the performance, and shout their mutual criticisms from end to end of the bench at the fall of the drop-scene. It is to be hoped that the comfortable tide of prosperity now being enjoyed by the numerous establishments will produce some extra exertion on their parts as the winter season approaches. Rumours of changes and chances begin to be rife. Mr. Bunn had not, up to within a few days, actually taken Drury-lane; but his lesseeship was considered as certain, and the matter is probably by this time arranged. Operas and spectacle drama are talked of as to be the cards of the new management. In musical circles, efforts to get up an exclusively English Opera-house are, if not made, at least talked about. Rumours are not wanting to the effect that the manager of the Haymarket and Adelphi will at the close of the lease of the former house confine his exertions to the theatre in the Strand. Meantime, *on dit* that both Mr. Webster and Madame Celeste visit the States for a season. The Princess' will not shut up until the close of the autumn summer season. At that period, the probability is, that the Keans and Keeleys will dissolve partnership.

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A. B. R

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Excursion and return tickets are now issued by the Royal West India Mail Packet Company. Persons can visit Madeira, or any of the places included in the West India Mail Packet scheme, in the company's packets; and if they embark on board any of the homeward packets within a x months from the date of issue of their return tickets, a considerable saving is effected.

We learn from the Gaboon River, in West Africa, that the French have founded a new fort and establishment on a point called the Maison Carrée, and where there are already several European houses. Hitherto the French trade in the river has been a mail, but now there is a port for catching the hippopotamus. A French bishop named Beaslen presides over the Roman Catholic missions, and is called the Bishop of the Gaboon.

It is an extraordinary fact, stated on authority, that there is at the present time a more numerous Irish population in the United States of America than there is in Ireland itself.

The Vienna paper, *Lloyd's*, announces that Austria is in treaty with Sardinia for the engagement of a convention on the subject of a railway. The line to be constructed by Sardinia will, it is added, go from Turin to Milan.

We regret to state, that, as the lady of Sir W. Jolliffe, Bart., was stepping ashore from the barge of Captain I. Lyons' yacht, at Cowes, lately, she slipped and broke the cap of her knee. Her Ladyship was carried to her residence, and Drs Davids and Hoffmeister immediately called in; but it is feared that it will be a long time before she will be able to walk again.

At Southampton, a seizure was made on Thursday evening week, by Mr. Witt, one of the tide surveyors of her Majesty's Customs, of the smack *Louisa*, of Shoreham, Captain Joseph Lewis, with three men, named David Bradley, Francis Hemery, and James Hatcher. The smack came into Southampton Water laden with oysters, but under the oysters were found 36 tubs and 24 flagons of brandy. The men have been sentenced by the magistrates to six months' imprisonment. The smack, with its contents, is worth upwards of £300.

On Monday evening a public meeting of the ratepayers and inhabitants of St. Andrew parish was held at the New Vestry-Rooms, King's-road, Pancras-road, when the question of the consolidation of the various paving boards that now exist in that parish were discussed, and resolutions in favour of the plan were adopted.

Mr. P. Demetrakarakos, a late member of the Chamber of Deputies at Athens, as repre entative of Sparta, and a barrister of the courts of law in that capital, is at the moment in London, commissioned, it is said, by the Greek merchants and shipowners who have experienced great losses by the blockades and seizures of Admiral Parker, to lay their case before English counsel, and to take the opinion whether they can bring their claims for indemnity before the English court of equity. Amongst the claimants who have deputed Mr. Demetrakarakos, are the two brothers Menides, the one a senator, the other a deputy, both shipowners of the island of Spetsa; and Mr. Orlando, from the island of Hydra.

In consequence of the decision of Mr. Secker in Lord Ranelagh's case, the following notice has been posted up, by order of the directors of the South Eastern Railway Company, at the London and other stations:—"Notice.—To prevent confusion, tickets are available only for trains in which there is room, which is to be determined by the company's officers."

From Java, in the East Indies, we learn that cholera, after making most fearful ravages, has greatly subsided. Throughout the Dutch possessions it is estimated that from 12,000 to 13,000 were attacked during the late visitation, of which number fully one-half perished.

The *Java Courant* of June 25 notices a very curious phenomenon at Sourabaya, where four dessas of the district Sumanap had been visited by a great number of green caterpillars, which destroyed the leaves and young and ripe fruit of nearly 3000 cocoa-nut trees.

The sum of £1500 was paid out of the Encumbered Estates Court (Ireland), last week, to Archbishop M'Hale, from the produce of the sale of the estates of the late Robert Dillon Browne, Esq., in the county of Mayo; and Dr. Egan, the bishop of Waterford, from the produce of the sale of an estate of £13.0 from the sale of the estates of John O'Connell, Esq., of Grena, county of Kerry.

The committee on life-boats have presented their report to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and the premium of £100, which had called forth a great amount of talent to the competition, has been awarded to James Beeching, of Great Yarmouth.

The United States sloop of war *Dolphin*, has been fitted up for a scientific expedition. One of the objects is to obtain soundings, if practicable, from the Bermudas to the coast of England.

A sad occurrence took place on Friday, last week, in the belfry of St. Mary's Church, Monmouth. In the course of the afternoon the bells rung a merry peal in honour of the judges opening the commission. After a short interval, the ringing, which had been suspended, was resumed; when one of the ringers, named Jones, finding that something obstructed the machinery, went up to ascertain the cause, and was horrified to discover the mangled body of his younger brother under the bell. The upper portion of the poor boy's skull was comple ely shattered in, and the back part of the head was cleven in two, and the brains bespattered the roof. The poor little fellow seems to have introduced his head into the bell, which he was doubtless viewing just at the moment his brother pulled.

The *Galway Vindicator* says:—"As the grouse season approaches, a large number of tourists are daily arriving in Connemara, to enjoy the sublime and picturesque scenery of our mountain highlands. Each down coach from Dublin is well filled with passengers, and a more than ordinary bustle seems to pervade our streets in consequence of the great influx of strangers since the opening of railway."

The acceleration of the Irish mail leaving Kingstown every evening at half-past seven o'clock will commence on the 1st of October, and not on the 1st of September, as was expected. The steamer at Chester will start at 8 P.M. instead of one o'clock P.M., as at present.

At the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., and Lord Dudley Stuart, the representatives of the borough, thanking them for the zealous discharge of their duties during the past session of Parliament.

From a return issued this week, an account is given of seizures and prosecutions by the Excise of adulterated tea, tobacco, pepper, and coffee. In the year ending the 5th of January last there were 1 seizure of tea and 1 prosecution; of tobacco, 12 seizures and 13 prosecutions; of pepper, 7 seizures and 7 prosecutions. No seizure or prosecution for adulterated coffee by the Excise in the same period.

A return has been printed of the number of days on which the House of Commons sat in the session of 1850, from which it appears that the House sat on 120 days, for 921 hours 2 minutes, 56 hours of which were after midnight. The average time of each sitting was 7 hours 46 minutes 30 seconds. The longest sitting was 14½ hours, on the 14th July; and the shortest on Saturday, the 29th of March, when it sat for a quarter of an hour only. The number of entries in the vot s was 1947.

On Saturday, in the Insolvent Debtors Court, an order for hearing was issue. in the case of Mr. Joseph Stammers, late lessee of the Marylebone Theatre. Mr. stammers was the manager of the Wednesday Concerts, at Exeter Hall, and through his speculations in those concerts he became insolvent, and was discharged under the act on September last. Soon afterwards he became lessee of the Marylebone Theatre, which he carried on for some months, and to that speculation his present appearance is attributed. The debts appear from the schedule, to exceed £3000, and many members of the theatrical profession are creditors for balance of salaries. The hearing of the case is appointed for September the 5th.

Malt-rot fair, the greatest of its kind in Scotland, perhaps in Great Britain, took place on the 12th inst. The encampment of the regular traders in refreshments extended far nearly half a mile along the base of the hills. A part-coloured group of gipsy tents formed a sort of suburb to the canvas town. Nearly 100,000 lambs were offered for sale, and, for the most part, changed owners, at most satisfactory prices. It was the best fair known for several years.

The coroner's inquiry into the late fatal colliery accident at Bellminster has terminated in a verdict of mans aughter against Moses G. Stewart, the manager, and Henry Pillinger, the bailiff, who were committed on the coroner's warrant, and at once taken into custody.

At Penrith, on Saturday, the execution of Henry Groom took place on the public scaffold, erected in front of the county gaol, before an immense concourse of persons. Groom was convicted at the recent assizes of the wilful murder of John Ayton, who was shot while proceeding to pay rents due to the on the employ of the Earl of Leicester. The culprit, since his condemnation, has confessed his guilt.

Edward Lawes, Esq., is appointed Chairman of the Commissioners of Sewers, under the late act for renewing the commission for another year.

Mr. William Ayshford Sandford is appointed Colonial Secretary for Western Australia, in the room of Mr. Thomas Falconer, resigned.

Mr. Yate, late of the Bombay Artillery, has been appointed secretary to the Pasha of Egypt.

A terrific tornado lately visited the districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania (U. S.), which are contiguous to each other, levelling the forests for many miles, tearing down or unroofing houses, killing cattle, and in some few instances destroying human life.

About 400 clerks, connected with 105 assurance companies, have addressed a requisition to the directors, requesting them to close business at two o'clock on Saturday, "confident of the practicability of the plan, and fully sensible of the advantages which its adoption will confer."

The total quantity of cotton wool imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1850 amounted to 653,576,801 lb. against 726,469,012 lb. in 1849, and 713,920,161 lb. in 1848. Of the whole quantity imported in 1850, 493,153,112 lb. were from the United States of America, 30,259,982 lb. from Brazil, 18,531,474 lb. from the Mediterranean, 118,872 742 lb. from British possessions in the East Indies, 228 9.3 lb. from the West Indies and British Guiana, and 2,990,658 lb. from other parts. The importations from the British East Indies have increased from 76,836,815 lb. in 1849 to 118,872,742 lb. in 1850.

Arrangements were being made in Boston, when the last accounts left the United States, to give a banquet in honour of Mr. T. B. M'Manus, whose recent escape from Van Diemen's Land has been already noticed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D D. Leamington—The pieces known as "the Staunton Chessmen" seem to increase in favour, and their superior p wer all others is now almost universally admitted. In India, in Russia, and in America, they are rapidly superseding the clumsy old patterns; and, in time, we expect to find one form of chessmen and one system of chess in nation adopted throughout the civilized world. Some of your p oblems have merit. Plenty, Mowbil, or Leadenhall-street, and at the Polyt chnic Institution, you may rely on as genuine

W. T. or. Rd ubergh—Your opponent cannot claim a drawn game "because he has only his King left." With such forces as you mention checkmate can readily be given.

HENRY—The back volumes of the *Chess Player's Chronicle* are obtainable at Hastings, the publisher, Cathy-street, Hastings.

SIGMA. KING—The admission to the St George's Chess Club (three guineas per annum) entitles the members to admission at all times to the Polytechnic Institution, and the use of a spacious and well supplied library and reading-room. Candidates for admission should send their names and addresses to E Lough ton, Esq. 5, Cavendish-square

C F A.—We are sorry to say they are quite below our standard.

M W A. Bagshot—We will look the game over again shortly, and try the result of your suggestion.

W. TAYLOR—In all the matches of the Tournament now pending or to be played, victory will be decided by the substract in each who first wins seven games.

ALEX. DEMETRIUS—The whole series, as it stands at present, is a special, a clause of falsehoods *Subscribers* to the Tournament can and could obtain cards of admission to see the play, on applying to the proper office; and the amount of fund announced by the secretive of the handsome subscription from India, exceeds by nearly a hundred pounds the estimate of your Irish loving scribe

G. HORNASTLE—Applications for tickets to the Lime Judrice Chess-gathering should be made to A. B Ellsworth, Esq. Hon. Sec. Amongst the Caissa

R R of Ashford, VERE ST.—Now under consideration

H HOLMES—Not above to make in two moves

LEDBURY CHESS CLUB—To oblivion

LATHE—We quite agree with you, that, of all the new designs for chess pieces which the success of the "Staunton Men" has brought to light, those called the "Philidor Chessmen" are the least to be commended! Instead of being an improvement on the old pieces, they are a ill more cumbrous in shape, and with no one quality of usefulness to redeem their want of beauty

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 893. by Philip M. D, F R S, St Edmund

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 894, by Argus, M D, M. G. Lyon, St Edmund, R F, Bombardier, Simple Simon, Derwent

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 895, by F G R, Dervon, Dr Field, C J D, of Norwich; R F, Bombardier, Simple Simon, Ardent, M G L, B P Q R, Vir-mon, N S E, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF EPSILON, by F G R, Dr Field, Jarvron, R S of Ashford, are correct; all others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 893.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 6th	B takes Kt or (a)	4. K to his 3d	Q takes Q B P
2. Q to Q B 8th	R takes Q (best)	5. B to K R 2d—Mate	
3. R to Q 6th	B to Q's 4th		

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	B takes Q	2. Kt to K B 3d—Mate	
2. P to K B 4th (ch)	P takes P		

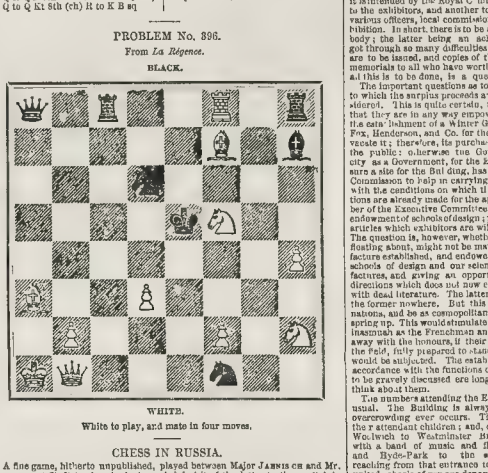
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 894.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Q R P	Kt takes R	5. Q to K 5th	Q to Q 2d
2. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	R to K B sq	6. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to B 2d
3. Q to Q B 7th	R to B 2d (best)	7. Q to K Kt 7th—Mate	
4. Q to Q Kt 8th (ch)	R to K B sq		

PROBLEM No. 896.

From La Régence.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

A fine game, hitherto unpublished, played between Major JAENISCH and Mr. PETROFF, at St. Petersburgh, during a brief visit of the latter to the capital, in April, 1851:—

BLACK (Major J.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Major J.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to Q Kt 2d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	25. K Kt to Q 4th	R to K 2d
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	26. K to Q 2d (f)	Q Kt to K B 4th
4. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 5th	27. K to K B 4th	K Kt to K B 6th
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	28. Q takes Q P	B to K 5th
6. R to Q B 4th	K R to his 2d	29. R to K 7th	P to Q B 4th
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	30. K Kt takes K R P	R to K 3d
8. Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	31. K to K B 4th	K Kt to K B 6th
9. P takes P	B to K 2nd	32. K R to K B 2d	R takes K P
10. R to K 3d (a)	B takes P (ch)	33. Q R to K 7th (ch)	K to Q R 3d
11. K to Q 2d	Q Kt to Q 2d (b)	34. K Kt takes K R P	K to K 8th (ch)
12. Kt to Q B 3d (c)	Q Kt to his 3d	35. K to Q Kt 2d	P to Q 6th
13. B to Q Kt 3d	P takes P	36. Q Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to K 6th
14. Q takes P	B to K Kt 5th	37. R takes Kt	B taker R
15. Q takes P	B to K 8th	38. Q takes Q P	B to K 5th
16. Q Kt B 4th	Q Kt to his 3d	39. R to K 7th	P to Q B 4th
17. Q R to K sq	Castles (d)	40. K to K B 6th	B to Q Kt 2d
18. P takes K B P	R takes R	41. Q Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q 8th (ch)
19. Q takes R	Q takes Q	42. K to K 3d	P to Q Kt 4th (g)
20. P takes Q	Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	43. P to Q Kt 4th	R takes K
21. K to K 4th (e)	K to K 2d	44. Q Kt takes R	P to Q 5th
22. Q takes R	Q takes Q	45. Q Kt to Q 8th	B to Q R 3d
23. P takes Q	Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	46. Q Kt to Q B 7 h (ch)	K to Q Kt 3d
24. K to Q B sq	K takes R	47. Q Kt to K 6th	P to Q R 4th
25. K R takes B	P to Q B 3d	48. Q Kt to Q 8th	P to Q R 5th
26. P to his 3d	P to Q 4th	49. K Kt to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 6th
27. P to K 4th (e)	K Kt to K R 3d	50. K R to his 6th	B to K 8th
28. Q R to K R 7th	K Kt to K B 4th	51. K Kt to Q 3d (h)	R takes Kt
29. K R to his 3d	K Kt takes Q P	52. P takes B	Kt to K 6th
30. K Kt to Q 8 5th	B to Q R 3d	53. K takes P	K takes Kt
27. Kt to Q R 6th	R to Q 2d	54. P to Q 4th	Kt mates

(a) This is now admitted to be better than the old move of B to K Kt 5th.

(b) Finely played. Tempting Jack to take P with Pawn, that he may then play Q Kt to his third, attacking the Bishop, and afterwards take the P with his Q Bishop, preventing Jack's Queen from ever again to play at all effectively.

(c Black evidently directed and studied the move of his adversary's last move

(d) White seems to have purposely shunned and the Pawn, as part of an ingenious combination by which he hoped to gain the adverse Rook P then with the check of his Kt at Q B 5 h. If we mistake not, however, he omitted to calculate that Black could afterwards take a Bishop in return, at his K R 4th. By this oversight he loses the exchange, but he makes ample amends for the r ss, if error it was, in his subsequent play, which is of the very highest order

(e) Instead of this move, which admitted the opening of the Kt into the heart of the field, he ought to have played Kt to Q B 5 h directly, rather than three moves later.

(f) The ill effect of Black's 23d move is apparent in the time lost with his Knight, which he is now moves returns to the same square, after having accomplished nothing

(g) The beginning of an ingenious combination, which confined the Black King inextricably to the end of the game.

(h) Fatal. By playing Kt to Q 7th (ch), he might probably have drawn the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 670.—By STEVENS.

White: K at K 5th, Kt at K 3d, Bs at K Kt 3d and Q B 6th.
Black. K at K Kt 8th, P at K 2d.

White mates in four moves.

No. 671.—By R. B. W., of Oxford.

White: K at K Kt 3d, Q at K 4th, Ps at K Kt 6th and 6th.
Black: K at K R sq, Q at K Kt sq, P at K Kt 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No 672.— By H. U. B., of Lynn.

White: K at Q Kt 2d, Q at Q K 4th, Bs at K B sq and Q R 3d, Kts at Q 3d and 5th, Ps at K Kt 2d and Q B 3d.
Black: K at his 3d, Q at K R 3d, Rs at K R 7th and Q Kt 2d, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at K R 5th, Ps at Q B 2d and Q B 5th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE past week has been one of an average character, so far as the number of visitors is concerned, but it has been of more than usual interest as regards the future arrangements of the Exhibition. The Royal Commissioners met on Tuesday for the last time prior to the departure of the Prince for Scotland, and many important points were duly discussed and finally settled—the question as to the date at which the Exhibition is to close, and whether or not any ceremonial should attend the conclusion of the most remarkable event of ancient or modern times in relation to the future social relations of mankind. The date is now fixed for the 11th of October; but it has been decided that no ceremonial, properly so speaking, shall take place, but that a meeting of the Royal Commissioners and the Exhibitors shall be held on the 15th, to receive the reports of the juries, and transact any business appropriate to the occasion. We cannot but think that this is an unwormy close to so mighty an act as the Exhibition has proved to be, and that it would, indeed, have been more in accordance with the general feeling of the people of this country, and certainly more expressive of the high aims and achievements of the work thus consummated, to have solemnly closed the Building and shut up its contents from the general gaze by a public thanksgiving within it, as it was thought expedient and appropriate to speak it by public prayer and blessing; and we trust that on consideration this will yet be done, inasmuch as the eminent success of the undertaking can be best expressed by such means.

The meeting to be held on the 15th October will doubtlessly be full of interest. Foreign commissioners, jurors, exhibitors, local committees, and honorary sergearies are all to be invited; and, after the reports of the juries, so far at least as the awards are concerned, have been published in the *Gazette*, the distribution of the medals will commence in accordance therewith, since it must be quite obvious that a public distribution on any one occasion would be totally impossible from the large number of recipients; and to offer any mockery for this honour would make those invidious distinctions against which the efforts of the executive of the jury department have so determinedly struggled. It may be a question, however, for consideration, whether the formal presentation of a list of those exhibitors in each foreign country to whom prizes have been awarded, may not with propriety be presented to the commissioner representing that country; and that similar duty may be presented, or rather returned, to the chairman or vice-chairman of each jury, being an Englishman, of the British exhibitors rewarded in the class on which that jury adjudicates. This would be as formal a recognition as the presentation of the medals awarded to each individual exhibitor.

In addition to the medals to be presented to those exhibitors whose merits have been recognised by the juries, it is intended to mark the services of the jurors by presenting each with a medal. The three cards, of which engravings have already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, will be disposed of as follows:—The one after the design of M. Bonnardel will constitute the one popularly known as the "Great Medal" but which, in fact, will be only voted by the council of chairmen in special cases and not as intended to mark degrees of excellence; although, as a matter of course, it includes excellence of the highest character. But out a distinct class of merit, such as great novelty of adaptation or invention, &c. The medal designed by Mr. R. Wyon will constitute the prize medal of the Exhibition, and mark merit without descending into the question of degree. The third of these heads, for which premiums were awarded last year, that designed by Mr. Adams, will be the one given to the jurors, as a reward indicated. In addition, however, to these medals, it is intended by the Royal Commission to strike two others—one to be presented to the exhibitors, and another to mark the sense of the services rendered by the various officers, local committeemen, honorary secretaries, and others to the Exhibition. In short, there is to be a bold attempt made to reward and please everybody; the latter being an achievement worthy of attempting by those who got through so many difficulties and apparent impossibilities. Certificates, too, are to be issued, and copies of the reports of the juries distributed as permanent memorials to all who have worthily assisted in the undertaking. When or how all this is to be done, is a question more easily asked than answered.

The important questions as to the retention of the Building, and the purpose to which its surplus proceeds are to be devoted, have yet to be agitated and considered. This is quite certain, that the Royal Commissioners do not consider that they are in any way empowered to spend one penny in the prosecution of its early history of a Winter Garden. All they have to do is to pay Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. for the use of the Building to the time at which they vacate it; therefore, its purchase for any public purpose must be at the cost of the public; otherwise the Government, having done nothing, in its capacity as a Government, for the Exhibition, except give a tardy sanction and ensure a site for the Bal dung, has no claim upon the funds or a body like the Royal Commission for its keep in carrying out any after scheme but strictly in accordance with the conditions on which it is power it holds was given. Several propositions are already made for the appropriation of the surplus. An influential member of the Executive Committee, Mr. Fuller, publishes a pamphlet advocating the endowment of schools of design; proposals are afloat for a museum based upon those articles which exhibitors are willing to contribute, or which may be purchased. The question is, however, whether some plan, embracing all the propositions now floating about, might not be matured, and a university of art, science, and manufacture established, and endowed with this surplus, making more complete our schools of design and our scientific societies, in the promotion of skill in manufactures, and giving an opportunity for the recognition of talent in every such directions which does not now exist, by placing living science on an equal footing with dead literature. The latter is recognised and rewarded in our universities—the former nowhere. But this university should be open in its honours to all nations, and be as cosmopolitan as the Exhibition, from which it might now spring; it would stimulate our young men into greater and greater exertions, inasmuch as the Frenchman and the German would have the facility of running away with the honours, if their English competitors did not meet them fairly in the field, fully prepared to stand the test of learning and talent to which they would be subjected. The establishment of such an institution would be in strict accordance with the functions of the Royal Commission. These points will have to be gravely discussed ere long; and it is time the public at large began to think about them.

The numbers attending the Exhibition during the week have been the same as usual. The Building is always well filled, but no serious inconvenience from overcrowding ever occurs. The patrons of schools still continue to ring up the attendant children; and, on Thursday, 1355 children were brought from Woolwich to Westminster Bridge, and then formed into procession, and, with a band of music and flags flying, marched through St. James's-Park and Hyde-Park to the east end of the Building, the procession reaching from that entrance to Hyde-Park Gate, Piccadilly. These were the united schools of various denominations from Woolwich, Plumstead, &c., and consisted of the schools of the Established Church, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and others. After visiting the Exhibition, they assembled at the East end transept, at the east entrance, and were there regaled with refreshments, sang "God save the Queen," and after forming along the banks of the Serpentine, proceeded to the steamer, which awaited their return to Westminster Bridge.

The elder children (to the number of nearly 300) of the St. George, Hanover-square, Parochial Schools, South-street, were taken to the Exhibition on Wednesday last, under the kind auspices of the Misses Westerton, they were admitted at the early hour of eight o'clock in the morning, thus affording the children one hour's prambulat on through the Building before the usual influx of visitors. The children returned to the school room by five o'clock, where substantial refreshments, and tea, cake, &c., were provided for them, the whole expense being defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners.

The visit of the Indian princes to the Exhibition has created considerable interest and astonishment, for which anything of peculiar interest attracts them, a "whoop" of a startling character was raised as an outward sign of best wishes. Our readers were made aware we find that it is a custom practised in the Indian dress, which had been placed by Mr. Catt on the large bridge in the American department, and been destroyed, as stated, by the freaks of a drunken woman; and after looking at the pictures representations of their countries, and ascertaining the cause of their removal from their place of honour, the chief pronounced something like a moral on the evil influences of "fire-water."

It now remains to be seen whether the positive announcement of the date of closing will cause the expected influx from the country of those who have not yet seen the Crystal Palace, since seven weeks is the limit of time allowed for them to realise all the wonderful things of which they have heard and read so much.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GLASGOW AND NEW YORK.—LAUNCH OF THE "GLASGOW" STEAM-SHIP.

THE river Clyde, which is celebrated as the cradle of steam navigation in this country, continues to enjoy a high reputation for the number and splendour of its steamers. On Saturday last, a magnificent addition was made to its already large stock in the launch (from the building-yard or Messrs. Tod and M'Gregor) of the *Glasgow*, the first of a great line of steam-ships intended to connect the chief manufacturing city of Scotland with the commercial capital of the United States.

In the accompanying Illustration the vessel is represented at the moment she is about to leave the stocks. The building-yard of Messrs. Tod and M'Gregor is situated at the junction of the Kelvin with the Clyde, a couple of miles below Glasgow harbour. A large concourse of spectators filled the banks of the river on the occasion, and at the time appointed (about four o'clock in the afternoon) the new liner glided into the Clyde in the finest and easiest manner imaginable, amid the cheers of the assembled thousands, the booming of cannon, and to those who happened to be stationed near it in the yard, the music of an instrumental band.

The ship was christened by Miss York, daughter of Deacon Convenor York; and immediately thereafter, a streamer, bearing the name *Glasgow*, floated from her topmast; while both fore and aft the British union jack, the American banner, and many gaudy flags fluttered in the breeze

The *Glasgow* is a three-decker, on the screw principle, with four masts; and, besides being beautifully modelled, is as strong as iron plates, bars, straps, and rivets can make her. Over all she is about 2000 tons burthen; her engines are 400 horse-power; and she is to be commanded by Capt. N. Stewart, late of the Cunard steamers, and formerly commander of

LAUNCH OF THE "GLASGOW" SCREW STEAM-SHIP, AT THE MOUTH OF THE KELVIN, ON SATURDAY LAST.

the *Rajasthan*, well known as a passenger-ship between London and Bombay. Her main deck is 255 feet in length and 36 in breadth; she can accommodate 160 passengers upwards of 60 of these in the cabin, and, under a pressure, fit up for more. She is constructed to carry from 500 to 600 tons of coal, and a cargo of about 1800 tons. The height between the main deck and the spar deck is 7 feet 6 inches, and she is to be fitted up in a style of the first elegance, while nothing is to be neglected which may add to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

This large and superb steam-ship is, we believe, owned chiefly in Glasgow, and is to be under the management of Mr. M. Langlands in that city, and Mr. M'Symon in New York. She is to make her maiden trip across the Atlantic on the 16th of next month.

"THE QUEEN OF A DAY," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr Edward Fitzwilliam's new comic opera, "The Queen of a Day," has quite established itself in public favour. Our Artists have supplied an illustration of one of the most amusing incidents in the second act; it is, after the *Queen of a Day* (Miss Louisa Pyne) has made herself known as *Lucy Lovelace*, the milliner, to her lover *Walter* (Harrison); and *Sir Henry Vere* (Mr. Stuart) and *Timothy Tormentil* (Weiss), the innkeeper, are astounded at the *Queen's* familiarity with a sailor.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMIC OPERA OF "THE QUEEN OF A DAY," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.

A very handsome silver table service has just been completed by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for presentation to Sir A. Bannerman, by the inhabitants of Aberdeen. The Candelabrum here engraved is the centre-piece of the service, and bears the following inscription:—

Presented to
His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knt.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island,
By his Friends and Constituents in Aberdeen,
In testimony of their sense of the great and effective services he had rendered on many occasions to their city during the fifteen years he represented them in Parliament, and the great regard and affection they entertain for his personal worth and character.—1851.

Sir Alexander Bannerman has lately been appointed to the governorship of Prince Edward's Island; and in the *Charlottetown Advertiser* we find the following evidence of the great satisfaction which the appointment has given to the Islanders:—"We regret (says the *Advertiser*) that the lateness of the hour renders it impossible to give in to-day's paper the details of the journey of the Lieutenant-Governor to the west, or a lengthened description of the reception which awaited his Excellency and lady; the tale will speak for itself when published, and the addresses will give evidence of the enthusiastic gratitude felt by the whole western population for what the people call the 'boon of civil liberty,' which her Majesty has bestowed on this part of her colonial empire. We are aware that party writers always incur the risk of overstating the success of the views of which they are the advocates, but we defy language to detract from, or enthusiasm to exaggerate, the scene of universal and heartfelt joy and congratulation which awaited his

CANDELABRUM OF A SILVER TABLE SERVICE PRESENTED TO SIR A. BANNERMAN.

Excellency wherever he went: we have said universal, because the few lingering malcontents, who would yet presume to strive against the will of a whole people and their gracious Queen, have, as to some, been already converted to more patriotic sentiments, whilst others, from very shame, have on this occasion joined the ranks of those who have given so generous and confiding a reception to Sir Alexander Bannerman and his lady, not only as the organ of the Queen's gracious intentions, but as one determined and capable of carrying them out with justice and impartiality. Never in this island was such a scene of loyalty exhibited as awaited the progress of the party on their westward tour.'"

A FEW DAYS IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.

CONISTON WATER, FROM WATERHEAD.

(*Continued from page 217.*)

On by rail to Lillafield, or two miles further to Lea Scale station, where there is an excellent hotel and vehicle for hire, by which the tourist may proceed to Calder Abbey, situated in the Vale of and close to the river Calder; the site, like all the monastic buildings of the period, has been well chosen: fertile holms, sheltered by wooded hills, a trout-stream and other adjuncts to the refectory, form one of the many bygone charms linked with the Black Monks of Calder. The ruins are highly interesting surrounded by noble trees, the foremost of which is the linden, trailing its branches on the mossy lawn; the rapid river, the quiet village, and the wooded banks contrasting well with the sombre ruins. . . Return to rail, and proceed to Broughton, passing the little seaport of Ravenglass, and obtaining occasional glimpses into Westdale, Miterdale, and Eskdale, with the ranges of Scaw Fell and Corney Fell; then skirting the base of Black Coomb, the tourist finds himself on the shore of the Duddon Estuary, and there the view scarcely may be surpassed: across the Duddon are the Furness Fells, and the extensive slate quarries of Kirby; on the left is the rich seignory of Millow, its old baronial castle and relic of feudalism in the gallows-stone, inscribed—

Here the Lords of Millow exercised jura regalia.

The Black Coomb range forms a background to Millow; and, as the train proceeds, a lovely vista—the "sweet Vale of Ulpha," watered by the "cerulean Duddon"—opens to view; while, in front, Coniston Old Man, Walney Scar, and other noble mountains, form one of the finest views in the Lake District. Cross the Duddon, by an immensely long viaduct, and enter Lancashire, and, shortly, the neat little village of Broughton, in Furness. Broughton contains nothing of importance except "the Tower" (the seat of — Lawrey, Esq.), situated on a lofty and wooded eminence adjoining the village, from the roof of which is a most extensive view of the Duddon Estuary, Walney Island, &c.

CALDER ABBEY.

Leave Broughton for Coniston by coach, the road alternately ascending and descending over finely undulating ground, and commanding views into the vale on the right, and the hills around Coniston waterfoot. Pass through Tower Kirkhouse: in this neighbourhood topiary gardening (viz. trimming shrubs and trees into fantastic forms) still prevails; one garden by the roadside displays a ship with sails, a house, obelisks, urns, &c. On entering the village of Coniston, the scene suddenly changes from comparatively sylvan, to wild grandeur; on the left towers the immense summit of the "Old Man," backed by Longscar and Wetherham; in front are the deep passes of Yewdale and Tilberthwaite, and to the right the Lake and wooded hills beyond. After passing the village the new Waterhead Inn attracts the eye, both from its excellent site, extent, and noble appearance; it is in the Elizabethan style, and built with the slate rock of the district. Near the head of the Lake, on the west, is the fine "Old Hall" of the De Flemings, with its tall round chimneys looking down on the venerable structure. On the opposite shore stands Tent Lodge, once the residence of the celebrated Miss Smith, and recently of Tennyson. At the head of the lake—embayed by lofty hills, terraced heights, sweeping lawns, and noble trees—stands Waterhead House (J. G. Marshall, Esq.) Leaving the Vale of Coniston, the coach ascends a considerable eminence, from which the view is exceedingly grand. Arrive at Hawkshead, an ancient market town, near the head of Esthwaite water, containing some curious

BASSENTHWAITE WATER (SKIDDAW BEYOND), FROM WYTHOP WOODS.

old buildings—the most remarkable of which are, St. Michael's church, standing on a rocky eminence, and the Grammar-school at which Wordsworth was educated. Leave Hawkshead for Ambleside—Loughrigg-hill in front—cross the Brathay, and re-enter Westmoreland—pass through the village of Clappersgate, cross the Rothay to Ambleside, and proceed to Birthwaite railway station, thus completing a hurried three or four days' circuit of the Lake district. Or even in two days, by going round by coach and rail may be made from Borthwaite to Borthwaite again. But these are not all our lakes. Let our tourist rest upon the marge of Windermere, and we will be his guide again, leading him to other beauties.

THE TIDE OF POPULATION.

SOME additional census returns, lately laid before Parliament, enable us to state in some detail, though the returns are not yet complete, the course which the tide of population is taking. It is far from overflowing the land equally; but in some places rushes up like the bore at the mouth of the Severn, at others spreads itself smoothly over the surface, and from some places it retires. Thus, we have already informed our readers, the flood in the metropolis has set in at the rate of 21 per cent., or the people have increased from 1,948,369 in 1841, to 2,361,640 in 1851. But, though parts of the metropolis have increased more rapidly than any other places of which returns are yet made, the whole metropolis has not increased so fast as the county of Durham. Of all the great districts of England, Durham has, in fact, increased the most, viz. 26 per cent.; Lancashire comes next, 22 per cent.; Monmouth, 20; Warwickshire 19, Staffordshire 18, Herefordshire 17, Cheshire 15, York, East and West Ridings, 14; Northumberland 13; and the increase declines in Berkshire to 5 per cent., Herefordshire 5, Somersetshire 2, and Shropshire 1; while in Wiltshire the population has diminished 7-10ths per cent.; in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, it has also declined 3; Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, is the next to the easternmost, 7 per cent.; then follows the South Midland division, including Middlesex (extra-metropolitan), Hertford, Buckingham, Oxford, Northampton, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Cambridge shires (8 per cent.); the South-Eastern division, including Surrey (extra-metropolitan), Kent (extra-metropolitan), Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire, 10 per cent.; the North Midland division, including Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby shires, 10 per cent.; the Welsh division, including Monmouthshire, North and South Wales, 11 per cent.; the West Midland division, including Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Shrop, Stafford, Worcester, and Warwick shires, 12 per cent; the York division, including only the three Ridings, 13 per cent.—the average of England; the Northern division, including Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, 16; the North-Western division, including only Cheshire and Lancashire, 21 per cent.; the same in the metropolis. Thus, we see, the population runs to great heads in the metropolis, in the north-western and northern parts of England; that it reaches the general level in Yorkshire, glides away in the middle and east, and sinks in the south and west,—the whole of that district being much below the level,—till it subsides in the absolute decline of Wiltshire.

Unfortunately, the returns of occupations are not made, and we are unable to distinguish the persons who are engaged in rural, from those engaged in manufacturing and commercial industry—one of the most important pieces of information we usually gather from the Census. We may notice, however, that the principal increase of the population is in the sea-ports of Liverpool and Lancashire, in manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, in the coal districts of Durham, Northumberland, and Stafford, and generally wherever coal is found, manufactures established, or commercial ports exist. In Somersetshire and Dorsetshire the small increase, and in Wiltshire the decrease, is spread pretty uniformly over the surface of the respective counties; but in Devonshire there is a large increase of a town population. Out of 31 353 added to the people since 1841, 22,336 live in Plymouth and its suburbs alone. Other towns, too, have increased in Devon; and we may conclude at once that little or no increase, if not a diminution, has taken place in the rural population of Devon. In Sussex, another county chiefly rural, the whole increase has been 36,417; but the town population, of Brighton, Hastings, and Lewes, is the increase

COUNTRY NEWS.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.—From the *Maidstone Gazette* we learn that in some places a considerable improvement has taken place in the appearance and prospects of the crop, owing to the genial weather during the past week. The best grounds, and those which did not positively retro-rade, have shown a very sensible improvement, and will certainly produce some hops. Those grounds which had turned black, still remain in a sickly state. Another week of fine weather may, however, have some effect on them, although more than a sprinkle of hops in such grounds is probably impossible. On Monday an extensive Mid. Kent grower sold 300 pockets in the Borough at a high price, and generally the trade is improving.

COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Sunday morning a collision took place between two luggage trains that were coming up to London, at a curve of a line situate between Harrow and Wilsdon. About three o'clock one of the luggage trains, owing to a live cinder from the engine falling into the trucks, caught fire; and on stopping at the place to extinguish, the other luggage train came up and ran into the stationary train with great force. Some of the trucks were thrown over the embankment, others were smashed to pieces. The necessary precautions were at once taken by those in charge of the respective trains to prevent further accidents, and men were despatched with signals down the line to stop the two passenger trains which were due in London shortly before five o'clock. The officials at Camden town sent down an engine with about 100 of the company's porters to clear the line. No person was injured.

RAILWAY TRAIN ON FIRE.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning, a goods train on the Lancashire Railway, whilst on its way to Blackburn, was discovered to be on fire; and, though the train was brought to a stand immediately, and all possible exertion used to disconnect the carriages, the flames extended to five of them, doing considerable damage. It is said from the engine is supposed to have fallen on a waggon loaded with hemp, and the contents of this, and two loads of cloth on adjoining waggons, with loads of cotton waste on two other waggons, became entirely destroyed. Some goods upon a sixth carriage were a good deal scorched.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A very daring case of highway robbery and attempted murder was brought before the magistrates at Bristol on Tuesday. The prisoner was a ferocious-looking fellow, named Williams, and the robbery and violence were committed on the person of John Godwin, Esq., who resides at Arbour Villa, Cotham New-road. It appeared from the evidence taken, that Mr Godwin, who is 75 years of age and in delicate health, had been taking his accustomed morning walk towards the Downs, and at between ten and eleven o'clock he was returning across the field-path, which runs through the carriage-road, which is open to the public, and which runs through the pleasure-grounds of Redland-court, when a powerful athletic fellow came suddenly behind him, and grasping him over the face with both of his hands, so as to cover his eyes and mouth, kicked at the back of his legs, threw him violently on the ground, and robbed him of his watch and spectacles. The old gentleman made a feeble attempt to cry for help; upon which his assailant, who was busy at his pockets, struck him violently about the head, doubtless with the intention of murdering him; and, having red-ced him to insensibility, he made his escape across the fields, and succeeded in getting off with his booty. The attack was seen by a man, named Wm. who lies seriously hurt at his residence, was of so sudden and ferocious a character as to render him wholly incapable of giving any description of his assailant; but the robbery was witnessed by a young man named Hawkins, who gave such a description of the robber as led to his detection. It is believed that one or two other offences of a serious nature will be brought home to him. The magistrates attended at Mr. Godwin's bedside to take his deposition, and the prisoner has been committed for trial.

DESTRUCTIVE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR NEWCASTLE.—On Monday night, one of those disastrous explosions so frequent of late years occurred in the coal-mining district, took place at Washington colliery, which is about two miles from the Washington station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway; and we regret to say, that it has resulted in the premature death of from thirty to forty persons. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, about sixty men went down into the pit on the night-shift, and everything seemed to go on regularly until about half-past eleven o'clock, when the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were aroused by a loud explosion, like unto the report of which large masses of people rushed to the mouth of the pit to render all the assistance that lay in their power. The head-overman was aroused, and, in company with a few of the miners, he descended the pit, and found several dead bodies, very much burnt and mutilated, near the cross cut way. They discovered that the explosion took place in the "whole" working, where about thirty men were employed, and that the other sixty men, who were then working in the "brokings," were uninjured. No language can describe the intense grief and horror of those who, on the first report being given, rushed to the spot, and remained in a state of wild bewilderment, as they gazed upon the dead bodies of their husbands, children, and fathers. Three hours passed away in the most painful suspense before any of the bodies were brought to the bank. Almost immediately after the explosion took place, two furnace-men, desirous of being instrumental in saving the lives of their comrades, went down to render assistance; but the after-damp was so strong that they were brought up again almost dead: one of these have since died. The other is still confined to his bed, but is entertained of the recovery of the other. At three o'clock, when only a few of the bodies had been recovered, it was found necessary on account of the after-damp to put out the furnace before any hope of rescue could be done. This was effected by a water-fall down the upcast shaft, which put out the furnace by nine o'clock. During the night the crowd hourly increased, and a number of viewers from neighbouring collieries also arrived and rendered very valuable assistance. Throughout Tuesday, from nine o'clock in the morning, corpses were at intervals extricated; and up to seven o'clock from twenty-eight to thirty had been brought to bank, and placed in the engine-house, seven of which the evening there yet remained, it was supposed, about ten bodies in the pit. An impression generally prevails that the pit is badly ventilated, and many were heard to say that such an accident had been expected for several weeks. A coroner's jury has been summoned to investigate the circumstances under which the casualty took place.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, in the Pottories, an explosion took place at the Quarries' Coal mines, belonging to John Ridgway, Esq., master potter, of Cauldon-place. About seven o'clock, one of the "butty" colliers (Ralph Hancock) entered the pit with six other men to commence work, when a quantity of gas which has collected in the workings of the pit produced an explosion. Hancock had provided himself with a safety lamp, but his fellow sufferers had only unprotected candles, and hence the accident. The shock occasioned by the explosion was tremendous. The other workmen, who were engaged in different sections of the mine, were completely appalled; and even those at work in the adjoining pits heard a rumbling noise, which to their experienced ears conveyed the fearful intelligence of the disaster. For some time it was impossible to enter that portion of the mine in which the accident took place. Four men who first essayed this task, were taken out in an apparently lifeless state, the foul gass had completely overpowered them, but by timely aid being given on the spot they were soon restored. On resuming the search for the survivors, if any, the bodies of four of the sufferers were brought up in a most frightful state of mutilation, and quite dead. The search was continued, and about 12 o'clock the other three bodies were discovered in the same state. Mr. Ridgway, on hearing of the accident, immediately hastened to the scene, in company with Mr. Scott, a surgeon, of Shadon, but unhappily this latter gentleman's skill was unavailable. The names of the unfortunate men are—Ralph Hancock, a "butty;" Edward Forrister, a turnaman; John Goodfellow, a boy employed in the mine, George Simmer, a turnaman; and William Hopkins, Thomas Jones, and George Mountford, colliers.

MR. W. R. Quarry, a young man, lost his life at Hastings on Sunday morning, while bathing with six or seven other persons. The sea was sobbing, and when the gentleman came out of the water they missed Quarry. He was about three minutes before, standing with the water breast high, and occasionally dipping. Boats and drags were put into requisition, but without avail, and although every exertion has been made, he has not been found. It is supposed that the deceased sank in some soft mud, and that his body is now embedded in it. The spot in question is the site of a subterranean forest, and the sands are very treacherous, owing to the presence of decomposed vegetable matter.

INGENIOUS DEVICE.—Captain Hovey, of the packet-ship *Devonshire*, which arrived in New York on the 3rd instant, reports that there was no sickness among his passengers (emigrants) on the voyage out, except one man, who, it appears, came on board affected with the small-pox. As soon as this circumstance became known to the captain, the patient was placed on the stern-boat, hanging at the davits, several feet from the ship. Over the boat a tent was erected covered with tarpaulins. Here the patient was nursed, and attended by the physician and officers of the ship. He is now quite well, and he never left his romantic domicile during the whole course of the passage. This timely precaution, taken by Captain Hovey, prevented the disease from affecting any of the other passengers.

ADULTERATION OF GREEN TEA.—From investigations published in the *Lancet* respecting the adulteration of black tea the conclusion arrived at are, that the great bulk of black tea reached the consumer in a pure state, and unadulterated with foreign matter. The result of the inquiries respecting green tea, however, lead to a more unsatisfactory conclusion, for there is a very strong reason to believe, notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary, that there really exists no such thing as "genuine green tea." Thirty samples of green, on imp ortation from China, were examined, and there was not a single leaf in any of these samples which had not received its green colour by artificial means; and the materials used in the colouring process were shown to consist of Prussian blue, mineral green, verditis, arsenite of copper, Dutch pink, chromate of potash, bi-chromate of potash, chrome yellow, chalk, gypsum, and soap-stone or French chalk, some of which are calculated to have an highly injurious effect upon the human frame, and some of a poisonous nature. This state of things would be remedied by the reduction of the duty on tea.

A letter from Vienna in the *Cologne Gazette* states that there is great agitation in Servia, and that an insurrection is expected.

The opening of the triennial Belgian Exhibition of Painting, Sculpture, and the Fine Arts, took place on Sunday, at Brussels, in presence of the King in person, and of a most brilliant suite. His Majesty was received by the burgomaster, M. de Brouckere, and, after going through the various rooms, expressed his great satisfaction at what he beheld.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INSANITY IN THE ARMY.—Out of the number of men discharged from the service, and left Chatham this week, 8 were labouring under insanity They had all served abroad.

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.—An order has been issued for the five kilted Regiments—viz. the 42d, 78th, 79th, 92d, and 93d Highlanders—to wear in future as a forage cap the Glengarry bonnet, instead of the one hitherto in use. This change does not affect those Highland corps wearing trowsers—viz. the 71st, 72d, and 74th—who are to continue the old forage cap.

MILITARY FORTUNE.—The property of the late General Sir Willoughby Gordon, Quartermaster-General to the forces, has been attested under the sum of £270,000

EAST INDIA PENSIONERS.—The Court of Directors have refused to adopt a proposition for forming an invalid *dépôt* in this country, on the same principle as the one belonging to the line at Chatham, because they consider it would be an additional expense, without any benefit to the funds or the Company or their army in general.

THE GOLD COAST CORPS.—The selection has been made of the officers of the regiment to be stationed on the Gold Coast, and their successors will shortly be appointed. The corps is, we believe, to be Light Infantry.

VISITORS TO WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—The following is a return of the number of foreigners who visited Woolwich Dockyard in the week ending August 16, 1851:—French, 357; Prussians, 199; Belgians, 101; Netherlanders, 21; Bavarians, 36; Hanoverians, 18; Austrians, 22; Saxons, 22; Viennese, 19; Swiss, 14; Wirtemburg, 10, Germans, 2; Sardinians, 15; and Americans, 6—making a total of 831. The number of British subjects who have visited the dockyard from the 1st to the 16th of August was 27 338; and including the foreigners, giving an average of upwards of 2000 visitors daily.

HUNGERFORD-HALL, STRAND.

THE fish portion of Hungerford Market has undergone a metamorphosis. Having proved a failure, some capitalists (M. Burnget, of Paris, and others) French and English) conceived the idea of altering its design and converting it into bazaars and theatres, for the sale of fancy articles and the exhibition of dioramic, panoramic, and other novelties. At the Strand entrance is a theatre, covered in under the management of Professor de Walduck, to the disp ay of phantasmagoria. The gentleman has, we are told, devoted thirty years to the study of optical illusions, and the range on which he purposes to produce them is extensive. They will include historical portraits, mythological fabulence, and traditional examples of magic, calculated to remind the spectators of ancient superstition. M de Walduck will be assisted by Mr. Cary, the eminent optician. The theatre, however, is not yet opened, though it is expected that its portals will be completed and opened next week. Adjoining to this theatre is an elegant saloon for refreshments, and retiring rooms for ladies. The bazaar and illuminated avenue will no doubt prove highly attractive. The external appearance of the hall towards the Strand is handsome. The centre or entrance hall is 160 feet long. The gas illumination, is, by a clever contrivance, made to concentrate the light on the goods arranged on the stalls on each side, and thus the

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EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 512.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1851. {TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH LARGE SHEET, GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

SCULPTURE.

UPON making a general survey of the works of Sculpture of all Nations in the Great Exhibition, and revising the memoranda we have jotted down from time to time in regard to them, we find that we have yet much to notice in this interesting department, which we shall endeavour to do justice to without further delay, lest, as the season is drawing to a close, we should not have another opportunity.

We shall begin with Power's Greek Slave, which has been thrust forward in such a prominent position, and upon which king mob has lavished so much wild and unmeaning encomium. We took leave to aver, in a few lines published on the 9th inst., that we did not join in the admiration bestowed upon this work, briefly suggesting the grounds of our disapproval. As we are aware that in so doing we run counter to the opinions of the majority of the critics of the day, we may be permitted to add a few more observations, to explain, perhaps to justify, our position. First, the figure is ill studied: of course, the proportions of beauty are, to a great extent, matter of taste or opinion; but, without laying claim to infallibility in these matters, we aver that the figure of the Greek Slave, as it is wide from the ideal beauty of the antique, would, upon an average of suffrages, fail to establish its claims with the present generation of beholders. It is a lengthy, leggy figure below; square and high-shouldered in the upper part: the flesh has none of the plumpness and softness, the attainment of which is the triumph of the sculptor's art; the arms, particularly the left one, unduly spare. Secondly, the attitude is constrained and inelegant. The figure is made to lean with the right hand against a post, just a very little too low to allow her to remain in an upright position: the consequence is, that there is a departure from the ordinary repose of nature, without a sufficient object, and an awkward outline on both sides of the figure, but particularly on the left. It must not escape remark, neither, that, in carrying out this ill-judged conceit of attitudinizing, the artist, whilst he has shown its effects very prominently in the lower parts of the back, has overlooked it entirely in the right arm and shoulder. The attitude is constrained an inelegant, because it wants naturalness — because it wants unity of purpose: the arms drawn one way, the head turned abruptly to the other; so that there is no seeing the full face but with a side view of the figure, and that side, as a point of view, subject to many objections, and *vice versâ*. For the head itself, we cannot consider it by any means beautiful; to us it is certainly not pleasing: it is too square; the forehead too prominent for female beauty; the eyes too much sunk for any expression—and, of all shades of expression that of softness, which is the attribute of womankind (in marble); and the profile, as it is the first view generally taken of this head, is unfortunately its least agreeable aspect: the nose sharply pointing outwards and upwards, instead of pursuing the direct line from the forehead, so as to preserve the oval form; the chin prominent and lengthy from the starting-point at the neck; and, to make the matter worse, and to complete the extravagance of the outline, the hair drawn up in a stiff hard knot, when a few loose loops falling half way down the neck would have done much to relieve the harshness of the general expression. The artist has bestowed much pains upon the little Greek cap, which with her other raiment, the unhappy slave has very neatly displayed upon the rest against which she leans; but we think she would be puzzled to wear such a head-gear with her present mode of *coiffure*.

GROUP OF SILVER FROM RUSSIA.—(SEE PAGE 252.)

And now a few words about the incident supposed to be characterised in this production. Not to run the risk of doing injustice, we will copy the official description affixed to the statue:—"The figure is that of a young and beautiful Greek girl, deprived of her clothes, and exposed for sale to some wealthy Eastern barbarian, before whom she is supposed to stand with an expression of scornful dejection, mingled with shame and disgust." A very interesting case, truly, but one the knowledge of which deprives the work of that legitimate charm "which attaches to the nude figures of ancient art, wherein an obvious innocent unconsciousness of *dishabille* prevents all compunction on the score of propriety." The official account is particular to inform us of the accurate identity of the Greek costume, and the little cross; but adds, "the chains on the wrists are not historical, but have been added as necessary accessories." Necessary to go beyond the truth to realise the whole of a very painful conception, which, we submit, in its most offensive incident—that of the denudation itself—is "not historical!"

To conclude, the Greek Slave is a poor *refacciamento*, with alteration, but without improvement, of the "Venus di Medicis," with a story attached to give it a relish. It is a bad beginning for American art, on all accounts; which must produce something more *genuine*, if it intends to take rank with the schools, bygone and to come, of Europe

Proceeding now to the British Sculpture Room, we find a "Nymph Startled," in marble, by Behnes, which exhibits none of the meretricious coyness and other objectionable characteristics of the work we have just noticed at such length. The figure is cast in a good wholesome mould; the attitude graceful and animated, without affectation; the flesh soft and smooth; and the general finish of the work in every respect satisfactory. We must also admire, for the purity of its treatment, a whole-length marble figure, lightly draped, after the antique fashion, by T. Campbell, entitled "Portrait of a Lady as a Muse." These two are by far the best things of the kind in

the room. Sharp's "Boy and Lizard" is a pretty conceit prettily carried out. The sitting statue of Flaxman, by the late M. L. Marshall, is a fine specimen of portrait sculpture, replete with dignified ease and high intelligence.

And while upon the productions of British art, there are several, which, though located in the Italian department, we may properly claim, being the work of English hands. Of these, the two Nymphs, by the late lamented Richard Wyatt, justly claim pre-eminence, not only here, but perhaps above all other works of the same class in the Exhibition. It may be proper to observe, that these works have been added since our first notice on British sculpture, on the opening of the Exhibition, was written, or we should then have claimed them with avidity for the honour of our country. There is a beach convenient to the spots, so that we may sit down and contemplate these graceful studies at leisure. Remark in both the symmetrical proportions, the exquisite softness of the flesh surfaces, the winning simplicity of the attitudes, the smiling beauty of the faces, more particularly as regards the full round speaking eye of the smaller one; the classic proportions of the heads, set off and adorned with tresses light, wavy, and picturesque in form and disposition; examine the careful finish of the whole, and you cannot hesitate to set these down as works evidencing the highest genius, and the nearest approach to artistic perfection. Close beside these has lately been introduced a figure entitled "Highland Mary" (see Burns), by E. E. Spence, a work not without merit, but tame and without speech, as compared with her two lovely neighbours. This figure is fully, indeed, somewhat heavily, draped, a great plaid shawl hanging down her back, and nearly touching the ground.

Pursuing our way into the Roman department, we find many efforts, in various styles and of various degrees of merit. An "Iconic Statue," by M. Lawrence Macdonald, is a heavy, cold, unintellectual study, upon which more labour has been bestowed than the subject was worth. A "Ceres," by John Gott, is of the commonplace order of prettiness. "Love Triumphant," by Angelo Bienaimé, is a foolish conceit, consisting of a Cupid on a lion's back. Benzoni's group of "Pysche trying to keep Cupid from carrying the gift of beauty to Venus," is a cold and artificial affair, considerable pains having been bestowed on the heads. Rinaldi has a large theatrical-looking group of "Rinaldo and Armida," in which the female figure, arrayed in Turkish costume, is finished with considerable roundness and softness, whilst the knight is *stiff* as buckram, in coat of mail; the buckler, leggings, and helmet being brought to a degree of polish which speaks highly of labour bestowed. Cardwell's group of two little boys with a bird's-nest, busy feeding their feathered captives, is one of many puerile productions, both in the Roman and Tuscan departments, which are attributable, perhaps, more justly to a low standard on the part of the persons at fault than of art itself. In the front of the Tuscan chamber has recently been added a very vigorous and characteristic bust of "Lorenzo the Magnificent," by Costole, of Florence. Sad falling off in matters of art since his day!

Of the art of many-climed Austria we have spoken at some length in a former Number; the bold and startling productions from the Zollverein (Kiss's "Amazon," the "Bavarian Lion," &c., to wit) we have also sufficiently illustrated from time to time. We may remark generally of the Zollverein states, with Prussia at their head, that in art they exhibit the crudeness almost inseparable from new efforts, when there are no old examples, no traditional principles to guide the hand. The subjects chosen are too often of a base order, unworthy of high art, and are sometimes treated with an extravagance intolerable to an educated taste. It may be sufficient to point to one very glaring example of both these errors. Fortunately, it is not a very prominent one in the present Exhibition; though, in Berlin, where the original of the work exists in marble, it is vastly popular—indeed, has received the highest honours. In an obscure passage in the rear of the Zollverein department, will be found by those who are curious to search for it, a cast of a Bacchante on a Panther, after the original in marble, by T. Kalide, "sculptor and professor of arts." Nothing can be conceived in worse taste, or executed in more bold defiance of the proprieties. The Bacchante, a coarse, heavy figure, is dead—that is, is intoxicated, and lies sprawling on her back on the top of the panther, who licks up the dregs of liquor she left in her cup. The artist seems to have taxed his ingenuity to make the most of the most offensive features of such a subject, and we think he has succeeded.

Moving into the French department, we find, at the entrance of the Gobelins Room, a somewhat similar subject, though certainly not so flagrantly carried out, by Glesinger. Here the Bacchante, having evidently indulged too freely in her favourite juice, is lying asleep in an attitude of wild *insouciance*, not upon the back of a panther, but upon a bed of vine leaves and grapes. The treatment is less indecent than that of M. Kalide's figure, and the execution masterly in many respects; but still it is of a sensuous character, which neither derives interest from the medium through which it is presented, nor adds dignity to the art employed upon it.

Still in France, we are struck with some very wonderful melo-dramatic scenes in plaster, by Lechesne, which attract a crowd of gazers in the middle of the Nave. In the centre we have a woman fast asleep under some straggling branches of trees, whilst an eagle, with tremendous breadth of wing, is pouncing upon her naked infant, who blubbers pitcously, but hopelessly. On either side are two exemplifications of canine fidelity and sagacity. In the one we see a tremendous snake about to dart upon a little urchin, who, terrified, crouches behind a large dog of doubtful breed; in the other group we see that the young gentleman's confidence has not been misplaced, for there lies the venomous reptile, with his head bitten clean off, whilst the little boy overwhelms his deliverer with his caresses.

M. Etex has several works which exhibit talent and originality of conception in various lines: his two large plaster groups in the Nave—the one representing a family bereaved by the cholera, the other the family of Cain after the murder of Abel—are certainly vigorous efforts, albeit somewhat chargeable with extravagance. His "Hero and Leander" is good in execution, though his figures, particularly the female, are of a heavy mould. Several minor works by the same hand, including some bas-reliefs, have considerable merit.

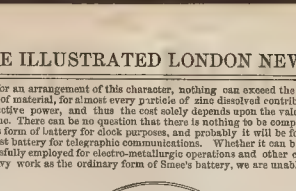
On the left hand, on entering the Gobelins Room, is a group, by A. de Bay, of Eve with her two children, Cain and Abel, in her lap, whom she hugs to her bosom, clasping her hands round her knee, whilst she seems to indulge in a reverie as to their future fate. There is something very pleasing and striking in the conception, which is ably carried out. At the base are slightly sketched bas-reliefs of the temptation by the serpent, the sacrifices of Cain and Abel, and the first murder, which explain and give character to the work.

The "Orpheus and Procris" of M. Ramus is a group of some merit, and with considerable expressiveness.

In general, the works of the French school, unequal in individual merit, are interesting, and mark the existence of an educated school, though one in which the classic models have frequently been forgotten. Amongst the few works in which classic treatment has been aimed at, we must mention with commendation Lemaire's Psyche, with the butterfly, in marble, extremely graceful; and Pradier's bronze group of Venus, half kneeling, and whispering Cupid, and the same artist's Phryne, which stands in front of the entrance of the Gobelins Room.

THE EXHIBITION VOLTAIC BATTERY.

In former Numbers we have described and figured Shepherd's clock; but on the present occasion we must give a short notice of the novel form of voltaic battery which is employed as a source of power, and which our readers may observe in the gallery of the South Transept. This form was devised by Mr. Alfred Smee for this clock, and contains numerous adaptations of scientific principles. The negative plate consists of a strip of platinised silver, the platinum being used in the finely divided state, in which Mr. Smee first discovered that most metals had the singular power of facilitating the evolution of the hydrogen; and the visitor may observe a constant stream of infinitely fine bubbles of gas continually rising to the surface of the fluid. The positive pole consists of pieces of the thinnest rolled zinc immersed in mercury. The reason for using this zinc is, that, in the process of manufacture, the purest zinc is used for that purpose, whilst the baser portion is used for the thicker plates. The use of the mercury is to prevent local action by the adhesion of the hydrogen to its smooth surface. It is of very great consequence to place the porous pot in the right place. If it were placed at the bottom of the solution, during the action of the battery it would become incrusted with crystals of sulphate of zinc, which would effectually prevent any further action. By suspending it, however, at the upper part of the solution, the salt falls eventually to the lower part of the solution, and becomes uniformly diffused through the whole fluid. A platinum wire, coated with gutta percha except at its end, passes into the mercury, and is connected to a binding screw to form connexion. The battery is charged with dilute sulphuric acid, in the proportion of one to eight, and the size of the outer vessel must depend upon the time which the battery is required to keep in action, and the amount of the work which it is called upon to perform. In obtaining force for an arrangement of this character, nothing can exceed the economy of material, for almost every particle of zinc dissolved contributes its effective power, and thus the cost solely depends upon the value of the zinc. There can be no question that there is nothing to be compared to this form of battery for clock purposes, and probably it will be found the best battery for telegraphic communications. Whether it can be as successfully employed for electro-metallurgic operations and other cases of heavy work as the ordinary form of Smee's battery, we are unable to

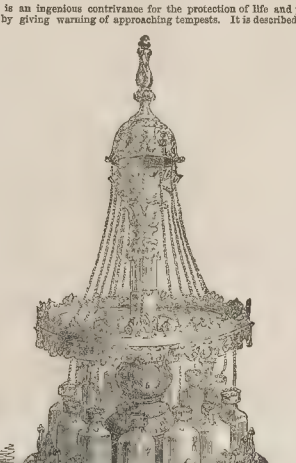


THE EXHIBITION VOLTAIC BATTERY.

tell, but recommend its trial to those who are interested in this matter. The great clock, notwithstanding the large surface exposed to the wind, and the recent high gales, has continued to mark the time in a satisfactory manner. We regret, however, to record that some mischievous or malicious person has cut the wires, on one or two occasions, which communicated the power to the dial in the Western Nave, and the same clock, having received some injury, has not performed as well as its more noble companion.

THE TEMPEST PROGNOSTICATOR. BY DR. MERRYWEATHER.

This is an ingenious contrivance for the protection of life and property, by giving warning of approaching tempests. It is described by



THE TEMPEST PROGNOSTICATOR. BY DR. MERRYWEATHER.

the inventor as "an atmospheric electro-magnetic telegraph, conducted by animal instinct." It will repay inspection by those interested in scientific researches.

A LADY'S GLANCE AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

NO. III.

WHILST each of the many examples of the works of nature, of science, and of art comprised in the various classes into which the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations is divided, attracts its own peculiar circle of votaries, there is one which is found to claim successfully the admiration of every description of visitor, although addressed for the most part to the tastes and predilections of the female sex. I allude to the magnificent specimens of jewellery and precious stones with which the Crystal Palace abounds; to an extent, indeed, that half enables us to realise in our minds the wildest wonders of an Arabian tale; to believe that the hall of Vathek might not have been wholly imaginary; and that Sinbad's diamonds may find a local habitation after all. Whatever grave objects may attract grave people to this temple of concord, there are few even of the gravest who will depart from it altogether without paying a prolonged visit to the departments of Class 23. The most learned of sexes, the coldest of utilitarians, the political economist, the bishop and the Quaker, may there be found side by side patiently awaiting their turn for a passing glimpse at its marvels: half ashamed of an admiration they are unable to conceal or to disguise. There doth the philosopher arrest his steps to analyse the component parts of those wonderful substances, and endeavour to calculate the succession of ages that must have been demanded for their development. There, too, stands the sturdy labourer, with his wondering wife by his side, gazing at them with looks of undisguised astonishment, and anticipating in imagination the advantages which even a passing acquaintance with such marvels will give him over the less fortunate companions of his toil at home; whilst the *millionaire* on his left is vainly endeavouring to compute the money value of the objects before him, and lamenting that so vast an amount of capital should be so unproductively employed.

Leaving them to their several reflections, let me see if I cannot improve so fruitful an opportunity, and jot down a few memoranda which may assist in recalling to the mind this fairy fabric and the most interesting portion of contents when they shall have passed away and be no more seen. Towards the accomplishment of this object, a few smee dotes il-lustrative of the history of the gems and precious stones of the Great Exhibition may not prove unacceptable.

There are few things in the history of commerce more remarkable than the enormous mercantile value which has attached, by common consent, in all ages, and in all civilised countries, to the diamond, if at all re markable for its size and brilliancy. The measure by which the price of the diamond is usually regulated is called a carat, of which 150 are required to make the ounce. The carat is divided and subdivided into half-carats, quarters, or grains; eighths, sixteenths, and thirty-seconds. So soon as the diamonds are manufactured, or, to employ a technical term, *made*, they are handed over from the lapidary to the jeweller to arrange, display, and set, so as to produce the best possible effect, whether destined to form a necklace, ear-drop, ring, brooch, or pin. The setting should be obtruded as little as possible on the eye; for it is by concealing everything but the *effect* of his labour, that the jeweller displays the gem on which his taste and ingenuity have been expended to the best advantage. It often happens that so much pains are bestowed upon the setting of a gem, that a diamond a carat in weight may be made to appear as large as a well-proportioned stone of six grains. A diamond, properly set, therefore, is equal in value to one unset of the same quality of twice its weight. As the technical terms employed in the description of the brilliants which are exhibited in the Crystal Palace are not generally understood, a few preliminary words by way of explanation may not be considered out of place. The bezels are the upper sides and corners of the brilliant, lying between the edge of the table and the girdle The collet is the small horizontal plane or face at the bottom of the brilliant. The crown is the upper-work of the rose, which all centres in the point at the top, and is bounded by the horizontal ribs. The facets are small triangular faces or planes, both in brilliants and rose diamonds. The girdle is the line which encompasses the stones parallel to the horizon. Lozenges are alike common to brilliants and rose stones. In brilliants, they are formed by the meeting of the facets on the bezil; in rose diamonds, by the meeting of the facets on the horizontal ribs of the crown. Pavillions are the under sides and corners of the brilliants, and lie between the girdle and the collet. The ribs are the lines or ridges which distinguish the several parts of the work, both of brilliants and rose diamonds. The table is the large horizontal plane or face at the top of the brilliant. Diamonds are brilliant cut, rose cut, table cut, and *lasques*. The brilliant is, of course, the form that is most highly esteemed, because it exhibits to the best advantage the peculiar lustre of the gem; but if it ensures the best possible effect, it also entails a much larger waste of the stone. The brilliant is formed of two truncated pyramids united by a common base, the upper pyramid being much more deeply truncated than the lower. The rose diamond is the shape given to those stones, the spread of which is too great, in proportion to their depth, to admit of their being brilliant cut. It is formed by covering the rounded surface of the stone with equilateral triangles, placed base to base, making the figure of a rhomb. The table diamond, inferior still to the rose, is made of those stones, which, with a considerable breadth, are of very trifling depth. It is produced by a series of diminishing four-sided planes below the girdle; and the bezil is formed by one, two, or three of these planes. Lasques are formed from flat or veiny diamonds, and are only manufactured in India. Diamonds from one to four carats, lose little less than half their weight in the process of cutting; so that the value of a manufactured stone is twice that of a rough diamond. If the manufactured diamond is found to contain a flaw, or is what is technically called "off colour," its value is proportionately diminished, sometimes one-third, or even one-half. If it be breathed upon until its lustre is temporarily destroyed, its imperfections may be easily discovered. On referring to a series of tables for estimating the value of the diamond, which have been framed by Mr. David Jeffrey, long a recognised authority on such questions, I find that the brilliant is valued according to its weight, in the following ratio: a brilliant of the weight of one carat, £80; of ten, £800; of twenty, £3240 2s. 6d.; of forty, £12,800; of fifty, £20,000; and of one hundred, £80,000. If the shape be irregular, or the diamond be deformed by the slightest speck or variation of colour, there must be, of course, a corresponding diminution of its value. With this deduction, the principle or rule is, that the proportional increase in the value of diamonds is as the square of their weight. Having indulged in these preliminary explanations, I propose to enumerate those magnificent jewels of which either the originals or the models are at present on view in the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, reasoning my account as I proceed with such facts and anecdotes as I have been enabled to collect respecting them.

The Koh-i-Noor, or Mountain of Light, has been repeatedly dwelt upon in these columns and in contemporary journals; but, notwithstanding the enormous value at which it has been estimated (from £1,500,000 to £3,000,000), has disappointed public expectation in no ordinary degree. The ungraceful peculiarity of its shape, and the ineffective manner in which it has been cut, although more than half its weight has been wasted in the operation, having deprived it of much of the brilliancy and beauty of which no doubt the original stone would, in skilful hands, have proved susceptible; and, in spite of the various costly expedients which have been resorted to for the purpose of exhibiting it to the best advantage, it is still very far from realising the anticipations which had been formed of its attractions. Its value has been hardly less absurdly exaggerated. Tested by Mr. Jeffrey's elaborate tables, it is worth £280,000; but the awkwardness of its shape and the injury it has sustained in the cutting, will, if duly taken into account, reduce the amount to less than half that sum. This diamond is said to have formed one of the eyes of the jewelled peacock of the famous musnud or throne of Aurungzebe: the twin eye is among the crown jewels of Russia, and weighs only 139 carats; so that the optics of this gorgeously apparelled bird must have been far from pairs. The Koh-i-Noor, however, with every other known diamond, is wholly eclipsed by one of the crown jewels of the Queen of Portugal, which has been estimated at the ridiculous price of £2,544,000, weighs 1680 carats, and is almost as large as a turkey's egg. It has never been entrusted to a lapidary to cut and polish; its possessors considering it most prudent that its character should rest upon its traditional reputation. If a thing be, as Butler assures us, worth what it is much as it will bring, where is a customer to be found for such a treasure? The exact weight and dimensions of the Durra-i-Noor, or Sea of Light, exhibited by the East India Company, has not, so far as I am aware, been ascertained. It is set as an armlet, is surrounded by ten smaller brilliants, and is evidently a gem of prodigious beauty; but, obscured by the tastelessness of its setting, demands the eye of a professed lapidary to discover the whole of its attractions. The celebrated Russian sceptre diamond, which is said to weigh 779 carats, and which has been valued at £4,854,000, is believed to be unrivalled for its extraordinary brilliancy and freedom from imperfection. The Mogul diamond—of which we have only a traditional knowledge, derived from the pages of Tavernier—weighs 286 carats, and is of an oval shape, about half the size of a hen's egg. It has been valued at £632,000; but of its present "whereabouts" I am entirely ignorant. It was discovered on the coast of Golconda, a country identified with the history of diamonds for centuries. The large diamond that formed the eye of an Indian idol, was stolen by a French soldier, and was, after many vicissitudes, purchased by Catherine of Russ a for £90,000, and an annuity of £4000 in addition, is now among the crown jewels of Russia. The Pitt diamond, found on the Malacca coast, and purchased by the Governor of Pondicherry for £20,000, weighed 410 carats, and was sold to the Duke of Orleans for £135,000. The expense of cutting it amounted to £8000, and although this process reduced its weight to 136½ carats, it is considered, so far as quality is concerned, the finest brilliant in Europe. In 1701 a committee of jewellers fixed its value at £400,000. The Persian diamond, the Mountain of Splendour, valued at £145,000, and the great German diamond, valued at £185,000, are well known by the respective models. The largest known yellow diamond in Europe, weighing 139½ carats, belongs to the Emperor of Austria. It was originally the property of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Pigott diamond, of only 49 carats, formed the grand prize of an English lottery upwards of forty years ago, and was gained by a young man, who sold it for a trifle. It afterwards became the property of Mehemet Ali, the late Pacha of Egypt, who purchased it of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, for £30,000; a price which, considering its remarkable beauty, must have been very much below its value. The largest blue diamond ever known is in the collection of Mr. A. J. Hope, and weighs 177 carats. It has a deep blue tinge, like that of a light-coloured sapphire. It is cut in small facets, in the shape of a medallion; and is surrounded by twenty large brilliants, of the purest water. There is a blue diamond in the collection of her Majesty, formerly the property of George IV., which weighs 44 carats. It approaches nearer to the sapphire than to the brilliant. The King of Saxony possesses a green diamond, which forms the button to the plume of his state hat; and there are several large brilliants, some parti-coloured and of green apricot and pink, among the jewels of the late Mr. H. P. Hope, exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The Nassuc diamond, taken in the Mahratta

THIS SHEET WAS PRINTED IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

war, weighs 78 carats; but is of triangular form; and, having been polished with a view to retain as much of its original weight as possible, is far less valuable than its size would seem to indicate. The Nizam diamond, brought to this country by Warren Hastings, and presented by him to Queen Charlotte, weighs 101 carats; and is still, we may presume, among the Crown jewels of England.

Having already referred to the existence of diamonds of almost every form and colour, we must not omit to draw attention to the black diamond (not a coal, though a carbon), exhibited by Mr. Joseph Mayer, which may be regarded as a very great curiosity. It weighs 36o carats, and is so extremely hard that it has resisted every attempt that has been made to polish it. Last, but not the least useful object in the Exhibition, is the boart, a species of inferior diamond, used to cut and polish stones of this description, and exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. *Apropos* of these gentlemen, one of the most interesting departments of the Exhibition is that in which they exhibit specimens of all the various known precious stones in their unmanufactured state, including numerous objects illustrative of the best modes in use of grinding, polishing, and preparing them for their final destination. The models of the various cut diamonds, exhibited by Mr. Tennent, the mineralogist, Messrs. Thomason, Mr. Aspley Pellat, and others, are also objects of great attraction, and will reward the trouble of a careful inspection.

Although pearls are considered by the lapidary to stand next in commercial importance to diamonds, their relative value as ornaments for the person is regarded by many as far inferior to that of the ruby, the emerald, or the sapphire. However this may be, I propose to accord to them the preference that is claimed for them. One thing at least is in their favour—they are unsusceptible of any improvement by art; we are constrained to leave them as we find them, with all their defects upon their heads. Pearls of the finest quality are those which are perfectly round, and which are thus fitted for necklaces, bracelets, jewels for the hair, and rings. The pear shape is, however, not regarded as an imperfection, because of its susceptibility of being converted into pendants for the ear, solitaires, Sevignés, and ferronnières. Their colour should be milk white, and not of a dull lifeless hue. They should be free from stains, specks, or roughness of surface; and be unshapen, but become wholly unsuited for ornaments for the person; and if the holes drilled through them, for the purpose of stringing them together, be too wide, their mercantile value is materially impaired. The largest known pearl in the world will be found among the jewels exhibited by Mr. A. J. Hope in the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations; and, but for the eccentricity of its shape—that of a human hand—and the irregularity of its colour, would be of almost priceless value. It is of a size altogether unique, being 2 inches in length, and four inches and a half in circumference. It weighs 3 ounces, or 1182 grains, and wants but colour and symmetry of form to be worthy of a King's ransom. In the absence of these indispensable qualifications, it is merely a *lusus naturæ*, better fitted for the museum than the casket. There are several other pearls, of a very remarkable character as natural productions, in the same collection, as well as in that exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell—some black, some in the forms of a fish, and one of a pink colour.

The East India Company include among their jewels two necklaces of extraordinary beauty—one comprising 224 and the other 101 large pearls, of perfect form and colour. Those, however, who would satisfy themselves to how much greater advantage pearls appear when tastefully associated with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds, will do well to examine in detail the exquisite *parures* of this description which are among the jewels of the Queen of Spain (the crown and tiara more especially), Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Messrs. Garrard, M. Bolin (jeweller to the Emperor of Russia), and Messrs. Fremont Maurice. Pearls are valued on the same principle as diamonds, viz. by the square of their weight. Two tables have accordingly been adopted of the prices of pearls, one for small pearls, and the other for large ones. The wholesale value of a carat of pearls, 150 to the ounce, is only 2s.; and of 100 carats, £10. The value of a carat weight of larger pearls is 8s.; of 10 carats, £40; of 20 carats, £160; of 50 carats, £1000; of 100 carats, £4000; and so on. Their value, compared with that of diamonds, is as 8s. to £5. The highest price given in the trade for any pearl is from 16s. to 20s. per carat, and this only in rare occasions. Pearls are liable to damage from water, or from atmospheric influences. If a lady washes her hands without removing her pearls from her fingers, they will sometimes turn either yellow or black. They cannot have care at the hands of their owners than any other description of jewels.

Of Oriental stones, the sapphire first claims attention. In its purest state, its colour is a clear bright indigo blue (the deeper the better) and is united with a high degree of transparency. It is, however, more commonly of a lighter blue, and cloudy and unfrequently transparent in one part, and spotted and streaked with a deeper colour in another. It is found in various parts of India, but oftener in the streams and rivers of Ceylon, and oftenest of all in Pegu, where it occurs in rounded and crystalline fragments, seldom exceeding in size a hazel nut, but though occasionally considerably larger. One of the finest, if not the very finest, sapphire in the world is in the collection of Mr. A. J. Hope. It weighs 138 carats, is extremely rich in colour, and without a flaw. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell exhibit, from the collection of the late Mr. H. P. Hope, several magnificent sapphires; among others, a splendid stone of octagonal shape, of 118 grains; another, of the same shape, of 130 grains; a third, of 65½ grains, and an opalescent sapphire, of 70¾ grains, curious but defective. Some seven or eight more, in the same case, of smaller weight, but of first-rate quality, will enable the amateur of this exquisite gem to make himself perfectly acquainted with its character in all its varieties. Sapphires, of from 20 carats downwards, are often in the market, and may be purchased unset at from £30 to £5.* The value of the sapphire depends more upon its brilliancy and colour than on its size. Mr. A. J. Hope exhibits his well-known "sapphir merveilleux," which is blue by day and amethystine by night. The effects, or stone, is another variety of asterias, and Mr. Hope exhibits the form of a star with six radii, all of which sparkle with great vividness, as its position is varied in the sun. It is semi-transparent. The finest specimen I have ever seen of this gem is in Mrs. Isabella Mendez's collection of jewels belonging to Mr. H. P. Hope, which are exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, are no fewer than six sapphire asterias, of first-rate quality; one of them has an iris, displaying all the colours of the rainbow.

The Oriental ruby, one of the rarest and most esteemed of precious stones, is believed to differ from the sapphire in colour alone, its hardness, form of crystallisation, and specific gravity being the same. Its colour, when perfect, is a cochineal red. It is, however, oftener pale, and sometimes clouded with blue. Indeed it occurs rose-red, blossom-red, and lilac-coloured, when it degenerates into the amethyst. "More precious than rubies," is a Scriptural expression, which goes far to establish the fact of its extreme rarity in former days. One of the finest known rubies is exhibited by Mr. A. J. Hope, who has had it re-cut with advantage to its beauty; there is also in his collection a curved Oriental ruby of *cinque cento* date, of the head of Jupiter. Rubies of ten carats each are extremely rare and valuable. One of four carats has often been sold for upwards of £60. Rubies, Indian cut, may be purchased at a comparatively cheap rate; but all precious stones wrought by Indian artificers are always more or less deteriorated. A perfect ruby of six carats weight is equal in value to a diamond of the same size. These stones are, however, seldom met with of a fine quality of a greater weight than a carat and a half. There is a fine intaglio of Minerva in Mr. A. J. Hope's collection, engraved on an Oriental ruby of 53 grains. The spinelle ruby, when perfect, which is rarely the case, is of great value. Its colour is carmine, or rose-red. It is said to take that tint from the oxide of chromic, and the Oriental ruby its deeper hue from the oxide of iron. There are no fewer than eleven spinelle rubies, all more or less fine, in the collection exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. One of them is of 23¾ grains weight. The Balais ruby is a stone of inferior quality of the same family. Most of the portraits of Henry VIII. represent him with a magnificent collar of rubies; but they no longer form part of the Crown jewels.

The emerald is next in rarity and value to the ruby. It is of a pure unmixed green, and owes its beautiful and refreshing verdure to spring. It is usually seen to the best advantage when surrounded by brilliants. It varies in colour from the palest to the deepest green, and is so rarely seen perfect that it has given rise to the proverbial comparison, "like an emerald without a flaw." There are several emeralds of extraordinary size and beauty in the Indian department of the Great Exhibition; but they are, for the most part, much obscured and deteriorated by the coarseness and clumsiness of their settings. They form the girdle of a Sikh chief. The emerald belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, exhibited in the case of Mr. Tennent, of the Strand, is one of the finest in the country. Mr. A. J. Hope exhibits an emerald in its stone matrix—a very great curiosity. The exquisite beauty of the emerald, when associated with diamonds and other precious stones, may be seen in the tiara with its green foliage of the Queen of Spain; and, if I remember aright, in a similar ornament in the compartment of M. Bolin, in the Russian Court. The value of a fine emerald of 4 carats is about £50. This stone requires to be differently set from other gems, in order to display it to the best advantage. It should be cut in steps, larger or smaller, according to the intensity of its colour. One of the largest emeralds ever seen in England was that which decorated on state occasions the turban of the Nepaulese ambassador. In Mr. Hope's collection, so frequently referred to, there are three large emeralds of remarkable size, one of which has been sacrilegiously converted into a vinaigrette.

The precious opal, in its most striking form, is far from common; but there are no tables which enable us to estimate its value. Its colour is white or pearl grey, and when interposed between the eye and the light, is pale red, or yellow, with a milky translucency. By reflected light it is rendered iridescent with emerald green, golden yellow, flame-red, violet, purple, and blue; so blended that it is difficult to fix with the eye the exact locality of any one of the colours. When these varieties of hue present themselves in small spangles, it is entitled the harlequin opal. It sometimes displays only one colour, at others the emerald green, and orange yellow: when it assumes the latter it is distinguished as the golden opal. It is often full of flaws, which, strange to say, increase rather than detract from its beauty. In the collection of Mr. H. P. Hope's jewels, displayed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, there are several fine opals from Hungary upwards of an inch long, and nearly an inch wide. Some of them display a profusion of prismatic colours. There are eight from Mexico, several of them of magical beauty. The opal ought never to be otherwise cut than heterogenically. This stone was held in superstitious reverence by the ancients: we read of a Roman senator who preferred death to resigning his opal into the hands of the Emperor Nero. It is no part of my present province to notice in this place the interfusion of opals with rubies and brilliants; but the opal pendent and drop set with rubies and brilliants, exhibited by Messrs. Garrard, must not be overlooked.

The family of the topazes is a large one: first, there is the Oriental topaz, then the yellow, red, blue, and white. The deeper its colour, the more valuable the stone. The topaz is not held in very great esteem. One of upwards of eighty carats weight has been sold for £100. The pink is made from the yellow topaz by artificial means. The red topaz fetches the highest price, because the most uncommon. There are upwards of a dozen Brazilian and Saxon topazes in Mr. H. P. Hope's collection exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, more than one of which are parti-coloured. It contains also some white topazes, familiarly known as the mina nova.

The aqua marine is, as its name implies, of a sea-green colour, and is oftenest found in Ceylon and the Brazils. Sometimes it is of a greenish yellow, a bluish green, and greenish blue. It was formerly a stone of considerable value, but has been discovered of late in such quantities as to have occasioned a complete glut of it in the market; some of those exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, are of remarkable size and beauty of colour. One is almost as blue as a sapphire, another is yellow, and others parti-coloured. One of the finest specimens that is known forms the handle of Murat's sword, and is in the possession of Mr. A. J. Hope. The largest aqua-marine in the world is in the collection of her Majesty. It was presented to George IV. by Lord Strangford.

The garnet has been confounded, improperly, I think, with the carbuncle, by the old writers on precious stones. It comes not only from India, but from Greenland, Bohemia, and Syria. A century ago it was in great request. It is now chiefly used for gentlemen's shirt pins. Garnets may be worn with mourning. There are several large and fine garnets in the Hope collection, some of which are violet-coloured, others ruby red, and others parti-coloured.

The Oriental amethyst unites in colour the blue of the sapphire with the red of the ruby. It is, in fact, the colour of the purple grape. The best stones are found in Siberia, although the greatest number are imported from the Brazils. They have long been out of fashion, and are now chiefly used in seals and brooches. Mr. H. P. Hope's collection, exhibited by Hunt and Roskell, is exceedingly rich in this beautiful but neglected gem. The amethyst loses much of its brilliancy by candlelight.

The peridot, or common cysolite, is of a rich olive green colour, of more or less intensity, and is only found in the Levant. It is neither very hard nor very brilliant, unless by candlelight, when it is always seen to the best advantage. It requires to be cut in steps to set it off properly. It is chiefly employed in bracelets and Sevignés. There is a fine engraved peridot in Mr. Hope's collection, representing Apollo and the lizard in intaglio: it is engraved by Calendrilli. This stone was exceedingly scarce a few years ago, although specimens of a very high value are plentiful enough now, we have rarely met with one of the proper intensity of colour. These stones are affected by the atmosphere, and are sometimes rendered dull and almost opaque by the cold and damp.

The chrysoberyl, or Oriental chrysolite, was in great odour a century ago. Shakspeare, intending, of course, to select the most precious gem he could think of, makes Othello declare, that, had Desdemona not have deceived him, and the world had been one "perfect chrysolite," he would not have sold her for it. The chrysolite is a yellow coloured stone that shews to the greatest advantage out brilliant-wise. The cymophane emits a luminous white ray, which seems to change its position as it receives the light. I do not remember to have met with a single specimen of it in the Crystal Palace.

The yellow crystal, rock crystal, sardonyx, and chrysophrase, belong to the same class, both in order and translucency. The cat's eye is considered as a sort of crystal enveloping amaranthus. Fine specimens of this stone are regarded with superstitious veneration by the Cingalese.

The sard was always selected by the ancients for the purpose of engraving upon them. They may sometimes be obtained very large. The chrysophras, which is of a cloudy green colour, is a poor stone, of comparatively little value. It is affected both by cold and damp, and is chiefly employed for seals and ladies' brooches. It does not admit of being cut in the ordinary way.

The opaque stones, with a single exception, hardly fall within our province. The turquoise is, however, so exquisite a gem, when set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, or pearls, that we cannot but feel inclined to notice it. The finest variety, called *turquoise Vieille Roche*, is uniform and compact. The turquoise is much in request among jewellers. Those who would see it in perfection must refer to some of the jewels of M. Bolin, the jeweller to the Emperor of Russia; and especially to the exquisite bracelet recently purchased of that gentleman by Mr. A. J. Hope. The turquoise harmonises best with brilliants and pearls. It is easily and effectively imitated.

The jargoon used to be considered a species of diamond, but has of late years gone wholly out of fashion. In the Hope collection there are some very fine specimens. The tourmaline is chiefly remarkable for its electrical properties. It usually occurs in black and opaque crystals; its colours are green, blue, or pink. By heat or friction it becomes electric, and retains the property for many hours. The moonstone is a translucent gem of a bluish white colour. Spheroidically cut, it reflects a strong light. It is principally used for ring stones and ear-rings. The sunstone is a rich variety of aventurine, which reflects a bright flame colour. It is of a silicious character, and owes its peculiar beauty to the arrangement of its particles or scattered specks of mica in ferruginous quartz. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell exhibit a sun-stone cameo of a monkey's head, which affords a just notion of the singular character of the stone. They have also supplied a fine specimen of the sun-stone. But I have far exceeded the space I had prescribed for myself on this occasion, and must reserve for a future opportunity my notices on the *parure* jewellery adapted for ladies, which forms so very striking a feature of the Great Exhibition: meanwhile I may venture to remark, that, whatever success may say to the contrary, no philosopher will deny that objects which form so large a portion of the wealth of the civilised nations of the earth are well calculated to excite that rational curiosity which it cannot be unbecoming to gratify.

* This identical gem afforded foundation for a story from the pen of Madame de Genlis.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

AMONG the numerous and almost infinitely varied kinds of musical instruments in the Great Exhibition, there are none of modern introduction after the pianoforte, that have become so quickly popular, or are so generally adapted for the amateur as well as professional artist, as the musical instruments the tones of which are produced by vibrating plates of metal, in contradistinction to strings as in the pianoforte, harp, violin; or tubes, as in the organ, flute, horn, &c. The concertina, harmonium, seraphine, accordion, musical boxes, &c., are included in this class: the common Jew's harp is also of the same kind; and though most simple and primitive in form and sound, we possess in it the principle on which the construction of these instruments is founded; and no doubt this mere school-boy's plaything gave the first idea, which, with the aid of science and observation, combined with mechanical ability, has led to the production of this distinct and agreeable class of modern instruments. A vibrating plate (called also a reed or tongue) is a thin narrow strip of metal fastened at one end, while the other is left free, and placed over an aperture (also cut in metal) which is nearly its counterpart, and in which it is so fitted, that, while it touches nowhere, it only allows a certain quantity of air to pass through: the current or column of air forces the plate from its position, to which it again returns by its own elasticity, and the temporary diminution of the pressure consequent on the escape of the air; and the constant series of vibrations, causing continuous tone, is excited. We have given this brief explanation of the mode of producing the sounds in this class of instruments, because, in point of construction, they are characterised by some superior qualities, which must have considerable influence on their general appreciation, such as the length of time they keep in tune, their durability, the sweet and melodious quality of the tones, with the power of sustaining or prolonging them at pleasure, and their capability of being put into very compact forms, as in the concertina, &c. The demand for musical instruments of this kind has very much increased within the last few years, and the manufacture of them forms no inconsiderable part of the industry of many towns and cities on the Continent, as well as in London. Thus, an immense number of harmoniums, organs, and concertinas are made in Paris, and imported into this country; thousands of accordions are manufactured in Germany, and exported to England and all parts of the world; and the fabrication of musical boxes of all kinds is a source of employment to a large number of persons in Switzerland.

The concertina, the most elegant and perfect instrument of its kind, was patented about twenty years ago by Messrs. Wheatstone. The invention is due to Professor Wheatstone, by whose scientific labours many valuable and important improvements in the construction of instruments with vibrating plates have been effected. Since its first introduction the concertina has steadily progressed in public favour; and, perhaps, the best proof of the sterling merits of the instrument is the readiness with which it has been taken up by professors of ability; and whenever has heard such artists as Regondi, Case, Blagrove, &c., perform on it, must agree that its invention has been a valuable addition to those musical instruments that are more especially adapted for the drawingroom; its lightness and portability are also greatly in its favour.

Messrs. Wheatstone (Class 10, No. 892) exhibit a number of concertinas of every description—treble, baritone, tenor, bass, and double; and one also dissected, to show the construction of the interior, which fully displays the care and finish for which their instruments are well known; and it may be as well to explain, that it is owing to the superior workmanship in the making and fitting the tongues, and the construction of the bellows, that the English concertinas surpass, in beauty of tone and durability, those made on the Continent. The folding harmonium, also by Messrs. Wheatstone, is exceedingly ingenious, and will be highly appreciated by travellers. It has five octaves, and is excellent in tone and quality; and, though standing sufficiently high for a person to sit to, can, by a well arranged division of the keys, and some very cleverly contrived machinery, be made to close up, and occupy a space not much larger than a good-sized tea-caddy.

Mr. Chidley (No 544) exhibits some concertinas in highly ornamented cases, and Mr Case (No. 545) some excellent instruments.

The display of harmoniums is more limited than we should have anticipated, considering the increasing popularity of these instruments. M. Alexandre and Son, of Paris, exhibits, in the French department, a very fine one, made for Thalberg, with their patent percussion mechanism, considered to be a great improvement, as it affords superior facilities for execution by the promptness with which the tone is produced. We have, also, an *orgue de voyage*, by M. Müller (No. 1365). Though a portable instrument, it does not approach, in completeness of mechanical arrangement and compactness, the one exhibited in the English department by Messrs. Wheatstone. There are also harmoniums by Debain and Alexandre, both of Paris, exhibited in the English department; but, as they are evidently out of place there, being imported, and not the manufacture of this country, we cannot notice them, as we conceive the exhibition by English agents or importers of articles stated to be obtained only of them, but of foreign manufacture, to be quite opposed to the spirit and intention of the present Exhibition, which is professedly to shew the comparative merits of each nation of the world in their several productions. There are a number of accordions from Austria, Prussia, and other parts of Germany, some displaying novelties of construction. One, in the Austrian gallery (No. 164), by Steinkellner, Vienna, is in the form of a guitar, with two octaves of keys, arranged the same as in a pianoforte. There are also some concertinas from Vienna; they are, however, far inferior to the English. In the Swiss department will be observed some highly-finished musical boxes from Geneva, some on a larger scale than has been before attempted, and playing very powerful, and playing a greater number of tunes. One, by Gay and Lusprin, Geneva (No. 82), imitates a military band, and is a splendid specimen of the kind.

The show of brass wind instruments in the French department is exceedingly good, and the great number and variety exhibited would seem to indicate the *penchant* of our Gallic neighbours for anything of a military character, even to the manufacture of drums and trumpets. First and foremost, amongst the foreign exhibitors, is M. Adolphe Sax, of Paris (No. 1161), well known in England and on the Continent as the inventor and manufacturer of the Sax horns, so beautifully played by the Messrs. Distin. M. Sax has succeeded in giving to his horn a soft, full, clear, and musical quality of tone, which was before considered almost unattainable on that instrument; and, from being scarcely ever heard but in an orchestra or a military band, has, in the hands of the Messrs. Distin, became an agreeable variety in the concert-room. The instruments exhibited by M. Sax in the Nave, from the Sax horns and cornets-à-pistons to the immense trombones, are characterised by the greatest beauty and finish, as well as elegance of form. The kettle and side-drums are also fine specimens of those instruments. Leaving the Nave, and returning to the French Musical Department, M. Besson (No. 1161) exhibits almost every species of brass wind instrument, of excellent make and construction: among them are two cornet-à-pistons of the most costly description and finest workmanship; one is of solid silver, and the other silver gilt. MM. Gauchot and Co. (1444) exhibit a large collection of instruments of excellent make; and M. A. Courtois, sen. (1160), wind instruments, with his patent curved mouthpiece to replace into rectangular pistons, the workmanship of which is very good.

The other exhibitors, of whom we can only give the names, are M. A. Courtois (1168), M. Labaye (556), and M. Roth (933). Austria, after France, exhibits the greatest number of brass wind instruments, many of them are exceedingly good. They are principally from Vienna and Prague.

Belgium, Prussia, Bavaria, and the Zollverein likewise contribute a number of brass wind instruments, but they do not call for any special notice, as they certainly are behind the French and English in the construction and finish of their instruments.

In the English department (Class 10), the display of brass wind instruments is not very extensive; but in one or two instances it makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. M. Kohler (540), well known in England and India as being one of our largest and first manufacturers of these instruments, contributes specimens of his patent valved wind instruments, which are distinguished by the highest character of workmanship, correctness of model, and elegance of form. The patent valves are an improvement on the old sort of valves, as, by diminishing the number of acute angles, less obstruction is offered to the passage of the wind, consequently producing a richer, clearer, and more even tone, and giving greater certainty and regularity to the notes, as well as offering considerable facilities for execution, by lessening the difficulty and exertion in producing them. M. Kohler has also introduced a spiral spring, in place of the watch spring, which was so very liable to break and get out of order.

Messrs. Pace and Sons (517) exhibit cornopeans and trumpets with improved valves, and without angular trimmings. Messrs. Pask and Koenig (504), a variety of brass wind instruments. There are also several exhibitors from the provincial towns, among whom Mr. Oates, of Lichfield (520), puts forward some improvements. There are also others from Manchester, Birmingham, Dublin, &c.

For the drums, we have already spoken of those exhibited by Sax. Mr. Augustus Knoche, of Munich (No. 100), exhibits a pair of mechanical kettle-drums, which can be altered in pitch either by the hand or feet, and with much greater ease and in less time than by the ordinary method. They have been used in the Royal orchestra at Munich for the last ten years. This certainly seems to be an improvement; the only objection appears to be in the greater weight in consequence of the iron framing, and the increased cost.

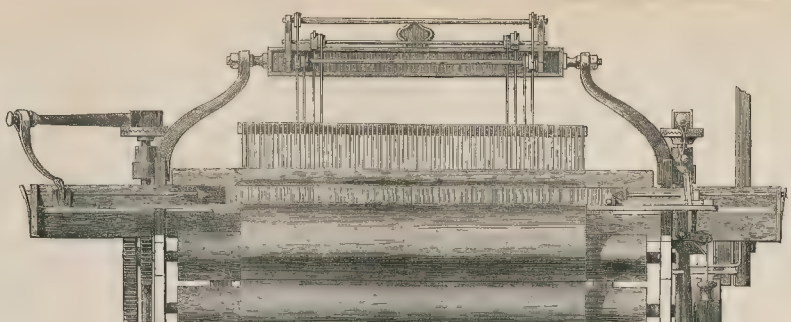
M. Rexer, of Stuttgard, Wirtemburg (26), also exhibits drums, to tune mechanically with screws.

In our next we shall notice the flutes, of which there are a great variety, with the improvements introduced by Boehm; and the violins, of which there are some fine specimens.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED POWER-LOOMS.

MR. HARRISON, of Blackburn, not only exhibits two modern looms, for light and heavy goods respectively, but also adds much interest to this part of the Exhibition, by placing, side by side with his improved machines, an old loom made about half a century since, at Abbey Mill, Paisley, and which is very similar to the power-looms at first worked in that district, in 1756, by Mr. Robert Miller, of Milton Trufield, near Dumbarton. This old contrivance was considered a wonder at the time of its introduction, although only capable of running *sixty picks* or throws of the shuttle per minute, with advantage, besides requiring the constant attendance of one person. The new looms may be driven at the rate of 220 picks per minute, and are now working at that speed both in the Exhibition and also at the mills in the manufacturing districts.

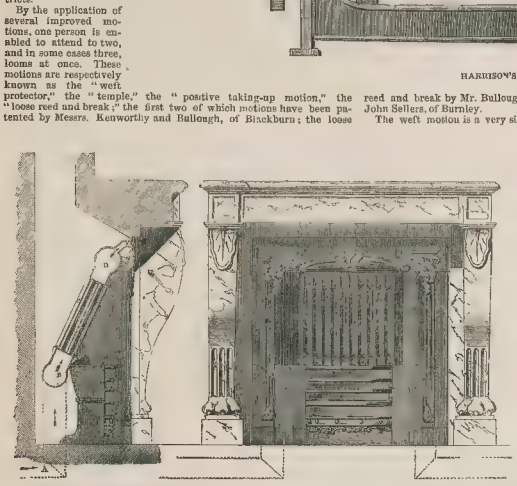
By the application of several improved motions, one person is enabled to attend to two, and in some cases three, looms at once. These motions are respectively known as the "weft-protector," the "temple," the "positive taking-up motion," the "loose reed and break;" the first two of which motions have been patented by Messrs. Kenworthy and Bullough, of Blackburn; the loose reed and break by Mr. Bullough, and the fast reed and break by Mr. John Sellers, of Burnley.



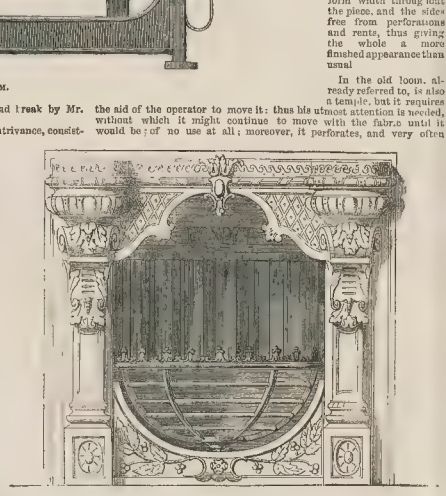
HARRISON'S IMPROVED POWER-LOOM.

The weft motion is a very simple and beautiful contrivance, consisting of a small fork which acts in connexion with the setting or handle of the loom; and whenever the weft thread breaks, or is absent from its place, the machine is immediately stopped by means of either of the above-mentioned breaks: it would otherwise go on weaving without weft, which would, of course, leave a part of the cloth unfinished, and thus the piece would be entirely damaged. This motion, therefore, dispenses with the very great care and watchfulness hitherto required on the part of the operator, and enables him to produce more cloth in a given time, thus benefiting both his employers and himself. The "temple" is a long semi-cylindrical box or trough, into which is fitted a roller, cut or fluted to nearly one-third of its length at each end, so as to give it the appearance of a file. The use of this roller, which rotates on the trough, is to keep the fabric at one uniform width throughout the piece, and the sides free from perforations and rents, thus giving the whole a more finished appearance than usual.

In the old loom, already referred to, is also a temple, but it requires the aid of the operator to move it: thus his utmost attention is needed, without which it might continue to move with the fabric until it would be of no use at all; moreover, it perforates, and very often tears the sides of the cloth.



WARMING APPARATUS, WITH PRISMATIC TUBES.—BY FONDET.



WARMING APPARATUS, WITH CURVILINEAR TUBES.—BY FONDET.

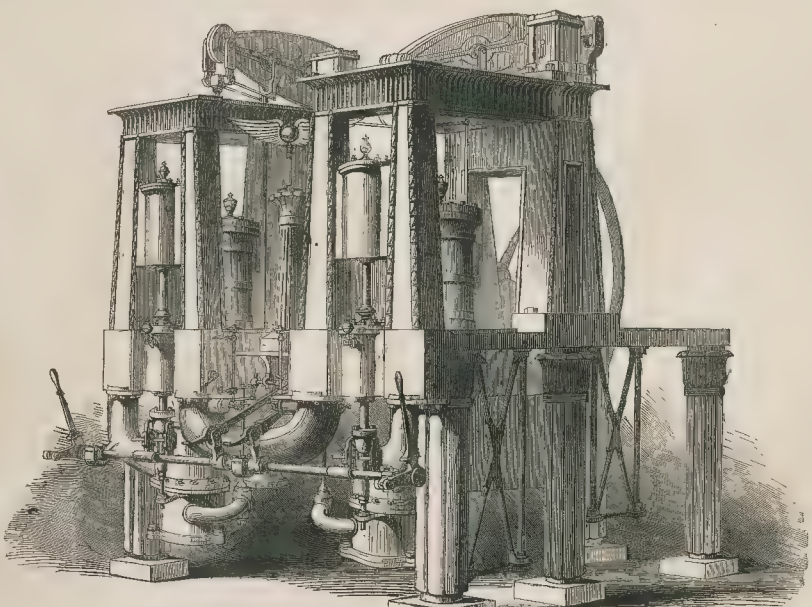
The "taking-up" motion is introduced for the purpose of ensuring uniformity of thickness throughout the piece, and regulates the number of threads of weft in a given space, by the application of a small wheel containing a certain number of teeth or cogs, acting in connexion with three other small wheels and the cloth beam, which latter at one and the same time folds up the cloth and moves it so as to ensure the desired thickness throughout; whereas, without its use, the fabric may present different thicknesses throughout.

The loose reed and break of Mr. Bullough is the most suitable for light fabrics, and the fast reed and break of Mr. Sellers for heavy goods. Whenever the shuttle fails in traversing the slay from one end to the other, a great destruction of threads is almost certain to take place in the ordinary looms; but in those to which Mr. Bullough's invention is attached the loose reed falls out of its place, and gives way to the shuttle, so that no derangement or breakage of the warp can take place.

The above-named are the leading movements of the power-loom of the present day; but there are many other motions which are but little less effective to the complete and perfect working of the whole. By the old loom, which stands on the right-hand side of the two improved looms, not more than one-third the amount of cloth can be produced as compared with the workings of the new looms, although twice the amount of labour is required to produce the same quantity in a given time.

We understand that an experienced operative will produce 28 pieces, 29 inches wide and 29 yards long, of printing cloth of *eleven* picks per quarter inch, from two looms in a factory working sixty hours per week.

The weaving of each piece costs 8½d. The same person, if set to work at one of the old looms, could only produce four similar pieces, each of which would cost 2s. 9d. for weaving alone; thus an immense saving is effected by the new looms for weaving alone. With such facts before them, our readers will not be greatly at a loss to account for our vast superiority over all other nations of the globe in the production of every description of cotton fabrics.



MODEL OF A STEAM-ENGINE.—BY HICKS, OF BOLTON.

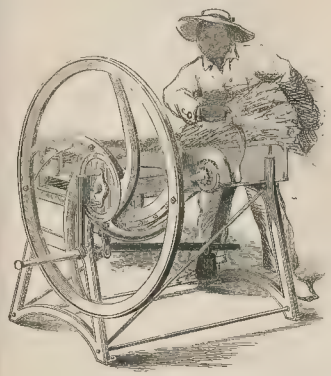
TWO SPECIMENS OF WARMING APPARATUS, BY FONDET.

These are two specimens of stoves, in cast iron, by Fondet, of Paris; in one of which curvilinear tubes, in the other prismatic tubes, are introduced. The contrivance is ingenious, and will doubtless prove successful. The same manufacturer exhibits several contrivances for curing smoky chimneys, which are deserving of attention.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

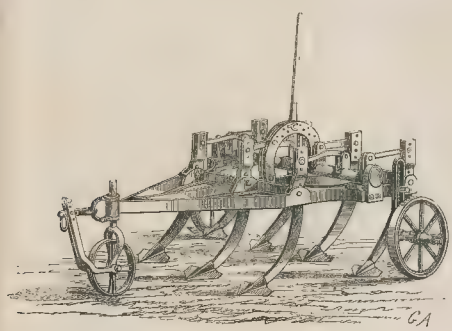
RANSOME AND MAY'S CANE-TOP CUTTER.

The machine is one of a number of valuable implements introduced by this eminent firm into the West Indies.



RANSOME AND MAY'S CANE-TOP CUTTER.

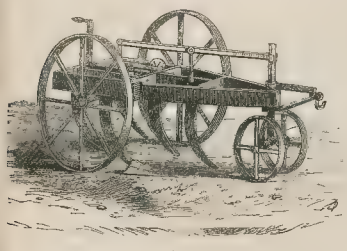
It is used for cutting cane-tops for cattle, and is in high repute there. It has two knives, and cuts the cane into lengths of half an inch. It can be worked by one or two persons, and is constructed in the simplest possible manner, requiring no particular skill on the part of those who use it. It is made entirely of metal, to avoid the inconvenience and damage which occur to machines constructed of timber.



COLMAN'S DRAG HARROW AND SCARIFIER.

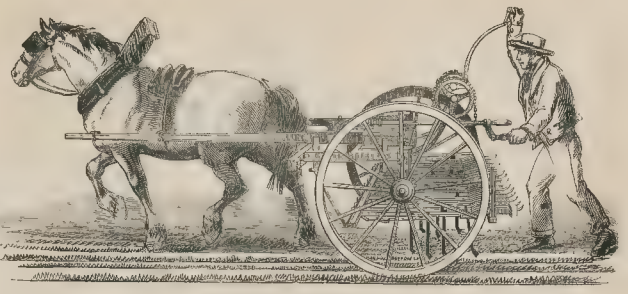
LORD DUCIE'S CULTIVATOR.

The introduction of this implement was a great boon to agriculturists, it enabling them to adopt a much higher state of cultivation at the same cost, as its strength and excellent action render it nearly equal to a second ploughing, while the labour attending it is not more than one-third. It is in this peculiarity that it differs from the machines of a similar description that preceded it: they all partook too much of the mere harrow character, and had no claims such as Lord Ducie's has to be called a cultivator. Their action was almost entirely confined to scratching on the surface, while the Uley implement disintegrates the soil to a considerable depth, and does actually in a short time, if constantly and properly used, quite change the character of the tilth. The mode in which it is raised out of the ground, and the plan by which its depth is



LORD DUCIE'S CULTIVATOR.

BARRETT, EXALL, AND ANDREWS' GORSE-BRUISER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



GARRETT'S PATENT HORSE HOE.

regulated, was the invention of Mr. Clyburn, of the Uley works. The operation is performed with great ease, and the regularity and parallelism of the frame-work as it is raised or lowered is quite perfect. Our Engraving of this machine is as constructed by Messrs. Burrett and Exall, of Reading.

GARRETT'S PATENT HORSE HOE.

This implement is calculated to work an important improvement in field cultivation, as by its use corn of all kinds, drilled in rows of not less than 7 inches apart, may be hoed in a superior manner at a cost not exceeding sixpence per acre. It is adapted to all the prevailing methods of drill culture, either for cleansing crops drilled on the surface or on ridges, the axeltree of the wheels being moveable at both ends, to suit the varied intervals between the rows of plants; and as each cutting hoe works on a lever, independently of the others, the weeds are effectually destroyed, however uneven the surface of the ground, the hoes being kept a uniform depth by means of regulating keys. The steerage forms a valuable feature of the implement, as the hoes may thereby be guided with the greatest precision, perfectly hoeing the intervals without injury to the corn or plants. As much as from 10 to 15 acres per day may be hoed with one horse, a man, and a boy. The horse hoe offers particular advantage over hand hoeing, besides saving of expense, as the work may be performed at the proper time; and as the hoes penetrate a greater depth, fresh life and vigour are given to growing plants, by stirring the mould around them.

COLMAN'S DRAG HARROW AND SCARIFIER.

This is a modification of the Ducie Cultivator, and is an excellent implement as a drag harrow and scarifier, eradicating all weeds and rubbish from the foulest land: it is also efficient for opening, raising, and pulverising the soil; and with different blades fitted to the tines, it makes an excellent skim, to take off couch, &c.

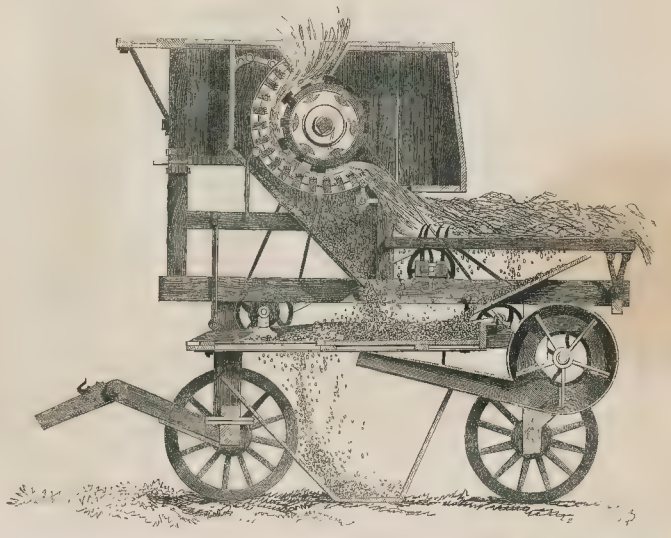
The principal novelty is in the frame at the top being suspended about six inches above the lower one, parallel with which, by means of a lever, it is moved backwards and forwards: this motion regulates the depth of the tines in the soil, without having to lift the frame of the machine, which remains always at the same height from the ground.

It is the invention of Mr. R. Colman, of Chelmsford, Essex, by whom they are manufactured.

BADDELEY'S FARMER'S FIRE-ENGINE.

The frequent occurrence of fires in the agricultural districts has led Mr. Baddeley (whose name is well known in connexion with a variety of matters connected with the means of extinguishing and escaping from fires) to design a cheap and efficient engine adapted to the requirements of the farmer. It is exceedingly portable, as one man may move it from place to place. All the working parts are constructed to bear the roughest usage it may meet with on a farm, and any farm labourer may be taught in a few minutes how to use it. The valves are of metal, and not liable to derangement; but, should any obstruction occur, it can be removed instantly without disturbing any of the working parts of the engine. The branch-pipe is furnished with a spreader, by means of which the water can be made to act over a large surface, which is specially important in the event of fire in corn or hay-ricks, or weather-boarded buildings, &c. Worked by three men, the engine will throw a jet of water between 50 and 60 feet in height, and, from the great rapidity with which it can be brought up and set to work, it will be found more efficient in arresting the progress of the fire, than one of more powerful character at an advanced stage of the conflagration. Not the least part of the advantage to be derived from the machine, is the fact, that it will be equally useful as a liquid manure forcing-pump, and for a variety of agricultural purposes, as for the special object of extinguishing flame. They are constructed for the inventor, by Mr. Merryweather, of Long-acre, which is a guarantee for their excellent workmanship and general efficiency.

BADDELEY'S FARMER'S FIRE-ENGINE.



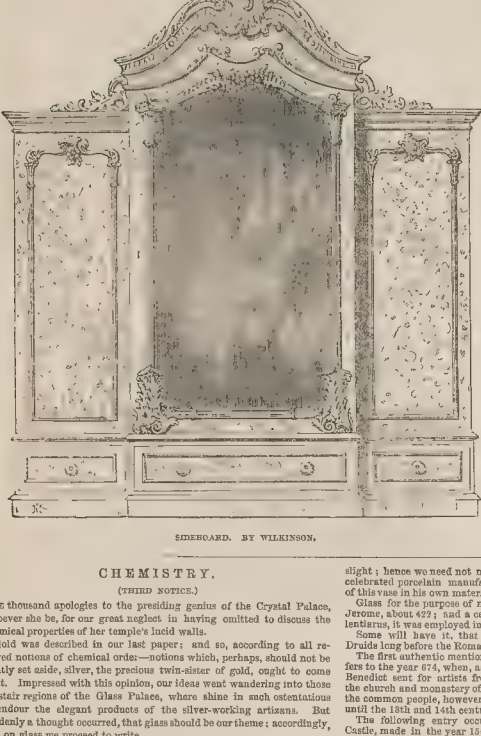
GARRETT'S IMPROVED THRASHING-MACHINE.—SECTION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

BARRETT, EXALL, AND ANDREWS' GORSE BRUISER.

The introduction of gorse as food for cattle is every day gaining ground. There are times and situations when gorse is a most valuable article to cattle-feeders, its nutritious qualities being of the highest class. Various noblemen and gentlemen have used it with advantage, and made a variety of experiments, always with satisfactory results, more especially with milch cows and sheep.

The great obstacle in the way of general introduction is the difficulty of getting rid of the hard points or prickles in which the nutritive juices of the plant are contained. Until these are entirely destroyed, no animal can swallow it; though, when they are destroyed, any horse, cow, or other herbivorous animal will eat it with avidity, and prefer it to any other food, even though the animal may have never tasted it before.

The old practice was to subject the gorse to the action of heavy edge-stones (as in a cider mill), until the introduction of a proper machine by Messrs Barrett, Exall, and Andrews. This machine both cuts and bruises the gorse, and delivers it for use as soft and much like long moss, in which case, of course, any animal can eat it without inconvenience.



SIDEBOARD. BY WILKINSON.

GARRETT'S IMPROVED THRESHING MACHINE.

As comparatively few persons are aware of the actual construction of the threshing machine, we have thought it would be better to engrave Mr. Garrett's engine in section, so that the principle of its action, as well as the detail of its working, may be more easily understood.

Threshing by machinery is now the ordinary practice all over England; every large farmer has one of his own, and the smaller holders hire one for the time of persons who keep them for that purpose. The threshing machine was originally invented in Scotland, by Andrew Muckle, and was used there for a considerable period previous to its introduction into England.

The Scotch machines were, and are, altogether of a much clumsier and heavier description than the English, who have much improved upon the invention of Muckle. The Scotch generally retain the original principle, which consisted in holding the straw firmly between two rollers, while the corn was beaten or knocked out by a series of bars, fixed transversely upon a drum, revolving with considerable velocity parallel with the feeding rollers, the concave or breasting part having little to do with the actual thrashing of the corn. In the English machines, the concave is made to play the most important part, the straw being fed directly between the drum and the concave, without the use of rollers, and in its passage through it is rubbed out, instead of being beaten out, as in the Scotch manner. The great objection to threshing by either of these machines has been the damage done to the straw by the action of the beaters, it being for some purposes, such as thatching, quite spoiled. To obviate this difficulty, Messrs. Garrett, of Leiston Works, Saxmundham, Suffolk, have succeeded in bringing into general use the one called a "bolting machine." In this, the straw, instead of being fed in endways, as in all the old machines, is admitted lengthways, and, in consequence, is not bent or broken in the least by passing through. We are not quite sure whether the Messrs. Garrett were the original inventors of the bolting machine; but, certainly, they deserve the credit of having brought it into general use. The latest improvements added to their machine, as shown in our engraving, are, 1st, the improved form of the breasting or concave, and the manner of adjusting the same to the drum; 2nd, a straw shaker, which receives the straw after it has passed through the machine, and clears it of all loose kernels that may be amongst it; 3rd, a vibrating screen for separating the loose ears, short straws, caving, &c., from amongst the corn and light chaff, the latter being driven off by a blast-fan while the corn is passing over the screen. After the corn has passed the various processes above described, it will be found free from all chaff and rubbish, and, once passing through a dressing machine, it will be fit for the market.

SIDEBOARD. BY WILKINSON.

This sideboard, in walnut-tree wood and pollard oak, is remarkable for its good taste in the design, and simplicity in the ornamentation. It is not often we meet with a work so unexceptionably well finished, with so little attempt at meretricious display.

CHEMISTRY.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

THE thousand apologies to the presiding genius of the Crystal Palace, whoever she be, for our great neglect in having omitted to discuss the chemical properties of her temple's lucid walls.

Gold was described in our last paper; and so, according to all received notions of chemical order:—notions which, perhaps, should not be lightly set aside, silver, the precious twin-sister of gold, ought to come next. Impressed with this opinion, our ideas went wandering into those up-stair regions of the Glass Palace, where shine in such ostentatious splendour the elegant products of the silver-working artizans. But suddenly a thought occurred, that glass should be our theme; accordingly, it is on glass we proceed to write.

Glass has become very common now—applied to purposes of such variety, that pages would not enumerate them all. Sparkling on our door knobs, adorning our coal-cuttles, furnishing vases, goblets, mirrors, chandeliers; preserving sound and in good order liquids of almost every kind—from black draughts to champagne—from aqua-fortis to pump water. Ground into lenses, it reveals to us by the telescope the sublime immensities of the heavens; by the microscope makes known to us the no less sublime revelations of minute created forms. Extended into threads and woven into cloth, it rivals the most gorgeous fabrics of silk. Drawn into wire, it furnishes the best chronometer springs. Cast into pipes, it bids fair to rival, for common purposes, earthenware, iron, and lead; and, not content with glazing our window-frames, it threatens hereafter to usurp the functions of bricks, slates, and tiles.

Common though glass be now, there was a time when any one single vase, taken almost at random from the glass treasures of the Crystal Palace, would have rivalled in value the Koh-i-Noor. The Emperor Nero gave for two cups with handles 6000 sesterii, a sum nearly equal to £50,000 of our money; nor let the reader imagine this large sum to be in consideration of the size of the vessels, for we are told they were very small.

Some people will have it that glass is spoken of in the book of Job, ch. xxxvii., v. 18, but it seems more probable that allusion is there made to some other transparent substance. Probably the first authentic mention of glass exists in the writings of Aristotle, who proposed for solution the two questions—"Why do we see through glass, and why is not malleable?" Theophrastus, who lived about half a century later than Aristotle, mentions the formation of glass from the sand of the river Belus; and from that period the manufacture of glass became tolerably well understood. Stimulated, we presume, by the question of Aristotle—*Why glass was not malleable?* the attempts to discover a method of rendering it so have been frequent, as well amongst the moderns as the ancients. It is related of Tiberius, on very questionable authority, that the problem of forming malleable glass has been at least three times solved—once by a Roman architect, who lived in the reign of Tiberius, and who, as a proper reward for his genius, suffered the loss of his head; a second time by a Roman artist, who had his house pulled down by the populace because certain vested interests of ordinary glass makers were considered to be infringed; and a third time by a French artist during the reign of Louis XIII. Of this man it is recorded, that, having presented a relish of malleable glass to the Cardinal Richelieu, he was rewarded by perpetual imprisonment. A uniformly hard fate seems to be in store for all who work at the subject of malleable glass.

We need scarcely say that the most celebrated piece of ancient glass that has been transmitted to our own times the Barberini, or Portland vase, which survived the natural vissicitudes of many centuries, only to be shattered by a Vandal of our own times. This vase was discovered about the middle of the 16th century, enclosed in a marble sarcophagus and deposited within the tomb of Alexander Severus, who died in the year 235. The term Portland vase arose from the circumstance of its having been purchased by the Duchess of Portland. For many years this vase was imagined to have been made of porcelain, but it is now well determined to have been composed of deep blue glass. The chemical difference, however, between glass and porcelain is in reality very slight; hence we need not marvel at the fact that Mr. Wedgewood, the celebrated porcelain manufacturer, produced an admirable fac simile of this vase in his own material.

Glass for the purpose of making windows was first mentioned by St. Jerome, about 423; and a century later, we are informed by Paulus Silentiarus, it was employed in the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

Some will have it, that glass was made in our own island by the Druids long before the Roman invasion, but the assertion is very doubtful. The first authentic mention of the use of window glass in Britain refers to the year 674, when, according to the venerable Bede, the Abbot Benedict sent for artists from beyond the seas to glaze the windows of the church and monastery of Waremouth, in Durham. The houses of the common people, however, were not furnished with glazed windows until the 13th and 14th centuries.

The following entry occurs in the minutes of a survey of Alnwick Castle, made in the year 1567:—"And because throwe extream windes the glasses of the windowes of this and other my lords castels and houses here in the country doth decay and waiste, yt were good the whole leightes of everie windowe at the departure of his lordshippe from lyinge at anie of his sade castels and houses, and downe the time of his lordshippes absence or others lyinge in them were taken downe and lade up in safetie; and at sooch tyme as ether his lordshippe or anie other sholde lye at anie of the sade places the same might then be sette uppe for newe with smale charges to his lordshippe; whereas now the decays thereof shall be verie costlie, and chargeable to be repayred."

For the history of glass this short sketch shall suffice: let us now direct our attention to its chemistry. Glass may be defined chemically to be a compound, transparent, uncrystall.zed siliceous salt. Yes, a salt is glass; and if, reader, this expression startles you, your surprise is not likely to be diminished when you are told that not only is glass a salt, but so are bricks and tiles. In short, the substance which constitutes flint, and rock crystal, and glass-making sand, is what the elder chemists called silex, or *silica*, but what we better informed people of modern times call *silicic acid*.

Now, silicic acid unites with potash, soda, lime, the oxide of many common metals, particularly of iron and lead, the results of which combinations are so many corresponding salts, called *silicates*; and these silicates are glass.

Silicic acid, unlike most other acids, combines or appears to combine (and the whole atomic theory is involved in the alternative) with bases in any desired proportion. These combinations are endowed with certain qualities in common: for example, they are all more or less transparent; they are all more or less fusible; and, instead of passing at once from the liquid to the solid state, as is the case with most other salts, they assume the intermediate condition of tenacious paste, capable of being blown into bubbles, rolled into plates, moulded into vases, pulled out into tubes, filaments, or wire. Our readers will easily now see the distinctive characteristic qualities of glass. Although the general outline of the theory and practice of glass-making is easy enough, much care and science are involved in adapting the constituents of glass to the numerous purposes to which it is now applied. Thus, for example, by employing an excess of potash or soda, and decreasing the amount of silicic acid or *powdered* flint, we obtain a glass which is completely soluble in water, and which would be evidently unfit for all common purposes to which glass is applied. Indeed, however strange it may sound to those not chemically informed to be told that the glass of a window-frame, or mirror, or vase is capable of solution in water—such, nevertheless, is a fact. To accomplish this feat, nothing more is required than to fuse the glass with a certain additional quantity of potash or soda, by which operation it is reduced to the condition of the glass we have already described as having been originally made with an excess of potash or soda. It was in this way that the alchemists of old surprised their patrons and admirers by dissolving flints. Fusing them with a large excess of alkali, they converted them into soluble glass. Modern chemists have gone further than this—nothing being more common now than the conversion of flints into an *invisible gas*; but this gas does not come under our notice to-day.

Before altogether departing from the subject of soluble glass, it would be improper to omit pointing out a very useful purpose to which one variety of soluble glass may be applied; namely, as a sort of incombustible starch, for protecting textile fabrics from fire. If fifteen parts of sand, ten of carbonate of potash, and one part of charcoal be melted together, a variety of soluble glass results, which, although soluble in hot water, is perfectly insoluble in cold. Used as a substitute for starch it is not affected by atmospheric dampness, and renders the fabrics which it has been employed to stiffen totally incapable of taking fire. Whether this compound present any special difficulties of manipulation, we are not practical laundress enough to determine. At any rate, its exceedingly valuable qualities should not be lightly forgotten.

The varieties of glass used in the arts are exceedingly numerous, and are distinguished by marked chemical characteristics. As great precision in classification is not so much our object in writing these papers as an attempt to sketch broad outlines of the subjects which come within our sphere, it will suffice for the present to divide glass into coloured and colourless. The latter we may consider as the basis of the former, just as water may be regarded as the basis of numerous coloured solutions.

Many persons will have, doubtless, remarked the request we made by our neighbours, the French, of the term *crystal* as applied to certain kinds of glass, which are employed for the purpose of making goblets, vases, cut ornaments, and, in short, all objects where pure colourless transparency is required. The French *crystal* corresponds to the English expression, *flint glass*; an expression so far wrong, that the peculiarity of such glass depends, not upon flint, but upon *oxide* of, or *red lead*, a material which, when added to silicate of potash or soda, renders the glass more purely transparent, refrangible, and, at the same time, softer than it would otherwise be.

The art of making coloured glass is now brought to great perfection in England and France, as well as Bohemia, and involves some of the most delicate appreciations of chemical science. We will rapidly announce some of the chief substances employed in communicating the various tints. First, then, the exquisite ruby red, now so great a favourite for our ornamental vases, is communicated by minute portions of oxide of gold, while other qualities of red are communicated by oxide of iron and copper. The dead, opaque, or milk-white hue which we find imparted to some glass forms, almost assimilating them in appearance to porcelain, is communicated either by an oxide of arsenic or tin; shades of purple are given by manganese; and the opalescent yellow, so much admired, by an oxide of uranum. Most of these substances are exceedingly valuable, and their employment so generally is only rendered practicable by having recourse to the process termed by glass-makers *flashing*, namely, dipping a solid bead of white glass into a fused mass of coloured glass; then, blowing the former into a bubble, the latter coats it to a very thin extent. The operation of flashing may be compared to the veneering of one wood on another, and gives an almost infinite power of colour-ornamentation to the glass artist. Thus, by grinding off the outside coating of coloured glass in definite shapes, we have the white glass foundation showing through, and by dipping the white glass foundation into two or more consecutive baths of different coloured glasses, and carrying the grinding operation to various depths, an almost boundless variety of ornamentation may be commanded.

The art of employing coloured glass for the construction of Gothic ornamented windows is of tolerably ancient date. Probably the origin of this art must be attributed to the Romans of the Eastern empire, and probably they communicated it to the ecclesiastics of northern and western Europe. At various periods, the art of pictorial glass illumination has undergone changes of style and mode of execution, giving rise to various distinctive schools of art, on which it is not our province to touch. One remark, however, applies to all ancient windows of coloured glass; and it is this:—Although in power of grouping, drawing, and form, modern coloured glass windows have excelled their prototypes, the latter are pre-eminently superior in general harmony of colouring and tone. This fact is the more to be wondered at, seeing that chemistry and mechanism have largely added to the resources of the modern glass maker. For instance, the coloured glass-maker of the middle ages was unacquainted with the magnificent ruby red produced by gold; and in those days the surface of glass, of whatever colour, was devoid of that smooth polish which we, at this period, invariably find. On this point, a celebrated modern glass-maker asserts that it is chiefly to the latter cause, the exceeding smoothness of surface, that the artistic inferiority of modern coloured glass windows is chiefly owing; and his remark is so far consonant with analogy, that we know the impossibility of executing a water-coloured drawing characterised by any high degree of excellence on a smooth-surfaced paper: on the contrary, as the power and ambition of water-colour painters expand, so do they employ papers more and more rough.

Whatever may be the ultimate form into which it is designed to fashion glass, there are only two general methods of elaborating it into shape: the first is by the process of *casting*, the second, by that of *blowing*. What is termed commercially plate-glass, is the result of casting and polishing—processes that we will presently describe. Plate-glass is used for the better sort of mirrors, and windows of large and expensive houses; but, beyond these purposes, its uses are circumscribed. The non-chemical reader will, perhaps, marvel to be told that the glass of ordinary windows, although flat, is not plate-glass: neither is the glass employed in the construction of the Crystal Palace; both these are blown glass. Blowing and casting are from two separate processes of manipulation. First, we will describe the process of making window-glass, then the glass of the Crystal Palace. As a serviceable association of ideas is most useful in conveying information, we will not hesitate to make use of its aid. Has the reader never seen a glazier's man walking through the streets with a collection of awkward semi-circular pieces of glass on his back, each piece furnished with a thick lump, technically called a bull's-eye? Has the observer never asked himself the question why, seeing that window-frames were square, glass out of which they were to be cut should be made round, or semi-circular, and still further deteriorated by the presence of the useless bull's-eye? These imperfections (for imperfections they must be called) are an inevitable necessity of the method by which window-glass is made. It was originally a bubble. The bull's-eye is that little part where the bubble was attached to the workman's iron blow-pipe, and the ultimate form of the glass—viz. a circle—results from the gradual opening of the bubble, on being violently rotated, after an orifice has been made at the part farthest from the blow-pipe. The window-glass is formed out by the workman in the form of a circle; and, for convenience of package, it is subsequently cut into two unequal parts.

The glass employed for the construction of the Industrial Palace is called sheet-glass, and, although commencing from a bubble, the manufacture is different from that already described. First of all, a round bubble being created, the workman by a dexterous swing elongates the bubble into a cylinder, which cylinder having both its extremities cut off, and having laid open its longitudinal lineaments, is allowed, while yet pasty, to flatten on a hot iron plate, by which means a sheet of glass results.

Plate-glass, such as is used for mirrors, is formed by pouring the melted substance on a flat metal table, and rapidly passing over the mass a very heavy metallic roller. As thus prepared, the plate is rough on both surfaces, and does not acquire the brilliant smoothness of plate-glass until it has been subjected to the tedious and expensive operation of polishing.

Glass polishing is thus conducted: the plate of glass, rough and wavy as it appears when first lifted from the metallic table whereon it was cast, is now cemented on to another table by means of plaster of Paris, and sand having been scattered over its surface another piece of glass smaller than the first is placed upon it; sand again is scattered upon this, and a third piece of glass superimposed. In this way the operation of glass piling is continued until a sufficient number of plates have been thus arranged, when, by means of machinery, a motion of friction is communicated to the whole, until a sufficient portion of the uneven surface has been removed. The result of this operation is the production of glass which, although even, is rough—ground glass, in fact. The next step consists in applying friction, aided by a material less rough than sand, namely, being for this purpose the substance employed. Still the glass is not quite smooth until the ultimate finish has been given by friction, with colcothar and putty powder.

The chief use of plate-glass is for mirrors, which are formed by covering the surface of the plate with tin-foil

operation on glass. Glass, like diamonds, is cut, as the term is, by means of a rotating wheel; but there is this difference between the two operations. Friction, in the case of diamonds, is given by the flat part of the wheel, whereas it is the convex portion of the wheel which is employed in glass cutting operations. In fact, the process is precisely similar in appearance to knife grinding.

It is by this operation that the beautiful facets are produced on drinking-glasses, lustres, vases, and, indeed, the large variety of articles known under the general appellation of cut-glass.

We have thus rapidly sketched the leading process of glass manufacture: much more might be said, for the subject possesses extraordinary interest, but we have already overstepped the limits to which, mentally, we had desired to restrict our remarks.

THE MACHINERY IN MOTION.

It is allowed by most persons, whose opinions in such cases are worthy of respect, that the British machinery presents by far the most important feature of the Great International Exhibition. And what a different aspect would have been presented in this department but for the mighty aid of steam. Indeed, when we look around at the countless objects of arts and industry dispersed throughout the Building, which have been chiefly produced by the power of that wonderful agent, we may safely assert that but for the steam-engine, the Exhibition of 1851 would never even have been thought of. In drawing the attention, therefore, of our readers to the numerous machines in motion, which are actuated by a great variety of steam-engines, interspersed with the various manufacturing and other machines occupying a large area at the north-west portion of the Building, it may be as well in the first place to call to mind as briefly as possible the early history of the steam-engine, in order to show by what progressive steps it has arrived at its present almost perfect form. The origin of the application of steam as a prime mover is due to the Marquis of Worcester, who, while incarcerated, in the reign of Charles II., was one day struck forcibly with the power of steam, as evidenced in the case of the lid of his tea-kettle being raised up with great violence by the action of the steam; and that ingenious nobleman, who, in 1663, published his "Century of Inventions," describes his *sixty-eighth* invention thus:—"This admirable method which I propose of raising water by the force of fire has no bounds, if the vessels be strong enough, for I have taken a cannon, and having filled it three-fourths full of water, and shut up its muzzle and touch-hole, and exposed it to the fire for twenty-four hours, it burst with a great explosion. Having afterwards discovered a method of fortifying vessels internally, and contrived them in such a way that they filled and acted alternately, I have made the water spout in an uninterrupted stream 40 feet high; and one vessel of rarified water raised 40 feet of cold water. The person who conducted the operation had nothing to do but turn two cocks, so that one vessel of water being consumed another begins to force, and then to fill itself with cold water, and so on in succession."

As in the case with so many inventors in our own times, so with the Marquis of Worcester nearly 200 years ago. He was wholly neglected, and, no doubt, by many despised, while others would consider him as a wizard, and unfit to be loose. The valuable experiments which this extraordinary nobleman had carried out as illustrative of the gigantic power of steam were entirely lost to the world for a long period, until, towards the end of the century, Captain Savary, well known at the time for his scientific acquirements, paid considerable attention to the expansive force of steam, and subsequently invented an engine for raising water by the power of that elastic fluid, for which he obtained a patent.

The French are apt to boast of their countryman, Dr. Papin, on account of his *Digester*, as the inventor of the steam-engine. It is quite possible, however, that many philosophers were simultaneously engaged in their investigations with regard to the properties of steam.

Savary's machine consisted of two copper vessels—the one a boiler, the other a receiver—which were connected together by a pipe at the top, the pipe being furnished with a steam-cock for the admission of the steam into the receiver. A second pipe passed from the bottom of the receiver to a third pipe placed vertically, and passing from the well to the delivering cistern. Two valves were fixed in the well-pipe, one just below the entrance of the connecting pipe from the receiver, and the other just above it. The contrivance was completed by a fourth pipe communicating between the well-pipe and the upper part of the receiver: this pipe was also furnished with a cock, the key of which was connected with the steam-cock by means of a handle called a regulator. The boiler being charged with water, and a fire made beneath it, the water was made to boil, and the steam thus generated passed into the receiver, gradually warming it. When the condensation ceased, the steam passed into the rising-pipe, the lower valve remaining closed by its own weight, while the upper valve was raised by the pressure of the steam, and thus the vertical pipe was warmed. Both cocks being then closed, the steam in the receiver returned to water, and the pressure of the atmosphere on the water in the well forced it up through the lower valve, and caused it to fill the receiver. The cock being opened, and the steam in the boiler having acquired considerable elasticity, forced its way, with great violence, on the surface of the water in the receiver; thus pressing down the lower valve, and lifting the upper valve; and thus raising the water to the top of the vertical well-pipe, and delivering into the reservoir at top. By opening the injection cock, steam in the receiver was again condensed, and the action already described repeated. Several engines on this construction were erected, under the direction of Savary—especially in Cornwall, where their use for raising water from the mines was of great value.

The next improver of the steam-engine was Newcomen—said to have been a smith—who, having paid considerable attention, to Savary's engine, hit upon some important improvements; and in 1705 took out a patent for the same, in conjunction with Savary and another. One of Newcomen's principal improvements was the introduction of the cylinder and piston, which he placed above the boiler; a communication between the boiler and cylinder being effected by means of a steam-pipe at the lower end provided with a cock or regulator. The piston was suspended from one of the working beams, while to the other end of the same beam was hung the pump-rod by which the water was raised from the mine by the extra weight of the latter; but with a vacuum beneath the piston, caused by the injection of cold water, the downward stroke of the piston was produced, and thus the alternating motion ensured. The various cocks, however, of the engine required constant attention and vigilance on the part of the manager, without which serious accidents were likely to take place. This machine was manifestly a great advance on that of Savary; which latter was actuated partly by steam and partly by the atmosphere, while Newcomen's engine raised water by the action of the atmosphere, the steam being required only for producing a vacuum in the cylinder.

By the year 1712, Newcomen's engine had received many important improvements, in order as far as possible to prevent accidents from the possible inattention on the part of the person in charge of the cocks.

The next improver of the steam-engine was Beighton, who, seeing the disadvantageous arrangement of the various cocks in Newcomen's engine, and the liability to accident by the slightest inattention on the part of the manager, contrived a plan by which the opening and shutting of the cocks was effected by a self-regulating apparatus in the shape of a piece of timber called a *plug-beam*, which was attached to the working beam, by which addition motion was communicated to the various levers and forks by which the several cocks were opened and closed.

The cost of fuel in most parts of the country operated powerfully against the general introduction of the steam-engine; and the desire which naturally existed on the part of those interested in the economy of fuel, caused them to pay considerable attention to the construction of the boilers.

About 1763, the celebrated James Watt, at that time a mathematical instrument maker in Glasgow, having to repair the working model of a steam-engine, had his attention closely drawn to the nature and properties of steam, and strove to devise some plan by which to economise heat contained in the steam generated in the boiler. At first he made trial of wooden cylinders, but which, for obvious reasons, were objectionable: he then covered externally metallic cylinders with a casing of wood, which proved to be a most valuable improvement in the steam-engine. In the model of Murdock's oscillating engine, which we described and illustrated a few weeks back, and a model of which may be seen close to the large marine engines of Messrs. James Watt and Company, in the Exhibition, the cylinder is clothed externally with wood; and the same precaution may be observed in one or two other engines exhibited. The next improvement effected by Watt was the addition of his condenser. His first experiment with a view to improved condensation, was made with a metallic globe immersed in cold water, and connected with the bottom of the cylinder by means of a pipe furnished with a stop-cock, by opening which at proper intervals a regular condensation was effected.

The great step, however, in the invention of the improved steam-engine made by Mr. Watt was the use of steam above the piston, instead of the pressure of the atmosphere, which had hitherto been applied. The lower end of the cylinder being connected with the boiler, the upper end was connected with the condenser, for the purpose of producing the necessary vacuum, first on one side of the piston, and then on the other. From the improvements and alterations which Mr. Watt effected from time to time, he in 1782 produced his double-acting engine, which has been extensively used ever since. The same ingenious person tried many plans for producing direct rotative engines; but, owing to various difficulties which presented themselves, he was compelled to abandon them, and then turned his attention to connecting the reciprocatory motion of the steam-engine, so useful for pumping, into a circular motion for various other purposes to which the power of the steam-engine has since been applied. The crank which had been so long in use, unconnected with the steam-engine, occurred to his mind; but a patent for its application to the purposes already mentioned had already been taken out by a workman engaged by a Mr. Wasbrough in the construction of his engine, so that Mr. Watt was obliged to resort to some other mode of gaining his object. The result was the introduction of the sun and planet-wheel motion, which was applied to several of Watt's engines; but the crank being on many accounts preferred, the sun and planet-wheel motion got into disuse. Thus we have traced the steam-engine from its origin to the time of the illustrious Watt, in whose hands it became almost a perfect machine. The number of persons who have, from time to time, made improvements, alterations, and modifications in several parts of the steam-engine, is very considerable; and, even within the last few years, a variety of new engines in modified forms, many bearing the distinguishing characteristic of simplicity about them, have been introduced to the mechanical world, a large portion of which have found their way to the Great Exhibition.

Before drawing the attention of our readers to the various engines exhibited, it may be proper to introduce the names of those whose machines have been considered worthy of a place in the World's Fair. Commencing, therefore, at the west end of the Machinery in Motion department, we first find the familiar name of Hick, of Bolton; then, proceeding nearly in the order in which the other engines are placed, Edwards, of Birmingham, stands next; then Hulse M'Naught, Simpson and Shipton, of Manchester; J. and G. Davies, of Tipton; W. Joyce, of Greenwich; Lynch and Inglis, of Manchester; W. E. Carrett, of Leeds, whose engine has only lately been introduced; W. Fairbairn and Sons, of Manchester; Andrew Shanks, Hodge, and Co., of London; Penn, of Greenwich; the Butterley Company; Evans, of London; Hawthorns, of [Newcastle and Leith; E. Lloyd, Bishop, Pope, and Bessemer, respectively of London; Nasmyth and Co. of Patricroft; Maudslays and Field, of Lambeth; Bryan Donkin and Co., of Bermondsey; Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., of Lincoln; Middleton, of Southwark; Hopkinson and Cope; Manlove and Co.; Bunnett and Co., of Deptford; Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, of Reading; W. Crosskill, of Beverley; Robinson and Co., of London; and Collinge and Co., of Lambeth. Thus we find that there are 31 steam-engines exhibited, all of which, however, are not employed in communicating motion to other machinery. The aggregate power of all the steam-engines exhibited in motion amounts not quite to that of 150 horses; while a single locomotive engine is of four or five times the power. The steam to work these several machines is generated in the boiler-house, which is considerably removed from the Building, being situate nearer to Kensington Gardens. It was considered quite necessary to take this precaution, on account of the liability to fire, which, if communicated to the valuable articles within the Building, would have caused an irreparable loss to many of the contributors.

We have already given some account of the boiler-house, and the particular kind of boilers and furnaces set up within that building; and in No. 479 will be found a view of the boiler-house, previously to that part of the Exhibition establishment being completed. We are now, through the intelligence and willingness of the superintendent of the boiler-house and pipes, able to furnish additional interesting particulars. In the description we formerly gave of the building containing the boilers, only five boilers were mentioned; but, owing to several causes being added to the collection since the opening, on the 1st of May, it was found necessary to increase the supply of steam, so that now we find altogether eight boilers, the three new ones being furnished by Mr. Armstrong, of Newcastle, who is well known as the inventor of the hydraulic crane. The distance from the boiler-house to the Great Exhibition Building is rather more than 100 feet, and the extreme length of the main line of steam-pipes, which are placed in a channel constructed under the flooring of the north passage of the Machinery in Motion department, is 1000 feet, so that the extent of main supply pipes within the Building is equal to 850 feet. Leaving the boiler-house, the internal diameter of the pipes is 8 inches for a length of 189 feet, then 6 inches for 383 feet, and, lastly, 4 inches for 428 feet; the last British engine supplied from the main being that of Messrs. Hawthorn.

The branch pipes amount altogether in length to 3600 feet, varying from half an inch to two inches in diameter. All the steam-pipes throughout are clothed with a thick coating of felt, for two specific objects, the one being that of economising steam, and the other that of keeping down as much as possible the temperature of the atmosphere, which sometimes, notwithstanding the attention which has been paid to ventilation, is oppressively hot: the worst part of the whole, however, is the nauseous effluvia arising from the saddened felt, which takes place when by any mischance there is an overflow of water, which fills up the channel to about the level of the pipes. The exhaust pipe from each engine runs into a tunnel carried under ground without the boundary of the Building: the tunnel is 18 inches wide, and 24 inches high to the soffits of the arch; and the steam entering the tunnel from the various exhaust pipes is to a very considerable extent condensed, thus leaving but little steam, and that in a very attenuated state, to escape from the chimney, which stands outside the Building at about mid distance between the two extremities of the tunnel. The fuel used for the production of steam is the stone coal, or anthracite, from the South Wales field, where there is an almost inexhaustable supply. The consumption of anthracite in the eight furnaces daily is found to be about 9960 lb., or 124½ lb. to each furnace; the cost thereof for the fuel consumed, at 25s. per ton, is equal to £5 a day, or £30 a week.

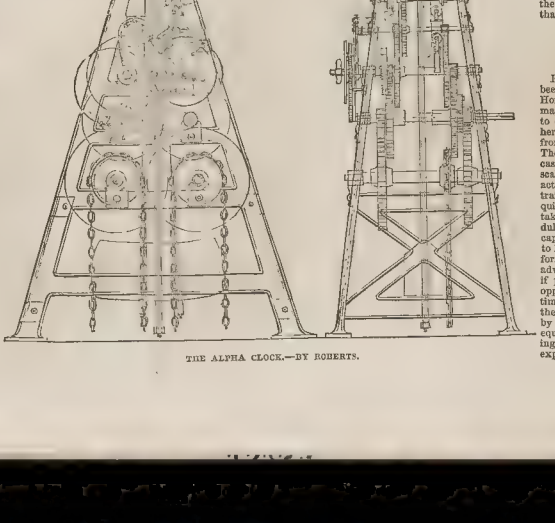
In addition to the superintendent of the Boiler-house department, there are only three stokers to attend to the furnaces.

It is a curious and highly interesting fact, that, from the boilers to the extreme end of the main steam-pipe, a distance of 1000 feet, there is only a diminution in the value of the steam of 4 lb.; thus, when at the boilers it is at 40 lb., at Hawthorn's engine, already alluded to, it is found to be 36 lb.; the same difference being observed when the steam is either at a higher or lower pressure at the boilers

We now come to the particular engines contributed by those whose names we have already mentioned, and, following the same order in which their names are registered, we will proceed to give some particulars as to each engine in turn: thus, the cotton machinery of Messrs. Hibbert, Platt, and Co., of Oldham, of which we give this week give an illustration, is driven by one of Messrs. Hicks and Son's engines, which is direct-acting, having a vertical cylinder of 9 inches diameter, with a stroke of 18 inches, and it is estimated at six-horse power. The cylinder is chiefly placed below the pedestal, the crank being above the cylinder; and on the crank shaft is a large cog-wheel, which works into a smaller wheel of the same kind, having 67 cogs; and which wheel is fixed on the first or main shaft, from which, by means of pulleys and straps, a second shaft, parallel to the first, is set in motion, and also auxiliary shafts running at right angles to the first-named. By the two parallel shafts motion is given to six carding machines, a single scutcher and lap machine, an opening and cotton-cleansing machine, a slubbing machine of 28 spindles, a second slubbing or intermediate machine of 54 spindles, a drawing machine, and a grinding machine: while by the shaft at right angles, and its accessories, the following machines are put in motion; viz. a roving machine of 120 spindles, a weft self-acting mule of 402 spindles, a twist self-acting mule of 348 spindles, a doubling machine, a winding machine, a throstle of 160 spindles, besides four power looms; the whole of the above belonging to Messrs. Hibbert, Platt, and Co. There are altogether six drivers and 32 pulleys in the above machinery.

In addition to the above, Messrs. Hicks' engine also actuates Crabtree's card-setting machine, one of the prettiest and most interesting contributions in the Building, which attracts a large number of visitors daily. As in all the most perfect machines, so in this, the natural motions of the human frame have been strictly copied, thus giving an additional charm to its operations. The fine wire of which the card is partly made, is drawn out from the reel on which it has been previously wound, cut off to the exact lengths required, removed by two artificial fingers placed in punctures already made by another elegant contrivance, and finally the ends of the wires passed through the tape are turned down at the proper angle, thus completing the operation, and placing the wires on the tape with a degree of nicety and precision truly astonishing. A complete history of this little machine—from the raising the coals from the bowels of the earth with which to smelt the ore, to the finished card—would form one of the most interesting volumes in connexion with machinery that it is possible to conceive.

On account of the distance of the American department from the boiler-house, it was quite impossible to put the machinery of the United States in motion within their own boundary. Those, therefore, that were required to be shown in action were removed to a space allotted for the purpose at the east end of that occupied by Messrs. Hibbert and Co. The direct-acting engine of Mr. Edwards is called into requisition for the purpose of driving Gwynne's centrifugal pump, the American shoe-clearing machine, the bookbinders' embossing-machine, the woodplaning, tongueing, and grooving machine, by J. P. Woodbury, of Massachusetts; and Dick's iron shearing machine. Edwards's engine has a 7-inch cylinder and a 13-inch stroke, and in the first place gives motion to Gwynne's centrifugal pump, which, as this kind of machine has created great interest in the Exhibition, we shall briefly describe. We have already directed the attention of our friends to Appold's centrifugal pump, which continues to attract as much attention as ever. The other pump on the same principle are those of Bessemer and Gwynne: to the latter only we have now to direct attention. Mr. Gwynne calls his invention the Direct-acting Balanced Centrifugal Pump. The discs of the piston of Mr. Gwynne's pump are of concave form, the hollow parts being placed immediately opposite to each other. An impeller, radiating from a boss or hollow axis, is fixed between the two discs, and mounted on a shaft, which may either be placed vertically, horizontally, or at any given angle that may be required. The narrowest part of the impeller is at the outer edge of the piston, increasing gradually in width until the edge intersects the inner surface of the opening in the suction side of the piston, from which line to its extremity at the boss its edges are parallel to each other, and at right angles to the axis of the shaft. An annular opening is left all round the circumference of the discs, the area of which is equal to that of the opening for the admission of water to the piston through a circular aperture in one of its sides. The piston is enclosed in a case of circular form, fixed parallel with the discs; and this case may be called the receiver, the area of which ought to exceed both that of the discharge pipe and that of the annular peripheral opening, so that a continuous flow of water may be ensured: the space between the sides of the piston and the exterior of the case is equal to that of the annular opening.



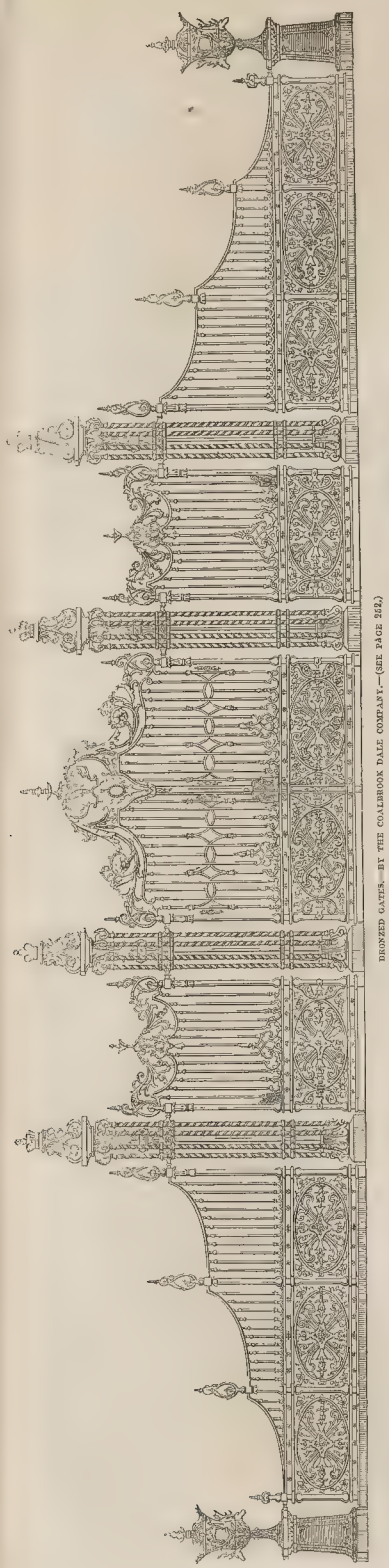
THE ALPHA CLOCK.—BY ROBERTS.

(To be continued.)

THE ALPHA CLOCK. BY ROBERTS.

Roberts's Alpha Clock has already been mentioned in an article on Horology, in a former Number. It may be convenient, however, briefly to describe its principle of action here. It is called the Alpha Clock, from its shape resembling an A. The wheels and pinions are made of cast iron, with teeth retaining the scale. It has only one weight to actuate both the going and striking trains; and the chain or cord, requiring no lateral traverse, can be taken off in any direction. The pendulum (compensation) and the escapement (remontoire) are adapted to keep the clock at an almost uniform rate; whilst the hands, being advanced at intervals of thirty (or, if preferred, sixty) seconds, afford opportunity for ascertaining the time to a second. The striking of the hour is effected through means by which the blows are given at equal intervals of time, thus avoiding both the irregularity and the expenditure of power to direct it.

THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—MESSRS. HIBBERT, PLATT, AND CO'S COTTON-MACHINES



BRONZED GATES.—BY THE COALBROOK DALE COMPANY.—(SEE PAGE 252.)

CARVED FONT. BY MARGETTS AND EYLES.

The workmanship in this elaborate production, which is in Caen stone, is such as leaves us no room for complaint. It is unexceptionably neat and smooth. The style of the composition, however, is of the very thick of mediæval absurdity, and demands unqualified disapprobation from those who are anxious for the advancement of art, and the principles of rational poetry upon which art should be founded.

NYMPH OF LURLEIBERG.—BY ENGELHARD.—(SEE PAGE 252.)

GIRL AT THE SPRING.—BY W. F. WOODINGTON.

THE BOY AND LIZARD. BY STEVENS.

We have referred to this pleasing little work in an article upon Sculpture, in the present sheet. We see it is now the property of Lord Colborne.

BOY AND LIZARD. BY STEVENS.

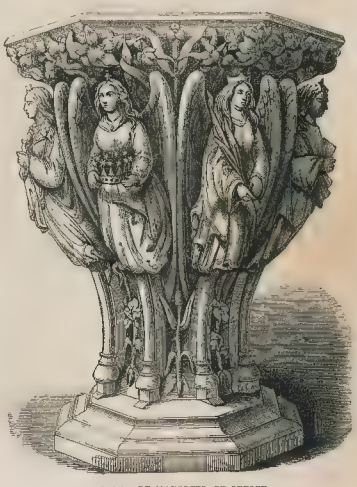
STATUETTE CARTON-PIERRE. BY GROPIUS.

This is one of the numerous statuettes in carton-pierre exhibited by Gropius, of Berlin. The subject is the Muse Melpomene.

GIRL AT THE SPRING. BY W. F. WOODINGTON.

This figure stands in the South Transept. Though by no means perfect, it is graceful in conception, and is fairly executed.

STATUETTE IN CARTON PIERRE.—BY GROPIUS.



FONT. BY MARGETTS, OF OXFORD.

THE UNITED STATES.

WE enter on the task of considering the contributions of the United States more in detail than in our last notice, with very little hope of satisfying our sensitive Transatlantic friends. We shall be able to show that they have made some extremely valuable contributions to the general collection of useful produce and of useful implements; we Englishmen, as spectators, students, and eventual purchasers, are perfectly satisfied, but this will not satisfy them, for reasons which it will be much more fair and friendly to state than to blink. It is unquestionable, that, although the American public took very little pains to gather together either the greatest number or the most important articles which really are to be found in the North American Republic, the American press, according to its custom, so bewildered the parties about to exhibit with indiscriminating praise, that the greater number were filled with most unhappy notions as to the value of the Transatlantic part of the Great Exhibition.

According to popular opinion, as taught by their newspapers, the United States were to carry off the chief glories of the "World's Fair." The spread of this opinion was not extraordinary, when we consider that it was re-echoed by the journals of every city, every town, every township, every village, from Maine to the borders of Mexico, by writers who had probably never been out of the bounds of the dominions of the United States. Now, as in the United States every one reads the newspapers, and many read nothing else, it was just as natural that the people should fancy they were going "to lick old worn-out Europe," as that one country gentleman should fancy, as they did, that we Englishmen would having nothing worth exhibiting side by side with Continental productions.

We have a perfect instance of that absurd puffing system of the American papers which has so much contributed to place Americans in a false position when they first visit Europe, in the extract from an American newspaper circulated in a blue pamphlet, purporting to describe "the Gazelle," an American carriage.

This carriage startles in the northern compartment of the American division: we have already referred to it as constructed entirely of American wood, polished, unpainted, and varnished. It deserves praise for lightness and the perfection of the workmanship, especially in the wheels and woodwork. But it is extremely ugly, top-heavy, and wanting in those graceful curves which are essential to elegance in a pleasure carriage. A square box-shape may be convenient or strong, but it cannot be handsome. Then, again, the seats are too low and the body too shallow for the comfort of the passengers; while the arrangement of the forewheels, which do not lock under, not only renders mounting and dismounting difficult, but turning a corner positively dangerous. For all these reasons, although the Gazelle shows plainly that the workmen who made it could manufacture a capital carriage from a handsome design, yet, as it stands, it is neither convenient, safe, nor handsome for town use by ladies, nor sufficiently strong and handy for a sporting carriage in the country, yet the proprietor expected to receive the "distinguished consideration" of the Exhibition visitors, after being told by the *Philadelphian Evening Bulletin* that it is a "splendid vehicle"—"a most exquisite piece of work"—that they do not astonish the eyes of all the world at the Great Exhibition we shall be surprised." * * * * "If Queen Victoria does not fall in love with this beautiful specimen of American skill, we shall be astonished. It would be just the thing for a *tête-à-tête* drive for her and Prince Albert in Windsor Park; and we shall expect to hear that she orders from Mr. Watson a carriage large enough to hold the rest of the Royal family." The *Pennsylvanian Enquirer* informs its readers that "Mr. Watson has completed a splendid vehicle for the World's Fair, in London, where we are sure it will be regarded as a triumphant specimen of Philadelphian taste and skill." The *North American Gazette* is not less florid in its praise.

Of course, when Mr. Watson finds few admirers and no purchasers for his carriage, after his expectations have been so much raised by Philadelphian criticism, he feels himself not only disappointed, but aggrieved; and his case is that of scores of American exhibitors, from patchwork quilts to pianos, who all came over armed with slips of favourable notices cut out from the pages of their local press.

To add to the severity of the disappointment, severe criticism was invited on the part of the English press by the unreasonable claim for space, which remains barely filled to this hour; and by "bumptious" boastings, which we never fail to cut down, whether of foreign or of British growth.

The result has been, that, while we were altogether very much astonished at the successful display of the British department the Americans were deeply mortified and somewhat angry at the insignificant performance of their own magnificent promises.

On board an American steamer, in which a friend of ours made his passage from New York in March last, every assemblage in the day, at dinner, breakfast, luncheon, and supper, brought out bold offers from the *Statesmen* of bets of many dollars, that their country would carry off the greatest number of prizes from all the competitors of the World's Fair. And we believe that, until the opening of the Exhibition, the same confidence prevailed in all American assemblages. Then they wonder that we laugh a little, or can they doubt that this laughing will do them good?

This small, imperfect representation of an industry which includes, amongst other occupations, the cultivation of the greatest staple of our commerce—cotton (of which, out of 770,469,000 lb. imported in 1849, more than 75 per cent. came from the United States)—which includes the construction of the finest river steamers, and some of the finest merchant ships in the world—the industry which has successfully called into operation all the arts and sciences needful for conquering and cultivating the greatest territory ever peopled by one race—contains at most two or three articles of paramount importance. The triumphs of American industry may be much better traced in a modern map and a bundle of their almanacks for twenty years, than in the miscellaneous museum which is distributed over the western end of the Crystal Palace. But, if we have laughed a little at their large promises and small performance, they cannot deny that we have given fair play and warm welcome to every display of merit.

For instance, to begin with Agricultural Implements. M'Cormack's reaping machine, which was described and illustrated by an Engraving in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 12th ult., had a fair trial, on the 29th ult. It rained in torrents, and mud and wet straw soon clogged the cutters of most machines; but we have the authority, among others, of Mr. Fisher Hobbes, the well-known agriculturist, and one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, who was present, for stating that M'Cormack's machine performed its work perfectly, and proved itself one of the most valuable agricultural inventions of the age.

Before setting this machine in motion, a path must be cut with reaping-hooks, or a cradle-scythe, outside the grain or grass, wide enough for the horses to travel in the first round. Four horses, two and two abreast, may be used; but it is better to employ a pair a time, with a relay of another pair ready. In dry weather, the machine can cut wheat or hay as fast as the binders can gather and bind. This invention is destined to be a most fortunate period, when the steady emigration of Irish labourers threatens to leave our farmers short of hands at every harvest. Even now the farmer is obliged, unless he lives on the highway where reapers are constantly passing, to reap all at once, whether his crops are fit for harvesting or not; so that some grain is left too long, and a large per-centage is lost from over-ripeness, and some is gathered too green. But with one of these machines the farmer can cut his corn exactly at the time that each field or each part of a field is ripe. In fact, it is not too much to say that M'Cormack's machine has solved a national difficulty. The proprietor will be ready to bear witness that he found no impediments from British jealousy, and that his success was hailed with as much enthusiasm as the damp weather would allow. It will be observed that an American plough, No. 40, has gained a prize. The others exhibited are good strong articles for bush and backwoods work, easily lifted and put over impediments of stumps, roots, or stones, but not quite fine enough work with the finish of the Scotch plough. These are chiefly well known in Canada. In the Canadian department, an iron plough, made after the Scotch model, is exhibited, which was tried last year against American ploughs, at Albany, and beat them all.

Mr. Coleman, who was sent over specially, a few years ago, by the agricultural societies of the United States, to make a tour through England and Scotland, in his printed report, pronounces the ploughing here far superior to anything he ever saw in the "States."

The fact is, that these American ploughs are exactly suited for the rough and ready work they have to do in half-cleared land. To compare them with the finished articles of Garrett, Hornby, or Ransome, is to compare two tools meant to execute totally different styles of work. In the same way, the backwoodsman uses an axe and an adze to do work that, in towns, must be finished with the plane and polished with sand-paper.

The American hay-forks deserve notice for their lightness and finish; and the same may be said of the garden tools, of all which the woodwork is very neat.

There is a garden plough, fitted with several shares of different dimensions—one wheel in front, and intended to be pushed before the gardener, like a Chilham or Maltese plough: this may be useful, especially for cutting up turf or commencing a trench. This implement has only recently been exhibited.

There are some winnowing machines, in which merit will be found, as may be expected from the ingenuity of a corn-exporting country; and among a recent lot of importations we would draw attention to a thrashing-machine, moved by horse power, on the treadmill principle, and a smaller machine intended to be worked by a dog.

Newell's lock, under the charge of Mr. Hobbs, which has already been fully described and delineated, may take the second rank in value of the American contributions as a matter of commerce. For one person who will need one of these unpickable locks at £50, there will be a hundred who will be glad to purchase one of the reaping machines at £25. Nevertheless, the lock is a first-rate article.

Howland's bell telegraph, in the Main Avenue South, a new adaptation of an old idea for superseding the number of bells for the rooms of a large establishment, by a tablet inscribed with the name of the servant, as "boots," "chambermaid," "waiter" or room, as "bar," "coffee-room," "dolphin," as the case may be, has been, we find, lately applied to the large hotel built by the Great Northern Railway Company at Lincoln, and to the Wellington Hotel in Liverpool. If it succeeds at those large establishments, it will soon make its way to our hotels and country mansions. On large steam-boats, as a means of communication between the steersman or "look out" and the engineer, the use of the bell telegraph is obvious.

Near the bell telegraph is a case of Mr. Frank Palmer's artificial legs—a very clever piece of mechanism, which imitates as nearly as possible the elasticity of the joints of the toes, ankle, and knee of a living limb. Mr. Palmer attends occasionally to exhibit and describe his invention, and then may be seen in full play as they are in use, for it was the loss of a limb which directed the attention of the inventor to the imperfection of existing substitutes; for our own part, we must confess, that, after watching Mr. Palmer walking across the avenue several times very narrowly, we could not detect any distinction between the real and artificial limb, although the wearer is a remarkably tall, stout man, and has suffered amputation above the knee.

Furniture.—A bedstead is exhibited by Betjeremann, of St. Johnstreet, Clerkenwell, not for beauty of form, but for a patent mode of junction between the joists and the posts, which dispenses with all framework or screws, and renders the taking down or putting up of a bedstead a matter of a few minutes, without the aid of a carpenter. The principle is, to speak popularly, a compound of dovetailing and the keystone of an arch, and may be applied to many uses beside bedsteads. This invention bears the grandiloquent name of the Excelsior Bedstead, out of compliment, we presume, to the American poet—*drôle de compliment.*

In chairs, the best is an arm-chair, in which, by the motion of the body, without the aid of any complicated machinery, the seat and back can be made to assume and retain a number of forms, from that of a flat couch intermediately to that of a straight back. The same effect has often been attained by arrangements which were costly and liable to get out of order. This, if not new in idea, is efficient and cheap (£3). With the rocking-chairs, which were transplanted from Lancashire to the New England States, and are now re-imported as a curiosity, we are familiar; but the fashion having died out in Lancashire half a century ago, does not find much favour in England except in nurseries. There are a set of chairs arranged on four C springs, which are new to us, and would seem to be rather pleasant for study or library use, because they give way to the body in writing, and afford a sort of lounging chair without reclining. They are called [illegible].

The revolving table, intended for a cabinet clerk's desk, was scarcely sufficiently remarkable to be worth sending. The principle is as old as convex mirrors, and suggests to us that at the refreshment-rooms in the Building, and at railroad stations, for economy of time, with convenience to the public, might be effected in distributing tea and coffee, by using a series of circular dumb waiters, placed to receive the cups. The would save all stretching across the counter, and a dozen could be served in the space of two on the present plan, for, in the face of a crowd, the waiter would only have to keep still and turning the circular tray.

Portable beds are exhibited by every nation. The notable feature of the American portable bed is that it folds up by its own gravity, on being lifted up at one end, into a space of 8 inches by 18 inches. It may be, but scarcely seems, strong enough to bear the restless tumbling of a heavy man.

The most interesting American furniture is included in the display of New England, in the Intermediate South Avenue. Here we have a set of the desks and chairs used in the New England common schools. The chairs are a great improvement on the system of benches; each child has his own, with a book-rest and pocket for books on the right hand, in some, space is economised by a single iron leg or frame for each pair, screwed to the floor. The smaller chairs, for infants, have four legs, with iron cramps for the same purpose. We commend these school fittings, from their simplicity and cheapness, to the notice of many in this country interested in village education.

The universal education afforded in the common schools of the United States is a sort of useful industry which cannot be exhibited in competition for a medal, but yet it is a system which we might imitate in many respects with much advantage.

Talking of schools, reminds us that, among the applications made for space previous to the opening of the Exhibition, was one from a Scotch schoolmaster, who required room for himself and forty of his pupils, "*to order to demonstrate, viva voce, day by day, the superiority of his system of instruction.*"

Near the American chairs are several specimens of very neat and cheap wood-work, such as bench-screws, axe-hafts, and mouldings, and buckets of coopered staves, and other ornamental woods. There is a capital American rolling-pin, on a new principle; the rolling part turns on an axis between a pair of handles. In the adjoining department are barrels full of shoemakers' pegs; and a collection of specimens of the various kinds of trees of the United States, with printed descriptions of their respective qualities.

In describing these woodworks, we have rather travelled out of the line of furniture; but we must not pass over two kinds of stuffing for bedding: first, a sort of moss in texture and colour, resembling horse-hair, for which it is proposed as a substitute, the price being only one-fourth. A large quantity of the article is exhibited, and a mattress stuffed with it, which visitors are permitted to pinch or otherwise experiment upon; and secondly, bales of maize or Indian-corn, prepared for making palliasses. This looks clean and rather soft than straw.

Articles of Food.—In this department the United States come out very strong in quantity. The quality remains, as far as the Exhibition is concerned, a matter of experiments with Monsieur Soyer, for giving a feast of the food of all nations, not having been completed.

The prime family beef in casks, half covered with fat, and quite covered with a heading of glass, looks very well; so do the glass jars of peaches, preserved in brandy, intended for her Majesty. Nothing can be more orthodox than the external covering of a long row of hams; but in such cases it is impossible to decide whether the curing has produced the Westphalian, or Cork, or York flavour.

Up to the present time, American bacon has not been worth eating; but, as they have the pig in plenty, we may be expected that some of the Yorkshire and Irish emigrants will introduce the true system of preparing flitches.

What can we say about cobs of Indian corn of all colours, from pale yellow to deep red? or what can it be necessary to say about casks of flour, when casks of the same kind fill hundreds of ships bound for England every autumn and spring?

The meat biscuit exhibited in a glass case, in the south compartment, but which the large pig in pickle will allow any person, having a right to make the request, to taste, is one of the articles of provision which we can venture to review from actual trial; having cooked and eaten one of the biscuits, we can pronounce it eatable, although very far from coming up to the panegyrics of the pamphlet testimonials in which its merits are set forth. Armies in campaign and colonists in new countries must be glad of a meal of any kind, without being nice as when they have an Astor House or London Tavern within a mile. The meat biscuit, in soups, has a greasy, nutritive taste, something like soup made with polenta and butter; it is compact, and easily cooked. As the Americans are the greatest overland travellers, and are likely to make the longest military marches, a very few years will settle the merits of the meat biscuits.

We have before referred to the process by which Messrs Stafford get rid of the unpleasant and even deleterious moisture of Indian corn, so as to preserve the flour sweet for any length of time. So long as wheat maintains its present price, and Ireland escapes a second famine, there will be little demand for Indian corn in this country, except as a luxury, and Weed Ives state; but those curious in such matters can obtain bread made with a mixture of Stafford flour, at the refreshment-rooms, in the Building, and at Oram's, baker, Charing-cross. We can vouch for its being extremely nice, a great improvement on ordinary baker's bread, a mixture of Indian-corn flour being much sweeter than alum.

Chewing tobacco must, we presume, be included among eatables. Several boxes of Cavendish are shown, one of which bears the following note-worthy inscription:—"To be presented, after the World's Fair, to Lord Wellington, by Wiley J. Stratton, Glasgow, Haward county Missouri." No doubt, if the Duke chews, this will turn out a delicious article. The articles demanding no detailed explanatory notice are truly miscellaneous, including, as they do, specimens of slate-paint, vouched to possess extraordinary qualities; of lard-oil, equal to sperm; of "sweeps" and fine-flushed cars, intended for the Prince of Wales; and some, as penholders, for the Lords of the Admiralty. White sand, of fine quality, which would be valuable here, if the freight did not render importation, unless in bulk as ballast, unprofitable; lime, in the usual manufactured; pillow marble, and soap-stone baths; and girdles for baking cakes, which would sell here *at a price*; an air-exhausted coffin, which will render embalming unnecessary; a canoe, from South Carolina, cut out of a solid trunk, which would make a pleasing curiosity on the Serpentine; and a picture of a railroad-bridge over the Susquehannah, in Pennsylvania, with a written description, stating that it cost £6000 a mile, and has been made *without debt!* The note of admiration is not ours. The last articles introduced into the Building in this month include several cheap ploughs and cultivators; a new drilling machine, to be worked by hand or a pony; several sets of tools, and carriages.

The above will, we believe, give a very fair idea of the American part of the Exhibition. The importance of the greater number of articles—such as the glass, the carriages, and the machinery—depends on the price at which they can be delivered; and, to supply this *hiatus*, the exhibitors should unite to get out a priced catalogue, like that of the Saxon department.

We may take this opportunity of saying that every country and every manufacturing district which wishes its part in the Exhibition to be profitably remembered, should endeavour, before the close of the Exhibition, to publish a catalogue of its own contributions, with prices attached. This is not only suggested as regards Belgium, France, and the United States, but Birmingham, Sheffield, and all places where they manufacture complete articles, would find it their interest to do the same.

INDIAN PRESENTS FROM HIS HIGHNESS THE NEWAB NAZIM, OF BENGAL, TO HER MAJESTY

BEFORE entering on a description of these magnificent presents separately, we may mention, that, about fifteen years ago, the father of the present Newab forwarded to his late Majesty, William IV., articles of a somewhat similar nature, and equally handsome with those of which we are about to speak. These were duly acknowledged, in a letter bearing his Majesty's signature, by the return of his Majesty's own portrait, and by conferring the Guelphic Order on his Highness—the last individual, we understand, on whom that order was conferred.

On the present occasion, it is exceedingly gratifying to know that the idea of forwarding these presents to her Majesty *emanated entirely* from his Highness the Newab Nazim himself, and that although, as in all such cases, the act required the sanction of the resident or political agent of the Governor-General, they would never have been sent, had not this spontaneous and loyal feeling originated with the young Prince himself.

From circumstances which it is needless here to mention, his Highness the Newab Nazim had not been in any way a contributor to the Great Exhibition of Arts and Industry; and as, at the time these presents were forwarded, the only vessel which allowed of any articles being transmitted to the World's Bazaar, was the steamer *Haddington*, bound from Calcutta to Suez—a hazardous experiment, we should have said, to send overland such bulky packages, encased as they were in strong deal boxes.

These were also entrusted to the charge of his Highness' physician, Dr. Young; and with what success the mission has been carried out, the public have ere this been able to judge. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the pains taken by all parties in the transit of these presents; when we inform our readers that the largest of the packages were slung between camels across the desert, which duly reached their destination at Boulac in time to be transmitted by the usual mail, they will judge for themselves how active must have been the regard for the transit committed to their charge. The steamer *Ripon*, on the 10th of June last; and early in the following month they were, at her Majesty's express command, forwarded direct to Buckingham Palace, where Dr. Young, after having been presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert by Lord Broughton, was requested to give an explanation of the contents of the packages entrusted to his care.

They consist of a howdah, with all the trappings complete, belonging to an elephant—the howdah having two seats, the front of large, the back of smaller dimensions; the sides made entirely of ivory, inlaid, and painted in gold, and covered with a canopy gorgeously worked in gold and silver brocade, an awning in front supported by two ivory poles, and acting as a protection from the sun. The position of this awning designates the standing of his Highness, and is only to be seen in the establishment of the Nizamut. The "howdah," or covering on which the howdah rests, is of splendid velvet, the body being of velvet, with a richly-embroidered gold border, having corners of raised gold needle-work, well worth the attention of workers in fine art in our own country.

For the sake of the display of these things, it is unfortunate that a larger elephant was not obtainable; but, as we have noticed in a previous Number, the public are, at any rate, enabled to form an idea of the mode in which the howdah is fixed, as also of the facility with which the whole apparatus is borne on the back of these useful animals.

The throne, or native reception-seat, with its splendidly-worked "shamiana," or canopy, we next proceed to describe: This consists of a piece of velvet of about eleven feet square, with a rich gold and silver border of two feet in depth, leaving the centre to be occupied by the person reclining; of a separate piece of velvet of about six feet square; of one long pillow worked in velvet and gold, supported by a framework of silver bars, to prevent its receding, other smaller pillows being used in the East for the comfort of the occupant.

The two "moorchals," or emblems of dignity and rank, are only allowed to be used by a few of the princes in India, in the presence of the Governor-General. They are of great value, the handles being of the purest gold; these are held by mutes, who stand on the right and left of his Highness when reclining. The *tout ensemble* of this seat and canopy has attracted particular attention.

The state palanquin is similar to the howdah, with a long pole attached to each side, and carried by eight pole-bearers. One slight difference exists, which is, that this conveyance consists only of one seat, used as is the howdah, on state occasions alone, or when his Highness the Nawab holds his "durbar," or levee. The projecting awning resembles exactly that of the howdah in workmanship, &c.

The "palkee," or ordinary conveyance used when the sun is low in the horizon, is of rather smaller dimensions than the palanquin, having no canopy or dome above it. It is carried on the shoulders of servants, and an exceedingly easy motion is given to it when these bearers are in the habit of working or running together. The velvet and silk materials with which these conveyances are lined are all of Indian manufacture; and we cannot but admire the taste and elegance displayed not only in the mixture of colours, but also in the beautiful patterns embroidered on all the gold and silver parts of the work.

WAX-WORK.

THE great glass beehive contains a certain portion of wax. To this, in its artistic forms, as representing the productions of nature, we propose to invite attention.

The wax flowers in the Exhibition occupy a prominent and extended space. Their series of red labels strikes the eye almost immediately upon entering. They are in the North Gallery, over "Persia" and "Greece." A more graceful cluster of contributions to the great collection will not easily be found. Let us ascend the staircase, and examine the *hortus siccus* laid out by a series of ingenious gardeners, chiefly ladies. It is a little winter garden, arranged in anticipation of the intended Paxtonis. And should the idea of the great garden be carried out, and the colossal notions of the gentlemen who publish indignant and stimulating epistles be realised—if a cascade "rivalling Niagara" is to pour from the roof of the North Transept to the ground, "the large trees being rendered accessories to the magnificence of the prospect," and a hundred fountains in various parts of the Building are to be fed from the monster torrent, we think that in many of the thousand nooks and corners which will be created by the development of these bold conceptions, there will be an excellent and fitting place for a permanent display of the talent of our wax florists. If the projected garden be intended as something more than a beautiful sight, and if the science of botany is to be—as it easily might be—illustrated, progressively, in a way which has never been attempted before, the imitative art will necessarily be called in to complete many a chain of specimens. It will occur to our readers that there are vast numbers of trees and plants which it would be impossible to exhibit in a public building, having due regard to the comfort of those who are to frequent it. The magnificent palm-house at Kew is an admirable specimen of contrivance, and contains a noble collection; but for how many consecutive minutes is it possible for a person in ordinary health to endure the tropical atmosphere? The sudden plunge into a climate supposed to reproduce that wherein

> The feathery palm trees rise,
> And the date grows ripe under Eastern skies,

is in itself a reason for the comparative neglect for which the public are, we think, unfairly, complained of as regards Kew. But, though the actual cultivation of many exotics would be incompatible with the proposed purpose of the Crystal Palace, there is no reason why such plants should not be artificially represented. A most beautiful and interesting addition to the attractions and to the scientific advantages of the place might be made, if those who are to have its arrangement would call a council of botanists, and empower them to instruct Mrs. Peachey, Mrs. Dorval, the Messrs. Minton, and the other leading artists in wax, to exert their skill for the due illustration of those botanic families whose real representatives it will be impossible to introduce into the Building. We commend this suggestion to the consideration of the authorities, and, as precedent is everything in these days, we refer them to the mineralogical department of the British Museum, where, that the diamond family may be adequately shewn, we find real diamonds up to a certain size, and then paste copies of diamonds which it is impossible to obtain.

The art of modelling wax flowers is a very charming one; but a certain disfavour has attached to its practice by amateurs, on account of the deleterious ingredients which the cupidity of trade has, for the sake of cheapness in production, frequently introduced into the material. But this is merely one of the "accidents of commerce," as fraud is one only politely termed, and its results may be avoided by purchasing only of first-class tradesmen. We are informed, upon the best authority, that there is no necessity for the mixing one single gram of injurious matter into the material for modelling the most variegated bouquet that ever glowed. And, this objection set aside, we hardly know a more elegant accomplishment for a lady than the knowledge of this art. She must keep perpetually before her the most exquisite and fragrant production of nature; she must study it with the same closeness of observation as is given when making water-colour drawings; and she reproduces her flower with a cleanly and pliable material—the very type of plasticity. And as her great-grandmother adorned her walls with garlands in tapestry, our fair artist every day adds a new ornament to her apartments; she has, in plebeian parlance, something to shew for her money and trouble. And, as for the money, the economical character of the necessary preparations will not in these times be among the least recommendations in the eyes of papas and husbands. We are apprised that all the articles a lady requires to enable her to make wax flowers are a pair of scissors not too tight in the screw, a small and a large china-headed pin, one ivory pin, tinting brushes, some prepared carmine, smalt, cobalt, two shades of chrome, and white, all in powder, a little wire, and some sheet wax. This is not a very formidable array of machinery; and, this obtained, the art may be acquired by the study of any of the excellent little hand-books upon the subject, or, more easily, by a few lessons from one of the regular artists. We should, of course, prefer to see a lady in the Bloomer costume with her flapped hat and gardening gloves, tending real flowers; but, for an in-door amusement, there can hardly be a prettier one than what, if *Lady Macbeth* had been in the habit of practising it, her husband would have called the throwing one's talents

> Into the *sire* and yellow leaf.

The wax-florists at the Exhibition are chiefly English, the foreign contributions in this department being unimportant. One of the most effective instances of grouping is on the stand appropriated to Mrs. Strickland, who displays a very handsome opal vase of graceful shell-like form, containing a very charming collection of flowers. But a more interesting sight is upon another portion of the same lady's stand, and whether the eye does not so readily detect it. This is a model of that extraordinary production of America, the *Victoria regia*, respecting which so much interest has been excited. Both sides of the gigantic leaf, with its extraordinary and almost innumerable ramifications of fibre, are shown, and the flower is seen in its various stages of development. Other artists have the flower in their collections, and it is excellently re-produced; but Mrs. Strickland's is, we think, the most complete illustration of this very remarkable plant. Mrs. Temple has an exceedingly handsome case of flowers, the colours of many of which are exquisitely displayed. Mrs. Dowell's collection also deserves the highest praise, it appearing to us that this lady is peculiarly successful with the more delicate flowers, and very fortunate in the selection of her tints; there is also much artistic taste in her arrangement. In selecting a few names for mention, it must not be supposed that any censure is implied in the omission of their names, for we cannot call to mind a single instance of carelessness or unfaithfulness (so far as we have had opportunity of studying the British and foreign originals), and there is not a case in the cluster which will not reward examination. The crowd of fashionable visitants who seem instinctively to find their way to this corner of the Exhibition, testifies to the successes of the various artists. But we must specially refer to a large case, exhibited by the Mintorn family (well known for their skill in these productions, and for some useful publications on the subject), who shew a variety of the more rare and curious plants, in various stages of their existence. We do not know whether there may not be a want of what critics call dramatic keeping in this group. We are scarcely learned enough to say whether the unity of time is preserved; in other words, whether specimens in such different phases can be seen in nature at the same time. If so, and Messrs. Mintorn declined to say that the collection is as perfect in idea as in execution. A more thoroughly interesting, or more choicely assorted display of natural beauty and quaintness, we have never seen; it has a higher value than that of simply imitative art. We must also mention some wax fruit, by Mr. J. Down, with strong reproduction, not because it is not exceedingly good—much of it indeed beautiful—but because its situation is such as to induce the greatest possible amount of unhappiness to the greatest possible number of the rising generation. Upon occasion of several visits which we have paid to this part of the Exhibition, we have noticed episodes arising from Mr. Down's fruit, which is maliciously placed "on a table of original design," so low as to be on a level with the juvenile lip. We have seen wearied mothers, tugging at still more wearied brats, suddenly pulled up short at this display of fruit, and compelled to give battle to their sulky progeny, which, listlessly passing other attractions, clings to Mr Down's table, and refuses to be comforted. And, one day last month, we saw a small and greedy-eyed boy, who had slipped from the maternal gripe, and slunk back to the wax pears and apricots, busily but stealthily trying to insert a knife at the junction of the glass. We watched him, with a faint hope that he would succeed, but his incensed proprietor came up, and with a hasty swoop, and some extemporised comminations, bore him away. Mr. Down is responsible for that lad's disgust at our social institutions. And before passing from the wax flower group, we may add an expression of our regret, that differences of some kind prevented its including the very magnificent case and bouquet which had been prepared by Mrs. Peachey, one of the artists in wax to her Majesty. The stand itself, which, with its contents, was on private view, is, externally, more admirable than any of the cases in the exhibition, and the flowers would have yielded to none in variety or brilliancy of tint. The reputation of Mrs. Peachey, whose artistic talent is of a first-rate description, would have justified the authorities in some concession, and we have long cherished this department of the Exhibition with a feature of no ordinary beauty.

We ought not to leave the Gallery without glancing at a large glass-case, before which there is always such a crowd of mammas and little girls, that a male critic seems an intruder. The contents of this case hardly come under the two heads into which we propose to divide our examination of the wax-work in the Exhibition, inasmuch as they are not precisely either representations of the productions of nature, or of a group of the human family. They are, however, something between the two. The case consists of dolls, *en cire, mues et habilles*. They are by Madame Montanari, a name of which we shall have occasion to speak by and by. Certainly, it is impossible to conceive a more charming fairy court than is held in this minor glass palace. There are dolls in every stage of doll life: baby dolls, lady and gentleman dolls, and dolls of no particular age, but combining the artless smile of early dollhood with the finished oilet of a milliner's model. The hair is inserted into the head, in-tead of being gummed on in a scalp, and the eyelashes and eyebrows are similarly arranged. The costumes of the figures are superb, finished *à quatre epingles*, and the tiny ornaments, bracelets, ear rings, watches, chains, and rings, are put on with microscopic precision. There is a *partie carrée*, consisting of young ladies representing the four quarters of the world, their skins being fair or dark, according to their place of nativity; and their dresses, though in the cases of Africa and America a little idealised, are very appropriate. The magnificent *toilettes* of some of the larger ladies elicit the most charming little screams of rapture from the fair inspectors; and the baby-models, with their fat naked legs and taper fingers, extort very loving glances from young mothers. There is a quaint little nudity who stands up in front, like *Puck* among the fairies, and very grotesque by contrast with the luxurious waxwork around. Altogether, Madame Montanari may be congratulated upon having set an artistic example which will be duly appreciated by those happy parents who can afford to indulge the iconclasty of their offspring with objects the expense of which, we suppose, bears a due proportion to their elegance. In an adjoining frame, however, are idols framed upon a more economical principle; they are called by the Ashleyan name of rag-dolls, but the title does not suggest the smart-looking articles in question, which, though of course lacking the high-bred complexion and style of the wax ladies, are rosy and smiling enough. This sort of doll, which is by no means dear, is, we are informed, largely patronised by her Majesty for the benefit of the Royal nursery. Its merit is that it is perfectly soft, and therefore cannot injure a child, and is so yielding that a child cannot, in turn, injure it. Strictly, we have no right to include the rag-doll in our examination, but it may perhaps be allowed to come in with its waxen brothers and sisters, by whose side it dwells, rejoicing in the approval of Royalty.

In the Fine Art Court, down stairs, we find a few additions to the collection of wax-work modelling, as *tableaux* of flowers, copies of plants, a portrait group, several medallic portraits, and some animals. But the great wax feature of the Exhibition, and, in an artistic point of view, by far the most important work in this department of it, is a large group of figures which we find pyramidically arranged on a large table in this part of the Building. A spectator cannot fail to observe it, from a rickety canopy incessantly shaking over it, and from the number of visitors crowding round it. It certainly deserves a little attention, for it is not only a collection of exquisitely finished works, but it conveys a vivid idea of a remarkable people. The artist, Mr. Montanari (though his name be foreign, he comes into the English department by virtue of his residence in London), has endeavoured, most successfully, to illustrate "Mexican town and savage life." This he has done in a series of figures, chiefly single, but several in groups. They represent an immense variety of incidents in the life of the wild and tame Mexican. Among the most conspicuous subjects in the history of the civilised man is the bull fight, of which separate episodes are shown. In one of them the outraged and infuriate animal, smarting under the torture of the *banderilles* which are fixed in his back, is making his terrible rush.

> He digs in hard! Away,
> Away, for life and limb! See how they spur!
> Now is the time to perish or display
> The skill that yet may check that mad career.

In another group the bull's last moments are approaching: the Mexican rival of the "great Montes" is meditating the death stroke:

> And now the matadors around him play,
> Shaking the cloak and rousing the red brand;
> Once more through all he darts his thundering way.
> Vain rage! the mantle quits the covering hand—
> Wraps his fierce eyes—and o'er his neck a pang is spread.

Another, and a very well-imagined group, illustrates the period when the game is over, and the body of the slaughtered bull is being hurried away from the arena, that a living animal may take his place.

> And steeds that spurn the rein, as swift as shy,
> Hurl the dark bulk along, scarce seen in dashing by.

But these groups, excellent as they are, the fiery character of the scene being well preserved, and the dresses of the *taurador* and the trappings of the horses being very elaborately finished, are by no means the most interesting features of the collection. These, we think, will be found in the Indian and slave figures. The Indians are particularly characteristic of the fierce and predatory habits of the people we hear fresh news of by every batch of American journals; but the mixed squalor and picturesqueness of the race will be best understood by these models. There is a bit of second Fenician Rolla, holding a white child high in air; only the sentiment of the situation is reversed, as the Indian is stealing the infant ("robbing" him, the label states, but the dagger and attitude speak of felony rather than larceny). And there is a sculping scene of great horror; the long black lock of the victim being firmly grasped by his victor, who has thrown him on his knees, and brandishes the glittering knife with a fierce cry of triumph. A figure of an exceedingly aged female Indian is executed in admirable style, every fibre in her lean frame apparently developed, and her face a respect that of misery. The more pleasing aspect of Indian life is shown in the charming figures of some of the younger squaws, who are models of female beauty so far as form goes. Their bodies unfettered by drapery, a gay feather garment from the waist to the knee being about the extent of their wardrobe, their admirable proportions are brought into favourable view. The rich dark complexion glows with health, and the limbs are full of strength and vigour. Presuming these ladies to be types of their class, and not exceptional beauties, the Indian may be forgiven the pertinacity with which he fights *pro aris et focis*. Some figures of slaves, engaged in various menial offices, show a different phase of life; and these, who have, apparently, the squalor of the Indian, without his fierce bearing, look pitiable enough—they seem to have the limb, rather than use it, and their countenances wear a very degraded expression. Contrasted with them is the elaborate and glistening *toilette* of a Mexican belle, who appears with a display of gold and jewels, something like that the unlucky aborigines of her country made in the days of Cortez. She is a most captivating spectacle, and, in point of show, throws the most brilliant costumes of the Old World completely into the shade. Observe her step and manner—some indolence, some coquetry, and a great deal of fire ready at a very short notice. She is not a person on whom to offend, and yet, no doubt, she is very fascinating to her dark-eyed suitors. Further on, Mr. Montanari has thought proper to typify Mexico herself, by an allegorical figure of a gaily clad young lady, with naked feet, who is mounted upon a hillock of gold coins, in the days her banner, "looking fearlessly into futurity." In another place, and, we presume, in order to show that his faculty of representing a class is not limited, we find a white Venus, very carefully and delicately modelled by the same accomplished artist; the rosy-tinted flesh of Europe contrasting well with the glowing duskiness of the American figures. We have touched upon but a few out of this large collection, in which will be found gallant smugglers, bold bandits, grim miners, grimy charcoal-burners, a quiet worshrettes, and almost every variety of social and unsocial life. The artist is very fortunate in his treatment of most of his figures: the wax serves him excellently; but what will probably strike the mass of spectators as the characteristic of these models is the extraordinary minuteness and beauty of finish, chiefly as regards costume and ornament. Not only has the coquette her bracelet, but every jewel in her bracelet is shown—ear-rings, finger-rings, watches, all are in the same state of miraculous completeness. What would, of course, be unworthy, if not impossible in the case of a work of pure art, is here most laudable. The artist's object was imitation, not idealisation, and he has carried out his intention with extraordinary care and success. For a series of literal transcripts, executed *à merveille*, we have not often seen anything equal to Mr. Montanari's Mexican figures.

As we have said, England has nearly monopolised the wax-work of the Exhibition. If, guided by the Catalogue, we wander through the foreign department, we here and there light upon a solitary case of flowers or fruit, but we do not discover much requiring mention, except in the Portuguese department, where, in no very favourable place for view, we find some "Waxen work, by H. Ferrax and sisters," which consists of some small cases of modelled fruit, apparently executed with care, but not arranged in a way which does much justice to the fair artists.

It seems fair, at the end of such a notice, to remind such of our readers as do not take much trouble to find out things for themselves, that the "undoubted original inventors and artists in wax" are the only permanent occupiers of any part of the Crystal Palace. They are permitted to sleep there at night, and to carry on their avocations during the day, with constant liberty of ingress, egress, and regress, upon the arrangement that they do not intrude into any other part of the Building than the commodious apppropriated to their use. These are at all times open to the examination of the public, and those who would like to see the manufacture and its adaptation, have only to ascend to the Gallery, at the extreme western end of which they will find some sheets of glass so arranged as to form a kind of little conservatory within the Building, but completely isolated from it, and with entrances outside the windows. That glass is, if the author of "Orion" will allow us to borrow the phrase, the "false medium which separates bees of genius from the public."

S. B.

NEW WATCH-STAND. BY JONES.

This is a very pretty little article for the table or chimney-piece, affording security for the watch, with facilities for presenting its face in any direction desired.

NEW WATCH-STAND. BY JONES.

JEFFREY'S MARINE GLUE.

The marine glue is one of the inventions which have arisen from experiments made to attain in some measure the same object by different means. Messrs. Jeffrey, Walsh, and Co. exhibit in Class 6 a great variety of specimens of their marine glue as applied to various parts of vessels, in order to show the strength and tenacity attainable by the use of this important substance. Many years ago Mr. Jeffrey turned his attention to a process, by galvanic action, of producing copper sheathing suitable for ships' bottoms; but, after numerous experiments and considerable expense, finding the cost of production of the copper sheathing by his new process to be equal to that of the copper-plates for ordinary use for the same purpose, he abandoned his scheme. Nevertheless, his investigations on this important subject led to "the idea of employing resins insoluble in water as an effectual protection to ships' bottoms." The result was the composition which is known as marine glue, and which is now so extensively used in the navy. It consists simply of three ingredients, viz. caoutchouc, coal naptha, and shellac, in proper proportions. It requires several days to dissolve the caoutchouc previously to the addition of the shellac. The various specimens of marine glue, which are placed towards the east end of the Machinery-in-Motion department of the Great Exhibition, are well worthy of an inspection.

The specimens marked 1 and 2 are removed a little way from the north "wall," while the rest, distinguished by the letters A to L inclusive, are placed close to the same wall.

No. 1 is a piece of the mast of the *Curaçoa* frigate, after her return from South America. The glue was found to be inseparable even by the application of the wedge.

2. The next specimen is the piece of mast put together with the marine glue, and subjected to a pressure of 22 tons, by means of the hydraulic press, before the splinter could be effected. In order to show the great additional strength of the main-mast, the fore-mast, and the mizen, by the use of the marine glue, it is only necessary to observe that the number of feet of surface joined in the three masts is equal to 2128; so that only taking three tons to the foot, we have an additional strength put into these masts of not less than 6384 tons, a thing unprecedented.

The specimen distinguished by the letter A is a fib, tongued and put together with the marine glue.

The block of elm, about 12 inches square, marked B, and put together with the glue, was subjected to an explosion of gunpowder. At the conclusion of the trial, it was found that the seam or joint was perfect.

The piece of a deck (C) put together with the glue was taken from a vessel, the interior of which was destroyed by fire, and, although the underside is considerably charred, the upper side, including the glue, is perfect.

Mr. Jeffrey, at the request of Sir I. K. Brunel, prepared a cannon-ball (D), of oak, about seven inches in diameter, which was fired at Woolwich, in 1842, at an angle of forty-five degrees, to ascertain the effect of concussion on the joint when rebounding from the earth. On an inspection of this interesting specimen, it will be found that the joint is still perfect.

The next specimen, marked E, is a block of deal about twelve inches square, with a surface glued of similar extent. The wood was shattered at four tons. Thus, taking three tons per foot, we have additional strength of 36,000 tons distributed over the hull of a first-rate.

F. Short length of a model mast, of about 8 inches in diameter, exploded with gunpowder. Although the wood is rent, the splinters are confined by the marine glue.

G is a section of the same.

H and I short length and section respectively of a model mast, of about 6 inches diameter, made of northern seasoned timber, very durable and strong. This is composed of eight sections, put together with the marine glue.

The next specimen, marked J, shows the method of converting rectangular into circular timber, by dividing the rectangular piece by a segmental cut at the radius required, and then placing the under piece above the upper piece, and connecting the two pieces together with marine glue. The ribs of the roof of the Transept of the Palace of Industry were thus formed, not, however, having the use of marine glue at the joints.

K is attached to a mahogany deck, payed with marine glue; and, finally, four seams are shewn marked L, two of which are payed with marine glue, and two with pitch, which have been subjected to the same temperature under the line. The effect of the sun on the seams made of pitch has been to melt it away to the depth of an inch in parts, while the glue in the first case remains perfect.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.—BY VITTOZ.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL. BY VITTOZ.

Amongst M. Vittoz's collection is a pretty little group, entitled "La Fortune et le jeune Enfant," which we have great pleasure in engraving.

GROUP OF SILVER. FROM RUSSIA.

(*See Engraving on Front Page.*)

The ornamental works in silver from Russia are chiefly contributed by two houses—those of Ignace Saxikoff, of Moscow, and Theodore Verkhovzoff, of St. Petersburgh. The style of all these works is of a high class of merit, the workmanship extremely finished, and the designs generally marked with good taste, being based mostly upon the examples of the best periods of European art. The group we have engraved is of works exhibited by the house of Saxikoff. The principal object is a large centre-piece, comprising a group representing Dmitri Donskoi, Grand Duke of Muscovy, after the battle of Koulikoff, in 1380, which delivered Russia from the yoke of the Tartars, under which it had been oppressed for 160 years. The artist has chosen the moment when Prince Michael Tverskoy comes to announce to the Grand Duke, who, having been wounded, is reclining under a palm tree, that the victory has been gained. The figures are extremely well designed, and the general effect highly artistic. There are other smaller fancy subjects distributed in various parts of the glass case, such as a goblet representing a Cossack woman, another with a Finish hunter, a third with a milk-woman, and a paper press ornamented with a group of a dancing bear with peasants, all characteristic and capitally executed. Besides these, are cups, some of the Byzantine style, some of the Russian, and various other subjects, which reflect great credit upon the taste of the old Russian capital.

Verkhovzoff, of St. Petersburgh, has also a very handsome 'display,' though of fewer works, including a bas-relief in silver on a gilt ground representing the descent from the cross, chased by hand; and another representing the Crucifixion, Prophets, and Evangelists, also chased by hand, in the old Byzantine style, and intended as an upper cover for the New Testament.

BRONZED GATES. BY THE COALBROOK DALE COMPANY.

The handsome Park Gates of cast-iron, bronzed, produced by the Coalbrook Dale Company, and which stands across the entrance to the North Transept, are justly admired as one of the most successful efforts of iron-casting of recent times. They are after an original design by Charles Crooks, and consist of a pair of principal gates and two side gates, which are hung on iron pillars of peculiar construction. Each of the gates was cast in one piece. The style is light and elegant, and the bronzing extremely rich.

THE NYMPH OF LURLEIBERG. BY ENGELHARD.

All who have steamed up the Rhine know the precipice of Lurlei, and its famous echo, which is supposed to repeat sounds fifteen times. There is some legend attached to it, in which a nymph is concerned, though at the moment we do not recollect the particulars. M. Engelhard, of Hamburg, amongst other contributions in the plastic art, presents us with an inspiration of this fanciful creation—a composition of some merit of design, and not deficient in grace.

COLLINGE'S PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE.

Messrs. Collinge exhibit in the "Machinery in Motion" Department a five-horse portable direct-acting high-pressure engine, in which we find great simplicity, owing to many of the reciprocating parts usually observable in engines being dispensed with. In this engine, the piston, with its vertical rod, which works in guides, acts on the crank by a connecting-rod, and the slide and feed pump receive their motion from eccentrics on the fly-wheel shaft. The reversing gear is of a novel description, enabling the engine to be worked in either direction with equal effect, so that this part of the machine may be applied with advantage to marine and also locomotive engines.

The frame-work is of neat appearance, entirely without ornament—solidity of material and economy in construction having been kept in view in forming the design.

STATUETTE OF AN ANGEL.—BY GROPIUS.

STATUETTE OF AN ANGEL. BY GROPIUS.

The productions in *papier maché*, paper, and stone, by Gropius, of Berlin, exhibit great variety, and considerable applicability for building decoration. The figure of an angel, which we engrave, is bronzed, and is appropriate for a niche in a church.

CANDELABRUM, &c.—BY HARVEY AND GRAYHURST.

CANDELABRUM, &c. HARVEY AND CO.

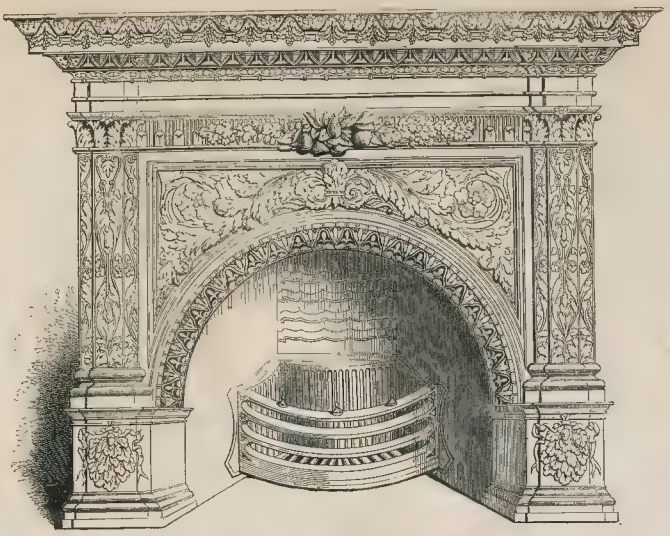
This candelabrum is extremely fanciful, and pretty in design. It is composed entirely of shell-work, mineral plants, and water. The principal figure is that of Venus, on one side of whom is a syren singing her lover; on the other hand is another of the same class of beings, entwined in a net, who is presenting the Goddess of Beauty with a string of coral. On the stem is a young triton covering her with pearls; and on the summit a Cupid shooting at every heart. The workmanship is very careful, and the whole has a pleasing effect. The silver ewer of antique fashion, and the mug, which is silver gilt, of the cinque-cento style, are both very beautifully executed.

WALL DECORATIONS IN CANNABIC. BY ALBANO.

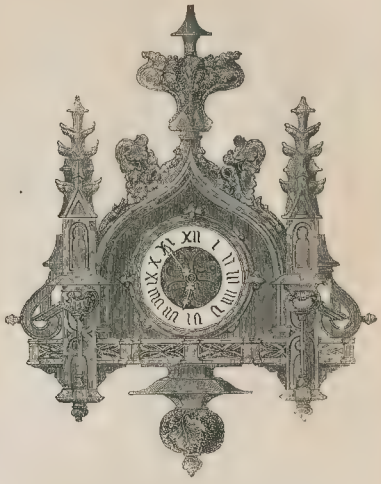
"Cannabic" is the name of a new preparation from hemp, intended to supply the place of *papier maché* and *carton pierre*, invented and patented by M. Albano. Whilst, perhaps, it has not quite the softness of surface of the former named materials, it has the advantage of great durability and of quickly drying. It was first used by M. Albano in the decoration of Covent-garden Theatre.

CANNABIC.—BY M. ALBANO.

CANNABIC.—BY M. ALBANO



STOVE — BY MESSRS CARR AND ROBERTSON, SHEFFIELD



GOTHIC CLOCK. BY TAHAN, PARIS.

STOVE. BY ROBERTSON, CARR, AND CO.

This is a very handsome stove -simple, but effective in style, and of admirable workmanship, by Robertson, Carr, and Co., of Sheffield. The upper part is of cast iron, the grate of polished iron or steel.

GOTHIC CLOCK. BY TAHAN.

M. Tahan exhibits a clock, inclosed in a small Gothic turret, in carved ash, which is very creditable as to workmanship, and will be appropriate for fixing in any part of an old-fashioned house.

HALL STOVE. BY JEAKES.

This production, placed in the centre of the east side of the Nave, is a pendant to one which has already appeared in these pages. The pair are among the best specimens of our inventions for creating artificial heat, as far as regards external appearance; and, without doubt, the glitter and cheerful appearance of this example will be preferred by many to the more laboured work in bronze of its companion. Each, however, must stand upon its own merits; and for the abovementioned qualities this subject is inferior to none.

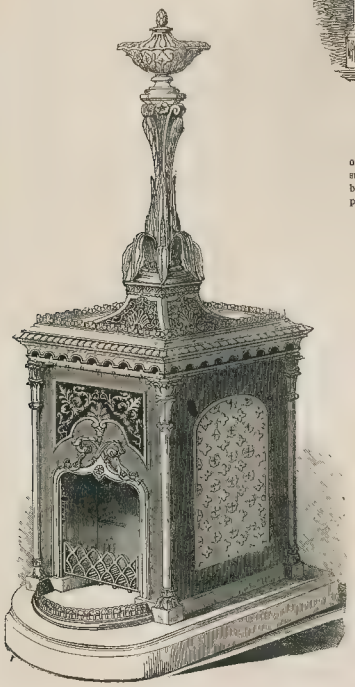
ARTIFICIAL STONE.—BY RANSOM AND PARSONS

ARTIFICIAL STONE. BY RANSOM AND PARSONS.

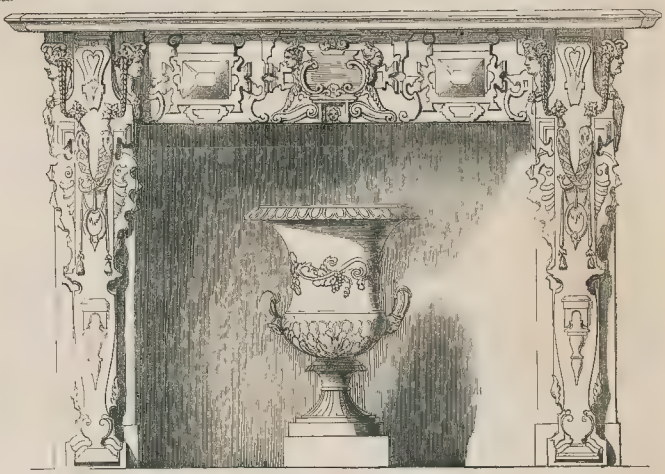
The artificial stone and marble produced by Ransom and Parsons, of Ipswich, exhibit all the essential qualities of hardness, colour, and surface. The various objects which we have engraved show the applicability of these materials to all descriptions of building and decorative purposes.

FIREPLACE AND VASE. BY THE LADYSHORE TERRA COTTA COMPANY.

The Elizabethan fireplace and the vase which we engrave are very creditable specimens of the taste and finish displayed in the works of the Ladyshore Terra Cotta Company.



HALL STOVE.—BY JEAKES, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET.



FIRE-PLACE AND VASE.—BY THE LADYSHORE TERRA COTTA COMPANY.

CAPRICES OF INVENTION.

INDUSTRY is one thing, and caprice is another, and a very different thing. In like manner, we may say that ingenuity is one thing, and whimsicality another; persevering good-sense one thing, and persevering folly a very different thing: so of workmanship and the production of a useful article, when compared with a prolonged waste of human labour in concocting and finishing a trifle, a toy, or an absurdity. These things all involve a different species of effort and result, and call for a very different sort of estimate.

Amidst the innumerable examples of well-applied labour in the Great Exhibition, so many of which we have already chronicled, and so many more of which yet remain which merit notice, and shall obtain it as far as our space will permit, it must, nevertheless, be confessed that there are also a considerable number, amounting, indeed, to a motley variety of articles, in the construction of which we are bound to say we consider that much thought, and yet more labour, have been grievously misapplied.

Foremost amongst these we must place Count Dunlu's "Man of Steel." This is a piece of mechanism, in the figure of a man, which is constructed of seven thousand pieces of steel. Most of them appear to be either springs or slides, and they are so put together and arranged as to be capable of a graduated movement, by means of which the proportions of the whole figure may be expanded from the standard size of the Apollo Belvidere to those of a Goliah. From these colossal proportions it may again be contracted at pleasure to any size between the and its original standard, as now displayed. The only utility we have ever heard suggested as derivable from this elaborate piece of mechanism, is its applicability to the various measurements of army clothiers or tailors, as it would serve for the figures of men of various sizes. We do not know whether this is the purpose assigned to it by the inventor, as it seems a very absurd one, the same result being far more easily attainable by the incomparably more simple means of half a dozen dummies, or wooden lay-figures.

Dr. Grey, of Perth, has invented a medical walking-staff, containing instruments, medicines, and other professional articles. Would not a small tin case, or a sandwich-box, have answered the same purpose far better, and far more conveniently, as it might be put into the pocket, where the "medicines," not being half so much "shaken" as in the walking-staff, would have less chance of fermentation or other injury.

Mr. W. Chamberlain jun., of St. Leonards, has invented "a machine to record votes." Surely, this might have been accomplished equally well by a more simple and well-known means, which is generally allowed to answer all purposes in this case, viz. by a pen and ink—or, if secrecy were required, by a ballot-box.

An "artificial silver nose" has been invented by Mr. Whitehouse. We will not pronounce rashly upon this; but it strikes us, that, as all artificial noses, both in shape, size, and the amount of nose required, will depend upon the amount wanting by an individual, and the size and shape, in fact, suited to his particular case, the material also of which the nose was manufactured would very often have to be regulated by the special circumstances.

Art-manufactures in *mutton fat* are certainly a novelty, and Mr. W. E. Hall, of Bideford, exhibits a "a soale, or kind of wax," made of a mixture of mutton fat and lard. We should fancy that in a hot summer, or in a cold winter when a good fire is needed in the room, these articles would be extremely liable to a change of form not at all contemplated by the inventor; nay, there might be occasions on which they "ran away" altogether.

Mr. M'Clintock, of York, exhibits a chain in regular links, the whole of which, we are informed, has been cut out of a solid block of wood: to what purpose, except to the unnecessary length of time such a performance must occupy, we are totally at a loss to conceive. Mr. M'Clintock has, however, been surpassed by a lieutenant of the navy, whose name has escaped us, and which we do not know where to look for in the Catalogue, who has achieved the same result from a block of wood with the help of no other tool than a penknife. Will anybody endeavour to surpass them both, we wonder, by doing the same thing with a pin?

We do not very well know what to say about the "ostracide," the instrument with a grand name for opening oysters, and bearing a close resemblance to a pair of sugar-nippers. It may be useful, or it may cut the oysters into rags in the operation; we hope not: but Mr. Brown, of Newcastle, will excuse us if we hint, that, to avoid this, it may be necessary to practise opening oysters with the ostracide almost as much as with the old-fashioned oyster-knife.

"The sembreeve guitar" of Mr. Dobrowsky was a good thought enough for a new name, and for a fresh attempt to prolong the sound of the notes of the guitar; but, if the inventor would have us understand by the term "sembreve" that his instrument will sustain a note in any such duration, we must plead absolute scepticism to the possibility of any instrument of this kind being made to accomplish such a result.

The enharmonic guitar, manufactured by Panormo, of High-street, Bloomsbury, claims for its original inventor and designer no less a personage than the ingenious Colonel Perronet Thompson, M.P., who some years ago invented a new kind of organ. Of the enharmonic guitar now exhibited, it is announced that it is "capable of being arranged in the perfect ratios for upwards of twenty keys." We do not doubt this; we accept it at once, not only from what we know of the scientific capabilities of a guitar, but of the great scientific attainments of Colonel Thompson: but after his enharmonic guitar has been "arranged" for any of these keys, what will be the effect of "playing" in them, amidst all this mechanical interference with the finger-board? So much for the impediments to execution, to say nothing of tone. We must say, in justice to Mr. Panormo, the manufacturer, that, being convinced his own simple guitars on the Spanish model have more tone in them than any other guitars, we regret he should have employed so much labour in the construction of this very ingenious, learned, and impracticable invention.

Mr. Jones, of Lombard-street, exhibits "a silent alarum bedstead, to turn any one *out of bed* at a given hour." This is certainly one of the most amusing inventions we ever heard of. It assumes a degree of density in the sleeper which no alarum can affect, or else a singular amount of luxurious weakness of purpose. The bed, therefore, sets the part of Resolution for the sleeper; and having been "set" over night for a given hour in the morning, the said incorrigible sleeper finds the bed revolve so as to tilt him out, and a bath, being placed by the bed-side, he may at once be relieved of all need for summoning a resolution either to get up or to take a plunge.

Let us look at a bed of a very different kind—one that, so far from making the least pretence to any special utility, presents the most abundant illustrations of how many useless and extraneous adornments can be heaped upon a simple domestic article, till it becomes a wonder for its perversity. We refer to the grand bedstead in the Austrian department of the Great Exposition. The enormity of its bed-posts, and there seem to be at least a dozen of them rising in spires of various heights, with the high relief of the carving, and the massive magnificence of the whole design, and the finish of the carving in all its parts, gives this "bed," if we must call it by such a name, far more the appearance of a great model of a Gothic cathedral.

There is a Chinese bed, which, in its way, competes with the Austrian. It is much smaller, but ornamented with all sorts of curious and elaborate cabinet-work, the greater part of which consists of inlaid mother-of-pearl.

Of a similar class to the above, in egregious ornament, we must rank the most splendid of the Oriental saddles, several of which are so thickly embroided, as to present a positive bas-relief of a very rough kind. It would almost need a suit of armour, or at least a wonderfully thick leather lining to the seat of the unmentionables, to enable a horseman to ride with such a saddle for an hour without being horridly chafed, if not flayed, by the amount of friction.

The Chinese have long been famous for their caprices of invention, and whimsicalities of workmanship, over each article of which the greater portion of the lives of several artisans appear to have been expended. We find exhibited here some of their celebrated ivory balls, richly carved outside, and containing another, a size less, inside, richly carved also, with open-work, to show you, that there are balls within balls to the extent of twenty or more, each cut clear of the rest, and carved, and capable of being turned about—like one of these being produced by means of a variety of curious tools and instruments, out of the first solid ball. This, they assert, nobody else can do; and it may be true, for the Chinese are capable of wasting any amount of time upon any triviality. It has sometimes occurred to us, that they may have discovered a certain ivory cement so strong as to be carved upon, and so exactly of the colour and character of ivory as not to be distinguishable; and if so these balls, instead of being all carved and hollowed from the solid round, may each have been cut in two, which would render the entire process easy in comparison, or at any rate would rob it, unfortunately, of the greater part of its difficulty. But this is only a speculation; we admit that we have never been able to detect the sign of a joint, and we never heard of one of their balls coming in two pieces, or even showing an artificial crack. But the Chinese are not the only people who have a love for difficulties, for the sake of the unnecessary labour and time they involve, which gives the article so much additional value in their eyes. If Quang Sing, of Canton, carves and engraves upon peach-stones, and makes baskets and boxes with the stones of apricots and nectarines, Mr. Jacob, of Coventry-street, displays egg-shells with carvings and engravings upon them, and "views inside." If Shee-king, of Macao, delights in wasting his own life, and the lives of others whom he employs, in carving a nest of ivory balls out of one solid ball, instead of obtaining a similar result (if the world *must* have these toys) by the regular tools and simple means of ivory workmanship, we find several of our own countrymen equally assiduous in substituting a common penknife in order to perform operations which proper tools would effect far more easily in a tenth, perhaps a hundredth part of the time. There seems, in fact, a sort of mania for this prænikic-work. Mr. Asson, of Chelsea, executes a model of St. James's Church South, in cardboard, with a penknife; Mr. Scollick, of Birmingham, exhibits a model of St. Paul's Cathedral; and Mr. Dickenson, of Waterloo-place, a model of York Minster, each in cardboard, and each employing no other instrument than a penknife. M. Schnitzer, of Jerusalem, exhibits two vases carved out of a species of sandstone found in Jerusalem, with a penknife, which the proprietor, Sir Moses Montefiore, takes care to inform the world was "an ordinary penknife."

In the windows of most of the great cutlers of London may be seen knives with an extraordinary number of blades; and on the ground-floor of the Grand Exposition is exhibited a large glass case, as big as a handsome summer-house, full of all sorts of fine cutlery and other workmanship in steel, the most prominent features of which are several of these preposterous knives. Some seem to have 50 blades, of all sorts of shapes and sizes, others 150 blades, and one or two of them, we feel assured, cannot display less than 400 or 500 blades. To accomplish this capricious feat, the inventors are always obliged to have recourse to a strangely thick handle, of an utterly impracticable kind as to all handling: and in the glass case now before us will be found, one in the shape of a cross, thus combining four handles, each one crowded with blades; another has the handle in the shape of a star or double cross, thus combining six handles, each one bristling with blades, and arranged at the end of each handle in the form of a fan of bright penknives and blades of instruments. But all these are surpassed in capricious ingenuity by a "knife," the handle of which, if we must call it so, is a combination of three handles, each in form of a cross, the largest being in the middle. The three crosses are combined by an upright shaft, and each of the three comprises four handles. Thus, we have twelve handles in one, and from each of the twelve there sticks out a shining fan-work of blades and steel instruments, of all conceivable shapes, and all real or imaginary offices, not one of which could be put into operation amidst such a crowd. It is one of the most wonderfully useless things we ever saw. As to the number of blades and tools, they defy calculation. In the same case may be seen miniature knives, which are actually of the same kind, and present numerous blades from a handle of an inch and a half in length. There are also miniature knives and scissors of an inch long, of half an inch long, and of a quarter of an inch long; and, by way of completing the wonder, there are twelve pairs of miniature scissors, placed in little brass scales, which show that the whole twelve only weigh half a grain. They require a microscope to be seen properly, when it becomes manifest that they are perfectly formed scissors. We suppose Messrs. Rodgers would say, in explanation of all this fancy-work, that the use of it was to show the world what Sheffield could do, not only in work, but in play.

An American inventor exhibits a combination of the pianoforte and violin, with which he assumes that pieces can be played with the effect of those two instruments in concert. Something like this, no doubt, may be accomplished by giving an attachment to the piano, which shall produce a resemblance to the sound of a violin; but in the present instance the inventor has literally attached a violin, played upon by four bows, which are put in motion by a separate set of keys on a small upper finger-board, which cause the bows to "saw" (as we may truly say) upward and downwards, with an effect which we frankly confess to be indescribable. You can see the whole operation; and a more ludicrous thing both to see and hear, it has seldom been our lot to experience.

An inventor exhibits a model of a carriage which supplies its own railway, laying it down as it advances, and taking it up after the wheels have passed over it. This is extremely ingenious; but, unfortunately, it *supposes* the existence of a level line for the operation, so that its utility becomes rather questionable.

A drinking-glass is exhibited, with a partition for soda and acid, to be mixed separately, the junction of the two streams effecting combustion only at the moment of entering the mouth. Few people could "stand this" we should think.

The model of a ship is made with bottle-corks, and rigged in the same fashion. The object of this we cannot learn.

Mr. Cossens, of Holborn, exhibits a model made in elder pith; and Mr Clifford, of Exeter, displays models made "of the pith of the common green rush," which he carefully informs us is such as is "used in making rushlights."

In one of Hogarth's prints there is a capital satire upon the expenditure of extraordinary means to produce a simple result. You see a pile of complicated machinery, which indicates that an operation requiring great power is about to be displayed. The skill of the artist in the design and in the arrangement of light and shade causes the eye to travel about and examine the various parts of the machinery in order to ascertain the work it is about to perform, when finally you discover at the bottom of the great machine an ordinary wine-bottle, the neck of which is corked, and the whole of this machinery is evidently employed in "drawing the cork." Of a similar kind of elaboration in order to effect a very simple object, we fear we must class some of the new inventions in horns and flutes, to the former of which many complicated crooks and curves, and to the latter many scarcely practicable keys have been added, merely to enable the instrument to produce a certain note which might be omitted with no great loss, or produced by other means. Nothing injures tonemore than a superabundance of mechanism. Vivier always plays on the old French horn, without any of the present complicated improvements, and Nicholson used to play on a flute much simpler than many now exhibited, and we have never heard any performer who gave so much tone to the instrument.

In like manner, we find an exhibitor who displays a model cottage composed of 2000 pieces of willow wood (these also are all carved with a penknife); and there is a table to be seen which is composed of 2,000,000 of separate morsels, all inlaid in mosaic-work. The practical philosophers and economists of modern times complain of the great waste of human labour in the construction of the Pyramids of Egypt—let them go and look at this table.

Now, we are well aware that a thousand reasons may occur to the minds of the inventors of these curiosities, whereby they may persuade themselves that what we have called "caprices" are so many instances of genius; and a thousand letters might be written to us with a view to set us right in this particular. But this would be merely adding to the waste of time. It is not a question of argument, but of fact. There are the articles now to be seen in the Great Exposition; and those who are interested in the point can go and inspect them, and then ask themselves, "Are they useful?" We acknowledge their cleverness—in some cases, their extreme ingenuity; but there we stop.

CLOCK. BY SUSSE FRERES.

CLOCK. BY SUSSE FRERES.

This time-piece, intended for a chimney-piece, is in bronze. Above is a figure of Sappho; and on either side of the face are bas-reliefs of Venus and Diana. It is nicely executed, and, altogether, an elegant drawingroom ornament.

MR. CATLIN'S INDIAN FAMILY AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

A MUSEUM OF MAN IN THE EXHIBITION.

SINCE our first notice of the Aboriginal productions in the Exhibition, Mr. Catlin has brought the articles here mentioned out of his famous Indian collection; and unquestionably these almost solitary specimens of Indian industry make us largely Mr. Catlin's debtors. Their completeness so amply compensates their paucity, that he may be fairly said to have obliterated the neglect of others, in not eagerly seizing this happy occasion to display Aboriginal merit. The truthfulness of expression in the quiet features and attitudes of these two Indians proves how well Mr. Catlin has studied a race which may make his countrymen great in sculpture by its abounding in "*models only equalled in Greece*;"* and his judicious observation of this fact is gloriously supported by the contribution of Hiram Powers to the Exhibition.

These few signs of the occupations, the tastes, and the affections of the denizens of America will not be among the least suggestive of the cheering subjects in this great assemblage of man's works. The well known enterprise and ability of Mr. Catlin need no new encomium; but the one little group he now presents to us is far too remarkable in itself, and in its bearing on the fate of 50,000,000 of our coloured fellow-creatures in North and South America, to be simply enumerated among the things exhibited.

Here is *the stoic of the woods*, calmly witnessing the marvels of many lands, in some of which he has himself been an object of wonder. He is the type of the warriors, who, with a handful of brave men, have for three centuries made head against the enormous odds of European discipline and power; and who, in these latter times, have not in vain stood up against millions of unscrupulous, but unscalculating invaders. Nobly indeed stands he here in the breach, to tell the civilized world that the alleged *necessity* of ruin to any branch of the human race is not only an unholy paradox, but the allegation betrays the grossest contempt of facts and a glaring ignorance of history. He does better in simply appealing to the tenderest affections of the heart, by asking sympathy for his people in the person of his child. He also enlists our reason in favour of his race, by pointing at the Indian mother's ingenuous and laborious handiwork which mantles the girl.

Who can reflect on the story told by this group without a pang, at the cruel impolicy of leaving such germs of civilization unprotected and undeveloped?

We are unable to destroy the *brown* man every where, willing as we are to do it; and after all the horrors perpetrated wherever white men have gone, that brown man is more erect before us than ever

Mr. Catlin's chief here tells us *how* we may mend the melancholy past in this matter. We must treat the less civilized races as we would ourselves be treated, and bring them within our kindest community of social sympathies. So much is taught in the portraiture of the Indian's *child*.

Furthermore, the curious and useful clothing of them both; their gay ornaments, and rude historical symbols, shew how steadily, and pleasantly, and reflectingly, too, the Indian's leisure can be employed.

Dress of the Chief:—Deer-skins, with beautifully tinted porcupine-quills, and scalp locks. The head-dress is constructed of war-eagle quills, and ermine, surmounted with buffalo horns, cut thin and polished in the way usual with the Jews The necklace is made of the grisly bear's claws; a lance in his hand, and a quiver and bow are slung at his back. His tobacco-pouch, of otter's skin, hangs across his arm. His moccassins are of deer-skin. *Dress of the girl*:—Dressed skins of the mountain sheep, which are softer than deer-skin. Moccasins, or beaded boots. Wampum or necklace and ear-rings of the bivalve fresh-water shells, and necklace of elks' teeth, which are rare.

Of the numerous articles on the person of the Chief and his daughter, it will suffice to select one for special notice.

This is the woollen robe of white, yellow, and black colours, on the girl's shoulders. It is manufactured by several women, of the wool of the wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains, a thousand miles beyond the limits of civilisation. The work is many months in completing; and justly is the challenge offered here, as Mr. Catlin himself is known to have often made it elsewhere, to discover the secrets of this curious work, or for the looms of England to copy this truly splendid fabric. Its dyes, its texture, and its symbolic figures, are all studies. For strength and for warmth, it is perfect; whence its teaching and origin, are great mysteries—whether connected with the labours of the sisters of fate of classic antiquity, or with those of the weird sisters of the north, are points alike obscure. The identity of this Western industry with that of the East will not fail to strike every observer; and it is earnestly to be hoped, that may of the hundreds of thousands who will here meet this Indian family, will feel how urgent is the call on us to lessen the evils of their condition.

These valuable products of native American ingenuity, unaided by the resources of capital, or by the advantage of subdivided labour and machinery, give the red Indians a title to our consideration. Such things go far to prove a community of industrial talents, and fully justify the resolution passed at the Peace Congress the other day, at the suggestion of M. Girardin, of Paris, that the aggressions of *strong* nations upon *weak* aboriginal tribes ought to be abhorred.

Upon what principle can we refuse the protection of the law of nations to men whose capabilities are thus demonstrated to be equal to our own, and whose hearts are proved, by all we know of them, to be like ours. It is this equality of treatment by *law* that must now be established on the firmest bases. If we would but respect in their case the rights of man, of which in our own we rigorously enough exact the observance, less would be heard of sanguinary conflicts between barbarians and civilized men, which are the great disgrace of our time.

These Indians and their works suggest a powerful motive for making the Exhibition *permanent*. Groups of such figures of all nations, correct in costume and features, would have peculiar attractions. The wax-work in Westminster Abbey and Madame Tussaud's gallery are the amusement of children compared

* Catlin's Indian Letters, (4th ed., 1844,) Vol. I., p. 16.

with what might be assembled here. Mr. Catlin's collection should be bought for the Crystal Palace; and thus, with many others of a like character, be saved from dispersal. Thus would be realised the idea of a Museum of Man, so brilliantly exemplified in Captain Shippard's large historical map, for the purpose of popularising the lessons of humanity to our fellow-men in every clime. Lectures on the whole subject, especially on an improved international code, should be read in these ethnographical galleries, to all the schools in turn, as well as to the public at large. History and descriptions of manners might thus be brought to bear particularly upon questions of policy; and what began in amusement, will end with instruction.

The American merchant Mr. Dunn's Chinese collection was an admirable example of what can be accomplished in this way. In such a museum there should, of course, be combined foreign occupations with national portraits, and foreign productions with the native mode of raising them.

Here would be found a frequent attendance of the Indians from America, the native African, the Hindoo, visitors among us; and a school of modern languages might with care be formed in a winter garden of perpetual spring. Mr. Paxton has not yet directed sufficient attention to this element of high utility in his famous design.

LETTERS FROM LONDON

ON

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND OTHER MATTERS.

BY PELEG E. WHEELER,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY BAYLE BERNARD.

(*Continued from page* 136.)

LETTER VII.—TO DR. HIRAM TUCKER, MOUNT CLEAR VISION, PENOBSCOT.

THE EXHIBITION—ITS RELATIONS—FIRST IMPRESSIONS AND GREAT CONTRASTS—SAXON AND CELTIC—FREE AND FETTERED RACES—SPECIAL FEATURES AND DISTINCTIONS—CHINESE, INDIAN, RUSSIAN, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN—CONCLUSION.

RESPECTED DR. TUCKER,

WHAT's a man to do when he ought to talk and can't—when he's so full he can say nothing—when he's so wise it makes him stoopid—when he's got a lump of gold in pocket, and not a cent by way of currency? If you choke a stream in that way, of course it overflows; and if you stuff a skin, you bust it: but it aint so with the brain; its door seems to open inwards, and the more it's packed the more it seems to jam the latter fast. I vow if 'taint my own case—if I aint in a most uncommon fix, Doctor; if I aint as bad off as a fox with a spring trap in his gizzard. You know what was my business here, to see the Exhibition; that was my chief send. Whatever I saw besides, the old country and the folks in it, and the grand old mammoth capital, my real and special purpose, not only from our townsfolk, but all the intellect and enterprise, I may say, of our State, was to give a full and true account of the world's wonder in the Park—a clear plan of the Building, and a list of its contents, that should serve as a public dokyment for libraries and archives; the substance, size, and vally of every article exhibited, with names of owners and of purchasers up to my latest writing. And how have I proceeded? Why, I accordingly took a lodging as near to the Warehouse as I could; and here for a bull month have I been going to it daily, for nine hours at a spell, winding my way about it with my eyes upon the stretch, jist as prying as a weasel and as supple as a snake; taking every section on't, long and cross and sideways, middle path and side ones, courts, and tents, and galleries; pulling round by this post and mooring by that counter, climbing up one staircase, and diving down another. Still I vow if I believe it's got an implement or fabric I aint squinted at or handled, or a foot in its twenty acres but mine's been over twenty times. And what on airth's the upshot? Why, as I tell you, Doctor, nothing! I'm so knowing I can't speak. I've swallow'd such a lot that I aint able to digest it. I've got what you call a surfit; feel as if my brains were busting, and the only way to save 'em is to hoop my skull with iron.

So you see the fix I'm in, Doctor, and what a blistering I'm gitting; when letters are coming daily, wondering what the snake's the matter; why in the plague's name don't I write—I've seed the show by this time, and why don't I describe it—jist the Building and contents on it, or the contents alone—that's all. You remember Asa Whipple, when he'd a mind to stand for President, and the Deacon said he had only to make the Union think as he did. "Yes," said he "that's all," and I rather think I'm like him—all I've got to do is to make our people think as I do—look and feel with my five senses—that's all—quite a trifle. Why, great nation! Doctor, if I was stump'd to go and serve ing London, and for no reason but its bigness, because, as I said, it's a Congress capital—a hundred glued together, what the dogs am I to do now, when this show is jist like not ing that was ever seed or heerd on since the airth began to spin—when it's as new as a fresh comet, and about as easy to make out; when it's as strange as a law of matter that's got to show us its results? Size aint the greatest wonder, except it's to a savage. Multitood's as wonderful, and so again's variety. There's no mountain that can puzzle you like the million plants it nourishes, and there's no human work whatever that can paint the look of this: you know there's no knowing unless you've a scale to go by; and so, s'posing I was possess'd of a thousand lawyer power of talk, and could make a team of the strongest epithets to drag the idea before you, I want to know where'd be the vally if you'd no standard in mind to try it by and make sure it was a fact? 'twouldn't vantage you a cent, and I should only waste the paper, and you an uncommon dear sight of patience. Still there's a track through every wood, Doctor; and granting I can't say everything, is that a reason altogether that I shouldn't speak at all? Granting there's no doing justice either to the Building or the things in it—its million looks of beauty and skillfulness, is there aint it possible to give a notion of its general effect, and by means of its special features, and its broad and grand distinctions, to hand you in material with which to build the place yourself; I supplying walls and basement, and you, with your own fancy, putting in the lath and plaster? I guess that's our only plan, Doctor. 'Taint the only case you've heard on, where we can't do all we wish, nor that we've found out that our dooty is to do the best we can.

Well, then, Doctor, the first thing I've got to say is, that this great show of the Park has got two kinds of relation—first, to its own time, and next to its contributors; and, to begin, I want to ask what's the natur of its own time—aint it that of progress? Has there ever been an age when the great interests of our spesby went ahead as they do now—when knowledge was so diffused, or so applied to useful purposes, when the stream was so swift and deep, or put so many wheels in motion? But that aint all my question; what began the current? Twarnt spontaneous like combustion; it must have had a source, and what was that? Why, our own great revolution. Yes, Doctor, that's the fact; however, it may be larf'd at, it aint to be upset. The independence of Ameriky was the first move in that of man's. Just note the steps that foller'd it, and see if they aint as regular as rounds upon a ladder, or stony marks up a hill. Take the first—the stir in France. Didn't that come out of ourn? If want and tyranny laid the fire, didn't our cinders kindle it? Didn't a whole raft of her young patriots come and serve their time with us, before they went home with Larfyette, and set up for themselves? And after her great flame had travell'd over Europe, shrivelling up old feudalism and other weeds of that sort, didn't it flare across to England, and send into it a heat which burst out at last in reforms and abolitions? first of the white slaves in the country, and then the blacks abroad; and side by side, or following it, warn't there that grand current of discoveries which aint half completed yet, and which has made the time we live in an age of revolution? Take gas as a beginning; gas which push'd aside lamp oil, that type of old worldnotions, that had neither strength nor steadiness, but was altogether dim and gloomy. Then steamboats, grander still, to put an end to sailing—another old world notion that made us slaves to wind and tide, when here came in a principle that raised the slaves to masters. Warn't that a revolution? Then steamers upon land, when the rail displaced the waggin, and the "iron horse" was found to have the best idea of going; and then, to cap 'em all, the telegraph; when roads were made of wires, and thoughts were sent a travelling a little quicker than their skulls? I want to know whether each on 'em warn't a first-rate revolution, and whether all on 'em warn't owing to the one that we invented?

Well, Doctor, it being the fact that ourn's the age of progress, what's the fact of this Exhibition? why, that it's the age's grandest evidence and most triumphant symbol; the noblest emblem of the triumph of the peace and industrial principle over the aggressive and destructive; the surest hope that human good is made to conquer human evils, and proof that peaceful intercourse begets the knowledge that extends it. This is its first relation, Doctor—its connexion with its age; but it's got another—to its contributors, and what's that? why, simply this, that it's nothing more than a proof of progress, it's also the best measure on it. If it's a table on which the world has recorded its advancement, isn't it clear, also, that it's a scale to ascertain each part of it—a gauge of every nation's movement, from the foremost to the last—whilst it also serves to show both what marks and what connects them? Thus, if England and Ameriky contribute use and substance—France and Italy, fine arts—and the East, luxury and splendour—aint it clear, that, whilst you see the rank of each in cultivation, you see also what they want to make their own possession perfect. To know our wants, is our best knowledge, since it is that that stirs up our energy; and this is the Exhibition's vally, if we choose to understand it; to prove by direct comparison what each people stand in need of, and so urge 'em to take something in exchange for what they give. Don't you see, then, at a wink, its great beauty and distinction, that it seems to combine within itself the scheme of a complete industrial system, only the elements, at present, scattered over a hundred courts and counters?

And now, what was my first impression when I entered the Peace Palace? I've already spoke about its substance, its shell of glass and iron, and said I held it to be typical, denoting the strength and clearness that our spesby stand in need of; and I spoke also of its form as carrying out this notion, being low, and firm, and practical, taking a good hold of the airth; but there was another fact that struck me to be as pleasing as the rest, and, you'll see, jist as appropriate, and that is, its direction. It lies from east to west, Doctor, which, as you know is the path of progress—the direction it has taken from its rising in Chaldea to its meridian in England, from the plains of Shinaar, all the way to the praries of Winconsin. Westward it has moved allers, and westward 'twill continue until it has gone clean round the globe, and reached its point of starting—till it has spread its light and liberty through the last abode of savageness. So you see this Mr. Paxton has got some clever notions, and here was the ground of one, as good almost as that of the show itself. But now comes the hitch, Doctor; how do you think it has been carried out? As the Building contains products from all quarters of the globe, they aint, of course, upon a level—some are forrerd, some are backard. Here's Toonis, Turkey, and Chiny, making and using at this moment all the implements and fabricks that were in wear among the Patriarchs. When you look at their contributions, you see sand, and smell hot air. There's a desert right afore you, and lazy camels lounging over it, jist as the whole world used to lounge when time was of no vally; and here's England and Ameriky, with their steam and rail and telegraph, showing what the world requires in the ery we've got up to. Now, you see that these five countries form the two ends of our history—the old world and the new—man as he was in infancy, four thousand years ago, and as w see him now in manhood, in the times and lands we live in. Now don't it stand to reason that these countries should have been ranged in the order of their progress; that the pathway of the Building, lying as it does from east to west, should have been made to represent the actual path of history, by mapping Ashy in the east of it, and Ameriky in the west, and Europe in the centre? Wouldn't this have made the Building a grand diagram of history—a model of the world's progress—when its pathway down the centre would have shown Time's westward track, and the nations on each side of it the stages of its movement? Apart that a truth worth teaching? They talk of the Show's vally as a means of dication—say that's another good on it, and one of its great objects; and, accordingly, all the schools have pour'd into it like mill-streams, and professors by the conch-load have jump'd upon its counters to lectur to their pupils; and if this notion had been adopted, jist now the world of knowledge their young skulls might have been pack'd with; they'd have larnt history with a look—taken in the pith of libraries by one movement of the head—seen the two ends of our history opposed to one another, and the steps that mind has took to reach its present stature: wouldn't that be education, and something worthy of our age? Not crawling along to knowledge by the old school rate of going, but flying by the system that teaches things instead of signs, and offers the mind the kernel, whilst it throws away the husk. And what do you think's the fact, Doctor?—I know you won't believe it—why, I'm sorry these Commissioners aint the biggest fools in Europe; if they arn't gone and turned the Building into one long stoopid blunder—made it a jumble jist as bad as if the different countries had all been shook together by an airthquake or a whirlwind. They've actually clapp'd Ameriky at the east end of the pathway, England at the west, and Ashey and Afriky right smack into the centre. What do you think of that, now? aint that a view of history?—ain't that a proof of fitness to assist in education? Wouldn't you think such a set of fellows had been born down in a fen, and come to London in a flock, to represent their brethren?

But what were my next impressions? Now, if the great fact of this Show is its wonderful variety, rendering it altogether impossible I could give you a just account of it, you'll see that all that's feasible is my singling out such looks of it as show the big varieties, whilst I let alone the small ones. When we go into strange countries we see a dozen leading features—in its government, its townships, and its general social system—which are all so many circles running one into another; and we take one of these, perhaps, as a sample of the lot, and that's the road that I go, jist to take up the varieties that show the Exhibition strongest, and finish off with speshal features in each country's contribution. Now, the first difference that struck me was in regard to race—the opposite track that people take in enterprise and product; the Saxon race, on the one hand, going for use and gain and substance; and the Celtic, or the southern ones, for beauty, show, and splendour. The one working for the wants and solid interests of man, and t'other for his pleasures and his personal adornments. Now, I think it is clear that both are needed to satisfy his natur', and develope industrial energy by labour and exchange, still we've heer'd the question ask'd—which of the two is superior, and likely in the send to have the whip-hand of the world? Now, that's a point, I think, that the Exhibition settles, for it claps the fact before you; that, whilst the Celtic folks show nothing in the way of useful science, contribute not a mossel to the actual wants of man, the Saxons, on the other hand, not only furnish everything, but are able, if they've a mind to't, to do their neighbours' work as well. Side by side with their steam-engines, and solid furniture, and implements—they also show their marble statties, their silk, and lace, and gold-work, which is plain that time and practice will make as first-rate as their knives. They also can do the fine things as well as the good and strong ones; make a table for men to dine at, and put the carving round the legs. Now, I s'pose this goes to prove that if society requires the union of the useful and the beautiful, and one race can do but one on 'em, and t'other can do both, I want to know if 'taint as plain as 'rithmetic can make it, that the Saxons are the cleverest, and must one day hold the whip.

The next difference that struck me, Doctor, was the influence of climate—the great fact of the inequality of the four quarters of the globe. Whilst Afriky and Ashy seem to work but for themselves, contribute little man can use out of their own infarnal regions—whilst they've neither strength nor skill to compete with northern industry; Europe and Ameriky, it's plain, can work for the hull world, and send cotton to hot climates as well as furniture to cold ones. Aint this important fact, Doctor, as regards our race's destiny? Don't it point to the two fields of its ultimate exertions? Don't it shew that man's a plant, who, if form'd to take root anywhere, in moderate climats only can come to its perfection? Whilst a third difference agin, Doctor, was in respect to institooshun—was the difference of aspect between the free and fetter'd races; and here agin this Exhibition is a great book of instruction, every leaf of it having a lesson that may be pondered with advantage. Now, I needn't tell you, Doctor, my opinion upon slavery. If there's a man in the Union hates it, his name is Peleg Wheeler; if there's a man that thinks it not only a cuss and stain upon our country, but 't will one day be its ruin, if 'taint pretty soon got rid of, it's him agin jist mentioned. But, at the same time, let's be just, Doctor: slavery aint confined to skin; there's plenty on it in Europe—millions there of white men, as much degraded as our blacks: so the clear course for a man is to hate it under all forms, and wherever he finds it lurking, in whatever skin or country. And arter its first offance, its great sin agin humanity, what is it we should hate it most for? Why, its obstacle to progress. When you make a man a slave, 'taint only he's no more a man, but he ceases to live for men—he lives only for his master; he's an animal that's only useful to the hand that holds the whip, and only lives for food and slumber; the world then loses all the good that would have come out of his freedom, that's been crushed in his mind and energy,—and here's a signal proof on it. What has the slave sent to the show? raw produce, nothing more, jist the product of hand labor. And who is it that's filled its space with all its brain-work, use, and beauty? who but the freeman, Doctor? the freeman, who works for all humanity?

And now, to finish off with jist a look all round the Warehouse, and a word on what I think the speshal feature of each sample; and s'pose we begin wi' Chiny, as that's the oldest country—Chiny, that has allers been first-rate for making puzzles, and that we have allers said, Doctor, was the biggest one itself. Now ain't the pictur in their teacups an image of the people? Three fellers on one leg going over a bamboo bridge, which is the very thing they were doing five thousand year ago, and there they're at it still, and harn't got over yet. Aint that the Chiny mind—a look of motion, but no progress? skill, and sense, and industry, all wasted upon trifles? Don't they still go on cutting twenty balls within one another? making lamps like scooped out pumpkins, and Chinymen to shake their heads, as if at their own inventions? Aint these curus critturs jist the big boys of the world? and aint that their sample's character, jist the big boys' contribution?

Next take Ashy gin'rally, Ingy, Turkey, Parshy; and what's the featur there? why, if you want it in plain words, Doctor, it's the wild beast contribution, it's nothing else from first to last but a piece of homage to destruction—a grand flaring glorification of selfishness and slaughter; not an article amongst it for the use or good of man, but all tributes to his vanity or engines for his death—pistols, swords, and daggers, all bright with gold and carving, or warriors' dresses, kiver'd with jewels, and flashing like the sun. A pretty sample, aint it, to send to a Peace Palace? unless it's by way of contrast to its furnitur' in general; jist as we see, on a doctor's shelves, poisons and antidotes together. Though there's one thing in the lot that I must say is satisfactory. Hanging up amongst it are skins of tigers and wild beasts—who, of course, must be considered the fighting man's grand ancestors—the models, for the most part, of all true martial heroes. So you see these skins were wanted as a piece of filial reverence, and carve, as I consider, to stamp the whole collection.

We'll next move into Europe, and take its two big empires, Austria and Rooshy, and what do we see there? a mix'd look, not a doubt. Implements and fabrics, both for human good and injury—and skill, and taste, and energy employed in both directions, but the good in 'em the least part, and that not meant for many, but shown in things of luxury for the enjoyment of the few; and the cause on't is apparent. Here Europe herds her white slaves, men fettered to the soil, and bought, sold, and worn out with it, at their lord's and ruler's pleasure. This explains the curus mixtur' of these grand Imperial samples—the good was produced spontaneously, the bad to please their rulers; the man worked for his fellow-men, the bondsman for his master. 'Tis the white slaves' contribution; and moving westward to North Germany, to France, Switzerland, Belgium, there we see mind spreading like the light and heat of sunshine. We see the collections rising both in use and human feeling, growing good and beneficial, and at the same time universal, not for the sarvis of the few, but for the use of all humanity; till at last we come to England, the great head of Eastern progress, and behold in hers the great triumph of fraternal contributions!

Yes, Deacon, it's a fact, in the friendly fight of the Exhibition, England's won the day. In this race between all nations she has carried off the prize. Measured by the interests and demands of human welfare, her collection is the jam—the top notch of the whole, first in all departments of practical utility, and second only to the first in all the fields of taste and beauty.

And how about Ameriky? Well, it's no use to disguise it—the truth was known some months ago, so it's no pain to speak it now; the fact is, Doctor, we've failure—an indisputable failure—and the sarcy part of it all the greater, because the fault is all our own. Everybody knows that we've a flood of first-rate notions in every field of science which we hain't been pleased to send, which, either through prejudice or meanness, we have been such fools as to keep at home. And what's the consequence? why, of course, that we're vallied at our own estimate; and the poorest critter of a European has felt justified in sneering at us. We've wilfully damaged our own character, and almost want a show of our own here to wipe off the disgrace. The only thing we have made a stand in is the article of sculptur. The only hook we hang by is Hiram Powers's statty. That "Greek Girl," it's admitted, is the star of the Exhibition, notwithstanding there's a whole raft of marble gals beside her, every one of which deserves a pair of eyes to look at. That's all our consolation. If we show nothing in invention, we've done su'thing in imitation which whips Europe out of sight. In sculpture, if not the sciences, we've gone on ahead, full bile; but as for any novelty, tho' we're jist those 'twas expected from (and that makes my wrath the greater, seeing, as I do, the disappointment), why—eh—yes; hold on a bit; we *have* shown some invention—done su'thing that's quite original. What do you think, Doctor, of the art of *sculpturing in soap?* Aint that a new idea? and, what's more, illustrated in the immortal head of Washington—the face of our great deliverer actually sculptured out of shaving stuff; and his grand and manly mouth looking as if 'twas bursting into lather! Aint that a splendid notion. I guess that whips the world. And so, as my say is ended, I remain, dear Dr. Tucker,

Your faithful friend and servant,

PELEG E. WHEELER.

GREATOREX'S HOISTING MACHINE.

CLASS 5, NO. 415.

HOISTING machines, or "lifts," were originally invented to supersede the use of cranes, derricks, and tangles, especially for the interior of Manchester and other large warehouses and buildings, which, from time to time, have been much improved in many of their details; and which are now in very extensive use, not only for warehouses, but also for club-houses, hotels, and other large establishments. In London, the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Bradbury and Greatorex, and of Messrs. Morley, Baker, and Tucker respectively, are fitted up with such machines; as also the Reform, Conservative, Army and Navy, and other clubhouses. In the latter case, however, the use of these contrivances is chiefly for elevating and lowering to the different floors, dinners, breakfasts, &c., so that hot closets are required to be appended to them. Not only was such a contrivance designed for the present Fishmongers' Hall, but also a "hot plate dining table."

The chief advantages of the lifts are economy of labour and space, together with the utmost convenience in the raising or lowering goods to or from the different storeys of buildings, instead of carrying the same up and down stairs.

The principle, however, of the "lift" is of far more extensive application to public buildings for ascending rooms, especially in the case of lofty erections. The Colosseum may be mentioned as a building in which such apparatus was found to be most useful, as an ascent to the top by the ordinary stairs is very fatiguing. Lifting rooms were proposed for the stations of the intended City and West-End Railway, designed to be carried by a spacious tunnel under the New-road and City-road respectively.

The machine is supposed to be fixed in a section of a building of the warehouse class, and may be worked either by hand or steam power from any story. It contains several improvements on those ordinarily in use, as in the arrangement of the breaks, the motion for shifting the gear, &c., by which the machinery is simplified and its action rendered more certain.

The mode of applying the machine is as follows:—The floor of the ascending box is brought to the level of the floor of the warehouse, and secured by the break. The goods are placed on to the floor of the machine, the break released, and the endless rope on one side of the machine being pulled, causes the box and its contents to ascend to the particular floor

SIDEBOARD. BY FOLKINOIS

as required, when the whole is instantly stopped by turning the break-handles, on the right-hand side of the apparatus One such break-handle is applied for each story. There are both fast and slow motions, according to the nature of the loads required to be moved; and these are available on any floor, by simply turning to the right or left the handles under each of which is an index-plate, with the words "fast," "slow," or "out" (of gear), respectively marked thereon.

The model is constructed to one-eighth of the full size, and represents a machine capable of raising to a height of 50 feet about half a ton, by the labour of two men, in about two minutes. This is with a slow motion. It is perfectly manageable with half the weight by one man: an additional balance weight being provided in the centre, gives additional power, and can be applied at any moment. A break motion, a simple arrangement, is fixed inside the box to enable any person to descend without additional assistance from any other floor of the building, and to stop at any other floor to which he may desire to go.

SIDEBOARD. BY FOURDINOIS

This, which is undoubtedly one of the best pieces of French furniture sent for our exhibition, deserves particular attention for the thought which has been bestowed upon its design: and which is more evident therein than in any other similar work of foreign taste.

The four figures, instead of being the usual repetition of the emblems of the quarters of the world, are representations of the dessert, wine, coffee, and tea: beyond this judicious choice of ornament, the spectator observes that the intention of each figure is so clearly and cleverly marked as to be unmistakeable, this is a virtue too often wanting in more ambitious works, to be passed over in silence. The figures on either side represent fishing and hunting; all are beautifully sculptured. The little figure at the top of the design is too small; and the petty conceit of coupling the dogs at the base, although a topic of admiration for young ladies and gentlemen, is too serious a breach of taste to be slighted: the deer resting on the banquette, or rather where the banquette should have been placed, is likewise a specimen of that false spirit of æsthetics, which supposes that because nature is beautiful in itself, literal imitations of nature are equally beautiful in all places. It will be noticed that the Engraving shows the picture which occupies the centre of the design as darker than the whole framework: this is the reverse of the fact, but its success shows what ought to have been the case.

It is to be regretted that anxiety for brilliancy of effect has caused the introduction of side brackets for lights between the figures; now the middle division is lighter than the lower and upper s... s, and the top is heaviest of all.

FURNITURE.—BY WEBB, BOND-STREET.

FURNITURE. WEBB, BOND-STREET.

The table, exhibited with two chairs, claims to be Elizabethan, and of old workmanship, from its apparently free and careless handling, nevertheless, the carving of all the three articles is equally beautiful. The table is a very pretty, well-proportioned design, and is superior in every respect, but that of execution, to the chairs, which are left quite plain at the back, in the French fashion, and are too loaded with projecting ornaments to be used with comfort.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1851.—SUPPLEMENT.

SCIENCES
SKETCHES IN
LONDON
1851
HYDE PARK CORNER
THE CITY.
KENSINGTON GARDENS
COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES

LONDON: |
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM LITTLE,
198, STRAND.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

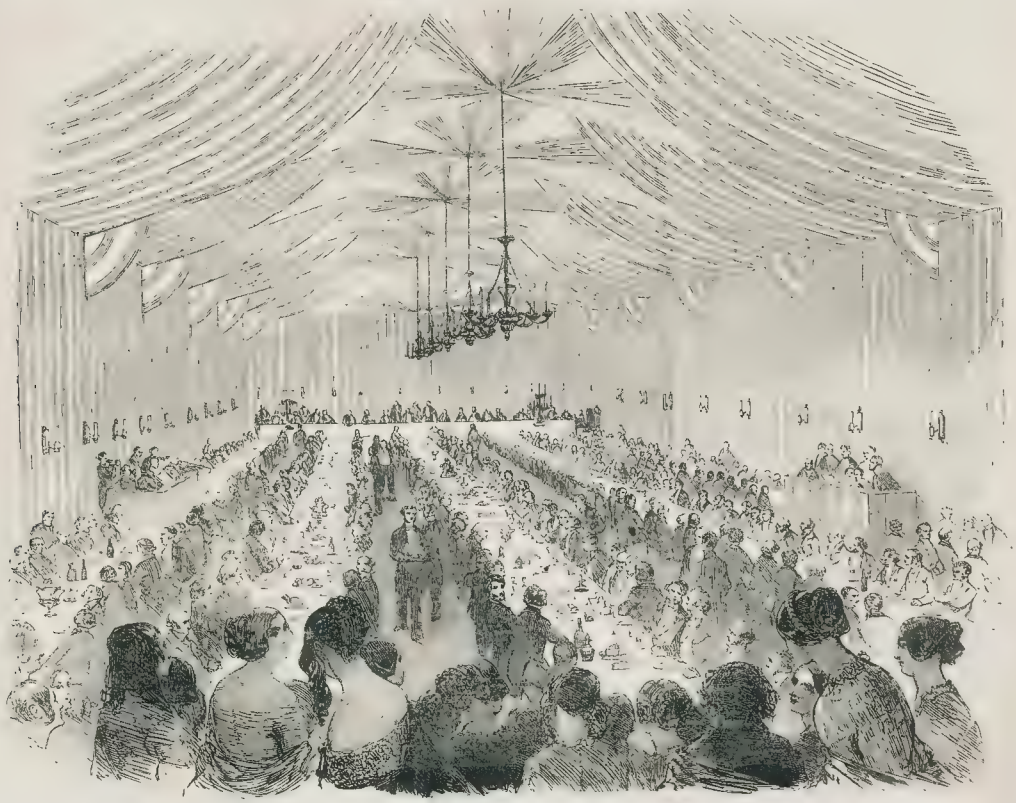
No. 513.—VOL. XIX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1851. [SIXPENCE.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH IRELAND?

It was imagined by some hopeless Englishman, sick of the very name of Ireland, that the only means to relieve Great Britain from the constant nuisance inflicted upon her by Mr. O'Connell's "gem of the sea" would be to shove the troublesome jewel out into the Atlantic Ocean, midway between Liverpool and New York, and to establish the Pope as its temporal and spiritual sovereign. It is a pity that the engineering difficulties in the way of the arrangement are insurmountable. How satisfactory the result would be to all parties! England would be freed from the greatest difficulty of her wisest statesmen, from a constant drain upon her purse, and from a daily trial of her temper; while Ireland would be as independent as Smith O'Brien would wish it—the very limbo of common sense—the great retrogressionist in an age of civilisation—the Paradise of superstition and intolerance—the College of Cullen, believing in a sun a few miles off, and a few yards in diameter—and the neatly rounded domain and snug inheritance of Popes and Popery. The Italians, who are as much afflicted with the Pope as England is, would be equally delighted, and Italy, as well as England, would enjoy a little relief from the curse of theological strife and priestly domination. Alas! that the beautiful vision cannot be realised! We say nothing of the sterner wish of another sorely bewildered politician, whose remedy for the ills of Ireland was to put the whole country under water for twenty-four hours, and then to raise it up again, that it might be colonized *de novo* by Saxon-blooded men of pith and reason. But the sad reality shows us our Ireland in its old place—not to be sent adrift into the wide Atlantic—and not to be subjected to the cruel water-cure—but to be fixed where it stands, and as determined as ever to remain in close proximity to us—to make itself uncomfortable—to forswear and renounce the only means by which nations can expect to prosper—to return evil for good, and to show no signs of life or activity, except by the bitterness of its hatred.

It would seem that for great empires, as well as for small individuals, there is always a principle of compensation at work. If a man be prosperous, highly esteemed, and powerful, he has some secret grievance or annoyance, some hidden sore, which teaches him to beware of pride and self-sufficiency, and which brings him on a level of happiness or unhappiness with the rest of his fellow-creatures. Great Britain, with her free, industrious, and enterprising people, with her constitution the envy of all surrounding nations, and under which more practical liberty is enjoyed than falls to the lot of any other people on the face of the globe, would be, perhaps, too fortunate were it not for Ireland. Ireland is her constant monitor—to remind her that she, too, is mortal and vulnerable, and that pride and self-complacent security are not to be indulged in even by the greatest and mightiest of nations.

We must bear our burden as we may. It cannot be said that for the last four-and-twenty years the English nation and its rulers have been hostile to Ireland, or indifferent to the fate of her people. Whatever their fathers may have been, the present generation of Englishmen have acted as if the social and moral welfare of Ireland were the great things needful to be accomplished in this age. When Ireland complained that the religion professed by the great majority of her people disqualified them for the enjoyment of various rights of citizenship, the people of England, although they had no sympathy with that religion, and believed it to be false, not only treated Popery with the deference and respect due to conscientious belief, but threw down the civil barriers which their forefathers had erected against it, and gave Roman Catholics every privilege and right possessed by others. When Ireland, suffering under a long course of misrule—inflicted not by Englishmen but by Irishmen—was exposed to the ravages of an awful famine, aggravated if not produced by the exclusive reliance of a miserable, listless, degraded, and decaying peasantry, upon a miserable and precarious root, England distributed among them the most magnificent charity that was ever recorded in history, and saved her helpless and almost hopeless millions from otherwise certain death. It seemed that for a time calamity had taught the Irish wisdom; and that, under the pressure of unexampled disasters following in rapid succession, the old feuds had been forgotten, and that religious rancour had lost its edge. We believe that the Irish are not naturally ungrateful, and that, if left to their own instinctive kindliness of heart, they would have acknowledged that they had found in the English a generous eagerness to succour them in their calamity, a sincere desire to elevate their



BANQUET TO ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., M.P., AT BANGOR, ON WEDNESDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

social condition, and to make Ireland as great, as glorious, and as free as her illustrious poet imagined they might become. But the miserable ambition of a Brummagem Wolsey, and the misguided policy of a hybrid Sovereign, who endeavours to support his waning authority as a temporal Prince by his grasping and intolerable assumption as a spiritual power, marred the fair prospect, and let loose the full tide of religious hatred over the land. Not contented with equality, the priests of Rome asserted superiority; and for a barren title, which can have no possible meaning but to insult the faith of the people of England, and the Church by law established, they wilfully shipwrecked the reviving fortunes of Ireland. We now see the unhappy result: British capital, that was about to flow into Ireland to fructify in the remotest corners of the land, has been retained on this side of the Channel, and strong-headed, shrewd, solvent, and practical men, the very men whom Ireland imperatively needs, and who were about to establish themselves in her long neglected, but cultivable and improvable wilds, have resolved to stay at home—afraid to trust their fortunes to the chances of a country where a foreign sovereign rules over the hearts of the people, and where the priests supersede all other functionaries except the soldiers and the police. Such a consummation is deplorable in the highest degree. If British statesmen, by an act of aggression upon their parts, had commenced the unhappy strife, of which the present bitterness is but a foretaste of that which is to come, no language would have been too severe to denounce their conduct. But the Protestant people of Great Britain absolve their rulers from all blame in the matter. The attack came from Rome, and was deliberately made and mischievously intended. It was aimed at Protestantism and at the English Church; and, although the stoppage of the social progress of Ireland was not, perhaps, a portion of the scheme, it was accepted as a necessity of the conflict so wantonly provoked. How easy a thing is mischief! A child or a lunatic can set fire to a city; and a Pontiff, whose temporal authority is so weak, that, were it not for the bayonets of an alien power, his own subjects would drive him into exile, has sufficient power of evil to poison the whole existence of the strongest and apparently the most secure empire on the face of the globe. But, in this unfortunate struggle, which Englishmen neither sought nor instigated, the greatest sufferer will be Ireland. Agriculture impeded, improvement stopped, time wasted, and opportunity ruthlessly thrown away—these, seasoned by an insult to Protestantism, are the present victories of the Pope. Were the insult and the aggression the sole evils, they might be patiently borne by the social machinery that are certain to follow the revived animosities of creed in Ireland are far more serious. Perhaps, when the peasantry—still relying upon the potato—shall be visited by another famine, consequent upon the failure of a crop which is always precarious, shall die by the roadside by thousands and ten of thousands as they did before, even the Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops may be startled into the remorseful conviction that their victory was dearly bought. Unhappy Ireland wants daily bread. Her priests have nothing better to give her than the barren pebbles of Cardinal Wiseman's titles, or the subtle poison of the theological controversy that comes to them from Rome.

GRAND BANQUET TO ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., M.P.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Wednesday last the banquet appointed to be given to the above-named celebrated civil engineer, as a mark of high admiration and respect for his splendid professional talents and his world-famed scientific skill, took place at Bangor Ferry, situated on the Carnarvon shore of the Menai Straits, and about two miles distant from the port of Bangor, North Wales. The festival was initiated by a committee of gentlemen in Carnarvonshire, at the head of which was the Honourable Colonel Pennant, M.P. for the county; the Honourable Lloyd Mostyn, M.P., and other magnates of the northern district of the Principality; and the locality chosen for celebrating the *fête* was exceedingly appropriate, being within view of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, that wonderful and amazing structure which spans the Menai Straits, and connects the two opposite shores of Carnarvon and the island of Anglesey. It is well known to our readers, that this remarkable bridge is one of the most interesting objects of visiting this marvellous structure. The weather being fine, and the scenery along the route delightfully diversified, an excellent opportunity was afforded for viewing the massive proportions of the magnificent tubes, and the other novel bridge, the heavy and colossal proportions of which stand out in such striking contrast with the slender and gossamer-like components of its elder rival the Menai Suspension-bridge, which is used for ordinary vehicles and foot passengers; both structures being situated within a mile of each other. The party having returned filled with lively impressions of the wonderful and stupendous of the majestic pile, the company began to assemble at the George Hotel, adjoining which a spacious pavilion had been elegantly fitted up for the banquet, adorned with drapery, vine-wreaths, and ornamental devices. Covers were laid for about 400, and a gallery erected for the special accommodation of the fair sex, who were invited to be present to witness the interesting proceedings. At six o'clock, Colonel Pennant and the distinguished guest of the evening, Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., took their seats at the principal table, being supported, amongst others, by the following:—The Hon. Lloyd Mostyn, M.P.; Sir Charles Felix Smith, Sir Lowa Parry, Mr. W. Jackson, M.P. (a director of the Chester and Holyhead Railway); Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P.; Sir John Hanmer, Bart., M.P.; Mr. H. W. Wynne, M.P.; Mr. Joseph Paxton; J. Sanderson, Esq., Chief Bey, first secretary interpreter to his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt; Sir R. Bulkeley, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Anglesey; Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P., for Honiton; Mr John Williams, M.P. for Macclesfield; Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P.; the Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor; Mr. Frank Foster (engineer to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers); Mr. Edwin Clarke (of the Electric Telegraph Company); Mr. M. A. Borthwick, C.E.; Mr. Bemingway (one of the contractors of the Chester and Holyhead Railway), &c.

Mr. Rogers' brass band, from Liverpool, and a company of glee singers, led by Mr. Ryall, were engaged for the occasion, and enlivened the festivities with their performances. As the procession—headed by the chairman and Mr. Stephenson, followed by the vice-president—took the banquet hall, the band struck up, in spirited style, "See the conquering hero comes," and a salute was fired from the steamer *Fairy*, in the river. When the company had all assembled, the pavilion, which was brilliantly lit up, presented a gay and animated appearance

Grace was said by the very Rev. the Dean of Bangor. On the removal of the cloth, "Non nobis Domine" was chanted. The glee singers then sang "God save the Queen," "Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales," together with the other loyal and patriotic toasts, were then duly honoured. After which,

The Chairman, amidst profound silence, rose to propose the toast of the evening—"Our distinguished guest, Robert Stephenson, Esq." He said, it must occur to every mind which reflected on the great improvements effected in this country during the last twenty-five or thirty years tending to ameliorate the social condition of the country, and to develop its natural resources and its industry, that, whether those improvements consisted of docks, harbours, lighthouses, bridges, or railways, they were mainly indebted for them to the skill and energy of our civil engineers, although no property had more honoured or respected, or had attained a reputation more widely spread, than that of their honoured guest. The fame of Stephenson was not confined to England, but extended to every country in the civilised world—(Cheers)—and the engineer who aimed to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific, or to carry a highway through the jungles of India, required to study the principles of Stephenson before he could overcome the obstacles which nature had thrown in his way. (Renewed cheers.) But his crowning work, the Britannia Bridge, situated so near to the spot on which they had assembled—a structure unrivalled in the annals of engineering, and which would have formed an imperishable monument to his fame. (Cheers.) Living in the vicinity of the operations, they had had better opportunities of appreciating the difficulties which Mr. Stephenson had had to encounter, than persons living at a distance. They had been amazed at the enormous magnitude of the task which he had undertaken: they had, day by day, seen with the liveliest admiration the gradual putting together of Stephenson's tubes, the marvellous facility with which they had been floated, and the wonderful machinery by which they had been elevated to the destined altitude. And it was these feelings of admiration, in connection with a deep sense of the importance of the Britannia Bridge, and the railway of which it formed a part in facilitating the communication between England and Ireland, which had elicited the tribute of praise in which that meeting had resulted. (Cheers.) It had been said that that gathering should have assembled at an earlier period; but it should be remembered that the delay had had that advantage at least, that it had afforded the Bridge a year's trial—it had stood the test of the winter gale, and had falsified all the predictions of those who prophesied that it would fall to pieces as soon as a heavy train had run over it. (Cheers.) Under the influence of these feelings, then, he asked them to join him in drinking "The health of Mr. Robert Stephenson" with the utmost enthusiasm. (The toast was drunk amidst unbounded applause, accompanied by a salute from the *Fairy*.)

Mr. R. Stephenson then rose to return thanks, which was the signal for the renewal of vociferous cheering. He said, he begged them to accept his warmest and most heartfelt thanks for the honour they had done him by making him their guest. He assured them that he should ever remember that day, not merely as one on which he had received a high compliment, but as a testimony of their thorough appreciation of the difficulties of the novel and gigantic work which they had seen gradually rise before their view. (Cheers.) When at length he had completed a work of that magnitude, it was generally thought that from that moment it went out of his mind; but he could assure them, that the Chester and Holyhead Railway, of which the bridge formed so conspicuous a feature, still continued to occupy his most anxious attention. That railway, he believed, at no distant day, would become one of the most important links of railway communication in the empire. (Cheers.) Railways in England had not only given a prodigious impetus to that commercial supremacy which had been long a distinguishing feature of this country, but they had diffused comfort and happiness throughout every corner of the land. The working classes, in particular, were greatly benefited by them, because they raised the working man, in point of locomotion, to the level of a peer of the realm. (Renewed cheers.) Any one looking back twenty years ago, could not fail to perceive that the civilisation of this country had then reached a point beyond which it could not go unless some improved mode of locomotion was discovered. (Hear.) That discovery had happily been effected, and the grand secret of our progress of late years lay in the abundance and cheapness of iron. The epochs of civilisation were marked by the refinement given to the implements of human industry. It was not until man had discovered iron that he made any rapid progress. Iron had been the great civiliser, and it was working wonders all around us at the present moment. England had produced from the bowels of the earth, during the last twenty years, more rude ore than was necessary for a railway that would form a girdle round the entire globe, and he believed that we had not yet reached anything like the position which the agency of iron would ultimately secure to us. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded by repeating his thanks for the honour which had been done to him.

The Chairman afterwards gave "The health of Mr. Locke, M.P., and the other engineers who had co-operated at the floating of the tubes of the bridge."

Mr. Locke acknowledged the compliment, and remarked that, having had an intimate friendship with Mr. Stephenson of thirty years' standing, he could not but feel that honour conferred upon him was in some degree shared by the profession to which they both belonged.

The healths of Mr. Edwin Clark, Mr. Frank Foster, the Directors of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and Mr. Paxton, were then proposed and duly acknowledged.

The memory of Mr. Telford and of Mr. George Stephenson (Mr. R. Stephenson's father) were severally drunk in solemn silence.

The Lord-Lieutenants, the members of Parliament, the High Sheriffs, &c., of the Principality, were also proposed; and, after some further complimentary toasts, the festivities of the evening were brought to a close

Our acknowledgments are due to the authorities of the London and North-Western and Chester and Holyhead Railways, for their obliging attention to our Artists.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. RONEY.

One of the most interesting observances peculiar to our present social system is that of acknowledging the meritorious conduct of persons in official positions of trust, by the presentation of some memorial, of artistic design which shall constantly keep in recollection such exemplary services. Of this class of distinctions—honourable alike to donors and receiver—are the very elegant pieces of plate here engraved; and consisting of a centre ornament, and one of a pair of fruit-baskets, in silver, which have just been presented to Mr. Roney, late Secretary to the Eastern Counties Railway, by the junior officers and clerks of that establishment. The centre-piece bears the following inscription:—

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. RONEY, SECRETARY OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

"Presented to C. P. Roney, Esq., by the junior officers and other servants of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, upon his retirement from the secretaryship, in acknowledgment of his uniform kindness and consideration evinced towards them during the period of his connexion with the service.—1851."

The testimonial was presented on Monday morning, with an appropriate address, by Mr. Hall, the assistant secretary, and a deputation of 14 subscribers for the plate; Mr. Roney having come to town from Dublin to attend the Eastern Counties meeting. Mr. Roney acknowledged the present in a well-graced speech, and expressed the deep gratification he felt, that those servants of the Company with whom he had been connected, as their senior in office, should, on his leaving them, have spontaneously come forward to respond to that courtesy and consideration which he had always endeavoured to carry out towards his junior officers, so as to render at all times the performance of their duties as agreeable as possible.

The testimonial was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. It consists of a centre table ornament, and two baskets for fruit, the whole of rich and tasteful design. The value of the plate is 180 guineas.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The American mail steamer *Pacific* arrived in the Mersey at ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, from New York direct. She left that port on the 16th inst., at midday, and was therefore again accomplished the voyage in barely ten days, allowing for difference of time. On her first day out she ran down and sunk a brig, but saved the crew. She lost some hours in lying to for repairs to her paddle-wheel, damaged by this collision.

THE ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA BY THE ISTHMUS.—The news from California, given in another place, was brought to New York by the steamer *Prometheus*, from Chagres, with 300 passengers, and over half a million of dollars in gold dust. The *New York Herald* says of this arrival:—"The arrival of the steam-ship *Prometheus* at this port on Wednesday is equivalent to the introduction of another epoch in the history of our inter-oceanic communications with California, and the Pacific Islands, and the Eastern hemisphere. The trip from San Francisco, *via* the newly-opened Isthmus route of the Lake Nicaragua and the Sann river, and thence to New York, by the Vanderbilt line of steamers, just accomplished, establishes at once the practicability and the advantage of this route. The passage was made in twenty-nine days, and when the route is completed, it is expected that it will only require about twenty-two days from San Francisco to this city."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

From France this week we have scarcely any news of interest,

The only matter in the political world worth noticing is the declarations in favour of the revision of the Constitution, which continue to be made from time to time by the general councils of the departments. Amongst these which are specially mentioned is the council of the Seine and Marne (Paris), which has come to a resolution declaring the necessity of the revision of the Constitution, and especially of the 45th article, which provides against the re-election of the President.

The council general of Somme have also adopted a resolution in favour of revision. Such a decision was unexpected, as General Daingarnier, the representative of this department, possesses considerable influence in it, and is not only opposed to revision, but voted against it in the Assembly. The result, therefore, to which the council have come, is regarded as important. From all appearances, the general councils of the departments will, with few exceptions only, come to the same determination.

According to the *Patrie*, an agent of M. Crémieux has been apprehended at Lyons, upon the charge of endeavouring to seduce the soldiers from their duty.

A statue has been erected at Fontainbleau to General Damesme, who was killed at the barricades in June, 1848. It was inaugurated with much pomp, on Sunday, in the presence of M. Benoist (de la Meurthe), the Vice-President of the Republic, MM. Drouyn de Lhuys, Bavoux, and Pepin Le Halleur, representatives of the people. M. Godin is the sculptor.

A letter from the Count de Chambord arrived during the week in Paris, the object of which, it is said, is to put an end to the divisions existing at present amongst the Legitimist journals and representatives. The Prince declares that he regrets profoundly these divisions, and entreats the persons devoted to his interests not any longer to furnish to the world the spectacle of disunion. It is said that this letter has produced a great effect on those who have been pertinated to read it.

The wheat harvest is completely terminated in France, and the fine dry weather of the last fortnight has enabled the farmers to get in the whole of their crops in excellent condition. Some districts which have given the greatest yield are Lorraine and Alsace. In these districts the yield is above the average; in the other parts of France, it is about an ordinary one, not more. A good part of the wheat of 1850 is still on hand.

UNITED STATES.

The latest accounts this week from New York are to the 16th inst. At Washington a rumour gained very general credence that the Hon. Daniel Webster will not return there to resume the reins of the late State department, but deliver them over to the President with the re-assembling of Congress, which was deemed to be conclusive evidence that he intends to contest the forthcoming election for the Presidential chair.

There had been a great excitement at Buffalo in consequence of the arrest of a coloured man, said to be a fugitive slave. An attempt at rescue was made as he was being conveyed to gaol, but ultimately the authorities beat down the opposition.

From California the accounts are to July 15. At the mines Lynch law was still exercised out, three men having been executed during the fortnight. The Mayor of San Francisco had issued a proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to withdraw from the Vigilance Committee, and abstain from all participation in these acts of violence. The war between the whites and Indians had been renewed near the Klamath River, and five persons had been killed.

From Cuba the intelligence is, as usual, most contradictory. All the private accounts from the island concur in representing the cause of the patriots as progressing most successfully, their numbers now amounting to 4000, with four pieces of artillery; but the official proclamations make light of the entire movement, and assert that it is almost put down. Skirmishes were of frequent occurrence; but from all private sources information are to be relied upon, they have hitherto resulted in favour of the insurgents.

INDIA.

Advices have been received this week from Calcutta of July 15, and from Bombay of July 26, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, but they contain nothing important. A conspiracy to release Dewan Moolraj from his imprisonment at Fort Wiljam had been discovered, and the object of it frustrated. The report of Goolab Singh and several British officers having been murdered is contradicted. The fact of a part of the Nizam's territory being about to be taken for the debt due to this country is confirmed. The punishment of transportation has been introduced into Nepaul, and Allahabad has been selected as the first convict station. It is a singular fact, that the King's brother and General Jung Bahadur's brother and cousin are the first three prisoners doomed to pay that penalty for five years, for being the principal instigators in the late attempted rebellion at Katmandoo. Several villages in the neighbourhood of the Runn of Catch had been washed away by inundation, and many lives were lost.

AUSTRIAN VENGEANCE.—Professor Leopold Ianss, the person referred to in the following decree, is a highly respected man, a distinguished artist, who never meddled with politics, and served in the Imperial chaps. of Vienna full twenty-seven years:—"Decree.—Ianss.—It is has been ascertained that Leopold Ianss, violinist at the Imperial Royal chapel, has not only played in the concert which took place in London, the 12th of July, for the benefit of the Hungarian refugees, but that he has likewise composed a duet on Hungarian melodies for that occasion, he is dismissed, by higher command, from his office as violinist and as professor of the piano and the violin at the Imperial chapel; moreover, he is no longer to receive any salary from the last of August. Issued from the High Chamberlain's office, 12th of August, 1851.—LICHTENSTEIN."

AN INDIAMAN AND ANOTHER VESSEL BURNED AT SEA.—On Tuesday, two serious disasters were made known at Lloyd's—fires at sea, resulting from spontaneous combustion, and occasioning the total loss of two vessels, one named the *Jaeger*, engaged in the East Ind a trade, and the other a large barque employed to convey coal to supply the West India mail steamer *Esk* at Port Royal Island. The loss of former named vessel is regretted to be very heavy. She was a large ship, probably about 600 tons, manned by a crew of 28 individuals, under the charge of Captain Bartlett, and was at the time of the unfortunate calamity proceeding on a voyage to Liverpool (where she belonged) from Calcutta, with a cargo of saltpetre, sugar, and rice. On the 26th of July last, some of the crew noticed an unusual degree of heat below, and made it known to the chief officer on deck, who forthwith proceeded to ascertain the cause. There was no appearance of smoke on deck, but the moment the hatches were taken off the aft hold it shot forth in clouds, thereby announcing to every one on board that the ship was on fire. Attempts were made to gain its locality by removing the cargo and throwing it overboard, but the inauflorable vapour and smoke arising from the cargo almost suffocated the men, and consequently prevented the work from proceeding further. It was, however, ascertained that the fire was raging amongst the cargo in the aft of the vessel, and the only means available to get at it was through the lower deck. Many apertures were cut, and the pumps were got into play, and their full power was ejected on to the smouldering mass beneath, other portion of the crew being severely employed at the buckets. All these exertions were useless, for the conflagration gained upon them with fearful rapidity: the flames soon burst forth up the main hatchway, and, firing the mainmast, set fire to the rigging with lightning velocity, thus rendering the position of the crew one of great peril. Providentially, a ship named the *Europa* had been down to their assistance, the master having observed the smoke from the burning vessel, and put about, to aid the crew, if possible, to extinguish the fire. The boats were immediately lowered, and all hands were brought from the blazing ship. Fortunately, the great quantity of saltpetre on board, the fire raged with intense fury. Within half an hour of her crew leaving, the wheiu length and breadth of the ship presented one immense blaze, and the fire was roaring like a tremendously. In a short time she was burned down to the water's edge, and about midnight the wreck disappeared. The spot was in lat. 36 south, long. 40 west, in the Southern Ocean. The *Europa* landed the crew of the *Jaeger* at Falmouth on Friday morning. The other vessel was, confident the fire was the result of spontaneous combustion, but can give no accurate information as to the character of the goods which caused the catastrophe. The ship, which was the property of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Son, merchants at Liverpool, was with her cargo but partially insured. The second unfortunate loss by fire was the *Kelly Castle*, belonging to Harlepool, chartered by the West India Mail Steamer Company to supply coals at their *dépôt* at Monte Video. That the coals spontaneously ignited, and that on the 5th of June the *Kelly Castle* was found to be on fire. There was no want of exertion on the crew's part to save her from destruction. They worked at the pumps day and night to keep the fire under, but to no purpose; and were at length compelled to take to the boats, where they were exposed four days and nights, suffering great privations, before they were picked up. The vessel that saved them was the *United Kingdom*, from Calcutta, for London, and which deserving the highest commendation for searching for one of the boats, they having parted and lost sight of each other.

ALAS! THE SENATORIAL ELOQUENCE.—"Mr. Speaker: Sir, our fellow-citizen, Mr. Silas Higgins, who was lately a member of this branch of the legislature, is dead, and he died yesterday in the forenoon. He had the brown-coloured hair, and was an uncommon individual. His character was good up to the time of his death, and he never lost that voice. He was fifty six years old, and was taken sick before he died at his boarding-house, where board can be had for a dollar and seventy-five cents a week, washing and lights included. He was an Ingenuine by birth, and in the early part of his life had a father and mother. His uncle, Timothy Higgins, served under General Washington, who was buried soon after his death with military honours, and several guns were fired in firing salutes. Sir, Mr. Speaker—General Washington would have voted for the tariff of 1846 if he had been alive and hadn't a died sometime beforehand. Now, Mr. Speaker, such being the character of General Washington, I motion that we wear crape around the arm of this legislature, and adjourn til to-morrow morning, as an emblem of our respects for the memory of S. Higgins, who is dead, and died of the brownceraters yesterday in the forenoon."

It appears from the official returns which have just been published by the police, that the number of foreigners who have visited Paris during the last six weeks has greatly exceeded that for the corresponding period for several years. In July the number was 8360, of whom 2,913 were English, and 928 Americans.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE NEXT PRESENTATION TO THE PARISH OF ST. LUKE'S, CHELSEA.—On Wednesday, the day appointed for the sale by auction of this valuable church preferment, a large number of the inhabitants of the extensive parish of Chelsea attended for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings, amongst whom were Mr. Ryder, the chairman of the Board of Guardians, Mr. Jones, the convener of a local meeting to consider the propriety of endeavouring to secure the presentation of the parish; and other influential inhabitants. After the sale of some other properties, the auctioneer (Mr. Robert Man Farebrother) stated that he had to offer the next presentation (subject to the life of the present incumbent, now in the 76th year of his age) to the Rectory of St. Luke's, Chelsea, which consisted of the detached rectory-house, with offices and gardens, extending to 3¼ acres of excellent glebe land, let for 26 acres of glebe land, let on building leases for lives, which, together with the commuted rent charge in lieu of tithes, create an income of £1604 8s. 2d. per annum; with a prospect of a further increase of £500 per annum as the lives upon which the glebe lands are let drop in. The rector, during his incumbency, has also the right of nomination to the ministry of the Old Church, now the parish chapel, producing about £300 per annum, the present incumbent in his 83rd year. After reading the above particulars, the auctioneer stated that the heavy duties of the parish required the assistance of two curates, whose salaries, together with highway rates, &c., caused a deduction of £387 from the annual income: and said that, taking every source of income, patronage, and reversionary interest into consideration, according to the tables, the value was about £15,000, but it was for bidders to decide what it was worth. The auctioneer then invited any person in the company to make any observation or ask any questions; but a dead silence was maintained, and the lot was put up at £8000; and the biddings went on by £100 each, until they reached £8300, at which price the hammer fell, and the auctioneer declared the property was not so 6.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The committee have received notice of a legacy of £300, free of duty, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Mary Ann Beetham, of Upper Gower-street, and directed to be paid within six months after her funeral.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—An official notice, signed by the Lord Chamberlain, has been issued, stating that, in consequence of the resumption of the works at the House of Lords, the issue of tickets for viewing the house will be discontinued after the 6th of September, until the meeting of Parliament.

METROPOLITAN STATION OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The company's large new station being now in all respects completed, furnishes perfect accommodation for the great influx of continental traffic, and which, but for the enlargement, during the last six months, could not have been adequately met. The railway arcade has been opened, but owing to the high price asked by the company for the rents, only two shops are at present occupied. For an ordinary small shop, without any additions, the rent required is £100 a year; and for one shop, intended as a stationer's and newspapersellers, the rent asked is £350 a year, there being already a newspaper stall in the station for the trains start. This speculation of the railway company from which so much was expected, is so far at present thought to be a failure.

CLOSING OF THE NEW-ROAD.—On Monday this great thoroughfare was closed for carriage traffic from the end of Seymour-street to King's-cross (a distance of about half a mile) by the erection of barriers at the order of the authorities of St. Pancras. It is expected, from the exceedingly deteriorated state of the road, that several weeks will elapse before it can be ready for public use.

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—The works in progress for arresting the subsidence of this structure and rendering it convenient for traffic, are so far advanced, that it was re-opened for traffic on Friday morning. Superficially, no difference is discernible in the present state of the roadway and that which preceded it. The granite, however, is now laid upon a bed of concrete, supported by a framework of timber, instead of a mass of earth occupying the entire interval between the arch and the roadway.

THE CASE OF LORD RANELAGH AND THE OFFICIALS OF THE GREENWICH LINE.—On Wednesday, Mr. Metcalf, barrister, applied to the Court of Chancery, on behalf of Lord Ranelagh, for a writ of certiorari to remove from the Central Criminal Court to the Court of Queen's Bench the indictment found against his Lordship by the grand jury at the former court last week, for an assault on the officer of the Greenwich Railway. The Lord Chief Baron (Sir F. Pollock), who was sitting at chambers, at once granted the application, and the case will be tried at the sittings after Michaelmas Term.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Tuesday the first meeting of this commission since the passing of the Amended Sewers Act, was held at the Chief Office, Greek-street, Soho. Mr Edward Lawes, the newly-appointed chief commissioner, presiding. In his opening address he stated that it was his intention to give his personal attendance daily at the office, in order that he might furnish any information which might be required to persons seeking for facts with the working of the late sewers commission. With regard to the measures which the commissioners might think fit to adopt, he, of course, could not then give an opinion; but this he might say, that it was their most anxious desire to prevent, as much as possible, any interference to drainage as far as possible, while at the same time they intended to promote economy. He was glad to find that they were in this respect supported by the act of Parliament which had recently passed, and also that they should be enabled to hold courts in various localities, so as to suit the convenience of parties whom business might call upon to attend. He would assure the public that the commissioners were indeed most anxious to effect every economy in their power, and, as a means of promoting, in every way, the convenience of the ratepayers. Payments for current expenses were then ordered, and it was further agreed to execute extensive works in Holloway-road, Mortonroad, &c. These works were also ordered to be executed, regardless of expense, on the Greenwich district, to the amount of £1300. The result of these works will be the closing of a large superficies of offensive ditchway bounding the eastern and western sides of Greenwich Park, and the construction of a covered-in brick tank in the Trafalgar-road, capable of holding 7000 feet of sewage. After some further routine business, the court adjourned.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, WOOLWICH DOCKYARD AND THAMES TUNNEL.—From an official return of the number of visitors to the above places, it appears that an enormous increase has taken place during the last three months. Those who visited the Painted Hall in Greenwich Hospital during the months of May, June, and July, 1850, amounted to 6652, 7431, and 6318 respectively, making a total of 20,398. In the same three months of the present year the numbers have been 8040, 29,855, and 44,781, being a total of 78,671. The estimated number of visitors who merely entered other parts of the building during that period were, in 1850, 26,000; and in 1851, 140,000; thus making a total for 1850 of 46,404, and for 1851 of 182,671. The numbers who visited or passed through the arsenal are estimated at 58,400 for 1850, and 363,171 for 1851. It will be seen, therefore, that the increase during the past three months exceeds that period of last year by 281,000. The number of foreigners who were admitted to the painted Hall during the three months of 1850 was 1451, and of 1851, 60,899. The Greenwich and Woolwich steam-boat traffic during the season has exceeded that of last year by 346,000 persons. At the Woolwich Dockyard the total number of visitors for June, July, and August, 1850, was 5023, 91 of whom were foreigners. The total number of the same period this year is 28,926, of whom 8315 were foreigners. At the Woolwich Arsenal the returns since the 1st of May for the three months of 1850 were 1031, of whom 103 were foreigners. The numbers this year have increased to 28,250, including 3072 foreigners. Upwards of 5000 persons have also been landed daily from the Watermen and Old Woolwich companies' steamers during the last two months, to visit the Thames Tunnel.

FIRES.—A destructive fire broke out on Tuesday morning in the premises belonging to Mr. T. P. Marks, plumber and glass-merchant, at No. 12, East-street, East Greenwich. The flames were first discovered about a quarter before one o'clock, at which time they had obtained such a firm hold of the lower part of the building, that it was with the greatest difficulty the inmates escaped. One female, in jumping from a window, broke her left leg. The premises, which were not mastered before the whole of Mr. Mark's stock in trade, furniture, and wearing apparel were destroyed, and the building gutted. The house No. 14 likewise sustained great damage, and the roof was partially destroyed. Nos. 10, 11, and 12, belonging to Mr. Smith, of the Trafalgar-road, were also considerably damaged, and No. 15, belonging to Mr Clayton. The origin of the fire is unknown. Two other fires, both involving great destruction of property, also occurred on Tuesday—one in Drury-lane, the other at West Brompton.—On Wednesday morning, at one o'clock, a fire was discovered in an immense range of combustible premises situate in Pleasant-row, Pulham-street, Mile-end New Town, used as lard and oil works, and supposed to belong to Mr. Crossley, of Old Montague-street, Whitechapel. The building was originally erected for a sugar-house, and, consisting of great altitude, extended a considerable distance backwards, whilst the frontage was, at the least computation, 100 feet. In spite of the utmost exertions of the firemen and the vast torrents of water scattered over the blazing pile, it was nearly two o'clock before the least impression could be made upon the fire, and not before the building was all but destroyed. Whilst the Brigade engines from Jeffrey-square and Wellclose-square, were proceeding at a rapid pace towards the scene of conflagration, meeting their Spitalfields, the two ponderous machines came into such vio.ent collision with each other that one of the engines was disabled. The ladder smashed the legs of Mackey, the lead engineer, who was severely injured, so much so that he was obliged to be removed to the hospital. The shock was also so severe that a policeman of the H division who was directing the firemen, was dashed off the engine and sustained several serious injuries, amongst which were a number of fractured ribs.

DISCOVERY OF A MANUFACTORY OF SPURIOUS TEA.—The detective revenue police corps, acting under Mr. Scott, have this week discovered an important seat of the spurious tea trade. The premises in question are No. 9, Bond-street, Commercial-road. The officers, on entering the suspected house, proceeded to the kitchen, where they found in working order the wooden presses, drying trays, leather and muslin bags, colouring matters, and all the apparatus and materials employed in the art of giving to exhausted tea-leaves the semblance of the genuine product. Besides a great quantity of raw and partially converted material, 96 packages of the finished article were discovered in a form ready for the market. Neither the conductors of the process nor the owners of the plant were discovered, although their early apprehension is expected. The stock and utensils were, however, seized, and conveyed to the Revenue-office, in Broad-street.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—On Tuesday, the anniversary of the death of King Louis Philippe, a funeral service was celebrated in the French (Roman) Catholic Chapel, George-street, Portman-square, by M. l'Abbé Mailly. At ten o'clock the members of the Royal family of Orleans now in England—the Queen Amelia, the Duchess d'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres, the Duc and Duchesse de Nemours, and Comte d'Eu and Prince d'Alençon, the Prince and Princess de Joinville and Prince Pedro—entered the chapel, and took their places near the altar. They were attended by Mesdames la Duchesse de Sutherland, Marquise de Wind, the Duc de Montmorency, General Comte Damas, General Comte de Chabannes, General Comte d'Houdetot, General Comte Friant, &c., aides-de-camp of the late King; Comte Anatole de Montesquiou, General Comte de Montguyon, M. Reynier, M. de Rumilliac, Admiral Hernoux, M. Trognon, Drs. Gudénau, de Mussy, and Blache, and other faithful servants of the Royal family. Among those who came expressly to pay their pious homage to the memory of the King were M. Guizot, General Aupick, M. Dumont, the Duc de Montebello, Comte de Salvandy, Comte de Montalivet, and M. Jay, ministers to Louis Philippe; the Duc de Trévise, Marquis de Rumigny, General Jacqueminot, Comte de Jarnac, Admiral Baudin, Comte Darn, Baron Vigier, MM. de Lasteyrie, Creton, Ferdinand Barrot, Estancelin, Horace Vernet, Monsieur and Madame Dovinck, M. A. Blanqui, M. H. Le Sueur, Messieurs F. and J. Veuillot, M. G. Sallandrouze, M. Reyniès, M. de Rumilliac, and Madame Devimes, and many other French ladies and gentlemen of distinction. The chapel was quite full, and a great number of persons were obliged to remain outside for want of room.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday the half-yearly general meeting of the governors of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital was held in the board-room, Queries Harris, Esq., the founder, and one of the presidents, occupying the chair. The report stated that during the months 766 in and out patients had been admitted, being an increase over the preceding half-year of 104, and making the total admissions since the opening 11,336. The income of the same period reached nearly £1600, being an increase of £246 over the receipts of the former half-year. The chairman stated that the Earl of Shaftesbury had become the president of that hospital; and having congratulated the meeting upon the progressive prosperity of the charity, the business of the day terminated.

POSTAL FACILITIES.—The Postmaster-General has announced that correspondence addressed "*Poste Restante*," or to be left at the Post-Office, or Post-Office till called for, may be retransmitted; and that arrangements have been made for parties who may wish to avail themselves of the regulation previous to their departure from the metropolis, to leave their address in the Secretary's office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The exterior of the new building is now almost complete, and the interior arrangements are in a forward state of progress. The whole of the scaffold and the unseemly buildings on each side and above the colonnade, have all been removed with the exception of a very small portion, and a high and elegant iron railing painted brown, and ornamented with gold gilding, has been erected on a basement of solid blocks of granite. At each end of the railing square pillars of granite have been constructed, leaving a carriage entrance of gigantic proportions, with iron wicket entrance on either side, for the admission of visitors. The front of the new building can now be fully seen, and presents a chaste and imposing appearance. The Museum is open to the public during three days in the week, and a countless throng of visitors, principally composed of country people, wend their way to and fro, and in and out, from morning till evening, both inwards and outwards all day long. The Library, which is on the ground-floor, immediately on the right-hand side of the entrance, is now open to the public without ticket, and thousands avail themselves of the unrestrained admission to view the extensive collection of valuable and rare works in the Library, and which are admirably arranged in neat compartments. One of the principal features of attraction is the old charter manuscripts, and other public documents, which are displayed in glass cases to the gaze of the curious. The antiquarian department is also an object of great attraction, and excites the admiration of the learned and the wonderment of the ignorant in such matters. Altogether the British Museum is now in its exterior appearance one of the handsomest of our public edifices.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—In the metropolitan districts, the births registered for the week ending Saturday last, August 23, were—Males, 772; females, 683: total, 1455. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1281. The deaths numbered in the same week were 936. The deaths in the week ending July 26th were 956; in August they rose successively to 1010, 1038, and 1061; and they have again declined to 936. In the corresponding week of 1849, when epidemic cholera was raging, the total mortality rose to 2456 deaths, more than half of which were the consequence of its fatal violence; in the same week of 1847 it rose to 1087; but, with these exceptions, the number registered last week is higher than in any of the corresponding weeks of 1841-50. Of the 936 persons who died last week, 502 were children under 15 years of age, 262 were 15 years and under 60, and 164 had reached 60 years or upwards. 290 children, whose deaths are now recorded, had not attained one year of age. In the summer returns epidemics are in the ascendant, and this class now includes 314 fatal cases. Of this number, 168 are due to diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera; next in amount is typhus, with which remittent fever, rheumatic, &c., counts 54; smallpox, measles, number each 16; scarlatina, 15; hooping-cough, 8; croup, 5; and thrush, 10. Though scarlatina does not spread fatally at the present time, particular families have suffered severely; and in the notes of registrars, a case in Deptford is reported where the disease in the same family carried off two children, while a third has also been attacked in the same family, the house being without drainage, and consequently subject to an accumulation of nuisance. The tubercular cases in the table of this summer are of peculiar importance; it comprises scrofula, which was the fatal cause in 10 cases, tabes mesenterica, and hydrocephalus, which number respectively 14 and 90, and phthisis (or consumption), which numbers 136. The deaths by violence are mentioned disease is about the ordinary amount. The deaths ascribed to disease of the respiratory organs are 72, those from diseases of the digestive organs 53, neither of these results differing much from the average of the corresponding week. Twenty deaths from cholera were registered in the week. The disease has been fatal chiefly to young children, four only of the sufferers having been of mature years. The duration of the illness is specified in 256 of the fatal cases, and in only one of these did death ensue in a less period than three days. When "Asiatic" cholera prevails, one-half the cases terminate within 24 hours; the disease which is common at this period of the year, and called "English" cholera, though not confined to this country alone, does not, in half of the fatal cases, produce death in less than three days.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the thermometer was above 30 in. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; and the mean of the week was 29 941 in. The mean temperature of the week was 53·8 deg., or about 3 deg. below the average of the week in the years 1841-50. It was highest on Thursday and Friday, the highest on each day having been 79·8 deg, and the mean about 68 deg., which is more than 7 deg, above the average. The wind generally blew from the south-west.

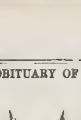
A GAS ENGINE.—An interesting piece of news from America is the assertion made in the Cincinnati papers, that a Mr. Solomans, of that city, has invented a gas engine, which is to supersede steam:—"With common whiting, sulphuric acid, and water, he generates the gas. Five dollars worth of these materials, says the *Sonpareil*, will serve to propel a boat across the Ohio half a dozen times; and if there be no leakage, it will keep the boat in motion until it wears out. The fluid has a pressure of 50 pounds on the square inch, while water has none except that of gravity. Water at the boiling point gives a pressure of 15 pounds. With the addition of 30 degrees of heat the power is double, giving 30 pounds; and so on, doubling with every addition of 30 degrees of heat, which raises the 3840 pounds under a mean of 60 degrees to 1080 pounds; no engine can endure. But with the gas, twenty degrees of heat gives 1080 pounds; 40 degrees gives 2160 pounds; 80 degrees gives 4320 pounds; that 120 degrees less than boiling heat gives a power of 8640 pounds to the gas, than 452 give by converting water into steam. The result is that it requires 1800 dols. of expense to run a boat to New Orleans and back with the old engine, while this one will do the same work for 90 dols. The machinery for putting its own gas, while a small furnace, almost half as large as a common furnace for heating flat-irons, furnishes all the heat he desires. A handful of charcoal does the work, and the boiler is as large as a good cooking-stove. The size of a gas engine is not a new one. In this case a most dangerous explosive mixture is made, which readily ignites—not with the whiting, but the carbon of the vessel in which the acid is contained. The greater the power, the greater the danger. Every lad that has studied chemistry has fired off glass cannons charged with this kind of gas. The description above given with the quotation marks is taken from a Cincinnati paper

NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCE OF NAPLES.—At this moment, when the attention of Europe is directed by Mr. Gladstone's *expose*, to the manner in which the King of Naples lords it over Sicily and South Italy, the following account of the physical force of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies may not be without use in truction and entertainment to some of the readers of this Journa.. The military peace establishment consists of 45,000 armed men; the infantry numbering 29,000, the cavalry to 4500; the artillery and genie to 2600; while the gendarmes number upwards of 8000. The military age extends from 18 to 25; each soldier (with the exception of the gendarmes, artillerymen, and volunteers, who have to serve eight years) being at liberty to return to a civil occupation after five years' service. This force, which in time of war or public disturbance can be increased to 64,337, is not, however, so effective as is one-fourth the number of British or French troops, for the men are badly-disciplined, ill-paid, deficient in *courage moral*, and the other qualities which constitute good soldiers; their conduct in the late revolutionary wars when they fled before a handful of freshly-levied men, led one to conclude, only attests the truth of these strictures. Contemptible as the military establishment, the naval is still more so; it consists of but two line-of-battle ships, five frigates, two corvettes, and a few smaller vessels, mounting in all 496 guns. There are three battalions of marines, two consisting of 1000 men each, and the other of 600 men. The murmurs of dotage and imbecility must have, indeed, rendered the public mind of Magna Grecia corrupt, worthless, and degraded, when such a force is sufficient to strangle, its opinion, and check all yearnings for free institutions.

KENSINGTON GARDENS have been closed to equestrians and vehicles of any sort, so that the danger and alarm of being run over, experienced by frequenters of these delightful gardens, is now at an end.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR HENRY HEATHCOTE.



ADMIRAL SIR HENRY HEATHCOTE was the fourth son of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., of Hursley Park, Hants, and the uncle of Sir William Heathcote, the present Baronet; he was born in 1777, and entered the British Navy early in life. He became a Post-Captain in 1798, and afterwards a Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1841, and latterly an Admiral of the Blue. He saw much active service. In 1804, while in command of the *Galatea* frigate, he escorted a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies. He was Captain of the *Scipio*, on the Mediterranean station, at the close of the late war. He received the honour of Knighthood in 1815, on the recommendation of Sir Gore Ousely, Bart., Ambassador to Persia, and Mirza Abul Hassan, Envoy from that country, who in 1811 he conveyed to Persia in H. M. ship *Lion*. For many years this gallant officer was the King's agent, victualler and store-keeper at Sheerness. The Admiral married, in 1799, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gusco't, Esq., by whom he has had four sons and seven daughters. His eldest son is an officer in the army, and his second son is a clergyman of the Church of England. Sir Henry Heathcote died recently at his residence, near Havre-de-Grace.

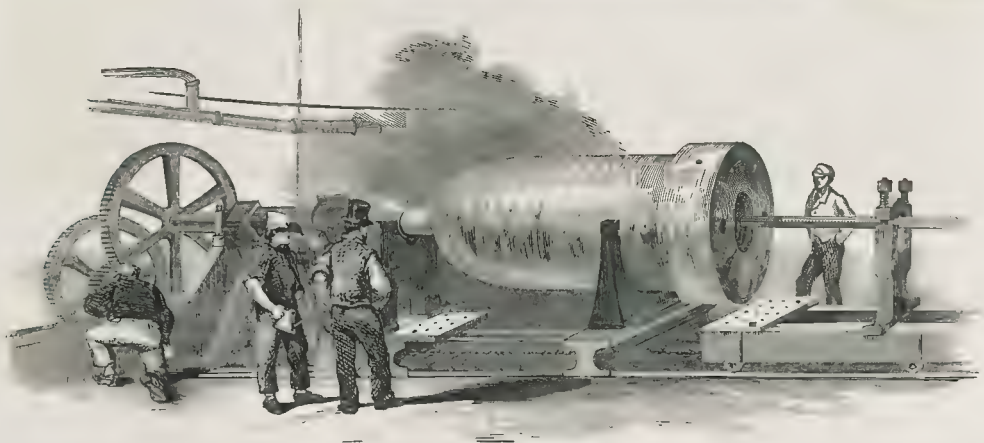
LORD JOHN HAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL LORD JOHN HAY was the third son of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale, and brother of the present Marquis. He was born on the 1st of April, 1793. He entered the British navy as a first-class volunteer, on the 4th December, 1804, on board the *Monarch*, Captain Searle, and he rose, during his distinguished career, through the various grades of his profession, to that of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, which he obtained just before his death.

Lord John Hay was one of the most active and skilful officers in her Majesty's service, and he proved on many occasions essentially useful to his country. He lost his left arm at the cutting out of some vessels in Hybres Bay; and on the night of the 16th July, 1808, he contributed to the capture, after a memorably furious engagement, of the Turkish man-of-war, *Badere Zaffer*. In 1815, the Lordship commanded the *Queenan*, in which sloop he served in the Channel and North American stations until 1818. During the recent Spanish Carlist war Lord John Hay had charge of a battalion of Marines, and acted as Commander-in-Chief against the Carlists in the north-east of Spain. His gallant conduct in that capacity earned him a high reputation, especially for the part he took at the siege of Bilboa, and subsequently in aiding the British Legion at Bernaal, and in protecting its retreat when repulsed by the Carlists. He received, in 1837, the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III., and the Companionship of the Bath. He was also a K.C.H., and naval *aide-de-camp* to the Queen.

In 1846 Lord John Hay was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, Chairman of the Board of Naval Construction, and a Lord of the Admiralty: this last office he retained till he was made, on the 9th Feb., 1850, Captain Superintendent of the Dover packets.

His Lordship married, in 1824, Lady Susan Montagu, youngest daughter of Lord Rokeby



BORING THE CYLINDER OF THE "BRITANNIA PRESS," AT THE BANK QUAY FOUNDRY, WARRINGTON.

CYLINDER OF THE GREAT HYDRAULIC PRESS USED FOR RAISING THE TUBES OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

In association with the event represented upon the front page of this week's Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—namely, the Dinner given to Mr. Robert Stephenson, at Bangor, in commemoration of his completing the Britannia Bridge—the accompanying picture of the casting of a very important portion of the machinery requisite for this vast work will, doubtless, be especially interesting at the present moment.

Before we describe the operations here pictured, we should observe that the great "Britannia Press," which has already excited so much attention in the engineering world, forms one of the most prominent features in the Mechanical Section of the Great Exhibition. It is exhibited by the Bank Quay Foundry Company, of Warrington, by whom it was constructed, and who were at a very large outlay in forwarding their truly gigantic machine to the "Crystal Palace."

The various parts of the press, amounting to an aggregate load of about sixty tons, required a special train of the North-Western Railway Company to convey it to London. This train consisted of eleven trucks and two "break" vans, each mounted on four wheels only—the greatest load on any one truck being the cylinder, of fifteen tons.

The journey as far as Rugby was unattended by any circumstances worthy of notice, except that at every station it was found necessary to make a stoppage of about a quarter of an hour, in order to allow the axles of the trucks having the cylinder and crosshead time to cool. This, of course, occasioned considerable delay; but the whole time occupied between Warrington and Rugby was only seven hours.

In consequence of the greatly increased traffic at Rugby, owing to the junction of the Midland Railway with that of the North-Western, the station-master deemed it prudent to keep back part of this extraordinary train until the daylight of the following morning, when the trucks, containing the cylinder, crosshead, and jacket, were forwarded, and arrived safely at the Camden station, where the whole, being transferred into Chaplin and Horne's waggons, was conveyed to the Great Building in Hyde Park, sixty powerful horses having been engaged for the service. The arrival at the Building created much interest, as the leviathan machine was conveyed to its destination.

The cylinder, necessarily of great strength, is 22 inches internal diameter; the thickness of the cast-iron being 10 inches; the length externally is 9 feet 1½ inches.

To form the cylinder by the ordinary process of casting, it required 22 tons of fluid metal; the surplus being for the head, *or git*, which weighs 2½ tons.

A view of the process of casting the cylinder, as taken by our artist at the Bank Quay Foundry, is here shown. In this operation three powerful cranes were used, each of which is capable of raising 40 tons. Attached to each of these cranes was a ladle, one holding ten tons of fluid metal, while each of the others contained five tons. The whole of the the metal was poured into the cylinder mould through four 2 inch runners. time occupied in this operation amounting to only 2½ minutes. In the next place, the head, or "git," was kept in a fluid state for six hours after the "run," by replacing the metal, as it became stiff, with metal fresh from the furnace, and of the highest attainable temperature, for the purpose of filling up the space in the immense body of metal below, consequent upon the contraction. When, after three days, the cylinder was partly denuded of the outer coat of sand, it was found to be red-hot. In seven days it was raised from the pit in which it had been cast, and in ten days it was sufficiently cool to allow men well inured to heat to approach it, for the purpose of removing the remaining sand.

Owing to the great contractile power of iron in its transition from the solid to the fluid state, it was found very difficult to dress the core from the interior; and some idea may be formed of the effect upon the core by the compression caused, by the *ten-inch* metal contracting to *nine-tenths* of its substance.

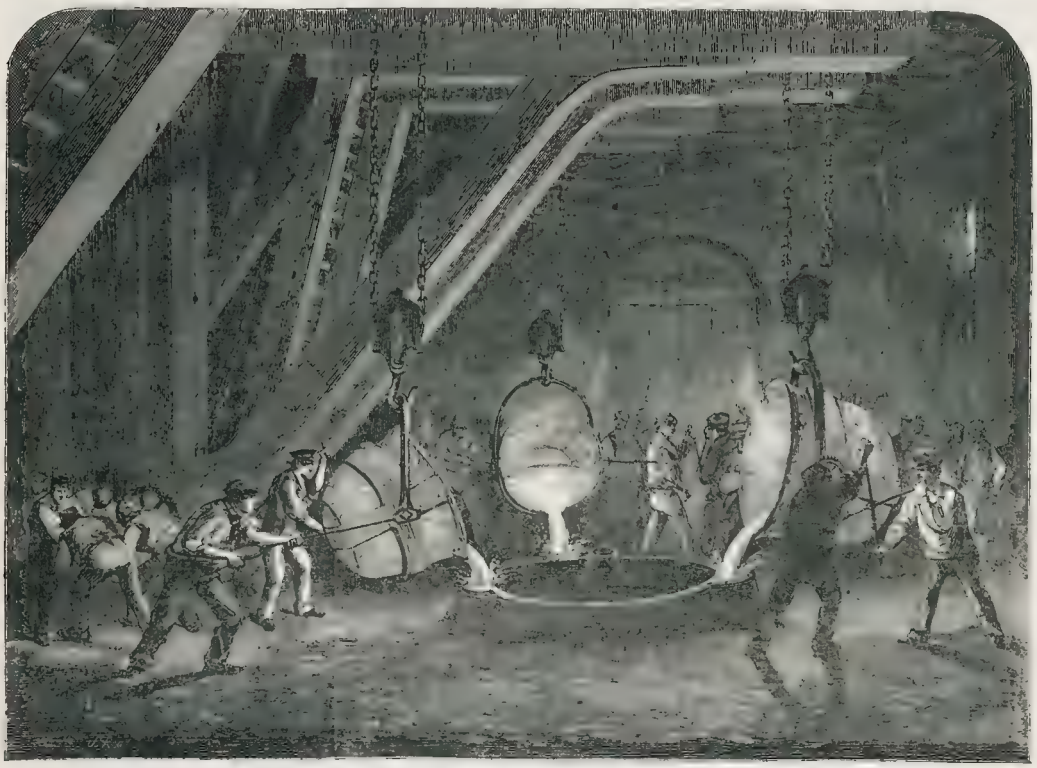
The fire-brick core was first baked in a large oven to such a degree of hardness, that, upon being struck with a hammer, it sounded as a bell.

The core bricks were all broken up by means of long bars of iron, and then extracted one piece at a time. The loam was found to be so hard, that even the point of a diamond was found to produce no effect upon its surface.

The boring was the next process; the same as that used for finishing the inside of guns.

After the first tube had been raised, the cylinder met with an accident, which Mr. Clark describes as follows:

"In little more than a fortnight after the operation, the presses were removed ready for raising the next tube. They were lowered and raised again by means of capstans with an eight-inch rope; and in this operation another accident occurred with the unlucky press. The cylinder was lowered from a cat-head at the top of the tower. The rope from the blocks led to a capstan on the beach, on which three turns only were taken. While the cylinder, weighing 15 tons, was suspended at an elevation of 140 feet above the water, the rope unexpectedly surged on the capstan, and was dragged out of the hands of the men who were holding it. The cylinder descended with fearful velocity, dragging the rope through the block-tackle and round the capstan, which fortunately became pallid by the jerk. As the velocity increased the cat-head in the tower gave way, and the cylinder fell on the stone shelf below, fracturing the masonry and gliding off fifty or sixty feet into the Straits. Several men were injured, and a sailor, who was serving out the coil of rope, was dragged round the capstan and killed. None of the tackle was broken, and the press was easily raised by ropes attached to, it and was found to be uninjured by the fall."



CASTING THE [illegible] OF THE "BRITANNIA [illegible]" AT THE [illegible]AY FOUNDRY, WARRINGTON.

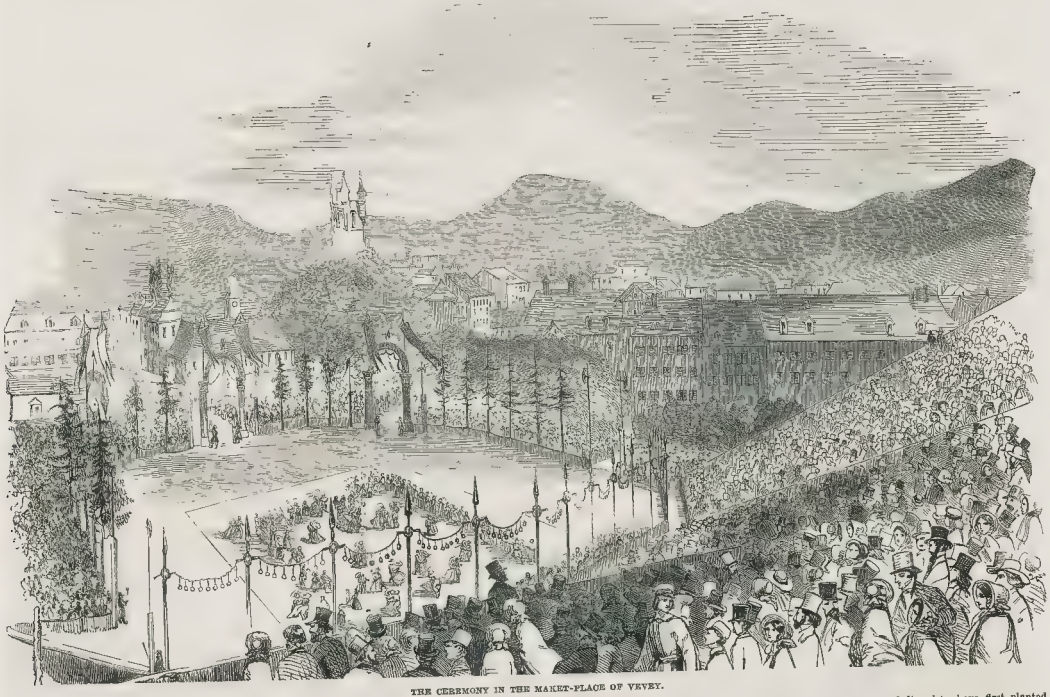
LA FETE DES VIGNERONS, AT VEVEY.

CAR OF CERES.—SUMMER.

CAR OF PALLAS.—SPRING.

Whilst a handful of *fast* tourists have, within the present month, been "seeking the bubble reputation" by climbing the snow-clad pinnacles of Mont Blanc, the peasantry of the smiling valley on the opposite side of the Lake of Geneva have been celebrating a picturesque festival, which has afforded the highest gratification to the multitudes of visitors and residents from all parts of Europe, who flock to Switzerland at this period of the year.

The scene of this commemoration was Vevey, one of the most enjoyable places in the world, situated upon the margin of the Lake Leman, at a point where the scenery of its banks is, perhaps, most beautiful. Rousseau has glorified it in his "Confessions;" but the festival we are about to describe is associated with fame of much higher



THE CEREMONY IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF VEVEY.

antiquity, and is traceable to that overflow of gratitude to bounteous nature, which, more or less, characterises all states of society.

The canton of Vaud, of which Vevey is the second town, is famed for its vines, which are considered equal to any in Europe; and the sunny district, extending hence to Lausanne, and called La Vaux, possesses an antiquarian celebrity for replenishing the soul-reviving cup from the choicest vintages. The Romans are believed to have first planted the vine on these hills; the discovery of a stone inscribed "Libero Patri Colliensi," proves that they had erected a temple to Bacchus at Collium,

WINTER.

CAR OF BACCHUS.—AUTUMN.

a little village, now called Cully, on the margin of the lake, between Vevey and Lausanne.

In such a region it was very natural that the grateful outpouring of the people should take the lead, which, by the way, is worth following, since it brings about profitable industrial results. A society, or guild, of some antiquity, called "l'Abbaye des Vignerons," having for its motto, "Ora et labora," exists at Vevey. Its object is one of direct utility, in promoting the cultivation of the vine; "and for this purpose it despatches every spring and autumn 'experts,' qualified persons, to survey all the vineyards of the district, and upon their report and testimony it rewards the most skilful and industrious vine-dressers with medals and pruning-hooks (*serpes d'honneur*), as prizes."

The bestowal of rewards is a very seasonable occasion for popular rejoicing; and, accordingly, this society celebrates once in fifteen or twenty years a festival called "La Fête des Vignerons." The last celebration was in 1833, and the one previous to that in 1797; that we are about to describe took place on the 7th and 8th of the present month. The official programme is before us, bearing on its title-page the motto of the guild, "Ora et labora," good advice well followed. The historical introduction glances at the epoch of the vintage as characterised by festivity in all wine-growing countries; for then has the culture escaped the peril of frost, heavy rain, and hail, the season is, therefore, one of festivity; and, softly adds the writer, "Cette époque est encore celle où le plus grand nombre de marriages se contiennent puisque, après avoir reçu le prix de ses travaux, le vigueron peut doter ses enfans."

The origin of the vine-dressers' *fête* at Vevey has been lost in what the writer affectedly calls *the night of time*; but the reader is enlightened by the information, that when, in 1688, a terrible fire destroyed two-thirds of the town, it also burnt nearly all the archives of the society, from which only was saved a manual dated 1647, and a bacchanalian or loving-cup, bearing the escutcheons of the abbots, the oldest of which was dated 1618. Tradition, however, refers the source to the *fêtes* of the Athenians, held in honour of Ceres and Bacchus.

Contenting ourselves with some 100 years antiquity, we learn that the holy fathers of the Monastery of Hautcrêt, in the district of Oron, and other proprietors, possessed a considerable extent of vineyard in the environs of Vevey; and, as a reward to the vine-dressers, they got up a characteristic procession, bearing implements, after which they sat down to a frugal repast, whereat, however, wine was distributed profusely, and the conviviality ran high with songs in the *patois* of the country. For a long time the procession kept its primitive simplicity; but each year brought amateurs and money contributions, which led to the introduction of new features or properties; and thus were admitted to the procession the allegories of classic fable—Bacchus and his cask (the foolish have their tub, and the witty their butt); with Ceres and other divinities.

The *fête* in 1797 was very brilliant; that of 1819 was still more splendid, notwithstanding the intervening calamitous years, and the *fête* of 1833 was very magnificent.

This year, the funds of the Society being prosperous, and a fine vintage at hand, the members determined on another celebration. The preliminary arrangements are simple enough. The Society appoint a commission, assisted by "experts," who inspect the vines at the two most important periods, that is, after the pruning and the fall of the leaves. The success of the vine-dressers is impartially recorded; and the two most fortunate during nine years are rewarded with a crown and a medal of honour. Fifty other dressers, whose success extends to six years, receive a medal of honour and a prize, and those of three years receive prizes.

The report of the commission charged with getting up the present *fête* details the programme, and gives the list of the members of the council, the executive commission, &c.:

The first division of the procession (*troupe d'honneur*) consisted of the archer of the ordre; 6 young vine-dressers, carrying crowns and prizes; the Abbot, 6 members of the council, the society's flag; besides vine dressers, wearing crowns, and carrying a wreath of flowers; members of the executive commission, the secretary, constable, &c.

The second division (*troupe de Pales*) was headed by 35 musicians and 3 trumpeters, 8 bearers of crowns and bouquets of flowers, the high priest and attendants; two children, carrying a pair of turtle-doves in a cage; Pallas, in the chariot of Spring, drawn by two black cows: then followed children of Spring; gardeners bearing flowers, fruits, and vegetables; shepherds and shepherdesses leading sheep, goats, and a dog; reapers, bearing sickles; haymakers, with rakes and a car of hay; cowherds and cows, and milkmaids, &c.

The third division (*troupe de Cérès*) differed from the preceding one chiefly by Ceres and her attendants, in the car of Summer, drawn by a pair of red oxen, formed its principal group: preceded by reapers, bearing sheaves of corn, and children carrying bee-hives; and followed by gleaners and harvesters, carrying sickles and ears of corn; a load of corn and attendant; threshers, winnowers, ploughmen, and sowers; a harrow and driver, a miller and ass, and two young drovers with a basket.

The fourth division (*troupe de Bacchus*) was headed, like its predecessors, with 35 musicians and 3 trumpeters; then came 8 bearers of crowns, flowers and fruits, not forgetting grapes; the high priest, accompanied by 2 young fauns, bearing *thyrsi*; Bacchus, in the car of Autumn, drawn by four white horses covered with tigers' skins; 6 Indians leading the tigers; 2 Indians in the car; 2 Indians at the side, bearing the canopy and fan; 12 fauns surrounding the car; 5 satyrs carrying clubs; 16 fauns, with *thyrsi*; 16 Bacchantes, with tambourines; Silenus upon an ass, and 2 Indian attendants.

Then came a long train of workmen from the vineyard, headed by musicians; the chief of the vine-dressers in Spring, with attendants bearing planting implements; pruners, pruning-knives, &c. Next appeared the chief of the vine-dressers in Autumn, with a flag, and 2 rustic attendants; bearers of fruits; 24 male and female grape-gatherers; a wine-press and attendants, upon a car; coopers in a car; a man carrying bully, &c.

The fifth division (*la noce et la troupe d'Hiver*) was headed by musicians; a Vaudois bridegroom and an Argovien bride; their parents Vaudois and Argovians; 4 wedding friends, Vaudois vine-dressers; 20 boys and girls in Swiss costumes; and a car, with the bride's dresser; followed by chamois-hunters and the car of Winter, with wood covered with snow, attendant wood-cutters, &c.

The sixth division (*Saisons*) was headed by drummers and fifers and players of wind-instruments; officers and soldiers, who headed the *cortège*, and formed its guard of honour.

In the town of Vevey, the market-place (about the size of Finsbury-square) was the principal scene of the *fête*, and arranged so as to show it to the greatest advantage, and at the same time accommodate a great number of spectators. Here was built an amphitheatre, with covered circus, with 8000 seats, which were let at one franc each; and a public *café*: and around were ranged the several *troupes*, the whole within young trees and a rustic balustrade; and when the *troupes* were ranged within this verdant framework the effect was highly picturesque.

There were also built three grand triumphal arches—to Spring, or Pallas; Summer, or Ceres; and Autumn, or Bacchus—each most characteristically decorated. There was also a spacious platform for dancing; a tribune for the coronation ceremony, surrounded with places upon tripods, which blazed at night with resin fires, and illuminated the entire place. Three staircases led to the tribune, the middle one being *Chomeur*, for the crowned vine-dressers and the high priests; ornamented with flowers and evergreens, and guarded by soldiers. In the centre was a statue of Liberty, upon a column pedestal; and the banner, trade and general decoration of the tribune had a very pleasing effect. Throughout the place were poles with streamers, indicating, by their colours, the positions of the several *troupes*. There were, also, decorative flags and trophies upon the amphitheatre, &c.

The festivities commenced on Thursday, August 7, at four in the morning, with a salvo of twenty-one cannons. At five, the *troupes* or divisions of the procession, assembled in various parts of the town, and next was formed the Swiss guard of honour. We can, however, only add, that the *first day's* proceedings were the crowning of the two vine-dressers, with invocation, hymn of praise, and chorus; the procession being, however, the most striking feature of the day, after the crowning there was dancing and singing, a procession through the town; and then, again, dance and song—a banquet closing the day's festivities. The *second day*, Friday, August 8, was devoted to dancing and singing—a banquet, and a ball and illumination in the evening.

It is estimated that there were some 40,000 persons present at the recent *fête:* and when we tell the reader that the programme extends to forty pages, and the "book of the songs" to thirty-two, he will conclude there to have been an ample modicum of entertainment for the two days. Altogether, the semi-classic character of the proceedings must delight reminded one of the pastorals and bucolics of the bard of Mantua.

A few parting words of the banquet, whose "Bathe and Breach" had laid down the guests upon the water side; but the repast was simple and frugal as a ploughman's meal. The places were indicated by flags, and the spot had no other decoration than that which nature had given it. The various costumes were grouped beneath the noble trees; and the beautiful lake and the sublime Alps presented a spectacle which art will never approximate. The ball on the second evening was, however, of a very fairy-like character; but there was more substantial meaning in the whole *fête*, "*qui rend hommage au travail et à l'agriculture.*"

We should add, that the accompanying illustration of the Vevey Market-place was sketched by Mr. Burford, jun., of Leicester-square, during the *fête*.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 31.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, September 1.—Partridge Shooting begins.
TUESDAY, 2.—London burnt, 1666.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
THURSDAY, 4.—Rioters at Manchester, 1830.
FRIDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.
SATURDAY, 6.—James II. died at St. Germains, 1701.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. m.	M. m.	M. m.	M. m.	M. m.	M. m.	M. m.
3 0	3 30	4 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	6 0
15 45	16 15	16 45	17 15	17 45	18 20	18 50
28 9	28 39	29 9	29 39	30 9	30 43	31 13
10 33	11 3	11 33				

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON.—NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.—The Subscribers and readers of the above Edition of BOSWELL are respectfully informed that no further delay will take place in the issue of the Third and Fourth Volumes. Volume the Third, with copious Illustrations, topographical and historical, will be published on the 8th day of SEPTEMBER next. The Fourth Volume on the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

Just published,

THE MORMONS; a Contemporary History. 2s. 6d.
THE ORBS OF HEAVEN. 2s. 6d.
THE BOOK of ENGLISH SONGS. 2s. 6d.

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MACKAY'S MEMOIRS of EXTRAORDINARY POPULAR DELUSIONS, 2 vols., HUC'S TRAVEL'S in CHINA and TARTARY in 1845-6, and several other Works.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Under the management of Messrs RISLEY and M'COLLUM.—Monster Engagement.—ARRIVAL of the ITALIAN BROTHERS, direct from the Continent, whose astounding and hitherto extraordinary performance has created such a sensation in the Metropolis. They will appear, in addition to the following distinguished Artistes :Mdlle Caroline, Mdme Brower, Mr McCollum, Mr Eaton Stone, on his Wild Horse, and Mdme Ducrow, during the Week, the most positively will leave for the Provinces, after a short period. The Prices: Dress Circle, 3s; Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s 6d; Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d. The doors will open at Half-past Seven o'clock.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, The GAMESTER, ENTR'ACTES and the ALHAMBRA. 2, The Duke's Wager, Ayr mania, and the Alhambra; 3, Love in a Mase and other Entertainments; 4, The Wife's Secret, and other Entertainments; 5, Twelfth Night, and other Entertainments; 6 A Play, and other Entertainments

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—The most Successful and Popular Theatre in London.—Another Week of Glorious Triumph. The most attractive Spectacle ever produced.—Crowded to the rolling night.—On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, and during the Week, the grand Hippodramatic Spectacle of MAZEPPA; or, the Wild Horse of Tartary, with all the magnificent accessories and effects of the Stage, with Batty's unrivalled Steeds. In addition to the splendid Equestrian Company is the Corps, represented by the foreign and British mime and female artists. The whole under the direction of Mr Batty. Admission to Private Boxes, £1 1s; Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second, 1s; Third, 6d.

THE greatest Wonder of all Places of Amusement is BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON, and must be seen to be believed. The Wonders that are performed here daily, namely—Mons. Carl rec'ng, Ostrich and Horse racing, 40 ist Lights, Globe Ascensions, and various other entertainments, which have been crowned with success from the first day of opening. Mr Batty, determined to give all the attractions that can pos bly posse his pa trons, has entered into an engagement with HENRI FRANCONI, the first equestrian of the day, who will appear with his highly-trained steeds. In addition to the present accomplished artistes, likewise, Mr. HAMPTON will make an ASCENT in his magnificent BALLOON, the Erin-go-Bragh, on TUESDAY, September 2, and on FRIDAY, September 5. On THURSDAY, September 4, there will be a Grand Day Fete, commencing at every day at Half-past Four, to commence with a Grand Ascent. Admission To Private Boxes, £1 1s; Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second, 1s; Third, 6d.

KATE and ELLEN BATEMAN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. BARNUM, of New York.—Triumphant Success!—The Juvenile Artists, KATE and ELLEN BATEMAN, on MONDAY, the 1st inst., and every evening during their visit to this country, will appear in their extensive and truly pleasing Performances of the Characters of LITTLE DOMBEY and LITTLE PAUL. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Stalls, 5s; Boxes, 4s, 3s, 2s, 1s 6d; Amphitheatre, 1s; Private Boxes, £1 1s, £1 11s 6d, and £2 2s; Private Boxes and Stalls at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-Office.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE.—PROVINCIAL TOUR.—All applications respecting Mrs Kemble's Readings in the Provinces may be addressed to Mr MITCHELL, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Due notice will be given of the arrangements for the winter.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKSPEARIAN READING.—An engagement having been effected with this lately distinguished Actress, she will read the magnificent Play of ROMEO AND JULIET, on MONDAY evening next, SEPTEMBER 1st, at the CITY of LONDON LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Aldersgate-street. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s Tickets to be obtained at the Library

ROBIN'S 300th, APPEARANCE.—Unprecedented and triumphant success nightly, before delighted and overflowing audiences, at his magnificent Hall, 21, Piccadilly.—On MONDAY, the 1st inst., and every evening next, MR. and MADAME ROBIN will repeat, by unanimous desire, their popular ENTERTAINMENTS of SCIENCES and FANTASIES, which are entirely new Programme, which consists all the delusions performed by command before her Majesty and the Royal Family at Windsor Castle, on the 30th of April.—Every Wednesday, at Half-past Two o'Clock, a Morning Performance.

GOLD from CALIFORNIA.—Exhibiting Daily, at 12, 3, as 8 o'clock, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the Grand Moving DIORAMA of the OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, with fine Specimens of Stream and Mountain Gold direct from the Gold Regions. In the above Panorama is shown the Prairies and through 4000 miles of country, crossing the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Mountains and Golden Mountains, to the Gold Regions of California.

THE SYRO-LEBANON COMPANY.—THE HOLY LAND, with Syrian Performers.—The Great Holy Land Diorama is now illustrated by a Company of Native Artistes from Syria and Palestine, who realise the scenes as they pass, show the manners and customs of the country, and sing the Songs of the Holy Land, Daily at Three and Ten. Admission, 1s; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d. Please notice the address, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR and COSMORAMA, 207 to 209, REGENT-STREET.—This elegant and fashionable Bazaar, fitted up in a style of decoration never before attempted in this or any other country, is OPEN DAILY from Ten to Six, and includes every useful and Fancy Article in and variety, together with a fine GALLERY of PAINTINGS for SALE, by the old and modern masters. Admission free

WEDNESDAY, the 24th of SEPTEMBER, the ANATOMICAL MUSEUM of Dr KAHN, 20A, Oxford-street, sixteen doors west of Regent-circus, will be POSITIVELY CLOSED. Explanations will be offered to every English and medical gentleman every hour. Dr Kahn is prepared to receive orders for anatomical models in wax, on reasonable terms.—No. 15, Oxford-street, sixteen doors west of Regent-circus. Admission, 1s.

THE GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, from drawings taken on the spot by W H BARTLETT, painted under the direction of Mr W BRADLEY. An entire section of the Panorama, including DAVID'S tomb to the Holy City, with its scenes and interesting associations, including Bethany, Mount of Olives, the site of Gethsemane, Valley of Jehoshaphat, Pool of Siloam, Mount Zion, the Modern Jerusalem Temple, Jesus' Place of Wailing, and the Holy Sepulchre, with magnificent View of the Interior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Opened Every Morning at Ten and Evening at Seven. EGYPTIAN HALL, HIGH-PARK CORNER.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Stalls, 3s; Children half-price.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN is exhibited immediately preceding the Diorama of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, showing Southampton, Cintra, the Tagus, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent mausoleum, the "Taj Mahal." (the exterior by moonlight, the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior, daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM, and NIAGARA.—Now open at BURFORD'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square, the above splendid and interesting views will be exhibited, in order to meet the present unprecedented season. The views of the LAKES of KILLARNEY, and of GLENGARIFF, are now open. Admission, 1s to each circle, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half-price. Open from 10 till dusk.

ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—The Mandarin HESING, Acting Chief Commissioner and Envoy Extraordinary from the Celestial Empire, continues to receive a Throng of Fashionable Visitors daily, in his Saloon of Reception, on board the ROYAL BEVERLY. The Mandarin throws pecuniary considerations to the wind, the gratification of his visitors appears to be his only desire, as every one of them receives a present, consisting of tea, and War Implements in addition to the Chinese Concert, and Fantasia to be had every evening. Admission, One Shilling Open from 10 o'clock in the Morning to seven in the Evening

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BADEN-BADEN.—Season of 1851.—This year, as usual, the season, which commenced on the 15th of May, will continue until the 31st of October. The magnificent Conversation-Rooms have been redecorated with a splendour, comfort, and magnificence far beyond all praise. Concerts of the most renowned and admired pieces by several distinguished artistes the Military Band has never been so numerous or brilliant. Ladies, Concertmasters, and Mme Sontag are arranged daily, of the most varied and brilliant description. Kings, Princes, and the most illustrious personages are at Baden-Baden, or are expected. The season of 1851, thanks to the Great Exhibition in London, will surpass all former ones. The Journey from London to Baden-Baden is made without failing and in the most agreeable manner, by Belgium, the Rhine, and the German rail roads, in less than forty hours.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The GIRAFFE, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY, from TWELVE to SIX o'Clock; together with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. The head of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, at Four o'Clock, on every SATURDAY, small further close.—Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Monday, SIXPENCE.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, 5th SEPTEMBER, an extra performance of Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. The orchestra, the most extensive in Exeter Hall, will consist of a numbered seats, 10s 6d each; at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall; or of Mr Bowley, 53, Charing-cross

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J A EMERTON, D D, Principal

ART UNION of LONDON.—The exhibition of Works selected by the Prizeholders of 1851 postponed by the arrangement of the Royal Academy, will be open to Members and their Friends at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERY, without interference from MONDAY the 22nd to SATURDAY the 27th, from Ten till six each day. The price of An Ass in Merry making in the Olden Time, "will be ready for delivery on payment of the Subscription, on and after September 1st

444, West Strand, 26th August, 1851. } By Order, EDWIN } Honorary LEWIS PEACOCK } Secretaries.

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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.—Next week we shall further Illustrate her Majesty's Progress to the North, with Engravings of the Royal Reception at Doncaster, &c.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Hunt a Hand-book to the Great Exhibition.—Hunt's Photography.—Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland Rambles in North Wales.—Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers. Vol. 3.—The Literature of the Day.—Illustrated Catalogue, Part 3.—Rise of Schoolmistress.—Young Lion of the Dale.—The Crystal Palace.

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L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, en FRANCAIS,

Renferme dans son Numéro de SAMEDI, 30 AOUT, toutes les nouvelles les plus intéressantes dans la politique, la littérature, les arts, le théâtre, &c. On y trouvera ainsi divers articles de critique et d'actualité, ainsi qu'une Chronique de l'Exposition. Le plupart de ces articles sont accompagnés de belles Illustrations.

Tous les Numéros qui ont paru depuis le commencement ont été réimprimés. On peut se les procurer séparément, ou réunis en un brochure, avec une couverture magnifiquement illustré. Prix du Cahier, contenant Douze Numéros et une magnifique Vue du Palais de Crystal tirée à part, 6 shillings.

NOTA.—Les Propriétaires de l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS croient devoir faire observer ici, que le Journal Français publié sous le titre ci-dessus n'est point une traduction de l'Edition Anglais, mais bien une publication et une rédaction toute séparée et dirigée à Londres par des écrivains de la presse Parisienne.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1851.

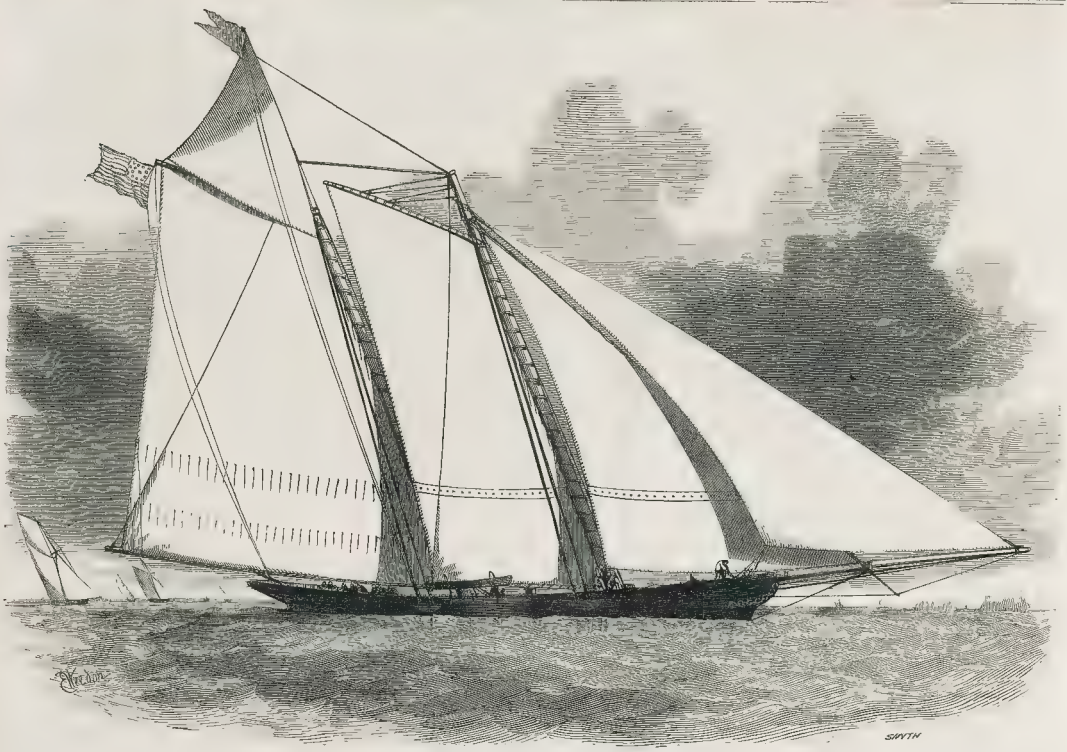
We have extracted in another column an article from the *Times* on the subject of the Stamp Duty on Newspapers. That particular impost, like all impolitic taxes, is not only bad as a whole, but in every part. Our contemporary, without entering into the great question, whether the Government should or should not impose a penny or any other stamp duty upon the broadsheets which act as the purveyors of political intelligence, confines itself, in the article we have quoted, to the minor, but very important question of the policy or justice of limiting the size of newspapers by the operation of the stamp. In the reasoning of our contemporary we fully concur, and add a few facts with reference to our own Journal, which will show the uselessness of the limitation as regards any purposes, social or other, which the Government can have in view, and its injustice as regards ourselves and our readers. It often occurs, on occasions of public interest, and especially when the Engravings which we offer to our subscribers are greater in number or in size than usual, that our ordinary sheet is insufficient for the full detail and due illustration of the remaining news of the week, and that we require an additional half-sheet to keep up with the march of events. For these half-sheet Supplements—which are as much a part of the particular paper with which they are issued as the name or title itself—we never make any charge, and stand, in this respect, in the same position as the *Times*, which only prints supplements that it may be enabled to present the public with the news of the day as fully as the public demand, and as in our age the general and well understood interests of society require. Here, however, the Government interposes; and because the newspaper with the supplement exceeds the arbitrary size originally fixed by Lord Monteagle (then Mr. Spring Rice), it demands an additional stamp duty of one halfpenny. It seems to us that there is no more justice in this case than there would be if the Government, in imposing the Income Tax, took 3 per cent. only from men of a certain size and weight—say 6 feet 10 inches in height, and 11 stone in weight—and demanded 4½ per cent. from every man whose proportion and weight exceeded this standard. For ourselves, when we issue a double paper, at a double price, and in fact supply the public with two newspapers instead of one, we have no other objection to the tax than that there should be such a tax at all; but when we issue a gratuitous Supplement, out of the sheer impossibility which continually arises of expressing our news and our illustrations within the charmed superficies of a certain square inches of Mr. Spring Rice, our objection takes a wider range. We might even grant the original penny stamp to be fair, without admitting that the additional halfpenny was either just or politic. For every gratuitous half-sheet Supplement which we issue, we have to pay to the Government, for halfpenny stamps, over and above all other taxation, upwards of £200, and sometimes of £250 or £300. Of course, with such a burden upon our energies and our resources, we cannot be expected to be over liberal in our gratuitous Supplements; but, were it not for this tax of £250, we should much more frequently increase the size of our paper, and might possibly give a Supplement every week. We have no objection to provide the paper and print, the Engravings, and all the literary, pictorial, and general matter necessary to make our Journal more and more worthy of the patronage of its readers; but when the officials of Somerset House put their hands into our purse to this enormous extent whenever we are inclined to fetch up any arrear of news, we endeavour, in self-defence, to make such occasions as rare as possible. And, while our readers thus lose the advantage which we would be willing to afford, the Government at the year's end finds itself no richer by the inroads it makes upon our money. If it insists upon having its £200 or £250 for our Supplement, we stand upon the defensive whenever we can, and keep ourselves within our old limits, thereby consuming a much less quantity of paper than we should otherwise do. By this means, the revenue, while it on rare occasions receives our £250, continually loses the Excise duty of

1½d. per lb. on the large quantity of paper which we should otherwise consume.

What the Government takes from us in the stamp one week, it loses in the Excise duty in the next; so that, while the proprietors of newspapers, and the public are the losers, the Government is no gainer by the bargain. Let the Government leave the size of a newspaper to be settled between those who supply the commodity and those who purchase it. That would be the common sense and the common justice of the matter. We are not arguing for the mere repeal of the additional stamp. We should be glad if the tax were entirely abolished, as we should then be enabled to give the public the whole advantage of the diminution in price; but if the stamp duty is to be retained, we do not see why the limitation of the size of newspapers within Lord Monteagle's inches should make a part of it. In fact, the Government might as well limit the size of a penny loaf as of a newspaper; and while the Excise duty remains upon paper, its policy is as suicidal as it is otherwise objectionable. But all these taxes upon political and general knowledge are indefensible. Look at them in what light and from what side we will, we find something mischievous and unjust about them. The true remedy would be to abolish them altogether.

WE all know, that, as regards liberty, in the name of which the Revolution of 1848 was accomplished, our friends of the French Republic enjoy much less than was permitted them under King Louis Philippe. That Monarch and his Ministers, although they instituted prosecutions without number against the press for the expression of free opinion on matters of public policy, allowed some shadow of liberty to public writers. The newspapers were permitted to discuss political, social, and general questions; and, if not very violent and personal, escaped the notice of the Procureur du Roi. But, under the Republic, there is no liberty of opinion at all. The press is enslaved, and the censorship of Italy itself can hardly be more severe in the repression of honest thought than the Ministry of Louis Napoleon. It is not only violence and personality that are forbidden, as under Louis Philippe, but the most ordinary dissent from the opinions, and the most mild condemnation of the acts, of men in power. For very harmless article in the *Evénement*, against capital punishments, M. Charles Hugo has been condemned to a heavy fine and to six months' imprisonment. The article, which attacked nobody, was written perhaps with the vehemence of a young man, perhaps with a little bad taste; but certainly it displayed no other feeling than one that was creditable to the heart of the writer. That our readers may see what freedom of opinion is in France, we subjoin it, as follows:—

THE EXECUTION OF MONTCHARMONT.—Four days ago, in an open square of a French town, and in the face of day and civilisation, the law, that is to say, the divine and sacred force of society, laid hold of a wretched man, who plunged and kicked, and having bound him neck and heels, dragged him by the hair of the head to the scaffold, blushing from his lacerated skin. Four days ago, before a population in profound consternation, the law, for an hour together, wrestled with crime. What had this man done against society? He had killed. What was society doing to this man? Why, making him a martyr. Partisans of capital punishment, what was your object in bringing this wretched assassin to the guillotine? To show apparently to all, human justice in its forces and power—to raise in the minds of the masses the sentiment of right, by calling on them to assist at the punishment of a vile creature—to accomplish, in fact, a solemn, imposing, and terrible act. What have you done? You have committed a violent, terrible, and regretable act; instead of enlisting the crowd on the side of the law, you have almost made them range themselves on the side of the sufferer! This man, who had a little before been an object of horror, you change into an object of pity. You employ two, then four, then I know not how many, to kill this man, who struggled against being put to death. The first executioner failed, then you call a second; at length, after had a day of toil and effort, you succeed in putting an end to him, and you wipe off the blood from your knife, and the sweat from your brow. No! you have not been imposing—you have not been solemn—no, you have not been terrible. You have been odious,



THE SCHOONER YACHT "AMERICA."

would not start. The following were the entries for the Queen's Cup, the course being round the Isle of Wight:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Flags.
Volante ..	48 ..	J. L. Craigie, Esq. ..	White.
Fernande ..	127 ..	Major Martyn ..	Purple and orange.
Surprise ..	15 ..	W. H. Woodhouse, Esq. ..	White, black Maltese ×.
America ..	170 ..	Commodore Stevens ..	Blue, with stars.
Alarm ..	193 ..	J. Weld, Esq. ..	Red and white.
Wildfire ..	42 ..	F. Thynne, Esq. ..	Blue and white chequered.
Fanny ..	92 ..	H. Young, Esq. ..	——
Bacchante ..	80 ..	E. H. Jones, Esq. ..	Blue and white cross.
Constance ..	218 ..	Marquis of Conyngham ..	Blue, with red hand.
Destiny ..	197 ..	C. P. Leslie, Esq. ..	——

At ten o'clock the yachts took their station off Ryde pier, when, in consequence of there being the desideratum for the *America*—viz. a six-knot breeze, she declined starting with the squadron, and the *Fernande* and the *Constance* were also withdrawn.

At five minutes after ten o'clock the starting gun was fired from the Commodore's yacht, the *Brilliant*, when the *Wildfire*, belonging to the Cork Regatta Club (which, though not in the race on Friday, headed the American clipper for a considerable distance on that occasion), was the first to get under weigh towards the westward with a light breeze from the W.S.W., with a strong ebb tide, followed by the *Bacchante*, and close in her lee by the *Volante* and *Alarm*.

The Needles were rounded as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Wildfire	1	15	0
Bacchante	1	18	0
Volante	1	23	0
Alarm	1	23	0

In making up to the starting-point off Ryde, the *Volante*, who appeared to have been rather badly handled, made a series of short tacks, and the *Alarm* taking advantage of this, made a long tack, and succeeded in first arriving off the *Brilliant* schooner, when the signal gun proclaimed her victorious. The following is the time of arrival:—

	H.	M.	S.
Alarm	5	26	0
Bacchante	5	30	0
Volante	5	30	0
Wildfire	5	31	0

Just before the vessels above-named had got in, the raking *America* was seen making her way round the Nab Light, and with a most extraordinary movement made one reach from the light to Stroke Buy, and by another tack rounded the *Brilliant* in gallant style. To accomplish the same feat that the *America* had performed the *Alarm* took 10 tacks, and the *Volante* made at least 20 for the same distance. Although not in the match, and not leaving the starting point, as has been stated, for 65 minutes after the rest, the *Yankee* clipper, now became the wonder of the south, rounded the *Brilliant* at 5 41, thereby accomplishing the distance within ten minutes of the *Wildfire*, and gaining in round numbers 40 minutes. Had the *America*, therefore, proceeded into the match at the appointed hour, there can be no doubt that the same fortunate result would here have greeted the "flying stranger," as she succeeded in obtaining last week at Cowes against the entire Royal Yacht Squadron.

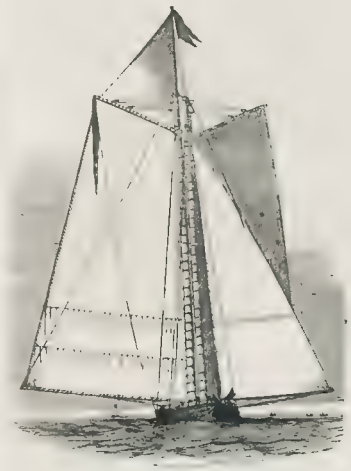
At about six o'clock, the visitors on the pier were much satisfied on observing the *Fairy* steam-yacht approaching from the direction of Osborne, with the Royal standard flying from the main; and it was soon made known that her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children were on board, who had come down to witness the yachts which had contended for the prize, which it is her Majesty's intention to confer annually upon the club. After coming opposite the pier, and receiving the hearty plaudits of the spectators, the *Fairy* proceeded on her return to Osborne.

The day being the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a Royal salute was fired from the Club-house in honour of that day, and a similar demonstra-

THE MATCH BY THE CLUB OF ALL NATIONS AT COWES.—THE "AMERICA" YACHT MAKING A "START AHEAD."

tion was made by the *Vengeance*, 90, lying at Spithead, which was gally dressed with colours of all nations from stem to stern.

Preparations for the International Contest.—The greatest excitement prevails as to the result of the single match between the *America* and the *Titania*. The latter vessel is now being fitted with new spars and other improvements; but at present, no day has been named when their respective merits are to be tested. In fact, no positive arrangements can be made, as it will rest entirely with the Earl of Wilton, the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, when he shall consider the day suitable for the purpose.



THE "AMERICA." BOOMING OUT.

The *America* was fully described in our Journal for August 9.

As many of our readers may not be conversant with the technicalities of ship-building terms, we have endeavoured, in the accompanying diagram, to give the relative position of the beam (or extreme breadth), as it occurs in the old style of yacht, and in the *America*.

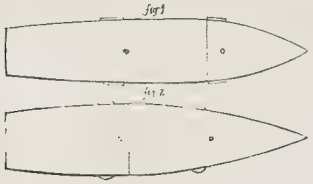


Fig. 1 represents the shape of vessels on the old plan—the dotted line being the position of the beam.
Fig. 2. Plan of the *America*.

CARRIAGE PREPARED FOR HER MAJESTY BY THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

The arrangements for the reception and transit of the Queen to the North, via the Great Northern Railway, were completed under the direction of Mr. Lewis Cubitt, the engineer, and Mr. Seymour Clarke, the general manager of the Great Northern line.

Three superb saloon carriages have been built by the Railway Company for the occasion—one for her Majesty and her Royal Consort, another for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the third for the Royal suite. These carriages have been built by Mr C. C. Williams, of the railway carriage works, Glasshouse-yard, Goswell-street.

The Royal Saloon is 18 feet 1 in. long, by 7 feet 4 in broad, and is constructed entirely of East Indian Moulmein teak, unpainted, but highly varnished. The mouldings are richly gilt, and the doors bear the Royal arms, superbly painted and surrounded with a wreath of laurel, the quarters bearing the Orders of the Garter, Bath, and other orders of knighthood. Over each doorway is fixed a splendid gilt crown. The moveable glasses are provided with Mr. Williams's patent balance-weight arrangement, by which means they can be placed to any height required, and worked with ease. The interior of the carriage is lined with the richest white brocaded Indian silk, and the pattern raised bouquets of flowers. At one end of the saloon is placed a couch, covered with the same material as the carriage is lined with. At the opposite end is a withdrawing-room, fitted up with a mirror, extending from top to bottom of carriage, and having on each side of it, washstand, &c. Attached to the door of partition there is a mirror extending the whole depth, and which reflects back the light from a lamp fixed above the couch, and provided with a powerful reflector, thereby most effectively lighting the saloon. On either side of this door is placed an elegant easy chair, which, as well as two small easy-chairs, for the use, if required, of any of the Royal children, is covered with the same material as the couch. In front of the couch is placed a richly-carved walnut-tree table, the whole of the furniture, both in the saloon and withdrawing-room, being of the same material. The curtains, which are of beautiful pale green silk, are attached to gilt rods, and the floor is entirely covered with a dark maroon carpet with a scarlet figure, of the same pattern as that in the House of Lords.

The Prince of Wales's carriage and the carriage for the Royal suite are of the same size and material as the Queen's carriage, and are constructed in a similar manner, with withdrawing-room, &c.; the interior of both carriages being covered with plain drab brocaded silk: the furniture is of walnut-tree wood, and the couches and chairs being covered with an elegant dark-blue figured silk; the curtains also are of blue silk. The carpets are of the same pattern as in the Queen's saloon; the colour, blue with a white figure.

It being generally known that Wednesday was fixed for the final departure of her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal family, from the Isle of Wight, and that the Royal party would arrive at the Nine Elms Station shortly after twelve o'clock, long before the time appointed a number of well-dressed ladies and other persons assembled on the line of route from the station to Buckingham Palace, to witness the Queen's arrival

Shortly after eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and the rest of the Royal family, attended by Lord Alfred Paget, Lord in

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TERMINUS, AT KING'S-CROSS.

Watting; Hon. C. B. Phipps, Equerry in Waiting; the Hon. Captain Gordon, the Countess Desart, and Miss Hildyard, left Osborne House, and embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, commanded by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, arriving, after a calm passage, at Portsmouth Dockyard, at about a quarter to ten. Her Majesty on landing was received by Sir Francis Blagdon Capel, Sir Edward Parry, General Sir Charles Napier, in addition to the Dock authorities. The Royal party immediately proceeded to the platform of the station of the South-Western Railway, where they were received by Mr. Chaplin, M.P., the chairman of the company; Mr. Cornelius Scorin, and Mr. Gooch, Esqrs. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal family and suite, entered the carriages, the luggage and attendants of her Majesty having previously arrived, when the Royal standard was hoisted, and precisely at ten o'clock, the signal for departure being given, the train, which consisted of seven carriages, started, and arrived at the terminus at Nine Elms exactly at twenty minutes to twelve, the Royal standard being hoisted on the platform, where her Majesty and the Royal family were welcomed with the usual demonstrations of loyalty and respect.

The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes to one o'clock precisely. The *cortige* consisted of four Royal carriages, each drawn by two bays. Her Majesty was escorted by a detachment of the 4th Hussar Light Dragoons, preceded by an outrider. In front of the Palace, and in St. James's and the Green Parks, several thousands of persons assembled to witness her Majesty's arrival; and the moment the Royal carriage in which her Majesty was seated entered Buckingham Gate, she was received with the most enthusiastic plaudits, which her Majesty and Prince Albert acknowledged with the most condescending and affable manner. The Royal party appeared to be in excellent health and high spirits. On her Majesty alighting at the main entrance to the Palace the Royal standard was hoisted. The crowd remained promenading in front of the Palace, and in the parks, during the time the Royal party and suite remained inside to take luncheon, which was about an hour. Shortly before half-past one the Royal carriages were again brought round. The first was entered by her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. Two of the other Royal children were in the next carriage, and a third was occupied by Lord J. Russell, who now joined the Royal party. Her Majesty was received with the usual demonstrations of loyal affection, which was most graciously responded to both by her Majesty and Prince Albert.

On leaving the palace, the course taken by the Royal carriages was as follows:—

Through St. James's-park as far as Marlborough-house, emerging into Pall Mall by the gates near the Royal German chapel, St. James's, thence by Waterloo-place, Regent-street, Cavendish-square, Leicester-square, Cranbourn-street, Long Acre, Hanover-street, Endell-street, Bloomsbury-street, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, Gower-street, Torrington-place, Gordon-square, Gordon-street, Tavistock-square, Tavistock-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, and Guilford-street, into Gray's-inn-road, thence up Maiden-lane to the terminus.

At a quarter to two o'clock the Royal carriages drove into the station. Prince Albert was the first to alight, and the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal immediately followed. They were received more immediately by Mr. Denison, the chairman of the company, the other directors, Mr. Cubitt, the engineer; and Mr. Mowatt, the secretary; and welcomed also most cordially by the very large assemblage of spectators of both sexes, who had been collecting and augmenting from twelve o'clock, and who were stationed on a portion of the platform which was railed off on either side of the place of debarcation. Without staying to enter the reception-room, which the loyal zeal of the directors of the company had prepared for her use, the Queen at once entered the centre carriage of the attendant train. In the same carriage with Prince Albert, and the two eldest Royal children. The carriage next to that of the Queen was appropriated to the Premier; that preceding it to a maid of honour and the lady in waiting. There were in all eight carriages, those in the rear being occupied by Mr. Denison, Mr. Mowatt, and a party of the directors. While preparations were being made for starting, Prince Albert engaged in conversation with Lord Jocelyn, who was in attendance. In about five minutes after the Royal *cortige* arrived at the station, the signal was given for departure, and the Queen commenced her journey to the North amid the acclamations of all present. Mr. Sturrick, superintendent of the locomotive department, drove the engine.

BOSTON

The Royal party arrived here at half-past six o'clock in the evening. The station was decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the platform was covered with scarlet cloth, and protected by an awning. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by the Royal carriage by Mr. Denison, and immediately on alighting were presented with addresses from the corporation and inhabitants of the borough. The Queen stopped to speak a few words to Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was standing on the platform, as were also Lord Cathcart in full regimentals, attended by two aides-de-camp. The band of the 1st West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry was stationed at the opposite side of the platform, and played the National Anthem. The Royal family entered the carriages, and proceeded to the town, amidst the loud plaudits of thousands of spectators, who evinced their delight in a variety of ways, such as cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, &c. On reaching the National School, the children, who were on a platform, sang "God save the Queen." Her Majesty passed on to the Angel Hotel, where a guard of honour, consisting of the soldiers of the 85th Infantry, were waiting to receive the Royal party.

In the evening the Mansion House, Guildhall, and several of the residence of the professional men and tradesmen, were brilliantly illuminated. The devices at the Mansion House consisted of the corporation arms—a castle, with the motto "Son comfort et Siesse," a crown, and the letters "V. A." On the Guildhall was a crown on the pediment, and underneath the word "Welcome," and V. A." on each wing. This was immediately opposite the Angel Hotel, and had an imposing appearance. The other devices in the town were generally of a tasteful character.

In the evening a dinner was given by George Johnson, Esq., mayor, to a party of about 160 persons, amongst whom were Mr. Denison, M.P., the chairman, and several directors of the Great Northern Railway. The dinner took place in the banqueting-room of the Mansion-house.

The proceedings of the day terminated by a grand display of fireworks, in a field at the south end of the town, at which thousands of persons were present.

Her Majesty, the Prince, and suite, left the Angel Inn, Doncaster, at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, and were received by the Mayor and authorities at the railway station. The Royal train then left, *en route* for Edinburgh.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—Tuesday last being the anniversary of his Royal Highness Prince Albert's birth-day, flags were flying on the various churches and public buildings at the west end of town, and at night many places were illuminated with stars and other devices. Amongst the most conspicuous was Her Majesty's Theatre, over the front of which was a splendid crown, and "P. A.," surmounted by wreaths, the whole in lamps of variegated colours The Guards' Club, of one of which his Royal Highness is Colonel, displayed a very fine "P. A.," surmounted by a Royal crown in gas, and having in the centre a brilliant star, surmounted by the motto of *Tris Juncta in uno*." There were also several stars and crowns over the shops of his Royal Highness's tradespeople. The St. Anne's Theatre displayed a large star, in jets of gas, lighting up a display of imitation paste ornaments, with very brilliant effect. At Windsor the day was celebrated by Royal salutes, fired at Fort Belvidere and in the Bachelor's Acre; by merry peals on the bells of St. John's church and St. George's chapel; a public dinner at the Castle Hotel, and ball and an imposing appearance. The other devices in the town were generally of a tasteful character.

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived on Thursday evening week, by the express train, at the Bangor station, for the purpose of inspecting the Britannia Tubular Bridge. His Grace was met at the station by T. A. Smith, Esq., of Vaenol, with whom he proceeded on foot, followed by his carriage, towards Bangor-ferry, where he passed the night at the George Hotel. Before six o'clock on Friday morning, the Duke, in company with Mr Smith, was met at the Britannia-bridge by Mr. Leigh, the resident engineer of the line; and, after having closely inspected the tube, returned to the Bangor station, and at half-past seven set off, accompanied by Mr. Leigh, by an express train, for the purpose of inspecting the Conway-bridge, so as to be in time to proceed from thence by 9 45 train for London. The Duke looked remarkably well, and seemed much gratified whilst inspecting the Britannia tube. It was an interesting sight to see two veterans so distinguished in different field operations walking side by side up the Holyhead-road from the railway station.

MUSIC.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WORCESTER, Thursday.

Notwithstanding the all-absorbing attractions of the London Exhibition, the 129th annual Festival of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester has been given this week, at the first-mentioned town; the local amateurs having resolved to run all risks, rather than postpone the meeting and abandon the regular order in the gatherings of the three choirs. The stewards who have so handsomely come forward on this occasion, to undertake, in conjunction with the guarantee fund (about £800) of the citizens of the town, the financial responsibilities of the Festival, are the Earl of Harrowby, Sir C. Hastings, M.D., W. S. P. Hughes, Esq., Mayor of Worcester; Rev. H. H. Cradick, Canon, and Rev. A. Wheeler, Precentor of Worcester Cathedral; Rev. C. Crews, Vicar of Longdon; J. Benbow, Esq., M.P.; J. P. Brown Westhead, Esq., M.P.; G. Rushout, Esq., M.P.; R. Clive, Esq.; W. E. Essington, Esq.; and W. Hancocks, Esq. The meeting is under the immediate patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Bishop of Worcester is the President. It was Dr. Thomas Bisse, Chancellor of Hereford, who first suggested the idea of the collections at the Cathedral doors after the performances of the three choirs, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen in the three dioceses: the text of his first sermon (in 1725) in aid of the charity was taken from Ecclesiastes—"I got me men singers and women singers, and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments, and that of all sorts." Originally, only choral services were performed on the occasion; but the knowledge of music progressed, the arrangements were on a larger scale, and there can be no question that these annual festivals have been the pioneers of art in this country. The collections each morning at the Cathedral, after the prayers, are exclusively appropriated to the charity, the outlay for the engagement of *artistes*, and the incidental expences, being paid for the sale of tickets; the stewards and guarantee fund being the resort only in case of deficiency. It was in 1809, at the festival in this town, that the plan of giving miscellaneous concerts in the evening, and of devoting the mornings to sacred works, was commenced, and has since been established to the present day. In 1785, the privilege of music progressed, the arrangements were on a larger scale, and there can be no question that these annual festivals have been the pioneers of art in this country. The collections each morning at the Cathedral, after the prayers, are exclusively appropriated to the charity, the outlay for the engagement of *artistes*, and the incidental expences, being paid for the sale of tickets; the stewards and guarantee fund being the resort only in case of deficiency. It was in 1809, at the festival in this town, that the plan of giving miscellaneous concerts in the evening, and of devoting the mornings to sacred works, was commenced, and has since been established to the present day. In 1785, the privilege of music progressed, but, owing to a dispute with the corporation, the Dean and Chapter granted their celebrated choir to the city officials, and the Dean and Chapter granted their celebrated choir to the city officials, and the Dean and Chapter granted their celebrated choir to the city officials, and

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP.

(From the *Times.*)

Though the committee on newspaper stamps has not ventured to pronounce very dogmatically on the original objects of the inquiry, it has placed in a clearer light some of the anomalies maintained in this branch of taxation. A newspaper is so far held to partake of a public character that it receives public consideration, and it is distributed under what are the cheapest and most favourable conditions the agency of the public post. This distribution has sometimes been described as a liberal equivalent for the stamp duty. We believe, however, that the privilege of free post enjoyed by newspapers is traceable in consideration of a more enlightened character than the mere wish to compensate a tax which might much more readily have been removed at once. Government owes a co-operation to the universal distribution of that knowledge by which the economy is maintained in the love of freedom, the path of progress, and the way of peace. It is both proper and politic that the aid of the postal machinery should be extended to the public journals; but how are we to define the publications to which this aid is due? The committee acknowledge their inability to ascertain the strict meaning of the term "news;" but this is less remarkable than that there should be such strange mistakes as to the material constitution of a "newspaper." All the world considers that in purchasing this morning's edition of *The Times* it purchases one paper; Government looks that it purchases one and a half.

In every possible sense but that created by act of Parliament, *The Times* of today is a single paper. It is confined to the information of a single daily period; it has its single, peculiar number in the series of our impressions; it has its own share, and no more, of whatever a paper contains; and, above all, it is supplied to the public at the price fixed charge of a single copy. By every rule, therefore, of justice and equity, it should be taxed as a single copy by Government, and yet we are compelled to pay for a copy and a half. This result arises from the notable conception of a Whig Minister, who was graciously pleased to specify the extent of information which the public might receive for five pence. In buying a newspaper, a purchaser was not permit ed to get all which the seller might be inclined to give. A public journal was defined, not as a collection or production of one kind or another, but as a surface of letterpress not exceeding an area 1320 square inches. If it surpassed these dimens ons and reached to 2220 inches, it was described to be a newspaper and a half; and if it exceeded 2295 inches, it was set down as *two* newspapers, all evidences of the senses to the contrary notwithstanding. The effect of this device was naturally to deprive the public of what they might otherwise obtain for their money, or at any rate to tax the publisher so heavily for such piece of liberality as to confine his sacrifices to the fewest possible occasions. We usually give the readers of the *Times* a full sheet in exchange for their 5*d.* Government does its best to reduce this number to 8, and panels us enormously, whenever, at periods of emergency, we extend the bargain to 16.

Beyond doubt, if an article is to be the subject of taxation, it may be necessary in some cases to specify the unit of measurement, and enact the limits within which a commodity is to pass for one article, and beyond which it is to be taken as two. It would be unjust, in levying a house tax, to consider every tenement as a single dwelling-house, neither more nor less, whatever might be its size or rental; and it would be folly to assess foreign wines by the cask, without defining what a cask might contain. But there is a certain rule of great simplicity which will infallibly resolve this difficulty wherever it can be applied.—*Whatever is sold at a fixed price may be taxed by the fixed measure.* Whatever the seller defines as a single article in receiving his money, may be safely appraised as a single article by the officers of the revenue. If the price of a cask of wine was fixed at £10, nobody would ask Government might very securely remit to the seller the care of seeing that the cask did not materially exceed the dimensions pr sumed. The infallible laws of trade will always secure such a commercial balance between the cost and the gue, that no apprehensions in this respect need ever be entertained. The case is exactly this between ourselves and the public. It stands to plain reason that we could only sell the matter of two newspapers for the price of one at a loss to ourselves immensely exceeding the profit we could make by defrauding Government of a stamp. As long as we take 5*d.*, and 5*d.* only for our paper, it may be relied upon that we shall not increase the dimensions of our impression to the damage of the revenue; though as long as we are fixed for the slightest improvement of the bargain, it is clear that we must frequently curtail our commodity to the loss of the public. Occasionally periodical publications issue a double number" at a double price, and in this case they are fairly charged with a double duty; but such an idea is incompatible with the title and functions of a daily journal. If we publish the substance of twenty numbers in the morning, we must still publish our number to-morrow. We cannot get two days into one, or defraud the revenue by making one stamp cover the matter of two. Our payments, like our issue, must recur with every successive number, and to limit the bulk of the article which, under these conditions, we might contrive to supply, is simply to lay fetters upon enterprise, and to circumscribe the advantages of the reader.

Our experience is just as much an integral part of the paper as any other four pages out of the twelve. To say that it is printed on a separate sheet is only saying, that it is so printed as to secure the greatest convenience of form and distribution in the contents of the paper generally. It would be as unreasonable to print all the twelve pages together on a single slip twenty-four yards long. The shape given to a newspaper is a mere matter of fancy. Some journals take the form, some an oc.avo. Some are published in columns, others of their matter, some 32, some more. The *Times*, when folded and prepared for manual use, is usually in three sheets and no one of these is any more an extra number than the other. The *Times* of the day is that precise quantity of matter; but the endeavour to confines under a heavy penalty to a certain number of pages, whether may be the pressure or magnitude of events, can be nothing but a proportionate blow at the diffusion of knowledge, the spirit of enterprise, the freedom of journalism, and the interests of the public.

The mere idea of defining a "newspaper" by its superficial area is preposterous in the extreme; but even if it were thought fitting to refer to such a contrivance, it is perfectly manifest that an impression must always be kept sufficiently close to the treadmill unity by the simple operations of profit and loss. What we are content to sell as a single paper, Government may be safely content to tax as such. There are limits to the power of human machinery, capital, skill, and judgment. A newspaper, like everything else, must be made productive; and if the price remains fixed, the article supplied can never be so indefinitely magnified as to affect its taxable proportions. The tax on a "supplement" is a fine for providing the public with more than a certain amount of information, and stands convicted, upon the first inquiry, of equal impolicy and injustice. If newspapers are to contribute to the revenue, they should do so on the broad principles of reason and right, and not on the basis of their "superficial areas." Their dimensions are matter for arrangement between the proprietors and the public; and whether they are stamped for 5*d.* or 1*d.*, or stamped for postage, all should be treated as single impressions which are sold at a single price.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT,

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—When Theseites only rallied, he was allowed to go on as long as he pleased; but Achilles felled him with a single blow of his fist when he directed his coarse ridicule to a subject more dignified than himself. On this principle, I would have allowed the anonymous Chess writer in *Bell's Life* to complain, with admirable self-consistency, of the "rotten eggs" thrown at him by another anonymous; but when he resorts to such remarks as the following, he must be ordered to withdraw them by proof, or eat his own words with the grace of a self-convicted liar. He is reiterating his assertion, that the games lately played at the National Tournament were played in a private room by the players expressly for publication:—"The player stipulating for this condition is open to the imputation of being actuated by one or more of the following motives:—1*st.* He feels unequal to the game of his brother players at large while playing, because he fancies the majority of them will like to see him licked. 2*d.* He prefers a 'wrangle,' if he can neither 'win' nor 'lie.' 3*d.* He may wish to bribe his adversary to lose an important game." He then proceeds with this very significant fandango—"Of course, we do not say that any of the players in the match in question had any of these feelings! then why not have played throughout in the face of the world?" meaning thereby that the said players were actuated by these unworthy feelings. All these disclaimers are positively bashe-faced, as everybody knows. The anonymous Chess Editor of *Bell's Life* has, then, with a felicity of expression peculiar to himself (for I presume that there are no other Chess writers), and certainly none among the gentlemen of letters, who would indulge in such terms as "neither win nor lie," "a tanker and his trull," and similar *eleganties literatium*), charged upon the players in the Tournament, that they played in a private room, because they "would be the wrangle," or "to bribe their adversaries." This impugns the honour of Mr. Wyvill, Mr. Andersen, Captain Kennedy, Mr. Staunton, and many others, of direct implication, it also affects every member of the committee, including many noble as well as Chess distinguished names. I was a subscriber to the Tournament, though neither a player nor a member of the committee. I am therefore entitled to call on the Chess editor of *Bell's Life to London* to make good his "negative pregnant." It is in vain to make the call in a letter addressed to himself: I know by experience, that, if this is done with the publication of your name, it subjects you to insulting rejoinder. But it is done anonymously, then the slanderer, being himself anonymous, pitcons'y talks of "rotten eggs." I therefore appeal to you, as the acknowledged Chess organ of the day, to insert this challenge in your paper. Though I do not choose to enter the lists of scurrility with this or any other writer, and therefore assume a *nom de guerre*, my name is well known to you, and you are able to vouch for the fact that I am neither a writer in this or any other Chess controversy, nor directly nor indirectly interested in the Tournament or its results, or in the credit or any of its players. But, in common with all honest men, I abhor trickery and manœuvring, with the same hatred that I abhor anonymous slanders. If there is the very smallest foundation for charging upon the players the degrading motives thus ascribed to them, I shall withdraw my name from the St. George's Club with disgust. If, as I verily believe, it is a foul and unfounded imputation, I shall publish my opinion of the author (who, though anonymous, is well known to me and most Chess amateurs), in a way that will assuredly inform him who the party is that writes under the true character of A CANTAB.

The Rev. H. P. Hope, incumbent of Leigh, and chaplain of the Shrewsbrine Union Workhouse, has been committed for trial on the charge of forgery. It is supposed the rev. gentleman was involved in railway speculations.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W N A, Plymouth.—"B" can claim a stale-mate

CONTRADICTION Dublin.—The King could certainly take any unguarded piece so placed

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 395, by Ernest, V P, Manro, M P, G R S, Steeres, are correct

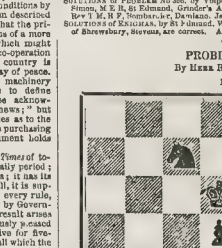
SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 396, by Volpone, Mox, Ridiculus Mus, Ernest, Judy, Semple Fellow, M.E. St Edmund, Grinder's Apprentice, Dereven, R. R, of Ashcott; Rev H L, Rev T M, H F, Sombardier, Damiano, Jack of Shrewsbury, are correct.

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS, by St Edmund, W C F, of Rugby; Judy, M P, Dereven, Vulx, Jack of Shrewsbury, Steeves, are correct. All others are wrong

PROBLEM No. 397.

By HERR RIES, of Stuttgardt.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

GAME IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

GAME BETWEEN MESSRS STAUNTON AND JAENISCH.

(The Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	47. K to R 2d	R to Q 4th (ch)
2. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d (a)	48. Q to Q 8th (ch)	Kt to K sq
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	49. Q to K 7th	R to Q 7th (ch)
4. P takes Q P	P to K 5th (b)	50. K to K sq	R to Q 6th
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 5th	51. P to Q Kt 4th	R to Q 5th
6. B to Q B 4th	K Kt takes Q P	52. P to Q Kt 5th	P takes P
7. B takes Kt	Q takes B	53. P takes P	R to Q 4th
8. K Kt to K 2d	Q B to K Kt 5th	54. Q to K 6th (ch)	B to K B 2d
9. Castles	K B takes Q Kt	55. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to B sq
10. Kt takes B (c)	P to Q 3d	56. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q 3d
11. Q to K sq (d)	P to K B 4th	57. Q to Q R 3d	K to K sq
12. B to K 3d	Castles	58. Q takes Q R P	R takes Q Kt P
13. Q to K R 4th	K to K B Kt sq	59. Q to Q B 7th (a)	K to Q Kt 4th (ch)
14. P to K R 3d	R to K R 3d	60. B to B 3d	R to Q Kt 7th (ch)
15. Q to K R 2d	B to K R 4th	61. K to K Kt sq	R to Q B 5th
16. P to K Kt 4th	B to K Kt 3d (e)	62. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	K to K 3d
17. P to K Kt 5th	B to Q B 5th	63. Q to K 4th (ch)	P to K 4th
18. K to K sq	P takes P	64. Q takes K P (ch)	K to Q 3d
19. Kt takes B (c)	B to Q 4th	65. Q to K Kt 7th	P to Q Kt 4th
20. P to K B 5th	K to Q Kt 3d	66. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q 4th
21. B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q B 3d	67. Q to her 8th (ch)	K to Q 3d
22. P to Q B 4 h	B takes Q B P	68. Q to K 8th (ch)	B to Q 2d
23. Kt to Q B 5th	P to K Kt 5th (f)	69. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th
24. Q to Kt 3d	Q takes K B P (g)	70. Q to Q 4th	B to Q B 3d
25. R to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3d	71. Q to Q B 5th	K to Q Kt 3d
26. P to K Kt 6th	P takes P	72. Q to Q 8th	R to Q 7th
27. Kt to Q 7th	K R to Q 3d	73. K to Kt sq	R to Q 2d
28. P to K R 5th (h)	Q takes K R P	74. K to K 2d	R to Q 7th (ch)
29. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt (i)	75. K to K 3d	R to Q 6th
30. B takes K B P	Q to K Kt 3d	76. Q to K B 8th	Kt to K 4th
31. R to K Kt 5th	R takes B	77. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q R 3d
32. K to R 2d	Q R to K sq	78. Q to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3d
33. Q to K Kt sq	B takes R	79. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Q R 3d
34. Q takes Q (ch)	K R to K Kt 3d	80. Q to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q R 5th
35. Q to her 2d	P to Q B 3d	81. Q to Q Kt 6th	P to Q Kt 6th
36. B takes R (ch)	B takes R (j)	82. K to the 2d	B to Q Kt 4th
37. Q to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q B 2d	83. Q to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Kt 5th (disc. ch)
38. Q to Q Kt 6th	Kt to Q Kt 4th	84. K to his 3d	R to Q B 4th
39. Q to Q 8th	Q to Q Kt 3d	85. Q to Q 8th	Kt to Q 6th
40. Q to her 2d (f)	R to Q sq	86. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q 5th
41. P to Q B 4th	R takes Q P	87. K to Q 2d	P to Q Kt 7th
42. Q to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 4th	88. Q to Q B 3d (ch)	K to Q 4 5th
43. Q to K B 6th	Kt to Q 3d	89. Q to Q 2d (g)	K to Q Kt 3th (ch)
44. K to Kt sq	R to Q 8th (ch)	90. K to Kt sq	R to Q R 7th (ch, g)
45. K to B sq	R to Q 7th (ch)	91. K takes B	R takes Q
46. K to Kt sq	R to Q 8th (ch)	And wins.	

(a) In a preceding game, Black replied with K B to Q B 4th, which is certainly inferior to the present move.

(b) The best move; reducing the game, cautiously enough, to a position where the King's Gambits evaded

(c) Decidedly better than taking with the Pawn.

(d) While intentionally leaves the Pawn. If Black had taken it, the following variation proves that he would have gained nothing:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
11.	Q takes P (ch)
12. B to K 3d	Q to Q B 2nd
13. P to K 5d	B to Q Kt (best)

Regaining a Pawn, with a better position.

(e) It would perhaps have been as well stronger to play R to K Kt 3d; for example:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
16	R to K Kt 3d
17 Kt takes K P	R takes P

With a better position.

(f) This appears to be the only move by which Black can keep his ground.

(g) Taking the Kt would have been injurious; *en gr.*—

WHITE.	BLACK.
24. P takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
25. P takes R	Kt takes Q Kt P

This shows the advantage of White's 23d move. It would have been almost equally bad for Black to have taken the Q Pawn, as the reader may soon discover on playing through that variation.

(h) We should have preferred playing R to K 7th: in that case, the following is not an unlikely continuation:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
28. R to K 7th	B to Q 4th

(To avoid the fatal consequences of Kt to K 5th, attacking both Q and B)

29. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 5th
30. R takes K Kt P (ch)	K to Kt sq

It must be admitted, however, that the move actually adopted by White is of a much higher order of play.

(i) Unquestionably superior to playing B to K B 5th; to which Black would have replied with Q to K R 3d, and have relieved himself from all embarrassment.

(j) P takes R would have been safer.

(k) He should rather have played Q to her 2d th.

(l) The checks were unavailing. White prudently receiving not to budge an inch beyond the corner

(m) An excellent move. Nothing but the greatest care could have prevented White winning something as the crisis

(n) This defence is certainly very creditable to the patience and resource of the Russian amateur. With his unaided genius he has managed to keep the whole adverse force at bay for nearly fifty moves, and frequently left in doubtful wheather, with all his superiority, Black would do more than make a drawn battle

(o) White did not make the obvious move of Q to her B 3d (ch), foreseeing the following:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
83 Q to her B 3d (ch)	B to Q Kt 5th
84. K takes Kt	R to Q 4th

(p) The young p yer should observe the extr me care such games as this require to the last. If Black had taken the Q, the game was drawn!

WHITE.	BLACK.
418. Kt to Q 5 5th	B takes P (dis ch)
19. K to B 3d	Q to K 2d

WHITE.	BLACK.
20. K takes B	R to K R. 5th

And wins

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Another of the highly-interesting matches which the managing committee have appointed to conclude the memorable passage of arms has terminated during the past week, and, as in that recorded by us in our last, between Mr. Buckle and Mr. Löwenthal, in favour of the English combatant. The match last over was won by Mr Staunton against Major Jaenisch, and ended by Mr. S. scoring seven games to his opponent's two, two other games being drawn.

Owing to a succession of drawn battles, the encounter betwixt Messrs. Horwitz and Burd is still pending. At the time of our writing, Mr. Horwitz has gained five games; his adversary, two; and four have been resigned as drawn.

Of the return match between Mr. Löwenthal and Mr. Williams, which has been considerately arranged to afford the latter another chance of retrieving his lost ground, two games only have been fought; the English player winning one, and the other being drawn.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the order for permitting private carriages to pass through Buckingham and Stanhope-yard Gates into and out of St. James's Park, which will expire on the 31st of this month, be renewed for six months from the 2d of September next.

The Great Western Railway Company have at last determined on meeting the public wants by allowing the laying down a line of telegraphic communication from Slough, to join the telegraph at Exeter, and there will be a direct communication by electric telegraph from Plymouth to the metropolis, and thence to the principal parts of the kingdom. The South Devon Company also mean to have a direct communication with Exeter, so as to avoid the break in the communication which has hitherto taken place at Newton.

The Government Inspector has made his report on the fire which occurred in one of the London and North-Western trains in July last, from which it appears that the fire originated by spontaneous combustion in a portmanteau belonging to a passenger. The practice of carrying lucifer matches among personal luggage has before led, we understand, to similar casualties, the friction produced by the vibration of the train being sufficient to cause ignition. There is a heavy penalty leviable on the carriage of such dangerous articles, unless under peculiar precautions, and we understand that it is the intention of the directors to enforce it, whenever discovered, as an act of safety to the public.

There were only 106 public acts passed in the late session, being the smallest number passed for some years. At the commencement of the session, an act to shorten such matters took effect, and the phraseology of the statutes is different from those passed in the preceding year.

The Jewish Synagogue in the Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth, at Paris, had become gradually so much out of repair, that the service was removed to very insufficient premises in the Rue de Montmorency. As this provisional arrangement could not last any longer without grave inconvenience, the municipal council of Paris has just voted 180,000 francs for the rebuilt of the old synagogue. The whole expense will be about 185,000*f.*, of which sum 60,000*f.* will be asked for from the state, and the Jewish Consistory will provide the remainder.

The *Monitore Toscano*, of the 13th inst., announces the creation of a Tuscan Consulate-General at St. Petersburgh.

The Baron de Forest, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Naples has just informed the Chargé d'Affaires of Norway that the provisional treaty of navigation now existing between the two countries will not be maintained for the future, except for the direct navigation between the two countries.

Before the end of this year three great lines of electric telegraph will be entirely finished in Hungary; one from Pesth to Szolnok. Another from Czezod to Szegedin, and the third from Czongrad to Arad. These lines will connect together twenty large manufacturing towns and several smaller places.

Don Hannibal de Gasparis, the Neapolitan astronomer, who has, in the course of the last few years, discovered no less than five new planets, has, by a special decree of the 4th, been named Professor of Astronomy at the University of Naples.

Professor Pietro Savi, of Pisa, has proved, in a paper which he read on the 3d inst. to the Academy of the Georgofili, at Florence, that the cryptogramous plant which has this year attacked the vine, and caused so much uneasiness to Italian agriculturists, is the same plant which from time immemorial has attacked rose-trees, mallotus, and other plants, and which Desmaziéres describes under the name of *Sphæria tumefaciens*. Its great development this year is attributed by the learned botanist to the peculiar atmospherical influence prevalent during the present summer.

On Sunday morning a sermon was preached at Old St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. W. C. Williams, in aid of the funds for establishing the St. Pancras almshouses, the object of which is to supply a want long felt in that wealthy and extensive parish, of a refuge for the respectable classes of the parishioners who, in old age find themselves overtaken by misfortune and adversity. The rev. gentleman took for his text the parable of the good Samaritan (Luke, chap. x., v. 30—35). He stated that the building would be commenced as soon as £5000 was collected, of which £2,300 had been received, and it was intended to form a wing for the widows of parishioners, and single women qualified as parishioners

Colonel Trotter, of Staindrop, now in his 86th year, on Tuesday week, was out with his gun and dogs at Woodlands, near Cockfield, and, after about five hours' sport, returned home to dinner, with seven and a half brace of grouse in his game-bag, all shot by himself.

An official notice has been issued relative to gunpowder stores at Liverpool, stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the approval of the Master-General of her Majesty's Ordnance, and the commissioners for the conservancy of the river Mersey, have selected that part of the river Mersey which lies along the western side of the Eastham Sands, to the eastward of Broomboro' Pool, for the mooring of vessels suita le for the reception and storage of gunpowder, in conformity with the act 14 and 15 Vict. cap. 79.

It is in contemplation by the town council of the borough of Devonport to rent some of the Ordnance land contiguous to the town for a public park, promenade, and play ground. The movement is in favour of a public park originated in the want felt by some of the large schools, and has now both warmly taken up by the corporation.

On Monday, a man named Chitterfield accidentally fell from the deck of a steamer into the river Thames, at Kew bridge, and was drowned. His wife and child, were on deck, and rent the air with their shrieks. The poor woman was taken ashore in hysterics

A beautiful Episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was, on the 15th instant, consecrated by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, at Dolfor, in the parish of Kerry, in the county of Montgomery. It contains 120 sittings, all of which are free, and was erected at the expense of T. G. Newnham, Esq., C.E., of Newton, by Mr Baggaley, builder, of Welshpool, at a cost of £600. A sign of the building adopted by the architect is that which prevailed during the reign of Edward III.

The foundation-stone of Trinity Church, in the district of Langley, and parish of Halesowen, was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, on Thursday (last week), in the presence of a large assemblage.

An additional exhibition is to be held in the Government Domain, Sydney, in October. It is to include products from Australia, the neighbouring countries, and the islands of the Pacific.

We learn with much regret that the author of "The Wild Sports and Natural History of the Highlands" has met with a severe wound by the accidental discharge of a gun. On Tuesday week, in consequence of the carelessness of an attendant, the gun went off while his arm was touching the muzzle, and the discharge of shot tore away part of the flesh of his right arm. Fortunate y the bone was not hurt; and as he is doing well since receiving the injury, we trust it will only occasion him a few days' confinement.

The Lords of the Treasury have issued a further order, directting that on or before the 30th day of August, 1852, a list of duties of Customs due on goods deposited in warehouse at Manchester under the act of 7th and 8th Vict., chap. 21, shall be paid to the Customs, or removed to some other bonded warehouse, within that time; in default of which the goods shall be liable to be forfeited, and dealt with as the Board of Customs shall see fit.

Lately there have been discovered in Brittany some valuable workings of anthracite, which contain also a considerable sprinkling of gold.

The following important provision appears in the late act of Parliament on steam navigation:—"After the 31st of March, 1852, it shall not be lawful for any steam-boat, of which surveys are required, to go to sea, or to steam upon the rivers of the United Kingdom, without having a safety-valve upon each boiler, free from the care of the engineer, and out of his control and interference, and such safety-valve shall be deemed to be a necessary part of the machinery upon the sufficiency of which the engineer surveyor is to report."

The construction put upon the act of Parliament 59th of George 3, c. 31, by the judges, having precluded the House of Lords from hearing the case of Mr. Bradley Dyne de Neale on his petition to the attention of several distinguished members of the Legislature, and the matter is likely to become the subject of Parliamentary inquiry in the next session, when Lord Brougham will take it up. In such hands substantial justice cannot fail to be attained.

The Paris *Messager* states that it is intended shortly to send a French expedition into the Japan seas. It is said that it will consist of a frigate, a corvette, and a steamer, under the orders of a rear admiral of great experience in the Pacific and the Chinese waters. The expedition will be at once military, commercial, and scientific; its object will be to re-open a European commerce, which has been closed since the 16th century.

The *Szabinian Mercury* states that the affairs of Hungary have seriously occupied the attention of the Council of Ministers at Vienna, which had called together the communal organisation should be made public in the course of the month. It is to resemble that of the other countries of the Empire, that each commune may choose the Magyar tongue or one of the Sclavonian ones. The Austrian Schavonians intend holding a Congress at Agram to propose the adoption of a common language, which plan the Government does not oppose. Several Russian *savans* intend being present.

On Monday, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained a select party of visitors from Kew and its neighbourhood at their yearly in the Venetian Parlour, and among the guests were Monsieur Amédé Bergé (a son of the Prefect of the Seine), Monsieur and Madame Dupuytrien, Monsieur Reogemont, Monsieur and Madame Courtois, &c

Letters from Vienna of the 14th inst. state that M. Warrens, proprietor and editor of the *Lloyd* newspaper, had been expelled the city, by order of the Emperor, for having given publication to a series of articles severely reflecting upon the Government.

A *fête* was given on the 18th, by the united Chess Clubs of Potsdam and Berlin, to M. Andersen, on his return from the tournament in London. Sixty members were present; among the number was Max Lange, a distinguished chess player from Magdeburg. Before sitting down to supper, the latter and Andersen played a game together for the edification of the spectators, and Andersen came off victorious. M. Andersen is now on his way to the Baths at Salzbrunn, and thence returns to his birth-place, Breslau, to resume his functions as Professor at the Gymnasium.

The workmen in the employment of Mr. Cubitt, the eminent builder, having some time since requested to be allowed to leave off work at four o'clock on Saturday afternoons, he has granted the request without making any reduction in their wages—an arrangement found to be of great advantage to the workmen, upwards of 1500 in number.

INAUGURATION OF THE PARIS AND NANTES RAILWAY, AT NANTES.

OPENING OF THE PARIS AND NANTES RAILWAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

ANOTHER mercantile sea-port (says *Galignani*) has just been, as it were, brought to the gates of Paris; another iron artery has been added to the heart of the country, to increase its circulation, and to animate, by its vivifying influence, the commercial interests of the capital and the departments through which it passes. On Sunday, the 17th inst., Nantes celebrated its inaugural *fête*, and the taste and liberality of the municipal council, and the able management of the directors of the railway, insured a splendid *fête*. Two trains arrived on the previous day from Paris, each bringing about 1000 visitors, and an immense influx took place from the surrounding neighbourhood, so that every house and hotel was full. All along the part of the section now inaugurated, comprised between Angers and Nantes, the stations were gaily dressed out in flags, and the country people in their Sunday clothes were assembled. The line offers nothing particularly worthy of notice; it passes for the most part along the banks of the sandy Loire, and has not a tunnel, viaduct, or any other work of art of consequence throughout the whole distance.

The proceedings of the day commenced with the distribution of 200 livres of the savings-bank of 20 francs to the same number of poor children belonging to the charity-schools, drawn by lot from a number whose conduct was considered to merit reward. The next operation was a procession of the Mayor and the municipal authorities to lay the first stone for a new fish market to be erected in Nantes, after which they proceeded to the terminus to await the arrival of the train with the Minister, &c., from Paris.

Wide as are the spacious quays of Nantes, vast as was the provision left for the public accommodation by the railway company, in appropriating to the probable exigences of their own traffic a large and commodious station on the wide Prairie de Manves, and extensive as are the public promenades of the Cours St. Pierre, which overlooks the vicinage of the railway station, large as was the space destined for the public, all was filled from three o'clock by dense and increasing masses, filling up every available space, or protruding from every door and window, as though the city had been abandoned by its 75,000 inhabitants.

As everywhere when Frenchmen have to decorate a place for festivity, all was gay, and elegant, and attractive at the railway station. At its extreme verge four vast columns rose, surmounted by the national tricoloured flags in abundance. Upon shields which these four columns bore were inscribed "Paris," "Tours." "Angers," "Nantes." Along the line, flag-staffs, with groups of flags springing from a circular shield, on whose exergue was depicted a wreath of leaves bound with ribbons, and on its centre a brilliant display of every shade of yellow, converging from the darkest to the lightest in a point, the effect of which was as admirable as novel. These extended from one end of the station to the other; at which, as will be seen in the View of it which we have given, were colossal pedestals, bearing four fine statues, representing France and its fine arts, Nantes and its commerce, Angers and its industry, and Bretagne and its science. At the head of the station, a beautiful piece of tapestry, in which the grouping of a battle scene was excellent, and the colours brilliant and well preserved, formed the back of a temporary chapel, or *reposoir* or altar, the front of which was richly decorated with carpets and hangings of crimson and gold, as were the stands of the authorities. From these, on each side of a very narrow oblong, proceeded the stands or tribunes for the guests of the municipal officers, and which were speedily filled with brilliantly dressed ladies, officers, &c.

About four, the civil and military authorities, attended by their guests, the deputations from Angers and Tours, and escorted by the staff of the National Guard and the garrison, took their seats, whilst the National Guard, instead of doing that which the troops of the garrison are so adroit in doing, namely, forming a trellis fence with their piled muskets, and then mingling at their ease in the crowd with their wives and families, instead of this they formed an impervious fence, with the portly Pompiers. During this interval the four bands of the National Guard, of their artillery, of the Pompiers or fire-brigade, and of the 11th Regiment of infantry, alternately played some beautiful pieces of music.

Next arrived the splendid *cortège* of the Bishop of Nantes and his clergy, with magnificent banners, and gold and silver crosses. His Lordship, wearing his richest ornaments, and surrounded by the gorgeously decorated canons and other dignitaries of the Church, was ushered upon the railway by a psalm. The Bishop seated himself in the centre of the chapel, and his clergy grouped round him.

The programme had announced half-past four for the salvos of 21 cannon on the arrival of the train bringing the authorities from Paris who were to open the railway; but it was five before they arrived. At a very moderate speed the engine rolled up to the head of the station, and stopped: the Minister of Public Works, M. Magne, accompanied by several of the Administration, some representatives and many principal men of the capital, were received by the authorities of the city and the rail; and took the places assigned to them in the stands.

Shortly afterwards, four equally strong but sombre engines and tenders, gaily decorated with a group of national flags, displayed like a hand of cards on their front, advanced abreast of each other on the four lines of rail to the head of the station, when the enthusiasm of the people broke forth in loud tokens of applause and admiration. The Bishop descended the steps of the altar of his chapel, and surrounded by his clergy, the authorities, and the guests, proceeded in the usual form to bless the station, the rails, and locomotives. The cannon roared, the bells of the neighbouring Cathedral of St. Peter pealed forth; the chaunting of the choir rose, and the four locomotives received their baptismal names of "Angers," "Saumur," "Tours," and "Nantes," the arms of which towns they respectively bore. A profound silence ensued, during which the Bishop addressed an impressive speech to the assembly.

After the ceremonial of the baptism of the locomotives and the benediction of the rails, the clergy, followed by the civil and military authorities and the guests, left the station under the escort of the National Guard. The *cortège* made its way with great difficulty through the crowd, which extended almost to the Prefecture, where the whole arrived, but unavoidably in somewhat straggling order.

THE RECEPTION.

M. Gouja, the able and estimable Prefect of the department of the Lower Loire, immediately afterwards presented to the Minister of Public Works the departmental, municipal, military, clerical, and scholastic authorities at the Hotel of the Prefecture. At night, the much-admired *façade* of the Hotel was brilliantly lighted with lamps, covering the whole of the railing in front of the court of the Prefecture.

THE BANQUET.

About nine in the evening, the spacious hall of the Exchange was splendidly lighted with wax tapers and lustres in great profusion, besides other decorations in excellent taste. The principal portico was surmounted by a large anchor and helm in beautifully coloured lamps, with some other ornamental devices, and the windows and cornices were bordered with lamps, the whole producing a splendid effect. The band of the 11th Regiment was in attendance, and executed some choice national airs.

The Minister of Public Works was seated next to the Mayor, who was also supported by M. Betting of Lancaster, and M. Ferdinand Favre, late Mayor of Nantes, and now one of the representatives of the department. Next to these were the other representatives of the Lower Loire. Near the Prefect were the former representatives of the department, and the former members of the deputation.

At the dessert, M. Colombe, in an eloquent address, proposed the health of the Minister of Public Works, M. Magne, who replied, and proposed "Prosperity to the Town of Nantes," which were drunk with great enthusiasm.

The party immediately afterwards separated.

Next morning, the Minister and a large party proceeded down the river, in a steamer, in order to see what works are necessary for the improvement of the navigation of the Loire between Nantes and its mouth. He returned in the afternoon; and the inauguration was further celebrated by a regatta, races, a balloon ascent, a banquet at the Hôtel de Ville, an electric light display, a *fête de nuit*, fireworks, &c.; all which lasted until the next evening.

THE YACHT CLUB ROYAL BELGE REGATTA, AT ANTWERP.

THE GREAT FAIR AND REGATTA AT ANTWERP.

There are two fairs held annually in the town of Antwerp: the first, or Little Fair, in June; and the second, or Great Fair, the first Sunday after the Assumption. The first fair is the only one which carries out its original intention, namely, to bring together strangers from all parts of Belgium and the south of Germany for the transaction of business. The great festival, which was this year held with more than usual pomp, and is, strictly speaking, a pleasure fair, lasts four days, during which little or no business is done. It commenced on Sunday, 17th August, when the different choral societies from the principal towns of Belgium, from parts of Germany and France, were met at the railway station, and conducted to a spacious hall in the *cité*, where they contended for gold and silver medals, and prizes of money. On Monday, the various bands of the militia held a similar contest, but in the open air. On Tuesday took place the "Grand Procession of the Giant," in which figured the famous car which Rubens made for the occasion, and which still continues to aid the splendour of the procession. It was drawn by eight white horses, four abreast, conducted by men in the ancient Spanish costume. This car was followed by a ship in full sail, and several boats; and a whale spouting water, attended by dolphins, figured in the line of march.

The afternoon was occupied by the first part of the Regatta, which was conducted in a manner very creditable to the Yacht Club Royal Belge, when we take into consideration that this club has only been in existence a few months. The principal prize was won by an English race boat, manned by Englishmen, but a boat from Ostend was very close upon its heels. Our Illustration shows this contest.

On the second day the sailing match took place, when a beautiful yacht, belonging to Prince Henry of the Netherlands, an English yacht, and several Dutch cutters, sailed down the river at 10 A.M.; but the wind failed. The Englishman, which was first, dip not appear till past eight in the evening.

Besides this amusement there were several prizes given to the best marksmen among the peasants with bow and arrow, which is a favourite weapon here. The whole closed with a torch-light procession and music on Wednesday evening.

THE CHINESE FAMILY.

The great honour conferred by our most gracious Majesty, of an interview at Osborne Palace, last Monday week, on Mr. Chung-Atai, a Chinese gentleman, who, with his two small-footed wives and sister-in-law, lately arrived in this country from Canton, forms the subject of the accompanying Illustration. It being the first instance of any Chinese family having enjoyed so high a privilege, and the enterprising spirit being so remarkable which must have been exercised in order to enable them boldly to make up their mind to leave their own celestial country, and thereby overcome the strongly-rooted prejudices which exist in every Chinese mind, against allowing any lady of condition to leave China, render the event extremely interesting. Of their reception at Osborne we gave full particulars in our Journal of last week. (See page 238.)

After experiencing much difficulty with their own authorities in Canton, with reference to the departure from the country of the small-footed ladies, the interesting group, at length, were enabled to have everything arranged; and, on the 26th February last, embarked at Hong-Kong for London, on board the British ship *Lady Peel*. During the voyage, although it was a very long one, they appeared perfectly comfortable and happy. They occupied poop cabins, communicating with each other, which enabled them to be constantly associated; and, being all of a quiet and amiable disposition, enjoying much each others society, they formed an instance of complete family happiness, which might well afford a pattern to many a family in our own land. After leaving China, the first land near which the ship anchored was the island of Sumatra, where a supply of fruit and stock was obtained. Nothing could exceed the delight and surprise expressed by them on the appearance on board the vessel of the strange and uncouth figures of the Malayese. The next land was the island of St. Helena; and, as fresh water on board had for some weeks previous been very short, and much inconvenience thereby experienced, the sight of land again was welcome indeed. Here, the Governor of the island, Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, with his side-de-camp, and several ladies and gentlemen, came on board, and were gratified by an interview with the singular party.

The *Lady Peel* eventually arrived at Gravesend on the 10th of this month, and the family were all safely landed and received with open arms by English friends, who had for some time been expecting them, and to whom they had brought letters of introduction.

One of the objects of their visit to this country being to view our Great Exhibition, they had that gratification on Saturday last. The helpless condition of the feet of the ladies (the sole of their shoe not occupying more then 1½ square inch space) ill fitting them for making their way amidst a crowd, it was deemed more expedient that they should go on the forenoon devoted to the visits of invalids. Accordingly, dressed in the handsomely embroidered satins of their own country's manufacture, they were drawn in Bath chairs through the passages of the Crystal Palace. They were much delighted, and struck with wonder at everything they saw; and they received considerable attention from one of the Executive Committee, who kindly accompanied them in their progress round the Building. The party were greatly gratified by the desire evinced by the exhibitors present to enable them to view as completely as possible their several specimens of manufacture; and, in the French department particularly, much polite attention was shown them by several exhibitors, who kindly removed ar-

RECEPTION OF THE CHINESE FAMILY BY HER MAJESTY, AT OSBORNE.

ticles of dress from their cases to permit a more close inspection on the part of the Celestial ladies.

After a short sojourn in the metropolis, we believe it to be the intention of these remarkable strangers to visit Paris.

In the accompanying Illustration, the portraits of the Chinese Family are from the Daguerréotype by Beard mentioned in the account of the reception at Osborne, in our Journal of last week. The foremost figure is Chung-Ati; next him is his jun or wife, who had the honour of singing before the Queen; next is the elder consort; and the third lady is her sister-in-law; and the female attendant. The reception was given in one of the principal drawingrooms of Osborne, wherein hangs Winterhalter's large picture of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

At length we think we may venture to say that there is a decided falling off, or lull at least, in the daily attendance at the Exhibition, since the numbers have been very far from reaching the average of the past two months. This may perhaps be accounted for in the fact that in many parts of the country the war is engaging immediate attention; and this is proved by the almost total absence of those whose external characteristics bespeak agricultural occupations: while it is a fact of some importance, that many of the associations amongst the working classes in the manufacturing districts made arrangements for their visits in September, believing that the keen appetite of London lodging-house-keepers for high prices and limited accommodations would be somewhat abated; and that, as there would be fewer visitors at that period than during the months of July and August, the members of these associations would stand a better chance of getting the value of their money than in the height of the season. This arrangement, too, was urged upon them by the more far-seeing of those who were deputed by the Royal Commission to visit the manufacturing districts, since it possessed two advantages—that of giving more time to realise the exquisite sum without any very extraordinary strain upon their means, and the probability that that sum would go further after the London season than during its continuation. We feel quite confident that the last two or three weeks of the Exhibition will be as full of excitement as any period since the "shilling" days commenced.

Apropos of that same shilling. Would not the present be a very excellent opportunity to open the Exhibition at a lower fee? Say two days per week at 6d. There are thousands in this metropolis who have never yet seen this great display of industry and skill, to whom the sight would be a great treat, and, more than that, may be of great value too. We speak of those engaged in that silent under-current of industry, whose labours are in the lowly and dark stations of society, and whose holidays are only those heads are bared to Sundays as Easter and Whitsuntide. At other times all is a blank. Now, these comprise an immense portion of the population of this metropolis, to whom 1s. is a serious object: even 6d., perhaps, is too much; for, when it is considered, that, in addition to the entrance fee, a day's work has to be sacrificed, and probably a wife and two or three children would form the party—for it would be incomplete without them—at least one fourth of the weekly income of numbers would have to be expended in making the visit; the total cost not being the mere admission fee, but the loss of a day's wages too. Our weekly tradesmen and gentry would hesitate if asked to pay in proportion; that is, one-fourth of a week's income to be all owed to see the Crystal Palace, would be a price that none of them would give if it were ten times cheaper than it is; yet it would be cheaper to them than to this poor mechanic, whom we wish to see it at something within his very limited means.

Another scheme for preserving the Building is said to be about to be propounded, in which its maintenance, independantly of either Royal Commission or Government, is to be shown to be feasible. This, supposing the Woods and Forests are willing, will be a great point gained, since no public grant seems at all likely to be obtainable; and as to the surplus, that is a secondary matter as far as the general question is concerned. As regards the appropriation of this surplus, the Mayor of Birmingham (Mr. Lucy), whose activity on behalf of the Exhibition is so well known and so highly appreciated in the north, has, with his fellow-townsmen a proposi tec not unlike the one we made in our last. This is in the form of a memorial to the Prince and the Royal Commission, and calls attention to the Conservatory of Arts and Manufactures at the Conservatoire of Arts and Manufactures of Paris, as offering examples for similar institutions in this country: and proposing that there should be founded with the surplus proceeds of the Exhibition, as being strictly within the terms of the pledge of 1850, "a Great Central College of Arts and Manufactures in London," as also a Museum of Arts and Manufactures," and that provincial schools having the same object in view (such as Government Schools of Design) should be connected with the Central College, and be carried on under the same system; and, in order that the public may be satisfied with the administration of these provincial establishments, and have a voice in the general system of education, which is of such importance to our commercial prosperity, it is suggested, "that, when such provincial schools may be founded in boroughs, the Mayors should be *ex officio* members of the General Board of Management or Direction." This memorial has been received in Birmingham with great unanimity, and a hearty approval given to its suggestions, and it is now in the course of signature. Here, then, we have a definite proposition to the Commissioners to open the question, "What is to be done with the surplus proceeds of the Great Exhibition?"

The French Government have sent over the pupils of the Naval College of Brest, in a Government corvette, under the command of Captain Tresone, for the purpose of visiting the Exhibition, which they have done during the past week. The Admiralty gave directions to the superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard to show these youngsters every attention, and to facilitate their inspection of the dockyard, and any public institution they desired to see, on which it might be deemed useful to them to have pointed out for their notice. This is the right spirit. They have six days granted to them to see the Exhibition.

The question as to the removal of the immense mass of goods now deposited in the Building is beginning to attract attention. The packing up of great numbers of the articles will be found to be a most delicate task, and one which will not be easily got through. Some people talk of clearing the Building in two months, but we do not believe that it can be done much under four. Take Austria as an example. There are 740 exhibitors, each of whom carefully packed his own workshop, or warehouse, with the articles sent to the central *dépôt* for the reception of goods in Vienna. These were forwarded *en masse* to London for exhibition; the difficulty, care, and responsibility of the packing rested with the exhibitors. In the re-packing, however, all this must be taken by the Austrian officials, who are responsible for the due and safe performance of the work; so that the work that was originally done by a very large number of persons, will now have to be done by a very small number, and those, too, inadifferently acquainted with the peculiarities of many of the articles they will have to pack up. To get rid of all this difficulty, a grand sale by auction has been gravely proposed: this, if carried out, would have been a disgraceful conclusion to such a work as we have seen achieved; but, though it was earnestly reported that such was to be the finishing stroke, yet the Royal Commission has sufficient good sense to decide shall take place within the precincts of the Exhibition, and that the goods must be returned in due course after the close. No doubt arrangements have been made by a large number of the foreign exhibitors, either for the sale of their articles, or for their consignment to suitable places in the metropolis. This will largely facilitate the removal of the goods and clearance of the Building; but the Executive Commissioners, in this final responsibility, an undertaking before them of no ordinary character, and one which requires all the business tact and past experience to get through safely and honourably. Exhibitors, however, will, as heretofore, have to help themselves in these matters; and we trust that while taking care that none but properly-qualified persons are permitted to enter the Building for the removal of the goods, none of those vexatious regulations which certainly created no small amount of trouble and anxiety during the arrangements, will be had recourse to. Begging, praying, and paying, too, is rather more than many persons will be now inclined to put up with; and any disturbance of the present feeling with which the Exhibition is regarded will be a source of regret to every one. Fair and proper regulations, every one will see, are desirable; but then, they must be business-like and to the purpose, and not mere marinetisms, which, however to the purpose in a dockyard or an arsenal, are not precisely in place where it is a question of warehousing or unwarehousing a variety of manufactured articles or works of art. There was a little too much of this during the arrangements, which ought to be avoided in all future work.

ANOTHER "LEVENSIDE" CASE.—According to the local papers, letters have been received at Greenock, by the owners of the *Elizabeth*, of that port, from Calcutta for London, from the master, Mr. Cheyne, announcing that he had been boarded by the Manilla on 6th June, by a party of Spanish military on board, 90 in number, partly Government and partly East India Company's troops, having become unmanageable and assaulting the officers of the ship, who could get no redress. The officers, however, continued resisting or refusing to do their duty. On one occasion, the surgeon in the employ of the owners had got drunk and was put in arrest by the master, but released by the military officer in command, who stated that this master was to return in due course after the close. No doubt arrangements have been made by a large number of the foreign exhibitors, either for the sale of their articles, or for their consignment to suitable places in the metropolis. This will largely facilitate the removal of the goods and clearance of the Building; but the Executive Commissioners, in this final responsibility, an undertaking before them of no ordinary character, and one which requires all the business tact and past experience to get through safely and honourably. Exhibitors, however, will, as heretofore, have to help themselves in these matters; and we trust that while taking care that none but properly-qualified persons are permitted to enter the Building for the removal of the goods, none of those vexatious regulations which certainly created no small amount of trouble and anxiety during the arrangements, will be had recourse to. Begging, praying, and paying, too, is rather more than many persons will be now inclined to put up with; and any disturbance of the present feeling with which the Exhibition is regarded will be a source of regret to every one. Fair and proper regulations, every one will see, are desirable; but then, they must be business-like and to the purpose, and not mere marinetisms, which, however to the purpose in a dockyard or an arsenal, are not precisely in place where it is a question of warehousing or unwarehousing a variety of manufactured articles or works of art. There was a little too much of this during the arrangements, which ought to be avoided in all future work.

LITERATURE.

LE MOIS DE MAI À LONDRES, ET L'EXPOSITION de 1851. Par JULES JANIN. London: Mitchell. Paris: Michael Levy, Frères.

THAT the immortal "J. J." should have paid us, *nous autres Anglais*, the compliment of consolidating, for our especial benefit, his impressions of ourselves and our Exhibition into a charming little volume like that before us, is by no means one of the least successful of the triumphs won for us by the crystal wonder, now, it is said, doomed. And among the recollections of the Exhibition year, there are few which educated England will preserve with more pleasure than the reminiscence that the pen of the chief critic of Parisian journalism was, for a period devoted, to the illustration, in its own especial and fascinating style, of the day which future almanac-makers will doubtless balance against the "Evil May-Day," which has so long looked portentously upon us from the calendar. We hasten to signify our acceptance of M. Janin's literary courtesy, as not only valuable from the high position and eminent talents of the gentleman who tenders it, but also from the real earnestness and sincerity manifested in every page. It is sometimes that the most accomplished scatterer of graceful *badinage* whom the literature of the age can boast, should have been excited into a reality of fervour when dealing with our last and most memorable *Tour de Mot*.

How shall we describe the style of M. Jules Janin? It is clearly a reviewer's duty to attempt a definition, but the task is a difficult one. There is a story of Cuvier and the French Academy which is something to the purpose. "Ah! M. Cuvier," said the President of the Dictionary Committee, as the great naturalist entered one day, "welcome! We have just been giving a definition of the word 'crab,' one which includes both the genus and the species, and will be valuable. We have said 'Crab, a red fish, which walks backwards.' What do you say?" "Gentlemen," replied Cuvier, "I compliment you. With a slight exception, your definition is admirable. Only, a crab is not red; it is not a fish, and it does not walk backwards. Otherwise, your definition is unexceptionable." Now a French reader of our definition of M. Janin's style might, with all the politeness of M. Cuvier, accept it in every syllable of our words. We will not attempt it. Where would be the use? What Frenchman requires to be told of M. Janin's brilliancy? And to what Englishman could we attempt to make convey an adequate idea of the manner of the pert critic of the *Debats*? Where is the necessity (unless upon the *decet repetita placebit* principle) of telling our readers that M. Jules Janin combines the sincerest and keenest critical acumen with the happiest power of ornamental expression; that, like MM. Harmodius and Aristogiton, he wreathes his glittering sword in the greenest myrtle, but that the graceful sheath in no way impedes the fatal thrust. That he realises, *a mervcille*, when it pleases him, the English phrase of "shadowing forth" the truth which, in its naked reality, startles more and perhaps produces more expression than if it came in mortal nudity. That no modern writer has more tact in serving a cause by advancing not merely the cause itself, but those opinions in its favour, in an off-hand, incidental manner, making it appear that they slip from him *en passant*, but that he values them not, while actually they are so artfully marshalled as to their ultimate effect. That he is incomplete without them.—that M. Janin—though his extraordinary facility of style, his *copia verborum*, is sometimes mistaken for redundancy—is in reality a writer whose epithets are very choice, whose *epigrammes* are very few and whose epitaphs are very true. That he takes up a subject any trifle—an opera dancer's ancle, or a despotic sovereign's oath—and envelopes it in a sort of sparkling mist; plays about it with the sagacious politeness of the olden school of French writers; elevates it into a sort of importance; hints at all the wonderful or clever things that *might* be said about it; draws all eyes upon it; and, when it is sufficiently cocked up and notorious, there suddenly glances through all that mist of apparent verbiage, but really artful treatment, one keen trenchant phrase, which goes to the very heart of the matter, for good or for evil. That M. Janin is, moreover, although one of the most acute of critics, one of the most kind-hearted, good-natured of men; and, though remorseless to pretenders, of whom he has slain his thousands, is always ready, with the powerful open aid his command, to introduce, encourage, and assist real artistic talent. We do not, we repeat, see the necessity of saying this to a French reader, who knows it; or to an English reader, who, if he do not know it, has only to command a *tirmaetre* of the *Journal des Debats*.

M. Jules Janin commenced his career on the opening of the great Exhibition; and we remember, in traversing the Transept on that day—*nihil crebi notanda*—that, among the notabilities, the "well-developed" presence of the original of the clever sketch by M. Daumier, in the *Charivari*, was pointed out by numbers of his own countrymen, and recognised with great pleasure by many of our own. In the letters which are now collected, and which were originally published in the *Presse*, the necessity of saying this of which M. Janin is connected, he describes that day with a verve and a precision which do credit to his genius both as a reporter and as an artist. He speaks of the great Exhibition (perhaps, indeed, somewhat too much for in no merely complaining spirit, but writing as one who knows the exigences of his country, he hints at a regret that when France has to inaugurate one of her own gigantic displays, she will not, by the aid of the resources of political differences, look to take the initiative in consigning a national work to those for whose benefit it has been designed. It is not for us to dwell upon such a topic, but it is not for us to pass it by unnoticed when alluded to by such a writer as M. Janin.

His first letter is dated from London, on Exhibition-Eve. He has described with great spirit the journey to Calais, the inhospitable punctuality of the steam-boat, which made no allowance for passport delays (work at this nuisance, M. Janin, and our acclamations are ready for your honour will be shaken from them), the *petit supérieur* of the Dover engine, and the arrival in the great city. A few days after the Opening day before the opening, and bestows a little friendly sarcasm upon the protestinations of his own countrymen, who, however brilliantly they achieve their work at the last, can never be induced to believe that it will be done. We written tribute to M. Paxton is introduced with the opening chapter, which also contains a pleasant allusion to the poor Oriental superintending the Turkish department, whom the London pas [illegible] of his "compagne fidèle, sa machine élégante à l'odorante vapeur, sa consolitrice et son amie hospitalière—sa pipe." If the Industrial Exposition has its Shakspeare, M. Janin is certainly the Boz of the Inauguration of the Exposition, as we have said, is described—the meeting of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Cobden not being forgotten and the second letter ends with some observations called out by the opening of the Crystal Palace to M. Janin, but which we advert to as showing the really thoughtful way in which he regards a subject. He objects to the presence of statuary in the Exhibition, consisting it misplaced, unnecessary, and incongruous. We could grapple with this objection; we prefer merely to indicate that it has been raised.

The Exhibition, which occupies two long letters, being dispatched, M. Janin has leisure to devote himself to other subjects. London Sunday, which he contrived to make so charming a day that he hopes to have many more, is cleverly depicted; and we have also his impressions of the Abbey, of Chiswick, and of Hampton Court. The former is succeeded by a letter at poor Lady Byron, wife of a *pieuvre hvestrate*, being introduced), and a very interesting account of the sailing of Claremont, in which M. Janin, with his usual tact, remembers to assure the French nation, that sincerely earnest were those illustrious exiles in their hopes for the triumph of France in the late *fête* of Neuilly. Our next visit to Westminster is well and appreciatingly criticised; but M. Janin doubts (the doubt may be perpetuated by one who lives within cry of the Louvre and within sight of Versailles) whether we have not a little overdone the matter in decorating the new edifice. *Bouales*, gentlemen of the fresco! And the restaurateur of the letters is made up of a series of sketches of our public, private, political, and social life, which, altogether, altogether, altogether, is very different from that of most tourists. M. Janin likes us, we flatter ourselves, and writes lauding us where we deserve laudation, and sometimes where we do not; and when he "bites at his pen" because we will not have the Westminster M. Pope has it. Nothing can be more frank, witty, and eloquent than this accomplished Frenchman's glittering disquisition.

He tells us a story, by-the-by, on page 41, in which we feel inclined to set him right, the rather that the veritable version of it tells better for M. Janin's argument, besides placing its subject in a better position. He speaks of the fanatical tract distributors, and of the annoyance they occasion to good sectarian publications to those whose position makes them fit objects for gratuitous teaching, force them into respectable houses, and upon those who have no desire that unsectarian instruction should be thrust upon their children or dependants. M. Janin speaks of a case having occurred in the Park, in which a *citoyen Anglais*, walking with his daughters, saw in the hand of one of the young ladies a tract which had just been given her by an itinerant distributor. "*Après l'avoir second avec raideur, (c'était un pauvre diable de praticateur chanceiant mellitant), il lui jeta son sermon au visage*," says M. Janin, "avec beaucoup d'esprit." Our text was not the slayers was one of the most popular and gifted men who was walking with the daughters in the Park, and, as above stated, saw a tract in the hand of one of them. Taking the tract, the author turned to the only individual near, a sanctified, dirty-looking person, and gave him a little boy, and asked the former if he had given the young lady the tract. "No, sir, I did not," said the man, in a whining tone, and casting down his eyes. "Then you sent your boy to do it; why will you speak a falsehood?" "Indeed, sir, I did not. Look at me," said the author; "do you not think, from my appearance and station in society, that I am more capable of giving my children a proper education than you are, and do you not think I am more enlightened than you, who have no mission, to thrust upon my child teaching of which I know nothing? Take your tract back." There was no roughness, no "flinging in the man's face," nothing but a proper and grave reproof by a gentleman and a father to a presumptuous inferior. The pertinacity, however, with which persons of this case force their way into houses where they have been ordered not to come, might deserve treatment like that described by M. Janin. Who, we are sure, will be glad to have the anecdote before him in its accurate shape.

We have only to add, that we have read M. Jules Janin's "Mois de Mai," with great pleasure, and we cordially recommend it to our readers as a most pleasant, sprightly, and sparkling record of the impressions produced by a memorable period upon one of the wittiest, shrewdest, and kindliest of Parisian writers.

An unfortunate labourer, named James Perry, was killed on Tuesday by a fall from a scaffold, at Sir W. Molesworth's, in Eaton-square.

THE "AMERICA."

The great interest and admiration which the extraordinary sailing powers and peculiar rig and model of the *America* have excited, has called forth from various correspondents of the daily papers observations which are worthy of notice. One gentleman gives the following account of the source of the *America's* superiority: he says, "that a desperate rivalry has for a long series of years existed between the pilots of the neighbouring states of New Jersey and New York, in America. At one time these pilots were so numerous and influential, that they became of importance in political and other elections. Their success in their calling depended, of course, entirely on the swiftness of their boats, and they were always trying every imaginable plan in boat-building to secure celerity. In these experiments they were often pecuniarily assisted by politicians and rich men who wanted their electoral support. These pilots being, from the very nature of their trade, experienced and daring sailors, they were never afraid to try any experiment in sailing in any kind of boat that promised swiftness, no matter how hazardous it appeared. After innumerable trials and failures in boat-building, the builders of these boats have hit upon a model, which, as far as it is adapted for speed, surpasses anything perhaps in the world. It is according to this model that the American clipper yacht, belonging to Mr. Stevens, has been built, and which has been brought over to this country, and beaten the crack yachts of our aristocratic patrons of the turf. There is no place in England where any such circumstances exist as could give rise to the extraordinary competition which exists amongst the pilots of New Jersey and New York, nor anything in the country to draw forth such persevering zeal and ingenuity in boat-building similar to that which has existed in America."

Another, signing himself G. W. B., corrects some errors which a former correspondent had fallen into. He writes: "Your correspondent 'H' is in error as to the accommodations and qualities of the *America*; in the first place, she is more than six feet high *under* the beams. He asserts that she is barely six feet between the beams, meaning from plank to plank.

Second, she is not especially a "racing craft;" she has unusually large and, I may say, luxurious accommodations, and she is nearly of the same form and rig as our New York pilot boats, the *Mary Taylor* and *M. H. Grinnell*, of 81 tons, which cruise as well as at a distance on the land during our winter months, and which the writer of this has had experience of, and found as much comfort on board of one of these vessels as could be on board of any small vessel at sea. One of this same class has been to California *vid* Cape Horn."

As to the willingness of Commodore Stevens to run with the cutters, there can be no doubt, as he has already given in an entry for the 9th to the Royal Yacht Club to run against any cutter belonging to the yacht clubs, warning any advantages that cutters may have from their rig, he asking, as before, that he may have at least a mile and a half beam breeze and be satisfied on account of his rig to "boom out" (his masts raking so much that his sails would not have room before the wind); and that he preferred to run for a piece of plate of nominal value; but if, if wished, he would run for any sum under 10,000 guineas.

With respect to the match between the *Titania* and the *America*, it was expected at Cowes during the early part of the week that it would come off on Thursday; but, whatever grounds there were for this anticipation, the matter was put out of the question by the discovery on Wednesday morning, that, in the course of the night, the *America* had touched the ground, and carried away about 20 feet of her false keel. This accident was of so much importance, that immediate attention was deemed necessary, and she sailed at once for Portsmouth harbour, there to have her defects made good.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing bill of fare for the ensuing week is plethoric, if not very *recherché*, embracing no less than nine courses—viz. Scarborough and Knites on Monday; Warwick (with a capital programme) and Wilmslow on Tuesday; Rochester, Lincoln, and Aldrin, on Wednesday; Bungay on Thursday; and Barnet on Friday. The regatta list comprises, that for Monday being Radcliffe, Lambeth, and Kildare (Dublin); for Tuesday, Teignmouth; for Wednesday, Carnarven; and for Thursday, Greenwich, Lyme Regis, and Worcester. Cricket fixtures: Monday, at Sheffield and Birkenshaw; Wednesday at Shrewsbury; and Thursday at Leamington.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon was absolutely "fastuvless," but took a wide range, and afforded a quotation upon no less than six different events. We give the averages:—

	DERBY HANDICAP.		
11 to 10 agst Abbess of Jervaux		5 to 1 agst Cneeus	5 to 1 agst Icebih
	LEAMINGTON STAKES.		
7 to 1 agst Goldfinder		10 to 1 agst Castle	
	15 to 1 agst Fugleman	15 to 1 agst Windhound	
	GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.		
9 to 2 agst Nancy		15 to 1 agst Teddington	
8 to 1 — Cossack		15 to 1 — Vatican	
	ST. LEGER.		
5 to 1 agst Ban	2 to 1 agst Bernadotte		10 to Prime Minister
	11 to 2 agst Rockingham.		
	LEAMINGTON.		
85 to 1 agst Kenney	40 to 1 agst Major		50 to 1 agst Mokanna
33 to 1 — Clarissa	40 to 1 — Rheims		50 to 1 — Garforth
40 to 1 — Vancouver	50 to 1 — Nimm		50 to 1 — Mr of Gwynne.
	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
20 to 1 agst Nancy	40 to 1 agst Windhound		50 to 1 agst Vancouver
40 to 1 — Swindler	50 to 1 — Mr of Gwynne		66 to 1 — Bordeaux
	66 to 1 agst Miss Middleton.		

THURSDAY.—No betting.

DERBY RACES.—TUESDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Parr's Clothworker, 1. Mr. Sherratt's Egret, 2.

The CRAVENSHIRE'S PLATE of 100 SOVS.—Lord Lurgan's Cneeus, 1. Mr. King's Abbess of Jerveaux, 2.

The PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Halford's Prime Minister, 1. Mr. Dodsland ad. Aris, 2.

MAIDEN PLATE of £30, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Mr. C. Peck's Crookshanks (Charlton), 1. Mr. Fowler's The Reaper (Osborne), 2.

WEDNESDAY

CHATSWORTH STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 sovs added.—Mr. R. Oliver's Ischia, 1. Mr. J. Parr's Clothworker, 2.

CHESTERFIELD STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Halford's Peppermint, 1. Mr. Dudley's Conrad, 2.

INNKEEPERS' PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. T. Parr's Clothworker, 1. Mr. Sharratt's Egret, 2.

EGHAM RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Death's Guardsman (G. Maun), 1. Mr. G. Drew's Cossacha (C. Knight), 2.

KING JOHN STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Gralwicke's Flirt (Kitchener), 1. Mr. Grevil e's Greenwich, 2.

RUNNYMEDE STAKES (HANDICAP) of 10 Sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Peacock's Espleiton (C. Adalet), 1. Mr. Hurnsby's Joe-o'-Sot (Hornsby, jun.), 2.

RAILWAY STAKES of 5 Sovs each, and £35 added by the South-Western Railway Company.—Mr. Greville's Chaffinch (Harding), 1. Mr. Dorrlon's Chaplet (Collins), 2.

THURSDAY.

THE SURREY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES. Don Pedro, 1. Little Jack, 2.

THE MAGNA CHARTA STAKES.—Plumstead, 1. Poetess, 2.

THE QUEEN'S STAKES.—Mr. Drew's Cossack, as the only starter.

AMATEUR STAKES.—Shropshire Witch, 1. Jack-in-the-corner, 2.

RICHMOND AMATEUR REGATTA.

The annual regatta amongst junior gentlemen amateurs at Richmond, one of the most genteel meetings of the season, took place on Wednesday, and afforded some very excellent sport. The prizes were, as usual, very handsome, and the attendance of spectators extremely numerous, the beautiful barges of Captain Styles (late the Goldsmiths'), which had been engaged for the occasion, being thronged with the *élite* of the neighborhood.

FOUR-OARED RACE FOR A SET OF SILVER PRESENTATION CUPS.—There were three heats, and the distance was from Sion House to Richmond Bridge. Final Heat: The Argonauts, 1; Petrel, 2: Meteor, 0.

EIGHT-OARED RACE FOR SILVER PRESENTATION CUPS.—Third and Final Heat: Messrs. E. Mosser and J. Nottidge, 1. Messrs. Burton and Gregory, 2.

SCULLERS' RACE FOR A SILVER WHERRY.—Third and Final Heat: Mr. G. F. Measom (Crimson), 1. Mr. Heatrie (Orange), 0.

A dingey and "scratch" match wound up the day's sport.

RICHMOND WATERMEN'S REGATTA.

RICHMOND WATERMEN'S REGATTA.—This regatta, in honour of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, came off on Tuesday. There were four heats. The distance was from the Water-gate, at Mr. St. Margaret's, up to the Duke of Buccleuch's, and down to the Bridge to finish. Final heat:—T. Mackinney and Measom, 1. R. Measam and J. Jackson, 0; Platt and Jackson, 0. Won by half a length only.

TOWER (EXHIBITION) REGATTA.—The two days' regatta, under this title, in compliment to his Royal Highness Prince Albert as the originator of the Great Exhibition, commenced on Tuesday, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the day's sport passed off most satisfactorily. The contest was for a boat, and other prizes, for free watermen. There were four heats, which were started from the Ship Stairs, round the St. Margaret's, Dock-buoy to the Eel Chain (twice round). Final heat:—W. Murgatroyd (pink), 1; D. Fennis (red), 2; G. James (light blue), 0. The regatta closed on Wednesday, with a contest amongst watermen's apprentices, for a coat, badge, and freedom. The attendance was, as on the previous day, very considerable, and everything passed off most satisfactorily, every arrangement having been made to insure approbation. Fourth and Final heat: J. R. Fennis (Punk), 1. W. Wallner (Light blue), 0. W. Lyng (Green), 0. Green took the lead, but could only hold it for a short distance, when the winner passed, and won by five or six lengths. The coat was presented, with the other prizes, at Astley's Amphitheatre, on Thursday evening, and an equestrian procession formed upon the occasion.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The quarterly meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday; Thomas Berry Horsfall, Esq., president of the council, in the chair. There was an unusually numerous and highly-respectable attendance of members.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by a brief address, after which he called upon the secretary to read the report, of which the following is an epitome:—"The first subject al uded to is that of Customs reform, and the council regret that little progress has been made by the committee of the House of Commons with reference to matters of interest to the mercantile portion of the kingdom, their attention having been chiefly directed to subjects connected with the port of London. With reference to the recent enactment for the arrest of absconding debtors, the directory and other publications issued in connection therewith has resulted from it. The council appointed a committee to watch the progress of the Patent-law Amendment Bill, and, being convinced that the absolute monopoly now granted to such inventions is highly adverse to the public interest, they are glad to know that, during the next session, the whole subject is intended to be thoroughly sifted in a select committee of the Lower House. The special committee on the war-risks of trade continue their exertions; and it is believed that the subject is now under the consideration of the London and North-Western Railway with the view of affording to Liverpool that participation in a fair and equitable arrangement to which it is entitled. Among other matters that have been brought under the notice of the council during the session are—commercial law; smuggling at Shanghai; ocean penny postage—the council having memorialised the Government to allow vessels to carry a mail, the postage on each letter to be twopence, one penny of which to be paid to the vessel carrying them; the false imprisonment of a British subject by a Venezuelan Government; the grievances of the steam-packets, which has been referred to a special committee; the inefficiency of the present arrangements for examining the baggage of passengers, respecting which the council have communicated with the dock committee; lastly, the mode of delivering letters at the Post-office, respecting which the council request the opinion of the Chamber on the plan suggested by Mr. Banning, that no letters should be delivered without the production of a card."

W. Brown, Esq., M.P., seconded by Mr. J. Aspinall Tobin, moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hodgson made some observations respecting the present inefficient system of commercial law, and urged the necessity of the formation of tribunals of commerce

Mr. Heath drew attention to the great benefits to the commercial community which the absconding debtors act would confer.

A question was asked by Mr. Francis Shand relative to the returns required by the Inconsistence Commissioners from the principals of firms, as to the salaries paid to their clerks; to which the Chairman replied, that, on reference to a file of the *Times*, it would be seen that the subject had been mentioned a few months ago in the City article of that paper, which had called forth a letter from the Clerk to the Commissioners, stating that no such return had been authorised by them.

Mr. Arnott made some observations relative to the Sound dues; and moved, seconded by Mr. Bonit, that the Government be memorialised to inquire into the Sound dues and their appropriation in the renewal of the treaty with Denmark; and that the members for the county and borough be requested to follow it up.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

After some other routine business, the proceedings terminated.

BAMPTON (OXFORDSHIRE) GREAT CATTLE FAIR.—This, the most noted fair in this county for the sale of live stock, was held on Tuesday. The supp y was quite as extensive as on any former occasion, and the stock shown superior. The business was numbered many, and it was evident from their early attendance that business would be somewhat brisk. By seven o'clock many thousands of cattle and sheep were on the ground. Store beasts were in great demand, for which high prices were demanded; but in effect sales, the sellers were obliged to make great abatements, when a great many sales took place, but at much lower prices than was anticipated. Milch and incalf cows ruled steady, both as to prices and demand, and such as had calves by their side made from £16 to £18 each. The sheep fair was exceedingly brisk at the best wethers making 30s to 34s. each; wether lambs, 18s to 21s. ditto the best ewes, scored upon the tooth, 26s. to 28s. ditto; ewe lambs, 18s. to 20s. ditto. Pigs were in great demand, and sold freely at high prices. Cart colts, two years old, made from 18 guineas to 25 guineas each, but aged horses declined in price.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—With the view to prevent accidents in the tunnels on this line, it appears that underground telegraphs are now being laid through the several tunnels on this railway, so as to enable the man stationed at each end to communicate with the man at the other end, when a tr in goes in or comes out of the tunnel. It is intended that no second train shall be allowed, under any circumstances, to enter a tunnel until a message has been received from the guard of the train last passed out. On Saturday last, at the Welwyn tunnel, one of Mr. Henley's magneto-electric instruments, which are to be used, was connected at each end, and the first trial on this line was made by the master and the clerk of Mr. Hamilton, in the presence of some of the railway officials, and Mr. Dobson, from Mr. Cubitt's, the engineer. The trial was reported as most satisfactory. The great facilities Mr. Henley's instrument are stated to be that no battery is required, no at ntion necessary to keep it in working order, and that its action is always certain.

THE Compound Householders Act, passed during the last session of Parliament, has been brought somewhat effectively into operation in Manchester under the superintendence of the registration committees. Monday was the last day for claims to be sent in, and the League Registration Society, on behalf of the Free-Trade party, have sent in claims for 1,000 new applicants in making c aims, the greater portion of whom claim under this bill. The only other registration society is one calling itself the Protestant Defence Association, and from some of applications they have sent in, about 300. This makes about 900 persons whose names will probably be added to the register under the bill, independently of those who will have claimed by direct application to the overseers and others. The number on the complete register of last year was 11,841, so that the increase will form a large percentage, considering how ill-informed people are at present as to the scope and design of the act, and, indeed, as to its existence.

DISCOVERY OF A GANG OF THIEVES AND RECEIVERS.—At Bath a discovery has been made of a large gang of thieves, who as porters and errand-boys have been carrying on an extensive system of robbery for some time past, by which several of the leading tradesmen of the city have suffered to a large amount. His Worship (F. Dowling, Esq., Mayor of Bath), after several adjournments, deemed necessary by the extent and number of the robberies, fully committed the following prisoners on Monday last:—Herbert Copleston, Thomas Reynolds, James Wilkins, Jacob Archard, Henry Kingston, George Graham, Edward Levier, William Levier, and Jane Levier; the two last named, who are husband and wife, being charged as receivers of the stolen goods, and all the others with stealing. The whole of the prisoners, with the exception of the two elder Leviers, were errand-boys and porters in various establishments in the city; and, from the evidence of an accomplice, named Herbert Sheldon, who was admitted as a witness, it appears that a regular system of robbery has been carried on by them all for a long time past, and the property transferred to the Leviers' house. William Levier, who is a carpenter, has hitherto borne a very high character, and been a regular attendant at church, and the discovery of his connexion with a gang of thieves has naturally created a considerable degree of excitement. The discovery of the gang and of a large quantity of the stolen property was made in the following manner. Mr. R. Withers, of the firm of Messrs Withers, hatters and hosiers, of the Abbey-churchyard, happening to be in Mrs. Hicks's shop, in Northgate-street, observed the porter of Mr. Gutsell, another errand-boy there, throw his cap under the counter and leave the shop immediately he saw Mr. Withers there. This excited suspicion, and Mr. Withers picked up the cap, and then found that it had been stolen from his stock. Wilkins was given into custody, but the police, upon going to Levier's house, where he lodged, to search his box, were refused admission. They obtained a search-warrant, however, and the result of the examination disclosed the fact that the house was a complete *depôt* for stolen property, and not only implicated the Leviers as receivers, but all the other prisoners as thieves, property belonging to upwards of twenty employers having been found there. In the drawers and cupboards, new hats, caps, silk and satin handkerchiefs, scarfs, neck-ties, and other similar articles were found in large quantities, besides bottles of eau de Cologne, sprits of wine, china ornaments, sponges, and other property. Nailed up in the staircase a large hoard was also discovered, containing a number of new books, and a variety of valuable and miscellaneous articles, which had been stolen. Levier at a public-house in the neighbourhood by the female prisoner, with a request to the landlady to take care of it for her, was also found to be full of stolen property, as was also a large bundle by the same prisoner at the house of another neighbour. Several articles were also found pledged at the shops of various pawnbrokers. Amongst the property thus recovered are articles to the value of between £30 and £40 belonging to Messrs. Withers alone. Mr. Hayward, bookseller and librarian, and Messrs. Green and Jameson, chemists, are also amongst those plundered to a considerable extent. Bail was applied for by Levier's solicitor, but refused by the Mayor.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT CHATHAM.—On Saturday morning a de tructive fire broke out on the premises of the Cock public-house, Chatham, in tenure of Mr. Baldock, which spread with alarming rapidity, and resulted in the loss of one life and injury to others. The fire was discovered and extired to rest about midnight, and about an hour afterwards they were alarmed by the cry of fire, which was discovered raging in the lower part of the house, and which burst so rapidly that the inmates with difficulty escaped. Mrs. Baldock, with three of her children, being obliged to get out of the window, before doing which, however, she attempted to arouse a young man who was asleep in one of the bedrooms, which she failed in doing, and he, consequently, lost his life. He had only arrived there on the previous day, and his name is at present unknown. Caroline Bennett, in jumping from the chamber window, received very serious injury of the spine, besides being much cut by the glass, and the servant girl, in escaping from the garret window, likewise sustained considerable injury. The fire, the origin of which is unknown, extended to the adjoining house, in the occupation of Mr. Sibbett, fruiterer, which was entirely destroy ed, and he is, we regret to say, uninsured. Mr. Baldock is insured in the PHŒNIX. The Kent and Sun fire-engines were in attendance, and, by their united efforts, the flames were subdued about four o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—A meeting of the Salford Town Council was held on Wednesday, when the Mayor, Thomas Agnew, Esq., formally announced to the council that her Majesty had intimated her intention of honouring that borough with her presence on the 10th of October next. He was sure that, with every member of this council, there would be an enthusiastic feeling of gladness at her Majesty's condescension, and that this vast community would do everything in their power to give her Majesty, and the consort of Salford, an ardent and sincere welcome. Mr. Councillor Langworthy then moved "That the council do undertake to defray all the expenses which may be incurred in making the necessary preparations to give a proper reception to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the occasion of their intended visit." The motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman Jenkinson, and carried unanimously. A committee was appointed, consist of the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Worrall; Alderman Johnson, Alderman Kaye, Alderman Higgins, and Council ors Langworthy, Williamson, Wrigley, Foster, and Gaugall, to make all the necessary preparations.

THE BOROUGH OF SHEFFIELD AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—A public meeting, convened by the Mayor (T. B. Turton, Esq.), was held on Monday, in the Town-hall, Sheffield, to consider whether, in the opinion of the burgesses, either the Public Health Act or a General Improvement Act was desirable for the borough. The meeting, which was numerously attended, was presided over by the Mayor. It was unanimously resolved to oppose the introduction of the Public Health Act into the borough, but the meeting declared, by a strong opinion, that, looking at the present state of the town, and its future requirements, the time had arrived when it was desirable to obtain a general and comprehensive act, for the good government, regulation, and management of the borough, and for the better draining, lighting, paving, consumption of smoke (where practicable), and otherwise improving the town, through the medium of the town council; who were requested to apply for such an act in the next session of Parliament. A committee was appointed to confer with the town council in obtaining the act; and it was also determined to raise a fund to guarantee the expenses of applying to Parliament.

THE Conservatives of North Yorkshire have made no less than 160 objections to Liberal voters, whose claim to the franchise arises chiefly from property acquired through the Freehold Land Societies. This year there are upwards of 800 new claims by Liberals to be added to that county, so that at the next election there is little doubt but that either Mr. Newdegate or Mr. Spooner will be rejected. In South Staffordshire, also, there is a large number of new claims by Liberals, and a goodly array of objections by the Tories.

THE AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.—Mr. M'Cormack will exhibit his machine at work on Monday next, September 1, at Lincoln, to commence at seven o'clock.

SEWING GALES.—At Liverpool, on Sunday morning early, the wind which was highly blowing from the west sprang up into a heavy gale, and continued throughout the day—at times with great violence—accompanied with heavy showers of rain. Ten miles up the country, east, north, and south of the town. The crops of wheat and oats, which had been cut and arranged in shocks, were thrown down, burst open, and scattered over the fields and hedges. From Liverpool, a large number of vessels left the river outward bound, and it is feared that many will have suffered greatly from the storm. The following disasters are mentioned. The *Ariadne*, for Calcutta, has put back with loss of topmast, &c. Also, the *Ocean Queen*, for the Gulf of Kliough, sank in the river; crew drowned. The *John*, of Runcorn, laden with limestone, sank off Taylor's Bank, while in tow of the *Breadnought* steamer; crew lost.

DIABOLICAL ACCIDENT.—A diabolical accident has just been perpetrated at the Maesgo Vale Colliery, so recently the scene of a severe and fatal accident, at Bedminster, near Bristol, occasioned by the parting of the pit rope in the shaft, whereby several of the miners engaged in the works, and who, being precipitated to the bottom, were killed upon the spot. Pending the completion of a new rope which has been ordered, one has been procured from an adjoining colliery. On Monday night last, at twelve o'clock, the man whose duty it was to make an examination of it, did so, and found that it was all right. At about three o'clock in the morning it had to be lowered wi h some colliers employed in the vein, and, on its being again overlooked, immediately prior to the proposed descent, the parties on duty at the pit's mouth found that some diabolical miscreant had cut it with a sharp instrument. The cut, which extended across the rope, penetrated to the depth of a quarter of an inch. It appeared to have been made with a chisel or sharp knife, and it had evidently been cut in an upward direction. It is considered by competent persons that the incision in the rope was sufficiently deep to endanger its safety when the weights came to bear upon it; and it is not improbable, that, had it not fortunately been discovered before the bucket was lowered, several poor fellows would have been dashed to pieces. As soon as the discovery was made, information was conveyed to the Home Office, and Superintendent Inspector Alexander and some other members of the force are engaged in endeavouring to trace out the perpetrator of the villanous act, who, it is sincerely to be hoped, may be brought to justice. It is understood that a meeting of the proprietors of the colliery has been held, and that a reward will be offered.

SOUTHAMPTON PILOTS.—The whole of the ships which take out emigrants according to the plan of the late Sir Robert Harry Inglis, will be cleared at Southampton. The Chamber of Commerce in that town is about to memorial se the Trinity Board to extend the limits within which the Southampton pilots are allowed to take charge of homeward-bound ships. At present the pilots can take a ship to sea from Southampton, but they are not allowed to take charge of a homeward-bound vessel until she arrives off the mouth of the Beaulieu River, which runs into the Solent, to the west of Calshot Castle. Complaints are contin ally made by ship-owners and masters that the commanders of vessels are misled by the sea-pilots who board them in the Channel, and who, being interested in serving the Isle of Wight and other places, represent Southampton as destitute of accommodation for shipping. If the Southampton pilots were allowed to board homeward-bound vessels outside the Needles, this evil would in some degree be remedied. When the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers are approaching our shores a few months since, a sea pilot endeavoured to persuade the commander that there was neither a sufficient depth of water nor accommodation for her at Southampton, and that, consequently, the vessel of which he was the captain was bound for that port, having been ordered there by the Ottoman Consul-General.

THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—A large landed proprietor in Ireland, who from his extensive property has better means of obtaining correct information than any of the Government officials, states, in a letter to a gentleman in this town, that the gross agricultural produce of Ireland for the present year will exceed in value by no less than £15,000,000 that of last year.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.—The accounts are still to some extent conflicting; but although most of the agricultural reports state that potato disease is making a blackened and withered appearance, all admit that the blight has made very little progress amongst the tubers, and that the great bulk of the extensive and very productive crop remains perfectly sound. A landed proprietor, residing between the town of Hommonstown and Elphin, writes as follows to the *Dublin Evening Post*:—"The potato stalks are withering here—those of the lumper kind, but the root itself is not yet, to any extent, injured. The better description of seed look quite sound and healthy; both stalk and root. In Mayo no fears are entertained by the gentry or farmers for the present crop."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English market opened heavily on Monday, affected by the announcement of the failure of Messrs. Dorrien and Rose, and the general surprise and regret The death of the aged senior partner added to the painful impression already existing, it being attributed to the misfortunes of the firm. The immediate cause of the suspension was the failure of Messrs. Gutsell, Gutsell, and Co., whom Messrs. Rucker had assisted to an injudicious extent, upon the security of produce. The speculative rise in the colonial markets has, with difficulty, been lessened up for some months past, by the cautious policy which prices have gradually declined, and with every probability of falling still lower. Other firms in connexion with the two already asserted to are known to be in difficulty. A repetition of failures, which are not accompanied by heavy losses, seems almost periodical, is again threatened. Nor can any other result be anticipated, as long as the speculative system, fostered by the facility of procuring money upon the mortgage of warrants, continues to be the practice of the great majority of the market.

Under these depressing influences Consols opened on Monday at 96¾, and, after receding to 96⅜, closed at the quarter quotation, leaving, however, again on Tuesday to 96⅝, closing at 96⅝ to ¾. Opening at these prices on Wednesday, a purchase by the Government broker afforded firmness to the market, and a rise of ⅛ was registered and maintained till the close. The embarrassments in the Colonial Market transpiring on Thursday, a reaction resulted, Consols declining to 96 for Money. Exchequer Bills have not been affected. India Bonds quite a slight improvement upon the prices of the preceding week. The market at the close was heavy, the following being the official prices:—Bank Stock, 215½; Reduced, 96⅜; Consols, 96⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98⅛; India Bonds, 41 to 46 p; India, under £1000, 96 p; South Sea Stock (Old Annuities), 96⅛; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 49 p; Ditto, £500, 49 p; Ditto, Small, 49 p.

Operations in the Foreign Funds on Monday were very limited, Mexican, for the Account, quoting 25¾ 29; Sardinian Scrip, 3 to 4 dis.; Spanish Five per Cent., 21. Mexican, on Tuesday, ranged from 25¾ to 29; and Spanish Five per Cent. Deferred to 2 to 1½ dis. Wednesday was principally occupied in arranging the Account, Mexican and Spanish being nearly the only stocks in which there was anything to settle. Mexican quoted 28¾, but are not quite so good. Spanish, for Cash and the Account, are also a decline. Brazilian scrip quotes lower; the alterations in the other Stocks have not been remarkable. The last declared quotations are—For Brazilian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 99; Ditto, Small, 94¾; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 103; Equador Bonds, 3¾; Mexican, Five per Cent., ex. Jan. Coups., 28¾; Ditto, Account, 28¾; Ditto, Small, 28¾; Russian Bonds, 114¾; Sardinian, scrip, 1¾ dis.; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 20¾; Ditto, Account, 20¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 27¾; Dutch, Four per Cent., 92¾.

Shares have been again dull. The settlement of the Account, however, appears to have passed off without much difficulty, "continuations" varying according to the credit of the lines, as well as the state of the stock in connexion with the market. The revenue returns upon the leading lines are again very favourable. Closing quotations are:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 9¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 4¾; Caledonian, 9⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 14¾; Eastern Counties, 6¾; Great Western, 76¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 47¾; Ditto, Fifths, 2¾; Leeds, Northern, 6¾; London and Brackwall, 6¾; London and Brighton, 86¾; London and North-Western, 117; London and South-Western, 78⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23¾; Midland, 40⅝; North British, 5¾; North Staffordshire, 7⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15¾; Scottish Midland, 7; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 7; Ditto, B, 4¾; South-Eastern, 10⅜; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 11; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16¾; York and North Midland, 16¾

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 17¾; Leeds and Bradford, 101¾

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian, 1¾; Great Northern, Five per Cent., 13⅝; London and Brighton, New Guaranteed, 141; London and South-Western, New, 12¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Quarter shares, 1¼; York and North Midland (P. and S. Purchase), 8⅜.

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 10¾; Central of France, 17; Dutch Rhenish, 2¾; Great Luxembourg (Liége Line), 18⅞; Northern of France, 14¾; Rouen and Havre, 9¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Since our last report about 1300 quarters of new English wheat have appeared on sale, chiefly from Essex and Kent, in excellent condition. Although the show of samples has been comparatively small, the demand for a limited extent has ruled heavy, at a further decline in the quotations of 1s per quarter; and clearances have been with difficulty effected. Fine foreign wheats have moved off slowly, at previous currencies; but low and middling qualities have been offering in greater terms. Scarcely any English barley has come to hand, but the supply of foreign has been reasonably extensive. Most descriptions have sold heavily, at 1s per quarter less. In malt very few transactions have taken place. Oats have gone a shade lower. In beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour, next to nothing has been doing.

Arrivals this week:—English and Welsh wheat, 1,300 qrs.; ditto, white, 450 qrs.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 80s to 42s; ditto, white, 36s to 42s. rye, 32s to 36s. grinding barley, 21s to 24s; distilling ditto, 25s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 35s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 44s to 50s, grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 32s to 36s; Chevalier, 34s to 36s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 19s to 22s; Scotch and Cork, black, 16s to 18s; ditto, white, 17s to 21s; tick beans, new, 26s to 30s, ditto, old, 29s to 31s; grey peas, 32s to 37s; maple, 32s to 37s; white, 36s to 37s; harlots, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 34s to 36s per sack. Seconds, 30s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 32s per 280 lb.—*Faversham:* Damaged red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. American flour, 19s to 20s per barrel Canada, —s to —s per barrel; French, 37s to 38s per sack.

The Seed Trade.—The general demand has ruled very inactive, but we have no change to notice in the quotations.

Linseed, English, sowing, 40s to 45s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Linseed, English, sowing, 42s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 24s per cwt; brown mustard, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 12s; rapeseed, English, new, 24l to 25l per last; ditto, foreign, new, 23l to 24l per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, 4l 15s to 4l 16s per ditto foreign, 4l to 4l 5s per 1000; rape-seed cakes, 4l to 4l 10s per ton; canary, 60s to 64s; hempseed, 37s per quarter; English linseed, 38s to 40s per bushel; foreign ditto, 34s to 36s per bushel; English rapeseed, 44s to 46s per last of ten quarters; coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter has become inactive. In prices, however, we have no material change to notice. Dutch has given way 4s per cwt, with a heavy demand. The top quotations are 78s per cwt. Irish bacon firm, and in demand, and most other kinds of provisions support late rates.

Hops.—The demand has been quiet, at barely late figures. Sparm and southern qualities are quite as dear.

Tallow.—An advance of 3d per cwt has taken place in the value of this article. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 34s 6d to 35s 9d for new; and 36s to 36s 3d for old. Town tallow, 37s 3d to 38s per cwt. Rough fat is 1s 6d per 8 lb. The shipments from St. Petersburgh, to annul, per last week, were 2,200 casks.

Oils.—Linseed oil has been in request, at about stationary prices. East India is worth £ s. d. per ton. Rape is dull, at barely late quotations. In fish nearly the same business is doing. Cocoa-nut oil is 4s per cwt. Sperm and southern qualities are quite as dear.

Coals.—Hetton's West Hartley, 15s; Hetton's Harrington, 15s. New Tanfield, 15s. Acorn Hetton, 15s. 6d. Wylam, 15s. Lambton's, 15s. 6d. Harton's, 15s per ton.

Hay and Straw.—New meadow hay, 4l 10s to 5l 5s; old ditto, 4l 15s to 5l 15s; new clover, 4l 5s to 5l 5s; old ditto, 5l 10s to 6l 6s; and straw, 1l 18s to 2l per load.

Hops.—For all kinds, the demand is in a very inactive state, and late currencies are with difficulty supported. The duty is called £100,000 to £120,000.

Wool.—Although the wants of the manufacturers are moderately supplied, and we have large arrivals from our colonies, bodders are firm, and previous rates are readily obtained

Potatoes.—Large supplies continue to be received from Essex, Kent, &c., whilst the demand is in a very sluggish state, at from £2 5s to £3 10s per ton.

Smithfield.—Sheep and lambs have moved off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds of stock, very little has been doing:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 6d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supply of meat has been in a very depressed state, and late rates have been with difficul y supported.

Beef, from 3s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per 8 lb, by the carcase. R. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 22.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Lieut. Hon. Charles Bruce to be Captain, vice Towlan; Cornet J H Anderson to be Lieut, vice Carew. 8th: Captain J G Archer-Burton to be Captain, vice Heywood.

4th Dragoons: Cornet G Wheatcroft to be Lieut, vice Sir E S Hutchinson, Bart.

11th Light Dragoons: J Rous to be Cornet. 16th: Captain T Heywood to be Captain, vice [illegible]

[illegible] Lieut C W Doherty to be Lieut, vice Walsh, dead. 2nd: Lieut C W Doherty to be Lieut, vice Blackett. 3th: Capt G Graves to be Captain, vice Pardoe. 34th: Ensign J A Gardiner to be Lieut, vice Fenlyn. [illegible] Major C W Forestor to be Lieut-Col, vice Davis. Captain C J C Mills to be Major, vice Forester; Lieut G Le Marchant to be Captain, vice Graves. 49th: Ensign W Fyffe, M.S., to be Adjutant, vice Hall. 50th: Quartermaster W Marriott to be Paymaster, vice G Hartley. 60th: Lieut F B Bergne to be Lieut, vice Wainwright. 76th: T W Lawson to be Lieut, vice Addison. 82d: Capt R Pardoe to be Captain, vice Graves.

Rifle Brigade: Ensign R Beckett to be Second Lieut, vice Doherty.

2d West India Regiment: Assist-Surgeon H G Murrell to be Assist-Surgeon, vice Fyffe.

BREVET.—Lieut-Col T Forester, C.B., to have the local rank of Colonel at Sierra Leone.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist-Surgeon W J Fyffe, M.S., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Murrell; Assist Surgeon J Irvine, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice J Blackmore, M.D.

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 21.

Admiral of the Blue George M'Kinley, Esq., has been appointed to receive a pension of £150 a year, as provided for by her Majesty's Order in Council of the 30th June, 1851, vacant by the decease, on the 19th inst., of Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote, K.C.B., and his name has been removed to the Reserved Half-pay List accordingly. And in consequence of the above-mentioned removal of Admiral M'Kinley, the following promotions have taken place, dated 19th inst.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir R H Bromley, Bart. to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White A Thomas, Esq., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red: Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir W Parker, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red P C Cochrane, K.C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White H Prescott, Esq., C.B., K.C.H. to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue W H Hotham, Esq. to be Esq. C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Red: Rear-Admiral of the White J Ommanney, Esq., C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Blue W Bowles, Esq. to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

The following Captains on the Retired List has been promoted to be Retired Rear-Admiral, on his having proposed in the *London Gazette* of April 1, 1846, but without increase of pay:—Capt G Brine.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

N MAYOR, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, wholesale grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

R MIDDLETON, Bread Street, Cheapside, City, warehouseman. W FISHER, Covent-garden-market, victualler. W MENNIN, [illegible] warehouseman. J MAWDSLEY, Chandler-street, Bedford-square, Middlesex, [illegible] J DICKINSON, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, builder. J JACKSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. J HALLSTON, Wheelock, Cheshire, grocer. J WILDE, Ardsalmore, Solford, Lancashire, builder. W HODGSON, Lancaster, watch-maker.

TUESDAY, AUG. 26.

BANKRUPTS.

W WOODS, Reigbrail-street, wine-merchant. T WALLIS, jun., and S WALLIS, Leeds, lanendrapers. C C C MEARY, Colchester, cheesemonger. J E MORTON, Crescent, Asylum-road, Old Kent-road, wine-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

D M'GILLIVRAY, Paisley, merchant. P ROSE, Dingwall, writer. C H BOYLE, Musselburgh, dealer in sheares. C FRASER, Peebles, hotel-keeper.

BIRTHS.

On the 23d inst, the wife of the Rev C M Christie, of a son.—— On the 24th inst, the Marchioness of Ailsa, of a daughter.—— On the 18th of April, the lady of Major Caldwell, of a son.—— On the 21st inst, the wife of the Rev Hed Sir R H Inglis, Bart. in the 3d inst, the wife of the Rev W J Hearty, of a daughter.—— On the 24th inst. the wife of the Rev Augustus K H Granville, of a daughter.—— On the 23d inst, at Rear Street, the wife of H W Newman, Esq., of Thornbury Park, Gloucestershire, of a son.—— On the 21th inst, at Hazlemerrish, the wife of James W Hogway, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 26, Beelan, a Hallowell House, Esq., 80th Regiment, to Frances Louisa Alsion Stewart, of Urrara, in the county of Perth, daughter of the late William Alsion Stewart, Esq Captain in the Bengal Army.—— On the 21st inst, William Wilson, Esq, M.D., Bromley, Kent, to Georgina Ann, youngest daughter of Lord Wood, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.—— On the 22d inst Richard Chadwick, Esq, to Georgiana Ann, third daughter of the Rev G Spencer Bunchner, Rector of Great Hallingbury, Essex.—— W J Harvey, Esq, M.N, F R G S, to Anna Lambert Edwards, daughter of the late Rev A J Edwards, formerly Dean of Ceylon Cathedral, and Rector of Cade, in the same diocese.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst, aged 23, Jane Carnegie, wife of H Llewellyn Williams, Esq, M.D. on the 20th inst, Mary Bennett, the beloved wife of the Rev. William Quilter, incumbent of Christ Church, St. George's East.—— On the 23d inst, in his 84th year, Francis Beaumont, son of Lieutenant-General Henry Daniell, Coldstream Guards.—— On the 24th inst, at Bexley, Kent, of Wright, Mr W A Swinyer, of South Marton-street, London, in his 54th year.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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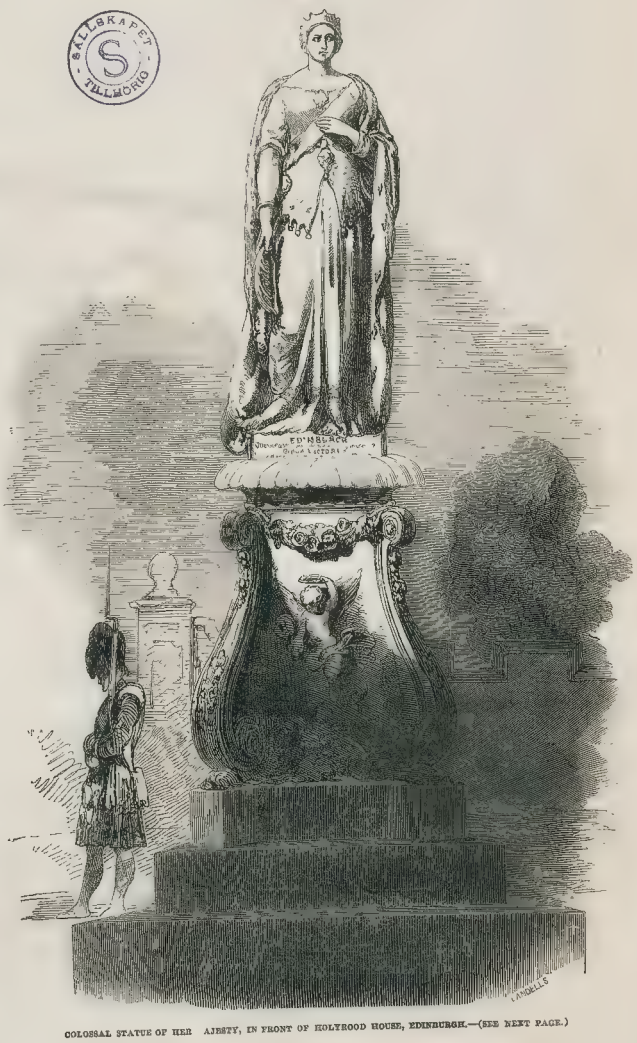
ANOTHER "EL DORADO."

THE world is startled by a new announcement. California, if some recent intelligence which appears in the daily papers, do not turn out to be a hoax, is no longer the only "El Dorado." Brother Jonathan has of late, to use a popular phrase, "been taking the shine out of us." He has been going ahead in every direction. The discovery of the gold of California was the first great achievement by which of late years he astonished the Old World and the New; and to this feat he has lately added Mr. Hobbs and his picklocks, and Commodore Stevens and his yacht. As regards locks, the English makers seem to be fairly beaten by the acute, patient, and skilful Yankee; and, "unkindest cut of all," on the superiority of our naval architecture, the late doings on the shores of the Isle of Wight show that we have much to learn from our young and vigorous friends of America. But all in good time. We have made a beginning already. If the Australians have not been playing a scurvy trick upon us, we have matched Brother Jonathan's auriferous region by discovering gold in Australia, as plentiful as it is beyond the Rocky Mountains. Bramah and Chubb—or there is none of the old stamina left in England—will speedily set all future Hobbses at defiance, by the invention of new locks; and as for the yachts, so far from being aggrieved by the easy victories obtained over our best boats by the *America*, the public already looks upon the gallant Commodore Stevens as a benefactor, and considers that an immense improvement in the construction of our vessels will be the almost immediate result.

But the golden question is at present the more engrossing one, and has thrown Hobbs and Stevens and their achievements in the shade. Australia, a land of which the mineral is only surpassed by the pastoral wealth, and whose copper mines, the richest in the world, have prepared the public to believe in the existence of many yet undiscovered sources of mineral treasure, is said to suffer as great a paroxysm of the gold fever as ever afflicted America; and if the accounts which have been published in the *Sydney Herald* of the 20th of May last, and which found their way to London during the present week, should be wholly or even in part confirmed, the contagion will spread to England, and the emigration to Australia will show a large increase. It is stated that the country, from the mountain ranges beyond Bathurst to an indefinite, or at all events an undefined, extent inwards, "is one immense gold-field." The facts, which are affirmed on the authority of a local journal, represent that a Mr. Hargrave, to whom the discovery appears to be mainly due, accompanied Mr. Stutchbury, the Government geologist, to the "diggings," and "with his own hands washed a pan of earth, in his presence, from which twenty-one grains of fine gold were produced; that he afterwards "washed several baskets of earth, and produced gold therefrom." Nor is the gold only to be found in grains. A young man, the son of a brewer, fanned the previously existing excitement in Sydney into a flame, by arriving from the diggings with a lump of pure metal, weighing eleven ounces, which he sold for £30. An old man was still more fortunate, and arrived in Sydney with several lumps of the pure metal, weighing in all from two to three pounds, and worth from £100 to £160. Mr. Kennedy, the manager of the Bathurst branch of the Union Bank of Australia, visited the diggings with two gentlemen, and each of the three was rewarded by the discovery of a lump of metal, the weight and value not stated; and a few handfuls of loose earth brought from the bed of a creek by Mr. Kennedy, having been sifted and analysed, produced numerous grains of gold, forming, altogether, a quantity as large as a pea. The consequence has been, as we are told, that Bathurst and Sydney, and all the country round, have gone as mad for gold as ever the Yankees did, and that high and low, rich and poor, master and servant, magistrates and policemen, landsmen and seamen, men, women, and children, have all set out for the diggings. "People of all trades, callings, and pursuits," says the *Bathurst Free Press* of the 17th of May, "have been transformed into miners; and many a hand which has been trained to kid gloves, or accustomed to wield nothing heavier than the grey goose quill, has become nervous to clutch the pick and crowbar, and rock the cradle at the mines." The blacksmiths of Bathurst speedily got rid of their stock of implements, reserving, of course, sufficient to try their own fortunes with a more tempting metal than iron. "Such is the intensity of the excitement," says our Bathurst contemporary, "that people think of nothing but gold, and the roads are literally alive with newly made miners from every quarter; some armed with picks, some with shovels, and not a few bearing wash-hand basins, tin-pots, and cullenders." The first great result of the gold fever is said to have been a rapid rise in the price of provisions of every kind;—flour from 28s. to 45s. per cwt., and other articles of prime necessity in a similar proportion.

It is possible that there is some exaggeration in the hasty and imperfect accounts which have reached England, and it is also possible that the whole story is a fabrication; but it is, at the same time, not improbable that these accounts may be strictly true, and that Australia may yet rival California in the production of gold. Further information will be anxiously expected; and, until it arrives, it will be unwise to indulge in speculations as to the probable consequences of the discovery upon the fortunes of the colony, or upon the commerce of the world. Our old Europe seems to be getting stale. The divine command to increase and multiply, and replenish the earth, has hitherto been but imperfectly obeyed. But what the natural emigration of races in search of homes and subsistence has failed to effect, in peopling the remotest ends of the earth, seems about to be expedited by the more captivating and exciting lust of sudden wealth. The shores of the Pacific were for the first time peopled by the old races of the world, in consequence



COLOSSAL STATUE OF HER MAJESTY, IN FRONT OF HOLYROOD HOUSE, EDINBURGH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the discovery of the treasures of California; and the islands of the Pacific, and that splendid continent of Australia itself, seem as if they were about to be indebted to the same cause for an immense accession of the strength which springs from the presence of active, enterprising men. The Northern and Eastern hemispheres have hitherto had all the glory and power of civilisation. The "world," till within a hundred years, or even less, was supposed to lie within those boundaries. All beyond was undeveloped. But the West and the South are now starting into rivalry with them. The new is confronting the old, and claiming its full space in the world, and its full share in the fortunes of humanity. It would certainly be a strange result, if gold—after having served its end in attracting to the remotest and hitherto unpeopled regions of the globe the too crowded swarms of the earlier settled countries of Europe and Asia—should ultimately be discovered to be so plentiful as to be no longer the most precious of metals. Yet even this result, though extraordinary, does not seem at all unlikely in the extraordinary times in which we live. But what if we should have been hoaxed in this matter? The next arrival from Australia will enable us to form an opinion. In the meantime, we can but wonder—and wait.

STATUE OF HER MAJESTY AT EDINBURGH.

THIS graceful statue of the Queen was placed upon its pedestal in front of Holyrood Palace (about 100 ft. in advance of the main entrance), on the 22d ult., "in commemoration of her Majesty having occupied that ancient edifice as a residence in 1850."

The statue is the production of Mr. Handyside Ritchie. Her Majesty wears a tiara, and a regal robe embroidered round the collar with the trefoil ornament, and entirely surrounded by a thistle *bordure*. The folds of the drapery are disposed so as to show the entire figure; and the back view, difficult in such heavy draping, is well managed. Her Majesty's left hand is pressed to her breast, and on her right hand she bears a palm branch, emblematic of her peaceful rule. Her countenance is marked with simplicity and dignity, and the profile of the entire features and figure is seen with queenly effect on entering the Palace-yard, to the north of the statue.

The pedestal is picturesquely ornamented. It is ogival in form, and is richly ornamented with foliage and wreaths of fruit and flowers—the four sides being paneled, and having infantile figures in alto-relievo personating the Seasons. Spring is scattering rose-buds, and is surmounted with a wreath of snow-drops, primroses, violets, &c. Summer is laden with roses, and has her accompanying wreath of sunflowers, &c. Autumn, with his horn of plenty, rejoices amid golden grain and ripe fruits. And Winter, with his dried faggot and withered leaf, is merry amid mistletoe, holly, ivy, palm, and laurel. The whole of the detail in the pedestal is admirably designed and exquisitely chiseled; and the ornamentation of the pedestal, instead of detracting from, enhances the value of the statue by contrast, investing it with additional repose and simplicity.

The figure is colossal, being 9½ feet high, and, with the pedestal and sub-plinth, measuring 20 feet in height. Upon the latter is inscribed:—

EDINBURGH
Commemorates the occupation by
QUEEN VICTORIA
Of her Ancestral Palace of
HOLYROOD.
29 August, 1850.

The stone is from the liver rock of Redhall Quarry: and its light, warm tint contrasts well with the cold grey tone of the surrounding buildings.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The question of the candidateship of the Prince de Joinville for the Presidency of the Republic, which has hitherto come before the public only in vague rumours, has at length assumed form and consistency, in consequence of the result of an interview between M. Guizot and the members of the Orleans family, at Claremont, last week, on the subject, having been published in the journals.

M. Guizot and the partisans of the late ex-King are opposed to the Prince presenting himself for election to the Presidency, on the ground of its being an act of a piece with the Revolution, which overthrew the Orleans *régime*; and a step opposed to, and inconsistent with, the principles on which was founded the Monarchy of July.

The Duc de Nemours, who was the spokesman of the ex-Royal family at the interview, when pressed by M. Guizot for a definite explanation of the family policy or intention in the matter, would give no explicit avowal of either; but felt it to be understood that they neither accepted nor rejected the offers of support which might be or had been made to M. de Joinville, as a candidate for the Presidency; so that they might advance or back out of the position in which they found themselves at the near approach of the contest, according as they might deem fitting and necessary.

In fact, vacillating expediency, without any particular regard for the dignity of their attitude or the consistency of their previous political conduct, proves prominently forth as the course which the present representatives of the House of Orleans had marked out for their adoption at the approaching momentous crisis in the political history of their country. Nothing bold, original, or able, was shown as the result of the family councils but a characteristic hunt of power, feebleness of purpose, and readiness to resort to any unprincipled petty-fogging cunning means of success which chance medley may offer. Whilst the Prince de Joinville and his family continue in this inconsistent attitude, the Paris journals discuss the question with much earnestness. The *Journal des Débats* has pronounced in favour of the Prince's claims, and in opposition to the candidateship of Louis Napoleon, which it says is unconstitutional, and must be repelled. Considerable importance is attached to the step in question, and it is supposed to have been written with the consent of the Orleans family, whose organ the *Débats* is acknowledged to be. Louis Napoleon is fully aware of the hostility of the Assembly to his Government, and of the intrigues going on by various parties to prevent his re-election; but, relying upon the support of the people, his friends say he will in nothing rashly to increase the bitterness of his enemies, but will wait with firmness the decision of the country.

The propriety of the revision of the Constitution still engages the Provincial Councils, and out of 86 of those bodies, not less than 60 have declared in favour of that measure, while only five voted against it.

The court-martial at Lyons for the trial of political prisoners has at length [illegible] its labours. The questions examined by the court were:—1. Were the accused guilty of having taken part in a plot at Lyons for the purpose of destroying or changing the Government? 2. Was any plot or [illegible] formed by no act committed or commenced for preparing the execution of it? 3. Were there [illegible] of having taken part in a plot formed at Lyons, [illegible] object of destroying or changing the Government? 4. Was the accused guilty of having [illegible] plot followed by an act committed or commenced for preparing the execution of it? 5. Were the same accused guilty of having formed part of a [illegible] band? As to the first question, the court by a majority of seven to six declared that the accused were *not guilty*, and that the others, 36 [illegible] including those in flight, were *guilty*.

The sentences passed on the accused declared guilty were in virtue of articles 87, 89, and 91, of the Penal Code, 13 of the decree of 28th July, 1848, on civil [illegible], and 463 of the Penal Code. Of the guilty, [illegible] respect to some of the accused, [illegible] to others, five years' deportation to a fortress, and 100 francs' [illegible] fine. The sentences were as follows:—

[illegible] Alphonse Gent, Albert Ode, Longemaison, Du Saint Prix Antoine Roy [illegible], Sulc. [illegible].
[illegible] Pierre Malleval.
[illegible] imprisonment, five years' deprivation of civil rights, and 100 fr. fine—Mevin [illegible], Jacques Chapuis, five years' deprivation of civil rights, and 100 fr. fine—Bertolot.
A year's imprisonment, 100 fr. fine, and two years' deprivation of civil rights.—Sauve, Boniface Chapuisier.
[illegible] a like imprisonment and two years' [illegible] of civil rights.—Dupot, Carle.
[illegible] year's imprisonment and 50 fr. fine [illegible] deprivation of civil rights.—[illegible] Jean Baptiste Pierre Marie Calle [illegible] Bellegarde; it is more severe than [illegible] ordinary imprisonment, and subjects the culprit, after his release, to the surveillance of the police for life.]

Twenty-two of the prisoners have appealed against the decision of the court-martial. Their counsel are to be called before the Council of Advocates at Lyons, to explain and justify their conduct in throwing up their briefs at the last trial.

Paris also contributes its quota to the conspiracies against the Government, one of which has this week been discovered, in which the Red Republican exiles in London are also concerned; and sixty-five persons have been arrested, among whom is the late secretary to M. Ledru-Rollin.

[illegible] or of Beaune has been suspended for three months for [illegible] [illegible] Cochin, while distributing prizes at the college in that town.

[illegible] the troops for Lyons were reviewed in the Champ de Mars by [illegible] previous to taking his farewell of the army, after 46 years' [illegible].

[illegible] the Republic paid [illegible] on Wednesday.

AUSTRIA.

A series of decrees, dated August 20, has been issued by the Emperor of Austria to the members of the Cabinet, on the subject of Ministerial responsibility, and on the necessity of considering the possibility of maintaining the Constitution of May 4, 1849, which are constructed as the first grand step backwards to absolute government.

The principal of these decrees are as follows:—

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE MINISTER PRESIDENT

Dear Prince—In reviewing the [illegible] responsibility of the Cabinet as it now stands is devoid of legal distinctness and exactitude, my duties as a Monarch induce me to relieve Ministers from the doubtful political position in which, as my counsellors, and as the highest executive organs, they are now placed, by declaring that they are responsible to no other political power than the Throne.

1. The Cabinet has to swear in my hands unconditional fidelity, as also the engagement to fulfil all Imperial resolutions and ordinances.

2. The Cabinet will in the new position have punctually to carry out my resolutions concerning all laws, ordinances maxims of administration &c., whether they have been considered necessary or judicious by Ministers, or whether the latter have been directed by me to frame and propose them.

3. The Cabinet and each Minister in his department is responsible to me for the exact observance of the existing laws and Imperial ordinances in their administration. To each Minister is entrusted the direction of that branch of the administration for which he is charged. I however, reserve to myself the right of issuing more exact regulations on this point.

4. The ministerial counter-signature is in future confined to the publication of laws and Imperial ordinances, and will be the act of the Minister President, or that of those Ministers with whose branch the matter in question is connected. The Director of the Chancellory of the Cabinet will, with the leading formula of "By most high command," Minister will stand towards the same.

These counter-signatures are as a warranty that the appointed forms have been observed and that all Imperial ordinances have been punctually and exactly carried out.

5. On the publication of laws and Imperial ordinances, the words "after having heard my Cabinet" will be substituted for "on the proposition of my Cabinet."

Schönbrunn, 20th August, 1851. FRANZ JOSEPH. (M.P.)

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSRATH (COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE)

Dear Baron Krauck, You will learn by the subjoined copy of my ordinance to the Cabinet the resolutions which I have taken relative to the responsibility and to the future position of my Cabinet. These resolutions induce me to introduce some changes in the statutes of my Reichsrath.

1. The Reichsrath is from this time forward to be considered as my Council and the Council of the Throne.

2. In consequence of this declaration, drafts of laws, ordinances, or other such matters have not to be presented by the Cabinet to the Reichsrath for its opinion, but always to me. A preliminary to part 7 of its statutes. I reserve to myself the right of demanding the opinion of the Reichsrath, and of directing the discussion of matters under my own immediate direction, or that of its president.

3. I reserve to myself the right of commanding the attendance of Ministers and their deputies at the councils of the Reichsrath, according to circumstances and necessity.

The alterations in the order of business and in other matters arising from the ordinances, you have to lay before me without loss of time. If drafts of law, which have been forwarded by the Cabinet to the Reichsrath, are still under discussion, due notice is to be given to me; and, under all circumstances, the results of the deliberations of the latter are to be laid before me.

Schönbrunn, Aug. 20, 1851. FRANZ JOSEPH (M.P.)

BELGIUM.

The Belgian ministry has been defeated in the Senate upon the law for the regulation of property. An appeal to the country is expected, as, from the present state of parties, a new Cabinet could not be formed.

SPAIN.

We learn from Seville, under date the 28th ult., that her Royal Highness the Duchess de Montpensier, sister of the Queen of Spain, was safely delivered of a princess on that day.

PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Portugal to the 26th ult. Saldanha's government was gradually acquiring a stability little contemplated when he first assumed the reins of power. Public credit was also gaining ground. A conspiracy had been formed by the Cabralists to effect a military revolution; but, before the day arrived when the plan was to be put into operation, Ministers were apprised of the whole plot, and by their energetic measures it was soon suppressed. A charge had been made against Le Ferrao, the Minister of Finance, of having some years since, while Procurador da Fazenda, received a bribe from the tobacco contractors. M. Ferrao immediately begged her Majesty to accept his resignation, that he might vindicate his honour before a jury of his countrymen. This was acceded to by the Queen, and his petition has been placed on the hands of the Minister of Marine until the action shall have been tried, when there is every reason to believe will fully acquit him of the foul accusation, when he will resume the duties of office.

The yellow fever was raging at Oporto: it was conveyed there by a ship from the Brazils.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 23d ult., and from Havannah to the 17th ult., which are of considerable interest.

The Spanish war-steamer *Habanero* had captured four boat-loads of men, and 50 of them (Americans) had been publicly shot in the presence of 20,000 spectators. The Governor-General had sent 800 men to intercept Lopez, who had landed at Bahamas with 450 men.

The enthusiasm in the Southern States of the Union in reference to Cuban affairs was very great. Fears were entertained of disturbances in New Orleans, and the military were held in readiness to act. At New York a great mass meeting had been held, and the streets were filled with banners bearing the inscription "The blood of 50 Americans cries for vengeance." The 50 men shot were a portion of the Lopez invaders which had become [illegible] from the main body. Their names are published in the New York papers.

From Washington we learn that the President and several of the leading members of the Cabinet were absent, recruiting their health and energies for the approaching session of Congress. Both President Fillmore and the secretary of the Interior made speeches at their reception at Stanton, in Virginia.

The question of the next Presidency continues to be much canvassed in political circles. All, however, seem to agree that neither on the Whig side, where Webster or General Scott will be victorious, seems doubtful. Mr. Webster has set out on a tour round the White Mountains. His health has greatly improved since he left Washington.

The second session of the Baltimore Whig Convention was held on the 15th ult., at which resolutions were passed to make Whig nominations for every office for which there is the slightest chance of success.

The results of the recent elections in the Southern States do not seem to have had the effect of cooling down the ardour of that portion of the people of South Carolina who are favourable to a dissolution of the Union. They are more than ever in favour of secession.

Father Mathew had arrived at Erie, and assisted in the consecration of a new church in that place. At the close of the service, crowds of his countrymen flocked round the altar, to receive the pledge at his hands. A dinner was given in his honour in the evening.

We observe in the foreign papers, that the well-known novelist, Mr. G. P. R. James, was considerably injured by being thrown from his carriage while driving an unruly horse, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

The cholera has broken out with great virulence in Cuba, in a very malignant form, and also in some of the interior towns of the state. The cause of its appearance is supposed to be the extensive heat of the weather, and continued dewy rains.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—It may interest your readers to learn something of the Bathurst district of New South Wales, more particularly because the last page of the last week in connexion with the reported discovery of auriferous [illegible].

Bathurst is both a town and a county of New South Wales, the former situated 114 miles distant by road to the westward of Sydney, in W.N.W. direction. It is approached by the great western road, which—at 36 miles from the metropolis, after passing through the town of Penrith, and crossing the river Nepean—ascends, by laborious inclines, the elevated mountain land called the Vale of Clwyd. Thence it passes through some romantic gorges, to which the name of Mount Victoria has been given, from the resemblance the vast precipices bear to the enormous ruins in the midst of solitude. At 86 miles from Sydney we have [illegible] Creek, a pretty [illegible] grassy vale; and a little beyond, [illegible] Hill, both [illegible] above the level of the sea. The ground now assumes a more fertile appearance, being clothed with better grass and more productive [illegible] of timber; and, on emerging from the [illegible] the "Badger Brush," the traveller, at the 100th mile-stone, is first gratified with a sight of the Plains of Bathurst, and eight miles farther on he reaches the open country, and passing through many finely-situated farms, crosses the river Macquarie, and enters the settlement, which, be it remarked, is in high regions, not less than some 1500 feet above the sea.

The Plains, so called, are undulating downs, fringed by the forest, and comprising a territory of some 30 miles in circumference; they are very fertile, and renowned for their excellent breeds and sheep, their dairy produce, and wheat of first quality.

The country was located some thirty-five years since, and occupied by very respectable emigrant settlers, amongst whom the most extensive proprietor is Major-General Sir [illegible].

The electoral district of Bathurst, returning one member to the Legislature, contains a population, by the census of March last, of 4602, and the town itself, 2252 persons.

The latter is a great emporium for the supply of all articles of consumption to the vast squatting districts that surround it, and requires on y the advantage of railway communication with Sydney to go most rapidly ahead; and, with the copper mines in its vicinity, to say nothing of this new feature of gold, it will take a pre-eminent position amongst the towns of the interior. It already enjoys a local newspaper, and is a pleasant town for residence.

The locality of Summerhill, where the gold and other minerals have been discovered, is to the south of the settlement, on Campbell's River, and from the annexed advertisement it will be perceived that the work is progressing, and hands are wanted.

Bathurst Copper-Mining Company.—Wanted, a competent person to act as Captain, or Agent at the Summerhill Mine, Campbell's River, near Bathurst. Testimonials as to capacity must be forwarded with the application for the situation to the undersigned. Miners [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCKS AND LOCK-PICKING.

PICKING OF THE BRAMAH LOCK BY MR. A. C. HOBBS

IN our former articles on "Locks and Lock-picking," published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 2d and 9th August respectively, we described the process by which Mr. A. C. Hobbs, the American lock proprietor and lock-picker, had succeeded in picking a Chubb lock, in the presence of a committee of gentlemen, and how he had afterwards accepted the challenge to pick Mr. Bramah's lock—the same which has been hanging in his window in Piccadilly for the last twenty years—for a prize of 200 guineas. We also ventured an opinion that Mr. Hobbs would succeed in his undertaking, as he had in all previous ones of the kind; being convinced that no lock which depended for its security upon one system of combination parts—that is, not having any secondary or tertiary combination parts beyond the reach of the key-hole could resist the attack made upon the principles upon which he acted. We have now to announce that what we antic.pated has turned out to be the fact. Mr. Hobbs has picked the famous Bramah lock, and has done so upon a process so simple, as almost to be termed ludicrously simple, but that it is so unerring as to occasion feelings of anxiety to all who have treasures to keep under lock and key. It is always best to know the truth, however; and, therefore, as we did in the case of the Chubb lock, so now in the case of the Bramah, we shall endeavour to explain the whole process by which its supposed invulnerability has been disproved.

We will first describe the principle of the lock itself—that is, the combination parts, which constitute its supposed security; the leverage for throwing out and drawing back the bolt being upon the usual method.

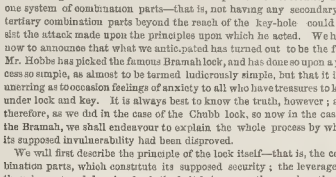
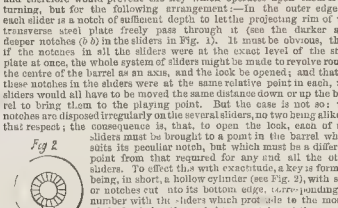


Fig. 1 represents the section of a circular block or barrel of brass, having a cylindrical cavity throughout, and divided from the centre into six or more compartments, separated by grooves passing also quite through its length. In each of these compartments a steel slider is fitted, somewhat of the shape marked No. 6, in Figure 4. These sliders, in connexion with a steel plate (G), running parallel to the horizontal section of the brass barrel, constitute the obstructive works against turning the barrel, unless with instruments adapted to adjust them respectively to their proper positions for that purpose. The upper parts of these sliders project into the cylindrical cavity, and are elevated to be flush with the prominence in the centre of the barrel, which is the keyhole (Fig. 2). The notch at the bottom of this prominent portion of the barrel is to receive the bit or lever of the key, for the purpose of turning it round.

With respect to the sliders. They each play up and down the tube, through notches in the steel plate (shown more distinctly in Fig. 3), which, being firmly fixed in the barrel, would inevitably prevent the said sliders from moving round on the centre of the barrel as an axis, and therefore would prevent the key which operates upon them from turning, but for the following arrangement:—In the outer edge of each slider is a notch of sufficient depth to let the projecting rim of the transverse steel plate freely pass through it (see the darker and deeper notches (b b) in the sliders in Fig. 1). It must be obvious, that, if the notches in all the sliders were at the exact level of the steel plate at once, the whole system of sliders might be made to revolve round the centre of the barrel as an axis, and the lock be opened; and that, if the notches in the sliders were at the same level in one plane in each, the sliders would all have to be moved the same distance down or up the barrel to bring them to the playing point. But the case is not so: the notches are disposed irregularly on the several sliders, no two being alike in that respect; the object of which, as has been shown in the book, each of the sliders must be brought to a point in the barrel which suits its peculiar notch, but which must be a different point from that required for any and all the other sliders. To effect this with exactness, a key is formed, being, in short, a hollow cylinder (see Fig. 2), with slits or notches cut into its bottom edge, corresponding in number with the sliders which protrude to the mouth of the keyhole; the said slits or notches at their upper points being intended respectively to touch the tops of the sliders; and each slit or notch being cut precisely to that depth, that, all moving forward at once, each shall press the slider to which it respectively belongs exactly to that point in the barrel which will bring its notch over the steel plate above described. In short, the key, by means of its notches nicely adjusted to the requirements of the sliders, by one motion down the barrel, brings them all with their notches exactly opposite the otherwise obstructing plate; and then, on turning the key, the lock is opened. If only one of the notches in the key were inaccurate in a hair's breadth, the slider upon which it works could not be brought exactly to the right point, and the obstruction offered to it by the steel plate would prevent its moving, and with it all the rest, and so prevent the turning of the key. We should here state, that, besides the real notches in the sliders, Messrs. Bramah have of late years adopted the plan of adding "false notches," more or less numerous, which, although not deep enough to admit passage over the steel plate, are sufficiently deep to deceive or puzzle an experimentalist upon it. (These false notches are shown shaded in Fig. 1, and the false shoulders against which they play, shaded in Fig. 3.) Of these "false notches," there were several in the lock operated upon by Mr. Hobbs.



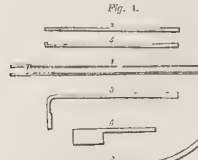
The key being removed from the lock, all the sliders are forced back to their original places at the top of the barrel, by means of a spiral wire acting upon a circular disc, or thin piston, upon which the inner edges of the sliders are made to rest for that very purpose.

We now come to describe the principle upon which Mr. Hobbs worked in picking this lock; the instruments which he used being represented in the fourth Engraving. The first point to be attained was to free the sliders from the pressure of the spiral spring (a pressure in the case of some thirty or forty pounds, so that they might be worked up and down in their respective grooves, until by nice observation the exact situation of the notch in each should be ascertained and they all be brought opposite the steel transverse plate. For this purpose the steel rod (E, fig. No. 3), being drilled at one end, and having two long projecting teeth, was used; the teeth being introduced between the heads of the slider, and made to press upon the disc, supported by the spiral spring, which was then driven back by it. In order to secure it in this position, and to relieve the hands of the operator free, the curved stanchion (No. 2) [illegible]; already screwed into the side of the door, was used; the screw at the end being applied to the top of the drilled cylinder in question.

[illegible] the business of "feeling the teeth" or notches of the sliders, [illegible] for which purpose [illegible] part of [illegible] each [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

in the slider, the latter for drawing it back, should it have gone in too far. As soon as the exact bearing of a slider was ascertained, it was recorded for future reference by means of a thin and narrow plate of brass (No. 6) introduced, and marked exactly at the length required; so that, although every time the operator left the lock he left it precisely in its usual normal state, and to all intents and purposes as if nothing had been done to it, he carried the results of his day's progress away with him, and began on each succeeding day from the point where he left off the day before.

Fig. 1.



IMPLEMENTS USED BY MR. HOBBS IN PICKING THE LOCK.

When we state that the lock which was the subject of the present operations contained no less than eighteen sliders, each of which had to be adjusted to its proper place, the reader will appreciate what we said, in our last article upon this subject, that picking such locks must sometimes be a matter of time. An eighteen-slider lock, according to Mr. Bramah's pamphlet (the second edition of which was published in 1815), "supposing the projecting surface of each slider to admit of only six different situations for the notch, presents a sum of security as compared with unity of 678,841,612,507,168,000." How many lives would it take to hit by chance upon the right key out of so many changes? Yet by the process of observation used by Mr. Hobbs, he steadily arrived at the bearings of this lock, and unlocked it after paying it ten visits, amounting in duration altogether to less than fifty hours! Indeed, we believe, he had actually picked the works of the lock in less than half those time; for, on his fifth visit, he had succeeded in adjusting the slides and turning the cylinder a quarter round (which he could not have done if any one of the sliders had "bit"), when the instrument used for turning it, being too slight, slipped, and defeated the operation. He had then to readjust the cylinder to its original place, having procured the small lever (No. 3), about six inches long, for the purpose; and on the day on which he did so (23rd August), after an hour and a half's operations, he opened the lock. The announcement of the result was delayed for a few days, in consequence of all the members of the committee (Dr. Black, Professor Cowper, and Mr. Rennie) not being in town to witness the fact of the opening of the lock. We understand that they all assembled for the purpose on Friday, the 29th; when, in their presence, and that of Mr Bramah, Mr. Bazalgette, and others of the establishment, Mr Hobbs unlocked and locked the lock several times, afterwards placing the lock uninjured in the hands of the proprietors

The following is the official report of the arbitrators in this case:—

REPORT of the ARBITRATORS to *whom the Bramah Lock contract etc.) has been referred*

Whereas for many years past a padlock has been exhibited in the window of Messrs. Bramah, in Piccadilly, to which was appended a label with these words: "The artist who can make an instrument that will pick or open this lock shall receive 200 guineas the moment it is produced." And Mr. Hobbs, of America, having obtained possession of Messrs Bramah to make trial of his skill in opening the said lock, Messrs Bramah and Mr. Hobbs severally agreed that George Rennie, Esq. F.R.S., of London, and Professor Cowper, of King's College, London, and Mr Basts, of Kentucky, should act as arbitrators between the said parties

That the trial should be conducted according to the rules laid down by the arbitrators, and the award of 200 guineas be decided by them on the day that they should say "Done" between the parties

On July 13, it was agreed that the lock should be enclosed in a block of wood, and screwed to a door, and the screws sealed, the key, hole and the loop only being accessible to Mr Hobbs; and, when he was not operating, the key-hole was to be covered with a band of iron and sealed by something than no other person should have access to the key-hole. The door was then sealed up, and was not to be used until Mr. Hobbs had finished his operations. If Mr. Hobbs succeeded in picking or opening the lock, the key was to be tried; and if it locked and unlocked the padlock, it should be considered as a proof that Mr Hobbs had not injured the lock but had fairly picked or opened it, and was entitled to the 200 guineas

On the same day (July 13) Messrs Bramah gave notice to Mr Hobbs that the lock was ready for his operations

On July 24 Mr Hobbs commenced his operations and on Aug 23 Mr Hobbs exhibited the lock opened to Dr Black and Professor Cowper Mr Rennie being at the time abroad. Dr Black and Professor Cowper then sealed the key-hole and door, and showed Mr Hobbs how to open it. Mr. Edward Bramah and Mr. Bazalgette and showed them the lock opened they then withdrew, and Mr. Hobbs locked and unlocked the padlock in two or five Black and Mr Cowper

Between July 24 and Aug 23 Mr Hobbs's operations were, at time, suspended; so that the number of days employed by Mr Hobbs was 16, and the number of hours he was engaged in the room with the lock was 50

On Friday, August 29, Mr. Hobbs again locked and unlocked the padlock, in presence of Mr G. Semane, Professor Cowper, Dr. Black, Mr Edward Bramah, Mr. Bazalgette, and Mr. Abraham

On Saturday, August 30 the key was tried and the padlock was locked and unlock with the k. by Professor Cowper, Mr. Rennie, and Mr. C. Bramah—thus proving that Mr. Hobbs had fairly picked the lock without injuring it. Mr. Hobbs then formally produced the instruments with which he had opened the lock

We are therefore of opinion that Messrs Bramah have given Mr Hobbs a fair opportunity of trying his skill, and that Mr Hobbs has fairly picked or opened the lock; and we award that Messrs. Bramah and Co do now pay to Mr. Hobbs the 200 guineas

GEORGE RENNIE, Chairman
JOHN LEE COWPER.
J. H. BLACK

Holland-street, Blackfriars, Sept. 2, 1851.

It appears, from certain letters which they have been writing to the papers, that Messrs. Chubb do not believe, and would have the public join in their unbelief, that their lock also has been fairly picked, has been stated in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 2d August. Perhaps it will be sufficient, in answer to these epistolary productions, to print two simple documents which Mr Hobbs has sent to us, touching the matter in dispute.

(No. 1.)

To Messrs. Chubb, 57, Paul's Churchyard

Gentlemen—An attempt will be made to open a lock of your manufacture on the door of a strong-room, at 31, Great George-street, Westminster, to-morrow, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A.M. You are respectfully invited to be present to witness the operation. I am, &c.,

Opening.

A. C. HOBBS

A Model in Department, Crystal Palace, July 2..

Messrs. Chubb took no notice of this communication

(No. 2.)

London, July 24, 1851.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we attended, with the permission of Mr. Hall, of No 31, Great George-street, Westminster, an invitation sent to us by A. C. Hobbs, of the city of New York, to witness an attempt to open a lock throwing three bolts and having six tumblers, affixed to the iron door of a strong-room or vault, built for the depository of valuable papers, and formerly occupied by the agents of the South-Eastern Railway that we severally witnessed the operation which Mr. Hobbs commenced at 7 minutes past 11 o'clock A.M., and opened the lock within 25 minutes Mr. Hobbs, having been requested to look it again with his instruments accomplished it in the short space of 7 minutes, without the slightest injury to the lock or door We minutely examined the lock and door (having previously had the assurance of Mr. Bell that the keys had never been accessible to Mr. Hobbs, he having had permission to examine the keyhole only). We found a plate at the back of the door with the following inscription "Chubb's new patent (No. 961, 961), St. Paul's Churchyard, London, maker to her Majesty."

Mr Hardley, 26, Great Earl-street Mr Will Ian N Marshall, 42 Charing-cross Mr W Armistead, 30 Bedford-street, Bloomsbury-park Mr R Porter, Park Cottage, Bayswater Mr W Wenham, Kilburn-villas, Kilburn Mr A Shanks, Robert-street, Adelphi Mr T Shanks, Robert-street, Adelphi Colonel W Clifton, Morley's Hotel Mr Kenyon Parkinson, 42 Southampton-buildings Mr Paul H Hodge, 8, Adam-street, Adelphi Mr Charles H Pudsey, 5 Norfolk-street, Strand

There is something, perhaps, in names; and it is remarkable that this is not the first time in our history that a Hobbs (or Hobbes) and a Lock (Locke) have been in antagonism. On the former occasion, it is understood the Royal Locke had the best of it—now the Republican Hobbs has his turn. Seriously speaking, the event is one extremely interesting to all, both in an artistic and utilitarian point of view, and will probably set our lock-makers bestirring themselves to devise some new method of security, based upon some more certain principles than the "doctrine of chances."

BARNET GREAT CATTLE FAIR.—The great annual gathering of breeders, graziers, speculators and jobbers in cattle, interested in this important cattle fair, which commenced on Thursday, ended, if possible, any former year. Every train to Barnet by the Great Northern Railway, on each day, brought such an influx of persons into the town, that sufficient sleeping accommodation could not be procured at any price. An immense number of cattle arrived in the early part of the week, and on all the pastures around Barnet were to be seen grazing many thousands of beasts from all the principal feeding counties throughout England. The beasts were in most excellent condition.

The election of a coroner for the eastern or upper division of the county of Gloucester took place at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, when Joseph Lovesrove, Esq., solicitor, of Gloucester, was elected without opposition. This has ended a contest which for the last few months has caused no inconsiderable excitement in the county.

On Monday notice was issued at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, that the room Cooper, Wallis through House, that they would be closed on Saturday, the 13th instant, for the annual cleaning. They were re-opened to the public on Monday, the 15th October.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THERE has certainly been an increase in the attendance during the past week, and this appears to have arisen in a great degree from the excursion trains from the manufacturing districts of the north. On Monday, about a thousand people came up from Sunderland, headed by the mayor of that town, and Mr James Hartley, the glass manufacturer. This chiefly consisted of the members of a workman's association, formed as early as March, 1850, for the purpose which is now attained, and was probably one of the first of its kind, for its rules were used as a model by nearly all the others subsequently formed. By a singular fatality, no space had been claimed by these who intended to exhibit from this thriving sea-port, and consequently, at the very last moment, the contributions from Sunderland had to be placed in the American department; but more singular still is the fact, that amongst the contributions is a model of a pilot coble which, in its lines and construction is an exact counterpart of the American yacht which has created such a sensation by its fast sailing qualities; and this cobb is in every respect, except the false keel, a complete model of this "Yankee clipper" Sunderland is famous for building these pilot cobles, which are considered the fastest boats in any waters. The pilot boats at New York are built in the same manner, and are noted for the same qualities. They enter the water in the same manner as the *America*, presenting a concave, instead of the usual convex surface, and the breadth of beam is at precisely the same point between stem and stern. The Sunderland people, on understanding the build of the *America*, appear to have been so confident that she would beat all the yachts, that, had time permitted, they would have built a double-sized coble, and sent it down to the Isle of Wight to try its luck in the race, as the only thing likely to get near it when once fairly afloat.

A few additions have been recently made to the sculpture department; and, in the East India portico, a small but interesting consignment from Singapore and Malacca will be at once arranged. This arrived in this country so early as last February, but by some unaccountable delay or negligence on the part of the Oriental Steam-Packet Company's officials, it has only just reached the Building, and that too through the efforts of the Executive officers, to find out where the package was of which lists had been duly received, and a statement to whom it was sent. The contribution consists of gold dust, and various qualities of native gold; a golden "pending" for a girdle, and a sash ornament, beautifully chased and characteristically Eastern in design; two small diamonds enclosed in a quill, one being a "blue" specimen; together with a specimen of a material, the properties of which are unknown, named "Gutta Banga." It is not unlike gutta percha in its general character, but is of a much lighter and more agreeable colour.

A supplementary jury was empanelled the other day to adjudicate prizes amounting to 100 guineas presented by the Governor of Canada, Lord Elgin, as a proof of the estimation in which his Excellency holds the efforts of the Canadian exhibitors. The jury was composed of gentlemen resident in London, selected from the other juries for their knowledge of the various departments of which they were called upon to adjudicate.

There have been several experimental trials of machines and other contributions during the week. On Monday the relative merits of Porter's and Rogers' anchors were tested; and on Tuesday the two cumberlifting machines were worked against each other. Appleton's had an enormous advantage over the other. The anchor testing, however, did not lead to any final result, except that the ordinary navy anchor was proved to be inferior to either that of Lieutenant Rogers or Mr. Porter; and it is intended to invite the Admiralty to examine and decide upon the question, as if it is likely that "my Lords" will know anything at all about it when they see it.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—On Thursday, the half-yearly meeting of the governors of this useful charity was held at the dispensary, Dean-street, Soho; Mr. R. J. Cole presiding. The report stated that during the past six months the charity had been aided by the benevolence of her Majesty, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the trustees of the Cholmondeley Charity, the Earls of Effingham and Darnley, Lord Leigh, and many other persons. The surgeon of the institution, Mr. Harvey, stated that 527 persons had been treated for disease of the ear for the past six months, and most of them successfully. The report was adopted, and votes of thanks given to Mr. Harvey, the committee, and the chairman

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PIEDMONT AND SWITZERLAND. The *Patrie* at *Lausanne* states (says the *Corriere Mercantile* of the 29th ult.) that a company of Swiss, Italian, and English engineers have been studying the best means of opening a communication by rail, as short as possible, by the St. Gothard or the St. Bernard, and it seems that they have discovered a passage from the Valais to the Val d'Aosta, which will only require a tunnel of three kilometres.

The following are the imports of foreign grain, flour, &c., into Liverpool for the fortnight ending the 27th of August:—399,084 bushels wheat, 145,647 barrels and 3935 sacks flour, 116,260 bushels Indian corn, 9568 ditto barley, 23,049 ditto oats, 39,848 ditto beans, 12,294 ditto peas, 644 cheeses, 219 boxes and 100 cases ditto.

VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

On the 6th of August last was publicly opened one of the most important new streets that Government patronage or private enterprise has as yet succeeded in carrying out in London. The street to which we allude has been silently but unceasingly in progress for the last nine years. It lies in a part of London particularly in want of improvement, runs through a district connecting the modern Belgravia with the new Houses of Parliament. This street, most properly called Victoria-street, owes its origin to the zeal and activity of Sir Edwin Pearson and his fellow Commissioners for effecting the improvement of Westminster, under the skilful architect of the Commission, Mr. Henry Ashton, whose name will be honourably connected with that of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, as long as even a single gateway remains of Windsor Castle.

The great improvements in the formation of leading thoroughfares in London, in modern times, have been the formation of Regent-street, the erection of New London-bridge, and its approaches, the connecting Piccadilly and Coventry-street with Leicester-square and Long-acre, the formation of New Oxford-street, and the street now in progress leading from London-bridge to St. Paul's. But, with the exception of Regent-street, none of these can fairly be classed in the broad range of permanent utility with the new street in Westminster. New Oxford-street is chiefly a road and shop frontage improvement. Cannon-street, in the City, will be much the same; but Victoria-street comprehends a wider range of public utility than a direct means of approach between Belgravia and the Houses of Parliament, including, as it does (thanks to the benevolent forethought of Sir Edwin Pearson), a thorough improvement of the worst part of Westminster.

Victoria-street should be seen to be understood, for it is at present (see our accompanying Illustration) one of the sights of London. Long resident in Westminster ourselves, and by no means narrow or careless observers of its streets and alleys, the surprise of pleasure which we felt in our first solitary survey of the new street was something wonderful. The necessity for such a thoroughfare, about which we had no kind of doubt before, was obvious at a glance. The old localities which it threw open to us appeared in a new and improving shape. Elliot's brewer, long a secluded sight in Pimlico, is now open to all, and in a crowded thoroughfare; the Bridewell will now become as well-known a London exterior as Newgate or the Penitentiary; thousands will find out the once solitary churchyard in which "Blood, who stole the crown," lies buried; and tens of thousands will find out Miss Burdett Coutts' beautiful church, built in the densest purlieus of Westminster; others will observe, for the first time, some of the little known but useful charities of this part of London; while all will unite in admiring the beautiful combination of architectural arrangement at the east end of the street, where the towers of Westminster Abbey, and of the New Houses of Parliament are seen in harmonious grouping together. Mr. Barry, indeed, may, from this new point of sight, learn something of importance for his new Houses of Parliament, while the propriety of Jeremy Benthum's remark, that, "if a place could exist of which it could be said that it was in no neighbourhood, it would be Tothill-fields," must be understood to apply altogether to the past.

The area of the district immediately influenced by the operations of the Commissioners is about four hundred acres, containing probably, between three and four thousand houses; and the first labour of the Commissioners, after clearing away the houses for the line of street, was the construction of deep and efficient drainage for the surrounding houses. This was especially requisite, as the district over which the operations of the Commissioners extend is formed by deposits from the Thames, and certain small rivulets (of which some of the springs remain), formerly surrounding Thorney Island. This low-lying district is at times considerably below the level of high water in the Thames; so that the drainage throughout an extensive portion was, till the new street was formed, merely on the surface.

The labours of the Commissioners comprise not only the formation of Victoria street—above one thousand yards, or nearly five furlongs, in length, and eighty feet wide throughout—but the formation of six other streets, with excellent arrangements for the abundant supply of clean water, and lines of sewers nearly two miles in length, of which the tubular side drains already laid exceed, we are told, three miles. These new streets—of which the principal is Albert-street, connecting Victoria-street with the Birdcage-walk and Buckingham Palace—will be raised above the present level of the surface as much as seven feet, and in all cases so as to be within the reach of efficient drainage. Nor has less attention (and that of the best kind) been paid by the Commissioners and Mr. Ashton to the vaults under the line of the pavements on the sides of the streets, using, as they have done, in all cases, the best and hardest bricks, to carry out a novel line of vaulting, by gathering over the spaces between the back lines of the vaults into one unbroken line of solid support for the curb.

The Act of Parliament for the formation of this street was passed in 1845. Under this act, the Commissioners, the Government, and the parishes undertook jointly to furnish money to the amount of £150,000, no part of which was to be repaid until all the improvements were completed, the estimate having been framed on the supposition, that, on the security of the property purchased with this sum, further moneys could be raised sufficient to carry out all the purposes in view. The total cost, up to the present time, of forming the street, and turning the area thereof, with part of the adjoining frontages, amounts to about £250,000; and it is estimated that a further expenditure of £100,000 will give the Commissioners possession of frontages in Victoria-street and back lands of the annual value of £16,000. The value of this property, at the lowest price usually obtained for ground-rents, is valued by the agents of the Commissioners at £400,000.

Among other plans, the Commissioners propose to devote a considerable portion of the district to the erection of houses on the Scotch principle, for accommodating two families on each floor, in separate sets or "flats" of apartments, affording the same privacy as if each dwelling were entirely distinct. One of these houses, built by Mr. Mackenzie, the contractor for the works, is nearly completed, and is shown as a specimen of what the rest will be, though it is contemplated that some will be on a much larger, and others on a smaller scale. The rents of the apartments in this building are to vary from £50 to £60 a year, including rates and taxes, water and gas, and affording the accommodation of two sitting-rooms, four bed rooms, with scullery, kitchen, and other conveniences.

Another important point which has attracted the attention of the Commissioners is the duty of providing better houses for the working men who have necessarily been turned from their former abodes by the recent improvements, taking a lesson in this respect from the evil occasioned in St. Giles's, when New Oxford-street was forming. As a sample of what may be done, and in the hope of showing the capitalist how to advantageously invest in lodging-houses, the Commissioners have issued a circular, showing that, for the sum of £2000, they can arrange with bodies for the erection of a model lodging-house capable of accommodating not less than 50 persons at rents of 3s. a week each, which, after payment of a certain rent to the builder, and all other expenses, will leave a return, it is calculated, of 10 per cent. per annum on the £2000. The Commissioners will undertake to subscribe the sum to be raised as a loan for the building, having a frontage of 140 feet, and a depth of 100 feet, and to undertake all the responsibility of the arrangement. The accommodation proposed to be afforded is for the rent of 4s. a week in two good rooms, a water-closet, and a scullery for each family. It is in contemplation, also, to erect sets of apartments containing three rooms at 5s. a week, and others containing four rooms at 6s., so as to meet the requirements of larger families.

The Commissioners will not have completed their arduous and important undertaking without effecting a further improvement in the approaches to their new street. At present it is understood they are directing their attention more immediately to the Westminster Abbey end of Victoria-street; and the plan they have in view is, the removal of the railed-in plot of ground where Canning's statue stands, so as to carry on the main line of street to the new Westminster Bridge, to be erected a little lower down the Thames than the present bridge. On the site of part of the railed-in ground their propose erecting a statue of Queen Victoria, in bronze, by Mr. Bell, and have offered to find a site for the contemplated statue of Caxton. A still better suggestion, and one much in favour with the Commissioners, includes an avenue of statues of the great Parliamentary statesmen, Pitt, Fox, Canning, Peel, &c., leading from Victoria street to Westminster-bridge and the Houses of Parliament. This plan has much to recommend it, and the Government, we trust, will not allow any false economy to interfere with its completion.

It would be unjust to conclude a notice of this kind without mentioning the name of Mr. Mackenzie, the able and energetic contractor of the works, who has, in all respects, carried out the views of the Commissioners and their architect.

PLAN OF VICTORIA-STREET AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

No. 1. Westminster Bridge
2 Houses of Parliament
3 St. Margaret's Church
4 Westminster Abbey
5 The Broad Sanctuary
6 New Victoria-street
7 New Palace Yard
8 Millbank-street
9. Ditto ditto
10. Ditto ditto
11. Ditto ditto
12. Ditto ditto
13. Vauxhall-bridge-road
14. Salisbury terrace
15. Chapel
16. Ditto ditto
17. Ditto ditto
18. Ditto ditto
19. Ditto ditto
20. Ditto ditto
21. Ditto ditto
22. Ditto ditto
23. Ditto ditto
24. Ditto ditto
25. Ditto ditto
26. Ditto ditto
27. Ditto ditto
28. Ditto ditto

of the discovery of the treasures of California; and the islands of the Pacific, and that splendid continent of Australia itself, seem as if they were about to be indebted to the same cause for an immense accession of the strength which springs from the presence of active, enterprising men. The Northern and Eastern hemispheres have hitherto had all the glory and power of civilisation. The "world," till within a hundred years, or even less, was supposed to lie within those boundaries. All beyond was undeveloped. But the West and the South are now starting into rivalry with them. The one is confronting the old, and claiming its full space in the world, and its full share in the fortunes of humanity. It would certainly be a strange result, if gold—after having served its uses in attracting to the remotest and hitherto unpeopled regions of the globe the too crowded swarms of the earlier settled countries of Europe and Asia—should ultimately be discovered to be so plentiful as to be no longer the most precious of metals. Yet even this result, though extraordinary, does not seem at all unlikely in the extraordinary times in which we live. But what if we should have been hoaxed in this matter? The next arrival from Australia will enable us to form an opinion. In the meantime, we can but wonder—and wait.

STATUE OF HER MAJESTY AT EDINBURGH.

THIS graceful statue of the Queen was placed upon its pedestal in front of Holyrood Palace (about 100 *ft.* in advance of the main entrance) on the 22d ult., "in commemoration of her Majesty having occupied that ancient edifice as a residence in 1850."

The statue is the production of Mr. Handyside Ritchie. Her Majesty wears a tiara, and a regal robe embroidered round the collar with the trefoil ornament, and entirely surrounded by a thistle *bordure*. The folds of the drapery are disposed so as to show the entire figure; and the back view, difficult in such heavy draping, is well managed. Her Majesty's left hand is pressed to her breast, and in her right hand she bears a palm branch, emblematic of her peaceful reign. Her countenance is marked with simplicity and dignity, and the profile of the entire features and figure is seen with queenly effect on entering the Palace-yard, to the north of the statue.

The pedestal is picturesquely ornamented. It is ogival in form, and is richly ornamented with foliage and wreaths of fruit and flowers—the four sides being paneled, and having infantile figures in alto-relievo personating the Seasons. Spring is scattering rose-buds, and is surmounted with a wreath of snow-drops, primroses, violets, &c. Summer is laden with roses, and has her accompanying wreath of sunflowers, &c. Autumn, with his horn of plenty, rejoices amid golden grain and ripe fruits. And Winter, with his dried faggot and withered leaf, is merry amid mistletoe, holly, ivy, palm, and laurel. The whole of the detail in the pedestal is admirably designed and exquisitely chiseled; and the ornamentation of the pedestal, instead of detracting from, enhances the value of the statue by contrast, investing it with additional repose and simplicity.

The figure is colossal, being 9½ feet high, and, with the pedestal and sub-plinth, measuring 20 feet in height. Upon the latter is inscribed:—

EDINBURGH
Commemorates the occupation by
QUEEN VICTORIA
Of her Ancestral Palace of
HOLYROOD.
29 August, 1850.

The stone is from the liver rock of Redhall Quarry; and its light, warm tint contrasts well with the cold grey tone of the surrounding buildings.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The question of the candidateship of the Prince de Joinville for the Presidency of the Republic, which has hitherto come before the public only in vague rumours, has at length assumed form and consistency, in consequence of the result of an interview between M. Guizot and the members of the Orleans family, at Claremont, last week, on the subject, having been published in the journals.

M. Guizot and the partisans of the late ex-King are opposed to the Prince presenting himself for election to the Presidency, on the ground of its being an act of alliance with the Revolution, and the Orleans princes, generally, are also opposed to, and inconsistent with, the principles on which was founded the Monarchy of July.

The Duc de Nemours, who was the spokesman of the ex-Royal family at the interview, when pressed by M. Guizot for a definite explanation of the family policy or intention in the matter, would give no explicit avowal of either; but left it to be understood that they neither solicited nor rejected the offer of support which might be or had been made to M. de Joinville, as a candidate for the Presidency; so that they might advance or back out of the position in which they found themselves at the near approach of the contest, according as they might deem fitting and necessary.

In fact, vacillating expediency, without any particular regard for the dignity of their attitude or the consistency of their principles as Royalists, proved prominently forth as the course which the present representatives of the House of Orleans had marked out for their adoption at the approaching momentous crisis in the political history of their country. Nothing bold, original, or able, was shown as the result of the family councils but a characteristic lust of power, recklessness of purpose, and readiness to resort to any unprincipled petty-fogging cunning means of success which chance medley may offer. Whilst the Prince de Joinville and his family continue in this undecided attitude, the Paris journals discuss the question with much earnestness. The *Journal des Débats* has pronounced in favour of the Prince's claims, and in opposition to the candidateship of Louis Napoleon, which it says is unconstitutional, and must be repelled. Considerable importance is attached to the crisis in question, as it is supposed to have been written with the consent of the Orleans family, whose organ the *Débats* is acknowledged to be. Louis Napoleon is fully aware of the hostility of the Assembly to his Government, and of the intrigues going on by various parties to prevent his re-election; but, relying upon the support of the people, he is resolved to do nothing rashly to increase the bitterness of his enemies, but will wait with firmness the decision of the country.

The propriety of the revision of the Constitution still engages the Provincial Councils, and out of 86 of those bodies, not less than 60 have declared in favour of that measure, while only five voted against it.

The Correctional Chamber of the Court of Appeal of Lyons for the trial of the political prisoners has at length concluded its labours. The questions examined by the court were:—1. Were the accused guilty of having taken part in a plot at Lyons for the purpose of changing or destroying the government of the Republic? 2. Was that plot followed by an act committed or commenced for preparing the execution of it? 3. Were the same accused guilty of having formed part of a secret society. As to Gent, there was no additional question. Was the accused guilty of having been the chief? The decision of the court on these questions was, that 14 of the accused were *not guilty*, and that the others, 36 in number (including those in flight, were *guilty*.

The sentences passed upon the [illegible] after were in virtue of articles 87, 89, and 91, of the Penal Code, 3 of the decree of 28th July, 1848, on secret societies, and said articles being modified with respect to some of the accused, by Article 463 of the Penal Code, and 2 of the Law of Germinal, an. 7. These modifications were as follows:—

Transportation—Alphonse Gent, Albert Ode, Longomazino, Du Eaist Prix Antoine Roy' Carapelle, and [illegible].

Ten years' detention—Monnet.

Seven years' detention—M. Dobelcamp, Beuvier, Barbet, Daumas, Marsaton, Salatolle, Lenoir-Dufresne, and Morlon.

Five years' detention—Bard, Chevalier, Isaac Pinet, Jean Pinet, Richard, Blanchet, Pierre Mayenet.

Five years' imprisonment, [illegible] of privileges and 100 francs fine—Mayet, Jean Baptiste Bonnet, [illegible] Jouvenne, Perdicon.

A year's imprisonment, 100 fr fine, and two years' deprivation of civil rights—Daniel, Boudreau, Chapuis.

Six months' imprisonment and two years' deprivation of civil rights—Dupot, Carle.

Two years' imprisonment and 100 fr fine—These are the majority of many [illegible] sentences in what the French law calls *affaires de fournées*—that is, more recent than ordinary superficiaries, and subjects the offender, after his release, to the surveillance of the police for life.

Twenty-two of the prisoners have appealed against the decision of the correctional Court, and are to be tried by the Court of Appeals at Lyons, to explain and justify their conduct in throwing up their briefs at the late trial.

Paris also contributes its quota to the conspiracies against the Government, one of which has this week been discovered, in which the Red Republican exiles in London are also concerned; and sixty-five persons have been arrested, among whom is the late secretary to M. Ledru-Rollin.

The Mayor of Beaune has been suspended for three months for making a Socialist speech, which he distributing prizes at the college in that town.

On Monday, General de Lawestine reviewed in the Champ de Mars the cavalry of Paris, previously to their departure for the camp, after 46 years' service. The ceremony was very [illegible].

Marshal [illegible] Minister of Foreign Affairs, was seriously ill [illegible] ident of the Republic paid him a visit on Wednesday.

AUSTRIA.

A series of decrees, dated August 20, has been issued by the Emperor of Austria to the members of the Cabinet, on the subject of Ministerial responsibility, and on the necessity of considering the possibility of maintaining the Constitution of May 4, 1849, which are constructed as the first grand step backwards to absolute government.

The principal of these decrees are as follows:

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE MINISTER PRESIDENT

Dear Prince—In reaching, as I do, the responsibility of its Cabinet as it now stands is devoid of legal distinctness and exactitude, my duties as a Monarch induce me to relieve Ministers from the doubtful position in which, as my counsellors, and as the highest executive organs they are now placed, by declaring that they are responsible to no other political power than the Throne.

1. The Cabinet has to swear in my hands unconditional fidelity, as also the engagement to fulfil all Imperial resolutions and ordinances.

2. The Cabinet will in future occupy a new position have punctually to carry out my resolutions concerning all laws, ordinances maxims of administration &c. Whether they have been considered necessary or judgment by Ministers, or whether the latter have been directed by me to come to and propose them

3. The Cabinet and each Minister in his department is responsible to me for the exact observance of the existing laws and Imperial ordinances in their administration. To each Minister is entrusted the direction of that branch of the administration with which he is charged 4. However, reserve in regard to the Cabinet in respect to most important decisions of the Court

1. The ministerial counter-signature is in future confined to the publication of laws and Imperial ordinances, and will be that of the Minister President, or that of those Ministers with whose branch the matter in question is connected. The Director of the Chancery of the Cabinet will sign such of the private formulæ of "By most high command," which will stand towards the side

These counter-signatures are as a warranty that the appointed forms have been observed, and that the Imperial ordinances have been punctually and exactly carried out

5. By the publication of laws and Imperial ordinances, the words "after having heard my Cabinet" will be subs tituted for "on the proposition of my Cabinet."

Schönbrunn, 20th August, 1851. FRANZ JOSEPH (M P)

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSRATH (COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE)

Dear Baron Kubeck,—You will learn by the subjoined copy of my ordinance to the Cabinet the resolutions which I have taken relative to the responsibility and to the future position of my Cabinet. Those resolutions induce me to introduce some changes in the statutes of my Reichsrath

1. The Reichsrath is from this time forward to be considered as my Council and the Council of the Throne.

2. In consequence of this declaration, drafts of laws, ordinances, or other such matters have not to be presented by the Cabinet to the Reichsrath for its opinion, but always to me. Agreeably to par 7 of its statutes I reserve to myself the right of demanding the opinion of the Reichsrath, and of directing the discussion of matters under my own immediate direction, or that of its president

3. I reserve to myself the right of commanding the attendance of Ministers and their deputies at the councils of the Reichsrath, according to circumstances and necessity.

The alterations in the order of business and in other matters arising from the ordinances you have to lay before me without loss of time. If drafts of law, which have been forwarded by the Cabinet to the Reichsrath, are still under discussion, due notice is to be given to me; and, under all circumstances, the results of the deliberations of the council are to be laid before me.

Schönbrunn, Aug. 20, 1851. FRANZ JOSEPH (M P)

BELGIUM.

The Belgian ministry has been defeated in the Senate upon the law for the regulation of property. An appeal to the country is expected, as, from the present state of parties, a new Cabinet could not be formed.

SPAIN.

We learn from Seville, under date the 28th ult., that her Royal Highness the Duchess de Montpensier, sister of the Queen of Spain, was safely delivered of a princess on that day.

PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Portugal to the 29th ult. Saldanha's government was gradually acquiring a stability little contemplated when he first assumed the reins of power. Public credit was also gaining ground. A conspiracy had been formed by the Cabralites to effect a military revolution; but, before the day arrived when the plan was to be put into operation, Ministers were apprised of the whole plot, and by their energetic measures it was soon suppressed. A charge had been made against M. Ferrao, the Minister of Finance, of having some years since, while Procurador at Macedo, received a bribe from the tobacco contractors. M. Ferrao immediately begged her Majesty to accept his resignation, that he might vindicate his honour before a jury of his countrymen. This was acceded to by the Queen, but no portfolio has been placed ad interim in the hands of the Minister of Marine until the action shall have been tried, which there is every reason to believe will fully acquit him of the foul accusation, when he will resume the seals of office.

The yellow fever was raging at Oporto: it was conveyed there by a ship from the Brazils.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 23d ult., and from Havannah to the 17th ult., wh ch are of considerable interest.

The Spanish war-steamer *Habanero* had captured four boat-loads of men, and 50 of them (Americans) had been publicly shot in the presence of 20,000 spectators. The Governor-General had sent 800 men to intercept Lopez, who had landed at Matanzas with 450 men

The excitement in the Southern States of the Union in reference to Cuban affairs was very great. Fears were entertained of disturbances in New Orleans, and the military were held in read ness to act. At New York a great mass meeting had been held, and the people had paraded the streets with banners bearing the inscription "The blood of 50 Americans cries for vengeance." The 50 men shot were a portion of the Lopez invaders which had become separated from the main body. Their names are published in the New York papers

From Washington we learn that the President and several of the leading members of the Cabinet were still absent, recruiting their health and energies for the approaching session. Governor Marcy, Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Interior made speeches at their resept on at Stamton, in Virginia.

The question of the next Presidency continues to be much canvassed in political circles. All, however, are uncertain, and, on the Whig side, whether Webster or General Scott will be victorious, seems doubtful. Mr. Webster had set out on a tour round the White Mountains. His health has greatly improved since he left Washington.

The second session of the Baltimore Whig Convention was held on the 15th ult., at which resolutions were passed to make Whig nominations for every office for which there is the slightest chance of success.

The results of the recent elections in the Southern States do not seem to have had the effect of cooling down the ardour of that portion of the people of South Carolina who are favourable to a dissolution of the Union. They are more than ever in favour of secession.

Father Mathew had arrived at Erie, and assisted in the consecration of a new church in that place. At the close of the service, crowds of his countrymen flocked round the altar, to receive the pledge at his hands. A dinner was given in his honour in the evening.

We observe in the Boston papers, that the well-known novelist, Mr. G. P. R. James, was considerably injured by being thrown from his carriage while driving an unruly horse, at Stockbridge, Massachussets.

The cholera has broken out at Louisville, Ke tucky, in a very malignant form, and also in some of the towns on the Ohio river. The cause of its appearance is supposed to be the extensive heat of the weather, and continued heavy rains.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—It may interest your readers to learn something of the Bathurst district of New South Wales, the scene of the late discoveries, as the papers of this week, in connexion with the reported discovery of auriferous deposits.

Bathurst is both a town and a county of New South Wales, the former situated 114 miles distant from Sydney, the capital, in a W. N. W. direction. It is approached by the great western road, which, at 36 miles from the metropolis, after passing through the town of Penrith, and crossing the river Nepean—a remarkable, by Lapstone Hill, the elevated ranges demominated the Blue Mountains, and proceeding in a course nearly due west, reaches the beautiful Vale of Hassan's Walls (so named by Governor Darling, after the name of his native place in Scotland), and descending by the beautiful Pass of Mount Victoria into the smiling valley called the Vale of Clwyd. There it passes through the township, which bears the name of Hassan's Walls, and, from the resemblance the vast precipices bear to the ramparts of a fortress, which it remarked, is in high repute, but is less than one 1500 feet above the sea.

The Plains, or Vale of Clwyd, are undulating downs, fringed by the forest, and comprising a territory of some 30 miles in circumference; they are very fertile, and renowned for their excellent horses and sheep, their dairy produce, and wheat of first quality.

The country was located some thirty-five years since, and occupied by very respectable emigrant settlers, amongst whom the most extensive proprietor is Major-general Lawson.

The electoral district of Bathurst, returning one member to the Legislature, contains a population, by the census of March last, of 4932, and the town itself, 2289 persons.

The latter is a great emporium for the supply of all articles of consumption to the vast squatting districts that surround it, and requires only the advantage of railway communication with Sydney to go most rapidly ahead; and, with the copper mines in the district, to say nothing of the reputed gold, it will take a pre-eminent position amongst the towns of the interior. It already enjoys a local newspaper, and is a pleasant town for residence

The locality of Bathurst, where the gold and other minerals have been discovered, is to the south of the settlement, on Campbell's River, and from the annexed advertisement it will be perceived that the work is progressing, and hands are wanted:—

"Bathurst Copper-Mining Company.—Wanted, a competent person to act as Captain, or Agent at the Summer's Mine Campbell's River, near Bathurst. The minds as to capacity must be forwarded with the application for the situation to the undersigned. Miners are also required at the banana hill Mine.—KENNETT PEEL, Secretary."

Your obedient servant, W.

[Mr. [illegible] Bathurst gives two views of Bathurst, [illegible]

LOCKS AND LOCK-PICKING.

PICKING OF THE BRAMAH LOCK BY MR. A. C. HOBBS

IN our former articles on "Locks and Lock-picking," published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 2d and 9th August respectively, we described the process by which Mr. A. C. Hobbs, the American lock proprietor and lock-picker, had succeeded in picking a Chubb lock, in the presence of a committee of gentlemen, and how he had afterwards accepted the challenge to pick Mr. Bramah's lock—the same which has been hanging in his window in Piccadilly for the last twenty years—for a prize of 200 guineas. We also ventured an opinion that Mr. Hobbs would succeed in his undertaking, as he had in all previous ones of the kind; being convinced that no lock which depended for its security upon one system of combination parts—that is, not having any secondary or tertiary combination parts beyond the reach of the key-hole—could resist the attack made upon the principles upon which he acted. We have now to announce that what we anticipated has turned out to be the fact. Mr. Hobbs has picked the famous Bramah lock, and has done so upon a process so simple, as almost to be termed ludicrously simple, but that it is so unerring as to occasion feelings of anxiety to all who have treasures to keep under lock and key. It is always best to know the truth, however; and, therefore, as we did in the case of the Chubb lock, so now in the case of the Bramah, we shall endeavour to explain the whole process by which its supposed invulnerability has been disproved.

We will first describe the principle of the lock itself—that is, the combination parts, which constitute its supposed security; the leverage for throwing out and drawing back the bolt being upon the usual method.

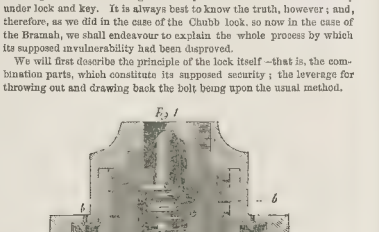
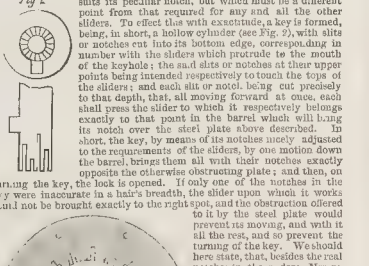


Fig. 1 represents the section of a circular block or barrel of brass, having a cylindrical cavity throughout, and divided from the centre into six or more compartments, separated by grooves passing also quite through its length. In each of these compartments a steel slider is fitted, somewhat of the shape marked No. 6, in Figure 4. These sliders, in connexion with a steel plate (d), running parallel to the horizontal section of the brass barrel, constitute the obstructive works against turning the barrel, unless with instruments adapted to adjust them respectively to their proper positions for that purpose. The upper parts of these sliders project into the cylindrical cavity, and are elevated to be flush with the prominence in the centre of the barrel, which is the keyhole (Fig. 2). The notch at the bottom of this prominent portion of the barrel is to receive the bit or lever of the key, for the purpose of turning it round.

With respect to the sliders. They each play up and down the tube, through notches in the steel plate (shown more distinctly in Fig. 3), which, being firmly fixed in the barrel, would inevitably prevent the said sliders from moving round on the centre of the barrel as an axis, and therefore would prevent the key which operates upon them from turning, but for the following arrangement: In the outer edge of each slider is a notch of sufficient depth to let the projecting rim of the transverse steel plate freely pass through it (see the darker and deeper notches (b) in the sliders in Fig. 1). It must be obvious, that, if the notches in all the sliders were at the exact level of the steel plate at once, the whole system of sliders might be made to revolve round the centre of the barrel as an axis, and the lock be opened; and that, if these notches in the sliders were at the same relative point in each, the sliders would all have to be moved the same distance down or up the barrel to bring them to the playing point. But the case is not so. The notches are disposed irregularly on the several sliders, no two being alike in that respect; the consequence is, that the lock, each of the sliders must be brought to a point in the barrel which suits its peculiar notch, but which must be a different point from that required for any and all the other sliders. The effect this will constitute, a key is formed, being, in short, a hollow cylinder (see Fig. 2), with slits or notches cut into its bottom edge, correspond ing in number with the sliders which protrude to the mouth of the keyhole; the said slits or notches at their upper points being intended respectively to touch the tops of the sliders; and each slit or notch being cut precisely to that depth, that, all moving forward at once, each shall press the slider to which it respectively belongs exactly to that point in the barrel which will bring its notch over the steel plate above described. In short, the key, by means of its notches nicely adjusted to the requirements of the sliders, by one motion down the barrel, brings their notches exactly opposite the otherwise obstructing plate; and then, on turning the key, the lock is opened. If only one of the notches in the key were inaccurate in a hair's breadth, the slider upon which it works would not be brought exactly to the right spot, and the obstruction offered to it by the steel plate would prevent its moving, and with it all the rest, and so prevent the turning of the key. We should here state, that, besides the real notches in the sliders, Messrs. Bramah have of late years adopted the plan of adding "false notches," more or less numerous, which, although not deep enough to admit passing over the steel plate, are sufficiently deep to deceive or puzzle an experimentalist upon it. (These false notches are shown shaded in Fig. 1, and the false sliders are those against which they play shaded in Fig. 3.) Of these "false notches," there were



several in the lock operated upon by Mr. Hobbs.

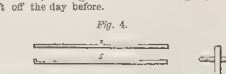
The key being removed from the lock, all the sliders are forced back to their original places at the top of the barrel, by means of a spiral wire acting upon a circular disc, or thin piston, upon which the inner edges of the sliders are made to rest for that very purpose.

We now come to describe the principle upon which Mr. Hobbs worked in picking this lock; the instruments which he used being represented in the fourth Engraving. The first point to be attained was to free the sliders from the pressure of the spiral spring (a pressure in this case of some thirty or forty pounds, so that they might be worked up and down in their respective grooves, until by careful observation the exact situation of the notch in each should be ascertained and they all be brought opposite the steel transverse plate. For this purpose the steel rod (Fig. 4, No. 1), being drilled at one end, and having two long projecting teeth, was used; the teeth being introduced between the heads of the sliders, and made to press upon the disc, supported by the spiral spring, which was then driven back by it. In order to secure it in this position, and to leave the hands of the operator free, the curved stanchion (No. 2) being already screwed into the side of the door, was used; the screw at the end being applied to the top of the drilled cylinder in question.

Then came the business of "feeling the teeth" or notches of the sliders, each respectively, for which purpose a plain needle and a sort of crochet needle (Nos. 3 and 5) were employed; the former for passing

in the slider, the latter for drawing it back, should it have gone in too far. As soon as the exact bearing of a slider was ascertained, it was recorded for future reference by means of a thin and narrow plate of brass (No. 6) introduced, and marked exactly at the length required; so that, although every time the operator left the lock he left it precisely in its usual normal state, and to all intents and purposes as if nothing had been done to it, he carried the results of his day's progress away with him, and began on each succeeding day from the point where he left off the day before.

Fig. 4.



IMPLEMENTS USED BY MR. HOBBS IN PICKING THE LOCK.

When we state that the lock which was the subject of the present operations contained no less than eighteen sliders, each of which had to be adjusted to its proper place, the reader will appreciate what we said, in our last article upon this subject, that picking such locks must sometimes be a matter of time. An eighteen-slide lock, according to Mr. Bramah's pamphlet (the second edition of which was published in 1615), "supposing the projecting surface of each slider to admit of only six different situations for the notch, presents a sum of security as compared with unity of 6*T*5,851,612,807,168,000." How many lives would it take to hit by chance upon the right key out of so many changes? Yet by the process of observation used by Mr. Hobbs, he steadily arrived at the bearings of this lock, and unlocked it after paying it ten visits, amounting in duration altogether to less than fifty hours! Indeed, we believe, he had actually picked the works of the lock in less than half that time; for, on his fifth visit, he had succeeded in adjusting the slides and turning the cylinder a quarter round (which he could not have done if any one of the sliders had "bit"), when the instrument used for turning it, being too slight, slipped, and defeated the operation. He had then to readjust the cylinder to its original place, having procured the notch-lever (No. 3), about six inches long, for the purpose; and on the day on which he did so (23rd August), after an hour and a half's operations, he opened the lock. The announcement of the result was delayed for a few days, in consequence of all the members of the committee (Dr. Black, Professor Cowper, and Mr. Rennie) not being in town to witness the fact of the opening of the lock. We understand that they all assembled for the purpose on Friday, the 29th; when, in their presence, and that of Mr. Bramah, Mr. Bazalgette, and other of the establishment, Mr. Hobbs unlocked and locked the lock several times; afterwards placing the lock uninjured in the hands of the proprietors.

The following is the official report of the arbitrators in this case:—

REPORT *of the* ARBITRATORS *to whom the Bramah Lock controversy has been referred.*

Whereas for many years past a padlock has been exhibited in the window of Messrs. Bramah's shop, in Piccadilly, to which was appended a label with these words: "The artist who can make an instrument that will pick or open this lock shall receive 200 guineas the moment it is produced." And Mr. Hobbs, of America, having obtained permission of Messrs Bramah to make trial of his skill in opening the said lock, Messrs Bramah and Mr. Hobbs severally agreed that George Rennie, Esq., F.R.S., of London, and Professor Cowper, of King's College, London; and Dr. Black, of Kentucky, should act as arbitrators between the said parties

That the trial should be conducted according to the rules laid down by the arbitrators, and the award of 200 guineas be decided by them—be fine, that they should not "play" between the parties

On July 13, it was agreed that the lock should be enclosed in a block of wood, and screwed to a door, and screws sealed, the key-hole and the hasp only being accessible to Mr. Hobbs; and, when no one was operating, the key-hole was to be covered with a band of iron and sealed by Mr. Bramah that no other person should have access to the key-hole. The door was also sealed on, and was not to be used until Mr. Hobbs had finished the operation. Mr. Hobbs undertook to pick or open the lock, the key was to be tried; and if it locked and the locked the padlock it should be so sidered as a proof that Mr. Hobbs had not injured the lock, but had fairly picked or opened it, and was entitled to the 200 guineas.

On the same day (July 13) Messrs. Bramah gave notice to Mr. Hobbs that the lock was ready for operation

On July 24 Mr. Hobbs commenced his operations and on Aug. 25 Mr. Hobbs exhibited the lock opened to Dr. Black and Professor Cowper. Mr. Rennie being out of town. The B. s. Aug. 27, when the lock in Mr. Edward Bramah and Mr. Bazalgette's presence showed them the lock opened (by the withdrew, and Mr. Hobbs locked and unlocked the padlock in presence of Dr. Black and Mr. Cowper

Between July 24 and Aug. 23 Mr. Hobbs's operations were, for a time, suspended; so that the number of days occupied by Mr. Hobbs was 15, and the number of hours he was engaged in the room with the lock was 51

On Friday, August 29, Mr. Hobbs again locked and unlocked the padlock, in presence of Mr. G. Rennie, Professor Cowper, Dr. Black, Mr. Edward Bramah, Mr. Bazalgette, and Mr. Abraham

On Saturday, August 30 the key was tried and the padlock was locked and unlocked with the key by Professor Cowper, Mr. Rennie, and Mr. Gibertson—thus proving that Mr. Hobbs had fairly picked or opened the lock; and by Mr. Hobbs thus formally performing the instruments with which he had opened the lock

We are, therefore unanimously of opinion that Messrs. Bramah have given Mr. Hobbs a fair opportunity of trying his skill, and that Mr. Hobbs has fairly picked or opened the lock; and we award that Messrs. Bramah and Co. do now pay to Mr. Hobbs the 200 guineas

GEORGE RENNIE, Chairman.
EDWARD COWPER
J. H. BLACK.

Holland street, Blackfriars, Sept. 2, 1851.

It appears, from certain letters which they have been writing to the papers, that Messrs. Chubb (!) not believe, and would have the public join in their unbelief, that their lock also has been fairly picked, as we stated in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 2d August. Perhaps it will be sufficient, in answer to these epistolary productions, to print two simple documents which Mr. Hobbs has sent to us, touching the matter in dispute.—

(No. 1.)

To Messrs. Chubb, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Gentlemen.—An attempt will be made to open a lock of your manufacture on the door of a strong-room, at 34, Great George-street, Westminster, to-morrow, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A.M. You are respectfully invited to be present to witness the operation. Yours, respectfully,

A. C. HOBBS

American Department, Crystal Palace, July 31.

Messrs. Chubb took no notice of this communication

(No 2)

London, July 22, 1851.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, that we attended, with the permission of Mr. Bell, of No. 34 Great George-street, Westminster, at an invitation sent to us by A. C. Hobbs, of the city of New York, to witness an attempt to open a lock throwing three bolts, and having six tumblers affixed to the iron door of a strong-room or vault, built for the depository of valuable papers, and formerly occupied by the agents of the South-Eastern Railway; that we severally witnessed the operation which Mr. Hobbs commenced at 3 minutes past 11 o'clock A.M., and opened the lock within 25 minutes. Mr Hobbs, having been requested to lock it again with his instruments, succeeded in it in the short space of 7 minutes, without the slightest injury to the lock or door. We minutely examined the lock and door (having previously had the assurance of Mr. Bell that the keys had never been entrusted to Mr Hobbs, he having had permission to examine the keyhole only). We found a plate at the back of the door with the following inscription:—"Chubb's new patent (No. 561, 61), St. Paul's Churchyard, London, maker to her Majesty."

Mr Hardley, 26, Great Earl-street. Mr William N Marshall, 42 Charing-cross. Mr W Arnaud, 5, 35 the Harvilles, Barnsbury-park. Mr G S Perry, Putney-heath. Mr P Williams, Elfra-vale-lodge, Brixton. Mr A Shanks, Robert-street, Adelphi. Mr T Shanks, Robert street, Adelphi. Colonel W Colton, Morley's Hotel. Mr Edish Gallowat 42, Southampton-buildings. Mr Paul R Hodge, 9, Adam-street, Adelphi. Mr Charles H Peabody 4, Norfolk-street, Strand.

There is something, perhaps, in names; and it is remarkable that this is not the first time in our history that a Hobbs (or Hobbes) and a Lock (Locke) have been in antagonism. On the former occasion, it is understood the Royal Locke had the best of it now the Republican Hobbs has his turn. Seriously speaking, the event is one extremely interesting to all, both in an artistic and utilitarian point of view, and will probably set our lock-makers bestirring themselves to devise some new method of security, based upon some more certain principles than the "doctrine of chances."

BARNET GREAT CATTLE FAIR.—The great annual gathering of breeders, graziers, speculators and jobbers in cattle, interested in this important cattle fair, which commenced on Thursday, exceeded, if possible, any former year. Every train to Barnet by the Great Northern Railway, on Wednesday, brought such an influx of persons into the town, that sufficient sleeping accommodation could not be procured at any price. An immense number of cattle arrived in the early part of the week, and on all the pastures in and for miles around Barnet were to be seen grazing many thousands of beasts from all the principal breeding counties throughout England. The beasts were in most excellent condition.

The election of a coroner for the eastern or upper division of the county of Gloucester took place at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, when Joseph Lawrence, Esq., solicitor, of Gloucester, was elected without opposition. This gentleman succeeds Mr. Baker, who has held the office for the last two months, and has made considerable excitement in the county.

On Monday notice was issued at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, and at the Vernon Collection, Marlborough House, that they would be closed to the public on Saturday, the 13th inst., for the annual vacation. They will be re-opened to the public on Monday, the 27th of October.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THERE has certainly been an increase in the attendance during the past week, and this appears to have arisen in a great degree from the excursion trains from the manufacturing districts of the north. On Monday, about a thousand people came up from Sunderland, headed by the mayor of that town, and Mr James Hartley, the glass manufacturer. This chiefly consisted of the members of a workman's association, formed as early as March, 1850, for the purpose which is now attained, and was probably one of the first of its kind, for its rules were used as a model by nearly all the others subsequently formed. By a singular fatality, no space had been claimed by these who intended to exhibit from this thriving sea-port, and consequently, at the very last moment, the contributions from Sunderland had to be placed in the American department; but more singular still is the fact, that amongst the contributions is a model of a pilot coble, which, in its lines and construction is an exact counterpart of the American yacht which has created such a sensation by its fast sailing qualities; and this coble is in every respect, except the false keel, a complete model of this "Yankee clipper." Sunderland is famous for building these pilot cobles, which are considered the fastest boats in any waters. The pilot boats at New York are built in the same manner, and are noted for the same qualities. They enter the water in the same manner as the *America*, presenting a concave, instead of the usual convex surface, and the breadth of beam is at precisely the same point between stem and stern. The Sunderland people, on understanding the build of the *America*, appear to have been so confident that she would beat all the yachts, that, had time permitted, they would have built a double-sized coble, and sent it down to the Isle of Wight to try its luck in the race, as the only thing likely to get near it when once fairly afloat.

A few additions have been recently made to the sculpture department; and, in the East India portion, a small but interesting consignment from Singapore and Malacca will be at once arranged. This arrived in this country so early as last February, but by some unaccountable delay or negligence on the part of the Oriental Steam-Packet Company's officials, it has only just reached the Building, and that too through the efforts of the Executive officers, to find out where the package was of which lists had been duly received, and a statement as to whom it was sent. The contribution consists of gold dust, and various qualities of native gold; a golden "pending" for a girdle, and a sash ornament, beautifully chased and characteristically Eastern in design; two small diamonds enclosed in a quill, one being a "blue" specimen; together with a specimen of a material, the properties of which are unknown, named "Gutta Binga." It is not unlike gutta percha in its general character, but is of a much lighter and more agreeable colour

A supplementary jury was empanelled to-day to adjudicate prizes amounting to 100 guineas, presented by the Governor of Canada, Lord Elgin, as a proof of the estimation in which his Excellency holds the efforts of the Canadian exhibitors. The jury was composed of gentlemen resident in London, selected from the other juries for their knowledge of the various departments of which they were called upon to adjudicate.

There have been several experimental trials of machines and other contributions during the week. On Monday the relative merits of Porter's and Rogers' anchors were tested; and on Tuesday the two centrifugal pumps were tried against each other. Appleton's had an enormous advantage over the other. The anchor testing, however, did not lead to any final result, except that the ordinary navy anchor was proved to be inferior to either that of Lieutenant Rogers or Mr. Porter; and it is intended to invite the Admiralty to examine and decide upon the question, as if it is likely that "my Lords" will know anything at all about it when they see it.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—On Thursday, the half-yearly meeting of the governors of this useful charity was held at the dispensary, Dean-street, Soho; Mr. R. J. Cole presiding. The report stated that during the past six months the charity had been aided by the benevolence of her Majesty, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the trustees of the Cholmondeley Charity, the Earls of Effingham and Dunsley, Lord Leigh, and many other persons. The surgeon of the institution, Mr. Harvey, stated that 527 persons had been treated for disease of the ear for the past six months, and most of them successfully. The report was adopted, and votes of thanks given to Mr. Harvey, the committee, and the chairman.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PIEDMONT AND SWITZERLAND.—The *Patriote Bernois* states (says the *Corriere Mercantile* of the 29th ult.) that a company of Swiss, Italian, and English engineers have been studying the best means of opening a communication by rail, as short as possible, by the St. Gothard or the St. Bernard. It seems that they have discovered a passage from the Valais to the Val d'Aosta, which will only require a tunnel of three kilometres.

The following are the imports of foreign grain, flour, &c., into Liverpool for the fortnight ending the 27th of August:—399,384 bushels wheat, 148,647 barrels and 3935 sacks flour, 116,250 bushels Indian corn, 9568 ditto barley, 23,049 ditto oats, 39,448 ditto beans, 12,224 ditto peas, 644 cheeses, 219 boxes and 100 cases ditto.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

On the 6th of August last was publicly opened one of the most important new streets that Government patronage or private enterprise has as yet succeeded in carrying out in London. The street to which we allude has been silently but unceasingly in progress for the last nine years. It lies in a part of London particularly in want of improvement. It runs through a district connecting the western Belgravia with the new Houses of Parliament. This street, most properly called Victoria-street, owes its origin to the zeal and activity of Sir Edwin Pearson and his fellow Commissioners for effecting the improvement of Westminster, and to the skill and energy of the Commissioners, Mr. Hemet Ashton, whose name will be honourably connected with that of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, as long as even a single gateway remains of Windsor Castle.

The great improvements in the formation of leading thoroughfares in London, in modern times, have been the formation of Regent-street, the erection of New London-bridge, and its approaches, the connecting Piccadilly and Coventry-street with Leicester-square and Long-acre, the formation of New Oxford-street, and the street now in progress leading from London-bridge to St. Paul's. But, with the single exception of Regent-street, none of these can fairly be classed in the broad range of permanent utility with the new street in Westminster. New Oxford-street is chiefly a road and shop frontage improvement. Cannon-street, in the City, will be much the same; but Victoria-street comprehends a wider range of public utility than a direct means of approach between Belgravia and the Houses of Parliament, including, as it does (thanks to the benevolent forethought of Sir Edwin Pearson), a thorough improvement of the worst part of Westminster.

Victoria-street should be seen to be understood, for it is at present (see our accompanying Illustration) one of the sights of London. Long resident in Westminster ourselves, and by no means narrow or careless observers of its streets and alleys, the surprise of pleasure which we felt in our first solitary survey of the new street was something wonderful. The necessity for such a thoroughfare, about which we had no kind of doubt before, was obvious at a glance. The old localities which it threw open to us appeared in a new and improving shape. Elliot's brewer, long a secluded sight in Pimlico, is now open to all, and in a crowded thoroughfare; the Bridewell will now become as well-known a London ornament as Newgate or the Lauretary; thousands will find out the once solitary churchyard in which "Blood, who stole the crown," lies buried; and tens of thousands will find our Miss Burdett Coutts' beautiful church, built in the densest purlieus of Westminster; others will observe, for the first time, some of the little known but useful charities of this part of London; while all will unite in admiring the beautiful combination of architectural arrangement at the east end of the street, where the towers of Westminster Abbey, and of the New Houses of Parliament are seen in harmonious grouping together. Mr. Barry, indeed, may, from this new point of sight, learn something of importance for his new Houses of Parliament, while the propriety of Jeremy Bentham's remark, that, "if a place could exist of which it could be said that it was in no neighbourhood, it would be Pobhill-a," must be understood to apply altogether to the past.

The area of the district immediately influenced by the operations of the Commissioners is about four hundred acres, containing probably, between three and four thousand houses; and the first labour of the Commissioners, after clearing away the houses for the line of street, was the construction of deep and efficient drainage for the surrounding houses. This was especially requisite, as the district over which the operations of the Commissioners extend is formed by deposits from the Thames, and certain small rivulets (of which some of the springs remain), formerly surrounding Thorney Island. This low-lying district is at times considerably below the level of high water in the Thames; so that the drainage throughout an extensive portion was, till the new street was formed, merely on the surface.

The labours of the Commissioners comprise not only the formation of Victoria street—above one thousand yards, or nearly five furlongs, in length, and eighty feet wide throughout—but the formation of six other streets, with excellent arrangements for the abundant supply of clean water, and lines of sewers nearly two miles in length, of which the tubular side drains already laid exceed, we are told, three miles. These new streets—of which the principal is All-art-street, connecting Victoria street with the Birdcage-walk and Buckingham Palace—will be raised above the present level of the surface as much as seven feet, and in all cases so as to be within the reach of efficient drainage. Nor has less attention (and that of the best kind) been paid by the Commissioners and Mr. Ashton to the vaults under the line of the pavements on the sides of the streets, using, as they have done, in all cases, the best and hardest bricks, to carry out a novel line of vaulting, by gathering over the spaces between the back lines of the vaults into one unbroken line of solid support for the curb.

The Act of Parliament for the formation of this street was passed in 1845. Under this act, the Commissioners, the Government, and the parishes undertook jointly to furnish money to the amount of £150,000, no part of which was to be repaid until all the improvements were completed, the estimate having been framed on the supposition, that, on the security of the property purchased with this sum, further moneys could be raised sufficient to carry out all the purposes in view. The total cost, up to the present time, of forming the street, and purchasing the same thereof, with part of the adjoining frontages, amounts to about £250,000; and it is estimated that a further expenditure of £160,000 will give the Commissioners possession of frontages in Victoria-street and back lands of the annual value of £16,000. The value of this property, at the lowest price usually obtained for ground-rents, is valued by the agents of the Commissioners at £400,000.

Among other plans, the Commissioners propose to devote a considerable portion of the district to the erection of houses on the Scotch principle, for accommodating two families on each floor, in separate sets or "flats" of apartments, affording the same privacy as if each dwelling were entirely distinct. One of these houses, built by Mr. Mackenzie, the contractor for the works, is nearly completed, and is shown as a specimen of what the rest will be, though it is contemplated that some will be on a much larger, and others on a smaller scale. The rents of the apartments in this building are to vary from £50 to £60 a year, including rates and taxes, water and gas, and affording the accommodation of two sitting-rooms, four bed rooms, with scullery, kitchen, and other conveniences.

Another important point which has attracted the attention of the Commissioners is the duty of providing better houses for the working classes, who have expressed a desire to be housed from the pressure of the present improvements, taking a lesson in this respect from the evil occasioned in St. Giles's, when New Oxford-street was forming. As a sample of what may be done, and in the hope of showing that capital may be advantageously invested in lodging-houses, the Commissioners have issued a circular, showing that, for the sum of £9000, they can arrange with builders for the erection of a model lodging-house capable of accommodating not less than 90 persons, to pay 5 per cent on this sum to and a-half for the building, having a frontage of 140 feet, and a depth of 100 feet, and to undertake all the responsibility of the arrangement. The accommodation proposed to be afforded for the rent of 4s. a week is two good rooms, a water-closet, and a scullery for each family. It is in contemplation, also, to erect sets of apartments containing three rooms at 3s. a week, and others containing four rooms at 4s., so as to meet the requirements of all classes.

The Commissioners will not have completed their arduous and important undertaking without effecting a further improvement in the approaches to their new street. At present it is understood they are directing their attention more immediately to the Westminster Abbey end of Victoria-street; and the plan they have in view is, the removal of the railed-in plot of ground where Canning's statue stands, so as to carry on the main line of street to the *new* Westminster Bridge, to be erected a little lower down the Thames than the present bridge. On the site of part of the now railed-in ground they propose erecting a statue of Queen Victoria, in bronze, by Mr. Bell, and have offered to find a site for the contemplated statue of Caxton. A still better suggestion, and one much in favour with the Commissioners, includes an avenue of statues of the great Parliamentary statesmen, Pitt, Fox, Canning, Peel, &c., leading from Victoria street to Westminster-bridge and the Houses of Parliament. This plan has much to recommend it, and the Government, we trust, will not allow any false economy to interfere with its completion.

It would be unjust to conclude a notice of this kind without naming the name of Mr. Mackenzie, the able and energetic contractor of the works, who has, in all respects, carried out the views of the Commissioners and their architect.

PLAN OF VICTORIA-STREET AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

No. 1. Westminster Bridge
2 Houses of Parliament
3. St. Margaret's Church
4. Westminster Abbey
5. The Broad Sanctuary
6, 6, 6. Victoria-street
7. [illegible]
8. Ditto ditto
9. Ditto ditto
10. Ditto ditto
11. Ditto ditto
12. Ditto ditto
13. Vauxhall-bridge-road
14. [illegible]
15. [illegible]
No. 8. Ditto ditto Philip's-street
9. Ditto ditto Carlisle-place
10. Ditto ditto Ashley-place
11. Ditto ditto Morpeth-terrace
12. Ditto ditto Millman-street
13. Vauxhall-bridge-road
14. [illegible]
15. [illegible]
No. 16. Royal Mews
17. Buckingham Palace
18. Birdcage-walk
19. Surrey's Gate
20. Westminster Bridge
21. James-st., Buckingham Gate
22. [illegible]
No. 23 Strutt-ground
24 [illegible]
25 [illegible]
26 [illegible]
27 [illegible]
28 [illegible]
29 [illegible]
30 [illegible]

VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER, LAMBETH, AND ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.

VICTORIA-STREET, FROM THE WEST.

WARWICK RACE PLATE.

This picturesque group in silver, designed and modelled by Jeannest, has been ably manufactured by Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co., of Birmingham; and Regent-street and Moorgate-street, London. The subject was very appropriately selected by the committee of the Warwick Town Plate, at the Races during the past week: it represents Queen Elizabeth entering Kenilworth Castle, A.D. 1575, to partake of the princely hospitalities of the Earl of Leicester, who is receiving his Sovereign; a page on the opposite side of the horse, balancing, as it were, the composition of the group. It stands upon a pedestal, upon two faces of which are the arms of Warwick, the county town; the front is semicircular, and bears a bas-relief of Queen Elizabeth and a hawking party; above are repeated the Warwick arms, and upon a shield beneath is inscribed "Warwick, 1851."

This group is altogether one of the most satisfactory race prizes we have seen of late; it was worthily included in Messrs. Elkington and Co.'s manufactures at the Great Exhibition.

THE WARWICK RACE PLATE.—RECEPTION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH BY THE EARL OF LEICESTER, AT KENILWORTH.

Revived Costume.—We have just seen a toilette, composed of a Pompadour robe, recalling the time of Louis XV.; the pattern, a large bouquet of natural flowers thrown here and there, over a white ground, and having the appearance of being embroidered by the hand. The form of the robe was very simple; the richness of the material rendering all trimming unnecessary. The plain body was cut in front, showing a white satin waistcoat embroidered in white silk; the pagodes sleeves with a single fringe. The mantelet was of embroidered muslin, and trimmed with point d'Alençon; the bonnet of rice straw, trimmed with a bouquet of mixed flowers; the inside ornamented to match. —*Le Follet* for September.

The number of persons who visited the Mansion House to view the Egyptian Hall and the state apartments on Tuesday last, amounted to upwards of 1400. Previous to the issuing the regulation of only granting admission on the two days in the week, the numbers varied from 900 to 1000 daily, which, from the family of the Lord Mayor residing in the Mansion House, necessitates the present limitation to the Tuesday and Friday in each week.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—GIRL'S DRESS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION FETES IN PARIS.

The Medalet here Engraved has just been struck in commemoration of the recent Exhibition *Fêtes* in Paris, and will hereafter, doubtless, be preserved in the cabinets of the curious, as an interesting memorial of

MEDALET IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION FETES IN PARIS.

the great international festival of 1851. The obverse has two figures bearing palms and wreaths, and the reverse has the elevation of the Hôtel de Ville, with the date of the commencement of the festivities, August 9, 1851.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

We must still seek our patrons of fashion at the watering-places; the Great Exhibition visitors from London certainly enlivened the desert rooms of the Hôtel de Ville; and we observed there that white toilettes are much in favour on the other side of the Channel. We remarked that one of the most distinguished guests' *toilette* was composed of an *organdie* dress with straw, with three cut-out flounces; the top of the flounces was hidden by plaits of straw, and the headdress was also of plaited straw. Two ladies who accompanied her also wore white dresses, trimmed with straw, though the hair was differently dressed. Tunics are also much worn by English ladies. Nearly all dresses had something of the tunic about them. Here we much prefer flounces. We saw at the Hôtel de Ville a foreign lady, with a skirt and jacket trimmed with Necarat velvet, richly embroidered with gold, the jacket fitting tight to the waist in the shape of a waistcoat; her headdress was a gold net, with a long tassel gold and red.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—PROMENADE.

Coloured taffetas, with patterned flounces or scattered running patterns, were often met with, as also white or black lace flounces. Natural and artificial flowers predominated, either as headdress or mixed with the lace. Feathers which are rarely met with at our balls were frequent enough on this occasion, and proved to us that we were, perhaps, wrong to set them aside entirely. They have never been nearer getting into fashion, perhaps on account of their not having been seen for some years.

For walking dresses, let us quit the Hôtel de Ville, and travel on to the beach of Dieppe and Tronville, where fashion is all in its glory. *Toilettes* have great variety; each hour of the day has its own; each occupation creates a change; and there are so many things to do on a bathing day. The morning dress for going to bathe is a *peignoir*, elegantly trimmed *suédé*, made of Scotch woollen plaid, trimmed all down the front with ribbon to match. The *peignoirs* are also made of printed jaconet or cambric muslin, with mantelet to match, with hood. The breakfast, which follows immediately, and which takes place at home, does not change this *toilette* much. Then comes the promenade: either driving or riding, these excursions require strong dresses or habits. The stuffs preferred are nankeen; drill, with small stripes; plaid, or lozenges; *piqué*, white ground; dimity, trimmed with English bands; *brillante* and cambric muslin; and Valencia, with all its varieties. After the promenade, you visit the *établissement* rooms, where the lightest dresses are quite *de rigueur*; for instance, *barège*, with its varied and capricious patterns, or muslin white dresses, and white canezous, with the coloured skirt.

The simple morning bonnet is also laid aside; and in its stead are worn the most graceful, the richest of the season, of open worked straw, leghorns, and rice straws. In the evening silk dresses of a warmer texture are to be seen on the *fête*. Where the sea breeze is felt, silk mantelets and shawls are worn instead of the lace points and scarfs which have lately come into fashion. Again, for night, the ball or concert dresses are *mousseline, grenadines*, or *taffetas*, with three or five flounces; and natural flowers for the *coiffure*.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Gentlemen's Dress has still the same simplicity, and taste of colours, which gives them a *cachet* of distinction and elegance. The last fashion is a kind of jacket coat, of chestnut zephyr cloth, or green or blue, or Lord Grey's green; waistcoat of Valencia, with patterns, quilted with flowers, Louis XV. shape, or *à la chevalière*: trousers without straps, of mixed satin; grey, green, or light drab, according to the shade of the coat or the wearer's complexion.

Boys' Dress.—Dimity casaque, either white or nankeen, edged with a drill lace; and mousquetaire short trousers, with English embroidery, coloured stockings or socks.

Girls' Dress.—Straw bonnet, the front rather depressed, trimmed with ribbons, quite plain; dress of *piqué*, or white muslin, trimmed with a berthe, and

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—BOY'S DRESS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—PROMENADE.

with large festooned teeth, with flat apron trimmed likewise; trousers of English embroidery, muslin, or jaconet.

LADIES' DRESS.—Bonnet of white crape, trimmed with two bunches of long green leaves; cashmere scarf; dress, with the body skirted, and three flounces of pink taffeta trimmed with black velvet ornaments put flat on the flounces, and round the bodice—quite new.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from JANUARY 1, 1851, to JUNE 28, containing Thirty-five Numbers, and about 700 Engravings, bound in cloth, gilt, price One Guinea; or, in strong paper covers, Sixteen Shillings. All the Numbers of the year 1851 are in print, and may be had at the single price of Sixpence per Copy, or One Shilling for Double Numbers.
Office, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 7.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 8.—Nativity B. V. M
TUESDAY 9.—Will am the Conqueror died, 1087
WEDNESDAY, 10 Mungo Park died, 1771.
THURSDAY 11 Hungerford Bridge, 1700. Lord Thurlow died, 1806.
FRIDAY, 12. Siege of Vienna, 1683. Battle of Aberdeen, 1684
SATURDAY, 13. C. J. Fox died, 1805. General Wolfe killed, 1759.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
Tides		1	35	2	10	2	35	3	0	3	25	3	50
1	55	2	30	2	55	3	20	3	45	4	10	4	35

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Increased Attraction.—Powerful Consortation of Equestrian Talent.—Franconi Unsurpassable!—Wednesday next before witnessed in the Metropolis.—Messrs. RISLEY and M'COLLUM, Managers of the American and French Equestrian Troupe, beg to direct public attention to the grand display they are enabled nightly to present on the Stage, which has been received by the following distinguished Artistes—Mdlle Carolina, Mdme Brower, Mr M'Collum, Mr Easton Stone, Mdme Loisset, Mdme Franconi, and the Italian Brothers. Full particulars in the public bills and programmes, changed each evening. The present refined prices continue; viz. Dress Circle 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d. The doors will open at HALF past SEVEN o'clock.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—THIS MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, THE GAMESTER, A PARTNERS, and the ALMANES, by the Dukes Wallace, Keeley, Emery, and Mrs. Keeley. Lovers by Mdme Vestris and Mr Charles Mathews. Concluding with the Burletta of MY WIFE'S MOTHER. Doors at half-past SEVEN; commence at EIGHT. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Places secured at the Box-office, from 11 till 4 daily.—Acting Manager, Mr T. Thompson

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Continued Success of the BATEMAN CHILDREN.—This Afternoon, THE YOUNG COUPLE every Evening till further notice. TO-MORROW (Monday) the Performances will commence at HALF-past SEVEN, and will be preceded by the Farce of MACBETH, Lady Bateman; Lady Macbeth, Ellen Bateman. To be followed by the YOUNG COUPLE, with other Entertainments. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets at Mr MITCHELL'S, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr WARDE.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 8th, and during the Week, Lord Byron's much-admired Dramatic Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the Wild Horse, together with Barry's incomparable Display in the Arena of a brilliant nature, introducing the highly talented Horse, in the most advanced ages to-night. The Performances will conclude with a laughable After-piece. Doors open at half-past SEVEN; to commence at EIGHT. Private Boxes can be had and places secured at the Box-office, from 11 till 4 daily.—Acting Manager, Mr T. Thompson

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, and during the week, the performances will assume the most novel and unique cast, ran ging in their entitlement the lists a d honours of the sawdust ring and the Royal Naval Amphitheatre. On this will be a Grand Juvenile Fête, on which occasion the Sons of the Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich with their splendid Band, will exhibit the Sports of the Ring precisely as they do on their Anniversary Festival, on SEPTEMBER 11 the mus Grand Day's entertainments will take place punctually at 2 o'clock; the performance in the evening at half-past 6. On Friday, September 12, Mr Batty's Juvenile Band, will make an ascent in his magnificent balloon, punctually at 6 o'clock. Admission: To Promenade, 1s; Second Seats, 2s; Pit, 3s; Reserved Seats, 5s; Stalls, 7s. Thurso.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE.—PROVINCIAL TOUR.—All applications respecting Mrs Kemble's Readings in the Provinces may be addressed to Mr MITCHELL, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.—Due notice will be given of the arrangements for the country.

ROBIN'S SOIREES FANTASTIQUES will SHORTLY CLOSE.—98th Appearance of M. and Madame ROBIN. On MONDAY EVENING next at Eight o'Clock, they will give a Grand Musical SOIREE FANTASTIQUE, entitled SOIREE FANTASTIQUE. The Programme will be the occasion presented to expressed before her Majesty the Queen, in the Throne Room, at Windsor Castle, on the 25th of April.—Every Wednesday, at Half-past Two o'Clock, a Morning Performance.

SAINT MARTIN'S HALL, Long Acre.—HERR HENNEN'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at the above Hall on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, when will appear Mrs ALEXANDER NEWTON, Miss FASS, Mr BODDA, Mr Frederick Hart Herr FRENZEL, instrumental performers Grand Pianoforte, Herr HENNEN. Trombone, Mr HARVEY. Violin, Herr F. BENEDICT. Violoncello, Herr REICHARDT, who will perform Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, Op. 49. Pianoforte, Mr. BENEDICT, Richardson, and Vocalists, Signor PIATTI. The band will be complete in every department, and selected from the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre. Prices of admission: Stalls, 5s; Reserved Seats, 3s; Hall, 2s. Commence at Half-past seven. Conductor, Herr HENNEN.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CIVIC CHAIR.—The forthcoming election of chief magistrate of the city of London begins already to engross the attention of the citizens. The senior aldermen who have not passed the chair are W. Hunter, Esq.; T. Challis, Esq., and T. Sidney, Esq., M.P.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—The usual quarterly general court was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the board-room of this institution, for the purpose of receiving the report of the house committee, and upon other business, Mr. John Davis, jun., in the chair. The number of in-patients received during the quarter had been 1049: cured, 548; relieved, 449; died, 60. The number of out-patients now on the books is 2101; and there are at present 300 in-patients receiving the benefits of the charity. The financial position of the hospital is stated to be in a satisfactory state.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—A special general meeting was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. Gladstone in the chair. The report for the last quarter was highly satisfactory. The number of boys now in the school at Redhill [illegible] was 86, out of which number the last week emigrated to New Brunswick, where situations were in readiness for them on their arrival. The accounts recently received from the late inmates of the school, who are in the colonies, were quite satisfactory.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the committee of management, and others interested in the welfare of this excellent institution, was held at the London Tavern, for the transaction of business. The 24th annual report congratulates the subscribers on the result of this long experience, which appears to be the settling down of the society into a regular and steady course. The number of individuals who have participated in its benefits, by annual pensions, since the formation of the institution, have been 224. The sum expended in pensions last year was £565 12s. The property of the society, invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt at the last audit, was £9564 8s. 8d., producing an annual income of £210.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The evening services at Westminster Abbey terminated on Sunday last, in the presence of an immense congregation, several hundreds being unable to obtain admission. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, the sub-dean, who briefly adverted to the termination of the series, and the gratifying results which had crowned the efforts of the dean and chapter to provide extra services in the church during the present period of visiting and excitement. The sermon was followed by Handel's sublime "Hallelujah Chorus," finely executed by seventy voices, comprising the usual choir of the church, several gentlemen from St. Paul's and the Temple, some members of the Purcell Club and the Sacred Harmonic Society—all of whom have rendered their services since the commencement of the series. The anthem, presided over by Lord John Thynne, was given on Tuesday night by the dean and chapter, in College hall, to several dignitaries of the cathedral and the gentlemen who assisted in the musical portion of these additional services.

FLOWER SHOW AT THE SURREY GARDENS.—The last flower show for the season of the South London Horticultural Society took place on Wednesday, at the Surrey Gardens, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the season, was in no way behind its predecessors in the brilliancy and beauty of the specimens displayed. The dahlias were in great force, much exceeding in size and structure the exhibits of the previous show, while variegated and tricolored and the stiff and perseverance of our metropolitan florists. The tent devoted to muscle lanceors plants was also rich in rare and beautiful flowers, among which the butterfly plant of the tropics was much noticed, and most splendid specimens from the tropics, of which the leaves burst out at the top of its earth basket, while the flowers protrude from the bottom. Some splendid specimens of the *Zalusianthus*, a fine collection of hollyhocks, and a profuse and brilliant collection of verbenas, completed the exotic department of the show. The cut flowers were good, considering the time of year. Of fruits, there was but a small collection, but some of the specimens were of first-rate quality. Some Gollaby plums were much commended, and a basket of figs were quite Eastern in their luxuriousness. The whole of the specimens, both of fruits and flowers, were much and generally commended. A novelty was introduced in the shape of a beautiful vase of wax flowers, contributed by Mrs. Jeffreys, which was thought worthy of a bronze medal. In the evening, the usual entertainment of the gardens went off with all the *éclat* that fine weather, a numerous audience, and excellent performances could impart to them.

THE NEW COURT OF APPEAL IN CHANCERY.—Under the recent act empowering our Majesty to appoint two puisne judges (since who have been given) to be judges of the new Court of Appeal in Chancery, there was given as the "Lord Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery," and they are to rank next after the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. From the 1st of next month the court will possess the jurisdiction now exercised by the Lord Chancellor.

THE NEW ROLLS OFFICE.—Great inconvenience having arisen from the limited space afforded to the preservation of the Rolls of Court in the present building, a new one, under the sanction of parliament, has been erected upon, in the space behind the Rolls Court, in Chancery-lane, and runs up back to Fetter-lane. The foundation of the new building has been partially laid down. The new Record Office will be, we are informed, in keeping, with respect to the style of architecture, with the Judge's Chambers, immediately behind which it is to be constructed. The new building is not to come out to the present frontage of the houses in Fetter-lane, a room in front of which makes the present inconvenient and crooked appearance and formation of that thoroughfare more scenily in its aspect, and more adapted for facilitating passenger and other traffic. The new building, we are informed, is to be fire-proof in its arrangements, facilities which have not been possessed before for the inspection of old manuscripts and rare documents.

OFFICE OF INLAND REVENUE.—Several changes have within the last few days been effected in the Excise branch of the Inland Revenue Department. The whole of the solicitors' offices, with the clerks and others attached thereto, have been removed to Somerset House, by which means the entire management of the legal business of the Inland Revenue will be concentrated at one establishment, and not divided, as has been the case since the amalgamation of the stamps and taxes departments. Several of the receivers of the minor taxes in the country are necessary the places vacated in the Excise office in Broad-street, and the whole of the legal business will be conducted by Mr. Pinn and Mr. Tilsey, as solicitor and assistant-solicitor to the joint department. Dr. Acraman, assistant-secretary to the Excise branch, is said to be [illegible] and other arrangements are in contemplation for reducing the charges of the establishment. The detective staff has also been reduced; but this appears a very [illegible] movement, when it is considered that adulteration is nearly all the [illegible] to exist to as great an [illegible]

THE [illegible] IN LONDON.—The Board of Customs having [illegible] to be deposited in warehouses approved as of special security or in specially approved vaults or floors at the legal quays; and as many of these articles are now [illegible] or subject to revenue duties the board have considered it advisable to [illegible] and such but and it has therefore been resolved that the following [illegible] articles to be in future warehoused at the legal quays, in warehouses of special security, in specially approved rooms, floors, or vaults only, to established for that purpose in the regulations of the minute, dated July, 1845, on the subject; viz.—Agate, set; almond paste, amber, manufactures of; beads, or lighting beads or bugles; brass powder; bronze manufactures; bronze powder; buttons, of all sorts; cards, playing; carmine; crystal, cut or manufactured; crystal beads; clocks; dice; essences of all sorts, except peppermint; fans, of all sorts; feathers, ornamental dressed; flints, paddy bird; ditto, not otherwise enumerated, dressed; flowers, artificial, of all sorts; gauze of all sorts; gloves of leather; hair or goats' wool, articles manufactured of; hats, ornamental, of straw, chip, or fancy [illegible]; jewellery, precious stones, set; lace of all sorts; linens, viz cambrics and lawns, French; lawns, not French; mace; mercury, prepared; musical boxes; mummery, not wax; opium; pearl and mother-of-pearl, articles manufactured; plated or gilt and silver; plating, or other manufactures fit for making [illegible] bonnets, of hat, cane, or horsehair; plaiting of straw; quinine, sulphate of; [illegible] silk manufactures of a kind; silkworm gut; silver, gold, or plated articles; [illegible] fined of; spirits, cordials, and strong waters of all sorts; stones, snuffs, tea, tobacco, in places especially sanctioned by the Board for that purpose; truffles; [illegible] watches; water, Cologne; wine of all sorts; woollens, and cotton manufactures of, wholly or in part made of worsted, and goods warehoused for exportation on y.

THE NEW ROAD.—The Board of Directors of the parish of St. Pancras met to decide on the figure of the New-road, which it will be remembered, they have been keeping closed to carriage traffic, from the new church to King's-cross, since a few days before her Majesty's departure for the north. It was resolved that the works should be commenced on the 22nd inst., by contract, and it was adjudged to Messrs. Pratt and Sewell, and, at the rate of 12s. 11d. per yard, will amount to £3800. It is to be paved with Aberdeen and Mount Sorrel granite, of 6 inches by 3 inches. Such dissatisfaction has been felt, from the [illegible] of the daily loss sustained by the public through the closing of this thoroughfare, its repair is not proposed with more vigour.

JURY LISTS.—On Tuesday notice was given, that, in the next three months, jury lists will be published on the church doors for the next three Sundays, and that all persons sixty years of age or upwards must claim at the [illegible] session to be exempted, otherwise they will be bound [illegible] to the second duties are likely to be imposed under a recent act.

[illegible] made by the [illegible] to take the annual [illegible] the district [illegible] had risen to £8,791,957; whilst the [illegible] in the former year, £640,006 7s. 6d., and in the [illegible]

STAGES.—[illegible] the Queen's [illegible] to the Queen's Theatre, [illegible] that arrangements are [illegible] to apply at No. 4, on the last side of the central avenue, for letters from [illegible] of the United Kingdom, addressed "to be left to called for," and [illegible] notice to the effect that strangers are informed that on leaving London they may have their letters forwarded to them on making application to the [illegible] ing to that effect.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, the Lord Mayor made the accustomed proclamation for opening this fair and the court of Pie Poudre. Notwithstanding the meagre reasons of the fair, now shorn of all its [illegible] and Wombwell's [illegible], a goodly number of our own countrymen, [illegible] spot.

GREENWICH BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—This establishment, which has been erected at a cost of less than £10,000, including the purchase of the freehold, was opened on Monday; it contains 42 separate, and two large plunge baths, with about 30 wash-tubs. The building stands at the west entrance of the town, and nearly opposite to the railway station. The commissioners have issued annual tickets at one guinea each, and twenty-five have already been taken. We believe this is a practice not hitherto adopted at similar establishments.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—This bridge is now open for traffic, and the improvements, such as they are, have been effected with great taste and skill, and, we trust, with equal solidity and security. The wooden girders in the main under the two outer arches, it being deemed unsafe to remove them. The weight upon them has no doubt been slackened; but if, as engineers say, the mere weight on the top of the arch the firmer it is, the effect is presented from above is only an indication of the weakness below. Those portions of the stone bulwark which have been removed from the side of the parapet have been filled up with a deal pallisade, painted so nearly as possible of the same colour as the stone fencing, and presenting a very pleasing appearance. By a casual observer no difference can be seen, but on examining the alterations minutely it will be seen that they are but temporary improvements, "got up" for the purpose of staving off for a time the ultimate fate (*i. e.* the removing) of Blackfriars-bridge.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning the extensive show-rooms of Messrs. Horne and Co., carriage manufacturers, of 93, Long-acre, fell a prey to a most destructive fire. The building was only finished about two years since, and at the outbreak of the fire contained as many as 100 carriages. Of these many were on the lower floor, raised a foot or so above the level of the street, and a considerable number were in the gallery of the next story. Above these were the workshops appropriated to the use of the artizans engaged in the lighter branches of the business. The upper floor chambers having long been occupied as a principal as a private residence by Mr. Mitchell, foreman of the establishment, and his family. The discovery of the fire was made between three and four o'clock, by a policeman. Before the engines arrived the fire penetrated to the upper floor, and now rushed through the roof, and various upper windows, while immense flakes of burning material were wafted by the strong breeze over the tops of the houses along the north side of Long-acre, threatening destruction to all in their course. On the arrival of St. Martin's Hall, which adjoins the manufactory, but happily it remained unscathed. The flames travelled completely round the building, and descending three floors, destroyed all that they encountered, leaving only the empty probability of the entire range of premises falling a prey to the fury of the devouring element. The floor of the third story, constructed on a fire-proof principle, seems to have assisted the firemen to arrest the progress of the flames, but it was late in the day before the engines could be withdrawn with safety.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—STREET ORGANS.—On Tuesday evening, as Mr. Louth, of 127, New-road, Chesnee, was driving his horse and gig, in Piccadilly, the animal started at the sound of a barrel-organ being played by an unmanageable, darted of at a furious pace towards Regent-street, which was thronged with people and vehicles. Numerous collisions took place, and several persons were knocked down and much hurt; but the worst case was that caused by coming in contact with a heavily laden wagon, and Mr. Louth was seriously injured. The horse, with shafts dangling at his heels, was not secured till he reached Charing-cross. Two persons, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, of 12, Buffalo-house, Gilbert's-passage, Oxford-street, who were knocked down at the Regent-circus, were removed to Charing-cross Hospital in a very dangerous condition.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A POLICE CONSTABLE.—On Wednesday morning at the Mansion House, Mr. Alderman Wilson gave his decision in the long-pending inquiry as to the charge against Benjamin Colle, City police-constable 548, of causing the death of William Cogan, by striking him on the side with his truncheon, on the evening of the deceased's residence, No. 18, Plumtree-court, Shoe-lane, on the morning of the 6th of July last. The inquiry had been instituted in consequence of a memorial presented to Sir George Grey, who at once forwarded it to the Lord Mayor; and his Lordship, acting under the advice of the City Solicitor, caused proceedings to be adopted, when out to the prisoner Cole being placed at the bar on the charge of manslaughter. At the sitting of the Court on Wednesday the prisoner Cole surrendered in discharge of his bail. The character of the offence charged against Cole will be understood from the opening observations of Alderman Wilson's very able and perspicuous summing up of the evidence. He said:—"Since we last met I have read over and studied very attentively all the depositions which were taken before me, as well as the evidence given before the coroner's inquest on this subject. I have also, in company with an officer, visited Plumtree-court, and have examined Mrs. Lang's room, and the passage of the house No. 18, in which the deceased lived, and, after such examination, been enabled, not only thoroughly to comprehend the whole given by the different witnesses, but I have also been enabled to make up my mind as to the degree of credit to be given to that evidence. The first witness, John Lock, states, that as saw the deceased run up the court a little before twelve o'clock, a policeman running after him, and that he heard the policeman, on his return down the court, say of the deceased, 'I have got the b——r, and he might is over,' that when the policeman was gone, the deceased came down stairs again, and the witness advised him to go and change his coat, that the police might not know him; that between one and two hours after this the policeman lay hold of the deceased by the collar, take a truncheon out of his pocket, and make use of it over the body and right arm of the deceased, and above the deceased into the house from which he came. The witness heard the policeman beating the deceased; and that when another policeman came up, and asked what was the matter, the witness said that a policeman was beating a young man most unmercifully. The witness saw the policeman who made the inquiry (Lockyer) turned on the bull's-eye, and that the witness then saw the policeman who shoved the deceased into the passage strike the deceased a blow under the right ear, when the deceased said, 'For God's sake, don't murder me, and I'll not come down stairs no more to night.' The evidence thus given by Long appears to have been confirmed by that of Mary Lyons." Having gone minutely through all the evidence, Alderman Wilson concluded observing, that if the case rested there, he should thought it right, for the ends of justice, that a further inquiry should take place. It would also be more satisfactory on behalf of the police themselves. He was satisfied from the whole evidence given, that the prisoner was guilty, and that at the Central Criminal Court, where he would be tried by a jury under the direction of one of the learned judges, and have the aid and assistance of able and learned counsel, he would be fully and fairly dealt with. Particular stress had been laid upon the character of several of the witnesses, they having been in custody and subjected to imprisonment, but that that had nothing to do—it did not make their testimony worthless—if it was confirmed and the external injuries upon the head of the deceased had been inflicted by the prisoner Cole. Those external injuries corresponded with the internal injuries. He would not, then, be doing his duty if he did not commit the prisoner upon the charge of manslaughter. Mr. Lewis (for the prisoner): I hope the same amount of bail will be accepted. Ald. Wilson: No, not in an important case like this. I must require the prisoner himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, or four persons in £50 each, and himself in £200, for the prisoner's appearance at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court. Two of the City police inspectors, Cubitt and Mitchell, immediately became, and were accepted as, bail for the prisoner.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—For the week ending Saturday, August 30, there were registered in the metropolitan districts, the births of 702 boys and 669 girls, in all 1401 children. The average number during the last five years was 1,277. The deaths numbered 1051. During five weeks that have run since July 26, the deaths, except in one instance, have ranged above 1000, or 1 051 deaths now returned indicate, not only a very [illegible] in London, as compared with more open districts of the country, but an increased amount as measured by former experience in the metropolitan districts at the same season of the year. In the corresponding week of 1850 the deaths from cholera had nearly attained its highest point, 4,756 deaths were registered in London; but with that and another exception, the deaths in the corresponding weeks of 1841-50 did not reach 1000, and were generally below 900. The whole number of persons who died last week nearly one-half less, not completed their fifth year of existence. Of the whole number of deaths more than one-third are caused as caused by epidemic diseases, among which [illegible] diarrhœa, which [illegible] ale. This class, which numbered 3.4 in the previous week, [illegible] 78; it includes small-pox, which was fatal in 17 cases [illegible] measles, hooping-cough, which count respectively 18, 20, and 2 [illegible] cases are due to typhus, remittent, and other [illegible] mery, and 28 to cholera. On the 26th August, at 9, Speedy-place, Gray's-inn-lane, the son of a coach painter, aged 2 years, died of "typhus, after 4 days' illness." The medical attendant makes the following observations in connection with this case: "There is a drain in speedy-place which runs under the floors, and emits the most abominable and injurious stench." In the four houses, No. 6 to 10, there are several cases of very bad fever. I suggested the lime-washing, and such other measures as were calculated to prevent the further spread of the disease, but nothing has yet been done to relieve the occupiers." In a family at Upper Ashley, two children have died of "scarlatina contagiosa" within 7 days; and in another in Gibra tar-place, Hackney-road, two have died within the same period of the same disease, while a third is dangerously ill. Diarrhœa appears to increase; the following numbers, which comprise no one 24 hours, in two cases 3 days, in one case 5 days, in one 6 days, in two 8 days, and in one 28 days. Of the two cases of short [illegible] one occurred amongst the Greenwich pensioners, and another, described "Asiatic," to Herb rt-street, Hoxton. Ten pensioners died in the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, between the 22nd and 27th of August: one at the age of [illegible] years, another 64, and the rest between 14 and 80 years.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29 795 in. The mean temperature was only 56·4 deg., which is nearly 4 degrees below the average temperature [illegible] On Thursday it was nearly 6 deg. below the average of the same day, on Friday nearly 11 deg., and on Saturday nearly 8 deg. below the average. The wind was generally in the west, but towards the end of the week was in the north.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

At the weekly meeting of the Liverpool Town Council on Wednesday, Mr. Mayor said he had the gratifying intelligence to announce that it was the intention of the Queen to visit the town of Liverpool on the 9th of October next.—(Loud cheers)—and to proceed on the same day to the mansion of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley Hall. His Lordship then read the following letter to the Council:—

Balmoral, 30th August 1851.—Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 26th, I have the honour to inform you, that it is her Majesty's intention to pay a visit to the town of Liverpool on the 9th of October next, and to proceed on the same day to the Earl of Ellesmere's, at Worsley.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, J. RUSSELL.—The Mayor of Liverpool.

His Worship said he was quite sure that every member of the council, as well as the public, would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity about to be afforded them to testify to her Majesty their loyalty, and that they were capable of worthily appreciating the honour she proposed to confer on the town. (Loud cheers.) He therefore suggested the appointment of a committee forthwith—consisting of the chairman and vice-chairman of the several committees of the council, with the understanding that every member of the council be considered, *ex officio*, entitled to assist that committee—to make such suitable preparations for the reception of her Majesty as the important occasion called for.

Mr. Alderman Procter seconded the proposition of the Mayor, which was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Turner, the chairman of the dock committee, said that that body would contribute to the preparations made by the council in any manner which might be most desirable. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. B. Lloyd said, that at a meeting of the committee of the courts of law, it had been determined to remove the wall now erected round St. George's-hall, and to put up a barrier of posts and rails of some neat and tasteful design, where the permanent railing would be placed. The doors were also to be laid with temporary boarding, and steps furnished to each court, to give some idea of what the courts would be when finished. It was proposed, if her Majesty should visit the hall, that she should enter at the north end, see the civil court, go down the hall to the criminal court, then on the southern portico, and so depart by the eastern portico. The further arrangements of the committee contemplated that the public should be admitted, of whom they expected to accommodate about 2040 in the hall. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Brumley Moore and other councillors made various suggestions, when the committee was appointed as proposed.

The *Bradford Observer* states that the conductors of one of the cheap weekly literary publications are offering prizes respectively of one hundred guineas, fifty guineas, and twenty-five guineas, for the best three solutions of enigmas.

A CASE OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE TO EMIGRATION AGENTS AND OTHERS was also declosing a new feature in the Transatlantic trade, came before the Liverpool magistrates on Monday morning. The facts [illegible]

A lady named Byrne, with an infant and servant, were entered as passengers by the ship *Ashburton* to New York. Mrs. Byrne, it appears, is a widow, and blind of one eye, and, after the party had gone on board, they were objected to by the captain, who alleged that a recent act, passed by the Congress of New York, prohibited the landing such unprotected persons, under a heavy penalty. The act renders the captains of vessels responsible for the maintenance of persons landed in New York who are either "lunatic, idiot, deaf, dumb, blind, infirm, maimed, above the age of sixty, under the age of thirteen, or women without husbands, having families." The captain of the Ashburton having received a bond of indemnity, and pressed the matter for a decision. Mr. Mansfield, therefore, decided that if the passage-money must be returned, together with a shilling a-head over five. Byrne and her servant were then taken on board, and all is now at rest. The case excited great interest, being the first of the kind brought before the Court.

THE GREAT HALF-YEARLY HORSE AND CATTLE FAIR, BRISTOL.—The usual half-yearly Bristol fair commenced on Monday, Sept. 1, and was held on that day and Tuesday. The attendance of horses was very good, both in number and quality, and good horses sold well. There were some good carriage horses, and the show of hacks was good. The stock of horses was of rather a [illegible] than usual. Fat beef was in short supply, with rather a slow sale, at from 4d. to 4½d. per lb. There were not many fat sheep, but the few on offer sold [illegible] per lb. There was a good show of store sheep, but of inferior sorts; there was a fair sale. There were several pens of Cotswold rams, which sold well. Devon store beasts were rather scanty in number, for which high prices were asked and obtained.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BRISTOL.—At about two o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out in Redcross-street, St. Paul's, Bristol, one of the most densely populated portions of the city, which soon became enormously spread terror and alarm throughout the neighbourhood; and from the courts and houses were to be seen the male and female inhabitants rushing forth in almost a state of nudity. The fire-ke ping at the eaves was soon perceptible; and by three o'clock [illegible] when were in one vast sheet of flame, illuminating the horizon for miles, and distinctly visible from all the heights surrounding the city. The whole of the premises and valuable stock were totally destroyed. The names of the firm in the house were Messrs. Alverton's valuable stock, to the amount of upwards of £2000, together with all the tools belonging to the eighteen workmen employed, valued at nearly £200, were consumed. They are insured in the Alliance Office for £800, have been entirely destroyed. They were insured in the Alliance Office; but the workmen are totally uninsured, and the Messrs Laverton to only £500 in the Sun Office.

FEARFUL AND COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Of all the fearful alarming colliery accidents which of late have been so rife in the immediate vicinity of Bristol occurred on Monday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, at the Deep Pit, belonging to the Messrs. Bright and Co., at Hanging-wood, about four miles from that city. A "turn" of hands were ascending the shaft at the time. They were nine in number, and had arrived at the "stage," at the top of the pit, when they got into the bucket, when, to the great horror of the engineer superintending the landing, the bolt of the reversing handle broke off, and, being aware of the consequences that would follow, he laid hold of the eccentric with his hands, and endeavoured to lift them, which had he succeeded in doing, the accident would have been prevented. Finding that he could not effect this by himself, he called out to a man, named George King, to his aid, but before the rods could be lifted the accident had happened. The names of the unfortunate men who were being landed are as follows:—Bryant, Gaine, Dix, two Parkers (relatives), Bright, Wiltshire, English, and Newman. The latter, when the bolt broke, seeing that they were being hauled up over the summer wheel, tried to save himself by jumping off; he did, however, jumped short, and fell right down the shaft, a depth of 147 fathoms, and was dashed to pieces by the fall. Stone, the only married man among them, escaped with a severe scalp wound, as did also a lad named Bryant. The other poor fellows went over the shiver-wheel, and were precipitated, as was the heavy iron bucket (3¾ cwt.) to the ground, a distance of 25 feet. They were all more or less scalped, and severely injured in one part or another. The Bristol Royal Infirmary, in carts, where every attention was immediately paid to them. It was found that Dix was suffering from a compound fracture of both bones of the right leg, a simple fracture of the right thigh, extensive lacerated wound of the left leg, and contusion of the scalp; his leg has since been taken off by Mr. Morgan. English had a fracture of the scalp, and an extensive wound on the cheek, exposing the cheek-bone; Gaine had a fracture of the right thigh, and other injuries and contusions. But faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of either of the parties. The rest are suffering from severe contusions. The pieces of the broken bucket were in the possession of Samuel Osborne, the blacksmith who made it. There does not appear to be any flaw in the iron, and it would seem that it is nothing to lead one to suppose but that the affair was of a purely accidental nature. The remains of the poor man Newman were recovered a little after four o'clock.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—The death of Henry Sudell, Esq., of Ashley House, Wilts, which occurred a few days since, resulted from a somewhat remarkable cause. Mr. Sudell had called at the Queen's Head Inn, at Box, and whilst conversing with some gentlemen there, he saw a dog and dandy spring at one of them, Mr. Lewis, of Colerne. Mr. Sudell quickly stepped forth to rescue the dog, and Mr. Lewis, being equally on the alert, struck a heavy aimed a blow at it with his walking stick, but, unfortunately, missed striking the animal, struck Mr. Sudell's hand. Inflammation was the result, and the disease increased, notwithstanding the assistance of Dr. Sprague was obtained, but, notwithstanding that gentleman's efforts, mortification took place, and Mr. Sudell expired on Thursday last.

THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.—The London season was last week rapidly [illegible] to a close. No more cards and no more parties; the belles of the ball were refreshing their pale cheeks and languid limbs in the tepid retirement and shadows of the unmounted sea; the whir of life ceased in the parks: strange, odd faces and odd hats loomed strangely across the [illegible] the house in Belgravia [illegible] burials gradually closed their eyes, as though worn out with [illegible] hours; the cabs thinned, and the smoking rooms became deserts; beds rose [illegible] and the fashionable world began to leave, and to [illegible] watering-places; shop windows got careless; the papers got stupid; cabmen got lethargic; [illegible] got cold; and, in fact, nearly everything and everybody appeared relapsing into misery.—*The Month, by Albert Smith and John Leech.*

The subsidence of one of the piers of Blackfriars-bridge has since led to the propriety of Waterloo-bridge the wisdom of early taking steps to prevent a similar misfortune to the latter. With this view, a vast quantity of broken stone has been discharged into the bed of the river, around the piers most likely to be injured by the continual washing caused by the river.

On Tuesday afternoon, one of the vessels employed in this work, [illegible] with [illegible] was forced by the tide with such force up to the bridge that the mast dislodged a considerable portion of the coping of the balustrade.

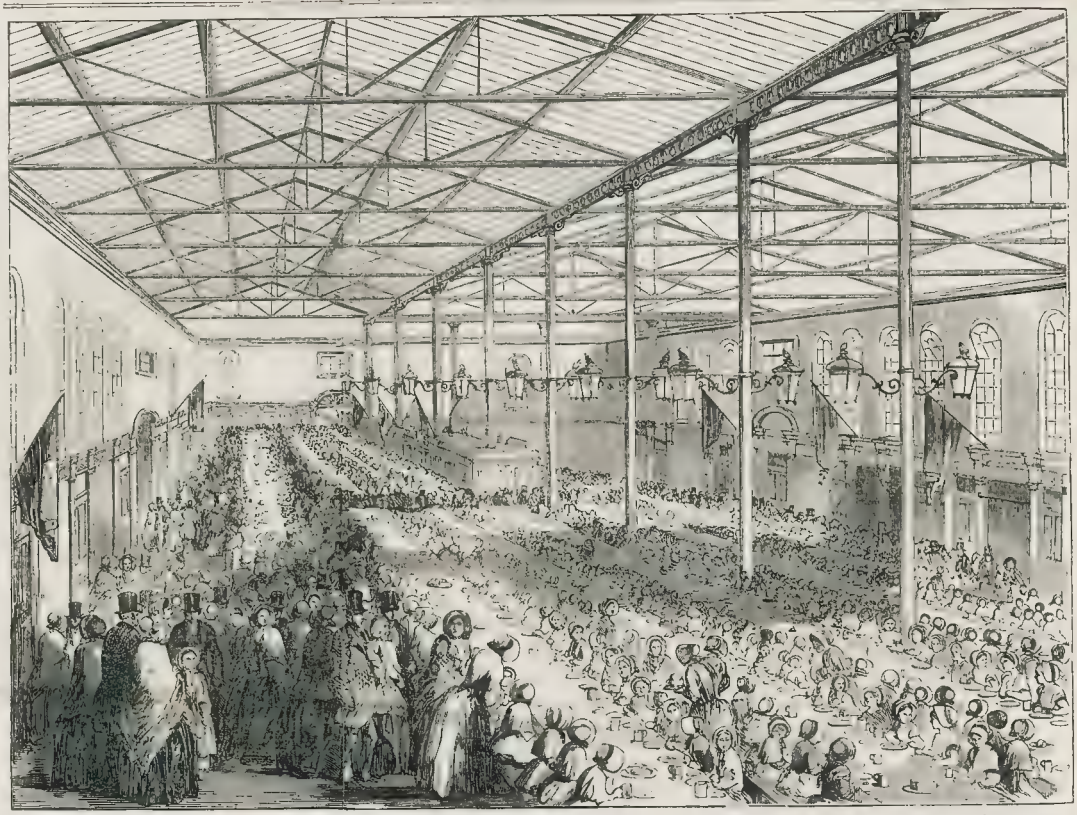
DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FROM THE RAILWAY STATION, DONCASTER, FOR THE ANGEL HOTEL.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

In our Journal of last week we detailed the principal incidents of the Royal journey, to the arrival of her Majesty at Doncaster, on Wednesday.

The Queen and Prince Albert, after receiving the address, were conducted through the main entrance to the railway station, which was covered with crimson cloth, to the state carriage, immediately at hand. Here the reception was very enthusiastic. On both the platforms ladies waved their handkerchiefs, gentlemen cheered to their utmost, hats in hand, and the children caught up the hout of acclamation and hearty greeting, which was most graciously acknowledged by her Majesty and the Prince. The scholars of the National School, who were placed in front of their building, on an elevated platform, then sang "God save the Queen." One pleasing feature was the presence of the pupils the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the venerable founder of the charity, the Rev. C. W. Fenton, vicar of Malterway, the honorary secretary; the latter cheering with the greatest enthusiasm, which was recognised by the august visiters. "Welcome Victoria" on the triumphal arch was acknowledged by her Majesty with a graceful smile. On approaching East Laith-gate, with crowds of people

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE ANGEL HOTEL, DONCASTER.



ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN TO THE SCHOLARS OF ALL SECTS, AT THE MARKET-HOUSE, DONCASTER, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF PRINCE ALBERT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

extending the whole length of the road, the cheering was also most vociferous. On Hodgson's platform were placed the young gentlemen of Edenfield Academy, while banners floated in the breeze; flags were hung from different points, and bells rang right merrily; in fact, Doncaster manifested such an outburst of loyalty as could not be excelled in the great military progresses of former Kings. Moving onwards, the Royal *cortège* reached the second triumphal arch. Before doing so, it passed several fine larch trees, which were temporarily planted to give a better effect to this part of the road.

Looking from the second in the direction of the third triumphal arch opposite the News-Room, the spacious area immediately in front was one dense mass of people, with, however, an opening along the crown of the road which was kept clear by the police. The windows, and balconies, and roofs on each side were densely crowded with respectable people. As the carriage containing her Majesty and the Prince emerged from beneath the triumphal arch, one loud rushing shout, taken up on all sides, made the welkin ring with a welcome as hearty, as enthusiastic, and as sincere as ever struck the ear of Royalty; and it was taken up with equal enthusiasm from balconies, windows, house-tops, and from every elevated position from which a view could be obtained

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT THE TEMPORARY TERMINUS, EDINBURGH.

The crowd had no sooner recovered, than they shouted, as one man, an universal welcome, when the Queen descended from the state carriage, at the Angel Inn, and took the arm of Prince Albert in the presence of the Mayor, the Vicar, the Recorder, the Town Clerk, and the Earl of Cathcart; Mr. Joseph Foster bearing the mace on the left of the Royal carriage, the sovereigns previous to presenting arms. The Royal standard was immediately hoisted above the Angel Hotel. The Queen, in the most gracious manner, bowed to the above gentlemen. Then followed another enthusiastic cheer, which continued when her Majesty made her appearance at the drawing-room windows. During this strong expression of feeling, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred descended from their carriage, and were greeted with an universal chorus of voices. The Prince gracefully acknowledged the compliment. The Princess Royal and Princess Alice were also heartily received. Both the Princes and the Princesses were accompanied by their tutor, Mr. Birch, and by their governesses, Miss Hildyard. The carriage which contained the children of the 93th Regiment under the command of Major Blackburn, were then dismissed, and a portion mounted guard. The officers present were, in addition to the gallant Major, the Hon. Captain J. H. Thurlow, the Hon. Lieut. W. S. Keox, Lieut. Gubbins, and Ensign Records. There were 110 men rank and file, besides the band, consisting of 28 men from the 2nd Life Guards. As soon as the Royal party commenced, the appearance in front of the Angel Hotel became comparatively quiet

The Angel Hotel had been tastefully prepared by Mr. Pie with flowers and evergreens. A beautiful bouquet from Lady Charlotte Guest was sent to the Angel Hotel for her Majesty, which was most graciously received. Besides this, was an elegantly formed crown of flowers from the same lady.

In the evening, a sumptuous entertainment was given at the Mansion House, by George Johnson, Esq., Mayor. There were upwards of 130 guests

There was also a brilliant display of fireworks, which was witnessed by many thousands, although the rain fell heavily.

At a very early hour on Thursday morning the town was astir; a crowd of persons were observed hurrying along the respective thoroughfares in the direction of the station ground, opposite the Angel Hotel, and at other points favourable for seeing the Royal *cortège*. The Mayor and Corporation proceeded from the Mansion house, with the Vicar, Recorder, and the officials, similarly attired as on the preceding day, and waited in procession in the station, with four troops of Yeomanry Cavalry, with their respective officers, commanded by Captain Walker, took their position on each side of the road between the second and third triumphal arch. At the platform, Lord Cathcart, and his aides-de-camp, awaited the approach of her Majesty. Along the whole line of the road her Majesty was cheered by the assembled throng on foot, in the windows, balconies, &c. On entering the station, through the booking-office, the military presented arms. Mr. Danson, the chairman, opened the carriage door for her Majesty, who was followed by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. The other Royal children went into the next carriage. Lord John Russell and the Royal suite having taken their seats, all was now in readiness for departure. Her Majesty and the Prince remained standing for some moments in the state carriage, bowing in the most gracious manner to the ladies on the platform, and to the other parties in the station, the band playing "God save the Queen;" and precisely at nine o'clock the *chant du départ* was sounded, and the train was put in motion.

DONCASTER TO EDINBURGH.

The Royal train went at a good pace till it approached Nottingley, where the line traverses a largecoser bed at a considerable elevation, so as to require some caution on that part of the journey. The carriages were slowly along the ridge of the high spot, and at 9 55 passed very leisurely through the miniature tubular bridge over the Aire and Calder Navigation. The train stopped outside York at 9 58, where the Great Northern directors took leave of her Majesty, and the directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, with Mr. Leeman, chairman, took the train in charge. The engine of the Great Northern Company was then changed for one belonging to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Company, driven by Mr. Harrison. Some thousand of people were assembled near the station, who cheered the Queen most enthusiastically. The train proceeded northward, and arrived at Darlington at eleven o'clock, where the engine took in water, and the Chief Bailiff paid his respects to her Majesty, accompanied by the most respectable inhabitants of the borough, while the approaches to the station were densely crowded. The rest of the journey towards Newcastle did not offer much to remark upon, except the extraordinary spectacle presented by the iron people—rugged hills of burning slack and small coal heaped up near masses of machinery and giant chimneys, rows of squalid houses, and vast pillars of dark smoke shooting up from the numerous pits in the vicinity of the line on the northward, with stately mansions or smug farm houses shining in the distance; and instead of the farm labourers, with their ruddy faces, one beheld crowds of women and children, with all the air of a half-starved race.

Her Majesty passed through Newcastle at ten minutes past twelve P.M., and arrived at Berwick about five minutes past two, and left about ten minutes past two, having been joined by a carriage containing Mr. Hale Sanderson, the deputy chairman, and other directors of the North British Railway.

At twenty-five minutes past three o'clock, the pilot engine arrived at Edinburgh; and in a few minutes the train, with Royal party entered the station, which about twenty minutes of its start from Berwick. All along the line clusters of people were collected to cheer the train as it passed. There was only one stoppage between Edinburgh and Berwick, namely at Grant's House, and there only for a minute or two for supplying the engine with water

Her Majesty was received at the railway station at Edinburgh by the Duke of Buccleuch (the Lord-Lieutenant of Mid-Lothian), General Riddell, the Commander of the Forces in Scotland, and Sheriff Gordon Prince Albert, on alighting from the carriage, cordially shook hands with the noble Duke, and also with General Riddell and Sheriff Gordon. Her Majesty also graciously acknowledged them; and, leaning on the arm of the Prince, walked up the platform of the station, in conversation with the Duke of Buccleuch: the Royal children, Lord J Russell, and the other members of the suite followed. Her Majesty, after acknowledging the cordial cheering of the people, stepped into the state carriage, followed by the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert; the two Princesses, Lord John Russell, and the suite occupying three other carriages The Royal *cortège* then proceeded at a slow pace in the direction of Holyrood Palace; and at every stage of its progress the Queen and her Royal consort were welcomed with the heartiest acclamations from the immense crowd that lined the road as well as the neighbouring heights. On her Majesty arriving at the Palace, the band of the 93rd Regiment, as the band of the Sutherlandshire Dragoons did at the Waterloo Bridge, struck up the National Anthem. Her Majesty was received at the Palace by Mr. Rutherford, W.S., on the part of the Duke of Hamilton, the hereditary keeper of the Palace. The High Constables of Edinburgh had the honour of escorting her Majesty from the station to the Palace; and at the same time the High Constables of Easter and Wester Portsburgh and the Canongate were drawn up. As soon as her Majesty reached the Palace, a Royal salute was fired by the guns of the Castle, while the Royal standard was hoisted.

About a quarter to five o'clock, the Royal carriage drove up to the Palace gates, and in a minute or two her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, alighted from the carriage, and walked, arm in arm, up the lane, and, entering the carriage, drove off at a rapid pace along the road leading to the new road that was made around Arthur's Seat a few years ago. Col. Phipps and Col Grant rode on opposite the Royal carriage.

In the course of the evening the honour of knighthood was conferred on Mr. Johnston, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The Royal dinner party, at eight o'clock, included the Duke of Buccleuch and the members of the suite.

EDINBURGH TO BALMORAL

On Friday morning her Majesty and the Royal family left Holyrood *en route* to Balmoral, for the honour before the hour appointed for the departure of the Royal party, crowds poured into the park. Shortly after seven o'clock the military and police took up positions similar to those they had occupied on the preceding day, the Duke's walk being again lined with infantry, flanked by a detachment of cavalry at either end of the Royal route. Both sides of the way were crowded with anxious spectators, and many were contented to view the Royal *cortège* and the time-expired from the adjoining houses.

Her Majesty appeared in front of the Palace, and took her seat in the carriage at exactly eight o'clock, and was followed by Prince Albert and the elder Royal children. The Queen wore a *plaid* and shawl of the Royal Stuart tartan, and a yellow silk-lined bonnet, with feather. The Prince Consort was again dressed in a light grey tweed coat, closely buttoned. The young Princes were dressed alike, in the Highland costume of the shepherd's plaid pattern, and the Princesses were also plainly, but very neatly attired. Lord John Russell and the Royal suite followed.

The usual signal having been given to the Castle, the Royal cavalcade drove off amidst the sound of trumpets and the booming of the Castle guns. The *cortège* moved slowly till it had passed Holyrood, and, amidst the buzzas of the assembled throng, the auspicious journey then moved along at a brisk pace.

The Royal party reached St. Margaret's station at ten minutes past eight. Her Majesty quickly alighted, and was conducted down the steps by Prince Albert and the Duke of Buccleuch. The Queen was at once met by the Earl of Mar Kinnoull and the Royal suite having taken their seats, all was now in readiness for departure. Her Majesty and the Prince remained standing for some moments in the state carriage, bowing in the most gracious manner to the ladies on the platform, and to the other parties in the station, the band playing "God save the Queen;" and precisely at nine o'clock the *chant du depart* was sounded, and the train was put in motion.

CELEBRATION OF PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY AT DONCASTER.

Of all the entertainments in commemoration of the visit of her Majesty to Doncaster, we know of none more gratifying than the *fête* given to the children of the town on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 26th ult., being the birthday of the Royal Highness Prince Albert. According to previous arrangements, the children assembled in the Horse Fair, at half-past three o'clock. Precisely at that time, the scholars of the Baptist Sunday-school, Spring-gardens, made their appearance on the ground, headed by a banner. Many of the children carried small hand-flags, with various mottoes—such as "Victoria and Albert," "Long live our noble Queen," "God bless our Queen," &c. No sooner had they been placed in three than the Parish Church Sunday-schools were seen advancing from Wood-street, with their war by Vicar, the Rev. Dr. Sharpe and Mrs. Sharpe, the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Sharp; Mr. Testa, and a goodly number of teachers. The girls had a banner inscribed C. R. Alford, with a banner bearing the words "Christ Church Sunday-school," and on another "The Queen. God bless her At the same time, a large procession of five hundred Wesleyan children, approached with their banner. Immediately afterwards came the Primitive Methodist Sunday-schools, Duke-street, attended by their ministers and teachers, with their banner. The children of the Catholic Sunday-school, about 80, were present, but had no banner. Here were met the Church, the Wesleyan, the Independent, the Catholic, the Primitive Methodist, and the Baptist more than two thousand children and teachers. Thus they were all assembled in the Market-house, where 13 tables were prepared for their entertainment. The whole of the immense building was completely filled by the children and visitors; and although it is calculated to be of several thousand persons, it was inadequate to accommodate anything like the number that sought admission. When all had got seated, the following grace was sung, accompanied by the band of music stationed near the centre entrance:—

> Be present at our table, Lord.
> Be here and everywhere adored.
> These mercies bless, and grant that we
> May feast in paradise with Thee.

Each child was then plentifully supplied with tea and plum-cake by the different teachers and committees of management. The entertainment consisted of 1800 buns, weighing 13 cwt., each supplied in two hundreds by nine different bakers, at 3d. each. The tea-cakes were excellent. The tea used was made from 3 lb., boiled in copper vessels at the Black Bull, the Dolphin, and the Plough. Thirty gallons of tea, 36 lb. of sugar, and 25 lb. of cream was allowed to sweeten the tea. For each copper were engaged four men to carry the tea to the building; and it is satisfactory that the whole of these arrangements were admirably carried out by the committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, Rev. C. R. Alford, Messrs. Rogerson, Oxley, J. Wright, W. E. Smith, George Parkinson, W. H. Bailes, and R. Jaques. At the conclusion of the repast, which occupied about an hour, the children sang "God save the Queen," the Rev. C. R. Alford officiating as director The National Anthem was sung with the band accompaniment Then followed tremendous cheers from the children, when made the very walls of the room reverberate several times; and in the midst of this outburst of enthusiasm most of the company departed, and soon afterwards the festival terminated.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

Our readers are aware that there exists in England a number of freehold land societies, originally formed with a view of enabling the inhabitants of the towns to acquire as much property in land as would entitle them to a vote for counties. The plan originated, in 1844, with the Anti-Corn-Law League, and was intended to obtain political power for the agriculturists, formed by Mr. James Taylor, of Birmingham, that the plan was susceptible of a much wider application, and might be made the means of great public improvement. His idea was, that a number of persons should subscribe money, either in one sum or in weekly and monthly instalments, and when the subscriptions had accumulated sufficiently, and favourable opportunities occurred, land should be purchased in large quantities, and divided into lots, and in due proportion amongst the subscribers. To purchase land in England in small quantities is so costly, from stamps and legal restrictions, as to make it impracticable for profit, and by purchasing in large quantities, and then dividing it into small portions, it was ascertained it might be acquired at less than half the ordinary cost. The working out of this idea was much favoured by a law passed in 1846, "The Freehold Societies Act," 6 and 7 Vict. cap. 115, which gave legal encouragement and protection to societies for raising by small periodical subscriptions a fund to assist the members in obtaining a small freehold or leasehold property." This Act intended to promote building societies, given to all the societies the privileges of a corporate body, and a society *en commandite*. It enables them to sue and be sued by trustees, exempts each subscriber from any liability beyond the sum he subscribes, and grants to all the contracts, bonds, and other instruments that may exist between the members of the society, exemption from stamp duties, and enables the society, like a railway company, to enact rules and regulations, which are recognised in the courts of law and have legal force. Profiting by this Act, the freehold and societies have become numerous; they are now establishing in many of our towns, and number not less than 30,000 members, who have already subscribed £600,000. When the present plan, now in operation, is completed, will be worth a million sterling. The freehold land scheme, from being intended merely to procure a few votes in counties for townspeople, to balance the influence of large landowners, has entirely changed the whole theory of land, establishing a small independent proprietary in England, and is effecting a great social alteration.

The success and rapid extension of the scheme in England has induced several gentlemen to introduce it into Ireland. Steps are already taken to establish a freehold land society, or society of small proprietors, in Ireland, and to carry out there on an extensive scale the purchase of estates, and the distribution of them into small lots. The occasion is propitious: the sale of land under the Encumbered Estates Act is a favourable opportunity for acquiring land with an unexceptionable title. Numerous bodies of peasantry are still preparing to emigrate, who would, no doubt, prefer to remain and cultivate land, could it be obtained on easy terms in their own country. They have funds, which would be better appealed to their native soil than to paying a passage to the United States, and established arrangements exist in Ireland for the formation of "The Small Proprietors' Society of Ireland," that more money belonging to the Irish is lying as deposits in friendly societies and savings-banks, than would purchase the fee simple of several counties. Of £3,000,000 sterling in the latter, having been saved by the large majority are said to be farmers. The depositors in savings-banks are necessarily persons of small means. On the whole, it is estimated that these various deposits, a great part of which might be made available for converting the peasantry of Ireland by the farms at will, into small proprietors, do not amount to less than £40,000,000. The Irish have within themselves the means of improving their condition, and making themselves prosperous, and their country honourable and dignified, if they knew how to apply them. The "propose" to establish a small proprietors' society will put them in the way of applying their resources at home. The Irish character is not, however, to be local, like the English freehold societies, but national. "The Irish societies," it is said, "must alot land by the acre for agricultural purposes, at stated rates, and for the money necessary for so large an object would accumulate so slowly in a local society, that the essential benefit of the system would necessarily be lost." "Each county is to have a branch committee, elected by the local members to superintend the interests; while a general directory, chosen by all the members, must keep the whole system in harmony." With this exception, which, we fear, will be a more formidable objection to the society than the projectors suppose, the Irish society is to be formed on the basis of our freehold land societies. It addresses itself mainly to farmers likely to leave the country without its assistance, but it is open to everybody who has money and inclination to subscribe. The shares are to be £100 each, payable to the amount in weekly instalments of £1, or by proportionate quarterly or half yearly payments. As fast as funds are obtained, land will be purchased and divided. The aim of the society will be to make authority over the land subservient to the creation of an "independent yeomanry;" and it is supposed that from one share to two shares at the present price of land, or from £100 to £200, will form half an acre, a small property, one fitted to satisfy the expectations of the independent. In the "proposal," the whole details of the plan are well wrought out; and the promoters of any "its very small test operation will effect some practical good; its full and complete development would not leave a workhouse or a waste in Ireland."

We have placed before our [illegible] this scheme, as we [illegible]

[illegible] Prospects," by Vincent Scale[illegible]

[illegible] Establishing a Small Proprietary S[illegible]

[illegible] does not exactly tally with theirs. The e[illegible]

[illegible] duties is local action and local management, and a g[illegible]

[illegible] require strong social influences to sustain the confidence of the people [illegible]

[illegible] these can scarcely be obtained in England, provided [illegible]

[illegible] and have their [illegible]

[illegible] n, and profess [illegible] ing beyond an [illegible]

the establishment of a peasant proprietary, a kind of [illegible]

modelled the example of [illegible] and self-

reliance; but, perhaps, [illegible] to [illegible]

was to the past condition of Belgium [illegible] collections we will not here [illegible]

armed by and even intensely desire the welfare of Ireland; but we should not be just either to the Irish or too promoters of the scheme, if we did not say that we have many doubts both of its immediate success and its ultimate good effects.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

So California has a rival. Great Britain possesses a golden territory as well as the States. The Far East turns out to be as rich, if not richer, than the Far West; and, if all tales be true, we may shortly expect to see a diversion of the stream of adventurous emigration from the route by cold Cape Horn, to the route by warm Cape of Good Hope. Odd, that we should for many years have been pouring forth the scum of our society upon what seems likely to turn out the most auriferous of our possessions. Never was there a clearer case of—

Fortunati nimium convicta *si sua bona norint.*

"The sentence of the court is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of the natural consequences of your dog's being found carried off, and that you be [illegible] to such place, house upon a region, where, according to the best information and advice, you have only to get on your knees, take up the mould a little, pour it from hand to hand, blow away the dust, and behold the sparkling precious metal glistening between your dirty fingers. Why, if the true state of the case had been known, juries would have rushed impetuously into the dock, and prayed to be allowed to take the culprit's position; the bar, with a horrid vision of the County Courts before their eyes, would to a man have left their country—I am far from saying, for their country's good, but for their own; while, instead of condemning criminals to be carried across the Southern Ocean, to Tom Tiddler's ground, where people pick up gold and silver, we would have ruthlessly sentenced the rascals to remain at home. Well, it remains to be seen what may be the real value of the account just received. They have certainly an authentic appearance, and will, if they be confirmed, fling a new and tempting bait before doubting emigrants. The fleece was the old riches of Australian land; but now the fleece to be pursued will be of the same material as that hunted after by adventurous Captain Jason. May the new Argonauts meet with as much success as the old ones, and not half so much peril!

I heard the other day, recounted by an eye-witness, an odd scene which lately took place in a druggist's shop in one of the towns on the southern coast. A person entered the shop, and hurriedly demanded an ounce of laudanum. His dress was disordered, his address confused and bewildered, his hair tumbled wildly, and his face pale and haggard. The shopman refused to serve him. The man pleaded hard for the drug, asked in a jeering way whether they thought he intended to poison himself, affirmed that he was well known to the master of the shop, and had only got into the habit of using laudanum medicinally. The result was, that, after some parley and hesitation, the phial was handed to him, and in an instant, and before he could be interfered with, he gulped down the whole contents. The bystanders stared aghast, while the salesman, falling on his knees in the middle of the shop, began, in a loud voice, to pray for forgiveness for the sin of self-destruction, and to declare that his disgust with the world was so great as absolutely to prevent his living in it. Meantime, the spectators would have interfered in more energetic fashions somewhat nearer, but a significant glance from the shopman restrained them. The man was allowed to finish his prayer, which was very long and very rambling; but, while still upon his knees, and apparently waiting calmly for the action of the drug, the shopman coolly asked him if he knew what he had taken. The would-be suicide in very high price—fetched the sum of £6 13s. Such monster specimens as these are now becoming very rare: but most old Scotch fishermen are full of old legends of the enormous salmon which, in days of yore, before the introduction of stake-nets along the estuaries of rivers, used to haunt the mouths of streams; and hardly a good angling river in the North but has its tradition of some one vast fish captured by the rod, after, perhaps, a contest of days and nights between the fisher and his prey. These more or less apocryphyal salmon are often described as having been from 70 lb. to 80 lb. in weight; and the great difficulty experienced by the angler, after he had got his victim well, and more from their activity or their struggles, but from their sullen inactivity, setting down to some dark pool, and refusing to move or to yield—not only to the jerks of the line, but to showers of stones rained upon them, or even the poking of the line's butt end. I have heard of instances of boys being set to dive after the big fish before he could be got into motion; but, in a tolerable experience of the vicissitudes of salmon angling, I never saw a fish so sullen or so anti-peripatetic as to require the application of stones to make him swell, and move his great stone flung into the pool in which he had taken refuge. The best sport is, however, invariably shown by salmon or grilse weighing less than 10 lb. Many a Mr. Briggs have I met upon the rocky and gravelly banks of a Highland river, got up in the most approved style of sporting dandyism known to London tailors, and with a rod which almost dazzled you to look at; it was so bright with brass and varnish, and all manner of cunning workmanship, the inventions of Oxford or Regent-streets. Our friend would look with desperate contempt upon the gear patronised by the Highland gillie—the barbarous ashen stem, and a tough hickory or lance-wood top, the two united by means of a long splice and a stout bit of whip cord. But, alas! for the vanity of glancing brass and gleaming varnish, how often did it happen that in the first rush of excitement, and flounder of a heavy fish, our spruce and dandy gamecracker at one or other of its dozen joints, off went the liberated fish the instant the strain of the line was slackened, and there stood Mr. Briggs, the runs of his rod in his hand, the very picture of Lord Ullin when "he was left lamenting."

A small wrinkle for Continental travellers. If you design to make your trip a tolerably long one, and go over Austrian and Italian ground, a passport signed by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh (and which, I presume, can easily be procured) is said to have quite wonderful effects. Returning from the Frith of Forth" is one of the smallest, but not the least used all over Europe with a passport of his civic chief, and that, in the attention shown to him, and the awe it inspired, it beat the Foreign Secretary's small attempts at rivalry, to say nothing of the rack of Austrian passports, consuls, and all the rest of the thing. My acquaintance showed me the document, which I can bound to say had a most majestic appearance. It seems that the municipal head of "Auld Reekie" rejoices in a vast multiplicity of obsolete titles. Lord High Admiral of the Frith of Forth" is one of the smallest, but all of which are stated at most imposing length in the passport, the effect being to inspire all manner of frontier officials with a deep and pervading awe for this dreadful potentate, and a corresponding degree of civility towards the lucky personages who have with them the most imperial mandate. Add to these characteristics, a number of vast seals of antique and venerable aspect, and nearly as big as saucers, and the charm is complete. *Dowagers* and *gendarmerie* touch their hats and do solemn reverence to the Lord Provost, before they condescend to pay any attention to the inferior race of travellers, finished merely with the vocabulary of a Secretary of State. Perhaps, in the present disturbed and unsettled state of frontier regulation, in the cases of many of the southern nations, a couple of passports, from the Secretary of State and the northern potentate, might, occasionally, be found convenient.

Since the *America*'s achievement, yachts are to be had cheap It has even been stated that property of this description has fallen 10 per cent.—every yacht proprietor who can afford it being anxious either to have his craft altered to as near the lines of the Yankee schooner as possible, or to sell it and build another upon the improved principle. A good look-out this, at all events for the yacht builders. Our sail making, too, must, by all accounts, be reformed. For years back, we have been going on improving the build of our vessel to be carried, without paying any heed to the lessening of the surface opposed to the wind, and necessitating the removal of a corresponding bulk of fluid. The *Alarm* cutter carries 1200 square yards of canvas in her mainsail, a most hugely unmanageable web, while the outrageous size to which gaff topsails and balloon jibs have recently grown, is one of the causes why the vessel *solent-ibus* through the water when only slight summer airs are abroad, but totally useless for a stiff breeze and a head sea, and necessitating an absurdly exaggerated size of masts and spars; all this much, and how lightly will the wind, and its fitful gusts played on a more proper footing. Schooners are far more easily handled, and pleasant craft, both to look at and to sail in, than cutters; but in point of speed the former were never understood to have a chance with the latter, just because the cutter carried proportionally a greater expanse of canvass than the two-masted vessel. The *America*, however, has done us good service in proving the capabilities of a schooner when properly built and rigged. I hear that her lines are the ordinary ones in use among the sailing schooners and pilot-boats brigs, which we have been chasing and occasionally capturing any time this thirty years, about the mouths of the African rivers, but from which we have never yet had wit enough to take a lesson. A. B. R.

(*Continued on page 294.*)

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday last the necessary preliminaries and conditions were arranged and finally agreed upon, by which Commodore Stevens transferred the *America* to Captain De Blaquiere, of the Indian army, for the sum of £170 0 which sum he becomes her sole and undivided possessor, and will, it is stated, at once proceed with her on a voyage of pleasure to the Mediterranean.

The commissioners appointed under the Act of last session to inquire into the practices of elections in the borough of St. Albans, Messrs. Bruce, Forsyth, and Kay, have appointed Mr. J. H. Fitzgerald, of the Western Circuit, as their clerk for the conduct of this inquiry, which they have fixed to commence at St. Albans towards the middle of October. The Mayor and corporation have placed the guildhall at their disposal, and proffered every assistance in the conduct of the investigation.

From the General Post-office, orders have been issued that the undermen lioned offices be opened as money-order offices on the following days; viz. on the 1st September: Leyburn, Yorkshire. 8 h September: Farnham, Kent; Princess Risborough, Buckinghamshire; Tenale, Berkshire; Wye, Kent. Thorp Arch, Yorkshire, is inserted in the list for July last, should be denominated as Boston Spa, Yorkshire

The Commissioners of Customs have issued directions to the collectors and comptrollers of the several ports of the United Kingdom to prevent and transmit to the Comptroller-General a return of expenses incurred at their re pective ports under the Steam Navigation Acts, 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 100; and 14 Vict., cap. 81; and the Passengers Acts, 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 33; and 14 Vict., cap. 1.

At the British Museum, the early closing hours of the autumnal season began on Monday. The doors are opened to the public daily (except on Saturday) from ten to five o'clock until the end of September, when the establishment will be closed for the annual cleaning, and afterwards only open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to four o'clock.

Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire, attended with great destruction of property, broke out in the Dapford Tar and Naphtha Works, situate near the Creek. The flames originated, from some cause not clearly ascertained, in a range of timber buildings, about 30 feet wide by 40 feet in length, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, soon reached the five more extensive buildings presented an immense sheet of flame, and before any attempt could be made to extinguish the flames, they had communicated with another building, in which a valuable assortment of goods was destroyed. The manager of the works estimates the stock in trade destroyed as being worth £800 or £1000.

On Monday, the factory of Mr. Lever, Wigan, was destroyed by fire, the cause of which is supposed to be accidental.

An explosion of fire-damp took place in Rose Bridge Colliery, Ince, the property of Messrs. Cass an Morris, on Saturday morning last, the result of which was, that a boy, about fourteen years of age, named Thomas Lowe, died the same evening from the injuries he then received.

On Saturday the registration lists of claims and objections to borough and county votes were published. In the metropolitan boroughs there are not more than 50 claimants and objections. The claims and objections for the county are only numerous. In the city of London there are on the livery list 214 objections, and only two claims. In the parish lists the claims and objections are also numerous.

The parochial authorities of St. Clement Danes have at length bestirred themselves for the suppression of the vile and blasphemous print-shops in Holywell-street, and on Saturday morning a party to adopt means to bring about their removal, and the removal of the colony of thieves and infamous characters in Newcastle-court.

The municipality of Dijon, in imitation of that of Paris, has resolved to undertake important works, in order to afford employment to the workmen. Amongst other things, it has resolved to effect a complete restoration of the old palace of the States of Burgundy, at an expense of 350,000f. The plans have already been submitted to the Minister of the Interior.

Captain Garrett, of the 16th Regiment, now in Preston garrison, having made a wager with the officers of that corps that he would walk to Liverpool and back (forty miles) in 24 hours, set accordingly started from Fulwood Barracks precisely at eight o'clock on Sunday evening last. The whole of the day was wet and stormy, and it continued to rain heavily until he got as far as Ormskirk at night. However, he maintained his pace, and he returned to the barracks in good spirits. The following day, at a quarter to seven o'clock P.M., having taken 23 hours and three quarters only to perform the turn.

From Naples, accounts of the 21st ult. announce that the small town of Bari, on the Neapolitan coast, had been completely destroyed by an earthquake. All the houses, with one or two exceptions, were ruined by an earthquake. All the houses, with one or two exceptions, were ruined by an earthquake. 700 dead bodies had been dug out of the ruins. At Sorrento a violent shock was felt on the 14th, and in several other parts of the province of Basilicata. Many houses were thrown down, and even whole villages have been transformed into heaps of ruins, and many lives lost. The people are panic-struck, fearing a repetition of the calamitous earthquakes of 1783, which were repeated during a period of nine months.

The news from Mexico this week states that the old system of banditti has been revived through the country. Travelling is consequently unsafe to travel armed bands at least twice a week, rendering it exceedingly unsafe to travel with valuables or money. Americans and English men, it is said, are seldom molested, more through fear than any love or respect the robbers have for them.

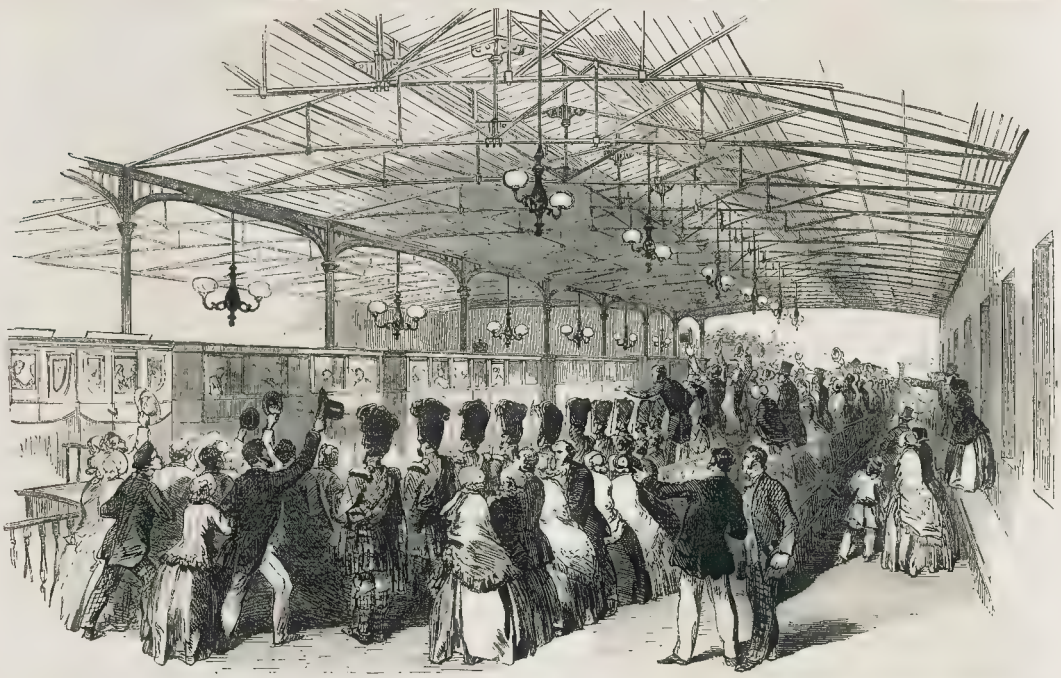
Great loss of life and destruction of property occurred at Muscatine, Iowa (United States), on the 11th ult., by a freshet on a creek, which occurred at night. Houses were swept off, and in one a woman and her three children were drowned. The loss to public works alone is 10,000 dollars.

Dominick Daly, Esq., formerly Government Secretary and Member of Council in Canada, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, in the room of D. B. Ross, Esq., deceased.

Messrs. R. Duncan Wilmot, John Hamilton Gray, and George Hayward are appointed members of the Executive Council of New Brunswick.

Most of her Maj sty's Ministers are at present absent from London. Lord John Russell is with the Queen at Balmoral. Sir Charles Wood is fishing in an Admiralty yacht. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is at his country seat, as is Lord Grey. The Lord President and Sir Francis Baring are only in town occasionally for a day. Mr. Labouchere has gone to Scotland again, and the other members of the Administration are away. But for the presence of Sir Fabrice, London might almost be said to be without a Government.

The merchants of Richmond, Virginia (U. S.), are about getting up a regular line of steamers between that port and Liverpool. In New York a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool. In New York a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool. In New York a



HER MAJESTY AT THE PERTH STATION.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

(*Continued from page 282.*)

by her Royal Consort and the two elder children. The junior members of the Royal family, the Premier, and the Royal suite then took their seats in the train.

The train consisted of eight carriages and three trucks. Mr. Paton, superintendent of locomotives, guided the engine of the Royal train, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens.

All being prepared, the train left the station at about fifteen minutes past eight, when a cheer burst forth from the spectators.

The Royal train reached Linlithgow at 8 52, where the engine stopped for a few seconds to take in water. At Polmont, the train left the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, and proceeded by the Stirlingshire Midland Railway Junction to Larbert. At the Larbert Junction, the engine was replaced by one belonging to the Scottish Central Railway Company, and several of the directors of that line were here in waiting to accompany the Royal party to Perth. At half-past nine the Royal carriages reached the Perth station, the soldiers of the 79th Cameronian Highlanders lining both sides of the railway; the band played the Queen's Anthem while the Royal party was passing, and a Royal salute was pealed from the guns of Stirling Castle. The magistrates, council, and constabulary were in attendance, as also a great concourse of spectators; but a momentary glimpse only of her Majesty or any of the Royal party could be obtained.

PERTH.

The railway platform was occupied by the portion of the 79th Highlanders at present in Perth, under the command of Captain Harrison; the high constables were also out, and the magistrates and other authorities took their station upon the platform, where there could not be fewer than 1500 or 2000 well-dressed ladies and gentlemen. About twenty minutes after ten the Royal train entered the station amidst the applauding shouts of the multitude. The Royal carriages drew up opposite the platform, and her Majesty politely exchanged salutations with the Lord Provost. During the time the train remained, which did not exceed two minutes, her Majesty stood near the door of the carriage with the Prince on her left hand, along with two of the Royal children, and acknowledged the cheers with which she was greeted.

After several of the directors of the Scottish Midland Railway, who were to accompany the Royal train to the termination of their jurisdiction, had taken their seats, the carriages again drove off.

STONEHAVEN.

The railway station (as on a former occasion) was fitted temporarily as a suite of apartments for the Royal family. A lunch, laid in the most elegant style, was prepared by Mr. Douglas, of the Douglas Hotel, Aberdeen.

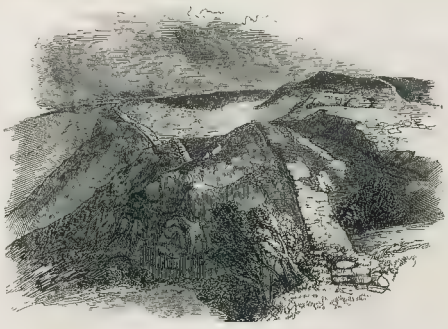
In the neighbourhood of the station, and just across the line, was erected a magnificent triumphal arch of evergreens, flowers, &c., and on every eminence and from many of the houses around flags and banners were displayed. The morning trains brought a considerable number of visitors from Aberdeen and the south, and the inhabitants of Stonehaven turned out in crowds.

At a quarter before one, the carriages drove up, in the same order as that in which they had left Edinburgh. Mr. Pirie, deputy chairman of the directors, Clements Lumsden, Esq., Major Christie, and Mr. Wallace, accompanied the train from Forfar; and Mr. Thompson, of Banchory, Mr. Davison, of Inchmarlo, Mr. Bervie, and Mr. Gibson, were on the platform here to receive her Majesty, who, on alighting, was received with loud cheers.

Her Majesty remained at the station half an hour, partaking, along with the rest of the Royal family, of luncheon. The suite had refreshment in the second dining room. At twenty minutes past one o'clock the Royal party left for Banchory. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal occupied the first carriage; the second contained the two other Royal children, and immediately behind came a *char-a-banc* with Lord John Russell, Colonel Gordon, Colonel Phipps, and Sir James Clark. On their departure they were saluted with loud cheers.

The first stage of 15 miles brought the Royal party to Banchory, by the Dee side, where they changed horses at the Burnet Arms Inn. The course of the river was then followed by Aboyne and Ballater, at both of which places relays of horses were in readiness. At Ballater the river was crossed, the Royal party proceeding thenceforward by the south bank of the Dee to Balmoral, where her Majesty arrived quite safely about half-past seven o'clock.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM STONEHAVEN.



WALL OF SEVERUS, WALLTOWN CRAGS, NEAR THIRLWALL.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

REMAINS OF THE WALL OF SEVERUS, WALLTOWN CRAGS, CUMBERLAND.

The noble design of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, comprising an extensive examination of this ancient barrier of Northern Britain, and a liberal invitation to the body of antiquaries to take part in the proposed investigation, has created a revived interest in a subject which, from time to time, has engaged the attention and research of some of our ablest topographers and archæologists.

REMAINS OF THE STATION CALLED MAGNA, CAERVORAN.

The remains of this colossal monument erected by the energy of our Roman fathers, to whom we owe the foundation of our laws and civic institutions, appeal in a manner somewhat more touching than belongs to the common interest of historical association, when looked upon as a parting memorial bequeathed by the friendly conquerors at a time when the exigences of the Roman State demanded the recall of those legions whose prowess had sufficed to protect the Britons from the savage tribes of the Scots and Picts who threatened them from the fastnesses of the north.

The largest surviving feature of the famous wall is that portion of it which crowns the serrated edge of Walltown Crags, near Thirlwall Castle. This part is locally called the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall. It presents a scene of peculiarly wild and picturesque ruggedness; and the Wall at the highest part is upwards of eight feet in height, its thickness being nine feet, presenting to the north as many as twelve courses of facing stones.

The house of Walltown is celebrated as having belonged to the Ridley family, and was the residence of John, the brother of the martyr Bishop Ridley.

A well, near the line of the Wall, which has formerly been enclosed with masonry, is called Arthur's Well; and is said to have been the spring in which Paulinus baptized King Ecfrid on his conversion to Christianity.

At Caervoran, an eminence retaining its British name, lying off the south side of the Wall and the vallum, which is conspicuous along the line of the Wall at Walltown, are the remains of the station called Magna, supposed to have been one of the forts erected by Agricola, previous to the Wall; and of the vallum, the fragment which remains visible is a part of the northern rampart of the station, which covered an area of four acres and a half, and appears from its space and position to have been a point of considerable importance.

The view from this eminence extends from the base of the crags, over a waste of peat moss, which in earlier times formed part of the debateable land on the English border, the range of Crossfell and Skiddaw appearing in the distance.

The height of the Wall at Walltown Crags was a subject of correspondence between Sir Walter Scott and the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, author of a history of Northumberland. In the course of this, the former, conceiving he had obtained but an indefinite reply to his enquiry, wrote to ask if the Wall was high enough for a man to break his neck from it; to which his correspondent replied, that he certainly considered that it might be so, especially if, in taking the leap, he should include the cliff at its base, which would add some hundreds of feet to the probability of such a result. The view from the heights extends from the bases of the crags over a waste of moss land, Skiddaw and the range of Crossfell appearing in the distance.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES.—FROM A PORTRAIT BY A. SALOMÉ.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES.

Miss Catherine Hayes left Liverpool, for New York, on Wednesday last, to make a tour in the United States. This gifted vocalist whose Portrait is presented by our Artists, was born in Limerick. At an early age her beautiful voice won for her the patronage of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edmund Knox, Bishop of Limerick. In Dublin, Signor Antonio Sapio was the first singing-master of Miss Hayes, in 1841; and her first appearance in public took place at his annual concert in the great room of the Rotundo. In December of that year she sang, at the concert of the Anacreontic Society, "Qui la voce," from Bellini's "Puritani," and "Come per serena," from the "Sonnambula." Liszt, the celebrated pianist, heard her at a concert in January, 1843, and was so struck with her singing that he wrote to the Bishop of Limerick's daughter-in-law thus:—"I do not know of any voice more expressive than that of Miss Hayes. I doubt if, amongst the singers of the day, there is one equal in extent and volume to what hers will be." During 1843, Miss Catherine Hayes continued to be one of the leading singers of the Anacreontic Philharmonic, and other powerful concerts in Dublin. Labiache and Costa heard her at the close of this year, and expressed high opinions of her

MEMORIAL BUST OF RICHARD HOOKER, IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"THE BATEMAN CHILDREN," AT ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

musical abilities. It was on hearing Grisi and Mario in "Norma," in this year, that Miss Catherine Hayes first experienced the desire to go on the lyric stage; and, after considerable opposition from her relatives and friends, she went to Paris in October, 1844, to study under Manuel Garcia (brother of Malibran and Viardot, and master of Jenny Lind), who, after a tuition of a year and a half, advised her to proceed to Italy, in order to obtain the best experience for the stage. At Milan she became a pupil of Signor Felice Ronconi, brother of the great Giuseppi Ronconi; and, through the kind intervention of the once famed Mdme Grassini (Grisi's aunt), she was engaged for the Italian Opera-house in Marseilles, where she made her first appearance on any stage, on the 10th of May, 1845, as *Elvira*, in Bellini's "Puritani." She subsequently appeared in *Lucia*, and in Rossini's "Mosè in Egitto" (*Zoroè*). After her return to Milan, she continued her studies under Felice Ronconi, until Morelli, the director of the Scala, offered her an engagement. Her first character was *Linda*. She was recalled twelve times by the audience. Her next part was *Desdemona*, in Rossini's "Otello," her performance of which earned for her the title of "the Pearl of the Scala." In the spring of 1846, she sang at the Italian Opera in Vienna; and at the Carnival of 1846-47, was engaged at Venice: two new operas were composed for her, "Griselda," by Federico Ricci, and "Albergo de Romana," by Malepsino. After a second season in Vienna, where Ricci wrote his "Estella" for her, and she also appeared in *Norma*. Miss C. Hayes then visited Bergamo, Verona, Florence, and Genoa, enacting *Maria di Rohan*, and the leading parts in Verdi's works, with distinguished success. Rubini and Mercadante the composer, and the late Madame Catalani, expressed the highest admiration of Miss C. Hayes's talents. After the termination of her engagement at the Carlo Felice, in Genoa, Miss Catherine Hayes was offered *carte blanche* for London, both by Mr. Lumley for Her Majesty's Theatre, and Mr. Delafield for the Royal Italian Opera.

She appeared at Covent-garden Theatre, the 10th of April, 1849, as *Linda*, and afterwards as *Lucia*, and sang at the private concert at Buckingham Palace in the presence of Her Majesty and, minutely congratulating her on "her deserved success." In November, 1849, she made her return to her native land, and created an immense sensation at the Dublin Philharmonic Society and Theatre Royal, playing as *Lucia*, *Norma*, *Amina*; and she visited Liverpool and Glasgow, with the *prima donna* of the Italian Company, where she received a truly Irish welcome in each city. Having been engaged by Mr. Lumley for the season 1850, she made her *début* on the 2nd of April, in *Lucia*. In the winter of 1850-51, Miss Catherine Hayes made another provincial tour in Ireland and the English provinces, particularly at Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. At the grand Carnival of Rome in 1851, Miss Catherine Hayes was engaged at Rome, at the Apollo Theatre, closing the round of her *répertoire* in *Maria di Rohan* which part she had sustained for twelve successive nights. During the season 1851 Miss Catherine Hayes has been the star of the concert-room in London, and of the performances at the Sacred Harmonic Society, where her singing in the sublime oratorios of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn has won universal admiration. On the 26th of May, Miss Catherine Hayes gave a morning concert at the Hanover Rooms, at which her vocalisation in every school made a profound impression on the audience. After a visit to Trouville and Havre, in July and August, Miss Catherine Hayes returned to England, to sing at farewell concerts at Manchester and Liverpool, from the 28th of August to the 1st of September, her final appearance being at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool.

The voice of Miss Catherine Hayes is of extraordinary compass: in the air of *Fidès*, from Meyerbeer's "Prophète," she descends to the low notes of the contralto register, after attacking the most elevated soprano tones. Miss Hayes's singing this season, in sacred music and in mis cellaneous concerts, has raised her reputation immensely. If the ballad school be in such ascendancy with the American amateurs as it is stated to be, Miss Catherine Hayes bids fair to enjoy the highest popularity—for a more eloquent exponent of the melodies of her own land was never heard.

MEMORIAL OF RICHARD HOOKER, IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

THE numerous visitors to this celebrated church—architecturally and historically one of the most attractive ecclesiastical edifices of the metropolis—will do well to notice a fine memorial bust of Richard Hooker, which has just been placed at the south-west angle of the choir, by the Hon Society of the Middle Temple, in memory of this learned and judicious Hooker, author of the "Ecclesia-tical Polity," and six years Master of the Temple. Izaak Walton describes the appointment as a "place" which Hooker "accepted, rather than desired." Travers, a disciple of Cartwright, the Nonconformist, read lectures; and Hooker, by his own avowal, preached Calvinistic doctrines in the forenoon, and Travers Geneva in the afternoon. The Benchers were divided; and Travers being first silenced by the Archbishop, Hooker resigned; and, in his quiet parsonage of Boscombe, renewed the contest in print in his "Ecclesiastical Polity." (See Cunningham's "Modern Eminent Men.")

Hooker was subsequently presented to the living of Bishopsbourne, in Kent, where he died, and was interred in the church; and a monument was afterwards erected to his memory by Sir William Cowper.

The bust, which is engraved upon this prospective page, is ably executed, and the features are highly characteristic of Hooker's habitual gravity, mildness, and moderation. The sculptor of this memorial is Mr. Gatley, who has also executed a successful likeness of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for Lambeth Palace. We are glad to find the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple have expressed their approbation of his bust of the "judicious Hooker," by generously rewarding the artist beyond his commission.

Mr. Gatley, we believe, is a native of Cheshire; and, during his early career in art, was introduced to the studio of Bailey by the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich; after which, he found employment in that of the late Mr. Watson, and has since been engaged on commissions for several distinguished gentlemen in the counties of Chester and Lancaster

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN, MIDLAND, AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAYS.—Mr. Gladstone, to whom the question of the division, between the above companies, of the traffic between London and the towns of Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield, Doncaster, and Lincoln, was referred, has made his award. We understand the substance of the award to be as follows:—Assuming the through traffic between the places referred to remains the same, the Great Northern are in the passenger receipts to take 460 parts, and the London and North-Western and Midland 140 parts; and of the goods receipts the Great Northern are to take 360, and the London and North-Western and Midland 240 parts.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.—The Boston *Gazette* speaks of witnessing the effect of several sharp showers upon the new costume. The Turkish trowsers lost their graceful contour, and flagged round the pedestals of the warriors, like a banner round a flag-staff, while the tunic was deprived of its stiffness

The *Giornale di Roma* gives an account of a most singular meteor which appeared on the 18th ult. after sunset, in the vicinity of Velletri, Appinines and the Alban Mountains. The phenomenon was ushered in by sudden flashes of light, shooting from two distinct points of the eastern horizon behind the Monte di Montagnone, near Monte Fortino. The light at its height greatly resembled that of the *aurora borealis*. After some time, a splendid fiery globe, apparently as large as the moon, whom seen at the horizon, rose to the altitude of about 30 degrees. From the rose-coloured light it cast upon the adjoining clouds, it was evidently above them. It continued its course, describing so striking like a pendulum, from west to east, for some time, and at last burst with the noise of thunder, scattering thousands of luminous fragments around, which soon disappeared. The phenomenon had been preceded by several falling stars in the same quarter of the heavens.

THE CRIMINAL LAW.—On Monday Lord Campbell's new act on the administration of the criminal law came into operation. By this act criminal courts can order indictments, &c., to be amended where the variances are not material to the merits of the case. In indictments for murder or manslaughter, the means by which the injury was inflicted need not be specified, and in cases of forgery and getting property by false pretences, it will be sufficient to allege that the act was done to defraud, without stating any particular person. A person indicted for felony may be tried and guilty of a misdemeanour; and in an indictment for a misdemeanour which turns out to be a felony, the court may order another indictment. By this act, the section in the 17th William 4 and 1 Vict. which allowed the prisoner himself to be found guilty of an assault, is repealed, in consequence of the great difficulties which have arisen (as in the remarkable case of the Birds) in the construction of the enactment. There is a provision in this act authorising any court, judge, or justice, including Bankruptcy and Insolvency and County Courts, to commit and order a prosecution for perjury. Among the improvements created by this act is one adding courts, on conviction, for certain misdemeanours, such as conspiracy, in recent assaults, &c. to add hard labour in the discretion for the whole or part of the time. The act (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 100), extends to all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of Scotland.

In Beyrout, *les Sœurs de la Charité* have established a day-school for young ladies, and a day-school for poor girls and Arabs. They also set up an hospital, where soldiers attacked by fever or any other disease are kindly nursed and cared for, and the two best doctors at Beyrout attend them.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MUSIC.

FAREWELL CONCERTS AT MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL OF MISS CATHERINE HAYES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MANCHESTER, August 31.

Upwards of 9000 persons have attended the three farewell concerts of Miss Catherine Hayes at the Free-Trade Hall, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and hautstated as I have been to the enthusiasm of audiences in many countries, rarely do I recollect a greater impression to have been produced by the vocalisation of any *artist* than by the "Swan of Erin." At the first concert, she was encored in "Ah! non fia," from Meyerbeer's "Prophète," in Wallace's ballad, "Why do I weep for thee?" in the "Sonnambula" *finale*, "Ah! non giunge;" and in "Eathleen mavourneen." At the second concert, she was recalled after "Casta Diva," from Bellini's "Norma," and encored in Lavenu's graceful ballad, "Those happy days are gone," in Donizetti's polacca from "Linda," "Oh, luce di quest' anima," and in Knight's ballad, "The Grecian Daughter, substituting for the latter "Bonnie Prince Charlie" the second time. At the third concert the encores were for "Ah! non fia" (sung again by general desire, as also "Kathleen mavourneen.") On returning after the demand for the repetition of the last-mentioned air, Miss Katherine Hayes gave the "Ah! non giunge." The last piece rendered by Miss Hayes was Lavenu's *finale*, "Ah! non giunge," from "Maria di Rohan," at the end of which a most exciting scene was witnessed, the assemblage of upwards of 3000 persons recalling Miss Hayes, and giving her a tremendous ovation as a farewell from Manchester. I never heard this gifted vocalist in finer voice; her improvement, since she sang at the two Italian Opera-houses, is quite surprising; it is no longer the timid vocalist, but the thoroughly accomplished *artiste*, capable of moving the audience by the most intensely dramatic and highly-finished style. Her ballad singing is perfection—her "Kathleen" is one of those exquisite interpretations in which the intellect and sentiment of the exponent are equally apparent. More profound pathos than she exhibited in the recitative, preceding the Cavatina, "Fidèle" (imitation of *Jean of Leyden* for the loss of his *Berta*—was never heard; whilst in the florid and sacred schools, the "Casta Diva" and "Ah! non giunge," and the soprano part in "Lift thine eyes," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," sung with Miss Williams and Rebecca Isaacs, and re-demanded), proved the varied musical acquirements of the Hibernian songstress. The triumph of Miss C. Hayes at these farewell entertainments has been complete; the Lancashire amateurs have fully appreciated her great natural gifts and musica. skill.

The other vocalists at these concerts were Miss Williams, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Mr. Augustus Braham, and Herr Mengis, whose reception was very hearty. The tenor, Mr. Augustus Braham, is improving rapidly; he has a magnificent voice. Mr Lavenu was the able accompanyist.

Sivori, the famed violinist, created a sensation at each concert. He played the "Clochette" of Paganini, the "Carnavale di Cuba," the "Carnaval de Vénise," and Prume's "Melancholie." and "Tremolo." He was numerically encored every time he played.

Music in Manchester is making great way. Mr. Peacock, the proprietor of the Free-Trade Hall, re-decorated the interior, last year, at an outlay of £10,000. The room is very handsome, and will hold nearly 4000 persons; but it is well adapted for sound. The decorations are by the pupils of the School of Design; the arabesques and the *renaissance* predominate, and the *ensemble* is light and effective. At the extremity of the hall is a fair transcript of Guido's "Aurora:" the trellis-work on the ceiling is pretty, and gives it the loftiness it lacked primitively. Some paintings *à la* Watteau merit enlargism. From October to Easter, every Monday, is this hall crowded to excess with the rite for the people. Start not, white kid-gloved amateur of the two Italian Opera-houses, at these prices! You will witness an attentive body of operatives, clean, if not smart in appearance, full of enthusiasm, listening with marked intelligence to the finest order of music, with the accompanyment of an organ. The tariff at these farewell concerts of Miss Hayes was, of course, at an advanced rate, but the "million people" were here by the most liberal means it is wated that such a combination of the beautiful to art their sensit veness, at a fine point of vocalisation or execution was deve oped—the r deep and brea hless attention to the music—their outbreak of rapturous admirat on at the close, put me in mind of my earliest forms. And curious was it to observe how the ear *popuh* prevailed by the majority in the encores; and, when the question of a repetition was decided in the affirmative, how charmingly the minority acquiesced in the decision the moment the *artiste* reappeared

The Gentlemen's Concerts will be ended for the season next Wednesday; Madame Sontag and Sims Reeves engaged.

There is a talk of organising some musical performance during her Majesty's visit, to enable the Queen to hear the justly celebrated Lancashire choruses

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.

Great as was the excitement at the Manchester concerts, that last night at the Theatre Royal, as Miss C. Hayes's farewell concert, was possible, greater The house was filled to overflow—the orchestra was turned into high-priced sta s after the overflow from the boxes. On her entrance the audience rose *en masse*, and cheered for some minutes. Every time Miss Hayes came on the stage, the enthusiasm was renewed. She sang "Ah! non fia," Wallace's ballad, "Why do I weep for thee?" "Ah, non giunge," and "Kathleen Mavourneen," in each piece being vehemently encored, for the "Kathleen," she substituted "The harp that once through Tara's halls." After the melody she did the encored andutory exact the presence of the "Swan of Erin," to bestow a parting cheer; and such a cheer it was! prolonged for several minutes, one lady throwing a bouquet on the stage, which, perhaps, the most striking feature of her evidently one of those singers whose sensibility is acute under the effect of applause; she sang in a manner as she has never been heard to sing in London; the Opera, the Queen, the Duke of Devonshire, she could believe her to be the same vocalist. More daintily beautiful cadenzas were never essayed with more positive brilliancy and finish; there was one long-sustained note she executed with such power and purity, that Miss Hayes must assuredly will quit this country with the sufferages of the northern amateurs, for no *artiste* has ever created a greater *furore* by her vocalisation in Manchester and Liverpool

The remainder of the concert was filled up by Miss Williams, encored in Glück's "Che faro;" Mr. Augustus Braham, whose "Flowers of the forest," by Thompson, and "In the old chair," by Balfe, were tedmanded; Herr Mengis, and Sivori, whose "Clochette" and "Carnavale di Cuba" were rapturously received. Mr Lavenu was the accompanyist. The orchestra played the "Massaniello" and "Domanda da Cavrone" overtures most excellently—it was, however, not the Philharmonic band of this town, as may be readily guessed. The profound attention with which music is listened to here, struck me as much as at Manche

Many visitors to Miss C Hayes have arrived from various parts of Ireland and from London to bid her adieu. The Adelphi Hotel has been beslcged by her friends, and a farewell dinner will be given this day to her. The *Pacific* leaves to-morrow afternoon.

At the last concert at the beautiful Philharmonic Hall, one of the most magnificent concert rooms in the world, Mdme. Viardot and Tamberlik attracted an immense audiiory. There is not the slig test probability of a festival in St. George's Hall, for next year, as rumoured.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday night.

At noon this day Miss Catherine Hayes and her friends went on board the tug steamer from the floating pne to the Rock Ferry, off which the *Pacific* was stationed. There are upwards of 200 passengers on board, and, curiously enough, Miss Hayes occupies the state berth prepared for Adelle, and in this gorgeous ocean palace. And by the way, the Rock-office boy's head has been enparalled. the friends of Miss Catherine Hayes quitted the *Pacific* to return to land, giving her three tremendous cheers at parting, in which the passengers joined heartily. As the tug was in motion, Miss Hayes with Mrs. and Miss Lavenu, and waving her handkerchief as long as the tug was in sight. A large party went down to the New Brighton Ferry, to catch at the Rock Light, the last glimpse of the *Pacific*, as the steamer passed with the assistance of the Welsh coast. Her Americans on board were in high glee at having Miss Heyes on board, of carrying the news of the triumphs of the *America* yacht, and, finally, of taking with them an electric despatch of this morning from London, announcing the award of the prize to Mr. Hobbs for picking the Bramah lock.

Miss C. Hayes is accompanied by Dr. Joy, the director of the tour, Mr. Augustus Braham (formerly an officer in our army, a son of the vocalist Braham and brother of the Countess of Waldegrave), Herr Mengis, the baso, and Mr. Lavenu, the composer, who will act as an accompanyist and conductor. Miss Hayes' first concert will take place on board the *Pacific*, for the benefit of the crew.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—A few lines will suffice to complete our last week's report. The total number of persons at the Cathedral performance were 4441: in 1848, 4427: the total collection has been £884: in 1848, £958. The falling off in the attendance at the evening concerts wi l cause a serious deficiency—so that the stewards will have each to pay the £40 for which he is liable; and then the guarantee fund of £600 will be found to be required, to cover the defalcation in the receipts. The Festival has, in fact, been almost exclusively supported by the county gentry, the townspeople having held aloof, very much to their discredit, leaving little or nothing even to the guarantee fund, raised by the county amateurs. The only casualty of the festival was the indisposition of Herr Formes, at the third and last concert; but he sang to the "Messiah" on the Friday morning, when 1200 persons attended, and £201 were collected. In acknowledging the polite attention of the stewards to the visitors, and the indefatigable zeal and exertions of the honorary secretary, in raising the fund of £600 which is required to cover the defalcation in the receipts. The Festival has, in fact, been almost exclusively supported by the county gentry, the townspeople having held aloof, very much to their discredit, leaving little or nothing even to the guarantee fund, raised by the county amateurs. The only casualty of the festival was the indisposition of Herr Formes, at the third and last concert; but he sang to the "Messiah" on the Friday morning, when 1200 persons attended, and £201 were collected. In acknowledging the polite attention of the stewards to the visitors, and the indefatigable zeal and exertions of the honorary secretary, in raising the fund of £600 which is required to cover the deficiency, the managers of the meetings of the Three Choirs, that the time has arrived when great changes must take place in the musical arrangements, in order to secure a more efficient *ensemble* in the orchestra. It is a part of farce, in these days, to confide the *bâton* in the hands of thoroughly inexperienced organists, there are certain works which go to a certain extent by themselves, but the task of accompanying the voices is most difficult and delicate, and the tact and taste to time art the proper colouring to oratorios and secular compositions can only be acquired by long training. Such blunders and mishaps as attended the performance of the last two concerts, are utterly destructive of the true interests of the festival, not to mention the insult to art by such a disgraceful exhibition of incompetency

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is to be repeated last night at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The success that attended the performances at 7-day-house prices last week has induced the management to give five additional nights this week. The first was on Tuesday, when "Norma," compressed into one act, was presented, with Mdlle. Cruvelli, Mdme. Giuliani, Signori Pardini, Mercuria's, and Casanova; with a selection from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," sustained by Mdme. Cruvelli and Signor Ferranti; the first act of "Lucrezia Borgia," with Barbieri Nini, Mdlle Ida Bertrand, Gardoni, and Lorenzo; and the "Prodigo" *divertissement* with Rosati.

On Wednesday, a portion of "Linda" was the opera, with Barbieri Nini and Mr. Sims Reeves, followed by selections from "Linda," by the sisters Cruvelli and Signor Ca zolari; ending with a *divertissement*

On Thursday, the second and third acts of "Fidelio," a Spanish romance, by Mdme. Fiorentini: "La Sctarella," by Rosati and M. Silvain; the last scene of "Anna Bolena," for Barbieri Nini; the last scene of "Lucia," for Sims Reeves; three by Mr. Parry, and by Rosati; and gleanings from the first act of "Masaniello," by Mouti and Fiorentini.

Last night was the "Sonnambula," with Sontag; the first act of "Lucia," with Barbieri Nini and Sims Reeves; "La Fee de Daschington," by Rosati; selections for Mdlle. Cruvelli, and the "Il Profico," *divertissement*.

This evening, the last of the season, Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento;" selections from operas for Barbieri Nini and Cruvelli, and pas by Rosati.

We shall give our summary of the season next week.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The subscription season, which commenced Thursday, April 3, ended on Saturday night (Aug. 30) with the ninth representation of the "Huguenots," finely sustained by Grisi, Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Angri (who has not been sufficiently heard this season), Tamberlik, Bellaffeo, Polonini, Soldi, Marlo, and Herr Formbs. The house was crowded, the enthusiasm was great, and the recalls most fanatical, including Costa as well as the principals. The National Anthem was fervently sung, and loyally received.

The number of the *repertoire* produced this season have been "Semiramide" "Donna del Lago," "La Gazza Ladra," and "Otello," of Rossini; "Masaniello," of Auber; "Les Huguenots," "Roberto il Diavolo," "La Juive," of Meyerbeer; "Lucia," and "Maria di Rohan," "La Favorita," and "Elisir d'Amore," of Donizetti; "Der Frey-chütz," of Weber; "Norma" and "Puritani," of Bellini, and the "Don Giovanni" of Mozart. Out of five pledged new works in the prospectus, only three have been actually produced—Benedict's "Il Talismano," Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" and Gounod's "Saffo." There has been only one morning concert this season, that of Mrs. Anderson. There have been 46 representations, 46 subscription, and 20 extra nights. Out of the sixty-six nights, twenty three were devoted to Meyerbeer's three operas, twelve to Mozart, ten to Rossini, six to Donizetti, seven to Bellini, three to Auber, one to Weber, two to Gounod, and two to Gnecco. Auber's "Enfant Prodigue," the copyright of which had been purchased by Mr. Gye of Scribe and Auber, was forestalled at Her Majesty's Theatre

The season has, at the time, since the new system of the Royal Italian Opera, the season has been prosperous, and a considerable financial benefit has been derived from the undertaking. Mr. Gye will continue to be the sole director for the season of 1852.

ST. JAMES'.—THE BATEMAN CHILDREN.

These remarkable children have this week appeared in *Sinbook* and *Portia*, in the fourth act of the "Merchant of Venice," and manifested the same extraordinary aptitude to receive instruction in histrionic points which we have already recorded. It seems to be Mr Barnum's desire to show what he calls their "versatility," and what Sir Bulwer Lytton would pronounce to be their "comprehensiveness;" but the faculty of imitation signifies a variety in the development, else it would descend to mere mimickry, in which the ape would be as capable as the child. We present this week Portraits of the two precocious marvels in question, trusting that they who have the care of them are duly impressed with a sense of the moral duty of not over-working powers so prematurely developed, and will look chiefly to the future welfare of the children, in regard to their intellectuals and capacity for art, as well as the immediate profit to be derived from their too-early exhibition of talent Prodicies they may be—and are; but they are intellectual agents as well, and a serious responsibility rests on those who have direction of them for the thorough cultivation of the mands entrusted to their safe keeping Could statistics compass it, nothing would be more wonderful than the number of wonderful children in the world. Child hood itself, indeed, is the great wonder. "Heaven lies about infancy." What admirable and mysterious powers lie unfolded in the cradle! How few of these are properly trained and developed to maturity Of these, the most facile to education are, perhaps, the histrionic. The child, as Aristotle said of old, is naturally an actor, and makes the play in which she performs. This aptitude in the case of Helen and Kate Bateman has been produced to an almost unparalleled extent. Our Portraits represent them in powerful concert, where the accompaniment of organ music suggests the appropriate sentiment.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC JUBILEE

The Yankees are resolved to go ahead in everything. In these days of dramatic excitement, our readers will be surprised to learn that the citizens of New York were, on Thursday, the 12th of August, engaged the whole day, from 10 a.m. till 12 at night, in witnessing a succession of dramatic performances in the Castle Garden, in honour of a Mr. Edielbert A. Marshall, lessee of the Broadway theatre. The monster programme comprises pieces from his company, with various troupes and companies, equestrian, histrionic, and operatic, engaged for the important occasion. The requisition to Mr. Marshall is signed by one Henry F. Quackenbos, President of the "Committee of Arrangements." To which Mr Marshall replied in appropriate terms The order of proceeding was in this wise. A grand overture, followed by the third act of "Rob Roy," in which the costume of Madame Ponisi, as *Helen Macgregor*, was much admired. Then a *pas de deux* by Mdlle. Adeline and Signor Rota, with "How to Pay the Rent," and a *pas seul*, were succeeded by one act of M. Dumas' "Kean," and the extraordinary feats of the Martinetti family. After this the company of the German National Theatre appeared on the stage, and performed the vaudeville of "Die Weibliche Schildwache." Some pause was then permitted; but at two o'clock P.M. the games recommenced with the grand Italian Opera company, under the direction of Max Maretzeck, and the first act of the opera of "Ernani," one act of "La Donna del Lago," the second act of "Lucia di Lammermoor," the fourth act of "La Favorita," and the second act of "Lucrezia Borgia." Another interval of rest was then allowed until fifteen minutes past 6 o'clock, when the grand *divertissement* of the Ronzet and Raval families exhorted admiration for feats of dancing and daring. The jubilee concluded with a magnificent display of fireworks, and an oration by the director, Peter Richings, in favour of the *beneficiaux*. Two thousand dollars, we understand, were realised by the transaction.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The lectures connected with the deposits in the Great Exhibition are still continued at this institution by the chemical professor, Mr. Pepper, on metals and ores. The professor commenced his discourse by quoting a high eulogium on the alchemists, who he considered, were the true fathers of this science and therefore fully entitled to our respect; more particularly as the possibility of the transmutation had been once more reversed, and was now engaging the attention of many of the ranks of science. The object of the lecture appeared to be threefold; viz. to show the chemical properties of the metals, to demonstrate chemical affinity, and to be an apology for the seeming folly of the alchemists' idea of transmutation.

EXTRAORDINARY PIANOFORTE PLAYER.—We find the following extraordinary statement in the *National*:—"Count Orloff has just presented to the Emperor of Russia an extraordinary musical phenomenon, in the person of a young Wallachian called Frederick Rolitz. This man has but two hands, each having ten fingers. He was brought up by a clergyman, who taught him to play on the organ: but the young man in the course of time found the instrument far too limited, and suddenly assumed power than that of ordinary instruments. He enjoys excellent health, and, with the exception of his hands, presents nothing strange in person. It is only from the elbow that malformation commences. The arm there divides into two limbs, each ending in a hand with a double supply of fingers. These additional arms are really made, and the only remarkable point observed by medical men is enormous development of the deltoid muscle at the summit of the shoulder. The clergyman who had brought up Rolitz on his death left him his small property, and the young man immediately purchased diamond rings, with which he loaded his twenty fingers. It was with them so adorned that he performed before the Emperor of Russia, who expressed his surprise at the musical powers of the young man. Rolitz, it is said, is short y to visit Paris

The Town Council of Glasgow have adopted a report recommending one uniform rate of assessment for the relief of the poor throughout Scotland, or, in other words, to make the entire country into one parish.

NOVEMBER 27.—The Queen intends to visit the Crystal Palace by Colonel Sibthorp.—*The Monk, by Albert Smith and John Leech.*

IRELAND.

THE CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION AND LORD MONTEAGLE.—The following correspondence appears in the evening *Freeman*, just publish d ...

Cathe le Defence Association, 26th August, 1851.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, at an aggregate me ting of the Catholics of United Kingdom, held in the Rotunda, on this day, the Right Hon. Fitzstephen French, and presided over by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr Cullen, Lord Archbishop o Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, it was moved by Mr. Sergeant Shee, and seconded by John Fren ch Maguire, lord mayor of Dublin, and unanimously resolved, that the most grateful thanks of the meeting should be cordially tendered to your Lordship and the other distinguished Protestants who so ably sustained in the Legislature the cause of religious liberty. I have the honour to be your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

The Right Hon. Lord Monteagle. JAMES BURKE.

Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Aug. 28, 1851

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of August, communicating a vote of thanks from the meeting held at the Rotunda, over which you chaired the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh presided. I beg to express my acknowledgments to you and the other persons who concurred in his vote. From the year 1828 when I was first called to and took part in by the invitation of the people of Limerick, to the present time, I have considered the promotion of the prosperity of Ireland to be the first duty of the Imperial Parliament, and the best security to the permanent interest of the United Kingdom. That prosperity can never exist without the most complete religious liberty. My services in your cause were consequently given under the guidance of Grattan, Plunkett, and Newport, and their associates. Whatever merit and high endowments had been for such a century devoted to the cause of Ireland and freedom, and whose names and whose example should never be forgotten by their countrymen. To the same cause I am ready still to devote whatever of time may be left to me. Believe me attached to the doctrines of my own Church, of which I have been one of the humblest and most adherent to form an essential principle, I feel that I should not only be guilty of an injustice, but of an unpardonable inconsistency, were I to be present party to the enactment of new penalties upon religious grounds. Nor do I think that those principles, which I shall ever assert without compromise, but with steady moderation, can in any respect limit either my power or my desire of vindicating and asserting the independence of my country, and the honour and authority of my Sovereign.

I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient, humble servant,

James Burke, Esq. MONTEAGLE.

EMIGRATION.—CURIOUS STATISTICAL RESULTS.—The continuance of emigration upon a large scale causes much solicitude, and the question is asked on all sides, "Where is it to end?" Since the produce of the harvest has begun to come in, the emigration, which had been somewhat checked for a brief interval, has received an accelerated impetus, and there are preparations at the various ports for an active business during the remainder of the autumn, whilst the contributions from Irish settlers in the United States are daily augmenting. The *Dublin Evening Post*, with reference to this wholesale emigration, has the following curious statement:—"In March, 1841, the population of Ireland was 8,175,124; and there can be little doubt that, before the year 1851, it had increased to near 9,000,000. On the 31st March, 1851, the population of Ireland was only 6,515,794, which number has been still further reduced through subsequent emigration. The United States census of 1850 makes the gross population 24,000,000. According to statistical tables presented by Mr. William F. Robinson, M.A., in his lectures delivered on the 22nd of July, 1851, before the delegates of some American Universities and colleges assembled at Canton, in the state of New York, that mixed population was made up as follows:—

Irish born	4,000,000
Irish by blood	4,000,000
French and other Celts, by birth or blood	3,000,000
Germans, by birth or blood	5,000,000
Anglo-Saxon, by birth or blood	3,500,000
Coloured, free or slave	3,500,000
	23,000,000

"From these figures it appears that, at the commencement of the present year (1851), the total amount of Irish, by birth or blood, inhabiting either Ireland or the United States, was about 14,000,000; of whom about 6,500,000 were then in Ire and, and the remaining 7,500,000 in the states, where they constituted the most mendacious and entes prising portion of an active population. It may be fairly estimated that before the next decennial census of 1860-61, the above 14,000,000 of Irish will have increased to about 16,5,0,000, of whom, should Irish emigration continue to proceed at a rate exceeding a quarter of a million per annum, it is not improbable that about 13,000,000 may be found in the United States, and not more, perhaps, than 4,000,000 in Ireland, including among the latter number most of the impotent poor, and the very aged emigrant portion of the Irish people. The United States would thus become three times as Irish as Ireland. They are already more Irish than Ireland."

THE Earl and Countess of Carlisle have left Castle Howard, maintained a domestic bereavement, by the death of their infant son, who died a few days since, at the Grove, near Watford.

RACES, &c.—On Saturday, a very interesting *fête* was given by the directors of the Dublin and King-town Railway, on Rathney-hill, to the children of the regimental schools of Dublin garrison, and other schools of the city. The number of the company assembled about 2,000, among them being between 400 and 500 non-commissioned officers and privates. Hackney-coaches, military bands were in attendance, and vast numbers of persons from the city and surrounding country were attracted to the interesting scene. Amongst those present were one of the Lord Justices, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B.; the Right Hon. Lord Gough, the Right Hon. Sir W Somerville, Colonel Sir Duncan M'Gregor, Lie. Hon. Lieut.-Col. M'Donald, and a number of other military gentlemen.

There are several candidates for the Professorship of Law in the Queen's Col ege, Cork, vacant by the death of Professor Walsh. Messrs J. Barry, J. O'Flin, J. E. Herrick, and some members of the English Bar, have been named.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GOLD COAST CORPS.—The long-pending arrangements for the formation of this co ps are now understood, in a forward state. The establishment is to consist of one major commanding, who is also the civil governor of the settlement, three captains, three lieutenants, three ensigns, one adjutant, a quartermaster, and a staff-sergeant, 12 corporals, and 300 privates. It is also understood that the officers will not be required to serve longer than three years on the coast.

The Lords of the Admiralty have rescinded the order that no contract mail steam-ship shall be built of iron.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE ARMY.—The following statement showed the estimated charge for the year ended 31st March last for pay and allowances of the cavalry and infantry regimentals—for household cavalry, £36,728; cavalry of the line, £325,294; foot guards, £192 4.3; infantry of the line, £2,2.,3,713; West India regiments, £103,9o0; colonial regiments, £149,580. Total pay and allowances, £3,070,036.

OUT-PENSIONERS.—It appears by a Government return, that the number and charge of out-pensioners (exclusive of militia) was—

	Number.	Charge.
In 1828	89,793	£1, ...
In 1850	66,777	.. .. ..
Decrease since 1828 ..	22,956	£.. .. ..

THE WAR MEDAL.—The board of general officers for examining the application of the claimants to additional clasps, are now calling upon those claimants who have already received the war medal, to return that medal to Whitehall, in order that the name of the battle for which they have not been allowed credit may be added thereto.

NELSON'S DESCENDANT IN THE NAVY.—The Hon. H. M. Nelson, son of Viscount Nelson, and great-grand-nephew of the illustrious founder of the name and title, has entered the service as a cadet in Nelson's own flag-ship, the *Victory*.

On Saturday last the Rev. Dr. Francis Hessey preached a sermon on behalf of the Royal Humane Society, at the parish church of Kensington; taking his text from the 38th chapter of Isaiah, and the 18th and 19th verses; and after enacting a most eloquent appeal to a crowded congregation, they collected a very lively interest in the objects and welfare of that institution by a liberal contribution in aid of its funds.

AN OVERLAND JOURNEY TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—By RICHARD DOYLE. (Chapman and Hall.)—There have been already a few humorous illustrations of the Great Exhibition; but, for grotesque humour, and really comic treatment, commend us to these three parts of "Overland Articles and Visitors," from Mr. Doyle's exuberant pencil. The long picture is a most multi-national procession to the Crystal Palace: it is, properly enough, headed by John Bull, followed by the Imperial personages of all nations, not forgetting the Nigger with his bag. Next come a host of all revolutionary shades of character, bearing a French Tree of Liberty, leaders, and a small army with a *bonnet rouge*, and a few other empty insignia of vain glory, the bearers, desperate potentates and wicked-looking men and citizens, is cleverly pourtrayed. To these succeed a group of vocalists, headed by a double-bass, personifying Italy. A little family of "Buy-a-brooms" come next; then a group of Scotchmen, with the whole World's Show in front of them, followed by a Spaniard, with a load of cigars. A German band of wind instruments is succeeded by carousing and smoking groups, whose physiognomy is admirably hit off. Next is the Goddess of Liberty, with two captive negroes in chains, followed by a *knot* of American planters bearing in triumph the slave whip! A zoological group brings up the rear, headed by the American eagle, with a revolver under his wing and a Jonathan hat upon his poll. Next is the British lion, the Gallic cock, the black eagle the bear, the elephant, and the unicorn; at whose tail a band of rogues are grouping a grand march to the World's Show in London. In respect of character, so important an element of success in a picture of this class, we have rarely seen this "Overland Journey" approached. The satire is piquant throughout, and the artistic treatment admirable.

GROSS CASE OF FRAUD.—On Saturday, in Birmingham, the magistrates assembled to hear a charge of imposture against a woman styling herself the "Baroness von Rock," but, on her way from the ante-room into the court, she fainted, and died before assistance could be procured. Her real name was Randona; and, instead of being, as she represented, a noble Bavarian lady, intimate with Kossuth and other persons of note, she was a woman of bad character, and a *sage-femme*, in the pay of the American police in London. She had obtained several sums of money on pretext of publishing her "Memoirs," and had received great kindness from Mr. Tyndall, out of pity for her pretended misfortunes and her real illness. At the request, Lord on Wednesday, it was proved that ... and the jury returned "Died by the visitation of God."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The calendar for the next week contains no less than fourteen meetings, with nothing "great" to entice the professional speculator; being the week before Doncaster, the provincials are likely to have nearly all the fun to themselves The fixtures stand thus:—Monday—Lichfield. Radcliffe, Cheade (Staffordshire) Chester, and Bromley. Tuesday—Harmondsworth. Wednesday Leicester, Weymouth, Liverpool Hunt, Morpeth, Weston (Bridgewater), and Tunbridge Wells. Thursday—Uttoxeter and Ripon.

The gaiety will take place on Tuesday, on the Frith of Clyde, at the Custom House, and at Largs.

The only Cricket fixtures are, a match at Bradford, on Monday, and, on Thursday, at Newburgh Park and Heckham.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. Most of the backers of horses going at the moors, we are constrained to make up an average few transactions of very small amount:—

15 to 3 agst Hebbers	7 to 1 agst Jagleman	12 to 1 agst Grief
5 to 1 — Gollingher	7 to 1 — Ascot	12 to 1 — Windhound
	MATCHES.	
Even on Caribee		6 to 1 agst The Black Doctor
	GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.	
5 to 1 agst Calculator	5 to 1 agst Gaiusa	6 to 1 agst Nancy
	6 to 1 agst Cossack.	
	CHESTER CUP.	
5 to 2 agst Harnander	8 to 1 agst Aphrodite	12 to 1 agst Hotspurs
5 to 1 — The Ban	12 to 1 — Newmilnace	20 to 1 — Grecian.
	EBOR HANDICAP.	
40 to 1 agst Harriet	40 to 1 agst Cherises (t)	60 to 1 agst Constellation
	CARMELITE-HILL.	
20 to 1 agst Nancy	40 to 1 agst Windhound	40 to 1 agst Eliza Middleton
	DERBY.	
40 to 1 agst Alnoran	20 to 1 agst Bertram	1000 to 10 agst Peppermint (t)

THURSDAY.—Just enough, and no more, was done this afternoon to admit of the following brief quotation:—

	GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.	
4 to 1 agst Calculator	5 to 1 agst The Cossack (t)	13 to 1 agst Miss Ann
	12 to 1 agst Pompa	
	ST. LEGER.	
2 to 1 agst Harnander	7 to 1 agst J. Day a lot	20 to 1 agst Prime Minister
4 to 1 — The Ban (t)	7 to 1 — Aphrodite	25 to 1 — Grecian
	CHESTER CUP.	
20 to 1 agst The Black Doctor (t)	25 to 1 agst McKenzie	40 to 1 agst Tredcroft (t)
	25 to 1 — Chanticleer (t)	100 to 1 — The Nigger (t)
	100 to 1 agst Bostinado (t)	

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY

RACING STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Gosch's Scar (Wells), 1. Mr. Blyth's Julia (J. Scott), 2.

FOAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.—Lord Warwick's Leap-year (Marlow), 1. Mr. Fowler's Silence (Whitehouse), 2.

LEAMINGTON STAKES of 15 sovs each, with 100 added. Mr. Palmer's Goldcastle Park Stakes of 19 sovs each, with 50 added. Mr. Payne's Hirsuta (Eastland), 1. Mr. Elliott's Ibis (Whitehouse), 2.

QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. J. Moreland's King of Oude (Whitehouse) 1 Mr T. Dawson's Chief Justice (Marlow), 2.

CORINTHIAN STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Carew's Longinus (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Connor's Happy Queen (Marlow), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

THE BOROUGH HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. W. Halford's Deseiful (W. Sharpe), 1. Lord Exeter's Cane (J. Mann), 2

THE WELTER CUP of 100 sovs.—Mr. Martin's Upton (H. Darling), 1. Mr. J. H. Carew's Agis (Captain Little), 2.

THE COUNTY STAKES of 100 sovs, added to a handicap of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Carew's Hart (Rickards), 1. Mr. Copeland's Candlewick (Carroll), 2

THE AVON STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Drinkald's Grey Tommy (G. E. Sharpe), 1. Mr. Fearne's Old Rowley (Hiatt), 2.

THE TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs, added to a handicap of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Jones's Tone (Pearce), 1. Mr Smyth's Mula (Kendall), 2.

THE SELLING CUP of 100 sovs.—Mr. Saxon's The Black Doctor (Hiett), 1 Mr. Greville's Carboo (Flatman), 2.

THE SCURRY HANDICAP of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added.—Mr. Sexton's Chaffcutter (Harriott), 1. Mr Carew's Longinus (J. Sharp), 2.

THE GREAT WARWICKSHIRE STAKES of 100 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Jones's Lastie (Tuck), 1. Mr. Payne's Catalpa (Flatman), 2

THE SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added, were won by Mr. J. Day's EXHIBITION (Carroll).

ECCLES RACKS.—MONDAY.

THE TRIAL STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 15 added.—Mr. Dobson's f. by Trueboy (Osborne), 1. Mr. Shepherd's Le yrinth (Watson) 2.

MATCH, 50 sovs.—Lieutenant Barclay's Champagne (Owner) beat Captain Peel's Patrick (Frost), 1. Mr. Wilkins' Lady Speedy (Daffo), 2.

THE GENTLEMAN'S PURSE of 20 sovs, added to a handicap of 3 sovs each— Mr. Arrowsmith's First-Rate (Osborne), 1. Mr. Johnson's Lady Jersey (Hopwood), 2.

THE INNKEEPER'S PLATE of £15, added to a sweepstake, of 2 sovs. each.— Mr. Peace's Patrick (Frost), 1. Mr. Wilkins' Lady Speedy (Daffo), 2.

TUESDAY.

THE TRAFFORD PARK HANDICAP of 5 sovs. each, and 25 added. Mr Arrowsmith's First-Rate (Fowler), 1. Mr. Shepherd's Labyrinth (Watson), 2.

THE GRAND STAND PLATE of £15 was won by Mr. Wilkins' Lady Speedy (Fowler), by half a length.

ANTWERP REGATTA.—The winning boat, and the second boat (pulled by an Ostend crew) were both built by Nouton and Wyld, of Lambeth.

APPREHENSION OF THE ESCAPED CONVICT HACKETT IN NEW YORK.—Thus reports our criminal, who, it will be recollected, was convicted in this country of burglary, sentenced to transportation for fifteen years, and subsequently made his escape in a most extraordinary manner from the Model Prison, at Pentonville, proceeded to the United States. Since last period his brother has been convicted of felony and transported. A letter recently received from America by Mr. Payne, one of the United States police, who is over here to watch some of his disreputably honest countrymen who frequented the Exhibition, states that, notwithstanding Georgo Hackett, the escaped convict, was supposed to have had in his possession a considerable portion of his ill-gotten wealth, yet his ruling passion for plunder prevailed at New York, and among other degradations he proceeded to the residence of a gentleman named Williams, in Lafayette-place, called Newark, new York, and with others, not in custody, broke into the house, and abstracted therefrom a quantity of plate, valued at 3000 dollars. For this offence he was speedily apprehended, and committed to Jersey gaol, to await his trial; and there, too, he made an attempt to escape, which was nearly successful. One of the turnkeys, well acquainted with Hackett's reputation, had been watching him more than ordinary vigilance, and on coming to look him up for the night, suddenly missed him from the place he should have been in at the time. Search was instantly made, and he was found secreted near one of the outer passage doors of the building, ready to avail himself of the first opportunity to escape, as he did at Pentonville. Suspicion in the meantime was directed towards his accomplice, and he was also dragged from his hiding-place by the prison officers. On being searched, a large pointed knife, resembling a *couteau du chasse*, was discovered in the leg of his pantaloons, though how he obtained it is at present a mystery. On his being brought to light, he sullkly exclaimed, "Every man has his day, and George Hackett now will have ours—for our lives aint worth much in this way." They were both re-conducted by a secret route to distant and separate cells under very close surveillance, and ironed till the trial. The woman who accompanied them from England is also committed for trial, sufficient evidence having been adduced to connect her as an accomplice in the same robbery.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English market has displayed a better tone this week, a partial rally of prices having occurred. On Monday Consols opened at 98¾ 99 for money, and some purchases of stock for immediate transfer improved prices to 99⅛. This upward tendency continued on Tuesday, and an advance of ¼ per cent. was realized; but, on Wednesday, after some purchases by the Government broker, business became dull, and Consols again receded to 99⅛ to ⅜. The upward tendency of the market on Thursday was again checked by the reappearance of a conspicuous seller, and the market, although not materially depressed, has not rallied. The unfunded debt maintains former quotations, and India Bonds have not shown any decided change. Bank stock was rather flat on Wednesday, and closed at 213 to 214.

The transfer books of the stocks open which a dividend falls due in October, will close for reduced on the 11th September, and New 3¼ per Cents Bank Stock, &c., on the 12th. At the close of business prices stood:—For Bank Stock, 213; Reduced, 99⅛; Consols, 99⅛; New 3½ per Cent. Annu., 98⅜; Long Annu., to expire Jan., 1860, 7 7-16; Ditto, 36 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 7⅛; India Stock, 260; India Bonds, under £1000, 92 p; Consols for Account, 99⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 98 p; ditto, £500, 98 p; ditto, £100, 98 p; Bank, 48 p.

Mexican Stock and Sardinian Scrip have been the two fluctuating securities in the foreign Stock Exchange this week. Mexican has ranged from 27¾ to 28¾; and Sardinian Scrip from 19 to 20 p. Peruvian is also a shade flatter; but on the other securities no great change has occurred. Business, during the week, has been bounded by the most narrow limits, the last quotations being:—For Brazilian Bonds, 93; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 101¾ ex d; Granada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 14½; Ditto, Deferred, 3⅜; Mexican, Five per Cent., Account, 28¾; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 93½; Portuguese, Account, 33¾; Sardinian Bonds, Scrip, 2 dis; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 20¾; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 9½.

Shares at the commencement of the week showed some symptoms of improvement, but since Native sales have come damped prices, notwithstanding the increased traffic returns. Closing quotations are

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham and Boston, Eastern Junction, 4⅝ x d; Bristol and Exeter, 79 x d; Caledonian, 10½; Chester and Holyhead, 14½; Eastern Counties, 5½; Great Northern, 104 x d; Ditto, Halves, A, 5½; Ditto, Halves, B, 12; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 38½; Great Western, 76½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 48; London and Blackwall, 6⅝; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 90; London and North Western, 113⅝ x d; Ditto, Quarter, 28¾ x d; Ditto, Loan, 4.0; Ditto, Shares, 19; London and South-Western, 80½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Midland, 41⅞ x d; Ditto £50 Shares, 14¾ x d; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 19 x d; Newmarket, 7½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 3; North British, 38 ex new; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 14¾; Shropshire Union, 3⅝; South-Eastern, 10¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16⅝; Ditto Extension, 1⅛; Ditto G. N. E. Purchase, 8⅜; York and North Midland, 10 x d

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, with rent guarantee, 28; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, with a guarantee, 23¾; Leeds and Bradford, 100 x d

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 7; Chester and Holyhead, 15; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6.

FOREIGN.—Luxembourg and Amiens, 10¼; Luxembourg, £10 paid, 11; Namur and Liege, 5¼; Sambre and Meuse, 3

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—Scarcely any business either for money or time, has taken place in the Consol market to-day, and prices have ruled almost nominal. The Three per Cents. have marked 99⅛; the New Three-and-a-Quarters, nearly 98⅝; and the Three per Cent. Reduced, 98¼; Bank Stock, 213⅝; Ind a Stock, 260; India Bonds, 92 p; Exchequer-Bills, 98 p; and Consols for Account, 99⅛. Owing to the unfavourable news from Australia, 47¼ shares changed hands in the Australian Agricultural Company to-day, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce ruled inactive at prices equal to those obtained on Monday. The supply of foreign wheat has been confined to 6010 quarters Selected samples of both red and white were held at full currencies; but low and middling parcels were scarcely asked any attention. In floating cargoes next to nothing doing Scarcely any English barley was brought forward, and the supply of foreign consisted 8.00 quarters. All kinds were a slow sale, but no change Malt the supply of which was good, ruled very dull, at barely late rates. Good sound oats moved off at very full prices. Damp parcels were almost nominal. Beans peas, and all other articles were almost nominal.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 3,4.0; barley, 100, malt, 1,000; oats, 1,000; flour, 1,800; wheat, 5,010; barley, 800; malt, —; oats, 14,200; flour, 2,800 sacks.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.—Wheat, 6,010 quarters; barley, —; oats, —; beans, 280; peas, —; flour, 2,800 sacks.

ENGLISH MARKETS.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto white, 40s to 44s; Scotch and Irish, ditto, 38s to 42s; rye, nominal; barley, grinding, barley 21s to 24s; malting ditto, 32s to 36s; malting, Chevalier, 40s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 44s to 46s; brown ditto, 42s to 43s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 52s; Chevalier, 54s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 22s to 23s; potato ditto, 19s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, 18s to 19s; Limerick, 17s to 18s; Sligo, 16s to 16s; ditto, old, 22s to 23s; grey peas, 23s to 27s; maples, 27s to 28s; white ditto, 27s; beans, 32s to 33s per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s to 39s; Suffolk, 37s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 33s per sack. Foreign: Barley rod wheat, 40s to 42s; white, 42s; barley, —; oats, —; beans, —; peas, —; flour, —; per quarter. American flour, 19s to 22s per barrel; Canada, —; to —; per sack.

The Seed Market. Generally speaking, the demand is in a very inactive state, and best prices are barely supported. The arrival of new seeds is large, especially tares and mustard.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coleseed, 18s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 6s to 7s; white ditto, 6s 6d to 8s 6d. Tares, 4s 6d to 5s 3d per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £21 to £22 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £6 10s to £10, ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £8 5s per 1000 Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 10s per ton.

ENGLISH COUNTRY MARKETS.—Wheat, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s; extra, —s per quarter.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5d per 4 lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 32s 1d; barley, 25s 10d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 30s 4d; beans, 30s 7d; peas, 29s 6d

Duties Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 3d; barley, 26s 8d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 27. 6d; beans, 31s 2d; peas, 27s 6d

Duties.—Wheat, —; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, —

Tea.—Public sales of 10,500 packages have taken place this week The holdings were in active, and barely a nominal sale. Common sound congous quoted at 10d to 10½d per lb Ordinary to fine congous have been in request this week at full prices. Sales of 1,000 chests of Assam tea took place this week. Good to fine qualities were in demand, and fully supported

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE LITERATURE OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition is a most interesting show. A pleasanter lounging-place for the rich never was created. To a more gratifying scene the hardworking poor were never invited. To both it has given a common pleasure, and inspired with a common interest. They admire and talk about the same objects, most of which are equally new to both. The well instructed have the advantage of understanding the objects they behold; the ignorant are vividly struck with the splendid novelties, and find some compensation for the want of knowledge in their more lively impressions. The present effects of the World's Fair in exciting an interest in the products of industry, familiarising classes and nations with things before strange or unknown, bringing together exhibitors and visitors from every part of our own empire and from most parts of the world, giving information to all, and establishing friendship and harmony between strangers of every clime and every creed, are much too well known, and have been too often dwelt on, to require any further elucidation. They are only adverted to, undoubted as they are, because they lead from the present to the future, and incite us to inquire into the probable effects of the Exhibition hereafter. It is only the savage who is perfectly satisfied with the present; civilised man, by prudence and foresight, takes a guarantee for the future. He knows that the wine, which sparkles in the cup, afterwards "bites like a serpent and stings like an adder," and he is very properly not contented unless he have a reasonable assurance, that present enjoyment will not be future trouble and misery. However difficult it may be to explain the reasons why, in many cases, and not in all, present bliss should be future sorrow, the fact is so; and it opens a large field to the fancy of those who are disposed to take the adverse side of any question; and they can always rake together numerous plausible and alarming suspicions, that, the more soft and flowery our present paths, the more certainly do they lead to destruction. To meet such cavillers, and show that the probable future effects of the Exhibition will be beneficial like its present effects, rather than to describe any part of its contents, is the object we have now in view.

We mean to speak of the literature of the Exhibition: not, however, of the various specimens of French and German typography with which it is enriched; not of the 170 versions of the Holy Scriptures, displayed by the British and Foreign Bible Society; not of the almost matchless specimens of the art of printing—using the word in its most enlarged sense—to be found in the Austrian department; not of the types of almost all the written languages of the globe, exhibited—however little noticed, all these are extremely valuable and important; but we propose to pass them by, and speak only, of the literature that has already grown from the Exhibition and is an inseparable part of it. We select that, because it will be more by the influence which the Exhibition now exercises over it, and more by the subsequent influence of literature over the public, than by any other means, that the permanent characteristics of the Exhibition will be established. It will live in print, and by print hereafter will its effects be known. Probably all great events become permanently influential by similar means. Without pretending to compare the Exhibition with the discovery of America, or our great Rebellion though it marks a very important epoch in the history of mankind—as those stirring events were the parents of the gigantic minds of Bacon, Shakspeare, Milton, and Newton, so will the Exhibition, deeply agitating nations with the spirit of kindness, be the parent of some large mental developments. Impressing first its own peculiar features, whatever they may be, on the literary men of the age, by them they will be transmitted, enlarged, purified, and beautified to future generations, and will help to form the character of our children and our children's children.

One peculiar feature of the Exhibition, peeping out from the spangled and gilded ornaments, announcing itself massively, broadly, and unmistakably in the machinery, and winning us by its gracefulness in the sculpture, is well-defined form, leading to precision of eye, precision of language, and precision of character. Every one has, of

THE ANCIENT BRITON.—BY ADAMS.

THE GREEK HUNTER.—BY GIBSON.

This page is embellished with two works of British sculpture, the Greek Hunter," by Gibson, in marble, in the Sculpture-room; and Adams' "Ancient Briton" looking out as a scout, in plaster, in the Transept. The former is an admirable production, and the latter evinces considerable spirit and is creditable to the artist. We have, however, already sufficiently spoken of both these works in our notices upon sculpture.

course, noticed the long technological descriptions in the newspapers of the multifarious articles in the Exhibition, and of the arts connected with them. These technological descriptions are new features: every now and then, as a new invention starts into life, or an inventor calls on the public to test or to admire some great improvement, the newspapers have taken notice of it, or, if it have been important, have given as accurate a description of it as the talents at their command would supply. But the Exhibition has induced them to enlist in their services eminent technologists of all kinds, and has induced many writers to make it their express business to study industrial processes, to compare and comprehend the distinctive characteristics of their various products, in order to describe them. Its immense and varied contents, comprising more of the results of industry than were ever before collected or noticed in our books, have accordingly been, or are in process of being, minutely described with more or less skill, but in general with great accuracy, in the majority of the journals of the empire. To literary men such pursuits must impart habits of precision, a spirit of close and minute observation, and much valuable knowledge. It is for them, in fact, a new education; and, banishing the poetry of fiction and dreams, will inspire them with the poetry of reality. It will have a corresponding effect on the literary character. Habits now formed by its influence will not be readily laid aside, and they will influence the future lives of individuals and of nations. The very multitude of the objects exhibited drives man to classification as the refuge from confusion; and precision, therefore, first impressed on literature, and afterwards by literature impressed on society, seems one of the prevailing, and likely to be one of the enduring, moral effects of the Exhibition.

Nor is this fact the less remarkable, nor will it be less influential, from being only an extension, though a sudden and rapid one, of a progress before obvious. For many years it has been observed, particularly in the manufacturing districts and in the mind connected with them, that the tendency of literature has been towards realities. It has been marked by careful observation and accurate description of the production of industry and the condition of society. The rapid development of this tendency by the Exhibition falls in with the previous and general improvement, and is a permanent part of it. It is not an imported exotic—a mere excrescence, to be out grown and cast aside; a temporary phasis of the mind, like a wide-spread love for sentimental novels; or an ebullition of philanthropy in favour of ragged schools; or a fashionable attachment to dresses that sweep the streets; or even like the running to the World's Fair itself: it is a healthy growth, and part of the general intellect—a permanent step forward, the necessary consequence of the past, and indicating the more advanced future to which society is hastening. We cannot live by fictions and unrealities. They may prevail temporarily, in conjunction with the real and the true; but by these men maintain themselves on the earth, and by these society is improved. When we say that the Exhibition promotes precise knowledge, we mean that it is hastening for all the dominion of the real and the true. The effect is not confined to England, though more conspicuous here than elsewhere. Amongst the Germans, technological education is already provided for; and, so far as the arts have gone, the Germans are well acquainted with their history. It has been written for the instruction of the young, and is carefully taught them in most schools. It forms a part of their extensive and excellent scheme of instruction. Amongst them are numerous technologists ready made, and several well-informed men and clever writers have been sent hither, and have supplied the German journals with detailed descriptions of the articles in the Exhibition. The French have done similarly, though not so extensively, as the Germans. Both have excelled—though, of course, not equally with ourselves—the plan of illustrating their writings; and the art of the engraver has given *distinctness*, as well as force, to their verbal descriptions. The effects of the Exhibition on literature, therefore, giving increased care in observing minute differences, adding to precision, and spreading a knowledge of realities, will be similar all over Europe—if not so immediately striking in other countries as in England. The physis of the mind is general as well as permanent; and, whatever may be its consequences, they will not be confined to our own country.

We have referred to newspapers as bringing the characteristics of the change under the notice of all; but other literature shares in the influence. The monthly and quarterly periodicals are becoming more scientifically precise and technologically accurate. They discriminate with increased care between the products of different countries and different arts; discuss with much minuteness the merits of rearing machines and printing presses; describe the different qualities of English and French silver velvet, of Brussels lace, and Swiss embroidery; in short, they, too, feel the influence of the Exhibition in making literature more minute and careful, and more attentive to facts. Of the numerous catalogues of the Exhibition requiring an immense amount of minute labour and careful research we say nothing, because the quality of precision is eminently their character-tic. Many of them, like the official descriptive and illustrated catalogue now in course of publication, have well-executed engravings of many of the articles in the Exhibition. The Illustrated London News has many competitors, but no equal; and all the works connected with the Exhibition necessarily display a minute and careful attention, while they lead only with interesting realities. The mind will be drilled by many charming novelties into a love of facts, and will not readily go back to vagueness, uncertainty, and fiction. Thus educated, the public will require a similar spirit in writings not connected with the Exhibition, and the direction it is now giving to a part of our literature will be more or less imparted to the whole. In truth, knowledge has, from the very first, been advancing from the shadowy and the vague to the definite and the precise; from loose individual perceptions, to firm and general truths; the progress will be accelerated by the Exhibition, which merely gives a fresh impetus in the old direction.

The civilisation of Europe, so far as it depends on religion and science, is, to a great extent, common. If it vary in degree in different countries, it has gone, or is going, through nearly the same phases in all. The sciences of astronomy, geology, and chemistry, for example, and the arts connected with them, such as printing, painting, engraving, smelting, &c., are common to all the nations of Europe. All the arts of life are founded on some principles common to the whole human race, and are practised in a similar manner. From science being everywhere the same, we draw the inference that all men are somewhat alike. They everywhere receive similar impressions from the external world. We all recognise at once the objects a skilful painter places before us. From the same circumstance we also draw the inference that the external cause of man's impressions is everywhere the same. In other words, one spirit animates the whole universe, lives in the external world, and moulds the intellect—is adapted to man, and man to it. He comes everywhere gradually to comprehend it in the same manner. There are two astronomies, two mathematics, or two chemistries—one for England and another for Italy; there are not separate sciences for every distinct country, but only one science for all. This similarity or uniformity of knowledge constitutes the true brotherhood of mankind. They have similar wants, and learn similar means of gratifying them. They have, therefore, a common parentage. Their moral nature is similar, and the external world is the same for all.

These common features and intimate relationship were known before the Exhibition; but it has intensified them all. It has set nothing aside, undone nothing, but confirmed and ratified what before existed. It has especially made evident and palpable to all the universal prevalence of a common industry, directed to similar purposes, and guided by similar rules. The differences between the productions of China and France, of Hindostan and the United States, are not so remarkable to reflecting minds as their similarity. Not only similar arts exist in the most distant countries, but similar inventions have taken place; and—not to speak of the art of making paper, earthenware, and ships, gunpowder, printing, and bank-notes have all been invented in China as in Europe. The great feature of a common parentage, made plain to all by the literature of the Exhibition, cannot fail to influence the fate of mankind. As the common knowledge of the one external cause extends, moulding the minds of all alike, and as the common wants and common means of gratifying them become known, mankind must become more closely linked together. The friendless display of the Greenlander, the Chinese, Tunisians, Germans, Spaniards, Americans, &c., is obviously no fortuitous event, but the necessary result of their common knowledge and common pursuits. From such facts, it is to be inferred that the laws which govern the universe, to which the progress of society is in conformity, are opposed in the long run to the continual political separation of mankind into adverse and hostile nations. We see, in fact, that the separation is lessening and disappearing. The Exhibition has both confirmed the fact, and helped much to explain the law on which it depends. Now, as all legislation and statesmanship look to the future, the Exhibition, with its literature, will be of political value. It proclaims as a great truth, that no legislation can be durable, no statesmanship beneficial, which does not fall in, like the Exhibition itself, with the general progress towards acknowledging and promoting a common brotherhood.

By showing us that all art is founded on common principles, and on sciences common to all, it impresses on us the important truth, that we shall be powerful, wise, and happy, not as we gain victories over each other, but in proportion as we comprehend that external cause to which all science relates. By comprehending it, we obtain its assistance—the assistance of power that is for us wonderful and almighty—or become like unto it. The practical knowledge taught by the Exhibition will much promote this end. It is opposed to chimeras and shams of all kinds. It is a deadly foe to unrealities. Its great attractions fix attention, require close examination, and compel comparison. If there be connected with it, as some persons assert, no little quackery and no little false pretence, its overbearing principle is that of actual precise truth. It subjects the quackery it may excite to the severe test of comparison with the real and the good; and if it give some trumpery a momentary predominance, it is only the more effectually to sweep it away with all that is trivial and worthless. By some persons it is thought—and for the moment it may appear so—that one characteristic of the Exhibition is to exalt the trivial, and give currency to the worthless, and make us rather pleasure-seeking triflers than earnest men, conscious that moral life is a struggle after improvement, and must be manfully contended for. To that supposition, the precision, which is its chief characteristic, will be, in the end, decidedly opposed; and we believe that its permanent effects, totally different from what is expected of it, will be mentally elevating and ennobling.

A great part of the Exhibition consists of luxuries and ornaments—of jewels for the few, rather than of bread for the multitude; but it contains also working models of powerful and valuable machines. Bringing the two together, forces on the mind at once a comparison and a contrast between the merely ornamental and the useful arts. A steam-engine and the Koh-i-noor are placed before us, and we are called on to choose between them. An improved Jacquard loom, or a power-loom that appears instinct with life, or a printing press, arrests attention as well as the sculpture in the Nave and the glittering works in the French department. We depreciate not a single object exhibited, or any product of industry; but these various articles being brought together, the public will judge of them, and form a faithful opinion of their relative value. We submit in the common market a princely estate, a case of diamonds, a cargo of tea, a pound of potatoes, or a handful of cherries, to the test of competition or higgling to determine the value of each; and in all the great business of life we rely on the judgment of individuals. Will the public not then be able to form correct opinions of the utility of a great machine, or a little frippery? and may the rulers and guides of society not rely, with the utmost confidence, on the public mind coming to a sane conclusion? We, at least, trust the public. We believe it will form as correct an opinion of the articles exhibited as of the value of wheat or leather; and one of the great improvements effected by exhibiting many things side by side will be, to improve the general discrimination between the merely ornamental and the useful—between the costly ornaments of a lady's toilet and Mr. Maudsley's powerful steam-engine. Instead of making the spectators in love with finery and charmed with luxury, the Exhibition will give them a high idea of human power, and tend to make them discard trivialities as unworthy of man. We apprehend that it will not only increase careful discrimination between the useful and the merely ornamental, but it will tend to carry out the principle of the latter, and make it more graceful and more beautiful.

As the rule, we may say that the useful arts are the handmaids of the multitude; the ornamental arts, of the few. The former, depending on the increase of population, which makes progress a necessity, are much more rapidly and certainly improved than the latter. Accordingly, while our journals teem with numerous and loud complaints of a general want of taste—of the ornamental arts being neither understood nor appreciated—only admiration is felt for our wonderful mechanical contrivances. The ornamental arts, subserving chiefly the pleasures of the few, have in them something conservative, and they change less and are improved less than the useful arts. In sculpture we are still proud to imitate the Greeks, and rarely hope to attain perfection. In painting we do not surpass the Italians of the Middle Ages. Our carving is, perhaps, less skilful than that of the Chinese; and few of our silversmiths reach the excellence of Benvenuto Cellini. The colours of our garments, their shape and texture, and the ornaments of our houses, are about equal to those of the Hindoos and the Romans. But our power-looms, railroads, locomotives, spinning-mules, telegraphs, tubular bridges, &c., far beyond anything the people of antiquity ever dreamed of, are the pride of this generation. They are our own invention, and we deem them much more worthy of our admiration than the products of arts we have inherited from the rude nations of antiquity. It may be suspected, therefore, that the superiority sometimes assigned to the ornamental and fine arts is more due to their gratifying the tastes of a few, and to an inherited reverence for them, so far as this generation is concerned, than to their intrinsic worth.

Impressing on man the realities of his condition, and bringing into comparison and contrast the results of various arts and industry produced in all parts of the world, the Exhibition will necessarily inspire increased admiration for the wonderful skill that lifts man out of the hard necessities, the mire of barbarous life, and seemingly places him on the vantage-ground of a mastery over nature. It will proportionably abate his admiration for ornamental arts that are worthless; at the same time, placing their products together, as they come from different places, it will facilitate the detection of the principles on which the pleasure they give depends, and help to improve them. The admiration excited by our noble machinery, must make men disdain mere unmeaning trivial ornament, that has nothing to recommend it but its costliness; and we may hope that the Exhibition, while it increases the knowledge of the true, of the beautiful, and the good, discouraging in the end a number of pursuits that have no other object but to gratify vain and senseless parade.

The moral effects of the Exhibition on literature, and, consequently, of its literature, will be most beneficial. Displaying to man the real sources of his power, teaching him how much he is indebted to the inquiries of the philosopher, the skill of the manufacturer, and the art of the machinist, his reverence will be lessened for all those whose influence over the minds of civilisation is by no means equal to their pretensions. Men will form opinions, and the Exhibition will help them to form correct opinions. These are probably more needed at present in the moral than in the physical sciences; and if the habit of precision generated in the multitude from investigating material objects be extended to their political pursuits, their gain will be very great. Abating admiration for mere ornament, the Exhibition is likely, quite contrary to expectation, to lessen the undue desire for wealth as a means of obtaining distinction. Increasing admiration for the useful arts, it will compel the genius and talent of the age to improve them. It seems impossible that the men, who are subduing all nature by their skill, should ever entertain a meaner ambition than that of continuing their success. As the warriors of old, proud of their strength, and continually impressed by hostile conflicts with the superiority of war to all other arts, gave up the distaff and domestic employments to the women, so must this generation and its successors, proud of the arts which improve society, proud of the command which knowledge, skill, and powerful machinery give man over nature, chiefly honour them, and slight a thousand trivial claims that are now made on their respect. With such noble objects to interest the feelings of men, vulgar ambition will pale its fires; and the highest talent, proud only of conquests over matter, will cease to aspire to enthral the minds and bodies of its fellowmen. The common and great power over the material world, the result more or the general mind and general progress than of any one individual's skill, will be almost synonymous with equality in beauty. And we may look to the Exhibition, however unexpected may be these consequences, to diminish ruinous ambition as well as a ruinous love of wealth. As the teaching minds of society are devoted more and more to the useful arts, society will disregard practices that have now no other recommendation than that they were suitable to a former condition of society, when men lived predatory lives and had to fight for the means of subsistence. In all moral questions as well as in questions of the material world, in questions of government as well as questions of education, and regulating creeds, as well as sowing corn and navigating ships, the Exhibition, by enlarging man's knowledge of science, will make him more careful to study and obey the laws of the universe. Giving much delight to rich and poor, foreigners and natives, the Exhibition, sharing the attributes of nature, has improved the species by means of enjoyment. Taking place at a time when there is abundance in the land, and when the people generally are profitably employed, without which, in fact, it could scarcely have succeeded, it is not only a great present benefit, but it teems with physical and moral improvement hereafter. We do not say that it is a harbinger of a golden age, but it forms part of a period of very great peace and happiness, which it promises to continue and to increase. It is the townspeoples' child, rather than the child of the rural population; the offspring of trade, rather than of politics—of a population which is growing, and of principles which are just come, or coming into the ascendancy, rather than of a population which is stationary or principles which are falling to decay. We may count, therefore, on a further and continued increase of all its benefits. The literature that has grown from it, and describes it, and makes its existence known to many millions who are denied the pleasure of seeing it, must be very influential both now and hereafter. To draw attention to that literature, making it, we hope, still more influential and more worthy of the great cause to which it is devoted, is the object of the task now concluded.

PRIEST'S DRESS.—BY VAN HALLE, BRUGES.

PRIEST'S ROBES. HALLE.

Another of the embroidered priest's robes, by Halle, of Brussels, will serve to show the variety of device lavished upon these garments.

SEWELL'S BOBBIN NET MACHINE.

Perhaps the finest collection of net machines in this country, and which we have had the opportunity of seeing, is that at Tiverton, belonging to J. Heathcoat, Esq, M.P., who was the first to produce a practically useful bobbin net machine.

Many other persons also have exercised their ingenuity and skill in effecting useful novelties in this particular class of machinery; among others we may mention Mr. T. R. Sewell, of Carrington, near Nottingham, who contributes to the World's Industrial Display what is called a "double tier machine," in contradistinction to the "single tier machine," in which only one "row" or "tier" of bobbins and carriages is worked at the same time; whereas, in that under consideration, two tiers of bobbins and carriages are worked simultaneously. This machine contains 2460 bobbins and carriages, each bobbin containing about 100 yards of thread; an equal number of threads proceeding from the warp beam are brought into operation, round which the bobbin threads are twisted by means of the forward and backward motion of the bobbins and carriages.

Besides the motion of the bobbins and their carriages "to and fro" between the warp threads, they have another motion to the right and left, by means of which the bobbin threads are made to cross each other: this operation gives greater stability to the net, even if made of thread of very fine quality. When the bobbin threads have been twisted sufficiently round the warp threads, and have also crossed each other, as already mentioned, a set of steel points descend, and take up the twisted and crossed threads, and put them into the form of meshes; and thus, by continually repeating these operations, a piece of net is produced equal to 160 yards superficial, the quantity of twisted thread consumed for this purpose amounting to 246,000 yards. The size of the piece is, of course, regulated by the number of bobbins employed, and the length of thread on each bobbin. When a piece of net is completed, the bobbins are re-filled with thread, ready for a repetition of the operations described. The advantages of Mr. Sewell's bobbin-net machine are—first, its simplicity and economy of construction; secondly, its efficiency while in operation; and, lastly, its facility of management.

COLLINGE'S HORIZONTAL SUGAR-CANE CRUSHING MACHINE

The name of Collinge is well known, especially in connexion with axletrees and hinges. In the department of the Great Exhibition devoted to "machinery in motion," we find the exhibit by Messrs. Charles Collinge and Co. "an improved horizontal sugar-cane crushing machine," two screw lifting jacks, and a portable direct-acting high-pressure steam-engine.

Several machines for crushing the sugar-cane are to be found in different parts of the Building, including the gigantic apparatus of Messrs. Robinson and Co., of the Isle of Dogs. In Messrs. Collinge's cane-crushing machine, a vertical shaft is so arranged that power may be received either from a windmill, from cattle, or, if desirable, from a steam-engine; on one side is the "feeding board," on which the cane is first placed, and thence passing between three rollers is so completely crushed as to express the juice, which falls into a trough placed underneath the rollers, from which it is conducted by suitable pipes to the boiling-house. The amount of compressing force may be regulated to great nicety, by means of a screw adjustment acting on the bearings of the rollers.

THIS SHEET WAS PRINTED IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

A LADY'S GLANCE AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

No. IV.

In my last paper I endeavoured to give my readers some idea of the character and value of those precious stones in the Crystal Palace which owe their principal interest to their extreme size, rarity, or intrinsic worth. I propose, therefore, devoting my present attention to the examination of the jewellery exhibited in ornaments designed for ladies, and of which so noble a display may be seen in its various courts and galleries. The chief attraction of this class will be found in the taste and ingenuity which has been employed in the setting and arrangement of the stones; and nowhere shall we find stronger evidences of the additional beauty and enhanced value which can be given to the most exquisite works of the Creator, by the intelligence which he imparts to his creatures, than in the various depositories of this branch of art in Class 23. The variety of design displayed in the construction of the same object, which is one of the most interesting features of the Great Exhibition generally, is peculiarly exemplified in the various specimens of *bijouterie* presented there, in the shape of ornaments for the head, necklaces, bracelets, Sevignés, shawl-clasps, &c. The simplest forms with which we are familiar, in every-day life, and to which, from that very familiarity, we have hitherto scarcely been accustomed to associate the idea of beauty, vie here in arresting our attention with the most graceful combinations and elegant "conceits" which could be devised by the most fruitful and tasteful imagination. Here we shall find, in miniature, adapted to purposes of decoration never contemplated by their inventors, the graceful curves of the Gothic architects, and the fanciful arabesques of the Moor. Here may be observed designs which our great-grandmothers voted old-fashioned a century ago, but which time, strange to say, has endowed with the grace and charm of novelty. Here are *moyen âge* decorations, reminding us of the pictures of Holbein and the carvings of Cellini; nay, with a still more remote retrospect, for we may henceforth fasten our shawls with the *fibula* of the ancient Milesian chief, or encircle our arms with similar decorations to those which (ages ago) delighted the ladies of the court of King Rameses or the hapless daughters of Nineveh! Of all the varieties of design, however, which are presented to our sight, beautiful as they are, it is to those which we derive directly from the world of nature to which we shall be found to recur most frequently and with the greatest pleasure; and in these the refined taste of the present day has rendered the Exhibition peculiarly rich. The flowers of the garden, the leaves of the forest, the heritage of the field, the plumage of the bird, present here many of the most beautiful combinations of form that could be devised for ornamental purposes—

> To add a grace to what was fair before,
> And give to beauty one attraction more.

The exhibition of jewellery as applied to ornaments for ladies exclusively, is confined for the most part to the departments of England, France, Russia, Holland, and the Zollverein; and, I think, it cannot be denied, that, as a whole, the substantial value and sterling character of that exhibited by our own countrymen may fairly be said to bear away the bell.

The English jewellery, with the English plate, is to be sought for at the western end of the South-western Gallery, and thither will we first direct our steps. A short distance eastward of the top of the staircase is the large case of gold and silver plate of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer); and at the further side of it we shall find the exquisite specimens of jewellery exhibited by that firm, and which, for extent, variety, and beauty of design, are not to be equalled by any in the Exhibition. The first object that will strike the eye from its position will probably be a portrait of her Majesty, painted in enamel from the well-known picture of Winterhalter, and exhibiting with much effect the characteristics of the original. It is not with the picture, however, that we have to do. Surrounding it within the case in which it is set is a wreath of oak leaves in green enamel, with acorns of gold and of pearls, enriched with diamonds and fastened at the stem with a ribbon of brilliants. Underneath this picture is exhibited the much-talked of bouquet of flowers in diamonds belonging to the Queen, and of which an Engraving and description were given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of July 26th. In the exquisite arrangement of this design, the perfect truth and elegance of nature is by the smallest bud and most unimportant leaflet is remarkable, as well as the lightness of appearance given to materials so apparently impracticable. What a contrast does it not present to the stiff, hard, heavy-looking patches of jewellery, framed as it were in formal squares, ovals, and circles, which formed the adornment of the *elegantes* some few years ago. On the *right* side of this bouquet is a necklace of emeralds of great beauty, ornamented with pendents of alternate pearls and emeralds, of which an Engraving has also been given; but what representation in black and white can do even partial justice to anything so delicate and so brilliant? A large collection of bracelets ranged above these specimens is worthy a long examination; one, of opals, more especially. It is formed of stones, which, though not very large, are remarkable for their beauty, and almost seem to combine in themselves the unobtrusive beauty of the pearl with the subdued lustre of every coloured gem beside. On the right of the set of emeralds, and as a sort of pendent to it, is a very elegant necklace, composed of rubies and diamonds, and a throatlet and stomacher of the latter stone only, of large size and of pure water. Moving round to the left-hand side of the case we shall find a *parure*, which, for interest and beauty, appeared to me (though among so many bewildering attractions I hardly know whether or not I am right) the gem of the whole collection. It is a necklace, stomacher, &c., composed exclusively of diamonds, but of every shade of colour; the dark blue of the sapphire, the light purple of the amethyst, the orange of the topaz, and the olive-green of the peridot, with many of the most delicate intervening shades, the lightest azure, the faintest primrose, the palest pink, all displayed in various descriptions of diamonds. The stones of which this suite is composed are from the collection of the late Rundell, Bridge, Rundell, Esq., and, possessing, as it does, the double advantage of that diversity of colour obtainable by an assortment of various stones with the lustre and brilliancy to be found in the diamond alone, this set of ornaments is, unquestionably, in its own peculiar walk, utterly unrivalled by any in the Exhibition.

Difficult as the imitation of flowers in gems would appear to be, a still greater ingenuity would seem to be necessary in the formation of another ornament, which will be found on a cushion immediately above the set just described, and which is simply a decoration for the head, composed of fine brilliants arranged in the form of an ostrich feather! The whole appearance of the original, which would seem utterly unattainable in materials of so inflexible a character, is given by an ingenious arrangement of the stones in which they are studded, and thus affording, when agitated by the movement of the wearer, that "swailing of the feather," to use the words of a well-known poet, so beautiful in nature. The mode in which it is displayed does not, however, enable us to form a judgment of the complete success of this charming device. A necklace and stomacher of diamonds on the left is worthy of note, if not for any novelty of design, at least from the size and lustre of the stones. Above it is a head-dress of rubies and diamonds, representing a sprig of roses; the chief beauty of which is its extreme lightness. It would not, however, be the less effective if exhibited on a frame-work of more elegant device than the skull-cap that has the honour of bearing it. Many brooches of many kinds are exhibited, which in any other collection would have called for especial notice; but we have been so richly regaled with the beautiful, that nothing short of some very extraordinary attraction could succeed in awakening a renewed attention. Before, however, quitting this assemblage of the "rich and rare," we must not omit a glance at those large jewels at the extreme left—among them a brooch, consisting of one sapphire considerably larger than a crown piece, and stated to be the finest specimen of its class known. Beneath this, and belonging to it, is a small sapphire set in a knot of diamonds, with another even more beautiful depending from it as a drop; and with this description we must conclude our notice of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's chief treasures.

The next object to arrest our attention on continuing our walk eastward, is the collection of Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, which in beauty and value is only second to that which I have just left. Before, however, commencing an examination of it, let us turn back for a few moments, and glance at one or two unobtrusive cases, which, in our eagerness for a glimpse of the "gems of price," we have passed unnoticed, and may therefore otherwise altogether overlook.

On the left-hand side, near the outer railing of the Gallery, Messrs. Waterhouse, of Dublin, have devoted a case exclusively to the exhibition of Irish brooches, which, from their peculiarity of design, rather than from any remarkably beauty, are worthy of especial attention. They are composed of gold, silver, and of bronze, ornamented in some instances with malachite and other stones, and designed from antique originals, which the zeal and industry of archæologists have from time to time brought to light in various parts of the sister kingdom. They are for the most part in the shape of the letter O, with the pin running through the centre from top to bottom. There is one of large size, and more elaborate ornament than the rest, which is perhaps most worthy of attention, as being the finest type of the class; it is named the Royal Tara Brooch, from the circumstance of its having been designed from a brooch of extreme antiquity recently discovered near Tara, in the county of Meath: it is of bronze, of circular shape, the lower half is occupied by a variety of ornaments in niello and Irish gems. Beside it is the original brooch from which it is designed, which is in excellent preservation, and testifies to the taste and skill with which the makers have preserved the characteristics of the type, whilst somewhat modifying its details to fit it for modern use. In a case on the right-hand side, Messrs. West and Co., of Dublin, also exhibit brooches of a similar description, but somewhat smaller in size. One of these may be introduced as interesting, from its being composed entirely of native material, the gold being the product of the Wicklow hills, and the stones with which it is ornamented Irish pearls and sapphires. In the same case, a curious fibula, or button, also of Irish gold and gems, is worthy of notice, as having been presented by the Queen of Dublin to Miss Helen Faucit. These ornaments, though rugged in character and heavy in form, have an interest of their own in a sturdy antique Druidical dignity of appearance, which renders them scarcely less attractive than the light and modern decorations by which they are immediately surrounded. Messrs. Rettie and Sons, of Aberdeen, may be said to represent the department of the modern antiques of Scotland, in brooches and shawl-pins, in an adjacent case. Messrs. Martin, Basket, and Co., a little more westward, exhibit, among various ornamental designs, an elegant toilet stand, which they term the Princess Royal Toilet. It is about the size of a small dressing-case; is made of silver and gold enamel, and is ornamented with delicate golden butterflies. The small looking-glass attached to it is framed in silver and gold; and the whole is one of the most elegant little *bijoux* for a little lady that could well be imagined.

Let us now return to the jewellery of Messrs. Garrard. In the centre will be found a beautiful tiara of diamonds, with drops composed of fine pearls, and a Sevigné to match. Beneath this is a suite of opals, set with brilliants, comprising necklace, stomacher, ear-rings, and bracelets. The opals are twenty-five in number, of unusual size and great beauty, being, with the exception of one in the necklace, entirely without flaw, and presenting, under every fresh phase of light, all the most delicate colours of the prism. These are, unquestionably, the finest of this description of stone to be met with in the Exhibition. On the right is a delicate suite—necklace, brooch, and bracelet—like the coronet of Sir Pelamon of the Lapsed Hundred.

With sparkling diamonds and with rubies set.

The specimens of the latter stone are more than ordinarily large and beautiful, and the whole is noticeable for extreme elegance of design. On the left side we observed a similar *parure*, somewhat larger and heavier in character, of sapphires, diamonds, and pearls. Beneath which is a bracelet, which I notice chiefly from the apparent popularity of its pattern several of similar character being exhibited in other parts of the Building. It consists of a series of broad rings of diamonds, interlaced one in the other, increasing in size till they reach the centre, which is filled by a large ruby. On the right side of the case is a pearl drop of remarkable size and regularity of appearance; but possessing an interest tenfold beyond its actual value, in the circumstance of its being a relic of one of the most distinguished women that ever lived. It is stated to have belonged to the Spanish Queen Isabella of Castile, the steady friend and patron of that great man, whose his epitaph expresses it, for Castile and Leon discovered a new world Christopher Columbus. It is now the property of the Marquis of Abercorn. Near this gem is a Sevigné of diamonds and emeralds, with drops of the latter stone, and some elegant bracelets of various devices, one of which will be noticed as containing an oblong ruby of remarkable size and purity of colour. The collection of Messrs. Garrard, on the whole, though less extensive than that of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, contains as may be seen, some objects of unusual interest; and the lightness and elegance with which they are arranged seems to me to give them more than a character which we shall have occasion to admire in the French department, than perhaps will be found in any other case in the South-western Gallery.

Among the wealth of plate exhibited by Messrs. Emanuel (119) will be found a few ornaments also, two of which especially (though of somewhat formal design) struck me particularly as the one a bracelet composed of broad rings of diamonds interlaced one in the other, similar to that I have noticed as exhibited by Messrs. Garrard, with an oval emerald of great size and lustre in the centre; and a small diamond-shaped brooch, divided into chequers of pure rubies, each square by the other by rows of brilliants, having something of the effect of a harlequin's coat. The admirers of the deep rich colour of the carbuncle will find two fine specimens in a brooch and pendent in this collection. A bracelet is also exhibited of plain gold, interesting from the circumstance that by side it are placed specimens of the gold of which it is made, in its various stages, from its original state to the links worked up and completed for the bracelet. First the ore, unremoved from the rock; then the fine gold, the virgin gold, and the pure gold. The observer will not fail to remark the deterioration of the metal necessary to fit it for working up into forms of elegance for the wearer.

The next objects claiming notice are those belonging to the Messrs. Rowland, which, although they comprises but four or five ornaments, and the stones composing them are not remarkable for peculiar beauty, the arrangement and designs are so infinitely superior to any we are in the ordinary habit of seeing as to arrest immediate attention. The first object is a bracelet, set with rubies, in gold, distinguished by the exhibitors as the "Holbein Bracelet," and displaying much of the character we are in the habit of noting in the pictures of that period. The rubies are arranged in three rows of what are termed, in heraldry, lozanges, each surrounded by a narrow border of brilliants. So far as regards the style of design, this bracelet has few equals in the Exhibition. There are three brooches in this way hardly less beautiful, one of which has a large carbuncle for its centre decoration, surrounded by brilliants, supported by little Harpids, and surmounted by a guardian angel with outspread arms. Another bracelet seems designed from a lady's stomacher, also of rubies, and is very elegant. This small collection is perfect of its kind.

The Messrs. Morel exhibit a bouquet of flowers of brilliants and rubies, the elegant arrangement of which will be familiar to our readers, from the Engraving lately given of it in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Having attempted to do justice, however imperfectly, to the claims on our admiration afforded by the taste and ingenuity of our own countrymen in this department, let us now proceed to the eastern end of the ground-floor, where our Continental neighbours display their treasures. On the southern side of that quarter will be found the collections of the French jewellers; and to them, as the nearest and most important, we will first direct our steps.

Looking upon the Nave, a short distance beyond the Swiss department, is a small case of *bijouterie* exhibited by the Messrs. Leimonter, of the Place Vendôme, Paris, which is familiar to most persons as being the depository of the jewels of the Queen of Spain, and which, from its favourable position, no less than the exquisite beauty of its contents, has been one of the most attractive displays in the Building. It is, however, just now entirely hidden from our sight by the crowd of eager admirers that surround it. The ingoring enthusiasm of the beautiful who stands before us seems tempted to encroach somewhat on the time strictly due to her neighbours; but who can resist the pathetic appeal of that prince of guardians, in the guise of a policeman, who stands at that left-hand corner. So as we have frequently imitated the Parable, and first approached the last, the last shall be first, I will commence my review of the contents of this case with the one on the left. The first object we shall notice will probably be that tiara of sapphires surrounded by brilliants, which we noticed in the case interspersed with pearls, which is exhibited to advantage on a velvet helmet on the left-hand side of the compartment. There is something peculiarly beautiful in the deep pure blue of the sapphire, and as, from some cause or other, we seem to see it less frequently imitated than the diamond and the emerald, it possesses a freshness which gives it a peculiar attraction. The specimens of this ornament are remarkable for their size and lustre, and, with the exception of the sapphire exhibited in a brooch by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, to which I have before alluded, are probably the finest examples of this stone in the Exhibition.

Our attention now turns to a *parure* of higher value, and, it must be admitted, of even greater beauty. It comprises, first, a bouquet consisting of diamonds in the form of flowers, something similar in character of arrangement to that which I have already noticed in the Royal bouquet, but set with a drooping springy lightness peculiar to itself. The flower-buds are composed of pearls, and the leaves of emeralds, the whole seton springs so quiveringly tremulous that every movement presents them in a new and more beautiful point of view. So large are the emeralds, that, but for their intrinsic brilliancy, they might at a distance be mistaken for some new kind of enamel of peculiar beauty. The gathered stems of the flowers are apparently confined together by a ribbon of diamonds. Near this exquisite ornament, and forming part of the same suit, is a head-dress of emeralds of the same extraordinary size and beauty, surrounded by pearls and diamonds, and comprising, it is said, upwards of 8500 stones. A bracelet, necklace, stomacher, and shoulder-knot complete the suit. Before yielding our place, we must take a glance at that bracelet, composed of two precious stones, which, from the extreme beauty of their colour, have been generally mistaken for rubies, and have been thus described in more than one journal. They are, however, not rubies, but carbuncles of remarkable size and excellence, and are stated to have been purchased by her Majesty. A brooch and pendent of pink pearls in the same case are also worthy of notice.

Having finished my survey of the Spanish jewellery, I next turn to that exhibited by Froment Meurice, of Paris, who also displays a bouquet of smaller size than the one to which I have alluded above. It is composed, entirely in diamonds, representing roses full blown and in bud, the petals of which have a mixture of rubies among them. The convolvulus, so effective in every style of decoration, and the pendent fuschias, with their ruby drops, are of remarkable beauty; the usual ribbon of diamonds, with three tassels, complete this ornament. Near it a brooch, to match, is to be seen, composed of flowers full blown. In the same compartment will be found a Sevigné of large pearls, representing grapes, with leaves and drops of diamonds. The admirable manner in which the irregular and rounded appearance of the leaves (as in nature) is represented is especially worthy of remark. A brooch of rubies and brilliants, in the form of a carnation, with buds and leaves, in the same collection, is also exceedingly effective.

There is another object exhibited by the same firm, which occupies deservedly a prominent a position that it will probably attract the eye, even before the specimens of jewellery of which I have been speaking. Though professing to come within the category of the useful, it is so essentially ornamental in character, and appeals so directly to the taste and sympathies of ladies in general, that I cannot make up my mind to pass it by without a few words of description. This is a toilet taule, silver gilt, adorned with carving and enamel, and presented by the Royalists of France to the last direct female representative of the good King, Henri Quatre, the Duchess of Parma, on her marriage. The various articles comprised in this toilet are a mirror, two jewel caskets, a ewer and basin, two girandoles, and the table itself. The mirror, in the form of a Gothic arch, is set in an ornamental frame of the *Renaissance* style, round which are enamelled the arms of all the ancient provinces of France. On the right and left are the supporters of France and Lucca, bearing the banners and devices of their respective countries. The supporters are represented as leaning against two giant lilies, at the base of which are groups of young children. The inscription—"Souvenir de France, 10 Novembre, 1845"—is engraved on the lower edge of the mirror. The jewel caskets are ornamented with twenty enamel portraits of women most renowned in the annals of France; among the number who have been deemed worthy this honour may be instanced Jeanne d'Albret, Joan of Arc, Ste. Geneviève, Blanche of Castile, Anne of Brittany, Jeanne la Boiteuse, and Anne of Beaujeau (so well known to us through the pages of "Quentin Durvard"), Ste. Bathilde, Jeanne de Montford, Jeanne Hachette (the peasant preserver of Beauvais), Clemence Isaure, and Margaret of Valois. At the corner of the caskets are placed statuettes of eight youthful pages, representing the flower of French chivalry, whose individual likenesses have in each instance been preserved as far as possible, all of which have been taken from authentic portraits. The design of the girandoles is of remarkable beauty, representing clusters of lilies, round which are entwined garlands of roses, and "ivy never sere." The table itself must by no means be forgotten, although its many beautiful accessories deprive it of some share of the importance due to it in the mind of the beholder. Its length is about six feet; its outer surface is composed of large silver plates enriched with gold, placed in incisions expressly made for the purpose in the single plate of steel which forms its foundation. Its ornaments are *fleurs de lys*, roses, and ivy; and on a ribbon is inscribed the circumstances under which it was presented. Most grateful must such a *souvenir* have been to one whose earliest years were passed in exile from her native land, and to those first remembrances must have been the sorrows of her family. Four years were, it is said, employed in the construction of this magnificent piece of workmanship. Its estimated value is about £6000.

Madame Rattée, of the Rue Pavée Ste. Sauveur, Paris, exhibits a bracelet, composed of three rows of diamonds, set clear, diminishing in size as they approach the centre, which is filled up by a large ruby encircled by brilliants. This work, though not ornamental, is said to contain ninety-two diamonds of great value.

The case of M. Bouvenet, of the Rue de Hauteville, contains some very charming specimens of enamel, particularly a bracelet, with earrings and brooch to match, in imitation of twisted ribbon. Also a Sevigné of blue enamel, adorned with long pendents set with diamonds, which hang down to the point of the dress, and which can be removed at pleasure, and formed into brooch, bracelets, hair-pins, and ear-rings. A bracelet of the plain old Greek pattern, so popular at the beginning of the present century, and so beautiful in itself, will also claim a passing glance.

Crossing the Nave, and entering the department of the Netherlands, we approach the small case (104), of M. de Romain, of Rotterdam, the only exhibitor of ornamental jewellery of Holland. We here meet with a magnificent corsage or *potato* of diamonds, representing bunches of flowers, in the centre, ornamented with the finest beautiful pearls, in a small medallion portrait of her Majesty, in her robes of state, very finely executed; from which depend four chains of diamonds. By fastening these chains to the principal ornament, a *cofjure* is obtained for the head; and, by another transposition, the whole may be changed into a *chatelaine!*—perhaps the most valuable that was ever constructed. On the whole, it is a beautiful piece of jewellery, though of rather a heavy character.

Our next visit is to the Russian collection of jewellery, with which we must conclude our notice, and which, though not very extensive, presents attractions of no common order; among which, a magnificent tiara of diamonds and emeralds must be especially particularised, the latter stones of which are of large size, and beautifully smooth and round, but, not very unlike the shape of a rose-bud. This comparison may serve to give an idea of the setting; for, as a rose-bud is attached to its stem, in like manner are these beautiful stones attached to the sprays of which they form the accessories. This clear style of setting, objected to by some persons as rendering the jewels lighter in colour, enables us better to see and appreciate their size and quality, and adds to our confidence of their high perfection. The other *parure* in this case, of great beauty, is a necklace of diamonds and rubies, represented by large drooping bunches of currants, the leaves of which are diamonds. There are also two diamond sprays for the bosom, representing the elegant convolvulus, with its heart-shaped leaves and twisted tendrils. It is almost superfluous to add that their value is pronounced to be immense.

In search of further elegances of form and description, we have no long space to traverse; for in one of the rooms appropriated to the Zollverein we meet with a rich assortment of bracelets, brooches, &c., which, although presenting a less striking *coup d'œil* than those above alluded to, offer individual specimens decidedly worthy of attention. A brooch and ear-rings *en suite* (No. 140) are rather peculiar in design and of great elegance: each ornament represents a grape-leaf, about an inch and a half in size, which is closely studded over with small rubies of varying shades of colour, reminding us of the original leaf in its half-faded state. It struck me as remarkably novel in design. Another beautiful set, of gold, opals, and green enamel, is very striking; though two massive bracelets of frosted gold claimed a longer look of admiration than many later rivals of higher pretension. Some chief adornments of one is that of two oak-leaves entwined together, between which are two acorns of single emeralds. The part that encircles the arm is supposed to be a small twisted oak branch, so perfectly is the original idea carried throughout. The companion bracelet is entirely of gold, wrought into a broad band, from which a little Cupid seems struggling to free himself. A brooch, representing a combat between a lion and a serpent, set with diamonds, should also be here particularised. A small round case (31) contains much that is beautiful; one division of it is appropriated to brooches of plain gold, generally of twisted forms; another is of the same description of ornament, with red coral introduced. Where all are so deserving admiration, it is difficult to distinguish the most beautiful; but one, representing a large serpent, is remarkable for its great resemblance to nature: it seems to have coiled itself naturally, but most artistically, round a very picturesque branch of coral. Another bracelet represents a serpent and lizard: the latter is so perfect in form and colour, that a lady must be endowed with a strong love of the odd and curious in jewellery not to feel a shrinking repugnance in placing it on her arm. It is worthy of minute inspection, from its singularity, if not for its beauty. I could almost fancy it to have been the cherished ornament of some Egyptian priestess. Many beautiful ornaments for the person in oxidised silver are scattered over various parts of the Exhibition, to which we have only room thus cursorily to allude; and in taking our leave of the jewellery therein exhibited, it is with a conviction that so varied an amount of treasures of this description can never again be collected under one roof, either in our own or in any other country.

GROUP OF CHINA.—BY MESSRS. DANIELS.

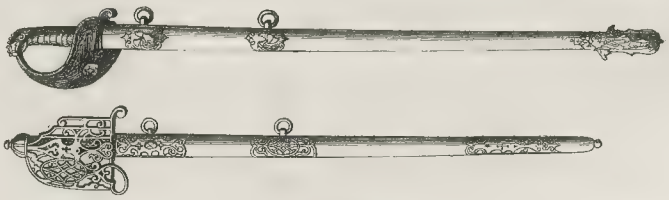
GLASS.—BY J. NAYLOR, PRINCES-STREET.

PORCELAIN. EXHIBITED BY DANIELLS

The manufacture of porcelain is of comparatively recent date with us; it being not yet a century since Mr. Cookworthy, of Plymouth, after drawing attention to the great clay deposits of Cornwall, eventually removed to Worcester, where he established what has since grown into a highly important branch of manufacture. The displays of British porcelain, both of the tender and of the hard or semi-vitrified kind, are abundant and extremely interesting, whilst they are in the highest degree creditable to the industry and enterprise of their producers. In our present Engraving we give a group of different objects exhibited by Messrs. Daniells, executed for them by Messrs. Rose, at the Colebrook Dale china manufactory. Messrs. Rose have had the good fortune to discover the once-celebrated rose Dubarry, a pale pink employed upon Sèvres chins, and so called after that favourite mistress of Royalty. There are several beautiful specimens of this delicate colour in the works before us, intermixed with other colours and gilding in the richest profusion. The forms of the various articles are, for the most part, extremely elegant. (See also page 127.)

CLARET JUG AND GLASS. BY W. NAYLOR.

Amongst the very handsome display of table glass sent in by Naylor, of Princes-street, is a claret jug and glass, cut in devices in honour of the Prince of Wales. The manufacturer has sent us a detailed description of these articles, which we may as well give in his own words, as a matter of historic curiosity in connexion with the Exhibition:—"In the centre of jug his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in sailor's attire, leaning against a rock, which represents the firm foundation o Briton. In his left hand he holds the British flag, in his right hand the full blown rose, representing England. At his feet is a dog, looking up to the Prince, denoting the confidence and fidelity of British subjects. To the left of the Prince is an oak tree, in full bloom, with the ivy clinging to it, showing the strength of the English constitution, and the attachment of the people towards it. The rays shining upon, and the hand from behind the tree dropping a wreath of laurel, denote the eye of Providence smiling, and the hand of Providence crowning the Prince with prosperity. On one side is a wreath of grape-vine and laurel, emblematical of the flourishing and victorious state of the



SWORDS.—BY REEVES, GREAVES, AND CO., BIRMINGHAM.

SIDEBOARD.—BY MESSRS. JOHNSON AND JEANES.

country, anticipated during his reign, in the centre of which is his coat of arms Opposite is a wreath of oak and ivy, denoting the stability and devotedness of the English people. In the centre of this, a group of rose, shamrock, and thistle firmly tied, representing the union of the three kingdoms, descending upon which is a dove with an olive leaf, denoting peace with the world. In the centre of neck, a bunch of forget-me-not, the remaining part of neck filled up by a leaf from every plant represented on the jug." We have only to add, that the glass employed is of first-rate colour and quality, and the workmanship unexceptionable.

SWORDS. BY REEVES, GREAVES, AND CO.

Messrs. Reeves, Greaves, and Co., of Birmingham, exhibit a large assortment of swords of various kinds, intended for general use. They are extremely well manufactured. The two which we engrave are a Scotch claymore and an ordinary cavalry sword.

SIDEBOARD. BY JOHNSON AND JEANES.

The mahogany sideboard exhibited by Messrs. Johnson and Jeanes, of Bond-street, is a very handsome production, of admirable workmanship. The supports are boys, with grapes, &c., resting respectively upon a lion and a tiger. The mouldings along the edges are very bold, and carefully finished.

IVORY THRONE, &c. EAST INDIA COMPANY.

This magnificent throne, of carved ivory, is one of the chief attractions, recently added, of the East India Company's tent. The carving, both back and front, is most elaborate, and of exquisite finish; the seat and back being covered with rich green velvet embroidered in gold. The footstool is of like materials and workmanship. The chairs on either side are beautiful specimens of Bombay carving, in blackwood, the boldness and lightness of which are equally remarkable

IVORY THRONE, EXHIBITED BY HER MAJESTY; AND TWO CHAIRS OF BLACK-WOOD, IN EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TENT.

GIRL PRAYING. BY J. A. M'DOWALL, R.A.

This is a pleasing little subject, agreeably treated in marble by Mr. M'Dowall. It stands in the South Transept.

PARIAN. BY ROSE AND CO.

In addition to the porcelain by Messrs. Rose and Co., of Coalport, represented in the opposite page, we have engraved their large group of "Pleiades adoring Night," which we have already characterized as elegantly treated (See page 127) On each side of the group is an ornamental piece of the same beautiful material, both of elegant design.

HOLTZAPFFEL'S LATHES.

In addition to the numerous beautiful specimens of turning contributed to the Great Exhibition by Messrs. Holtzapffel and Co., and which we alluded to in a former notice, this eminent firm has recently added a valuable rose engine, for ornamenting turned surfaces, and also a lathe for ornamental turning, both of which are now shown in operation in the Machinery in Motion Department. It is rather singular that there are no other machines at work in the Crystal Palace applicable to this peculiar branch of art. The rose engine is very completely fitted with a variety of apparatus, such as a compound sliding rest, segment engine, oblique motion, eccentric, oval, straight-line, spherical, geometric, and many other chucks; which are employed either independently or in combination with each other, with or without the rose engine movement, which in itself is a prolific source of elegant embellishment. The results of these combinations present infinite variety of most curious and highly ornamental patterns, somewhat similar to those of ornamented watch-cases, but of a much more elaborate description.

The lathes for ornamental turning exhibited by the same house are fitted in an equally complete manner, not only with the various chucks already mentioned, but also with other apparatus, as vertical, horizontal, universal, eccentric, and elliptical cutting frames. In this class of instruments the tools revolve, while the work under operation remains stationary; being the opposite condition to that usually observed in ordinary and rose-engine turning. In some instances a still larger amount of elaborate work is produced by putting both the work and the tool in motion at the same time. And when, in addition to these powers of combination, it is considered that the tools themselves are made in every variety of form, it will easily be conceived that the apparatus is capable of producing an unlimited number of different figures, applicable both to the production of forms and the embellishment of surfaces.

We especially call the attention of visitors to the Crystal Palace to the numerous beautiful specimens, exhibited by Holtzapffel and Co., of ornamental turning, as executed by various amateurs, comprising

GIRL PRAYING.—BY J. A. M'DOWALL, R.A.

PARIAN.—"THE PLEIADES ADORNING NIGHT," ETC.—BY MESSRS. J. ROSE AND CO.

temples, mosques, pagodas, candelabra, vases, jewel-cases, work-boxes, and many other useful and ornamental articles, which illustrate at the same time the taste and skill of their respective authors, and the excellence of the mechanism by which they were produced.

Although of far less importance in a mechanical point of view, the compact arrangement of the several parts, and the general finish of the entire apparatus, is worthy of notice. The lathe frames are substantially made of polished mahogany, with nests of drawers, in which are placed the tools most frequently required for use; and when not required for use, the whole is secured by a cylindrical cover.

CHEMISTRY.

(FOURTH NOTICE.)

RETURNING to the Great Exhibition for another batch of chemical suggestions, we notice the glass extremities knocked out for the sake of establishing a better ventilation, a function which appears to have been inadequately provided for by the constructors of this edifice. Ventilation has been designated by the German traveller, Kohl, as one of the favourite crotchets of the English, and many amusing jokes he makes on this peculiarity. Well, we own to the crotchet, if crotchet it be—of advocating a very perfect ventilation. There is something in the constitution of an Englishman which abhors foul, used up, vitiated air, as nature before the time of Galileo was said to abhor a vacuum; and he can no more bear, without subjecting himself to a head-ache, the close stoves of the Germans, Belgians, and especially Russians, than a trout can bear salt water, an ancient coquette the reflection of her wrinkles, or Colonel Sibthorpe the Exhibition. The fact is, we are trained to appreciate a good supply of air from our very infancy, by the nature of our open fire-places; so that any accumulation of vitiated air becomes painfully oppressive.

Singularly enough, we find, on examining the contributions to the stove part of the Exhibition, a foreigner coming forward to aid the English in perfecting the resources of an operation, which they themselves, it might have been anticipated, would have been the first to have exhausted. The common English fire-place—all cheerful, glowing, and comfortable as it looks—has many disadvantages. In the first place, it is terribly wasteful, and burns away coal with the greatest disregard of economy. Of this we won't say any more, because Geologists tell us there is coal enough in England and Wales to last at least two thousand years at the present rate of consumption; and unselfish as we are, within any moderately assignable bounds, we don't care nor profess to care how people are to warm their toes, cook their steaks, boil their tea-kettles, or smelt their tin, two thousand years hence. In the second place, our fire-places, in their strong endeavours to promote ventilation, pull large volumes of cold air most uncomfortably against our backs, or, rather, feet; whereas, inasmuch as people don't breathe by their toes, but by their mouths and noses, our fire-places do not offer a fair amount of ventilative retribution for the chilling of our feet and backs. Some of these disadvantages have been provided against by a foreigner, M. Noirsain, who has come forward to minister to our national ventilative crotchet. We observe stoves, in shape something like cabinet pianos, and so constructed, that by opening little trap-doors here and there, the ventilative agency may be diffused.

Most persons have noticed the different properties of various kinds of heat on the human frame. Who has not wandered occasionally into those lower regions of metropolitan houses sacred to the culinary mysteries of the cook? Who has not seen, when thus wandering, the kitchen stove, all red hot and glowing bright as the fire which it contains, and ready to burst into flame itself. If only the atmosphere could be induced to feed it with a little more oxygen? Who, under these circumstances, has not felt a painful contraction of the skin of the head, a dizziness, a general feeling of suffocative oppression? The fact is, that heat, distributed from glowing hot surfaces, is most painful and unsalutary. No mere mixing, no tempering down of air which has once been heated very hot, can ever make it agreeable to the lungs. It may have been the fortune or fate of some who read this sketch, to wander into the Long Room of the London Board of Customs: we do not know whether the stove that stood there ten years ago exists at this day; we speak of the past when having understood to say that the warming apparatus called the Long Room stove would have affected a fitting companionship to the brazen bull presented by an ingenious Roman artizan to the gentle Caligula, and into which victims being put, and fire applied, the machine emitted roarings like a veritable animal. The Customs stove would have gladdened the heart of a Torquemada for an instrument of slow torture; and its presence in the Customs department would hardly be defended by the most rancorous enemies of that celebrated branch of the fiscal service—no, not even by the Charlotte-row merchants committee of customs reform, or the manager of the London Docks. Now, the reason why the heat given off from the Customs stove was so oppressive in its character is simply this. Its construction was dictated by the false and unhealthy principle of heating very intensely a small volume of air, and of finally obtaining the proper breathing temperature by mixing the hot air with cold. This is essentially bad, unphilosophical, and incorrect. Did you ever burn a feather, or a bit of wool or silk, and notice the disagreeable odour resulting? A parallel effect to this is brought about by heating air to an inordinate temperature. The atmosphere is full of little animal and vegetable particles, which in a sunbeam may be seen floating about in countless myriads; and, besides this, the air contains animal and vegetable emanations, which, although invisible, are capable of being burnt, and of producing that unpleasant empyreumatic odour we have described. Hence it follows, that ventilation being provided for, the next great desideratum to be aimed at is a large heating surface, so that the atmospheric emanations may not be terrified as we find to be accomplished by the Customs-house stove.

The plan of ventilation proposed and carried out by Dr. Reid is merely an extension of the principles of an open English fire-place. This gentleman, by lighting large fires in certain allotted places of the buildings, he desires to ventilate, establishes a draught from various directions, and thus accomplishes his ventilation. It will be easily recognised, that Dr. Reid's principle of ventilation requires every part of a building to be hermetically inclosed, except to the orifices of his ventilating tubes; and hence it is, that when this principle has been adopted, the nailing down of the windows has been imposed as a matter of necessity. Somehow or other, a long and noisy string of complaints have arisen against the Doctor's ventilating schemes; and now the proposed plan of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney begins to be in the ascendant. This gentleman takes advantage of the property which high-pressure steam has, when blown into an orifice, of carrying before it large volumes of atmospheric air. In this way he not only proposes to ventilate the largest buildings, but also to maintain a constant purity of atmosphere in our largest, most complex, and most dangerous coal-mines. By the way, this very ventilating steam jet of Mr. Gurney is now largely employed as a means of injecting atmospheric air into furnaces. In this way we have seen it used in a silver cupelling furnace; and this fact crossing our brain, reminds us that we are in some measure pledged to a chemical account of the metal silver, which, accordingly, we will describe as soon as we have discussed a subject still more immediately suggested by radiation, namely, the subject of heat.

It is strange enough, that heat, although constantly affecting our sensations, is enveloped, so far as its intimate nature is concerned, in the most impenetrable mystery. With a show of making things plain, philosophers have made a distinction between heat considered as an abstract principle, and the sensation to which it gives rise; the former, whatever its nature, they term caloric, and the latter simply heat. Others, again, have adopted the plan of describing heat under the two names of latent or hidden, and sensible or evident heat; but this distinction does not make the matter much clearer. Our means of measuring heat are indeed meagre and imperfect: as to our sensations, they are fallacious in the extreme, and the thermometer affords us a range of indications much more narrow in extent than people are apt at first to think. The principle of the thermometer is simply this. Bodies expand, as is well known, by being heated, as many a thrifty housewife has before now discovered, when unable to put in its place the red hot iron of her Italian heater, although it fitted perfectly well when cold. Such being an effect of heat, then, it is quite easy to conceive, that if mercury or spirit be put into a bulb communicating with a very narrow tube, the liquid on expanding by heat must rise, and on contracting by cold must fall. This is the common principle of the thermometer—details we mean to discard, with the mere summary observation, that the markings on a thermometer stem are purely arbitrary, and may be great or small just as suits people's fancy, provided their exact conventional value be properly pointed out. We will not even tell the reader in this place how the mercury or spirit got into the glass bulb and tube, seeing that in the thermometer it is absolutely closed up on all sides; neither will we tell our curious inquirer why it is that water will not do for the thermometer-making liquid. All these answers must be sought in books of chemistry. One thing, however, connected with thermometers is of such practical importance that we may not slur it over. It is too common for people to choose thermometers—not as the Vicar of Wakefield chose his wife, and as she chose her wedding gown—because they promised to wear well—but because of an elegant-looking exterior with which thermometers are often accompanied. Now, people who indulge in these pet thermometers cannot be too firmly imposed with this fact, that once a thermometer tube becomes broken, there is an end of the whole apparatus; the scale was made for a specific tube, and will do for no other. This philosophy, depend upon it, is correct, although, should you happen to have a broken thermometer, and send it to be mended to some of those elegant-looking shops, in the regions of Saffron-hill, the philosophy we have inculcated will not be taught you there. Whether it is from politeness and desire to oblige, we cannot tell; but this much is certain, that many thermometer-makers will favour a customer by adding a second tube to an old scale. We don't mean to say that any of the exhibitors would do such a thing; present company, of course, is always excepted from obnoxious strictures.

But to return to the thermometer, of which we were saying that the amount of information conveyed by it to us was really very small. First of all, it gives no indication of that kind of heat which cannot be felt; of which proposition we can cite a very easy proof. On some cold winter's day, when the atmospheric temperature has sunk considerably below the freezing point, which is 32—has sunk, we will assume, to the temperature of 28—let us suppose the bulb of a thermometer to have been frozen into a mass of ice. If then the thermometer be a good one (not such an instrument as we have described as made with a new tube and an old scale), the degree indicated will be, as we have said, 28. Matters being in this state, if the mass of ice, with its imbedded thermometer buib, be put into a saucepan and heated over the fire, the thermometric liquid will gradually rise. Nothing so extraordinary this, it will be rejoined; it ought to rise, because the ice must necessarily be getting hot. Very well; but presently the degree reached is 32, the degree at which water freezes, when, curiously enough, there the thermometer stands; in vain we urge the fire, in vain the saucepan and ingredients become hot, there stands the thermometer at 32, and there *it continues to stand* until every particle of the ice has become melted, when, tired of its obstinacy, it begins to rise again. Now, from this experiment it is quite clear that the thermometer is incapable of indicating, much less measuring, the heat which enters into melting ice. This is one of many cases which might be cited to prove that the thermometer is totally incompetent to measure latent or hidden heat. Indeed, its measurement of evident heat is not a measurement of quantity, but of intensity, as we can easily make appear. Thus, a quart of boiling water must necessarily contain more heat than a pint, notwithstanding that the thermometer indicates the same degree for both.

Having thus shown up some of the imperfections of the thermometer as heat measurer, as it calls itself—we will very quickly dispose of heat, seeing that we do not mean to go into the recondite philosophy of latent heat, but intend confining our remarks to the phenomena of heat as commonly understood. There are three methods by which heat distributes itself, and these we shall now proceed to take notice of. They are termed *conduction*, *convection*, and *radiation*; and may be thus explained. If we take a poker, and thrust it into the fire, it needs no philosopher to say that the end in contact with the fire will become very hot. If the poker be to remain for a certain time in the fire, the other end or handle will also become hot, thus proving that heat has been really *conducted* from one end of the poker to the other; and if by chance a copper bar had been substituted for the iron poker, the conduction would have been more rapid still. Thus we have an illustration of the first of the three methods by which heat distributes itself. We learn also, that copper is a better conductor of heat than iron; and were we to employ bars of various other metals, it is evident a comparative scale of conduction could be easily determined and laid down. The second means of heat distribution, viz. convection, depends upon the property possessed by heat of causing bodies to expand, and, therefore, to become specifically lighter than those around them. Convection is a means of heat distribution that only takes place in liquids or gases, as will presently be made to appear. Let us take atmospheric air as an example: not only will it afford us a good illustration of the process of convection abstractedly considered, but it will show us the reason of draughts in chimneys, of the action of fires and looms, and will explain the nature of trade-winds; so intimately are the phenomena of physical science combined with each other.

The starting point for the illustration of all this philosophy may be variously chosen. For our part, preferring simple experiments to those which are abstruse, we shall desire our readers to summon imagination to their aid, and fancy themselves little boys and girls, wiling away a few stray minutes in the blowing of soap bubbles. Some burst at once, and of them we can learn nothing; others mount up into the air, when, gradually collapsing into smaller dimensions, they come down again. Why did they go up? why did they come down? The answer to these questions will plainly lay open to us the whole philosophy of draughts in chimneys, of fire-balloons, and of winds. In the first place, it is quite reasonable to suppose the bubbles did not ascend merely a gas of specific lightness they might have contained. The breath, as it comes from the lungs, is largely charged with carbonic acid—a gas so much heavier than air, that it may be poured like a liquid from one vessel to another; but this carbonic acid coming from the lungs is also expanded into proportions of such increased size, that it becomes for the time lighter than the atmosphere, and therefore the soap-bubbles containing it ascend, until cooling by their flight the natural weight of the gas comes into play, and they descend to earth again. Now, whether this gas had been contained in soap-bubbles or not, it would, on being heated, have ascended just the same, carrying with it the heat by which its expansive and ascending power was acquired: for this reason, hot air rises in chimneys, and cold air rushes in to take its place, giving rise to what is termed in ordinary language a draught.

Winds are nothing more than gigantic draughts; and of all winds, the trade wind, being most constant in its action, is the best we can fix upon for an illustration. Inasmuch as the tropical regions are hotter than the temperate and polar regions, so it follows that from the ground plane of the former an ascending current must continually arise; thus soliciting two enormous draughts—one setting in from the north pole towards the equator, the other from the south pole to the same; and thus, were the earth stationary instead of rotating on its axis, the two grand currents of the trade winds would be due south and due north respectively; but the earth rotates from west to east, and consequently it follows that the trade winds blow in the direction of north-west and south-west respectively.

After our experiment of soap bubbles, it will be scarcely necessary to enter upon the philosophy of fire, or Mongolfier balloons, which derive the latter appellation from the name of the inventor M. Mongolfier. Instead of being little soap bubbles closed in all directions, fire-balloons are supplied with an open neck, under which is burned some material best adapted for the intended purpose. In the present day fire balloons are mere toys, but originally they were made sufficiently large to take up aëronauts. When first employed, the principle of their ascending power was so ill understood, that *smoke* and *hot air* was imagined to be the ascensive principle; accordingly, a favourite fuel was a mixture of wood and chopped straw.

So much, then, for the property of convection as applied to gases; that it also applies to liquids, needs scarcely to be pointed out, such being a matter of the most self-evident necessity. We may, therefore, at once say a few words about radiation, and bid adieu to heat. If the glowing hot poker be taken from the fire, and the hand or a thermometer be held below it, a manifestation of heat downwards will be evinced. This sort of heat distribution clearly cannot be dependent on either of the two agencies already described; not by conduction, because there is no solid to conduct it; not by convection, because convection would have acted upwards: there is another means of heat distribution called *radiation*, from the word *radius*, a ray. In this way, light and heat present some remarkable analogies; and in this way we receive our heat from the sun.

Thus ends all that we shall say, at least now, about heat.

COAT OF MAIL. BY WILKINSON AND SON.

The coat of mail, of steel chain armour, exhibited by Messrs. Wilkinson and Son, is interesting as showing what can be done in this way at present.

COAT OF MAIL.—BY WILKINSON AND SON.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

WE now come to describe the Projectile Weapons in the Great Exhibition; and our first remarks shall be directed towards the various bows which are there found.

Most nations, civilised or savage, have, at one period or another of their history, used the bow; and we, amongst all toxopholites, have, perhaps, been the most justly celebrated. In the Great Exhibition are to be seen many bows of different kinds. We will pass them under review:—

In the Indian department the visitor will see many specimens of bows—some rude enough, and long, the caricature of the shape now used by modern toxopholites; others short, curved, and highly ornamented. The first merit no description; but the second kind should be pointed out as the true Scythian bow, the instrument which has been employed from time immemorial by all the Asiatic tribes from Persia to the West. Its construction is peculiar: the foundation of the instrument is wood; but it is not from the wood that the bow derives its elasticity. This is given by animal tendons laid on the wood wet, bound tightly down, and allowed to dry. This kind of bow is very short, as the observer will see; but the accompanying arrows are taper and long. In fact, the Scythian bow, though short in appearance, yet derives from its double curve a large expansive and contractile play.

Returning to the history of the bow, it is unnecessary to inform the reader that it is mentioned in Scripture, even at so remote a period as is represented in the book of Genesis, where it is said of Ishmael, that the "Lord was with the lad, and he grew and dwelt in the wilderness and became an archer." The overthrow of Saul, it will be remembered, was particularly owing to the Philistine archers; and David commanded that the children of Judah should be taught the use of the bow.

The Greeks had a tradition that the bow was invented by Apollo, who communicated the use of it to the inhabitants of Crete: hence, in later times, the Cretan archers were thought superior to all others. According to some authorities among the Greeks, Perses, the son of Perseus, had the credit of discovering the use of the bow; others attributed this honour to Scythes, the son of Jupiter. All these traditions demonstrate the antiquity of the bow.

The Grecian bows were usually made of wood, but still commonly enough of horn—or rather two horns joined together by a middle piece, which curved as a handle. The latter formed and presented a beautiful combination of curve and straight line, which a highly artistic people preferred to transmit to posterity in their sculpture. It is the real classic bow—the instrument with which Cupid is always painted, but which becomes a very troublesome instrument to make out of any other element than horn.

There were various methods of using the bow. The ancient Persians drew the string towards the ear, as was always the practice of the English, and as is employed by British toxopholites at the present day. The Greeks, however, drew the bowstring towards the breast—and represented the Amazons as doing the same. The tradition of the Amazons cutting off the right breast, in order to give greater freedom in drawing the bowstring, is familiar to all.

With the Romans the bow was never a favourite weapon. Their daring soldiers always preferred the hand-to-hand pilum and doubly-cutting sword. The pilum, strictly speaking, was a projectile weapon, but, as its range was only a few yards, it scarcely merits our notice as such. The pilum was a short and heavy spear; of which weapon every man of the legionary soldiers carried two, which he hurled against the enemy previously to the sword attack. The point of this weapon was very long and small, and hence became so bent on striking an object as to be useless afterwards. This was not an imperfection, but the reverse; since, otherwise, the enemy might, if uninjured, hurl back the javelin with good execution to the quarter whence it came. This information we derive from Polybius; who also informs us that during the Cimbrian war the pilum was considerably improved by Marius, who so fashioned it, that, on striking the enemy's shield, it bent down at an angle in the place where the iron joined the wood, thus becoming totally useless to the party who received it.

Until the period of the second Punic war, the Roman armies were devoid of archers, save those who came with the auxiliary troops: and, though subsequently to the period in question bows and arrows were more employed by this people, yet, so far as we can learn, their use was limited to Orientals in Roman pay. Up to the period of the death of Clovis, A.D. 514, the French did not employ the bow in their military service; but there is abundant testimony to prove that its use was general in France in the reign of Charlemagne, who flourished in the beginning of the eighth century.

The fame of the bow as an old English military weapon is proverbial, though its antiquity in this capacity is not so great as many are disposed to believe. For the purposes of amusement or the chase, the bow was undoubtedly employed both by Anglo-Saxons and Danes, having been derived most probably from Scandinavia; but the military employment of the bow in England dates from the conquest by the Normans. Harold, it is well known, was shot by a Norman arrow; but no mention is made of archers on the side of the Saxons. The Saxon bow, indeed, as we have it represented in a MS. of the tenth century, must have been altogether unadapted for military purposes. Its size was that of a mere toy, and the string, instead of being attached to each end, was allowed to play from two points some considerable distance towards the middle.

Although we know that the battle of Hastings was mainly determined by the Norman archers, we are not informed whether the bows employed were cross-bows—such as are at present used for shooting rooks, being mounted on a stock like a gun, and bent and discharged by mechanical means—or long bows. These, the antiquarian, who afforded such a theme of innocent raillery to Burns, argued the long bow to have been the Norman weapon; others, and, we think, with much greater show of probability, imagine testimony to be in favour of the cross-bow—an instrument which was subsequently employed by France and Continental nations in preference to the long bow, which latter became eventually the national weapon of the English.

About the year 1139 the military employment of the long bow was much extended, in consequence of the arbalest, or cross-bow, being put under a ban by the second Lateran Council as an instrument hateful to

God and unfit to be used amongst Christians. Pope Innocent III. confirmed the prohibition, which was observed under the reign of Louis the Young and of Philip Auguste, but immediately afterwards discontinued both in England and France. Subsequently, Richard I. introduced the cross-bow into our armies, and his death, as all know, was caused by an arrow or bolt discharged from one of these weapons, during the siege of Chaluz, in Normandy—a judgment, as was said, for his temerity.

About the time of Edward II. the use of the long bow in the English armies was greatly extended, although the cross-bow continued still to be employed. About this period, we find the cross-bowman precisely indicated by the word "balistrarius." "sagittarius" being the appellation of the long-bowman. In the reign of Edward III., the long bow may be said to have become the national weapon of the English. This Monarch took great pains to increase its efficacy, and at the battle of Cressy the superiority of the long bow over the cross-bow was well shown. The battle was ushered in by a shower of rain, from the effects of which the bow-strings of the Genoese cross-bowmen in the service of France were so relaxed that the weapons were almost useless; whereas the English long bows, having just emerged from their cases, played with terrible effect. Now the very shape of the cross-bow would prevent its being put into a case; and, moreover, soldiers armed with this weapon could never stand closely together.

Ten years afterwards occurred the battle of Poictiers, in which the part taken by our archers is well known. The sanguinary victory of Homeldon against the Scots was entirely won by English archers, who again did terrible execution at the battle of Shrewsbury, where Hotspur was slain; and at Agincourt scarce a lance was couched or sword drawn.

It was no wonder, then, that the long bow became the favourite English weapon, specially cherished and protected by every British Sovereign from Edward II. to Charles I. Henry VII. altogether prohibited the use of cross-bows; and Henry VIII. renewed the prohibition; indeed, he went further, and passed a statute by which a fine of £10 was inflicted on any person who should have a cross-bow or handgun discovered in his house!

Although the long bow was held in much estimation by the bluff Monarch, yet firearms had by this time arrived at considerable perfection. Even much later, during the reign of Elizabeth, the bow was considered by many a superior weapon to the musket.

Unquestionably the longest arrow flight on record is mentioned in a story told by Pidosit, the Persian Homer, and repeated by many historians of good repute. We will add to these number of narrators, without at all pledging ourself as to the truth of Pidosit's story. In ancient times (so goes the tale), when Mercedonian scholar, the grandson of Pericdon, made peace with Afrasiab, the Scythian invader, one of the articles of treaty was, that Persia should have all the country to the north-east over which an arrow could be shot from Demavend. A hero, named Arish, ascended to the top of the mountain, and shot an arrow to the banks of the Oxus, a distance of between five and six hundred miles! It stands to reason that so long a range must have required a perceptible time; accordingly, the poet informs us, the arrow which was discharged at sunrise did not fall until noon! Now, so extraordinary a shot would seem to relate to long bow practice, but the long bow was not known to the Persians.

The English archers, celebrated as they were in the use of the bow, never accomplished anything approaching to the Persian feat; their utmost range was scarcely more than 600 or 700 yards, and our degenerate modern Toxophilites can only achieve 400 or 500 yards. The Turkish ambassador, when in England in 1795, sent an arrow upwards of 480 yards, in the presence of several members of the Toxopholite Society. His bow was made of horn, and is still in their possession. This was considered at the time a very long shot, yet two or three have occurred since archery has been a pastime which have exceeded it by twenty or thirty yards. There is a tradition that an Attorney of Wigan, in Lancashire, shot a mile in three flights; and a Parliamentary enactment during the reign of Henry VIII. imposes a penalty on any person who, being above the age of twenty-four, shoots at any mark at a less distance than eleven score yards.

And now, before totally discarding the bow, and proceeding to the description of guns individually, it may be interesting to examine for testimony concerning the power of the weapon of our early archers. In their hands the bow was, indeed, no toy, but a weapon of terrific effect, as we have abundant testimony to prove. One of the most interesting cases of the power of the long-bow that we know of is recorded in the works of one William Clowes, a surgeon in the reign of Elizabeth, who relates, as a professional case in his own practice, the difficulties he experienced in extracting the barb of an arrow from the leg-bone of one Master Withepole. It appears that this person went to enjoy an archery review of our good Queen Bess, and, to put himself beyond the range of accidents, he stood a long way from the target—how far away, we are not told. Notwithstanding his care, Master Withepole received a sheaf arrow in the bone of his leg, and it would appear that the soldier who shot him was at least 200 yards distant. A surgeon being on the field of review, the sufferer was committed to his charge, but without avail, for the arrow-head could not be extracted. Eventually, our surgeon author Clowes was called in, who was more fortunate. "I did put down a probe," says he, "into ye bottome of ye wound, where manifestly I did feele ye head of ye arrowe, and I was driven to make a reasonable large incyson down unto ye bottom; whereupon I did put down a dilatorium, to open ye wounde, and so presently I did take hold of ye arrowe-head by a rostrum gruinum!" Unquestionably, doctors were the most deadly of all warlike engines in those days. Mr. Clowes no sooner extracts the arrow, than he writes many stanzas of poetry in glorification of his triumph, and designates the less fortunate surgeon "a treacherous mountagate, counterfeit, land-loper, sophystycall mountebank, cozening quacksalver, and false ingling deceiver, whose bloudy hands, without knowledge, doe hazard the lives of many."

The instance we have given of the power of ancient archery bears the stamp of evident authenticity, and represents a sufficiently terrible effect. Other and more ancient examples, representing the bow in a still more formidable light, can easily be found. Thus, the old author, Giraldus Cambrensis, says, "that certain Welsh archers shot at the oak doors of a portal, behind which a party of soldiers had concealed themselves. These doors were no less than four inches in thickness; nevertheless, the arrows penetrated quite through." The same author also states, on the authority of William de Breusa, that, at a battle where the latter was present, a Welshman, having directed an arrow at a horse-soldier clad in armour with his leather coat underneath, the arrow pierced him through the hip, penetrated the saddle, and mortally wounded the horse. Another Welsh soldier performed a similar feat, with this addition: the man, feeling the wound, turned about, when immediately a second shaft penetrated the other hip, and fastened him to the saddle on that side also, in such a manner that he could not dismount!

The Cornish, as well as the Welsh, were also greatly celebrated for their skill in archery. Carew, speaking of the skill of Cornish archers two centuries back, says, "Their shaft was a cloth-yard in length, and their prickes twenty-four score paces (equal to 480 yards); and, for strength, they could pierce any ordinary armour; and one Robert Arundel, whom I well knew, could shoot twelve score aces with his right hand, with his left, and from behind his head."

Another anecdote of the skill of Cornish archers is related in Hall's "Life of Henry VIII." "There came to his Grace (the King) a certayn man with a bowe and arrowe, and he desired his Grace to take the muster of hym, and to see him shoote; for that tyme his Grace was contented; the man put hys one fote in his bosome and soe dyd shote, and shote a very good shote, and well towardes hys mark, whereof not only his Grace but all others greatly merveyled: soe the Kynge gave him a reward, and for this curious feate he afterwardes obtained the bye-name of One in bosom."

With regard to the comparative powers and length of range of the cross-bow and long bow, it might be assumed that the former, bent as it is by machinery, would excel; such, however, does not seem to be the case. According to an ancient author on projectile arms, the cross-bow would kill at a point blank range of forty to sixty yards, but, if elevated, much farther; still not so far as the long bow. On the whole, it would seem that the cross-bow was more certain of hitting a small mark than the long bow, but would neither project so far nor was it capable of being discharged with such rapidity. Cross-bows usually shot short darts termed quarrels, or *carreaux*, but occasionally bullets, which latter are now universally employed when modern arquebusiers have recourse to the cross-bow for the purpose of shooting rooks.

We will draw our rapid sketch of the history of the bow to a conclusion by stating that the last time cross-bows were used in our armies was in 1627, in the attack on the island of Ré. The long bow, however, remained in use much later. In 1643 a company of archers was raised for the service of Charles I., and the Marquis of Montrose employed archers against the Scots.

One great disadvantage under which both archers and cross-bow men laboured, was their want of means of defence against charges of cavalry. For the purpose of defending themselves under these circumstances they were supplied with sharp stakes, which they planted in the ground, and presented to the advancing troops, after the plan of the modern bayonet. Very late in the annals of military archery, during the reign of Charles I., one Neade developed the use of the bow and pike together; notwithstanding the traditionary affection with which the fletchers (or arrow-makers) and bowyers viewed military archery, the musket was now too far installed for the bow to maintain its standing. The reader must not imagine, however, that the muskets of the time of Charles I. were the effective instruments of our own time; on the contrary, they were heavy and unwieldy; troublesome to charge and discharge, slow to manœuvre, and still more defenceless than the bow against cavalry. When rests were introduced, these who used them were obliged to have carried their ammunition and borne their pieces just as pleased their own fancy. Some used cartridges, some flasks, and all were under the necessity of carrying two kinds of powder—one grained, for the charge; the other, *meuled*, called *touch* or *tutch* powder, for priming. An ancient author on fire-arms employs considerable argument to prove that a properly charged gun should have wadding interposed between the powder and ball; and he expressly informs soldiers that wadding should be lightly rammed down on the ball, to prevent it from rolling out. In the reign of James and Charles I., an appendage called the bandelier was introduced, for the purpose of carrying the musqueteer's ammunition. It consisted of a belt, from which hung down various charges of powder and ball. Thus the soldier was spared some trouble in charging his piece, but was, at the same time, exposed to the danger of having his bandelier take fire.

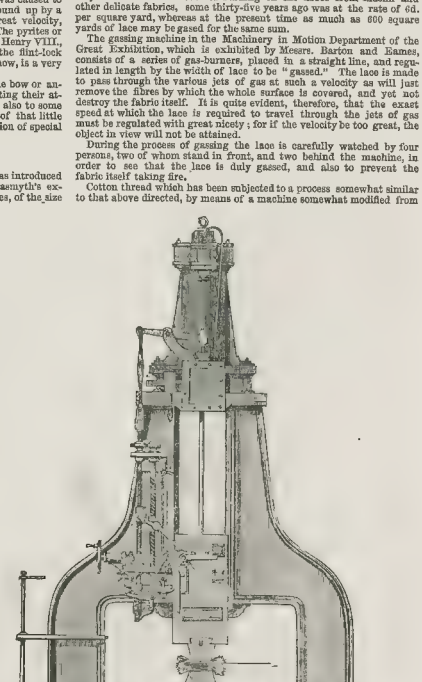
The Spaniards, under Philip II., are said to have been the first to employ small fire-arms in the year 1556, at least, small fire-arms in our acceptation of the term. Instruments called hand cannons are said to have been introduced into the English army in 1471, when Edward IV., landing at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, brought with him among other forces, 300 Flemings, armed with these weapons.

The greatest revolution which has taken place in the construction of portable fire-arms, concerns the look or discharging apparatus. At first they were totally devoid of lock, and their discharge was effected by manual application of a match: then followed the match-lock; next the wheel or pyrites lock; then the ordinary flint lock; afterwards the various kind of percussion locks, which will more properly fall under our notice by and by. The match-lock scarcely merits description, and flint and percussion locks are, it is presumed, familiar to all. The wheel-lock, however, perhaps few have seen, and, therefore, a slight description of it may not be amiss. Whoever has observed the shower of sparks which fly off from a razor-grinder's apparatus will have a very fair idea of the construction of a wheel-lock. The wheel was made, however, of steel, and was caused to rub against a flint or lump of pyrites which was, moreover, wound up by a key, so that, on pulling a trigger, it spun round with great velocity, emitted a shower of sparks, and thus ignited the charge. The pyrites or wheel-lock was introduced into England about the reign of Henry VIII., and continued in use until the reign of Charles II., when the flint-lock became general. The percussion-lock, as most people know, is a very recent discovery indeed.

We have no further space to devote to the history of the bow or ancient guns, and will now take leave of our readers, by directing their attention, not only to the English bows in the Exhibition, but also to some very pretty specimens of Swiss make, in the department of that little republic. Our next article will be devoted to the examination of special peculiarities of modern guns.

NASMYTH'S STEAM HAMMER.

Perhaps there is not on record an invention which has introduced itself into such extensive use in so short a time as Nasmyth's extraordinary steam hammer. One of these powerful engines, of the size most in use, is placed in the southern division of the Machinery department of the Great Exhibition, not far from the Britannia hydraulic press; and, indeed, it is much to be regretted that this most useful engine is not shown at work, neither is there any account of it in the official and illustrated Catalogue. Since 1842, in which year Mr. James Nasmyth took out his patent, not fewer than 330 of these powerful and manageable machines have been constructed and distributed in all quarters of the globe. In many of the large engineering establishments around London, we find even three and four called into requisition; and we advise those of our London readers who have an opportunity of visiting any of the respective establishments of Messrs. Maudslay and Field, Lambeth (who have three hammers of the respective weights of 30, 15, and 5 cwt., for different kinds of work); Penn and Son, Greenwich; Blyth and Co. and Seaward and Co., Limehouse, Miller and Ravenhill, Blackwall; and last, though most important of all, the highly interesting and extensive iron ship-building establishment of Messrs. J. C. Mare and Co., at the Orchard House, Blackwall, to lose no time in seeing the extraordinary operations performed through the instrumentality of the steam hammer, requiring for itself the attendance of one person only. The accompanying Engraving represents an elevation of the hammer, which for this, the most useful size, weighs only 20 cwt.; but the most gigantic machine of the kind which has yet been turned out is that at Messrs. Mare's large works, having a hammer of 6 tons weight, with a stroke of 6 feet. On a recent visit to this establishment, we found one of those ponderous and apparently unwieldy paddle-wheel shafts for a pair of marine engines, building by the celebrated firm of Maudslay and Field; this shaft, which had been entirely forged by the giant hammer "Thor," occupied upwards of three weeks from its commencement to its completion: it is of the extraordinary weight of 16½ tons, and 27 feet 9 inches in length; yet, by aid of a powerful crane, the operation of welding and forging this large mass is rendered as simple and easy as that of a horse-shoe in the hands of a country smith. Messrs. Mare and Co. have also three other Nasmyth hammers, each decreasing in power to suit various kinds of work. Referring to the hammer contributed to the World's Fair, we find the anvil, which is chiefly buried below the floor, weighs eight tons; the hammer itself, already mentioned, and which is suspended from the piston rod, 1½ ton: the piston which works in the cylinder, placed at top of the machine, is of 16 inches diameter; and the extreme fall of the hammer, or what in steam-engines is usually called the stroke, is equal to 42 inches. The ingress steam pipe is of two inches diameter, the pressure of steam usually employed being equal to 40 lb. on the square inch, which, as we have in another communication stated, is about the same as that at which the steam enters the Machinery in Motion department of the Great Exhibition. The hammer being on the self-acting principle, every degree of blow, from that of merely cracking an egg-shell to that of a dead pressure of 500 tons, is attainable. The whole width of the frame at the level of the floor is 11 feet; and the space between the legs in which the top of the anvil is placed is 7 feet; the height of the machine being about 15 feet. The frame is bolted down to large iron plates let in flush with the floor; but if the hammer at the Exhibition had been intended to have been shown in operation, a much stronger foundation would have been required. By admitting the steam under the piston, the hammer is elevated to the desired height; and by its own gravity the hammer falls; but the fall may be instantly ceased, if desirable, by the admission of steam, according to the particular kind of blow required. In ordinary work, as many as 70 blows are given in a minute.



NASMYTH'S STEAM HAMMER.

In the former part of this notice we mentioned the large engineering establishments in and around the metropolis, at which the steam hammer may daily be seen fulfilling its appointed duties; but at all the principal anchor-makers, at all the large engine builders, and at the principal railway manufacturing establishments in the kingdom, the making up of iron, either from scraps, old rails, loops, or from the pile, is also effected by means of the Nasmyth hammer.

From a statement of iron made by the use of this machine at the North-Western Company's manufacturing establishment at Crewe, in six months ending June, 1851, we find that upwards of 176 tons of iron, in the shape of tires, axles, &c., including a staff for a stationary engine, was made; and that, after deducting the cost of wages, scrap iron, and coals, there is a clear profit of upwards of £2300. Nothing can be more convincing of the utility of this engine than the above fact. Before the introduction of this adjunct to the smithy, the forging of the large marine engine shafts was not only a tedious but an uncertain process; and many an accident which has occurred to the ocean steamers might have been traced to the imperfect forging of the iron; for, without blows of sufficient energy, it is impossible to expel the scoria from between the bundles of iron rods, which, as in the United States, they attempted to weld together to form their main shafts.

Before concluding, we may draw the attention of our friends to those beautiful anchors forming part of the Great Industrial Show, which are seen by comparatively few of the visitors to the Great Exhibition—on account of being placed in the yard at the west end of the Building—all of which were wrought by the aid of the steam hammer, and which are severally contributed by Brown, Lennox, and Co.; the Bedlington Company, near North Shields; and Fox, Henderson, and Co., the constructors of the Palace of Glass, for Captain Rogers, who has designed a new form of anchor.

It is quite impossible to say to what uses Nasmyth's last invention will hereafter be applied. At the present time, however, in addition to the formidable kind of work for which it has hitherto chiefly been employed, its application to the stamping out of dish-covers, and the moulding and forming of silver plate, is now in progress.

It is curious enough, in looking over the specification of James Watt, to discover that he had thought of using a hammer in connexion with the power of steam, but had never worked out the really useful mode of applying the hammer, viz. that of attaching it to the piston-rod itself. This important step was left for the genius of one of our own times practically to carry out. It is in Watt's patent of April 28, 1784, that we find the following:—

> By fifth new improvement consists in applying the power of steam or fire engines to the moving of heavy hammers, or stampers, for forging or stamping iron, copper, and other metals or matters, without the intervention of rotative motions or wheels, by fixing the hammer or stamper to be so worked either directly to the piston or piston-rod of the engine, or upon or to the working beam of the engine, or by fixing the hammer or stamper upon a secondary lever or helve, and connecting the said lever or helve, by means of a strap or of a strong rod, to or with the working beam of the engine, or to or with its piston or piston-rod.

BARTON AND EAMES' LACE GASSING MACHINE.

Mr. Samuel Hall, of Basford, near Nottingham, whose name is favourably known on account of his condensing apparatus and other inventions, originally took out a patent for a machine for gassing lace; and in order to show the importance of this invention, it is only necessary to state that the cost of burning off the fibres from muslin and other delicate fabrics, some thirty-five years ago was at the rate of 6d. per square yard, whereas at the present time as much as 800 square yards of lace may be gased for the same sum.

The gassing machine in the Machinery in Motion Department of the Great Exhibition, which is exhibited by Messrs. Barton and Eames, consists of a series of gas-burners, placed in a straight line, and regulated in length by the width of lace to be "gassed." The lace is made to pass through the various jets of gas at such a velocity as will just remove the fibres by which the whole surface is covered, and yet not destroy the fabric itself. It is quite evident, therefore, that the exact speed at which the lace is required to travel through the jets of gas must be regulated with great nicety; for if the velocity be too great, the object in view will not be attained.

During the process of gassing the lace is carefully watched by four persons, two of whom stand in front, and two behind the machine, in order to see that the lace is duly gassed, and also to prevent the fabric itself taking fire.

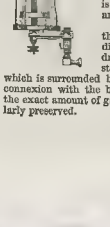
Cotton thread which has been subjected to a process somewhat similar to that above directed, by means of a machine somewhat modified from that in the Exhibition, is sold in the market as "gassed thread," and in consequence commands a higher price.

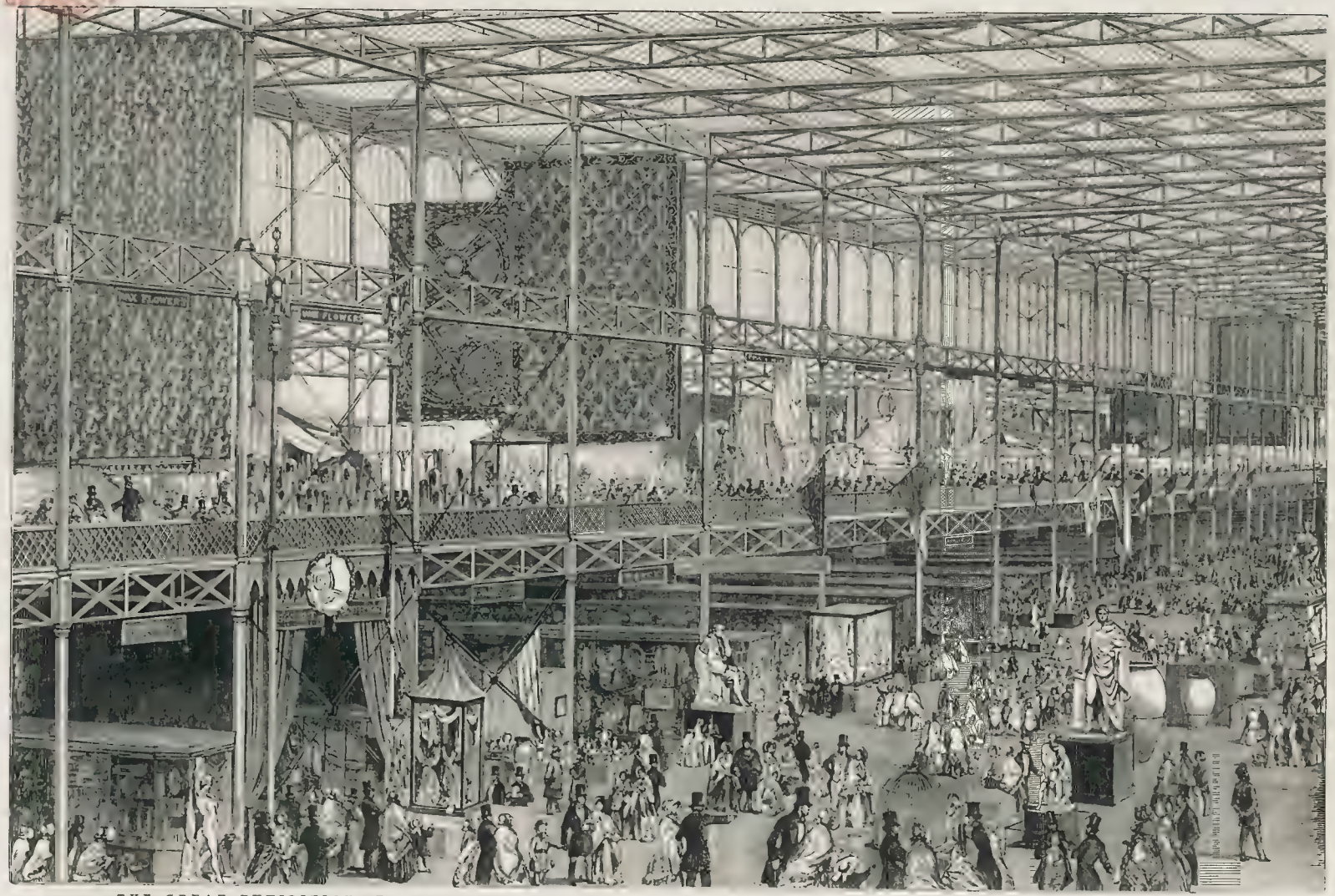
BIDDELL'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING GAS-BURNER.

The difficulty of maintaining a uniform flame in the ordinary gas-burner is well known, not only to the manufacturer of burners, but also to the consumer of gas. To remedy so glaring a defect in artificial lighting, has long been a desideratum; and it was left for Mr. Biddell, of Ipswich, to accomplish so great and valuable an improvement; and the mode in which he has accomplished this is by the most philosophical means.

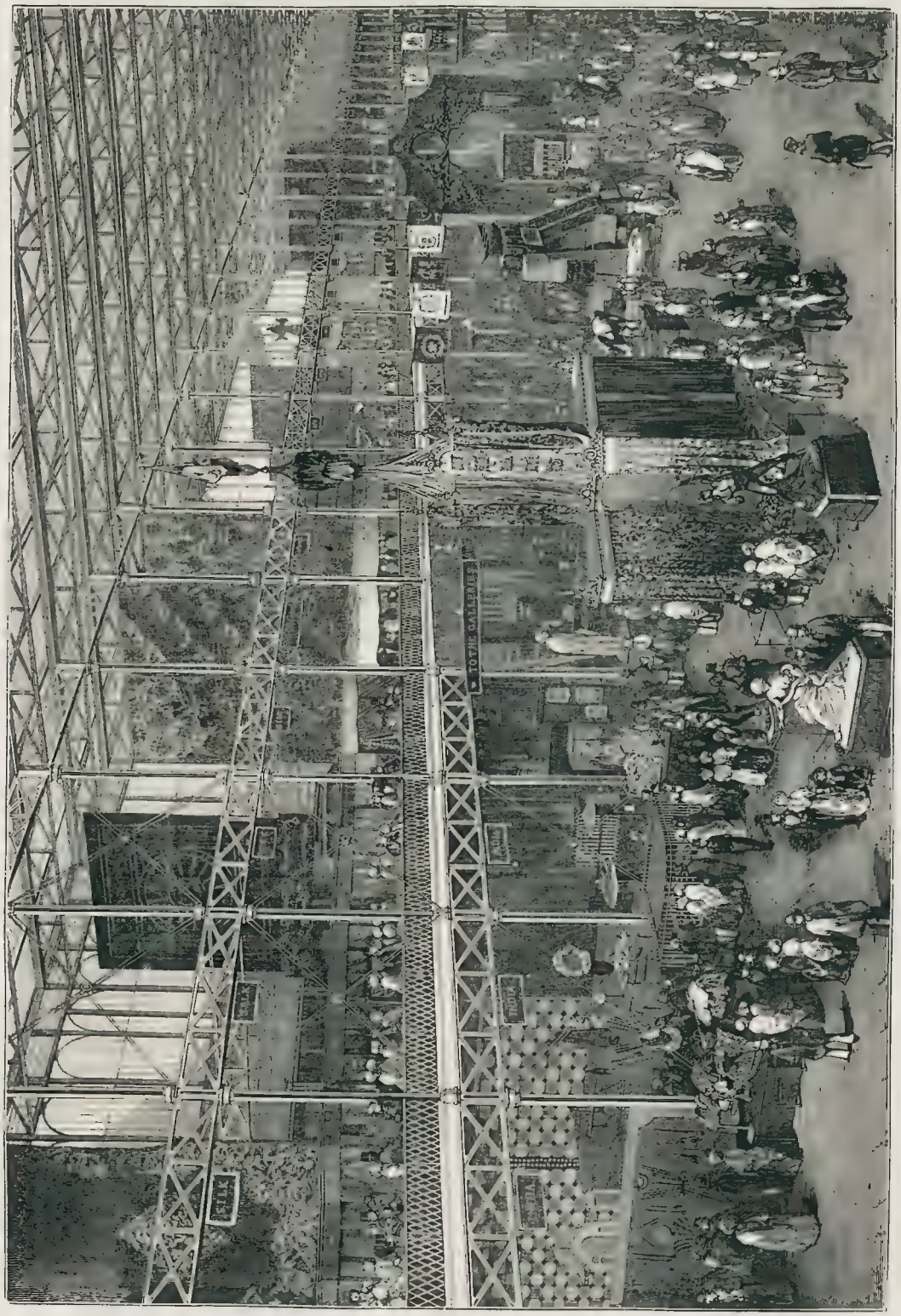
The inventor had in view, when he first proposed to remedy the defect already alluded to, the compensation pendulum of a clock, whose true length is preserved, notwithstanding the alternation of heat and cold to which it is continually subjected.

Thus Mr. Biddell introduces into the centre of the burner a vertical compound rod of about ¼ inch diameter, consisting of brass and steel, the cylindrical case being of brass, and the core within of steel. By the expansion and contraction of this rod, which is surrounded by the flame, a small lever and simple valve, in connexion with the bottom of the rod, is acted upon so delicately that the exact amount of gas required to preserve uniformity of flame is regularly preserved.





THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—THE EAST NAVE VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WESTERN GALLERY.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.)



THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—THE WEST NAVE VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN GALLERY.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.)

MACHINERY IN MOTION.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

We this week resume our description of Mr. Gwynne's centrifugal pump, from p. 250. There is a circular opening in one side of the case rather larger than that in the piston, through which the suction-pipe passes. The inner end of this suction-pipe is furnished with a collar, by which it is secured to a corresponding projection in the side of the piston. It is requisite that this joint should be made quite tight, to prevent the admission of sand, grit, &c. The discharge-pipe (in the present instance placed vertically) is fixed on one side of the receiver. A hollow balancing-nut is fixed in an opening on the opposite side to that in which the suction-pipe is fixed, the object of which is to equalize the lateral pressure on the piston. The main journal of the shaft is attached to the hollow balancing-nut, passing through a proper stuffing-box and gland, to render the whole properly water-tight.

In cases of fire, a pump on Mr. Gwynne's plan, with a discharge-pipe of 9 inches diameter, will throw 4000 gallons per minute; and for raising water from mines with a piston of 48 inches diameter (the pump making 400 revolutions per minute), the water would be raised to a height of 120 feet

The proprietor invites practical men to apply any reasonable test to his direct-acting balanced centrifugal pump, so that they may be enabled to make a comparison with other machines intended for the same purpose.

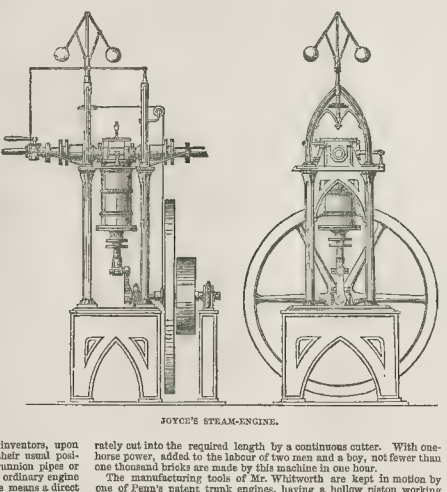
The general arrangement of Edwards' direct-acting engine (No. 12) is not very dissimilar to that of several other engines exhibited in motion. The fly-wheel and pulley are, as usual, on the crank shaft. From the pulley the motion, by means of a leathern band, is communicated to a second pulley, and so to the various American machines already mentioned.

We now come to the novel and ingenious engine of Messrs. Simpson and Shipton, which is worthy of especial attention. It is called by the inventors and proprietors, a "Patent Short-stroke Reciprocating Engine." The great object has been to unite, in as simple a form as possible, the advantages of the reciprocating and rotary engine, and thus obtain that kind of power which is equally applicable to engines required either for stationary, locomotive, or marine purposes. Thus, in the present instance, the piston and crank are combined, the piston being moved from top to bottom and from bottom to top of the steam-chamber alternately, as in the cylinder engines, while the crank still possesses all the properties of that in ordinary use. The principle of this engine is that of "an eccentric revolving in its own diameter." It has to overcome centres, as in the ordinary engine; the revolving motion, however, is obtained direct, instead of through the intervention of a crank. The steam-chamber is substituted for the ordinary cylinder. The eccentric, or piston, being keyed on to the shaft, a back plate is fitted into a recess in the steam-chamber, and is pressed against the piston, either by springs or by the admission of steam behind it. Thus, if any wear takes place in the periphery of the piston, the plate is intended to compensate for it. The piston is made steam-tight at both ends with rings of metal fitted with conical seatings cut open on one side so as to leave a lap-joint. The shaft is carried on vibrating rods, so as to vibrate the distance of the eccentricity of the piston. The power from the piston to the lower cranks is conveyed by means of connecting rods, which are always parallel, working in direct lines. Although the steam is admitted above and below the piston, as in ordinary engines, the valve is different, as it exhausts through the back, and is packed similarly to the ends of the piston, being worked by an eccentric lever. By the arrangement of this engine, the first motion may be attached direct to the main shaft; thus unnecessary gearing is dispensed with. The small space occupied by Messrs. Shipton and Simpson's engine, and the comparatively inexpensive foundation required for it, are among some of the numerous advantages which this singularly ingenious machine possesses. It is calculated at ten-horse power, and actuates all the cotton machinery of Messrs. Parr, Curtis, and Madely, of Manchester, including three self-acting mules, two roving frames, and three drawing frames. It also gives motion to two roving frames, and one power loom, of Messrs. Mason and Collier, of Rochdale.

The cotton machinery and long-line flax machinery of Messrs Higgins and Sons, of Salford, including a patent roving frame and double self-acting mule, and also their flax machinery, including a drawing-frame, a roving-frame, and a spinning-frame; are all driven by the new rotary engine of Messrs. F. and C. Davies, of Tipton. These engines, which they call "patent elliptic revolving engines," are calculated at six horse-power; and, although at first putting us in mind of the Birmingham disc engine, invented by a person of the same name, yet, upon examination, are found to be entirely different in action, as the disc in the present instance rotates only in one plane, whereas in the disc engine the disc rotates between two cones.

All the machinery which we have hitherto noticed occupying the western court of the Machinery in Motion department, is driven by the engines of Messrs. Hick, Mr. Edwards, Simpson and Shipton, and Messrs. Davie.

We now enter the large hall of the Machinery in Motion, which lies between the second-class Refreshment-Room and the north wall of the Building, and the first steam-engine we meet with is that of Mr. Joyce, of Greenwich, which he calls a "high-pressure pendulous engine." The cylinder is suspended by trunnions from the top, and the piston gives motion to a crank, on the shaft of which are the fly-wheel and pulley. By a band from the latter motion is distributed to various pulleys and shafts, by which a variety of different machines are set and kept in motion. The engine itself is of simple construction, and does its work well; but the frame, of cast iron, is far too light, and consequently very shaky when all the machinery in connexion with it is in motion. The principle discovered by Woolf, of introducing steam of a high pressure into a small cylinder, and afterwards allowing it to act expansively in a larger one, adding to its effective force by condensation, is in this engine applied in an extremely ingenious and simple manner. The cylinders are not placed before each other, as is generally done in the beam engine, but firmly bedded and jointed side by side, forming what might be termed a double cylinder, which cylinders the inventors, upon a principle entirely new in this country, invert from their usual position, and suspend them between the framing, the trunnion pipes or steam ways being placed at the end, or what in the ordinary engine would be termed the bottom of the cylinders. By these means a direct motion is applied to the crank, without the intervention of cross-heads, side-rods, or parallel motion; the piston-rod being attached to the crank pin, the cylinders vibrating with a pendulous movement on their bearings or trunnions, whilst the oscillation of the cylinders works the slides by means of a bar. These engines are capable of exerting a power of 50 per cent. more than the power at which they are rated. From the simplicity of the engine, there is no risk of derangement; and the friction of the working parts is diminished three-fourths, whilst the consumption of fuel is less than 5 lbs. per horse-power per hour, and there is a saving of one half the space usually occupied by the ordinary steam-engines. Messrs. W. Joyce and Co. first commenced manufacturing these engines in 1834; since which period they have been created in large numbers. The accompanying cuts represent a front and side elevation respectively of the engine.



JOYCE'S STEAM-ENGINE.

The first machine actuated by Joyce's engine is for working spindles intended to supersede bands or straps, invented by Leopold Muller. It consists chiefly of a horizontal shaft, having a series of vertical bevelled cog-wheels working into smaller horizontal wheels attached to the spindles.

Master's ice-making machine, which has now been in successful operation for many years, and by which are rapidly made ices for the second-class refreshment-room of the Great Exhibition, is the next we find at work in connexion with Joyce's engine.

The third in order is Milligan's patented power loom, made by Hodgson and Haley, by which any number of picks may be put into a given length of work—its taking-up motion constituting the chief point of excellence.

The fourth is R. Sutcliff's patent spinning frame of 12 spindles which make 5564 revelutions per minute. This machine is exhibited on account of its high velocity, and for the regularity in the tension or drag.

The fifth machine driven by Joyce's engine is the new power loom of O. Chalmers, for weaving table-cloths. We observed in the loom a damask table-cloth of a rich pattern, extending when completed to 3½ yards square.

The sixth is George P. Macinder's self-acting mule of 84 spindles, for spinning cotton-wool into yarn, with oscillating lever for taking in or putting up the carriage, as also a mode of putting down the faller from any of the twist pulleys by centrifugal disengaging catches.

The seventh is the patent worsted winding machine of 12 spindles, of T. Lucas Paterson; woollen, cotton, or linen yarn, from the hank are also wound upon the shuttle *cop* or *pirn*. It is exhibited on account of the saving of waste effected, and also as producing an "improved build of cop."

The eighth is a fine worsted damask loom, made by James Bairstow, and exhibited by Messrs. Taylor and Sons; the articles woven being all of English wove.

The ninth is Mark Smith's canvas loom, as also his fustian loom (Class 6, No. 22), three-shuttle gingham looms, and a small silk loom.

The tenth is Joseph Harrison's patent power-loom.

The eleventh, Hornby and Kenworthy's patent sizing or dressing machine; also two improved power-looms, exhibited by Kenworthy, and Kenworthy and Bullough, respectively—which have not only been described, but also illustrated in our pages.

Twelfth, and finally, an old power-loom, very curious on account of its being made and in general use more than half a century ago. It is exhibited for the purpose of illustrating the vast improvements which have been effected in the power-loom during the last 50 years.

McNaught's double-cylinder condensing engine, having 9-inch cylinders and 8-inch stroke, is shown in action in connexion with a machine for cutting out wooden bobbins, thirty of which are completed in each minute.

No. 24, Class 5.—Messrs. Lynch and Inglis, of Manchester, exhibit a one-horse portable engine of their own design, which works their wool-combing machinery: the cylinder is of 3½ inches diameter, with a stroke of 7 inches.

Among the numerous articles which have been admitted to the Building since the 1st of May, is a patent portable steam-pump, of W. E. Carrett, of Leeds, which is designed for lifting and forcing water in one continuous stream, at all pressures. It has a 4-inch cylinder and 7-inch stroke, and is worthy of an inspection on account of its novelty.

Messrs. W. Fairbairn and Sons supply power to the following machines by means of their vertical direct-acting steam-engine, having a 19-inch stroke, the cylinder being chiefly inclosed within the iron pedestal, as in the case of Mr. Hick's engine. Whether for its design, simplicity, or ease of action, it may be taken as one of the best samples of steam-engines sent to the Exhibition. The machines alluded to are the worsted machinery of Messrs. D. Berry and Sons, of Bowling, near Bradford, including altogether six frames; the woollen machinery of Mr. John Mason, of Rochdale, including a self-acting mule, and a patent condenser, or endless cording engine; as also a large power-loom.

Mr. Andrew Shanks exhibits in action his improved high-pressure engine, which actuates his screw-boiting machine, and also his detail planing machine.

No. 29, Class 5.—Messrs Hodge and Co. exhibit an oscillating direct-acting engine. The cylinder, hung in the middle, is of 6 inches diameter, with a 20-inch stroke. This engine drives the flax-dressing machinery of Mr. Plummer, of Newcastle (No. 74, Class 6); the patent power-loom (No. 56, Class 6) for weaving sail and other cloths, the novelty of which consists in the introduction of a stick to beat up the weft; and the brick-making machinery of Messrs. Randell and Saunders, of Bath, which has generally been seen in action day by day since the opening of the Exhibition, until within a few days, when it ceased to work, on account, we were informed, of the expenses attendant thereon. Surely a portion of the large funds at the disposal of the Commissioners might be appropriated towards keeping in action the machinery of those exhibitors who do not find it convenient to continue the daily expense. Messrs. Randall and Co.'s machine is constructed for the purpose of making rapidly bricks for various purposes, according to their patent form, as well as every description of tiles and piping. The clay being properly pugged, by means of two screws working together, is made to pass through a die at one end of a cylinder, through which it is forced by considerable pressure. The bricks thus formed are found to be of uniform texture and size, as the continuous band of clay is accurately cut into the required length by a continuous cutter. With one-horse power, added to the labour of two men and a boy, not fewer than one thousand bricks are made by this machine in one hour.

The manufacturing tools of Mr. Whitworth are kept in motion by one of Penn's patent trunk engines, having a hollow piston working vertically (cylinder 8 inches diameter, stroke 9 inches), communicating motion in the usual way by means of a crank to a fly-wheel and pulley of equal diameter, one on either side of the circular iron frame on which the machine is fixed. This engine is calculated at five horses power. The machines of Mr. Whitworth are—the patent duplex wheel turning lathe, the self-acting nut-shaping machine, with double cutters, to square two objects at the same time; a self-acting vertical drilling machine; a self-acting planing machine; a patent crank planing machine; a radial drilling machine; a patent slotting machine, of 6-inch stroke, to admit articles of two feet diameter; and a similar machine, with a 12-inch stroke, to admit articles of 3 feet diameter.

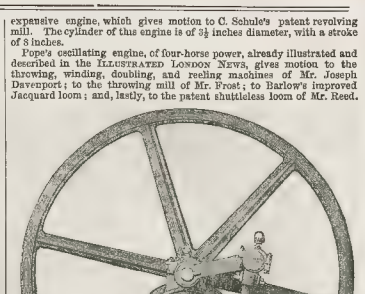
The well-known Butterley Iron Company exhibit an oscillating engine (No. 25, Class 5), the cylinder being suspended in the middle by hollow trunnions, through which the steam is admitted on one side and carried off on the other; the cylinder is 9 inches in diameter, and the stroke 18 inches in length. The attendant reports its power at 8 horses. The flax machinery of Messrs. Lawson is driven by the Butterley engine, including a silver roving frame, a carding engine, two heckling machines, one fine spinning frame; a twisting frame, a fine spreading frame, and a first and second drawing frame.

The same engine also actuates Parker's patent mathematical power-loom for weaving sail-cloth (No. 77, class 6), and also his perning machine, of ten spindles.

No. 37, Class 5.—Evans's high pressure oscillating engine—the cylinder of which is hung at bottom, on transverse hollow trunnions—is calculated at six-horse power. It drives Crawhall's vertical rope-making machine, by which the whole process of rope-making is entirely completed; and it is believed to be the only machine of the kind in the kingdom. Huddart's exquisite rope-making machinery fully described in the proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers—having lately been taken to pieces, and sold to different purchasers.

No. 45, Class 8.—Mr. E. Lloyd exhibits his patent double cylinder expansive engine, which gives motion to C. Schule's patent revolving mill. The cylinder of this engine is of 5½ inches diameter, with a stroke of 8 inches.

Pope's oscillating engine, of four-horse power, already illustrated and described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, gives motion to the throwing, winding, doubling, and reeling machines of Mr. Joseph Davenport; to the throwing mill of Mr. Frost; to Barlow's improved Jacquard loom; and, lastly, to the patent shuttleless loom of Mr. Reed.



STEAM-ENGINE —BY EVANS.

Maudelay's double cylinder direct-acting engine drives their improved coining press, the cylinders of which are of 5 inches diameter, with a stroke of 16 inches, the power being calculated at six horses. It also gives motion to the following beautifully executed models:—1st. A pair of direct-acting double cylinder marine steam-engines, patented by Joseph Maudslay and Joshua Field, fitted with paddle-wheels and improved feathering floats. On this plan Messrs Maudslay and Co. had constructed machinery for marine purposes since the patent was granted to them of an aggregate power of 19,130 horses, and some of them of 800-horse, collective power. 2nd. A pair of direct-acting marine steam-engines, with oscillating cylinders, patented by Joseph Maudsley, on which plan and construction this well-known firm have furnished engines of the aggregate power of 2100 horses. 3rd. A pair of direct-acting double piston-rod marine steam-engines, peculiarly adapted for the shallow rivers of India and other parts of the world; patented by Joseph Maudslay and Joshua Field for the Indus and Sutlej, and for the Rhone, of the aggregate power of 545 horses. 4th. A pair of marine side lever beam-engines, on which plan Messrs. Maudslay and Co. have constructed 103 pairs, of the aggregate power of 11,308 horses. 5th. A pair of direct-acting annular cylinder marine steam-engines, patented by Joseph Maudslay, fitted with paddle-wheels and improved feathering floats. Engines on this principle have been fitted to several of the fleetest packets in the Channel, and they have altogether completed twenty-three pairs of similar construction, of the aggregate power of 2280 horses. 6th, and lastly. A pair of direct-acting marine steam-engines for driving a screw propeller, so constructed as to occupy but little space; and when fixed in the vessel to be entirely below the water-line. Thus we find that this celebrated firm have constructed marine engines on their various plans amounting in the aggregate to a power of 35,183 horses.

The great engine manufacturing firm of Messrs. Bryan Donkin and Co., having satisfied themselves of the applicability of the celebrated disc engine, exhibit one calculated at six-horse power on their improved construction, which gives motion to their disc water-mill, and also to their disc pump: the engine is of large size, having a disc of 17 inches diameter, and the continued leakage of steam, which was one of the great objections to this class of engines when first brought out, appears to have been entirely remedied. It also actuates the circular planing machine, drilling machine, and slide lathe of Messrs. Smith and Co., of Leeds; and likewise the centrifugal sugar-drying machine of Messrs. Rotch and Co. As this disc engine gave rise to a strong controversy among engineers when it was first brought out, and, indeed, for some years after, it may be as well to advert briefly to the history of its appearance in the mechanical world. About twelve years ago, we were called in to examine and report on two engines of this construction erected at the Bromsgrove Alkali Works, another at Wednesbury, and a third at Birmingham. The result of our examination and experiments was, that in point of economy of first cost, and foundation, and also of space, it was unexceptionable; but that in point of consumption of fuel there was no thing gained by its use: the paucity and simplicity of its parts were great recommendations, but still leakage was found to be a great obstacle; and Mr. Davies, a very ingenious mechanic and original inventor, made several improvements in engines of this construction subsequently put up. Davies was appointed mechanical manager of a company formed to build these engines on an extensive scale, of which company Mr. Rufford, the celebrated banker, who has lately figured away in the papers, was the chairman, and it is believed that until very lately he still retained a large share in the property of the Birmingham Disc Engine Company. At the first meeting of the British Association at Birmingham, a paper was read on the subject of this disc engine, the use of which was strongly opposed by some engineers. The late Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Charles Fox, and Mr. Josiah Parkes, all visited the British Alkali Works, for the purpose of examining this novelty in the engineering world. Mr. Bishop, who was formerly connected with the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company, paid great attention to the improvement of the disc engine; and some time since erected one of his improved disc engines at the *Times* office, in Printing-house-square, which still actuates the vertical printing-press of Mr. Applegath, by which eight copies of one side of the paper are thrown off at each revolution of the vertical cylinder.

From the time of Watt until the present day a good rotary engine has been considered a desideratum; and, perhaps, upon the whole, the improved engines exhibited by Messrs. Donkin and Co., and Mr. Bishop, come nearest to the requirements of engines in obtaining direct circular motion.

Messrs. Clayton, Shuttleworth and Co., of Lincoln, exhibit their six-horse oscillating engine, which gives motion to Appold's centrifugal pump, which is close to Messrs. Donkin's machinery: and, immediately adjoining Appold's machinery, is Bessemer's horizontal patent centrifugal disc pump. Mr. Bessemer is well known in connexion with many important practical inventions of the present day. The general principle of Mr. Bessemer's pump is the same as that of Mr. Appold's; the former of which, however, is fixed horizontally, while the latter works vertically. Mr. Bessemer's centrifugal pump consists of an iron case composed of two parts, which are connected together by a flange, the whole resting on a foundation of brickwork and masonry. One compartment contains the disc, while in the other is fixed the wheel-work by which the disc is put in motion. A suction-pipe attached to one side of the case communicates with the water to be raised. The disc, composed of two circular metallic plates, connected together by several intermediate radial leaves or fans, is fixed on a shaft, working in proper brass bushes. By means of elastic washers under the heads of the screw-caps, the escape of water is prevented. Motion is given to the vertical shaft by means of a horizontal oscillating engine of 10-inch cylinder, and 21-inch stroke, calculated at six horses' power. The quantity of water

raised in a minute to a height of four feet is very large, as it is represented by a weight equal to twenty tons.

No. 310, Class 6.—R Bradley and Co. exhibit an interesting model of a colliery in action, which is worked by a pair of small cylinders placed horizontally.

No. 418, Class 6.—Messrs. Robinson and Co. exhibit the largest and most powerful of the steam-engines in motion, being an oscillating engine, with the cylinder hung by trunnions in the middle, having a diameter of 18 inches, and stroke of 42 inches in length, calculated at 24 horses, which drives their large sugar-cane crushing machinery by means of motion communicated thereto by a series of cog-wheels. The cane is first placed in a proper inclined receptacle, and passes under and between large rollers of iron, by which the juice is expressed, falling into a proper reservoir, from which it is conveyed in suitable conducting pipes, to be collected for use; the residue of the cane is carried away by a series of laths connected with endless chains, also worked by the machinery attached to the engine.

Mr. Croskill, the famous agricultural implement maker, of Beverley, exhibits his oscillating engine, the cylinder of which is also hung in the middle: it is of 7 inches diameter, with a stroke of 11½ inches. This engine not only gives motion to various mills contributed by Mr. Croskill, but also actuates the tenoning, planing, and mortising machines of Mr Furness, which were partly brought into requisition in the construction of the Crystal Palace, and which have already been described and represented pictorially in the pages of this Journal. It also gives motion to Mr. Dakin's coffee-roasting apparatus.

It is generally allowed that the French know full well how to prepare coffee so as to make it quite palatable; but in our country we are only just learning the art of roasting coffee in a scientific manner. The desiccating process of Messrs. Davison and Symington is perhaps the most perfect mode of accomplishing this desirable object; but it is only now and then that we are fortunate enough to meet with coffee prepared according to their system, which consists in placing the berries in revolving cylinders, and subjecting the contents to an exposure for a given time to hot currents of air until all the berries are uniformly roasted: the currents of highly-heated air are driven by a fan at considerable velocity. The flavour of moderately good coffee, prepared by Davison and Symington's plan, is exceedingly uniform and delicate. Mr. Dakin's method has also made some stir in the world on account of the cylinders in which his roasting is carried on being either of silver or an alloy of that metal; and his apparatus is shown in motion among the Machinery in Motion, though, of course, the roasting is not permitted to be carried on there. Instead of exposing the cylinders in which the coffee is placed to the direct action of the fire, an outer cylinder is provided, the whole being placed within an oven. The cylinder, as already mentioned, is made of an alloy of silver, in order to prevent the injurious effects produced on the flavour of the berry by the use of iron. In the cylinder are proper grooves, to suit a long slide, by the removal of which the coffee is placed in the cylinder. When in action, on account of the close fitting of the slide, the cylinder is rendered nearly air-tight. The end-plates of the cylinder are provided with bosses, placed centrally, to which the shaft is secured. The shaft is made hollow, for the purpose of receiving a long taster, by which a portion of coffee may be removed from the cylinder while the whole is in motion, the shaft having a slit in it for the above purpose. The cylinder can be moved in and out of the oven at pleasure. Mr. Dakin attaches great importance to the particular temperature at which the hot air is admitted to the cylinder.

Middleton's vertical cylinder direct-acting engine, with cross-head and double crank, gives motion to Applegath's vertical printing-machine, by which the Exhibition Supplements of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are printed weekly. Applegath's machine is of first-rate workmanship, and was constructed by Mr. Middleton, who supplies the power to work it. The same engine gives motion, when required, to a new folding-machine, which, by permission of the proprietor and exhibitor, Mr Ingram, stands within the wooden dwarf inclosure of the vertical printing-press.

M'Clure and Co.'s lithographic press, on the other side of the passage, on the eastern side of the inclosure, as above, is also actuated by Mr. Middleton's engine.

Contiguous to M'Clure's lithographic press, we find Messrs. Hopkinson and Cope's 2½-horse engine (5-inch cylinder, 14-inch stroke), with cross-head on the old plan, working the Scandinavian horizontal printing-press exhibited by Mr. Hopkinson, and also the perfecting machine of Mr. Napier.

Near to the above are the centrifugal hydro-extracting or drying machines of Messrs. Manlove and Co., which are driven by a two-horse vertical cylinder engine in connexion with bevelled cog-wheels, working into smaller wheels placed horizontally, and which give motion to two vertical spindles, on the bottom of each of which is a rigger, from which motion is communicated to the pair of revolving copper vessels, in which clothes, sugar, and other articles are rapidly dried by the centrifugal action of the machine. The process of drying sugar by this machine is merely to place the raw material in segmental cases of gauze wire into copper vessels, and subject the whole to centrifugal action, when the treacle is rapidly extracted, and most beautiful crystalised sugar is left behind, samples of which may be seen, and perhaps tasted, by those curious in such matters. At Bristol there are as many as forty machines of similar pattern in one establishment.

No. 4c, Class 5.—Messrs. Bennett and Co. well known for their metallic outside shutters, exhibit their patent concentric reciprocating engine, with double action, suited either for high or low pressure steam, which is worked expansively. This engine is without the ordinary gearing or tappets, having a fly-wheel on one side and large pulley on the other, according to the plan so generally adopted by the exhibitors of machines at the Great Exhibition; the piston (6½ inches by 3 inches) works in a semicircular passage, having a 12-inch stroke. This machine is calculated as of four-horse power.

Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrews exhibit, in connexion with their biscuit-making machinery (described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of August 2), a small Brunel engine of 1½-horse power. This engine also gives motion to a model of their patent safety horse-works.

No. 41, Class 5.—Nasmyth and Co. exhibit their improved engine, working the piston vertically, and having fly and pulley as in common use, by which motion is communicated to the large printing-press of Messrs. Napier and Sons. The cylinder of Nasmyth's engine is of 7 inches diameter with a stroke of 9 inches.

Near to the above, Messrs. Rennie exhibit, in connexion with Bishop's improved disc engine—to which we have already alluded while describing Messrs. Donkin's contribution—a screw propeller, showing how very suitable this kind of engine is as an auxiliary power in sailing-vessels.

The envelope-folding machine of Messrs. Waterlow, which we have already described, is also actuated by Bishop's disc engine.

No. 42, Class 5.—Messrs. Collinge and Co. exhibit, on account of its simplicity, their portable direct-acting high-pressure engine, of 5-horse power, already described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and standing near to their sugar-cane crushing machine and improved screw jacks.

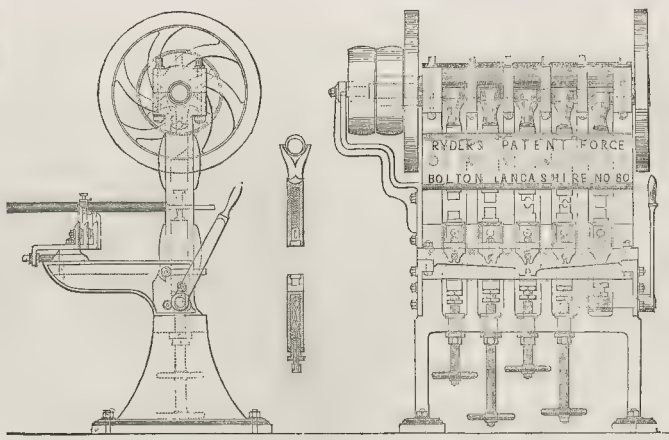
In connexion with his hydraulic crane, Mr. W. G. Armstrong exhibits a small engine with horizontal cylinder of about 1⅞ inches diameter, and 3-inch stroke, which is estimated at one-third of a horse power.

No. 11, Class 5.—Messrs. Hawthorn, celebrated as the makers of locomotive engines, have also, of late years, turned their attention to the manufacture of fixed engines, and we find an oscillating high-pressure engine of their construction—without slide valves, eccentrics, or gearing—giving motion to the pulverising sugar machinery of M. Herman, of Paris; which, with the machines of M. Flaud, placed in close proximity thereto, are the only machines from France exhibited in motion. Messrs. Hawthorn's engine has a cylinder of 2½ inches diameter, and a stroke of 3 inches in length.

507. M. Flaud, of Paris, exhibits a small direct-acting engine of five-horse power, to work his machinery for planing wood. It will be easily found, as being the first engine in action, starting from the east end of the large court occupied by the Machinery in Motion, which certainly appears to attract as large a number of visitors on each exhibition-day as any department of the great international display.

RYDER'S PATENT FORGING MACHINE.

THE forging machine of Mr. Ryder, of Bolton, is placed a little to the west of Appold's pump, and when in action attracts its share of wondering visitors. In consequence of fire not being permitted within the "wooden walls" of the Palace of Industry, this machine is not shown to full advantage; nevertheless, by the use of lead, instead of iron and steel, the materials usually brought into subjection by its mighty power, the use of the machine is demonstrated. In a case contiguous to the machine, various kinds of rollers are exhibited by Mr. Ryder for different purposes, such as mule and throttle spindles for cotton machinery, screw

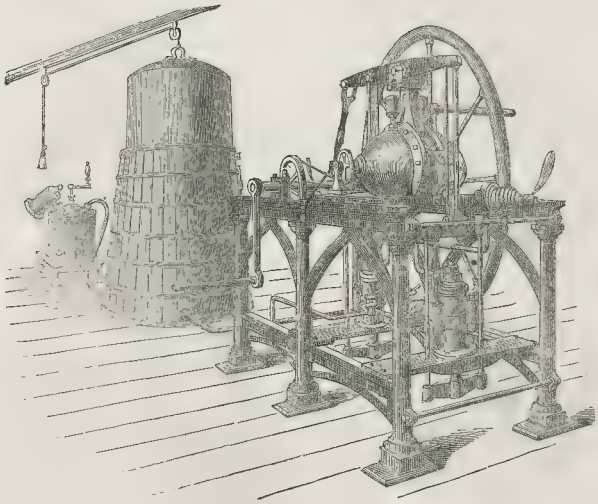


RYDER'S PATENT FORGING MACHINE.

bolts, and also round, half-round, square, flat, and "three-square" files respectively, all of which have been formed by similar machines. That shown in the Exhibition is worked by an oscillating engine having a 7-inch cylinder and 9-inch stroke: a horizontal shaft, which is caused to rotate by means of the crank, carries on it a metal pulley of 16 inches diameter, from which a band passes, when in ordinary use, to drive a fan of 17 inches diameter, but which, for the reason already stated, is not required to be used in the present instance. The fly-wheel is on the same shaft, a band from which passes to a 12-inch driving-pulley, running on a second shaft, by which five eccentrics are worked, and by which as many hammers are caused to fall at proper intervals, each of which is again lifted up by a spring; this operation is repeated 700 times in a minute. Under each hammer is an anvil, furnished with flat and other dies, on which the steel or iron to be operated on is placed—being kept in its proper position by a rest in front of each. The dies may be raised or lowered at pleasure, by means of vertical screws turned by circular open handles. The whole is mounted in a strong frame, and by means of bolts passing through the iron base plate is firmly secured to the joists of the floor.

SODA-WATER MACHINE. TYLER AND CO.

There are several soda-water machines exhibited in the Crystal Palace, many of them kept in active operation, and popping away right and left as they supply the demands of thirsty votaries. The principle



SODA-WATER MACHINE.—BY TYLER.

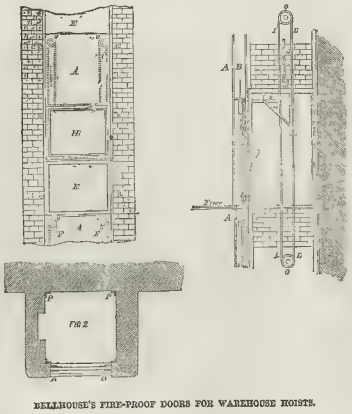
of all is generally the same—that of forcing a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, in combination with water, into strong glass bottles, which are then corked and securely wired. Sometimes the water is additionally medicated by the introduction of a certain quantity of alkaline matter previous to the impregnation with carbonic acid gas; but this is not always the case. The machine which we have engraved is that of Tyler, Hayward, and Co., which is adapted for two bottlers, and, acting on the continuous principle, is capable of making 300 dozen bottles a day. The condenser, seen in the centre of the upper frame, is of gun-metal, tinned or silvered inside; and, being separated by a partition in the middle, acts as two condensers.

BELLHOUSE'S FIRE-PROOF DOORS FOR WAREHOUSE HOISTS.

The recent fires in Manchester—especially those of George-street and York-street, and more particularly that of Westhead's warehouse, in Piccadilly—have caused every feasible scheme for the prevention of this disastrous cause of destruction in so vast a town, whose buildings are chiefly filled with stores of valuable produce, to be regarded with attention. In the manufacturing districts, generally, where the warehouses and factories are a considerable height, consisting of many stories, the ordinary staircase is generally superseded by the "hoist" or "lift," which is precisely the same thing as the well-hole of an ordinary staircase previous to the stairs being fixed therein, but with the addition of the hoisting or lifting apparatus. Mr. Bellhouse, who is an extensive builder in Manchester, has particularly turned his attention to a mode of preventing such well-holes from becoming, in cases of fire, large ventilating shafts, which naturally cause the fires to rage with greater fury. The means which he has adopted for this purpose, and a model of which will be found in the machinery department of the Exhibition (Class 5, No. 416 in the *official* catalogue), consists of iron doors sliding vertically in grooved frames of the same material, so that the communication between the different floors of the building and the well-hole may be entirely shut off in cases of fire.

The illustrations consist of an elevation (Fig. 1), plan (Fig. 2), and a section (Fig. 3).

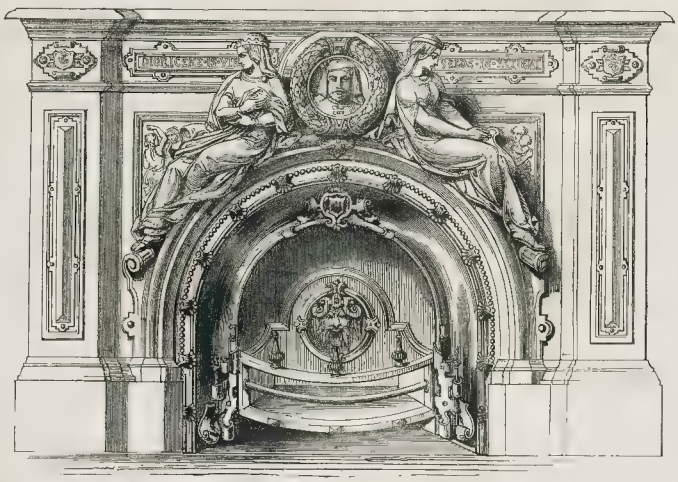
Hollow iron bricks (c c) are built into the brick walls of the well-hole as the building progresses; B B are side jambs of cast iron, having slides for the doors, the jambs being bolted to the hollow bricks; A A, stationary plates of cast iron bolted to the side jambs, which plates form the lintel in the case of one doorway and the sill of the next; E and E represent two sliding doors, the former opening upwards, and the latter downwards. The doors are moved either upwards or downwards by means of chains (F F), which are attached to the upper angles of the door



BELLHOUSE'S FIRE-PROOF DOORS FOR WAREHOUSE HOISTS.

(E E); the chains pass downwards, in grooves formed in the sides of the upper door (H), and over pulleys (F F), and are fastened to the upper side of the door H. Hence, in whatever direction the door H is moved, the other door (E) must necessarily have the reverse movement. The weight of the doors is so adjusted, that the excess of weight in the door H causes them both to close when left to themselves.

The slides or grooves in which the doors move are so arranged as to prevent them coming into contact with each other. In order to keep the doors open while the cradle is being loaded or unloaded, an apparatus of simple construction is attached to its interior. S is a bolt sliding to the left and right; T is a link connecting the bolt S with a point which slides perpendicularly in a groove as shown. If this point be moved upwards from the position shown, the bolt will be moved towards the left; and if the cradle is stopped at any particular place, and the doors open, the bolt will keep them in that position; but as soon as the cradle has to be removed, the bolt being withdrawn for this purpose, the balanced doors H and E are allowed to close. Let us take a case: the cradle has been left opposite to a door at the top of the well-hole, and a person at the bottom wishes to liberate the hoist, having first given notice by "Whishaw's telekouphonon," or speaking telegraph, of his intention; he withdraws the bolt S S, by means of the rope passing over the pulleys O O, at the top and bottom of the well-hole, and at the same time ensures the closing of the doors as already mentioned. By these self-closing arrangements, none of the apertures communicating between the apartments and well-hole need be left open, and the sliding doors are themselves fire-proof.



FIRE-PLACE, BY MR. JOHN THOMAS. STOVE, BY MESSRS. FEETHAM.

COLLINGE'S SCREW-JACKS.

Near to the sugar-cane crushing machine, as above described, are two screw lifting jacks by the same firm; the one consisting of a powerful screw turned in its nut by means of a lever, and capable of raising a load equal to from ten to twelve tons, while in the other a greater facility of motion is obtained by means of the introduction of a worm and wheel, instead of the ordinary lever, which in some cases cannot readily be applied In raising sunken buildings generally, these jacks are especially useful.

FIREPLACE. BY J. THOMAS

This is altogether a very classica production, in marble, the carving of the figures being exceedingly creditable as works of art. The grate is handsome and serviceable.

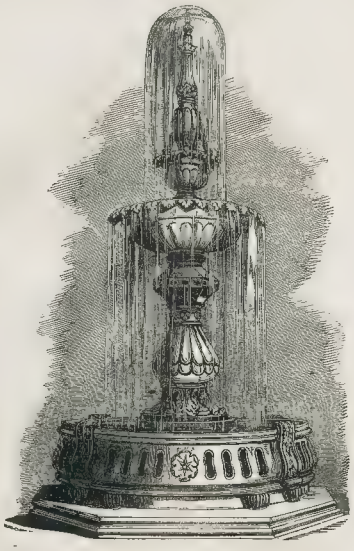
TWO PANELS IN CANNABIC. ALBANO

We introduced Mr. Albano's cannabic decorations to our readers in our Supplement of the 23d August. The two specimens which we now engrave—a panel of dead game, and a panel of fish, &c.—spirited productions in themselves, will illustrate the variety of designs to which this new material has been applied.

EARTHENWARE FOUNTAIN BY RIDGWAY AND CO.

Ridgway and Co., of Newcastle-under-Lyme, besides their general assortment of tea and coffee services in English porcelain, exhibit various earthenware fountains for gardens and conservatories, very pleasing productions, of which we present a specimen.

PANEL, FISH, &C., IN CANNABIC.—BY ALBANO.



EARTHENWARE FOUNTAIN. BY MESSRS. RIDGWAY AND CO.

PANEL, DEAD GAME, IN CANNABIC.—BY ALBANO.

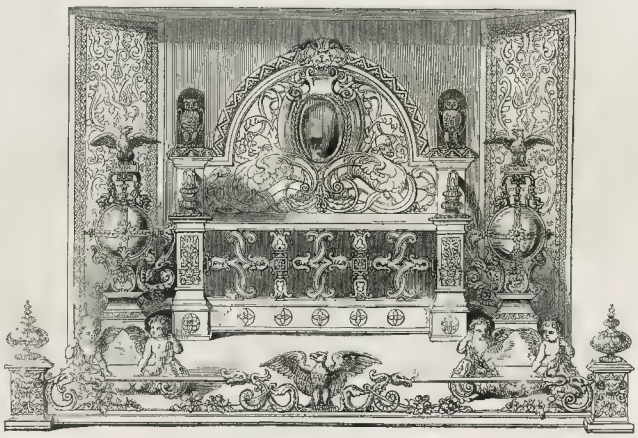
STOVE. BY FEETHAM.

Feetham, of Clifford-street, has several choice and curious works in the Elizabethan and mediæval styles; and not the least so is this very handsome stove, which is all of admirable workmanship, highly polished, and enriched with or molu. It is altogether a very carefully studied and creditable production.

STOVE. BY JOBSON AND CO., OF SHEFFIELD.

A very elegant production, after the new semi-spherical fashion which has peculiar properties of throwing out heat.

STOVE.—BY JOBSON AND CO., SHEFFIELD.



STOVE.—BY FEETHAM, CLIFFORD-STREET.

CHURCH MEDALS. BY J. WIENER.

M. Wiener, of Brussels, exhibits a collection of very beautiful medals, representing the principal cathedrals and other public buildings in Belgium. In the case of religious edifices, the exterior is given on the obverse, and the interior on the reverse of the medal; in the case of

CHURCH MEDAL.—BY J. WIENER.

other edifices, the reverse is occupied with a ground-plan of the building. We have engraved several of these little memorials.

The church of Notre Dame, at Tongres, is a very ancient foundation, which was devastated by the Huns, and rebuilt in the time of Charlemagne. The church of St Martin's, at Ypres, was founded early in the eleventh century. Both are very fine and interesting relics of antiquity. The Bishop's Palace, at Liege, is a most remarkable building of the middle ages, having been built by Cardinal Bishop Erard de la Marck, in 1533. It is now the Palais de Justice. The view given is of the interior court, the stunted columns of which have some resemblance to those of the Ducal Palace at

CHURCH MEDAL. BY J. WIENER.

Venice. They are the more curious, from the fact that each pillar is carved with a pattern different from all the rest.

CLARET-JUG, &c. BY REID, OF NEWCASTLE.

The claret-jug and bread-basket exhibited by Reid, of Newcastle, are in every respect highly creditable specimens of silver work, being elegantly formed, and richly chased and engraved.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE. BY A. ROSS.

This very fine telescope occupies a conspicuous position in the centre avenue of the Western Nave. The tube is 20 feet in length, and

CHURCH MEDAL. BY WIENER.

CLARET JUG, &C.—BY REID, OF NEWCASTLE.

TELESCOPE.—BY ALEXANDER ROSS.

the object glass 11½ inches in diameter. It is mounted on a stand, with equatorial movements and complete adjustment.

TABLE. BY LEISTLER.

This very handsome table, we think, com-

CHURCH MEDAL.—BY J. WIENER,

pletes our Illustrations of Leistler's furniture in the Austrian department. It is of a character with the other works, massive, yet elegant, bold and fanciful in device, and masterly in the workmanship.

BEDSTEAD. BY DOWBIGGIN.

The carved walnut-wood bedstead, with cornice, displayed by Messrs. Dowbiggin, must be classed amongst the most elegant and successful productions of its kind in the Exhibition The carving is rich and elaborate in design

CHURCH MEDAL.—BY J. WIENER.

without being obtrusive in the treatment, and the execution highly finished.

ORNAMENTAL SLATE TABLE-TOP. BY MAGNUS.

The various manufactures in slate, of which specimens are exhibited by Magnus, of Pimlico, are very beautiful in themselves, and are important as offering a new description of decoration for domestic purposes, which may be adopted with advantage. The enamelled slates represent various marbles inlaid after Florentine mosaic and other patterns; and the durability of the material, combined with the high polish it is capable of receiving, is a consideration very much in its favour. We engrave one specimen, an ornamental table-top.

ORNAMENTAL SLATE TABLE-TOP.—BY MAGNUS

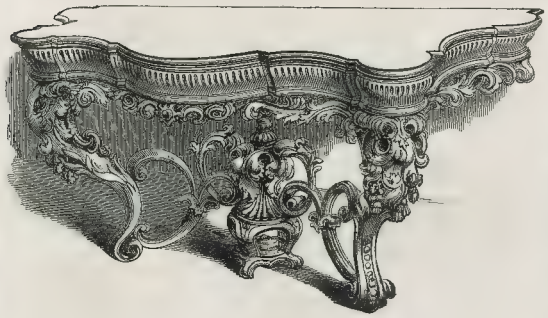


TABLE BY LEISTLER.

END OF BEDSTEAD.—BY MESSRS. DOWBIGGIN.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

(CLASS 16. NORTH SIDE, WEST NAVE, NEXT TO FURS.)

We have already alluded in general terms to this subject; but the display of saddlery, although far from completely representing this important branch of British manufacture, demands something of a detailed notice, in justice to several exhibitors who have sent articles, not only excellent for workmanship, but novel in design. We will begin with

Saddles.—English saddles may be divided into at least six classes; that is to say, those used for riding on the road or hunting, for racing, for the infirm or lame, for military purposes, for ladies, for children, beside the cheap articles made for exportation. The ordinary English saddle differs from that of all other countries, in the circumstance that it is constructed for the every-day use of horsemen, who can ride without other help than the balance of the stirrup and the grasp of the legs and thigh, who do not need either high pummel in front or high spreading cantle behind. In this country it is presumed that all ordinary shaped saddles may be used for hunting, and in hunting it is indispensable that the horseman should be able to slip away from his falling horse with the greatest possible ease. It is the universal passion of Englishmen for the chase which has driven the old-fashioned and rather comfortable demi-pique saddle out of fashion, ever since fast riding to hounds came into vogue. We are also the only nation that rises regularly in the trot, and that motion requires a flat saddle. As the best customers of our saddles are hunting men, they have rendered universal a form which is the best for sportsmen, but very trying for foreigners. The demi-pique saddle, still in use in France, Spain, and South America, when well made, affords a very comfortable seat on long journies on an ambling or cantering nag; but a roll over in topping a gate or wall in a French saddle would be certain death by impalement.

The only concessions permitted to timid, invalid, or lame riders, are in the way of saddles padded so as to support the thigh and press against the knee. These are commonly called "Somersets." Several specimens of equal excellence are exhibited, on some of which a one-legged horseman might find great assistance. Mr. Phillips, a celebrated master of hounds in Wales, has only one; and there are all worth examination, because it is a mistake to imagine that all persons who ride know how to sit. There are a very considerable number of persons who begin to ride late in life, either because they are then, for the first time, able to afford it as an amusement, or because they take it up as pleasure, but as physic, by their physician's orders. Such persons will act much more wisely in purchasing a saddle well padded before and behind, and stuffed, than in running risks and making themselves ridiculous on a smooth plain hunting saddle. A great many attempts have been made to produce an elastic saddle, but with moderate success. Except for a very heavy man, an elastic saddle is a mistake. Steel springs, stretched webbing, and, lastly, caoutchouc cloth, have all been tried; but all the expedients for affording a soft seat have the same fault—after a short time the springs break, the webbing or India-rubber cloth stretches, and the saddle is spoiled. Good stuffing, covered with a thin waterproof cloth to protect it from the effect of a thorough wetting, will continue to form the best seat, until some mode is invented of removing worn-out bands. A saddle tree is exhibited, covered with vulcanized India-rubber, which would perhaps answer as well as anything of the kind.

The best "old gentleman's" saddle in the Exhibition is (No. 79) by John Weir, of Dumfries, which is made of one piece of buckskin, without flaps, wadded, but so edged with hogskin, that when mounted the rider's person covers all the white leather. It would be very comfortable and easy to sit for the fattest man and clumsiest rider on common roads. The arrangement of the stirrups under the flaps would make it somewhat safe for hunting. Cox, of Walsall (55), has a new registered stirrup, which, although very ugly, is a move in the right direction, and would be an improvement to Weir's saddle. The stirrup hangs from a single strap, always in the right direction for use, and so obviates the necessity of groping with your toe for the stirrup after dismounting, just as your horse is rising at a tough bullfinch. This form would be an improvement for ladies' stirrups, where the stirrup leather is fastened on the offside; but Mr. Cox's arrangement of an improved buckle without a tongue is quite inadmissible, as it would come most painfully against the leg of the horseman.

Mr. Ramsey, Hull (74), shows an elastic saddle, with very high testimonials; but in this, as in many other instances, without a dissection first, and a long trial afterwards, it is impossible to say anything positive.

Hudson (80) and Lennan (81), both of Dublin, display excellent workmanship in hunting and steeple-chase saddles: they are neat and well cut, good material, and light. The 8lb. steeple-chase saddle of the latter is as good as anything of the kind in the Exhibition. But if our Irish friends wish to do any business in London, they must begin by undercutting the preposterous London prices. Any man who goes with money in his hand to one of the best saddlers has to pay at least £2 extra, because other customers take four years' credit. Colegrave, Brighton (97), has a saddle fitted with springs, attached to the girth straps (a patent), to avoid the dangers of over-girthing. It must be expensive, soon out of order, and rarely necessary; good girths are much cheaper.

A much better thing of the kind is in No. 101: a saddle by Gibson, of Coventry-street, fitted with Reed's Patent Girth Regulators. Every one knows the awkwardness of having to take up the girths a hole or two on the hunting-field, on a hot fidgetty horse, after a sharp burst on a moist woolly day. The flaps of the saddle are probably covered with mud; and, whether you dismount or sit on, you get the benefit of a streak of clay on your hands, your breeches, or your hat, while pulling at the girth tongues. By Reed's Patent, a small lever on the principle of a ship's capstan winds catgut, to which the girths are attached on a metal roller. The idea is extremely good. The girths may be tightened at cover side, or even when cantering along, without lifting up the flaps of the saddle; but the mechanical arrangement might be very much improved, and, for that end, we direct the attention of our Walsall and Birmingham readers to it.

Thomas, of Stratford-on-Avon (76), sends flexible saddles, which are said to yield to the motion of the horse, and yet allow a free current of air between the back and the saddle. This is very desirable; but without a trial it is impossible to do more than direct attention to the promise.

Although there are plenty of good hunting saddlers, there are no other hunting saddles displaying any novelty among the few exhibited. It is to be regretted that the Walsall manufacturers have not made the class more complete by sending the good plain cheap saddles which they manufacture so largely for the foreign markets, at from 20s. upwards.

Racing Saddles.—Jackson's (96) is but for form, workmanship, and weight, nothing can exceed the one exhibited in No. 30 by Mr. Cooper, of York. The whole case is highly creditable; and the racing saddle has been pronounced by one of the leading members of the Jockey Club the best he ever saw. This is worth noting because the maker has spent the greater part of his life in itinerating from farm to farm in the Dales of Yorkshire, mending cart harness, and is almost self-taught as to fine work and taste. His Somerset saddle, also, is a piece of right good workmanship.

Side-Saddles.—Of these a goodly number are displayed, chiefly differing from each other in ornament. Several have Berlin wool-work or tapestry let into the seat and the near-side crutch. There is something pleasing to young ladies in the idea of turning their eternal fancy-work to some useful purpose; but the fashion will be of short duration, unless a mode can be found of cleaning the red, green, and blue worsted flowers without damage. The same objection, in a less degree, applies to white buckskin coverings on a saddle. It requires time and trouble to clean, and is only fit for those rich enough to have more than one. The greatest improvement in side-saddles consisted in the introduction of the third crutch, or, as it is sometimes called, the hunting horn-pummel; if this be well placed, the inside of nursing

the solution of problems for the material and moral amelioration of his kind, far behind in the race, and the Osmanlis name a term of reproach which their character and genius do not deserve, and which they may soon redeem from the scandal. We would willingly and gladly accept the prognostic, and hope speedily to see Turkey emulating the most eminent nations of Europe in the pursuit of every useful and refining science; but we cannot altogether confess our reliance on the event being realised by the literary and poetic class, on whose past performances such a eulogy has been pronounced. We would rather place our reliance on a new growth, which this novel encouragement may educe out of the people. The past pertained to the artificial, the ideal, and the restricted; the future, to be worth anything, must pertain more to the actual, the real, the practical, and the expanding. The appeals must be to common sense and understanding; and not as heretofore, addressed to the nation, in so over-laboured and over-polished a manner, that not one in a hundred of the population could guess at a meaning. Yet these men are of fine minds; and it is by a combination of the poetic and reason, such as they are, with the more modern school—that is to say, by running side by side the ideal and the real, the beautiful and the useful, the imaginative and the active forces of man—the greatness of the Ottoman Empire will be harmoniously and beneficially developed, and an immense progress be made in the social advancement and welfare of the entire Mussulman world. At any rate, we may congratulate them that the seed is being sown, and the fruits of this institution cannot fail to contribute to their improvement and happiness. There are Turkish ladies to be seen in the Crystal Palace, and driving in open carriages, openly about the streets of London; and, at the same time, the Sultan is hurrying on the Council of Instruction, to complete the establishment of his Academy of Science. These, indeed, are signs of the times; and if will, we presume, interest European readers to be told somewhat more about this remarkable novelty. The meetings are to be held monthly, in the college, which the "Valideé Sultane" has recently built and richly endowed for the purpose, of which the names of the corresponding members. Transactions are to be promulgated, foreign works to be translated or edited, and a valuable library collected.

Such is the broad outline; and it may serve as a curious example of the human mind, variously called into action, if we speedily some of the leading members, and the qualities which have recommended them to this distinction; for which, by the way, a knowledge of languages, especially Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, seems to be an essential requisite. From the translation of books on art and science into the vulgar or common Turkish, a universal benefit is reasonably anticipated: the honours and advantages divided into three degrees, according to the merits of their productions, are to be accorded to the members whosemploy themselves on such works: the third will receive the profits of his book and a remunerative grant of money; the second, the prize settled on that degree, and his name, inscribed in the book of the privileges of the Academy, will descend to his posterity; the first will enjoy all the preceding privileges, and have the additional honour of an Imperial medal.

From the list of the forty academicians, we copy the following as illustrative of the foregoing statement:—

The Grand Vizier Moustafa Rechid Pacha.

Arif-Hikmet Effendi, Cheik-ul-Islam, learned in jurisprudence and distinguished in literature.

Muterdjim Mehemet Pacha, Minister of War, and conversant with many languages, and author of many works on government.

Mehmet Pacha, President of the Council of State, and writer of many books on morals.

Aali Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; a highly esteemed poet.

Emin Pacha, General-in-Chief of Arabistan, of a European reputation in mathematics and science.

Ismail Pacha, Minister of Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Works; a doctor and member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris.

Sami Pacha, Inspector-General of the European provinces, and conversant with many languages and literature.

Youssouf Kiamil Pacha, member of the Council of State, and a distinguished literary man.

Mechreb Zaadc Arif Efendi (the Cazisaker aforesaid), an Arabian poet, and one of the most eminent *ulemas* of the empire.

Tahsin Bey, Nakib (or grand judge of the nobles), learned in theological and mystical science

Fuad Efendi, Counciller of the Grand Vizier; a poet of great merit, and author of many literary and grammatical works.

Ziver Efendi, Director of the Imperial School of Medicine, and an esteemed poet.

Lehib Efendi, President of the Chamber of Accounts, author of many statistical works.

Redjal Efendi, director of the printing-houses and censure, and historiographer of the empire.

Ahmmed Véfik Efendi, without addition to his name; but we may state, from personal knowledge of the most accomplished individuals, not only in this list, but in the Turkish empire, and with few rivals in the European world.

Lieut.-General Ethem Pacha, a mineralogist.

Lieut.-General Ismail Pacha, a connoisseur in the fine arts.

Lieut.-General Dervich Pacha, author of scientific works on mathematics and physics.

The Grand Judge Hassan Efendi, a celebrated professor.

Emin Moukhis Efendi, a philologist.

Noureddin Bey, Dragoman to the Divan†; a philologist, to whom the two principal languages of Europe (English and French, we presume) are familiar.

Sali Efendi, another distinguished professor in medical sciences.

Elias Efendi, a judge of the second class, and a theologian.

Tahir Efendi, a poet.

Colonel Nouri Bey, a distinguished *literateur* and linguist.

Ahmmed-Djevdet, a grammarian.

Professor Chakir Efendi, a highly renowned scholar.

The few remaining names are not so marked; but these will suffice to show how such matters are managed in Turkey; and how poets, doctors, and authors (some of them of no great fame) are respected and rewarded by barbarians, as we call them; yet the example might be advantageously followed among wiser and more pretentious people.

A dozen of the corresponding members are also mentioned, among whom we noticed the "learned Davoud Pasha, Governor of the Sanctuary of Mecca;" Veli Pasha, Governor of Candia, conversant with many languages; several professors of the Grand University; Ebn-Sued, a able translator; Prince Vogorides; Messrs. Redhouse, Hammer, and Blanqui, and Dr. Stefanaki Carathéodory.

After all, what is the university even of living fame. We dare to say, that many of our own magnates, in literature and science, are as utterly unknown beyond their own spheres as these celebrities of the Ottoman Empire! The grand operation of national meetings, like this of the year 1851, if they can be, as they should be, repeated, will tend more to cosmopolitan union and prosperity than ten times ten thousand of the most eloquent treatises that ever were or could be written; and, as many extreme exertions of individual devotedness or government influence in different countries, without a common tie, or the transfusion of a common sentiment for the mighty and desirable common objects of peace, goodwill, and mutual brotherhood. Well did Burns, as it were, prophetically sing—

> Then let us pray, that come it may,
> As come it will for a' that,
> When man to man the world o'er,
> Shall brothers be an' a' that!

It is delightful to contemplate the actual efficacy and the probable results of this unparalleled assemblage of the Crystal Palace, in these two distinct, yet conjoined points of view; and on the mingled together, as of a similar nature and tendency, the intellectually elevated and the practically useful—the future possible, and the absolutely immediate. Let no man think the imaginative and the utilitarian unconguinal, and, far less, antagonistic interests. The inventive is as potent as the inductive, and they are destined to work both together for the good of mankind. In our last Notes, we deduced lessons of wisdom and love from the inspiration of flowers, and their exquisite mechanical resemblance; thus combining nature and art, and teaching that each was to be cherished for improvement and instruction. As Charles Swain has charmingly expressed it—

> Have not the flowers a language? Speak, young *rose*,
> Speak, Spanish *jessamine*, thy restless cell!
> Thy blooming loves, thy sweet regards disclose:
> Oh, speak! for many a legend keep'st thou well.
> Old tales of fragrance, knights who fell,
> And bade thee minister their latest sighs!
> Speak, greybaired *daisy!*—ancient *primrose*, tell!
> In vernal barge I ye sylvan harmonies!
> Speak, poets of the fields! rapt gazers on the skies

And this flows from Manchester, the great nurse of mechanical invention and industry! If it can be also sweet and redolent in poetry, as it is astounding in the noise of machinery, and almost appalling in the double-handed power of innumerable engines, does it not offer a pregnant model of the truth of our present theory, that there is no quality of mind imprinted by the almighty Creator on the human species that is not destined to contribute to the well-being of the whole. As we have quoted the Swain as an example of refining thought, so will we close this paper with a notice of the wonderful advance of ingenuity in the application of the scientific and useful. We have already the lightning speed applied to motion and the transmission of language again in combination of the real and the impalpable; and what will be thought of the same agency being adopted for the stoppage of motion and the cessation of speed! Yet so it is. Electric [illegible] is about to be introduced, not to accelerate railway trains [illegible] but [illegible] superior to all breaks, and the [illegible] of [illegible] for enabling the conductors to bring them softly and certainly to a stand-still whenever expediency or necessity requires that measure. The experiment has been successfully tried, and, we have little doubt, can be employed on the largest scale. Wheels can be instantaneously converted by the person in charge of the carriages into electro-magnets, the effect of which upon the railway line will be to afford an additional grip and power for ascending inclines, drawing loads hitherto intractable; and, when used on levels or descents, from the certain hold imparted to the train, bringing, as we have intimated, the headlong mass to a gradually diminished celerity and a well regulated stoppage within an, exceedingly short distance—a distance, in fact, as short as is consistent with absence of concussion and damage.*

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

* The establishment of a model farm, *à la* Mochi, at Bucharest, with agricultural implements selected from the Crystal Palace, may be cited as another pregnant instance of progress.

PLUMMER'S PATENTED MACHINERY, USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FLAX, &c., NO. 74, CLASS 6.

The machinery exhibited by Mr. Plummer, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is highly interesting at the present time, when the culture of flax is likely to be carried on to a great an extent in the sister country. The whole process of flax-dressing was carefully shown to us by the obliging and intelligent person exhibiting the machinery on the part of Mr. Plummer; and it was not a little interesting to have been present when the great and illustrious Captain of the age received his lesson in the useful and important art of manufacturing flax.

In the first place the plant is shewn r- taken from the field, and subsequently in its various shapes and conditions, until completely manufactured for the market.

The first part of the process is to place the flax in cold water, and gradually to raise the temperature during twelve hours, until it reaches 90 degrees of Fahrenheit, at which temperature it is kept for 48 hours more. It is then taken out, and properly dried: when thoroughly dried, it is passed into the *crushing* machine, which consists of five indented rollers, rotating horizontally.

After undergoing the operation of crushing, by which all the fibres of the plant are broken up, it is taken to the *Scutching* machine, having a large disc of yellow pine 6 feet in diameter, which is made to rotate at a sufficient rate of speed to *scutch* the flax effectually. The discs attached to metal arms, and is divided on either side into six compartments, each containing two brushes, thereby working double. The brushes differ considerably in construction, the first is 3 inches long by 4 inches wide, consisting of wire ½ of an inch long, and of the description known as No. 22, Birmingham wire gauge. The second brush is of the same dimensions as that already described, but instead of wire is made of strong whalebone. The third brush consists of whalebone and leather alternately; and the fourth brush is made up of three and a half inches of wire and one part of whalebone. Thus, there are altogether 24 brushes. Two boys are employed in this part of the process—the one handing the material to the other who receives it, being first used

Heckling is the next part of the process. This is performed by placing the material into the double oscillating cylinder heckling machine, in which it is suspended from short moveable arms, to undergo the operation of heckling, which is effected by ten rows of needles and brushes, divided equally, so as to intersect each other throughout the distribution in the cylinder. Some of the wires, which project 1¾ of an inch, are placed six to the inch, while others are placed eight to the inch. The holders have checks of gutta percha, which are found to last out six of those ordinarily used. In front of the machine are three boxes or receptacles for three descriptions of tow, which passes down from the cylinders by means of an endless chain or series of round wooden bars.

The whole of this machinery is kept in motion by one of Hodge's four-horse engines

Mr. Plummer also exhibits good samples of "all long" flax canvass, made from flax dressed by his patent machinery, and manufactured by Agnes Scott.

There are also exhibited slips of canvass 1 inch wide, whose strength has been tested to 490 lb. for the warp, and 560 lb. for the weft.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAN—The only arms to the name of Paxton registered in the Heralds' College are, we believe, those granted May 13, 1806, to the family of Paxton of Watford-place, Herts, and Middleton-hall, county of Carmarthen, which family derived descent from ancestors resident at Berwick and on the Borders. The arms to which we refer are, "Sem. two chevrons, one above the other, az. in pale, three mullets of the second. *Crest:* An eagle's head erased argent, charged on the neck with two chevrons or, between a pair of wings az. Motto of the first: "Deus ex Fide." The Sir William Paxton, of Middleton-hall, M.P. for Carmarthen, was younger brother of Archibald Paxton, Esq., of Watford-place, Herts, who died in 1817

AN AMATEUR, R WILSON, F G M, Edinburgh; SNOWFIRE.—Wandle's Cases may be ordered at any nine works; and the plants may be had of Loddidge, Hackney; or Veitch, Exeter

J W P.—We believe that there is no positive law against an uncertificated bankrupt acting as a trustee; but, no doubt, a court of equity would prevent such a person from so acting, if applied to by the cestuis *que trust*

AN INQUIRER.—A marriage license in the diocese of Exeter may be obtained from the Bishop's proper officer there, and the cost of it is known. Such license is only available in the parish where one of the parties to be married has abided for fifteen days prior to the grant of the license. This, of course, does not apply to the special license of the Archbishop of Canterbury

F M.—Impaled coats of arms may be used by the husband and wife on seals.

H Y Z—One-third to the widow; the residue among the children

H H, A SUBSCRIBER.—The question relates to a private affair; a solicitor should, therefore, be consulted

A Z—By the 15th Geo 3, c 51, and the 48th Geo 3, c 68, s 1, *all* bills and notes for sums under 20s are void

R P—The ordinary marriage license is that of an Archbishop, or Bishop in ordinary, which permits the marriage to take place under certain statutable restrictions, such as confining the ceremony to the parish where one of the parties has abided fifteen days prior to the license. The special license is that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, when he exercises his power which he has of granting special licenses to marry at any convenient time or place.

G L—The widow, in the case of their being children, is entitled to one-third of her intestate husband's personal property. Under ordinary circumstance, administration will, in preference, be granted to her. The widow has also a right to the third part of the real estate of inheritance which her husband may have had in possession during the marriage, unless this right, which is called dower, be barred by one of the many impediments to it which the law provides. We believe the law on these subjects is the same in Kent as elsewhere in England

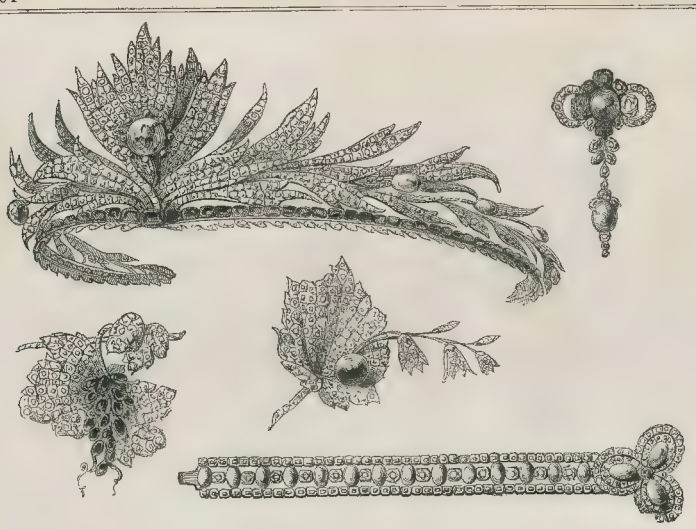
A SUBSCRIBER.—The Marquis de la Force, who commanded the Huguenots, at Rochelle, was, we believe, the same person who was afterwards made a Marshal of France and a Duke. [illegible] the House of Commons, Dukes and Marquesses de la Force, are, "Az. three *Bezants* palewise or langued armed and crowned gu."

A BACHELOR.—Yes, such entailed property will be subject to legacy duty. See the 36 Geo 3, c 52s. 19

M L, Preston.—If a letter, bearing two penny postage stamps, be too late for the regular London post hour of half-past five, the addition of one halfpenny will enable you to get your letter off until six o'clock. In this case three postage stamps are of more use than two. Linkshid is a city and county of itself, although locally situated within the county of Dublin. The Scots Greys are the 2d Regiment of Dragoons

A LADY.—The proper style of a Marquis is "Most Honourable," of a Duke, "Most Noble." The latter is likewise styled "His Grace"

VIATOR, North Shields.—Lady Caroline Stanhope, sister of the Earl of Harrington, married Edward Ayshford Sanford, Esq, of Knowstead, county of Somerset, on the 21st of June, 1841. Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart, died before, viz. Nov 4, 1817, to Henrietta, daughter of Sir William Leighan Bard, which lady died Augr 24, 1835. [illegible] Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart, is married to Julia, second daughter of Sir [illegible] Hare, Bart



GROUP OF JEWELS.—BY BOLIN, ST. PETERSBURGH.

JEWELLED FIGURE OF BRITANNIA.—BY E. H. AND D. GASS

This brooch is of very elegant design, in the cinque-cento style. Under the portico of a Gothic arch, the figure of Britannia, holding with her right hand a trident, and her left resting on a rudder, stands on a shell, emblematical of her sovereignty over the seas. Beneath the shell is a winged dragon, representing the evil spirit of anarchy being expelled from peaceful Britain. The figure of Britannia is composed of upwards of 400 small brilliants, of old English cut, of the remarkable size of 250 to the barat; the comb of the helme and rudder are set with small rubies; the two pieces on either side of the figure are cut from a single piece of carbuncle. The remainder of the brooch, with the dragon, is partly enamelled, and partly set with brilliants. The whole contains nearly 1000 stones, and the workmanship is of the most admirable character.

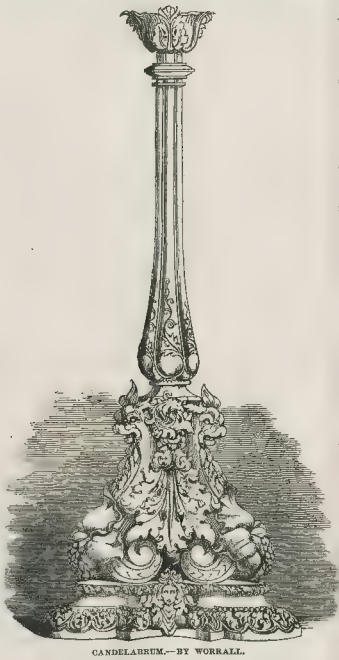
GROUP OF JEWELS. BOLIN AND AIN.

The group of jewels displayed by Messrs. Bolin and Ain, of St. Petersburgh, and which we have engraved, is justly an object of general admiration, both with artists in this line, and the general public. The principal piece is a diadem, containing 1800 brilliants, weighing 260 carats, and 1750 rose diamonds, in all 3600 diamonds, 11 opals, and 67 rubies. The diamonds are all of the first water, the opals some of the most beautiful we have ever beheld—the large one in the centre being, perhaps, remarkable for its rich and varying hues: the rubies are all well matched in colour, a matter very difficult to attain with this stone; the workmanship is of a high order; there is no silver employed in the mounting, all the stones being set *en griffe*. This, though a distinction which perhaps only a working jeweller will understand, deserves to be mentioned. The value fixed upon this diadem is £4800.

CANDELABRA IN THE RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT.

In a recent Supplement we gave Engravings of the magnificent malachite doors and vases in the Russian court: the candelabra, of varied forms, are equally objects of admiration in this department. They exhibit a splendour of material, bronze gilt, a *grandiose* character of design, and a masterly finish, which one might almost pronounce it to be impossible to excel. The largest one, by Chopin, of St. Petersburgh, which stands about 15 feet high, and is intended for 81 candles and four candle lamps, is valued in the Catalogue at £633 6s. 8d.

GROUP OF RUSSIAN CANDELABRA.



CANDELABRUM.—BY WORRALL.

A very creditable design for a candelabrum, very effectively carried out

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, September 6, 1851.—Supplement.

EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL. XIX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

In order to clear away some of the mass of Engravings which our Artists have made of objects in the Great Exhibition, we this week present our readers with an extra Supplemental Sheet, which is little else than a picture gallery of industrial products. The objects embrace almost every variety of manufacture, furniture, plate, porcelain, grates, cutlery, and other hardware, house decorations, lace, damasks, carpetings, life-preserving apparatus, &c., besides some few specimens of sculpture and *certè*. We shall notice some of the principal groups here, reserving a few occasional lines for individual subjects in the course of the subsequent pages.

In SCULPTURE we have first to remark upon Mr. E. B. Stephens' group of "Satan Vanquished by St. Michael." This composition which stands on the left hand in the South Transept, is not without merit, though it certainly does not attain that high poetic character which we look for in works of this class. The subject is severely treated; the Archangel stands erect, without any attempt at attitudinising, whilst the enemy of man, whom he has just overthrown, crouches in the dust beneath his feet. There is a total absence of human passion in the expression of the face; a point in strict accordance perhaps with the heavenly nature of the personage represented, but which, on the other hand, would impose upon the artist the necessity of realising the supernatural dignity attaching to him—a task in which he has not been successful. A word with regard to accessorial details. It is certainly recorded that the Archangel brought down a chain from heaven to bind the serpent; and in a work of sculpture commemorative of the event, some reference might properly be made to it, as being by no means unimportant: but, at the same time, we could have wished that the said chain had not been made quite so much of, and in such hard angular outline as Mr. Stephens has employed; that it had been at most faintly indicated as encompassing the prostrate evil spirit, and not held up in triumph, in the hand of the Archangel. All such efforts at perfectionising petty details are unworthy of art, and betray a want of confidence in its higher resources.

Geest's group of the "Massacre of the Innocents" is treated as a religious allegory, rather than as an historical event, and is of a class of art better adapted for an altar-piece than a public exhibition-room.

As a *caprice* of art, of which the "Fine Art Court" is not a little proud, we must pay our respects to Luke Limner's "Shakspeare's Shield," or rather table-top, for to that useful purpose is it destined. The centre is an illustration of "All the world's a stage," over which mankind is passing from infancy to old age. In the original, the back scene is graduated from light into darkness, whilst through a crevice is seen a glimpse of celestial bliss. Folly prompts the ways of the world, whilst good and evil genius play. The centre is surrounded by a border of roses and thorns, and the seven stages are divided by the tree of life, in various stages, from the germ, bursting the ground, to the withered trunk, all but extinct; and crowned by hour-glasses, through which the sand runs out.

We have several specimens of lace, both of foreign and British manufacture. Of the former, Brussels maintains its old position of superiority; but that of Switzerland is very beautiful, and the manufacture is now becoming important there, employing a great number of hands. The embroidered window-curtain from Switzerland is extremely elegant. The original is suspended from the pillar immediately in front on entering the Swiss department. It contains a panoramic view of a Swiss village. This, and other contributions of like character, have been sent in by J. T. Sutter.

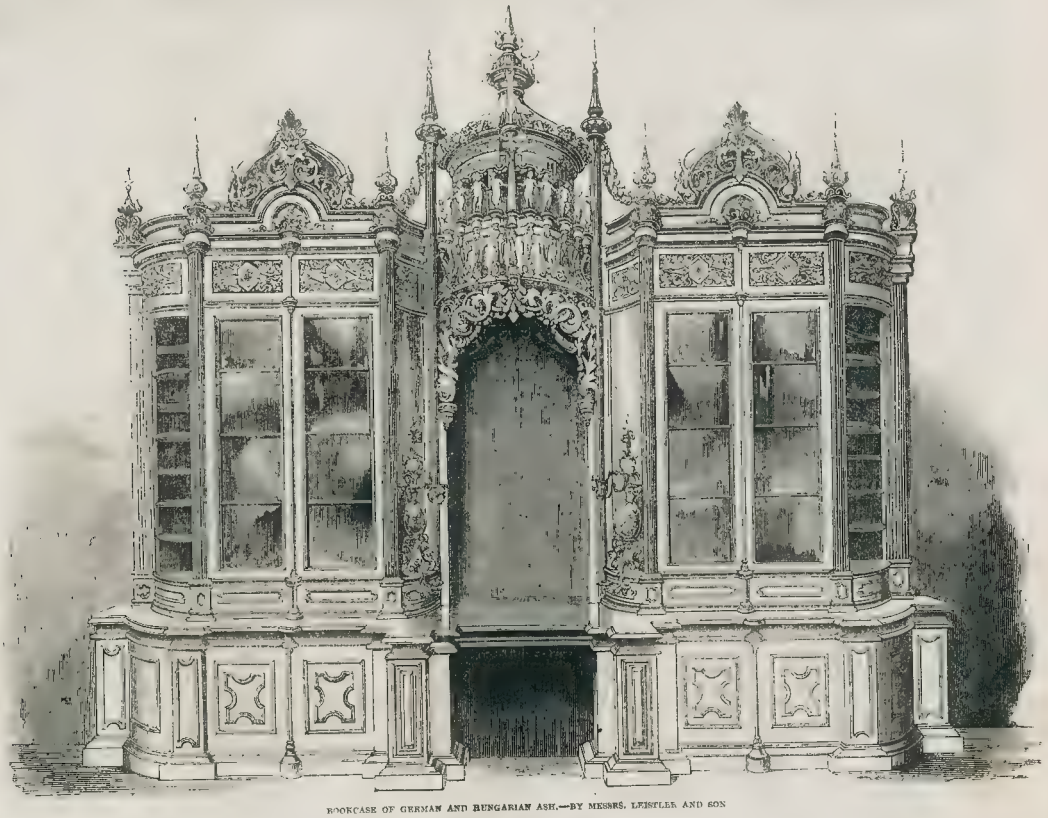
Urling and Co. exhibit a white lace scarf, worked in imitation of Brussels point, the straight lines in the border, and the date 1851 in the centre, embroidered in gold, surrounded by the rose, thistle, and shamrock; the whole is worked upon a fine clear net, for which this house obtained a patent some thirty years since; the body of the scarf is composed of a variety of British plants and flowers, tastefully arranged, and very clearly defined. For similar specimens exhibited at the Society of Arts in 1849, Messrs. Urling and Co. obtained the prize medal, presented by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Haywards (Biddle and Co.) have several magnificent productions in Honiton lace, two of which we have engraved. The one represents the arms of her Majesty and Prince Albert, encircled with wreaths of palm and olive branches; around which the rose, thistle, and shamrock are entwined; the whole being enclosed in a border of oak. The other is a very pretty berthe, of a light foliage pattern.

Recklass and Hickling have, also, a very handsome display in this line.

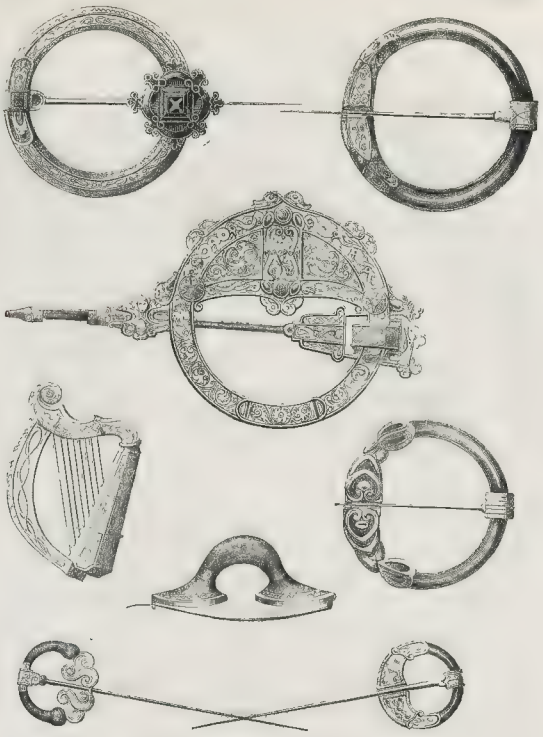
Pelling and Co., of Belfast, exhibit several very elegant examples of embroidery or sewed muslin work, the designs being bold and effective, with a certain amount of originality when seen in the fabric. There is a departure from the ordinary types in vogue for this kind of work, and the designer has taken a freer range than usual. The work is of a very excellent character, and the arrangement of the lines and masses tells well when seen in the fabric.

Amongst the works of furniture, the stately carved bookcase, by Leistler, claims especial attention for its elaborate and ambitious design and the careful workmanship bestowed upon it.



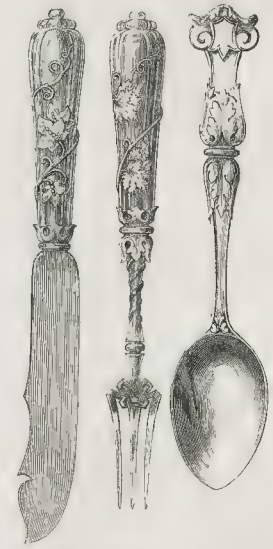
BOOKCASE OF GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN ASH.—BY MESSRS. LEISTLER AND SON

JEWELS.—BY LEVY FRINS, ANTWERP



IRISH BROOCHES.—BY WATERHOUSE, DUBLIN.—(SEE "LADY'S GLANCE," AUG. 23.)

IVORY CHESSMEN.—BY STAIGHT, OF WALBROOK.

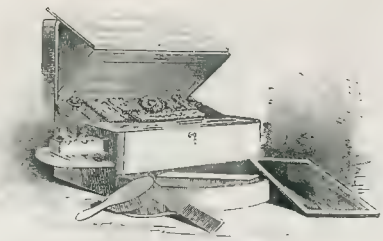


KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON.—BY LIAS AND SON.

SILVER SOUP TUREEN.—BY ODIOT.

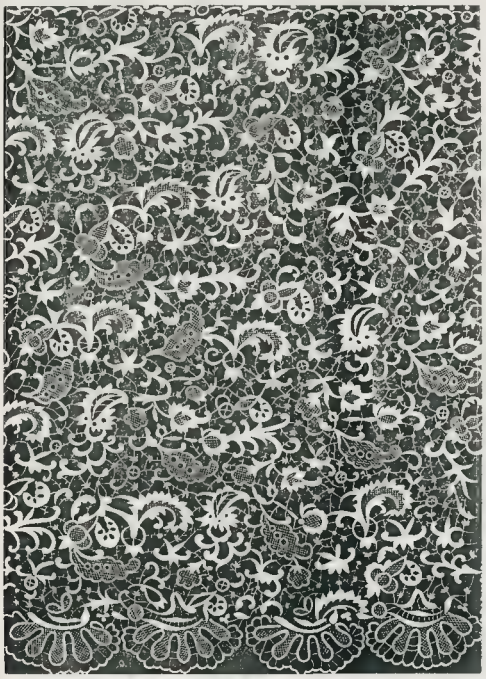
The silver soup tureen, by Odiot, is extremely elaborate in design, embracing almost every variety of vegetable and animal life; the execution and finish are of the highest class.

SNUFF-BOX OF BOG OAK.—BY WATERHOUSE, DUBLIN.



DRESSING-CASE.—BY MEATH.

SILK PATTERN.—BY MR. BOYD, SPITALFIELDS.



LACE FLOUNCE.—BY JAMES FORREST AND SONS, DUBLIN.

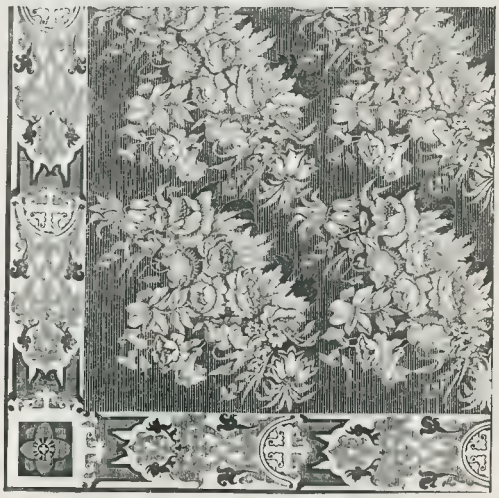


TABLE-COVER IN SILK AND WOOL.—BY W. BROWN, HALIFAX.

LACE LAPPET.—BY JAMES FORREST AND SONS, DUBLIN.

BIJOU PATTERN.—BY CORNELL, LYELL, AND WEBSTER, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

LACE LAPPET.—BY JAMES FORREST AND SONS, DUBLIN

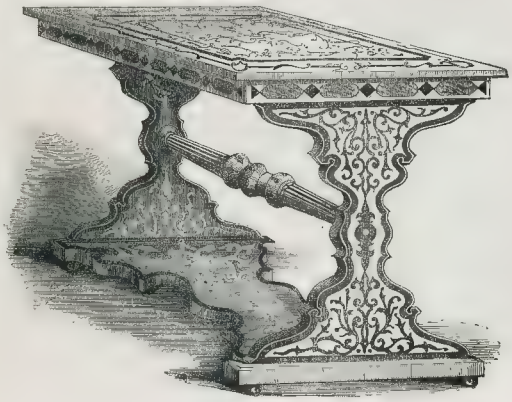
PAPIER MACHE VASES.—BY MESSRS. WALTON AND CO.

These vases, in *papier maché*, by Messrs. Walton and Co., are generally of classic form; the devices varied and elegant, and the colouring extremely rich.

PATENT CANNABIC MANUFACTURE.—BY ALBANO.

This is another and a very successful sample of the application of the patent Cannabic, which we mentioned in our Supplement of the 23rd of August.

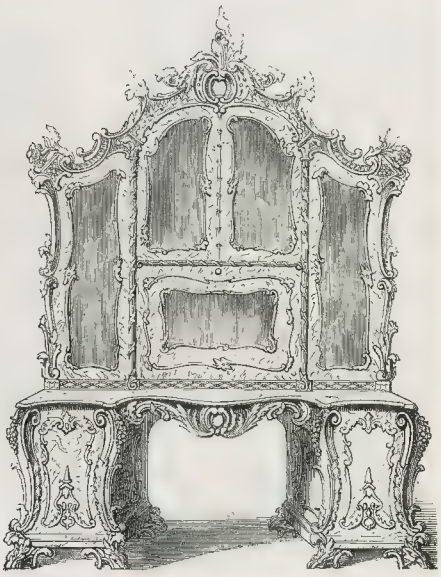
The patent slate tables, &c., by Magnus, claim attention for their substantial quality and rich appearance.



SLATE TABLE.—BY MAGNUS.

DAMASK.—BY R. C. M'CREA AND CO., HALIFAX.

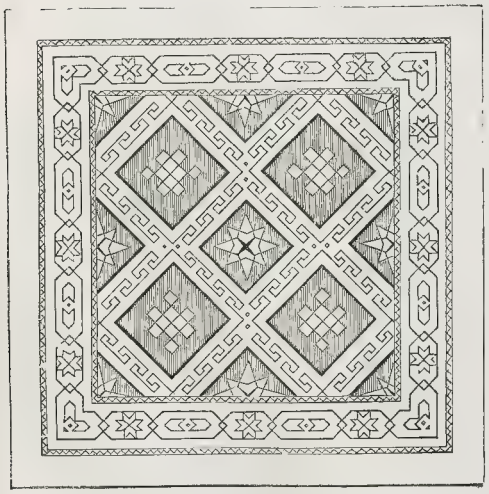
ORNAMENT FOR CEILING.—BY JACKSON, RATHBONE-PLACE.



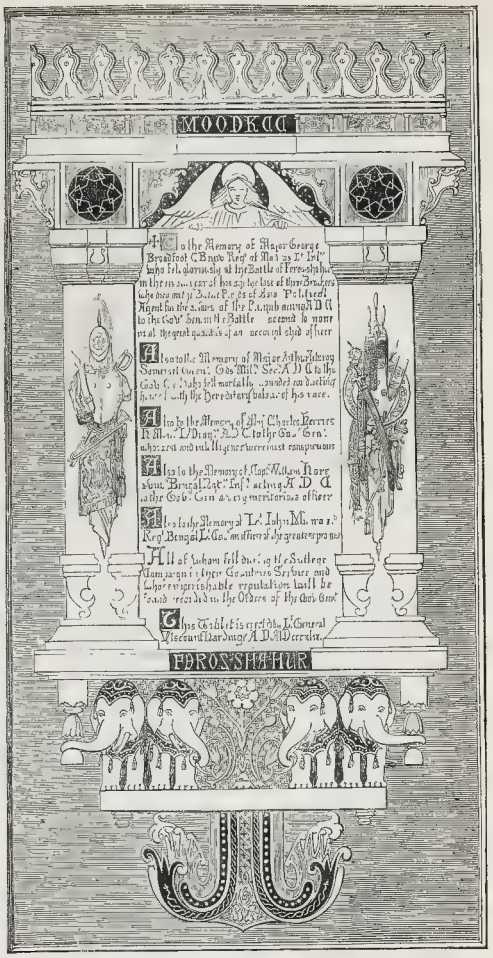
MONOCLEID CABINET.—BY SOPWITH, NEWCASTLE.

FRAME FOR PRINT.—BY MORANT, BOND-STREET.

PART OF A TABLE-TOP, ENAMELLED SLATE.— BY MAGNUS.



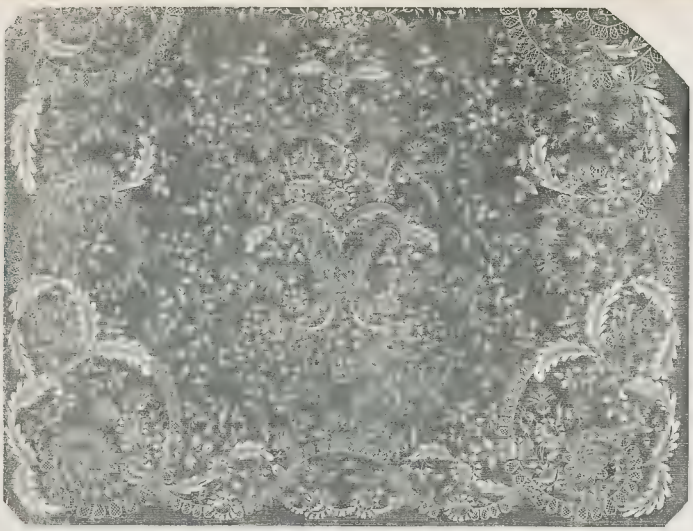
RUSSIAN PARQUETRIE, OR ORNAMENTAL, INLAID FLOORING



MONUMENTAL BRASS TO THE MEMORY OF THE OFFICERS WHO FELL IN THE CAMPAIGN ON THE SUTLEJ.—BY MR. J. W. ARCHER.

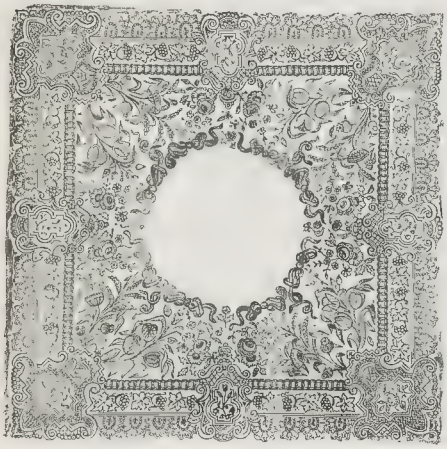
Sopwith's Monocleid Cabinet (engraved on the preceding page) is a very serviceable and well-made piece of furniture. It is made of black walnut wood – the upper panels being of silvered plate glass, ornamented throughout with carved gilt mouldings This cabinet contains a great number of drawers and partations, so arranged as to be especially serviceable for the keeping of various papers sorted, and the whole of them are opened by one turn of the key.

DESIGN FOR HANDKERCHIEF.



PORTION OF LACE SCARF.—BY RECKLESS AND BICKING.

LACE FLOUNCE.—BY C. L. BOY, BRUSSELS.



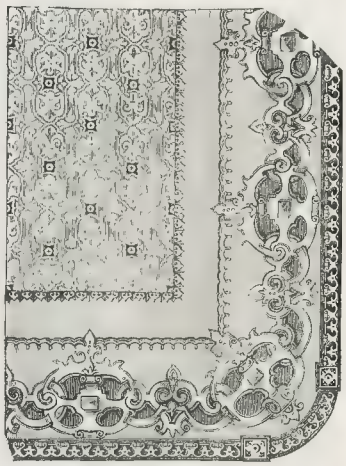
BRUSSELS LACE HANDKERCHIEF.—BY E. REALLIER.

BRUSSELS LACE.—BY A. DUCPETIAUX AND SONS.

QUILT.—BY SUDWORTH.

BRUSSELS LACE.—BY DUHAGON AND CO.

LACE.—BY MESSRS. BIDDLE, OXFORD-STREET.



PAPER PATTERN.—BY MESSRS. TURNER AND SON.

All the worlds a stage, And all the men and women merely players.
Exits and their entrance; And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages.
Then the whining school-boy with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.
Sighing like furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow.
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel, &c.
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side, &c.
Last scene of all
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness, and mere oblivion, &c.
First the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
H.S. LEIGHTON, ENG.

SHAKSPEARE SHIELD.—BY LEIGHTON (LUKE LIMNER).

DAGGERS.—BY GUEYTON.

"ARCHANGEL MICHAEL AND SATAN."—BY STEVENS.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS."—GEERTS.

PORTION OF A LOOKING GLASS.—BY PONSONBY.

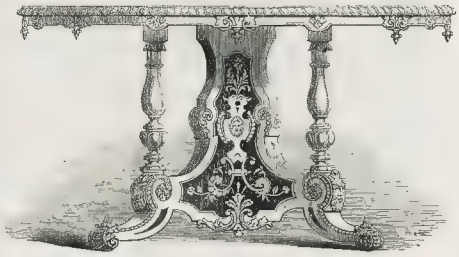


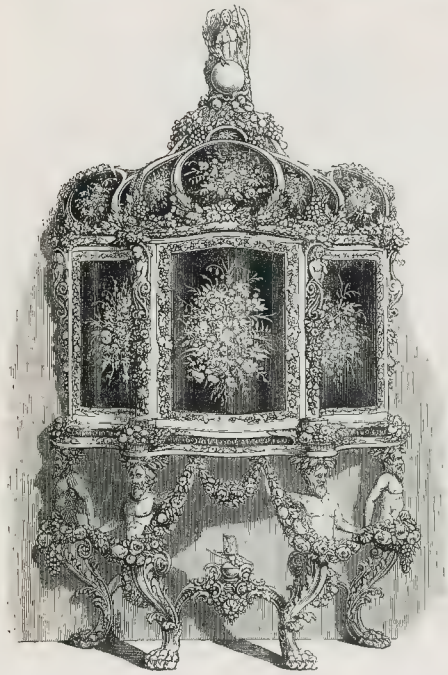
TABLE AND TOP.—BY BANTING, ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

The circular marquetrie table, by Banting, must be set down as one of the handsomest and most successful works of the kind in the Exhibition. The design is picturesque and elegant and the workmanship is of the highest class.

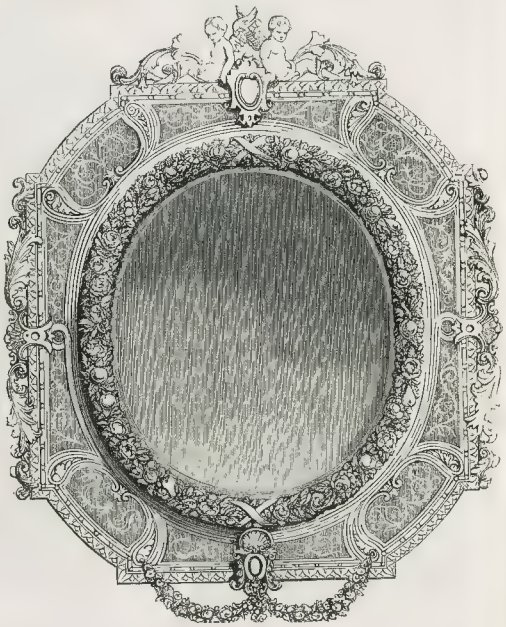
The cabinet by Stevens, of Taunton, is of a showy, fanciful character, of no particular style. It has evidently been a "labour of love;" the material, walnut wood, grown near Taunton, in Somerset; the panels of raised embroidery, and very pretty they are, by Miss Kingsbury, also, doubtless, of the same parish. After all, there is something pleasing and instructive in these original efforts of provincial handicraft.

SILVER TEA-SERVICE.—BY DODD.

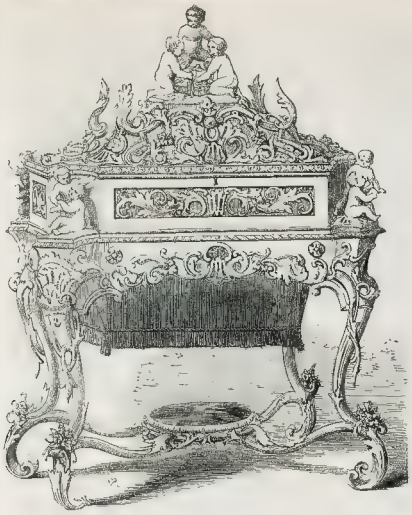
SILVER TEA-SERVICE.—BY DODD.



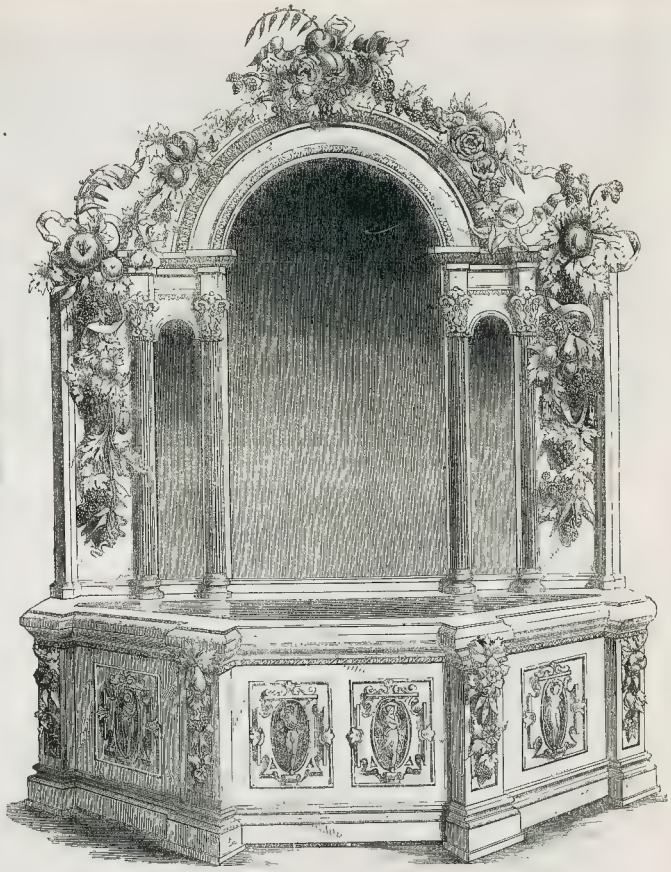
CABINET.—BY STEVENS, TAUNTON.



CARVED AND GILT FRAME, WITH ENGRAVED AND CHAMFERED GLASSES.—BY CHAMOUILLET.



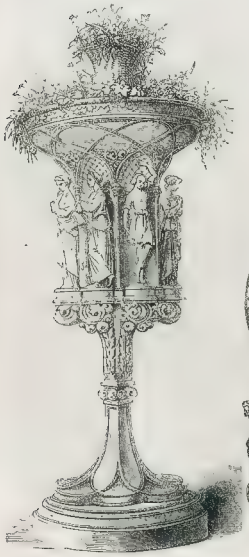
LADY'S WORK-TABLE.—BY WHITE AND PARLBY.



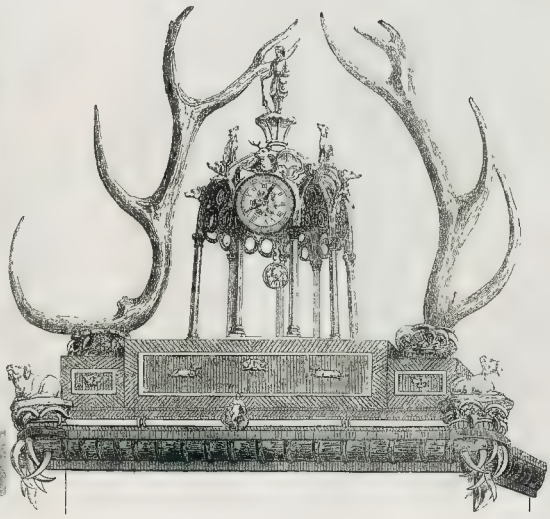
SIDEBOARD, GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY. (SEE PAGE 317)

LAUTUIL IN OAK.—BY JEANSELME.

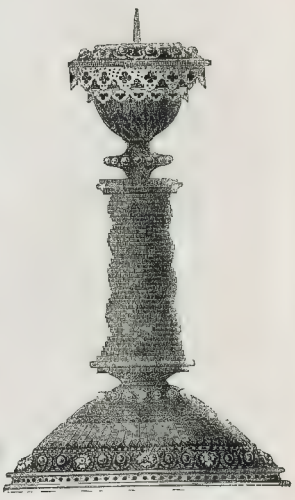
BRACELET.—BY LATELTIN AND PAYEN.



FLOWER-VASE.—BY JOHANN GASSER, VIENNA.

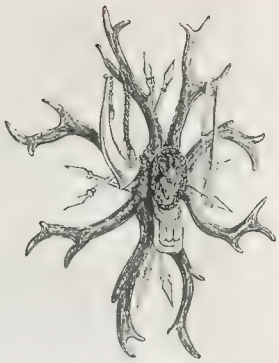


TOP OF A WRITING-BUREAU.—BY H. F. C. RAMPENDAHL, HAMBURGH.



CANDLESTICK IN WOOD AND IVORY.—BY W. D. KEMPHILL, M.D

LACE BELTHE.—BY BIDDLE, OXFORD-STREET.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)



TROPHY ON HORN BUREAU.—BY F. H. C. RAMPENDAHL, HAMBURGH.

The writing bureau, by Rampendahl, of Hamburgh, is of characteristic appearance, the materials being chiefly horn, and the devices having relation to the chase.

SILK PATTERN.—BY SOPER, SPITALFIELDS.

SILK PATTERN.—BY HILL, SPITALFIELDS.

The candlestick by C. French (see next page) is very tasteful and original in design.

Bradford, of Clonmel, has a goodly assortment of steel-mounted daggers, in ivory and buck-horn handles; razors with carved handles, which exhibit excellent workmanship.

Houldsworth's damasks, the silk patterns by Soper; and the table-cover designed by Mr. Webb, are all highly creditable contributions in textile fabrics.

END OF LACE SCARF.—BY LEVING AND CO. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

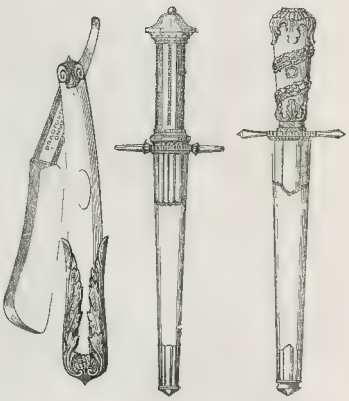
DAMASK.—BY MESSRS. HOULDSWORTH.

BLACK LACE.—BY VAN LOO, BRUSSELS.

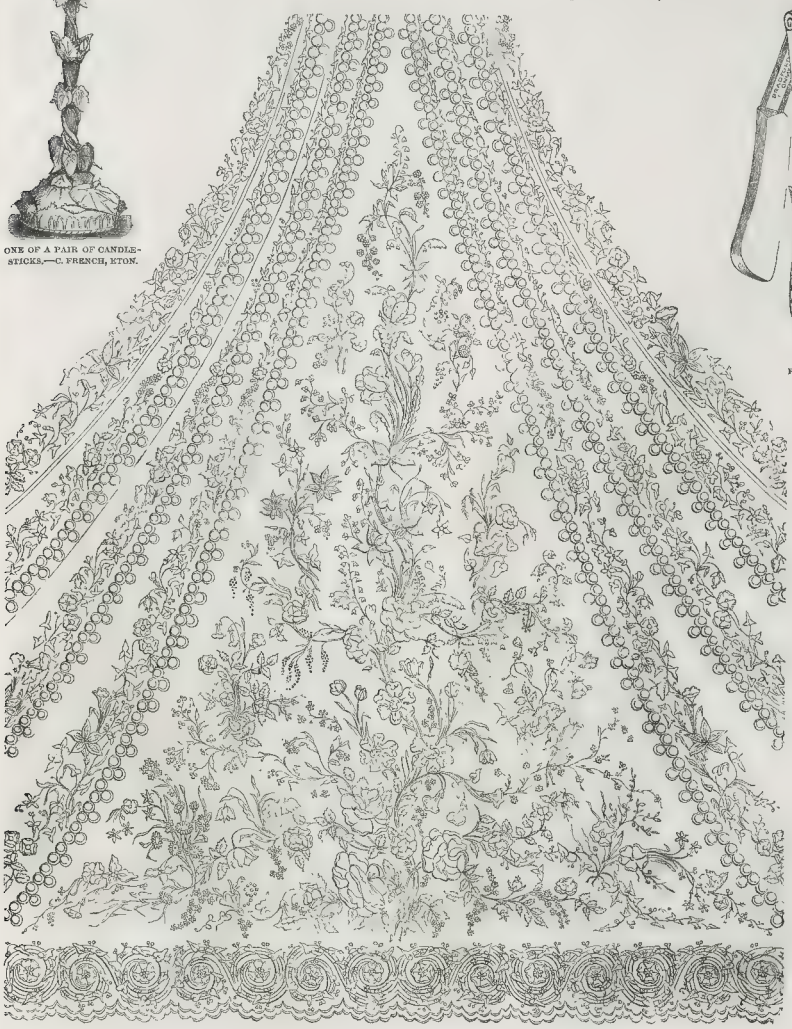
SILK PATTERN.—J. BOYD, SPITALFIELDS.

ONE OF A PAIR OF CANDLESTICKS.—C. FRENCH, ETON.

The glass-frame and side-board (engraved on page 313) exhibited by the Gutta Percha Company, is intended as a specimen of what may be done in their material upon a large scale, as a substitute for wood carving, &c. We must be excused from investigating its beauties as a work of art; as a piece of serviceable furniture, however, we have our misgivings about it, or any thing of the kind composed of this treacherous material. The card affixed to this sideboard announces that it is intended to exhibit the capabilities of this material for ornamental purposes, "particularly the long-sought-for desideratum of a non-fragile pendant." Unfortunately, although this highly-decorated structure in gutta percha is carefully surrounded by a cordon, and has yet experienced no wear and tear—we discover symptoms of dislocation in part of the "pendant" foliage, and something like a "split" in a pear of no ordinary dimensions.

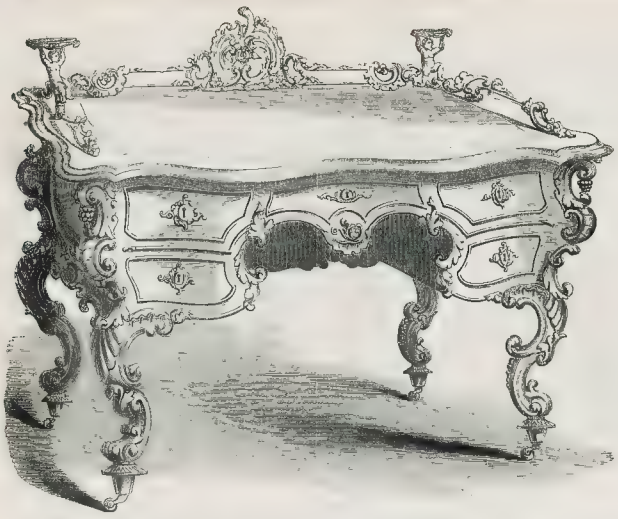


RAZOR AND DAGGERS.—BY BRADFORD, CLONMEL.



FRONT OF DRESS.—BY PELLING AND CO., BELFAST.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

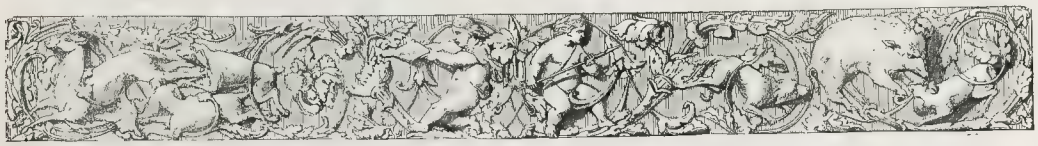
BR SHEET LACE.



ROSEWOOD WRITING TABLE.—BY C. B. HANSEN, COPENHAGEN.

WICKER SCREEN.—FROM HAMBURGH.

KEY.—BY FRETHAM.



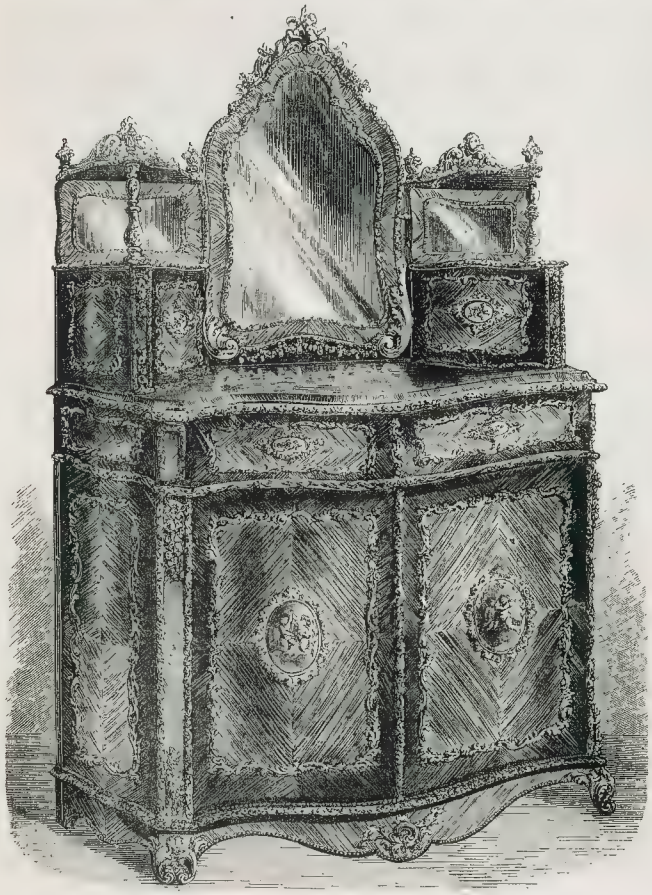
BAS-RELIEF.—BY MM. HARDOUIN.

The rosewood writing-table, by Hansen, of Copenhagen, is a good piece of workmanship of the Louis XV. period. Florange's toilet, in the Louis XVI. style, is very showy, with painted medallions and or moulu ornaments. The wicker screen, from Hamburgh, is a light and simple contrivance; the frame, of wicker-work, covered with silk.

The carved ornaments by Hardouin, of Paris, are extremely spirited in design, and executed in a free and masterly style.

Ponsonby's looking-glasses justly hold a high rank, for the excellence of the material and the taste in which they are turned out. The one we engrave is extremely pretty.

On the opposite page, Morel's silver looking-glass frame claims attention, as one of the most elegant pieces of boudoir furniture imaginable. Bailey's chandelier is of Gothic form, gaudily gilt, and painted in various colours.



TOILET, IN ROSEWOOD AND TULIP-WOOD.—BY FLORANGE, JUN.

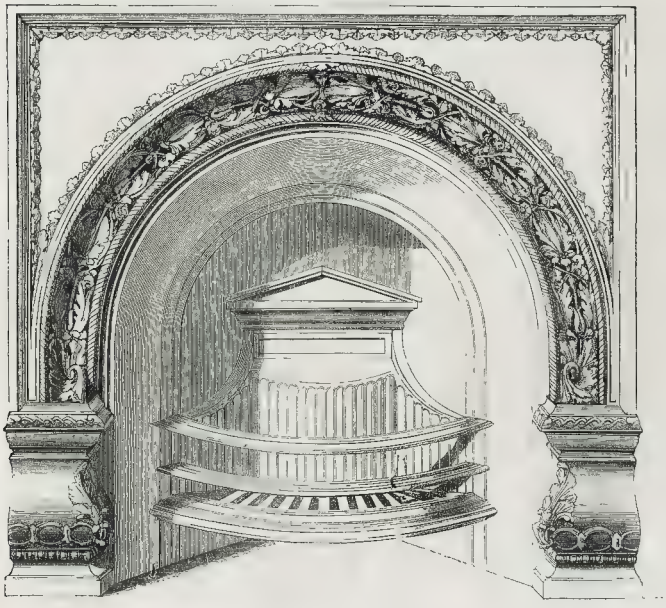
LOOKING-GLASS.—BY PONSONBY.

TOP OF LOOKING-GLASS.—BY BELLEMIE'D.

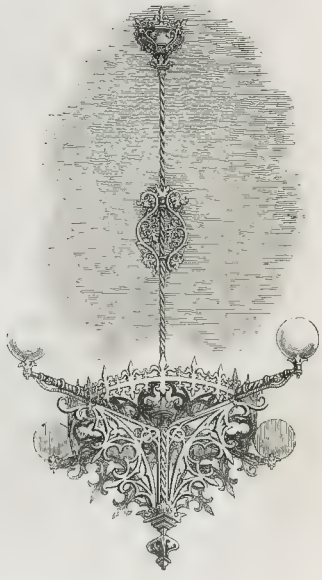
GOLD EMBROIDERY.—BY ABRAHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

GROUP OF CHINA.—ROYAL CHINA MANUFACTORY, MEISSEN, SAXONY.

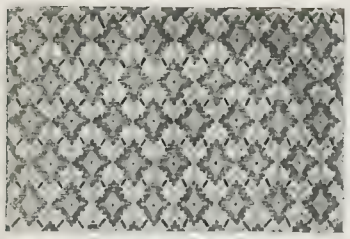
SILVER LOOKING-GLASS FRAME.—BY MOREL, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.



STOVE.—BY MESSRS. HOOLE AND CO., SHEFFIELD.



CHANDELIER.—BY BAILEY AND SON, GRACECHURCH STREET.



TAPPET PATTERN.—BY SCOTT, CUTHBERTSON, AND CO.

DAMASK.—BY J. W. WARD, HALIFAX.

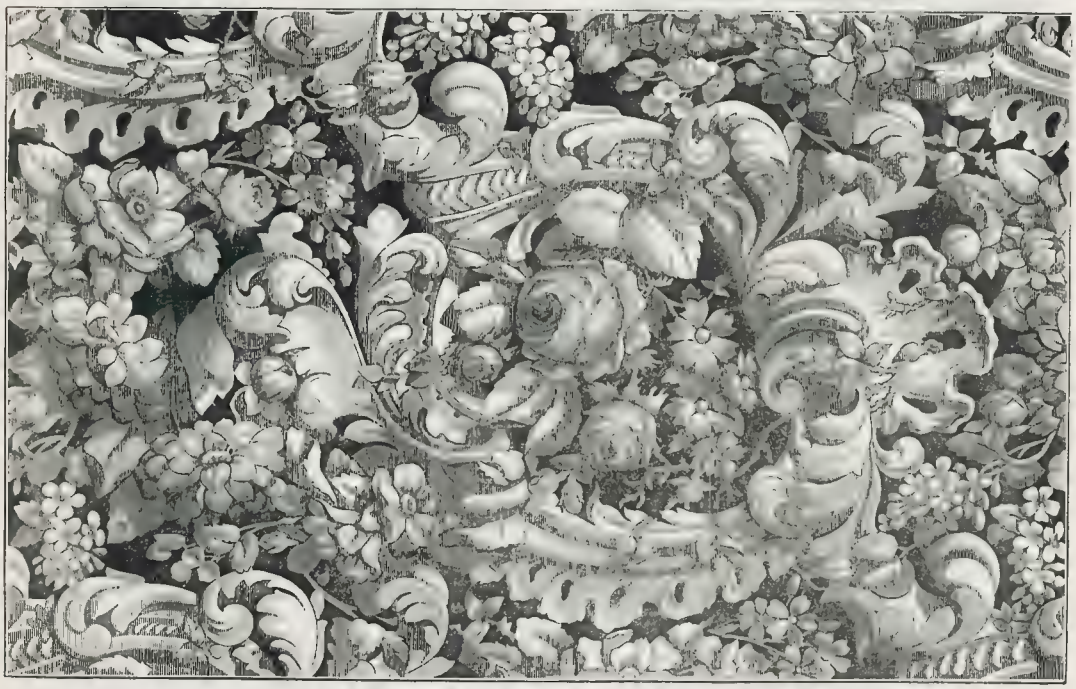
CARPET PATTERN.—BY SEWELL AND CROSS, OLD COVENTRY STREET, SOHO.

QUILT PATTERN.—BY MARSDEN, OF BOLTON.

The gloria and corner devices for a communion table, on the previous page, by Rebecca Abraham, is a fine specimen of embroidery, being wrought in gold threads, plates, pearls, spangles, &c., and containing upwards of 22,000 stitches.

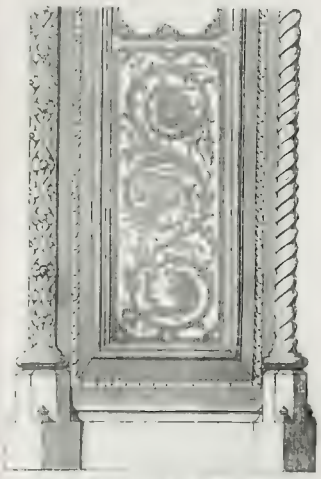
Bright's and Sewell and Cross's carpetings, and the furniture damasks by Ward, and by Brown, of Halifax, we have already mentioned with the praise to which they are well entitled. The specimens of these and other fabrics in these two pages are all of merit.

Jenkes's stove is extremely pretty.



PATENT LOOPED [illegible] CARPET.—BY E. BOAK AND [illegible]

PATTERN, SWISS SILK.—CANTON DE ZURICH.



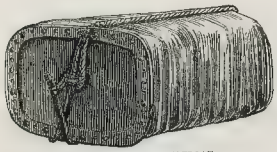
PATTERN ON STOVE.—BY JEAKES, RUSSELL-STREET

DAMASK.—BY BROWN, HALIFAX.

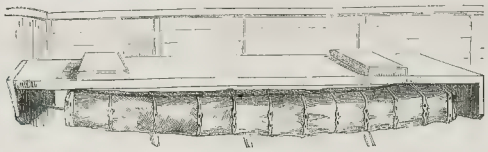
COVERLET.—BY C. STAFFORD WARD, ST. CARL,

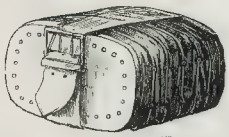
PRESERVATION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN CASE OF SHIPWRECK.

In class 8, eastern division of the Great Exhibition, bay P, are various articles, as illustrated below, patented by R. W. Laurie, who has granted a sole license for the manufacture and sale to S. W. Silver and Co., 66 and 67, Cornhill; 3 and 4, Bishopsgate-street, London; and St. George's-crescent, Liverpool, clothiers, outfitters, and contractors, where the articles may be seen and tested. The prices are very moderate, the disc body-floats being from 7s. 6d. each, and the mattresses from 9s. each, upwards. They consist of

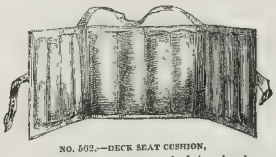


NO. 1.—CANVASS BOAT-FLOAT,
Which, distended under the seat of boat, as shown below, will prevent the possibility of the boat sinking.

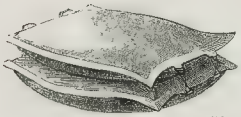


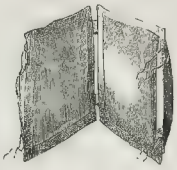


NO. 2.—DISC BODY-FLOAT,
Which, being distended round the person, becomes a preventive to sinking in the water, and is applied in an instant.



NO. 502.—DECK SEAT CUSHION,
Which becomes a life-preserver by being placed round the body, and may be applied in an instant.

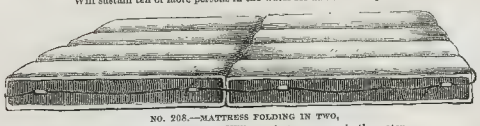




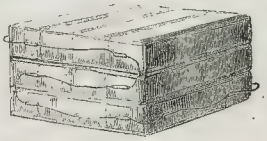
NO. 402.—DOUBLE PILLOW,
Which, when opened and placed round the body, will sustain six persons in the water.

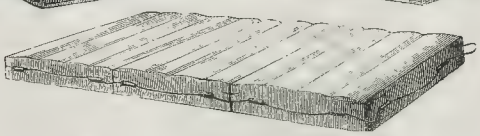
NO. 100.—EMIGRANT'S MATTRESS.
Will sustain six persons in the water.

NO. 104.—ORDINARY SHIP MATTRESS.
Will sustain ten or more persons in the water for an indefinite period.

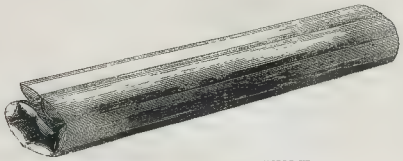


NO. 208.—MATTRESS FOLDING IN TWO,
For convenience of carriage. Will sustain ten persons in the water.

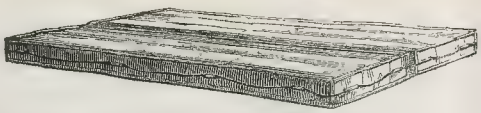




NO. 212.—MATTRESS FOLDING IN THREE,
For military purposes, and will sustain ten persons in the water.



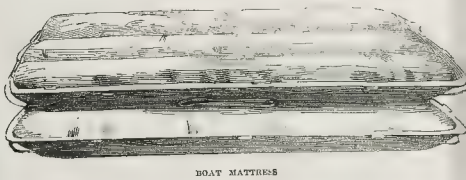
NO. 270.—HAMMOCK-BED, WHICH ROLLS UP.
Will sustain eight persons in the water.



NO. 250.—MATTRESS DIVIDING LONGITUDINALLY.
When opened, as shown in figure below, will sustain ten persons in the water.

N 280.—HAMMOCK AND BED IN ONE.
Will sustain six persons in the water.

NO 300.—BOAT MATTRESS,
As used for preserving life, forming a double mattress for sleeping on, as shown below; and will sustain twenty persons in the water.



BOAT MATTRESS
As used to sleep upon.

NO 600.—PORTMANTEAU,
Forming a life-preserver.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, Sept. 6, 1851.—SECOND SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 516.—VOL. XIX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1851. [SIXPENCE.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

THE Western World is in a ferment. A captain of banditti, one General Lopez, the same pirate or buccaneer who some time ago invaded Cuba with a band of congenial spirits, composed of the refuse of the American Union, and who, upon that occasion, unfortunately escaped with his life, has repeated his achievement, and landed in Cuba at the head of a force, which is variously estimated at from 500 to 700 men. Anticipating support from a revolutionary party supposed to exist in the island, and being provided with means and men by certain persons in the slave-holding states of the Union, Lopez has for many months been preparing for his enterprise. He and his followers and abettors made no secret of their intentions. A regular enlistment was organised at New York, New Orleans, and in other cities of the Union, and money was raised by means of bonds payable upon the conquest and annexation of Cuba, which illegal securities were as openly bought and sold as railway or dock shares in the markets of the Union. Nothing similar has been known in the world since the days when the Norwegian Kings set out on piratical expeditions to the more favoured climates of the south, to harry and to pillage, carrying fire and sword, and delivering up whole countries to the plunder of their buccaneers.

The American Government, as on the occasion of the previous enterprise of Lopez and his desperadoes, denounced the proceeding, and warned those who embarked in it that they would forfeit all right to the protection of the law, and that they were, and would be considered pirates. It told them plainly that they were mere robbers and murderers, and that the Cuban authorities would be justified in treating them accordingly. The warning was unheeded. Supported by the lax public opinion of the immoral and slave-holding South, and incited, not alone by the love of plunder, but by the very greatness of the attempt, which only required success to become immortal in history, Lopez and his men made their descent upon the peaceful and unoffending Cubans. By this time it is probable that not one of the band is left alive to tell the tale of what befell them. The authentic intelligence which has reached the Spanish Embassy in London, leads us to believe that they have fallen victims either to the summary vengeance of the outraged people of Cuba, or to the equally summary and inexorable process of military law. However this may be, fifty of them, caught apart from their comrades, or conrogues, have been publicly executed by the Spanish authorities, in the great square of the Havanna, under circumstances which rendered the act peculiarly memorable, as well as awful. A large section of the slave-holding party and populace in the southern states of the Union choose to designate this act of severe justice as an act of murder and atrocity. They state that the blood of American citizens has been cruelly shed, and are loud in their outcry against the Spanish authorities, forgetting the provocation given, and the slaughter which these fifty men and their comrades landed upon Cuba to commit. They appeal to every evil passion of the vilest mob, they incite animosity in public and in private, by meetings, by placards, by the press, and by all the agencies at the command of political agitators. The result is a perfect frenzy of ill-blood—a madness of the crowd—that has become contagious, and is rapidly spreading through the cities of the Union, infecting the middle and upper as well as the lower classes, and threatening the most dangerous consequences, not alone to the peace of the American continent, but to that of the whole civilised world. In the United States the central government is particularly weak, and the power of mob clamour particularly strong; and it is, unfortunately, but too probable that the fate of these fifty men—and in a still greater degree that of Lopez and his banditti, supposing them all to have perished—will appeal so strongly to the sympathies of the vast mass of the population in the hot South, as to urge the government, in spite of itself, to acts which may embroil the United States in a war with Spain. That such a war would be confined to these two belligerents, is not likely; indeed, it is scarcely possible. Whatever the Americans may think of the matter, Europe cannot, will not, and dare not allow Spain to be dismembered, to be robbed of her most precious possessions, and to fall a victim to the cupidity of the slaveholders of America. Great Britain could not hold aloof from such a struggle, unless she wished to be despoiled of

THE KAFFIR WAR.—DEFEAT OF THE TAMBOOKIES BY THE CAPE TROOPS, ON THE TABAKMHAKA MOUNTAIN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Canada and the West Indies, and would tamely consent to become a second or third rate power, to be overshadowed by the growing greatness of America. And even if Great Britain would consent to degrade herself, Europe could not consent that Spain should be sacrificed. The independence and integrity of the Spanish kingdom are necessary to the well-being and security of every state in Europe; and the war, thus begun, would, in a short time, involve all civilised powers in its dreadful vortex.

The present rulers of America have every motive for wishing such a war to be averted; but what makes the aspect of affairs so serious, is the utter absence of moral feeling which characterises the war party. Reason appeals to them in vain. Swollen with pride and insolence—strong in the youth of their vigorous Republic—accustomed to success—familiar with lawlessness—and ready on all occasions to make themselves both judges and executioners in their own cause—and by no means inclined to set limits to the gratification either of their cupidity or their revenge, to which evil passions they give the high-sounding name of ambition and glory, this party sets at defiance all those ideas of international right and equity which are prevalent in Europe. They are the highwaymen of nations, and their code is that of Turpin or Jack Sheppard. By their pressure upon the politics of the Union, they have annexed Texas, and have invaded and despoiled Mexico. California is the golden harvest which they last reaped. They are now only prevented from attempting to annex Jamaica, and from invading Canada, by the fear that, as yet, Great Britain is too strong to be safely attacked. They have no other objection to these achievements than that of present inexpedience or danger. They have already tried to involve England by exciting rebellion in Canada, and by making an unjust claim to the Oregon territory. They loudly proclaim that they bide their time, and that the day must soon come when all the European powers must be driven from the American continent and from the neighbouring isles. Mexico has been too easy a prey for them, and has been sufficiently humbled for the present. They aspire to nobler prey, and to more difficult enterprises. Cuba is a richer booty, of which the possession would not only gratify their insatiable lust for extension of territory, and the glorification of the go-ahead spirit so characteristic of that unscrupulous population, which adds the impulsiveness of southern to the energy of Saxon blood, but would tend to strengthen the slave interest, and to gain a domestic victory over the Northern States. Unless great tact and courage be shown on the part of the American Government, this greedy, restless, unscrupulous, and wicked party will inevitably lead the Union into a war with Spain. Such a war would be even more disreputable than that which was recently waged with Mexico; and no greater calamity could happen to the world at this time than that it should be commenced, and be successful.

We trust, however, that, ominous as things appear, this thunder-cloud will yet burst without doing serious mischief; and that, whatever may result, the instigators of the Cuba invasion will discover that a war with Spain for the possession of Cuba would be a war in which Spain would have Great Britain and France for her allies—allies more powerful than the justice of her cause. The American Government has done its best to counteract the evil spirit of its people, or, we should say, that portion of its people who indulge in the idea of conquest and annexation, and whose insolent and boundless ambition not only dreams of the expulsion of the English and Spanish from America, but casts a longing eye from San Francisco over the Pacific to Japan and China. But the American people must not be judged of by what Mr. Isaurite calls the *filibustieros*. The men of the Northern States have ideas more in accordance with those of Europe; and they not only abhor the slavery which prevails and is cherished as a domestic institution in the South, but they detest the rapacious and aggressive spirit which dictated some of the past wars of the Union, and which will force it, unless checked, into wars still more disgraceful, and possibly not so successful. The United States are not quite so united as to render them all powerful for mischief against their neighbours. Their own house is divided. Their Nemesis only sleeps, and is not dead: the blast of a war with Spain, or any other European power, could not fail to awaken her.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Intelligence of interest and importance to the 1st of August has been received this week from the Cape. The events since the last monthly mail may be classed under three heads; viz. a combined movement of the troops upon the Amatola Mountains; a subsequent irruption of the Kaffirs into the colony, and destructive ravages committed by them; and, finally, a reprise experienced by the British residents in the Orange River sovereignty, in attempting to suppress the sanguinary contentions among the native tribes of that province.

With respect to the first-mentioned occurrence, our previous accounts from the Cape stated that Sir Harry Smith was preparing, on the 21st of June, for an important movement, by which he entertained a hope of being able to bring the war to a close. The movement in question proved to be a simultaneous advance of the several divisions of the army (in all about 3000 men) upon the enemy's strongholds in the Amatolas. These operations occupied six days, from the 24th to the 30th of June, and resulted in the defeat and dispersion of some large bodies of the enemy, and the capture of upwards of 2000 head of cattle.

Under the second head, we learn, that the troops had hardly withdrawn from the Amatolas, when the Kaffirs and Hottentots descended from their fastnesses, and poured into the colony in overwhelming numbers. The whole country between those mountains and the village of Somerset was overrun by the hostile bands. At one time that village was himself surrounded by the enemy in the vicinity of a body of several hundred Kaffirs, under the chief Macomo. In answer to pressing demands for aid, Major-General Somerset, who had been engaged in another successful patrol in the Amatolas, was directed to proceed against the invaders within the colony. He accordingly removed his head-quarters from Fort Hare to Fort Beaufort, and has been, down to the date of the last advices, engaged in scouring the country in that quarter, and endeavouring to check the ravages of the enemy. In this object he has been only partially successful, the numbers and activity of the marauders being so great as to render the incessant and arduous exertions of his troops insufficient to restrain them. The efforts made by the colonists to defend their property have also been in a great measure unavailing. The wide tract of country between the Bavianns and Kat Rivers has been completely devastated; the dwellings of the inhabitants have been burnt, and, according to an estimate that has been formed, about 20,000 merino sheep, 3000 head of cattle, and 300 horses, swept away within the past six weeks. Several of the farmers have been killed in defending their homesteads; and many, desperate of relief, were withdrawing into the interior of the colony. Not a few, it is said, have determined to cross the northern boundary, and "trek," or emigrate, beyond the limits of the British dominions.

The difficulties of the Commander-in-chief have been much increased by the refusal of most of the colonial volunteers of the "Levies" to continue in the field after the expiration of their six months' term of enlistment, which expired at the commencement of July.

Under the third head of advices received, we are told that the British Resident, Major Warden, in interfering to check the quarrels among the native tribes, which were causing much bloodshed and devastation, has suffered a reprise, accompanied with great slaughter of his native allies. The defeat was experienced by a detachment of Major Warden's force, while assisting the chief of the Barolongs, Maroko, in an attack upon his enemy, Moletsane. The latter was strongly posted on a mountain, near the mission station of Platberg. The assailing force, consisting of 55 Cape Mounted Riflemen, with about twice that number of mounted burghers, and 700 or 800 Barolongs, advanced in three divisions, two of which were suddenly surrounded by overwhelming numbers of enemies, including 300 mounted Korannas, and were obliged to fight their way back to their camp. The Cape Corps and Boers accomplished their retreat without loss, but it is reported that more than a hundred of the Barolong warriors were slain. Major Warden on the following morning retired to a former camp, about twenty miles from Boom-plaats, in the Caledon valley, at the date of the latest accounts (July 14), in endeavouring to assemble a large force, principally of natives, in order to resume offensive operations. He expected to be joined by the chief of that nation by the 20th inst., and, with a force of more than 3000 men, but all the regular troops at his disposal were about 170 men, chiefly of the 45th and Cape Corps.

THE ILLUSTRATION.

The sketch engraved upon the preceding page is the defeat of the Tambookies on the Tambookie Berg, near Makai's Neck, on the north-eastern boundary of the colony. The mountain consists of thirteen or fourteen layers of horizontal rock, forming a succession of steppes to its summit, which is crowned by immense vertical crags, which, seen in a dim light, resemble some enormous castle.

A rugged track, used as a waggon road, crosses the Neck between the two peaks shown in the Sketch, and is sufficiently steep to cause any moderate pedestrian to halt often before he reaches the table land above. Nothing but the excitement of the fray could have lured our burghers up the sides of the hill; and it is fortunate for them that the enemy did not cast away his ordinary weapons and roll down masses of rocks upon his assailants. Had this been resorted to, scarcely a man could have escaped.

The accompanying private letter from an officer in command of one division of burghers, conveys a good idea of the engagement

"Bush River, Tambookieland, Monday, 14th April, 1851.

"We arrived here on Saturday, and yesterday marched with about 600 men against the enemy. We found him strongly posted on a high and rocky mountain, to the southward of Mackay's Neck. The Kaffirs fought bravely from behind ledges of rock, from which we drove them in succession, while as fast as we drove them from one they took possession of another, till they were finally driven out completely. About thirteen of the enemy were killed; some say twenty, but it is impossible to tell the exact number. One of our people, a man of Beadle's, was dangerously wounded by the thrust of an assagai, and one of the Fingoes slightly, but none were killed. Several of the deserters from the Cape Mounted Rifles were among the enemy, and fought right well—it is only a pity that they were not engaged in a better cause. This mountain, I have since ascertained, is 3000 feet high; that is, 8000 feet above the level of the sea. Fancy what the ascent must have been; I never was so fatigued in my life. But returning was even more difficult. The descent was so precipitous that we were obliged to help each other down, and where the ground was smooth to slide. We left the camp about dawn of day, and returned about eight o'clock in the evening almost famished. To-day more men come to Maseru, and probably will attack him in his stronghold to-morrow, having been joined by W. Shepstone with 400 Fingoes, which increases our force to 1200 men. The fight yesterday took place about six miles from the White Kie, which we crossed at the trader's station."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Everything in the political world at present in France presents a most anomalous aspect. Under a Republic, we have this week promulgated in Paris an ordinance from the Prefect of Police which could only find a parallel in Austria or Russia. It directs all foreigners resident in the capital to present themselves at the Prefecture of the Seine, and obtain an official permission to remain, under pain of expulsion. The reason assigned for this extraordinary measure is, that foreigners, especially German and Italian refugees, have abused the hospitality granted them, by mixing themselves up in political schemes and conspiracies, hostile to the internal and external safety of the State.

The document is as follows:—

"Paris, Sept. 8.

"We, the Prefect of Police, taking into consideration Art. 5 of the decree of 12 Messidor, year VIII.; and the law of December 3, 1849, concerning the residence of foreigners in France; considering, also, that a certain number of foreigners, abusing the hospitality vouchsafed to them in France, engage in culpable manœuvres against the internal and external safety of the state; feeling, moreover, that it is incumbent on us to prescribe measures necessary to neutralise such proceedings, order what follows:—

Art. 1. Henceforward, every foreigner arriving within the department of the Seine for the purpose of residing there, or exercising any profession or calling, shall be bound to present himself, within three days after his arrival, at the Prefecture of Police, to obtain a permission to remain. This provision is not applicable to foreigners travelling for their pleasure or business, without any intention to reside, and provided with a passport from their Government *en règle*.

2. Foreigners at present residing in Paris, and not placed in the position alluded to in the last paragraph of the foregoing article, shall be bound to appear, within a delay of a week, at the Prefecture of Police (1st division, M. Bureau) to show regularise their position.

3. Any foreigner who shall contravene the preceding provisions shall be expelled from the French territory.

"P. Carlier, Prefect of Police.

"Approved of

"Léon Faucher, Minister of the Interior.

The greater number of the English resident in Paris, who feel that the order is not directed against them, it is generally thought, will not submit themselves to the annoyance of calling day after day at the Prefecture, amidst the thousands of foreigners summoned to obtain the *permis de séjour*; and, so far as they are concerned, the order will probably be disobeyed. It is also supposed, that the police have only issued it for the purpose of the more readily expelling certain persons, whose addresses are well known, and who will not venture to present themselves at the Prefecture, lest they should undergo interrogatories which would be very unpleasant to them.

The *Messager* says, that several foreigners long resident in Paris have suddenly quitted the city, in order to escape the probable interference of the Government, arising from their correspondence with the democratic committees sitting out of France. According to the same journal, the democratic plot occupies the constant attention of the Cabinet, and Ministers had sent several notes to the Helvetic cantons, complaining of Switzerland being the hotbed for political refugees of all nations. Forty out of the foreigners lately arrested, supposed to be implicated in a conspiracy against the Government, have been set at liberty, upon the understanding that they are to quit France with the least possible delay.

The last of the communal general, the result of whose deliberations remained to be known, has voted for the revision of the Constitution. The number of councillors-general throughout France, those of the Seine excepted, is 2753. The numbers that have voted for the revision in 68 councils is 1369, and no more. The number of revisionists in these 68 councils is 1384, and that of the non-revisionists, 617

The *Evènement* has been seized for an article headed "A Confession," and a prosecution is directed against the responsible editor and M. F. V. Hugo, the writer of the article, for exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government of the Republic.

M. Léon Faucher is appointed, *ad interim*, to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce during the absence of M. Buffet. M. Rouher replaces M. Buffet in the function of Minister of Public Works, *ad interim*, during the absence of M. Magne.

The prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli from the Rue de Rohan, as far as the Place de l'Oratoire, has been opened to carriages.

It is commandant of the French squadron at the Antilles has received orders to assist the Caban Government in resisting the piratical adventures of General Lopez and his lawless band.

PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Portugal to the 6th instant. The alarm relative to the yellow fever at Oporto seems to have passed away, the disease which created the alarm, if it was the yellow fever, having assumed a mild character, as if unable to maintain its virulence in a European climate. The accounts, however, of the matter by the present mail are somewhat confused and uncertain.

The action entered by M. Ferrao, the late Minister of Finance, against the individual who charged him with having corrupt y received the public money some years since, has been tried, and resulted in M. Ferrao honourably acquitting himself in the estimation of the judges, to his character. It is expected that the Queen will immediately decline him to resume his office in the Cabinet.

Count Thomar, and his brother Jose da Silva Cabral, had united their influence to oppose the present Ministry. Accordingly, the Duke of Saldanha could need not be alarmed at anything they can do, their combined party being at a low ebb at the present time.

The Government is in great want of money; and all sorts of schemes are resorted to in order to raise it.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts this week from New York are to the 30th ult.

The excitement created throughout the Union by the news of the military execution of the Cuban patriots, Armas, Crittenden, and others, which we noticed last week, has resulted in a serious riot, on the 21st of August, at New Orleans, where the mob attacked the house of the Spanish Consul, who was compelled for safety to take refuge in a back garret. In the consul's office they destroyed papers, desks, furniture, and property of all kinds. They also broke down the sign, which they carried in triumph to a meeting in La Fayette-square. Minute-guns were fired from cannon taken from the arsenal, and coloured lanterns, as they are termed in the American journals. The Spanish paper *La Patria* came in for a large share of popular indignation, in consequence of some remarks it had ventured on the subject, and was prevented by the mob attacking the office of that paper, broke in the windows and doors, and threw the press, cases, type, and furniture into the street; in fact, they destroyed everything before them. The mob also came into collision on the part of the police. After demolishing the *Union* office, the rioters proceeded to the cigar store on the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, broke in the doors and windows, and destroyed a large stock of cigars and tobacco, which were very valuable. Nearly all the cigar shops kept by Spaniards were destroyed, as also three or four Spanish coffee-houses.

On the 28th the Spanish Consul resigned and left the Spanish residents of New Orleans under the protection of the English and French Consuls. The letter-book of the Spanish Consul was seized by the mob.

Many outrages were committed on Spanish citizens throughout the States.

At New York, and the northern and eastern cities, the most serious aspect hitherto to the Cuban affair is said to be the stopping and boarding the mail steamer *Falcon*.

The government had dispatched the United States frigate *Saranac* to Havannah, to inquire into the circumstance of the capture and execution of American citizens at that place, and also into the circum-tances under which the United States mail steamer *Falcon*, while on her way up the coast of Cuba from Chagres, was fired at three times by the Spanish steam boat *Habanero*, and was obliged to heave to, when she was boarded by the Spanish officers under pretence of searching for invaders. The Government (say the journals) continue to take the most stringent measures against the violation of the law by Americans in engaging in an expedition against Cuba.

The last accounts from Havannah are to the 18th August, at noon, by the *Empire City*, arrived at New Orleans—two days later than before. The accounts of the fate of Lopez and his troops are very contradictory nothing can be relied upon. One account states that Lopez had been victorious in all his engagements, and proceeded on though his intentions were not stated. Another rumours his defeat and capture. It is said that the *Empire City* brought the bodies of Colonel Crittenden and Captain Kerr, who were shot at Havannah, to New Orleans, but it was unknown.

BRAZIL.

Advices to August 14 from Rio de Janeiro, and to July 26 from Buenos Ayres, indicate the commencement of the hostilities so long pending between Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The intervening state of the Banda Oriental is, at once, both the cause and the battle-field of the contest between the two powers; the Monte-Videan Government, at the instigation of Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, refusing to redress some grievances of Brazilian subjects, arising out of border feuds.

The details of the hostile movements are, that Count Caxias, with a Brazilian force of 15,000 men, had entered the Banda Oriental, and had either formed, or was about to form, a junction with Urquiza, who had also entered the Oriental territories, at the head of 4000 troops from Entrerios. The declared object of this junction is the expulsion of Oribe from the presidency of the state of Monte-Video, to accomplish that, Admiral Grenfell is directed to co-operate with the Brazilian naval force already in the Plate, and under his command, with the military operations of the army on land. Oribe, though suffering from severe indisposition, had placed himself at the head of the Uruguay soldiery, said not to exceed 6000 men. His principal hope is therefore on such assistance as Rosas may be able to send him; and any help from Buenos Ayres it will be Admiral Grenfell's duty to intercept and prevent. Rosas had, it is moreover reported, some difficulty in procuring any competent officer to undertake the command of his auxiliary force. Under these circumstances, the odds appear largely against Oribe being able to maintain his position. Great expectation is expressed that the hostilities will not be of any lengthened duration.

With the expulsion of Oribe, who has denied its reclamators all redress, the Brazilian Government will be satisfied. It has no ambitious views of conquest towards Monte Video, and has not entered into any engagements with Urquiza to aid him in the combination that has been entered into by him and the chiefs of the other provinces of the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay against Rosas for the purpose of his overthrow: and Admiral Grenfell has been specially instructed to respect in all his proceedings the commerce and property of neutrals in the Plate. The principal theatre at Rio was burnt down on the 9th ult.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts have been received this week from Jamaica to the 11th, and St. Thomas's to the 20th of August. The latter place, on the 18th, experienced the fall of a hurricane. It commenced at daylight, and from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. it blew with terrific fury from N.E. to S.E. by E., doing great damage to the wharf under the town. One schooner was capsized at her anchors, two or three vessels went on shore, and others drove with both anchors down. The strength of the hurricane passed to the southward of St. Thomas. The next mail will bring, probably, disastrous accounts.

From Jamaica we learn that in Savannah-le-Mar, where there had been nearly 400 deaths from cholera, although the violence of the disease had greatly abated, there were still a few fresh cases.

Several cases of cholera had broken out at Newcastle among the troops. Whether any of them had proved fatal, was not known.

From the other islands there are only important item of intelligence is that of a frightful eruption of the long dormant volcano of the Pelée Mountain, in Martinique, which took place during the night of Tuesday, August 5th. Like the great and memorable eruption of the St. Vincent Soufrière in 1812, the phenomenon at Martinique is described as having been accompanied with "a noise similar to the approach of thunder, still nearer and nearer, with a vibration that affected the feelings and hearing." It appears, however, that, beyond a layer of grey ashy particles of calcined earth, and pyrilla, found in the morning upon the streets, houses, and shipping, as having been thrown forth by the volcano in the night, the people of St. Pierre were, up to our accounts, uninformed of the effects of the phenomenon.

ARRIVAL OF AN AMBASSADOR FROM PERSIA IN ENGLAND.

The *Esmeralda*, Captain Evans, arrived at Southampton on Saturday. Amongst the passengers was his Excellency Skeikh Khan, an ambassador from Persia to the Court of St. James's. As an event of importance from the court of Teheran is but rarely seen in this country, considerable interest is attached to the arrival of his Excellency. He is a fine handsome man, about forty years of age. He was dressed in the costly and picturesque costume worn by the highest ranks in Persia. The sleeves and collar of his coat were ornamented with gold embroidery; the clasp of his girdle was studded with diamonds, and a brilliant star was suspended on his breast. He wore the high conical cap of his country. He was accompanied by a dragoman and a servant. An extensive suite accompanied him from Persia to Turkey, nearly the whole of which he took leave of at Constantinople. On arriving at Southampton, the ambassador claimed the courtesies from the Government authorities usually accorded to the accredited representatives of foreign countries. Unfortunately, owing to the Custom-House authorities had received no notice of his anticipated arrival, nor any Treasury order to pass his baggage, consisting of about 250 packages, with nit examination. His Excellency stated that Sir Stratford Canning, at Constantinople, was aware of his mission to England, and had engaged to acquaint the English Government with it. Of course, all the courtesy which the authorities at Southampton could show the ambassador was consistent with their imperative duties was shown him, and telegraphic announcements to the Government departments in London were sent by them, stating the arrival of the ambassador, and soliciting immediate instructions as to his future movements. His Excellency left Southampton for London by an early train, apparently displeased with his reception in Southampton, and leaving at his baggage in possession of the Custom-House authorities. At the railway station in Southampton a native of Indian, the servants paid him every respect, and the superintendent of the station gave him a *coupé* for himself and secretary. After their departure, orders were received from the Government to allow him all the rights and privileges accorded to ambassadors of the highest rank.

His Excellency is staying at Crawley's Hotel, Albemarle-street, until a proper residence is selected for him for the Persian embassy. He is a Musulman, belonging to the great Mahomedan sect of Ali, and is remarkably strict in his observances. Every evening, while on board the *Esmeralda*, he prostrated himself and said prayers for about two hours. He had a number of ornaments in his possession, adorned with jewels and precious stones. One of these ornaments contained an emerald as large as a small plum. Most of these had been presented to him by the Shah of Persia to mark the favour and esteem in which he held him. Amongst the treasures he has brought to this country are some beautiful rugs and carpets. He has also presents for the Queen of England. Amongst his baggage were two immense trunks filled with jewels, which he would not suffer to be placed with his ordinary baggage. He was three months travelling from Persia to Southampton. He made a prolonged stay at Constantinople. About four years ago, it appears, an individual was sent from the Shah as attaché, in some degree, of the Persian nation, but for some cause or other he was not received. The political relations between this country and Persia have always been managed hitherto by ordinary diplomatic agents resident at the seat of government of commercial relations between England and Persia, on the part of the latter by a duly accredited ambassador high in his Sovereign's favour, can scarcely fail to be of advantage to this country.

KOSSUTH.—The United States steam frigate *Mississippi*, the largest steam frigate in the American navy, while on her way to Constantinople to receive Kossuth, the Hungarian chieftain, and convey him to America, ran ashore, on the night of the 13th inst., on the Island of St. Jacob's Castle, in Smyrna Bay, close to the light-house. The *Eurana*, British steamer, happened to be passing at the time, and with three other vessels attempted to tow her off, but were unable to do so. Fortunately, the tide was low at the time, and the *Mississippi* had run ashore, that some portion of her keel was literally high and dry. It is probable that she is not off yet; and if she has experienced rough weather she will have been in a perilous position, which he would not suffer to be placed with his ordinary baggage. He was three months travelling from Persia to Southampton. He made a prolonged stay at Constantinople. About four years ago, it appears, an individual was sent from the Shah as attaché, in some degree, of the Persian nation, but for some cause or other he was not received. The political relations between this country and Persia have always been managed hitherto by ordinary diplomatic agents resident at the seat of government of commercial relations between England and Persia, on the part of the latter by a duly accredited ambassador high in his Sovereign's favour, can scarcely fail to be of advantage to this country.

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RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, about half-past six o'clock, a serious collision took place on the Great Northern Railway by which a large number of passengers were seriously injured, although no deaths are likely to be the result. An excursion train from Yorkshire was due at the Hornsey station about the above o'clock. Shortly before it arrived at Hornsey, however, it was found necessary to detach the engine from the train, so as to cause a stoppage of about ten minutes. When the train reached Hornsey, a luggage train, during which interval another train, coming in the same direction, dashed into it with such violence as to throw several carriages off the rails. A scene of great alarm and confusion followed, which, after subsided, and was instantly given to the passengers in the carriages overthrown, many of whom were severely injured. The following is given as the list of the parties injured:—The Rev. W. Snell, aged 56, of Fleet, near Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, concussion of the spine, and a consequent injury to the whole of his lower extremities; lying at the Railway Hotel, Hornsey. Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, of Tyler-street, Hitchin, Herts, contused leg and broken rib. Sarah Reynolds (her daughter), contused face. Henry Reynolds (her son), ancle injured, and contused leg and arm. Mr. Jackson, surgeon, of Lincs nshire; head injured, and otherwise hurt. Mr. Fulkes, of 9, Upper Southwick-terrace, Connaught square, Hyde-park; contused face; James Blow, stonemason, of Wisbeach; cap o knee injured. There are many others also, who suffered seriously in the train

FATAL RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

A terrible event occurred on the Buckinghamshire Railway on Saturday evening, by which six persons lost their lives, and many were injured. Excursion trains left Oxford on Monday and Tuesday morning for London, with the understanding that passengers should return at stated times as late as Saturday. On that day the excursion train left the Euston station for Oxford. It consisted of fourteen carriages, drawn by one of Stephenson's six-wheel patent engines. Some of the carriages were unoccupied. There were, however, about 200 passengers in the train.

The train left London at a little before 5 o'clock, and approached the Bicester station at a rapid rate at about 7. On passing the "points," the engine became disconnected from the tender, went off the line to the right knocked down the further gate-post by the side of the turnpike road, and, having crossed the line on a level, and approached close to the porch of the station-master's house, which in all probability would have been forced down, but for one of the rails becoming imbedded round the wheels of the engine, and the perverse manner in which it became imbedded in the sand. The three carriages next to the tender, following the engine, went off the line to the left—knocked down the opposite gate-post to that razed by the engine, and went on with a tremendous crash. The scene was terrific. The cries of the suffering passengers and of the parties who were waiting at the station were appalling. One of the carriages went over on its side into the turnpike road, another was completely over, and the iron work crushed it in, and from the turf the bottom was torn off. One of the carriages went over near to the telegraph post, but fortunately did not injure it, and thus the instantaneous communication of the dreadful event was not prevented.

From the station being so near the town, the event was soon known, and the excitement became intense. Many of the inhabitants forthwith hastened to the spot, and assisted to the utmost of their ability. The last carriage which never became disconnected from the rest of the train, and the passengers in the other carriages escaped with bruises only. The event was fraught with terrible consequences, but unfortunately these also became great: telegraphic messages were also sent to the locomotive department at Wolverton for assistance; and in about an hour, Mr. Bedford, the inspector, arrived with a staff of assistants, and the necessary implements, and from the assistance afforded in righting the line, &c. The rails were torn up, and the line became impassable. Endeavours were forthwith used to assist the sufferers. Some had been thrown out from the other carriages, others were unable to do so, and some were, it was evident, dead. The work of extrication lasted till morning. Mr. MacConnell, the head of the locomotive department at Wolverton, and Mr. Cumming, from the Euston station, were at the scene as soon as possible. Mr. William Acton, surgeon, of 60, Upper Anne-street, London, and Mr. F. G. Wyatt, of 11, Queen-street, Oxford, a student of King's College, were passengers in the train. They immediately gave their advice, and on the spot rendered their services to the sufferers. The resident surgeons were also soon in attendance, as were also professional gentlemen from Oxford and Winslow. Alderman Browning, of Oxford, one of the directors of the Buckinghamshire Railway Company, was with other gentlemen, on the spot during the night. Every arrangement was made for the comfort of the sufferers. Several who were only slightly hurt proceeded to their destination; but the injuries made to ten of the passengers were of so serious, that they were forthwith removed to the King's Head, the Nag's Head, and other inns. The line was, ere daylight, made passable, but the engine and the carriage on the road had much damage inflicted. The engine was a new one—the plague was with all the crash and the sawing to release passengers, cut to pieces.

The following persons were killed on the spot:—Corporal Noon, No. 63, of the 7th company of Royal Sappers and Miners, the son of a builder at Oxford, on leave from Kensington barracks. Mrs. Sheldon and infant child, of Ashley-place, Oxford; Elizabeth Easley, a young woman of about 18, from 2, Draper's-place, New-road, London; Carrier, a lad of 14, son of the engine-driver who had charge of the engine at the time of the accident. The following were seriously injured:—James Luckett, a young man of about 24, who was on his way to Oxford (since dead); Davis, a Life Guardsman, and his daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Barrington, from London; Mrs. Bailey, from London; Mr. Bolton; Mr. Smith, on his way to 1, Clarendon-place, Oxford; a female of the name of Collis, from 83, Moorgate-street, London; and Mr. Daniel Sheldon, brother-in-law of Mrs. Sheldon who was killed.

It is necessary, in order to explain how the accident took place, to state that the Buckinghamshire Railway is a double line from Bletchley to Winslow. A little beyond the latter place the road diverges—one line to Buckingham, Brackley, and Banbury, and the other to Bicester and Oxford. To approach Bicester, there is only a single line of rail, but, about 200 yards before below the locking-office, there is a "siding" or "turn-out" on to the down platform; and into this "siding" all down-trains stopping at Bicester are turned by means of "points," which are always what is called "right" to the line of the siding. The points are kept in this position by mechanical means, consisting of heavy weights, and a through-train cannot pass the station upon the main line from Winslow to Oxford unless the policeman forces the points open and keeps them in the same position until the train has passed.

At the coroner's inquest, which has not yet been concluded, the engineering evidence adduced on Tuesday and Wednesday had special reference to the state of "the points."

William Carrier, the engine-driver, was questioned on the matter by the Coroner. He said: As I passed the points I saw the policeman take hold of the points' lever.

The Coroner: Supposing the handle of the points not to have been touched, what would have been the condition of the rails?—Witness: Right for me to go on to the siding on the left hand of the station. The natural way of the rails coming from Bletchley is to go on to the siding and into what is called the down station. In order to pass the points and go on to the main line, it is absolutely necessary that the police should be present and hold fast during the passing of the train. Our train went along the straight line, and not along the siding. Before we got to the points the policeman moved the handle. He must have moved it, for us to pass at all along the straight line. I saw no one but the policeman at the points.

The Coroner: Can you say distinctly that it was the same person as in the habit of attending the points?—Witness: I can.

Do you think that the whole of your engine got clear of the points along the straight line?—I can't say. Our engine is a six-wheeled engine. The wheels are coupled, and I think the middle wheels have flanges. The hind wheels have flanges. Don't know the distance between the front wheels and the driving wheels.

Coroner: After you found yourself on the straight line, what first drew your attention?—Witness: A sudden jerk as I stood on the foot-iron, when we got over the points. When I felt the jerk I had my hand at the reversing lever, intending to reverse the engine, but the jerk prevented me. Towards the last I then saw the large cross the road. I could tell by the jumping of the tender that it was more to the left of me than it should be. The moment afterwards the engine jumped off the rails to the right, and went towards the turnpike road. I felt myself in a very peculiar way, in some way as if I had been lifted in a boat by a wave. The engine passed one gate post and knocked another down, and then came to a dead stop within a few feet of the station master's house. I did not see that the rails till afterwards. I was not thrown from the engine; but the stoker fell from it just as it stopped, and he was slightly hurt in the back.

The Coroner: As an engine-driver, can you form any opinion of the cause of the deviation of the train?—The Witness: My firm belief is, that at the time I came to the points they were open, and the engine passed on to the straight line; that the points, from some cause which I cannot explain, were immediately afterwards closed, allowing the carriages off the straight line on to the siding. By so doing, I believe, at the speed at which we were coming, it would naturally draw the carriages off the siding towards the straight line. The force of the tender that it was more to the left of me than it should be. The moment afterwards the engine jumped off the rails to the right, and went towards the turnpike road. I felt myself in a very peculiar way, in some way as if I had been lifted in a boat by a wave. The engine passed one gate post and knocked another down, and then came to a dead stop within a few feet of the station master's house. I did not see that the rails till afterwards. I was not thrown from the engine; but the stoker fell from it just as it stopped, and he was slightly hurt in the back.

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE NORWEGIAN RAILWAY AT CHRISTIANIA.

that contract I am called upon to act as arbitrator between the parties. This position involves great responsibilities, and would have been to me insufferable, had I not felt that both interests were actuated by the most honourable and liberal intentions. The Norwegian Government may rest assured that I am deeply sensible of the high trust which they have placed in my hands, and that it will be exercised, if occasion may require it, with the strictest impartiality. I may perhaps err in judgment, but my appreciation of the compliment they have thus paid me will always protect me from erring intentionally.

Mr. Frolich, a member of the corporation, then proposed "The health of the English capitalists, Messrs. Ricardo, Peto, and Brassey."

Mr. Peto replied in the following terms:—Gentlemen, in acknowledging the honour you have done my colleagues and myself, permit me to express my great regret, that one of them has been prevented the honour and pleasure of accepting your hospitality, by the necessity of his presence in Italy at the opening of a railway there, and that the other was compelled to remain in London by legislative engagements. The undertaking so auspiciously commenced to-day is fraught with benefit to your country and my own; it will in its completion place your fatherland a century in advance; it will develope your natural resources, and bring our nations into close contact; and though as capitalists we necessarily look to self-interest as the first motive in action, we are not insensible that there are other motives than mere money value. Our countries have a common sympathy; you have a Sovereign whom you affectionately regard, who not only commands your loyalty but reigns through your love; you have a constitutional country, whose interests are entwined round your sympathies, and whose advancement is the mainspring of all your actions. We, too, have a Queen who reigns paramount in our devotion and regard. We, too, have a country and constitution whose well-being is our constant care; and we cannot forget there are historical incidents which bind us closely; and the cordial reciprocity of to-day makes us feel that the sentiments of your hearts are in unity with mine, and that, were they audibly expressed, your response would be, "Were we not Norwegians, we would be Englishmen." But unless a weekly communication be established, by means of steam-vessels, with London, our proceeding of to-day is but one step in advance. It is a movement the value of which will be but half felt. I see before me, if properly followed up, the practicability of placing the centre of Norway as near to our capital as was the city of Edinburgh before railways and steam-vessels were known; and if you place Christiania and London within 60 hours of one another weekly, for every 10 visitors you now have you will then have a hundred. Your Sovereign and your Storthing must feel that a direct instead of a circuitous traffic with us is all-important to our common interest, and then let me assure you that your splendid mountain scenery, your lovely lakes, your stupendous water falls, will bring all my pleasure seeking countrymen, to whom the other parts of the continent are a beaten track, to your shores. And it is not, commercially and politically, an object worthy your effort, and one I feel assured you will prosecute with all your native energy and intentness of purpose? In carrying out our engagements as capitalists, the parties we employ are those we have known and acted with for years. They will not supplant your industry by the introduction of others, but attempt rather to direct your own industry in the execution of those works that to seek foreign aid. And this undertaking, which will so ultimately promote your increase of capital and comfort, will, in its transition to completion, aid your industrious workmen. I should here do injustice to my own feelings, were I not to refer to the open, frank, and candid manner in which the capitalists have been met by your Government, and especially by the chief of the department of the interior: he has not only given us his confidence, but commanded ours. We see, under his fostering care, not only the construction of new and splendid roads progressing in your country, but I found on my arrival a letter, showing how thoroughly all, even the minutest matters, have his judicious regard; he called my attention to the [illegible] and medical care of the workmen we employed, and accompanied this [illegible] with practical and excellent suggestions, that all I had to do was thankfully to adopt them all.

The healths of Mr. Bidder, Sir T. Acland, and the Consul-General (Mr. Crowe) were then given and responded to, and the meeting shortly afterwards broke up.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE BRITISH ENVOY, AT KHATMANDHAM, NIPAL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"TAM O' SHANTER," THE CRACK RACER OF BUENOS AYRES

THE BUENOS AYRES AMATEUR RACES.

(From a Correspondent.)

WELL knowing the readiness with which you give space to "sporting intelligence" from all parts of the world, when British residents, remembering their national sports, succeed in adapting them to the country they may happen to be located in, I send you an account of the Buenos Ayres Foreign Amateur Racing Society's Autumn Meeting, and some remarks on the horses, and the mode of breaking and racing practised by the natives of the country.

The horse of Buenos Ayres has little or no care taken of him, except in and about the city. He is bred wild, and grows wild. Attached to every *estancia* are from 500 to 6000 of the horse breed, which roam over the *campo*, attached only to certain districts where they were born by instinct. The mares are scarcely ever used, and are left in their natural state—wild and untouched, except when they were lassoed to be branded. Thousands of these animals live and die without again being approached by man. The system of breaking in the horse is, when horses are required for the use of the *estancia* or for sale in town, a *yeguada*, or troop, is driven into a *corral* (a pen or stock-yard, formed of strong stakes). Certain colts or horses, usually of four to five years old, are selected, when two or more *gauchos* enter, one of whom throws his lasso round the neck of a colt, and another casts his round the legs, and, with a sudden jerk, while he is bounding round the *corral*, the snorting and sometimes screaming animal is thrown to the ground, occasionally with a leg broken, and, as frequently as not, lamed in the shoulder. He is then secured with lassoes until a thong is made fast round his under jaw, and reins attached. A *recado* (the country saddle) is next put on his back; the *domador*, or horse-breaker, mounts, the lassoes are loosed, and the wild animal turned into the open *campo*, plunging in the most furious manner to rid himself of his rider falling in this, he usually breaks into a gallop, and, when we first, is brought back, unsaddled, and tied to a *palenque* (posts for the purpose), where he remains without food for twenty-four hours, and then again mounted; then tied up for another twenty-four hours, mounted again, and then collared to a tame mare, and turned out to feed. He is again brought up in a few days and undergoes the same course; after which he has to take his turn of work on the *estancia*. In a month or two the bit is substituted for the thong round the under jaw, and he is attached to the *tropilla* of tame horses. He is never cleaned; and, at most, if he has been rolling in the mud, sufficient space on his back is scraped with the back of the *gaucho's* long knife to admit the *recado*. When he has done his day's work, the *recado* is taken off, the bridle slipped, and he is free to join the *tropilla* to which he is attached, and feed in the open *campo* till next required. The animals themselves are small—on the average, under 14½ hands, though there are many which reach 15 hands to 15 hands 1 inch, and there are tolerably strong-boned animals among them. They are exceedingly enduring, frequently travelling thirty leagues per day without any other feeding than that they gather from the surface of the *campo*.

The proportion of fast horses is comparatively small, and they are usually found among those of about the average height, some of them being remarkably fleet in distances of from 300 to 800 yards, the general range of the country races. Those horses which run longer distances are fewer in number.

The style of racing among the natives is quite different from that of Europe. They never run more than two horses together, ride bare-backed, and rarely get away under ten to fifty false starts. They lay their horses close to each other, the legs of the riders touching, each rider seeking to gain some advantage. It is not considered a start till both riders strike their horses, which they will not do till each thinks his horse has put his "best leg foremost." This done, each rider endeavours to get his leg before the others, and so prevent his passing. They frequently kick each others horses with their heels in such a way as to impede the stride. Horses are occasionally brought to their knees by one of these kicks, which are given with extreme dexterity. The horses display extraordinary sagacity in their running, watching each other as closely as their respective riders do. They are trained to start on the instant, and pull up on the instant. They will then stand perfectly still, and, when turned, will walk back to the starting-post at the slowest possible pace; then again stand until turned and placed in contact, when they start with a bound, to be pulled up again within 50, 80, or 100 yards. I have known two whole days to be occupied with these *partidas* or false starts, before the horses have finally got away.

The usual feeding for horses in training for racing is about 20 lb. to 22 lb. of grain and bran *per diem*; say about 12 lb. to 14 lb. barley, 6 lb. of Indian corn bruised, and 2 lb to 2½ lb. bran, and a small quantity of green clover.

It was only about eighteen months ago that the foreign residents of this city turned their attention to the sport; and it was much feared by the proposers, that racing on English principles could not be carried out. An essay, however, was made with much success, so that a subscription was entered into, ground secured, and a permanent grand stand, calculated to accommodate about 1000 persons, half with seats, erected in a position commanding a complete view of the course. The course itself is a circular one of nearly a mile and a quarter. The circle extends to the brow of two hills, with a hollow crossing the course in the centre, so that the only level ground is the run home on the brow of one of the hills, a distance of about 300 to 350 yards. The other portion of the course is divided into two decided slopes, and two very stiff hills of about equal lengths, forming an exceedingly trying course. I state this feature especially, that a fair estimate of the speed of our horses may be made by taking the nature of the ground and the weights into consideration.

The meeting took place on the 26th of March, and was graced by the presence of his Excellency the Governor's popular daughter Donna Manuelita Rosas, and all the beauty of Buenos Ayres. The day was magnificently fine, and the sport highly satisfactory, commencing at half-past twelve o'clock with—

The PURSE, value 1500 dols., added to a handicap sweepstakes of 100 dols. each, h. ft.; gentlemen riders. Once round and a distance (one mile, 2 furlongs, 25 yards). Nine horses entered.—Souter Johnny (11 st. 4 lb.), 1. Blue Bell (10 st. 12 lb.), 2. Betting even on Souter against the field. The horses got away well together at a good pace, Souter, Pegasus, and Blue Bell contesting the lead, until rising the hill at the back of the course, when Souter took up the running. He was never after headed, and won cleverly. Time, 2 min. 35 sec.

The TRIAL STAKES, value 1600 dols., added to a sweepstakes of 100 dols., h. ft., for horses which never ran at any previous meeting of the society, was spiritedly won by Beeswing.

The AMATEUR STAKES of 100 dols. each, h. ft., with 1000 dols. added from the fund, was cleverly won by Chiefsfain.

The BUENOS AYRAN PLATE of 2000 dols., added to a sweepstakes of 100 dols. each, h. ft., open to all horses; gentlemen riders. Once round and a distance (1 m. 2 fur. 25 y.). 11 horses entered. Tam-o'-Shanter (12 st. 4 lb.), 1. Moonshine (10 st. 7 lb.), 2. This was the race of, perhaps, the greatest interest. The gallant old horse (some fifteen years old), Tam-o'-Shanter, the victor in five previous races on this course, and who has never yet met his match, was expected to be tackled this time by Moonshine (Ladron, a mere pony, was not even expected to make a show). It was well known that the old horse lost half his training time, owing to lameness. Both horses were tall, powerful-looking animals, and came to the scratch in good order. Betting closed at 4 and 5 to 1 on Tam. There was great excitement when the horses came on the ground; and when the starter's flag was lowered, and the three sprang away at a slashing pace, exactly abreast, it was excessive. At the turn, Moonshine showed half a length in advance, the old horse and the pony being together. In the hollow all three were together again, the pony being about a neck in advance at the commencement of the first hill; then all three together again. About half way round the pony began to give way, and the two cracks continued their course without the advantage of a head to either. Down the last hill, and up the last slope—and a stiff one it is—they went, and not a pin to choose. Moonshine then got a taste of the whip

PLEASURE-BOAT OF THE RAJAH OF JOHORE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and spur—the "old horse" one lift with the bridle, and the struggle was terminated; for Tam shot ahead, and won amid tremendous cheering. Time, 2 min 33 sec.

The ARTHUR HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 100 dols. each, h. ft., with 2000 dols. added from the fund; gentlemen riders. Once round and a distance (1 mile, 2 furlongs, 25 yards). Six horses ran.—Tam-o'-Shanter (13st.), 1. Sonter Johnny (11 st. 4 lb.), 2. Though the old horse showed a little lame, the offers of his friends to back him found no response. Rover sprang off with the lead at a rattling pace, and was followed down the hill by Jack-o'-Lantern and Count Nugent, Sonter, the old horse, and the grey a little behind. Rising the first hill, Rover gave place to Jack-o'-Lantern, and the old horse came up with the Count, Sonter, and Rover; half way round he came up with Jack, and kept him company to part way up the last hill, when Jack was obliged to give place to the old horse. Sonter Johnny came up with Jack at the top of the hill, and a very pretty race ensued, though it was evident the old horse was being held hard. He was declared the winner by a length. Time, 2 min. 33 sec.

The ARGENTINE CUP, value 1200 dollars, added to a sweepstakes of 100 dollars each, half forfeit, was cleverly won by Rambler.

The HELTZE SKELTER STAKES, 50 dollars each, h. ft., with 500 dollars added from the fund, for beaten horses of the day, was won by Chloroform by a short head.

That a fair comparison of the speed and powers of the horses of this country with those of England may be made, the preceding severity of the course as well as the weight carried it, should be taken into account.

It will be observed from the foregoing, that Tam o'Shanter, carrying 12 st. 4 lb., ran this difficult course of 2 miles 2 furlongs 25 yards in 2m. 33s.; that within one hour and a half after this he again ran, carrying 13st., over the same distance, and won, without being pushed, in 2m. 33s. In what space of time might such a horse, carrying 8 st. 7 lb., the average weight in England for good horses, be calculated to run over such courses as those in England, the most difficult and severe of which is child's play to that run over here? Or in what space of time would an average horse, four or five years old, do the same distance, carrying 12 st. 4 lb., over the most difficult course in England? Such estimates will be found very useful to our infantine sporting world; as some calculation of the improvement to be made from a cross of these horses with the blood horse of England may be made. As yet there has been no such cross produced here: but now that foreigners have taken so decided a step forward in the turf "*à la Anglais*," breeding is likely to be looked to.

That your readers may form a correct idea of the crack racer of Buenos Ayres, we subjoin an accurate Portrait of Tam o'Shanter. He is a remarkably built horse; exceedingly high in the chine and hind-quarters, and correspondingly hollow in the back; very long fore-arm, and short cannon. The depth in the perpendicular from the fore-arm to the junction of neck and shoulder is the same as the length of the fore-leg. Hind-quarters powerful. He stands 14 hands 3 inches.

INDIAN PLEASURE-BOAT.

THE Engraving of the Rajah's Pleasure-Boat, engraved upon the preceding page, is interesting in illustration of yacht-building, which, since the performances of the *America*, have excited so much attention. This Indian boat is extremely fast; and, from the mode of sailing in use among the Malays (standing on the weather gunwale), can carry a very large press of canvass.

The term "wave principle," often used, is little understood except by those who have studied naval architecture as a science, although all the fastest ships, whether propelled by sails or steam, in this country, in America, and many other states—even in Brazil—have adopted the principle. According to the old principle, it was considered that vessels should be built with the water line nearly straight, the run of the vessel a fine line, and that there should never be a hollow line, except a little in the run of the ship; and that there should on no account be any hollow line in the bow, but that the water lines should be either straight or rather convex. Some years ago, at the request of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, Mr. Scott Russell, the present Secretary to the Royal Yacht commission of the Great Exhibition, and the late Dr. Robinson, of Edinburgh, undertook a series of experiments, with the view of ascertaining the form which would enable a vessel to move most quickly through the water. These experiments lasted for years, and established a set of facts which were reduced into new rules the majority of which were decidedly the reverse of the old rules of ship-building. They began by upsetting the old rule, that the length of a vessel should be four times its breadth, as they found that this greater the speed required, the greater should be the length, and that the vessel should be built merely of the breadth necessary to stow the requisite cargo. The second great improvement was, that the greatest width of the water line, instead of being *before* the middle, should be *abaft* the middle of the vessel—in fact, two-fifths from the stern, instead of two-fifths from the bow. The next great improvement was, substituting for broad, bluff, or cod's-head bow, hollow water-lines, called wave-lines, from their particular form; and, also, instead of the old fine run abaft and cutting it away, you might, with advantage, have a fuller line abaft, provided it was fine under the water. By these improvements the form of the old vessel was nearly reversed. All the fast steam-boats, accomplishing from 15 to 17 miles an hour, are built on this principle; and it will be found, too, that the main points have been attended to in the construction of the yacht *America*, as well as of the *Titania*.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 14.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—Mr. Huskisson killed, 1830, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway.
TUESDAY, 16.—George I. landed in England, 1714.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Siege of Gibraltar ended, 1782.
THURSDAY, 18.—Laurence Sterne died, 1768.
FRIDAY, 19.—Battle of Poictiers, 1356.
SATURDAY, 20.—Battle of Newbury, 1643.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
4 10	4 53	5 35	6 16	6 57	7 37	8 17
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
4 40	5 23	6 5	6 47	7 28	8 8	8 50

NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.—

BOSWELL'S LIFE of JOHNSON. Vol. III. Now ready, Vol. III. of this popular Series, illustrated with Portraits of Johnson's most celebrated contemporaries, and with topographical and other sketches of the principal scenes.

Vol. IV. will be ready with the MACHINE, on the 30th instant.

The following Volumes of the Series have already been published, price 2s. 6d. each, handsomely bound, and copiously illustrated with Wood Engravings by the most eminent artists:—

The MORMONS: a Contemporary History.
The BOOK of ENGLISH SONGS.
The ORBS of HEAVEN; or, the Planetary and Stellar Worlds. By D. O. MITCHELL, M.A.
Several other Volumes, original and selected, are in preparation, including Hue's Travels in China, Tartary, and Thibet; Mackay's Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions, &c.
London: Offices of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, 198 and 227, Strand, and to be had of all Booksellers.

PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR and COSMORAMA, 207

to 209, REGENT-STREET.—A carefully selected AVIARY of Native and Foreign Birds, &c., is now added to the many other attractions of this unique and fashionable BAZAAR, which is fitted up in a style of decoration never before attempted in this or any other country, together with a fine GALLERY of PAINTINGS for SALE, by old and modern masters. Open from Ten to Six. Admission free.

ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—NOTICE.—The Mandarin

HESING, Acting Imperial Representative for China, continues to receive numerous Fashionable Visitors Daily, in his Saloon of Reception, on board the ROYAL KEYING. The Mandarin throws aside all ceremony before strangers in this or any other country, together with a fine GALLERY of PAINTINGS for SALE, by old and modern masters. Open from Ten to Six. Admission free.

THE GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY

LAND; from drawings made on the spot by MR W H BARTLETT, painted under the direction of MR W BEVERLEY.—An entire section of this great Moving Diorama is devoted to the Holy City, with its Ancient and Interesting Localities, including Bethany, Mount of Olives, Garden of Gethsemane, Valley of Jehoshaphat, Pool of Siloam, Mount Zion, Site of Solomon's Temple, Jews' Place of Wailing, Tomb of the Sepulchre, with magnificent Views of Jerusalem; and accompanied by grand Sacred Vocal Music. Only at the St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park Corner.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s. 6d. Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—

The CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN is exhibited immediately preceding the Dioramic Views of OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, showing Southampton, Calais, the Tagus, Tarifa, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Cayton, Madras, and the magnificent approaches to Calcutta, the "Taj Mahal." (the exterior by moonlight, the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior), daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; 3s. 6d., and 5s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT

EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The present Lectures are:—1. H. Pepper, Esq., on the Application of Steam and Water to Manufactures of the Great Exhibition, including the Crystal Palace, and the Machinery in Motion. 2. Dr. Bachhoffner, on Locomotive Engines, and the Progress of Mechanical Science. 3. Professor Brande, F.R.S., on the Progress of Chemical Science. 4. Professor Ansted, on Geology, illustrated by Models of the Great Exhibition. 5. Professor Ansted, on Coal and its Products. 6. Professor Ansted, on Coal and its Products. 7. Professor Ansted, on Coal and its Products. 8. Professor Ansted, on Coal and its Products. 9. Professor Ansted, on Coal and its Products. 10. Professor Ansted, on Coal and its Products. 11. Professor Ansted, on Coal and its Products. 12. Professor Ansted, on Coal and its Products. 13. Professor Ansted, on Coal and its Products. 14. Professor Ansted, on Coal and its Products. 15. 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NEXT WEEK, SEPTEMBER 20, WILL BE PUBLISHED
THREE SHEETS
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
INCLUDING
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

L'EDITION FRANCAISE.

L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS en FRANCAIS,

Renferme dans son Numéro du SAMEDI, 13 SEPTEMBRE, toutes les nouvelles les plus intéressantes dans la politique, la littérature, les arts, le théâtre, &c. On y trouvera aussi divers articles de critique et d'actualité, ainsi qu'une Chronique de l'Exposition. Le plupart de ces articles sont accompagnés de belles illustrations.

Tous les Numéros qui ont paru depuis le commencement ont été réimprimés. On peut se les procurer séparément, ou réunis en une brochure, avec une couverture magnifiquement illustré. Prix du Cahier, contenant Douze Numéros et une magnifique Vue du Palais de Cristal tirée à pu 5, 6 shillings

NOTA.—Les Propriétaires de l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS croient devoir faire connaître au Journal Français publié sous le titre ci-dessus n'est point une traduction de l'Edition Anglais, mais bien une publication avec rédaction tone séparée, et dirigée à Londres par des écrivains de la presse Parisienne.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Under the Management of Messrs RISLEY and MCCULLUM.—Last Week but One of the Great American and French Equestrian Troupe, whose success has been pre-eminent. These distinguished Artistes have received a most enthusiastic welcome, and are nightly called on, at the conclusion of their individual performances, to receive additional marks of approbation. The season is drawn thus rapidly to a close, in the midst of success, in consequence of previous-made provincial engagements. Each evening the programme will be varied by the introduction of Novel Equestrian Feats, from the School Gymnastic. Particular Notice—The extraordinary Performances of the Italian Brothers continued till the conclusion of the season. On MONDAY NEXT, the last but one, a great variety of novel performances will be introduced, for the BENEFIT of Mr RISLEY. The prices as heretofore. Dress Circle, 3s; Boxes, 3s; Pit, 1s 6d; Gallery, 1s: Upper Gallery, 6d.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, THIRTEENTH NIGHT of the ALHAMBRA, or, the Fairy's War, in a Series of Tableaux, and the Ballet of Action, entitled The Fairy's Wish. Characters by Mr. Oxberry, Miss Wells, Mr. Wilkinson, Miss Rainford, Mr. Cormick, Miss Rose, Mr. Vincent, Miss Woolgar, Mr. Hemmings, Miss Lee, Mr. Hemmings, Miss Lee, Mr. Hemmings, Miss Lee

trian Government is in the market, it would appear, for a new loan. We put it to our readers, whether there is much security in a Government that cannot trust its own people to express their opinions, or meet in public, and that only maintains tranquillity by means of a stupendous army, the expense of which is enough in a short time to drain the resources of a state a dozen times as powerful?

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort are enjoying their residence among the mountains of Aberdeenshire in the true spirit of the highland sportsman. Her Majesty takes daily sallies in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, frequently extending her drive throughout the most beautiful districts for several miles. The proximity of Abercaldie, the residence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, to Balmoral renders the Royal residence particularly agreeable to her Majesty, who makes frequent visits to her illustrious parent.

The notes of the week are thus simply recorded by the *Court Newsman*:—

On Thursday, the 4th inst., his Royal Highness went out deer-stalking. Her Majesty and the Princess Royal rode with his Royal Highness to the forest. In the afternoon the Queen and the Prince of Wales visited the Duchess of Kent at Abergeldie.

On Friday, the 5th, her Majesty, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice again went to Abergeldie. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking in the morning.

On Saturday, the 6th, the woods in the neighbourhood of Balmoral were driven for deer. In the afternoon, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, drove to Birkhall, and afterwards visited the Duchess of Kent at Abergeldie.

On Sunday, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, Principal of Glasgow University, and one of her Majesty's chaplains in Scotland. Mr. Henry Hallam and Principal Macfarlane dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort in the evening.

On Monday, her Majesty drove to the Pass of Ballater, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice. His Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of deer-stalking during the morning.

On Tuesday her Majesty drove to Invercauld in an open carriage. The Queen was attended by the Marchioness of Douro and the Hon. Miss Byng. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out deer-stalking.

The Marchioness of Douro has relieved the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

Lord John Russell has left Balmoral for the south. The noble Lord visited the Earl of Minto, the Right Hon. Fox Maule and Hickleton Hall, the seat of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, *en route*, arriving at Pembroke Lodge on Thursday. We believe that the Earl of Carlisle will succeed the Premier as the Secretary of State in attendance upon her Majesty.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that a matrimonial alliance is arranged, and will very shortly take place, between the Marquis of Chandos, M.P., only son of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and Miss Harvey, only daughter of Robert Harvey, Esq., of Langley Park. The ceremony, we believe, will take place in Scotland.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Clarendon, who have lately lost their infant daughter, are suffering deep anxiety in consequence of the protracted illness of their youngest son, who is in a state of great debility.

We understand that Lord and Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard are about to proceed on a Continental tour. Her Ladyship has lately been suffering from indisposition.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have been recently made:—*Dearmer's Herald*: The Rev. Michael Lloyd Agabon to Emly; the Rev. J. B. B. Clarke to Wellington district, Somerset; the Rev. R. C. L. Guyon to Bruton district, Somerset; the Rev. F. Berkeley Portman to Taunton. *Rectors*: The Rev. L. Stitreff Dudman to Pitney, Somerset; the Rev. J. L. Hilliard to Cowley, Middlesex; the Rev. Edward Holland to Cumerton, Somerset; the Rev. A. Nugee to Witley, with the vicarage of Wynersing, Hants, the Rev. F. Marmaduke Rowden to Stanton Fitzwarren, Wilts; the Rev. J. F. Wyvill to Barnardiston, Suffolk; the Rev. Thomas Linkham to Holy Trinity, with St. Mary Guildford, Surrey; the Rev. Robert Eden to Antingham, with North Walsham, Norfolk; the Rev. Richard Perrian to Sidbury, Devon; the Rev. Thomas Knowles to Ruston, Lincoln. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. Fawcett to Knaresborough, Yorkshire; the Rev. J. S. Vaughan to Stockland, Bristol; the Rev. Sydney East to Northover, Somerset; the Rev. Richard Wickham to Lyme Regis.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—From the latest accounts received from the Continent, it appears that the health of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has much improved, and his Lordship hopes to be able to commence the visitation of the diocese in the early part of the present month. He has been joined by Mrs. Monk and the members of his family.

DIOCESAN SYNODS.—The Committee of the Consultative Meeting at Derby, which was appointed on the 8th day of October, have issued a circular, reminding the clergy and laity interested in the subject of Diocesan Synods, that they are now preparing the business of that meeting, and will be glad to receive communications suggestive of topics for discussion.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, from his late parishioners at Leigh, Essex; the Rev. Robert Ford, curate of Leigh, Essex; the Rev. Thomas Mayor, from the parishioners; the Rev. David Dale Stewart, late of St. Bride, Liverpool, from the congregation; the Rev. T. F. Sutton, on retiring from St. Jude's, Manchester, from the congregation; the Rev. William Mercer, of St. John's Maritime Church, Dover, from a portion of his juvenile congregation; the Rev. Neville Jones, perpetual curate of St. George's, Bolton, Lancashire, from the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-schools; the Rev. J. Williams, incumbent of Trinity Church, Yeovil, from members of his congregation; the Rev. A. B. Russell, late curate of St. Cuthbert's, Wells, from the congregation, on his departure.

PREACHING IN THE OPEN AIR.—The Rev. J. K. Marsh, minister of Brimington, has lately commenced out-of-door preaching, on Brimington-common and other places in his parish. The same practice is also observed in different parts of the county, by some of the clergy, who adopt it as the best and indeed the only means of addressing such of the parishioners as absent themselves from church on the Lord's-day. The neglect of public worship is, we believe, very general in the mining districts, whilst open-air preaching, or the ecclesiastical description of the Sabbath becomes fearfully prevalent amongst the working classes.—*Derbyshire Courier*

HER MAJESTY has intimated her willingness to act as patron of the Colonial Church and School Society, an institution formed expressly for sending to the colonies clergymen and other religious teachers stedfastly attached to the doctrines of the Reformation. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have also intimated their adherence to the society.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—On Thursday, the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Euston station; S. M. PETO, Esq., in the chair; when a dividend of 3s. 1d. was declared on the Preference shares, leaving an arrear of interest upon them amounting to £18,000. The chairman, however, expressed his full conviction that by the end of the year their revenue would be amply sufficient to meet the whole of the debenture and preference interest, and have something in hand.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The Admiralty have advertised for tenders for a monthly mail line of screw-steamers to and from the west coast of Africa. The ports to be touched at are Goree, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Monrovia (Liberia), Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Whydah Badagry, Lagos, Bonny, Old Calabar, Cameroons, and Fernando Po. The whole coast of the slave coast will thus be included; and it is understood that the object of the line, which, in the first instance, of course will carry scarcely any passengers or letters, is to promote the extinction of that traffic, not only by cultivating intercourse with the natives, but by making it the interest of the slave-dealers themselves to convey from point to point. The vessels are to be of an average speed of eight knots, and the contract is to be for five years. The Cape of Good Hope steamers sail at the same time; but the proposed line will obviate that necessity, which has been found a serious hindrance, and the route of those vessels will therefore be altered, so that, instead of visiting Sierra Leone, they will call at Ascension on their way to and St. Helena on their homeward-bound passage. The amount of cargo likely to be supplied by the various points on the new African route may be expected steadily to increase, and at last to become important. Ivory, palm oil, camwood, gold dust, &c., would at first be the chief articles; but Liberia has already forwarded specimens of cotton of good quality, which may eventually be produced to a large extent; while at the same time the accounts of the increasing trade of the people of that republic with the natives of the interior promises a steady augmentation in the imports of our manufactures.

The two convicts who escaped last week from the convict establishment in Dartmoor, have been apprehended at Zeal, on the northern boundary of the moor.

A most destructive fire had taken place at Concord, N. H., in the United States, on the night of the 23th ult. Three newspaper offices were entirely consumed. The total loss was estimated at 125,000 dollars, mostly insured.

Mr James Hudson, now her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro, is appointed her Majesty's Minister at Florence. Mr. Henry Southern, now Minister at Buenos Ayres, is to succeed Mr. Hudson at Rio de Janeiro. Captain the Hon. Robert Gore, R.N., now Chargé d'Affaires at Monte Video, is appointed in the same capacity at Buenos Ayres. The Hon Frederick Bruce, now Chargé d'Affaires in the Republic of Bolivia, is to succeed Captain Gore at Monte Video.

It has been decided by the Government authorities, that all preserved ginger from Hong-Kong be charged with the high rate of duty on importation into this country.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COUNTRY NEWS.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—At a special meeting of the Liverpool town council, held on Tuesday, the Mayor stated that a communication had been received from Colonel Phipps with regard to objects which her Majesty [illegible] during her visit to Liverpool, on the 14th and 15th of October next. Her Majesty proposes, in the first instance, to go to the landing-stage at ten o'clock, and to proceed on the river in her own boat, the *Fairy*, for the purpose of inspecting the docks. She hopes that an hour and a half may be considered sufficient for that object. She will then return to the landing-stage, and proceed to the inspection of some of the buildings named in the programme, without leaving her carriage. She will then return to the town-hall to receive an address, and to partake of a strictly private luncheon. Her Majesty will afterwards proceed on her route to Worsley by the railway. At the request of the Mayor's statement there were loud cries of "Hear, hear," and "No St. George's Hall." His worship added, that he trusted the council would nominate such committee as might be necessary to carry out the arrangements for the proper reception of her Majesty.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE APPROACHES OF WINDSOR CASTLE.—The long-talked of extensive improvements in the approaches to Windsor Castle have been commenced this last week, by order of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, after the plans and under the direction of Mr. Page, the Government architect. The massive iron gate, stone buttresses, and palisades connected with the lodge at the Long Walk entrance to the Great Park-street, have been removed, and the lodges at the entrance to the Long Walk taken down. Two magnificent gates are to be erected here, the one leading to the Castle for the exclusive use of her Majesty and the Royal family, and the other for the use of the public in passing and re-passing to and from the Long Walk. The design of these gates has been completed some time since by Mr. Page, and is very handsome. The ornaments include the arms of every British monarch, from the time of the Norman conquest. The gates are to be constructed on a new self-acting principle, and by which they will be made to open and close as the carriages approach and depart, without the assistance of the gate-keeper. The high road to Old Windsor by Frogmore has been stopped, the Hops Inn and all the buildings in that neighbourhood taken down, and henceforth the road will be used only as a carriage drive for the Queen and the Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The old wall enclosing the Home-park by Frying-pan-walk will be immediately pulled down, and several vistas have already been made by the felling of trees in the avenue leading in the direction of the keepers' lodge by the old Waterloo-gates. The park paling on the Frogmore side of the Long Walk will be taken away and replaced by an invisible fence. The alteration will add much to the beauty of this matchless avenue. The Royal property deer-skirting Frogmore Lodge, and known as Shaw Farm, consisting of about 500 acres of arable and meadow land, will shortly be given up by its present tenant, Mr. Charles Steward Cantrell, to Prince Albert, for the consequence has been a rapid rise in the price of provisions. Flour, which purpose of being converted into a model farm by his Royal Highness, and the old dairy at Frogmore will be removed thither. Several sales have recently taken place of the materials of houses purchased by the Crown on the Castle side of Thames-street, for the purpose of their being pulled down; and the few which now remain between the hundred steps and Castle-street will be sold and pulled down in the course of a fortnight. Orders have been given by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, that all the improvements to be connected with the improvements of Windsor shall be carried out without further delay, and the Royal borough, which for so many years has displayed the aspect of desolation, will, in a short time, assume its wonted cheerful and pretty appearance.

SCENE IN A BAPTIST CHAPEL.—At the Cambridgeshire Petty Sessions, on Saturday last, a man named Dowman was charged with disturbing and disquieting the congregation of a Baptist chapel in the village of Coton (about three miles from Cambridge). It would seem that the congregation of the chapel are not celebrated for their erudition, and in a pub le-house on the East-road, Cambridge, a conversation arose over some potations as to how easily they could be duped; and eventually it was agreed between some parties, whose names were freely stated, that an imposit on should be attempted, and several wagers were laid upon the result. It was arranged that Dowman, who is a travelling hawker from Colchester, and who was considered the best hand at recitation, should personate a Baptist minister, and he, being dressed for the part, and having got various specimens to prevent recognition, proceeded to Coton with his confederates, on the 16th May, introduced himself to the deacon, and presented a letter (with a fictitious signature), saying that he was engaged in preaching the Gospel in Lincolnshire, and was on his way homewards; the appointed preacher made way for him, and he ascended the pulpit, gave out a hymn, engaged in prayer, and then, taking his text (Ezekiel, xl. 33), proceeded to read from Cowley, Middlesex, instead of Coton, as he ought to be Baxter's Saint's Rest." The congregation, being used to extempore discourses, evinced symptoms of disapprobation, and at last the mock preacher fairly broke down, declaring the audience to consist of a "parcel of fools," and on addressing the large congregations. Mr. Bradfield, the regular preacher, then rose, and cautioned his congregation not to part with any money, as he knew nothing of the party who had addressed them. Information was given to the police, and Dowman, the latter "impostor" resounded on all sides, and Dowman had to make his escape to a fly, in which his confederates were waiting for him. Dowman was met in Cambridge next day by Mr. Bradfield, and, a little violence ensuing, the process was eventually issued. The magistrates sentenced Dowman (who let judgment go by default) to pay a fine of £10 and the costs, which was made up among the confederates, so that planned this ill-fated fraud.

RETURN TICKETS.—A man was travelled from Bristol to Swindon on the Great Western Railway, by means of a return ticket which he had purchased at a low price from an exonarionist not returning to London, and on [illegible]m, a few days ago, the magistrates declared that he had rendered himself liable to three months' imprisonment; but, as it was the first offence of the kind brought before the bench, they had inflicted a mild punishment, in the hope that it would prevent its re-occurrence as a warning.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Aberdare adds another to the fearful list of colliery accidents, of late so numerous in the mineral districts, and by which valuable lives have been lost to a melancholy extent. On Thursday week (last week) fourteen colliers were in the act of descending Mr. Naxon's plance pit, called the Werva, in the vicinity of Cwm Bach, when the chain attached to the carriage broke, and they were all hurled to the bottom of the pit, a depth of 180 feet. They were all subsequently brought up dead, and dreadfully mangled.

ROBBERIES IN LEEDS.—On Monday evening last, Mr. Alderman Hesper, of Leeds, was robbed of his gold watch and chain by three men, who attacked him near his own house, at Wortley. One of the Alderman's assailants held him up against a wall and half strangled him, whilst the other two divested him of his watch and appendages. Several other robberies of a similar character have taken place within the last few days. On Friday evening week, Mr. Johnson, a clerk in the Great Northern Railway Company's office, was attacked in a similar manner while walking in Queen's-place, a public thoroughfare in Leeds, and robbed of a silver watch and gold chain. On the Saturday night, a young man, named John Mitchel, was attacked in the Turk's Head-yard, Briggate, and robbed of about £4 in gold and silver. These frequent and daring street robberies have put the police quite on the qui vive; and if they are equal to their duty, before long some of these audacious street robbers will be apprehended.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on Wednesday morning, on the Midland line of railway. About seven o'clock a luggage train for Mansfield, which should have started at half-past six o'clock, left the Nottingham Railway station, and when the seven o'clock passenger train for Derby to be delayed a short time, until it was supposed there would be a clear course. On arriving at the point where the Mansfield branch diverges from the main line, the engine driver of the latter perceived that some empty carriages which stood in a slip line, preparatory to joining them to the train and carrying them forward to Mansfield. The guard thought he should be able to get away before there could be any danger, but the passenger train came along. There had been sufficient time for the goods train to get on to the branch line; and, as no signal to the contrary had been given, concluding that a collision was inevitable, he jumped from the engine, and immediately afterwards the train ran into the waggons. The driver escaped unhurt; but the stoker, a smart young man, was found near the tender on the ground in a state of insensibility, with his thigh, chest-bone, and ribs broken. He was immediately conveyed to the Nottingham Hospital, and taken to the General Hospital, where he died in an hour and a quarter afterwards. None of the passengers were injured.

DEATH BY ASPHYXIA A few days since, two men, named Red and Turner, plumbers, were sent to cut off a portion of a pipe connected with the pump at the King's Arms Inn, St. Sidwell's, Exeter. To do this, they had to descend a well 60 feet deep. Red let himself down first, and, not returning as soon as was expected, Turner went down after him; he, also, did not return; and then a third man was let down with a rope round his waist. The experiment had been nearly fatal, for the well, which had been recently opened, was filled with carbonic acid gas, and this poor fellow, on his return to the surface, was found to have been nearly suffocated. Of the other two there was no hope, and when the bodies were recovered, at the end of three-quarters of an hour, they were found to be quite dead.

GREAT SKIFF MATCH FOR £100 ASIDE, ON THE TYNE.—[illegible] match, which had to test the capabilities of the two best men on the Tyne, Henry Clasper and Candlish, came off on Tuesday afternoon, and proved a most exciting and considerable interest. The men were started at four o'clock, top high water, and Clasper soon drew ahead. On approaching Shot Tower, ab ut half way to the goal, Clasper was a good skiff's length ahead; the latter gave that spot, Candlish having the north side of the river, Clasper close in upon him, and ran him ashore against the quay. Clasper pulled away, and was shortly followed by Candlish, who came in two skiffs' length astern. The referee has declared the race in favour of Candlish, a result which seemed to disappoint everybody. The betting seemed about even on the course.

There is a gentleman farmer residing at Mark, in this county, named Peters, who is in his 103d year. *Bath Chronicle.*

A terrific tornado recently passed over a part of Massachusetts, U. S., doing fearful damage. It is estimated that the tornado travelled about 50 miles an hour. In one place, in West Cambridge, stones weighing 1000 lb. are said to have been carried some distance by the storm.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

The following is from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Tuesday, May 20, and quoted by that paper from the *Bathurst Free Press*, of Saturday, the 17th:—

"The discovery of the fact by Mr. Hargreaves, that the country, from the mountain ranges to an indefinite extent in the interior, is one immense gold [illegible] has produced a [illegible] town of Bathurst and the surrounding districts. For several days after our last publication the business of the town was entirely paralysed. A complete mental madness appears to have seized almost every [illegible] the community, and, as a natural consequence, there has been a universal rush to the diggings. Any attempt to describe the thunderless scenes—grave, gay, and ludicrous which have arisen out of this state of things, would require the graphic pen of a Dickens, and would exceed any limit which could be assigned to it in a newspaper. Groups of people were to be seen early on Monday morning at every corner of the streets, eagerly discussing the solemn conclave, debating both possibilities and impossibilities, and eager to pounce upon any human being who was likely to give any information about the diggings. People of all trades, callings, and pursuits, were quickly transformed into miners, and many a hand, which had been trained to gild gloves, or accustomed to wield nothing heavier than the grey goosequill, became nervous to clutch the pick and crowbar, or "rock the cradle" at our infant mines. The breadth of the town could not turn off the picks fast enough, and the manufacture of cradles was the second briskest business of the place. A few left on Monday equipped for the diggings, but on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the roads to Summer-hill Creek became literally alive with newmade miners from every quarter, some armed with picks, others shouldering crowbars or shovels, and not a few seen going around with wash-hand basins, tin pots, and colanders—goods and agricultural implements of every variety either hung from the saddle-bow or dangled about the persons of the pilgrims to Ophir. Now and then a respectable tradesman, who had just left his bench or counter, would leave in sight, with a huge something in front of his horse which he called a cradle, and with which he was about to rock himself into fortune. Scores have rushed from their homes, provided with a blanket, a tin pannikin, and a pick or grubbing-hoe, full of hope that a day or two's labour would fill their pockets with the precious metal; and we have heard of a great number who have started without any provision but a blanket and some flour mixed up with water. Such is the intensity of the excitement that people appear almost regardless of their present comfort, and think of nothing but gold. Of course all this must end in disappointment. The wet weather of the last two days has put a check, with the damp ground for a bed, and the teeming clouds for a canopy, will do much towards damping the enthusiasm of numbers. We have the authority of an experienced man in stating, that, from the imperfect and unsuitable implements used by all who have left for the diggings, coupled with other miserable provision in other respects, success is impossible; that the labour necessary to success is extremely severe, and he ventures, as his opinion, that not more than 3 per cent. will become permanent miners. One of the consequences has been a rapid rise in the price of provisions. Flour, which ranged from 25s. to 28s. per 100 lb., has been sold for 40s.; tea, sugar, and almost every eatable commodity have advanced in equal proportion. A large amount of the gold in this district is in the hands of a few speculators, who will maintain their hold in the hope of a good harvest. But for the very extensive supplies now on their way from Sydney, four would soon be at a famine tensive supplies now on their way from Sydney, four would soon be at a famine pass. Already a rush has taken place from below, as may be reasonably expected. It is to be hoped that there are capitalists enough to adventure in one of the safest speculations of the times—the purchase of flour for the supply of the district.

"What assisted very materially to fan the excitement into a flame was the arrival of a son of Mr. Neale, the brewer, with a piece of pure metal, weighing 11 ounces, which was purchased by Mr. Austin for £30, who started to Sydney by the following day's mail, with the gold and the news. Since that, an old man named Hardwick, who resides in Bathurst, returning in all from two to three days, and has been seen by many with his prize. Mr. Kennedy, the manager of the Bathurst branch of the Union Bank of Australia, visited the diggings on Saturday last, in company with Messrs. Hawkins and Green, and each of these gentlemen picked up a small piece of the pure metal; and a few handfuls of the loose earth from the bed of the creek, which were brought home by Mr. Kennedy, from motives of curiosity, have been since assayed by Mr. Smith, of Sydney, and a grain of gold extracted therefrom of the size of a small pea. Besides these, we have not heard of any particular instances of success.

"On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Hargreaves, accompanied by Mr. Stutchbury, the Government geologist, went to the diggings, and with his own hands washed a tub of earth in his presence, from which 21 grains of fine gold were produced. He afterwards washed several baskets of earth, and produced gold therefrom. Mr. Stutchbury has expressed his satisfaction, and immediately furnished him with credentials, which have since been forwarded to Government. The fact of the existence of gold is therefore clearly established; and we have no doubt that the Government will, in addition to the fact of Mr. Hargreaves commissioner, over the gold regions, in addition to the fact of Mr. Hargreaves being the discoverer, his practical acquaintance with mining, points him out as the most suitable and worthy person for the appointment.

"We have very much more to say, but not space to say it in.

"A Mr. Rudge, an experienced California gold digger, is now at work in the diggings. There are also several magistrates plying their picks and cradles most laboriously, but we have not heard with what success. In fact, many more are practising the art than could find position in the course of time. Those who have not already departed are making preparations. Servants of every description are leaving their various employments, and the consequences of such a devastating calamity as the simultaneous desertion

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

ROAD OVER THE BLUE MOUNTAINS TO THE BATHURST DISTRICT.

an extract of a letter from an extensive landholder in the Bathurst district:—"We are all in the greatest excitement here, some from joy, some from despair, anticipating famine, disease, and death. I am glad to hear the military are coming up; we shall sadly want them. Went to the diggings, and in three hours got one ounce of gold in one bright lump. Carriage is so high I am afraid we shall not be able to get up supplies."

"Another letter received by a Sydney merchant states that rock salt has been discovered in the search for gold. A regular company is at work under the auspices of a member of council, whose daily operations average in their results a full ounce per man.

"The *Maitland Mercury* states that gold has been discovered in a tract of country situate between Summerhill on the south, and Dubbo on the north, and known as the Wellington district. The more authentic accounts warrant us in believing that one large piece of nine ounces, and two or three small pieces of several ounces weight, and some pounds of grain and dust, have already been found by the parties engaged in digging there.

"Three apprentices who ran away from Bathurst, returned in a few days with 17 ounces of gold, which sold for £61.

"Considerable quantities of gold and gold dust were waiting at Bathurst when the *Thomas Arbuthnot* left Sydney, until an escort should convoy it to the latter place.

"The above-mentioned ship has a piece of gold on board weighing 4½ lb.; it is from Bathurst, and is intended to be placed in the Great Exhibition."

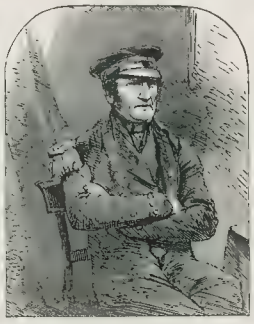
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The spot from which the first Sketch is taken is about sixty miles from Sydney, on the road passing over from the Blue Mountains to the Bathurst district. These mountains rise somewhat abruptly from the Emu Plains, near the little township of Penrith. Ascending Lapstone Hill, and passing the Pilgrim's Inn, the traveller, after a twenty miles' ride over a road in most parts excellent, arrives at the little inn known as the Weather-board Hut. Up to this point the scenery is by no means interesting; but here he should leave his horse and the main road, and, passing the group of buildings on the left, used as a police station, find his way by the little stream which leads through the valley. The first mile of his ramble gives but faint promise of the treat in store for the traveller; but now the valley turns suddenly to the right; its sides become precipitous; huge walls of mighty rocks rise, tier after tier, in the distance; the stream has lost its still and peaceful character, and now, leaping from stone to stone, it conducts to the brink of a fearful chasm, some thousand feet in depth, into which it plunges, and becomes a mere filmy vapour. This wild spot is a portion of Jamieson's Valley; the peculiar and striking character of which is seen to advantage at the spot from which the second View is taken, about eight miles to the westward of the Weather-board Hut. Passing Mount York and Mount Victoria, over a road which will ever be a monument to the skill and perseverance of Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, the highest point of the Blue Mountains is gained, and the descent into the plains of Bathurst commences. There, rocks, forests, and mountain streams form combinations of the grandest scenery, ever exciting the admiration of the lover of the picturesque; but at this time putting forth fresh claims of attraction to the world—for this is the gold district of Australia.

VIEW IN THE GOLD DISTRICT.—BATHURST.

LIEUT. COUCH. (MATE.)

LIEUT. FAIRHOLME.



C. H. OSMER. (PURSER.)

LIEUT DES VOEUX. (MATE.)

CAPTAIN CROZIER. ("TERROR.")

CAPTAIN SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, K.H.C.

COMMANDER FITZJAMES. (CAPTAIN,—"EREBUS.")

LIEUT. GRAHAM GORE. (COMMANDER.)

S. S. STANLEY. (SURGEON.)

LIEUT. H. T. D. LE VESCONTE.

LIEUT. R. O. SARGENT. (MATE.)

JAMES READ. (ICE-MASTER.)

H. D. S. GOODSIR. (ASSISTANT-SURGEON.)

H. F. COLLINS. (2ND MASTER.)

PORTRAITS OF CAPTAIN SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, AND HIS CREW. —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITION.

THE following letter from Captain Parker, of the *Truelove* whale ship, giving an account of Captain Austin's expedition up to the 13th of September, 1850, has been brought by Captain Orr, of the *Tyne*, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which ship arrived at that port on the 6th inst., from Davis's Straits.

From this letter it would appear that the searching expeditions were about to enter into winter quarters on the southern shore of Cornwallis Island, in Barrow's Straits; and Captain Parker, of the *Truelove*, transmits a letter from Mr. Kane, surgeon of the United States exhibition, which will be read with the deepest interest by all concerned in Sir John Franklin's expedition.

The traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, which had been already reported by Captain Forsyth as having been discovered by Captain Ommaney and Lieutenant Bertie Cator, had been further followed up by Capt. Ommaney, Capt. Penny and Captain De Haven of the United States expedition, placing beyond a doubt the safety of Sir John Franklin's ships up to this point, which was their first winter quarters, and during their sojourn at which there is not the slightest ground for supposing that any disaster of any description had occurred beyond the ordinary casualties of life among such a number, three men having died of the two ships' companies up to April, 1846, about which period they would be preparing to push forward on the main object of the expedition.

The persons whose graves are here reported formed part of the expedition. Mr. M'Donald is Assistant-Surgeon of the *Terror*.

"Davis's Straits, July 24, 1851.

"My Lords,—May it please your Lordships to receive at my hands the enclosed testimony, received on the 12th of July, of the American searching vessels, of the successful issue of their voyage in search of Sir John Franklin.

"On the 13th of September, 1850, they left all the searching vessels at Cape Martyrs, Cornwallis Island, they not being able to pursue any further direction from that date.

"A harbour, called the Assistant Harbour, discovered by Captain Ommanney, three miles south of Cape Martyrs, was the place in selection by them to winter in. The bay ice was forming very strong at that time, yet the *Advance* and *Rescue* were determined to proceed onwards; but unfortunately, however, a gale sprung up and drove them up Wellington Channel 80 miles, and after wards they were frozen in.

"I have not yet been enabled to get further northwards than the Devil's Thumb; and the time being limited for my sojourn in that quarter, I cannot give you any more particulars excepting that the two American vessels and the *Prince Albert* were left by us near the Duck Islands, the wind being south-west, and blowing strong at the time.

"The American schooners have left some dispatches for the Admiralty at Shetly, which in due time I hope will be received.

"At this date I am off Stolsinberg. The ice in my voyage northwards seemed to be very light, but I could not get through it in time. The American Captain, De Haven, told me that the winter was very mild, and that he don't give no further particulars respecting Sir John Franklin than the inclosed account. He said he was determined to go to the seat of search again, after having wintered, and all the documents received from the Admiralty and others I gave to him.

"I remain, my Lords,
"Your Lordships' obedient servant,
"JOHN PARKER, Master.

"P.S. *Truelove*, five whales 75 imperial tons. Intend proceeding westward from this date."

[Memorandum from Captain Parker, of the *Truelove*.]

(1)

"On the 26th of August, 1850, traces were found to northward of Port Innis, Wellington Channel, confirming those previously found at Cape Riley by Captain Ommaney. These consisted of fragments of clothing, preserved meat tins, and scraps of papers, one of these bearing the name of M'Donald, medical officer of the expedition."

(2.)

"On the 27th, Captain Penny's parties reported graves. These were at once visited by Captain De Haven Mr. Penny, and Dr. Kane. They bore respectively the names of W. Braine, R.M., and John Hartnell, of the *Erebus*, and John Torrington, of the *Terror*, the date of the latest dating being the 3d of April, 1846.

"Added to these sad but unmistakeable evidences were the remains of the observatory, carpenters' shop, and armourer's forge. Upon the hill side and beach were fragments of wood, metal, and clothing, with stacks of empty meat tins. Everything indicated permanency and organization. There can be no doubt that the cove between Cape Riley and Beechy Island, facing Lancaster Sound, was the first winter station of the missing vessels.

On the 1st of Sept. the impervious ice of the Wellington Channel underwent a complete disruption, and by the 6th several vessels penetrated to the Cornwallis side. Such, however, was the impenetrable character of the ice pack in Lancaster Sound, that by the 10th of September the entire searching squadron were again concerned about eight miles south of Griffith's island.

"This was the farthest western point the American expedition. The next dates from Commodore Austin are of the 13th of September. They were then in momentary expectation of mating winter quarters, and it is probable that a small harbour almost identical to Captain Ommaney, about three miles east of Cape Martyrs, will be the haven selected.

"Thence the American vessels, while proceeding homeward, were frozen in opposite Wellington Channel, drifting during the ensuing winter from a latitude of 75 25 throughout the channel and sound into Baffin's Bay. Their liberation, after much exposure and trial, took place on the 10th of June, 1851, at a point south of Cape Walsingham, 60 30—a linear drift exceeding 900 miles.

"The complexion of the whole affair is unquestionably was their chief source of trial. Every officer and man had marked scorbutic disease, but no deaths have occurred. The crews are now refreshed, and the expedition is endeavouring to regain the seat of search.

"I have, &c.,
"E. K. KANE, Surgeon to the Expedition."

We give below an extract from the *New York Tribune* of August 19, which exhibits the American feeling upon this subject:—

"The surprise and disappointment which were felt when, some time since, we heard of the change of purpose on the part of the British Admiralty, relative to the despatching a steamer to join the English and American vessels in search of Sir John Franklin, are, it is believed, giving place to a feeling likely to produce positive good. It is altogether probable that an American steamer will be sent out in place of the promised English steamer. England had announced to the world her excellent intentions, and this announcement was undoubtedly a principal cause for the failure of the proposition of Mr. Soward, of the United States Senate, at the last session of Congress. But for that announcement, a powerful propeller, bearing our flag, would, months ago, with its presence and its supplies, have gladdened the hearts of our countrymen and friends in the Polar Seas, and would be now leading the way in its great enterprise of humanity. We need not inquire why the Admiralty, after deciding upon a measure far more likely to ensure success than any yet tried, have failed to accomplish their design. It is enough for us to know that the project was and is a good one, and that we are in every way able to contribute to it.

"The superiority of a steamer to all other vessels in the power of penetrating the ice and of extricating herself from difficulty with comparative ease, illustrates her certain efficiency for the service, and requires no comment or explanation.

"Our other enterprises in steam navigation have been successful, and in the face of a formidable competition. Our confidence in our ability to perform this enterprise also are we prepared, and success in it will be a crowning honour. Not an officer, not a seaman of the navy, or of the entire marine of the United States—from the veteran to the boy before the mast—but would consider it a privilege to bear the date of yesterday—but would deem it a glorious privilege to be one of the company bound outward upon that adventurous steamer's deck; for he would go attended with the generous hopes and most heartfelt prayers of every son and daughter of his country.

"It was so when the expedition fitted out by Mr Grinnell went to sea—and it will be so again, when, as we hope, the people of the United States shall, by the fraternal act now proposed, be convinced that which, with our present information, we cannot help regarding as the error of England in this matter.

"If, as by the English papers we are led to believe, probable traces have very recently been discovered of the intended rendezvous somewhere to the north of Lancaster Sound; and more especially if the English vessels now in those seas are, as reported, likely to suffer through total ignorance of the place where the provisions sent out last year were deposited (the captain of the supply ship having, as is said, been guilty of a most unaccountable blunder), then is it all the more necessary that what is to be done should be done quickly.

"No doubt the subject will be brought before Congress at an early period of its coming session."

THE PORTRAITS.

The Portraits upon the preceding page have been engraved from photographs by Mr Beard. Previous to the sailing of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, Mr. Beard was commissioned to supply Sir John Franklin with a complete Daguerreotype apparatus, to take out with him; and with very little exception, of which notice is to accompany him, in command of the *Terror*. Captain Fitzjames also, a young officer greatly beloved in the service, who had much distinguished himself on the Euphrates expedition and in Syria, and had been severely wounded in China, was appointed to serve under Sir John Frank in in the *Erebus*, and to conduct the magnetic observations. With such men as leaders, it is not to be wondered at if the choicest spirits in the service sought to be followers, and if among the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, mustering, as they did when they sailed, a band of 138 persons, were to be found officers as good, and seamen as brave and stout ever trod the deck of a man-of-war."—*W. L. O'Byrne.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Monday, the 22d inst. (as the 21st, St. Matthew's Day, falls on the Sunday), the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of several London hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. E. W. Belton, M.A., perpetual curate of St. Bartholomew's, Bethnal-green; after which they will repair to Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, when four orations, on the benefits of the Royal Hospitals, will be delivered, according to annual custom, by four of the senior scholars: in Latin, by H. D. Sweeting; in English, by G. W. Brown; in Greek, by R. A. Lloyd; in French, by G. G. Ball. Seven poems will also be recited by others of the senior scholars; viz., A Latin Alcaic ode on "Columbus," by C. H. Pare; a translation of the "Chief Justice's Apology and King Henry's Reply," from Shakspeare, into Greek hexameters, by H. B. Parkes; Latin elegiacs on "Lucretia," by H. H. Stone; Greek Sapphics on "Queen Elizabeth," by J. G. Gauntlett; a translation from Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope," on Scepticism, into Latin hexameters, by J. Winterbone Doren; Latin Sapphics, "England's Invitation to the Nations," by H. R Jovers; an English poem on "Rome," by H. Ludlow.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.—On Wednesday a quarterly court of the governors of this hospital was held in the board-room of the institution, when ten medical governors were appointed to form, in conjunction with the ten medical officers, a medical committee for the ensuing year. It was reported that during the three months that the hospital had been open the number of in-patients had been 170, and nearly 500 patients had been attended and supplied with medicine during the same period. It further appeared, that the hospital was at present only furnished with fifty beds, although calculated to accommodate 150 patients; and the applicants for admittance had consisted of a much larger number than the hospital was at present capable of receiving.

OPENING OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, WATERLOO-ROAD.—On Tuesday, a new church, which has been dedicated to St. Thomas and erected in the Waterloo-road, a few yards south of Oakley-street, was formally opened for Divine service under licence from the Bishop of Winchester. Divine service was preached, in the morning by the Rev. Charles Kemble, M.A., incumbent of Stockwell, and in the evening by the Rev. Edward Auriol, M.A., rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, and liberal collections were made in aid of the endowment fund. Arrangements are in progress for erecting a new church for another of the districts into which the extensive parish of Lambeth has been divided—that in which the Rev. Alfred S. Cauney, formerly one of the curates of All Souls, Gordon-square, will be the officiating minister. The patronage to the incumbency of St. Thomas's will be vested in the Crown and the Bishop of Winchester alternately.

VISIT OF CUSTOMS' OFFICERS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Commissioners have, on the application of the inferior classes of day pay officers in the Customs establishment in London, granted them three days each for the purpose of visiting the Great Exhibition. This privilege is extended to the subordinate officers of the tide or river department, as well as to the officers of the landing department, under certain regulations to ensure the application of the permission to be absent from duty for the stated purpose. We believe that the Commissioners have granted a similar privilege, but to a more extended period, on account of the greater distance from the place, to the subordinate officers of Customs at Liverpool, Southampton, and other places, if they feel desirous of availing themselves of leave to visit the Great Exhibition.

THE BLOOMER COSTUME AT BROMPTON.—For several days past three young and beautiful ladies have astonished the "natives" of Brompton-square and its neighbourhood by appearing in the full Bloomer costume. The dress consists of something between a gipsy hat and a "wide-awake," of straw; a white collar turned down upon a velvet coatee of Lincoln green, buttoning tight round the waist, but open, and showing a frilled shirt-front at the bosom, the sleeves fitting the arms closely, and the skirts descending to the knee. The "Bloomers" are exceedingly full to the knee, but tight from thence to the ancle, where they are drawn close. The dress of the ladies were splendidly furnished, and they wore neat leather half-ancle shoes, with silver buckles and brilliants. On Wednesday the costume again appeared in the West-End. Two ladies, attired in short black silk petticoats, reaching below the knee, over silk trousers, fastened at the ancle, showed neat boots, with a short jacket for the upper garment, over which was worn a scarf, the head-dress being the bonnet usually worn by females, appeared in Piccadilly, St. James's-square, and vicinity, their unusual costume attracting considerable notice. They had a number of small handbills, addressed to "Mothers, wives, and daughters," inviting them to the ranks of "dress reforms," and to join the association of bloomers, founded at Seneca Falls, New York, by "milliners, dress-makers', &c. The leader of the movement is said to be a Mrs. Dixter.

SALE OF THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The sale by auction of the materials of the old House of Commons was commenced on Wednesday, within the space on which Canning, Castlereagh, Perceval, Sir Charles Wood, and Graham—the seats upon which sat all these distinguished men—were exposed for sale to builders as old rubbish. In front of the premises to be sold a boarding has been constructed, which will be kept up during the progress of the building, when it is to be raised to a greater height, for the purpose of preventing the public from interfering with or delaying the workmen who are to execute the service which is to occupy the next few months.

CITY AND METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—In the late session a local act was obtained, vesting the powers originally granted to the Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners in the City of London Commissioners; and the result has been that considerable progress has been forthwith commenced to complete the City and Metropolitan improvements commenced some time back. The New Victoria-street from Farringdon-street to the Angel, at Islington, is completed; and in Spring-gardens, Vauxhall, a direct communication to the different docks will be proceeded with; so that in a short time the City and Metropolitan improvements will be so not in name only, but in reality. The sum obtained in the late session for the purposes mentioned are being made.

TOUTERS.—On Wednesday, in consequence of the hindrance to business, and the great inconvenience and annoyance occasioned to passengers landing at London-bridge Steam Packet-wharf, arising from the immense number of pretended hawkers and beggars that infest the locality, orders were issued that none should be allowed to enter unless they bring an authority from the hotel they represent, and only one will be allowed from each establishment. A great many foreigners have been dragged to disreputable places by these fellows, and terribly imposed upon.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Crown and Thistle, Great Peter-street, Westminster, on the body of Thomas Stanton, aged 45, a labourer at the New House of Lords, who met his death there on Monday last. Deceased was helping to fix a landing-place, at the height of twenty-one feet from the ground, when he overbalanced himself and fell that height, his head striking a stone step. He was immediately taken to the Westminster Hospital, but, on his arrival, was found to be quite dead. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

BALLOON ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, a balloon ascent took place from the Symposium of M. Soyer, at Kensington, about half-past six o'clock. There balloon was of a spare size, and of the usual size. The persons in the car were Mr. Chambers, sen., Mr. Chambers, jun., Mr. Gardiner, and Mr. Sella, the artist, Mr Chambers, sen., having the management of the ascent of the balloon, which was to be performed by Mr. Sella. The balloon had made some considerable height, took a south-westerly direction towards Fulham, still rising as it proceeded; but in a very few minutes an alteration suddenly appeared in the shape of the balloon, and it was immediately evident that an accident had happened, and that the top of the balloon had collapsed, and it was fast descending to the earth, which it fortunately reached in the market garden-grounds of Mr. George Bagley, opposite the Bishop's-walk, at Fulham. The descent was in the car sustaining the lightest lurch beyond the sudden shock and alarm into which they were thrown by the accident, and Mr. Sella having slightly hurt one of his elbows. It appeared that the first intimation of danger was by a rent in the bottom of the balloon, which speedily extended to a point, the gas expanding the balloon at a pressure of 15lb. to the inch, and directly Mr. Chambers was aware of the fact, he, with great presence of mind, with his arm, collapsed the upper part of the balloon, and thus, by his coolness and skill, undoubtedly saved the lives of the whole party. Mr. Sala gives the following account of the accident which befel himself and his fellow voyagers:—"We ascended steadily, and pursued our course at a moderate pace in a river in a south-westerly direction. Mr. Chambers, the person who was permitted by Mr. Sala (the owner of the balloon) to become the conductor *pro tem.* of the lives of his companions, was busily engaged in throwing away some ornamental figures of paper attached to the car, and I was admiring the wonderful panoramas beneath me, when I heard a report like that of a musket above my head, and immediately exclaimed that there was a rent in the balloon; an assertion denied by Mr. Chambers, who had got by this time among the netting, and ordered us to throw out ballast; notwithstanding which, we descended with frightful velocity, the balloon shrunken, and the bands in getting horribly nearer and nearer every second. Exclamations of 'We're all right!' 'We're all right!' half despairing, broke from us, followed by an awful cry from one of the party, 'It's all up!' Then we three, and the man in the car stared death in the face for some forty seconds, while Chambers (an old man, but as brave as a lion) had cut the cords attaching the neck of the balloon to the hoop, the consequence of which was that the whole of the silk flew up to the top of the netting, and formed a parachute. We were then steady for a moment—then oscillated (a proof of comparative safety)—then went down, down again, with frightful force. Certain death was now before us, but not one of us lost presence of mind, though I had not the slightest hope of escape: Mr. Chambers was entirely calm and collected. We cut away the grapnel, threw out more ballast (bags and all on my part), and descended, with a concussion which I had not expected, in a market gardener's field. I fell on Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Chambers, jun., on me, three bags of ballast on him, and the car over us all; while "the pilot who had weathered the storm" was thrown with considerable violence from among the cordage round the hoop where he had been standing. So much for the accident itself. The cause, I think, lies in a nutshell; and I am loth to allude to it, since it argues a want of prudence on the part of the person who, by his presence of mind, saved our lives subsequently. When we ascended, the neck of the balloon was tied round with a silk handkerchief. On clearing the earth, the balloon ascended to a higher and much more rarified atmosphere; the atmospheric pressure became less, the gas expanded rapidly, and the balloon burst. What I am stating I know to be true, and I do not state it without the sanction and advice of experienced aëronauts."

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—According to the abstracts of claims of persons to have their names inserted in the lists of voters from which they have been omitted, and objections taken to names in the lists, returned to Mr. T. Y. M'Christie for disposal at the revision for the City of London, on the 23d inst., they are as follow:—

	Claims.	Total Claims and Objections.
Freemen and liverymen	2 ..	214 .. 216
Inhabitant householders	160 ..	972 .. 1132
	162	1186 1348

The claims, therefore, would appear to be 14, and the objections 85, more than they were last year.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT CAMDEN TOWN.—On Tuesday night, shortly after eight o'clock, the whole range of workshops belonging to Mr. Newman, carpenter and builder, Murray-street, Camden-town, were discovered to be on fire. All the workmen had left the building apparently quite safe; but an unusual light having been noticed through the window, an alarm was given, and every assistance was rendered by neighbours and police. Unfortunately, no water could be procured for half an hour after the discovery of the fire; and by the time the brigade engines arrived, every portion of the work shops and their contents were destroyed. Some few of the journeymen's took were saved. Mr. Newman is only partially insured (in the Sun Fire Office) against his loss. How the fire originated, was completely unknown.

BALLOON DESCENT AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The veteran Green, having made his 483th ascent from Vauxhall Gardens in the Nassau balloon on Monday evening, accompanied by a party of gentlemen, effected a safe descent on the lawn in front of the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum. Many of the patients, who were enjoying their evening amusements, immediately assisted him in securing the balloon, and tenderly rendered him the required assistance. It being the intention of the company, which consisted of a party of distinguished military officers, again to embark at dawn of day on an aërial voyage, the descent was accomplished with scarcely any loss of gas. Balloon ascents being now of so frequent occurrence, they scarcely deserve any notice in a public journal; but it is with much pleasure that we record this, being a practical illustration of the great improvement which has been effected in Dr. Conolly and others following his humane views, of the treatment of the insane in this country. Here a large quantity of afflicted persons immediately rendered the required assistance; and, although many gentlemen were present, because visited by neighbours from all directions, with whom they mixed, they cheerfully returned to the wards of the building, without any mischievous excitement from the event. Mr. Green and his retinue having received and welcomed by Dr. Diamond, they again ascended early in the morning, Mr Green observing, it had never been his lot to alight in a more suitable or cheerful spot; his companions, some of whom had travelled in the balloon, expressing in many strong language the "immense humanity" now here displayed in the treatment of lunatics, compared with similar establishments they had visited.

FIRE.—About half-past four o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in an extensive range of premises occupied conjointly by Messrs. Murray and Paterson, Government contractors, sack, bag, &c., manufacturers, and Mr. W. H. Blackmore, rag merchant, situate in Sheppy-yard, Minories. Fortunately, an abundant supply of water was obtained; but the premises being nearly 100 feet long, and the stock in trade so combustible, not much impression could be made. The firemen, however, eventually succeeded in extinguishing the conflagration, but not until the flames were burst out, the roof destroyed, and another floor very considerably damaged by fire and water. The total loss is very serious.

A CHEMICAL FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest in the Holborn Union Workhouse, Gray's-inn-road, on the body of a man unknown, about 40 years of age. The deceased, accompanied by a female, went into Mr. Atkinson's Coffee-house, Middle-row, Holborn, at three o'clock on Monday morning, and called for refreshments, in payment for which he tendered a bad crown piece, and, although perfectly sober, was very insolent. Mr. Atkinson gave him in charge to the constable on duty, and while the deceased was being conveyed to the police-station, deceased fell to the ground, exclaiming "You must carry me." Four other police constables aided in carrying him to the police station, and upon arriving there they found the victim a corpse. The workhouse surgeon, who made the post mortem examination, said that death had resulted from an effusion of blood on the brain, produced, in his opinion, by fright. Verdict accordingly.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—In the metropolitan districts, the births registered for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 6, were—Males, 777; females, 723: total, 1500. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1843-50 was 1344. The number of deaths returned was 967, a decrease of 94 on those of the preceding week. Of this number who died at stated ages, only 144 had attained the age of 60 and upwards; 518 were children under the age of 15; and 303 were men and women under the age of 60. Convulsions, small-pox, measles, scarlatina, and hooping-cough, hydrocephalus (water on the head), destroyed many children; but diarrhœa in this week was more fatal than all these diseases together. Consumption was fatal to 103, typhus to 25, heart disease to 14, bronchitis to 11, and violence to 10 persons under the age of 60. The deaths from diarrhœa increased from 23 in the first week of July, and 143 in the first week of August, to 162 in the first week in September. The deaths from cholera also increased from 2 to 14 in the same period. It differs in this respect, that the course of the fatal cases is much less rapid. This is the anniversary of the most fatal week of the great cholera epidemic of 1849, when 2134 of the inhabitants of London died; and the contrast between the health of the great city then and at the present time is gratifying, particularly as it is now the abode of so many thousands of strangers. It would be still more gratifying if the danger of cholera were at an end; but as there was, as it might be diminished by the removal of a thousand nuisances still existing, and laying the population open to the invasion of every epidemic.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 30.038 in. The mean temperature of the week was 60.5 deg., about 1 deg. below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The temperature was highest on Tuesday, when the mean was 67.2 deg., and lowest on Sunday, when the mean was 54.9 deg, or 5.6 deg. below the average of the same day in ten years. The wind generally blew from the north-west during the first three days, and then from the north-east to the end of the week.

In a recent number of the *Literary Gazette*, it was stated, that M. Simonides, a Greek *savant*, had discovered in the old papers of a Greek convent an indication that the original MS. of the "Acts of the Apostles" was buried in an island in the sea of Smyrna. Search has been made in the spot pointed out, and that it has led to the discovery, not of the "Acts," but of a copy of one of Aristotle's treatises, and a map of the islands. The things appear to have been interred about the year 1204.

The celebrated Berlin wit and comic writer, Saphir, who has resided some twenty years in Vienna, has been tried there according to the articles of war, and imprisoned on the 6th inst., for writing an article containing disrespectful allusions to the late Royal letters to the Ministers concerning the reform in the Government.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.—In Mr. Davies' collection of autographs, sold on Wednesday and Thursday last, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Simpson, of Piccadilly, were some interesting lots, although the bulk of the collection offered nothing very remarkable. We quote a few of the most noticeable, with their prices:—Lot 45, a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, in the costume of Melancthon, G. Major, and Caspar Cruciger, sold for £4 12s. Lot 88, also a printed book, in which were inserted autographs of Oliver Cromwell and several of the regicides, sold for £1 10s. Lot 114, a letter of Edward IV., sold for £6 2s. 6d., although in bad condition. Lot 115, some letters of Frederick the Great, each letter signed by the King, sold for £3. Lot 152, a letter of Henry Bell, the first who successfully applied steam-power to the purposes of navigation in Europe, sold for £1 11s. 6d. Lot 173, a short letter of Edmund Kean, sold for £1 11s. Lot 223, a letter of J. J. Rousseau, sold for £1 10s. Lots 229 to 240, twelve letters of P. B. Shelley, very uninteresting as regards their contents, sold for £7 1s. Lot 246, a short letter of Lawrence Sterne, sold for £1 7s. Lot 254, a letter of John Wesley, and one of his father, sold for £1 1s. Lot 329, a letter signed by the celebrated Wallenstein, sold for £4. Lot 335, some autograph MS. on astronomical subjects, by Lagrange, sold for £2 19s. There were also many letters throughout the sale addressed to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia; they were generally uninteresting, but, being in great preservation, they sold well.

The magistrates of Prague have issued an order that no Jew shall be allowed to reside in those parts of the town inhabited by Christians, without the permission of the magistrates, under pain of a fine of seventy-*one* florins.

NEW YORK POLICE STATISTICS.—The *New York Herald* has published a tabular report of the chief of police of that city, from the 1st of April to the 30th of June, in the present year, showing the number of persons apprehended, and for what offences. From these returns it appears that there were 9807 arrests in the city and county of New York during the quarter—13 of which were for murder—being a total increase of 1841 arrests over the preceding quarter for all offences, and an increase of 1000 under each head. During the quarter 12,403 persons were accommodated with lodgings in the various station-houses in the city, which shows a decrease of 2996; 1300 lost children were restored to their parents; 184 sick and disabled persons aided—an increase of 39; 42 persons rescued from drowning—being an increase of 9; 54 fires extinguished—increase of 2; 309 stores, dwellings, and offices found open at night—an increase of 98; 21 cattle found astray and restored; 113 horses found astray and restored—increase of 12; 13,133 dcl. 69 c. taken from lodgers and drunken persons and restored—an increase of 3592 dcl. 74 c.; 17 gold and 48 silver watches restored to owners. The number of days lost by policemen, during the quarter, in consequence of sickness or disability, was 1817, averaging 20 men per day, and being a decrease of 248 days from last year. The total effective force during the quarter was 982 men. There were 90 complaints made against policemen, being a decrease of 9; 63 policemen were suspended from pay, 10 resigned after complaints were made, and 18 complaints were dismissed. The effective force of the police department on the 1st of July was 19 captains, 38 assistant captains, 76 sergeants, 803 policemen, being a total of 936. Out of these, 141 men are usually detached for special duty. There are 6003 "drinking shops" in the city, of which 4408 are licensed, 1595 unlicensed, and 4185 open on Sundays.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Messrs. Smith, of St. Peter's Quay, on the Tyne, have contracted with Messrs. Hartley and Co., of the Wear Glass-Works, Bishopwearmouth, for the entire enclosure, with glass, of their extensive shipbuilding yard of St. Peter's, where vessels of the highest class and character, and of the largest register tonnage, are constructed. The glass for the roof is to be the Messrs. Hartley and Co.'s celebrated rough plate, of which a very large quantity will be required. Messrs. H. and Co. have engaged Mr. Isaac Cooke for the glazing. Vessels built under cover class a year higher at Lloyd's.

The magnificent entrance of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, in the Rue St. Martin, Paris, is now completed. It is ornamented with a pediment and caryatides. It enters into the Court of Honour, where is the entrance to the galleries. On the left are the new buildings containing the theatres; on the right, the ancient refectory of the convent, to be occupied as a library; also the curious chapel, constructed without a single column or pilaster; here will be erected a steam-engine. The following galleries are now completely reorganised, on the ground-floor:—1. The Weights and Measures of all Ages and Countries; 2. Machines for Weaving; 3. Agricultural Implements; 4. Models of Manufactures and Steam-Engines; 5. Raw Materials; 6. Pottery; 7. Philosophical Instruments; 8. Clocks; 9. Mathematical Instruments; 10. Lathes; 11. Optical Instruments; 12. Miscellaneous.

The Bristol and Exeter Railway Company and the Great Western Railway Company have had to make restitution to Messrs. Ford and Co., the carriers, for overcharges made upon them in attempts to monopolise the carrying trade; and the South Devon Railway Company is under an ordeal of Mr. Justice Patteson to do the same thing.

Sir R. Kane, Professor Sullivan, and Professor Murphy have been requested by the Lord-Lieutenant (Ireland) and departments of the Woods and Forests to proceed to the works of Mr. Darcan, at Kildrum, near Cork, for the purpose of making a report upon the whole of the process connected with preparing flax, including the invention of the Chevalier Claussen.

The Earl of Clare has been appointed to the lieutenancy of the county of Dublin, vacant by the death of the late Earl. It will be remembered that the noble Earl, then the Hon. R. Fitzgibbon, originally held this office, in which he has been reinstated upon succeeding to the title and family estates.

The Chantilly (near Paris) races are fixed for the 12th October. The principal stake, the Omnium, is of 10,000f. The Paris races are to take place on the 19th, 23rd, and 26th October. The Government Stakes are to be run for, and the principal of them is the Grand Prix National, of 14,000f. The number of horses in training in the vicinity of Paris is unusually great (about 200), and capital sport is expected.

An agent of the French government is now in Madrid, charged with the mission of laying down the basis of a treaty between France and Spain for the suppression of literary piracy. His overtures have been very favourably received by the Spanish cabinet.

M. Arago states, in a recent paper to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, that the following is the annual average number of storms at the places mentioned:—Paris, 13; Toulouse, 15; Pithiviers, 20; Smyrna, 19; Buenos Ayres, 30; Guadaloupe, 27; Rio Janeiro, 50; Calcutta, 60; Berlin, 18; Strasburg, 17; Utrecht, 15; Athens, 11; St. Petersburgh, 9; London, 8; Pekin, 8; Cairo, 3.

Manks, the pedestrian, who undertook to walk 1000 quarter miles in 1000 quarter hours, 1000 half miles in 1000 half hours, and 1000 miles in 1000 hours, without intermission, on the Barrack Tavern ground, Sheffield—a feat never before attempted—finished his great undertaking on Thursday afternoon week.

A parcel of writing-paper of French manufacture having been imported from Havre, having a crown and the word "Bath" stamped in the usual place, at the top left-hand corner, and also contained in wrappers likewise the words "Bath superfine," thereon, for the purpose of exportation, it was decided that it could not be allowed to be exported with this false character, having been illegally imported for that purpose, but must be returned to the port from which it had been shipped to this country.

Duncan Dunbar, Esq., the extensive London shipowner, and a leading Protectionist, is spoken of as likely to come forward at the next election as a candidate for the representation of the borough of Sunderland.

The Protectionists of Brecon and its neighbourhood are striving to induce Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., to come forward at the next general election to contest the representation of the borough with Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Esq., who has for some years been the sitting member.

The annual exposition of 1851 at the Palace of Fine Arts, Paris, commenced on the 3d with an exhibition of engravings. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th, the works of young sculptors were exhibited. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th, the works of young architects; and on the 25th, 26th, and 27th, historical paintings are to be exhibited. A general exhibition will be open from the 5th to October 5th. The distribution will take place at the Palace on the 4th of October.

The foundation-stone of a new church, about to be erected at the bottom of Legram's-lane, Horton, Yorkshire, has been laid. The name of the church is to be St. Andrew's, and a clergyman, in the person of the Rev. E. Mercer, has been labouring in that locality for several months back.

The French Brigadier-General Creny, of the army of Africa, now in Paris on leave of absence, has been placed on the non-effective list, for having attended the commemoration of Louis Philippe's death in England lately, contrary to the rules of the service, which prohibit an officer from going to a foreign country without permission from the executive power.

The monument of the illustrious historian, Jean de Müller, has been inaugurated in his native town, Schaffhausen, Switzerland. It is composed of a colossal bust in marble, placed on an elevated granite pedestal, ornamented with a bas-relief representing Johannes Müller in write the great events of his country. Underneath is a German inscription, in golden characters. The sculptor is M. Oechslein.

An Indian paper refuses to publish eulogies gratis, but adds:—"We will publish the simple announcement of the death of any of our friends with pleasure."

On Sunday night a terrible conflagration broke out at New House Farm, Ewhurst, the property of, and occupied by, Lord Harry Vane. Some labourers' children who were encamped near the premises had obtained lucifer-matches and went into the straw-yard. By accident they fired the straw, which communicated with the farm-buildings. A barn, with thirty loads of peas in the haulm, a loaf of which were white, and a lodge, were burnt down. Great praise is due to the labourers in assisting, otherwise a pea-stack, and a beanstack and a hay-stack, which stood within a few feet of the barn, must have been burnt down.

The *Cincinnatti Citizen* says that a hosier in that town painted as his motto on his sign, "*mens conscia recti.*" A man in the same town who lived opposite, imagining that it was some new article in the hosiery line, resolved not to be outdone by his rival, who was a new comer, repainted his own sign, with the addition of "men's and women's *conscia recti.*" The people of the United States seem to be as unscrupulous about appropriating old Joe Millers as any other unconsidered trifle from the old country.

The trustees of the Rochdale Savings' Bank have ordered a placard to be posted, stating that "a dividend of 2s. 6d in the pound will be paid at the premises formerly used as the bank, New Wall, Rochdale, to the depositors."

Galway Bay at the present time is full of herrings, and the haul on Saturday night last gave each boat from 1000 to 4000, most of which went up by rail to Dublin market.

A basket-hilted sword was found on Culloden Moor on Tuesday week, near the stone known as the Duke of Cumberland's resting-place on the day of the fatal fight.

Amongst the carriages destroyed by the late fire at Mr. Horne's coach manufactory in Long-acre on Sunday morning week, were the splendid new state carriages for the Spanish Ambassador. One has yet been discovered as to the origin of the fire. The destruction of property is supposed to exceed £20,000.

One of the soldiers of the 30th Royals, now in Winchester, has voluntarily resigned himself into the hands of the police, acknowledging that he is amenable to the law for murder committed on a young woman in Norwich, about fourteen years ago.

On Monday a corrected Parliamentary paper of the census in Ireland was printed. The decrease is 20 per cent between 1841 and 1851. In 1841 the total number of persons was 8,196,124; and on the 31st of March last, 6,515,794; showing a decrease of 1,680,330, or 20 per cent.

The privilege of the Teatro d'Oriente at Madrid having been offered for several weeks to public competition, without any acceptable offer being made for its purchase, her Majesty has taken it on her own account, and named M. Tamburini, the Milan tenor, the director.

M. de Manteuffel, President of the Council of Ministers in Prussia, has received a decoration from the Sovereign Pontiff.

The Paris papers justly complain of the wholesale literary piracy which is carried on in Brussels. Incredible as it may appear, fac-similes of many of the Parisian journals, particularly of the *Débats* and *Charivari*, are fabricated there on the day of their publication, and are transmitted to many parts of the Continent, where they often arrive several hours before the originals. This is explained by the execrable postal arrangements in Germany. A traveller may now go by railway from Paris to Berlin or Dresden in 38 hours. Letters and newspapers take post-horses four days.

The *Voss Gazette*, under date of Vienna, 3d instant, says:—"Some journals have given an incorrect statement of the amount which one Government sent in part payment of the arrears, as an indemnity for the military ate-operation in Hungary in 1848. The real facts of the case are as follow:—By a convention of the 10th June, Austria is bound to pay to Russia 5,668,218f. As part of this sum will be taken in salt and the rest in money, in three equal payments, the first in crost, from the 31st July, 1850. The first instalment was due on the 31st July last.

The firm of Messrs. Maudslay and Field have just commenced the erection of a branch establishment at Malta, for the purpose of carrying on the marine steam machinery. The site upon which the workshops and establishment will be erected has been given by the Government. The advantages which such an establishment will confer upon the steam marine of this as well as other countries navigating the Mediterranean are too obvious to require comment, and we cordially trust that this eminent firm will meet with the success which their enterprise so justly merits.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B E, of Ashford—Of the first three of your Problems, No 1 is transferable, and Nos 2 and 3 too easy. In the last with which you have favoured us, mate may be given in two or three ways.

R B W—No 24 is palpably wrong. The others will pass muster, though certainly inferior to many of your contributions.

BARON B—You are mistaken. Look again at No 393.

G F H—There is nothing problematical in such a position. A child would fathom it at a glance.

G S.—The mate in each is palpable at first sight.

M W A, Bagshot—We can see no advantage that would accrue to White by playing as you suggest. He certainly avoids by it the perils arising from Black's move of Q to K 5 th, but his Pawns remain doubled, and his Queen exposed to immediate attack.

JUPE—The acquisition of B Q to her 5th, is ingenious and practicable; but the other suggestions we must demur to.

CAMBRENSIS, 1 2—Wrong in both instances.

L P D, Queenbury, Wetherby—The King can Castle after having been checked. See the article "Castling" at page 19 of the "Chess-Player's Handbook."

G F H—There is nothing problematical in such a position. A child would fathom it at a glance.

Leadenhall—We never heard of "the Enfield iron men."

EACHUS—The few remaining copies of Major Jaenisch's unrivalled work, "Analyse Nouvelle des Ouvertures en Jeu des Echecs," have just been secured by Messrs Williams and Wells (the Cheverstone-street Chess-Rooms), who have also in their possession the only two Norgate, the foreign bookseller. Complete in two volumes, the price is only 18s. No "e" so nobly should seek to avail themselves of this opportunity of possessing this famous treatise.

TYRO—A player having taken up his adversary's piece is bound to capture it, if it can be legally taken.

W T—A King and Bishop alone cannot give checkmate.

VIATOR—The four volumes of *la Berliner Schach-Zeitung* abstracted from the Salon of the Tournament, were presented to the 'de George's Club by the members of the Berlin Chess Club as a testimony of friendship. Any information which may lead to the discovery of the party who took them should be forwarded to the Hon Secretary without delay.

VOX D, Berlin: and K——T, Paris—The numbers of the "C P G" have been regularly forwarded, according to the convention, but no later than June, July, nor August numbers of the Berlin or French Magazine have been received in return. It is requested they may be sent immediately.

CHESSLING—Hardly up to our mark.

W H, Camden Town—It shall appear.

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 397, by Stevens, W N A, Bodonia, Argus, L D, S P Q B, M P, Smyrna, F R S, M D.

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS by M P, Stevens, S P Q B, Argus, Nautilus, Triton, F R S, Mitre, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 395.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3d	3. Kt to K B 5th	R to Q R sq
2. B to Q 5th (ch)	Q to her B 3d	4. B takes R	Q must take B,
		giving mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 396.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 4th (ch)	K to his B 5th (best)	3. Kt to K 3d (dis ch)	R takes R
2. B to Q R 2d	Q takes B (best)	4. Kt to K 2d—(Mate)	

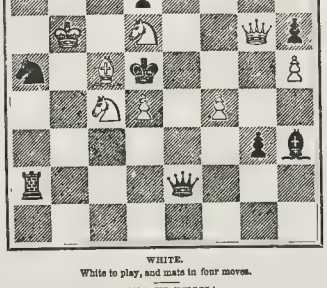
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 397.

In this position the key move is—1. Q to her Kt 8th.

PROBLEM No. 399

By R. B. W., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The two following games were lately played at St. Petersburgh, between Messrs. SCHUMOFF and JAENISCH.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE. (M. Schumoff.)	BLACK. (M. Jaenisch.)	WHITE. (M. Schumoff.)	BLACK. (M. Jaenisch.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	14. Kt to K 4th	Q takes Q B P
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. Q R to K sq	K Kt to K 6th (c)
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K 4th	16. K takes Kt	P takes R
4. Kt takes K P (a)	Q to Q R 4th (ch)	17. Q to K B 6th	Q to K 7th (d)
5. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P (ch)	18. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
6. B to Q 2d	B takes B (ch)	19. P takes P	Q to Q B 7th (e)
7. Kt takes B	Q takes K Kt	20. Q takes Q	P to Q 4th
8. B to Q 3d	Kt to K B 3d	21. Q to her 3d	P to Q 5th
9. Castles	Castles	22. Q to Q Kt 5th	K R to Q sq
10. P to K B 4th (b)	Q to Q B 4th	23. R to K B 3d	B to K B 4th (f)
11. P to K 5th	K Kt to Q 4th	24. Q takes B	Q Kt to Q B 3d
12. B takes P (ch)	K takes B	25. Q to Q B 5th	
13. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq	And Black resigns.	

(a) By this hasty slip, White loses a piece at the very outset of the play; a loss, however, which is hardly to be deplored, since it gives rise to an attack on his part more brilliant and spirited than we often see in modern days.

(b) From this moment the assault is admirably sustained.

(c) Though apparently a good move, this really was a fatal error.

(d) Better to have given up his Q by taking the Kt, or playing P to Q 4th at once.

(e) His only resource to avoid immediate mate.

(f) Here, again, Black has no alternative but to lose even losing another piece or being mated at once.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (M. S.)	BLACK (M. J.)	WHITE (M. S.)	BLACK (M. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q Kt to K 4th (c)	Q to K 2d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	22. Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	23. Q Kt takes K B P	R to K to K B 2d
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	24. B takes Q B P (d)	P takes B
5. K Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	25. Kt takes R	K Kt to Q 4th (ch)
6. B to Q B 4th	R to K R 2d	26. K to B 2d	R takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P to K B 6th	27. Q takes Q B P	K takes Kt
8. P takes P	P to Q 3d	(ch)	
9. K Kt to Q 3d	B to K Kt 5th	28. Q to Q R 8th (ch)	K to B 2d
10. B to K 3d (a)	B takes K R P (ch)	29. Q takes Q R P	K to B sq
11. K to Q 2d	P takes P	(ch)	
12. Q takes P	B to K Kt 5th	30. Q to Q R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
13. Q to K Kt 2d (b)	K R to K Kt 2d	31. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 2d
14. Q Kt to Q B 3d	B to K Kt 4th	32. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	Q Kt to Q Kt 3d
15. Q R to K B sq	B takes B (ch)	33. Kt takes K Kt	R to Q Kt 2d
16. Q R takes B	Q to Kt 4th (ch)	34. Kt to Q 3d	Q to K B 2d (ch)
17. Q R to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q 2d	35. K to K sq	Q to K B 6th
18. P to K 5th	P takes K P	36. K to K 2d	Q to K 6th (ch)
19. Q P takes K P	Castles	37. K to B sq	B to K R 6th (ch)
20. B to Q 5th	R to Q B 3d	38. K takes B	R to K Kt8—Mate

(a) This seems now to be generally acknowledged among good players to be a better move than B to K h3 5th.

(b) Not so strong as Q to K R sq.

(c) By taking the Q B P, White would have got a glorious attack.

(d) The position is one of much interest, from the danger in which both parties stand.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 676.—By J. C. W.

White: K at his 8th, Q at her Kt 3d, B at K B 6th, Kt at K Kt 8th, P at K R 4th.

Black: K at his 5th, Kt at K Kt 8th; P s at K B 6th, K's 3d and 4th, and Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 677.—By R B W.

White: K at his 3th Q at K 7th, B at K R 3d, Kt at Q R 6th, P s at K B 4th, K 5th, and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q 3d, R at Q Kt 4th, B s at K Kt 2d and Q Kt sq; P s at K B 6th, Q B 3d, and Q R 2d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The increase in the number of visitors is becoming more and more marked every day, and this influx is certainly of the labouring classes, both agricultural and mechanical. Smock-frocks have become abundant during the past week; and not a few of those who wore them carried unmistakable evidence of the localities whence they came, in the form of branches of the hop plant, or bouquets of flowers with such branches forming the central. They had gone out for a holiday, and, of course, took an autumnal peep with them. As regards the artisans of our towns, they, too, are flocking up; and the want of some provision for this purpose, so strenuously urged upon them by the promoters of the Exhibition at the outset of the agitation in its favour, is telling rather painfully upon those whose curiosity is greater than their means. Thus, on Saturday last, at Leeds, one pawnbroker alone was astonished at a sudden influx of about a hundred and a half, imperial measure, of watches, which, on consideration, he had no doubt were deposited with him for the purpose of raising the means to take the excursion train on Monday morning. The more distant Leeds, too, of the working classes of London are appearing on the scene, since they see no prospect of any reduction of the price of admission, and therefore strain a point, and go at once; for the pecuniar epoching on the 1st of May seems to have borne its fruits, and rightly impressed every one with a feeling that the Exhibition will as punctually close.

The new consignment from Sweden is being arranged in the proper compartment, and will certainly do infinite credit to the contributors. Several chandeliers of crystal and glass, of great beauty and elegance, are amongst these articles, together with specimens of mineral manufactures, consisting of vases, tables, &c. Other goods, too, are expected from different countries, and constant applications are being made to the Executive Committee to admit articles on the British side, but with little chance of success, since the space is so thoroughly and completely filled up. Yet, whilst these arrangements, on the foreign side at least, are taking place, preparations for the removal of the whole are going steadily forward. Plans are being organised, by which the great and unequal gathering of the products of human skill will, in a few br of weeks, become only a memory of the past. Its influence, however, has been immense already, and we cannot help seeing many examples of its value, in promoting the development of trade and manufacture, and even in some instances carrying mechanical means for the establishment of industrial operations where none, or comparatively none, existed before.

A most liberal boon made, as an encouragement to the exhibitors, of the prize of 100 guineas, announced in our last as having been given by Lord Elgin for division amongst the Canadian exhibitors, by which the probable results of the Exhibition may be realised, or at least such hints and suggestions thrown out as will tend to show those most interested in what direction they ought to look in future in the employment of the means at their command. Thus, a committee will report on the best method to be pursued in future for the development of Canadian resources. This, if done by all our colonies, would be very valuable; and even certain departments of our home trade might take the hint, and endeavour to draw a lesson from the abundant materials around them. This, we fear, has not yet been done to the extent that it might have been, and, indeed, ought to be done; and as the question now set ting as to the disposal of the surplus in founding an University of Arts and Manufactures becomes more matured, as it seems very likely to be, everything calculated to throw light upon the distinct bearings of the objects exhibited will become doubly valuable. This project has been well received at Birmingham, Sheffield, and even at Manchester, never very forward to take up anything which does not originate within its own locality, or arise out of its own wisdom. The memorials from Sheffield and Birmingham are interesting documents, worthy of careful consideration. Meanwhile, we have another proposition as to the disposal of the Crystal Palace, as having several points of interest. This is put forth in a pamphlet for "private distribution," in the shape of an extract from one of the *Art Journal* Prize Essays, and is by Mr. George Wallis, of the Executive. Of the several departments of the Great Exhibition, who has just been appointed by the Board of Trade as the future head master of the Birmingham School of Design. This scheme is on the "future uses of the Crystal Palace," and proposes that the south side of the Building be walled in, to form two immense picture galleries, with suitable roof-lights, and that the National Gallery pictures be deposited therein—the old masters in one compartment, and the modern paintings in the other; thus remedying at once the want of room in Trafalgar-square, and taking the Vernon Gallery from Marlborough House: the School of Design, now so badly accommodated at Somerset House, to take the rooms in Trafalgar-square, and consequently unite the male and female school under one roof, a-d in a convenient and central situation. The north side of the Exhibition Building it is proposed to use for the purpose of a College and museum of manufactures and industrial art—a similar institution, in fact, to that proposed under the title of an University of Arts and Manufactures, but not taking so ambitious a flight at the outset. Then, to complete the arrangement and meet Mr. Paxton's views, Mr. Wallis proposes that all the central portion of the Building, from the South to the North Gallery, together with the Transept, shall be used, as proposed by Mr. Paxton, for a Winter Park or Garden. The suggestions are illustrated with a plan of the Building, and, doubtlessly, there has been considerable thought bestowed upon the proposition; and it certainly possesses many advantages, and, as some will probably think, quite as many disadvantages. Our object, however, is not to approve or condemn; announcing the proposal as it stands, is all we have to do with. If the Building is to be preserved, however, it would appear that something more practically tangible must be enunciated than has appeared previous to this proposal.

ANOTHER ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—On the 27th ultimo, Mr. Salmond, of Waterfoot, Cumberland, and his son, Mr. Charles Salmond, accompanied by three guides each, left Chamouny at about ten A.M. The party, eight in all, reached the "Grands Mulets," the usual halting-place, about six P.M., and were received with the usual salute from the valley. They recommenced their journey with lanterns at one A.M., and reached the top of the ridge about nine A.M., and were rewarded by a magnificent view on all sides. At this point, however, they encountered a snow-storm, which rapidly increased to such a degree of severity that, although within 200 feet of elevation of the highest peak, they were unable to reach it, and regained the grand plateau with difficulty and some danger. The party arrived at Chamouny in safety at six P.M. on the 28th. They seem to have had a fortunate escape, for the next morning the hills were covered with snow almost to their base, and the snow still falling.

THE FORTHCOMING REGISTRATION.—A new law for the registration of voters, passed in the late session, will come into practical operation in the forthcoming revision of the lists of voters commencing from Monday next. The new law is entitled "An Act to amend the law for the registration of certain persons commonly known as 'compound householders,' and to facilitate the exercise by persons of their right to vote in the election of borough members to serve in Parliament." By the Reform Act it was lawful for the occupier of a house of the required amount, in a city or borough, to claim to be rated in the relief of the poor in respect of premises wherein the landlord was or was not liable to be rated, and such occupier paying or tendering the rate payable was to be put upon the list. "And whereas it is often inconvenient or impracticable for such persons to make continual claim in respect of such rate, and many persons are, consequently, deprived of the franchise." It is therefore enacted that no person so claiming is be rated, and paying or tendering, on or before the 20th July, the rates due on the 5th January preceding, shall be required to make any further claim in regard to any future rate upon the premises in respect to which his vote in any such election shall arise, but shall be entitled to be put on the list, and to be registered as a voter, provided he has occupied the premises and paid the rates and taxes required. By attending to this act on the forthcoming revision of the lists of voters commencing from Monday next, compound householders will be saved a good deal of trouble, and numerous applications will be spared their claims.

THE LONGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.—Messrs. C. Mare and Co., the ship-builders, of Orchard-yard, Blackwall, and Messrs. Penn, of Greenwich, engineers, have taken a contract to construct for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, an iron steam-ship, of the following dimensions and power: viz. length between the perpendiculars, 325 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet; depth, 32 feet. She will measure about 3000 tons, and will be propelled by four engines, of the collective working power of 1200 horses; will have feathering paid e-wheels, and a guaranteed average speed of 14 knots, equal to sixteen statute miles per hour. Some idea may be formed of the size of this gigantic vessel, when it is compared with that of some of the existing steam-ships most celebrated for their large size. She will be 51 feet longer than the *Great Britain*; 60 feet longer than the largest of the Cunard or North American mail-steamers, the *Asia* and *Africa*, 40 feet longer than the large steamers, such as the *Parana*, *Oronoco*, &c., now constructing for the Royal Mail Company, and 100 feet longer and 900 tons larger than the *Caledonia*, first rate, of 1st guns. She is the first of an improved class of steam-ships about to be constructed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the East India mail and passenger service, and it is confidently estimated that she will effect the passage between Southampton and Alexandria, a distance of 3100 miles, in nine days. The passenger accommodation in these vessels is to be on the most spacious scale, and replete with every comfort and convenience.

WRECK OF A SPANISH MERCHANTMAN.—The lugger *Nelson*, commanded by Joseph Ellis, with a crew of three picked boatmen, cruising in the neighbourhood of the Sunken Light, observed, about seven o'clock on Sunday morning, a flag of distress flying from a boat at some miles distance, and immediately put off to render assistance. On coming to sight they reached the boat, and found it to contain nine Spanish sailors, and to be in an almost sinking state, the stern being completely stove in. The unfortunate men having been taken off the *Nelson*, it was ascertained that they comprised the crew of the Spanish brig *Cervantes*, Captain Felix Loyo y Castro, from Christiansand to Barcelona, with a cargo of salt fish, which ran on shore on the Long Sands at half-past seven in the morning, the crew saved by their vessel sinking. Five o'clock in the morning, when, finding that their vessel was going to pieces, they took to the only boat left to them out of three, in which they remained, until they were picked up by the lugger, her boat at this time being about 24 miles from Margate, 6 from the Sunken Light, and 8 from the Kentish Knock. The rescued crew having been refreshed with hot coffee and other necessaries, were conveyed to Margate.

Lord Palmerston has resolved to send out Commander Forbes, late of the *Bo-tta*, on another mission to the King of Dahomey, with the view of securing his Majesty's co-operation in the suppression of the slave trade. Captain Forbes will proceed to the coast of Africa in the next mail packet to Sierra Leone, and during his mission the gallant officer is to be borne in the flag-ship *Penelope* as an additional commander.

THE LATE DUKE FERDINAND OF SAXE-COBURG.

DUKE FERDINAND GEORGE AUGUSTUS of Saxe-Coburg Gotha was the younger son of Francis, reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, was the brother of Ernest I., the succeeding reigning Duke, and was the uncle of Ernest II., the present reigning Duke. He was brother to the widow of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, to the Duchess of Kent, and to the King of the Belgians. He was uncle to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to Prince Albert.

Duke Ferdinand George Augustus was born on the 28th of March, 1785. He was a military officer of distinction. He was a General of cavalry, and proprietor of the 8th Regiment of Hussars, in the service of Austria. The Duke married, on the 2d, January, 1816, Maria Antonette Gabriela, daughter and sole heiress of the late Francis Joseph, Prince of Kohary. By this alliance, the seigniory of Csabrag, the primitive seat of the Koharys, and the other lordships in Hungary and in Austria below the Ens, the possessions of the Kohary family, passed to Duke Ferdinand, and his residence was established at Vienna. The Duke had issue by the marriage two sons and a daughter. The eldest son is Ferdinand, present King of Portugal by his union with Queen Donna-Maria: the younger son, Prince Augustus, is the consort of the Princess Clementine, youngest daughter of the late King Louis Philippe. Duke Ferdinand's only daughter, the Princess Victoria, was married to Louis, Duke de Nemours, King Louis Philippe's second son. Duke Ferdinand, we regret to add, died on the 27th ult., in his 69th year.

THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.—DRAWN BY HAUGNIET.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE "APOLLO," LONDON AND ROTTERDAM SCREW STEAMSHIP.

THE *Apollo* was an iron-built vessel; and in consequence of the rapidity and success of her trips, was deemed one of the finest "screws" that entered the Thames. She was between 500 and 600 tons burden, with engines of nearly 200-horse power, and was the joint property of the two companies. On Saturday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, she left Rotterdam for the Thames, with a heavy cargo of cattle and provisions. She had on board 17 passengers, amongst whom were three ladies. There were also five drovers, who had charge of the cattle; and her crew, including Mr. Smith, the master, the chief and second officers, engineers, &c., amounted to about 25, altogether on board numbering some 47 persons. Her live cargo consisted of about 160 head of cattle, and 800 or 900 sheep, and in the lower part of the hold was stowed a vast amount of provisions, butter, cheese, &c., the whole forming, as may be imagined, a very valuable freight. On the night setting in, the wind got up rather strong from the north-east. It was, however, favourable for the vessel's course, and she therefore had the advantage of both sails and screw. At midnight, when the watch was changed, the force of the wind had increased, with a very rough sea on. Onward, however, the *Apollo* went; and just before two o'clock in the morning, and whilst proceeding at the rate of twelve miles an hour, she struck on that formidable shoal to the Channel navigator known as the Kentish Knock, thirty or forty miles from the entrance of the Thames. About daybreak, a sloop connected with Dover observed the position of the *Apollo*, and having bore down, the passengers were taken on board, with such portions of their baggage as could be got at; and the sloop cruised about the spot, in order to rescue the master, Mr. Smith, and those who continued on board the wreck. The change of the tide altered the situation of the steamer;

THE LONDON AND ROTTERDAM SCREW STEAMER, "APOLLO."

and her front compartment being filled, it was quickly discovered that she was foundering. A rush was then made to the boat; and as the master and those who had continued with him were making for the sloop, the *Apollo* went down. This was between 7 and 8 A.M. The sloop then made for Dover, which she reached in the course of the evening, when the whole of those rescued from the *Apollo* were safely landed. Mr. Smith and his officers are represented to be very steady, careful navigators. The Dutch pilot was on board, but his duties were only confined to the difficulties of the Dutch coast; and it would seem that, on nearing or reaching the Thames, an English one is not generally employed until the vessel reaches Gravesend. The night is stated to have been exceedingly boisterous.

Since Tuesday last between 200 and 300 carcasses of sheep and lambs, part of the cargo of the *Apollo*, which were washed off the deck, have been picked up and brought into Ramsgate and Broadstairs. Many were washed on the sands near Ramsgate. On Monday evening several persons engaged to purchase carcasses at 1s. 6d. each. The following day they were employed in skinning and cutting up the carcasses. The skin and suet found ready purchasers among the tallow-melters and leather-cutters of the neighbourhood. The meat was forwarded to London. On Tuesday about 100 firkins of butter were recovered by the Margate, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate boatmen, and disposed of. The butter had not sustained damage.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, ARUNDEL.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, ARUNDEL.

THE Church of St. Nicholas, at Arundel, always attractive in its antiquarian associations, has just derived additional interest from being the *locus in quo*, the Duke of Norfolk "having left the communion of the Church of Rome, the hereditary faith of the noble house of Howard became a member of the Church of England." On Sunday week, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adeliza Howard, the Earl of Ellesmere and Lord Brackley, attended the morning service at St. Nicholas. The Rev. G. A. Frederick Hart, one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen, preached the sermon.

The church is mostly built in the Perpendicular style, partly of flint and stone, in the form of a cross, from the intersection of which rises a low tower; the chancel has a north aisle, which contains several monuments of the former owners of Arundel Castle. The church belonged originally to a priory of Benedictines, subject to the Abbey of Seez in Normandy; but this priory was suppressed in the reign of Richard II., and a chantry, or college, for a master and 12 secular canons, with other officers, was founded in its place.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE WELL ON OCKLEY GREEN, SURREY.

ON the quiet village green of Ockley, in Surrey, stands this interesting memorial of true charity and self-denial. It is the good work of a lady who was many years governess in the family of a neighbouring gentleman; and knowing that the villagers were in want of a supply of pure water, she devoted the savings of her life to the remedy of this deficiency by sinking a deep well, and erecting over it the elegant pump and canopy which we have figured. But not only to relieve their bodily wants did she thus strive, but laid by sufficient to build a commodious school for the village children, which now adorns this naturally beautiful spot

THE WELL ON OCKLEY GREEN.

The water from the well is most abundant, and of excellent quality; and its value to the cottagers is well apparent, for it is seldom that many minutes elapse but some of them are seen crossing the green with a vessel to draw from the crystal fount. In its usefulness, this humble memorial contrasts favourably with the monument on Leith Hill, which appears in the background (when standing on the south side of the well), proudly lifting its comparatively useless head. The canopy of the well is supported by four Norman pillars of stone, the woodwork of the roof being of oak; and on a metal plate in front of the pump is the following inscription:—"The benevolent bequest of Jane Scott, A.D. 1837."

We have engraved this memorial as an example which we could wish to see more generally followed, and as an instance of what can be done even with the limited resources which a governess is generally supposed to have at her command. There are very many of our village greens, to which the formation of a like well and pump would be both an ornament and a blessing; for in numberless places the cottagers are obliged to resort for their sole supply of water to some unwholesome ditch or pond.

AUSTRALIAN EAGLES IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ANNIVERSARY FETE OF THE MORFE COTTAGE GARDEN SOCIETY, AT DUDMASTON, NEAR BRIDGNORTH, SALOP.—THE MANSION AND PART OF FLOWER-GARDEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE MORFE COTTAGE GARDEN SOCIETY, BRIDGNORTH, SALOP.

THIS society held its fifth annual show at Dudmaston, the beautiful seat of W. W. Whitmore, Esq., near Bridgnorth, on Thursday, the 28th August.

The association was formed in the year 1847, under the patronage of T. C. Whitmore, Esq., M.P., Apley Park; W. W. Whitmore, Esq., Dudmaston; R. H. Cheney, Esq., Badger Hall; and W. S. Davenport, Esq., Davenport (who kindly agreed to allow the society to hold its exhibitions alternately in their delightful grounds), for the benefit of cottagers and garden labourers residing in their immediate vicinity, and who are thus encouraged, by the distribution of prizes for the best production of vegetables they would otherwise have to dispose to the greatest advantage the small plots of ground attached to the cottages. Rewards, also, are distributed for the neatest and best stocked gardens. The result of the society's efforts is proved in the present object of the yearly show. Those of the labouring classes who are members have been practically convinced, by the reception of prizes, of the solid advantages which can be reaped from a bestowal of only common pains and industry upon their little gardens; whilst the unsuccessful competitors have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing, that, by their endeavour to succeed, their homesteads have produced a greater variety of vegetables for their frugal meal than they would otherwise have done.

Three spacious tents, one for the cottagers, another for the garden labourers, and a third for the specimens of fruits, vegetables, and flowers of the honorary members, who contend for the principal prizes, were erected in a beautiful knoll within the Park, which commands a lovely home view, combining a rich diversity of wood, rock, hill, valley, and water.

The grounds were thrown open to the public at twelve o'clock, and thousands availed themselves of this opportunity of spending a happy day in a rational and social manner. Here might be seen the landlord and steward, the master and servant, the rich and poor, meeting together for innocent recreation, whilst the familiar and hearty salutation of the former, and the cheerful smile of the latter, evinced the heartfelt pleasure he experienced in the sympathetic look and friendly greeting of his superior.

The boys of the blue-coat school, of the union school, Bridgnorth, and of the parochial schools, 150 in number, headed by their merry little band of fifes and drums, opened the exhibition, by marching round the tents.

At five o'clock the President addressed the company, and in an able speech set forth the advantages which such a society must ever have in promoting the morality, comfort, and industry of the cottagers, and the kindly feeling which such an annual re-unhage regenderal among all classes of people. He also stated this gratifying fact, that, during the four years of the society's existence, not the slightest damage had been done to the parks and pleasure-grounds in which the exhibitions were held, proving the beneficial effects which education and civilisation had effected in the minds and habits of the great masses of the people. After which he proceeded to distribute the prizes.

Many of the poor received from 1s. to 5s., and all seemed satisfied with the fairness of the awards. An efficient band enlivened the scene, and ample refreshment were provided.

AUSTRALIAN EAGLES IN THEIR NEW AVIARY,

AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

AMONG the new buildings of the Zoological Society is an aviary expressly designed for the collection of eagles. The picturesque manner in which the birds display themselves is well expressed in our Illustration, and entirely contrary to the advantage which always results from placing animals in confinement under natural circumstances. The collection of eagles, which was formerly scattered in obscure and inappropriate dens, has gained much in effect by being brought together into one great group, while the space which is afforded to the different species presents them in a far more favourable manner to the observation of the visitors. We would, for instance, direct attention particularly to a point of view at the western end of the aviary, where the spectator obtains a *coup d'œil* of the whole southern front of the building, with its cleverly-modelled masses of rock covered with five of the finest species of rapacious birds which exist. The Condor of the Andes, the Golden Eagle, the Wedge-tailed Australian Eagle, the Sea Eagle of Europe, and the Bald Eagle of America crown the different points, and not unfrequently utter their wild cries and spread their wings to the wind, as if they were still in their native fastnesses.

The building has two fronts, each about ninety feet in length. The northern side contains ten divisions of smaller dimensions than those to which we have alluded, and they are devoted to rarer species, which are also, generally, of less imposing size. Among these we have the Imperial Eagle of Austria and Hungary, the Fisher Eagle of the Cape, the Chilian Eagle, the Fisher Eagle of Australia, King Vultures, and other interesting forms, which admirably illustrate the larger genera of rapacious birds. It is to be regretted that the Lammergeier should not there to complete the magnificent series of vultures, in which, with that exception, the Society's collection is complete. The arrangement of the iron-work in this building deserves notice from the subordinate part which it has been made to take in that of displaying the birds. It is scarcely possible to have had equal strength with so little interruption to the sight.

As there is no institution in London which has made so remarkable a progress within the last few years as the menagerie of the Zoological Society, it is gratifying to find that the public fully appreciate the interesting succession of improvements which have stamped it with the vigorous character which it now bears.

The number of visitors was greatly swelled by those at the Great Exhibition, and when that no longer exists there is very little doubt that the gardens of the Zoological Society will be without a rival in popularity.

The impression produced upon foreigners appears to be still more favourable than our own, if we take the visitors' book at least as a measure of the whole. Between 13,000 and 14,000 persons passed through the gates on that day, and penetrated with eager interest to every nook and corner in which an animal or a flower was to be seen.

The extensive usefulness of the Society's establishment appears to give an extraordinary impulse to the accession of donations, for we find, in looking over the monthly reports with which the Fellows are furnished, that scarcely a week passes without some valuable addition being made to the collection in this manner. We willingly direct the attention of our readers abroad to the careful appreciation which is bestowed by the Society upon the many gifts which have within the last two years been successfully transmitted to them from the most remote countries, and by the most distinguished persons. Any traveller, any captain of a vessel, may, if he chooses, give invaluable assistance to the Society in a number of species contained in this great collection, with very little exertion on his own part during the homeward voyage to England, from whatever port he may start.

Among the most recent arrivals in the menagerie are some interesting reptiles from Berbice, transmitted by Mr. Strutt, stipendiary magistrate; and from Morocco, brought home by Mr. Oxborough; some Mandarin ducks, obtained in China, by the influence of Dr. Bowring; and a valuable bear from the Euphrates, which was brought in the *Hertford*, with the late Nineveh sculptures from Bassorah, and has been presented to the Society by Mr. Alderman Finnis.

DISCOVERY OF EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—A few months ago, Mr. Henry Edward Fidgway, solicitor, Norfolk-street, Manchester, a gentleman of long and extensive practice, highly respected, and in whom great confidence has evidently been reposed by numerous clients, died. Everything has transpired within the last ten days which have led to the belief (legal proof has not yet been produced) that he had, for about two years prior to his death, availed himself of the circumstance of the deeds of his clients being left in his safe and possession for security from fire, &c., and employed those deeds as a means of realising money. It is said to be now ascertained that he had forged mortgage deeds for various sums, and, unknown, of course, to his principals, had handed over these documents, which had for years been left in his custody. Having received the money on the mortgages thus effected, he paid the interest himself; consequently, during his lifetime no suspicion was excited. The interest was one case recently falling due, and not being paid as heretofore, the principal was applied to, and he, surprised, of course, at the application, denied that he had ever effected such a mortgage, or was at all cognizant of it—the signature of the mortgagee deed was forged. Other discoveries have been made, and it is feared there are some still undiscovered. Already the sums thus obtained on mortgages are believed to exceed £10,000, which must entail a serious loss to the parties who have advanced the money. Legal proof of the forgeries, of course, has yet to be adduced.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.—The *New York Tribune* of the 25th ult. contains a report of an interview of the United States Commissioners with the chiefs of the Sioux Indians, the object of which was to conclude a treaty for the purchase of their lands. The Indians struggled hard to obtain the payment of an annuity in advance of 20 000 dollars before the ratification, and in the treaty but eventually they were contented with an engagement on the part of the United States Commissioners, that the matter should be immediately attended to. The treaty provides that—"There be perpetual peace between the Indians and the United States: that they cede all of their lands, but have a reservation for a home; that the United States pay them a sum of 1,410,000 dollars; that the chiefs receive 270 000 dollars on the ratification of the treaty; that they receive 30,000 dollars for the establishment of school-houses and other buildings; that the remaining sums remain in trust with the United States at five per cent. interest for forty-two years, and that the principal then revert to the United States. That they receive the following annuities:—12,000 dollars agricultural Fund; 8000 dollars Educational Fund; 10,000 dollars in goods and provisions; 20,000 dollars in cash. The money left to be expended by the provisions of a former treaty at the discretion of the President, is by this made payable in cash.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The brilliant houses which followed the return of Madame Sontag, on the 5th and 6th inst., after her engagements at the provinces compelled the management to organise five additional performances, at pay-house prices, for the week, beginning on Tuesday with "Il Barbiére," in which Signor Montelli appeared as *Dr. Bartolo*: on Wednesday the first act of Norma, selections from "Der Freyschütz" by Mdme. Fiorentini and Pardini, the last act of "Otello," with Madame Sontag and Pardini, the last scene of "Anna Bolena" for Barbieri Nini, and dancing by Rosati, were the programme: on Thursday night, Bellini's "Sonnambula," with selections from "Lucia" and "Linda," were the entertainments. Last night and this evening (Saturday), announced as positively the concluding representations, the programmes comprise divers gleanings from operas for Madame Sontag, Mdlle. Cruvelli, Mdme. Barbieri Nini, Mdme. Fiorentini, Signor Calzolari, Pardini, Balanchi, and Lorenzo.

There have been 102 performances this season; namely, 46 subscription nights, 52 extra representations, three morning concerts, and one *soirée* for the Spanish Dancers. The revivals have been, "Don Giovanni" and "Nozze di Figaro," of Mozart; "Lucia," "Elisir d'Amore," "Lucrezia Borgia," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "Don Pasquale," "Linda," and "Anna Bolena," of Donizetti; "Il Barbiére," "La Cenerentola," and "La Gazza Ladra," of Rossini, "Sonnambula" and "Norma" of Bellini, "Ernani" of Verdi, and "La Prova" of Greco (16 operas). The novelties have been "Ghitave," "La Muta di Portici" ("Masaniello"), "Il Prodigo," and "Zerlina," of Auber; "Le Tre Nozze" of Alary, "I Quattro Fratelli" of Balfe, "Foriosa" of Thalberg, and "Fidelio" of Beethoven (3 new operas). Thus, the catalogue presents a total of 24 lyric dramas, sustained by Madame Sontag, Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, Madame Ugalde, Madame Giuliani, Madame Fiorentini, Mdlle. Alayno, Mdlle. Keller, Madame Grimaldi, Mdlle. Nau, Mdlle. Fischer, Mdlle. Lanza, Mdlle. Sophie Cruvelli, Mdlle. Marie Cruvelli, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, Mdlle. Alboni, and Madame Barbieri Nini; Signori Gardoni, Calzolari, Bonfi, Dat Fiori, Marcurial, Ronsegni, M. Poublier, and Mr. Sims Reeves (tenors); Signori Lablache, Coletti, F. Lablache, Lorenzo, Balanchi, Ferranti, Casanova, Scapini, Montelli, and M. Massol (bass and baritone). The ballet has included Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, Rosati, Ferraris, Maria Taglioni, Petit Stephan, MM. Paul Taglioni, Silvain, Charles, Ehrick, Gosselin, and the inimitable mime, Mdlle. Monti. The new ballets and divertisements were "L'Ile des Amours," and "Les Compagnons," and the revivals "Les Metamorphoses," "Le Diable à Quatre," "La Sylphide," "Ondine," "Les Graces," and "Esmeralda," besides the Spanish dancers. The celebrated violinist, Sivori, was engaged in the engagements.

The above enumeration of the labours of this memorable season will afford a notion of the enormous exertions and spirited engagements made by the management for the year of the Exhibition. For more than half the season the performances were five nights in the week. The works which were given twenty-two times, that of Beethoven eleven times, those of Mozart seven times, that of Thalberg six times, those of the modern Italian school about fifty times. These numbers are suggestive, as they indicate that the taste of the subscribers and of the general public lean more to the purely Italian style than to that of the French and German masters.

It is much to be regretted, that the loss of this memorable season will afford a notion of the enormous exertions and spirited engagements made by the management for the year of the Exhibition. For more than half the season the performances were five nights in the week. The works which were given twenty-two times, that of Beethoven eleven times, those of Mozart seven times, that of Thalberg six times, those of the modern Italian school about fifty times. These numbers are suggestive, as they indicate that the taste of the subscribers and of the general public lean more to the purely Italian style than to that of the French and German masters.

It is much to be regretted, that the great event of the season, the *début* of the gifted Barbieri Nini, one of the greatest lyric *artistes* of this age, should have taken place so late in the season. With Madame Sontag in the parts in which Mdme. Barbieri Nini appeared, as the Barbiére Nini is the highest dramatic charaters, and with Alboni as a contralto solely, a truly great triad would have been secured. In the second rank, Mdlle. Cruvelli, Mdlle. Alayno, and Madame Fiorentini, may be enrolled as singers requiring study and experience to occupy the first position. Mdlle. Dupres is a thoroughly accomplished vocalist, but her powers are better adapted to the Opéra Comique, which, by the way, Mdme. Ugalde evidently made a mistake in leaving for the Italian Opera. Of the new tenors and bassos, there is nothing to record. Massol won the public in "Il Prodigo" and *Pietro*, but a working baritone for the *Figaro* and *Don Giovanni* line was wanting.

Mr. Balfe has achieved marvels this campaign, and the acquisition of Mr. Harris for the *mise en scène* has been invaluable.

HAYMARKET.

The new comic drama of "Grandmother Grizzle," produced on Wednesday, is taken from M. Bérenger's song, "Ma Grand'mère," the ditto sung through a French vaudeville, "La Dentelle de Brienne," and then restored to more than its original consistency by Mr. Buckstone for solid English use. The part originally performed by Mdlle. Déjazet is, at this theatre, undertaken by Mr. Fitzwilliam, who makes up and enacts the quarrelsome old lady to the life. Nor is she less admirable, when, partaking of the generous wine which she has stored for nearly sixty years, she slows off the cares of decay, and recounts the amours of her youth. Having enacted this scene, Mrs. Fitzwilliam instantly reappears as *Little Steve*, grandson to the old lady, and rattles off a scene of rollicking fun in most effective style. Mr. Buckstone himself assumes the character of *Jeremy Puddle*, a drunken butler, wondering at his mistress's conduct and change of mood. To make up a story, there are also some subordinate incidents, which, by extending the piece to unnecessary length, impede the progress of real success. The *one* character is the real feature; and when this becomes understood by the audience, we have no doubt of the little drama thoroughly prospering.

SADLER'S WELLS.

It is not often that we get a comedy well cast at this theatre; but the late additions to the company have enabled "The Road to Ruin" to be placed on its stage with more than ordinary completeness and effect. Mr. Barrett as *Old Dornton*, Mr. Marston as *Harry Dornton*, Mr. Hoskins as *Goldfinch*, Mr. Ray as *Silky*, and Mrs. H. Marston as *Widow Warren*, present a satisfactory *ensemble*. The last character was performed as none save Mrs. Glover and its present representative could perform it. Mrs. Marston must needs increase her already high reputation by her admirable impersonation. Mr. Ray, as usual, proved himself an expeditious artist; and Mr. Barrett was broad and pathetic in his delineation of a character which always carries the sympathies of an English audience.

ADELPHI.

The subject of "The Man in the Iron Mask" having been taken for the theme of a French opera, the libretto of the latter has been adroitly enough turned into an Adelphi melodrama; but not more adroitly than the story itself has been turned into a pay of any kind. Forty years' imprisonment in an iron mask was, *à priori*, no tempting argument for the stage—rather, it were a theme for a Dickensian episode in some new Pyrgatorio; but the French playwright disposes of the difficulty by substituting for the ill-used and miserable victim, who puts it on his own face, by way of atonement for an early sin, and to secure his daughter's happiness. Mr. Webster, who has recovered from a serious indisposition, impersonates the self-devoted chevalier *De Rosarges*, the father of *Aline* (Miss Fitzwilliam), who is betrothed to *Roland* a farmer (Madame Celeste). The happiness of this worthy is smoothed by *De Rosarges*, who is an agent of Mazarin, and by the *Countess de Chevreuse* (Miss Woolgar); and the result is that his farm is destroyed by an incendiary fire, whence the young man is parted from *Aline*, and introduced into court, where he has mysterious interviews with the *Countess*, who in rustic is none other than an unacknowledgeable son of *Anne of Austria*, wife to *Louis XIII.* The *Queen Mother* is compelled to satisfy herself with furtive glances of her offspring, until the fatal moment arrives, when, previous to the interview, the wandering youth is seized by the *Chevalier*, being condemned to perpetual imprisonment and the iron mask. From this gloomy fate, however, *Roland* is far from *Roland* to be happy with his daughter in. The character is such as exactly suits Mr. Webster: in its rude strength, the pathos of its remorse, and its external profit gusy. Madame Celeste, as the despairing *ingenuous*, was exceedingly effective; and Miss Woolgar, as the *Countess*, conducting a serious purpose with an apparent levity of manner, had a part which ensured a special triumph.

On Saturday week Mdme. Celeste will leave England for America, and be absent for some months.

OLYMPIC.

"I have Eaten my Friend" is the name of a farce written for the display of Mr. Compton's powers of pun. It is founded on the anecdote of the French barber who cut the throats of his patients, and sold them to a confederate peeman next door. Mr. Compton, as *Mr. Jellytop*, finds the button of one of his friends in his pie, and then imagines all the preceding horrors. The humour of such a piece is of the roughest, and the flavour of it proved somewhat too strong for modern taste.

ST. JAMES'S.

The Bateman children have this week added *Lady Macbeth* and her overtempted Lord to their *répertoire*. The same marks of elaborate training are apparent, and produced to the same point of stage effect. Such pupils are a credit to their teacher.

** In our account last week of the American Dramatic *Fête* in New York, we stated that the sum of 2000 dollars was realised; we find that the receipts were, in fact, between 4000 and 5000 dollars.

A theatrical commission, nominated some time ago by the King of Holland, to inquire into the state of the theatrical art in that country, has presented a report to his Majesty, recommending that for the future the theatres shall not be conducted private speculators, but be entrusted to each one to a competent director, with a fixed salary, shall be appointed; that care shall be taken in the choice of pieces; that authors shall be duly encouraged, that performers shall be fairly rewarded; that losses shall be borne by the state; that the prices of admission shall be such as to suit every purse; and so on. The King, who takes peculiar interest in theatrical matters, is, it is said, disposed to agree to all this.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Risley, the director of the present popular entertainments at this theatre, has announced his benefit for Monday next, when there will be an entire change of performance, and several novelties in the *manége* will be introduced.

MUSIC.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BALFE.—On Saturday, the 6th instant, at the St. Alban's Hotel, Charles-street, Haymarket, the gentlemen of the orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre, assembled, with their leader, M. Tolbecque, to present to Mr. Balfe, the musical director and conductor, a handsome silver salver, weighing about eighty ounces, of the value of £40, from the house of Storr and Mortimer. On the testimonial was inscribed, "To the celebrated and popular composer, Michael William Balfe, Esq., by the gentlemen of his orchestra of the present remarkable season of her Majesty's Theatre, 1851." Mr. Oury (treasurer) was in the chair, and referred to the nineteen operas composed by Mr. Balfe, many of which, and especially "I Quattro Frate li," had been produced in four languages, and in every country under his management and conservation for the members of the band, as in every way entitling him to the testimonial. Mr. Balfe's health having been drunk with the highest enthusiasm, he returned thanks, warmly eulogising the unparalleled exertions of the orchestra during the season, in the execution of 34 operas, of which eight were novelties.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—This undertaking has been entirely successful; the boxes have been crowded to excess, almost every evening, for some months past; and the managers have resolved to maintain their company as long as public patronage is so decided. An English version of Donizetti's "Linda," for Miss Romer, Miss Poole, Mr Travers, and Mr. Borrani is in preparation.

ENGLISH OPERA AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Mr. Bunn, the new lessee, is actively engaged in preparing for his campaign, which will begin at Christmas; one of the earliest novelties will be a new opera by Mr. Balfe

JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—These popular entertainments will take place at Drury-Lane Theatre, as usual, at the close of October or beginning of November, up to a week before Christmas.

ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—The first annual series of concerts will be commenced at St. Martin's Hall, on the 17th of November.

M. OROSZ AND HERR HENNEN.—These pianists have commenced their tour in the provinces to acquire fame and profit: the former had an evening concert on the 3d, at the Mechanics'-institute, Sunderland, assisted by M. Remenyi (violin), Mr. H. Blagrove, Herr Lutgen, Miss Hermanns, and Miss Binckes. The latter had an evening concert on Monday last, at St. Martin's Lane, his programme including the names of Mrs. A. Newton, Mr. Poole, Mr. R. Frodsham, Herr Formes, Herr F. Hennen (violin), Mr. Richardson, and Signor Piatti, with a full orchestra.

GRAND OPERA IN PARIS.—Mdlle. Alboni has made her reappearance in the character of *Fidès*, at the 105th representation of Meyerbeer's "Prophète." Mdme. Viardot having engaged to sing at the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera during the months of May and June 1852, and having entered into engagements for Germany in the spring, her contract with the Parisian Grand Opera has been broken by consent with the Director; but she is to reappear at the period of the production of Meyerbeer's new five act opera, the composer having stipulated expressly for her creation of a new part in one of his three finished productions. Halévy's "Juif Errant," for Mdlle. Lagrua (of Dresden), Mdlle. Nau, Massol, is in active preparation.

ITALIAN OPERA IN PARIS.—The season will begin in October. Herr Ferdinand Hiller, directory of the Conservatory, and Chapel Master at Cologne, has been appointed by Mr. Lumley, musical director.

WARSAW.—A new opera by Ricci, "Rolla," has been produced at the Italian Opera in Warsaw.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Forty additional hands have been put to work on board the *Agamemnon*, 90-gun steam screw-ship, building at Woolwich dockyard, and there are now 170 workmen employed in accelerating the construction of that vessel.

The Admiralty have at length disposed of one of the old superannuated squadron of steamers. She is the *Dotterel*, one of the old Portpatrick packets. She has been disposed of for about £1800.

NUMBER OF GENERAL OFFICERS.—Up to the 4th inst., the following was the number of general officers in existence:—Five Field-Marshals, 26 Generals, 94 Lieutenant-Generals, and 149 Major-Generals: total, 283. Of these, 134 are Colonels of regiments or battalions, and 1 Field-Marshal, 7 Lieutenant-Generals, and 30 Major-Generals are actively employed.

Commodore Seymour has been appointed superintendent of the dockyard at Devonport, in the room of Admiral Lord John Hay, deceased.

THE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.—It is said that Lieut.-General Lord Saltoun, the Colonel of the 3d Queen's Royals, is to succeed the late Viscount Melville as a Knight of the Thistle.

THE TROOPS IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.—The following are the numbers of the different regiments now doing duty in the metropolis and its vicinity:—Household Brigade, who this week go into quarters for the ensuing month next year—Cavalry, 1st Regiment of Life Guards, Albany Barracks, Regent's-park; 2nd ditto, Knightsbridge Barracks, Hyde-park; Royal Horse Guards, Blue, Parade, St. James's-park; 1st Dragoon Guards, Knightsbridge Barracks, Hyde-park; 2nd ditto, St. John's-wood Barracks, Regent's-park; Royal Horse Artillery, ditto Engineers, Sappers and Miners, and Royal Marines (1st Division), Woolwich. Infantry—1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, Wellington Barracks, Birdcage-walk; 2nd ditto, St. John's-wood Barracks, Regent's-park; 1st Royal Artillery, ditto Engineers, Sappers and Miners, and Royal Marines (1st Division), Woolwich. Infantry—1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, Wellington Barracks, Birdcage-walk; 2nd ditto, St. John's-wood Barracks, Regent's-park; 1st Royal Artillery, ditto Engineers, Sappers and Miners, and Royal Marines (1st Division), Woolwich. The

STUPENDOUS GROUP OF SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISC.

On looking at the sun this (Thursday) afternoon, I was greatly struck with the enormous magnitude of a group of spots near the western limb, and below his equator. The group consists of an extremely large oval spot, with a well defined fringe or penumbra, and several smaller ones, in the form of a parallelogram, with the longer side disposed upwards. Between three and four P.M., I obtained the following measurements with the equatorial and filar-micrometer, charged with a lens magnifying forty-five times:—

THE GROUP.

Vertical Measures. Rev.	Fts.	Dec.	Transverse Measures. Rev.	Fts.	Dec.
4	63	5	3	93	7
4	63	0	3	93	7
4	63	0	3	93	4
4	64	6			
4	64	3			

Means: 4 64 2=136·149"=2' 16 15" 3 93 6=115·442"=1' 55 442"

THE LARGE COMPONENT.

Vertical Rev.	Fts.	Dec.	Transverse. Rev.	Fts.	Dec.
0	94	3	0	53	6
0	94	3	0	53	5
			0	53	6

Mean: 0 94 1=27 59·3" Mean: 0 54 5=15 984"

Sun's polar diameter at noon, 31' 46·8" = 1906·8"

The length of the group in the direction of the sun's axis is about 63,000 miles, and the width parallel to the equator 53,000 miles: the former being about 1-14th, and the latter nearly 1-16th of the sun's true mean diameter, which is 883,000 miles. Moreover, the space occupied by the patch would permit to pass through it a globe nearly as ten times as large as our earth, while in a vertical direction it exceeds the diameter of our planet by eight-fold, or 56,147 miles. The large spot, which is the nearest to the western limb, exceeds, vertically, the terrestrial diameter by 48'2" miles, and its breadth been greater by 900 miles, the opening between sufficiently large to admit through it a body equal in magnitude to the earth.*

I endeavoured, but without success, to detect the group on the solar disc with the naked eye, reduced by a series of stained glass; and it may here be well to remind those who incline to look out for the patch, that it is rapidly approaching the western limb, and will pass behind it in a few days. So extensive a vacuity in the sun's luminous envelope must, unquestionably, diminish the amount of solar heat radiated to the earth: the loss, however, in this instance, is rendered insensible, either by current from a lower and warmer latitude, by terrestrial radiation, or by the conjoint aid action of these or other meteoric-olezial phenomena, for the temperature for some days past has been several degrees above the average for the season, as shown below:—

	In the Shade. Maximum.		Minimum.	In Sun's Rays.	Rain.
Sept. 1	64°	..	53°	70° ..	0·148 in.
2	67·5	..	50	97 ..	0·206
3	68·5	..	48·5	98	
4	69·5	..	53	92	

To those who have never heard any cause assigned for the production of the solar maculæ, it may be interesting to learn that astronomers have now almost universally adopted the theory of the late Dr. Wilson, suggested in a paper read to the Royal Society in the year 1775. The sun is regarded as a black solid nucleus, surrounded by two atmospheres—one somewhat resembling our own, and the other highly luminous. Vast currents are, doubtless, propagated in these atmospheres, whereby parts of vacuums or openings are produced, and, in the case of a spot, the luminous envelope invariably surrounds it: in the inner and obscure gaseous envelope, and the black centre the solid body of the sun, seen through the attenuated media.

J. F. MILLER.

The Observatory, Whitehaven, 8th Month 4, 1851.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND, VIA CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD.

The intercommunication of the two countries has been vastly facilitated by the booking-through and return-ticket system lately carried out by the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company. This system between England and Ireland has been in operation since the first of August, but during that month it only extended between London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Chester, on the one hand, and Dublin on the other. It is now carried out between those towns in England, and Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Galway, Belmullet, Athlone, Mullingar, Belfast, and Downdalk. Passengers are also booked to or from Kingstown and Crewe, Warrington, Leeds, Huddersfield, and Bangor. The return-ticket system enables a party travelling between London and Dublin to take places there and back and be absent a fortnight; and the price of these tickets is usually a single fare and a half; but in some cases it is even lower. Passengers get to Dublin by express trains in 13½ hours, and three save largely upon the Liverpool route. The distance between London and Dublin is 463 miles; so that a passenger taking a return ticket travels 666 miles, first class express, for £4 10s., or at the rate of about 1½d. per 100 miles, including boats. Second class passengers are charged at the proportion of one-third less. The single fare from London to Galway, first class, is £3 10s., and £2 12s. second class; return tickets are £5 18s. first class, and £4 second class. The single fare to Cork is £3 8s. first class, and £2 8s. second; and return tickets £4 17s. 6d. first class, and £3 9s. second. The first class fare to Belfast is £3 10s., second class is, £2 10s.; return ticket, £5 5s. first class, £3 18s. second.

The principal Irish railways which have associated themselves with the Chester and Holyhead Company in this new extension of railway communication, are the Great Southern and Western, between Dublin and Cork; the Midland Great Western, between Dublin and Galway; the Dublin and Drogheda, the Belfast Junction, and the Irish South-Eastern. When the Killarney Junction Railway is formed from Mallow to Killarney, the railway communication between Dublin and the Lakes will be complete. Railway accommodation will also be afforded between Dublin and Wicklow in the course of the next eighteen months, and the line will traverse Bray and other interesting scenery in the county of Wicklow. The through railway communication between Dublin and Belfast will be completed in January next, with the exception of the Boyne viaduct, which will not be finished until 1853. It may here be stated that the same system of booking between England and the places we have enumerated on the other side of the Channel will be applied to goods as well as passengers.

The English tourist will naturally seek Killarney. The medium of communication for the greater part of the distance is the Great Southern and Western Railway (the best construction and best managed line throughout Ireland), which will take him to Cork, if he prefers first to see the Lakes from the Kenmare-road; or to Mallow, if he chooses to go direct to Killarney. By adopting the former course, he will be enabled to visit Cork and Queenstown; and by pursuing that route, Bantry Bay and the magnificent scenery of Glengariff will also be brought within his view. By the Midland Great Western Railway he reaches Galway, whose bay has recently been the subject of so much competition.

As the through-fare and return-ticket system has been fully in operation since the 1st September, the effect upon the traffic generally has not yet been ascertained, but it may be mentioned as an instance of the augmented traffic which must have taken place since the partial adoption of the scheme on the 1st August, that the daily number of passengers by the Chester and Holyhead boat-trains, both ways, was, in the month of August, 1850, only fifty, it last month averaged one hundred and eighty—an excess partly owing, no doubt, to the attraction of the Great Exhibition, but showing, nevertheless, a large accession of traffic.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—A singular accident occurred a few days ago at Hoyle-mill Colliery, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, about five miles south of Barnsley. Shortly after the men had commenced working on Tuesday morning, one of the miners fired a shot for the purpose of felling some coal. Soon afterwards the fillers came to the spot, and commenced to clear away the fire by "wafling" their caps and pockets, which had the effect of driving the sulphureted air to the burning mass, which soon increased the fury of the fire so much that the men considered it dangerous to continue in the pit. They therefore ascended the shaft; and shortly after they arrived at the top the mass burned with such vehemence as soon to blaze and rear like a furnace. They then made a stage at the mouth of the pit, for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, by preventing any air getting to it. This business occupied the men near an hour. While this employed, the signal-bell rang. This the men thought was occasioned by the material which they were putting down to close the mouth of the pit having fallen against the bell-wire, being confident no one was in the pit. They again resumed their labours, and had been at them some time, when the bell again rang. They the a looked round the pit hill, and found that one man was not amongst them. Some were positive they had seen him on the hill with the rest of them; others confident it was then agreed that a messenger should be sent to his residence, to see if he was there. The man was accordingly sent, and a quarter from the pit, some time elapsed ere the messenger returned, during which time the men stopped putting more material down the shaft. However, the bell rang more violently than before; and, by the advice of the engine-tender, one man was taken up again, and a cover put into the chair, and lowered to the bottom of the shaft; and when drawn up again, it was found to contain the missing man and two boys, who had been buried in the burning pit above an hour, and brought out unhurt. The horses and an ass perished. It appears the man and boys, although present when the others were endeavouring to extinguish the fire, thought there was no danger; they therefore went to their work in another part of the mine, and commenced their labours, not knowing but the others had done the same, until they found the air bad. At seven o'clock the pit remained on fire, and will be closed for some time.

Intelligence from Durban, Natal, has been announced that the Prince de Metternich is so unwell as not to be able to leave his room. This state causes some uneasiness, particularly when it is remembered that he is now in his 79th year.

* The measurements of the large or principal include the penumbra, which is very sharply defined.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Everything in the shape of racing gives way next week to the grand annual reunion at Doncaster, where, commencing on Tuesday, we may look for four days' fair average sport. The Yorkshire Handicap will be the feature of the first day; the St. Leger, of the second; and the Cup, of the last; the third being chiefly devoted to the settling. Should Nancy and Teddington meet for the Cup, it will create an interest scarcely inferior to the St Leger. To enable the London devotees of the turf to participate in the sport, the Great Northern Railway have announced special express trains from King's-cross on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, returnable up to Saturday morning at single fares. They have also determined to afford similar accommodation throughout their system.

REGATTAS.—Dover on Monday, Bermondsey on Tuesday, and the Royal London Yacht Club Challenge Cup on Saturday.

The Gentlemen are confined to a match at Edinburgh on Monday, and at Glasgow on Thursday. The season is rapidly drawing to a close.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The room was very well attended this afternoon, and more than the average amount of business was transacted at the under-mentioned prices.

	YORKSHIRE HANDICAP	
5 to 2 agst Calculator	6 to 1 agst Nancy	20 to 1 agst The Sweep
3 to 1 —— Cossack	10 to 1 —— Antigone	
	ST. LEGER	
7 to 4 agst Hernandez	8 to 1 agst Apathetic	16 to 1 agst Newminster
3 to 1 —— The Ban	10 to 1 —— D. Day's 1st	100 to 1 —— Langulah colt
	DONCASTER CUP	
	6 to 5 agst Nancy (t)	
	GREAT METROPOLITAN	
15 to 1 agst Mokanna	40 to 1 agst Garforth (t)	50 to 1 agst La Flanche (t)
20 to 1 —— Grand Duke (t)	40 to 1 —— Sunrise (t)	50 to 1 —— Fire-eater (t)
20 to 1 —— Mark Tapley	40 to 1 —— Champion (t)	50 to 1 —— Sir Charles (t)
33 to 1 —— Confidence	50 to 1 —— Officious (t)	1000 to 15 agst Beatinado (t)
	50 to 1 —— Ugly Buck (t)	
	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	
20 to 1 agst Cyril (t)	25 to 1 agst Kate Middleton	40 to 1 agst Garforth

TUESDAY.—Some heavy investments were made this afternoon on Hernandez for the St. Leger, on Tricktress, Confidence, and Grand Duke for the Cesarewitch, and Hobby Noble for the Derby; the latter has found a new master in Mr. Merry, for £5500! The general quotations at the close were as under.

	CHAMPAGNE STAKES.	
6 to 4 agst Bay Rosalind (t)	5 to 1 agst Hornblower	5 to 1 agst Augur
	10 to 1 agst Wrynek colt	
	GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP	
3 to 1 agst Calculator	6 to 1 agst Nancy	8 to 1 agst Miss Ann
	10 to 1 agst Antigone	
	ST LEGER	
6 to 4 agst Hernandez	8 to 1 agst J. Day's 1st	12 to 1 agst Newminster
3 to 1 —— The Ban	10 to 1 —— Apathetic	
	PARK-HILL	
	3 to 1 agst Tricktress (t)	
	CESAREWITCH	
10 to 1 agst Mokanna	30 to 1 agst Grand Duke	33 to 1 agst Garforth
20 to 1 —— Rask Doctor	33 to 1 —— Tricktress	50 to 1 —— Sir Charles
20 to 1 —— Confidence	33 to 1 —— Champion (t)	
	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	
20 to 1 agst Mokanna	33 to 1 agst Garforth	40 to 1 agst Candlewick
	DERBY.	
10 to 1 agst Hobby Noble (t)	22 to 1 agst Hornblower	45 to 1 agst Pilot

RADCLIFFE RACES.—MONDAY.

The HEATON PARK STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.—Mr. J. Osborne's Equal (Carrol), 1. Mr. Watters's Maid of Team Valley (M. Noble), 2.

The WILTON CUP of 100 sovs, added to a Handicap of 15 sovs.—Lord Wilton's Herbert (Ast e), 1. Mr. M. Charlton nd. Mary Nobbler (Osborne), 2.

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. J. Osborne's Merry Bird (W. Abdale), 1. Mr. Jones's Travestie (Dickinson), 2.

TUESDAY.

STEWARD'S CUP of £40, added to a handicap of 5 sovs.—Mr. Walter's Maid of Team Valley (M. Noble), 1. Mr. W. Holford's Worcester (Carrol), 2.

ST. LEGER STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Shepherd's Labyrinth (Charlton), 1. Mr. Osborne's Cheap John (Osborne), 3.

FERN HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Pedley's Paquetta (Hayhoe), 1. Mr. F. Parr's Vancouver colt, 2.

WEDNESDAY

MANCHESTER CUP of £50, added to a handicap of 10 sovs each.—Mr. G. Barton's Little Fawn, 1. Mr. Edwards's England's Glory, 2.

BURY PURSE of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Inman's Maid of Lincoln, 1. Mr. John Osborne's Merry Bird, 2.

The SCURRY STAKES were won by Equal.

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

The PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Mostyn's Princess Alice f. (White), 1. Mr. Copeland's Candlewick (Chiids), 2.

The STAFFORDSHIRE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Copeland's Candlewick (Childs), 1. Mr. Mott nd Goldfinder, 2.

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Merry's Ithuriel f. (Marlow), 1. Mr. Eykes's My Fancy (Sharp), 2.

The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Scott's Taly (W. Sharpe), 1. Mr. Brown's Tiny, 2.

TUESDAY.

The GOLD CUP of 50 sovs.—Mr. Austin's Miss Julia, 1. Lord Anson nd Lucy, 2.

The FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Whitworth's Lady Jersey, 1. Mr. Copeland's Cheapside, 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. J. Morland's King of Oude, 1. Mr. Greville's Cariboo, 2.

GREAT YARMOUTH RACES.—TUESDAY.

The VAUXHALL STAKES of 3 sovs each.—St. Fabian, 1. Allen Bray, 2.

The NORFOLK and SUFFOLK HANDICAP of 20 sovs each.—Col. Peel nd Gladiole, 1. Mr. S. Cowley's The Clown, 2.

The TWO YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. W. Edward's The Old Lad, 1. Mr. Harris's Emperor f., 2.

The BOROUGH MEMBERS' PLATE.—Jack-in-the-Corner, 1. Bellissima, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

GREAT YARMOUTH HANDICAP of 10 sovs each.—Mr. E. Francis's The Juggler, 1. Mr. Drewe's Combatant, 2.

NELSON STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. S. Cowley's The Clown, 1. Mr. Drewe's Combatant, 2.

GRAND STAND HANDICAP of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Waring's Manifold, 1. Mr. Drewe's Combatant, 2.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP of 2 sovs. each was won by Combatant, beating St. Ann by a neck.

LEICESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

SCURRY STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 20 added.—Bird of Paradise, 1. Lysimachus, 2.

COUNTY CUP STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Westow, 1. Bedford, 2.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—My Fancy, 1. Alarm colt, 2.

LEICESTERSHIRE HANDICAP of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Stevens's Britannia, 1. Mr. J. R. Scott's Avia, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Austrian loan has been officially announced, differing but slightly from the prospectus published under this head in the Number of August the 2nd. The subscriptions commenced on Tuesday last, and persons applying before the 15th are to have a bonus of 2 per cent.; and after that date, before the 23rd, 1 per cent, with a promise that they shall have all the stock they wrote for. Whoever takes stock to the extent of 50,000 florins, will be allowed 3 per cent. With all these temptations, we cannot learn that any one here has at present been rash enough to apply.

The fluctuation in Consols during the week has been trifling, the highest price being 96¼, and the lowest 96⅜ sellers. Business has been very limited, the principal members of the Stock Exchange finding the attraction of shooting and travelling more to their taste at this period of the year. Thursday was Account day, and the settlement passed off without the slightest difficulty, prices showing rather more firmness towards the close. Although prices generally are not quite so good as at the conclusion of last week, the reaction arose by purely speculative sales grounded on lower quotations coming from Paris. The unfunded debt remains at former quotations. India Bonds and Stock have not been in much request, but prices are maintained. The Market closed with tolerably firm tone, official quotations being—Bank Stock, 216½; Reduced, 96¼; Consols, 96⅜; New 3½ per Cent. Anns., 98⅝; Long Anns., to expire Jan., 1860, 7 7-16; India Stock, 260; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 90¾; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £21000, 48 p; ditto, £500, 48 p; ditto, small, 48 p.

Mexican has fluctuated considerably during the week; quoting on Monday the reduced figures of 27⅜ to ¾, and rallying, according, on Tuesday, to 27⅝. The following day, on Wednesday, to 28, a rally ensued, and 27½ to ¾ has been since maintained. Spanish Stock has been flat, in consequence of the Cuba affair. The reply of Senor Bravo Murillo to the compliments of the Queen accepting the five shillings in the pound, but hoping for more another day, is unique. He states "that the honour and rights of the nation, and the Queen of Spain, will be *fully upheld* by the arrangement," and that any future hope must be regarded as an "impossibility."

Sardinian Scrip is lower than last week, quoting 2½ dis. In the other description of Stocks business has been very limited, and quotations have scarcely varied. The last prices are—For Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent, 91¾; Chilian Bonds, Six per Cent., 104; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 79, Mexican, Five per Cent., ex Jan. Coups. 27½; Ditto, Account, 27½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 90¾; Russian Bonds, 111¾; Sardinian Bonds, Five per Cent., Scrip, 2½ dis.; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 20¾; Ditto, Account, 20¼; Ditto, Three per Cent., 36¾; Austrian Five per Cent., 84¼; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., Account, 59⅝; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 93.

Shares have rather improved this week, the market displaying more activity as well as firmness. Closing quotations are—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 9¾; Ambergate, Nott, Boston, and Eastern Junct., 41 x d; Brist. and Exeter, 79 x d; Caledonian, 10¾; Chester and Holyhead, 13¾; Eastern Counties, 8¾; East Lancashire, 13¾ x d; Great Northern, 13¾ x d; Ditto, Halves, A, 8¾; Great Western, 77; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 49¾; Leeds, Northern, 10; London and North-Western, 115¾ x d; London and North-Western Quarters, 94 x d; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23¾; Midland, 44 x d; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 6¾; Ditto. Class B, 4¾; Shropshire Union, 3; South-Eastern, 19¾; South Wales, 58¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17¾; Ditto, Extension, 13¾; York and North Midland, 17¾ x d; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 9¾ x d; York and North Midland, 8¾

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 10¾; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Northern of France, 14¾; Rouen and Havre, 9¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat, chiefly of the new crop, and of fine average condition, have been but moderate. Owing, in some measure, to the fasting off in the receipts of French flour, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home production has ruled steady, at full rates of currency. Fine foreign wheats have met with steady sale, in consequence of the limited supply; but low and middling qualities have commanded very little attention. Scarcely any English barley has come to hand; but the show of foreign has been extensive. Consumptive inquiries have met a slow sale, yet we cannot call them cheaper. In malt, only a limited business has been transacted. The supplies of foreign oats having been extensive, the trade for Irish has ruled dull, and the currencies have had a downward tendency. In beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour, very few sales have taken place.

ENGLISH WHEAT.—Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 47s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 42s; ditto, white, 38s to 43s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 21s to 24s; distilling do., 25s to 28s; malting do., 30s to 35s; Lincolnshire do., 30s to 34s; brewers do., 34s to 36s; oats, 22s to 25s; ditto, 25s to 28s; maple, 25s to 27s; white, 26s to 27s; beans, 25s to 28s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 38s; Suffolk, 27s to 28s; Yorkshire, 28s to 30s per sack or 280 lbs. Foreign.—Barley, Danish and Russian, 24s to 26s; American, 22s to 24s; Canada, —s to —s; Odessa, —s to —s; per qr. Oats, Dutch, 20s to 22s; Irish, 18s to 20s; Jersey, 20s to 22s; Harvel Canada, —s to —s; per load. Flour, American, 27s to 28s per sack.

SEEDS.—We have a slightly improved demand for new rapeseed, at full prices. Canary and mustard on the rise of lower. All other articles more off heavily.

LINSEED, Calcutta, sowing, 60s to 62s; Baltic, crushing, 56s to 58s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 52s to 56s; hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s to 12s; white do., 6s 6d to 8s 6d. Tares, 8s 6d to 9s per bushel. English rape-cake, £6 to £6 5s per ton of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 12s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £6 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 40s to 43s per quarter. Hempseed, 36s per quarter. Coriander, —s to —s. Turnip-seed, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, 4s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5d per 4-lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 38s 9d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 30s 4d; peas, 31s 11d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 40s 7d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 21s 3d; rye, 29s 10d; beans 30s 10d; peas, 27s.

Duties.—Wheat, 16s; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d

Tea.—Several public sales have taken place, but at which only a limited business was transacted, the demand generally having proceeded from most kinds of tea in very limited, at about stationary prices. Common sound Congou is quoted at 10d to 10½d per lb.

Sugar.—Fresh raised sugar has met a steady demand, although last week's prices, but most other kinds have moved off slowly, on easier terms. Good and fine yellow Barbadoes has changed hands at 37s to 41s; good and fine yellow Mauritius, 38s to 39s; white Bengals, 29s to 42s 6d; grocery yellow, 36s to 42s, and grocery white, 42s 6d per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request, at 42s per cwt for lumps.

Coffee.—Most qualities have quiet at a full state of prices. Native Ceylon good ordinary has changed hands at 40s to 42s per cwt. Mocha fine, and of yellow or clear *Mids*—The general demand is in a very inactive state, but no material change has taken place in prices.

Spirits.—Leewards Island rum is in moderate request, at 1s 5d to 1s 6d per gallon, proof; whilst East India, proof, is quoted at 1s 3d to 1s 4d per gallon. We have a fair inquiry for brandy. Cognac, (old brands of 1840, is selling at 4s 6d to 5s 6d per gallon. Clovs steady, at 1s 7d to 2s, and British, made spirits, 9s 6d to 9s 6d per gallon, net cash.

Provisions.—Only the butter is good to quiet, at further advanced rates. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 78s to 79s; Waterford, 72s to 74s; Cork, 76s to 78s; Limerick, 68s to 73s per cwt.

Bacon.—Mild cured sides are dear, and in good request, 56s to 58s; middling ditto, 52s to 54s; lean ditto, 50s to 52s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 11s per 8os lbs. Foreign butter has advanced 4s per cwt. Prime strictly Waterford, 86s to 88s; Kerry, 84s to 85s per cwt. Lard, yesterday firm, at 45s to 46s for blockers, and 46s to 50s for kegs

Hops.—Our market is firm, and prices are still on the advance. New Pockets of the past is quoted at 36s 6d to 38s 6d; and old, 38s to 38s 6s per cwt. Town tallow 37s 6d per cwt net cash

Oils.—The general demand is in a very inactive state, but no material change has taken place in prices.

Spirits.—Leewards Island rum is in moderate request, at 1s 5d to 1s 6d per gallon, proof; whilst East India, proof, is quoted at 1s 3d to 1s 4d per gallon. We have a fair inquiry for brandy. Cognac (old brands of 1840, is selling at 4s 6d to 5s 6d per gallon. Clovs steady, at 1s 7d to 2s, and British, made spirits, 9s 6d to 9s 6d per gallon, net cash

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Coffee.—Our market is firm, and prices are still on the advance. New P Y C on the spot is quoted at 38s 6d to 39

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 517.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1851. { TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

A RAY of hope has broken in upon the darkness which has so long surrounded the fate of the gallant Sir John Franklin and his companions. Expedition after expedition has returned, bringing no news of the wanderers, or only such scanty and indefinite information as served to defer hope and make the heart sick. But more positive intelligence has at length been gained. The brave mariners have not been found; but it has been proved almost beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the Great Arctic Ocean has been discovered, that Sir John Franklin has sailed into it, that, in confirmation of a supposition entertained long since, this vast Polar Sea enjoys a milder temperature than the Arctic regions previously known, and that it abounds with animal life. Under these circumstances, despair for the safety of these gallant men is clearly premature, and another effort to rescue them, if living, and to discover their fate, if dead, is no less clearly the sacred duty of the nation.

The information on which this hope is founded was brought by Captain Penney, of Captain Austin's expedition, and is of a date considerably later than the accounts which appeared in our Journal of last week. That our readers may fully comprehend the importance of the intelligence, we shall recapitulate as succinctly as we can the efforts hitherto made, and the course taken by the last expeditions which were sent to the rescue. When he left England on this memorable, and let us earnestly hope, this not altogether fatal expedition, Sir John Franklin received from the Admiralty instructions as to the course he should pursue. In the first instance he was to proceed through Barrow's Straits as far as Cape Walker, at the western extremity of that channel, and from thence endeavour, by sailing in a south-westerly direction, to reach Behring's Strait. In case of his inability to discover a channel in the direction indicated, he was directed to retrace his course down Barrow's Strait as far as Wellington Channel, and to try a north-western route to the desired point—Behring's Strait. It seems reasonable to believe that the gallant officer met with no casualty

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE TO INDIA.—BAY OF ANTIOCH: MOUNT CASIUS IN THE DISTANCE.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE TO INDIA.—ALEPPO, FROM THE ANTIOCH ENTRANCE.—(SEE PAGE 340.)

which could have swept him and his whole expedition away without leaving a trace behind, at so early a point of his attempt as the entrance to Barrow's Strait. Presuming that he sailed in safety to far, and that he carried his first instructions into effect, Barrow's Strait was thoroughly searched by the English, if not by the American expedition—though on this latter point we are not over confident—and no trace whatever were discovered. Not only as far westward as Cape Walker, the point named, but to Banks's Land, a considerable distance beyond it, was examined, and the result was, that no opening could be discovered by which Sir John Franklin could have sailed to the south-west. The country is justified in believing, therefore, that, having proceeded as far as he could in that direction, he retraced his course, as instructed; and that the South-Westerly Passage having been proved to be impracticable, he tried the North-Westerly one. If there could be any doubt on this point, it is set at rest by the discovery of palpable traces of the expedition at a place called Cape Riley, at the entrance of Wellington Channel, which branches off to the north-west at the very point mentioned in Sir John Franklin's instructions. It is known that Sir John and his crew passed the winter of 1845-46 at this place; and it is supposed—and Captain Penny's researches go far to strengthen the supposition—that immediately on the break up of the ice in 1846, Sir John proceeded in the second route indicated, and reached the Great Arctic Ocean, of which Captain Penny is now able to affirm the existence.

Captain Penny started northward from the neighbourhood of Cape Riley last winter—or, more properly speaking, in the early spring—and travelled in sledges over the ice for a distance of nearly two hundred miles. Some other parties, dispatched by Captain Austin, travelled still further by the same means. Captain Penny ascertained that Wellington Channel, not very far from its entrance, bends suddenly to the north-west, the very route supposed to exist, and which Sir John, failing in his first effort, was expressly ordered to take; and, pursuing his course for 180 miles from the junction of the channel with Barrow's Strait, he found the ice getting soft and unsafe, and, as we are informed by a daily contemporary, "discovered an open sea, with innumerable flocks of birds, Arctic animals, driftwood, and various other signs of a more clement climate." He also saw for sixty miles beyond him, "a clear, unobstructed expanse of water," which he named the "Queen Victoria Channel." Long and ardently we must suppose that the hardy sailor gazed upon the prospect before him; but, as his further progress along the shores of this tempting sea was impossible, from the state of the ice, he was reluctantly compelled to return as he came. But, with the characteristic vigour of his profession and his country, he was still undaunted. He travelled 180 miles back to his ship, and procured a boat, which he conveyed by sledges, after much difficulty, to the shores of that clear northern sea which seemed to invite his researches. But his gallant effort was doomed to be disappointed. When he reached the spot where the prospect had first opened out before him, he found large masses of ice drifting in to the shores from the north-west with a strong wind and a heavy sea. It would have been madness to have risked such a passage in a small boat, and with only a week's provisions. Captain Penny therefore turned back a second time, perhaps with a heavy, certainly with a hopeful heart; for he is now in London, urging upon the Government, with all the eloquence and zeal of which he is master, the duty of immediately dispatching a powerful steamer to the new point thus indicated.

It may be asked, why Captain Austin, having two steamers as well as two other vessels under his command, did not follow up the clue discovered by his subordinate in command, and why he returned to this country in a manner which is unexpected, and, as many believe, premature? To this question we are unable to give any positive answer until Captain Austin shall himself throw light upon it. It is alleged, however, that he had not provisions enough, and that the Admiralty, unintentionally but most unfortunately, kept him uninformed of the fact which might have changed his determination—that the supplies sent out last year by the *North Star* were within his reach, and amply sufficient to have warranted the attempt. But on this subject we shall doubtless hear more hereafter.

In the meantime, let us hope that Captain Penny will not sue in vain; and that not a day will be lost by the Admiralty in responding to the appeal, or, if they have reasons for not doing so, in informing the public of the grounds of their refusal. We see by the American journals that the greatest interest is excited throughout the Union by the circumstances, and that our enterprising friends across the Atlantic talk of fitting out the steamer wanted, and of robbing England of the glory of the enterprise. Better this than delay; but better, far better, in our opinion, would it be that the Admiralty should send out the steamer which Captain Penny demands, or half-a-dozen steamers if necessary. "There is not an officer, not a seaman of the United States navy," says the *New York Tribune*, "but would deem it a glorious privilege to be one of the company bound outwards upon that adventurous steamer's deck." Shall not the same be said of the navy of England? It would be, indeed, a national stigma, if, the English Admiralty having refused to take air in the matter, the Americans should discover, either alive or dead, our long lost countryman. But we think there is little fear that such a scandal will befall us.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND SOUTH AMERICA.—A company has been recently formed for establishing a line of steamers between Liverpool and the other principal places of trade on the south coast of America. Three screw steamers, of 1500 tons burthen each, and about 300 horse power, will, in the first instance, be built for the Rio line. These vessels will be modelled after the most approved principles, and, with the ample power proposed, it is confidently anticipated that an average speed of at least ten knots per hour will be attained. The branch boat will be of smaller dimensions, suitable for the navigation of the River Plate. Their departure from Liverpool will be regulated by the boats calling at Lisbon for passengers and fuel. It is calculated that the passage to Rio will not exceed 25 days, and that the whole distance to the River Plate will be accomplished in 35 days, including the detention in Rio to transfer the cargo and passengers to the branch boat. The company is supported by the principal merchants and shippers in the trade, to whom, and other capitalists, a number of the shares are allotted, the remainder being offered to the public. A charter of incorporation has been obtained, which limits the responsability of shareholders to the amount of their subscriptions. The importance and extent of our trade with Brazil and the River Plate, and the necessity which exists for a more perfect postal communication with these countries, mainly suggested this enterprise; and, accordingly, the first efforts of the company will be devoted, not only to supply the desideratum of a bimonthly mail, but to afford to shippers of goods a cheap and speedy conveyance, which the acceleration of the mails over the old system of sailing packets renders most desirable. We understand that the models decided upon comprise all the most recent improvements in naval architecture, and that no expense will be spared to render them, if possible, superior to any other class of steamers afloat; and, if we may judge from the immense success that has attended the recent establishment of a line of steamers to South America and a comparatively insignificant town like Southampton, we have every reason to be sanguine of the success of investing from the most important and increasing port in the world, Liverpool, surrounded as it is by extensive manufactories of every description, and with rapidly-extending facilities for the transportation and shipment of merchandise. The first steamer of this line will be despatched on the 31st of June, and arrive at Rio in time for the mail that port on the 31st, and reaching Liverpool again on the 29th of August, 1852.

CRICKET MATCH.—A match took place on Saturday last between the Kendal Quakers' School Cricket Club, and sixteen of the Kendal Friends' School Cricket Club (including John Richards, of the Kendal Cricket Club), when the Quakers proved victorious by five runs. The National [illegible] having lost three, sent in their opponents to bat, who succeeded in scoring 56. The National School Club then went in, but their opponents were too many for them, and they only scored 17. The Quakers went in, and obtained a score of [illegible] runs, when the Kendal Friends went in, and obtained a score of 51 [illegible] their second innings. The Quakers went in, and obtained the [illegible] runs, thus winning the match by five runs. A very handsome dinner was provided for the Friends in the Strickland Arms on Monday, which passed off to the best. It is said that the driver of the vehicle was really against another omnibus. He was taken into custody.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The extreme severity with which the French Government considers it necessary to visit those journalists who take up a decidedly hostile attitude to the "powers that be" is somewhat startling, and appears to us this side of the Channel cruel and oppressive; for it is difficult to believe that society at the present moment in France is in a state to excite hatred and contempt of the Government by the article in question, which charged the Government with having made the recent arrests of Germans and Italians at the desire of the Continental Sovereigns, and having thus violated all the laws of hospitality. A verdict of guilty, without extenuating circumstances, was returned by the jury, and M. F. Hugo was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and 9000f. fine, and M. P. Meurice to nine months' and 3000f. fine. The Court also ordered the suspension of the journal for one month. It is said, however, that M. de Girardin, who is considered to be the real proprietor of the *Evénement*, has contrived means by which the suspension will be prevented. A new *cautionnement* has been made up, a journal to be called the *Audacieux*, and under this title the *Evénement* is to be published. The two sons of Victor Hugo are now in prison.

The President of the Republic presided at an imposing ceremony on Monday, viz. the laying the foundation stone of the New Great Central Market of Paris. He was accompanied on the occasion by the Minister of the Interior, his *aides-de-camp*, and other official personages. The weather was beautiful, and the whole population was out of doors. The scene within the church of St. Eustache, where the ceremony took place, was accurately very exhilarating—the windows of the houses in the neighbourhood were filled with spectators, but there was nothing whatever in the shape of political demonstration. Louis Napoleon arrived at one o'clock, and was received by the Prefect of the Seine, the Archbishop of Paris, the Curé of St. Eustache, and a large body of the clergy in full canonicals. After the religious portion of the ceremony had been obtained by the Archbishop of Paris, the Prefect of the Seine presented the President of the Republic with a box containing models similar in honour of the occasion, and a bronze plate, on which the following inscription was engraved:—

[illegible]
Le Président de la République Française,
Louis Napoléon Bonaparte,
A pour fondateurs de la Halle centrale de Paris,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Et des Membres de la Commission Municipale.
[Here follow the names.]

The Prefect at the same time delivered an address to the President, in which he reminded him that the Emperor Napoleon I. conceived the project of constructing large central markets in Paris, worthy of the capital of France, and that the Prince laying the first stone of additional constructions for the same useful purpose, was, in fact, only a continuation of the Emperor's design. The President replied, in concise terms, that he was happy in having the opportunity of realising the views of the Emperor, whose fertile mind had devised so many great works for the benefit of France. The Prince's reply was altogether devoid of political allusion, unless a political meaning can be extracted from the assertion that "labour ought to put down all spirit of disorder amongst the working classes." The President, as usual, did not extemporise, but read the few phrases which constituted his reply.

The box was then passed to the architects, who placed it, together with a small case containing the various pieces of money of the Republic, on the spot appropriated for the reception of the first stone. The stone and other articles having been laid in their places, the President threw from a silver trowel a small quantity of mortar on the stone, and the ceremony was over.

Before withdrawing, the President turned towards M. Léon Faucher and said, "I am aware that every instant of your time is devoted to the duties of your office. I cannot but acknowledge such devotedness to the public good, and I accordingly nominate you Commander of the Legion of Honour." The following decree was also announced to M. Berger and M. Carlier that he had also promoted them to the same rank in the order.

The President then left the ground, and returned to the Elysée in the same order as he came.

A vast crowd of persons continued all day in the neighbourhood of the spot where the ceremony took place, and the most perfect order was observed.

On Tuesday, a deputation, consisting of about 300 of the female sellers of fruit and vegetables of the neighbourhood of the Rue Montmartre, dressed in their best attire, many of whom had their children with them, waited on the President of the New Central Market on the previous day, and presented Louis Napoleon with a magnificent set of bouquets, paid a visit to the President at the Elysée yesterday morning, when they also, by appointment, breakfasted at ten o'clock. After enjoying themselves for some time in the gardens, they partook of refreshments, which had been unsparingly provided for them. The President, who had entered into the most familiar conversation with the ladies, took a glass of wine, and proposed "To the health of the ladies of the market of Paris," which was duly responded to; after which "The health of Louis Napoleon" was drunk amidst enthusiastic cheering. The ladies withdrew shortly afterwards took their leave, highly gratified at the cordial reception they had met with.

The President of the Republic has dismissed the Mayor of the Commune of Bic, and the Deputy Mayor of the commune of Ayase, for improper conduct during the late elections.

The Paris journals state that the English and French Cabinets will address separate notes to Washington relative to Cuba

A document has been seized by the police from the German refugees, which amounts to a plan for the establishment of a reign of terror, and the confiscation of property.

The department of the Ardèche, where the political riots lately took place, has been placed in a state of siege, and it was expected that some other departments would likewise be subjected to a similar measure.

HOLLAND.

On Monday last, the 15th, the King of the Netherlands opened the States-General. His Majesty's speech alluded to the favourable state of the country—to the conclusion of treaties with various states for increasing commercial intercourse—to the progressive development of trade and manufactures—to the improvement of agriculture—to the increased modes of communication by land and water—and, finally, to the favourable appearances of the exchequer, which would enable his Majesty to submit at an early period measures for diminishing the public debt.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts that have come to hand New York of the fate of the Cuban expedition are, as usual, contradictory.

According to the one most generally accepted statement of matters which was circulated in New York on the 4th instant, the American Government at Washington had received information, that, up to the 28th August, Lopez had been able to maintain himself in the province of Puerto Principe; that no troops had joined him; and that his prospects were desperate; that it was a personal struggle for his own and the lives of his few remaining followers. No reinforcements had gone from New Orleans, and the Government was successfully exerting itself to prevent any.

According to other accounts, which, however, are not of so recent a date as the foregoing, Lopez had succeeded in what has been unsuccessful in all his attempts, and General Enna, the Spanish military commander, as having been killed, together with a great number of his followers. Reinforcements of Creoles, also, were said to have joined the Spanish cause. These statements would, however, be taken with great caution, and are flatly contradicted on very tolerable authority.

Although the excitement about the matter throughout the States had been very great, it was fast becoming less violent, and several of the leading journals of the United States had taken a bold stand against the attempt made by interested parties and a misguided young man, led by a few reckless adventurers, to force their ideas of good government on a people that have neither invited them to their shores, nor, when there, showed any disposition to join them in their unlawful proceedings.

The collector of customs at New Orleans has been removed from office for alleged indifference in Cuban matters.

It appears, with reference to Mr. Owen, the Consul at Havannah, that the man who were executed had gone to wrote to their friends. A number of these letters came into the possession of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, whose intention was to forward them to the Department of State, the usual course with the effects of Americans dying abroad; but, on the representation of many persons, he deposited them, in the post-office, and some of them had reached their destination. Many of these letters have been published. From them it appears that Col. Crittenden and 114 men were left at a small farm house (which is doubtful, as they would probably have been taken to Havannah); and a Spanish Lieutenant is represented as having reported that on the 14th he came upon twenty of them, guarding an equal number of their wounded comrades, all of whom were massacred. It was reported that the remaining twenty-four were afterwards slaughtered.

The New Orleans papers also publish letters from Brandt, James, and Kerr. They are very brief in their statements to friends

As to the domestic affairs of the United States, the accounts this week contain little of interest.

Considerable space is occupied in the columns of the New York papers, by the reports of several additional cases of arrest of fugitive slaves in various parts of the Union.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued by the Governor-General, on Saturday, the 30th of August. The Royal speech represents the revenue as in a satisfactory state, and refers to the grants for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and to the reduction of the emigrant tax. Six bills were reserved for the approval of the Queen, three of which relate to churches and rectories, two to the reduction of salaries, and one to the incorporation of the Fort Erie and Buffalo Suspension Bridge Company. The reciprocity question was left unsettled.

The reduction sin the civil list, authorised by the Imperial Government, have been carried out by the Legislature. The salaries of the Chief Justices and that of the Chancel or are to be reduced from 4800 dols. to 3600 dols. a year, upon the departure of the present incumbents from office.

The potato rot is prevailing to a great extent in Upper Canada.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Advices by extraordinary express, dated Calcutta, August 8, and China, July 24, have been received this week. Cholera was very rife, and vast numbers of the people fell victims to the disease.

The state prisoner, Moolraj, ex-Dewan of Mooltan, had been removed from Calcutta to Allahabad, in consequence of serious indisposition, and not from a plot to effect his escape, as falsely reported.

The territories of the Nizam had escaped seizure for the present by payment of a great part of the debt, viz. 40 lacs of rupees.

On the 6th July, no less than 60,000 Indians were congregated together to witness the dragging of the car of Juggernath.

A gaol delivery took place at Agra on the 2d of August. Amongst those discharged were Dosbet Dut, nephew of Dewan Moolraj, Toulsee Ram Rauz, Koolpus Rae, and Futteh Mahomed Khan.

A rumour was afloat that the hill tribes near Peshawur had successfully attacked our troops; but subsequent inquiry led to the belief that it was destitute of truth. The troops at Pesawur were suffering much from illness. Ghoolab Singh was engaged in hostilities with some of his neighbours in the mountains to the north of Cashmere, but with what results we are not informed.

We have no intelligence whatever from Bombay by this arrival.

From China the accounts by the present mail are of more than usual interest. The insurrection was spreading, and in Canton itself had taken place at Lin-tsin-ti, in which the Imperial General Wu-lan-ti was totally routed, with a loss of 1000 men, while he himself was so severely wounded in the arm, that it was expected amputation would have to be resorted to. Confidence had been given to all British merchants, that in future no British consuls would be allowed to interfere with the collection of duties on articles imported or exported by vessels belonging to Great Britain. This order had created considerable satisfaction among those to whom it is addressed. We are sorry to learn that the troops at Hong Kong are suffering from sickness; but still not so much as at the corresponding time last year. The following is an extract of a letter dated Singapore, 30th of July:—"I deeply regret to inform you of the total loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Pacha*, sunk on the night of the 21st inst. off Mount Ophir, 200 miles from Singapore, after sustaining a severe collision with the *Erin*, by which the latter vessel has been considerably damaged. sixteen lives have been lost, including those of the third officer and two third-class passengers."

THE GREAT CABLE FOR THE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

On Wednesday, the great cable, 24 miles long, and destined, when sunk between Dover and Calais, to form the key of communication and correspondence between this country and the European continent, was completed at the works of the Submarine Telegraph Company, Wapping, the last coil being securely circumfixed at about four o'clock. The occasion furnished an interesting opportunity for observing the rather novel and noticeable processes employed in the fabrication of this newly devised agency for the international communication as worked out through the medium of gutta percha and the wire-rope machine. Entering the factory, situated in the High street, there are two well-constructed wire-rope machines, each about 20 feet high and 15 in circumference, representing a large hollow cone in the form of a cupola, with a shaft or cylinder in the centre, worked by a steam-engine of five-horse power. Obedient to the ringing of a bell, a concourse of workmen from the wire-rope works of Messrs. Newall, at Gateshead, and other places round one of the machines employed in the first process. The machine, the action of which is vertical, being set in motion by the steam-engine, the first or interior portion of which the composite cable consists was payed out on to the shaft. This first layer is composed of four electric copper wires, known as the 16 wire gauge, each encased in a covering of gutta percha of a quarter of an inch in diameter, passed in a reverse direction, and with the assistance of the manipulators, are twisted and plaited in spiral convolutions in the manner of an ordinary rope or cable round the shaft. The next superincumbent coil of 16 wires consisted of hempen yarn previously saturated in a reservoir of prepared pitch and tallow, and in its turn is tight twisted and compressed, impermeably and by steam power, over the gutta percha with its enclosed copper wires. This vertical again with a series of lampen yarns, five or six in number, and about an inch in diameter, saturated in the pitch and tallow, with the view of what the workmen call "warming" the gutta percha. This completes the first process, and the manufacture of the rope in the spiral form is for the present at a stand. The gutta percha and the more perishable gutta percha, which ultimately has thrown over it a coat of metal of great strength

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

The following are the conditions upon which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are ready to receive tenders from persons willing to provide for the establishment of steam communication with Australia, the tenders to be delivered on the 4th December. The contract to continue in force for four years, and may be terminated by a twelvemonth's notice from either party.

"The tenders are to be for vessels propelled by screws, and they may be made either for a line of steamers between the Cape of Good Hope and Sydney, in continuance of the existing line between England and the Cape, or for a new line embracing the whole way from England to Sydney.

"The parties tendering are to frame their offers for two different contingencies:—

"Under the first, the steamers would be required to stop at King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Port Philip, on their way to and from Sydney.

"Under the second, the steamers would stop only at Port Philip outwards, when a branch steamer, to be provided by the contractors, would take the mails and convey them to Adelaide and King George's Sound, and return to Adelaide to meet the homeward steamer.

"The tenders are to state for what annual sum each of these two routes would be undertaken by iron as well as by wooden vessels; and also the day on which the parties will be prepared to commence the service.

"The contractors must engage to convey the mails and despatches six times in a year each way, and will have to deliver and receive mails at King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Port Philip, and at such other places as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may from time to time determine and direct, both on the outward and homeward voyage to and from Sydney.

"They must also engage to convey them at a speed which, on the average of each voyage, shall not be less than 8½ knots an hour; and, as a precaution against failure in this condition, no vessel will be accepted for the performance of the contract who is not found, on trial at the measured knot on the Thames, to attain the speed of nine knots an hour, to the satisfaction of the said commissioners, propelled by steam alone and without the aid of sails.

"They must likewise engage to supply, during the continuance of the contract, vessels equal in number and size to those specified in their tender, and these vessels are to be subject at all proper times to survey by officers in the employment of the Admiralty; and any defect discovered on such survey to be immediately made good by the contractors. This survey to extend to the crew, officers, and engineers and machinery, as well as the hull of the vessel.

"The vessels to be always supplied and furnished with all necessary and proper machinery, engines, apparel, furniture, stores, tackle, boats, fuel, oil, tallow, provisions, anchors, cables, fire-pumps, and other proper means for extinguishing fire, lightning conductors, charts, chronometers, proper nautical instruments, and whatever else may be requisite and necessary for equipping the said vessels and rendering them constant y efficient for the service to be performed, and also manned and provided with legally qualified and competent officers, and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men.

"The days and hours of departure and arrival at each port are to be fixed by the said commissioners, and may be altered from time to time by them on giving a notice to the contractors of three months.

"The said commissioners are to have the power of ordering the vessels to be so arranged and constructed as to be capable of carrying with efficiency such armament as they may consider suitable; and the purposes may require the designs and plans of all vessels to be laid for the performance of the contract, to be submitted to them previously to their construction.

"Proper accommodation to be provided, free of expense, for the naval officer in charge of the mail; but the parties tendering are at liberty to state what deduction they would make in the event of this condition not being required.

"A penalty of £1000 to be incurred when the contractors fail in providing a vessel, in accordance with their agreement, ready to put to sea at the appointed hour; and also the sum of £50 for every successive day which shall elapse until such steam-vessel shall actually proceed to sea; but the payment of such penalty shall not be enforced in the event of such default being proved to the satisfaction of the said commissioners to have arisen from circumstances over which the contractors and their servants had no control.

"A penalty of £100 to be incurred if the vessels stop, linger, or deviate from the right course, or put back or return, except from stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstance, or unless authorised by the officer in charge of the mails.

"The said commissioners shall at any time during the continuance of the contract, in case of great public emergency, have power and be at liberty to purchase all or any of the said vessels at a valuation, or to charter the same exclusively for her Majesty's service, at a rate or hire to be mutually at the time fixed and agreed on by them and the contractors; but if any difference should at any time or times arise as to the amount of valuation or hire so to be paid, such difference shall be referred to two arbitrators, one to be chosen from time to time by the said commissioners, and another by the contractors; and if such arbitrators should at any time or times not agree in the matter or question referred to them, then such question in difference shall be referred by them to an umpire to be chosen by such arbitrators before they proceed with the reference to them; and the joint and concurrent award of the said arbitrators, or the separate award of the said umpire when the arbitrators cannot agree, shall be binding and conclusive on all parties.

"The contractors shall undertake for themselves all arrangements relative to quarantine, as connected with the due and regular performance of the conditions of the contract.

"The contractors shall not assign, under-let, or dispose of the contract, or any part thereof, without the consent in writing of the said commissioners; and in case of any deliberate or wilful breach thereof by the contractors, the said commissioners may terminate it without any previous notice to them, nor shall they be entitled to any compensation in consequence of such deter mination.

"No member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part of the contract, or to any benefit to arise therefrom, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Parliament.

"The contractors to be bound with two responsible sureties, to be named in their tenders, in the penalty of £4000, for the due fulfilment of the contract; and they must furnish the names of the parties of whom inquiries can be made as to their responsibility."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE AUSTRALIAN PACKET SERVICE.

The advertisement from the Admiralty for tenders for a steam communication to Sydney at intervals of two months, by the Cape of Good Hope, at a speed of 8½ knots per hour, is looked upon in the City as simply ridiculous. It has not awakened the slightest interest on the part of any of the merchants connected with Australia, and the only hope it seems to have created is, that it may serve as another and final illustration of the way in which our mail contract system is suffered to cripple a branch of enterprise for which we have greater advantages than any other nation. The population of Australia, exclusive of New Zealand, is little short of 400,000 souls, and its rate of increase has been about 100 per cent. in 10 years. She takes of our manufactures an annual total of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 sterling, that is to say, as much as the whole of our North American possessions, more than the whole of our West Indian colonies, insular and continental, including Honduras, and more than four times as much as the Cape of Good Hope. Steam-mail contracts to our North American colonies have been granted for the last twelve years, and now cost £189,000 per annum. By the West Indies the same advantage has been enjoyed for ten years, and the cost per annum is £240 000. Lastly, to the Cape a similar grant has been made, involving an annual expenditure of £31,000. Under these circumstances, Australia (or five years importuned the Government either to deal with her in the same way, or, at all events, to leave her free to obtain from our merchants and capitalists the natural benefits which her enormous and growing trade would speedily have ensured. She offered, moreover, to contribute some portion of the expense. But, although the cry continued throughout the whole of that period, and scarcely a letter was received from her merchants which did not contain some bitter expression at the treatment practised, neither warnings nor appeals had the slightest effect. The public meetings of the colonists, which were almost confined to petitioning for steam communication, and protesting against convict immigration, were answered by steady obstruction in the former case, and in the latter by the introduction into Van Diemen's Land during the past year of no less than 3894 criminals. Finally, the announcement was made that what had been denied to Australia, with her 400,000 prosperous and enterprising inhabitants, was forthwith to be granted to our African stations at Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, and Fernando Po. The crowning fact of the history seemed thus attained, and here it actually stood at the commencement of the present month.

Suddenly, however, came the news, which may possibly, in the course of another year, attract to Sydney every ship and steam-vessel that can get there. The number of ships that entered San Francisco in the quarter ending September, 1850, was 464, with a total burden of 149,354 tons—many of them steamers of the largest kind, which have since been followed by others, working not only without the advantage of a Government contract, but absolutely in profitable connection with those so favoured. With her existing population, her splendid climate, and other attractions for immigrants, no reason could be shown, supposing the gold discoveries confirmed, why the marvels to be witnessed at Sydney should not exceed those of California. At this juncture the Government resolved to act, and consequently, to a colony which can now boast the prospect of seeing its harbours thronged with ships of all kinds and all nations, the boon is at length conceded of a slow steamer from the mother country six times in a year. Anything more ludicrous was perhaps never yet recorded, even among all that has occurred in the shape of Government interference with commerce. But, absurd as it is, the evil connected with it may still be serious. So completely has self-reliance been deadened in this country as regards the establishment of steam lines by the pernicious influence of monopolies, that even with existing prospects it is probable no body of persons will be found bold enough to start an independent enterprise. More than a year ago, the Pacific Steam Company, of Liverpool, tendered a monthly mail for £48,000 per annum. If it were safe at that time to offer to undertake it wi ' such a payment, the improved circumstances of Australia, her increased traffic with the west coast of America, and the opening up of the Nicaragua transit, to say nothing of the gold question, would now seem at least to warrant an experiment without any such aid. Of course, if the postages, or even half of them, were allowed, there would not be a moment's difficulty, but it is in that point that the power of the Government lies; and, as it is hopeless to endeavour to disturb their routine views, whatever is now done should be done without them. The colonists, moreover, would be far more willing to patronise and make sacrifices for a line that should boldly start on its own resources, than for one which had subjected itself to all sorts of niggling shackles and delays in negotiating with the miserable and humiliating invitations of the Lords of the Admiralty. At all events, if the gold news be confirmed, and no steps are taken, we may at once resign the South Pacific to the Americans, along with the North. They know the field it presents, and if we are indisposed to share it with them, it is to be hoped we shall be rational enough not to complain when they shall render the service to our fellow-countrymen at the antipodes, of regularly conveying goods and intelligence many days in advance of the remarkable fleet for which, since the receipt of the recent tidings, the Government have so suddenly advertised. *Times.*

TELEGRAPH IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The wire between Quebec and Halifax, including the submersion in the Gulf of St Lawrence, is nearly completed. A new feature, alike feasible for adoption, but apparently not thought of in this country, has been introduced in America—that of marking the distance by railway on the telegraphic poles, at given ranges.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The directors having taken possession of the Kennet and Avon Canal, have been over it to make the necessary traffic arrangements for working it in connexion with the railway, to commence on Monday next.

CONVICT PRISON AT PORTSMOUTH.

A large convict prison, designed as a substitute for the present mode of locating convicts on board hulks in the harbour, is now being completed at Portsmouth. At its commencement the inhabitants of the borough manifested much opposition and repugnance at the location of a large number of convicts on shore and in the midst of a dense population; but this opposition has since subsided, although much of the repugnance remains, and the Home-office has proceeded with the rapid erection of the building. The prison is situated at the south-east boundary wall of the dockyard, with which it will have means of egress and ingress for the convicts employed in that establishment; the site of the building being that formerly occupied by the Old Laboratory. It is constructed to accommodate about 1000 prisoners; and the object of this substitution of a prison for hulks is understood to be the necessity for exercising a larger amount of discipline and authority over the convicts than is possible on board ship. The arrangements on board the latter do not prevent communications being carried on between the inmates of the different cells; consequently very serious organisations and *émeutes* have frequently arisen, which required a strong military force to quell. In the new prison each convict will be completely and effectually separated from all communication of any kind with his fellow prisoners, whilst any one of them inclined to be refractory will be under the complete control of the officers, and so be subjected to the requisite punishment without hindrance or annoyance from others. The cells being well ventilated, and every other regard being paid to good sanatory arrangements, the prisoners will certainly be free from the unhealthy influences inseparable from living on board confined and damp hulks. Thus it is considered, that while the necessity will be met of really making the convict's term of imprisonment what it is designed to be—a punishment—by means of strict discipline and full control on the part of the officers, on the other hand he will be freed from the pernicious conditions in which he is at present placed.

The above are the alleged reasons for this change in convict location, but by some it is believed to be only the commencement of a comprehensive plan for meeting the difficulties arising from the objections of the colonists to convicts being sent amongst them, by establishing a series of convict prisons or "homes," as they have been called, throughout this country, for retaining felons in.

The plan of the new building comprises an east and west wing, between which are situated kitchens, cooking, washing, and other domestic offices. To the north of these is a chapel, and to the east the residence of the governor, chaplain, and other officers. The whole of the buildings are of brick, and are surrounded by lofty walls. The walls of each wing are roofed over with slates, having a range of skylights on each side. Down the centre of each wing is a spacious corridor, having the prisoners' cells on either side and opening into it: the west wing is 222 feet long, the east wing 236, both being 36 feet wide. There are four tiers of cells, each cell 7 feet by 4, and 7 feet in height, on both sides of the corridor. All the cells are fitted with a desk, for writing or reading, a seat, hammock, and shelves. The divisions between the cells are of a very simple, and, both as far as space and cost are concerned, of a very economical character, being formed of plates of strong "corrugated" iron. The ceiling of the under cell and the floor of that above it are at once formed of a plate of stout slate. The upper tiers of cells open on to light iron galleries, reached by flights of stairs of the same material. Some of the cells are supplied with light by glazed openings in the wall, whilst others derive it from the corridor. Warm air is forced into the corridors from proper apparatus, finding its way into the cells, and expelling any foul air that may be generated through apertures provided for the purpose. In addition to these cells there are 40 punishment cells in course of construction, each 10 feet by 6, and 9 feet in height. The contractors for the entire building are Messrs. Piper, of London, and the work has been carried on under the direction of Colonel Jebb, the Home-Office Inspector of Prisons. The immediate superintendence of the building has been confided to Mr. C. J. Woolcott, the Government clerk of the works. It has been constructed with great rapidity, not having been six months in course of erection; and by the 1st of October it is expected that the larger wing will be occupied by prisoners.

IMPORTATION OF RIPE PEACHES FROM NEW YORK.—It is well known that the United States produce immense quantities of that most delicious fruit, the peach, and, so far as we have heard, none have ever been brought into this country. A gentleman on board the *Cyclops* has, however, made the attempt, and, with some care, has succeeded in bringing them in a perfect state. He has brought them as a present to the family and friends of a gentleman farmer of this town, who may, therefore, claim to be the first importer of ripe peaches from the United States to England.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

CUTTING A CORPORATION.—It seems that the Great Northern Railway directors have given offence to the authorities at Huntingdon by hastening the Royal train so rapidly past that town on her Majesty's trip to Scotland. It appears that the corporation had prepared a congratulatory address to present to the Queen, and that the townspeople had made extensive preparations to testify their loyalty to the Crown. The Earl of Sandwich, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, has been appealed to on the subject, and, by his Lordship's reply to the Mayor, it would seem that he was authorised to state that Her Majesty regretted that so much loyal feeling should have been rewarded by disappointment.

We learn from Constantinople, Sept 2, that the American frigate *Mississippi*, which had gone aground on entering the port of Smyrna, floated again on the 26th ult., and arrived at Constantinople on the 30th.

A return has been printed by the House of Commons, showing the number of convicts who arrived in Van Diemen's Land during each year, from the 1st January, 1823, to the 31st December, 1850, from which it appears that the total number was—males, 48,427; females, 9816. The number of emigrants to Van Diemen's Land from 1830 to 1837 was 14,115. The return of emigrants, including the wives and families of convicts, from Great Britain to Van Diemen's Land, from 1838 to 1850, was 5559.

At Ballincollig Powder-Mills (Cork), on Saturday morning, one of the corning houses blew up with a fearful explosion, by which a man was killed, and several dreadfully mutilated, one of whom is not expected to recover.

NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.

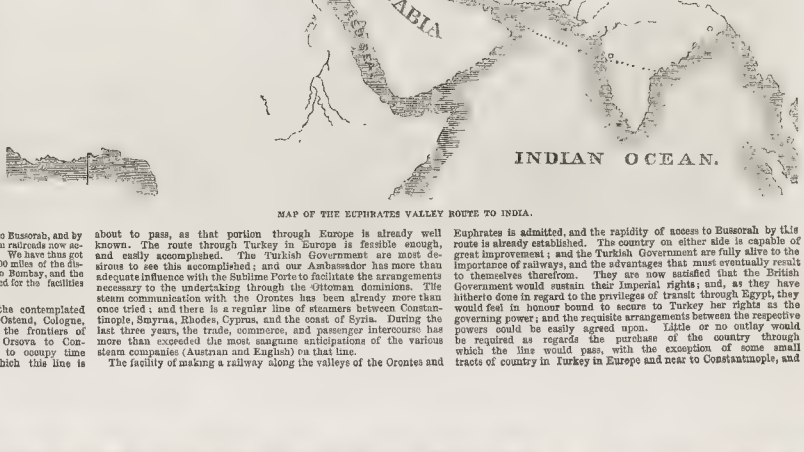
A SOMEWHAT startling announcement has just been made of a project for bringing London and Calcutta within seven days' journey of each other; and examination of the means proposed justifies our expectation that the consummation is not far distant.

The ancient route from England to India was round the Cape of Good Hope—a passage which was performed wholly by sea, and which generally occupied of late years about 100 days. In 1840, the first step of a new system had been taken by turning the course straight to the East at the Gut of Gibraltar, carrying it along the Mediterranean Sea, across the Isthmus of Suez, down the Red Sea, and so over the Indian Ocean to Bombay, or round Ceylon to Calcutta. Nor was this all; for by traversing France from Calais to Marseilles, the *détour* round Cape St. Vincent—a *détour* exactly resembling on a smaller scale that round the Cape of Good Hope—was altogether escaped, and the route assumed the appearance of a tolerably straight line from Calais to Aden. This gain had been effected partly by the division of the voyage into stages, whereby steam power became available, but more notably by the substitution of overland cuts for long sea circuits. Thus, the cut from Marseilles saved the circuit round Spain, and that across Egypt the vast circuit round the Cape. Now, to put the matter concisely, this substitution of land carriage for water carriage is the one simple principle of the scheme before us, and the problem is nothing more than this—how to eliminate from the route between Marseilles and Calcutta those portions which are still performed by sea, and substitute instead thereof some means of transport by land.

The sea stages of the present route to India, exclusive of the trip across the Channel, are two—one from Marseilles or Trieste to Alexandria, and the other from Suez to Bombay or Calcutta. These stages constitute by far the longest part of the journey, being 9075 miles, performed by steamers, from which an average speed of some ten miles an hour is all that can be expected. The longer, again, of these two stages is that from Suez to Hindostan, as it includes a circuit round two sides of the triangular territory of Arabia. The first object, therefore, is to get rid of the *détour* by Aden; and this is to be done by carrying the passengers to the mouths of the Orontes instead of the mouths of the Nile, and forwarding them across the Turkish territory to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf. The railroad required for this purpose would run along the Euphrates Valley, and its length would not exceed 900 miles, whereas its completion would reduce the distance from Calais to Calcutta by more than *one-half*—by 20 days, in fact, out of 39! This project, it is conceived, could be accomplished in two years' time, and the route would then lie through Ostend, Trieste, by the Mediterranean Sea, to the Orontes, thence to Bussorah, and by the Persian Gulf to Bombay, where it would meet the Indian railroads now actually commenced, or by that time completed to Calcutta. We have thus got rid of the Red Sea circuit, and substituted a land route for 900 miles of the distance. There remains now the straight run from Bussorah to Bombay, and the circuitous reach from Trieste to the Orontes, to be commuted for the facilities of direct railway transit by land.—*Times.*

The engraved plan indicates by a dotted line the contemplated route from England to India; from London to Ostend, Cologne, Augsburg, Trieste, Constantinople, *viâ* Orsova, on the frontiers of the Turkish Empire, already decided on. From Orsova to Constantinople is only 345 miles. It is not necessary to occupy time at present in speaking of the country through which this line is about to pass, as that portion through Europe is already well known. The route through Turkey in Europe is feasible enough, and easily accomplished. The Turkish Government are most desirous to see this accomplished; and our Ambassador has more than adequate influence with the Sublime Porte to facilitate the arrangements necessary to the undertaking through the Ottoman dominions. The steam communication with the Orontes has been already more than once tried; and there is a regular line of steamers between Constantinople, Smyrna, Rhodes, Cyprus, and the coast of Syria. During the last three years, the trade, commerce, and passenger intercourse has more than exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the various steam companies (Austrian and English) on that line.

The facility of making a railway along the valleys of the Orontes and Euphrates is admitted, and the rapidity of access to Bussorah by this route is already established. The country on either side is capable of great improvement; and the Turkish Government are fully alive to the importance of railways, and the advantages that must eventually result to themselves therefrom. They are now satisfied that the British Government would sustain their Imperial rights; and, as they have hitherto done in regard to the privileges of transit through Egypt, they would feel in honour bound to secure to Turkey her rights as the governing power; and the requisite arrangements between the respective powers could be easily agreed upon. Little or no outlay would be required as regards the purchase of the country through which the line would pass, with the exception of some small tracts of country in Turkey in Europe and near to Constantinople, and



MAP OF THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE TO INDIA.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE TO INDIA.

TOWN AND FORTRESS OF ORSOVA

the Imperial Divan would gladly forego its own right to indemnity in any Royal property through which the line may run, both in Turkey in Europe and Asia. From Bussorah the line is open for steamers by way of the Persian Gulf to Bombay and Calcutta.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE BAY OF ANTIOCH.

We cannot better describe this point of the new route than by quoting the letter of Dr. Thompson to the *Times*:—

"Sir,—It will probably interest those of your readers who take any concern in the above route, to learn that the past and recent reports from the officers commanding her Majesty's ships on the coast of Syria are all and each of them very favourable, and speak in the most encouraging terms of the site and advantages of the Bay of Antioch, and of the superior quality of the water that is obtainable in abundance at the ancient Posideum—a fact the verity of which I can corroborate from a residence and personal examination. The ancient port of Seleucia need require no additional proofs of its importance and capabilities, or of what it might yet become by a very small outlay in clearing away the entrance. 'The passage by the mouth of the Orontes,' say the above reports, 'possesses a grandeur rarely equalled even in the beautiful part of the country, Mount Casius rising abruptly from the sea, with its bold rocky pinnacle towering above the clouds.'

"It is fully anticipated from what has recently occurred, and from the inquiries and steps now being adopted, that Colonel Chesney's long-cherished project will, ere long, be in a measure at least carried out, though by railway, and not, as he anticipated, by steamers, thus verifying the prophesies and traditions of past ages, and, as the Rev. Dr. Keith says, 'proving that other witnesses are not wanting to rise their voice at last from that once frequented but long deserted shore;' and as if the very first fruits of the Euphrates expedition had been destined to be an offering to the cause of Scripture illustration by the concurring solution of another problem than that of the practicability of the navigation of the Euphrates.

"Colonel Chesney, in the 'Journal of the Royal Geographical Society,' commences an admirable article on the Bay of Antioch by a description of the scene that presented itself as the expedition under his command bore down upon the coast of Syria, in order that they might disembark at the very point which formed the ancient port of Antioch. He sought an entrance at that point in preference to all other places whereby to proceed to Beer, on the Euphrates. All the reports state that the Bay of Antioch is very spacious, free from rocks, and well sheltered on every side, with the exception of the south-east, where in the distant horizon rises the lofty island of Cyprus. The anchorage in the bay is, however, good, and the water deep almost to the very beach. Capt. Vansittart's report, which has just reached the Admiralty, speaks of the water at Posideum as the best on the coast; and states that the timber for ship and other building purposes found in the neighbouring mountains, and beyond the ancient Seleucia, is very abundant, and well adapted to meet all such demands. This was the spot selected by her Majesty's ship the *Columbine*, on the 3d of April, 1835, and followed by the *George Canning* under all sail, and which led the way from the offing towards the anchorage, for the disembarkation of the party destined to proceed on the expedition to the Euphrates. Colonel Chesney goes on to say:—'To the south, as we proceeded, was the lofty Jebel al Akrab (Mount Casius), rising 5318 feet above the sea, with its abutments extending to Antioch. To the north the Beilan range (5337 feet), well stocked with forest trees, chiefly oak, walnut, and fir; and in front the broad expanse of the bay, backed by the hills of Antioch, Mount St. Symeon, or Ben-Killeheb, covered with myrtle, bay, and arbutus, altogether forming a striking and magnificent panorama.

"It may be interesting to mention that this was the point fixed upon by Bonaparte when he purposed to proceed to the Euphrates. Colonel Chesney further states, that in 1811 Napoleon had prepared a fleet at Toulon which was to have disembarked a large force in this bay, and that M. Vincent Germaine was waiting at Antioch for the expected troops, which had, however, in the meantime, been marched to Russia, instead of, as was contemplated, taking the route from Suedia to India. The town of Marash was to have been the centre of Napoleon's operations, on account, probably, of the fine forests near that place; but, as the adjacent Beilan mountains would have furnished plenty of fine timber close at hand, it is not likely that this great General would have proceeded to Marash on learning that 110 miles through Antioch and Aleppo would have placed him at Beles, 200 miles lower down the river. There is reason to presume that Napoleon meant to carry his troops down the river to Bosrah, but the Russian campaign put an end to this.

"Who is to say but that even in our own day we may not hear of excursion trains to Palmyra, Bagdad, and the Tigris, by the Great Eastern Orontes and Euphrates Valleys line of railway, the stupendous aqueduct of ancient Seleucia forming a terminus with branch lines to Baalbec and the plains of Issus—the battle-field of Alexander and Darius. "Yours, &c.,

"5, Suffolk-place." "J. B. THOMPSON, M.D.

"The range of Rhosus and Amanus, or the Faunus, were believed by the Jews to be the Hor-ha-hor of Scripture; and were thus held by them to be the northern frontier of the land promised to their fathers. But, though Hor-ha-hor admits of a more precise definition, the idea that Amanus, which Jerome adopted, was the north border of Israel, is, as we have seen, warranted by many other facts.

"The mountains of Amanus, as Strabo relates, extend from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates. They formed the northern boundary of Syria, fronting Mount Casius, near the base of which is Laodicea, in the land of the Arvadites. The Amanus and Rhosus chains are nominally separated by the pass Beilan; but they are, in reality, continuous with one another, and are from 5000 to 6000 feet high, and snow clad till June and July generally. The pass of Beilan is 1584 feet high above sea level."—*(From Dr. Keith.)*

THE CITY OF BUSSORAH.

VIEW NEAR THE C[illegible]

ALEPPO.

Aleppo, or Haleb, in Arabic, is a city of 300,000, and the capital of Kinessrin; present population about 90,000. It is one of the best built cities in Syria, and presents at a distance a very imposing appearance, especially its citadel and tower. The view of the Mecca pilgrim caravan is at all times interesting. The pilgrims assemble once a year at Damascus, from Persia, Bagdad, Mesopotamia, and Turkey in Europe, and often number, when joined by the other great caravan from Cairo, as many as 80,000 and 120,000 people at Mecca. The pomp and great display of former days is annually diminishing. The nobles of Turkey went to Mecca formerly; now it is confined to the mercantile classes, who carry on a large tradefat the respective stations or stages on the

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE TO INDIA.

ANTIOCH—FROM THE VALLEY OF THE ORONTES.

route. The caravans of some fifty years ago extended over a line of country for thirty miles.

ORSOVA.

Orsova lies on the frontiers of the Turkish empire, 345 miles from Constantinople; it has a fort with a lofty tower.

NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

This spot has already been decided on as the site of a station of the projected railway. In its immediate neighbourhood is an English factory.

BUSSORA.

The city of Bassora, Bussora, or Bosrah is in the government of Bagdad, about 70 miles from the mouth of the Shat-ul-Arat, on its western bank, navigable by vessels of 500 tons burden, and contains 70,000 to 80,000 inhabitants.

The English factory is considered the most beautiful building in the city, whose walls are washed by the river—circumference 7 miles, and 25 feet thick, mounted well with cannon.

SUEDIAH.

The valley of Suediah is thus mentioned in the *London Medical Gazette* for May the 9th of this year, page 807:—"Of the climate of Suediah, it is said that a more healthy or a more beautiful spot it would not be easy to find. The climate has been compared to that of the best parts of Switzerland in summer, or the south of France and Italy in winter. It is, in a word, a happy medium between Europe and Asia; and, for persons predisposed to, or suffering from, chest affections, it could not be better. We would refer to the Rev. Dr. Keith's work, "The Land of Israel," for more enlarged views and descriptions of the country along the Orontes and Northern Syria than our space will admit of. We would barely desire to point out the different views as now given, and refer our readers to any gazetteer for more minute and particular accounts than we can be expected to give to each respectively. The Orontes and Antioch, and their associations, sacred and profane, are such that we are satisfied the majority of our readers will examine for themselves all the sources from which they can be further informed a ; to their respective claims on the attention of every one professing the name *Nazarene*.

ANTIOCH.

Antioch the ancient Orontes, lies 46 miles west of Aleppo, and 22 due south of Scanderoon, or Alexandretta, on the gulf of the same name. It belongs to the Pachalick of Aleppo, and stands in the valley of the Orontes, which here forms a fertile plain, about 10 miles long and 6 or 6 broad. Part of the immense walls of ancient Antioch still remain; and though fallen from its ancient importance, this is still one of the large towns of Syria. The air is reputed to be more salubrious than that of Aleppo. The view of the plain of Antioch from the towers is interesting. The northern portion within the ancient walls is filled with olive, mulberry, and fig trees; and along the winding banks of the river tall and slender poplars are seen. The chief street seems to have run towards the gate of St. Paul, which leads to Aleppo.

People who love to live well, and cheap at the same time, should go to Antioch. Mr. Neale, in his recently published work on Syria, states that he "tried to be extravagant at Antioch, but found it to be impossible—house rent, servants, horses, board, washing, and wine included—to spend more than £40 a year. Oh, that Antioch were London! Fancy 7½ lb. of good mutton for 1s! fat fowls for 2d. apiece 70 lb. of fish for 1s.! and all possible fruits and vegetables sufficient for one's household for 2d. a week! If we remember aright, the garden of Eden was somewhere near this place.

THE VALLEY OF SUEDIAH, WITH THE BRITISH FACTORY ON WOLF'S CRAIG.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 21.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 22.—New Post-Office opened, 1829.
TUESDAY, 23.—Autumn Quarter begins.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Length of day 12h. 5m.
THURSDAY, 25. Porson died, 1808.
FRIDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian. Old Holy-Rood.
SATURDAY, 27.—Sun rises 5h. 59m., sets 6h. 47m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 27, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M. h.	A. M. m.	M. h.	A. M. m.	M. h.	A. M. m.	M. h.	A. M. m.	M. h.	A. M. m.	M. h.	A. M. m.	M. h.	A. M. m.
9	54	10	28	11	22	11	55	Tide	0	25	0	58	1	19	1	43	2	6	2	30	2	55	3	32

RE-ISSUE of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Vol. XVIII.

Just reprinted, the WHOLE of the NUMBERS from JANUARY 4, 1851, to the PRESENT TIME: in which will be found a COMPLETE HISTORY of the PROGRESS of the GREAT EXHIBITION in HYDE-PARK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE will be made for those Numbers, as Back Numbers, from this date, September 20th—any Number being obtainable at the original published price.

Orders received by all Booksellers and Stationers; and Post-office Orders or Remittances to be addressed to W. LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.—The ANNIVERSARY of the CONSECRATION of the COLLEGE CHAPEL will be celebrated on MONDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER, 1851.

The Collections at the Offertory will be devoted to a fund for beautifying the Chapel.

The hours of Divine Service will be:—Morning Prayer at 11 h; Evening Prayer at 7 h.

M. WILKINSON, D.D. Master.

The Master will be much obliged if such friends of the College as desire to be present will signify their intention to him some days before, that due arrangements may be made for their accommodation in the Chapel.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Under the Management of Mr. THOMAS MCCULLUM.—Farewell Entertainments.—Last Week of one of the most successful seasons ever experienced within the walls of old Drury. The management takes the present opportunity of thanking the public for the unprecedented encouragement bestowed on the exertions of the American and French Squadrons, and begs to say that for previous engagements, would not have announced so hasty a departure. A lively recollection of the generous support they have met with throughout the whole season will not be retained by them during their provincial tour (visiting at no distant period, again to have the pleasure of making their bow before a London audience). Mr. Lee's first fashionable night will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, being set apart for the BENEFIT of Mr M'COLLUM, Jessee. Dress Circle, 3s; Boxes, 3s; Pit, 1s 6d; Gallery, 1s. Upper Gallery, 6d

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—KATE and ELLEN BATEMAN (from America) These extraordinary youthful Artistes will continue their unique representations at this theatre for a limited period, and will appear during the ensuing week in several of their most popular characters—Richard, Richmond, Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Sky ock, and Portia; and also in the Farce of "The Swiss Cottage," and "The Spoiled Child," which continue to elicit the most unanimous and unprecedented applause.—Boxes and Stalls at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, THE GAMESTER, APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA. The Love is a Maze. Apartments, and the Alhambra. 24, Town and Country. Honeymoon, and the Alhambra. (by the BENEFIT of Mr HARLEY). 25, The Wife's Secret. Apartments, and the Alhambra. 26 Twelfth Night, Apartments, and the Alhambra. 27, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—For the BENEFIT of Mr HARLEY. On WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 24th, will be revived the Comedy of TOWN and COUNTRY, in which Mr and Mrs C Kean, Mr Harley and Mr Harley will appear. After which the HONEYMOON. The Duke, Mr C Kean. The Duchess, Mrs C Kean Jaques, Mr. Harley. To conclude with the ALHAMBRA; or, the Three Beautiful Princesses

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY, who has the honour of announcing to his patrons that he must shortly withdraw MAZEPPA, owing to the production of his more extensive novelties, certain and convenience upon an extended a scale as to produce the same effect as upon a former occasion. During the Week, will be presented Lord Byron's drama of MAZEPPA; or, the WILD HORSE, for the 83d night! After which, Batty's unparalleled SCENES of the CIRCUS. The Whole concluding with an entire BALLET.—Private Boxes may be had and place secured at the Box office, from 11 till 4 daily.—Stage-manager, Mr T. Thompson.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—Positively the LAST WEEK but TWO of this favourite place of resort.—On MONDAY, and during the week, an entire change of performance daily, introducing Monsieur Franconi's troupe with his highly-trained steeds, and the wonder of the world, the Jumping Horse. On Thursday, September 25th, there will be a Day Fete, when the doors open at One o'clock, to commence precisely at Two. Illuminations after the evening as usual: doors open at Four, to commence at Five. Admission: Private Box, £1 1s; Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second ditto, 1s; Pit, 6d

ROBIN'S LAST WEEK but ONE—M. ROBIN being compelled to close his first and successful season on account of previous provincial engagements.—32nd Appearance of M. ROBIN, the Illusionist, on MONDAY, at Eight o'Clock, they will repeat their inimitable SOIREES FANTASMENES et FANTASTIQUES. The Performance will commence with the Ventriloquial Entertainment, before her Majesty the Queen, in the Throne Room, at Windsor Castle, on the 25th of April.—Every Wednesday, at Half-past Two o'Clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s.

BOUTON'S DIORAMAS, ST. MARK'S, Venice, and FRIBOURG, Switzerland.—Just OPENED, at HUNGERFORD HALL, Strand, the above unrivalled DIORAMAS, which are exhibited daily at 1, 2, 3, and 4 p.m. Admission 1s. Reserved seats, 2s. Children and schools half price. Open from 10 a.m. till dusk. Application for the remaining stalls and counters to be made to Mr. R. Foure, Manager, Hungerford Hall

THE GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND; from drawings made on the spot by Mr W H BARTLETT, painted under the direction of Mr W BARTLETT.—An entire section of this great Moving Diorama is devoted to the Holy City, with its column and principal buildings, including Mount Zion, the Valley of Hinnom, Garden of Gethsemane, Valley of Jehoshaphat, Pool of Siloam, Mount Zion, Site of Solomon's Temple, Jaffa Gate, Tower of Wailing, and the Holy Sepulchre. The whole illustrated by the Author, and accompanied by grand Sacred Vocal Music. Only at the St. George's tabernacle, Hyde-park Corner.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s. 6d. Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock.

SYRO-LEBANON COMPANY.—HOLY LAND DIORAMA, EGYPTIAN HALL.—The great original Dioramas of the Holy Land and Jerusalem Views of Syria, who exemplify the manners, customs, and melodies of that land. This is the Diorama painted from Easter-eve.—Daily at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly

THE NILE REOPENED at 53, PALL-MALL.—This Grand Moving Panorama is NOW EXHIBITING at the GALLERY of the NEW WATER-and its Manners and Customs. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s; stalls, 2s 6d. Schools and children half price

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, showing Southampton, Cintra, the Tagus, Malta, Gibraltar, Algiers, Bona, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Point de Galle, the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior), is exhibited daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, immediately previous to the ROYAL PALACE at WINDSOR GARDEN Admission, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

GOLD from CALIFORNIA.—Exhibiting Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the Grand Moving DIORAMA of the OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, with real specimens of Gold and Mountain Gold direct from the mines of the Sierra Nevada. Displaying the entire first establishable night route through 45° miles of country, crossing the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Mountains and Indian Districts of California.—Admission, 1s. Stalls 2s, 3s

PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR and COSMORAMA, 207 to 209, REGENT-STREET.—A carefully selected AVIARY of NATIVE and Foreign Birds, &c., is now added to the many other attractions of this unique and fashionable BAZAAR, which is fitted up in a style of recherché taste never before attempted in this or any other country, together with a fine GALLERY of PAINTINGS for SALE, by the old and modern masters. Admission 1s. Free.

ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—NOTICE. The Mandarin HESING, Acting Imperial Representative for China, continues to remain numerous honorable Visitors Daily, in his Saloon of Reception, on board the ROYAL CHINESE JUNK. The Mandarin throws open his Museum of Curiosities from One till dusk; and at given periods of the day permits the crew of Chinese sailors to give a grand Assault of Arms. In addition to a Chinese Ensemble. Admission, One Shilling

THAMES TUNNEL.—ENTRANCE at WAPPING and ROTHERHITHE.—Toll, 1d. each.—Number of Visitors last Week, 22,206. Number the last week, 43,905. Grand Total since the opening, 10,366,334.—In addition to the various attractions in this wonderful work of Art, 32 beautiful Paintings, 15 feet in height each, by J. M. Hopkins, have been introduced in the Arches or entrances.—16 at Rotherhithe and 16 at Wapping. The whole of the above to be viewed without any charge beyond the Toll of One Penny. Open 1 ay and Night.

By order of the Thames Tunnel Company,
W. W. MASON, Secretary.

Also on the Tunnel, Music by Steam, Concertinas, Glass Blowing, Working and Lifting of fancy articles. Stands for Refreshments, and a Room for Dancing Every Evening.

N.B.—The following conveyances to the Tunnel viz., Steam-boats from Hungerford, Waterloo, and Blackfriars Bridges, Temple Bar Pier, and London-bridge; Omnibuses to the Surrey, close to the Tunnel, from Gracechurch-street, every half-hour.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ALL the MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS in the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The present Lectures are by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the Application of Iron and Steel to the Manufacture of the Useful Arts; and by PROFESSOR ANDERSON, on the Application of the Electro-Magnetic Impulse for Mechanical Purposes. Series of Magnificent Dissolving Views illustrative of the Great Exhibition. The Microscope, Lectures on Chemistry, Optics, Mechanics, &c. &c. &c. The great economy of Gas. A Lecture on the Habits of the Industrious Flea, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq., with Vocal Illustrations. A Series of splendid Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving Bell. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five and every evening (one Shilling) from Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The HUMAN GIRAFFE presented by the Governor of Kingston is exhibited DAILY, from TWELVE to SIX o'Clock; together with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. The band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, at Half-past Three o'Clock, every SATURDAY until further notice.—Admission, ONE SHILLING, on Monday, SIXPENCE.

L'EDITION FRANCAISE.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS en FRANCAIS,

Renferme dans son Numéro de SAMEDI, 20 SEPTEMBRE, toutes les nouvelles les plus intéressantes dans la politique, la littérature, les arts, le théâtre, &c. On y trouvera aussi divers articles de critique et d'actualité, ainsi qu'une Chronique de l'Exposition.

Tout les Numéros qui ont paru depuis le commencement ont été réimprimés. On peut se les procurer séparément, ou réunis en une brochure, avec une couverture magnifiquement illustré. Prix du Cahier, contenant Douze Numéros et une magnifique Vue du Palais de Crystal tirée à part, 6 shillings.

Nota.—Les Propriétaires de l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS croient devoir faire observer ici, que le Journal Français publié sous le titre ci-dessus n'est point une traduction de l'Edition Anglaise, mais bien une publication avec rédaction toute séparée, et dirigée à Londres par des écrivains de la presse Parisienne.

WITH THE PRESENT
TWO NUMBERS
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
A WHOLE SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS!

*** For Replies to Correspondents, see pages 367 and 378 of the Supplements published with the present Number.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Golden Dreams and Waking Realities.—Overland Journey to the Great Exhibition.—Lights and Shadows on a Traveller's Path.—Illustrated Hand-Book. Vol 7.—Cotton Manufacture.—"Autumn Song."—Cooper's Three Songs.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1851.

It has been announced, apparently on authority, by the official organs of the French Ministry, that the Governments of Great Britain and France have notified, or resolved to notify, to the Government of the United States of America, their determination to protect Spain from foreign aggression and dismemberment. It is scarcely probable, after what has happened in Cuba, after the melancholy but well-merited fate of Lopez and his buccaneers, and more especially after the firm stand which, at the eleventh hour, the Central Government of the Union has made to prevent the departure from New Orleans, New York, or elsewhere, of any further piratical hordes, with the concealed or avowed object of invading the territories of Spain, that the necessity for isolated or combined action on the part of the two great Powers will now arise; but it is, nevertheless, of high importance that the fact of their *entente cordiale* should be made thoroughly known in America. The ardour of insolent and inexperienced individuals, as well as of States or Governments that are in the same predicament, is always perilous, and may produce mischief in quarters where it is least expected; and anything that tends to cool such reckless hotheadedness is in the nature of a public benefit. The annexation and war party in the Union must be more reckless than we imagine them to be, if they will brave the consequences of the active intervention of two such formidable powers as Great Britain and France, backed, as they would assuredly be, by the public opinion of a large party in the Union. We therefore trust most sincerely, that on this point our French contemporaries will turn out to have been well informed, and that the blood of the misguided men who listened to the rash and wicked promises of General Lopez will be the last shed in defence of the annexation of Cuba. The Spanish journals, to whom we are indebted for this information, add that the assurance of the two great European powers will only be rendered to Spain upon condition that she redress the grievances of the Cubans, and reform the administration of the island.

We know not what credence is to be attached to this statement, but we think the two Governments will prove too wise to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain and her colonies. We may advise, and he who confers an essential service is allowed the privilege; but beyond advice and remonstrance we have no right to stir. Besides, we all have yet known to the contrary, the Cubans alone have sufficed to defend themselves against the pirates of the American slave states. If the Cubans require no other aid but that of their own strong determination to resist aggression, Spain may perhaps tell her friends to leave her to herself.

THE surplus talk of the Parliamentary session—that found no vent within the old building, which a few days ago was disposed of, from floor to tile, by public auction—is now being scattered over the provinces. Members are meeting their constituents, to explain or to justify their conduct in Parliament; to account for silence where a speech was expected; to explain an unlucky vote on the side which no one imagined they would ever take; to supply little awkward gaps in their legislative biography; to fill in the details which, perhaps, a cruel reporter, in the exercise of his wise discretion, did not allow to reach the world in the ordinary course of business; and to make things in general as comfortable as possible, with a view to re-election. The first two members who have appeared this year, in this particular capacity, are Mr. Hume and Mr. Disraeli; and, as the first fervour of the shooting season diminishes in intensity, we shall doubtless have many other legislators imitating their example.

Mr. Hume's address to the electors of Montrose says nothing very particular, beyond the fact that he does not expect that the little Reform Bill, which Lord John Russell has promised to give us as early as possible in the session of 1852, will be of much, if of any use, either to the country or to his Lordship's reputation. Mr. Hume, we are quite sure, does not stand alone in this opinion; and the concurrence which it will elicit will not, we dare say, be confined within the quiet limits of the ancient borough of Montrose. Mr. Disraeli's speech, as becomes a leader of a great party, is more particular and more ambitious. We gather some interesting information from the report of the proceedings of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association, at which he was present, on Wednesday last. When Mr. Disraeli speaks, we may be sure that something will be uttered which it is worth the while of men of sense to listen to, either that they may agree with, or that they may refute a politician of so much energy and ability. Mr. Disraeli, while vindicating with much eloquence the character of British farmers from the charge brought against them, of being deficient in skill, enterprise, and industry, candidly admits that the system generally known by the name of the Protective system can never be brought back, unless it is the interest of all classes—at least, of all classes of importance—that that should be the principle which should regulate the national industry. He then proceeds to argue, that it is the interest of all classes that that system should be restored, unless the British farmer "be relieved from a load of taxation which overwhelms his energies, and curtails his enterprise." This load of taxation, as far as we can understand Mr. Disraeli, seems, in his opinion, to resolve itself into two separate and distinct items—local taxation and the malt-tax. By local taxation, Mr. Disraeli means the poor-rates; and he asserts that of this particular burden the farmers pay £6,000,000 more than they ought to pay He urges the farmers, instead of agitating for a restoration of the Corn-laws, to unite and vigorously demand a re-adjustment of the local taxation, and a relief from the £6,000,000 which he fixes as the amount of hardship they at present endure. There is not, we are sure, a Free-trader in the country who will not earnestly, and without *arrière pensée*, and with the sole view of discovering the truth, consent that this subject be thoroughly debated. If injustice be done to the farmer, the other interests of the country will not insist that the injustice shall be perpetuated. The case, however must be proved; and as yet Mr. Disraeli has signally failed in his efforts to make it good. He always forgets, moreover, when he asserts that the support of the poor is a national duty, that land is after all, the poor man's heritage; and that as a right of property in it is only conceded against the poor man because such an arrangement is found to be conducive to the general good and to the stability of society, the land thus monopolised by a few should in common justice pay a heavy tax to the support of the many. When Mr. Disraeli asserts that personal property, which now pays £5,000,000 out of the £13,000,000 derived from local taxation, should for the future pay £11,000,000 and land only £2,000,000, he talks at random. What the country wants is not a re-adjustment of poor-rates, but their diminution—a diminution which all experience shows to be most rapid wherever manufactures are in a flourishing state. The roadjustment which he proposes would, if practicable, benothing more than a game of hocus pocus, and farmers would be called to their cost, that, in placing undue burdens upon trade and commerce, they were only increasing pauperism, and that, as a last resource, the paupers would fall back upon the land. A national poor-rate, as we have on more than one occasion endeavoured to show, would be an example of legalised Communism, which would throw the glories of the French *ateliers nationaux* into the shade, and rejoice the hearts of M. Cabet and M. Proudhon, if it did not prove the first step to the downfall of England. As regards the Malt-tax, it is no more a question of Free-Trade and Protection than the Income-tax is; and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer will take it off, without saddling us with a perpetual Income-tax, we shall be very much rejoiced. But we doubt whether the farmers would approve of such an arrangement; and whether, if put to the point, they would not much rather have a Malt-tax to be paid by the beer-drinkers, than an Income-tax to be paid by themselves. But we are glad, for various reasons, that the situation of Mr. Disraeli is so strongly directed to the financial question. There is something wrong about the mode in which the national income, for general as well as for local purposes, is raised; and the more earnestly and systematically that financial questions are discussed throughout the country, the greater the amount of good that is likely to result to all classes and interests, whether they rely upon trade or upon agriculture for the means of subsistence. We want a thorough revision of our fiscal system; and the more zealously the farmers enter into it, the greater chance there will be that the subject will be forced upon the attention of this or of the next Administration.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE BURDENS ON LAND.

At the dinner given on Wednesday, at the George Inn, Aylesbury, on the occasion of the annual ploughing match of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association, Mr. Disraeli repeated those views which during the last session or two, he has given expression to in Parliament, as to what should constitute the most effectual remedies for the depressed state of agriculture, which has been attributed by the hon. gentleman and his party to the withdrawal of Protection.

Re-adjustment of the local taxation of the country and the removal of all restrictions in the cultivation of the land, whether arising from the prohibition of certain crops, such as sugar and tobacco, or from taxation of produce, as in the case of the malt-tax, constitute Mr. Disraeli's remedies.

On these topics the hon gentleman observed—"There is raised in the United Kingdom by local taxation £5,000,000 per annum. When we complained originally of that great assessment, it was said that the land might pay a good deal of it, but not more than one-third. House property, it was said, and railroads, paid a great deal, and this was objected to by the statement of the case. This led to a further analysis of the question, and it then resulted that of the £5,000,000 of local taxation £2,000,000 arose from a limited class of the property of the country, called 'real property.' £2,000,000 was contributed by the land of the United Kingdom. That, as a general statement, no one contradicts. Now let me draw your attention to the present state of affairs. I will take the rental of the United Kingdom at £200,000,000 sterling. I am not sure that is rather an excess in my estimate, but I wish to state the case rather as against ourselves. There has been stated, and with considerable truth, a reduction in the rent of land, and such distress in Ireland, that perhaps that is rather a high estimate to take. Well, we have pretty good evidence that the general income of the country is £240,000,000 per annum: but I will take a very moderate estimate—I will take only the rateable and taxable income of the country, and I will take that at £50,000,000 per annum of rental is one-fourth, but I will say that it is only one-third of the income of the country. Then, if that £50,000,000, which contributes £2,000,000 of local taxation (now universally admitted for objects of general and public interest)—if that £50,000,000 of rental, which is one-third of the general income of the country, contributed that £2,000,000 of taxes for objects of common interest, it follows that two-thirds of £3,000,000—say £6,000,000—should not be borne by the land of this country. (Hear, hear.) That appears to me to be an arithmetical proposition which no one can impugn. It amounts to this, that the land of the United Kingdom is every year contributing for the advantage of the country, and for the maintenance of common and national objects, about £6,000,000 a year more than it ought. (Cheers.) Allow me to ask you, what is £6,000,000 a year? It is one-tenth of the rental of the country, according to the exaggerated estimate that I have taken. And when we read in the newspapers, and hear of the proprietors of land making allowances to their tenantry of ten per cent, received with as kind a feeling as it is granted and accorded with a kind feeling, both the person who grants and the person who receives feel that it is not equal to the occasion, even though that £6,000,000 per annum is equal to and often per cent. And actually the very persons who advise you to seek an adjustment among yourselves as a remedy for your present distress, and who tell you that a diminution of rent to the amount which is now common is a sufficient remedy for that local taxation which is supported by a system of taxation which every year unjustly levies from the owners and occupiers of the land a sum equal to one-tenth of the whole rental of the country. (Cheers.) If a fair and impartial adjustment of that local taxation took place, you, the owners and occupiers, would at once be relieved—by no sacrifice on your part, by no unity, but by the principles of political justice, of which we hear so much on all other subjects—by that extent. (Cheers.) When I see what an immense relief might thus be obtained on the very principle which your opponents are promulgating, I am surprised that any one should attempt to deprecate the efforts that have been made on your behalf on that subject. I am surprised that a man so able and earnest as Mr. Fleury should say that it was a mere question of 6d. in the pound in the county rate. It is no such thing; but to every tenant in England it is a question of 10 per cent. further reduction on the rent that he is paying. (Hear, hear.) There are other questions of equal interest and importance, which, even if we cannot bring back the old system of Protection, which the country alone can bring back, we are still bound to work for, without giving up our opinions to work for and to endeavour to achieve. I say, that we should not only obtain an adjustment of taxation, founded upon equality, but that we should free the land from all the unnecessary restrictions which are now kept up upon it to the great branch of the national industry, when we know that every other branch is free from them."

Amongst the members of the Association present were Mr. W. Lowndes, of Chesham, in the chair, Captain Vyse, M.P., Captain Grove, Mr. M'Queen, the Rev. C. E. Gray, the Rev. E. N. Young, the Rev. E. N. Coles, and other gent emen of the county.

Not 100 persons sat down to dinner, and there was a marked absence of distinguished persons. There were only some half-dozen magistrates out of upwards of eighty in the county, and four clergymen.

MARRIAGE OF DOM MIGUEL.—As certain rumours have during the last few days been in circulation on the subject, we think it necessary to state that a contract of marriage has been concluded between Dom Miguel Braganza and her serene Highness the Princess Adelaide Sophie Amelie Louise Jeanne Leopoldine de Lobkowitz Wartisden de Rhofort et Ronsberg, at Vienna, of the present, and only daughter of the late, Prince, by the Princess Marie Agnes Henriette de Hohenlohe Langenbourg

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence are at present making a tour in Ireland.

Her Excellency the Baroness Brunnow and Mdlle. Brunnow have left Ashburnham House for Windsor, where they propose making a short stay.

The *Victoria Regia* water-lily continues flowering beautifully in the open pond at Messrs. Weeks' nursery, King's-road, Chelsea. The whole plant has a gigantic appearance, having twenty leaves, each leaf twelve feet in circumference, and the foot stalks thirteen feet in length. Several distinguished persons, amongst them Sir William Jackson Hooker, are of opinion that the plant grows equally well in the open air as under a glass structure.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Thursday, the quarterly general court of this corporation was held; Thomas Hankey, jun., presiding, who stated that the profits for the half-year ending August 30 amounted to £554,188, being £13,394 less than those of the preceding half-year. The amount out of which the dividend had to be declared was £3,565,984, enabling a dividend of 2½ per cent. to be declared for the half-year, leaving a "rest" of £3,057,613. After a short discussion, the dividend was declared, and will be paid free of income-tax on Saturday next.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Bridge-house Hotel; J. Macgregor, Esq., in the chair; when a dividend of 8s. (subject to income-tax) per £50 share was declared. In the course of the proceedings the chairman stated that the first six months show an increase of revenue of £25,000, or £135,000 against £110,000 in the corresponding period of last year. The dividend is to be paid on the 16th of next month.

HOLIDAYS AT LAW COURTS.—In consequence of the holidays in the Insolvent Debtors Court, which adjourned on the 8th of August, and will not be in full operation until November, unless the other commercial courts of the country, which are so arranged as to grave judge in Chancery, in Bankruptcy, and at Judges' Chambers, at least once a week, a formal representation has been made to the Home-office, showing that some prisoners for debt are detained for weeks for a formal discharge, not requiring a regular hearing, from the court. The Home Secretary has replied that he has no power at present to interfere to require a judge to sit at shorter intervals than three weeks.

THE STATUE IN CAVENDISH-SQUARE TO LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—On Saturday, at the weekly meeting of the vestry of St. Marylebone, Henry Lewis, Esq., in the chair, a report was presented from a committee appointed as to the making of two crossings from Mollis-street to the garden in the centre of Cavendish-square, that the present crossing and gate might be remged from the centre, so as not to interfere with the status now about to be erected there to the memory of the late Lord George Bentinck, the inhabitants of the square or parties applying for the change agreeing to pay the cost of the alteration themselves. The report was adopted.

THE BLOOMER COSTUME.—On Sunday considerable amusement was occasioned to the numerous visitors in St. James's Park, by the arrival of a complete batch of "Bloomers," consisting of five females and two males, evidently moving in the upper class of society. Two of the ladies were French-women. They were certainly most elegantly attired, all the ladies being dressed alike, with the exception of the Frenchwomen, who were blue trousers, whilst those of our own countrymen were pink. The upper dresses fitted close to the waist, and were of rich brocade of white satin, and the covering for the head a sort of cross between a bonnet and hat, as it did not partake more of one article than the other. The only difference observable in the gentlemen's attire was their very short coats. The style of dress did not appear to be agreeable to the mob, for the "Bloomers" had scarce made their appearance before they were assailed with an unlimited quantity of coarse jokes from the bystanders, who called the "Bloomers" to the Haymarket and to Wardor-place, where the ladies entered a carriage that was waiting for them, and the "gents" walked off. The ladies were between twenty and thirty years of age, and evidently enjoyed the amusement. On Monday evening, a Mrs. Dexter delivered what she called a lecture in favour of the costume, at the Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, the former locale in one of the Chartist Convention. The price of admission was sixpence to the ladies, and threepence to the gallery; but so great was the rush when the doors opened, that the crowd completely carried away the men stationed to collect the halfpence, and hundreds gained access without payment. Mrs. Dexter was attired in a Bloomer dress, and appeared to be about thirty-five years of age. She spoke with the manner and bearing of a person accustomed to "the boards" of the minor suburban theatres. The tenor of her address was a commonplace defence of the dress she appeared to apprehend would be regarded as the impropriety of the new costume, and a deprecatory appeal against the sneers and insults which she anticipated might be visited on the wearers of the dress in the streets.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, CHELSEA.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have entered into a contract for the filling up of the two unsightly and offensive canals in the gardens of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and the space thus acquired is to be appropriated to the promenade of the pensioners. In addition to this, several acres of land, now in the occupation of the military authorities, are to be thrown open and planted as pleasure-grounds, which, when complete, will form one of the most pleasant and agreeable recreations which have been conceded by the Government for the public good.

VICTORIA PARK.—Considerable improvement has been effected in this park during the last few months, new walks and shrubberies have been formed, and a public gymnasium constructed, and the ornamental water much improved; and, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, one of the bands belonging to the household troops attends twice a week, the same as in Kensington-gardens. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are now taking the necessary steps to construct a series of carriage approaches to the park, which bids fair to become one of the most attractive spots in the metropolis.

THE PRINTERS' ATHENÆUM.—The printers of the metropolis are making strenuous exertions to establish a literary institution under the above title, and have already received considerable encouragement in its formation, both from compositors and the trades directly connected with the printing profession, as type-founders, booksellers, engravers, letter-press and copper-plate printers, &c., the members of which are eligible. The object contemplated is to combine the social advantages of a club with the mental improvement of a literary and scientific institution, and to adapt them for the position and requirements of the working classes. All persons engaged in the production of a newspaper or book, such as editors, authors, reporters, readers, &c., although strictly not belonging to the printing profession, are competent to become members, and persons not so connected will be permitted to join the society upon their being proposed by a member. It is expected that the Athenæum will be opened previous to the commencement of the ensuing year.

BATH AND WASHHOUSES.—The parish of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, has for some time been in a state of agitation on the question whether baths and washhouses shall be established in it or not, one party of the parishioners contending that they ought, and another the contrary. Public meetings have been called by the latter, at which resolutions were adopted against the introduction of the Baths and Washhouses Acts to the parish, calling on the ratepayers to unite in opposition to such a scheme, on the ground that the erection of such an establishment would be productive of much annoyance and attended with vexatious and unnecessary expense to the ratepayers. To carry out the spirit of those resolutions a committee was appointed. A meeting, convened by the churchwardens and overseers, took place on Tuesday night in the school-room, Borough-road—Mr. John Wilson, churchwarden, in the chair. A resolution, urging the necessity of erecting public baths and washhouses in the parish, having been proposed, an amendment was moved that the consideration of the question be postponed "for two years." The party proposing the amendment were not actuated, they said, by any opposition to the erection of baths and washhouses, but solely by the feeling that the cost of the proposed buildings would fall heavily on the ratepayers, already too much borne down by their local burdens. To the erection of such structures by the joint-stock company they had no objection. The promoters of the object, on the other hand, were of opinion that the estimated cost of the building, amounting to £10,000 or £12,000 sterling, might be raised by loan at 5 per cent., payable in thirty years. The amendment and resolution were respectively put, when the former was carried.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN MAYFAIR.—On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, some daring thieves effected an entry into the premises, 35, Curzon-street, Mayfair, and abstracted upwards of £200 worth of silver plate, great a han ramvant, about £50 worth of jewellery, a carriage clock, and a cash-box containing about £5/-. Directly after the robbery in Curzon-street, Mayfair, West, they effected an entry also, and stole about £100 worth of jewellery, getting clear away with their booty

FIRE AT THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Thursday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in the spacious timber-yard of Mr. Robinson, adjoining the Eastern Counties Railway The flames spread rapidly in all directions. The several piles of mahogany and other timber, of which soon caught fire, threatened terrific consequences. The heat was so great, that the wires and posts of the electric telegraph were destroyed. A number of the bricks also fell from the crown of the railway arches. By a good supply of water, and the indefatigable exertions of the firemen, the conflagration was at length extinguished. The damage sustained is estimated at some thousands of pounds.

DISTRESS AND MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—Two young women, sisters, who gave their names Sarah and Rebecca Sharp, applied on Wednesday to Mr. Tyrwhitt, at the Clerkenwell Police-court, under the following peculiarly distressing circumstances:—It appeared that the complainants were two of the servants from Trapston, Northamptonshire, and their master granted them a holiday in order to come to London to see the Great Exhibition. They left Trapston, accompanied by their brother, Amos Sharp, a journeyman mason, and her infant child, seven months old. On their arrival in London, they took lodgings at a house in Edborough-street, St. Pancras, and on Friday night they retired to rest with a view to attend the exhibition the following day. On Saturday morning, at about two o'clock, they were awoke out of their sleep by an alarm of fire, when they found the lower part of the house in flames, and they were nearly suffocated with the smoke. Being unable to save any of their clothes or property, they escaped with the greatest difficulty, leaving behind them their money and everything belonging to them. Anne Smith, their sister, who with her infant slept in an apartment in the upper part of the house, found it impossible to make her escape through the flames and dense smoke, and making her appearance at the window, she was urged to throw her infant out to the people below, and it was saved. The unfortunate mother then, in a state of the most frightful excitement, made the attempt, although the spectators endeavoured to save her, she fell with great force, and injured herself so severely that she was instantly conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, where prompt assistance was afforded her by Mr. Lane, the house-surgeon, &c.; and she now lies in a very precarious state. They had lost everything they had, and were destitute, with the exception of what they then wore on their persons, which were the benevolent gifts of the inhabitants of the locality in which the calamity occurred; and the object in making this application, which they were induced to do through the friendly advice of others, was to solicit some aid to enable them to return to Trapston, Northamptonshire. Inquiries instituted on the spot by the officer of the court established the truth of the sad story, and Mr. Tyrwhitt intimated that they should obtain adequate relief.

THE DRAINAGE OF LONDON.—It will be remembered, that, at the close of the year 1850, the then existing Commissioners of Sewers decided upon a plan for the general drainage of London. This plan was divided into three portions, viz. the northern and southern sides of the Thames, and the West-minster division; and it comprised works of no ordinary magnitude, the cost of which was estimated at £1,080,000. It was the intention of the commissioners to commence the formation of the vast system of intercepting sewers without delay; but a serious difficulty has arisen, and one which, without the intervention of Parliament, will prevent them from doing more than executing smaller works, ancillary to the greater ones hereafter to be undertaken. The difficulty alluded to is the absolute want of funds, and the inability of the commissioners to offer such security as would enable them to raise the money, or even a portion of it. Under the old act the commissioners were empowered to rate a rate of 6d. in the pound yearly, on all the rateable property under their jurisdiction; but, during the last session of Parliament, Mr. Henley succeeded in carrying a motion for the insertion of a clause in the bill preventing the commissioners from raising a rate of more than 3d. in the pound. This assessment, if enforced throughout the whole of the district rateable to the commission, would produce only £163,000 yearly; but, as at present carried out, it produces about £40,000. This sum is very little more than is necessary for the present functions of the commission, viz. the formation of the smaller lines of sewers, the abatement of nuisances from open drains and defective repairs, gulding, &c.; leaving but a very small amount to be applied to the general drainage system. The commissioners recently attempted to borrow £80,000 on the security of the rates, and one of the principal insurance offices in London expressed its readiness to grant the loan; but, upon an examination of the security, it became evident that it was of comparatively little value, the proportion of the 3d. rate required by the commission for its active functions being so large as to leave a trifling residue. Applications were also made in other quarters, but with the like success. It becomes evident, therefore, that even if the whole of the money which the commissioners could raise were to be at once applied to the execution of the general drainage system—leaving uncared for the daily requirements of the metropolitan districts—these works would occupy a period of eleven years (as stated by Sir James Kennedy), and, in the meantime, the sanitary condition of the metropolis would be far from progressing favourably. If the balance remaining to the commissioners, after the due execution of all their minor functions, were to be applied, London would remain imperfectly drained, and the works performed so far distant for thirty or forty years to come. Under these circumstances, nothing effectual can be done until the assembling of Parliament, when some extended powers of rating and raising money must be granted to the commissioners or else the Government must take into their consideration the propriety of assisting the commission to obtain the necessary funds by those means and upon those terms of repayment which may be agreed on. The almost immediate result in the minds of the commissioners to commence the execution of their gigantic scheme without delay; but they are now prevented from doing more than merely keeping the sewers of London in as good a condition as possible, and forming new ones whenever they are required, in such a manner as to render them hereafter portions of the more comprehensive system. Under any circumstances—even supposing them most favourably for the formation of the intercepting conduits—which will be required to convey the 120,000 tons of sewage daily flowing under the city to the mouth of the river Rodling, the time required will be between four and five years; and the present daily saving from a single day's sewage, under the Sewers Act, will probably cause a much longer delay. It is the intention of the commissioners to perform the works by contracts for different portions of them. The sewage will be collected in enormous reservoirs at Barking-creek, to be discharged into the river at each period of the tide as will prevent its return to London, or to be disposed of, if practicable, for sewage manure, and thus converted into a source of revenue. There is little doubt of the great success, at any rate, of the last proposition, as offers have already been made to the commissioners to lease from them certain sewage out-lets, with the view of using the soil for agricultural purposes. Powers have to be obtained, because at this time of the present commission is limited, and as it is deemed expedient to bond their successors by any contract which might impede them in the free construction of the system of sewers. The recently-framed commission has, up to the present time, given unlimited satisfaction to the ratepayers by its effectual and prompt working.

PAUPERISM IN ST. PANCRAS.—The number of poor at present in the St. Pancras Workhouse is 1098—the number at the same period last year was 1178. The out-door poor on the parish books is 4132, for the corresponding time last year the number was 4747. The cost of each pauper per week is estimated at 2s. 10¾d., last year it was 3s. 1d., and next year 2s. 7d. The almost whole of the outlay is accounted for by the inmates receiving additional comforts, and being better cared for now than they ever were before.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—Early on Wednesday morning a shocking accident occurred at Blackfriars Bridge, unhappily resulting in the loss of three lives. An empty coal-barge was proceeding down the river, when owing to a dense fog and want of proper look-out being observed, she came in contact with one of the centre piers, immediately sank, and three men on board were drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered

On Tuesday the Surrey Coroner held an inquest at Lambeth walk, on the body of Mr. Henry Appleby, aged 60, the receiver-general for the Earl of Mornington. It appeared that on Friday last Messrs. Amsinck and Matthews, the brewers, sent two men with a dray of beer, part of which was to be delivered at Mr. Lee's, an Brewery, a beer-shop in Lambeth-walk. While the men were busily engaged taking the casks into the cellar, a lad jumped on the back of one of the horses, and in an instant afterwards the animals took fright and ran away towards Dunghig-street. The deceased rushed forward with his walking-stick, for the purpose of stopping the horses and saving the life of the boy; instead, however, of being enabled to do so, he was knocked down by the animals, and the wheels of the heavily-laden vehicle passed over his body and killed him. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but they hoped the men would never leave their horses in future without some one in charge of them.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The Registrar-General reports that in the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 13, 734 boys and 686 girls, in all 1429 children, were registered; the average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 being 1292. The number of deaths were 1026, being an increase of 55 upon the week. In the week ending Saturday last the number of deaths in the corresponding week of the ten years 1841-50 was 1104; or 1090 if we correct for increase of population and exclude 2865 deaths in the second week of September, 1849. In that week the cholera was epidemic. In the last week there was a death every ten minutes in London; but the population is now about 2,361,000, and the mortality is therefore at the rate of 1 in 2351 weekly. The births and deaths, and excess of the deaths by + 3; the population is increasing partly by immigration at the rate of 43,000 a year, or 800 weekly. 535 males and 491 females died. The ages of four persons were not reported; 198 only were of the age of 60 and upwards, 369 were in the prime of life, and 403 were children who had not attained the age of 15. Of the 1026 deaths, 723 occurred on the north, 304 on the south side of the Thames. 72 persons died in hospitals, 9 in lunatic asylums, 3 in workhouses, 5 in prisons; 7 in military and naval hospitals, and 5 in military and naval asylums. No persons died in the hospitals for foreigners. Diarrhœa, summer cholera, and fever are the prevailing diseases; fever is increasing; diarrhœa is slowly, diarrhœa suddenly declining. The deaths in the last three weeks were 28, 17, 17 from cholera, and 174, 192, 101 from diarrhœa. 24 men and women died of that painful disease—cancer, and 119 of consumption, and 31 of heart disease. 6 women died in childbirth. 69 violent deaths are reported.

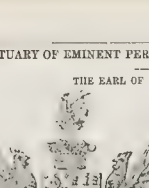
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer during the week ending Saturday, the 13th of September, was 30.308 in. The mean temperature of the week was 57·1 deg.; the atmosphere was cold for the season, and 1·5 deg. less than the average of the same week in ten years. The lowest reading of the thermometer during the week was 37 5 deg. on Wednesday, the highest on Saturday, 72·4 deg., showing a range of about 35 degrees. No rain fell during the week. The mean direction of the wind was north-east.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor of All the Russias was celebrated on the 5th inst., throughout the whole empire, and in all countries where all the provinces associated with the Russian Emperor and Empress had previously arrived, and where cons derable military forces had been concentrated under the orders of Prince Paskewitsch.

NEW RAILWAY.—A railway scheme is announced as being in progress for the construction of a railway from the South-Western Railway, at Wimbledon, to the Brighton Railway at Croydon, and thence to Maidstone, to enable the South-Western Company to run trains to the terminus of London-bridge, and also to enable the London, Brighton, and South Coast Company to run trains to the Waterloo-bridge terminus of the London and South-Western Railway Company. The *Maidstone Gazette* says—"The project has the sanction of no ordinary character, being sanctioned by several large holders of Brighton and South-Western stock, who have secured the moneyed support of the principal landowners. The two companies are promised a clear gain of from £18,000 to £20 000 each, for the use of their present lines, besides a variety of facilities for their traffic, which will be mutually advantageous to both. The capital is to be £600,000, in £25 shares, total length 36 miles, estimated profit 5 per cent. The landowners, it is said, have agreed to identify their interests with the shareholders in the most substantial manner, by consenting to sell their land at reasonable prices, and by subscribing several thousand pounds to cover the costs of the application to Parliament in case of failure. The old idea of competing with the South-Eastern Company for the through Dover traffic and Tunbridge, appears to have been abandoned as impracticable, and the landowners have wisely determined to construct the line with a cheap line that will pay for local and agricultural purposes only. The line is not to cost more than £16 000 per mile, and one of the most tempting commercial features of the scheme is the prospect it holds out of permanent alliance between the Brighton and South-Western Companies. This line is to commence from a station on the east side of the Medway, south-eastern district. The local newspapers are again agitating the question of Parliament to accommodation between Strood and Canterbury, and between Rochester and Maidstone, and there is every probability of another effort being made next session to secure an extension of the North Kent line to Canterbury and Maidstone. It is stated that several large South-Eastern shareholders are prepared to sanction such a project under proper arrangements for working it in connexion with the existing lines. It is also stated that two of the most influential noblemen in the county have taken the lead in negotiating all preliminary details, and that one of them has accepted the office of chairman of the proposed company. The capital is £800,000; total length, 37 miles; estimated profit, 7 per cent.'

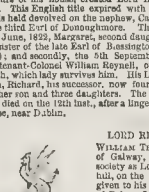
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.



The Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, third Earl of Donoughmore, Viscount Suirdale and Baron Donoughmore, of Knocklofty, in the peerage of Ireland, Viscount Hutchinson, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, K.P., P.C., Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary, and Vice-Admiral of the coast of Munster, was the eldest son of the Hon. Francis Hutchinson, third son of the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, an eminent Irish statesman, by his wife Christiana, created Baroness Donoughmore in her own right. John Hely, third Earl of Donoughmore, was born in 1787; he passed some years of his earlier life in the British service, and rose to the rank of captain. Whilst in the army he acquired the appellation of "Lavalette Hutchinson," from the memorable and gallant share he took in furthering the escape of M. de Lavalette, Napoleon's Postmaster-General during the Hundred Days, who was sentenced to death on the return of the Bourbons, and who contrived to get out of his prison through the heroic devotion of his wife. Lavalette's subsequent flight from Paris to Mons, beyond the French frontier, was boldly and cleverly managed by Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Michael Bruce, and Captain Hutchinson, the subject of this notice. The three were tried for the act, on the 22nd of April, 1816, at the Assize Court of the Seine, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Sir Robert Wilson, for having obtained a wrong passport to effect the escape, was struck off the British Army list; but the public subscribed several thousand pounds as an indemnification, and he finally obtained the restoration of his rank. Captain Hutchinson was also distinguished by his military services, having been actively engaged throughout the campaigns of Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington; by his literary success in his published account of the Egyptian campaign, under General Abercrombie; and by his parliamentary career when member for the city of Cork and the county of Tipperary. On the 29th June, 1832, he succeeded to the Earldom of Donoughmore, at the decease of his uncle, John the second Earl, the gallant General Hutchinson who took the command when Abercrombie fell in the arms of victory at Alexandria, and who, for his conduct in that campaign in Egypt, was, prior to his inheriting the honours of his house, created Lord Hutchinson, a pension of £2000 a year. This English title expired with him, but the family dignities he afterwards held devolved on the nephew, Captain Hutchinson, who consequently became third Earl of Donoughmore. The third Earl married twice: first, the 15th June, 1822, Margaret, second daughter of Luke, first Viscount Montjoy, and sister of the late Earl of Bessington (which lady died the 13th October, 1825); and secondly, the 9th September, 1827, Mary Anne, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Reynell, of Castle Reynell, in the county of Westmeath, which lady survives him. His Lordship leaves issue by his first marriage a son, Richard, his successor, now fourth Earl; and by his second marriage, another son and three daughters. The third Earl, to the regret of all who knew him, died on the 12th inst., after a lingering illness, at his residence, Palmerston House, near Dublin.

LORD RIVERSTON.

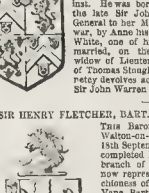


WILLIAM THOMAS NUGENT, of Palace, in the county of Galway, styled, and generally acknowledged in society as Lord Riverston, died at his seat, Riverhall, on the 6th inst. The title which he bore was given to his direct ancestor, the Hon. Thomas Nugent, of Palace, Lord Chief Justice, and one of the council, second Earl of Westmeath, by King James II., 3rd April, 1689, at a period when that Monarch had abdicated the throne of England, but was still, *de facto* as well as *de jure*, King of Ireland. Hence the descendants of the grantee have ever since maintained, that the peerage, being an Irish one, was legally conferred by James, who, to all intents and purposes, was the Sovereign of Ireland.

Lord Riverston, whose death we record, was possessed of a very considerable fortune, but his habits and manners were the plainest and most unostentatious. At the time of his death he had attained a very advanced age. He was eldest son of Anthony Nugent, Lord Riverston, by Olivia his first wife, daughter of Arthur Saunders Gore, 2nd Viscount Tyrone, county Galway, and grandson of William Nugent, Lord Riverston, whose father, the Hon. Thomas Nugent, of Palace, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, was raised to the peerage, as we have already stated, by King James II., in 1689. Lord Riverston married, in 1794, Mary Catherine Bellew, aunt of the present Sir Michael Bellew, Bart., of Mount Bellew, and last issue daughter, John, Baron Dunsany, and two sisters, the Misses Plunkett, now styled Lord Riverston, who is married to Anne, eldest daughter of Malachy Daly, Esq., of Rosford, and Michael William Bellew Nugent, of Earl's Park, who married the only child of Charles Morrall, Esq., of New Hall, county Salop.

Lord Riverston was heir presumptive to the Earldom of Westmeath.

SIR THOMAS PELHAM HAYES, BART.



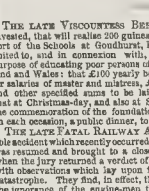
THE decease of this Baronet occurred at Dieppe on the 5th inst. He was born 18th November, 1794, the eldest son of the late Sir Edward Hayes, M.D., Physician-General to her Majesty's forces during the first American war, by Anne his wife, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Wynne, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court. He married, on the 27th of June, 1840, Caroline Emma, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Hill Dickson, and daughter of Thomas Stapleton, Esq., but had no issue. The Baronetcy devolves accordingly on his brother, now the Rev. Sir John Warren Hayes.

SIR HENRY FLETCHER, BART., OF CLEA HALL, CUMBERLAND.

THIS Baronet died at Ashley Park, his seat, near Walton-on-Thames, on the 6th inst. He was born 18th September, 1807, and had, consequently, almost completed his 44th year. His family was a junior branch of that seated at Cockermouth Castle, and now represented in the female line by the Marquioness of Londonderry, and Sir Francis Fletcher Vane, Bart., of Hutton Hall. Its immediate ancestor was Phillip Fleicher, Esq., grandson of Henry Fletcher, Esq., of Wentworth Castle, who had the trust of Mary Stuart when that Princess journeyed from Workington.

Sir Henry succeeded in 1821 to the Baronetcy, which was conferred in 1782 on his grandfather, Henry Fletcher, of Clea Hall, an East India director, and married, in 1834, Emily Maria, second daughter of George Brownlow, Esq., of the Rectory Civil Service, by whom he had several children, the eldest son being now Sir Henry Fletcher, 4th Baronet.

WILLIAM BUSFEILD, ESQ., OF UPWOOD, COUNTY YORK.

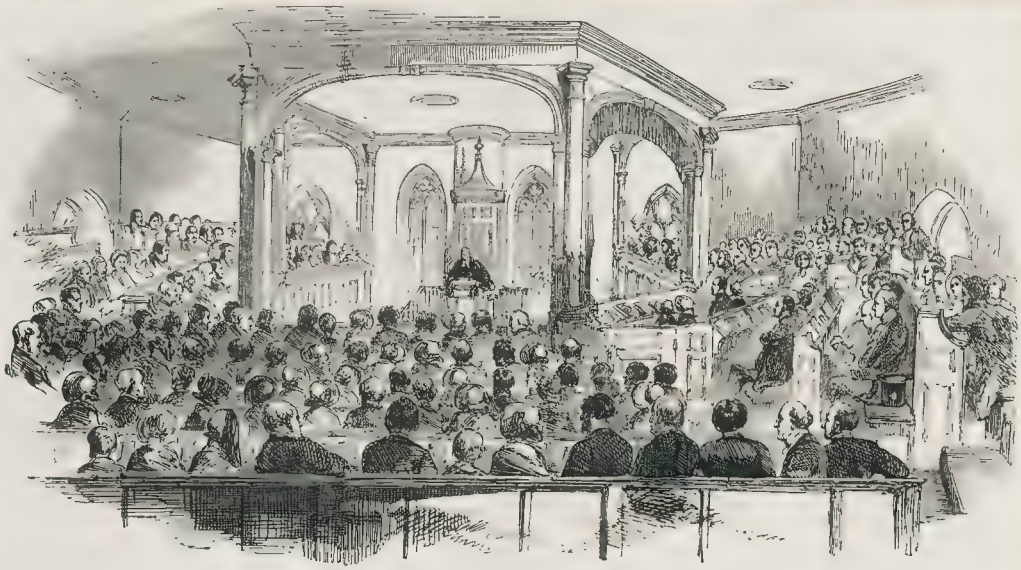


MR. BUSFEILD, who died on the 19th inst. at his residence, Bury-street, St. James's, in his 79th year, was eldest son of the late Johnson Atkinson, M.D., of Leeds, who assumed the surname of Busfeild, in right of his wife Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of William Busfeild, Esq., of Ilkyahworth Hall, an estate purchased by William Busfeild, who was Mayor of Leeds in 1673. The gentleman whose decease we record was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and had a seat in Parliament for the town of Bradford since 1837. He married, in 1800, Caroline, eldest daughter of Captain Charles Wood, R.N., of Bowling Hall, and aunt of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but had no issue. His wife pre-deceased him in 1849.

In politics, Mr. Busfeild was an extreme Liberal.

THE LATE VISCOUNTESS BERESFORD has bequeathed a sum, to be invested, that will realize 200 guineas annually, to be held in trust in support of the Schools at Gondhurst, Kent, erected for boys, girls, and infants, united to, and in connexion with, the Incorporated National Society for the purpose of educating poor persons of the Established Church throughout England and Wales: that £100 yearly be expended in clothing for the children, £60 for salaries of master and mistress, £6 10s. in the purchase of books as prizes, and other specified sums to be laid out annually for general purposes; and that at Christmas-day, and also at St. Bartholomew's-day (24th August), being the commemoration of the foundation of the schools, the children are to have, on each occasion, a public dinner, to be defrayed out of the said annuity.

THE LATE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The inquest on the lamentable accident which recently occurred on the Buckinghamshire Railway, at Bicester, was resumed and brought to a close on Monday, the fifth day of the inquiry, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death;" coupling it, however, with observations which lay upon the company the whole responsibility of the catastrophe. They find, in effect, that the accident occurred in consequences of the ignorance of the engine-man that the train was to stop at Bicester, and that this ignorance was occasioned by the company's neglect to issue proper instructions. At the suggestion of the coroner, a recommendation was added that all the trains should stop at Bicester station.



INTERIOR OF CRATHIE CHURCH.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

AT Crathie, during the past week (says the *Aberdeen Herald* of Saturday last), we have been blessed with the finest weather seen at this season for many years. Her Majesty and the Court have been enjoying the pleasures of the country and of the season. The Queen has taken her customary drives, occasionally transferring to her sketch-book the objects which attracted her attention; while the Prince, like other sportsmen, has had his lucky and unlucky days. "Free from all the pomp and pageantry of state, the Royal Family appear to be healthy, comfortable, and happy, receiving, with much condescension, the respectful homage of their subjects, as they meet them in their rambles; enjoying themselves in acts of charity and benevolence, and securing to themselves the devotion, sincere respect, and good-will of all around them."

On Tuesday and Wednesday the accustomed drives and walks were enjoyed by her Majesty, while his Royal Highness was in the glen deer-stalking. On Wednesday the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at Balmoral.

On Thursday, the Queen enjoyed a drive by Ballater, &c., passing down one side of the river Dee, and returning by the opposite bank. Prince Albert went out deer-stalking, the Prince of Wales accompanying his Royal Highness to the forest.

On Friday, Prince Albert accompanied her Majesty in a drive to Ballater. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were taken out early for their usual walking and riding exercise; and the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice accompanied their august parents in their drive to Ballater. The Marchioness of Douro, who has relieved the Countess of Desart in her duties as Lady-in-Waiting, was in attendance on her Majesty. The Royal dinner circle included the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Byng, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alexander Gordon.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have engraved a series of pictures from the neighbourhood of Balmoral, and of the Highland meeting at Braemar.

The first Engraving shows the interior of the Kirk of Crathie, where, on Sunday week, "her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended divine service. The ladies and gentlemen of the household were in attendance. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Macfarian, Principal of Glasgow University, and one of her Majesty's chaplains in Scotland."

The second view shows a portion of the estate of Birkhall, purchased by Prince Albert. This locality, and the scene of the third Illustration, were thus described in the account of her Majesty's recent arrival at Balmoral

"Crossing the water of Lochmuick, her Majesty came in sight of the hills of Lorimuir, on Prince Albert's estate of Birkhall. A very little farther on, her Majesty saw some of the new cottages Prince Albert has this year built for the accommodation of the cotters and labourers on his estate; and the fine new approach that has been opened up within the last few days to Birkhall. It appears to be scarcely finished yet, but quite fit for use. On Birkhall itself a number of improvements have been effected. The garden has been entirely remodelled, and several fine terraces, plots, and parterres introduced. It is at present tenanted by Sir James Clark, whose lady posted down to Ballater, previously to her Majesty's arrival, to assist in the welcome given to the Royal *cortège* in that village. Her Majesty then proceeded up the hill, through the woods of Knock, the timber of which is in a very thriving state and pretty large. The Royal *cortège* then entered Strathgirnock, on the estate of Abergeldie, of which Prince Albert has a 40 years' lease, and passed the site of the Castle of Strathgirnock, opposite the large bleak hill called Coylacreich. Near this point the water of the Girnock enters the Dee, and the view opens on the north side of the river to the hill of Morven, the top of which was shrouded in a dense cloud. The road then lay through fine groves of natural birch to Abergeldie. The Royal party next came upon the mansion of Abergeldie, on which many new improvements have been effected. The whole exterior of the building has been 'harled,' a new belfry erected over the clock, a convenient laundry thrown up near the house, &c. In passing the new Lochnagar distillery, the Clachinturin, and bridge of Crathie, the Royal party had an opportunity of observing the numerous new cottages that have been built by her Majesty this season for the benefit of the poorer cotters on her estate. Craigengowan, the birch-clad hill that surmounts Balmoral, and one of the most favourite walks of her Majesty was the next attraction. A small fog-house has been erected on it, for rest and refreshment."

Since her Majesty arrived she has visited the cottagers whom her bounty supplied with houses, and kindly inquired into their condition, examining very minutely whatever came under her notice.

THE NEW FOREST ACT directs—1. Within three months—that is, before November 7th next—the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are to give notice in the *London Gazette*, and in the Hampshire newspapers, requiring all persons to make their claims to right of common in the New Forest. 2. In not less than six months, or more than nine months, after such notice appears in the *Gazette*, the Verderers are to hold a meeting at Lyndhurst to receive such claims. 3. Claims not preferred at such meeting to be barred and extinguished. 4. A register of claims to be made out, and within one month after it is signed by the Verderers, an abstract to be printed in the *Gazette* and country papers. 5. Persons on the register may object to the names of other persons thereon. 6. Within three months after the register is printed, the Verderers to hold a meeting at Lyndhurst, to receive objections. 7. Copies of objections to be delivered to claimants. 8. Register of claims and objections to be completed within two years from the date of the notice in the *Gazette* to make claims. 9. All claims not objected to be good and valid in law and equity. 10. Certificates of unobjected and allowed claims to be evidence in all or any of the claims which may be preferred. 12. The Judge of the County Court of Southampton to hold courts, at places he may appoint, to decide on all objections, subject to the usual appeal against decisions of Country Courts. The decision to be evidence hereafter of the right of common allowed

Since the opening of the railway to Galway, that town has been visited by great numbers of the nobility and other persons of distinction, chiefly *en route* to the magnificent scenery of Connemara.

THE GATHERING OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS.

THE gathering of the clans in olden times was an event in the national history of Scotland. From the time the Earl of MAR raised the standard of rebellion in 1715, almost within gunshot of where Victoria now has her Highland home, down to the fatal battle of Culloden, the Highland clans were mustered in strong force when the signal was passed through the glens. Now, we have a "gathering" once a year in the "country of MAR," but the signal to rally is the olive branch, and the clansmen muster to show off their Highland dress, and disport themselves in harmless Highland games.

The gathering of 1851 was on Friday week. At early dawn crowds of pedestrians were to be seen wending their way to Castleton, most of them wearing the Highland dress. By nine o'clock, all sorts of conveyances, from the ricketty cart to the splendid barouche, were arriving in the village, and groups of the people were congregated at different points, some dancing to the music of the bagpipe, and some trying their hands at the caber or the stone.

About noon, the Duff Highlanders passed through the village, splendidly dressed in their clan tartans, and handsomely accoutered for the sports of the day. They were followed by the Duke of Leeds's retainers, a fine body of men, headed by the Duke as their chief, in splendid costume. Then came the men of Atholl, the Queen's body guard in Scotland, led on by the Duke of Atholl, and marching with music and banners. The clan Farquharson mustered strongly, and in their elegant tartans were greatly admired. They were headed by their chief, Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld.

The place chosen for the games was a spacious lawn in the park, in front of the old castle of MAR—once the hunting-lodge of Malcolm Canmore. Here the clans formed into three sides of a square, each clan having its standard-bearer in position and its piper ready for the dance. The rear of the clans was flanked by the carriages of the aristocracy who are now in the district, and multitudes of the people who had gathered to witness the games.

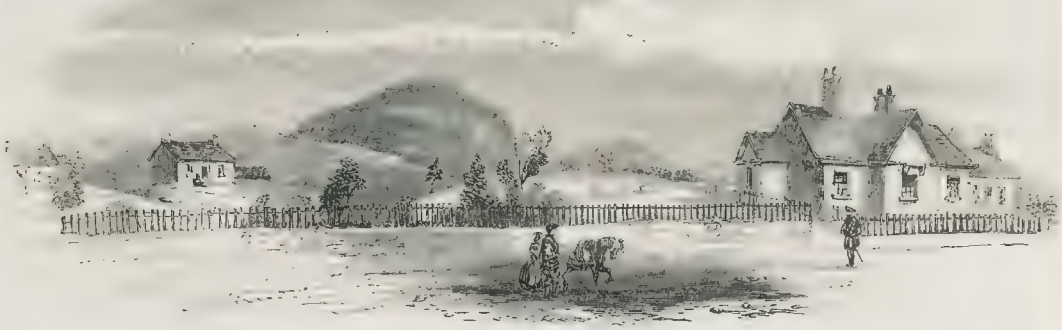
At one o'clock, the terrace of the Castle presented a brilliant display of beauty and fashion, among whom were the following:—

From Balmoral Colonel Phipps, the Hon. Alexander Gordon, the Hon. Miss Byng, Dr. Baker, and Dr. Robertson.

From Abergeldie Captain Couper, Lady Augusta Bruce, and Lady Frances Bruce.

From Invercauld—Mr. and Mrs Farquharson and family, their sons elegantly dressed in the Highland garb; Lord and Lady Charles Clinton; the Hon. Miss Murray, Miss Grant, of Congleton, and Miss Dalrymple, of Logie, Elphinstone.

From Mart Lodge—The Duke and Duchess of Leeds, the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Misses Lane Fox, the hon. Mr. Osborne, Captain and Mrs. Sutton, Rev. Mr. Hudson, Colonel Hudson, and Colonel Foster.



MODEL COTTAGES ERECTED AT CRATHIE, BY ORDER OF HER MAJESTY.

GRAND GATHERING OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS.—THE FARQUHARSON CHILDREN DANCING A REEL.

From Corriemulzie—Lady Agnes Duff and the Misses Duff and Master Duff, Sir James and Lady Catherine Carnegie, Sir Maxwell and Lady Wallace, Mr Brooke, Mr. W. Taylor. Mr John Blaikie, &c.

The Queen and Prince Albert sent a donation of £25 towards the prizes for the games, but, the Court being in mourning, did not honour the gathering with a visit. The Messrs. Duff, M.P., and Mr. Ricardo, M.P., who are at Corriemulzie, and other members of the Duff family, were absent out of respect for the memory of General Duff, who had always taken a lively interest in the Mustering of the Clans.

The games began about two o'clock, and for two hours the Highlanders distinguished themselves by strength of arm and agility of limb. A stone of 14 lb. weight was bowled as many yards with ease; a hammer of 16 lb weight was thrown 69 feet 11 inches; a pole or tree, 15 feet high by 6 inches in diameter, called the "caber," was poised with little effort and tossed right end over end. Reels, strathspeys, the sword and other dances, were danced as none but the Highlanders here can dance them; and a foot race of 1400 yards was contested by a dozen of gillies, the winner going over the ground in 5½ minutes. Formerly, the foot race was upon a steep hill, but the Queen having, with her usual consideration, suggested that this was rather a dangerous game, the stewards abandoned it for a race in the park, which was a most exciting scene.

The games being nearly over, a large party had luncheon in the Castle, which was tastefully decked with evergreens, monagrams of the Queen and Prince Albert being interwoven with festoons of heather-bell, the thistle, and the rose. Here, also, a ball was held at night, where the peer and the peasant mingled in joyous harmony; and thus concluded the Gathering of the Clans in the "country of Marr" for the year 1851.

Braemar Castle, the scene of these festivities, has a high bare-walled tower, with a venerable Flemish expression about it, though not dating back so far as "the '15." Immediately beyond is the Castle town of Braemar; and in the close vicinity are the remains, little beyond the foundation, of the old castle, where the Earl of Marr raised his standard of rebellion in 1715.

THE BALL IN THE CASTLE.—THE CLANS' REEL.

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES.

In and around the metropolis these societies are making marked progress in public estimation, and consequent success.

On Tuesday last, the FINSBURY FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY held a numerously attended meeting at the Star and Garter, Kingsland-gate.

This society, which has only been established ten months, takes for its model the society established at Birmingham in 1849, whose success is unprecedented. It numbers about 400 members, and £880 has been subscribed. Its object, in common with that of the other freehold land societies, is to confer on its members the privilege of a county vote, by enabling them to purchase, by small weekly subscriptions, a piece of freehold land, on which a residence may be erected, or a garden cultivated, either to let or to occupy. It proposes to purchase land in large quantities by the acre, to be divided into plots of an annual value of not less than 40s., and sold to the shareholders at the wholesale or cost price, thereby effecting a saving of from £30 to £60 on each plot. The investment is stated to be far safer than that of savings-banks, while the returns are considerably greater, in the proportion of 50s. to 12s. per annum on an investment of £20. Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, the founder of those societies, was present and moved a resolution declaring that the society offered a safe and profitable investment to the working classes for their savings, and that it was entit ed to the support of the meeting. It had the advantage of being enrolled, whereby legal protection was secured to their funds, and they were exempted from the mortgage duty. In Birmingham the society had existed just four years; they had made 1100 allotments, they had 3004 shares, and had taken in one day last week nearly £10000. They had now near £20,000 worth of land ready to divide, which would make 700 or 800 allotments more. They had been ridiculed at first, among others by Mr. Newdegate, M.P.; but he had ceased to ridicule them now, for he knew he should lose his seat at the next election. Land, which was offered to them at £4 per yard, had since been bought by the society for 1s. 1d. per yard. (Hear, hear.) The estate had been allotted, and rose lot which cost £17 and been sold for £30. One man who had three lots, which had cost him £60, had let them off on a building lease for 92 years at a reserved rent of £8 14s. per annum. (Hear, hear.) One of the last estates they had purchased was in the borough of Birmingham; it cost the members 2s. 1½d. per yard, or £24 a lot, and the lots had let from 6s. to 8s. a year. The host le surveyor had stated in the revising barrister's court that none of this land was worth less than 3s. a yard, though it had only cost the members 2s. 1½d. The societies in Coventry and Wolverhampton had been equally successful. Another feature of these societies was the political one. He had now a vote for seven counties, and should possess other three next year. At the next election he should have the pleasure of voting either for or against Mr. Disraeli, if he stood again for Buckinghamshire. (Hear.) This was the reverse of all other movements in one respect, for it attained its object, not by expend ng, but by saving money. The Birmingham Society alone had created 600 county voters; let the London societies proceed in the same way, and they would soon be able to give notice to quit to those obstructors of improvement, the present county members. (Cheers.) The chairman's statement, that nearly a million of money had been subscribed by these societies was considerably under the mark: taking the average value of the shares at £30, the amount was nearly two millions and a half. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was agreed to, and the business coincided with the enrolment of members.

THE LAMBETH FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY on the same day (Tuesday) co'ebrated a recent purchase of land by the society. The demonstration took place on the West Kent Estate, situated near the Forest Hill Railway Station. The society was established in October last; the number of shareholders is 600, by whom 1000 shares are owned. The estate comprises 38 acres, and is divided into 324 allotments, each allotment entitling the holder to a vote for the county. At four o'clock not less than 2000 persons were assembled in and around the tent. The band of the Royal Sappers and Miners was in attendance, and executed in a superior manner some excellent pieces of music. The company having perambulated the estate, assembled to the number of 200 in the booth, where a cold collation was prepared, and at which a number of ladies were present. An ox, which had been presented by Mr. Woodcock, the surveyor, was roasted upon the ground, and was distributed among the poor of the parish. George Singer, Esq., in the absence of Locke King, Esq., M.P., took the chair. After the usual loyal toasts were drunk, the chairman proposed the extension of the Freehold Land movement, and the Lambeth Freehold Land Society in particular." The object, he observed, of the important movement were to give to each individual the privilege of voting in the election of county members of Parliament, thereby helping to place the masses of the people in their proper position in society.—Mr. Hooper, in proposing the healths of the president, vice-president, and trustees, remarked that the manifold benefits resulting in carrying out one of the noblest political objects which could occupy the mind of a patriot, namely, to enable the masses of the people to exalt themselves of the privileges of the franchise. If properly carried out, it would do more, it would induce men, by habits of self-denial, to husband their means and obtain a stake in society: he would not say that it would make them more respectable, for true respectability consisted in the acquirements of the mind, and not in their pecuniary possessions. Property must, the freehold land movement would be the means of raising many from humble to better stations in society; and he, with all interested in this grand movement, hoped that it might be crowned with that success which all future ages in the cause of progress would bear.—Mr. D'Ifinger, in giving the "successful allotees," entered into some interesting statistics of the freehold land movement. He remarked that there were at present 480 Freehold Land Associations in England, with 190,000 shareholders, possessing 12,000 votes. Six years ago a vote cost him no less than £94; now, by means of these societies, every man who chose could become a voter by contributing one shilling per week, and becoming an allotee under a Freehold Land Society. But it was not enough that they should have the vote, they must have an addition the ballot, and by its means for ever put to end to intimidation and corruption. Other appropriate toasts followed, and a vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.—The authorities have ordered her Majesty's screw ship *Vulcan*, at Portsmouth, to have her powers and fittings expedited as much as possible, as the ship is required to convey a regiment of 6ds men to the Cape of Good Hope to reinforce Sir Harry Smith's army. The 43rd Light Infantry and the 6th Dragoon Guards are stated to be under orders for the Cape, and will, probably, go out by the *Vulcan*.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne is making a most minute inspection of the state of fortifications in the Channel is ands and the western coast of England.

SIR JOHN ROSS'S TRAVELLING EXPEDITION IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Captain Phillipps (rave led 31 days over Cornwallis's Island, but did not succeed in crossing it, but nevertheless his labour was very great, and Sir John Ross himself accompan ed the travelling party for fourteen days in the spring of the year, exerting himself in a surprising way.

RELIEF FOR SHIPS IN THE CHANNEL.—The following notice has been issued from the Admiralty:—"Admiralty, 16th Sept., 1851.—Sir, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the committee for managing the affairs at Lloyd's, that her Majesty's ships *Rolla*, at Portsmouth, and *Swinger*, at Devonport, as well as her Majesty's steam-vessel *Avon*, at the latter port, have been ordered to proceed to the Chess of the Channel, with as much provisions and water as can be conveniently stowed, for the relief of the homeward-bound fleets, and to remain in their respective ports when the wind comes to the westward.—(Signed) W. A. B HAMILTON. Captain G. A. Hulsted, R.N., Secretary, Lloyd's."

LIEUT.-COLONEL PRINGLE, has, without his having had any idea of the intention, been appointed Governor of Malta; he will thus be enabled to prosecute his inquiries into the law of storms in the Mediterranean, and to extend his communications with foreign captains upon the subject.

LIBERATION OF KOSSUTH.—A letter from Malta of the 12th conveys the gratifying intelligence of the liberation of Kossuth and his companions. They left Kutajah on the 1st and were conveyed from Ehrekoi to the Dardanelles in a Turkish steamer. Another communication says; "By the *Crocodile*, which arrived this morning, we have heard that Kossuth and his companions were all safe on board of the *Mississippi*, and that she had left the Dardanelles with them on the 7th for America."

THE CAPE MAILS.—The outward Cape mail screw steamer *Sir Robert Peel* broke down a few days before she got to Cape Lezzo, on the 6th ult., and so serious were her defects that she could not get away until the 18th. Indeed, from the accounts received, her own engineers could never have repaired her, nor could the engineers of Her Majesty's sloop *Alecto*, stationed at Gibraltar, then at S ara Leone; but happily, on the arrival of the *Hellespont*, the additional engineering assistance which that ship furnished completed the repairs, and, to the great satisfaction of the Admiralty agent, Commander Matwarkiet, she was pronounced capable of proceeding to sea. The chief engineer, however, of the *Hellespont*, in the trial of the machinery of the *Sir Robert Peel*, got his foot so fearfully crushed and the bone severed below the knee, that, on removal to the *Hellespont*, amputation was deemed advisable, and Dr. Finlay, of the *Alecto* (his assistant being present), performed the operation. On account of this misfortune delay at Sierra Leone will probably not expect the *Sir Robert Peel* to arrive in England at the usual time next month.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.—A steam-engine of six or eight horse power is erected at Abingdon, Massachusetts, for grinding up the chips and shavings of leather which are cut off by the shoe and boot makers, and which have heretofore been burnt or thrown away. These are ground to a powder resembling coarse snuff, and this powder is then mixed with certain gums and other substances so thoroughly that the whole mass becomes a kind of malted leather. In a short time this dries a little, and is rolled out to the desired thickness—perhaps one twenty-fourth of an inch. It is now quite solid, and is said to be entirely wa erproof.

The Lords of the Treasury have recently had under their consideration the subject of allowing foreign refined sugar to be shipped duty free for stores and have come to the conclusion that there is no necessity for the granting of such a privilege.

We read in the *Croce di Savoia*, of Turin, that a second coal-mine has been discovered in the island of Sardinia, at Santa Maria di Brabaui, ten kilometres from Gonessa; and that a third stratum of a quality much superior to that of the preceding ones has been found in the pit of Genessa.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Of the latest matches on the *tapis*, that between Mr. Horwitz and Bird has ended, after a spirited struggle on the part of the younger player, in favour of the former, who scored at the conclusion 7 games to his opponent's 3, while 4 games were drawn.

In the contest between Mr. Löwenthal and Mr. Williams, which has been unduly protracted and is still pending, the advantage up to the present time is on the side of Löwenthal; and of the match wherein the juvenile amateur, Deacon, has been pitted against the well-known divan player, Lowe, the former has already contrived to score 3 games to his adversary's 1.

Upon the formation of these battles, the latter will finally be wound up by three matches, in which the four most successful English players are expected take a part.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEO BYTE.—1. The space allotted to Chess in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is much too small to admit of analyses of Chess openings. We forward all such articles to the *Chess Players' Chronicle*. 2. Major Jenkins's book on the Fine and his old Chess problem-like contests of an elaborate study of some variations in the King's bishop's Gambit which, in conjunction with some few others, he has elected, Gambit player, he has worked out with remarkable ingenuity, and presented for publication to Mr. Staunton.

ARCHIMEDES.—We cannot undertake to answer Problem communications. The problem which he sent has been sent to Bristol.

SOUTH DEVON.—Many thanks; and Chess Club at Brighton, which assembles daily in the hall by locality of the Lewis Pier. We never heard of a Chess Club in Worthing. At Hastings, Chess is a pretty rigidly in the Library Institution.

E. B.—A King and two Knights on every square of the chess-board.

WHITELEAFE.—At the Lincoln Inn Chess gathering which is appointed to be held at Chester on Thursday, the 9th of October, amateurs of Chess from all parts of England will be admissible. Immediate applications for tickets, which are extremely moderate in price, should be made to A. B. Ellsworth, Esq., Gaiety, Lancashire.

M. P., Harrowgate.—The "Book of the Tournament" is being prepared for the press with all convenient despatch. It will contain a full history of the "opposition" to which you allude.

VOX O. Beri.—The last four Numbers (June, July, August, and September) have not yet reached us. Is the Post-office again in fault?

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 396, by G. K. Peter, Tom Collis, M. D., St. Edmund, R. F., Bombardier.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 397 by Parson, M. P. W. N., of Antony Cornway, St. Richard, Bingleton, Rustic, F. R. S. Studley, H. (1) P., Verdun, Major, Alpha, Viscary, L. S. D. Alpha, Crowhill, R. R., of Ashford, Holdenis, Jack, of Shrewsbury, P. G. R., of Norwich; Damiano, Carlo Fabricius, D. D., R. F., Rustic (2), M. E. C. J. B., Simple Simon, Dr Faust.

SOLUTION OF EASTMAN by Dereton, H. R. Plebeian, F. R. S., Mars, Pallo-Chess, M. P., Revs G. S., T., L. D., Peter, Judicial Surveyory, St. Edmund, Simple Simon, Dr Faust, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 398.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Q sq	3. Kt mates	P takes Q, or*
2. Q takes B	Q to K 6th (ch),† *best*	4. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 2d
		5. R takes B	Mate.

WHITE.	BLACK.
*2.	K to Q 8d
4. P takes P (ch)	K moves
5. Q mates.	

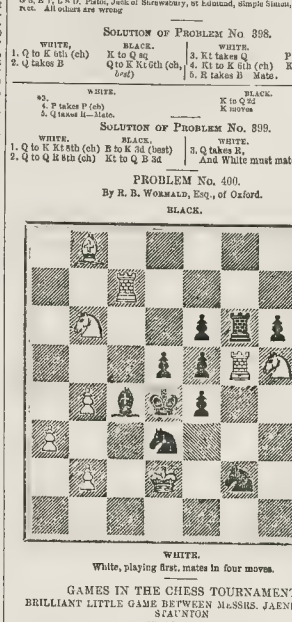
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 399.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th (ch)	B to K 3d (best)	3. Q takes R,	
2. Q to Q 8th (ch)	Kt to Q B 3d	And White must mate next move.	

PROBLEM No. 400.

By R. B. WORMALD, Esq., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

GAMES IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

BRILLIANT LITTLE GAME BETWEEN MESSRS. JAENISCH AND STAUNTON

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Major J.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Major J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to K 5th	Q Kt to Q sq
2 Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	13. Q R to Q B sq (b)	P to Q B 3d
3. B to Q B 4th	P takes P	14. Kt to Q R 4th	Q to her 2d (c)
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th	15. P to K 5th	P to K R 3d
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	16. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th
6. P to Q B 3d	P takes P	17. P takes Kt (d)	P takes Kt
7. Q Kt takes P	Q B to K 3d	18. Q to Q B 2d	P takes P
8. B takes B	P takes B	19. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to K R 2d (e)
9. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to B sq	20. Kt to K 8th (f)	Q P takes Kt
10. Q B to K 3d (a)	B takes B	21. Q takes K B P (ch)	
11. P takes B	Kt to K B 3d	And wins.	

(a) This appears a decided improvement on the usual move of Kt to Q Kt 5th, as it prevent the effective reply of Kt to Q 5th from the opposite side.

(b) Interesting, if not at least a Pawn, by playing Kt to Q Kt 5th.

(c) The only move to avoid immediate loss of Pawn.

(d) If Kt to Q B 6th would also have given White a fine attacking position.

(e) This move loses the game on the moment; but by playing Q to K B 3d, Black might still have made a long, if not successful resistance.

(f) After this, Black's game is utterly irretrievable.

BETWEEN MESSRS STAUNTON AND JAENISCH.

(Giuoco Piano.)

BLACK (Major J.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Major J.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. K Kt to K sq	P to K R 3d
2 Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	25. P to K R 3d	B to Q B sq
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	26. K R to K 2d (c)	B takes Kt
4. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	27. Q Kt P takes B (f)	P to K Kt 4th (g)
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. K R to Q Kt 2d	B to Q R 3d
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	29. Q R to Q Kt sq	K R to K B sq (h)
7. B to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to K 5th	30. K R to Q Kt 4th	K to K 2d
8. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	31. K to R 2d	K to Kt 3d
9. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	32. P to K Kt 3d	P to K R 4th (i)
10. Kt to Q B 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	33. P to K R 4th	P takes P
11. Q B to K 3d	Castles	34. Q R to Q Kt 2d	P takes P
12. Q to Q R 4th (a)	Q to Q 2d	35. P takes P	R to K B 6th
13. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	36. K R to Q Kt 8th	K takes R
14. Kt to Q 2d	Q to Q 4th	37. R takes B	B to Q B 7th
15. Q R to Q sq (b)	B to Q 2d	38. P to Q 4 5th	R to K B 2d
16. Q to Q 4th	B to K B sq	39. R to Q B 8th	B to Q B 7th
17 Castles	K to K sq (c)	40. R to R 8th	R to K B 2d
18 Kt to Q Kt 3d	B to K B 3d	41. R to K Kt 8th	
19. Kt to Q B 5th	P takes P	And wins.	
20. Q takes Q	P takes Q		
21. P takes P	R takes P	42. R to K R 8th	R to K Kt 2d
22. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q B 3d	43. R takes R	K takes R
23. P to Q R 4th	B to K Kt 5th (d)	44. R to Q 8th	K to Kt 3d
		45. B to K B 4th	K to K B 4th

Drawn game.

(a) This is a novelty; at least, we cannot call to mind any book in which it occurs.

(b) The game now assumes an interesting aspect, and both attack and defence are conducted with great spirit and judgment.

(c) An all-important preliminary before advancing the K B's pawn.

(d) With the object of playing B to K Kt 5th, and then to Q B 6th.

(e) The position is now in Black's favour, as he threatens to move his K Rook to Q B 2d, and then advance the Q Kt P, threatening afterwards to take the K P with his Kt. To guard against these dangers, White is forced to capture the Kt.

(f) Black plays theoretically correct in thus uniting two pawns in the centre of the board; but in the present position, he would have done better, practically, by taking the Bishop with his Rook, and then playing K a Rook to Q B 3d.

(g) For a long time one leading object of White's game has been to keep the adverse Bishop restricted to an unimportant range of squares. The present move is made with the same view.

(h) This renders the projected march of the Black King into White's territory altogether unpracticable.

(i) Hazardous.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

An old man, named Mark Bassett, has been committed to Winchester gaol for the manslaughter of his son, aged 13. It seems that the unhappy parent threw at a waking-stick, which he held in his hand, at the deceased, with such force that the small end of the stick passed through the poor little fellow's hat, and entered his skull to the extent of some four or five inches. The wretched father was found sitting on the ground with his son lying across his legs in a dying state. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the father, who is in his 65th year, and his agonies are so great that it is thought he will not live to take his trial.

A Polish journal, hailed the Chess, says:—"A great number of the shares in Mazzini's loan are in circulation at Posen. It is asserted that it is guaranteed to every person taking tares shares that his life shall be safe in the event of a revolution, and the possession of five shares will be a guarantee against pillage." What an attractive prospect takes "literators" hold forth!

The apple crop this year in Worcestershire is generally good, and in some places prodi.se. At the Pheasant Inn, Welland, there is a Kentish coddling, one branch of which, but two last long, has clustered upon it 33 apples, each apple being from 7 to 8 inches in circumference.

The Government has advertised for tenders for conveying the Australian mails in screw steamers, either of wood or iron, *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope, once every two months.

The Paris *Patrie* says, "It is in contemplation to form a line of railway which shall traverse France from east to west, beyond Lyons and Bordeaux."

For the last few days it has been observed that large pieces are seating off from the angles of the Egyptian Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, so much so that the upper part, which was formerly quadrangular, is now becoming rounded. A large piece, nearly two metres in length, has also detached itself near the base, on the side towards the bridge.

Among the passengers arrived on Monday at Southampton from Cadiz is the *Arno* mail steamer, was a Spanish matador, or bull-fighter, on his way to South America, where he has an engagement for three years, to perform in the gladiatorial exhibitions in one of the South American capitals. The sum he is to receive for the three years is £4000. The sword with which he is armed won in conflict with the savage bulls, during the amphitheatre, is a heavy straight two-edged weapon, about 3½ feet long, with a red hilt, requiring for its use remarkable strength and dexterity.

From Hayti we learn, by the last arrivals, that everything was quiet in the political affairs of the island. The Emperor, with the army and squadron, was at Cape Haytien, on account of the report that a French and an English war steamer had put in there on the 11th for Cape Haytien.

Mexico, according to this week's accounts, continues in a state o. great disturbance. Congress was engaged in the discussion of the Tehuantepec affair without coming to a decision. A riot had taken place in Durango, caused by the scarcity of corn, in which four persons lost their lives.

The Pope has purchased all the things stolen by the Swiss radicals from the churches of Switzerland during the war of the Sonderbund. These precious objects have been deposited at the Vatican.

There are at present yachts belonging to no less than three foreign nations lying in Portsmouth Harbour, with their respective national colours flying. A French cutter yacht of 60 tons, belonging to the Duke de Cayine; a Neapolitan schooner yacht of 220 tons; and a Russian schooner yacht of 160 tons.

About half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire of an alarming nature broke out at the house of Mr. Hannah Nicholson, the Black Horse Inn, High-street, Rotherham, resulting in the death of the landlady and her grandchild

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of Dublin, has left Ireland for the United States, with a capital of over £30,000. The exile of his only son, unfortunately led away by the Smith O'Brien mania of '48, who is at present a practising barrister at the American bar, has been the cause of Mr. O'Gorman's abandonment of his native land.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brown was installed as the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, on Sunday last, at St. George's Church. The installation took place in the presbytery instead of the church, and the only persons present were a few clergymen, who, after the reading of the papal Bull, did homage to their newly-appointed superior. Dr. Brown officiated at high mass, and in the course of a subsequent address to the congregation, craved their prayers, to enable him to discharge the serious and solemn responsibilities that devolved upon him.

An attempt is to be made to effect an entrance, and to explore the subterranean caverns or passage which exists under Taunton Castle, and which, by all accounts, leads from the centre of the town to Bal ce Hill, a distance of more than a mile. Several attempts have been made to accomplish the same object on previous occasions, but without success; and the present one is principa ly at the instigation, and will be under the direction, of the Somerset Archæological Society

The imports of grain into Liverpool from foreign ports during the past fortnight, although light, owing to the prevalence of easterly winds, are as follows:—93 733 bushels wheat, 62 bags do.; 31,322 barrels flour, 910 sacks do.; 200 bags farina, 100 barrels do.; 36,037 bushels Indian corn; 8400 bushels oats; 32 960 bushels beans; 8270 bushels peas; 598 boxes cheese.

A branch line of railroad is about to be formed by the Great Midland and Western Company of Ireland from Mullingar to Cavan, which will be a vast accommodation to that part of the country.

Professor Hodges, of the Queen's College, Belfast, has been named a member of the Royal Academy of Agriculture of Sweden, and also a corresponding member of the French National and Central Society of Agriculture.

The *Birmingham Journal* of Saturday says:—We are informed that the Hon. and Rev. William Towry Law, Vicar of Bamburgh, adjoining this town, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, has resigned his living in the Church, with the intention of joining the communion of the Church of Rome. The hon. and rev. gentleman is the son of the late Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, and brother to the present Lord Ellenborough. It may be necessary to state that the "opinions" of the Chancellor J. T. Law, so well known in connexion with the Queen's College, Birmingham.

Mr. E. Cresswell, of New Orleans, died lately, and by will emancipated his slaves, 51 in number; granting, also, sufficient money to each of them to ensure expenses into the free States.

The Scotch papers state that Father Gavazzi attended Divine service on Sunday in the Established High Church (Presbyterian), Glasgow.

Among the signs of the growing prosperity of the port of Gloucester is cited the increasing number of vessels that sail from it to various foreign ports. The number and tonnage of vessels, with car.-, coals, &c., for foreign ports to load port, during the last eight months, shows a considerable increase over the corresponding period of last year, the numbers being:—1850, 268 vessels—44,262 tonnage; 1851, 349 vessels—75,424 tonnage. The number and tonnage of vessels outwards, with cargoes for foreign ports, like wise increased, being, in 1850, 36 vessels—6004 tonnage; in 1851, 49 vessels—9794 tonnage.

A congratulatory dinner was given on Friday week to Sir William Johnson, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on his being raised to the dignity of knighthood. The Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. Cowan, M.P., Professor Buchanan, Sir James Forrest, Sir James Gibson, and several other distinguished local persons, were present on the occasion.

At the close of last week, information was received by the metropolitan police, that some daring thieves had effected an entry into the Mount Hotel, Lower Grosvenor-street, carried off a cash-box, containing three £10 and three £5 Bank of England notes, a canvass bag marked "Ransom," coin and cheques for £45. Also, from Oxford-street, a cash-box, containing £40 10s. in gold, and £4 in silver; from the Albion Tavern, Kennington-lane, a watch timepiece and other property; from the Edinburgh Castle Tavern, Samuel-street, Woolwich, a valuable watch, and 29 in gold, 9s. in silver, and a quantity of wearing apparel; and from the Black Boy Tavern, Dorset place, Trafalgar-square, a valuable watch and appendages, and some jewellery.

Accounts from the West of England represent the potato crop as being much affected by the mysterious disease which has attacked this plant during the past few years. The crops would, otherwise, have proved most abundant.

The *Pozzo di Borgo* steamer, of 80-horse power, plying between Bonifacio and Ajaccio, in Corsica, was last week lost within 500 yards of the shore, in the Gulf de Valesa. There were on board five men, constituting the crew, and twenty passengers, two of whom were colonial functionaries, Inspector-General of Engineers, and his aide-de-camp. The vessel was steaming along, when she suddenly struck, with so forcible a shock, that her keel opened, and the water poured in with great rapidity. One of the crew was drowned.

The Algiers papers relate a melancholy accident which recently took place on the beach of Mustapha. An order had been given on the previous night to the Colonel of the 5th regiment of the line, that the men should march down the next morning to bathe. Although the evening the night had become very rough, the order was not countermanded. At the roll of the drum the men went into the water, and in a few minutes a number of them were knocked off their feet by the waves. On the assembling of each of their comrades as were expert swimmers, they were all saved with the exception of five, who were washed away, and drowned.

A vessel arrived from New York has brought 1400 packages of butter as a portion of her cargo, the produce of the United States of America. This is the largest importation of butter which has taken place from the United States.

The *Edinburgh Gazette* of Friday week, contains twenty-three applications from Scotch proprietors for the advance of sums by way of loan under the provisions of the act 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 31, for the drainage of land.

It is said that France and England have come to an understanding on the Cuban question, and have not only agreed to make strong remonstrances to the United States Government on the subject of the piratical invasion of Cuba, but to hold a squadron ready each to support the rights of Spain, and that orders have already been given by the naval department in each country to this effect.

A tall fellow, who was dressed like a seaman, swallowed, the other day, at Liverpool, the whole stock of an oyster-seller, about 200, together with two quarts of milk and a glass of rum.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Canonry*: The Rev. Henry Pratt to a canonry in Peterborough Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. John Nibbs Garland to the rectory of St. John's, Jamaica: the Rev. William Wall to the rectory of Great Moulton, Norfolk; the Rev. M. Argles to the rectory of Barnack, Northamptonshire; the Rev. William Butterfield to the rectory of Application, Devon. *Vicarages*: The Rev. R. Lindsay Longbourne to the vicarage of Pirton, Herts; the Rev. J. S. Vaughan, to the vicarage of Stockland, Bristol; the Rev. J. Dillon Raven, to Woburn, Bedfordshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. J. James, from the pupils of the Bath Rectory Commercial School; the Rev. John Watts, head master of Louth Grammar School, from the scholars; the Rev. William Bruce, late perpetual curate of Stockton, from the congregation; the Rev. Dillon Raven, from the parishioners of Stalmes, Middlesex, on his departure from that parish.

DISCOVERY IN ST. PETER'S HUNGATE CHURCH, NORFOLK.—This small church, one of the oldest in the city of Norfolk, being built in 1468, is now undergoing partial restoration. During the progress of the workmen, on removing a quantity of boarding and matting from the south of the pulpit, discovered the remains of what was originally a very splendid, though small chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The portions which have been laid open are a sedilia and piscina, a portion of the altar-stone, and the greater part of the canopy. The colours of the canopy and sedilia—gold, purple, and scarlet—are still very plainly traceable. In the chapel is also a monument to the Rev. Walter Paston, who died at Paston's Palace, in this parish, not many years after the erection of the church. There have been several restorations of less importance: figures of the Evangelists were found buried under a mass of rubbish in the south porch: they have been replaced, as well as a carved stone pedestal on which formerly stood the vessel containing holy water.

ETON COLLEGE.—The Vacation terminated on Monday, the 8th, on which day the school nominally opened. The collegers and lower opidans arrived on Saturday, to commence their studies on Monday, and the whole of the school will have assembled by Saturday next. Two additional assistant-masters have been engaged, as, in future, mathematics are to be taught as a regular and compulsory part of the school duties.

The Chamber of Deputies of Gotha, in a recent sitting, authorised the Government to conclude an arrangement with Prince Albert, fixing his income from the domains at 40,000 florins (about £3600) a year. The Prince at first had claimed 50,000 florins, and the Faculty of Law of the University of Heidelberg expressed the opinion that he was entitled to that sum; but he consented to reduce it to 40,000 florins.

On Monday, information was received that three convicts had succeeded in effecting their escape from the *Justitia* hulk, at Woolwich, by sawing a boat and rowing to the opposite bank, on the Essex shore. They were all under sentence of ten years' transportation, and were dressed in the grey convict suit. Their names are John Clark, convicted at Beverley, 2d July, 1850; James Carr, at Kingston-upon-Hull, 4th April, 1850; and George Hobbs, at Portsmouth, 22d July, 1850.

THE LOSS OF THE "PACHA" STEAM-SHIP.

On the subject of this melancholy catastrophe, we have received a letter from Singapore, of which the following is an extract:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

London Hotel, Singapore, July 30, 1851.

"DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I deeply regret to announce to you, for publication in your valuable and widely-circulated Illustrated Journal, the deeply deplorable circumstances of the total loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's iron steamer *Pacha*, of 600 tons and 210 horse-power, commanded by Captain Müller, which event took place on Tuesday night, the 22d inst., by coming into collision with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Erin*, commanded by Captain Tronson, off Mount Formosa, in the Straits of Malacca, situated about 50 miles from Singapore.

"The ill-fated vessel, it being her first voyage on this, the China and Calcutta line, left Singapore at 1 P.M. on July 21st, bound to Penang and Calcutta, and were down headwinds for seven minutes after the coolie on took p ace, in twenty five fathoms water, when the *Erin* came in sight, and I have to report the loss of sixteen lives in the *Pacha*. The frightful catastrophe occurred about midnight in a clear night, and in water which is as much generally (as the sailors say) as a mill-pond.

"Among the unfortunate casualties on board the *Pacha*, were Dr. Briscoe, of her Majesty's 59th Foot, from China; and a M. Hardouin, a French gentleman from the Mauritius; two Chinese deck passengers from Batu, who had 800 dollars each with them (a Captain Cabaro, in K. M. 77th). Henry Grysdale, and Mr. Orton, the clerk in charge, besides ten of the European ship's company. Nothing at the time was saved from the wreck, and not a vestige of her now remains to be seen. Some thousand pounds of silk piece Chins goods and wearing apparel have since been found floating about in the sea, near the wreck, which were picked up by the captains of the *Leonets* and *Faize Alum*, who were, fortunately for themselves, proceeding in ballast to this port.

"Those who survived were brought back here in the *Erin*, some of whom are now in hospital recovering from the effects of so sad a disaster, which vessel arrived back here at 6 P.M. of the 22d inst. in almost a sinking state, the damage sustained by the collision, in which she cut the *Pacha* in two, severe damage to her bows, with the loss of her bowsprit, &c. She is now being repaired, however, and it is expected she will be enabled ere long to proceed *en route* to China with the mails.

"The postal communication between Calcutta and Singapore, and China and the intermediate ports, is consequently stopped for the present. A large portion of the up am on board the *Erin*, valued at eleven lacs of rupees, is considerably damaged by salt water. She is now unloading here, and she had on board 1150 chests, 1500 bales in quarter-bales, which she shipped in China, and 30,000 dollars taken in at Singapore before her departure for Calcutta.

"I have, sir, the honour to subscribe myself your most obed ent servant, C. H. BURT, Captain, 65th Regiment B.N.I., on leave in the Straits."

THE ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITIONS.

In part of our impression of last week we briefly announced the return of the ships of the Expedition under Capt. Penny, bringing despatches to the Admiralty from Capt. Austin. Capt. Penny, in the *Lady Franklin*, parted company with his consort, the *Sophia*, in a gale of wind, but with orders for her to proceed to Wolstenholme. Captain Penny most fortunately fell in with her Majesty's steamvessel *Tartarus*, Lieutenant Commander Kisk, about twenty miles north of the Orkneys, and leaving the *Lady Franklin*, he proceeded in the *Tartarus* with all despatch to Aberdeen, which port he reached on Wednesday, and then came up to London by express train, and presented himself at the Admiralty on Thursday (last week).

The despatches are of too great length for us to print in full. They contain little to elucidate the grand object, beyond the confirmation of the discovery of Lo t three graves and the other traces on Beechey Island, Franklin's first winter quarters, known same time since. The shores of Wellington Channel appear to have been thoroughly explored in the months of April, May, and June, by various dog-sledge parties; and a vast expanse of open water having been discovered to the north and west, one of the parties went back to the ships, when, a boat-sledge having been prepared, they returned with it, and continued their examination; but the weather becoming boisterous, and their provisions failing short, they were compelled to return again to their ships in Cornwallis Island, where they had wintered, and which they reached on the 25th of July.

We quote the more important portions of Captain Penny's reports, and the despatches brought by him from Captain Austin, to accompany the map and chart, with which we have been favoured by the Admiralty. *(See next page.)*

Captain Penny's Report is dated from H M S *Lady Franklin*, Assistance Harbour, Cornwallis Island, April 12, 1851, and contains the following:—

"After parting company with her Majesty's ship *North Star*, on the 21st of August, I reached along the north shore of Barrow's Strait, until Sunday, the 24th, keeping a strict look out. Being then off Beechey Island, I spoke to the American schooner *Rescue*, and learned that her Majesty's ship *Assistance* had found traces of the Franklin expedition on Cape Riley. The *Assistance* was then running to the westward, and, anxious to be possessed of every particular, I followed her with the intention of going on board, but I had not that opportunity until two P.M., when both vessels were made fast to the land-ice two-thirds of the distance across Wellington Channel, the *Assistance* being about one mile and a half to the westward of us. Finding that the traces were apparently those of a retreating party, I thought it my proper course to return to the east side of Wellington Channel, which I accordingly did. The succeeding morning I landed with a party, and examined the coast from 10 miles to the northward of Cape Spencer to that promontory, and an encampment was found near the latter place, seemingly that of a hunting party about three years previous. Joining company with the *Advance*, the *Rescue*, and the *Felix* schooners, the following morning we made fast in a bight under the north-west side of Beechey Island, and, having consulted with Captain Dunbarton and Sir J. Ross, it was agreed that the former should despatch a party to continue the search northward along the east coast of Wellington Channel, while I explored the coast to the eastward. Meantime, a party of all my officers, which had been despatched in the direction of Cornwall's Tower, discovered the quarter which had been occupied by the vessels of Sir John Franklin's expedition in the winter of 1845–46. Three graves were also found, the headboards showing them to be those of three seamen who had died early in the spring of 1846; but, notwithstanding a most careful search in every direction, no document could be found. The same evening, a boat-party was despatched, under Captain Stewart, to explore Radstock Bay and its vicinity, but no further traces were found in that direction.

"The *Resolute* and *Pioneer* came up and made fast on Wednesday morning, and an unfavourable condition of the ice caused us all still remaining where water being opened to the westward I stood a certain distance across Wellington Channel in the morning, and sent away a party under Mr. J. Stuart to communicate with the *Assistance*, which was discovered in Barlow Inlet, Baring Bay, and the party returned the following forenoon, having accomplished upwards of 40 miles.

"By them we were acquainted that the *Assistance* had found no traces in about 30 miles of coast examined by her to the north and south of Barrow Inlet.

"The state of the ice prevented the least motion being made by the ships until Thursday the 5th of September, when we let Beechey Bay; but so little was the ice slackened off, that we were unable to reach the west side of the Channel before Sunday, the 8th.

"While lying under Beechey Island, arrangements were made with Sir John Ross to lay up the *Mary* yacht, and a quantity of provisions was contributed as our share of the *depôt* there formed.

"On Sunday, the 8th, I landed with a party about 12 miles to the northward of Barlow Inlet, and a cairn and pole was erected in a conspicuous situation. Wellington Channel being blocked up with old land-ice, no alternative was left us to prosecute our search, and, as a last resource, to cross Barlow Inlet, or attempting some other passage between the islands of the Parry Group, or, failing either of these, Melville Island. Following out this course, we pushed on through the bay-ice, which was now so strong as to resist us greatly. Even notwithstanding that obstacle, we reached Griffiths Island on Tuesday, the 10th of September, and having made fast there on account of the state of the ice, I had again a consultation with Captain Austin with a view to acting in concert.

"The following morn ng, the more favourable appearance of the ice induced me to make an attempt to reach Cape Walker; but, after proceeding 25 miles, the ice became packed, which, with a heavy ice, caused me to put about and make for our former position. The hourly increasing thickness of the bay-ice, which had now become such an obstacle that with a strong breeze the ship stayed with considerable difficulty, rendered it absolutely necessary that a place of safety should be obtained for the vessels, and I accordingly made for this harbour, a rough sketch of which I had previously obtained from the ice-master.

"We brought up at 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 12th of September, and shortly afterwards the *Felix* schooner, Captain Sir J. Ross, came in and brought up. Two boats were sent ashore and hauled up, to fall back upon, should further progress be made; but, being unable to get out by the 20th, so as to be usefully employed, preparations were commenced for wintering.

* * * * *

"Frequent communication has been held with Captain Austin's expedition, which has wintered in the strait between Griffiths and Cornwallis Islands, and arrangements were made with reference to the different routes to be taken in the coming travelling."

Captain Penny's report is resumed under the date Sept. 8, H.M.S. *Lady Franklin* at sea, stating, that, on the 17th of April, six sledges, with 41 officers and men, started from the ships, under the command of Captain Stewart, of the *Sophia*. The sledges were variously officered by Captain Stewart, Messrs. Marshall, Reid, and J. Stuart, and Drs. Sutherland and Goodsir.

"The course intended to be pursued was to proceed so far together up the west side of Wellington Channel, and, after resuming the *depôt* sledges, two parties to cross the east side of the channel, while the two other followed up the west coast to the head of the channel, the position of land then seen determining the ensuing travelling."

Sledges were prepared, and the day fixed for the start was Monday, April 14, should the weather continue favourable.

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"Each sledge was equipped for 40 days, and the average weights per man were upwards of 200 lb. I started from the ship on the 15th, with the dog-sledges, which were manned by Mr. Peterson, and at noon, on the 19th, I joined the sledges. They had found the ice very heavy, in consequence of the recent snow and the high temperature, and their journey of the previous day had not exceeded 6½ miles. The feathered state of our cooking apparatus had already begun to cause much inconvenience."

Captain Penny then in eight a ten-ly return advisable; and having deposited the provisions and the two boat-sledges at a distance of 10 miles, they returned to the bay on the 20th. From thence to May 8th, more ample preparations were made; and on the 6th, after a short prayer to the Almighty to enable them to fulfil their duties, they started again in the sledges, in charge of Captain Stewart. The report continues

"At six o'clock A.M., on the 9th of May, I started with Mr. Peterson, and Thompson, one of the seamen, with two dog-sledges, the remainder being in the reserve k the parties, last camped at the further *depôt*. From Point Separation, in 75° 5 N. lat., Captain Stewart, with the auxiliary, Dr. Sutherland, and Mr. J. Stuart, of the *Lady Franklin*, left, proceeding up Cape Prince, and Mr. Stuart then separating and proceeding along the coast to Cape Hurd, examining the various beaches, &c., for further traces, as strong opinions were still entertained that more was to be found in that quarter.

"Mr. Goodsir, with Mr. Marshall as his auxiliary, had assigned to them to examine the west side, and to follow up a tr the dog-sledges, receiving final instructions on reaching the head of the channe. Rapid journeys were made with the dogs to Cape Dalhurst, in N. lat. 77° 21'. Hence the channel takes a N.W. ten miles, terminating in a point, afterwards named Point Decision, which was reached at half-past ten P.M., on the 14th of May. A mil. of 400 feet was ascended, and in consequence of the land being then continuously in a northwesterly direction, instructions were left to Mr. Goodsir to take the coast along to the westward, while I myself proceeded in a N.W. by N direction towards the land to the northward. At five P.M., on the 15th, we encamped on the ice, having travelled 25 miles N.W. by N. from Point Decision. The following day, after travelling 20 miles from the encampment in a N.W. by N. direction, we landed, at seven P.M., on an island, on an established latitude.

"Ascending a hill about 500 feet high above the headland on which we landed, the sea to the westward, in the strait between Cornwallis and Hamilton Island, was seen to be much despayed, and an island was seen to the westward, distant 10 or 40 miles. As the decayed state of the ice prevented further progress to the westward from this point, and no trace being found, we proceeded round the island, first to the S.S.E., and afterwards, on rounding Cape Surprise, in a N.N.W. direction. On the 16th we came upon what to all appearance was water; and, on landing on the 17th, at Point Surprise, we were astonished to open out another strait, by which we got clear of the land, an island was seen bearing W. ½ S., distant 40 miles; and a headland, distant 18 miles W. by N the dark sky over this head indicating the presence of water, to the extent of perhaps 20 miles, on the other side. This point was found to be in 76° 5' N. lat. and 95° 55' W. long. Further progress prevented by water, and we being still without traces, and the dogs' provisions being exhausted, no other course remained but to return to the ships, which we reached, after rapid journeys, at half-past two, on the 20th May."

The carpenters and people on board were immed ately set about preparing a boat to endeavour to reach the water seen. Every one on board continued actively employed, preparing the boat, provisions, &c.; and on the 4th of June the party started with one auxiliary sledge and one dog-sledge, the whole being in charge of Mr. Manson. No traces were fallen in with by either of the searching parties. The report continues:—

Resuming the boat journ-y, after separating from the fatigue sledges on the 11th of June, we proceeded about ten miles to the westward, when we were obliged to take shelter on an adjacent bay, in consequence of a hard sea and a rong wester y gale. From this date until the 20th July, 310 miles of coast were examined by the boat under very disadvantageous circumstances, arising from the constant unfavourable winds and rapid tides. Provisions being then within eight days of being consumed, and our distance from the ship such that prudence would not warrant further perseverance with the supply, we commenced our return, and, with a strong north-west wind, succeeded in reaching Abandon Bay in 15½ hours. The ice being so decayed as to preclude the launching of even an empty boat, we were compelled to haul the boat ashore and abandon her, taking with us four days' provisions. The weather during our return was boisterous in the extreme, with continued rain, which made the streams it was necessary to ford very rapid. The constant wet caused the most distressing discomfort; but from none of my men did I ever hear a com- ai. In 75° N. lat. we found a boat, which Captain Stewart had wisely sent out in case of such a contingency as had occurred, but the ice having set into the mouth of Wellington Channel, which had up to this time been open, we were unable to fetch her down further than Barlow Inlet. Thence we walked to the ships, which we reached at 10 P.M. on the 29th of July.

* * * * *

"On my return I was agreeably surprised to hear that Barrow's Straits had been open as far as could be seen since the 2nd of July, an occurrence which was so far to be expected as the strait was seen to be in motion till the 11th of May. The land-ice had also come out of Wellington Channel as far up as Point Separation, probably about the 5th of July; and on the 27th of July, when our travelling operations concluded, the fast edge in the channe. continued in the same position.

"The ship continued ice-bound till the 10.h of August; but had our parties returned in sufficient time to refit and be ready to cut out from the date of watermaking, we should have been at liberty on the 16th or 17th.

"On the 11th of August Captain Austin s ships entered our harbour in their progress to the eastward. His parties had penetrated as far as ships could hope to get, like our own, unsuccessful in finding the least trace of the missing expedition. In fact, none had been found since so would warrant the risk of a second winter, and, my orders being such as left no alternative, I determined on immediately returning to England, if no instructions to the contrary should be met with."

This was found to be the case. He parted from the *Sophia* about twenty miles off the island of Disa, and she not seen her after. Captain Penny concludes with an acknowledgment of the services of the various officers under him, as well as the seamen of both vessels; and, notwithstanding all the fatigue and privations they had endured, not a complaint or grumble was heard.

Next is Captain Austin's "Report of Proceedings.—HER MAJESTY'S ship *Resolute*, off the Winter Quarters of Captain Penny's expedition, between Capes Martyr and Hotham.—Aug. 12, 1851;" whence we subjoin extracts:—

"Captain Ommanney having examined Wolstenholme Sound, which proved to have been the winter quarters of the *North Star*, and completed the search of the north shore of Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Strait from Cape Warrender to Cape Walfoot, looked into Port Leopold, and then proceeded in further execution of his orders, the *Intrepid* having, in the meantime, examined Waxwell bay and Cape Hurd, finding at the latter place a record from the *Investigator*.

"Captain Ommanney, in the *Intrepid*, reached Cape Riley and Beechey Island on the night of the 23d of August, and at both found positive traces of the missing expedition.

"On the 24th, Captain Ommanney was joined by the United States schooner *Rescue*; and in the latter part of that day he despatched the *Intrepid* to search the shore to the northward, but she was stopped by the fixed ice about four miles beyond Point Innes.

"On the 25th a lead opened towards Cape Hotham; Captain Ommanney, hoping to find a record there, despatched the *Intrepid* to take advantage of it, allowing to the *Assistance*, Captain Penny, who had now arrived and communicated, remaining to search the bay, between Cape Riley and Beechey Island.

"The *Resolute*, having in hergearch been detained by weather, did not reach Cape Riley and Beechey Island until early on the morning of the 26th. She found between the latter and Cape Spenser, the *Felix*, Sir John Ross, the two brigs of Captain Penny, and the *Rescue*, Lieut. De Haven, and saw from the crowds on the *Assistance* and *Intrepid* on the opposite shore, near Barlow Inlet; the other United States schooner, *Advance*, was beset a few miles to the northward, with a searching party to Cape Bowden, where a bottle, scraps of newspaper, shot, and other miscellaneous fragments were found, conveying the impression that it had been the resting-place of a shooting or other small party.

* * * * * * *

"Previous to the arrival of the *Resolute*, Captain Penny had found on Beechey Island three graves and further conclusive evidence, which, the moment I saw them, assured me that the bay between Cape Riley and Beechey Island had been the winter quarters of the expedition under Sir John Franklin in the season 1845–46, and that there was circumstantial evidence sufficient to prove that its departure was somewhat sudden; but whether at an early or late period of the season, very difficult to determine.

"The immediate neighbourhood of Cape Riley, Beechey Island, and the coast of Wellington Strait, to near Cape Bowden, were satisfactorily searched, without any record whatever being found.

"On the morning of the 28th the ice eased off sufficiently to enable Lieut. De Haven to rejoin his consort round Cape Spencer.

"We continued boat-ut the evening of Sept. 7th, when the ice gave way to the northward, and carried us, in a critical position, out of the stra t to the south-east of Cape Hotham. This movement enabled Penny and Sir John Ross to cross the strait.

"Early on the morning of the 9th another chance occurred, when we succeeded in reloving ourselves from the ice, and with the brigs and schooners) gained the water between the pack to the southward and Cornwallis Island, then pushed onwards with raised hopes to the westward, steering for the southern extremity of Griffith Island, and sighting in the evening the *Assistance* and tender in that direction.

"On the morning of the 10th we joined company, as did the brigs, and in the evening the United States expedition. Captain Ommanney informed me that he had searched by parties on foot (unhappily, without finding any trace) the shores of Cornwallis Island, from six miles above Barlow Inlet to Cape Martyr; had found no traces of any party safe, eligible for winter security; and had deposited on Cape Hotham a *depôt* of twenty days' provision for unwty men, as also a small *depôt* on Griffith Island (since taken up).

"Having now seen the uncertainty of the navigation to the westward, and the necessity for measures of precaution and prudence, with a view to subsequent operations, I determined upon placing the *Assistance* and tender in winter quarters in the bay midway between Capes Hotham and Martyr.

"On the morning of the 13th, the weather having somewhat cleared, with the temperature down to near zero (*plus* 3°), we cast off. After much labour and difficulty cleared the bay and strea.n ice, and reached open water east of Griffith Island, when the United States expedition was seen to communicate with each other, hoist their colours, and stand to the eastward. The same evening we made fast to the fixed ice between Cape Martyr and Griffith Island, as the only place of finding security and gaining westing.

"On the morning of the 15th the *Assistance* and tender left for their winter quarters, the *Resolute* and tender remaining at the edge of the ice.

* * * * *

"We thus remained in the hope that the *Resolute* and tender might be able to advance until the 24th, when, from the state of the ice and the low temperature (*plus* 13½°), we were, after mature consideration, reluctantly compelled to give up all idea of proceeding further across, and to constant our energies to look forward to the security of the expedition. The bay ice having this day slightly caved off a short distance astern, we commenced to cut through the newly found pressed-up ice, about 300 or 400 yards in extent, and succeeded in getting the two in between the ice and the lane of water, with a view of reaching the small bay a little to the eastward of Cape Martyr; but the new ice again making every day, it was found impossible to relinquish the ship on the evening of the 25th."

The ships being fixed, Captain Austin dispatched travelling parties, with sledges and provisions, in various directions; but the weather becoming severe, with a temperature 40° below the freezing point (32° below the freezing point), they shortly returned, having only succeed ed in placing the *depôts*—Lieut. Aldrich on Somerville Island, and Lieutenant M'Clintock on Cornwallis Island, to the westward also—135 miles, but without discovering any traces. Lieut. M.cham found, in the bay intended for the winter quarters of the *Assistance* and tender, the expeditions of Sir John Ross and Captain Penny

"On the afternoon of the 17th Captain Penny arrived in his dog sledge, when the spring plans had been determined upon, Captain Penny undertaking the complete search of Wellington Straits. Thus ended the season of 1850. The expedition was now prepared for the winter.

* * * * *

"On the 18th of Feb, 1851, a communication was opened (by a small party from this expedition) with our neighbours to the eastward (temperature 69½° below the freezing point), and shortly after an interchange was made with Captain Penny of the detail of equipment for travelling parties determined on by each.

"By the 10th of March every arrangement had been made and generally promulgated for the departure of the spring searching parties as early as practicable after the first week in April. All appeared satisfied with the position assigned to them, and became alike animated in the great and humane cause.

* * * * *

"The weather becoming more favourable on the morning of the 13th (temperature 50° below freezing point), the whole of the sledges, fourteen in number, manned by 104 officers and men, and provisioned, some for forty, and others for sixty-two days, with an average dragging weight of 208 lb. per man, were conducted, under the command of Captain Ommanney, to an advanced position on the ice off the north-west end of Griffith Island, where tents were pitched, luncheons cooked, and all else required by myself: the highly satisfactory result gave me great confidence and hope. All then returned to pass the next day (Sunday) in quiet reflection and prayer.

"On starting on the 15th of April (temperature 14° below freezing point), the wind having fallen, and the temperature having risen to plus 18°, all proceeded to the sledges. On arrival, a short period was devoted to refreshment, after which all joined in offering up a prayer for protection and guidance, then started, with, perhaps, as much determination and enthusiasm as ever existed, with the certainty of having to undergo great labour, fatigue, and privation.

"The weeks of the limited parties returned at periods between the 27th of April and the 15th of May, unhappily without any traces. They brought in casualties of men from frostbite to the number of eighteen, one of which, it is my painful duty to relate, ended fatally. George S. Macoun, captain of the hold of the *Resolute*, a native of Dundee, whose death was attributed to exhaustion and frostbite, brought on while labouring as captain of the sledge *Excellent* (virtually, it may be said), died at his post. He was a most valuable and much respected petty officer, his remains are at rest on the north-east shore of Griffin Island.

"On the 23d of May Captain Penny reached the *Resolute*, and made known to the first party that he had discovered a large space of water to the westward, commencing about 70 miles north-west by N. to th of Cape Hotham. I much regretted that our remaining strength did not admit of my placing at his disposal sufficient to convey a boat, but he might entertain no matter and great.

"The extended parties returned unhappily, without any trace whatever—between the 26th of May and the 4th of July, in safety and good health, but reduced in strength and energies, and compelled to endure the effects of privation and fatigue. They were out respectively 41, 38, 60, 62, and (the Melville land parties) 80 days, some portions of which periods they were (from heavy drift) detained in their tents, with the temperature ranging as much as 69° below the freezing point.

"The extent of coast searched will be seen more readily in the accompanying outline of a chart." (See the Engraving.)

Captain Austin then refers to the privation, labour, and suffering experienced by all in this "extensive undertaking;" every officer reports the conduct of his men to have been most exemplary; and the crews are reported to have been animated by the example of the gallant officers, who were ever the foremost at the drag-ropes. The health of all the expedition on the 9th was highly satisfactory.

"Large caverns have been built and records deposited at Beechey Island, Cape Martyr, southern end of Griffith Island, Cape Walker, in latitude 77° 35' north, longitude 99° 25' west; and in latitude 76° 0', longitude 98° 0'. Printed notices have also been deposited on the routes of the severa searching parties."

Captain Austin concludes:—"Having maturely considered the direction and extent of the searches (without necessary that has been made by the sledging), and weighed the opinions of the different officers when at their extremes, I have arrived at the conclusion that the expedition under Sir John Franklin did not proceed to the southward of the sound at the south-east end of Wellington Strait; and having communicated with Captain Penny, and fully considered his official reply to my letter, relative to the search of Wellington Strait by the expedition under his charge (unhappily without success), do not feel authorised to prosecute (even if practicable) a further search in those directions.

"It is now my intention to proceed with all despatch to attempt the search of Jones's Sound; looking to their Lordship's intention, and to the impression that may now become strengthened with reference thereto, I have at the last moment the satisfaction of stating that we are proceeding under favourable circumstances."

OUTLINE OF THE DISCOVERIES MADE BY THE RESPECTIVE SEARCHING PARTIES FROM THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN PENNEY.

TRACK CHART, SHOWING THE EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES MADE BY THE SEARCHING PARTIES FROM CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S SQUADRON.

"PORTRAIT OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE," PAINTED BY [illegible] PRESENTED BY SIR [illegible] TO THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE DONCASTER RACE PLATE, 1851.

The Doncaster Cup of this year is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, New Bond street, is a fine work of art. On the cover is a group representing the sport of hawking, and around the body, in high relief, are two hunting subjects—the Boar Hunt, from the famous picture by Rubens and Snyders, in the collection of the Earl of Derby, who is one of the stewards of the race, and the Stag Hunt, from another picture in the same collection. The handles, which imitate oak branches, are made to spring from the landscapes of these alti-relievi, and the stem of the cup is decorated with implements of the chase. Around the foot are three racing groups in the

"RAISING THE MAYPOLE." PAINTED BY F. GOODALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

costume of the last century, the subjects of which are the jockey mounting his horse, preparing to weigh, and being led to the course. The whole is designed by Mr. A. Brown, and it certainly reflects credit on his taste and invention. The cup stands at least three feet high.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE. PAINTED BY S. LANE.

THIS historically-interesting and fine Portrait of Sir Francis Drake, the skilful circumnavigator, and bold commander in Elizabeth's navy, was painted by S. Lane, Esq., for Sir Bourchier Wrey Pusher Elliott Drake, Bart., of Nutwell Court, Devon, by whom it was presented to the Senior United Service Club. It represents the great Admiral standing near a globe, on which he is resting his right hand; and as far as the middle of the figure it is copied from a fine original portrait by Zucchero, in the possession of Sir Trayton Drake. The Admiral is represented in all the glories of starched ruff and trunk hose, with a superb jewel round his neck, and a scarf of green silk richly embroidered with gold passing from his right shoulder to his left side, and in the chair in the back-ground is a very elegantly embroidered satin cap. Through an open window is seen a representation of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in which Drake bore so distinguished a part; his heavy artillery is overcast, with the brilliancy of his fame was his end, after a long struggle with sickness and grief for his failure, in sight of Puerto Bello, which he had formerly taken and plundered. His body received a sailor's funeral

> The waves became his winding-sheet,
> The waters was his tomb;
> But for his fame his ocean seat
> Was not half lent room.

In painting the articles of personal wear and adornment, Mr. Lane had the singular advantage of copying the originals themselves, as they are treasured by Sir Trayton as highly valuable memorials of his renowned ancestor. The jewel and scarf were presented to Drake by Queen Elizabeth, tradition asserting that they were given to him on his return from his voyage round the world. The jewel consists of an exquisite cameo representing Europe and Africa, in an elegant mounting of rich enamel-work; and at its back is a fine miniature of Elizabeth. Other curious relics of Drake are preserved at Nutwell Court

Drake, our "Elizabethan Sea-King," was a native of the banks of the Tavy, in Devonshire; and Mr. Cressy, in his recent work ("Fifteen Battles"), relates the following pleasant anecdote of Sir Francis and the Armada. A group were assembled on the Bowling-green on the Hoe, in Plymouth, to look at the English fleet, with which they had just returned from a cruise to Corunna, in search of information respecting the real condition and movements of the hostile Armada. Lord Howard had ascertained that the Spanish fleet, though not yet to sea, were still formidably strong; and fearing that part of their fleet might make for England in his absence, he hurried back to the Devonshire coast. He remained his station at Plymouth, and there waited for the expected approach.

A match at bowls was being played, in which Drake and other high officers of the fleet were engaged, when a small armed vessel was seen running before the wind into Plymouth harbour, with all sails set. Her commander landed in haste, and eagerly sought the place where the English Lord-Admiral and his captains were standing. His name was Fleming; he was the master of a Spanish privateer, and he told the English officers that he had that morning seen the Spanish Armada off the Cornish coast. At this exciting information the captains began to hurry down to the water, and there was a shouting for the ships' boats; but Drake coolly checked his comrades, and insisted that the match should be played out. He said that there was plenty of time both to win the game and beat the Spaniards. The best and bravest match that ever was scored was resumed accordingly. Drake and his friends aimed their last bowls with the same steady calculating coolness with which they were about to point their guns. The winning cast was made, and then they went on board and prepared for action, with their hearts as light and their nerves as firm as if they had been on the Hoe Bowling-green."

"RAISING THE MAY-POLE." BY F. GODDALL.

"It was a great object with some of the more rigid among our early Reformers, to suppress amusements, especially May-poles; and these 'idols' of the people were put down in several shires. The Restoration of Charles II. was the signal for the restoration of May-poles, which were reared with great ceremony and rejoicing."

This very cleverly grouped and nicely painted picture admirably illustrates the above epigraph, extracted from the Catalogue of this year's Exhibition of the Royal Academy, where Mr Goodall's work was universally admired.

The scene is laid in an English village at the time of the Restoration, as denoted by the costume; the architecture of the house is likewise strict, characteristic. The varieties of personages introduced are well discriminated. Here we have the aged squire, his daughter and grandson; the belles of the village are waiting for the sending up of the pole, while the rustic youths round it chorden with May flowers are waiting to decorate the shaft, which the blacksmith and his assistants are raising; for which the party to the left are anxiously waiting—to begin the national pastime of the setting in motion. The accessories illustrative of the pastime of the scene are good, and the entire composition is charmingly arranged, whilst the colouring is soft and harmonious throughout.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

AGAIN the number of visitors seems on the increase; and, on Monday and Tuesday, upwards of 60,000 persons entered the Building. There is a marked difference in the character of the visitors on the several days of the week. On Mondays, the work ng classes of the metropolis form the majority of the spectators. On Tuesdays, those of the provinces and rural districts, are decidedly in the ascendant, and this arises from the excursion trains on the previous day. On Wednesdays and Thursdays the company is of a distinctly different order, being chiefly composed of the middle classes. The unanimity and thorough enjoyment which has prevailed all through, seems never to vary in the least, and, whatever the company may consist of, all goes on well and merrily.

In the latter part of last week, and the beginning of the present one, there was a very decided rise in the demand for season tickets. This arose from an impression that a closing order would take place on the 15th of October, and seems now to be confirmed by the fact that on Wednesday the sale of season tickets was closed altogether, by order of the Executive. A feeling seems rising in the public mind similar to that expressed by us in noticing the announcement as to the day of closing, that the work will be incomplete without some ceremonial of similar character to that with which the opening was inaugurated; and opinions in accordance with this idea are now put forth by our contemporaries. That the *élite* attendant upon the opening may be wanting we can readily conceive; but this is of little consequence, since it will be rather in a fitting conclusion to the magnificent ceremony of the 1st of May, than as a distinct manifestation. It will be, or ought to be, the thanksgiving for the success with which the work has been crowned, and which success was improved at the commencement.

The preparations for the removal, or rather the order for removal, are well nigh made. From the 16th to the 18th of October exhibitors will be permitted to remove any goods which will require a packing case, or packing within the Building; and the three days will be occupied in clearing for making-up space in the various localities. On and after Monday, the 20th, the work of dismantling and packing in the requisite cases will proceed as fast as possible, and every facility to be afforded to all who have business in the various departments, through the responsible officer. The Central Avenue once cleared, the work of removal will be comparatively rapid: the heavy machinery, however, will be got out at the end of the week. The whole work to be got through is one of no ordinary character, and the responsibility is very great, whilst the labour will be arduous, and the requisite supervision will be almost incessant.

The question of the appropriation of the surplus seems to create more and more sensation as the sum increases. Doubtless, the Royal Commission will see that it will be the most terrible mockery to apply it to use the money for purposes kindred to the Exhibition. This done, a great amount of positive good might be effected thereby; but, before finally balancing the account, her Majesty's Commissioners will do well to consider whether some public marks of approval ought not to be publicly given to those officers who have laboured so hard in this cause, in some cases without remuneration, and in others for such a stipend as nothing but their love of the work could have induced them to accept. The economy exercised was good and commendable at the outset; but, now that the work is brought to a successful issue, those who have made these remarks think that a few of the leading men without doubt will be considered, as entitled to the consideration of the body in whose hands are deposited so important a public trust. The justice of this is self-evident, that the real surplus can only arise after every one is amply rewarded for the toil, trouble, and anxiety, to say nothing of the serious abstraction of many from their regular pursuits, entailed upon all connected with the most marvellous and rapid achievement of modern times.

THE ARMY OF AUSTRIA.—A military report of the Austrian army has just been published, both in regard to its entire framework and internal arrangements. The army is placed under the immediate control of the Emperor, as commander in chief of all the troops under the central Government. The conduct of the separate divisions of the army is under four military commanders at Vienna, Verona, Pesth, and Limberg, with 14 *corps d'armée*, with the Ban as governor. The army comprises 7 field marshals, 25 appointed field-marshals and generals of cavalry, 108 appointed field-marshal and 130 major-generals. The troops consists of 3 regiments of guards, 63 regiments of the line, 20 battalions of grenadiers, 14 infantry boundary regiments, 2 battalions of Arabbers, 2 battalions of Tyrolese sharpshooters, 1 battalion of Croat brigade, 25 battalions of chasseurs in two divisions, five garrison battalions, and 4 disciplinary companies; 18 regiments of cuirassiers, 6 regiments of dragoons, 7 regiments of light horse, 12 regiments of hussars, 3 regiments of uhlans, 1 corps of bombardiers, 1 rocket corps, 5 regiments field artillery, 3 newly appointed battalions of fortress artillery; 9 naily, garrison artillery in 14 districts, the corps of engineers, with the Geographical Institution at Vienna; 1 corps of pioneers, 16 regiments of gendarmes, the marines, with corps of artillery infantry, the seamen, with the newly-created flotilla corps, 3 newly-created sanitary battalions, a messenger ride brigade, and a division of staff dragoons; finally, the police guard, with 14 divisions.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MUSIC.

At the Whittington Club, last Monday night, the Metropolitan Classic Harmonic Society gave a concert of the "Melodies of all Nations." At the same room, on Wednesday, the Lyric, Madrigal, and Glee Club had their sixth evening musical entertainment, when Mr. Benedict presided. The principal singers were Messrs Wells, Cox, Budd, Dorrington; Messrs. Miller, Holmes, M. Smith, D King, Howe, J. Ball, Baraham, Buckland, and Lawler.

Signor Nicosia, a violinist under the patronage of the Duchess of Somerset and Prince Castelcicala, the Sicilian Ambassador, presented a *matinée musicale* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesday, with the accompaniment of Piatti (violoncello), Madame Sainville, Mdlle. Lavigne, Mr. H. Leigh, Signori Mariotti, Camparella, Chiarini, and Meras (vocalists), with Signor Piatti, as accompanyist.

At the Haymarket Theatre, this week, Bellini's "Sonnambula" has been given, with Miss Louisa Pyne, Messrs. Harrison and Weiss. We regret to perceive that the manager has so soon departed from the attempt to establish a lyric theatre, similar to the Opéra Comique in Paris, namely the production of original one, two, or three act operas, with spoken dialogue. After the very successful receptions of Mendelssohn's "Son and Stranger," and Mr. E. Fitzwilliam's "Queen of a Day," there is every inducement for the Haymarket lessee to persevere in the effort to bring forward novel works, instead of falling back on the hackneyed Italian *répertoire*

The Italian Opera company at St. Petersburgh, for the season 1851 and 1852, which begins next month, will include Mdme. Grisi and Mdme. Persiani, Mario and Tamberlik, Tamburini, and Tagliafico: Herr Formes has also been engaged.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave a very fine performance of Haydn's "Creation," on the 19th inst. at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa. Miss Dolby and Reeves was encored rapturously in the air "In native worth;"

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO MANCHESTER.—In answer to the application of the Mayor of Salford, for permission to call out the enrolled pensioners to assist the authorities in preserving order within the borough on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, the following notification was received on Friday:—"Whereas, by an act passed in the 10th and 11th year of her present Majesty's reign, intituled 'an act to amend the acts for rendering effective the service of the Chelsea and Greenwich out-pensioners,' it is, amongst other things, enacted 'That it shall be lawful for one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State for the time his warrant to the Lord-Lieutenant of any county, or the Mayor or other chief magistrate of any town or district, wherein such pensioners and persons having claims to pensions or superannuations are embodied, authorising him in case of emergency, or anticipated emergency, whereby the public peace may be endangered, or on the requisition of any officer commanding her Majesty's forces within such county or district, to call out the whole or such part of the persons so enrolled, as he may consider necessary, for any term not exceeding twelve days.' Now, know ye, that I, Henry John Viscount Palmerston, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the power vested in me by the said recited act, hereby authorise you, in case of emergency, or anticipated emergency, within the borough of Salford, or its immediate vicinity, whereby the public peace may be endangered, or in case of any representation being made to you by any officer commanding her Majesty's forces within such borough or district, that the force under his orders is insufficient for the performance of the duties which may be required of it, to call out the whole or such part of the persons so enrolled, within such borough or district, as you may consider necessary, for any term not exceeding twelve days. Given under my hand and seal, at Whitehall this 10th day of September, 1851.—PALMERSTON." To the Mayor or other chief Magistrate of the borough of Salford."

REPRESENTATION OF BRADFORD.—A general meeting of the Liberal electors was held on Friday evening week.—Mr. Samuel Lister in the chair.—It was resolved to take up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Busfeild in the West Riding.—The names of Mr. Robert Milligan, Mr. Thomas Greenwood Clayton, and Mr. Joseph Sturge were submitted to the meeting, and after a lengthened discussion a show of hands was taken, when the great majority appeared to be in favour of Mr. Milligan, not more than a dozen being exhibited for each of the other candidates. Mr. J. V. Godwin then proposed that a requisition to Mr. Milligan be prepared. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. E. Forster, and carried unanimously.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST RETFORD.—Captain Duncombe having announced his resignation of the representation of East Retford, in order to stand for the borough of Yorkshire, his nephew, Mr. W. E. Duncombe, a son of Lord Feversham, has issued an address to the electors. He is, he states, a Conservative in the true sense of the term, and, therefore, of course, a Protectionist. No opposition is expected.

GRAND MASONIC MEETING.—The masonic lodges of Portsmouth having determined to invite Lieutenant General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., the hero of Scinde, to a grand banquet, a deputation from them waited upon him on Saturday last, in reference thereto, at his seat, near Fareham, when Sir Charles accepted the invitation. The dinner will take place on the 21st of October, and it is expected to be a very brilliant affair, Lord George Paulet, most probably taking the chair on the occasion. Sir Charles Napier has attained to such eminence in the order of Masons.

THE NEW SURREY COUNTY GAOL AT WANDSWORTH.—This edifice, situated as a substitute for the old one at Guildford, Kingston, &c., is at length completed, and is now ready for the reception of prisoners. It is built upon an elevated and salubrious site, Wandsworth-common, and, from its extensive outline, has a most commanding aspect. The external walls enclose an area of 13 acres, a large portion of which is appropriated as airing grounds, &c.; the building itself, which is of an irregular pentagonal form, occupying the remainder, about 1000 feet in length, and 660 feet in depth. The design is by D. Hill, Esq., architect, of Birmingham. The style is plain, consisting of massive brickwork, with stone quoins and dressings, the interior having all the modern improvements and arrangements, as at Pentonville and similar prisons: it is, moreover, entirely fireproof; and the whole details of the plan have been ably carried out by Messrs. Locke and Nesham, of Theobald's-road, the builders. This gaol is calculated for 700 prisoners—335 males, and 165 females; a separate cell for each, measuring 13 feet by 7 feet, and 7 feet in height; and there are also 47 receipt on and punishment cells, the whole of the floorings of which, as well as effectually to exclude damp, are laid with Orsi and Armani's patent metallic lava. The chapel has 394 separate sittings, and, from the floors being laid in chequered blue and white Staffordshire tiles, has a very neat appearance. Throughout the whole building, since separate to Pentonville is applied for warming, ventilating, cooking, drying clothes, &c.; while the kitchen, cooking apparatus, bakery, &c., are located from the main building. The magistrates' room and the apartments for the respective officers are neatly, but not expensively, fitted.

SAILORS' HOME AT BRISTOL.—On Tuesday afternoon an influential meeting of the merchants, shipowners, &c., of Bristol, was held at the office of the British Local Marine Board, Prince-street, for the purpose of adopting measures for the establishment of a sailors' home. Philip W. S. Miles, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Captain Hall, R.N., who most graphically detailed the hardships which sailors suffered while conveying the necessaries and luxuries used by the community, after quitting the harbor of their country, and who upon their return home were immediately seized upon by crimps, and conveyed to low and degraded lodging-houses, where they were plundered in every possible way, and initiated into every description of vice and debauchery. He also pointed out the success which had attended his efforts in establishing sailors' homes in other parts, and the benefits arising from those established in London and Liverpool. The meeting was also addressed by various gentlemen, and resolutions adopted unanimously, the purport of them being to carry out the establishment of a sailors' home in Bristol. A committee having been appointed, J. W. S. Miles, Esq., M.P., and Robert Bright, Esq., of the firm of Gibbs, Bright, and Co., of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, were appointed president and vice-president. A subscription was then entered into, and about £300 in donations, and annual subscriptions to about forty guineas, were collected in the room. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

MR. R. A. Stephens, chief superintendent of police, was on Wednesday elected governor of the Birmingham borough gaol, in the room of Captain Harrison, who is well known in connexion with the system of convict discipline formerly pursued in Norfolk Island.

ROBBERY ON BOARD THE EARL OF CARDIGAN'S YACHT AT SOUTHAMPTON.—An extensive robbery was on Wednesday discovered to have been committed on board the Earl of Cardigan's yacht, now lying in those waters. The property stolen consists principally of plate and jewellery. A telegraphic message having been transmitted to the metropolitan police-office, one of their most active detective officers went down by express train to inquire into the circumstances.

HOPS.—Picking has now progressed throughout Kent sufficiently to enable some slight estimate to be formed of the crop. In almost every instance the hops come down short of expectation in quantity, and superior to anticipation in quality. The weather is fine, and highly favourable for making condition in those which can be left out. The old hop-growers' prescription—

Cut early, but *last*
Well round, and cultivate—

will tell this year wherever it can be followed. Great caution is required in picking, for many hops are blighted, and the appearance of good ones will this year probably fetch a good price, we advise our readers not to spare pains on this point. Nothing can yet be said about the duty, for, although we hear of many of high quality, the quantity will not be remembered beyond that the worst pieces are generally picked first, and that every day will improve the best.

DUKE OF ATHOL.—It is proper that the public should know that his Grace of Athol exacts is. per head upon every person entering his grounds at Dunkeld. Visitors on entering are desired to put their names down in a book, and on quitting the grounds a demand is made of 1s. from each. Thus a gentleman with a family of six or seven children, or it might be ten children, would have to pay a pretty heavy toll for liberty to walk through the grounds at Dunkeld.—*North British Daily Mail.*

TURNING ROYALTY TO ACCOUNT.—An official notification, in the form of an advertisement, appears in the Manchester papers, commencing, "I, John Potter, Mayor of Manchester," and goes on to announce that "all persons who may be desirous of seeing present in the Exchange, on the occasion of her most gracious Majesty's visit to Manchester, will forthwith make application to me for admission. Every application must be for two places, specifying the names and addresses of both parties; as no such card can otherwise be allotted. Admission for each person, one pound. Should the applications exceed the number that can be accommodated, a ballot for admission will take place." Our Manchester correspondent has determined to make money by the Royal visit.

THE SARDINIAN WORKMEN.—A number of the Piedmontese workmen, who have been sent by their countrymen to visit the World's Fair, have visited Manchester, where they arrived on Sunday evening, furnished with letters of introduction to the Mayor, who had indeed prepared for their reception last week. They were hospitably received, and were shown many of the most interesting manufactures and workshops in the town. They left on Tuesday morning, having acknowledged the kindness they received by presenting the Mayor with two addresses, one in English, the other in Sardinian.

RAILWAY EXCURSION TRAIN FRAUDS.—At the Fareham bench of magistrates, on Monday last, Sir H. Seale in the chair, John Hendy, a boiler-maker, belonging to Portsmouth Dockyard, was charged with taking his seat in a South-Western Railway train without having provided himself with a ticket. It appeared that on the evening on the previous train returning to London was on the point of leaving Portsmouth terminus, the defendant was seen in taking a pass in it; but having been observed on the platform in the room by a policeman, who took charge of him, it was obvious that he could not be the owner of an excursion ticket. Accordingly, Mr. H. G. Sutton, the superintendent of the Portsmouth terminus, got into the same carriage, and went as far as Fareham, when he asked the defendant to produce his railway ticket. The defendant did produce an excursion ticket from London to Portsmouth and back, on which Mr. Sutton charged him with having purchased it at the terminus on the arrival of the train from London. This the defendant admitted, on which Mr. Sutton gave him into custody. The bench convicted him, and sentenced him to pay a fine of 40s. with costs, and in default of payment he was committed to the house of correction for two months' imprisonment. The defendant had no money at all about him when given into custody.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

To make up for the numerical inferiority of the Doncaster week, the calendar for the ensuing one comprises no less than nine race meetings, of which Eglinton Park and Manchester are decidedly the most important. The fixtures stand thus:—Monday: Cheadle (Cheshire). Tuesday: Cheam, Barnet, Leamington (pony), and Upton-on-Severn. Wednesday: Bedford, Eglinton Park, and Wakefield. Thursday, Manchester.

The only regatta to come off is the St. Mary's, Rotherhithe, on Monday; and the cricketing fixtures are confined to a match at Birmingham on Monday, and one at Hertford on Thursday.

DONCASTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Subscription Betting Room on Monday was crowded for some hours, but the business transacted was not by any means extensive. The racing commenced with

THE FITZWILLIAM HANDICAP STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Lord Zetland's Radulphus (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Scholefield's Post Tempore (Charlton), 2.

MATCH: 200 h. ft.—Mr. Fayne's Wingemund (Flatman), 1. Mr. H. Hill's Canica (A. Day), 2.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Zetland's Augur (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Bowes's Daniel O'Rourke (F. Butler), 2.

MATCH: £50. h. ft.—Mr. Hesseltine's Flash (Owner), 1. Lord Cadrosa's Scarborough (Owner), 2.

THE CLEVELAND YORKSHIRE HANDICAP of 25 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's The Confessor (Charlton), 1. Duke of Richmond's Antigone (Garvey), 2.

THE STAND PLATE of £50. Mr. J. Morris's Hungerkind, 1. Mr. J. Fowler's The Lasher, 2.

THE SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Pedley's Sweetheart, 1. Mr. Hirt's Timothy, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

THE MUNICIPAL STAKES of 200 sovs each. Lord Eglinton's Claverhouse (Marlow), 1. Mr. Winch's Herschel (Rogers), 2.

THE DONCASTER PLATE of 70 sovs. Lord Derby's Croupier (Flatman), 1. Mr. HARRISON'S Prince Caradoc colt (Charlton), 2.

THE ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. A. Nichol's Newminster (Templeman), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Aphrodite (J. Marson), 2.

THE PRODUCE STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Lord Eglinton's Claverhouse walked over

Her MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Wrather's Maid of Masham (G. Abdale), 1. Mr. Pedley's Cossack (A. Day), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each. Mr. Pedley's Trousseau (Charlton), 1. Lord Derby's Iris (F. Butler), 2.

THURSDAY.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Alfred the Great, 1. Cestus filly, 2.

THE CLEVELAND HANDICAP.—Le Juif, 1. Worcester, 2.

THE FOAL STAKES.—Iris walked over.

SCAMBLETON STAKES.—Jack Leeming walked over.

DOVER REGATTA.

On Monday this regatta took place, in presence of some 10,000 spectators. Among the company were the Earl of Guildford, E. H. Rice, Esq., the patrons, and a host of resident gentry and visitors. The day was uncommonly fine, with a good south breze from the south-east. The first race was for boats not between oar to exceeding 20 tons, for a cup of £20. This match did not fill, and the first race was a sailing match between luggers belonging to the Cinque Ports: the first boat £10, second boat £3, third boat £1 10s. For the race five boats started at half-past twelve, viz.:—

Name.	Port.	Owner.	Colour.
Lucy	Kingsdown	L. Jarvis	Red, white, and blue horizontal.
Dixon	Dover	R. Atherden	Red burgee, white ball.
Ann	Dover	T. Davison	Red burgee.
Queen Victoria ..	Dover	E. Hogg	Blue burgee, white ball.
Ann	Dover	F. Atherden	Blue burgee.

This was the great sailing match of the day. The course lay from the committee vessel, moored in the centre of the Bay, round a buoy off the Admiralty Pier, to the South Sand light vessel, and back to the committee boat. In rounding the buoy the *Stag* took the lead. Here the *Lucy*, of Kingsdown, carried away her mainyard, and became disabled. The *Stag* still kept her advantage, closely followed by the *Ann*, of Dover. The distance sailed was about 14 miles. The boats came in as follows:—

Stag	1
Ann	2
Queen Victoria	3
Dixon	4

Second race, by scratchers belonging to the Cinque Ports, in second-class four-oared galleys, for a purse of £7, to be divided as follows:—First boat, £4; second ditto, £2; third ditto, 1. The following started, and came in as under:—

Union	Red, white chequered	(Gunner Dowling) 1
Pink	Red and white perpendicular ..	(J. Terry) 2
Witch	Red, white cross	(Corpen. Ramsey) 3

The third race was between first-class four-oared regatta-built cutters, not exceeding 26 feet in length, open to the Cinque Ports: first boat, £12; second ditto, £3; third ditto, £2.

For this race the following five boats started:—

Mosquito—Dover ..	Red	T. Culmer.
Midge—Dover	Pink	J. Edmuder.
Fire-fly—Dover ..	Red, with white centre ..	G. Hutchins.
Metra—Folkestone ..	Dark blue	H. Jeffreys.
Lelia—Hastings	White and blue horizontal ..	C. Hildred.

This was the most exciting race of the day. At starting the Folkestone boat took the lead and kept it for three parts of the course, hardly pressed by the *Mosquito*, of Dover. Here the *Mosquito* drew upon the Folkestone boat, and at the winning-post came in about two lengths ahead. The other competitors were nowhere. Punt and other matches followed, and an excellent day's sport was achieved.

TRADESMEN'S OARS' WAGER.—A number of respectable tradesmen contended on Monday evening, at Lambeth, for a pair of Albert watch chains, value £5, and a pair of silver oars, and other prizes, presented by Mr. Coster, the proprietor of the Red Lion, Fore-street, Lambeth. The race was in three heats. Final heat: Hinkin and Larkins, 1, Sanderson and Constable, 2.

The Bishop of Oxford is said to be engaged on a tour of observation in Switzerland, visiting alternately the Protestant and Roman Catholic cantons, and taking personal notes of their relative social condition, with the intention of using his information during the next session of Parliament. His Lordship also intends to carry his researches through the Papal States.

On Saturday morning a shocking occurrence took place on the Leicester and Swannington railway, at the point where the line passes the Rosslane, a short distance from the Leicester station. A coal train passed over the body of a gentleman named Mallin, formerly a resident of Hinckley, and completely severed his head from his body. It is supposed that it was a deliberate act of suicide, the deceased having thrown himself on the line so that the engine-wheels might pass over his head.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Quarterly Court of Bank Proprietors, for the declaration of a dividend was held on Thursday. The chairman announced the dividend for the past profits of the half-year ending the 30th of August last were £584,188, being £13,394 less than those of the preceding half-year. The "rest," out of which the dividend is to be made, amounts to £6,956,964, which enables the Directors to declare a dividend of 3½ per cent., leaving the "rest" at the amount of £3,057,613. The directors, therefore, proposed that a dividend of £3 10s. per cent. be made out of the interest and profits for the half-year ending the 31st of August last, without any deduction on account of income-tax." After some discussion the proposition was agreed to. The present dividend is 1 per cent. less than the last.

The Turkish news has been the principal means of influencing Consols during the past week, the speculators acting for the fall upon the news of the extension of the state of siege to the department of the Ardeche. On Monday, a decline of 9/8 ( ) took place in Consols, Reduced, and Bank Stock, on the Foreign Stock, on Tuesday, advanced prices to 99⅝ 96. At the opening of the Market on Wednesday, ¼ per cent. advance was marked, but not maintained, prices quoting at the close the same as on the previous day. Heaviness prevailed again on Thursday, a limited business acting on prices, and Consols receded to 99⅜. The unfunded debt is rather lower this week, having been reduced by a sharp Bank Stock is closed for the dividend, which will be payable on and after this day. At the close of business the market was heavy at the following quotations: Three per Cent. Consols, 99⅜; India Stock, 264; India Bonds, under £1000, 30 p; Consols for Account, 99⅜; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 44 p; Do., £500, 44 p; small, 44 p.

A decline in Mexican, Spanish, and Sardinian scrip forms the principal feature of the last week in the Foreign Market. Mexican declined on Monday from 26⅜ to 26⅛ on Wednesday, and now quotes only 25¾. Sardinian Scrip has receded to 4 discount, but at present quotes a shade higher. Spanish Five per Cents have touched 20, but have since improved 1 per cent. A proposition by the Government of Guatemala to make a composition for the debt owing here has been discussed, but not agreed to. a modification having been proposed, which, when sanctioned, it will be time enough to quote, as the documents on both sides are very voluminous, and, in all probability, will neither of them be accepted. The general tone of the market at the close of the week was dull, prices quoting—Mexican, Five per Cent., 25⅝ Jan. Consols, 99⅜; ditto, Account, 99⅜; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 32; Russian Bonds, 111; ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 101½; Sardinian Bonds, Five per Cent., 89⅛; ditto, Scrip, 3⅞ dis.; Spanish, Passive, 4¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 62 Guild., 58⅞.

The share settling passed off with tolerable ease, and prices for a short time improved, but at present the tendency is to flatness, as the following list will show:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 10; Chester and Holyhead, 14⅞; East Anglian (£25 paid), 2¾; East Lincashire, ; Great Northern, 1; New; Ditto, Halves A, 4¾ new; Ditto, Halves B, 12 new; Great Western, 76½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81½ x d; London and Blackwall, 6¼ x d; London and North-Western, 113; Ditto, Fifths, 19¼; Ditto, 4/10 Shares, 15¾; London and South-Western, 79¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 25¾; Midland, 44; Newry and Enniskillen, 18; Shropshire Union, 4; South-Eastern 18; South Wales, 37; York and North Midland, 17.

LINE LEASED AT FIXED RENTAL.—Wilts and Somerset, 30.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 7; Chester and Holyhead, 14 x d.; Lancashire, Preferential, and South Coast, New Guaranteed, 140; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, new £10, 11 x d.

FOREIGN. Boulogne and Amiens, 10½; Namur and Liege, 6; Rouen and Havre, 9.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Rather a large supply of new English wheat having appeared on sale this week, in excellent condition and numerous offers having come to hand from Cambridge-shire and Lincolnshire, to deliver samples of free, 52 to 54 lbs. per bushel, at 38s per quarter the demand for all descriptions notwithstanding the numerous unfavourable reports as to prices, was by no means active, and ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s, in some instances, 3s per quarter, at which amount of depression clearances have not been effected. In foreign wheats, the import of which has been of a exceedingly limited extent transacted, at is per quarter less money. We have had a steady, though by no means brisk, inquiry for barley and malt, at full previous currencies. Most of the oats set by arrived have changed hands, at very full prices. Beans and peas have been neglected, but a full average sales have been doing in Indian corn and flour.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 40s; ditto, white, 37s to 46s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 34s to 40s; ditto, white, 36s to 42s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 36s; Kent and Essex malt, 47s to 54s; brown ditto, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 54s; Chevalier, 52s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 46s to 48s; ditto, 50s to 52s; pigeon beans, 30s to 32s; tick beans, 32s to 36s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 32s to 37s; maple, 34s to 37s; white, 32s to 35s; boilers, 34s to 36s per quarter. Oats, Essex and Suffolk, 23s to 25s; Scotch and Yorkshire, 23s to 25s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 23s to 25s per 304 lbs. Flour, Suffolk, per sack, 40s to 45s; Norfolk, 36s to 40s per sack.

Foreign.—Wheat, Dantzic, 44s to 46s; Konigsberg, 42s to 44s; Pomeranian, 42s to 44s; Rostock, 42s to 44s; Marianopoli, 42s to 44s; Taganrog, 40s to 42s; Egyptian, 36s to 38s per quarter. Barley, Pomeranian, 24s to 26s; Danish, 24s to 26s per quarter. Oats, Dutch, 20s to 22s per 304 lbs. Beans, 34s to 36s per quarter. Peas, 32s to 34s per quarter.

The Seed Market.—The demand for rapeseed is steady, at full prices. In other seeds, next to nothing is doing.

Linseed.—Hull, white sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 52s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 50s, compared, 52s to 56s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 7s to 9s per bushel. Tares, 40s to 44s per quarter. English rape-seed, new, £5, to £5 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £10 0s, foreign, £7 10s to £8 5s per ton. Rape cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Canary, 38s to 40s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4 lb loaf

Imperial Gazette Average.—Wheat, 38s 5d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 19s 5d; rye, 35 0d; beans, 28s 8d; peas, 27s 8d.

The last Weeks Average.—Wheat, 39s 11d; barley, 26s 2d; oats, 20s 2d; rye, 0s 0d; beans, 30s 0d; peas, 29s 0d.

Oats.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s

Tea.—The supply of teas kinds of tea on offer in the public sales this week is somewhat excessive, whilst the general demand is heavy, at barely stationary prices. Common sound congou, 9½d to 10½d per lb.

Sugar.—West India qualities have met a very dull market, at barely last week's currency. In other kinds have given way 6d per cwt. Refined goods dull, at 44s 6d to 45s per cwt. Grocers' lumps, 47s to 48s. We have very few transactions to notice

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon has moved off slowly, at 1s per cwt less money. Good ordinary and fine native Ceylon, 44s to 46s per cwt. Mocha, 60s per cwt.

Rice.—Bengal is rather easier to purchase. Good white is quoted at 9s 6d to 10s per cwt.

Provisions.—The best Irish butter is in moderate request, at is per cwt more money. Carlow, 76s to 78s; Limerick, 76s to 78s; Cork, 78s to 82s; Limerick, 72s to 74s; Waterford, 68s; Sligo, 70s to 72s per cwt. Foreign has given way 2s per cwt. English steady, at 84s to 90s per cwt. For Dutch and Belgian 10s to 15s per cwt. more is the asking rate for fresh. In bacon very little is doing, and the quotations have given way 1s per cwt. Waterford singles, 58s to 60s; heavy, 56s. Lard is the turn higher. Irish singles, 54s to 56s; Limerick ditto, 50s to 52s; heavy, 48s per cwt.

Tallow.—Owing to the limited shipments from St Petersburgh, the demand is active, at a premium. Now C's, on the spot, are sold at 50s 6d to 50s; and old, 50s 3d to 50s per cwt; St Petersburgh tallow, 47s 6d per cwt; not cash.

Oils.—Only a limited business is doing in our market, and the rates are with difficulty supported. Linseed, £1 11s 6d to £1 12s per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand is moderate, and drooping prices. Proof Leewards, is 6d to is 6½; and proof East India, is 3d to is 4d per gallon. Brandy steady, and quite as dear. Geneva steady, at is 7d to is; and British made spirit, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per gallon, not cash.

Coals.—Lady Wood, West Hartley, 13s. Carr's Hartley, 15s. East Hetton, 18s; Wylam, 14s 6d; Hetton, 14s 6d; Eden Main, 14s 6d; Seaham, 15s 6d; Melsom, 15s 6d; Stewart's, 15s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s to £4, clover ditto, £3 5s to £4 10; and straw, £1 15s to £2 2s per load.

Hops.—Large supplies of new hops have arrived this week, in good condition. Weald's have sold at from £3 10s to £7 7s; and Sussex, £3 to £5 5s per cwt. Duty, £1,000 to £11 000

Wool.—No change has taken place in our market, in which only a limited business is doing, at about sanitionary prices

Potatoes.—The various markets are still heavily supplied, but the trade is heavy, at from £1 10s to £2 5s per ton.

Smithfield.—In beef trade has ruled very dull, at barely last week's currency. In other meat a good demand has been transacted

Beef, from 3s 6d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 8d per 8 lb to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been well supplied during the whole o the week, and the demand has been steady:—

Beef, from 3s 0d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT 12.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

H G HARRISON, King's-road, Chelsea, Old Town, wine-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

P DRAGON AND A SANDS, Coal Exchange, London, and Chatham, coal factors. S CANNOCK, jun., late of Birmingham-p ace, Westminster-road, but now of Leicester-square, Great College-street, Camden-Town, tobacconists. B LACEY, Birmingham, g ass-dealer. J BRACH, Bridge-st, Blackfriars, commission-agent. J BEACH, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, shoebeauty. T TRUBSE, Warrington, Lancashire, printer. S WALKER, Little Lever, Lancashire, dyer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A GENTLEN, Falkirk, leather-merchant. P KIMMOND and CO, Dundee, flax-spinners J RUTH, brandies, hocs and shoe dealer. T SMITH, Inverness, grocer. J MAIN, Edinburgh boothmaker.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 16.

4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut J Higgs to be Paymaster, vice Ralston. 6th: Major H R Jones to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hay; Capt W N Lumisden to be Major, vice Jones; Lieut A A M Campbell to be Captain, vice Lumsden; Cornet H R Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell.

7th Light Dragoons: Lieut W H C Cooke to be Captain, vice Lord Garvagh, Cornet and Adjutant Stanley D P Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Cooke. M D Bruce to be Lieutenant, vice Brown. 8th: F R G Grant to be Cornet, vice Rose. 10th: Cornet P Marshall to be Lieutenant, vice Mansell. 11th: The Hon R J Annesley to be Cornet, vice Lewis. 17th: J W G Hannam to be Cornet, vice Knight.

1st Foot: Ensign J Phillips to be Lieutenant, vice Chrystie; F R D Hunt to be Ensign, vice Clarke. 7th: Ensign M H Bowington to be Lieutenant, vice Payne. 11th: Lieut J A Hankey to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Ensign G T Osborn to be Lieutenant, vice Hankey. E Cooper to be Ensign, vice Davies. 17th: G M Peirce to be Lieut, vice Wilhams. 19th: P Godfry to be Ensign, vice Belmont. 21st: Second Lieut the Hon W G Boyle to be First Lieutenant, vice Arbuthnot. Lieutenant T Cassidy to be Quartermaster, vice Blundell. 32nd: Lieutenant R Wells to be Major, vice Griffiths; Lieut and Adjutant H T Walker to be Captain, vice Wells. 34th: Ensign A Forsyth to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson. 36th: Lieut J Moore to be Captain, vice Hough; Ensign W J Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice Moore. Ensign W M Crawly to be Ensign, vice Anderson. 36th: J W Hough to be Ensign, vice Moore. 44th: The Hon R Sandcock to be Ensign, vice Moore. 52nd: W J Stopford to be Ensign, vice the Hon D J Monson. 54th: G A Morgan to be Ensign, vice Bernston. 56th: Capt H B V Marsh to be Major, vice Fairhall. 58th: J O Lake to be Ensign, vice Palmer. 71st: F W Lambton to be Ensign, vice Bowlington. 74th: Ensign G C B Faithfull to be Ensign, vice Amos. 85th: J Shaw to be Ensign, vice Silwell. 97th: H Curtis to be Ensign, vice Stevens.

Rifle Brigade—H R L Newdigate to be Second Lieut vice Waddington.

1st Weish Regiment—E C M Bulkeley to be Ensign, vice Hughes.

2d West India Regiment—Ensign C J Patterson to be Lieut, vice M'Court; E J Langhlan to be Ensign, vice Gore.

Unat Coast Corps—Lieut T Cochrane, Lieut A J B Child, and Lieut H Horsley, to be Captains.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANT

LIEUTENANCY—Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—W E Welby to be Captain, vice Ashwright.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED

J HETHERINGTON, High Holborn, grocer. G BUTCHER, Brighton, plumber, dealer

BANKRUPTS.

J COOK, Arcadia-row, N., second-hand, builder. E and H MARTIN, Aldgate High street, woollen drapers. R and F PEARMAN, Bath, hatters. Surrey, merchant. E SQUIRRIN, Bristol, grocer. Surrey, merchant. J MACDOUGALL, Ripon, provision dealer. W BELL, Abergavenny, publican and a J THOMPSON, London, china dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J FARQUHAR, late of the Customs, Leith. W LOCHHEAD, Ardrishaig, merchant. R M LAREN, Port Lundsay, master carver. M BERRIE, Dundee, calenderer. W THOMPSON, Clarabik, near Dumfries, tile manufacturer. A HARVIE, Lauriston, of Glasgow, grocer.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst. the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Stoff, of a son.—On the 12th inst. the wife of the Rev. W Smith, of a son.—On the 12th inst. the wife of the Rev William Walter Pullman, vicar of Wellington, somerset, of a son.—On the 13 h ult, the lady of Sir Alexander, of a son.—On the 8th inst. the lady of Sir Edward Walker, of a son.—On the 15th inst. at Bessborough-gardens, Hermon Weald, the wife of C Mi ler Layton, Esq. 30th Regiment, of a daughter.—August 28th, at Leawood, the wife of Siddons Calmody, Bamligh, of a daughter.—At Gateacre, the lady of Portman Colpoys, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst, at Sedal by the Rev Thomas Everett, the Rev Edward Everett, son of Jos. de Hagen Everett, Esq. of Biddenden, Wilts, to Ellen Anne, only surviving daughter of the late Capt. Averley, Esq., of Sedal in the county of Somerset.—On the 8th inst. Thomas Fox, of Pentaloe, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Rev George Moor, prebendary of Lisco n, and rector of Landoe, Cornwall.—On the 11th inst, Edmond Wilson Oldham, Esq, barrister-at-law, to Frances Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Colonel C Rawlinson of Bombay, and niece to the late General Rawlinson.—On the 9th inst. the Rev Arthur J B Gould of Hemsted Park, Kent, to Lucy Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev Edward Hall, Vicar of Hurst.—On the 9th inst. the Rev Stephen Ralph Spicer M.A., Sheffield, to Ruth, third daughter of the late Rev Thomas Parkinson, D.D., vicar of Sheffield.—On the 9th inst. the Rev Thomas Cave Childs Jenkinson of St Mary's, Devonport to Clara the Chevalier Count Bunsen, Prussian Minister Resident at the Court of St James's.—On the 9th inst. at Penzance, Cornwall.—On the 11th at the Viscount Van Leempoel the Belgian minister resident of the Belgian court, to Arabella, third daughter of the late Rev John Rice.—On the 11th, at St Leonard's Shoreditch, Mr Thomas Fearon, late Hetton, Lincolnshire, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr Mill and, of Cumberland-street, Shoreditch.—On Saturday the 13th inst, at all Saints Church, Notting Hill, Middlesex, by the Rev John Jaudon, assisted by the Rev Thomas Jones, Mr Thomas Hall, of Bayswater, to Miss Ann Jones, of Notting Hill.—On the 11th inst. at Bedford, by the Rev Joseph Jones, Mr Thomas Jones of the Secretary of the London Missionary Society, aged 57.—On the 13 h inst. Rachaels Delacour, the beloved wife of the Rev E J Bishop, of Buckhurst.—On the 11th inst. the Rev Christopher Ridley Ayles, Incumbent of Bramley, Yorkshire, aged 72.—On the 18 h inst. at Bacton, Lady Smythe, wife of the Rev George Harry Smyth, Bart, aged 72

DEATHS

On the 5th inst. Colonel David Herriard, C.B. of the Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 61.—On the 8th inst. the Rev Joseph John Freeman, one of the secretaries of the London Missionary Society, aged 57.—On the 13 h inst. Rachaels Delacour, the beloved wife of the Rev E J Bishop, of Buckhurst.—On the 11th inst. the Rev Christopher Ridley Ayles, Incumbent of Bramley, Yorkshire, aged 72.—On the 18 h inst. at Bacton, Lady Smythe, wife of the Rev George Harry Smyth, Bart, aged 72

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EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE HIGHLANDS IN THE EXHIBITION.

It was hardly, perhaps, to be expected that the rude and scattered population, sprinkled over the wild hills and pathless moors, by the rocky shores and desolate lochs of the north, would have done much to help in furnishing forth of the Crystal Palace. With the exception of the home manufacture of a few coarse articles of attire, the industry of the Celt unconfined to the rude and insufficient tillage bestowed upon his "croft" stunted oats or barley; or, if he be located near the sea, to a clumsy and inefficient system of fishery, carried on without proper boats or tackle, and seldom or ever succeeding in rearing really bold or skilful mariners. The Celt, indeed, seldom makes anything but at most a freshwater sailor. He will brave the wildest wintry storms on the high hillside, searching with his faithful "colleys" for the sheep smothering in the snow-drift; but the sea always daunts him. If anything can induce him to change his landward habits for a time, and fairly to take to the brine, it is the herring; and those wondrous shoals of dainty fishes quickly come upon the coast during the summer and early autumnal season, when the weather is settled and the harvest moon round and bright. Destitute, then, in a great measure, of that pushing energy and hard and keen spirit of industry and enterprise which have made England and the south of Scotland what they are, the poor Highlanders of the north and west have very seldom any leaders or teachers who might pioneer the way to a better and busier state of things. Capitalists pass them over; and their own lairds and native dignitaries are made of very much the same stuff as themselves. Good, hospitable, easy-going gentlemen, tolerably well skilled in black cattle and Cheviot wedders; hunters and fishers, to a man; great upholders of the bag-pipe, and great connoisseurs of whiskey—they are still not the race of magnates who are the best suited to promote the true interests of the poor people among whom they dwell. They have been accustomed for ages to think of the poverty and idleness about them as the normal and natural state of things; and the poor cottar entertains precisely the same views. He has had nobody to put other ideas into his head. A little oatmeal, a herring in the season, a few potatoes, perhaps a little dairy produce, particularly goat's or ewe milk, and he is abundantly satisfied. His hut is chimneyless, sometimes windowless—a mere hovel of piled up turf, with a smouldering peat fire in the centre, over which hangs the one pot which performs all culinary operations, and round which are tolerably sure to be stretched a ring of shaggy colleys; but leave him this leave him his native atmosphere of peat smoke, and he is ready cheerfully to rough out any of its incidental hardships as the merest matter of course. In these respects the Scotch Celt is very much akin to his Irish brother. Both of them appear lazy; rather, however, because they have been brought up in idleness, than because they have any natural horror of work. Connemara and the Isle of Mull both get capitally ahead when the muscles and sinews they send forth are used in conjunction with those of England and Lowland Scotland. Donald and Pat trot cheerfully in the team, and pull with the rest of their compeers; but leave them together with a couple of spades and a couple of wheelbarrows, and short and scanty will be the day's work achieved. A main point of difference between the two races, or rather the two branches of the same race, is the sober and serious-mindedness of the Scot, and his invincible respect for the sacredness of human life. No one ever heard of a Highland evicting landlord or his agent being shot from behind a hedge. The Irishman always cries out when he is hurt, and in a score of ways lets the world know his grievances; sometimes, indeed, he proclaims them through musket-barrels. Not so the Scotch Highlander. In no part of the West of Scotland have the people suffered more than in some of the poorer islands of the Hebrides. There have been comparatively as many evictions as many "fires quenched upon the hearth"—in the wild islands and portions of the mainland of the west, as in Cork, or Roscommon, or Tipperary; but not one-tenth so much noise has been made about them. There has been no tumult, no indication of popular rising, no agrarian outrages, no private and cowardly assassinations. The people have died or gone away to America, and made no sign. Highland grievances are scarcely ever heard of, but they are not one whit behind the woes and the wrongs of Ireland in number or intensity.

Life in the Highlands, then, so far as national industry is concerned, is little better than passive vegetation. The yearly irruption of English tourists and sportsmen into the country furnishes, no doubt, a certain amount of employment, and distributes an important sum of money. The energies of no inconsiderable portion of the population are called into action as guides, boatmen, game-keepers, and the whole tribe of rural supernumeraries, who hang on the skirts of a pleasure and sporting-seeking community who come abroad to spend money and amuse themselves. But the facilities thus afforded for labour can hardly be said to amount to a national industry. The working season extends over only three or four months, with, generally speaking, an naturally exaggerated prices paid for the services performed. Hellda; work, indeed, as it is rare and uncertain, ordinarily realises exceptional prices—a fact of which the population of watering-places and bathing-places, for example, are amply aware. In the Highlands, then, the people are destitute of the faculty which carves out profitable employment for itself. They are energetic to the utmost as sportsmen, lazy to a degree as labourers; just, in fact, because sporting in some shape or other is the labour to which they have been taught to consider themselves devoted. Above the class of the peasantry there is as little enterprise or desire for change as lower down: the only social revolution favoured by the lairds being the removal, either to the south or across the Atlantic, of as many poor and half-starved "crofters" as possible, in order that their vacant patches of land may be flung together into huge expanses of grazing-ground for Lowland sheep farmers. Under these circumstances, we repeat, we had hardly expected to see the Highlands represented in the Crystal Palace at all; and we probably should not have been so agreeably disappointed as we have been, were it not for the manful and single-handed exertions of one singularly enterprising, active, and indefatigable tradesman of Inverness. The name of this individual, Mr. Macdougall, has now attained something like a European reputation as a dealer in all textile and other productions manufactured in, or characteristic of, the Highlands. From Inverness, the capital of the Highlands, and the centre, judicial and commercial, of a large district of interesting country, it was to be expected that a comparatively large and characteristic collection illustrative, not, indeed, of a commercial industry, but of those domestic pursuits and household works which every people, however rude, must in some degree practise—would be sent. Nothing of the kind, however. The enlightened Invernessians declined to form any local committee, or to take the slightest trouble about the matter; and Mr. Macdougall, after in vain trying to inspire his townsmen with a spark of his own spirit and energy, was actually obliged to put himself in communication with a committee formed in the smart and rising little town of Elgin, in order to have the means of forwarding to the Crystal Palace a collection of Highland manufactured stuffs, in the original production of which he himself had no mean share. In the gallery above China there stands the stall which alone represents the industrial condition of the Scottish Highlands. We have already noticed it in a general approving paragraph, and we propose now to select a few of the objects exhibited, and to string them together by a slight thread of personal Highland reminiscences and remarks.

GROUP OF MALTESE VASES.

The Maltese stone is of a rich cream white colour, and, being soft, is easily carved. It is, however, not susceptible of polish, and would soon yield to the influence of moisture. It is, therefore, not available for external decoration; but for hall ornaments, such as vases, jugs, pedestals, &c., it is extremely well adapted. The carvers of Valetta have long been celebrated, for their works in this line, and in the present Exhibition make a very handsome show. The forms are in various styles, chiefly after the antique, and the ornaments comprise sentyrs' heads, vine leaves, flowers, &c., all admirably executed. The objects which we engrave are severally by F. Testa, S. Testa, and De Cesare, evincing elegance and variety of design, and softness and delicacy of finish.

is various tartans of the clans ally form a conspicuous object g the textile stuffs exhibited. several checks are stated to be ranged upon the very highest authority; for, be it noted by the English reader, there are formidable differences of opinion among the authorities that be relative to the exact and orthodox set or plan and colour of the checks of more than one tartan. You shall have a couple of fiery Highland antiquaries disputing the shade of a red, or the proper

breadth of a stripe of green, as if the fate of the world rested upon the issue. But if you wish to see both gentlemen roused to the pitch of the most appalling indignation, hint Dr. Johnson's theory, that the origin of tartan was rags, and that the different colours are counterfeit presentments of the variously hued shreds and patches with which the Doctor maintained that his Highland friends used to clothe themselves. Recent investigations, we believe, however, give a higher antiquity to the tartan than it is generally believed to possess. Down to the reign of the sixth James, tartan is now said to have been a common wear, both in the Lowlands and Highlands; and recent discoveries in ancient costume seem to prove that more frequented species of garment, woven of many colours, was a favourite with a large body of semi-civilised men, the ancient stuffs disappearing from the more busy and changeful parts of the world, but still lingering in such nooks and corners as the until recently almost inaccessible Highland hills. The Scottish Lowlanders never seem, however, to have worn the kilt. At one time, no doubt, the kilt and plaid were simply one piece of cloth folded at once over the shoulders and the loins. The separation of the whole into two distinct garments was a decided improvement, as the plaid for mountain counties, and for the use of a pedestrian, is one of the handiest garments which can be conceived. He can use it as a scarf, or a cloak, or a hood; rolled up and disposed round the body, it offers no impediment to walking; in wet and stormy weather the wearer can wrap at least half a dozen folds round his person from the throat to the thighs, while, however the cloth may be disposed, the effect is almost uniformly picturesque. At the present day the gorgeous clan colours formerly worn in the Highlands are very generally superseded by the dull uniform grey of the shepherd plaid, a specimen of stuff which Lord Brougham has fairly immortalised. Everybody who has seen his Lordship for the last fifteen years or so, has seen the famous black and white trowsers in which he delights. The fact as to these monotonously succeeding garments, we believe, from good authority to be this: when Lord Brougham, then holder of the Great Seal, was in Inverness, when, indeed, he made the celebrated declaration at a public meeting that he would write to the King by that night's post, he purchased from Mr. Macdougall cloth for exactly forty pairs of shepherd tartan trowsers, and in this ample supply he has been going on ever since. The tendency of greyish stuff, however, to take the place of the ancient clan colours, would not have been less marked had Lord Brougham never worn anything but broadcloth. The simple web of uniform hue is more easily produced than the kaleidoscopic count of many colours, and, in case of damage, is more easily and effectively repaired. It was, however, the mean sumptuary law, passed in 1747 by the Legislature, which gave the death-blow to the tartan, the kilt, and the plaid. Upon the people being permitted, in 1782, to return to the garb of the Gael, the general use and wont of the country was found to have worked out for itself another channel; and the philabeg is now, to all intents and purposes, a fancy costume. In Mr. Macdougall's stall all the adjuncts of this dress are shown, constructed after the most approved fashion. There are several bonnets characteristic of the Highlands, all neat, small, and fitting close to the head. The dreadful monstrosity of ostrich feathers, which four unhappy Highland regiments are obliged to wear as head-gear, and which look exactly as if the men had adorned themselves with the spoils of an undertaker's warehouse, have nothing to do with the original Highland bonnet, and we should be glad to see them scouted from the army. Slaves as we are, in some way, to the tyranny of all sorts of abominable hats, there is nothing worse in British time than the heavy cylinder of feathers worn by the Highland regiments. How much smarter the men would look each with a neat Glengarry bonnet, light and warm; jaunty and gay when worn with a cock over the front of the head, and cosy and comfortable if pulled over the ears, and made to do duty for a nightcap. The broad blue bonnet is essentially Lowland, as its common Scotch name, the "Tam O'Shanter," testifies; but the mountain head-gear is infinitely the smartest and the most picturesque.

There are a good show of hose, the knitting being worked in the great measure knitted by hand. These coverings for the feet, strong, elastic, firm of fabric, yet fleecy and warm, are capitally adapted for hard pedestrian work upon the mountain side, preventing the skin from being chafed, and absorbing and removing the perspiration from the limb. The hose, according to old use and wont, are always manufactured on a pattern larger and simpler than ordinary tartans, but, of course, harmonising with the general colour of the dress which they are intended to complete.

Some interesting specimens of the old brogue are shewn. The wondrous peculiarity to an English eye in the Highland school of shoe-making, is that the upper leathers are pierced with rows and arches of holes arranged in fanciful combinations and interspersed with little scolloped and jagged edges of leather, designed to ornament the shoe. "Well, now, if I ever saw the like of that—making holes in their shoes to let the wet come through! they must never be without colds in the head," was the purport of a not unnatural remark I heard made, in different words, more than once while Mr. Macdougall's stall was open. But the speaker was not aware that wet feet is a bugbear unknown in the Highlands. Shoes without holes may do capitally well for the *pass* or the turnpike, but transfer the scene of operations to a mossy hill-side or a wild ravine, down which scores of tiny brooks come tumbling to join the torrent at the bottom, and the wearer will shortly find that no holes are no protection against the water getting in, but a great hindrance to its getting out, and so will go bobbing along with an uncomfortable quantity of fluid splashing between his foot and the shoe. "Well, now, if I ever saw the like of that—making holes in their shoes to let the wet come through! they must never be without colds in the head," was the purport of a not unnatural remark I heard made, in different words, more than once while Mr. Macdougall's stall was open. But the speaker was not aware that wet feet is a bugbear unknown in the Highlands. Shoes without holes may do capitally well for the *pass* or the turnpike, but transfer the scene of operations to a mossy hill-side or a wild ravine, down which scores of tiny brooks come tumbling to join the torrent at the bottom, and the wearer will shortly find that no holes are no protection against the water getting in, but a great hindrance to its getting out, and so will go bobbing along with an uncomfortable quantity of fluid splashing between his foot and the shoe. The guide, on every dry bit of ground, squirts the superfluous moisture about with every step. Shoes intended for hard work among the heather are peculiarly made in being double-toed. One or two strongly and firmly made specimens are exhibited. The stem of the heather plant is very rough and nearly as hard as wire, so that the toes of the sportsman's shoes who forces his way amongst it, are speedily, unless they be thus doubly armed, reduced to a pitiful condition of thinness and whiteness. In these brogue-shoes the nails which fortify the soles are driven in diagonal lines across, the arrangement giving a surer footing to the wearer when scrambling among slippery rocks or making his way amid the green and slimy pebbles of a Highland burn, with the fierce stream shaking him on his legs. For Highland sporting, and, in especial, Highland fishing, requires that the edge shall be no more afraid of water than a kelpie or a merman. Mr. Briggs goes out a fishing in the quiet southern streams with a pair of patent waterproof india-rubber goloshes to keep his precious feet dry; but if he adventures on a foaming, rattling Highland river, and essays the noble salmon instead of the contemptible pike—he must make up his mind to many a plunge, waist deep or deeper, in the stream, if he have the luck not to flounder over the slippery stones and get carried off altogether by a current running like a mill sluice down into the next deep swirling pool.

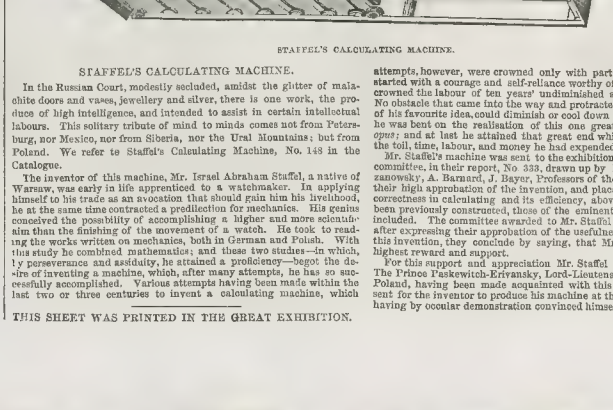
The Highland ornaments displayed are few, but in correct taste and of the orthodox old fashion. The principle of the ancient brooch, used either as an ornament or for fastening the drapery of the plaid, is a very simple one. A number of silver spokes springing more or less up from a circular rim, support a cairn gorm pebble in the centre. Sometimes a set of small pins rise from the circumference of the ornament, each topped by a small cairn gorm, arranged like moons around the centre. The cairn gorm is indeed the national precious, or, at all events, ornamental, stone of Scotland: specimens are not uncommon of as bright a sparkle and as pure a crystalline splendour as are to be found in emeralds. The search amongst the wildest Grampian hills for these beautiful rock crystals, has lately, we learn, been prosecuted with uncommon enterprise and perseverance, and a deposit of splintered and disintegrated rock has been discovered, in which abundant pebbles have been found, formed in six-sided prisms, terminated by six-sided pyramids, extending from one inch to six or eight in length. Some of these lumps have weighed as much as 10 lb., and they have been discovered of several colours. Mr. Macdougall has furnished his stall with some remarkable specimens, of a dark port-wine hue, fully six inches in length, and we should think, double as many in circumference. The six-sided tops have been wrought, and exhibit a lustrous polish. These stones, we believe, are part of the produce of the labours of a party of upwards of forty people, who last year proceeded from various parts of the Highlands in a regular caravan to the remote district in which the stones were found: they pitched their tents or erected bothies on the heath, and after a search extending over several weeks returned to their homes loaded with the rough crystals of the hills. The remaining accoutrements of the Highland dress are shewn in specimens of the dirk, to be worn by the side; the *skean dhu*, or "black knife," frequently carried in the garter; the naked blade resting against the leg, and which was used by the Highland sportsmen to cut the throat of the wounded deer, and afterwards, in all probability, to carve and help the smoking haunch; the powder-horn, generally set jauntily off with cairn gorm and silver mountings, and hung by a silver chain, although we suspect that in most of these little matters, a smirking spirit of small dandyism has encroached upon the veritable simplicity of the garb of old Gael. A whiskey flask was seldom, however, left out of the list of the mountaineer's equipments. We perceive that the present fashion of disposing of the mountain dew for a day's trudge among the hills, if to place it in a miniature barrel, very much like that carried by Continental *vivandières*, and certainly, to our minds, neither elegant nor likely to be convenient. The spirit, however, thus provided for, you imbibe it by means of the *quaigh*, or wooden drinking-cup, a handy little vessel, neatly scooped out of a block of hard wood, and sometimes carved with taste and ingenuity round the rim. The quaigh is occasionally made very ornamental, and we have seen them with very large and brilliant cairn gorms let in at the bottom. The contents of an ordinary sized quaigh must be equal to at least two wine-glasses and a half; but hardy and strong-headed Donald will fill it to the brim with whiskey, perhaps 11 over proof, and turn it coolly over without a muscle wincing or a pulse beating the faster for the exploit. In some of the more unfrequented parts of the country about the Highland line, where these wooden implements of festivity have found their way without bringing their Gaelic names along with them, we have heard a quaigh called a *bass*, the word being one of many hundreds of corrupted French expressions, which still live in old-fashioned neighbourhoods, to demonstrate the ancient social as well as political alliance of Scotland and France against our "auld enemies of England."

Above the stall, and forming a central top ornament, is a magnificent red deer's head, with no less than fourteen tynes or branches to his horns—an uncommon quantity, a "stag of ten" being generally reckoned to have a very liberal allowance of antlers. Round this is ranged a curious collection of very coarsely woven and peculiarly tinted stuffs, more or less connected in purpose with the monarch of the waste, and being, indeed, cloth expressly intended for the use of the deer-stalker, and dyed so as to resemble the most common patches of hue which prevail upon the dun mountain-side. Englishmen who form their notion of deer from the delicate little creatures, no bigger than goats, but as graceful as Italian greyhounds, which gambol upon the smooth shaven turf and the woodland vistas of our parks, have little idea of the fierce, powerful, majestic, and thoroughly savage animal known as the red deer. It is but seldom that the ordinary traveller in the Highlands gets a glimpse of him. He must be sought for in his own haunts—in the wildest, most rugged, and inaccessible recesses of the hills—and his vigilance must be evaded by the most careful and experienced manœuvering. The red deer has an eye like an eagle's, and a nose like a bloodhound's, or even more delicate still, as a human being passing him to windward a mile off, communicates a subtle taint to the keen air, which he scents and quivering nostrils—a perfect ball of acute nerves catch in a moment, and which is almost certain to produce a rapid flight, the animal running perhaps a dozen of miles ere it couches down again into the heather and fern. At some seasons, however, the red deer shows no such timidity or instinctive desire to take refuge in flight. Unwary wanderers in the hills have been suddenly startled at finding themselves confronted in a moment with a magnificent stag, who, emerging from his cover, stands, all save his gleaming eyes and dilated nostrils, as rigid as a stag of bronze, gazing in grim silence upon the profaners of his temple of the wilderness. Occasionally we have heard of large herds of deer, the hinds led by their magnificently antlered lords and masters, surrounding the astonished wayfarer, and after gazing for an uncomfortable number of very long minutes at the intruder as if giving him to understand, by the silence and solemnity of the ceremony, the dreadful sacrilege of which he had been guilty in penetrating their enchanted domains—in an instant, upon a toss of the head of the ancient leader of the herd, leaping round, and in a moment disappearing in the cover of the surrounding copse. The reader can conceive the difference between these thoroughly wild creatures of the wilderness, as perfectly savage in their nature, as when the boar and the Caledonian bull were their compeers in the waste, and the half-tamed roe, which form picturesque groups in English parks, or the carted stag—Nelson or Billy—which is turned out of a wagon and chased like a hare across stubble and clover fields. All other game may be shot, but the red deer must be stalked. You walk coolly over the stubbles or over the heath, and the luncheon be ready by one o'clock, under such a tree or at the side of such a spring, and there you empty your bag and count the partridges or grouse, as the case may be. Not so with the red deer; you start rifle in hand and telescope slung across your back, upon an interminable expedition, perhaps of days: you walk as many miles over moss and moor, up vast sloping mountain sides, or down wild and rugged mountain ravines, as would suffice for many a tolerable pedestrian in the south over a turnpike-road; you examine, perhaps for an hour, with the glass the great dun slope of the opposite side of the glen. Then, perhaps you have to make half-a-score miles circuit to "wind" the game, or to get to a ford in a deep river or a ferry over a narrow loch. Then, approaching the slumbering herd, perhaps you have to crawl a mile or so upon all fours, painfully dragging rifle and body after you, and hardly daring to breathe, far less to speak; or you have to wade, waist-deep, double the distance down some roaring stream, or up it, which is worse; and, after all, it may chance, after fifteen good hours' work of which crawling, climbing, creeping, crawling, and wading, that some unexplained alarm is taken, and that, in thorough anguish of heart, you see the coveted antlers still beyond rifle reach, moving guily off above the cover. No help for it—dash yourself down among the heather, excorate the whole race of stags, deers, roes, hinds, and does, but bid Donald prepare the "bruxy" and the kebbuck; unsling your flask or little "anker" of mountain dew; make your supper (it will be sure to be a good one); speculate with the faithful gillie about the likely whereabouts of the herd to-morrow, and then, rolling yourself from head to foot in a mackintosh of the tartan plaid as the web will admit of, fix your eyes for a space upon the dark mountain tops cutting rounded or peaked slices out of the clear blue sky, all twinkling with stars; and bidding bold defiance to a distinct chilliness in the atmosphere, nay, perchance, even to a touch of early frost, go soundly to sleep amid the deer's-foot and the bracken, to be on foot next morning before the dew-drops, lit by the sun, are gemming with diamonds the purple of the heather.

The proper style of costume for this class of sporting is peculiar. It is essential that it be very strong, very light, warm, and fleecy; not too easily soiled; and that the colour or the prevailing colour harmonise with the most frequent shades of clustered vegetation upon the mountain side. All these essentials are fulfilled by the specimens of fabrics exhibited in the Highland stall, and all these fabrics have been manufactured from the native productions of the hills—the wool, in some cases, undyed, the coat of the black-faced Highland sheep; the tinctures in other cases applied to it, extracted from Highland herbs, barks, and mosses, so as to impart to the stuff the exact hue of the original plant or lichen; the thread spun upon the distaff by old Highland crones and buxom Highland lasses, the warp and the woof crossed by means of a hand-loom of the oldest fashion; the entire work, indeed, done in the hills, from the production of the wool, and by the natives of the hills. The cloth thus produced is well worthy of attention, from its stoutness, elasticity, evenness of fabric, and honesty of manufacture. You certainly might be looked at askance were you to sport the stuff in Regent-street or the Boulevards; but for the hill, the heath, and the moor, it is the *beau idéal* of apparel. The cloth is shewn of several colours, each produced by a native dye: some of these dyes have been long known in the Highlands; others are new, particularly one from a species of moss called the "crotach," and the colour extracted from deer's-foot, one of the most beautiful herbs of the North. Clad, then, in such garments, the sportsman has the best chance of escaping the vigilant eye of the reddeer, which may range over the hill-side without being able to separate him from the heath or the lichen in which he may be lying. The cloth is, of course, excellent for sporting and country purposes in general, as well as for deer-stalking; and as such we would be glad to see its use made a fashion by English sportsmen on their annual visit to the moors. Hand-loom weaving of coarse stuff is certainly not a very exalted or economically profitable industry for a community. But, at all events, it is better than no industry at all; and it may be very well combined with the small agricultural operations to which the greater number of the weavers devote a portion of their time. We shall rejoice, then, to hear that the manufacture of home-spun knitting stuffs flourishes in the North, convinced that it will bring along with it useful habits of industry, of course accompanied by the produce of industry to many a humble Highland home. Mr. Macdougall has been attempting, not only to get up new native dyes, but new native materials for cloths. He exhibits two stuffs which are great curiosities in their way. One is a cloth made out of the down of the bog cotton, and the other a fabric manufactured from the fur of the white or alpine hare. Both of these products, however, may be considered of a fancy nature, as it is out of the question that the raw material should ever be supplied in sufficient abundance to make its spinning and weaving a regular means of employment. Knitting is another species of textile industry, which is being extensively introduced in the North by the proprietor of the Highland stall, and also, we believe, by Mrs. Mackenzie, of Gairloch, who takes measures for the transmission of the domestic labours with the knitting-needle of the people over a vast district of the north-westerly coast to Glasgow, where the stuffs, admirably warm, fleecy, and honestly made, command good prices. Mr. Macdougall has 600 or 700 women employed in the production of similar articles, and copious specimens are exhibited in his stall. The fleecy hosiery of the Shetland Islands, entirely wrought by the hand, has long enjoyed a very well-merited pre-eminence, and is known as an article of commerce. The manufacture now appears likely to spread to the mainland, and the knitting-needle, in company with the hand-loom, will, no doubt, be found capable of materially increasing the scanty comforts of many a smoky bothy. The very rough piece of woollen is stated to be from St. Kilda, the furthest from the shore of the British subsidiary isles, and to have been worked in a rude machine constructed in the island; and some mits and warm gloves are shown, which have also come from that hyperborean locality.

Altogether, then, the Highland stall is, to a great extent, satisfactory. It presents us with favourable specimens of certain infant local industries, and affords samples not only of new materials of textile manufacture, but of new ways of combining and colouring them. We could have wished for a collection of Highland agricultural and fishing implements, and of specimens of the ordinary furniture of the bothies, to show the low and degraded condition in which, as regards physical comfort, the people are living; but, in the absence thereof, the sketch of that public spirit which, in other districts of the island, is so strong, we can only so far congratulate ourselves, that a single individual has come forward to exhibit at least one phase of the industrial Highlands, composed, indeed, almost wholly of infant efforts at production—but which are so excellent of their kind, and so promising for the future, that we can only hope that an extensive and extending demand will reward the efforts of the promoter and the labours of these workpeople of the far north in their new and experimental career.

Since the foregoing was written, the following memorandum has been published. It is a good step in the right direction:—"An order has lately been issued by the military authorities, that the 42d, 78th, 79th, 92d, and 93d Highland regiments, which wear the kilt, are in future to wear the Glengarry bonnet instead of the Tam-o'-shanter as hitherto worn; but the 71st, 72d, and 74th Highland regiments, which wear the trow, or trowsers, are to continue to use the old pattern forage cap."



STAFFEL'S CALCULATING MACHINE.

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In the Russian Court, modestly secluded, amidst the glitter of malachite doors and vases, jewellery and silver, there is one work, the produce of high intelligence, and intended to assist in certain intellectual labours. This solitary tribute of mind to minds comes not from Petersburg, nor Mexico, nor from Siberia, nor the Ural Mountains; but from Poland. We refer to Staffel's Calculating Machine, No. 148 in the Catalogue.

The inventor of this machine, Mr. Israel Abraham Staffel, a native of Warsaw, was early in life apprenticed to a watchmaker. In applying himself to his trade as an occupation that should gain him his livelihood, he at the same time contracted a predilection for mechanics. His genius conceived the possibility of accomplishing a higher and more scientific aim than the finishing of the movement of a watch. He took to reading the works written on mechanics, both in German and Polish. With this study he combined mathematics; and these two studies—in which, by perseverance and assiduity, he attained a proficiency—begot the desire of inventing a machine, which, after many attempts, he has so successfully accomplished. Various attempts having been made within the last two or three centuries to invent a calculating machine, which attempts, however, were crowned only with partial success, Mr. Staffel started with a courage and self-reliance worthy of the final success that crowned the labour of ten years' undiminished application and study. No obstacle that came into the way and protracted the accomplishment of his favourite idea, could diminish or cool down the ardour with which he was bent on the realisation of this one great idea. *Finis coronat opus*; and at last he attained that great end which repaid him for all the toil, time, labour, and money he had expended.

Mr. Staffel's machine was sent to the exhibition at Warsaw; and the committee, in their report, No 333, drawn up by Messrs. Adrian Krzyzanowsky, A. Barnard, J. Bayer, Professors of the Academy, expressed their high approbation of the invention, and placed the machine for its correctness in calculating and its efficiency, above all others that had been previously constructed, of the eminent Mechnitz and Pascal included. The committee awarded to Mr. Staffel the silver medal; and, after expressing their approbation of the usefulness and importance of this invention, they conclude by saying, that Mr. Staffel deserves the highest reward and support.

For this support and appreciation Mr. Staffel did not look in vain. The Prince Paskewitch-Erivansky, Lord-Lieutenant of the kingdom of Poland, having been made acquainted with this important invention, sent for the inventor to produce his machine at the viceregal court, and having by ocular demonstration convinced himself of the importance of

the invention, enabled Mr. Staffel to present his machine at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, who reported in its favour. Under the same high patronage he was afterwards presented to the Emperor, who was so gratified with his invention that he ordered a sum of 1500 silver roubles to be paid to him as a gratification, out of his private purse.

We subjoin a translation of the Report of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, upon this invention being referred to them as above stated.

"The Academy remembers that Mr. Slominsky, of Byalostok, presented to it last year a calculating machine, made upon a new and curious system as to the theory of numbers. The Academy did not hesitate to evince its approbation of the invention by awarding to the inventor half the Demidoff prize. Notwithstanding which, it must be confessed, that, however ingenious Mr. Slominsky's calculating apparatus may be, so far as regards theory, there still remains much to be desired relative to its practical application. Thus, for example, in multiplication it only furnishes the product in simple units, and the addition of partial products remains to be made in the usual manner, or by means of another instrument.

"The new machine that Mr. Staffel has just presented to the Academy is not subject to this inconvenience. The four elementary rules of arithmetic, besides the extraction of the square root, are perfectly effected, and with remarkable simplicity.

"Mr. Staffel's machine is not grounded, as that of Mr. Slominsky, upon any particular principle of numbers relative to multiplication, but entirely founded on different mechanical processes, the conception, action, and precision of which, in regard to their execution, sufficiently testify to the talents of Mr. Staffel.

"The inventor has displayed the whole of the machinery before us, in order to enable us to judge correctly in what manner the different mechanical movements are combined. These combinations appear to us as simple as they are ingenious. We, at the same time, convinced ourselves that the machine in question has the great advantage of being formed of very many simple pieces, which perfectly dovetail with each other, and which might be perfected more advantageously by means of a machine than by the hand of a workman. Consequently, the price of Mr. Staffel's machine would decrease as the demand for it increased; but this price would be still too high for the generality of persons, if only a small number of the machine should be required.

"We need not enter into any detail relative to the description of the arithmetical machine of Mr. S., as the inventor himself has shown us a detailed account of it in the Russian and Polish languages. Mr. S. has also exhibited before the Commissioners a small mechanical machine to execute the two first arithmetical rules in fractions, having for their denominators the numbers 10, 12, and 14. A machine may be constructed for all other denominators. The idea of the apparatus is very ingenious for practical purposes, and may also be examined (*elle pourrait aussi se présenter*).

"The inventor has shown, that, in all its relations, the arithmetical machine of Mr. Staffel merits the praise and approbation of the Academy, and that it will be found very useful when long and difficult calculations, and principally when multiplications and divisions, ought to be made with rapidity and precision. They also think that it will be but right to recommend Mr. Staffel to the particular notice and favour of his Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction.

(Signed) "V. BUNIAKOWSKY.
" . . . IA OSTI

Without perplexing the reader with varieties of mechanical details, we will now give a very general description of this interesting and important machine

The machine is of the size of an ordinary toilet; the mechanism is 18 inches by 9, and about 4 inches high. The external mechanism represents three rows of ciphers. The first and upper row, containing 13 ciphers, is immoveable; the second and third, containing 7 ciphers each, are movable. To the right is a semicircular ring, containing the words Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and Extraction Underneath is a hand, which serves as a regulator for the operation, by pointing *de bâtons* to either of the four rules or the square root, which ever is to be worked. The advantages which this machine has above others are as follows:—

1. That the four rules and the square root, with fractions, can be worked by means of a curved handle (which in itself is a piece of mechanism), showing the various sums alternately, without being obliged to note down any auxiliary figure, as is the case with all other calculating machines.

2. That the compound rules, as the rule of three, of five, &c, can be worked simply by transposition of the regulator, without shifting any of the figures.

3. That, if by subtraction a larger number is subtracted from a smaller, the sound of a bell is heard, indicating the false proceeding; and when turning the handle a *negative number* shews itself in the upper row, where, instead of the 13 ciphers, the figure 9 will appear in their place, and which, added to the number given, will *prove* the inverted position of the *bâtons* to either of the four rules or the square root, which ever is to be worked. The advantages which this machine has above others are as follows:—

4. That the entire mechanism is of a simple construction, the parts acting without springs, its correctness and accuracy secured, and the efficiency of the mechanism guaranteed.

Mr. Staffel exhibits, likewise, an apparatus for assaying precious metals and ascertaining their alloy, without subjecting them to a solution by fire or any chemical process. He has also a calculating machine for working fractions; and the simplicity of its construction and the correctness of its results must astonish every beholder.

HARDWARE:—STEEL PENS.

On the south side of the English Nave, nearly opposite the statue of Shakspeare, and under the head of "Hardware," the visitor to the Exhibition will find some handsome-looking and elaborately-arranged cases, devoted to steel pens. Readers—shall we add writers, and even writers who write with steel—are not, generally, aware of the extent or the importance of the manufacture which supplies them with these invaluable little implements. We propose, before indicating the principal contents of the cases to which we refer (and of some similar ones in a remote part of the Building) to give a few details upon the subject of the steel-pen manufacture

We are, unluckily, old enough to remember the time when the steel pen was by no means a respected article. Elegant dealers in stationery did not sell it at all. You might see the mean-looking, sordid, black bits of split pipe in dusty brown chip boxes in the windows of the vendors of single quill pens, "pennyorths of ink," and red wafers; and we have in our younger days bought a similar article at an ironmonger's, the grimy drawer into which the pens were huddled containing one compartment for them, and one for gimlets. And what abominable things the old black pens were! how they cut into the paper; how they splutfered; and how more frequently they refused to write at all; and we took a file, or some such gentle appliance, to soften their nature, and so finished them outright! And yet, villanous as they were, how people housed them. A pen was a pen, even though it would not do one of a pen's duties. It was an iron fact, and people did not like to throw it away. So, when utterly condemned (having caused, during the helpless attempts to make it write, more objectionable language than even one of the "never mended pencils" of our own day), its owner would lay it away with scores of other similar *condamnés* in the inkstand drawer, whence, after a time, it was sure to be again brought out for the torment and aggravation of some succeeding writer. There was certainly a superstition against throwing the worthless article. And, at the time we speak of, how few people cared to use the steel pen. The poor bought it, and it gradually grew into use for commercial purposes among the inferior tradesmen. But the writing master loftily scorned it; and our own, we remember, declared that "it was expressly calculated to destroy all ease of wrist." The veteran clerks in old houses would as soon have thought of desecrating their employers' books with a skewer; and as for an aristocratic merchant laying aside his goodly white, big-barrelled quill pen, the mere thought had a sacrilegious flavour about it.

Not that there was not an exceptional manufacture, either at the time we speak of or shortly afterwards. The black pen was a plebeian affair, and, what was worse, was so impracticable. But there was a variety in the manufacture. There was a Mr. Perry, who made steel pens at all; and we twenty years ago, and who (we know) are to be seen in the Crystal Palace itself. He made some metallic pens, which, in their way, were then considered gems. The Perrypen—that was the name was really a blessing. We well remember the puff published by Mr. Perry, costly as it was, for we used to buy it of a retailer for the large sum of sixpence (the wholesale price of *three gross* of common steel pens)—was a treasure indeed. It quite made you in love with the mechanical work of writing; you were glad when the time came for getting to the desk; and you looked affectionately at your own delicate upstrokes, and manly down-strokes, and pitied poor people who had never learned to write. We wonder whether any created pen—any device which even Mr. Perry himself, with his twenty years of additional experience, could furnish, would produce that sensation for us now. But, at the time, this pen, "dear as it was, and justly dear," smoothed our calligraphic way, as, no doubt, its cheaper successors are doing for thousands of grateful scribes.

Time went on, and the metallic pen rose in the world. Elegant stationers began to sell it—apologetically, perhaps, at first, and hesitatingly: We are forced to keep them, ma'am, for some parties ask for them; but I would recommend you this box of quills"—twelve nice yellow pens for three shillings, including a view of the Pavilion at Brighton on the lid of the box. Then the elegant stationer began to sell the steel without an apology; nay, instead of commending with your objections, actually advocated the article, and convinced you of its excellence by stating that Lady Fitzcholmondeley took some only yesterday. The pens began to be sorted; the days of the drawer of pens and gimlets were over; hard pens were set apart for strong writers, and flexible ones for fine writing. The card system came up; and the pens, fastened up like crows over a barn door, hung in goodly rows, blazoned around with flourishes. Next they began to have names, and this was a great step to their social distinction. We had Magnum Bonums and Extra Fines; and Stylopti mos and Curreatecalamos, and all sorts of heathenishly baptized marvels. Meanwhile the manufacture itself was improving enormously; pens were being made better and better, and being sold cheaper and cheaper every day: and whereas, says a writer upon the subject, "about the year 1820 and 1821, the first gross of three slit pens was sold wholesale as the rate of £7 4s. the gross; the cheapest pens are now sold as low at *twopence* the gross, and the price rises with the elasticity and finish of the pen up to 3s. 6d. and 4s. per gross."

With this slight sketch of the history of the steel pen, we propose to our readers to accompany us to the stand to which we referred at the outset of this paper. Immediately on entering from the Aisle, we are confronted by cases (Cat. p. 111, No. 324), the property of Mr. J. Gillott, inventors and manufacturers. This is the gentleman of whom we have spoken as the great originator of all kinds of improvements in the steel pen, and who, nevertheless, considers the manufacture to be yet in its infancy. The case before us is completely traversed by a great pen, in tempered steel, a good yard long. This is quite a titanic article, such a one as Prometheus might have used, had he condescended to petition Jupiter from the Indian Caucasus. In contrast, there lies beside the case, fastened by a fantastic-looking chain of coloured pens, a little frame, in which, under glass, are 144 pens, weighing one ounce. If the fairies ever take to writing "Lives of the Queens of Fairy land," they know where to come for the implements. The large case itself contains a countless variety of pens, of every form, and size, and colour. Some of them are plain and business-like, others seem of the most fragile and cobwebby description. One set are so stamped out, that the body of the pen is little more than a piece of net-work; and, although, no doubt, it is stronger than it looks, the article was, we suppose, struck to show the delicacy of the moving power possessed by the punch. Others of these pens bear the heads of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington; and this reminds us of a circumstance mentioned by the correspondent of the Journal to which we have had so frequent occasion to refer. One of his mental neighbours, he informs us, make steel pens subservient to political purposes, not simply in their uses, as other people might do, but in their pattern. The ultra-republican dealers order pens to be decorated with the head of the goddess Liberty, with the Phrygian cap, or with the words *Républicains Français*. The Bonapartists order pens with the head of Louis Napoleon; while the Legitimists strive to render the countenance of the Count de Chambord familiar to the public by the same means. The Italian republicans also endeavour to keep up the anti-Papal enthusiasm, and the spirit of Carbonarism, by the Pio means. This writer adds, a new union between Captain Sword and Captain Pen, and one which was certainly impracticable before the steel pen was invented, for we suppose that none of the enthusiastic partizans the above writer mentions would care to spend his leisure in the pen feather of a goose. Looking on through Mr. Gillott's collection of steel work, we find some exceedingly beautiful specimens of colouring, and some pens ornamented in every way, some with splendid spots, others studded with raised adornments like jewels, and some very tastefully embellished with flowers. Of course all this is the mere fancy-work of the manufacture, and it is very pretty to look at; and, unlike many exertions of "pretty taste," the manufacture has earned a right to indulge in it. Mr. Gillott puts a case here which pleases everybody's eye with its variety of form and colour: let everybody who looks at it regard it as a memorial, that the same machinery which produces these apparent toys, produces a gross of pens for twopence, and a gross of pens as admirable, if not as elegant, as anything here, for five shillings. The case is, however, not filled merely with ornamental pens: we observe representations of every variety of the practically useful article; and, in short, the whole history of the manufacture is told out under that glass to an eye that chooses to read it

The neighbouring case (325), exhibited by Messrs. Wiley and Co., is scarcely within the limits of our examination, as it contains metallic pens of other materials than steel. But, inasmuch as we learn that the exhibitors (a) manufacture of a silver pen [a] the smallest steel pen manufacturer in Birmingham to essay the productions now so famous, we think the silver, gold, and other expensive pens in this case (some of which are tipped with iridium and osmium, the hardest of known metals) should be included, as a sort of tribute of filial gratitude, in this notice. Some of them are beautifully mounted, and are excellently adapted for presents.

The names upon the third case (326), those of Messrs. Hinckes, Wells, and Co., of Birmingham, are quite as well known in connexion with the steel pen manufacture, as that of Mr Gillott. The attention of these gentlemen (like that of Mr. Gillott) to the comfort and morals of the great mass of workpeople under them, is most exemplary. There appears to exist between the employer and the employed that cordiality which it is so desirable to see; there is no ostentation of patronage on one side, no affectation of familiarity on the other, but there is that sound mutual feeling which arises from mutual respect and regard. The display made by this firm contains, in addition to a variety of pens of every description, useful and ornamental, the steel in its flat form and in subsequent conditions, so as to elucidate the processes of which we have attempted to give an idea; and as one of the curiosities of the manufacture, we find a series of nutshells, in each of which is deposited an incredible number of (infinitesimal) pens of great finish, which it requires the aid of a microscope properly to appreciate.

Messrs. Bell (327) exhibit a great variety of steel pens of all sizes, showing their forms and qualities, with improvements understood to emanate from the house in question; and Mr. Mitchell (328) has an extensive assortment of pens, black, gold, silver, blue, and brown in colour, some with large barrels and some without barrels.

Messrs. Myers (332) have a very gay case, in which we find pens illustrating our previous remarks. One set bear the figure of her Majesty for a body, another bears that of Napoleon. Among the inventions in this case connected with steel pens are feather holders, which consist of a handsome quill, into the barrel of which is inserted a small brass holder to receive the pen, so that, in theory, the flexibility and pleasant grasp of the quill are combined with the sterner virtues of the steel. We have some recollection of having seen and purchased a contrivance of this kind. We are unaware whether it was that of Messrs. Myers or not, but, be that as it may, we did not find the instrument very agreeable. For, the truth must out, we agree with Mr. Gillott in thinking that the art is yet in its infancy. The steel pens have unnumbered good qualities, and we have borne ample testimony to their social and domestic worth, but we have never seen a steel or other metallic pen yet, which, with all our determination to believe in it, really attained the flexibility of the quill. There is always a stiffness and a reluctance somewhere, which manifests itself some time or another. The iron nature will break out. No doubt, some day, we shall be presented with a pen which rivals our grey goose-quill in ease of working, but we have not as yet discovered such an article. Meantime, such a machine as that in Messrs Myers' case, is rather against our taking kindly to the steel. It deludes us into the idea that we hold a quill pen, and it is not until the steel refuses to yield to some of our scribbling vagaries, and wonders, in its Birmingham way, why we cannot write on in business-like fashion, making the best of it like the steel pen it is, and finishing off a dash, a flourish, or a curve more caught a Tartar. We do not know that the exceeding beauty with which Mr. Myers have finished some of these feather holders, putting the prettiest little medallions upon the feather itself, is not the pollution of the offence. We ought to add, that in this case there are some pen-holders of the most elegant description—porcupine quills, carnelian, mother-of-pearl, coloured and plain woods and plain, and one of the quill-holders aforesaid has an invention for discharging the pen without soiling the fingers with ink—a useful, when taught by well-instructed into the ordinary holder.

Mr. Mitchell (329) also exhibits various pens, and his case is remarkable for two enormous pens in imitation of gold, and for a Brobdignagian holder to match.

Before going up-stairs, we should remark, that in a court at the back of the department there is framed a work, which seems to have been placed there to controvert our view of the flexibility of the Steel Pen, and, at all events, to prove that it can do all that can properly be required of any pen in the world; this is a large pen-and-ink drawing, executed with one of Mr. Gillott's pens, in which a sacred subject is treated, and the Commandments, with a variety of other scriptural matter, are transcribed with exceeding neatness, and in every kind of small hand, large hand, and fancy hand, and all the texts wherewith old-fashioned writing masters were wont to embellish the cipherings-books of their pupils. It is executed very ably, but does not stagger our hypothesis, that, as yet, no metal pen will submit to a writer's caprices so unhesitatingly as a quill.

For some reason or other, the remainder of the steel pens are dissociated from their companions, and "beckon us to a more removed ground." After a long search for the productions of Messrs Perry and others, who, in the Catalogue, are placed in the Hardware department, we discovered them up-stairs, in the North Gallery, near the eastern. The alteration, of which some intimation ought to be affixed below, has been puzzling to many persons besides ourselves; and, but for inquiries instituted by one of the very intelligent police officers in the Building, we should not have found the remaining articles at all. Messrs. Perry's stand (687), when we did discover it, we found to contain a great number of capital-looking pens, to suit all hands; and doubtless many of them are the much-improved descendants of those for which, in 1831-32, we were glad to pay sixpence each. The pens are surrounded, appropriately, by bulwarks of inkstands, of the multifarious forms which Mr. Perry has been so long delighting to create

Messrs. Knight, of Eastcheap (689, 694), have also a goodly collection: among them is a pen to which the name of Mr. Paxton has been given; and, if we dared trust to names in these days, we should be tempted to order it, in the hope of finding it the very *beau ideal* of facility and rapidity

Messrs. Wyndle and Blyth, the Walsall manufacturers (668), exhibit some "compensating" steel pens among their different inventions: if we understand the word aright, it implies, at least, an endeavour to obtain an *incessant* flexibility—the one thing needful in these most useful little implements

We have now, we believe, glanced at all the principal features of the steel-pen manufacture, and have accompanied our readers to the stalls of the Exhibition where the manufacture is illustrated. Those who had not previously been aware of the importance of this department of our national industry, will not have found our details unacceptable. We can hardly bring our remarks to a more appropriate close than by citing the language of a writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, in reference to the social condition of those who are engaged in the manufacture He says: "Upon the whole, the manufacture of steel pens is exceedingly well conducted. The labour is not hard; it is much better paid than the labour of women generally. Children are not employed in it at too early an age. There is no sub-employing: all the workpeople are directly responsible to the manufacturers; and the work is not unwholesome. The workshops are light, clean, and well ventilated, and the principal employers are men who seem to understand thoroughly the duties which they owe to those dependent upon them for subsistence, and not to be contented with merely paying them their wages and taking no further interest in them. The manufacture is already large, and is daily increasing. The only subject of regret in connexion with it seems to be, that, out of so many hundreds of women employed in making the pens which all the civilized nations of the world use in recording their thoughts and their wishes, their business and their affections, so very few can make use of them. They can make pens by myriads, but they cannot write their own names. At every steel pen factory at which I inquired, the number of girls and women who could read was considerable, but the number of those who could write was very small."

This statement may remind readers of English classics of a poetical passage referring to certain other labourers in metals, whose workmanship was spitefully hinted at, by quotation of the following lines, in presence of a large company, in order to mortify a beautiful great-grandmother (perhaps) of ours, or of some of our readers. The lady's shape seemed too perfect to be natural, and her envious rivals sneered. The lover of one of them—we hope he was "winged," at least, behind Montague House, next morning—pointedly recited the verses, which, *mutatis mutandis*, might apply to the poor, ignorant steel-penmakers:—

> The Mulcibers, who in the Minories sweat,
> And under bars on solid anvils beat,
> Deformed themselves, yet forge those stays of steel,
> That arm Aurelia with the shape to kill. S. B.

LADY'S DRESSING-CASE. BY W. LEUCHARS.

This is a very admirable example of the extreme finish with which desks and dressing-cases, and other articles of boudoir luxury, are produced in this country, and in which, without a doubt, we stand unrivalled. This is a lady's dressing-case of walnut-wood, the exterior mounted in the Mediæval style, in pierced solid silver, enriched with gilt knobs and pins, and relieved with cannel coal, which has almost the hardness and polish of jet. The interior is fitted up with great magnificence and completeness, the bottles for perfumery, &c., being richly cut, with massive chased silver tops, parcel gilt, the ivory brushes covered with ornamention, and rendered complete for use by a swing glass, of new pattern, in a silver frame.

CARVED ESCRITOIRE, AND TABLE, FROM SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss department contains several specimens of wood carving, in decorative furniture and otherwise, which are interesting for the great amount of executive skill displayed upon them, and for the truthful homeliness of the subjects represented in them. They are, indeed, for the most part, sculptured bucolics, exhibiting the pastoral life of happy Switzerland in all its various phases; while a few illustrate other points of nationality—as the costumes of the twenty-two cantons, still kept remarkably distinct amongst the rural population; or some spot dear in the memories of Swiss-men, as the chapel of William Tell, at Altdorf. There is something very charming in the simple devotedness to a beloved nationality thus evidenced by a brave, industrious, and primitive people, in their contributions to the world's great and glittering fair. The escritoire, by Wettli, of Berne, which [illegible] represents is in white wood, and is contrived for the use of a lady [illegible] observed that it can be used either in a sitting or a standing posture. The embellishments, as already stated, comprehend various passages in the industry, field sports, and amusements of alpine life. The general style of this piece of furniture, considered as such, is light, and by no means inelegant. The small table, by Schild, of Berne, is also extremely pretty, and both are well suited for a lady's boudoir in the retirement of a rural hour.

KISSELL'S MECHANICAL INVALID CHAIR AND BED.

In our Illustration of Kissell's invalid chair and bed, which is exhibited in the South-eastern Gallery, it is shown with the mattrass, bolster, and pillow in the progress of transformation from a chair to a bed, the main frame being constructed of three parts, which are connected together by joints in such a way that the whole is readily brought to a level when required, as shown by the dotted lines. The principal novelty, however, of the invention is the possibility of making a second bed for the patient under that on which he is lying. This is effected by a frame, with sacking, placed within the ornamented bedstead, covered with a mattrass, and elevated, by a winch in connexion with a rack and pinion motion inside, sufficiently high to enable the attendant to make a second beneath it: this done, the upper frame, with the mattrass, &c. on which the patient is lying is lowered towards the under bed, to which he is to be transferred, and the mattrass being divided longitudinally, and each division connected by bands with the side of the main central portion of the bedstead, the pins which connect the two sides of the divided mattrass are withdrawn, and the patient is delivered on to the lower bed, each side of the upper mattrass being of course removed by hand.

We have had the opportunity of seeing the whole process, a French [illegible] having consented to act as the patient, we are decidedly of opinion that no patient who might be subjected for *twenty minutes* to the noise, disturbance, and confusion on his removal from one bed to the other, would consent to be experimented on by a second trial.

THE "BASSINETTE FLIANTE."

Registered by Capper and Son, 69, Gracechurch-street, City, and exhibited by them in Case No 45, Class 20, is an invention by which are combined an improved form with facility of conveyance. An arch of some grace at the head, airy and lofty compared with the usual depressed forms, effectually raises the hangings above the infant's face; and, by a simple contrivance, this raised head, as well as the foot and sides, fold over the whole bedding, thus forming an oval *basket*, which, with its osier cover, measures but 12 inches in depth.

The hangings of the bassinette placed in the Exhibition are of elegant lace, made in the vicinity of Limerick; but these cradles may, of course,

BASSINETTE.—BY MESSRS. CARTER AND SON.

be obtained covered with more economical materials, and are so contrived, that, without removing these less fragile hangings, the bassinette is transformed, in one minute, from an open, airy cradle, to a compact

DIAGRAM OF BASSINETTE.

package of no more than one foot in thickness, and suitable for conveniently placing in a carriage. It has been not inaptly termed the "Bassinette de Visite."

CHANDELIER. BY CORNELIUS AND CO., PHILADELPHIA.

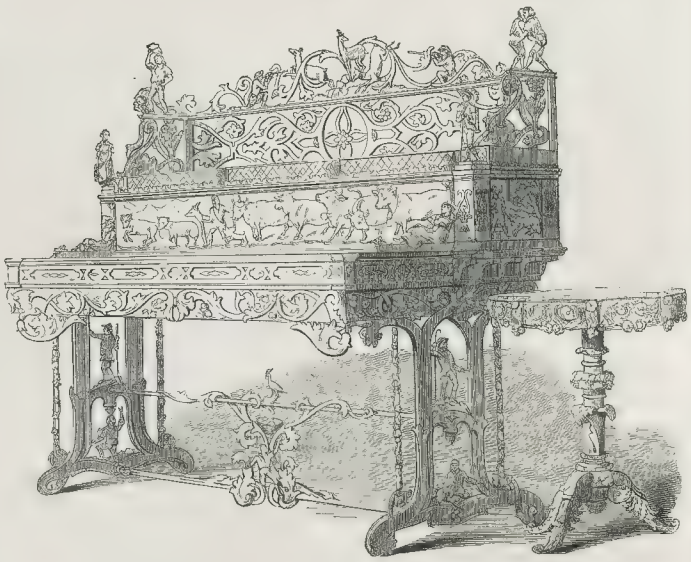
Although the exhibitors in the United States department chiefly distinguish themselves for works of severe utility, and in these with very remarkable success, there are not wanting amongst them some who have devoted their talents to more decorative productions; and of these Messrs. Cornelius and Co., of Philadelphia, are entitled to the first rank. Their chandeliers, candelabra, lamps, &c., exhibit great variety and beauty of design, excellent quality as to the materials (brass lacquered), and admirable workmanship.

The chandelier which we engrave measures 15 feet in height, by 6½ in width. It contains fifteen lights. The branches are composed of a succession of scrolls, from which hang bunches of fruit: the canopy is composed of flowers, intertwining in variegated forms the convolvulus and lily; and the body, though also richly ornamented, displays great lightness, a point which the designer has aimed at in all his works, and with great success.

The lard lamps exhibited by the same firm display remarkable richness of colour, and commendable beauty of form. They are so constructed as to convey a large quantity of oxygen to the combustion point, to the great improvement in the colour and brightness of the light produced. They are said to be in general use in the United States. We understand that these exhibitors constantly employ nearly 700 operatives in the various branches of their business.

CHANDELIER.—BY CORNELIUS AND CO., OF NEW YORK.

LADY'S DRESSING-CASE.—BY W. LEUCHARS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



CARVED ESCRITOIRE AND TABLE.—FROM SWITZERLAND.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

INVALID CHAIR.—BY KISSELL, OF BORDEAUX.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

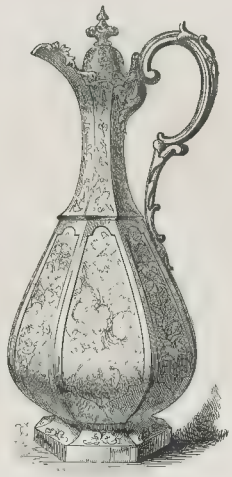
INKSTAND. BY SLATER.

This is an inkstand in dark wood, carved with various fanciful devices —an owl's head, snake, sea monster, &c., the general effect of which is striking and handsome.

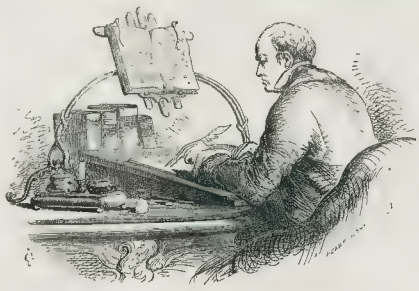
SILVER CLARET JUG. BY DODD.

A very elegant specimen of silver work, engraved and chased.

GROUP OF CHINA.—BY MESSRS. ALCOCKS.



SILVER CLARET JUG.—BY MESSRS. DODD.



THE "IRIS." BY HUXLEY AND CO.

INKSTAND.—BY SLATER.

GROUP OF BOOKS.—BY LEIGHTON.

THE IRIS, BY MESSRS. HUXLEY AND CO,

Is an adaptation of the plan adopted in many offices of suspending against the front of the desk any paper requiring to be hastily copied in duplicate. In this form we have an instrument by means of which invalids confined to a reclining posture, the student of geography or languages, the literary man (which includes all engaged in business), and the artist, may enjoy the power of reading in an easy position, and, if desirable, of glancing from one document to another, without moving the head.

GROUP OF CHINA. BY ALCOCK AND CO.

The ornamental china exhibited by Messrs. Alcock and Co., of Burslem, comprises many very beautiful and original specimens after designs by Alfred Crowquill, S. W. Arnold, and San Giovanni. They consist of jugs and vases, of various forms, and other table ware, besides all sorts of fancy articles, as pen-holders, ring-holders, ash-trays, centre-pieces for flowers, and fancy statuettes. The vase with flower ornaments, in the centre of our Engraving, is of very exquisite workmanship; remarkable for delicate accuracy of outline and richness of colour.

GROUP OF BOOKS. BY LEIGHTON.

Messrs. Leighton's fancy bindings have already been frequently alluded to, and have attracted much attention from those who are curious in the outsides of books. In the choice of materials, devices, &c., it is attempted in every case to adopt emblems or hieroglyphics descriptive of the subjects of the contents, or at least involving a pun upon the name of the author. Miss Bennett's "Hints on Colour" is decorated with a painter's palette, with colours. The Royal Cambridge Bible, of which the late King pulled the first proof before the heads of the University, is bound in morocco, and tooled with national emblems, the clasps being formed of anchors and cables, in honour of the "Sailor King." Vernet's "Life of Napoleon"

RED CORAL AND BRACELET.—BY PARAVAGNA AND CASELLA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

is bound in tri-coloured morocco, the edges diapered with bees ascending and *fleur-de-lis* reversed, typifying the rise of Napoleon and the fall of the Bourbons. "Bacon's Essays" we find bound in hog-skin, and so forth. There are few of the "curiosities of literature" which do not speak highly for the taste and good sense of those who patronise them, and will probably pass away with other frivolities which live but their little day.

CORAL ORNAMENTS. BY PARAVAGNA AND CASELLA.

RED coral has, from time immemorial, been used as an ornamental material in jewellery in all parts of the world, in beads, brooches, drops, bracelets, charms, studs, and many fancy contrivances. The price varies from 1s. per oz. up to £5 and £20 per oz. The best colours are considered a bright red or pale pink: the latter is most scarce. We must not confound with this substance the coral reefs found by mariners, as they are nothing but a spongy white rock, having no analogy whatever with the real red coral. The fishery of the real coral is carried on in the Mediterranean Sea. The largest samples are taken along the Barbary coast, but not the darkest colours. Along the coast of Spain a considerable quantity is taken annually, of a deep red colour, but sometimes rather wormy. The pink and deepest red, but in comparatively small branches, are taken in the Straits of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia. The amount annually taken varies from £100,000 to £200,000, the principal stations for the fishing smacks being La Torre del greco, near Naples; Leghorn; and Santa Margherita, near Genoa. The total number of boats is about 200, and they stay about six months on the voyage, starting in February, and returning in September. Coral is found in branches varying from one pennyweight to 20 or 30 oz. in weight, and sometimes even more. Samples of this bulk are considered great curiosities, and are of proportionately high value, being very scarce. The principal manufactories of coral are at Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and Marseilles, in Europe; and in China. This article is supposed to give employment to from 10,000 to 20,000 hands. The specimens which we engrave in our present sheet are from the establishment of Messrs. Paravagna and Casella, at Genoa, who employ 400 work-men. The principal object is a superb, and, for its size, almost unique branch of rough coral in its natural state.

FLAX MANUFACTURES.

OF late years there has existed in the public mind a decided tendency to return, in a great measure, to the use of linen as an article of clothing. The precarious nature of the supply of cotton, and the utter state of dependence in which our cotton manufacturers are placed, through the neglect and inertness of those who ought to have encouraged the growth of the cotton plant in our East Indian possessions, have led many thoughtful minds to the conclusion, that the best thing they could do, both for themselves and the agriculturist, would be to encourage the growth and preparation of flax, especially in Ireland, as the uniformly moist character of the atmosphere is peculiarly favourable to the full growth of the flax plant. Nor was the neglected and uncultivated condition of large tracts of that country overlooked in this question, inasmuch as it was felt, that, could the system of flax culture be again fairly introduced, it would do much to supply the many deficiencies which at present exist in the employment of the people, tend to render them and the natural advantages of their country more useful, and raise them to a higher social scale. The efforts of the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland have been specially directed towards the encouragement of flax cultivation. Aided by the exertions of the Royal Flax Society of Belfast, and the private efforts of some of the more enterprising of the landlords in the south and west, a beginning has been made, which, political or religious agitation permitting, will do much towards developing those resources in this department of agriculture which Ireland, above all other countries, possesses in such abundance. Nor has the probable successful and profitable growth of flax been overlooked in Scotland and England; and many cases could be quoted of the profitable results arising from experiments instituted by intelligent agriculturists. One great objection, in England at least, appears to be the exhausting character of the crop, rendering constant manuring requisite. This is the objection of the agriculturist, and the only one which appears to be advanced with any degree of truth, but then it is a most important one. The manufacturer, too, has his objection to the extensive introduction of flax, particularly in a cheap form, and as calculated to supersede the use of calico. The machinery used for cotton spinning is of a totally different character from that used for spinning flax, and the general introduction of the latter would inevitably tend to throw the cotton machinery out of use. To remedy this, M. Claussen's method of preparing flax has been brought before the public. This prepares flax in such a manner as to render it like cotton, and the inventor calls it "flax cotton," which end in this state it is capable of being spun into yarn by cotton machinery, retaining still its cool and anti-absorbent character as flax. The conflicting opinions we have heard from some of the most eminent manufacturers, not only of England but the Continent, as to the merits of this invention, cause us to pause before giving any opinion of our own on the subject. That the fibre is reduced, and made into a woolly substance similar to cotton, and that it is spun by cotton machinery, and cloth, "flax calico," if we may use the term, made therefrom, is quite certain; but then its value, in an economic point of view, is another question, on which, as yet, manufacturers are by no means agreed. One declared to us, that he should consider it just as wise and as economical for the chemist to convert gold into lead, as this work in flax on a large scale into a material like cotton. The fact, however, remains, that, with a sufficiently abundant supply of material, our cotton machinery may be used in the manufacture of flax.

Under any circumstances, the increased use of linen is a fact of the greatest possible importance to, at least, one most important manufacturing community—that of Belfast and the province of Ulster; and we have no hesitation in saying, that the display of the skill and industry, to say nothing of artistic talent, which the manufacturers of the North of Ireland have done themselves and their country the credit to make in the Great Exhibition, will have a lasting influence upon their future trade. Few persons believed that Irish industry was carried to such an extent, even in the north, as it is proved here to be, and fewer still that such beautiful specimens of damasks and cambrics were manufactured in Ireland. Plain linens, of course, every body knew, were made in perfection; nor should the fact be overlooked, that, in consequence of the successful efforts of the manufacturers of Belfast during the few past years, British capital has begun to flow in that direction, and that during the last two years several large mills have been erected by English spinners at a cost of £250,000 in buildings and machinery. Of course, the employment thus afforded to the people of the districts in which these works are erected, must be useful and permanent.

CAMBRICS.

The cambric trade of Ireland has improved from time to time to such an extent, that for some years past it has been questionable whether or not the largest amount of those productions sold at English markets as French cambrics are not produced in Ireland. In the article of pocket-handkerchiefs alone, it is quite certain that many tons weight per annum of unbleached Irish cambric finds its way to France for the purpose of bleaching; but it is a singular fact, that it never appears to be returned when that operation is effected. It will, of course, be readily understood, that, in a delicate fabric like this, the peculiar atmospheric advantage of a country like France must be of great value; but the bleaching process, but how the operation constitutes the manufacture of the article, is a species of logic we have never yet been able to comprehend. In short, it seems pretty clear, that French cambrics are generally made in the north of Ireland. The exhibition of this article is confined to three or four exhibitors. Mr. J. Malcolm, Lurgan, Ireland (22), shows beautiful specimens of linen, cambrics, and clear lawns, as also shirt frontings, and hem stitched handkerchiefs, all being of a very superior quality. Messrs. J. and T. Richardson, also of Lurgan (21), exhibit similar productions;

looms for the purpose of working up the raw materials raised from the superior seed he had previously imported.

The state of the manufacture in the countries whence we derived our trade in linens does not appear to be in so flourishing a condition as might have been expected, under the pressure of the great movement now going on in favour of manufactures; since, possessing all the facilities for raising the raw material and all the traditionary knowledge of its preparation, it might have been expected that more would have been done.

BELGIUM.

The damasks exhibited by M. P. Verriest, of Courtrai (214, Belgium), are of a coarse but effective character, and are such as would be used for every-day use. M. C. Dejardin, also of Courtrai (217, Belgium), exhibits napkins of very fair design, one being a specimen of that kind of weaving against which we have pronounced so strongly, since it represents, or is intended to represent, the King of the Belgians on horseback. M. T. Demuter, of Alost (232, Belgium), exhibits specimens of excellent character in weaving and respectable design, the portions of ornament being good; but, as usual, the weaving of the human figure comes in to mar the excellence. This exhibitor shows some cambric handkerchiefs of good quality. M. B. Hannes-Bines, of Vilvoide, exhibits damask examples of a similar character, to which the same remarks may be applied. The bleached examples are admirable.

There are one or two other exhibitors from Belgium who exhibit coarse and serviceable damasks and diapers of good character, the design being generally very fair.

AUSTRIA.

The Count Harrach, of Janowitz, Moravia, and Starkenback, Bohemia (285, Austria), exhibits very excellent examples of linen furnitures, the designs of which are generally highly appropriate, being woven in a variety of colours, but all of such a character as to suit the material. The adaptations to hangings and window-curtains are well managed, and our manufacturers may take a hint therefrom, which with taste and skill may become useful to them. The bleached examples of the small cloths and napkins are excellent, and the taste in design far above the average of these kind of goods. The printed examples, too, are novel and well executed.

The Benevolent Society of Milan (Pia Casa d'Industria—283, Austria), exhibits bold and effectively designed coarse damasks, and there are some excellent linen ginghams exhibited by John Lang of Vienna (185, Austria.)

From Ullersdorf, near Schönberg, Moravia (96, Austria), there are presented some specimens of raited flax, whilst Russia largely exhibits the raw material, as well as hemp, and specimens of cloth of a coarse but varied quality manufactured therefrom.

ZOLLVEREIN.

The states of the Zollverein display some admirable specimens of flax manufacture in various forms, the coloured specimens being of a novel and excellent character. M. Kauffman Schweidnitz (193), exhibits coloured damask for hangings exceedingly well designed, chiefly in stripes. Christian Dierig, Langenbielau, Silesia (92), also exhibits Jacquard woven damasks in stripes, the patterns and colours of which are well selected; indeed, some of the designs are peculiarly elegant and appropriate and in great variety.

A. H. C. Westermann and Sons, Bielefield (543), exhibit a good assortment of bleached damasks and diapers of good character, the designs being occasionally very elaborate and elegant. The display of the larger examples shown by this house is a very effective one. The designs are generally broad, bold, and artistic, and when not tempted to get into the routine course in the introduction of animals, the whole are in excellent taste. The Byzantine design is admirable, and the heraldic portions of one or two remarkably clear and effective.

Erben Anton Eichholt, of Warendorf, Westphalia, shows small cloths, all of which are excellent specimens of weaving: the borders are admirably drawn and designed, and are perfect models for our designers of damasks. The centres of these cloths, however, are architectural representations of Cologne cathedral, and Scott's monument at Edinburgh. They are drawn and woven with wonderful precision, but had no business to be executed in such a fabric.

On the whole, the display of linen damasks is an interesting, though by no means an attractive one; and the probabilities are, that thousands have visited the Exhibition who have never thought it worth while to look at any of the examples, yet in no department has there been more skill and talent displayed than in these unostentatious products of the loom.

CAPTAIN ERICSSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

THE name of Ericsson is well known in the mechanical world. In connexion with Mr. Braithwaite, he competed for the prize offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, for "the best locomotive engine which should draw on a level plane three times its own weight at ten miles per hour." An account of this engine is given at page 195, No. 509, of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Captain Ericsson has for many years past resided in the United States of America, and has continued to engage himself in mechanical pursuits, and to produce many ingenious and useful inventions: among these we may especially notice the distance instrument; the hydrostatic gauge; the reciprocating fluid meter; the alarm barometer, and the pyrometer; all of which are exhibited in the United States division of the Great International Industrial Exhibition.

The distance instrument is intended especially for the use of naval men in ascertaining distances at sea, and consists of a reflector similar to that used in quadrants, which is firmly attached to a spindle, an object glass, and a sight, by which the necessary angles are measured. The spindle is turned by a lever, at the lower end of which is a slot, in which a sliding nut moves freely up and down. In the sliding nut is fixed a thumb-screw, furnished with a pinion which works into cogs formed in the circumference of a graduated index plate, which plate is attached to a socket sliding on the main stem of the instrument. The index-plate is graduated into feet or yards, and the scale is found by taking the supposed height of a given mast as the base line, the tangent to the earth's curvature being determined accordingly; then, by dividing the curve between the bottom of the mast or vertical base line and the horizon into equal spaces—say of 10 yards each—commencing at a given distance from the vertical line, and calculating the sines of the various angles which are afterwards engraved on the index plate—the instrument is ready for use. When about to use the instrument, the object glass has to be adjusted so as to bring the real and reflected horizons in a line, and the point on the scale of the index-plate placed directly under the fixed index shows the required distance. For different-sized vessels, index-plates, with graduations to suit the various heights of their respective masts, will be required. An instrument similar to the one at the Great Exhibition has been practically tried by a distinguished naval officer of the United States, who, from an eminence on shore, was able to take the distances of various objects at sea with great precision, the height of the point of observation being in the first instance accurately ascertained.

The hydrostatic gauge is for measuring the volume of fluids under pressure, and consists of a thin copper sphere, of about 7 inches diameter, the interior being gilt. In the top of the sphere is a conical steel plug, formed with a cavity, and ground accurately to fit into a proper collar attached to the sphere; a vessel is suspended inside the sphere, immediately under the steel plug, and in the bottom of the plug a small aperture formed in the side of a hollow projection. The *modus operandi*, as practised by the exhibitor, was as follows:—The sphere being filled with distilled water, carefully freed from air by protracted gradual boiling over the flame of a spirit lamp; the steel plug, with the suspended vessel, was then inserted, and the whole allowed to cool. The deficiency of water within, owing to its contraction in the process of cooling, was made up by an addition of distilled water. When the temperature was reduced to 60°, the sphere was placed in a strong iron receiver, filled with water of the same temperature as that within the sphere, the receiver being connected with an hydraulic press. Mercury having been poured into the cavity of the steel plug, the receiver was closed up by a strong cover, and the hydrostatic pressure applied, due notice being taken of the force exercised. The cover of the receiver being removed, and the small aperture in the steel plug closed, the latter was taken out, and the mercury in the vessel suspended within the sphere, on being weighed, furnished the exact amount of compression of the water in the sphere. The contents of the sphere having been previously ascertained, the ratio of compression was established with extreme accuracy. Such a delicate instrument is peculiarly adapted for determining with the greatest accuracy the rate of compression peculiar to fluids.

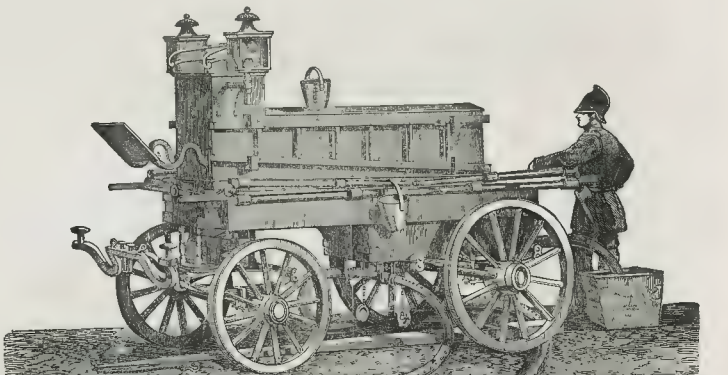
The reciprocating fluid meter.—This instrument, which is for a similar purpose to that of Tebay's water meter, described in No. 509 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, has been fully tested by the directors of the Croton aqueduct, New York, who have supplied it as a check on the quantity of water used by the large manufacturers and others supplied from that celebrated conduit. The meter is placed in the water itself; thus tight joints, packings, &c., are avoided. The measurement of the water is effected by two double-acting plungers connected to cranks working at right angles. The motion of the plungers is checked before the cranks reach the full up and down stroke, by means of stops acting directly on the plungers. In the piston-rods are oval slots, made so much wider than the diameter of the crank-pins, as to allow the latter to move through an arc of 20 degrees whilst the piston remains stationary. It is worthy of notice, that, as the meter works within the medium to be measured, an equilibrium of pressure is nearly established, so that friction and injurious wear of the moving parts are avoided. The meters are made of different sizes, those in use at the Croton Works having plungers of the respective diameters of 5, 9, and 21 inches. By the meter having 21-inch plungers, a quantity of water equal to 70,000 cubic feet is measured in twenty-four hours. A register of the usual construction is applied to the meter, which is set once a year, and the quantity of water which has passed through the metre is at any time ascertained by inspection. The accuracy with which the quantity of water is ascertained by its displacement by means of plunger of fixed size working between definite stops, cannot be questioned.

The principle of the alarm barometer is, that, so soon as the mercury sinks below any given altitude, the falling of the mercury causes a gong to be sounded. Thus, at sea, without being required continually to watch the decreased movements of the mercury of the barometer, the seaman is warned of the approaching storm, and is thus enabled to make preparations, by taking in the sails and observing other precautions. This instrument consists of a glass tube of the ordinary description, but which is considerably increased in diameter at its upper end: the lower end is dipped into a semi-globular cup containing mercury; the object of the enlargement of the glass at the top is to cause a large quantity of mercury to be discharged into the cup with a slight fall of the column. The gong is sounded by means of a hammer impelled by a spring, the mercury in its fall descending into the cup and disturbing the equilibrium of a lever, which disengages a catch connected with the hammer. The cup is equipoised by a weight adjustable on the lever, which is graduated for the sake of easy adjustment.

Captain Ericsson was led to the invention of his pyrometer by discovering that the Wedgewood scale was not to be relied on in a series of experiments in which he was engaged, and which required an accurate knowledge of the expansion of permanent gases under high degrees of temperature. The exhibitor has fixed 32° as the freezing, and 212° as the boiling points of water respectively; so that this standard should bear a direct relation to the scale of Fahrenheit. To the practical man, requiring at times the application of great heat in some of his processes, the instrument will prove a valuable adjunct. Towards the bottom of the instrument is a chamber containing mercury: the bottom of this chamber is composed either of spring steel or India-rubber held between steel plates, and is furnished with a set screw for moving the flexible bottom up and down. A glass tube, 36 inches in length, passes through the top of the mercurial chamber, and reaches to within one tenth of an inch of the bottom, being sealed at the top, and charged with mercury in the ordinary way. A short tube is inserted vertically in the top of the mercurial chamber communicating therewith, with which, by means of a passage of small section, a communication is made with a platina bulb: into the passage, which is furnished with a stop-cock, is placed a silver wire not quite occupying the entire section. In order that the air may be exhausted from the mercurial chamber and the platina bulb, either separately or at the same time, an air-pump is attached, the position of the stop-cock regulating the action thereof. Around the sides and top of the mercurial chamber is a cistern for pounded ice. By means of a screen formed of double plates of iron, the instrument is shielded and supported, the screen standing on a base-plate; between the plates, as described, the space is filled with clay or other non-conducting substance. The height of the mercurial column in the glass tube is shown by graduated scales in the usual way—thus indicating the tension and temperature of the medium in the platina bulb; all temperatures up to the melting point of iron are indicated. The instrument is made to stand in an upright position by means of a spirit level. For the mode of using this instrument, we may suppose that the melting point of silver is to be ascertained: we have first to detach the platina bulb by means of a coupling joint, and bring it to a red heat over the flame of a spirit lamp, with a view to get rid of moisture. In the next place, we must exhaust the air from the bulb, and re-charge it with azote or dried atmospheric air, and again attach it by the coupling joint. In the third place, a cup filled with powdered ice is to be placed under the bulb. Fourthly, the flexible bottom of the mercury chamber must be drawn down nearly to the extreme limit by means of the set screw, and then the air-pump applied, which by means of the necessary exhaustion will lower the barometer column in the glass tube, and cause mercury to enter the chamber, partially filling the space left at the top by the bottom being lowered, the chamber having, in the first instance, been fully charged. As soon as the high column shall have reached a fixed point on the vertical scale of the instrument, the bottom of the mercurial chamber is to be screwed up until the mercury in the shorter tube stands opposite *Zero*. As by elevating the bottom of the chamber a slight rise of the high column will take place, a further exhaustion will be required to bring it down to the fixed point as above, the short column being kept at *Zero*. In the next place, in order to shut off the communication with the pump, the stop-cock should be half turned, the ice should be removed from under the bulb, and its place supplied with boiling water. The effect of increased temperature will cause increased tension in the bulb, and the high column will be raised, while the short column will be lowered. By again raising the bottom of the mercurial chamber, the short column will mark *Zero*, and the high column will be brought to rest at some point on the scale. Now, by substituting a ladle of molten silver for the hot water, and nearly immersing the bulb in it, the high mercurial column will rise rapidly, while the short one will sink as before. The set-screw being applied as directed, and the short column retained at *Zero*, the high column will again come to a state of rest. The ladle being now removed, the operation is completed. By comparing the elevation caused by the boiling water with that of the molten silver, it will be easy to determine the degree expressing the melting point of silver above that of freezing, according to Fahrenheit's scale.

FIRE-ENGINE. BY M. MERRYWEATHER.

In this Engraving we have a representation of a carriage fire-engine, to be drawn by two or four horses, of the pattern employed by the London Fire Brigade (Simpkin's patent); fully equipped with 7-inch gun-metal cylinders, and spherical copper air-vessel; gun-metal pistons and valves in separate valve-chambers; handles for thirty men, which fold up fore and aft; improved wrought iron fire-carriage, patent axles and springs; double delivery screws, for attaching two lines of hose when required.



MERRYWEATHER'S FIRE-ENGINE.

THE GREAT GATHERING OF THE INDUSTRIOUS BEES, 1851.

How beautifully is the great Palace of Industry represented by Milton's "Mansion of Industry," placed in the North Transept Gallery, where more than two hundred thousand little labourers are diligently engaged in their various daily duties, while their reigning sovereign reposes quietly in her regal apartment, attended to by her subjects with the utmost regard to her comfort and convenience. It is not to be wondered at that there should be so many contributors of bees, beehives, and honey to the World's Industrial Exposition, when we remember how this highly interesting and important subject has attracted the attention of some of the best and wisest men of all ages, and how Virgil and other poets, in language so musical, should have related all the acts and doings of the bees—

> Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
> The art of order to a peopled kingdom.

The writings of Varro, Pliny, and Columella may be consulted with advantage on this subject. Indeed, Columella, who lived in the reign of Claudius Cæsar, wrote a complete treatise on the management of bees; and Varro, in his "De Re Rustica," gives the following account of the profit to be derived from bee-keeping: "Of the fruit or profit I have not only a witness, who says he lets out his bees for five thousand pounds of honey by the year, but also our friend Varro, who had with him in Spain two rich brothers, soldiers, to whom their father left a small country-house and a little field of about one acre near to the house; they formed an apiary, and also a garden, which was planted with thyme, cytisus, and balm. Taking one year with another, each profit from bee-keeping never amounted to less than 10,000 sesterces" (£83 6s. 8d. sterling).

The great architect of St. Paul's—Sir Christopher Wren—devoted some portion of his time to apiarian pursuits, and left behind him a representation of his model hive, some features of which may be discovered in several of the contributions of the apiarian deposits in the Crystal Palace. Wren's hive, of 1654, consisted of three boxes of octagonal shape, placed one above another, each having a hole in the top of similar shape and size, to which there was a cover turning on a pin; and by means of a piece of wire attached to the cover, the hole was easily closed up when required. Each storey was furnished with a sliding door, to be opened or closed at pleasure. In order that each box might fit closely to that in contiguity, the upper edge all round was shaped in transverse section convexly, while the lower edge was shaped concavely. A window of glass, with outside shutter, was fixed to each box opposite to the doorway: the shutters were fastened with locks for security in the absence of the bee-keeper, the windows enabling him, when required, to take a view of the interior; a lining of rush mat within completed the arrangement. From all we have been able to discover on the subject, Sir Christopher Wren's hive was the first in which doors and windows and other architectural arrangements were provided, as before his time the only hives known were those made either of reeds or straw. Sir Charles Whitworth, who took considerable interest in the proceedings of the Society of Arts, presented to that useful body an improved hive, the invention of the Rev. John Thorley, of Oxford, which, until within the last few years, was to be seen in the Society's model room. Mr. Thorley appears to have taken Sir Christopher Wren's hive as his model, for he adopted the octagonal shape, and in the top provided an aperture, with a slide, to admit the bees to an upper box or storey; but, instead of this being of wood, Mr. Thorley introduced a straw hive, also having an opening in its roof, and above it he placed a third storey of glass, which was covered over with a straw case, to be lifted off at pleasure. The great feature in Mr. Thorley's arrangement is the glass at the top, which, when filled with honey, is easily removed by placing between it and the storey below a thin plate of tin, or, in these days, zinc, in order to shut off the bees from below; then, by carrying it to some little distance from the apiary, the bees within it will return to their home, and commence fresh labours in another glass substituted for that taken away, while the bee master or his assistant removes the honied treasure from within the glass. Now, although it is more than three-quarters of a century since the appearance of Mr. Thorley's hive, we find the glasses introduced in almost all the bee-hives, boxes, houses, mansions, or castles, which are scattered about in various parts of the Building. From the great want of classification of subjects in the Building, and the very unfortunate arrangement of the Official Catalogue, we had much difficulty in finding the various contributions connected with this winning subject.

The cruel practice of destroying bees attracted the attention of Thompson, who, in his "Autumn," thus describes the useless custom:—

> Sudden the dark oppressive steam ascends;
> And, used to milder scents, the tender race
> By thousands tumble from their honied domes
> Convolved and agonizing in the dust.

And the Society of Arts, two years after the appearance of Mr Thorley's

FONTAINE À THÉ.—BY DURAND.

hive, endeavoured to discourage as far as possible the cruel practice of destroying bees, by offering the sum of £200 to be divided among those bee-keepers who, within the year 1767, should each collect from his own stock of bees, "ten pounds of clear merchantable wax without destroying the bees, leaving a sufficient quantity of honey for their winter sustenance; £6 being the premium to be given to each, unless there were more than 40 candidates, and then the £200 was to be divided among them equally.

At the beginning of the present century, Mr. Espinasse, a name well known in the legal world, commenced bee-keeping on a large scale; and, as he resided at Bexley, within two miles and a half of the heath of that name, and within one mile of Dartford Heath, the situation was admirably adapted for an apiary, as bees delight in the blossoms of the heath furze, and wild thyme, which afford them an abundance of pabulum. Mr. Espinasse continued to keep bees for eighteen years, and was altogether so successful, that at the end of that period his excellent management was rewarded by the "Silver Ceres" medal of the Society of Arts. His bee-house is worthy of notice, on account of the position of the sliding doors at back, by which arrangement the hives may be examined without disturbing the little labourers when entering or leaving the hives by the doorways in front. A model of an apiary building on this plan is exhibited by Mr. Neighbour in the North Transept Gallery, to which we shall hereafter allude.

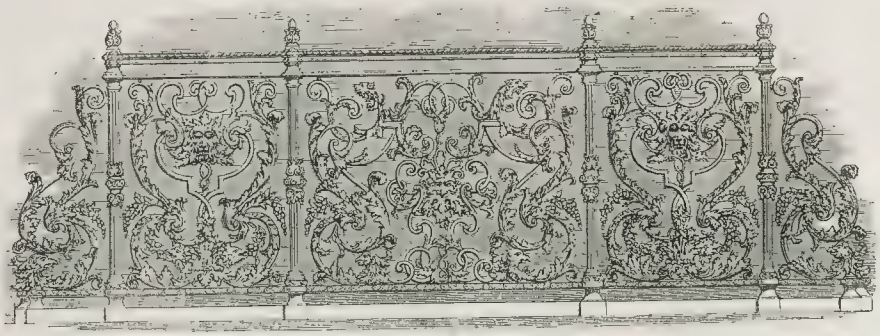
Many years ago, we remember to have visited Wildman's apiarian establishment, in Middle-row, Holborn; he was in the habit of using the bell glasses, placed on perforated boards, similar to the plan of the Rev. Mr. Thorley; and in 1836, Mr. Milton, who exhibits the "Mansion of Industry" mentioned at the commencement of this notice, received the "Silver Ceres" medal of the Society of Arts for his straw hive with revolving top, which may also be seen in the North Transept Gallery. In May, 1844, during the secretaryship of Mr. F. Whishaw, there was a complete exposition of bees, hives, and honey at the Society of Arts, the principal contributors to which were Mr. Milton, Mr. Neighbour, and Mr. Sholl; and the two former of these apiarians, and a son of the third-named, are, in fact, the chief exhibitors in this important branch of rural economy at the World's Great Industrial Show. In parts of the spring and summer of 1843, a hive, or rather a castle of bees, somewhat similar to those in use at the Royal Farm, Windsor, was located in the balcony of the house of the Society of Arts, and afforded a fitting example of untiring toil and industry to the younger members of that valuable institution, which was threatened with entire destruction at the latter end of 1842, but which, by expositions and illustrations of all the most important subjects of the day, attracted hundreds of new members, and consequently led the way to the Great Gathering of Nations in 1851.

The apiarian contributions are to be found in the North Transept Gallery, close to the crystal "wall;" in all parts of the British Agriculture Department; in the South Gallery, among "Substances used as Food;" in the United States Division, close to the eastern "wooden wall," and behind the United States office; and in the compartments of India, the Cape of Good Hope, Canada, British Guiana, Van Diemen's Land, France, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, and Egypt.

(To be continued.)

FRONTISPIECE.—BY CRUCHET.

BEE-HIVES BY NEIGHBOUR AND SON.



CAST-IRON ORNAMENT BY BAILY AND SONS.

FONTAINE À THÉ.—BY DURAND.

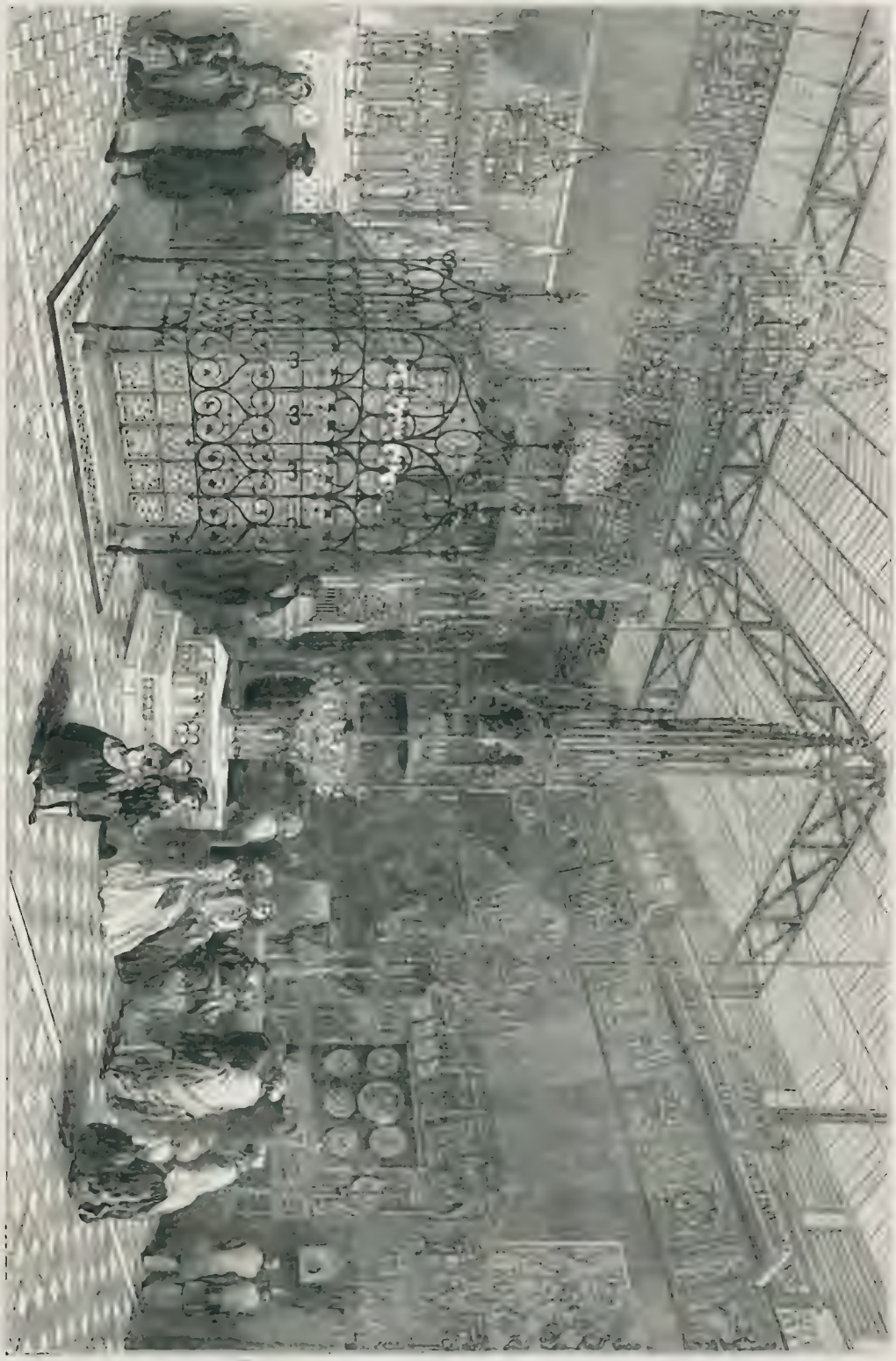
This is a very magnificent production—quite a work of fine art—in as a centre-piece for the tea or breakfast table. It is made of silver, i oxidized, with enamelling, incrustations, &c. It consists of a stand elegant design, supporting a tea-urn with four spouts; and correspo with them, upon silver plates, are four tea-pots, and an equal num sugar-basins and cream-jugs. Around the base are places for sixt twenty cups. The workmanship throughout is of the most elabora costly description.

FRONTISPIECE. BY CRUCHET.

This mixture of joiner's work and *carton pierre* is one of the hal really superb pieces of decorative furniture in the French division. N but the bad taste of leaving the horns of the animals in a natural can be objected to it; and although, in the representation here giv lower half may seem badly proportioned, it is only just to observe, th seems to be a very careful preparation of the designer to obviate the eff stove or table placed before it.

CAST-IRON ORNAMENT. BY BAILY AND SONS.

It is understood that a first-class medal will be awarded to this w which the merit consists, not only in good design, but in the *casting* foliage, which appears intended to revive and imitate that beautiful old *wrought* iron of 1700, which is so much admired by travellers in the Low Countries, and Southern Germany. In looking over the nu amples of ornamental iron castings, we have not observed any atte such very full relief (technically, undercut work), it being genera practice to construct the design in such a manner as to allow the pat be readily lifted from the mould; a practice which can never give t effect produced in this instance, each individual leaf being in itself borate casting, and both sides of the work being equally ornamental.



THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE MEDIÆVAL COURT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE MEDIÆVAL COURT.

AMONGST all the admirably-arranged treasures of the Great Exhibition, the Mediæval Court, we may say, on mature reflection, presents the most, unique and best harmonised display of art and skill -art in the artist, and skill in the executant. The master-mind who suggested these forms and these colours has evidently supervised their development; each ornament and each detail bears the same evidence, that the head which thought them directed the hands which wrought them. To Mr. Pugin, then, who furnished the design for this gorgeous combination, is the highest honour due; and he has marvellously fulfilled his own intention of demonstrating the applicability of Mediæval art in all its richness and variety to the uses of the present day.

STOVE.

On the north side of the court is a large square stove of remarkable character; it is composed of glazed tiles in relief, of various colours, of which a considerable number are pierced to permit the exit of the hot air. These are fixed in an iron frame, with angle shafts terminating in coronals, and small vanes of gilt metal painted with heraldic bearings. The whole is enclosed with a wrought-iron grille of ingenious construction, all the enrichments being produced by hand, after the manner of the ancient Flemish smiths, and not cast. The crockets and finials are all bent up and twisted out of thin metal, and the general effect is most striking and picturesque, reminding the spectator of the ancient stoves yet remaining in the castle at Nuremberg, and converting what is generally an unsightly object into a highly decorative adjunct to an entrance-hall or gallery.

OAK NICHE

Immediately over the south-east door is a wooden niche, containing a finely carved image of St. John the Baptist: the group peculiarity of this niche consists in its being designed after the old principle, to suit the material in which it has been executed. All the enrichments are sunk out of the thickness of the stuff, there is neither mitering nor lateral projection: the cross pieces are terminated and keyed with wedges, which effectually hold the work together without glue; the canopy is also carved out of three pieces, with sunk enrichments, and crocketed with continuous foliage.

GREAT ROOD.

In the south-east angle stands the Great Rood, intended for the loft of St. Edmund's College, near Ware. The whole is richly crocketed and foliated. At the four extremities are emblems of the Evangelists, surrounded by rich foliage-work, and on the reverse the Four Doctors. Attached to the lower portion of the framing are two pedestals for the images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John. The intermediate panels are filled with rich perforated tracing; and when the whole is arranged in its position, metal branches for lights will be affixed to the stancheons.

STONE-CARVING.—ALTAR AND REREDOS. EAST SIDE.

This altar is intended for the Lady Chapel of a country church. The subject is that of the Annunciation. The whole reredos is divided into five compartments. The two outer ones contain images of the Blessed Virgin and the angel Gabriel; and in the centre the pot of lilies, most delicately relieved in the carving, and interwoven with a label inscribed with angelic salutation. The whole is surmounted by a very rich bratishing of quatrefoils and crocketed work.

THE NICHE

Adjoining the reredos is a niche, surmounted by a rich and lofty stone canopy, for the same chapel. This niche contains an image of the Blessed Virgin holding our Lord in her arms. The dignity of the Divinity is expressed in the countenance of the infant, and in his hand he bears the orb and cross. The Blessed Virgin is attired in a long tunic, and a mantle, with an enriched border, gathered gracefully into long folds: a silver parcel gilt crown, enriched with stones, is placed on the head. The image rests on a high pedestal, with highly relieved foliage, and the angle pinnacles of the canopy rest on two angle corbels issuing from the sides.

TABERNACLE.

Immediately opposite the high altar is a stone tabernacle intended for the reservation of the holy sacrament. It is quadrangular in plan, with four crocketed gablets, three of which are filled with rich tracery, and the fourth is the door, which will, when completed, be made of perforated brass. From the four angles rise buttresses and pinnacles, terminated by angels with musical instruments. From this point the canopy becomes octagonal, and is connected to the square base by crocketed flying buttresses. It is raised some feet, to leave space for the monstrance at Exposition, and terminates by a cluster of pinnacles, and niches filled with angels, of most elaborate design and exquisite workmanship. Its entire height is upwards of 20 feet.

STONE CARVING — WEST SIDE.—TOMB OF THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. WALSH.

This monument, intended to be erected in St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham, in memory of its late venerable Bishop, is designed in the Third Pointed or Decorated style, and executed in a very perfect manner. The effigy is recumbent, the head supported by two angels; it is attired in full episcopal vestment of the ancient graceful form, and the pastoral staff is borne in the right hand. The minutest details of the embroidery are most carefully carved in the stone, and the whole is a *fac simile* of the actual vestments used by the deceased prelate. The effigy has a striking resemblance to those venerable and dignified effigies still remaining in our ancient churches. A richly crocketed canopy surmounts the recess, flanked by two buttresses and pinnacles; the back of the recess is dispered, and the centre, within a quatrefoil, is a bas-relief, representing the Bishop kneeling, and offering the church of which he was the founder.

The base of the tomb contains five quatrefoils, floriated and studded with wall-flowers, with enamelled shields of family and ecclesiastical bearings; and along the upper edge is the following inscription, engraved in brass:—

Orate pro anima illustrissimi Reverendissimi Dom. Thomæ Walsh, Ep. Cambysop., in diet. ecclesiis par. inse 39. Vic. Ap., et hujus ecclesiæ Cathedralis fundatoris. Obit. Vic. ap. Londinen. xvii Feb., MDCCCXLIX.

HIGH ALTAR.

The centre of the east side is occupied by a stone altar, intended for the chancel of a parish church; the front is supported by four marble pillars, with sculptured caps. These stand some distance in advance of the block part of the altar, which contains three deeply-mounted quatrefoils, surrounded by wall-flowers, with three subjects in bas-relief—the "Agony in the Garden," "Our Lord bearing the Cross," and the "Crucifixion:" these groups are sculptured with great severity and truth, and possess a most devotional character. The space between the marble pillars and these sculptures will eventually contain reliquaries like small shrines.

CHIMNEY-PIECE.

On the west side of the court is a richly-carved fire-place, worked in Caen stone; it is intended for the mansion of F. Barchard, Esq. The whole of the ornaments are heraldic, and the crockets are formed by birds encircled with foliage. The centre panel contains the Barchard arms, and the initials of the family fill the lateral quatrefoils. The recess for the grate is lined with tiles, enarged with the crest and initials F. B. alternately. The grate is solidly formed of wrought iron, standing on two dogs of the same material, surmounted by brass birds, and enriched with metal badges of beaten work; a stone fender encloses the hearth, which is composed of red and yellow tiles.

The whole of the stone-work in this court was executed by Mr. Myers, of Belvidere-road, Lambeth, London, inventor of the machine for cutting Gothic tracery and mouldings: specimens of the work executed by it are deposited in the court, close to the bishop's tomb.

There is a smaller fire-place at the north-east angle, also executed in Caen stone: it is square-headed, the hollows of the mouldings are filled with running foliage; the upper part is divided by beads into three panels, filled with Minton's tiles, chastely and elaborately painted with floral and geometrical patterns. The sides of the fire-place are lined by high tiles of a rich and original pattern, and the hearth is encircled by a stone fender; the whole fire-place has a rich and pleasing effect, produced by the combination of carved stone and the enamel painting of the tile-work. There is a small but appropriate grate, supported on dogs, in the fire-place.

THE FONT.

In the centre of the court is a font and cover raised on octagonal steps, the risers of which are enriched with tracery. The bowl is also octagonal, four sides being carved with the following subjects from sacred history —"The Fall of Man," "St. John Preaching in the Wilderness," "The Baptism of Our Lord," and the "Crucifixion." From the four other sides are projecting images of angels, which act as corbels to support the four principal shafts of the canopy. Round the pedestal are images of the Evangelists, the "Blessed Virgin," "St. John the Baptist," "St. Peter," and "St. Paul."

The canopy, which is entirely of oak, and supported by the angle shafts, is raised up to a considerable height, by a succession of pinnacles and tabernacle-work, and is sufficiently lofty to receive the cover of the font, consisting of an octagonal top surmounted by open tray panels, the whole of which rises up into the canopy by the action of counterweight when the font is used, and when lifted to its proper elevation forms a ceiling with the Holy Dove in the centre. This principle of uncovering the font is a considerable improvement on the old method of opening a compartment of the high covers, and is at once more and convenient.

PAINTED GLASS.

The north side of the court is filled with painted glass; and, although the situation is unfavourable for displaying the richness of effect, yet a very tolerable idea of the designs and colours may be obtained from about nine till one on a fine morning, when the southern sun strikes upon them. Over the entrance door is a portion of the south window of the new dining-hall at Alton Towers. The centre light contains an effigy of the Grand Talbot, faithfully delineated from his tomb at Whitechurch. On either side are shields with his various quarterings, supported by Talbots, and intersected with foliage and branch-work on a quarry guard surrounded by a neat border of T's and coronels.

There are two long lights of the Decorated period, with compound niches and canopies, each containing an image: one of St. Thomas the Apostle, the other St. Thomas the Martyr, in rich costume on diapered grounds. These are intended for the court windows of the chantry chapel of the late Bishop Griffiths, in the Collegiate Church of St. Edmunds, near Ware. Over the lower doorway are placed three lights, representing two groups from the life of St. Andrew, and an effigy of the saint, all under very elaborate canopies. This glass is designed in the style of the fifteenth century, as it is to be fixed in a parochial church of that period. Adjoining the centre pillar are two lights, forming the centre light for the great court window of The same church: the subjects represented are the Transfiguration and Crucifixion of our Lord. At the east and are four lights of grisaille work, each containing two quatrefoils filled with subjects from the life of the Blessed Virgin. The groups are relieved on rich blue glass, dispersed, and the grisaille is intersected with ruby and yellow bands, &c., upon floriated centres of varied colours, and each light is surrounded by a varied border. These windows are to be placed on the south side of the Lady Chapel of St. Augustine's Church, at Ramsgate. At the opposite end is another window of two lights, containing niches and canopies, with images of St. Ethelbert of Kent and his Queen, the blessed Bertha. The richness of the habits of the two principal figures is well relieved by a white ground; and this style of glass, treated on the old principles, has all the advantages of producing a rich effect, without impeding the sufficiency of light from entering the edifice. This window is also for St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, and is presented to that church by J. Herbert, Esq., the celebrated painter and academician.

There is a very translucent image of the Blessed Virgin, in a blue mantle, of a rich but subdued colour, precisely similar to that so frequently seen in the old windows, and which is most difficult to attain. A decorated canopy surmounts the light, and the groundwork is a white diaper. The whole of the glass has been painted in the old manner, and without any attempt at antiquity, but left precisely in the same state as that of the old glass when originally executed. In all the designs a due proportion of white has been introduced, without which it is impossible to attain a brilliant effect.

FURNITURE.

The centre of the south side is occupied by a carved oak sideboard of massive construction: the back is raised in panel-work to the height of several feet, and supports an overhanging canopy richly carved and divided into arched panels by moulded ribs; these panels are dispersed in colour on a gold ground. The centre compartment of the back is hung with scarlet cloth, and serves as a background to several large ornamental dishes, parcel gilt, beat up and raised into heraldic devices and bearings, with rich and varied borders, containing crests and motices, all referring to the house of Talbot, as they are intended for the new dining-hall at Alton Towers, now erecting by the Earl of Shrewsbury. The constructive framing of this sideboard is richly ornamented by carving of vine and hop foliage, boldly executed. The two extremities also are carried up in an octagonal form, and terminated by two clusters of foliated brass branches, supporting lights. The doors of the side recesses are elaborately carved and fitted with pierced ornamental hinges and lock plates, in the style of those so skilfully made in the fifteenth century. The sideboard is the production of Mr. Crace, of Wigmore-street. The dishes were executed by Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham.

Immediately in front of the sideboard is a large octagonal table, executed in walnut-tree. The frame and stand is designed on the strongest constructional principles, and its enrichments are only adjuncts to the necessary framing. The top is elaborately inlaid with woods of various colours, and fully proves the applicability of mediæval designs and decorations to every want of the present age. The general effect has all the richness of marquetrie, with purer forms, and a more pleasing combination of colours.

The next most striking piece of furniture is a long book-case or cabinet. The centre doors are filled with open-wrought brass-work of intricate foliated design, and are intended to admit a view of rarely objects preserved in this compartment; the two side-doors are panelled with rich flamboyant tracery. The spaces are divided by carved and moulded muntons; and the whole is surmounted by an elaborate foliated bratishing in oak, interspersed with vanes of brass. The doors, locks, fastenings, and hinges are of brass, and perfectly carved out in character with piercing and chasing.

Adjoining the cabinet is a praying desk, mounted by a triptych, intended for a bookbinder or private oratory. On either side of the desk are carved corbels, supporting a pair of gilt candlesticks, ornamented with fleurs-de-lis, and the monagram M.R. The panels of the triptych, when open, display two miniature paintings of St. Katherine and St. Margaret, and the centre recess is richly dispersed in gold and colours. This piece of furniture has been executed by Mr. Crace, for C. R. Scott Murray, Esq., of Danesfield.

On this side of the court are several pieces of furniture, such as tables, some inlaid at top; chairs, with gilt supporters and velvet coverings; others, more simple in form, of oak, and covered with leather, but as commodious in shape as those of ordinary modern use.

In the centre is a cheval screen, consisting of a richly carved frame, decorated with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, supported by the lion and unicorn at either end, with the Royal arms. The whole is filled with elaborate needlework, executed by a number of ladies, whose names are inscribed in scroll-work on the reverse.

At either end of this side are a piano, the cases of which have been designed in the same style as the rest of the furniture. A piano is so modern an invention, that it has hitherto been considered almost hopeless to combine its construction with old details suitable for the rooms of an ancient mansion; but the present examples fully show that mediæval detail and design is perfectly applicable to all the requirements and inventions of the day. One of these instruments is executed in oak, and is of simple character; the other is most elaborately carved and gilt, the fall painted with flowing borders, and the keys inlaid. The pianos were made by Messrs. Kemble, of Cornmarket-street.

Interspersed with this furniture are a variety of brass candlesticks, sconces, and branches for lights, either standing or projecting from the wall. They are light in design, and well adapted for their purposes, yet most original in form and effect.

It is also most satisfactory to have a revival of the ancient stuffs for hangings. There are a great variety of elaborate and most effective old patterns, executed by Mr. Crace, some in tapestry, others in silk and woollen stuffs, which, by their design, perfectly real those gorgeous backcloths so often mentioned in the pages of the old historians, and depicted in the works of the ancient painters. There are also several carpets of the same character, full of rich colour and design, and without any attempt at false relief and shadow. Over the stone fire-place is a large carpet pine-apple and gilt pattern, and much greater variety could have been exhibited by Mr. Crace, if the wall space had not been so limited.

On the same side as Mr. Crace's furniture is an oak cabinet of very elaborate design: it was executed by Mr. Meyers, as a present to his son, and the enrichments of the panels contain the various tools used in masonry, ornamentally disposed with foliage. All the details of this cabinet are executed with great delicacy and skill, especially the open panels of the upper part: the hinges, escutcheons, locks, &c., are of wrought brass, and highly ornamented.

In the south-east angle, adjoining the Great Rood, is the first portion of an oak staircase for the same mansion as the stone fireplace. The whole design is of the most solid description. The newels are worked out of square logs of wainscot, all the carving and enrichment being kept within and sunk from the faces. They are tenanted by birds holding labels for inscriptions, all worked out of the solid. A deeply moulded handrail runs between the newels, beneath which are a succession of open-work panels corresponding to the number of steps. These panels, which are very boldly carved, contain birds with reference to the family crest, initials interspersed with foliage, and the motto, "In Deo confido." This motto is also introduced in the string-board of the staircase with oak-leaves intersecting. Although this is only a small portion of the staircase, it will enable the spectator to form a tolerable idea of the rich effect of the whole when completed.

In the opposite angle is one compartment of large oak screens for the Pugin Chantry, St. Augustin's Church, Ramsgate. In design it greatly resembles some of those elaborate oak screens yet remaining in the Norfolk churches. It is strictly wooden in its design and construction: each division projects like a buttress with open tracery above, foliated carved work beneath; and to the shaft of every pinnacle is a brass branch, intended for tapers on the celebration of anniversaries. This screen, as well as the staircase, has been executed by Mr. Meyers, and the tracery work is produced by his new machine, which cuts any circular form with great expedition and perfect accuracy.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS, METAL-WORK, &c.

A very large portion of the contents of the Mediæval Court comes under this head. Immediately in front of the great sideboard hangs a chandelier of striking appearance and considerable dimensions. It is constructed on the octagonal principle, and is composed of a number of shafts terminating in pinnacles passing through frames of pierced-work fixed to a central shaft of united brass. From each pinnacle springs a succession of light foliated branches, the stems of which terminate in coronals and sockets supporting the candles. Shields charged with the Talbot lion are interspersed among the branches, and by the colour heighten the general richness of effect. The first idea of this chandelier is taken from the celebrated one at Nuremberg; but it is larger in dimensions, and much lighter and stronger in construction. It is to be suspended in the centre of the new dining-hall at Alton Towers.

Immediately opposite is a large brass cornice of an early style, intended for a church of Byzantine character. It is composed of segments of circles filled in by rich intersecting open-work, and supporting a deep rim and bratishing. To these are attached the standards which carry the tapers, and are composed of coronals, with crystal knobs and small coronals. The weight of the lower crown is partly carried by chains of a very ornamental character fastened to an upper crown, and the effect of the whole is extremely rich and striking

Round the high altar on the east side, a set of six brass pillars, about 12 feet in height are erected. These pillars are highly ornamented: their shafts, with moulded caps and bases, and sustain six angels, also of brass, with outspread wings, bearing standards with tapers between every pillar is a brass rod with open-work bratishing, and rings from which silk curtains drawn with sacred emblems are suspended. This kind of inclosure was formerly to be found in the majority of the foreign cathedrals, and occasionally in our own; but bad taste and revolutionary violence have completely stripped the ancient churches of these beautiful arrangements, and they have been revived for the first time for the chancel of St. Thomas's church at Erdington, for which the whole of this work has been designed and executed.

In front of the high altar hangs a carved beam, similar to those described as having been suspended in Canterbury Cathedral and other churches. It is intended for chapels dedicated to the reservation of the holy sacrament. At the centre and extremities are quatrefoils filled with foliage, and on these the iron-work, by which the whole is suspended, is attached. Along the upper edge is an open cresting of brass-work, supporting bowls and prickets for tapers. To the lower side of the beam are suspended seven silver lamps of the ancient form, several of which are enriched with enamels. The wick burns in a ruby glass dropped in a silver bollar hung from delicate chains attached to the larger ones which sustain the chased basons hanging beneath to receive any drippings of oil. These are designed on the real principles of church lamps, and according to the most ancient customs, and they are perfectly consistent in form, and convenient for their purposes, while modern church lamps are usually made like huge bowls full of emptiness, with glass stuck in the top of them. The beam, and its appurtenances, are a most satisfactory revival of one of the most beautiful ornaments that formerly decorated the ancient churches.

Round the high altar are placed several high-standing candlesticks terminating in branches and coronals for lights, intended for the elevation or benediction. There are also six silver candlesticks on the altar of twisted and chased-work, rising from octagonal bases, ornamented with crystal knobs and knops. This design is particularly well adapted to the metal, as they produce an infinite variety of bright and reflected lights.

There are a great number of lamps and corona suspended round the court, for the domestic and ecclesiastical uses: they are all designed on the same principles of lightness, combined with a rich and flowing outline of candle-branch. The outline of many of them is most pleasing, and will recal similar objects depicted in the interiors painted by John of Bruges and other early masters.

The arms painted in the panels of the cone which surrounds the upper part of the court are those of some of the patrons and artists who have contributed to the revival of mediæval taste and principles

On the eastern side of the court are two glass cases filled with silver work and jewellery: that on the north side is devoted to ecclesiastical ornaments, and the opposite one is filled with secular plate, jewels, &c. In the former there are several richly enamelled chalices of the ancient form, with chased perforated knops of intricate design and hexagonal feet most richly chased and decorated with enamel and precious stones. There are two monstrances of elegant design, but of very different character. The first is a circlet of rich tracery, like a crown supported by a hollow stem, and surrounded with enamelled quatrefoils representing cherubim in adoration. The second is like a open spire or canopy of octagonal form springing from four pinnacled shafts, supporting images of angels with scrolls. The execution of this, even to the minutest details, as the crockets and pinnacles, will bear comparison with some of the best works of the thirteenth century, and may be considered a great advance in the revival of this art. On one side of the same case is a pastoral staff for a bishop, enamelled, crocketed, and containing several images in the crook under canopied-work. This case also contains some richly enamelled candlesticks, crosses, bindings for missals, and a variety of church ornaments most elaborate in detail.

The opposite case, devoted to secular plate, contains a variety of specimens of candlesticks, salt-cellars, dessert services, flagons, &c., of simple form, but designing which much feeling is discernible in the productions of the ancient silversmiths. The effect is produced by beating-up and engraving. There are no cast ornaments or heavy foliage, but the nature of the material is well-considered in the designs, and produces a great effect in proportion to a comparatively small cost.

There are several trays of jewels, the setting of which is according to the old Venetian manner, the stones being almost detached, and held at points, by which a transparent effect is obtained. The specimens consist of crosses, bracelets, necklaces, brooches, rings, and a girdle. The cast made to contain them is exceedingly elaborate, and of elegant design, with enamelled lock and heraldic devices.

On the opposite side of the court are two other cases containing church vestments, made after the ancient form, which has been recently revived in England, in lieu of the long modern stiff and buckramed *chasuble* of France. The laces which form the orphreys are adapted from ancient examples, and a great variety of these are exhibited on both sides of the cases. There is also an albe with the ancient apparel on the hands and ecclesiastics on tombs and sepulchral brasses, and two copes, one of which is of white cloth of gold. There are also a variety of stoles, maniples, chalice-veils, in the same case.

On either side of the high altar are ranged several interesting objects in brass. There is a large brass of a lofty paschal candlestick for the solemnity of Easter. The base is triangular for three pedestals, on each of which is an image of an angel pointing upwards and announcing the glad tidings—"He is risen." The shaft rises in an hexagonal form, and from the alternate sides issue three cupels, and niches with canopies; under these are placed images of the three Marys, holding vessels of ointment. Continuing still higher, the stem, which is much enriched, terminates in a cap composed of three projecting niches with angels bearing scrolls, inscribed "Alleluia," and a foliage coronal surrounded with a bratishing, from the centre of which rises the candle, the stems of which are beautifully painted with devices and inscriptions after the ancient manner. The beautiful principle of illuminating the lower portions of altar candles with colour and gilding has been carried out in the tapers for the altars as well as the paschal.

Adjoining this candlestick, are three lecterns. The first is design

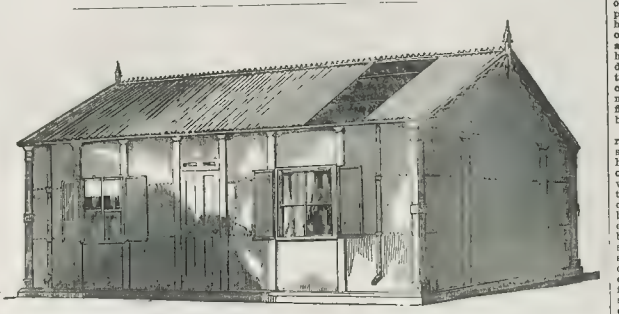
with two branches separating from a solid stem (the base), and supporting two kneeling angels, who carry a perforated tracery panel to receive the book. The second is a large eagle with outspread wings resting on an orb supported by an hexagonal pedestal of open tracery-work, from whence spring three flying buttresses resting on pinnacled shafts, surmounted by half images of angels bearing scrolls. The base is very massive, and rests on three lions couchant. Two large foliated branches are attached to the shafts, and carry tapers to afford light to the *lector*; these branches are moveable, and may be adjusted at pleasure. This noble lectern was presented to St. George's Church, Southwark, by the Rev. D. Haigh, of Erdington.

The third lectern has been designed from an ancient example at the Cathedral at Courtrais. The desk is perforated with a device of the holy name spread out into flamboyant tracery; the shaft is terminated by an image of St. John the Evangelist.

Opposite these, and in front of the niche, is placed an iron candlestick of wrought-work, which turns on a centre and is intended to receive offerings of tapers for the Lady Chapel of St. Augustins Church. This is a most elaborate piece of iron-work, worthy of the ancient smiths, and is a striking proof that our operations, when under proper directions, are quite capable of representing the most beautiful works of mediæval skill. Near this is a credence table of wrought brass, with a marble inlaid top, and many other objects connected with church decoration, all from the workshops of Mr. J. Hardman, of Birmingham.

CAST-IRON HOUSE BY BELLHOUSE AND CO.

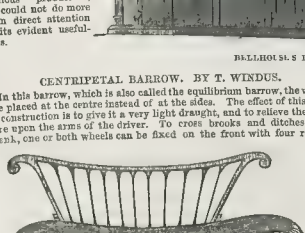
The commission with which Messrs. Bellhouse, of Manchester, have been honoured, and which they have already executed, of erecting a cast-iron ball-room attached to the Royal residence at Balmoral, was the consequence of Prince Albert's inspection of the model cast-iron house, intended for the use of emigrants, exhibited by the same firm in the Crystal Palace. In Engraving a representation of this ingenious production, we could not do more than direct attention to its evident usefulness.



BELLHOUSE'S IRON HOUSE FOR EMIGRANTS.

CENTRIPETAL BARROW. BY T. WINDUS.

In this barrow, which is also called the equilibrium barrow, the wheels are placed at the centre instead of at the sides. The effect of this mode of construction is to give it a very light draught, and to relieve the pressure upon the arms of the driver. To cross brooks and ditches on a plank, one or both wheels can be fixed on the front with four revolu-



CENTRIPETAL BARROW.

tions. Scrapers are attached to prevent clogging; and it is stated, that, instead of injuring gravel walks, &c., it rather improves them. The wire cradle, which is moveable, can be used as a feeding-rack, or to carry plants and trees from a conservatory, or other like purposes. It is the invention of Mr. T. Windus, of Stamford-hill.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

As the musket is the modern substitute for the bow, so we found ourselves leaving the domains of archery to enter upon the historical field of small-arms of fire. We shall now retrace our steps a little, that we may give the history of cannons, which are not only suggested to us by the highly polished great gun of Herr Krupp but also by the numerous serviceable-looking engines of destruction exhibited by our friends the Belgians; and yet a little further must we retire into the history of early times, so that we may offer a sketch of the history of gunpowder; without a slight mention of which our notice of fire-arms would be incomplete.

Whatever peace-makers may say to the contrary, we hold gunpowder to have largely contributed to the world's civilisation; probably, too, it has contributed to the world's peace. At any rate, its discovery and application must be regarded by all as an important event in the history of mankind. That the claim for the honour of discovering so remarkable a substance should be disputed, is not wonderful; accordingly, we find that many rival pretensions have been advanced. Polydore Virgil and Thevet attribute the invention to a monk named Constantine Anclzen, a chemist of some celebrity in his time. Others maintain that it was discovered by Bartholdus Schwartz, in the year 1320. There is not the least difficulty, however, in referring a knowledge of gunpowder to an earlier date than the above, our own countryman, Roger Bacon, having distinctly mentioned it in 1267. He describes its composition, specifies many of its properties, and enumerates its explosive powers as a means of destroying animals. He states that when inflamed it makes a sound like thunder, and a flash like lightning, but exceeding both in sound and brightness. He goes on to speculate on the probability of its employment by Gideon when he defeated the Midianites with three hundred men, as described in the seventh chapter of Judges. We English are in the habit of saying that Bacon "invented" gunpowder, whereas a slight examination of his writings suffices to disprove this notion. So far from laying claim to the discovery of gunpowder, Bacon distinctly mentions it as a substance well known in his time; he even goes on to tell us how to make a cracker.

It is quite clear, then, that the discovery of gunpowder dates further back than the time of Bacon; and M. Dutens, a gentleman who has written a book to prove that the ancients knew many things which are commonly attributed to the moderns, imagines that Bacon must have derived his knowledge from Marcus Græcus, who lived about the end of the eighth century. This author not only had a general knowledge of the properties of gunpowder, but he gives a tolerably precise description of the method of manufacturing it.

Now Bacon mentions saltpetre as having the probably explosive qualities; but saltpetre alone will not even burn, much less explode; hence Bacon must have omitted to mention the other constituents of gunpowder, viz. charcoal and sulphur, on an assumption of their non-importance, for, in another part of his writings, he gives directions for the manufacture of gunpowder. Bacon, our readers should know, was an alchemist, and, like others of his class, he considered it a point of honour to make his description of processes a little cloudy; accordingly, it is not to be expected that he should give us his description of gunpowder all at once. Little by little, however, the information oozes out, as we shall see. In one passage of his work, "De secretis Operibus Artis et Naturæ, et de Nullitate Magiæ," he says, that from saltpetre and *other* ingredients, we are able to make a fire that shall burn at any distance we please. This is his first instalment of information. Presently comes another: "Sed tamen salis petræ *luru nope cum sibre et sulphuris*, et sic facies tonitrum et coruscationem, ut sensu artificium." Here saltpetre and sulphur are indicated, as plainly as we have a right to expect from one who thought a little obscurity was necessary for his dignity sake; but what can *luru nope cum sibre* mean? Why it is no more nor less than a transposition of the letters *carbonum pulvere*, in which myth the crafty old alchemist thought proper to hide his treasure. If, then, Bacon did not discover gunpowder, who did? The answer to this question is not clear, the early history of gunpowder being shrouded in the mists of antiquity. Various documents could be mentioned to prove that gunpowder was known in India at periods of very great antiquity, and collateral testimony exists in favour of its being known also to the Chinese. Citizen Langles, in a memoir read before the French Institute, contends that gunpowder was conveyed to Europe by the Arabs, on the return of the Crusaders, and says that the former people employed it at the siege of Mecca, in 690. The Arabs, he says, derived it from the Indians. Now, at the time when Roger Bacon lived, the Arab portion of Spain was the favoured seat of literature and art; and, as we know he travelled in Spain and was familiar with Arabic, it does not seem improbable that he derived his knowledge of gunpowder from some treatise in one of the Saracen libraries. This supposition, at any rate, is just as probable as that he read the treatise of Marcus Græcus: indeed, there exists at this day, in the Escurial, an Arabic treatise on gunpowder, written in the year 1249.

If we are to believe Philostratus, (who, by the way, had a very bad habit of telling untruths), gunpowder was not only known to the natives of India in the time of Alexander's conquests, but even the application of gunpowder to the purposes of fire-arms. Referring to the Oxydracæ, he says, "Those truly wise men dwell between the Hyphasis and Ganges: that country Alexander never entered, deterred not by fear of the inhabitants, but, as I suppose, by religious motives, for, had he passed the Hyphasis, he might doubtless have made himself master of all the country round them; but their cities he never could have taken, though he had led a thousand such as Ajax to the assault; for they come not out to the field to fight those who attack them; but those holy men, beloved by the gods, overthrow their enemies with tempests and thunderbolts shot from the walls. It is said that the Egyptian Hercules and Bacchus, when they overran India, invaded this people also; and having prepared warlike engines, attempted to conquer them: they in the meantime made no show of resistance, appearing perfectly quiet and secure; but, upon the enemy's near approach, they repulsed with storms of lightning, and thunderbolts hurled upon them from above."

It is true that Philostratus was a story-teller in more senses than one, but, taken in connexion with the fact that pyrotechny has been cultivated in India and China from time immemorial, the narration just quoted is at any rate probable. India is just the place where the accidental discovery of gunpowder *should* have occurred. Nitre is there abundant as an efflorescence on the surface of the ground; and if the nitre by chance had got mixed with charcoal, gunpowder would have resulted. Sulphur improves the compound, it is true; but a tolerably good gunpowder can be made without. Those persons who advocate the opinion of the modern discovery of gunpowder, say that the historical documents in which it is mentioned without ambiguity are of but doubtful authenticity—that the narrative of Philostratus is not only ambiguous in itself, but vitiated by the bad character of the author; that mere poetical allusions are not to be received as authority in scientific matters—nor are they to be literally understood; and, lastly, they argue that if gunpowder and fire-arms had been known in Asia, some of the conquering hordes who removed thence for the purpose of waging war in Europe, would have used such powerful auxiliaries in war. At any rate, Mahomet, it is alleged, should have known about gunpowder and applied it, like Genghis Khan; yet such was not the case.

To these allegations it may be rejoined that the discovery of gunpowder is one question—the application of gunpowder to fire-arms another; that gunpowder probably was originally the result of chance, whereas a great deal of reflection and skill must have been expended on the construction of fire-arms, which, when made, probably were so rude that the bow might be considered the superior weapon, as indeed it is amongst the Chinese of the present day, as it was in England in the reign of Henry VIII., and amongst the Asiatics not two centuries ago.

Thus, notwithstanding our examinations, we find that the first originator of gunpowder is still unknown. It is quite clear that Bacon did not discover it, neither did Schwartz, neither did Marcus Græcus; and our endeavours to arrive at the individual to whom this honour should be attributed have only had the effect of carrying us back into the mystic records of Asia, where, if we are to trust our documents, gunpowder has been known from time immemorial. This much is certain, its first application to artillery in Europe dates from about the beginning of the 4th century.

Having stated thus much about gunpowder, it is time for us to direct our attention to guns: and, first of all, let us take a glance at the cannons in the Exhibition. Conspicuous for these engines amongst all the associated nations are the Belgians, who have sent us from Liége cannons of different weight and bores, all of them demonstrating the high amount of excellence to which our neighbours have arrived in making heavy castings. These Belgian guns, although good specimens, afford very little scope for general remark; indeed, a cannon is so simple a weapon, that very little can be said about its construction or properties. At the present time, cannons are almost invariably made either of cast iron or a sort of brass termed gun-metal; but before the art of casting and boring were brought to their present perfection, cannons were made of bars of wrought iron, confined together with hoops; indeed, in many cases, even this amount of constructive skill was too great for the cannon-maker, who contented himself with using hollow wooden trunks, and, on some occasions, coils of rope. As for wrought iron, the attempt has often been made to weld it into cannons; but, so far as cannons of any size are concerned, the attempt has been invariably unsuccessful, for the reason that our means of welding such large masses of iron are imperfect. Probably our readers will remember the circumstance of a large wrought-iron cannon having burst, some years ago, on board of an American ship of war, the second or third time of firing.

For small cannons wrought iron answers well enough, but the process of manufacture is laborious, and the gun, when made, is not better than one made of brass. In the English service, small cannons, such as field-pieces, are usually made of brass, but larger cannon of iron. In France, however, it is by no means uncommon for battering cannon to be made of the latter material. The advantages of a brass cannon are lightness and strength: the disadvantages, softness of material—causing the touch-hole to enlarge, and the bore of the gun to be corroded; pliability, which destroys the straightness of axis, and causes the muzzle, after a certain time, to droop; and, lastly, a dull, heavy, painful noise on being discharged. In the English service (we cannot answer for that of other nations), the balls intended to be fired out of brass guns are usually fixed in a wooden cup or basket, by which means their contact with the brass barrel is prevented, and their abrading influence is diminished.

Large fire-arms may be divided into cannons, mortars, howitzers, and rockets. Cannons are generally intended for the purpose of projecting solid balls; but, of late years, the practice of employing them for shells has become prevalent. The bore of a cannon is of the same size throughout, but mortars, howitzers, and carronades are *chambered*, or, in other words, are smaller in the part which receives their charge of powder than in the rest of their bore—a contrivance which permits the charge to be ignited more centrally than otherwise would have been possible, and thus enables the powder to explode with increased effect. The chambering of large fire-arms is analogous to the patent breeching of portable guns—a contrivance which we shall speak of presently. The theory of the propulsion of fire-arms missiles is almost too simple for remark; the vast force of these projectiles being dependent on the sudden evolution of an immense volume of gas, generated by the combustion of gunpowder. Long after the discovery of cannons, the flight of their projectiles was involved in the greatest mystery—was considered to follow a different law from that regulating the flight of all other bodies; and anterior to the period of Tartaglia, the Venetian, artillerists universally believed that the first part of the flight of cannon-balls was in an absolutely straight line. The fallacy of this opinion Tartaglia demonstrated by shewing that even from the first instant of discharge fire-arms missiles described a curve; and soon after, Galileo proved this curve to be derived from a parabola. We say *derived* from a parabola, because, contrary to what school books tell us on this point, the curve is only a true parabola in vacuo. If the cannon-balls be fired at slow velocities, the curve does not largely vary from the parabolic form, and the parabolic theory may be applied with advantage as a basis of calculation to the law of their flight; but if they be projected at high velocities, the parabolic theory is useless.

The Belgians give us a sample of their ingenuity in making bomb-shells; the Russians do the same. These terrible projectiles, although very simple to look at, require great delicacy in their manufacture. They must be cast without any flaws, and must possess an equal thickness in every part. To determine the absence of flaws, each bomb-shell is proved by forcing air into it with bellows whilst under water; and equality of thickness is proved by gauging. Shells are nearly filled with gunpowder, into which is driven a fusee, timed to burn a given number of seconds, and to explode the charge within the shell when the latter shall have arrived at the desired mark.

Formerly shells were exclusively shot out of mortars and howitzers, but they are now very generally shot out of long guns. The Shrapnell shell is similar to the bomb shells we have been describing, but much thinner; and, instead of mere gunpowder, it contains a mixture of gunpowder and small iron balls, the former just enough to burst the shell and scatter the balls. The Shrapnell shell is intended for doing execution at distances beyond the range of canister and grape-shot, both of which scatter immediately they leave the gun. The largest sized bomb-shell used in our service has a diameter of thirteen inches; beyond which size they may be made, but the mortars for shooting them would be not only unwieldy, but such heavy castings would be generally imperfect.

Carronades are short, light, large-bored cannons, made to be charged with much smaller quantities of powder than other guns of equal bore, and chiefly designed for the upper decks of ships, where the weight of ordinary large cannons would be a disadvantage.

Congreve rockets are only modifications of the common sky rockets, which, far from having been applied to warlike uses by Sir W. Congreve, for the first time, have been used for that purpose by the Chinese from time immemorial. This fact is testified by Sir William Congreve himself, in his treatise on rocket practice.

And now, having hurried over the department of cannons with something like the velocity of their own missiles, we come to speak of small arms of fire. We cannot devote either time or space to an historical investigation of the subject, but must content ourselves with a general *coup d'œil* of the small fire-arms in the Exhibition. In this department, again, the Belgians are prominently conspicuous, displaying guns and pistols of all kinds, to suit the tastes of various nations—European, African, Asiatic, and American. From the small-bored, long barrelled gun, with short stock, used by the turbulent hordes of north Africa, to the delicacies of breech-loading rifles and revolving pistols, the Belgians have them all; and we would have our military readers mark well this fact, that amid the collection of small fire-arms, including patterns of different nations, the British musket is the worst constructed, most ill devised, and inefficient instrument of all: we would have them mark this too, that the common musket is fast giving way to the rifle, which, by the modern plan of using conical bullets, can hit off a man with comfortable facility at a distance of some 800 yards. These facts are significant. Whilst penning these lines, we are informed, on competent authority, that the present English musket is already condemned at high quarters; and that very speedily all the troops of the line will be armed with the oval-bored rifle, that is to say, a two-grooved rifle in which the grooves are so wide and so deep that the arms of the barrel presents an oval contour. With a weapon of this construction it is said that a man may be hit off at 1000 yards. The English authorities repudiate all breech-loading guns as being liable to get out of order; hence the new guns will be charged at the muzzle, as of old.

But we are anticipating our subject. We have not yet said what a rifle is. A rifle, then, is a gun, the barrel of which, instead of being smooth inside, is cut in furrows running in a screw-like or spiral direction, by the contrivance the bullet cannot roll out as is done from common guns, but assumes in its exit the barrel's spiral twist, and after leaving the gun spins through the air on an axis coincident with its curve of flight, by which means very great precision of aim is acquired. It follows, from a consideration of the rifle gun, that the end of a bullet which first emerges, strikes the object first: in other words, so long as the spinning motion of the bullet continues, the axis of rotation of the bullet does not change. Taking advantage of this principle, rifle bullets may be made of a conical or pyriform shape, by which means a increased weight of metal may be fired from a bore of given diameter: a conical rifle bullet will always strike tip foremost, and if this tip be made of steel, the penetrating effect of the missile becomes terrific, as the reader may satisfy himself by taking a glance at the French department, where we will see the effect of shooting these steel-tipped bullets against a thick plate of wrought iron.

As considerable difficulty is experienced in charging rifle guns by the muzzle, various contrivances have been had recourse to at different times for loading them at the breech; but in the military service of all nations, loading by the muzzle has until lately prevailed. In the Prussian zünd-nadel-gewehr, or needle gun, however, loading by the breech is effected by a very ingenious contrivance; and in the cartridge, on one end of which is stuck a patch of detonating powder, becomes exploded by the rapid darting forward of a needle, whence the appellation *lurn-needle gun* is derived. The patent breeching, of which we spoke when treating of *chambered* artillery, is an invention of the late Mr. Kerr, by means of which the charge of powder becomes ignited *centrally*, not *laterally*; and instead of being a mere screw-plug, as the common breeching apparatus of muskets and low-priced fowling-pieces, consists of a small chamber, which screws on to the butt extremity of the barrel.

The American revolving pistols differ from those commonly seen in England, in the circumstance of their only having one barrel a fixture, the compound breeching being made to revolve; whereas, in the English revolving pistol, the barrels themselves turn on a pivot.

And now, trusting that the reader's experience of fire-arms may never verge disagreeably towards the practical, we make our bow, and conclude the subject.

ELIZABETHAN CEILING.—BY JACKSON AND SONS, OF RATHBONE-PLACE.

CEILING. BY JACKSON AND SONS.

Although rather heavy (and this fault is made more perceptible by the very tasteless colouring bestowed upon the work), this specimen of one period of the Elizabethan style still very creditably shows what can be done with paper in this manufacture.

SECRETAIRE. FROM FLORENCE.

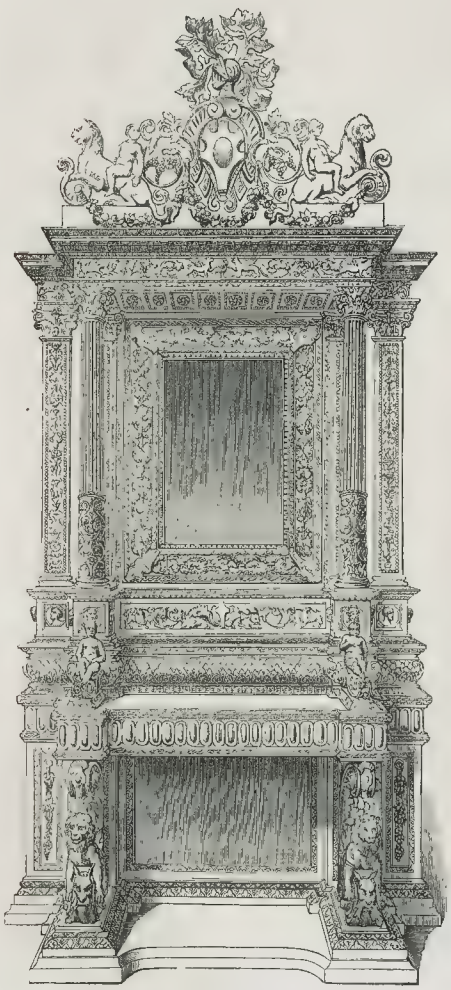
Among all the specimens of furniture in the Building, few will be found to compete successfully with this article, in appropriateness to its purpose, beauty of design, skill in carving, and general high finish. The details are elaborated in a manner which no words adequately convey to the mind.

"ORIGIN OF THE DIMPLE." BY KIRK.

This fanciful subject has been very cleverly treated by Mr. Kirk in the little group of which we give an Engraving.

TEA-TRAY. BY WALTON AND CO.

The sets of trays, by Walton and Co., of Wolverhampton, present specimens of various styles, from the simple and severe Etruscan to the brilliantly coloured mosaic and alhambresque. The *Renaissance* wine-tray is an example of the use of pearl to produce a natural effect, by being introduced as jewels, in conjunction with gold and colours. Something remains to be said of the process of manufacture employed upon these goods. The perfect adhesion of an opaque glass, fused by heat on the surface of wrought iron, so as to produce a smooth and even enamel, capable of withstanding the effects of the atmosphere, and also alternations from heat to cold, has long been considered a great desideratum by all manufacturers of hardware; and it has only been after a considerable expenditure of time and capital, that Messrs. Frederick Walton and Co. have been enabled to patent a process for effecting this object. The articles shown are covered with two descriptions of enamel: the one intended for better purposes is of a pure white colour; that upon the commoner goods, as stable-buckets, water-cans, &c., is black, and applied to coat the articles both inside and out, being less expensive. It does not show dirt so easily, and is equally effective and durable. In these works the ornaments are designed by Alfred Finley, the figures painted by Henry Stanier, and the flowers by E. Haseler.



SECRETAIRE, FROM FLORENCE.

"ORIGIN OF THE DIMPLE."—BY KIRK.

TEA-TRAY.—BY WALTON AND CO., OF WOLVERHAMPTON

STATE HOWDAH.—EAST INDIA DEPARTMENT.

This state howdah, or palanquin, which is exhibited by her Majesty, is a specimen of the extreme of oriental luxury. It is made of ivory, carved, and surmounted by a gold-embroidered canopy, with trappings to match, which fall around the sides of the elephant which carries it.

SLATE BATH. BY MAGNUS.

Excepting the blue columns, which will never suggest *lapis lazuli*, the most extravagance of which most persons' fancy is capable is here realised at no enormous cost, with equal success, in the imitation of different marbles, which have been judiciously chosen.

LAST VIEW OF DIVERS FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

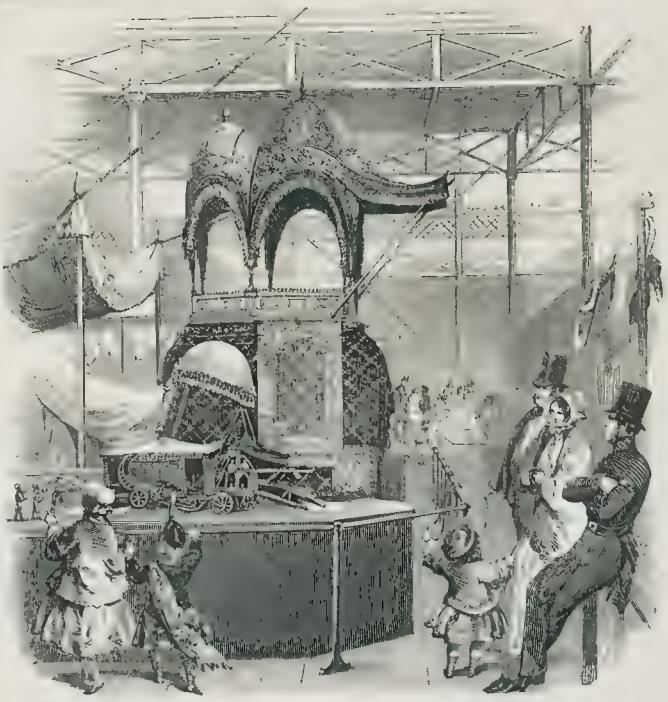
BEFORE bringing to a close the Supplements in which an attempt has been made to describe and illustrate the most remarkable of the specimens of industry and skill exhibited in the Crystal Palace, we desire to mention in turn all the countries which, pressure of other matter, or the smallness of their contributions, or the late period at which they were unpacked, have caused us hitherto to pass by. We must urge on those who consider themselves neglected, that the Crystal Palace contains 18 acres of various productions, and that it would take nearly as many acres of print and pictures to describe them all.

We shall commence by noting the salient "*exhibits*" of the nations and colonies which have not hitherto formed the subject of separate articles, like those devoted to France, Russia, and the United States, and conclude by noting contributions of any importance which have been unpacked within the last few weeks. We begin with

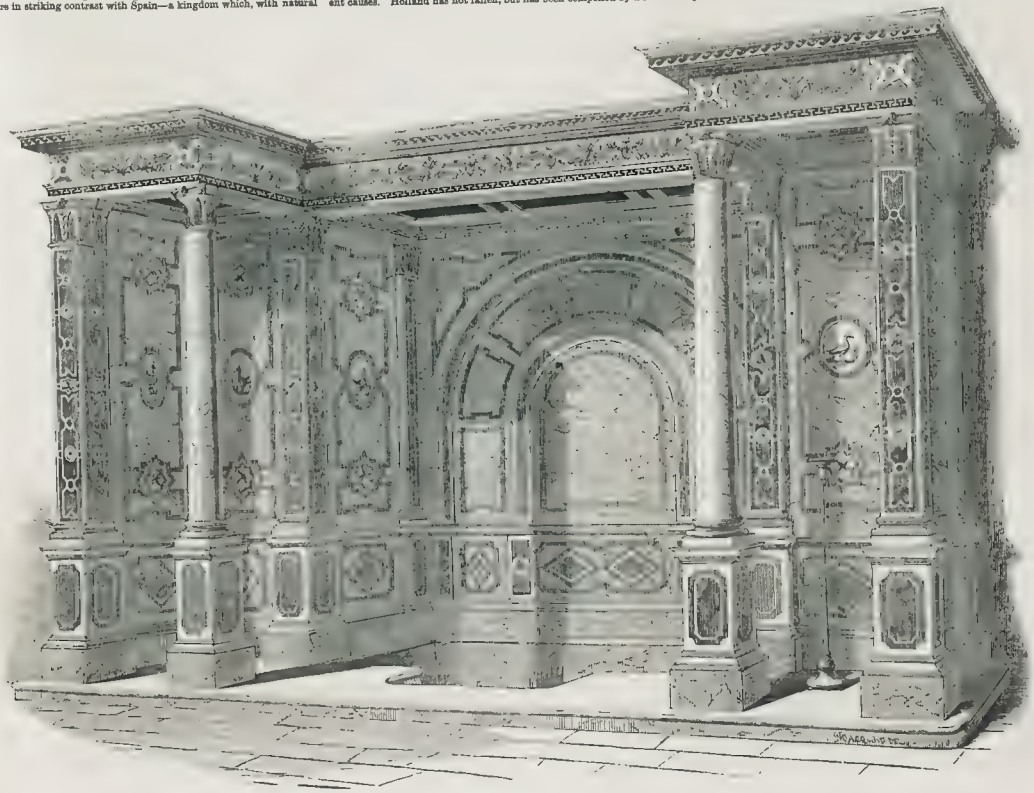
HOLLAND.—The kingdom of the Netherlands, or Holland, as it is more commonly called in this country, occupies a deservedly high place among the commercial nations of Europe a rank due to the probity, industry, and enterprise of its people. Holland has maintained its national credit in the face of misfortunes that would have engulphed a less industrious and frugal country in hopeless bankruptcy. Without mines, with few manufactures, with a limited territory, with only one colony of any importance, with a weight of taxation, as calculated per head, only second to that of Great Britain, in spite of a revolution and a war which deprived her of a territory and population of mines and manufactures, Holland holds a rank, and inspires a degree of confidence and respect which appears in striking contrast with Spain—a kingdom which, with natural resources, second to none in the world, is always on the verge of open national bankruptcy, and has become a by-word for everything that is politically degrading and dishonest. Holland and Spain were both great powers while England was still in the infancy of its commercial career, but they have sunk to the condition of second-rate powers from totally different causes. Holland has not fallen, but has been compelled by a limited territory to stand still while other nations of greater natural resources have marched on, and has been obliged to pay in taxation the penalty of wars and convulsions forced upon her by surrounding powerful neighbours; but Spain has sunk under the inevitable influence of a despotic corrupt government, and an indolent, feeble-minded, ignorant people. The one is a nation of farmers, of artizans, of sailors, of shopkeepers and merchants; the other is a nation of place-hunters and picaroons. The great features of the Spanish Exhibition are a set of assassin-like swords and daggers, and the model of a bull-fight. The Dutch have scarcely sent anything that may not be ranged in the class of utility. Their exhibition is by no means equal to the well-deserved reputation of the country. The Dutch ship-builders have sent very little; the Dutch gardeners nothing either in tools or produce; and the builders and engineers have not, as we might have hoped, favoured us with any models of the many curious contrivances by which they manage to pump out and keep out the sea from a district nearly as large as Yorkshire.

Out of 116 specimens exhibited, nearly half consist of such useful but uninteresting articles as lead and other mineral paints, water-colours, oil-cake, patent starch, chicory, wax, ivory-black, dyes—of which ones, polychromate, is a new dye—leather, ropes, brooms, brushes, horse-hair, flax and hemp, veterinary medicines, and other unpicturesque materials. Stearine candles of good colour, great hardness and size, have been sent; but the price seems to afford no prospect of a competition with our English makers, which would be of advantage to consumers. The same may be said of the blankets, some of them dyed a bright scarlet for exportation: the quality is excellent, but they are dearer than English blankets of the same size.

Two carpets of magnificent dimensions, each woven in one piece without seam, from the Royal carpet manufactory of Deventer, are displayed on the west wall, which deserves examination. One is from a Turkey, the other a Smyrna pattern, and they may stand comparison for colour, design, execution, and materials, with anything in the Building. According to our notion, they are just what library or dining-room carpets of a great mansion should be—rich, not gaudy, thick, warm, soft as velvet. The designs have avoided the absurdity of preparing landscapes or flowers to be walked on. Among articles of luxury, we much admired a cloak, muff, and ruffles of a beautiful pearl white, made by Messrs. Hase, of Hague, of the feathers of the *Colymbus cristatus*, a sea bird of the diver species. It is impossible to imagine anything more delicate or more likely



STATE HOWDAH.—EXHIBITED BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.)



SLATE BATH.—BY MAGNUS AND CO.

to harmonise with a rich dress; for so unique an article, which cannot become common, as good skins are very scarce, the price (£27) does not seem extravagant. Zeegers, of Amsterdam, has sent a large wooden folding screen, richly japanned, after a Chinese pattern, like those of the handsome chess-boards and tea-chests our grandfather sea captains used to import as presents fifty years ago. This screen would accord well with one of the carpets.

Among the utilities are to be noted a crane, from Messrs. Enthoven, of the Hague, which has excited admiration among our engineers. With a power of one-tenth, it raises, and at the same time weighs, several tons. Alongside the crane is a sugar-cane mill, one of the many machines for the same purpose within the Palace. A journeyman engineer, who was examining it, declared that it was made by English and by London mechanics: no skill does not go far enough to decide the question. There are a number of mathematical and scientific instruments, including a delicate balance by C. Belher, Arnheim, an astronomical eight-day clock, by Hohwu, of Amsterdam; and a dynamometer for ploughs, by Cazaux, of Vollenhaugh, near Leyden. M. Conrad, Engineer in Chief of the Hague, has models of a crane bridge and of a rolling bridge in use on two of the railways he has constructed—the first near Schiedam, and the other near Leyden. All that we have from the great Dutch shipbuilders is comprised in a few models of boats. From Haarlem, the Hague, and Rotterdam specimens of printing and bookbinding have been sent; among which are Bibles in quarto and folio, "for the use of the Dutch Reformed Church, printed for the Bible Company," with stereotyped plates.

Petit and Fritsen, founders, have exhibited a beautiful set of bells for a chime, which it is to be hoped will tempt some successful patriot to bestow on the steeple of his native town. We need a few more chimes in England.

A diamond ornament, capable of being converted to several uses, exhibited in the Avenue, by a jeweller of Rotterdam, seems to us of surpassing beauty in arrangement, as well as in the colour of the stones.

We cannot flatter ourselves that this Dutch exhibition will lead to any extended commercial relations, unless it be in some of the new inventions. Most of the articles seem dear: for instance, there are some well-worked sticks and whips of whalebone, better than anything of the same material in the Building; but the price has been fixed at £27 per dozen. Now for £2 our London and Birmingham manufacturers will supply a much more elegant whip than whalebone can be made into in any way. At the same time, Dutch manufactures are always sound and genuine.

We had nearly omitted, following the bad example of the jurors, any notice of a gigantic partridge-pie, containing some hundred birds, in an hermetically sealed case; the lid of which is dotted with small samplecases. We trust that this may be *tapped* at one of the farewell banquets of the Exhibition: Dutch suppers can take rank with Scotch breakfasts and French dinners. We have no doubt this monster pie will equal any of the contributions of Chevet, of the Palais Royale, in *pâte de foie gras et de becassine*.

DENMARK.—From this kingdom, harassed by a civil war but lately concluded, nearly fifty contributions have been made, of which a large proportion consist of scientific instruments and works of art, with two or three curious inventions. Among what we may term the truly national contributions and curiosities, are samples of Iceland wool. There are no parties engaged in any special pursuit to whom the contents of the Crystal Palace can be more interesting than to woolstaplers, since it contains more various specimens of the subject of their commerce than have ever before been brought together under one roof: from the frozen shores of Iceland to the burning sands of Western and Southern Africa, from the Highlands of Scotland to Australia, from Spain, SAXONY, Prussia, France, Russia, and the different districts of India, between the Bay of Bengal and the valleys of Cashmere, from Peru and from Patagonia, fleece of varying qualities have been forwarded, of which perhaps the samples from Patagonia, Cashmere, and Iceland are the most rare.

Among the truly national manufactures of Denmark are the knitted jackets, petticoats, stockings, &c., and the black earthenware pots, made by the peasantry of Jutland, which are interesting from their extreme ugliness. It is to be regretted that every contributing nation did not send specimens of its cheap woollen manufactures. Indeed, one of the deficiencies of the Exhibition is the absence of two classes of goods first, those cheap, useful articles which form the staple of the commerce than brilliant costly luxuries; and, secondly, those manufactures which are the remains of a primitive state of society, now fast disappearing before the march of steam-driven and steam-born commerce.

The most remarkable article the Danish department is that of M. Sorensen, of Copenhagen—a machine for composing and also *distributing* type. It is advanced one step over previous attempts at the same object, inasmuch as it performs the second operation; but still the difficulty of punches and "*spacing*" remains, which, after all, has to be done by hand labour.

Messrs. Funch, Jurgensens, and Nissen, all of Copenhagen, each exhibit astronomical and philosophical instruments, which include an astronomical clock, chronometers, double-acting air-pump with one cylinder, scales for chemical analysis, &c. Each of these has its merit not only of accuracy of construction, but of cheapness, and help to maintain the ancient, well-founded scientific reputation of Copenhagen. For our musicians, there are improved flutes, clarionets, and hautboys, by Schloe.

Denmark, in imitation of its great neighbours, has its Royal manufactory supported by an annual grant, for producing porcelain, which is neither cheap nor first-rate. The stock subjects, in vases and imitations of china, are not new: interesting as a set of copies in Parian from Thorwaldsen's works. The best are a figure of the great sculptor, a "Christ Blessing," and a "Theseus."

The inventor would probably be annoyed if we passed without notice "the working model of an electro-magnetic engine;" but what can be said of a model, when it is well known that so far, the difficulty of employing electro-magnetism as a moving power is not mechanical, but FACTORIAL. At present coals are cheaper than any metallic solution.

SWEDEN and NORWAY, countries to which we are indebted for our charcoal-iron for steel; for the art of rolling iron, imported by the *Fiddler* ancestor of Lord Foley; for large quantities of excellent pine timber; and for the novels of Frederika Bremer and the singing of Jenny Lind, have made a very poor display, consisting chiefly of iron in various stages, from ore to manufactured steel. We ought to have had specimens of the native manufactures of the Laplanders, a reindeer sledge, a Norwegian carriole, and a Swedish stove. A well-constructed Swedish stove is a great luxury in a study or hall, as it affords the means of keeping up an even temperature throughout the winter, with very little attention once in twenty-four hours. Being constructed of brick, they have none of the unpleasant dryness of iron stoves We note among the more interesting articles in this section thirty-two specimens of silver in different stages, which have been sent from the Kolmagorg silver mines; furs, and "samples of cotton goods, made in hand-looms by the peasantry of the province of Western Gothland, without any dressing." Altogether, Sweden and Norway have rather given us a proof of their good-will than examples of their productive industry. The remaining contributions of Northern Europe may be summed up in a very few lines.

From HANOVER, among ten contributions, there seems nothing very characteristic. Fire-arms, of course, magnetic apparatus for telegraphs, sail-cloth, a hat on a new principle, a bust of the King of Hanover, and three calf-skins, are fair specimens of the collection from the ancient patrimony of our King.

Preserved vegetables, poultry, fish, fruit, and milk are the most notable of the products of the free city of LUBECK.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ and MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, two little principalities, whose commercial relations with England chiefly consist in a supply of peasant Princesses and Princes for our Royal family, have sent, the one a hot-plate and a spinning-wheel, the other a sail, three guns, a soup-tureen, and a case of razors.

NUREMBURG, from whence we might have fairly expected a splendid collection of the toys so dear to the hearts of the children of "all nations," has found nothing for us but two specimens of remarkably fine wire—one pound drawn out 76,000 feet in length, and the other for mining lanterns to 41,000 feet.

From Germany we must make a long stride to ROME, from which we have received works of art in the shape of cameos in shell and in onyx, mosaics, a very beautiful model of the three great sepulchres of the Basilica, executed in various stones, and a bust of Pius IX. The cameos in shell should be carefully examined, as we think previously only had an opportunity of seeing common French copies of the same kind. We cannot consider MacDonald's statue a specimen of Roman industry. It is curious to walk from the Roman department, with its scanty collection of pretty toys, all that a principality richly endowed in soil and climate can send, to Switzerland, where nearly two hundred articles, most of which can be sold in foreign countries, are the industry and vigour of a free people.

In taking leave of the productions of Europe, we cannot help regretting that Paris, Hamburgh, and Brussels did not send some specimens of their cheap and elegant furniture, as well as the costly articles of all only for the palaces of noblemen and princes. Those cities can make furniture which is very cheap, and not without elegance. The speculation would have paid well. We suspect foreign exhibitors, in fixing their prices and sending their goods, have been led astray by a vulgar error as to the lavishness of Englishmen. For instance, a set of pretty chairs in the Tuscan department, are priced at twelve shillings each. Very much handsomer can be had of London manufacture for eight shillings.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS.—Under this title we may enumerate a variety of what are vulgarly called "oddments," which say nothing for the resources of the country by which they are sent, but help to illustrate the cosmopolitan character of our commerce. For instance, Brazil, an empire containing two million square miles, with a capital, Rio de Janeiro, with upwards of two hundred thousand inhabitants; and another great city, Bahia, with more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, has been content to have its industrial resources represented by a few vases of flowers, made from the brilliant feathers of tropical birds and the scales of the diamond beetle. It is true that Brazilian diamonds and other precious stones appear in a manufactured state among the displays of many European jewellers; and Brazilian coffee, cotton, sugar, and hides, in which an immense trade is carried on with England, appear in the samples of the trade of the port of LIVERPOOL. But we should have been glad to have seen a complete collection, not only of rough diamonds and topazes, but of the great variety of timber and ornamental wood, of the dyes the logwood, Brazil wood, and other raw produce which must be the source of great wealth in that empire, whenever education and commercial enterprise have been substituted for the feeble hastitude of the degenerate Portuguese. We referred to the beautiful leather manufactures of the Brazilian Indians in our article on Saddlery.

CHILI, by the kindness of the Messrs. Schneider, of Broad-street, has a lump of gold ore weighing 3 ozs., to typify the raw material in which she pays for a not inconsiderable consumption of British manufactures. A little of the Chilian wheat would have been acceptable, as rendering more perfect the cereal department of the Exhibition. Both Australia and South Carolina have more than once been indebted to Valparaiso for supplies of wheat at a reasonable price. Through that port a considerable and increasing traffic, much stimulated by the colonization of California, is carried on between the Chilian Republic and our Pacific colonies. We also hoped for some specimens of the sandstone jars which the Chilian potters, either by the exercise of hereditary skill, or by the use of some peculiar clay, manufacture so admirably light, strong, and ringing like metal. If the idea of forming a museum of specimens of raw produce and primitive industry, collected from the Exhibition, be carried out, the deficiencies we have pointed out may be filled up by the private contributions of some of our merchants

MEXICO has been content to be represented by our gold workers and jewellers, and has only sent a few wax flowers and specimens of timber. We have no bottles of *pulque*, the spirit distilled from the cactus, nor any of the cloth or other of the many articles which the Mexican Indian manufactures from a plant which is to him what the palm and the bamboo are to the natives of the East. From the cactus, which grows in the most barren grounds, he obtains good clothing, fuel, thatch, ropes, and even an intoxicating drink to drown the thought of his miserable position.

NEW GRANADA, with its handful of rough emeralds, will be passed unnoticed by many even of the students of, who know not that the little republic of that name contains a narrow slice of land, perhaps more important than any other of the same dimensions in the world. The isthmus and port of Panama are within the territores of New Granada, and it may confidently be assumed, that, if within ten years an EXHIBITION of the Industry of all Nations should be repeated, New Grenada will make no unimportant figure among the contributors of raw produce.

QUEEN POMARE, of the SOCIETY ISLANDS, deserves our best thanks for illustrating the moral industry of her little kingdom—one industry that excited the admiration of Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks, "as by gone days when George the Third was King." Her Majesty has sent beautiful mats, cotton cloth, and coronets.

LIBERIA sends a fine specimen of foreign produce, although placed in the midst of our colonial productions, are certain samples of mahogany and wood, and of vegetable wax, from the black Republic of Dominica, in the island of Hayti, which have been sent by our consul there, Sir Robert Schomburgk, the botanist, who discovered in Guiana, and sent to England, the *Victoria Regia* flower.

American Ploughs. A Correspondent writes us, in reference to the article on the Ploughs of the United States, that the Canadian Iron Plough, so far from gaining a prize, was not even mentioned in the Report on the Albany Match. Such, however, was the case. A Canadian who at the time cited it as a proof of the impartiality of the judges.

COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Our Colonial contributions have been largely increased, and entirely re-arranged, since our early notice of them. In some of our possessions warm interest has evidently been taken in the Exhibition, and pains and considerable expense have been incurred to make their local contributions complete.

BRITISH GUIANA has exhibited, by the agent of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of the Colony, 150 vegetable productions either in a raw or manufactured state, all suitable for permanent preservation in the colonial department of an industrial museum, besides about forty curiosities chiefly connected with the aboriginal Indians of that colony.

TRINIDAD.—The Governor, Lord Harris, has sent a very interesting collection, admirably arranged, which includes everything of importance in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom of that rich South American colonies. Thus, among other specimens, we have "pitch" from the springs in the centre of the Pitch Lake, and every variety of pitch found in or near the lake. Mineral charcoal prepared from the pitch, which is found to be a cheap substitute for animal charcoal in the manufacture of sugar; also, naphtha manufactured from the pitch; and many other articles which are likely to form part of the exports of the colony, when the science and capital of Europe has been directed to their respective properties. Then we have, in the animal substances, tortoiseshell and whale-oil, both articles of export. In vegetables, specimens of cocoa-nut and other oils, spices, cotton, which is not at present, but is likely to become an object of cultivation; and also the fibre of the *Piassaba Bassata*, and agave, of which the native population make cotton and ropes. The "woods" are well arranged and classified.

The Exhibition has been the means of bringing to notice a vast number of ornamental and timber woods, from India, British North America, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, our West Indian possessions, and other colonies. It is to be hoped that they will be preserved in some suitable place, and that we shall have a comprehensive report on them from competent scientific and practical authorities [illegible] our communication with distant countries is rendered more [illegible] this facility, in connection with the reduction of the timber duties, ought to afford our cabinet-makers, builders, and shipwrights, some new raw material. We observe that the BAHAMAS, famed for turtle and pine-apples, send, in addition to specimens of the shell-flowers which have long been admired, a very handsome cabinet-wood which grows to a large size, called locally "horse-flesh"

JAMAICA has the unenviable distinction of being unrepresented in the Crystal Palace, except through the kindness of a lady who sent a case of artificial flowers, made from St. Christopher, John Morris, a black labourer, has forwarded a West Indian fish pot or basket, made of the inner bark of a tree. The most noticeable contribution from Barbadoes is a collection of wax imitation tropical fruits and flowers, by Mr. and Mrs. Brathwaite, of that island. Bermuda produce occupies a small table, crowned with a model of one of the celebrated Bermudian pilot-boat.

It will be remembered that Colonel Reid, the courteous and intelligent chairman of the Executive Committee, was Governor first of Bermuda, and afterwards of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.

In passing over several trifling West Indian contributions of no especial note, we observe that there are specimens of produce from those sinecure dependencies, St. Helena and the Falkland Islands; two useless colonies, where expensive establishments are kept up, apparently for no other reason than to provide for poor gentlemen of political influence

Of our Australian colonies, the collection of Van Diemen's Land, which is by far the most complete, as it now contains not less than [illegible] separate contributions, has been re-arranged. We owe this [illegible] who wish to know something about the natural productions of our colonies, have reason to be deeply obliged to the committee of the colonists for the excellent "Island Museum" they have provided. The famous manufactures are the most striking part of this department, although the distance is too great for us to expect any considerable importation. Among the purely colonial productions, we note feathers of the musk bird, or scoty pee-ol, which is found in countless numbers in the islands of Bass's Straits—these feathers are much used for pillows, and could be supplied in quantity; gloves of opossum fur and lamb's wool; organ pipes, bored in the solid in Huon pine, a wood applied to a number of purposes; (190) *Mylitta australis*, a sort of truffle, eaten by the aborigines before their destruction by the whites, in a half-roasted state, which has been used by Europeans in soups and puddings; skins of the duck billed platypus; honey and wax from bees, which have now become naturalised, and are to be found building in hollow trees of the forests. The native bee of Australia is black, and scarcely larger than a fly.

The exhibition of South Australia, as compared with Van Diemen's Land, is in inverse proportion to its respective commercial importance. There are barely a dozen articles, but these include specimens of copper ore, specimens of grain, and malachite from the Burra Burra mine, which has afforded £700,000 sterling value of ore, between the date of striking the first lode, in 1846, and 1850. Wool and tallow, the staple articles of New South Wales and other Australian colonies, we have adverted to in another part of our numbers, and have nothing to add, except to recommend to those interested in our woollen manufactures a comparison of the wools of Australia and the coarse tweeds manufactured at and near SYDNEY, with the fine collection from all countries contained in the Crystal Palace. Perhaps ere at this late hour, before the Exhibition closes, a lump of native gold may be added to the display of the produce of New South Wales. If in that colony, as now promised, a second El Dorado be discovered, with its millions of sheep and cattle, it will even far out-do California.

The Canadian section has already been described and illustrated; but it has been in several particulars re-arranged with increased picturesque effect. The leather made from the skins of the porpoise—an entirely new manufacture—has excited the attention of the trade. A pair of shooting-boots of this material, the excellent workmanship having arrived, have been presented to Prince Albert, and acknowledged in a very gracious manner. Among other additions, are some beautiful furs from NOVA SCOTIA, and some asphaltic coal from New Brunswick. The wild-cat skins of Nova Scotia are worth attention for cloak linings, if they can be supplied in any quantity

We conclude our visits to the avenues and bays in which the produce of so many different races, languages, customs, and climates, are gathered together, with an earnest hope that ere long before the Exhibition expires, we may be able, in a second great gathering of all nations, to note and report mighty progress in industrial arts and peaceful civilizing sympathies.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Most people have had occasion, at one time or another, to complain of suffering produced by the mal-construction of boots or shoes; we cannot but rejoice, therefore, in the announcement, that, according to all probability, a new era for the feet is about to dawn, and such sufferings to become as rare and exceptional as they now are general and abundant. The present Exhibition of Industry offers ample grounds on which we justify this hopeful anticipation. It is an old and popular adage, that there is "nothing like leather:" this we are perfectly prepared to admit, and at the same time to assert an equally popular fact, that there is something very unlike leather, possessing one great property in which leather, as we most of us know to our cost, is too often painfully deficient. This property is *elasticity*, and we need scarcely add that the substance we allude to is *india-rubber*

That the combination of this valuable gum, with the ancient and time-honoured material, is the grand feature of modern progress in the art of boot and shoe making, will speedily become apparent in one review of the articles exhibited in that department. Its importance will be, perhaps, still more fairly appreciated, from the consideration that by its agency boots and shoes of the cheapest and commonest manufacture may be made as pleasant and easy to the feet as those costly specimens of ingenious and studied workmanship hitherto obtainable only by the wealthier classes. Not only does the introduction of elastic textures into the construction of coverings for the feet remove all undue pressure, allow the free and natural play of the muscles, and avoid much wear and disagreeable effort required in getting shoes on and off; not only does it do away with the risk of corns and bunions, the cure of which has sprung into an actual profession, but it abolishes all the cumbrous and fragile machinery of laces, straps, buttons, &c., and renders a boot or shoe as walking-shoe as easy to don as a slipper or stocking—an advantage by no means likely to be underrated by a foot-sore public. That such an innovating invention should neither be brought to perfection at once, nor meet with the immediate popularity and patronage it merits is not wonderful, when we cons der the slow progress of all reforms in established for whether material, social, or political. But that it deserves attention and recommendation as an alleviation of one of the most widespread and troublesome of the smaller evils of life, that is how, some one we imagine, deny. At the same time, it is highly desirable that boot and shoe makers generally should turn more serious attention to the anatomy and natural requirements of the foot, and particularly reform the detestable practice of making the sole as narrow, pinching it in on the inner extremity, contrary to the natural shape of the foot, according to which the great toe, is far from deflecting as they dictate, the fact being that the inner side of the foot requires nearly a straight line to determine the outline of the sole. On this point we took the opinion of an eminent sculptor. Any one may, however, satisfy himself by placing his foot on a sheet of paper, and carefully tracing its outline with a pencil. Though it must be remembered that the constant practice of wearing shoes, such as are generally sold (or rather mis-soled, if jesting be permissible on such a grave subject), speedily destroys the proper shape of the foot by habitual distortion. The contrast between the real form of the foot, and some boots and shoes is positively ludicrous, Another fault of which almost everybody complains is want of height in the instep. This cause exquisite pain, and is one of the accidents which India-rubber is specially calculated to remedy. India-rubber will also render it much easier to get a ready made fit; indeed, when its application is perfected, it will be as safe to send for a pair of boots or shoes by giving the number of the size, as it is to send for a pair of gloves. The majority will always buy their shoes ready made, therefore this is no small recommendation.

We commence our critical inspection of the goods exhibited in this department of industry, with Mr. Sparkes Hall, of 308, Regent-street, bootmaker to the Queen, who exhibits a curious set of imitations of the shoes of various reigns, shewing the marvellous changes of fashion at a glance. There is the elegant pointed shoe, so well calculated to show the form of the foot, of the days of King John and Henry III. There is the preposterous looped up shoe of Edward IV. There is the round-toed, broad, comfortable, and rational shoe of Henry VIII., with its slashed openings, rendering all compression an impossibility. There is a large-mouthed, free-and-easy boot of Charles II., so popular on the stage; and William III. shoe, which but for the anachronism, we should feel inclined to set down as the aboriginal Blucher. But, as a maker of boots and shoes for his living contemporaries, Mr. Sparkes Hall is, as may be imagined, a patentee of valuable india-rubber webbing, to enlarge the sides of boots, which evidently forms his grand claim to distinction.

Mr. J. Medwin, whose specimens occupy part of the same stall in the Main Avenue West, is another patentee of the resilient boots, also a registered elastic constructor.

Ramsbottom's substitute for shoes and clogs are rimmed with iron as strongly as a horse's shoe, and appear calculated to defy the wear and tear of time.

W. Thomas and Brothers, of 128, Cheapside, exhibit boots and shoes made without stitches, pegs, nails, or rivets, with India-rubber sides, &c., and boots with gutta percha soles

We here see a new and extremely interesting application of the innovating principle, whose we have already characterised as the leading feature of improvement in the manufactures. A curious pair of topboots are shown by Mr. Godever, of 16, John-street, Crutched Friars, which weigh only 3 oz., and can be made to order in two hours, and sent by post. The first pair were made for a jockey, in order to reduce his weight to the required standard.

Some perspiration absorbing waterproof boots by Currie, of Pantonstreet, Haymarket, if they realise their title, fill up a long required desideratum

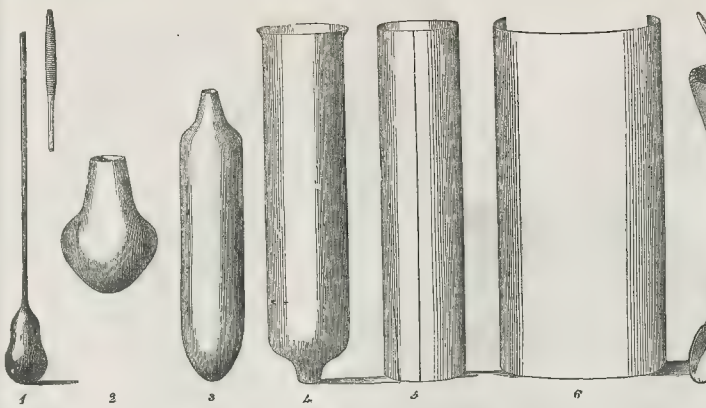
The springsided boots by Wildsmith, of Sherrard-street; the sidecopedes of elastic, of silk, with cork soles and elastic waistpieces (Dowie's patent), are also worthy of notice. The latter give freer play to the bend of the foot than ordinary soles. Of this invention we speak from experience, as also of the elastic webbing of Mr. S. Hall, above alluded to

Mr. Clarke, of Southampton-row, is also an elastic inventor, and exhibits boots and shoes for tender feet. He also has casts and lasts for deformed feet, &c.

Hartley's polish enamel is a preparation for giving a permanent polish to ordinary boots, of which the exhibitor shows some excellent specimens.

Directed by a placard, we found the remainder of the British boots and shoes in the South-east Gallery, where more elastic-sided shoes, by S. H. Heath, of 33, Poultry, and others, claimed our attention.

A waterproof boot, by O. Faulkner, of 90, Wigmore-street, offered a



EXAMPLES OF GLASS-BLOWING. BY HARTLEY AND CO.

ractical proof of its virtues by actual immersion in a pail of water. In the case of C. Hubert, of 302, Regent-street, is a shoe with the toes istinctly drawn, made without seam, and strongly suggestive of the torure inflicted by boots less accurately correspondent with the forms of ature. The boots exhibited by Mr. Hubert are of extreme elegance and erfection of manufacture.

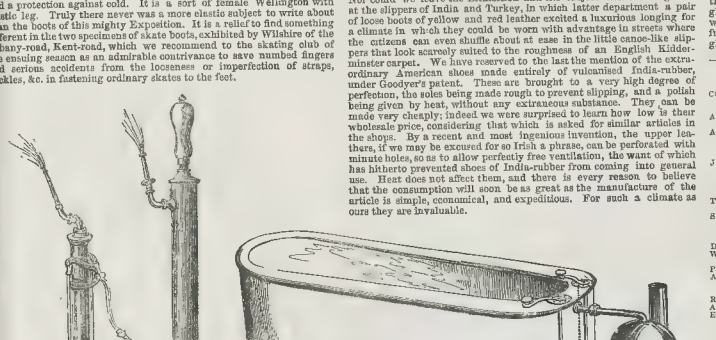
The ladies' Victoria boot, by E. Walker, of 19, Whitecross place, Wilon-street, Finsbury-square, is intended to act as a support for the ancle nd a protection against cold. It is a sort of female Wellington with astic leg. Truly there never was a more elastic subject to write about han the boots of this mighty Exposition. It is a relief to find something ifferent in the two specimens of skate boots, exhibited by Wilshire of the Jbany-road, Kent-road, which we recommend to the skating club of he ensuing season as an admirable contrivance to save numbed fingers nd serious accidents from the looseness or imperfection of straps, uckles, &c. in fastening ordinary skates to the feet.

GARDEN SYRINGE BY TYLOR AND SONS.

Mr. Schaller claims to be the sole inventor of the mackintosh overshoes; Becket of Fenchurch-street, of the *Tri bicio elastico*, or invisible spring boot, which we mention, were it only for the remarkable name which its imaginative inventor has conferred upon it.

A. Robert, of 123, Regent-street, exhibits very beautiful dress boots. Hoby, the most famous in story, the pet of the fashionable novelists, who have stereotyped his name with that of the illustrious Stuis, and a few more fortunate tradesmen, displays some boots of waterproof leather, to be cleaned in the ordinary manner, of undeniable make.

The foreign boots and shoes are mostly destitute of any striking novelty in make or fashion; yet the specimens of Hungarian boots with iron heels and pointed toes are curious as an illustration of national costume; and the splendid slippers of embroidered velvet, and morning boots with turn-up pointed toes of yellow embossed leather, by Anton Kunert, of Vienna, may interest some of our dandies and *petites maitresses*. Some very handsome slippers are also to be found in the case of M. Bathié, member of the Academy of Industry at Paris and inventor of the *inhotsoutlier*, for which, in the hope that wooden shoes will soon be traditionary in *la belle France*, we are not disposed to give any extraordinary credit. Nor could we leave the Exhibition and the subject without a glance at the slippers of India and Turkey, in which latter department a pair of loose boots of yellow and red leather excited a luxurious longing for a climate in which they could be worn with advantage in streets where the citizens can even shuffle about at ease in the little canoe-like slippers that look scarcely suited to the roughness of an English Kidderminster carpet. We have reserved to the last the mention of the extraordinary American shoes made entirely of vulcanised India-rubber, under Goodyer's patent. These are brought to a very high degree of perfection, the soles being made rough to prevent slipping, and a polish being given by heat, without any extraneous substance. They can be made very cheaply; indeed we were surprised to learn how low is their wholesale price, considering that which is asked for similar articles in the shops. By a recent and most ingenious invention, the upper leathers, if we may be excused for so Irish a phrase, can be perforated with minute holes, so as to allow perfectly free ventilation, the want of which has hitherto prevented shoes of India-rubber from coming into general use. Heat does not affect them, and there is every reason to believe that the consumption will soon be as great as the manufacture of the article is simple, economical, and expeditious. For such a climate as ours they are invaluable.



PORTABLE BATH.—BY TYLOR AND SONS.

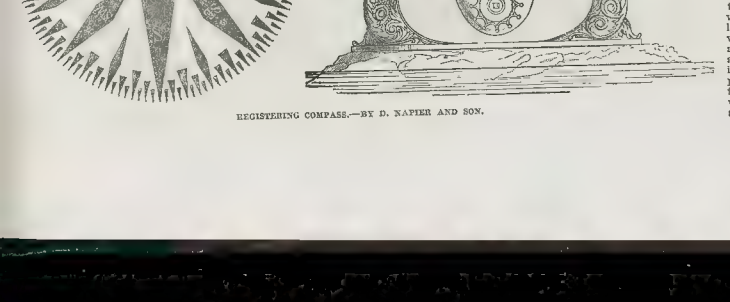
Before concluding our notice, we think we may venture to assert that we have made good our promise of demonstrating by modern instances that elasticity and India-rubber are the great signs of the times in the boot and shoemaking reform to which the manufacture of the age is destined.

PORTABLE BATH, GARDEN SYRINGES, &c. BY TYLOR AND SONS.

Tylor and Sons exhibit a very comfortable-looking bath, copper, enamelled to the appearance of white marble, in a mahogany frame, with a cocks for hot, cold, and waste water; and, in addition, fittings for a shower-bath, warm or cold, with a pump for the purpose of raising the water. The peculiar advantage of this production, however, consists in there being attached to one end of the bath a small stove, which, at a small expense of coals, will heat the water whenever required for use. In another Engraving, in the same page, we represent two of Tylor's garden syringes, which are remarkable for the simplicity and neatness of their construction.

REGISTERING COMPASS. BY D. NAPIER AND SON.

This compass registers upon paper the exact course which a vessel has been steered for twenty four consecutive hours. Its object is to enable the Captain at any time to ascertain if the ship has been steered correctly, and, if not to show the period of error, and the amount of deviation.



REGISTERING COMPASS.—BY D. NAPIER AND SON.

EXAMPLES OF GLASS-BLOWING. BY HARTLEY AND CO.

Messrs. Hartley and Co., of Sunderland, in addition to a variety of specimens of glass available for various purposes, as windows, conservatories, &c., exhibit a series of models illustrative of the manufacture of crown or sheet glass, the examination of which will prove highly gratifying to those who take an interest in the great productive arts of the country. Some of these we have engraved, including the melting-pot, which stands nearly five feet high (No. 7 on the cut). No. 1 shows the blow-pipe and ball of metal, as taken from the pot; No. 2, sheet glass as formed by the blower in a wooden mould; No. 3, sheet glass when swinging in the process of blowing; No. 4, sheet glass when fully swung; No. 5, sheet glass when finished by blowing; No. 6, sheet glass when partially flattened.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CLERICUS—Small pensions are granted to indigent blind persons by the Rev W Hutchinson's Charity to the Blind, Christ's Hospital; George Trollope, Esq, clerk; and by the Island Man's Friend, 29, Saville row, Col Burlington-street: treasurer, John Simpson, Esq

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The electric eel (*Gymnotus electricus*) is found in the Amazon river, in South America

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.—"El Dorado signifies literally "the gilded" or "golden," and was applied to the sovereignty teeming with profuse wealth which the Spaniards in the 16th century sought in the interior of South America, between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers; and the glittering tales about Raleigh's search for him rife

J S, Islington.—A "Manual of Mechanics' Institutions in England" was published, in 1839, by the Useful Knowledge Society. The thousandth anniversary of the birthday of Alfred the Great was celebrated at Wantage, Berks, October 25, 1849.—(See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No 366.) The result of the jubilee has been the erection of the Free Grammar school at Wantage, engraved in the Journal, No. 439

T L S—Old Bedford was originally a mud island of 1000 acres, between St Ives's ground (now Mount Mascall's brewery) and Old Fyburn (now Mount Pleasant), Hyde-park.

SARAH—We cannot undertake the research necessary to find Water Meadow Lane, as mentioned from its having been first given by a local resident, but we have found by Horwood, who continued to act George I during a Royal extension of the Bounds, by which the lane was comprehended in the Royal favour, and had the proper boundary

D W P, Hereford (United States).—We have not room

W B B—A lever placed within a chord is not used, as mentioned, in Hampton Court and Bramshill

PERE TY.—Probably in Morant's "History of Essex"

A DISCIPLE (Shattesworth.—"*Arms*: Arg. three weavers shuttles, sable, tipped and furnished with quills of yarn, the threads pendent or.—*Crest*: "*Arms*: Arg. a saltire gu."

Grimbaud: "*Arms*: Arg. a griffin segreant sa., beaked and legged or."

RED RIDING HOOD—The daughter of the elder brother has precedence

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The name is pronounced as if written Cumley

E WARREN HASTINGS—The last Count of Toulouse was Raymond V. It was his father, Raymond IV., who married, for his third wife, Johanna, widow of William King of Sicily, and daughter of Henry II., King of England. Raymond IV's other wives were—1st, Bertha, sister of Trincavel, Viscount of Beziers; and 2d, a daughter of Hugh I., King of Cyprus: by neither of whom did he leave any issue. Raymond V. married Eleanor, daughter of Peter II., first King of Aragon, and had an only daughter and heir, Joanna, who wedded, in 1219, Alphonsus, Count of Poictiers and Auvergne, brother of St. Louis, King of France. Raymond II., the companion in arms of Godfrey de Bouillon, was father of Alphonsa, Count of Toulouse, who was, son, Raymond III., was father of Raymond IV.

B. We can find no arms as belonging to the town of Mold above mentioned.

W P M K—Mon [illegible] now a city, or as a corporate town, and the son of a bishop

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—"*Arms* of We. y Burt: Sa. [illegible] in chief three cinquefoils arg.

CRUX.—As a knighthood is often bestowed for services done, which may be reading a sword not [illegible] Lord Bacon, or even Baron of Verulam per [illegible] Motto: Per ignem, per gladium."

QUIS.—We regret we have not the means of answering our correspondent's inquiries

EXCELSIOR—The cost of a marriage license is about £7 17s. The time allowed for it to remain in force is three months. There must be residence in the parish by one or other of the parties

J M B—The price of a farthing of Queen Anne is from 5s to 10s. Apply to Mr Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden

R W A's specimen of William III is of no value

P W D's half crown of Charles II is worth from 5s

T W—1 or 2 shillings of Charles I is worth 5s or 8s, if in fine preservation

H L, Surgeon—An ancient British gold coin of the communest type known. It cannot be assigned to any certain period, but is supposed to have been in circulation about the time of Cæsar's invasion of Britain or Albion, B C 50

B S. H—A piece of Queen Anne, and a crown piece of Henry III of France

J P F—A coin of the Alexandrian series, title of Probus or Aurelian, but the impression is too ba. y taken to enable any one to say which of the two

N. M'MATTHEW.—If Dr Ida—You can [illegible] at St Patrick's farthing, and is supposed to have been struck by the rebels in 1 [illegible] in the reign of Charles I

ST. LEONARD'S.—*Arms* of Langhorne: "Per chev [illegible] and arg. a [illegible]

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet proper a [illegible]

HERALD.—*Arms* of Dalrymple, Bart. of Stair: "Or on a saltire sa. nine lozenges of the first. *Crest*. A rock ppr. *Supporters*: Two lions ga. *Motto*: Firm."

F H C—Arms not entitled during your mother's lifetime, although she is an heiress, to quarter her arms. The cannon would be metal on metal, and the arms incorrect.

Q H, Westerham.—Mar Bliss in Alva, two miles from Stirling, and is the quoad. Our locality not very far from Sidon, in Syria, were the places of residence of Lady Hester Stanhope.

HORNBY AND KENWORTHY'S PATENT SIZEING AND DRESSING MACHINE.

THE model of the sizeing and dressing machinery, patented by Messrs. Hornby and Kenworthy, is placed contiguous to Harrison's power-loom, towards the north-west angle of the Machinery in Motion department, the invention being now the property of Messrs. Joseph and W. Harrison, of Blackburn. This machinery is used for the purpose of sizeing, dressing, or preparing the warp threads, by causing flour paste to be combined and retained with the fibres of the threads, so that they are made more tough and smooth for weaving. It is worked in connection with the patent warping or beaming machine, a model of which is exhibited by Mr. W. Kenworthy of Blackburn, but which is likewise the property of Messrs. Harrison. In the process of the cotton manufacture, before the yarn is taken to the warping machine, it is wound from the cop on to bobbins of about four inches long and three inches diameter: these bobbins of yarn are then taken to the warping machine for the purpose of the threads being laid equally parallel to each other so as to make them into a beamed warp and to facilitate their arrangement after being sized and placed in the heald or "heddles" of the loom. In the old system of preparing the yarn, before its being placed in the loom, a cumbrous machine, termed a warping mill, was used instead of this improved machine of Mr. Kenworthy, which warping mill was worked by hand after the yarn had been made into a balled warp; it was then taken to the old kind of sizeing machine, which soaked the yarn into the warm size, then squeezed it between iron rollers, afterwards dried it, and in the next place it was re-balled. The warp was then taken from this machine for winding it on a roller-beam, after which it was removed to the looming-frame, and next to the loom to be woven into cloth; but now, by the connexion of Mr. Kenworthy's warping machine with the sizeing machine of Messrs. Hornby and Kenworthy, the process is much simplified, and is withal systematic and mechanical. It will be seen, on reference to the warping machine itself, in the Exhibition, that the bobbins containing yarn are so placed in a wooden frame, called a "creel," that they will revolve; the threads are then passed through a "wraithe" on to a roller beam, the wraithe being required for the purpose of keeping the threads separate and uniformly in the order in which they are intended to be wound off

FRAME OF MINIATURES. BY T. CARRICK.

(after having passed through the size) on to the weaver's yarn beam In this machine is a beautiful adaptation of mechanism by which the yarn may be backed off the beam, if by chance any broken thread should escape the eye of the operative and get on the beam: this motion consists of a series of small cylindrical rods, so arranged that the threads of the yarn pass under them, and supposing none of the threads to break during the process, the beam would get filled without any necessity for calling this invention into action; but it so happens that breakages often do occur, and as the machine works at a rather quick speed, those severed threads get on the beam before the operative has sufficient time to stop the machine the machine is provided with two sets of driving pulleys, one pair at each end of the driving shaft, the pair which drive the backing-off motion working at one half the speed of the other: the leathern straps or bands which connect these pulleys with the main shaft of the factory are so arranged by the one, (that which drives the backing-off motion) being crossed, and the other being open, the that motion of the machine can be reversed. Whenever the thread is are broken, the operative, therefore, effects the stoppage of the machine by simply passing the open strap off the fast pulley to one revolving loosely on the shaft, he then reverses the motion by passing the crossed strap off a loosely revolving pulley on to the fast pulley, thereby turning back or backing off the threads from the beam: the series of cylindrical rollers then perform their office by moving down slots made in the framing of the machine, in their progress bearing down with them the threads backed off the beam until the severed thread is discovered and united, when the operative sets on the machine as before the breakage took place, and the cylindrical rollers to their former position. After the beam is filled by this machine, it is placed along with five others in the improved sizeing machine, in bearings so that they will revolve at the left end of the machine, having weights upon their pivots, in order that they may be kept in their places, the six threads of yarn are then passed through an ordinary comb bar, or "wraithe," and thus divided equally until passed through the healds, which in this machine are situated at the left end, for the purpose of effecting the cross-shed, and thereby taking the "lease," previously to the yarns being submitted to the sizeing process. The lease now being taken, and the cross-band or threads being introduced for the purpose of "looming," or drawing in of the weaver's beam, the threads of yarn are passed over a wraithe, or comb-bar, formed by a row of teeth or rods of intervening spaces, for the purpose of laying the threads in parallel breadths, side by side, and forming each division or band of threads (of any required number) into separate and distinct tapes or sheets (of any desired width), each thread being laid parallel side by side, and thus in lateral contact, the wraithe, or comb-bar, being allowed to vibrate or oscillate freely as the threads proceed. The continuous threads being thus made or separated into breadths or bands, are now passed over a conducting roller, and immersed into the trough containing the sizeing material, which is here kept in a heated state by steam passing through a pipe into the trough, and thus boiled into the warp threads as they are passed through it and under the adjustable tension roller, which can be adjusted to any required degree of tension at pleasure, or can be raised up when necessary entirely out of the trough by means of a winch, worm, and rack, with which the pinions of the rollers are connected. The threads are then passed forward through a pair of squeezing-rollers, and again similarly immersed in the trough containing the size to finish the yarn, from whence they are passed around the drying cylinders, also heated by steam, and now assume the form of tapes or bands (the sizeing material, by its adhesive properties, causing the threads to adhere slightly together), and thus proceed in a tape-like form, being, of course, much stronger, more regular, and less likely to be broken or disarranged than by the old mode of sizeing. A circular revolving brush is placed above the threads as they proceed over the drying cylinders, for the purpose of dressing or laying the fibres, and making the tapes or bands more compact and even. They now proceed in a sized, dried, and finished state, being conducted by two rollers through a similar wraithe, or comb-bar, but of much finer pitch, and by passing through which the bands of threads are passed edgewise and again similarly divided by the oscillating or vibratory action of the comb-bar, and laid over the tension roller at the right hand end of the machine in a proper state to be received and wound upon the warp beam ready for the operation of drawing in, after which operation it is taken to the loom and woven.

An improved self-acting marking apparatus is connected with this machine. Upon the end of one of the revolving guide rollers is a worm, working into a small wheel on the end of a shaft, at the reverse end of which is a small mitre wheel driving a corresponding wheel upon another shaft, which carries at its other end a revolving marker, alternately dipping into a box of colour and marking the warp threads therewith as it revolves; it thus marks out any desired length of warp for the pieces of cloth intended to be woven, and allows the warp beams to contain accurate lengths without waste in the looming The combination, therefore, of the division of the threads into bands, the arrangement of the "healds" for obtaining the cross-shed in taking the "lease," previous to dressing or sizeing the new forms of "wraithes" or comb-bars, and the self acting marker, with the improved construction of the mechanism employed, constitute an important improvement, and is of great benefit in the preparation of yarns for weaving.

The sizeing machine is equally well adapted for sizing flax: it stands in about the same space as the old dressing frame, takes less power, does nearly six times the quantity of work, and is calculated for coarse or fine mule or throstle yarn, and with the assistance of a good workman will run off fully 1000 cuts per week of 5½ days, of nine-eighths wide, 66 reed, and 26 yards long.

FRAME OF MINIATURES. BY T. CARRICK.

These miniatures are exhibited as specimens illustrative of the application of white marble as a material for painting upon, being durable, and little affected by light or atmospheric influences. Amongst the group will be recognised many familiar faces, as those of Lablache, S. Rogers (the author of "The Pleasures of Memory)," Macready, Lord Lyndhurst, the Duke of Wellington, O'Connell, &c

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SECOND SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—GROUP OF ARMS IN THE FRENCH DEPARTMENT.

We have already more than once remarked upon the splendid decoration lavished by the French gunsmiths upon their weapons of offence and defence, giving all the attractiveness and charm of a plaything to the engine of death. For this ornamental manufacture the gunsmiths of Paris (Devisme, Lefaucheux, Delacour, Lepages, Claudin, and others) are especially distinguished; and the display which they make in a northern bay leading out of the Foreign Nave, daily attracts the attention of those interested in warlike operations and field-sports. Our Engraving comprises a group of the most striking of these productions.

THE CLOCK-CASE SHOP.

VISIT TO A CLERKENWELL CLOCK FACTORY.

CLERKENWELL has long been noted for the manufacture of every description of clocks. There are, however, not more than about half a dozen clock manufactories on a large scale, the work being, for the most part, done by those who are known as small masters, employing one or two journeymen or apprentices, and who attend entirely to particular branches of the trade; for instance—there are the dial enameller, the hand maker, the pinion maker, the wheel cutter, the fuzee cutter, the spring maker, the movement maker, the pendulum and barrel maker, the carver, the case maker, the clock-glass maker, the French polisher, and the finisher: so that, when a clock of a particular construction is ordered of one of the small masters, he has to depend on more than a dozen workmen, living in various parts of the district, for the several distinct portions of work required to complete the clock. Delay after delay is the consequence. "The wheel-cutter is so much engaged," or "the case-maker has deceived me," and such like, are among the reasons for disappointing, again and again, the anxious inventor of some horological improvement. It is quite obvious, therefore, that a factory which embraces all the various branches of the business must possess considerable advantages, especially when all the operators are under the immediate superintendence and practised eye of the principals.

Our attention was lately directed to such an establishment in St John's Square, Clerkenwell, belonging to Messrs. J. Smith and Sons, which occupies the site of the once famous clock manufactory of Colonel Magniac. One of the principals kindly attended to us during an entire day, which we spent in examining closely the various operations necessary in producing a clock, and also several beautiful machines employed in facilitating some of the more difficult and tedious processes.

We, in the first place, noticed the stock of mahogany which is introduced into the yard, around which the various workshops are placed, direct from the West India Docks. The mahogany logs, which are from 18 inches to 3 feet square, and from 6 to 20 feet in length, are in the first instance cut up into boards, varying from three-quarters of an inch to 2 inches in thickness, which, for the purpose of seasoning, are racked in the open yard, in a horizontal position, for about two years; after which period they are transferred to a shed, and placed in a vertical position, being separated from each other by a rack at top. Here they remain for three years, after which they are ready for use. For clock-cases intended for hot climates, the additional precaution is taken of stacking the boards at about seven feet above the glass-bending kiln. There are three kinds of mahogany used—Spanish, Cuba, and Honduras; oak is also used, besides maple, rosewood, satin, and other fancy woods. At the saw-pit we observed some logs of oak being cut up, of a rich brown colour, which is only attained by great age; the logs in question were at least 200 years old.

The principal divisions in the manufacture of a clock are, the brass-founding, the glass-bending, the case-making, and the clock-making.

Brass-founding.—Every piece of brass-work used in a clock made at Messrs. Smith and Son's establishment is cast in the foundry, at the east end of the yard, as seen in the Engraving. The furnace, which is under the level of the floor, is constructed chiefly of Stourbridge bricks; the ash-pit is in front, and covered over with a grating. Gas coke is sometimes used, but coke of a harder description, similar to that made for locomotive engines, is preferred. The casting-pots used are made chiefly of clay and powdered coke, and are formed with a small spout, but without any handle. When the metal is put into the melting-pot, the founder places it into the furnace by means of tongs of a peculiar shape. The pots are of conoidal form, some of which will hold 50 lb of metal, which consists of about two of copper and one of spelter, or zinc, for most purposes in clock-making; but the quality is altered at pleasure, for particular purposes, by changing the proportions of the copper and spelter respectively. For turret clock-work, gun metal is used instead of brass.

The casting trough is made of wood with sloping sides, and is placed opposite to the furnace. The sand used for taking the cast is from Hampstead Heath, and is mixed with loam from the same locality, in the proportion of about one half of the latter to one of the former. This is the only description of sand used by all London brass founders. All the various pieces of brass required in the construction of a clock can be cast at the same time. The impression of one side of the article to be cast is first taken in the sand from a suitable pattern, the sand having been firmly pressed into one half of an iron frame or mould; the same process is observed with regard to the other half. When the two half frames are put together by means of casting boards, one at top and the other at bottom, and secured together by means of wood-screws, ridges are formed in the sand from each sinking or impression into the main channel which terminates with an opening on the side of the frame, through which the liquid metal is poured, and which fills up all the cavities. While the metal is being poured into the mould, it is placed with one side towards what is called a spilling trough, which receives the waste metal escaping from the pot. In a few minutes the boards are taken off, the sand removed, and the rough articles of brass are separated from each other, and removed to the various shops.

Brass-finishing shop.—In this department the clock rings, or bezels, are turned by the lathe, the hinges being let into the rings and soldered, and the whole subjected again to the operation of turning, and finally finished. Here, also, the dials are silvered. The cases for the clock weights and pendulums, which are of sheet-brass, are also made in this shop, at one end of which is a forge, which is principally used for forging the hammer stems, pulley frames, pinions, repeating work, &c., of turret clocks, which are brought to great perfection at this establishment. Here, also, the brazing and soldering are effected. The sheet brass is cut out by means of large shears, with as much ease as a piece of card-board with ordinary scissors. At the other end of the shop is a manu-motive wheel cutting machine, specially used for cutting out from the solid brass the wheels for turret clocks. It consists of a large fly-wheel, which is turned by hand, communication from which is effected by a round band passing to a 4-inch pulley fixed on the spindle of the cutter, by which the teeth are formed; the frame containing the cutter is furnished with both a horizontal and vertical movement, by which the exact portion of the wheel to the cut is regulated. Underneath the frame is a projecting arm, the use of which is to keep the wheel in its place during the operation. The

THE BRASS FOUNDRY.

number and size of the teeth of a wheel of any given diameter are regulated by a circular brass plate of about 18 inches diameter, through which are perforated different series of holes, ranged in concentric circles.

Besides the wheel-cutting engine, there is another machine of a different construction, used for cutting the pinions for church clocks. It is furnished with a cutter, which rotates at considerable velocity on a stationary axis; the pinion is moved horizontally underneath the cutter, which is so constructed that it not only cuts the slit in the pinion, but also shapes the leaves at the same time.

The dials are made either of sheet tin, iron, or brass, the faces of which are coated with what is technically termed *white-flake*, a superior kind of white-lead, which is ground down with the finest description of copal varnish, and then put into a stove, similar to that used by japanners, until it becomes sufficiently hard to receive a polish, which is effected chiefly with pumice-stone, by which means a most perfect surface is produced, ready to receive the figures, which are painted with lamp-black, varnish, and turpentine.

The church clock dials are coated four times with black paint, and sized and gilt in the ordinary way; the gold, however, for this purpose, is of extra thickness. The divisions of the dials are set out by means of an index plate. Opposite to the wheel-cutting engine, as above described, is a simple and ingenious contrivance, for grinding the edges of clock and watch glasses. The operator stands in front of the work, with his right hand turning round a handle, placed vertically above the bench, and with his left hand holding a sort of hood, or, as it is called, cup, supplied with emery powder, by which the grinding is partially effected: the glass to be ground is temporarily fixed on a box-wood mallet, by means of cement, at the top of a spindle, which passes through the bench, and to which rapid motion is communicated by a round band from a horizontal wheel below the bench, turned by the right hand of the operator.

After the grinding is completed, the edge of the glass is smoothed with pumice stone, and finally polished with oxide of tin, usually called putty-powder.

The glass-bending shop is situated on the south side of the yard, and is fitted up with furnaces and an annealing oven.

The crown glass, used for enclosing the dials of clocks and watches, before being moulded or bent into the required form, is first cut into circular shape by means of a circle-cutter, which consists of a circular board, covered with wash-leather, which is made to revolve on a pivot by one hand of the operator, while with the other hand he presses down a diamond on to the glass; the diamond is fixed at the end of an adjustable arm, which traverses a slot, the exact diameter of the circular plate to be cut being regulated by an index fixed at the side of the slot. The circular flat plates, which are removed to moulds turned out of

THE REGULATOR AND GENERAL CLOCK [illegible]

THE TURRET-CLOCK SHOP.

solid fire-stone, the sinking of the moulds being of flat elliptical section, are put into one or other of the furnaces, according to the size of the glass to be bent: while in the furnace, the mould is kept in continual circular motion by the long iron rod of the operator, until the glass sinks into the required form. The size to which glass is bent at this manufactory is equal to 30 inches in diameter. The grinding and polishing the edge of the glass is the next operation, which has already been described as being carried on in another part of the premises.

The clock-case making department (of which we furnish an Illustration) is situated on the floor above the "brass finishing shop." Here is manufactured every kind of case, from the ordinary office dial clock to the elegant ornamental case of the first-class regulator. The variety of designs followed to suit particular tastes is rather astonishing.

In order to produce the most beautiful work, as well as that of the most sound description, the external covering is produced by laying on veneers, an operation requiring considerable care, by means of *ossils*, which are simply pieces of wood of the shape of the articles to be veneered, made hot and screwed down close to the foundation on one side, and the veneered lining on the other: thus, the soundest work is produced, and the cracks and flaws so commonly seen in inferior cabinet-work are thus avoided.

Each bench in this shop is furnished with a *German screw*, by which the work is more firmly held together, and closer joints effected, than by the ordinary screw attached to the English bench.

In the course of construction we observed a very handsome case for a first-rate regulator, which is now to be seen at the Great Exhibition.

The buhl-work of brass and mother-of-pearl, &c., which is let into some of the clock-cases, is produced by a machine called a "neddy," which derives its name from the workman standing across the body of the machine. The pattern intended to be used is first cut out in brass, which serves as a type from which to print any number of copies on thin paper: these paper patterns are pasted on the brass, pearl, wood, or other suitable material intended to be used. By means of a treadle worked by the left foot of the operator, the work is readily shifted; while with his right hand he cuts out the work by means of a very fine saw, made of a watch spring, and having exceedingly fine teeth on one edge.

Adjoining the case-maker's shop is a department entirely set apart for the "system plan," each man attending continually to one particular branch of the business; thus, to one is assigned the barrel making, to another the pinion work, or what is known among clock-makers as filing in the movement, and so on.

There is one machine in this department which especially attracted our attention, and that is called a "fuzee engine," by which the spiral grooves are cut in the solid brass intended for the fuzee. The brass is put upon a steel arbor, placed between two centres; the operator with his right hand presses a triangular sliding bar, furnished at the end with a steel cutter against the brass, while with his left hand he turns a handle in connexion with a sliding frame, on which is a brass bar placed at any given angle so as to regulate the size of the spiral groove; this bar is adjusted by means of a segment at either end. By this machine the grooves of fuzees of from three-quarters of an inch to the largest size required are readily cut.

On the south side of the yard are two clock-makers' shops—the one on the upper floor being entirely devoted to the finest and most delicate kind of work required for bracket clocks, regulators, &c.; and the lower one on the ground-floor solely for the works of turret and church clocks. (Views of both these shops are engraved in our present Number.) In the upper shop we observed every kind of tools required in making and finishing the various parts of a regulator, which we had the opportunity of examining in order. First, the frames, which are constructed of thick brass: these are hammered, and then pinned up and filed square; the pillars by which the two frames are connected, are next turned, and fitted with large screws; after this the arbors of the pinions are subjected to the turning process, by means of a turn-bench, worked by a drill-bow in the left hand of the workman. The bank-cook and the crutch, the thumb-screws, and other brass works are then roughed out; and, finally, the several parts are finished, chiefly by means of a hand-lathe turned by the workman's left hand, while the cutting tool is held in the right hand. For ordinary descriptions of work a common foot-lathe is used. After the several wheels have been finished by means of the "throw," or hand-lathe, they are fixed on to their respective arbors of steel, and the depthening tool is now brought into action, by which the exact positions of the centres of motion are determined, in order to make the necessary perforations in the frames for the pivots of the pinions to work in. This tool consists of two similar horizontal pieces of brass, hinged together and turned up at each end, to receive a socket-piece, also of brass, and placed horizontally; there are four of such socket pieces, on the inside of each of which is a *centre-piece* to receive the pivots of the wheels and pinions, and on the outside a steel pointer, by which the centres of motion are marked on the brass frames with the utmost accuracy. Thus the wheel and socket is placed on the arbor between the centre-pieces in one section of the depthening machine, and the pinion into which it is intended to work on the other: the relative position of wheel and pinion is regulated with great accuracy by means of an adjusting screw, by which the two portions of the machine are either brought nearer together or removed further from each other as required. The maintaining power, consisting of the barrel, the main-wheel, the going ratchet, and the two clacks, the brass dial plate, with the hands of steel, and the compensation mercurial pendulum of glass, with its steel rod and index, make up the several parts of the regulator. In the lower shop, in which turret work alone is constructed, the lathes are of a stronger description, and the tools generally more nearly resemble those in use in the best turning shops of the kingdom.

After visiting the various manufacturing departments of the establishment, we were finally conducted to the show-rooms, which contain an extensive assortment of eight-day skeleton clocks, representing various ecclesiastical edifices, some striking the hours on a cathedral-toned gong, and others chiming the quarters on eight bells. Then there are regulators, hall clocks, musical clocks, and bracket clocks, in cases of old oak, mahogany, and rosewood, both carved and plain, many of which are of elaborate design, and all produced at this establishment. Nor are these clocks solely for the English market, but also for China, Turkey, and other parts of the world, as we discovered by the curious characters on the dials answering to our numerals.

WOULD THAT WE COULD!

(ANSWER TO THE FOLLOWING.)

Come forth, ye toiling millions! God's universe is fair.
Come forth from crowded street,
And cool your feverish feet
With a trample on the turf in the pleasant open air!

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, May 17.

Ah, would that we could!
With a shout of delight, and steps bounding and light,
That would fain tread the hill-top, and rase with the wind;
With our hearts full of glee, and our glad spirits free,
How soon should we leave the thronged city behind!

Ah, would that we could!
Pent in darkness and gloom, bending over the loom;
In the workshop and office, dark alley and lane;
What a pleasure to rove through the deep shady grove,
Or to stroll through the valley, or bound o'er the plain;

Ah, would that we could!
Where the sun its bright beams through the dull window streams,
And we hear the caged lark warble forth its sweet lay;
When we dream of the flowers in the green leafy bowers,
How we long for the fields at this zenith of May!

Ah, would that we could!
But in fancy alone, where the soft glades are strown
With the beauties of Flora, alas! we can stroll.
By sleeping lake ponder, by dewy mead wander,
Alone in the beautiful dreams of the soul.

Ah, would that we could!
When perchance we peruse the sweet themes of the Muse
When the beauties of nature inspire the rich song;
When the Poet reveals all the pleasure he feels,
Then our wish becomes stronger, ay, doubly strong.

Ah, would that we could!
Then health's rose-tinted bloom would in beauty resume
Her right place on each cheek, now so pallid and wan;
Then our strength would increase, our complainings would cease,
And all that we suffer from, quickly be gone.

E. D. F.

TAXIDERMY.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I have just read in your excellent paper Mr. Waterton's strictures upon the taxidermy in the Great Exhibition; and, with all my respect for that eminent naturalist's opinion, I cannot bring myself, being an exhibitor in that art, lamely, in my own case, to submit to them. The peacock I exhibited, when I left it there, was, I felt convinced, a very near approach to the peculiar character of that bird when its wondrous train is expanded. Now, possibly, having no case, the currents in the Building may partially have disarranged the tail feathers. During the process of stuffing the bird (which occupied, for want of leisure, several months), I made the Rye bird my study; and if that is not *the real principle of taxidermy*, I know of no other: the mechanical processes are merely accessory. The creature must be seen alive, to be stuffed properly. If any person is curious enough to compare some snowy owls in the Exhibition with one *alive* in the Zoological Gardens, he would hardly know them to be birds of the same species. It was my intention to offer the peacock, when the Exhibition was over, to the British Museum; and I think I cannot do better than fulfil that intention: perhaps Mr. Waterton will allow it is good enough for that purpose. May I beg the favour of the insertion of this note.

I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

J. B. P. DENNIS.

Bury St. Edmunds, Sept. 8.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 15th August, 1851.

In the Supplement to your Journal of the 26th July, there appeared an article on the Taxidermy of the Exhibition, from an able correspondent, to the justice of whose remarks every unprejudiced visitor must assent.

In the following week, Mr. Waterton, apparently jealous of the praise bestowed upon some of the exhibitors, informed your readers that he had declined to exhibit, although requested to do so—that he is dissatisfied with the natural history in the Exhibition—and that the mode of preparation universally followed in taxidermy is so devoid of real principle, that he who follows it, however clever he may be, will never succeed in producing exact copies of nature's true form and appearance.

Mr. Waterton's method is well known to taxidermists; but will that gentleman have the goodness to inform your readers how he knows by what method the respective exhibitors have prepared their specimens, which he can only have seen from the outside of the cases? The only principle one would imagine that a taxidermist ought to adopt, is to produce, as nearly as he can, a representation of the natural object.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Waterton did not comply with the request made to him, and allow the public, who, after all, are the best judges in these matters, the opportunity of comparing his performances with his pretensions. It is too much to expect, that, lacking this opportunity, they are to receive, unquestioned, Mr. Waterton's dogmatical assertion, that the works of those who have had the manliness to challenge examination, and some of which have received the approval of every one but himself, are devoid of real principle, and are not exact copies of nature's true form and appearance.

If Mr. Waterton really believes in his superior powers as a taxidermist, and wishes to convince others of them, it is surely his duty even now to apply to the Executive Committee to admit his specimens. Let them be placed in the Transept alongside of Mr. Hancock's cases: "palmam qui meruit ferat." From my acquaintance with the productions of these two gentlemen, I do not hesitate to predict, that, in the judgment of every scientific naturalist and every intelligent observer, Mr. Waterton must yield the laurel.

Your obedient servant, J. W.

FRENCH AGRICULTURE.

THE four Engravings, presented on this and the opposite pages, are careful and faithful representations by a French artist of phases of French rural economy and industry. The merry time of "harvest home" has finished in our southern and midland counties and in the north; in the rich Lothians and the equally fertile regions of Moray and Ross; the reapers are even now in the field, gathering, we trust, a plentiful crop of the teeming fruits of the earth. We have thought it probable, therefore, that at this particular season of the year, our rural friends—and, let us hope, our urban friends also—grateful in calling to mind the prosperous ingathering for the year in which we have recently been engaged, will look with interest and pleasure upon a series of faithful representations of the husbandry of our neighbours across the Channel, of how they manage these things in France.

Not better, certainly, than in England; on the contrary, over the greater portion of the great kingdom of France, much worse. We have much, doubtless, to learn in agriculture; our farmers have long been wedded to old custom and hampered by old prejudices, but the start has been made. With the downfall of enervating corn laws there seems likely to spring up a new era of active and enlightened rural industry. The farmer will be put in the position of other manufacturers. He must strive hard, and exert all his ingenuity to grow as much as he can, as cheaply as he can, and—already, we believe, he has manfully set his shoulder to the wheel—he is learning, he is endeavouring, he is applying scientific means to the cultivation of land, and the ultimate result, sooner or later, will certainly be the advancement and elevation of the agricultural body and the general good, arising from general cheapness, of the great bulk of society.

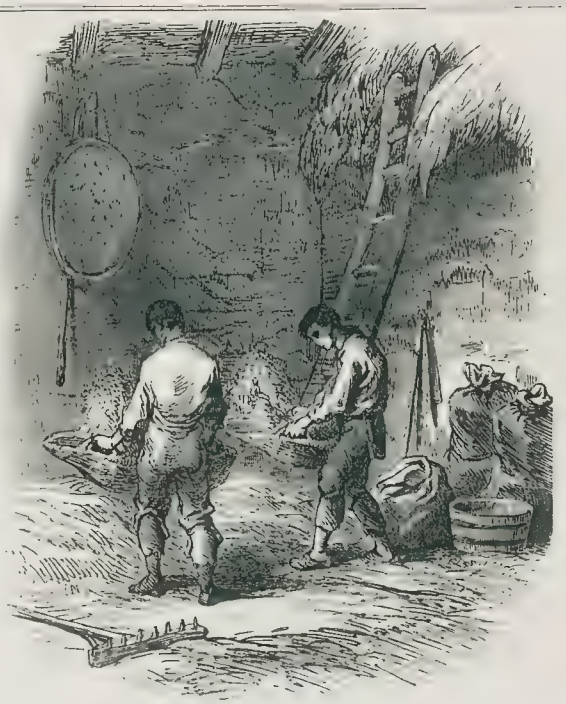
In France no such progress is taking place, at least, in a general and national point of view. The Engravings we give will show at a glance the backward and old-fashioned state of matters. In reaping, the old-fashioned hook is still used, and the corn is cut so roughly and irregularly, that the stubble left on the ground is often of all heights, from an inch to a foot. The rude and shapeless form of the stacks, as represented in another Engraving, is of no great importance in itself, but is symbolic of the slovenly, and far from ship-shape style of managing farming matters in general. The winnowing process, represented, may have been practised by the patriarchs. It is only in the extreme northern parts of Scotland that we have seen corn winnowed by the primitive expedient

HARVEST IN FRANCE.—STACKING.

of leaving two opposite doors of the barn open, and then flinging up the grain and the chaff into the thorough draught thus created; but last season, visiting soon after harvest time the magnificent corn growing plain of the Beauce, a vast expanse of table land, lying between the valleys of the Seine and the Loire, and popularly called the "granary of France," we found in the barns of the French farmers the antiquated practice of the remote north in full operation. Winnowing machines, we ascertained, on inquiry, did exist, but they were few and far between. In the northern portion of France, towards the Belgian Frontier, the best and most scientifically cultivated district there is, no doubt, plenty of mechanism of this kind; but, crossing the Loire, and advancing into the regions of the centre and the south, we find agriculture and agricultural implements in the rudest state, not much advanced, in fact, from what they were in the old times of the wars of the Fronde. The fourth cut represents the common costume of the French small proprietor going forth to labour in his own patch of ground. The blouse is a blue one, and looks better than our smock-frocks, because it keeps longer clean. The Artist has represented him with shoes and gaiters, but he wears sabots just as often. The spade is for digging, instead of ploughing up his croft of land, a most uneconomical way of preparing it for the seed; the large-bladed, short-handled hoe—all the hoeing tools of the French peasantry are painfully short-handled—is probably to be used in loosening the earth round the roots of his vines; the string seen crossing his chest supports a bag with some coarse bread, onions in the north, and garlic in the south, with perhaps a tin mug, containing milk and water, or *piquette*, the latter a sort of winy vinegar, made of the last squeezings of the grape-skins, with the addition of water. The wife, or daughter, of the workman carries to him his dinner of hot, sweet, vegetable soup.

We have hinted that French agriculture is far behind English. French soil is generally more fertile than ours, but yet we manage to extract considerably more than twice as much from it. Much as we have to learn, we are at all events learning it. The French agriculturists are not; they are making no advance; they are sinking to the notions and pursuing the plans of their grandfathers and great-grandfathers. Hardly an improved implement will they allow

HARVEST IN FRANCE.—REAPING.



FRENCH AGRICULTURE.—WINNOWING.

to be introduced—hardly a new scheme or theory of cultivation will they accept. "What did for our fathers," they say, "will do for us, and ought to do for our sons." The fact is, however, and it is the misfortune of France, and of its system of social economy, that you hardly ever find living permanently in the country any members of the more enlightened and intelligent, because educated, classes. French people of the better sort have no taste for rural life. They may come down to the *châteaux* for a couple of autumnal months, to shoot, and hunt, and fish, but they know nothing of farming affairs, and take no interest in the science of the cultivation of the earth. Let the farmers but pay their rents, and the one thing needful has been accomplished. Thus, there are few or no country gentlemen in France, resident magistrates, active farmers, enterprising experimentalists, as many of our country gentlemen in England are. We have travelled in purely rural distr.cts for days and days, and never encountered a person above the rank of the poor, honest, ignorant, blouse-clothed boors. All the mental activity of France—all its learning, enterprise, and fermenting ingenuity—are bottled up in the towns. All the brain of the country, in fact, flows naturally towards the towns. Little notabilities flock to the chief places of the *arrondissement*, or the department, and plunge into all sorts of political intrigue, with the view of coming in for Government patronage the amount of which in France is perfectly enormous—just as all the bigger notabilities, and the stronger and more daring minds of the provinces, struggle up to Paris, and there enact the same career on a grander scale. The fool of the family only is left—in that significant French sneer—*au fond de sa province*—to attend to the putting down of seed and the taking up of corn. So much for the better classes. The actual farm labour is conducted entirely by uneducated boors—kind, honest, excellent people, but living in the densest ignorance, and walled in by the most hopeless prejudice. A French farmer is seldom in any degree removed above the hinds whom he employs. They live together, labour together, eat together, and of the same food, talk the same *patois* and share in the same ideas, or rather the same want of them. The master has no feeling that he is socially above his servant. Mere accident has made him the farmer, the other the hind—but they labour in the same field, with the same tools, and in the same fashion. There are no directions, no orders, passed from one to the other; and for the simple reason that the man knows as well what is to be done as the master can tell him. Everything goes on by old routine rule of thumb. Their fathers sowed, and reaped, and thrashed, and they sow, and reap, and thrash, exactly in the same fashion. The whole rural practical population are in, point of fact, placed upon the same table-land of ignorance and prejudice.

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

Another curious influence which tends to equalise master and man is the result of the extreme sub-division of property. Although there are many vast estates, and very many moderately large ones, in France, the great majority of the working peasantry are small landowners in their own right. In some districts this rule is universal. How often have we heard the phrase in answer to our enquiries—"*Oh—dam—voyez-vous: tout le monde a un morceau dans ce pays-ci.*" The possession of land, indeed, is the one ambition of a French peasant. Offer him good wages, and a comfortable abode as a farm servant. No; he will prefer to eat maize and rye, and drink water on his own patch of earth, and in his own hovel erected upon it. Some of these patches, however, have, by the constant process of subdivision—which, be it remarked, does not, as has been asserted, stop with the interests of the parties, but goes on in spite of them—dwindled gradually down to mere spots, from which not one human being—to say nothing of a family—could derive a subsistence. The landowner is then, per force, driven as a farm labourer into the service of the nearest farmer, to whom he pays a certain small sum, generally deducted from his wages; in return for which the farmer ploughs, sows, and reaps the patch of his dependent, of course, handing him over the fruits. We remember how strangely it sounded, when a farm labourer in the frontier of the Beauce told us that he was ploughing, for behoof of his master, his own land, and that to-morrow he would be ploughing his neighbours', for that all the small proprietors in the vicinity, unable to subsist upon their patches, were in the service of a farmer who performed for their land what they could not do themselves.

One of the consequences of the subdivision of property system is, that a vast proportion—we fear we may safely say great majority of the smaller proprietors, particularly in the south and east—are over head and ears in debt. As dependent upon the soil as an Irish squatter, when the portion of each became too small for him, he was obliged to buy more land. To do this he had to borrow money in the neighbouring town, mortgaging, of course, his old and his newly acquired property; and as it too often happens that the rate of interest to be paid to the mortgagee amounts to nearly as much—in some cases to quite—as much, as the mortgagor can, by his imperfect cultivation, extract from the land, the necessary consequence is grinding poverty and hopeless embarrassment. It is, we believe, from this vast mass of peasant suffering that the French socialists in great part recruit their ranks. The people are desperate, over head and ears in debt, with no prospect of working themselves clear, paying what they consider an exorbitant interest to idle people living on their money in town. It is from such a state of things as this, that M. Fourrière and M. Proudhon win their proselytes. It is from this great mass of struggling, desperate poverty, that we hear proceeding, or by which we hear ratified, the dictum, that *le propriété c'est le vol:* and it is from these ranks that there rises the ominious battle cry of *à bas les riches!*

The general sum of wages of a French labouring peasant is 30 sous, or 15d. per day. He is frequently paid only one franc, and receives the remaining moiety of that sum in food at his master's house. His meals, in point of quantity, would suit the most voracious chaw-bacon in England; but, as regards quality, we fear that Hampshire and Somersetshire would turn up their noses. Bread and vegetable soups and stews form the staple nourishment of the French peasant. In summer he makes four meals a day. Breakfast he takes before going a-field, in the shape of an unlimited supply of hot savoury and wholesome soup, made, however, for the most part, without meat, but aided by vast hunches of bread, baked of coarse flour in the north, flour and maize or flour and rye in a great portion of the central districts, and entirely maize or entirely rye in many parts of the south, particularly in the valleys of the Pyrenees. Dinner is a repetition of the breakfast, upon, if possible, a still larger scale, and the soup may be a thought more generous by the addition of a very small quantity of meat, which, in the form of *bouilli* boiled to rags is served in the fluid which it has contributed to strengthen. The dinner takes place about noon or one o'clock. An afternoon meal, called the *goûter*, consists of bread and a morsel of cheese, seasoned, perhaps, with an onion or a clove of garlic- and supper, about sunset, repeats once more the eternal procession of soup and bread. Of course, in different districts, there are varieties in the bill of fare, but bread and soup are the corner-stones all over France. In the south, for instance, oil is greatly used: we have seen it poured over bread like butter. In the fruit season a vast quantity of the produce of the orchards and gardens is dispatched. Indeed, in grape-growing countries, during the season, a peasant would almost as soon dispense with his bowl of soup to begin with, as his cluster of grapes by way of dessert. Wine of the thinnest and sourest sort is scrupulously mixed with water, and even then drunk in very small quantities. Indeed, their glorious grapes have often seemed to us to be thrown away upon the French altogether; they appear, from the highest to the lowest, to care so little for the exquisite fermented produce of their vineyards. Indeed, we verily believe that if all France could be polled upon the question, the decision would be, by a large majority, that the nation would rather eat their grapes than drink the wine made of them. Were it not for the foreign demand, half the vineyards would go out of cultivation, the care and skill bestowed in rearing the plants for the higher class of wines would be extinct in a season, and very little of the produce actually made for France would rank higher than a common and unflavoured *vin ordinaire*.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CRYPT UNDER GERARD'S HALL, BASING-LANE.

The original edifice, the vaults whereof, represented in the accompanying Cut, are the only remaining vestige, was erected by John Gisors, *pepperer*, Mayor of London in 1245. Stow describes it as "a great house of old time, builded upon arched vaults, and with arched gates of stone, brought from Caen, in Normandy." A modern inn has replaced the ancient hall, which had latterly been divided into a number of apartments, and appropriated as a common hostelry, under the tutelage of "Gerard the Gyant," one of the fabulous worthies of Cockaigne in the olden time.

This giant is said, by tradition, to have been the founder of the hall

CRYPT UNDER GERARD'S HALL, BASING-LANE.

which bears his name, and a great pole which stood in the place was shown as the staff used by Gerard in the wars "to run withal;" but, whether before or after his foes, is not stated. A ladder was likewise exhibited, which served to ascend to the top of the staff; and in the neighbouring church of St. Mildred, Bread-street, hangs a great iron helmet, said to have been worn by the said *gyant* for the protection of his jobbernowl in battle. "The pole," says Stow, "might be used of old time (as then the custom was in every parish) to be set up in the summer, a May pole, before the principal house in the parish or streete, and to stand in the hall before the screne, decked with holme and ivie, at the Feast of Christmas. The ladder served for the decking of the May pole and roofe of the hall."

The groined roof of the vault is supported by sixteen pillars; and the

EFFIGY OF GERARD THE GIANT

walls, of great thickness, are composed of strong rubble, faced with Caen tone. At one end of the crypt is a large door, now built up; another, much smaller, communicated with a narrow passage near the opposite end, opposed to which is a similar door, both of which have been altered at a later period by the insertion of depressed arches. It may be remarked, that the floor of the passage between these doors returns to the tread a hollow sound, indicating an open space below. According to local belief, here commenced a subterranean communication with the Tower of London, of which Sir John Gisors was Constable in the reign of Edward II., at which time he was accused of tyrannical and unlawful conduct, and being called upon to answer for his behaviour, he fled, and took part with the French monarch against his native King.

This crypt, although in general character resembling the subterranean appurtenance of an ecclesiastical edifice, may be considered as having been constructed solely for the stowage of merchandise, and in this respect it has a striking interest as an example of the warehouse of a great London merchant of the 13th century, a period when night sometimes went before right, making it expedient that a man's house should be his castle in a sense more strictly literal than as laid down by the legal commentators. The great house called the *Vintrie* stood upon similar vaults, which were appropriated for the storage of French wines. It was likewise inhabited, in 1314, by Sir John Gisors, who was a vintner.

Gerard's Hall is condemned, with the other houses on the south side of Basing-lane; and its crypt, a venerable relic of old London, after an existence of six centuries, is about to succumb to the undeniable demands of utility and public convenience. It might have been hoped that a subterranean position would have secured its permanence; but the requirement of a solid foundation for the new erections intended to widen the thoroughfare between Tower-street and St. Paul's Churchyard, seems to forbid an exception in its favour, unless some strong exertion for its preservation may yet prove availing. The strength of its masonry might well be urged as offering an adequate support for a castle, and more than requisite for such edifices as the bricklayer of the present day sets up, a succession of which it might support, and survive in its stability six centuries to come. The obliging host of Gerard's Hall can attest the strength of the masonry, from his experience in cutting a passage through the wall of the crypt for the extension of his cellarage—an undertaking which proved as arduous as the excavation of so much solid rock. The effigy of Gerard the Giant, which appears conspicuously over the entrance to the hostelry, is a fair specimen of a London sign, made, to all appearance, when the second Charles was King. It stood originally by the door-post, but the present proprietor had its ancient timbers carefully readjusted, and placed it in its present honourable position.

LITERATURE.

EIGHT YEARS IN SYRIA, PALESTINE, AND ASIA MINOR, from 1842 to 1850. By F. A. NEALE, Esq., late attached to the Consular service in Syria. Colburn and Co., Great Marlborough-street. 2 vols.

The title of Mr. Neale's book informs the reader accurately of its sources, and supplies an estimate of its nature. It consists mainly of descriptions of the present state of the different towns and cities of Syria, and their environs, sketches of the manners of the inhabitants, and a great variety of anecdotes concerning them. At the end of the book is a brief itinerary, and various journals and voyages from town to town are narrated; but it is not travels, nor statistics, as might be expected from a Consular officer, though it contains some notices of the trade of Syria and of the trade of England with that country; it is a book of much pleasant reading, illustrating the lives of all classes in Syria, from the porters and camel drivers to the Seys and Pachas. The Druses and other mountain dwellers in Syria, have of late been frequently mentioned, and now having this description of the townspeople we possess more information of that country than ever before. In fact, European civilisation is by steamboats and journals extending its influence to the Levant, and we now consider ourselves to an extent that still alarms the fanatics amongst the Mussulmans. We quote an example :—

"Adana is a large and populous town, prettily situated on the banks of a river. In the centre of the river are moored innumerable little floating flour-mills, which in the distance appear like so many steamers, with their paddle-wheels in full action. The bazaars are handsome, and the principal street of more than a mile in length. On either side of this street are the shops, magazines, and bazaars; and immediately behind, the closely walled up private residences of the inhabitants, who are all Turks. Of these shops there is a long line of shoemakers' shops, and I found that the trade of shoemaking is or some undiscovered reason considered by the Moslems a very honourable one. The Turkish shoemakers are always busy; but in Adana they were beyond all endurance, and were up upon the ground and raised in a perfect fever of work.

"Much were these people engaged at the brilliant marriage-procession got up to celebrate the nuptials of the young lady to whose wedding we were invited. Such a thing had never before been heard of in the annals of Adana, as Christians daring to parade their streets in broad daylight, with musicians and flags, and hatted and capped Franks-fashion, in horror of horrors! Such a thing as unveiled Christian women. The shoemakers would have torn us limb from limb, had they possessed the power; but the Pacha's lieutenants and other subordinate officers, who were armed with long cudgels, encouraged the Christians to openly check upon their insolence; and many a bearded Turk got such a flogging that day, as he had never had from his childhood upwards. I believe every soul in Adana, man, woman, and child, was turned out upon the ground and raised a

Fearful to continue my route after dark, as I could not then find safe foot-holds nor avoid gulches and ravines, yet doubtful where to pitch upon a secure campspot, I at last came to a sheltered position under a tree, which seemed unlikely to attract the observation of the Indians, and relieved myself from my burden and rested my limbs. It was some time, however, before I could make up my mind to light a fire, for fear of Indians; but a couple of cayotas and a tiger-cat, which had shown themselves just before dusk, settled my wavering doubts: I had been accustomed to the howling of wolves, but was more inclined to risk the chance of being discovered by Indians, than incur the more certain probability of being grappled by a grizzly bear in the darkness."

THE TRAVELLERS' FIRE.

"The gum trees and fire of this country are admirably adapted to supply the wants of the traveller; for if the weather be dry or so wet, he has only to strip off the bark from its base to find the wood perfectly dry underneath; a few chips cut out with a hatchet are easily kindled to set light to the foot of the tree, which, once fired, burns gradually and surely, throwing out a genial heat without spreading or blazing. I generally selected a tree about three feet in diameter, choosing one so inclined as certain to fall in a contrary direction to the wind, which served to keep up the fire, and whereon it fell to burn to me unscathed."

By the help of some Christianised Indians, he reached Stockton, got back to San Francisco, returned to Adelaide, and, finally, to England. San Francisco has undergone some transformation since the author saw it, and is much improved. Destitute as he was of experience, and of the spirit of make-shift, he is a bad guide for determined and skilful emigrants, who should not be deterred from making their fortunes in California, if so disposed, by the disappointments of Mr. Shaw. At the same time, his book supplies information, and should be read by all who contemplate a visit to California, or are merely in search of amusing reading at home.

EDUCATION, AS A MEANS OF PREVENTING DESTITUTION, &c. By WILLIAM ELLIS, Editor of the "Outlines of Social Economy," &c. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

Mr. Ellis, in many perhaps be necessary to inform some of our readers, has acquired considerable reputation as the author of some excellent books for teaching political economy, and the social sciences generally, to youth, and of a work on the formation of the understanding, for the especial benefit of schoolmasters. He has, moreover, written some valuable political-economical tracts, one, in particular, on competition, which are much admired. He is, besides, an active practical teacher in the Birkbeck and other schools. To these good works he zealously devotes much time, and, probably, no inconsiderable sum of money. In conjunction with Mr. Hunter, the teacher of the Birkbeck School, at the Mechanics' Institute; Mr. Levett, Mr. Cave, and others, in London; Mr. Combe, Mr. Simpson, and others, in Edinburgh, and elsewhere, he has succeeded in making the study of the social sciences generally a favourite one. We have been stated that there are as many as 4000 schools in which they are now successfully taught. This is probably too large a statement; but it is certain that they are taught and learnt with pleasure in every part of the empire, and that a great masses of our youth are getting a very superior and rational education, of which the bulk of the community knows little or nothing. That such an education may lessen destitution, is highly probable, but not proved it. Possibly it may be prevented by a complete knowledge of all the laws on which man's welfare depends; but the community, as yet, are far from having attained such a knowledge, and, till it be attained, nothing can prevent it. Possibly the mechanics' Institute; Mr. Levett, Mr. Cave, and others, in London; Mr. Combe, Mr Simpson, and others, in Edinburgh, and elsewhere, he has succeeded in making the study of the social sciences generally a favourite one. We have been stated that there are as many as 4000 schools in which they are now successfully taught. This is probably too large a statement; but it is certain that they are taught and learnt with pleasure in every part of the empire, and that a great masses of our youth are getting a very superior and rational education, of which the bulk of the community knows little or nothing. That such an education may lessen destitution, is highly probable, but not proved it. Possibly it may be prevented by a complete knowledge of all the laws on which man's welfare depends; but the community, as yet, are far from having attained such a know edge, and, till it be attained, nothing can prevent

A FEW DAYS IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.—No. II.

THE following tour is projected more especially for the pedestrian and horseman, but may be used, except in one or two cases (which will be pointed out in their proper place), by those who prefer a car.

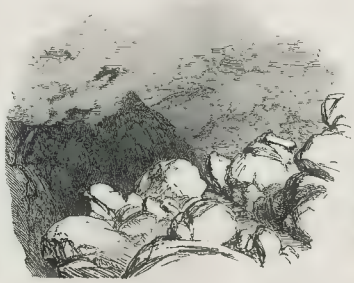
Premising the tourist at Keswick, and wishing to make a three or four days' foray, he will proceed by the eastern shore of Derwentwater

STOCKLEY BRIDGE, TOP OF BORROWDALE.

to Lowdore waterfall, pass the village and bridge of Grange—"subject of sketches innumerable"—and enter the secluded and romantic valley of Borrowdale.

One mile beyond Grange stands the Bowder, or boulder, Stone (see View), a detached rock weighing nearly 2000 tons, and resembling a vessel resting on its keel; on the right, at a short distance, is the beautiful eminence of Castle Craig, from which, West says, "the views are singularly great and pleasing;" and, indeed, if one of the finest views of Derwentwater, with its isles and guardian mountains, is not considered worthy the climbing Castle Craig to behold, the would-be tourist had better keep to his ottoman and indulge in "the pleasures of imagination;" for, undoubtedly, few other spots in Britain possess such manifold attractions. One mile further is the little village of Rosthwaite; and half a mile further, the one Chapel and pretty parsonage of Borrowdale. From near this, a road on the left leads to the village of Stonethwaite, and by a mountain pass into Langdale; proceeding by the road on the right, Seatollar, a neat residence, a little way on the road diverging from Borrowdale by Howlster to Buttermere, is presented to view.

Cross Seatollar Bridge; and forward three-quarters of a mile to Leathwaite Bridge, by a road presenting many charms. On the left is the limpid "Grange," and the extremely narrow valley with its miniature fields, and occasionally a small farm-house or cottage. Its eastern boundary is Keppel and Hind Crags and the sonorous Ginamara. On the right the road is almost bordered with the favourite beech-fern and overhung with trees, which extend backwards on the steep mountain sides to an immense height: but at intervals patches have been cleared for cultivation, and the skirts of those enclosures present features somewhat new in the mountain districts. The trees, without distinction, are "pollarded," the 'Carver Holen," with a bole of four to five feet girth, bearing as vigorous



PART OF STYHEAD PASS.

a spread of branches as the ash. On reaching Leathwaite Bridge, the pedestrian will keep the right bank of the river (leaving the road), to visit the celebrated yew trees—

——— fraternal four of Borrowdale,
Joined in one solemn and capacious grove.

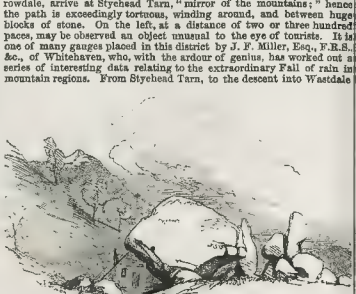
A little beyond the yew trees is the celebrated plumbago or wad mine, its site marked by a path from the wooden Far Bridge, and the *débris* of the excavations. Following the pathless river-marge, Stockley Bridge (see View) is reached. Rude are the materials of Stockley Bridge, and crude, perchance, the scientific skill of its peasant architect, yet there is a grace in its outlines in keeping with the wild scenery around; below, a foaming torrent; above, a quiet pool, fringed with graceful ferns; and behind, a background of rifted crags and noble mountains.

The traveller by car, having crossed the river at Leathwaite Bridge, and passed through the small and solitary hamlet of Leathwaite, will now have to depend upon a pony to bear him from here over Styehead

CRUMMOCK WATER, LOOKING TOWARDS SCALE HILL.

Pass to Wastdale Head, five miles, or probably to Strands, a further distance of six miles, before he can engage another.

From Stockley Bridge, the path winds the steep breast of Aaron End. The pedestrian may leave the path, and proceed a short distance on the



BOWDER STONE.

right, to peep into Taylor's Gill, a fine rock-girdled cascade; regain the path, or keep by the stream, and occasionally take a retrospect of Borrowdale, arrive at Styehead Tarn, "mirror of the mountains;" hence the path is exceedingly tortuous, winding around, and between huge blocks of stone. On the left, at a distance of two or three hundred paces, may be observed an object unusual to the eye of tourists. It is one of many gauges placed in this district by J. F. Müller, Esq., F.R.S., &c., of Whitehaven, who, with the ardour of genius, has worked out a series of interesting data relating to the extraordinary Fall of rain in mountain regions. From Styehead Tarn, to the descent into Wastdale

the view is most magnificent: on the right are the green and great Gable Mountains; in front is Lingmell, over whose rugged top peer the pikes of the mighty Scawfell—"chief of England's mountains;" on the left are Great End and Sprinklingfells. The descent of Styhead into Wastdale affords a view eminently beautiful. Far far below is the narrow valley and its interesting stone walls, its tiny chapel, and few and far between dwellings, its giant mountain, and partially seen lake (Wastwater); but it is not until the valley is reached, that the mountains can be fully appreciated. Great Gable, Yewbarrow, Lingmell, and the Scawfell, separated by the awful chasm of Mickledoon, are there seen in all their glory.

From Wastdale Head to the lake the road winds along the base of Yewbarrow; thence along and nearly parallel with the lake shore for three miles and a half, affording on every side scenery of the wildest grandeur: on the left, across the lake, are the stupendous "screes," on the right the steep sides of Middlefell and Buckbarrow, while the road ascends and descends, or winds to avoid the formidable crags, which here present an interesting geological feature, viz. the glacial theory of Agassiz. At the foot of the lake is Wastdale Hall, a site commanding a beautiful panoramic scene. Half a mile before we reach here, our View is taken. The masses to the right are the screes; next Scawfell and Lingmell, under the clouds, which completely obscure Scawfell Pikes, the highest ground in England, 3166 feet above the level of the sea. The dark conical mountain in the centre of the view is Great Gable. Yewbarrow bounds our prospect to the left. Between it and Great Gable is seen the dark edge of Kirkfell, itself an oasis of the mountain desert, seated amid luxuriant woods and fertile meadows: it boasts a thriving pinetum, foremost of which is the *Auracaria* of Norfolk Island, and the weeping *Deodar* of Nepaul. A little below this is a ravine in the screes, called Hawl or Hole-gill, containing several exquisite miniature cascades, and there the delicate filmy fern grows with unwonted vigour. Arrive at Strands, with choice of two hotels, and proceed to Gosforth by a road affording some pleasing views of the vale of Ravenglass. Arrived at Gosforth, the church forms the sole object of interest in its ancient and

WAST WATER, FROM GOSFORTH ROAD, NEAR THE FOOT

A FEW DAYS IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.—No. II.

sculptured cross, the quaint epitaphs of the tombstones, and its peculiar cenotaphs. From Gosforth by the high-road to Calder-bridge, three miles; *bait* at the quiet and highly respectable hostel of Mrs. Clarke, or at mine host's of the "Golden Fleece," W. Jackson, champion of the wrestling ring. One mile from the village are the celebrated ruins of Calder Abbey, mentioned, and view given, in the first route. About a mile above the Abbey are the remains of a Roman or Danish camp. From the Abbey or the camp the pedestrian may trace the course of the "winding Calder" to the wooden bridge at Thorneyholme; then keep the left or west branch of the river for a distance of about two miles to a rustic and frail wooden bridge, spanning a chasm of the rocks—crossing it and seeking the nearest farm-house, he will receive instructions to find the road leading to Ennerdale-bridge.

The traveller by car or pony will have to keep the fine mountain road over Cold-fell to Ennerdale-bridge, one mile before he reaches which, our view is taken; thence to the boat-house or "Angler's Inn," on Ennerdale Lake. From the windows here the view is extremely beautiful. Across the lake, on the right, is Cragfell, Revelin, and the bold rocky Angling Stone; in front is the Side, Iron Crag, &c.; and nearly closing the head of the valley stands the imposing Pillar, with the pinnacled pillarstone on one side, and the water-shed of Windyett on the other. On the left from the boat-house is Herdhouse; below it is

ENNERDALE WATER, FROM CALDER BRIDGE ROAD, ONE MILE FROM ENNERDALE BRIDGE.

LOWESWATER.

Bowness Knot, a fine craggy knoll; and still lower, the wooded promontory of Whinsey Crag: beyond, in range with Herdhouse, is the Cop, Red Pike, Highstile, and High Crag, which terminates the view on the eastern flank of Ennerdale. Near the head of the lake is Smithy-beck: there and on the opposite shore are iron slag-heaps, testifying that the adventurous Roman (for there are no records to the contrary, and even

BUTTERMERE CHURCH.

tradition is silent) had penetrated this lonely region, and forged fetters for a people from their own soil. Leaving Ennerdale, the tourist, if walking, may proceed between Bannafell and Herdhouse, tracing the stream to its rise and over the ridge (leaving a peculiar cop or hill on the left) to Fiontern tarn, a desolate, inky-looking sheet of water. From the tarn he will follow its discharging stream till he reaches Loweswater. By pony or car he will keep the high-road, through the ancient village of Lamplugh, cross the common, and by a precipitous descent (from which there is a remarkably fine view) reach the head of Loweswater (see View). The wood leads along the shore of the lake, across and around the foot of which, on the skirt of Melbreak, are some pretty pastoral scenes, farms, cottages, and white-washed chapel. A house on the left is said to have been an early residence of Lord Brougham; on the Scale Hill, "a right good hostel" for a sojourn. From thence, pleasant, well-kept walks, through Lanthwaite Wood (see View), lead to Crummock Water: from this it is optional to boat or walk along shore, at the foot of Melbreak, to Scale-force waterfall, a distance of four miles; then to the village of Buttermere, two miles further. Boating is to be preferred, as the scenery from the water is most magnificent, looking towards Scale Hill (see View). Melbreak towers proudly on the left; in front are the Lanthwaite Woods, and on the right are the lofty Grasmoor Ladhouse, Whitefield, and Whiteless Pike. Turning round, and looking up the lake, the scenery is equally fine. Beyond Melbreak, rises Red Pike, Highstile, and High Crag terminated by Honister Crag; on the left is the house, and black promontory of Rannerdale Knot, which has been partially blasted down to form the roadway, even now almost overhanging the darkly deep water. Pony and car will keep this road from Scale Hill to Buttermere. Buttermere has long been known to one-half the world by the dramatic story of its rustic beauty, "Mary of Buttermere," and will now become known to the other half through the misadventures of its "Sandboys" family on their visit to the Great Exhibition. Half a mile from the village is Buttermere Lake, 1¼ mile long, situated in a romantic region. From the foot the scene (see View) is one of savage grandeur: on the right is the steep side of Highstile, enlivened by the foamy cascades of Sour Milk Force; beyond is High Crag; and at the head of the dale, Honister Crag, 1700 feet high, gloomily frowns down on the lonely hamlet of Gate's Earth. On the left is Buttermere Moss, and at its foot the road leading by Honister pass to Borrowdale. Before leaving Buttermere, the tourist must see Scale Force, about two miles distant: he may take a boat on Crummock and land on the opposite shore, or follow a path leading through the fields between the two lakes, and cross the stream by a rustic wooden bridge; then on by the shore of Crummock till he meets the stream of the force; tracing it up a short distance, the loftiest waterfall of the lake district (loftier than Niagara) will meet his gaze. At first sight he may feel disappointed; as it is after climbing the first and insignificant fall, and having entered the narrow gorge, he feels the utter and impressive loneliness of his situation: a stream of water (scant though it may be in very dry weather) falling perpendicularly 156 feet—the cold misty spray—the twilight gloom—the fretwork of branches against the strip of sky above—and the red sienitic rocks clothed with a luxuriant growth of the rarer ferns—altogether form a scene of uncommon interest

Leaving Buttermere by the Hanse road, the Chapel (see View) attracts attention, from its extremely small size; yet it is built on the site of one which contained only seven sittings—sufficient, too, for the population of the dale. The road at the summit of the Hanse is 800 feet high, and from thence descends to the Vale of Newlands—a romantic defile amidst lofty mountains; thence by way of Portinscale to Keswick.

CRUMMOCK WATER, FROM LANTHWAITE WOODS.

BUTTERMERE, FROM THE FIELDS AT THE FOOT.

THE NEW COAL-WHIPPERS ACT.—At the close of last session, a new act of Parliament for the regulation of the coal-whippers of the port of London took effect. It is entitled, "An Act to continue and amend an act for establishing an office for the benefit of the coal-whippers of the port of London." There are 50 sections and a few forms in the new law, which is to continue in force until January, 1856. Some of the provisions are similar to the enactments in the former act. The Board of Trade has the appointment of three commissioners, and the city of London and the chairman of the coal-factors may each appoint one commissioner; they are to be styled "Commissioners for the Registration and Regulation of the Coal-Whippers of the Port of London." The chairman is to be annually appointed. All coal-whippers employed are to be registered, unless they have been registered. The coal-whippers' office is to regulate the proceedings under the commissioners. Tackle is to be found for the use of vessels discharging cargoes. Where a cargo is to be discharged by coal-whippers, the shipmaster is to apply to the office, and the wages are to be paid to an officer attending therefrom. There is an alteration in the payment of wages, declaring that a ship-master is not compelled to pay them but on board the vessel, which wages are to be paid to the men after certain deductions. The commissioners are empowered to make by-laws for the government of the coal-whippers, and for the management of the office, which by-laws are to be submitted to the Board of Trade, and the board is to signify their approval or disapproval of the same within four weeks. The other provisions principally relate to the recovery of monies and penalties. A "Freedom Fund" is to be established for the benefit of the men. All moneys, after the payment of wages and fractions to the fund, are to be paid into the Chamber of the City of London for the purposes of the act.

BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS.—A parliamentary paper, obtained by Mr Hume, has just been printed, containing a copy of the letters-patent under which the Queen's printers, Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, exercise their privilege of printing Bibles and Prayer-books, and Acts of Parliament, as also an extract from a charter of the 11th Charles I., by which the University of Oxford claims the right of printing Bibles and Prayer books. No return has been received from the University of Cambridge. It appears that George IV. granted letters-patent to Andrew Strahan, George Eyre, and Andrew Spottiswoode, and to their assigns, &c., as Royal printers, for and during the term of 30 years, to commence from the 21st of January, 1830. The University of Oxford claims the right of printing Bibles and Prayer-books under several charters, and more especially under the one mentioned. The right is stated not to be barred or limited or affected by any letters-patent since granted, according to several decisions in Chancery and in the House of Lords, in all of which the right was distinctly recognised.

BRUSSELS EXHIBITION OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE triennial exhibition of pictures by Belgian artists was to have taken place in Brussels this year. The occurrence of the Great Industrial Exhibition of London suggested to the Government the propriety of enlarging the limits of the ordinary "Exposition des Beaux Arts," and, instead of restricting it exclusively to the works of native artists, to invite original paintings, sculpture, engravings, and medals from living artists of all nations to the hospitable Belgian Exhibition; the rather so, as, except in an industrial point of view, such works of art are excluded from the Exhibition of all Nations in London. Accordingly, a Royal decree, of 19th March last, authorised the establishment of the exhibition which has recently been opened and regulated, the admission of works of art, the distribution of medals for excellence, and the purchase of pictures by the Government, by private individuals, or by a lottery, the tickets to which are 10 francs each. A temporary building has been prepared for the reception of the 1479 works of art of every description, forwarded from all parts of Europe. It is erected in the courtyard of the Museum of Industry, the buildings of which form three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side being the Rue du Musée, in which is situated the English Church. The *locale* of the Exposition, without having any architectural pretensions, is not the less suitable to the purpose for which it is erected. It is rather Byzantine than anything else. An elevated porch occupies the centre, with an advanced wing on each side, containing the offices, &c. A transept, surmounted with a painted figure of Belgium distributing wreaths of laurel, projects behind it, from which three naves open on each side, lighted like the transept from the roof, forming nine distinct *salons*. The external walls are divided by frames into compartments, covered with canvass, on which, in quiet grey tints, are painted arabesque ornaments; lance-heads for the cornice, on which float the flags of all nations, those of Belgium predominating. The interior is hung with dark maroon-coloured cloth. Assuredly nothing could be simpler than this temporary erection—nothing could be conceived of better taste, or more suitable to its objects. The building was erected in two months, at a cost of £1400, and the architect is M. Cluysenar, to whose taste is due the beautiful covered Gallerie St. Hubert, in Brussels.

The arrangement of the catalogue of the works exhibited is singularly defective. The artists' names are placed alphabetically, and their pictures numbered consecutively; No. 1 being M. Albema, of Dusseldorf; and No. 1479, M. Zwengauer, of Munich; but, in the gallery, the only order followed is that of the size or subject of the pictures; so that it is impossible to discover a given number except by searching the whole gallery through.

Louis Gallait, a Belgian artist, exhibits a large picture, "The Honours rendered after their decapitation to Counts D'Egmont and De Horn." The bodies are placed on a bier covered with black cloth, and the heads annexed, but evidently not adhering to the lifeless trunks. The members of the "Grand Serment," or Guild, are contemplating the bodies of the martyrs in dumb grief, and tears are on the cheeks of a few sturdy citizens. A Spanish soldier and a superior agent of the Duke D'Alba are witnesses of the scene in haughty disdain. This composition tells its own story in a touching and affecting manner, and the mutilated corpses have nothing repulsive to the spectator. The picture is carefully and correctly painted, and is much admired. It is said to have been purchased by the Government for £1200.

M. Gallait has also another picture here, No. 533, "Art and Liberty." A Bohemian peasant, holding a bow over his violin, appears waiting for an inspired theme.

Gustave Wappers, of Antwerp, has no picture here; but De Keyser has a fine painting, commanded by his Majesty—subject, "Elizabeth of Hungary distributing alms to the poor."

No. 223, by Cogniet, of Paris, "Tintoretto painting his Daughter after her death," was painted and exhibited upwards of twelve years ago. This picture possesses a melancholy and graceful reality.

M. Vanschendel has a remarkably clever and truthful "View of a Market-place at Rotterdam," under the combined effects of moonlight and candlelight, painted with the minute detail worthy of the ancient Flemish school. The limits of this notice will not permit a closer scrutiny of other excellent pictures, the criticisms on which will find a better place in the journals exclusively devoted to the fine arts.

B. B.

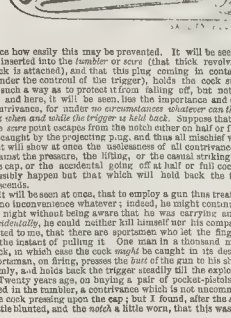
GUN ACCIDENTS, AND THEIR PREVENTION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—As the shooting season has now commenced, will you allow me to make a few remarks on the dangers and disturbance of the gun employed in the usual way, and unprotected by any means for the prevention of accidents? Allow me to say, that I have nothing to do in the manufacture of guns, and am in no other way interested than in the cause of humanity. It is now three years since I published some letters on the present subject, since which time I have had the dismay to reckon upwards of *sixty* accidents, of such a kind as might, almost all, have been prevented by the simple and inexpensive means I propose.

When we reflect upon the number of guns in private hands, we shall not be surprised at the results. The introduction of the percussion lock was so sudden, and recommended by such advantages over the old plan, that it was immediately and unhesitatingly adopted by one and every one to that, it has been continued without any attempt having been made to lessen or do away the danger it introduced. I do not mean that safety locks of various constructions have not been invented, but none of these have yet come into use, because all demand too sportsman that he should learn and adopt some new mode of manipulation in the use of the gun. Old habits are inveterate; and whatever was promised in the way of security, has not been considered worth the trouble.

The statistics of gun accidents clearly show that nearly all happen by means of the *cock* or hammer of the lock, and not by the *trigger*, which is protected by its guard. The most common cause of accident are these. The cock, which rests upon the *cap* sustained by the *nipple*, is casually lifted, but not high enough to catch at the half-cock, and let descend upon the cap, which explodes: or while thus resting, the cock receives a blow, and the gun is accidentally discharged. Now there is a fact connected with these two kinds of casualty which is rarely taken into consideration, and but little known. It is this: the fulminating composition contained in the cap, having been pressed upon, as it is by the full force of the spring for any length of time, becomes so susceptible from its particles being brought into such close contact between the hammer and the anvil underneath, that the slightest blow will cause its explosion; hence a fertile source of accident and calamity. A reference to the accompanying diagram will show at



once how easily this may be prevented. It will be seen that a plug of soft iron is inserted into the *tumbler or sears* (that thick revolving plate to which the cock is attached), and that the spring acting in contact with the *sears point* (under the centroid of the trigger), holds the cock suspended over the cap, in such a way as to protect it from falling off, but not to touch or rest upon it; and here, it will be seen, is the simplicity and efficiency of this simple contrivance, for under *no circumstances whatever can the cock fall upon the cap but when and while the trigger is held back*. Suppose that by a full or heavy blow the *sears* point escapes from the notch either on half or full cock, it cannot fall to be caught by the projecting plug, and thus all mischief will be prevented! This fact will show at once the uselessness of all contrivances which do not provide against the primary cause, the striking of the cock down upon the cap, or the accidental going off at half or full cock, none no accident can possibly happen but that which will hold back the trigger while the cock descends.

It will be seen at once, that to employ a gun thus treated, puts the sportsman to no inconvenience whatever; indeed, he might continue its use from morning till night without being aware that he was carrying an instrument by which, *accidentally*, he could neither kill himself nor his companions. It has been objected to me, that there are sportsmen who let the finger slip from the trigger at the instant of pulling it. One man in a thousand may be addicted to this trick, in which case the cock *might* be caught in its descent; but nearly every sportsman, on firing, presses the *butt* of the gun to his shoulder, grasps the stock firmly, and holds back the trigger steadily till the explosion is complete.

Twenty years ago, on buying a pair of pocket-pistols, I had an extra notch filed in the tumbler, a contrivance which is not uncommon in order to prevent the cock pressing upon the cap; but I found, after the *sears* point had become a little blunted, and the notch a little worn, that this was not efficient. The plug is a new contrivance, and may be made to project far enough to insure the most perfect security: every construction of lock is susceptible of it, no difficulty or derangement takes place, and its introduction by most gunsmiths would be done at the cost of a shilling.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. V. RIPPINGILLS.

P.S.—Among last year's gun accidents are the following terrible calamities, all transpiring in the space of six weeks:—Lady Campbell, in Ireland, killed on the spot by the falling of a rifle. The hand of a son of the late Daniel O'Connell dreadfully shattered by the accidental discharge of one barrel of his gun, while loading the other. The only son of Col. Orde killed on the spot in attempting to draw a gun towards him, holding by the end of the barrel. A Mr. Streefield, in company with Lord Shelburne, lets his gun fall upon the floor, receives the charge in his heel, and dies in three days. The wife of a mechanic, at Birmingham, shot dead on the spot by the accidental discharge of a gun. Two brothers in Essex, the one killing the other by handing him the gun. A farmer, in Kent, killed in drawing his gun through a hedge, &c.

SHORT WHIST.

In cutting, the ace is lowest. In *cutting out*, the highest goes out, the stranger comes in. In *cutting for partners*, the two lowest play with the two highest, and *the lowest deals*. If two persons cut the same cards (two deuces or two queens, &c.), they cut again.

2. The dealer's partner *makes the cards*, and gives them to his right hand; the dealer shuffles them again (supposing two packs).

3. If we win before the adversaries have scored a point, it is a *treble game*; if they have one or two, a *double*; if three or four, a *single*. The game is five.

4. If we are at four we cannot *count honours*.

5. *The rubber* is the best of three games. The games are marked by fish, *pat up*, one for a single, two for a double, three, and two added for the rubber. Thus, two singles and a treble is a *rubber of one*, a double and two trebles a *rubber of six*, &c.

6. Pineessing is chiefly practised third hand. If I have first and third best, I finesse the third best (*i. e.* play the third best), for the chance of left hand not having the second best. Finesses are best in trumps, and when strong in trumps.

7. *Tenace*, the advantage of position, chiefly obtained, fourth hand. When I am fourth hand, if I have first and third (*e g* ace, queen), I make both.

8. To trump out a lead implies, to ruff, *i. e.* to trump.

9. Mark well the trump card; attend to the board; attend also to the scores; and, when playing for the odd trick, seldom finesse; play single cards; in short, play a forward game.

10. When I have many trumps, of course it is probable my adversaries have few; consequently, in this case I play a backward game in other suits as if they were trumps, for the adversaries not liking to be ruffed.

11. Return partner's lead immediately; first, when you win with ace and can return an honour (*eg*); secondly, when he has trumped out Obs. 9 or 10 is an equivocal lead, not absolutely to be returned; in general, your partner's lead may be returned at a future time.

12. Never play a 6 for a 5, or 7 for 6, &c.

13. Partner wins my winning card with best; he commands the suit: with second best; he has no more.

14. Endeavour at least to remember trumps and commanding cards.

15. When winning cards are between me and my adversaries, I play an obscure game: the colours they where partner has a good hand.

16 If partner refuses to trump a winning card against him, I play my best trump

17. When I am, or when my partner is, weak in trumps, I discard from my numerous suit, and keep guard on adversaries' suit. When I or partner strong in trumps, preserve the numerous or strong suits; in general, *discard* from partner's suit, but *keep a small one* to lead when trumps are out.

18. If you are in doubt about a trick, win it.

19. If you have a moderate hand, sacrifice it to your partner.

20. When a partner *discards* in his partner's lead, it is to show his strong suit.

21. I remain with 1st, 3d, and 4th trumps; I play the latter

22. How to establish a *long suit* —Ace, three trumps, and a long suit; I pass two rounds, but always win the 3rd round; ace, king, and two, with a long suit; pass one round, or lead a small, but win the 3rd round. Then your long suit forces out the best trump, if you have it not, and your 13th trump brings the long suit in again, and establishes it.

With ace, king, 4, the ace and king; with king, queen, 4, the king (supposing still a long suit); to ensure three rounds of trumps. This is difficult when left hand is very strong in trumps. When partner is strong in trumps he protects your long suit. When trumps are out, a commanding card will bring in your long suit, and therefore preserve one.

23. The 13th trump is very material. With ace, 4, and the 13th trump; pass the king and queen.

24. Lead through the strong suit and up to the weak.

25. Small card turned up, keep it till last, unless adversary leads trumps, and throw it away even before the dealer.

26. Be cautious about ruffing or over-ruffing when strong in trumps, unless your partner (a good player) visibly forces you; this caution is less necessary when you have no long suit, but even uncertain cards when weak in trumps.

27. Ruff your adversary's strong suit immediately

28. Force your partner, if he plays ill. Force your partner to obtain a saw, which is always desirable, and for this purpose lead the single card before forcing.

29 I force your partner when you suppose him weak in trumps, on these grounds. 1st. That you have discovered him strong in them; 2ndly. That he leads a single card (*vide* 40); 3rdly. That he ruffs and wins, and does not trump out.

30. Strong in trumps, *i. e.* honours and three, or one honour and four; but less than this shows you to force your partner.

31. Never force adversary but when he is strong in trumps.

32. If a good player refuses (to trump) he is probably strong in trumps, with one strong and another weaker suit, from which he throws away (*vide* 24)

33. Under-play. I have best and second best of left hand lead; I make one of them, and play a small in order—1st, that partner may make the third best; 2ndly, that I may command left hand's suit.

34. If your king makes, it does not follow that partner has ace.

35. Keep the commanding card of adversary's lead, never of partner's.

36. Odds 2 to 1 against your player having a card named. Odds 3 to 4 that he has one of two cards named (not in your own hand, of course).

37. When strong in trumps, inform your partner of it soon (*vide* 30)

38. Rules for a child.—Follow suit. Return partner's lead. Play lowest second hand, and highest third hand.

THE LEAD

39. Best lead from sequences of three or more, the highest; second best, from the most numerous suit.

40. With a few small trumps, a single card.

41. Better lead from a suit headed by king or queen than ace, and let your adversary lead the latter: in this case the ace will do them most harm

42 I have six trumps, I remain with four, the best in adversary's hand; I lead a small trump.

43. Trump out, *i. e.* lead trumps—first, with six trumps; secondly, when partner has a strong suit; thirdly, if adversaries play from weak suits; fourthly, if strong in other suits though weak in trumps.

44. When partner has no more trumps, lead trumps in order to take two or one. Lead *through* an honour in trumps or for the purpose of leading up. Partner turns up an honour, lead a small, if *strong*; if weak, your best. Queen turned up on right, lead king; knave turned up, lead queen.

45. I have last trump (and no partner) winning cards and a losing one—I lead the latter; if no winning cards, a trump.

46. Show your strong suits before you lead trumps

47. Generally speaking, lead trumps in trumps (or in other suits if strong in trumps), lead a small (*vide* 10). If weak in trumps, the ace.

48. Ace, king, and knave: the king, and stop. Your partner returns, and you finesse the knave. (This is reckoned old-fashioned, and in a numerous suit will not do.)

49. Ace queen, or ace knave, a small, except it is a numerous suit. But avoid this lead, for *tenace* gives you *tenace*, fourth hand. Ace ten is more likely to give *tenace* than ace nine; therefore prefer leading from the latter.

50. Ace, king, and three trumps, a small, that partner may make a trick.

51. King, queen, &c., in trumps (or if strong in trumps) a small; otherwise the king In a numerous suit not trumps, the king.

52. Lead 9 or 10 only when best of a weak suit of 3 or less: or from sequence to king: or 9, 10, king, knave.

RIGHT HAND LEADS: I AM SECOND HAND.

53. Ace and king. I win, and if strong in trumps continue.

54. Right hand wins and returns. I have best and 4 small: supposing he is player enough to have finessed, I pass it if strong in trumps

55 Ace, knave, and ten (*vide* 10). If weak in trumps, the ace.

56. Ace, queen, pass it unless he lead knave, then play ace.

57. Ace, king, 10; the 10.

58. Having led from king, &c., right hand has won with knave or 10, and returns; put on king, the only chance of making it

59 Never put on queen, knave, or 10, second hand

60. King, queen, ace of third and my partner's lead is strange, not if strong (*vide* 89).

PARTNER LEADS; I AM THIRD HAND.

61. If I win partner's lead with queen I don't return, except in trumps.

62 Partner leads ace and queen. I have king and two; I must win his queen.

63. Ace, knave, and one; the knave.

64 Partner leads 9 or 10; if I have ace I win it; if an honour and one, win it; if an honour and more or three small, pass (*vide* 92).

65. Partner leads a 8th card; it is to force the adversary (to trump,) therefore. I put on a high trump. [Keep a place in your hand for 13th cards.]

66. Sequence of 3 or more; the lowest.

LEFT HAND LEADS; I AM FOURTH HAND.

67. I win adversary's lead; I return, unless I have a very strong suit.

68. Left hand leads king; I have ace, knave; pass it.

69. Ace, queen, and two trumps; left hand leads knave; I pass it.

70. I have best and second best of left-hand lead. I make one, and play a small; in order, first, that partner may make third best; secondly, to command the lead. This is called *under-play* (*vide* 10) as to the backward left-hand game.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LEMA.—"Malher a Bos" is the motto of Dunne, of Brookfield.

A DESCENDANT.—*Arms* of Waldram: "Sa. a chev. between three suns arg. *Crest.* A jewsock a head ppr.

J. H.—Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., 5, Clifford-street, Bond-street, London

A SUBSCRIBER.—We do not know of any place where a oil coloured plates as desired can be obtained

JULIANA.—"Gyronny of eight or and sa." are the arms of Campbell. Manchester is, as regards population, the second city in the kingdom of Great Britain.

T. K., Walsall.—We can find no crest to the name in question

A SUBSCRIBER.—The word "chevisance" may be applied in the way named. A clerical error is no error made by the clerk in transcribing

T. G. Beverley.—Lord John Russell is nephew of Lord William Russell, who was murdered by Lord Howe, in 1840, being second to Count Bilanski. His grandfather, the 5th Duke of Bedford

ALPHA-CLYDE.—We regret that we are unable to decipher the seal

T. J. E.—The arms sent are not those of Hungerton

J. C.—*The arms* of Coulthart, of Coulthart, county of Wigton, and of Collyn, county of Durham, a variation of Jas. Coulthart, of Collyn, Northumberland, esq., descended from a family represented by John Ross Coulthart, esq., of Croft House, Ashton-under-Lyne, esq. "Arg. a fesse between two colts in chief and one in base, current, sa. A crest: a wyvern, wings displayed and erect, arg. armed and bridled ppr., garnished or. Supporters dexter, a wyvern arg. armed, &c., sinister, a stag of the 2d. *Motto*: Virtute non vi."

A WANDERER IN NORTH WALES.—John Neild, Esq., M.P., is brother to Joseph Neild, Esq., M.P. The second wife of Sir John Heathcote Lethbridge, Bart., is Julia, second daughter of Sir Henry Hugh Seale Bart.

STELLA.—Sir J J R Mackenzie, Bart., married Lady Anne Wentworth Fitzwilliam on the 10th inst.

ONE WHO REQUIRES INFORMATION. Courtesy gives the designation [illegible] to the DERBY.—Lord of Dunkeld and Baron of Clifton, Perthshire, and Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, co. Lancaster, and Earl of Derby, co. Palatine of the same, &c. Arg. two bars gules, in chief three roundels of the last, a canton ermine.

E. G.—Is the brevet rank of a Major in 9e 6d a day

D A, Oswestry.—Loyd, of Havodduncs.—*Arms*: "Sa. a bar trippant arg. attired or." Lloyd of Glanhavon, King's county.—*Arms*: "Paly of eight arg. and gu."

J. W. B. Brancroft.—*Arms*: "Or, on a bend between six crosses, crosslet sa., three garbs of the field." *Crest*: A griffin's head erased, arg. between two wings expanded or." It is illegal to assume the arms of a family of the same name, to which you are not related.

AN INQUIRER.—The wife of Mr William Hamilton, the third son, is not a daughter of a Baronet, would not be entitled to the unqualified designation of Mrs. Hamilton

A READER, Liverpool.—The seal and the arms thereon are clearly foreign

A CONSTANT READER.—The present Baronet is the eldest son of the late Baronet Sir Sir David Hunter Blair, of Blairquhan, whose eldest son by his first marriage is Lieut.-Colonel James Hunter Blair, born 22nd May, 1817. Sir David has by his first wife one other son, Edward, and one daughter, Maria Dorothea, married in 1839 to Walter Elliot, Esq. By his second marriage Sir David has also one son and two daughters

L—1. A misprint. 2. "Elder" is the correct expression, though "eldest" is more common

A CONSTANT READER.—Apply to Mr. Holborn, for the latest work on the Law of Stamps

L. F. and ANDROSE.—See the "Yachtsman's Manual"

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Manchester.—Children of nine years old are admitted to the Great Exhibition.

R. B., Hull.—Wood-engravers' tools may be had of Messrs. Fenn, Newgate-street

A SUBSCRIBER, Tullamore.—Apply to the Austrian agent

A CONSTANT READER AND A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Lymington.—We cannot inform you

SCRUTATOR.—Mr Parker, Wardour-street, is the person most likely to possess the information you require

W W.—If Cormack's reaping machine has already been illustrated in our Journal

A. B.—Address the editor of Chambers' Journal

A PASSIVE VICTIM should apply at the Austrian Embassy

J. M., Cheltenham.—We regret that we have not room for the letter

T. H. Newport.—"Hazael's French Grammar," published by Walker

T. S. Warwick.—The Godiva Procession was illustrated in our Journal in 1848, No 323

ROTATOR.—Apply to a dealer in second-hand books at Oxford

ONE WHO WISHES TO EMIGRATE.—See the "Canterbury Papers," published by Parker, 445, Strand.—L

R. b. i. "Gravesitor-place is thanked; but we have not room for the Illustration

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, Bristol.—The "Penny Cyclopædia"

HALIFAX should obtain the interest of a Director of the Company

FAGOT should apply to a professor of singing

A SUBSCRIBER.—The remedy would be Legacy

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, City.—Bayes are still considered game

T. B.—has been misinformed; Dr Lingard was born in 1817. See the "Memoir" in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No 454

NORD, Buckingham.—Davidson's "Treatise on Short-hand"

X U V, Midhurst.—See the "Song of the Apple-tree," with Engraving, in No 466 of our Journal

J. R. Manchester.—The Portrait will appear shortly

A SUBSCRIBER, New Ross.—Prepared photogenic paper may be had at Knight's, Foster-lane, Cheapside

E. A. C. Brighton.—The Newell Lock is Mr Hobbs' invention

HOPE.—A small work upon the Exhibition has just been published

F. C. S., Atherstone.—"Blackie's Dictionary" is preferable

Perhaps in fact the Englishman in a recent adventure with some Mexican robbers was Mr S T Cliseold

H. W. Manchester.—We cannot enlighten you as to the Hungarian demonstration

H. C. E. Edinburgh.—Some of the Mexican Indians subsist entirely on vegetables, but drink no liquor to excess. See "Life in Mexico"

MELPOMENE Apply to any bacheller: we cannot give prices

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, New Cross.—We cannot give any information as to the French letter

ARITHUS, Aberavon, and PLATINUM.—We cannot inform you

H. H. Tavistock.—Perhaps the *Penny Cyclopædia*

C. Macclesfield.—Address the post, care of Mr Moxon, Dover-street, Piccadilly

MONTREAL.—Apply to Mr Gilbert, Bookseller

J. S.—Apply to the doctor. Somerset House. See the "Fine Arts Almanac"

A SUBSCRIBER.—The word "chevisance" is spelled in the "Law Dictionary." Of a good account of the Cock-lane Ghost. See, also, a volume entitled "Signs before Death," Boswell's "Life of Johnson," &c.

YOUNG HEAD AND Colonial papers are filed at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cowper's-court, Cornhill; and at the North and South American Coffee-house, 59 and 60, Threadneedle-street. The Colonial Club no longer exists

AMOS, Cork.—There is nothing new in the filter plan

C. H. E. Lodge.—We shall be glad to see any sketches of events, &c

A SUBSCRIBER, Lonsdhaze.—Mr Cockbur was killed in a parachute descent, July 24, 1837. The Duke of Bedford ascended with Mr Green in his balloon voyage to Nassau Nov 7, 1836

W. C., Pittsburgh, is thanked; but we have not room for the sketches

W. L. R. Lymington, and H. T. Sheffield.—Declined

L. G. Chelsea.—Yours is a question for a patent agent

E. M. 31, Inverlah.—We have not room for the letter

HISTORIC PICTURES we have not room for

ANCIENT MARINER, Newington.—"Railway Economy" will inform you

J. C, Bolton-le-Moors.—The scene in question, in the large sheet of Sketches, is a portion of London Bridge

A G Marlborough College.—We have not room. The establishment has been more than once described in our Journal

E. T, Cambridge Wells.—The *President* steamer sailed from New York in March, 1841. Her fate to this day remains a melancholy mystery

A SUBSCRIBER.—Address "Mrs Hole care of Messrs Blackwood, Edinburgh"

W. C. T, Cumberland.—Brussels is accented on the first syllable

A. S. Clapton.—Any popular account of the Building will inform you

A REGULAR.—Apply to Mr Robertson, patent-agent, 166, Fleet-street

R. H. E, Worcester.—Thanks. We shall be glad to receive the print

N. N. F, Bombay, and A. R, Rye, are thanked; but we have not room for the illustrations

G. S, Birmingham.—We think not. For stereotyping, see Knight's "Dictionary of Printing"

H. B, Swansea.—See the "Taxidermist's Manual"

J. S.—The holder of the engraving will be entitled to the boundary engraver

M. A.—Apply to Mr Beard, photographer, King William-street, City

G. W, Epsom.—Apply to Miller, artists' colourman, Long-acre

MODEL LADY, Perthshire.—Certain hints is made by Jason, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street

C. Y.—See Crockley's Picture of London, new edition

W. M.—We have not room for the letter on the "Velasquez Portrait of Charles I."

H. H. C. Great Baddow.—See Cliffe's "Book of North Wales"

S. B. Everton, is thanked; we regret that we have not room for the Illustration

VERITAS The paragraph in question was copied from a daily journal

J. D. DE—We cannot undertake to give the recommendation

A W, Pytchley The two-page Engravings in our Journal are intended to be inserted by the reader as folding plates

PISCCA—We regret that we have not room

J. W, Ashton Court—We think not. For stereotyping, see Knight's "Dictionary of Printing"

ANT.—Photographic materials may be had of Horne and Co., 123, Newgate-street

W. H—Surenne's "Pronouncing French Dictionary." See "Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage"

J. P, City-road.—There is no such arrangement of "chemical constants" as you name

SARAH, Leeds: and A SEAMSTRESS, Dudley.—Received

W. N W, Hampstead-road We have not room

INQUIRER.—There is no legal mode of annulling the marriage contract but by divorce by act of Parliament. The plan suggested would be of no avail

J. P.—The arms of Partridge are "On a fesse cottised or, between three partridges rising of the last, as many torteaux. *Crest*. A partridge, as in the arms"

A CONSTANT READER IN THE COUNTRY.—The affinity, although illegitimate, would invalidate the marriage

A H C.—There are small fees required for searching parish registers, but none for investigating the Heralds' College MSS in the British Museum

Y H K.—Ludan Bonaparte was father of the Prince of Canino

SUBSCRIBER.—Such marks of cadency may be of any kind the law of heraldry being regarded of not using colour on colour, or metal on metal. The position is immaterial

FIDDLER.—The Act 3 and 4 Vict. c 60 (the Residential Flea Assumption Act), contains no power of turning any parties out

T. W. Bristol.—Any message, though sent without cause or, was be good when once effected, but the delivery will be this. If the many agents in the banks, in cases where they found the banks [illegible] against [illegible] would be the regular [illegible] a [illegible] in compulsory, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to Mr Robertson, 166, Fleet-street, or to the best [illegible] of the contracting parties be under age, and, if that be so, the parents having nothing, may put a stop to the marriage [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] under age, by means of fraud or false statement, may be deprived of all right to that others property See 4 George 4th, c. 76, s. 22

M. J.—The offender may be indicted for bigamy in the county where he is apprehended or in custody, or in the county where the second marriage took place No doubt, he may be tried in Jersey

T. L. Newcastle.—Is thanked; but we have not room for the sketch

RAILWAY TRAVELLER is thanked Where can the invention be seen?

H. S. R.—See the Times on Photography published by Knight, Foster-lane, Cheapside.

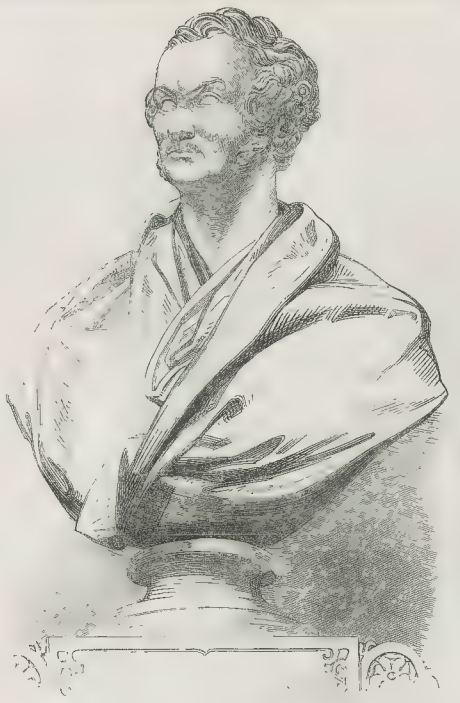
A CONSTANT READER.—Apply to Mr Robertson, 166, Fleet-street.

G. W. H.—In a hodden high treason and murder, a judge may pass sentence of death for certain cases, and when regard to homes having [illegible] murder under axe

MONUMENTAL BUST OF THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES BULLER.

It will be interesting to the many friends and admirers of the much lamented Charles Buller (says the *Examiner*), to know that a monument to his memory, subscribed for by the most eminent men in the State, of all opinions and parties, is now placed in the north transept of Westminster Abbey. It is a marble bust, with tablet and inscription. In the likeness (which otherwise is excellent) we miss something of the refinement of expression which we remember in life. Perhaps the features are a little too old and massive. But the sculptor has so happily caught (and, we understand, from posthumous records) the good-humour as well as intellect which distinguished the original, that the work must be regarded as a remarkable proof of the ability and taste of Mr. Weekes. It is placed immediately on the left of that fine specimen of the genius of his master, Chantrey—the statue of Francis Horner—commemorating a career as full of noble performance and noble promise, closed as prematurely, as deeply and widely deplored. The inscription on the tablet, recording with eloquent discrimination and feeling the characters and virtues of Charles Buller, is from the pen of his attached friend, Mr. Monckton Milnes :—

Here, amidst the memorials of maturer greatness, this tribute of private affection and public honour records the talents, virtues, and early death of the Right Hon. Charles Buller; who, as an independent member of Parliament, and in the discharge of important offices of state, united the deepest human sympathies with wide and philosophic views of government and mankind, and pursued the noblest political and social objects, above party spirit and without an enemy. His character was distinguished by sincerity and resolution, his mind by vivacity and clearness of comprehension; while the vigour of expression and singular wit, that made him eminent in debate and delightful in society, were tempered by a most gentle and generous disposition, earnest in friendship and benevolent to all. The British Colonies will not forget the statesman who so well appreciated their desires and their destinies; and his country, in recalling what he was, deplores the vanished hope of all he might have become. He was born August —, 1806. He died November 29, 1848.



MONUMENTAL BUST OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE CHARLES BULLER, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE JOHN BROOKS, ESQ., AT MANCHESTER.

NEW CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Just when we thought we had concluded our general bird's-eye view of the Crystal Palace, the King of Sweden and Norway sent in a cargo of miscellaneous contributions, which fill up, and more than fill up, the blanks to which we referred in a previous article. The carriole has not arrived, but the sledge is there in the shape of a sober comfortable thoroughly business-like looking vehicle, less luxuriously elegant than the Canadian sledges, more solid and business-like than the racing affairs from Russia. Rather square in outline, painted dark rosewood, lined with blue cloth, with robe trimmed with the fur of one of those Norwegian bears that Mr. Lloyd used to take such pleasure in pursuing. It is a carriage in which, after a month's hard frost and snow, a respectable couple might take a drive without exciting any very particular attention. With the sledge have come two other vehicles, a gig and posting chariot, mounted on circular springs, for which the inventor claims advantages which could only be explained by a diagram. Following the example of Prussia and Spain, Sweden displays a huge cannon, with a novel contrivance for loading at the breech. This formidable instrument is placed in the avenue close to a gigantesque graceful egg-shaped urn of highly-polished red mottled granite, which would appear, so bold and regular are the curves, to have been cut out by machinery. The Swedes connected with the Exhibition are sanguine that this granite will become an article of commerce.

Among the articles for domiestic use we must especially note two compact and economical cooking stoves, in which wood, charcoal, or peat may be used; a machine for heating flat irons, without contact with fire, which can stand on a table. This is very ingenious, and, on a smaller scale, to the many sensible ladies who themselves iron their fine things, would be invaluable. But the most generally useful article is a window sash, exhibited by Major Rosenhild, of Christiansand, Norway, which, without lines or weights, can instantaneously be moved up and down, or fixed from withinside, while, from the outside, it is impossible to move it. The invention consists in a "spring fitted into the stile of the sash." The free end of the spring fits into a catch formed in the window-frame, by which the sash is immovably fixed until the projecting piece is pressed or lifted on to the catch, for which purpose the end of the spring projects a small distance beyond the surface. By applying the finger to this projection, the sash-frame can be moved either up or down, as may be required.

Some soapstone pans, which would be useful in boiling preserves or acids of any kind, to which we alluded in our notes on the United States, are exhibited by Sweden, and can be sold at a very cheap rate—about 1s. 3d. each. Indeed, the exhibitors claim the merit of cheapness for almost all the articles shown in this department; for instance, muffs and tippets of gray squirrel-skin are marked at very moderate prices, although the higher class of furs are dearer in northern countries than in England.

Among the articles of luxury deserving attention are a carved wood picture-frame; rosewood tables, inlaid in silver; a chandelier of metal, with glass pendents, richly gilt; and a magnificent tankard of silver, fashioned after the pattern of a slice of the trunk of a tree, the handle formed by two gnarled twining arms. This is worthy to have been the drinking-cup of one of the strong-armed Berserkers, or fierce Scandinavian Sea-Kings.

Some of raw produce, fine samples of virgin silver and copper, and specimens of pearls, are very nicely arranged.

It is to be regretted that these contributions, which have given so much more importance to the department of Sweden and Norway, did not arrive earlier.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, KENILWORTH.

On the 19th instant the village of Kenilworth presented an unusually animated appearance, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of this new Church. The clergy of the neighbouring districts, many of the inhabitants, and several well-dressed visitors, assembled in the old parish church, at eleven o'clock, when a sermon was preached by the Venerable J. Sandford, B.D., Archdeacon of Coventry. Upon the termination of the service, a procession to the site of the new Church was formed. The Abbey-street and the whole line of road to the site of the new Church, at the end of the village, towards Warwick, was more or less adorned with banners, flowers, and evergreens. The entrance to the site was also adorned with banners and flowers; and a raised platform for the visitors, the school children, &c., was graced at the back with a banner, on which the crown was emblazoned, with a loyal motto. Stretched out over the front of this platform, and near the foundation-stone, was a white streamer, with the words "Mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears attend to the prayer that is made in this place." About half-past one o'clock, the procession reached the ground. The service commenced with the singing of a hymn, "Great is the Lord our God." The officiating minister, the Rev. E. E. Wilmot, then read selections from the Scriptures, appropriate to the occasion. After the minister had recited two collects, the auditory and children sang the 127th Psalm with good effect. The leaden box, containing the scroll of parchment, was then deposited in a cavity beneath the stone, and the silver trowel being presented to Lord Leigh by C. J. Wheeler, Esq., his Lordship laid the stone, saying: "In the faith of Jesus Christ, and in the memory of St. John the Evangelist, we place this stone in the name of Jehovah, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost." The Rev. G. S. Bull, of Birmingham, then ascended the stone, and delivered an extemporaneous address, characterised by much feeling and eloquence.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, AT KENILWORTH.

At the conclusion of the reverend gentleman's address, the assembly sang a hymn :" Lord, in this dark and stormy day."

The Rev. E. E. Wilmot then repeated some prayers, after which the National Anthem was sung by those assembled.

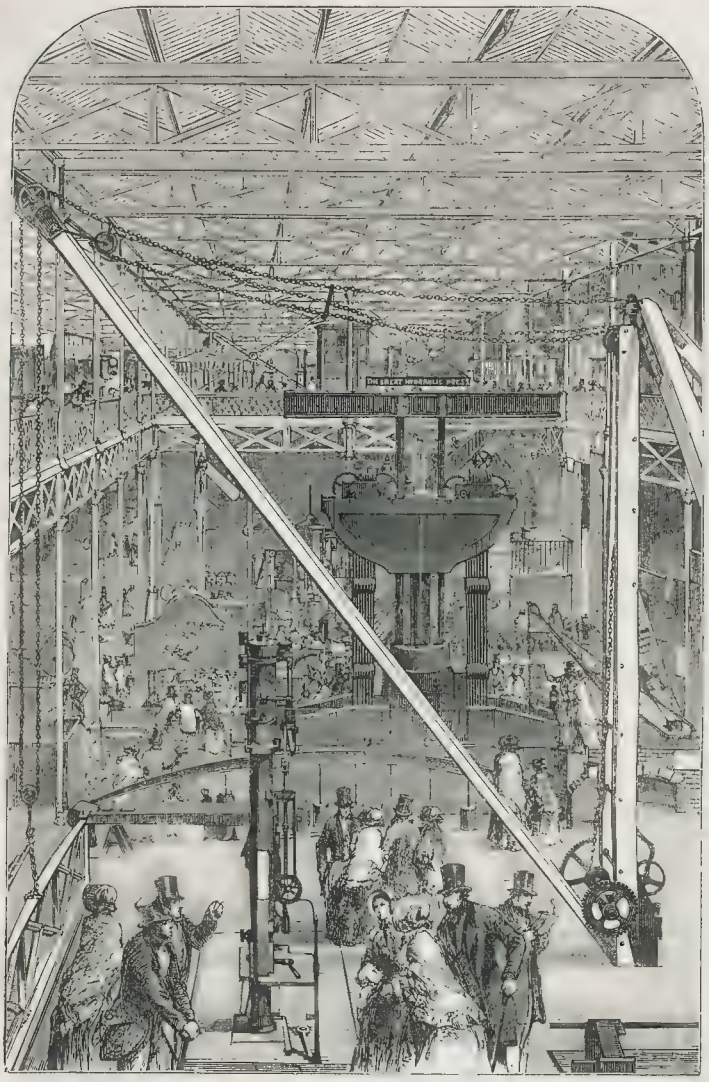
Mr. Boddington, surgeon, then mounted the stone, and asked for three cheers for Lord Leigh, which were given heartily. His Lordship briefly returned thanks, assuring the assembly how gladly he assisted, in his humble way, in promoting the work laudably set on foot by the Rev. Mr. Wilmot, to whose zeal and industry the parish was in the main indebted for the new edifice they were about to raise. His Lordship concluded by calling for three cheers for their worthy vicar. These being given, Mr. Wilmot returned thanks, and the procession again formed, and proceeded to the King's Arms, opposite to which it stopped, and after singing a hymns separated Some old people were regaled with tea and cake on the ground, and the school children were similarly entertained on the grounds adjoining the residence of the vicar.

The site of the new Church abuts on the Leamington Railway on one side, and faces the Warwick coach-road on the other. It is about an acre in extent, and affords space for a parsonage, which is to be built on one side of the Church, and a school, which is to be erected on the other. The cost of the land is £350. The Church is to be built in the early English style, with a tower and spire, at a cost of £3,000, exclusive of the site and the architect's percentage. It is to contain seats for 600, of which 400 are to be free. A collection was made on the ground, which amounted to £96.

MONUMENT TO JOHN BROOKS, AT MANCHESTER.

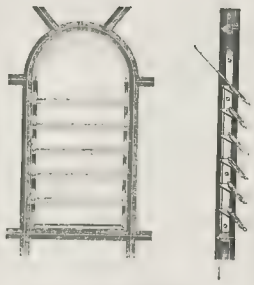
This fine memorial to one of the great leaders of the Anti-Corn Law movement has recently been erected at Manchester. It is made entirely of Sicilian marble, and is adorned on its sides with symbolic statues, placed in niches, of Fortitude, Charity, Commerce, &c.; and in the pilasters and spandrils with floral emblems of the cotton and flax plants, poppies, roses, oak, laurel, and other branches, all bearing, in their attributes, relation to the figure above and around which they are placed, and illustrative of the commercial and domestic character of the dead. In its general character this monument is particularly graceful, and is more worthy of note from its being of novel, yet, at the same time, highly pleasing outline and decoration. It is from the studio of Mr. John Thomas, architect and sculptor, Paddington.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.



MACHINERY COURT

DESIGN WOVEN IN SILK BY HOULDSWORTH AND CO



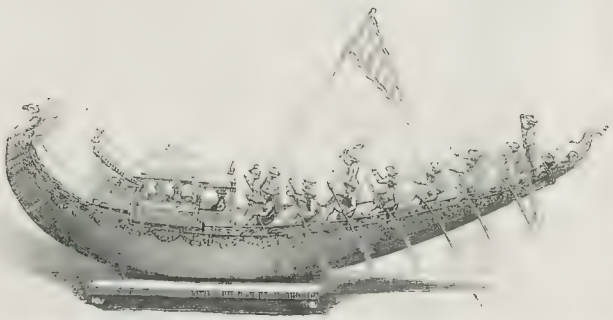
MOORE'S LOUVRE VENTILATOR

DESIGN WOVEN IN SILK, BY HOULDSWORTH AND CO.

This and the opposite page contain two different representations of parts of the Exhibition Building; one, the Machinery Court, with Fairbairn's crane, and the famous patent hydraulic press which was used in raising the tubes of the Britannia Bridge; the other a part of the Foreign Nave, in the French department, with Matifat's large cast-iron vase in the foreground, and various articles of coarse grey pottery in the rear

Messrs. Houldsworth and Co., of Manchester, exhibit several most beautiful specimens of patent machine embroideries, consisting of quilts, table-covers, panels, &c., which are equal to anything of the kind ever done before in this or any other country, and are admirably adapted for decorative purposes. We engrave two of them, which are both from designs by Laugher, Dwyer, and Co. That on the top of the page is one of seven designs illustrative of the seven acts of mercy; the other represents, in child's sport, the ups and downs of life.

Moore's patent Louvre Ventilator is a very simple and efficacious contrivance, adapted for every form of window.



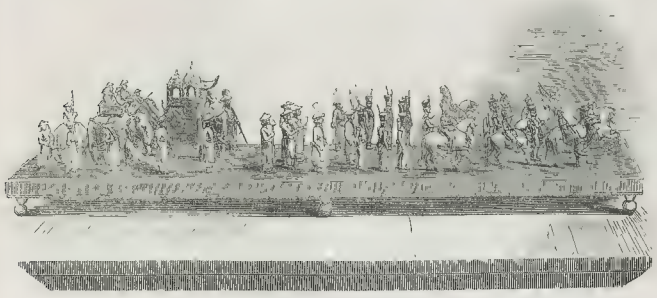
MODEL OF AN INDIAN BARGE.—EAST INDIAN DEPARTMENT

ALPINE PLANT PICTURE.—BY E. F. HECKEL, OF MANNHEIM.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

BAY OF THE FRENCH DEPARTMENT.

MODELS.—EAST INDIAN DEPARTMENT.



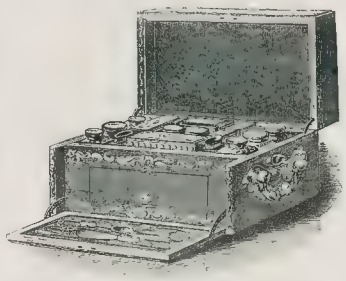
IVORY CARVING.—EAST INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Several Pictures composed of Alpine Plants, exhibited in the Zollverein department, are fanciful compositions, in a style well adapted for the decoration of albums. The flowers present great variety of hue, and are combined with great taste.

PIANOFORTE.—BY PAPE, OF PARIS AND LONDON.

The Pianoforte by Mr. Pape, is one of his clever inventions. In its general appearance it resembles a loo-table, the top lifting up in sections, and displaying the keys, sounding-board, &c. There are remarkable designs amongst Mr. Pape's contributions, all possessing great claims to notice.

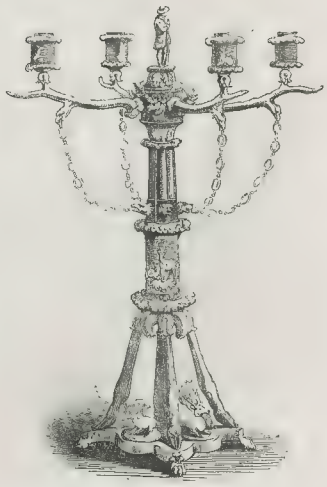
The various Models figuring in the East India department are extremely interesting, as exhibiting the costume and trades of almost every cast of the native population. We engrave two groups of these, one of which appears to be a procession, in which native and British troops are combined; a third Engraving represents a model of an Indian barge, with a native crew rowing her.



DRESSING-CASE.—BY C. ASPNEY, OF BOND-STREET.

This is, indeed, a splendid piece of workmanship. The dressing-case, intended for a lady's use, is manufactured out of a choice specimen of rare wood, most elaborately carved with devices illustrative of Neptune's attributes, in ormolu, richly covered and gilt. The interior arrangements are of an equally magnificent character; the stoppers of the various bottles, which are of silver gilt, bearing the name "Annie"—the lady for whom this elegant production was manufactured.

The horn candlestick from Hamburg is a pleasing specimen of a style of ornamentation peculiar to the hunting districts of Northern Germany.



HORN CANDLESTICK.—BY HAMPENDAHL, OF HAMBURG.

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

THE NEW GRAMMAR-SCHOOL AT IPSWICH.

THE foundation-stone of this handsome edifice was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Ipswich, on July 3 last, and the interesting proceedings were duly reported in our Journal of July 12.

The Ipswich School was originally founded by Royal charter; so that the laying of the first stone of this re-edification of the School-house was a well-graced compliment to the institution.

We gather, from Clarke's "History of Ipswich," that the existence of a grammar-school at Ipswich appears in the records of a great court held in the reign of Edward IV. In 1482, Richard Felaw, portman, who had been eight times bailiff of Ipswich, twice returned member of Parliament for Ipswich, made over his house and lands at Whitton for the maintenance of the master of the school, a gift still called after the name of the donor. In 1525, or the following year, Cardinal Wolsey, having founded Christchurch, at Oxford, commenced building a tributary establishment at Ipswich, upon a scale equal to that of the public schools at Eton and Winchester. At his request, Felaw's gift was alienated, and the old Grammar-School was merged into the new foundation. At the fall of Wolsey, however, his flourishing school also fell under the displeasure of his imperious master, when it was discontinued. The King then granted a new charter for the re-establishment of the old school: and the deed was enlarged and confirmed in a subsequent charter by Queen Elizabeth. The institution has since maintained its ground, and has of late years greatly increased in educational importance, under the present head-master, the Rev. J. S. Eigaud, M.A.

The corporation of Ipswich, being alive to the great advantages to be derived from this Royal foundation, determined to erect a more capacious and convenient establishment. In this object they have been assisted by some public-spirited individuals, and the result has been the commencement of the new edifice under the auspicious circumstances we have already detailed.

The site of the new School is at a short distance from the town, looking over the Arboretum and Christchurch Park on the east, and commanding an extensive view of the beautiful river Orwell and the rich valley of the Gipping on the south and west. The building, of which we have engraved the principal portion, will have a collegiate aspect, in the Tudor style, having a frontage of 168 feet, and a depth, on the south, of 110 feet. The front elevation, with its projecting porch, its gables, pinnacles, and parapets, is a picturesque composition. The porch of the main entrance will be a reproduction of the celebrated "Wolsey's Gateway," the most minute details of which will be adhered to; and the entire building, of red brick and dark mortar, will be in strict accordance with the olden structure. At the several external angles octagonal buttresses rise above the springing of the gables and ornamented parapets, and terminate in pinnacles. A tower, 70 feet high, crowns the entrance-hall. This apartment is 16 feet square, and above it are the infirmary and the convalescent-rooms. The corridors and staircases are spacious. The school-room is 62 feet by 31 feet, and 20 feet high to the springing of the open-timbered roof. The dining-room, senior and junior class-rooms, and library, are proportionally spacious. The dormitories are 12 feet high. Lavatories, baths, and good drainage are amply provided. The play-ground comprises 6½ acres. The section of the building appropriated to the use of the head master includes convenient apartments for the under-masters. Great care has been bestowed upon the plans; and Mr. Fisury, the architect, has generously relinquished, for the benefit of the institution, all remuneration whatever for his professional services. To conclude, the building and its provisions are planned throughout in that liberal and enlightened spirit by which the inhabitants of Ipswich are uniformly characterised.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—In a report made to the Secretary at War, by Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, the Inspector-General of Military Prisons, which has just been printed in a Parliamentary paper, the subject of flogging in the army is brought forward. It seems that imprisonment, in lieu of corporal punishment, has been beneficial in its operation, notwithstanding the contrary opinion of a number of military officers. Colonel Jebb states—"If the views of the more experienced officers in her Majesty's service as to the deterring influence of corporal punishment were correct, a great increase of crime in the army might have been anticipated, as the necessary consequences of limiting the power of courts-martial, and materially diminishing a mode of punishment deemed to be the most efficacious for the maintenance of discipline. It is, however, satisfactory to see that the result has not been unfavourable; and though it may partly be attributed to the encouragement given to good conduct, the better class of men who have entered into the service, and the partial discharge of some of the worst characters, yet, taking all this into account, I think experience has sufficiently shown that imprisonment for military offences has answered the expectations that were formed of it." In 1845, the year previous to the establishment of prisons, the number of convictions by courts-martial was 9984, and 693 corporal punishments were inflicted. In 1850 the convictions were 9306 and the corporal punishments 238. The effective force was about the same in each year—in 1845, 125,252; and in 1850, 125,119. Last year 495 lashes were inflicted, and in the preceding year 850, by the visitors of the prisons, for serious offences.

TORTOISESHELL TOM CAT.

A TORTOISESHELL Tom Cat, and a Queen Anne's farthing appear in popular estimation to enjoy a corresponding rarity. The coin is scarce, and so is the cat; but neither is so rare as traditional tale would have us believe, and this hardly allows existence.

The tortoiseshell is one of the most noted of the varieties of the domestic cat. The tortoiseshell-like marks are ascribed to a cross-breed of black and yellow. Males, as we have said, are scarce; and every year a specimen or two are offered for sale to the Zoological Society, as rarities worthy of place in their fine menagerie.

The specimen here engraved is a beautiful creature, and handsomely marked. It is fifteen months old, and is the property of Mr. John Thurston, of Walsham-le-Willows, in Suffolk, who, in this age of the Exhibition, is about to add his "Tortoiseshell Tom" to the sights of the day.

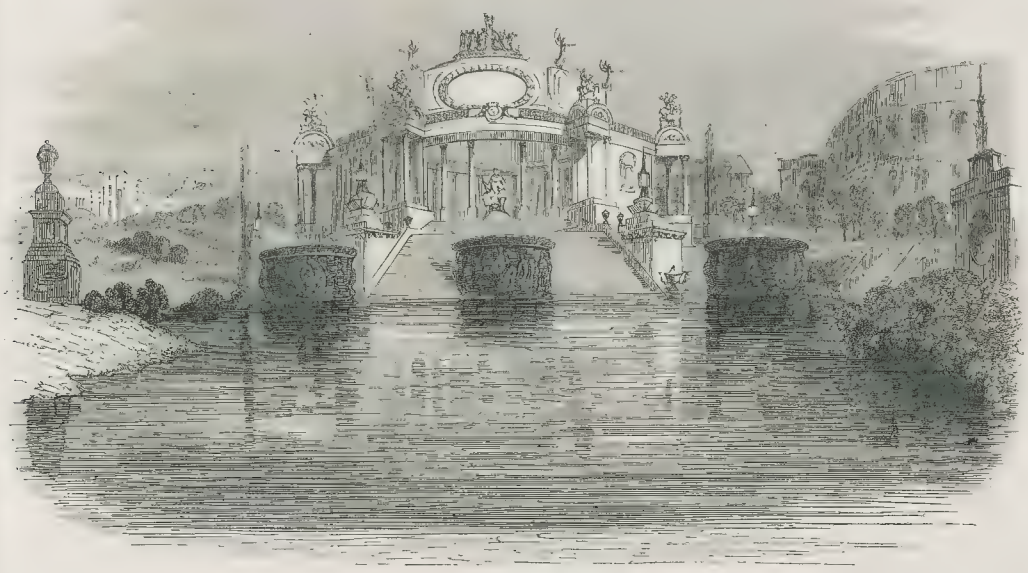
"TORTOISESHELL TOM CAT."

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN WILLCOX, R.N.

THIS piece of handsome plate has recently been presented (with the addition of a silver tea service), by the principal merchants of China, to Captain James Willcox, of her Majesty's steamer *Fury*, who, in conjunction with Captain Dalrymple Hay, of her Majesty's brig *Columbine*, and Mr. G. J. Ribbett, of the Hon. East India Company's steamer *Phlegethon*, was instrumental in destroying the pirates in the China seas.

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN WILLCOX, R.N.

The design is elegant and characteristic, and has been beautifully executed in silver by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. It consists of a nautical column, supporting upon oak branches an epergne glass dish; the pedestal is borne by three hippocampi, and upon it is a British sailor hoisting his national flag, whilst a Chinaman kneels in gratitude at his feet.



"THE TEMPLE OF JANUS," AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The picture model at this favourite resort is, this year, an effective group of interesting edifices from old Rome, in the centre of which the Temple of Janus is the most prominent feature, the lake being made to play the part of the Tiber. We will not be too hard upon the antiquarian accuracy of the picture; be that as it may, the scene is cleverly effective by day, but is seen to greatest advantage as the framework of the pyrotechnic display at night, when the splendour of the *feu d'artifice* reminds one of the famed Temple of Concord at the Peace Commemoration in the Green Park, in 1814. It is certainly one of the most elegant exhibitions of the kind we have witnessed for a long time.

THE SERPENTINE, IN HYDE-PARK.

The attraction of the Great Exhibition has extended to the Serpentine, which, by the way, it was, at one time, intended to inclose for subaqueous experiments, in connexion with the wonders of the Crystal Palace.

The model frigate we have already spoken of, and in the accompanying Picture we see it surrounded with pleasure-boats, which, with a ferry, invest this fine piece of water with new life. The fashionable drive, on the north bank, is also shown in the View, and, with the flag hoisted upon the boat-house of the Royal Humane Society, denote the gay scene to have been sketched during the full tide of the past season.

THE FERRY AT THE SERPENTINE, HYDE-PARK.

HARDWICKE HALL, DERBYSHIRE

HARDWICKE HALL.—THE FLOWER-GARDEN.

THIS magnificent mansion, the property of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, was visited by the members of the British Archæological Association, during their recent congress, held at Derby.

Hardwicke is situated between Chesterfield and Mansfield. The approach to the mansion by a noble avenue is thus described by one of the excursionists:—

"The drive from Baleover to this residence of the Duke of Devonshire is very beautiful. The park is ornamented with very fine oaks, under which numerous herds of deer were to be seen quietly grazing. The present building was erected by the Countess of Shrewsbury about 1590. She was the celebrated Elizabeth Hardwicke, and married no less than four times. Her first husband was Mr. Bailey, through whom she acquired property; her second a Cavendish, from whom the present Duke of Devonshire is descended. She then married a Sir William St. Lowe, and afterwards the Earl of Shrewsbury, the keeper for so many years of Mary Queen of Scots, from whom she obtained a separation. Mr. Hardwicke's house, or Old Hardwicke Hall, almost touches the present stately building. Everything in it and about it bears the impress of the proud, determined woman, who considered her father's house not a sufficient mansion for a Countess of Shrewsbury to receive Royalty in, and, consequently, erected the present edifice almost at its gate. Wherever you turn you are reminded of her. Her initials stand out in bold relief against the sky, outside the building, on the parapet, at every corner, and from canvass in the different rooms. This indefatigable lady built Chatsworth, Hardwicke, and another place in the county of Derby. The legend runs, that it was foretold to her, that as long as she kept building, so long would her life be—a ruse, probably, of the Barry or Smirke of the day to lead her on. In accordance with this, she kept building house after house, and at last died in a hard frost when the masons could not work. On entering the hall, the first striking object is a statue at the upper end, of Mary Queen of Scots, bearing the following simple but touching inscription:—

Maria, Scotorum Regina, nata 1542;
A suis in exilium acta, 1568;
Ab hospit neci data, 1587.

Tradition asserts that this was one of the seats in Derbyshire she visited, and her bed and room are shown, with her arms as Queen of Scotland and Dowager of France over the door, and her initials worked in the tapestry. The grand room in the building is the immense picture gallery, which extends the whole length of the house. In it are pictures of the Cavendishes; of the Kings and Queens of England, from Henry IV. downwards; the Court of Charles II., including all the beauties immortalised by Sir Peter Lely; philosophers, and others. The finest picture is a portrait of Thomas Hobbes, dated 1676. At the upper end of the room is a full length of Queen Elizabeth, in all the elaboration of the court dress of the time, with the high-standing ruff, the waist exactly in the middle of the body, the wide hoop, and the embroidered petticoats; and at the other, an excellent equestrian portrait of the first Duke of Devonshire. The presence chamber is also a noble room: the lower part of the sides of it are adorned with tapestry, and the upper with 'pargetting,' that is, figures in relief on plaster, and coloured. At the upper end is the canopy of state and other very curious worked velvet chairs. But, perhaps, the most interesting article of furniture in the apartment was an old music-table, round which many a madrigal and glee must have been sung. It was covered in mosaic-work with representations of music-books and musical instruments; in fact, so particular was the artist, that he had chronicled the notes on the open leaves of the wooden books. It was a table at which an amateur singer might almost gain inspiration. The tapestry in all the rooms was very fine, and seemed to have exhausted for a subject both scriptural and heathen mythology. Some of the oldest pieces were the covers of the seats and pulpit of a small chapel, which is asserted to have been used by Mary."

ELIZABETHAN GATEWAY.

The approach to Hardwicke by the avenue is universally lauded by tourists. The park, with its hundreds of deer and its wide-spreading oaks, the silver stream with its wooded margin, and the fair greensward, with the Hall itself in the distance, complete a landscape such as can rarely be enjoyed except in England.

The first appearance of Hardwicke is very imposing, more especially of the old portion as approached from the west. It is seen standing in connexion with the new house, on the very crest of one of the highest and boldest ridges of the new red sandstone, overlooking a beautiful valley, and commanding an extent of country on every side which is seldom equalled in beauty. From the state-room of the new, and from the dilapidated one of the old, can be distinctly traced out some of the loftiest eminences of the High and Low Peak, Barrel Edge, and the Black Rocks, near Matlock, Middleton, and Tansley Moors, Stubbing Edge, and the great English Appennines, stretching far to the north, appear in view, with a rich and beautiful country intervening. The mansion is a lofty oblong structure of stone, of Elizabeth's time, and possesses tall square towers at each of its corners. From the avenue, the front of the mansion looks dull and cheerless; but when the gate opening upon the handsome flower-garden has been passed, this portion of the Hall changes its appearance considerably for the better.

PART OF THE OLD MANSION.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—It having been ascertained that the correspondence for Lombardy can be transmitted by way of France more expeditiously than *vid* Belgium and Prussia, the regulation recently laid down for sending by the latter route, unless otherwise directed, all letters and newspapers addressed to Austria, will not apply to the correspondence for Lombardy. All letters, &c., for Lombardy will be transmitted as formerly, *vid* France, unless specially addressed to be sent by any other route, and will be chargeable with postage as follows: Under ¼ ounce; British, 5d.; foreign, 1s.: total, 1s. 5d. ¼ ounce and not exceeding ½ ounce: British, 10d.; foreign, 2s.: total, 2s. 5d. Exceeding ½ ounce and under ¾ ounce: British, 10d.; foreign, 3s.: total, 3s. 10d. ¾ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce: British, 10d.; foreign, 4s.: total, 4s. 10d. Exceeding 1 ounce and under 1½ ounce: British, 1s. 8d.; foreign, 5s.: total, 6s. 8d. These letters may be forwarded either paid or unpaid, at the option of the sender, but payment for a portion of the distance is not permitted.

MANAGEMENT OF THE WOODS AND FORESTS.—On the 20th of next month, the new act, alluded to by her Majesty on the prorogation of Parliament, for the better management of the Woods and Forests, will come into force. The object of the new law is to separate the management of the Woods and Forests from the direction of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and to make better provision for the management of the same. From the commencement of the act, the First Commissioner of the Woods, &c. is to be the First Commissioner of the Public Works and Buildings, with a salary not exceeding £2000 a year, and he may be a member of the House of Commons. The other Commissioners of the Woods and Forests are to continue to hold their offices, and their salaries are to be provided for by Parliament, but they are not eligible to a seat in the House of Commons. the other officers are to continue in their situations. Officers may be appointed to assist in the Public Works and Buildings. The management of all the Royal parks is to vest in the Commissioner of Works, and not, as heretofore, in the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests. Parliament will also have to provide for the expenses relating to the department of the Public Works, as well as in the management of the Woods and Forests, which latter department was paid out of the revenues of the Crown possessions. After the commencement of the act the First Commissioner of Public Works is to be an Exchequer Commissioner, a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and a Commissioner for carrying into execution the acts relating to Highland Roads and Bridges, a Commissioner for Building New Churches, and the President of the Board of Health.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 519.—VOL. XIX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1851. [SIXPENCE.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY.

WHENEVER the fortunes of the actual President of the French Republic seem more than usually favourable, whenever his opponents increase his chances by their blunders, or he himself elicits from the crowds of Paris or the provinces any new proof of the immense popularity of the name which he inherits, rumours of an approaching *coup d'état* are industriously spread in the newspapers. The people give credence to them, and a score of factions await the event, which some approve, and which others condemn, but which all appear to look upon as very natural.

At the present time such rumours are even more than usually prevalent. The day for the solution of a very considerable difficulty is drawing near; the rival claimants for a Royal or Imperial throne, or for the simpler Presidential chair, are rendering by their folly or perverseness their own pretensions less and less likely to prove acceptable to any considerable classes of the people; while M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, calm amid the turmoil around him, and strong in his name no less than in his position and character, is seen by the great bulk of the community to offer by far a greater amount of securities for a firm and permanent Government than any candidate for, or pretender to, the chieftainship of the State. Hence the rumours that are current. The French are an impatient people. They are always for plucking the fruit before it is ripe. They are always for anticipating the natural progress of events; and they cannot see why the President should not take advantage of his good opportunities, and cut the knot which neither he nor any one else can well disentangle, and so make an end of it.

THE LATE GENERAL LOPEZ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

But the President has more patience than the people around him, or than the nation at large, and will not, we may be certain, attempt to justify and realize the rumours that are so continually spread. Such rumours are flattering to his power and to his importance, and tend, as long as he lends them no countenance, to strengthen his position. His policy is to watch and wait, and to do nothing. Why should he act? Are not his opponents his very good friends? Does not the Legitimist party daily proclaim by its words and deeds that the restoration of the ancient Monarchy could settle nothing? Does not the candidateship of the Prince de Joinville—a man once popular because he wrote a stupid pamphlet against England, and masqueraded himself as a gallant sailor—prove treachery to the institutions under which he would be elected? And does not every other possible candidate except Louis Napoleon seriously alarm the trading and industrious classes in every part of France? Louis Napoleon may be, as he is called, a *pis aller*; but there is no other man in France whose position, antecedents, character, and pretensions would entitle him even to so questionable a designation. He may not be all that is desired, but there is no other to be compared with him; and he has nothing to do but to keep quiet—and to win.

The French are just now in a very peculiar temper, and with all earnestness repeat the words about liberty which their great poet once made use of in jest:—

> De son arbre civique
> Que nous est-il resté?
> Un bâton despotique—
> Sceptre sans majesté
> Fi de la Liberté!
> A bas la Liberté!

They are weary of liberty. Like Wordsworth, in his sonnet,

THE PRESIDENT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CENTRAL MARKETS AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

they deem it "a pastime to be bound," because, like him, "they have felt the weight of too much" of it; and all that they desire is peace. If, in addition to their general support of the Government of Louis Napoleon, any proof were needed of the fact, that the words "liberty, equality, and fraternity" have ceased to charm them, and that "order" is their present watchword, if not their idol, it might be found in the extreme alacrity with which juries condemn offences of the press. The Government is not nearly so willing to suppress freedom of discussion in the newspapers, as the stolid citizens who serve upon juries are to lend their aid in rendering the press a farce. The juries would stretch the law to punish journalists for expressions and opinions which we in England would think perfectly harmless; as the Hugo family, within the last few months, might abundantly and sorrowfully bear witness. The President of the Republic, who must know something of English manners, feelings, and politics, and who must be aware of the necessity and advantage of a free, fearless, and intelligent press as an aid to rational and constitutional government in this country, can scarcely be supposed to have any real enmity against the press of Paris; but his Ministry is forced by the state of parties, and by the temper of the shopkeepers—for, after all, France is, *par excellence*, the country of the *boutiquiers*—to treat the press with severity, because its discussions tend to alarm that respectable class who care more for security for person and property, and a tolerably full till, than for all the precensions of all the pretenders in the world, and for all the finest theories of political perfection that ever were broached. It is among the members of this class that the continual rumours of a *coup d'état* find such ready credence. Any sharp, short, decisive blow, that would give them a Government likely to last, would meet with their approval; and the greater the difficulties and obstructions that await a more peaceable and decorous termination of the present tantalising uncertainty of public affairs, the more the interests and demands itself to their impatient and imprudent sympathies. But this is not the game for the President to play. The great force at his command is that of inertia. The less he does, the more he will accomplish. He seems to be fully aware of the policy which is most suitable to his circumstances; and it is fortunate for him as an individual, that he is of a cooler temperament than the people who have chosen him, and that the real interests of France find no better, or even half so good a representative as himself. All other elements suggest instability. He alone suggests what the French so imperatively require, and what they would sacrifice even liberty to obtain—repose and order.

THE NEW CENTRAL MARKETS OF PARIS.

THE interesting ceremony, or rather spectacle, of laying the foundation-stone of the Central Markets of Paris (*les halles centrales*) took place on Monday, the 15th, in the presence of a vast multitude. The ground on which the new buildings are to be erected is at the end of the Rue Montmartre, fronting the church of St. Eustache; and the idea of raising one vast *halle* on the site of several petty markets belongs to the Emperor Napoleon. The municipality has purchased nearly 200 houses for demolition, and several small streets have been already pulled down. Eight detached edifices will compose the market, with vast cellars under them to serve as magazines. It is probable that six years will be required for the completion of the work, for which considerable sums have been voted by the municipal authorities and the Legislative Assembly. The direction of the works is entrusted to MM. Victor Baltard and Felix Callet, architects. The pavilions will be covered with zinc, and supported by iron-work; and the *halle* will be traversed by wide streets, with bridges, vaults, and ways wide enough to allow unembarrassed traffic during the whole of the day.

In the middle of the space above described, is a mast, 90 feet high, was placed in the centre of eight other masts about 60 feet high. The central mast was surmounted by a flag, somewhat similar in shape to the ancient *oriflamme*, representing trophies of various kinds, with the arms of the city of Paris, and inscribed with the dates of the periods most memorable in its history. The history of the *Halles* from the years 1811 to 1851. The central mast had on its banner the words "Municipalité de Paris." Three galleries, or platforms, about a foot or two from the ground, were formed, the central one for the President and Vice-President of the Republic, the President of the Assembly, the Ministers and the General commanding the National Guard of the Seine. The one on the right was set apart for the members of the *corps législatif*, and the left for the members of the Municipal Council. Another platform was destined for the different authorities, the functionaries of the *Halles* or markets, the syndics of the bakers and butchers, the deputations of each class of trades. The two were two compartments rising in the form of amphitheatres, and a smaller one, one the same level, and quite close to that occupied by the President.

The space on the left was chiefly filled with the female traders of the *Halle*, dressed in their gayest and richest attire; and the one to the right with strangers invited to the ceremony. A little after twelve o'clock, all the places were occupied; and an immense multitude covered the external grounds, where detachments of the mounted Republican Guard, the gendarmerie, and *sergens de ville* preserved order, and kept the passage free.

At half-past twelve o'clock the Prefects of the Seine police, and other public functionaries made their appearance; and at a few minutes past one the bells of St. Eustache announced the arrival of the principal personage of the day. Louis Napoleon entered the open space, accompanied by the Vice-President of the Republic, the Ministers, and other functionaries. The whole assemblage stood up as he appeared, and saluted him with shouts, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and clapping of hands. Some cries of "*Vive le Républicain!*" were heard from the summit of the amphitheatre to the left, but they were drowned in the hearty welcome given him by the women of the *Halle*. The clergy, headed by the parish priest of St. Eustache (the Archbishop was prevented by ill ness from attending), performed the religious ceremony, and a hymn was sung by the choir. The Curé then advanced to the platform, where the chair of the President was placed, and read a complimentary address.

The Prefect of the Seine then advanced and addressed the President, thanking him for his presence.

The President replied to these addresses as follows: -

"Gentlemen,—It is now forty years since the idea was entertained of raising a vast monument to preserve from the inclemency of the seasons the numerous class of persons whose laborious and daily occupation is to supply the population of Paris with all that is necessary for its existence. But, thanks to the enlightened direction of the Minister of the Interior; thanks to the energetic co-operation of the Municipal Council of Paris, and of its worthy Chief; thanks to the decision of the National Assembly, the idea will be accomplished in all at length accomplished. The construction of these markets, a real benefit to humanity, facilitates the supplies of Paris, and invites a greater number of departments to combine in its trade. Work, then, will be found for many municipal, for Paris is the heart of France, and the more active and powerful its life, the more it is communicated to the rest of the country. In laying the first stone of an edifice whose destination is essentially popular, I confidently cherish the hope, that, with the protection of the Almighty, and the co operation of all good citizens, we shall be enabled to lay in the soil of France foundations wherein to erect a social edifice sufficiently solid to afford shelter from the violence and the fickleness of human passions.'

This speech was received with general and loud applause and repeated cries of "Bravo" and "*Vive Napoléon!*" The President then advanced; the coins and medals of gold, silver, and copper, were deposited before him in a box, bound with brass, which was placed in the cavity of the stone, and cemented in the usual manner. The President spread the mortar with a silver trowel, and struck three or four times with a hammer on the stone, and the shouts were renewed as the formality ended. Louis Napoleon then returned to his chair, and addressed some complimentary words to the Minister of the Interior. He at the same time declared the Count de Salles, the Prefect of Police, and to M. Léon Faucher, the decorations of Commander of the Legion of Honour, and shook hands warmly with each.

Not the least interesting part of the ceremony was when the women of the *Halle* descended from their benches, and, advancing in order, presented to Louis Napoleon twelve large and beautiful bouquets of flowers, in baskets exquisitely fashioned of wicker-work. The President accepted the gifts in the most affable manner, and courteously thanked the fair donors. With this the ceremony terminated. The President returned to the Elysée by the quays, escorted by a troop of carabiniers and dragoons. Previous to, and during the ceremony, detachments of Gendarmerie Mobile had been stationed in the Place des Victoires to keep order; and five of the Min sters were present. nam . M. Léon Faucher, M. Rouher, M. Fould, General Randon, and the Minister of Marine, also General Magnan, who commands the army of Paris

The Government of Hong Kong have passed an ordinance for the regulation of trial by jury in that colony The ordinance copies the English model, with two exceptions—one, the adoption of a jury of six instead of twelve; the other the substitution of the rule of a verdict by the majority instead of one by a unanimous jury.

The *Randolph* East India trader—Dale, master—belonging to Messrs. Dunbar and Co., Limehouse, was wrecked on the night of July 23, on [illegible] Madras to Calcutta, when Ensign E. H. Scott, of the 48th Regiment, and between 20 and 30 Coolies, steerage passengers, and two of the crew, perished.

BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL LOPEZ.

NARCISO LOPEZ, a general in the Spanish service, who was publicly executed at the city of Havannah, on the morning of the 1st of September, was born in the year 1798, or 1799, in Venezuela, then a South American colony belonging to Spain, and was, accordingly, about 52 years of age. His father was a wealthy landed proprietor, owning large estates on the *llanos*, or plains, swarming with cattle, horses, &c. His mother, who is still living, is said to be a woman of much moral character and mental strength. Narciso was the only son that lived beyond childhood, though of daughters his parents had some fourteen or fifteen; and, according to the habitual life of the *llanos*, he passed almost from the cradle to the saddle, or rather to the back of a wild horse without any saddle—a training well calculated to lay the foundation of a character and habit of fearless hardihood, energy, and resolution.

Though so successful as a soldier, and though that success was achieved by the sheer display of extraordinary capacity as well as courage, Lopez was never fond of a military profession and life. He did not enter it from choice, but simply as the resource of desperation, under circumstances forced upon him, at the age of fifteen, by the civil war then desolating all the Spanish South American provinces. His father had been stripped of nearly the entire of his property, or had seen it rendered wholly unproductive through the operation of that cause; and with South America as he was able to realise he entered into commercial life at Caraccas, the capital of Venezuela, assisted by his son, who, boy as he was, was able to bear the burden of a large share of his father's anxieties. Another of young Lopez managed a branch of the Caraccas establishment, at the town of Valencia, in the interior. Whilst he was so occupied, Bolivar, the famous Liberator of Columbia, fought and lost the sanguinary battle of La Puerta, in 1814, and to protect his own retreat raised a garrison and inhabitants of Valencia into making a desperate defence of that place. Young Lopez took an active part in the resistance, which was prolonged for three weeks, but, as Bolivar did not come to the rescue, the place was necessarily surrendered. A horrid massacre, according to the too frequent custom of Spanish warfare, ensued. The two Lopez contrived to escape, but the younger, fired with indignation at the conduct of Bolivar, and chafed to rage by the result of the attack, enlisted as a common soldier in the King's army, then commanded by General Morales.

Such were the circumstances which made Lopez resort to a military career, and which threw him into it on the Spanish side of the civil war of that wretched period. He was a mere boy, and it was the only chance of life; while, at the same time, there was probably no inhabitant of Valencia who would have hesitated to shoot Bolivar, the chief of the patriot side, as the bitterest of enemies, had they had the opportunity. Spain was, moreover, under the reputation of Ferdinand VII., a civilised country, in the civil wars of which the cause of liberty did not appear to be solely on the patriot side. The battle of La Puerta was deemed to have completely crushed rebellion, though in fact the struggle was renewed and protracted, with various success, till the final evacuation of Caraccas by the Spanish army, in 1823.

At the end of the war, Lopez, who had thus entered in the ranks, found himself a Colonel, at the age of twenty-three, through the brilliancy and daring of his services. The first incident that attracted attention to him was shortly after his enlistment, during an attack upon a certain place defended by fieldworks, there being two bastions connected together by a curtain of about fifty yards in length. The Spanish force, divided into two portions, was engaged in attacking the bastions: the ammunition of the one portion failed, and signal being made to the other, the commander called for volunteers to lead three mules, loaded with ammunition, from one end to the other, a fire then raging along the line of fire of the enemy. Lopez was the only one who volunteered, and he set out with the three mules in a string, according to the custom of the country, the head of each fastened by a cord to the tail of the one before it, at about half the distance across, one of the mules fell dead. The mule killed being unluckily the middle one, it was necessary to untie the cord, and refasten the first and third together—all under a severe fire. He succeeded, however, in reaching his destination unwounded, though his gun was broken by one ball, his pantaloons cut by another, and his cap pierced by a third; he had the other mules wounded, but not to death, and the place was taken.

Besides other distinctions, he received during this war the rare military honour of the cross of San Fernando of the second and most distinguished degree—a reward not bestowed at pleasure, but to be obtained only on public demand by the person claiming it, and on the institution of a formal process for and against his right, everybody being free to interpose an objection, or to dispute the claimant's merit. In the whole army there was but one other individual who possessed the cross. On the occasion on which he received the cross of San Fernando was for daringly advancing and harassing the enemy, when Morillo, at the head of a force of seven or eight thousand men, was besieging the patriot force, numbering about 3000, over the *llanos* or plains of Venezuela, trying in vain to bring the latter to an engagement.

In the negotiations for the withdrawal of the Spanish army, he contributed much by his influence to cause the conditions to be such as they would have protracted the contest longer, though with no hope of eventual success—to relieve the country from the further evils of war. It is no small proof of what must have been the influence of Lopez even by those acts of daring, that, on the passage on the conclusion of the hostilities, he was invited by the patriot Government to enter its service in the same rank held by him in the Spanish army. He declined the offer, and, with the whole surviving army of Cuba, left for Spain in 1823.

The following anecdote is told of this period of his life. On one occasion, in South America, landing with an expedition, somewhat *à la* Cortez, in a wild and unexplored region, mighty warlike Indians, called the Caribs (*Indios bravos*), with whom his party had a severe engagement, he and they were near all perishing for want of water. Striking into the interior in quest of it, and marching all night, they came to the banks of a river—who could say whether they approached at about sunset by an Indian warrior, mounted on a magnificent horse, cream-coloured, with black mane and feet. Lopez was in advance, with a small company of his men, the remainder remaining behind to embark in the vessels from which they had landed the afternoon before had sailed, so that they had no return. A number had already died of exhaustion and thirst. They conveyed to them that he could conduct them to water, which they could reach by daybreak. But here arose the perplexity how far he was to be trusted. His purpose might be to decoy them away from the relief which they might otherwise perhaps find in the direction they were pursuing, and to lead them off astray to a certain and horrible fate. In the midst of this anxious uncertainty, Lopez solved the difficulty in a mode little likely to occur to another, by proposing to mount himself behind the Indian, on the powerful and fresh horse of the latter, and to go at the utmost speed in quest of water, and test the Indian; telling the commander that if he returned of course all would be well, while, if he did not, it would prove that he was killed, that the Indian was playing false, and that, therefore, they should in that case infer that, by pushing on in the direction they were going, they would probably find relief. The offer was accepted, and his companions remained on the bank of the rivulet. As it proved, the Indian conducted him truly, though Lopez had to plunge into the depths of the forest and of the night, mounted behind a guide who might lead him only into the midst of enemies. He reached the water, returned, and, by conducting them to it, saved the lives of the whole expedition.

From 1823 Lopez was a Cuban, having married and established himself in the island. The re-establishment of Spanism in Spain, by the aid of French intervention, overti-rowing, for the second time, the constitution of 1812, prevented his resumption of service, though he retained his nominal rank. He accordingly remained on half-pay as a Colonel of King Ferdinand's army, and the long-smothered Liberal party broke out from under the incubus which had pressed it down and arranged the ascendant in the Government of the country. The Liberals, during the first years they were paramount

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The persecution of the press still continues unabated in Paris. The direc.ors of the *Assicurant* (the lately established successor of the suppressed *Evénement*) and the *Presse* were each condemned, on Wednesday, to suffer six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1000 francs, for publishing articles reflecting upon the Government. The *Suffrage Universel* of Montpellier has been seized, and a prosecution is to follow, for the publication of an article expressing indignation at the department of the Ardèche having been put in a state of siege. On this subject the *Journal des Débats*, referring to the constantly recurring verdict of "guilty" returned by juries against journalists, offers this explanation:

"When he journals (observes the *Débats*) have to do with the jury they have to do with the calm law of the country in most accurate, most immediate, most constant, and most vexatious existence; and when they are punished, it is plainly for a public feeling that pushes them. What, in fact, do these severe penalties prove? They prove, what indeed we were aware of before, that the journals are without exception, out of favour with the public. It is beauty and not of beauty that the journals are unpopular. Public opinion is in one of those periods of reaction to conceal the fact—we are not popular. Public opinion is in one of those periods of reaction which generally follow irregular commotions: the experience and the fear of disorder conceal it to such extremes. We have no doubt that under the last Monarchy the newspapers of all shades as are now most severely punished would have been acquitted by the jury. We find nothing in them which has not always been found in the language of the Opposition at all times and in all countries—Governments of the foreigner!" "Allies of the Cossacks!" "Vassals of England!" &c. And who knows whether amongst those very persons who now so severely condemn this language there may not be to be found some who were accustomed to use it for twenty years. But to be found some who were accustomed to use it for twenty years. But to the time Jui wind was in the Liberal quarter, and the jury also. Both have changed. We do not say it is the fault of the Republic, as the Republicans say we have not a Republic; and do not say it is the fault of the Republic, as the Republicans say we have not a Republic; and in truth we don't well know what we have. But we do say it is the result of the troubles and disorders which, every revolution brings with it. The press not only suffers at this day the penalty of the vows expressed but it is made to do penance for the faults of every one. We must every day and in every class and shade of opinion who have caused their existence in opposition to "authority," who on the 24th of February cried "*Vivela Réforme!*" and who now, eye-witnesses of the glorious results of their own work, do not hesitate to say, "It is the fault of the press." But it is from that great mass of society that our judges are taken. It is not the epoch of the public prosecutor that proves the consternation of a journal; it is the epoch of the jury. That feeling is now against us, but, and we do not say so in a party feeling for it is about to change. It only follows the bad example given it by the press, we do not fear it from being the strongest. It only follows the bad example given it by the press itself, it always is from and to him will be followed by a reaction."

Several more of the persons arrested, supposed to be connected with the late conspiracy, have been discharged from prison, and, those who remain amount to about sixty.

Colonel Couston, the President of the last court martial at Lyons, has been promoted to the grade of Commander in the Legion of Honour.

The opposition journals ground, that the Prince de Joinville will certainly be brought forward for the Presidency.

The President of the Republic on Wednesday inspected several new regiments, by which he was warmly received. The spectators also hailed him with much enthusiasm.

M. de Lamartine has written a long article in the *Pays* upon the subject of the Presidency, from which we learn that he is opposed to the election of Count de Chambord, Prince de Joinville, and General Cavaignac; and that rather than see any one of these at the head of the state, he would prefer Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

Their Royal Highnesses Don Henry of Spain and his wife, the Duchess, have arrived in Paris, where they purpose to remain until after the accouchement of her Royal Highness.

NAPLES.

The Neapolitan Government, according to advices of the 15th inst., has published a formal reply to the attacks of Mr. Gladstone on its cruel severity to political prisoners, particularly the ex-minister Poerio. The reply principally consists of an exposure of some inaccuracies of detail on the part of Mr. Gladstone, such as an exaggeration of the number of political prisoners at present confined in Naples, the alleged innocence of Poerio, the unhealthy state of the prisons, &c.; but it does not do away with the charge of savage severity in the punishment of Poerio and his fellow-prisoners, which formed the main accusation advanced by Mr. Gladstone against the Neapolitan Government.

SPAIN.

Intelligence, which would be of immense importance but for the speedy termination of the Lopez expedition to Cuba, has been communicated by the last advices from Madrid, which are dated the 19th instant. It is in effect that the Spanish Cabinet had received intelligence that the English Government had given orders to the commander of the English naval forces in the West Indies to resist, in conjunction with the Spanish authorities, all attacks made by American pirates on Cuba, and that the French Cabinet had also given similar instructions to the commander of the French forces. It is gratifying to know that both the English and French Governments were resolved upon active interference in defeating this unjustifiable attack upon their ally.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 19th inst., and Oporto to the 20th inst., state, that, in consequence of the prevalence of the yellow fever at Oporto, the Board of Health had issued an order subjecting all vessels from that place to eight days', and from Vigo to fifteen days' quarantine.

The Septembrist party was becoming more and more ascendant daily, which was caused, it was said, by the fact that the Queen had sent for the Duke of Terceira, to whom she expressed her great displeasure that his Grace should have joined the Cabralite faction. Her Majesty felt it necessary, in the present crisis, to have with her a high office at Court, it would lead the public to believe that she was clandestinely encouraging the Cabralite party, which she altogether renounced, because she was satisfied that the feuds of the country proceed both in Court and in the Government. The result of the conference was, that the Duke of Terceira promised to separate from the Cabralites. This act of the Queen had given great satisfaction to the public generally.

Great complaints were making at the police regulations, which subjected Englishmen to the payment of exorbitant fees in travelling through Portugal, while no such demands were imposed upon the Portuguese who had occasion to pass through England.

The excessive heat had greatly injured the vineyards, and the vintage will therefore be below the average.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 13th inst. have been received from New York.

The important news from Cuba will be found in another place.

A new political party has sprung up in the city of New York, called "The German Free Soil Democracy of New York." Its programme is divided into two parts: the first, on national politics, goes to give the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers, the State, however, remaining their sole proprietor; for the abolition of the Fugitive Slave Law; the admission of no more slave states or territories; against a United States Bank and all monopolising corporations; for Free-trade, but with the maintenance of the tariff as a means of protection as to the other commercial nations; for the improvement of harbours and rivers by Congress for the building of the Pacific Railroad by the nation, and for the election by the people of all the officers of the Federal Government. In respect of State politics, the programme is for universal suffrage without distinction of colour; direct election of all officers by the people; submission of all important measures to popular vote; for the passage of laws authorising and regulating the turning out of office by the people of a representative or other officer who has not come up to the mark; amendment of the homestead exemption law; equal taxation, and exemption of the poor; extension and improvement of the school law; abolition of the death penalty; improvement of the state of prisons and abolition of the cellular system; limitation of the hours of labour to eight or ten hours for adults, and five for children; encouragement and incorporation of industrial associations, with the same charters, rights, and privileges as other commercial and manufacturing corporations; and in the letting of public works, such associations to have the preference.

The heat at New York was excessive.

A terrible storm has visited the southern part of the United States, particularly along the Gulf of Florida, and has been very disastrous to the cotton, sugar, and tobacco crops. The cotton crop in Alabama had suffered before the storm from drought, and only half or two-thirds of a crop was anticipated. The storm then set in, and raged for twelve hours, destroying the crops in many districts almost entirely. Several parts of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida have suffered severely. The effects of the gale in Florida were especially disastrous. A large amount of property was destroyed, including nearly the whole of the tobacco crop, and a number of barns, cotton-sheds, and other buildings. The corn and cotton crops remained uninjured.

In New Orleans the Cuban expedition projects are now entirely abandoned, and there are a great many liberators in that city without the means of returning to their homes. They demanded money of the Cuban committee, and some disturbances arose and arrests were made, but nothing serious has occurred thus far. The police are out in force in case of any outbreak. The United States steamer Fizen sailed from Pensacola on the 31st inst., for the mouth of the Mississippi, and intercepted any expedition that may attempt to leave with a view of invading Cuba.

Frederica Bremer, the Swedish novelist, was to start for home in the *Atlantic*, on Saturday, the 20th. Miss Bremer has been in America some two years, during which time she has travelled in all the Atlantic and Mississippi States, and has seen much of American society and scenery. Soon after her return she will publish her notes and observations, and Mary Howitt will translate and publish, at London, an English edition.

The number of emigrants landed in New York during eight months ending in August of this year was 192,836, against 143,709 last year, being an increase of 49,134.

Three individuals had been shot in Pennsylvania, while endeavouring to seize a fugitive slave, one of whom was the owner of the runaway.

There are two weeks' later intelligences at New York from California, reaching to Aug. 1, by the steam-ship *Prometheus* from San Juan. The accounts from the southern mines are satisfactory, especially in regard to the quartz veins. The burnt district in San Francisco has again been covered with houses during the four weeks that have elapsed since the fire. Few traces of the conflagration remain in the lower part of the city, and the light wooden buildings that were destroyed are being replaced by substantial erections of brick.

Our data from Oregon, by way of San Francisco, are to July 22. Several skirmishes have taken place between the United States troops and the Indians, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss. It was supposed that the Indians were not inclined to further hostilities at present, and the American camp was accordingly broken up.

CUBA—FATE OF LOPEZ.

The intelligence from Havannah is to the 6th of September. That city had been restored to tranquility by the destruction of the Lopez expedition. The news of the capture of Lopez and his followers reached Havannah on the 28th ult., and immediately flags were hoisted, guns fired, and at night buildings were illuminated and torch-light processions formed. In fact, it was a time of general rejoicing.

Lopez was taken in the interior, wandering alone, nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger. He asked for something to eat at a farm-house, and permission to lie down: while asleep he was bound and made prisoner. Of his followers, 155 were taken. Their sufferings previously were intense. For several days they lived on the leaves of trees, &c., and the last meat they ate was the horse of General Lopez. They had no arms when taken. The remainder of the party have either been shot, or they perished from hunger. Of the Spanish troops who perished in action, the American account states the number as 1500, and 500 wounded; but this is an evident exaggeration, more than one-half the Spanish loss at 200. Gen. Enna, one of the bravest correct estimate facing the Spanish loss at 200. Gen. Enna, one of the bravest officers in the Spanish army, was shot, while leading a charge at the head of a small squadron of cavalry. He was second in command to Concha, the Captain-General of the island. In no instance (the prisoners say) did the Creoles of the island manifest the least disposition to join them.

On Monday morning, Sept. 1, Lopez was executed as a felon by the *garotte*, an instrument consisting of an iron collar, with a screw at the back, which is tightened on the neck until strangulation ensues. The scene of execution was at the "Punta," opposite the "Moro," in Havannah. There were assembled from 6000 to 10,000 troops, and as many citizens. A few minutes before seven, Lopez was brought forward, and ascended the platform with a firm and steady step. Facing the multitude, he made a short speech, and his last words were—"I die for my beloved Cuba." He then took his seat: the machine was applied: at the first twist of the screw his head dropped forward, and he was dead. Thus ended the career of General Lopez, so long the terror of Cuban authorities.

A day or two subsequently, four of the unhappy man's companions in the expedition were liberated by order of the Captain-General. Two of them preceded by the ship *Norma* to New York, and another went on board the United States frigate *Albany*. What the fate of the remainder of the prisoners would be was not definitively known.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A civil war, which has been imminent for some time past in Nicaragua, has at last broken out. According to one report, all the members of the Government have been shot by order of General Munoz, late Minister of War. Another report says that they were banished from the country, and sent on board a vessel just sailing from Realejo for California. During the time in which this happened, the Cameras (Congress) were assembled in extraordinary session at Managua. When the news arrived, they elected a new Director Supremo, and then dispersed. The elected is Don José del Montenegro, a man whose state of health makes him unfit for the exertions of so dangerous a position. At Leon another Director Supremo appears to have been elected, and the name of Ubanca, a member of the Senate, is mentioned. The report says that the General is marching his army against Grenada, the main seat of the Tumbuco party.

CANADA.

The removal of the paraphernalia of the Canadian Government from Toronto to Quebec has been commenced.

The general election in the province of Nova Scotia for members of Parliament has resulted in a majority for the existing Government. The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, leading members of the Cabinet, have been re-elected. The first gentleman, Hon. Mr. Howe, was returned for Cumberland county without opposition. Hon. Mr. McKeagney was defeated. Several counties have partially or totally changed sides in politics since the last election. The members returned stand 32 or 33 to 16. Our data doubtful. It is probable that when all are heard from, one or two seats under protest are determined upon, the Liberals will have their old majority, seven possibly nine.

The construction of the railway from Halifax to Portland, and through New Brunswick to Quebec, may be considered as secured. That question has been one of the prominent points in the election—the Liberals being in favour of, and the Conservatives opposed to it.

WEST INDIES.

According to advices dated Jamaica, August 31, the hurricane which swept over Florida with such fury on the 22nd of August, extended south to the West Indies. The steam-ship *Georges* encountered it on the 26th, in the Nicaragua Passage, on her outward voyage to Jamaica. She was hove-to under bare poles put into Jamaica. The British Royal mail steamer *Great Western*, on her way to St. Thomas, met the hurricane in Mona Passage. She was knocked down upon her beam-ends, shipped several heavy seas, and had her wheel-house and bridge carried away, and was in imminent danger of being lost. The loss of vessels and lives in the West Indies, by wrecks, it is expected, is very great. The hurricane was felt at Jamaica, but not so severely as in other islands, yet sufficiently to do much damage. The island of Porto Rico has suffered greatly. Most of the plantations are utterly ruined beyond resuscitation for one or two years. Thousands of cattle and horses and other animals were killed, and many persons lost their lives. The plains were inundated, and in the vicinity of the mountains worked into immense gullies by the force of the torrents. A gentleman who visited the mountains on Porto Rico, to view the surrounding country of one of the most fertile regions, describes it as one entire scene of destruction and desolation, by the winds and waters.

The cholera was still prevalent at Jamaica, though in many cases unattended with fatal results, owing to the prompt remedies applied.

Influenza was prevalent at Demerara and Barbadoes, so much so at the latter place that the Assembly was unable to meet.

THE AUSTRALIAN EL DORADO.

Further particulars relating to the "diggins" have been published from letters received from the firm of Smith, Campbell, and Co., of Sydney, and are the more interesting from the fact that Mr. Campbell was one of the first persons to ascertain the truth of the report, and also because they narrate the progress of affairs from the commencement down to the latest date.

"Sydney, May 24.

"We now give you a report, which, though only preliminary, is authentic. Our Mr. Campbell left this on the 17th inst., to satisfy himself of the truth of accounts that were likely to be attendant with results so momentous to this colony. Through bad roads and floods in the rivers, he did not reach Bathurst until the 22nd, when he at once proceeded to

"It is no longer a matter of speculation as to whether there is gold in this district. I have seen quite enough to convince me that not only there is gold, but that it exists in great abundance in other districts.

"This town (Bathurst) is literally deserted, servants, tradesmen, and all having gone to the mines, save only those who cannot afford to leave their homes and their property. The consequence of the state of things is, that we have no remittances forwarded to Sydney, for as yet none of the flockmasters in this quarter have suffered from the shepherds leaving for the mines."

"May 29.

"In consequence of the forebodings of the press when the gold discovery was first promulgated in Sydney, as to the baneful effects on the pastoral interests, our Mr. Campbell thought it desirable to proceed to the spot to ascertain the truth of the reports in circulation, and if possible to judge how far go diminished would the supply of labour be. In this visit Mr. Campbell was accompanied by Messrs. Brown, Hindson, and Farris, who made a joint purchase of upwards of £800 worth of gold, which is now shipped on board the *Thomas Archbold*, Captain Heaton, to the address of Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of Limehouse. In this parcel is included several large pieces, the largest weighing 65½ oz troy weight. This piece has received the name of "The Goliath of the Australian diggings." The Government were not thoroughly satisfied of the existence of a rich gold field until the return of Mr Campbell and his party with a large quantity of the precious metal, a considerable portion of which they brought down with them in their own private parties. accounts which had reached town in the meantime set specu ation afloat. Thousands of persons left the city immediately for the diggings, in search of wealth; every description of mechanic, who had saved a little, purchased the requisite implements for the journey; deposits in the savings-bank were withdrawn to a large extent, and invested in picks, spades, &c. You will, doubtless, be surprised at the sudden change in the Australian diggings. The Government were not thoroughly satisfied of the existence of a rich gold field until the return of Mr Campbell and his party with a large quantity of the precious metal, a considerable portion of which they brought down with them in their own private parties. accounts which had reached town in the meantime set specu ation afloat. Thousands of persons left the city immediately for the diggings, in search of wealth; every description of mechanic, who had saved a little, purchased the requisite implements for the journey; deposits in the savings-bank were withdrawn to a large extent, and invested in picks, spades, &c. You will, doubtless, be surprised at the sudden change in the Australian diggings.

"June 11.

"As regards the gold discoveries, every post from Bathurst confirms, not only their extent, but their value. There are now upwards of 3000 men at the diggings in the Summer Hill-creek, and the gold has been discovered in two or three other localities in the vicinity in considerable quantities. The mines continue to be very orderly, and cheerfully pay the licences of 30s. per month imposed by Government. The 'mines' up to the present time have been visited chiefly by mechanics, traders, and such like from this city and the country towns, many of whom have since returned, having soon found out that the occupation of gold digging is not suited to their tastes or constitutions. It is also confidently expected by those best able to judge, that the whole of the immense population of South Australia will find its way to our gold-fields; and if they do, we are confident their habits and mode of living are more calculated to ensure success at gold-seeking than those of any other portion of the working population.

"It is not going beyond reasonable bounds to say, that abundance of labour and gold will engender a degree of prosperity in this colony quite beyond all previous calculations."

THE FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

A public meeting on emigration to Australia from time to time occurs, which reminds the community of the success which attends the unobtrusive efforts of the benevolent Mrs. Chisholm, and the silent and slow, though sure working, of the excellent, and, in a great measure, self-supporting system of colonisation, which that very able and constant benefactress of the poor emigrants has succeeded in establishing in the metropolis, despite drawbacks and difficulties which would deter any but an heroic woman in the pursuit of a favourite purpose of beneficence.

Such a meeting took place on Monday last, on the deck of the *Athenian*, lying in the East India Dock, a vessel chartered by the Society to sail for Port Philip and Sydney on the 27th inst. It may be well to explain that the Family Colonisation Loan Society has for its object the foundation of a self-supporting system of colonisation to the Australian colonies—the colonists paying two-thirds of their passage money before leaving England, and the society advancing the remainder, to be hereafter repaid by instalments or otherwise. The passage money for adults is £12 10s., and for children under fourteen years of age half that sum; and the two-thirds found by the colonists are in the majority of instances paid into the exchequer of the society in sums of 2s. or 5s. per week. The society forms the colonists into groups prior to embarkation, under the plan proposed by Mrs. Chisholm, the foundress of the society, so that parties about to emigrate may become mutually acquainted with each other; and young unfriended girls are introduced into the groups, and placed under the surveillance and care of the married women—no persons excepting those of irreproachable character being received into the groups. The registered measurement of the *Athenian* is 680 tons, and, according to Government regulations, would be allowed to carry 235 adult passengers; but, in order to give the emigrants every possible accommodation, the society only received 205, which, with children, made the number of passengers about 280. The arrangements on board the vessel, to secure the comfort of the passengers, were of the most satisfactory description, and every attention was paid to the ensuring a perfect satisfaction as to the berths, and providing for the wants of the passengers, should any of them be ill on the voyage, three surgeons being attached to the ship.

The scene on board the *Athenian* on Monday was of the most extraordinary description. A very large portion of it, including the lodging, being most densely crowded—a large portion of the company on deck consisting of ladies and female emigrants, who appeared of rather a superior description to those usually seen on board of emigrant vessels. The vessel was dressed in the colours of all nations.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the occasion.

Among those present were Mr. Robert Lowe, late member of Council for Sydney; Mr. Leslie Foster, late member of Council for Port Philip; Mrs. Chisholm, and a great number of ladies. A letter was here read by the chairman from Mr. Hanson Smith, M.P., giving encouragement to the emigrants, and instruction as to the course they should pursue on their arrival in Australia.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said that he had been requested to address the emigrants assembled, and he did so with extreme pleasure, because he was most anxious to express his approbation of those who, by their own exertions, were reaching the home of their adoption, which exertions were highly creditable to the class to which they belonged. He certainly felt some regret at taking leave of them, but that regret was considerably mitigated when he remembered that they were about to quit this country to aid and assist by their knowledge and energies the parts of the earth. They had no doubt all heard of the discovery of gold fields in the Bathurst district, where gold was said to be of unlimited extent, and the great excitement that was likely to create among other parties emigrating to that colony. Now, it was not for him to say whether or not that discovery might be for the benefit of parties such as he saw before him; but what he would warn them against would be not to devote the whole of their energies to gold seeking, and well to consider the dangers to which they would be exposed. He did not say but that great benefit might arise from the discovery. It might be the means of drawing multitudes to that colony, and peopling its immense wastes; but while they might partake of the general good, they must not be trusted, go out with their minds entirely bent upon that object. However, having been warned of the consequences, they would go there with their eyes open, so that by God's blessing nothing should be wanting to render honest, steady, and industrious exertion. For they might rely upon it, all the gold that could be obtained would never equal the claims of an honest, industrious, patient, and religious population. Let them go to the land of their adoption with the Word of God in their hearts, and to bear in mind that, though there might be gold in the bowels of the earth, that it should only be worked out for God's honour and man's benefit. He now wished to make one or two observations in reference to a statement which he had made at a public meeting in Edinburgh some time ago, and which had been called in question by various parties. At that meeting he had stated, on the faith of information which at the time he had reason to doubt, that he considered Sydney was not a fitting place to send respectable female emigrants to, and that was the last place to which he would send them. Since that time he had received several communications from Sydney, from persons with whom he was acquainted with respectability, denying the truth of the statement; and, from inquiries he had subsequently made, he was inclined to believe that the statement he made in respect of Sydney was not correct, and he now took the first opportunity he had of contradicting it. Having received the observations on the great danger of following too closely the pursuit of the precious ores, the noble Earl earnestly hoped that their change to the shores of Australia might be made instrumental to the advancement of God's honour and glory as well as their own, and that they might live long in this world, and enjoy everlasting happiness in the world to come, he affectionately bade them farewell.

Mrs. Chisholm was also addressed by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Foster. The latter gentleman pointed out to his auditors that there was no colony which afforded a greater field for industry, and in which there was less likelihood of contamination. The character of the colony on a youngered an honest character more valuable. (Cheers.) Much delusion prevailed in this country as to the hardships which attended emigrants. No doubt, frugality and industry were essential, but this was the case in every country to those who would thrive well. The speaker then entered into the various advantages of the Family Colonisation Society, calling special attention to the fact of the reunion of families, before separated, in the colonies. There had not as yet been one instance of default amongst the emigrants who had gone out in re-payment of advances; and Mrs. Chisholm's emigrants were certainly the best liked amongst the colonists.

Mr. Sidney said, that, up to the present time, Mrs. Chisholm had sent out upwards of 600 emigrants. That lady had herself been in Australia some years ago, and seeing the difficulty which emigrants had to contend with in obtaining labour, had taken steps for promoting their interests, and had herself opened an asylum for the female emigrants.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, who duly acknowledged the compliment, closed the proceedings. The greater portion of the company then went and examined the accommodation provided for the emigrants, Mrs. Chisholm readily affording any information required.

AUSTRALASIAN LEAGUE AGAINST THE IMPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

SIR,—The Tasmanian branch of the Australasian League have requested me to forward to you a copy of a protest addressed to Earl Grey. In haste, Sir, yours most obediently,

F. HALLES, Hon. Secretary.

Hobart Town, May 30, 1851.

[illegible] Town, May 30, 1851.

My Lord, [illegible] have learned [illegible] that the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE KAFFIR WAR.

THE 74TH HIGHLANDERS ATTACKING KAFFIRS.

74TH HIGHLANDER

We have been favoured with the accompanying Sketches by a Correspondent, whose communications are dated from "Camp Amatola," July 11 and Camp Yellow-woods, Kroomie River, July 17. These Sketches were taken by our Correspondent while accompanying the first division of the army in Kaffraria, under the command of Major-General Somerset, by whose kindness opportunity of forwarding them has been afforded.

The View below represents the Hogback, or highest peak of the Great Amatola Mountain, with bold precipices and forest-clothed ravines beneath it. This was the stronghold of the hostile tribes, and which, until lately, they supposed inaccessible to British troops. Immediately under the peak is a beautiful cascade, forming the main source of the Amatola River; near it is the ascending smoke of a kraale just destroyed by the Fingoes; and further up on the rising ground to the right, the 74th Highland Regiment, advancing in a well ordered line, flanked on each side by a party of Fingoes, and firing volley after volley upon the rebel Hottentots on the brow of the hill above them—their wily enemies supplying the place of military skill by native cunning, sheltering themselves behind huge rocks from each volley, and taking advantage of the moment while the troops were reloading, to spring from their concealment and answer with an irregular but fatally directed fire, killing and wounding several of our gallant men. They were at length driven from one position to another, when the regiment and Fingoes took possession of the heights, and destroyed the huts found upon them.

Another Sketch shows the first troop of the Cape Mounted Rifles, under Captain Carey, attacking a party of the enemy concealed in a dense bush. No Kaffirs were visible, and their presence was only indicated by the shots that issued from behind the trees, while our mounted men on the outside formed a conspicuous mark for the fire of the lurking savages. Our Correspondent had barely time to make a hasty outline of the scene, when the fire of the enemy ceased, and the troop, drawing off, fired occasionally at any point that was supposed to conceal an enemy, till the arrival of the Fingoes and Hottentot levies, who swept through the bush, and soon completely cleared it.

The remaining six incidents were taken while the Sketcher was accompanying the patrol under Major-General Somerset.

"The patrol left camp," says our Correspondent, "on the Koonap River at 3 A.M., on Monday the 14th, and after marching some distance up the valley of the Gols, one of its tributaries, turned into the

HOTTENTOT REBELS.

DISPERSION OF A BODY OF KAFFIRS

THE KAFFIR WAR.

CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES ATTACKING KAFFIRS.

ASCENT OF THE BUSH PATH.

Water Kloof,' a deep, bushy defile, with very bold crags on its northern side; and at intervals the deserted dwellings of our farmers, burned and plundered by the enemy, in the more open parts of the valley. Emerging from a shady avenue, embowered by overarching trees, we observed a number of Kaffirs upon a rocky headland before us, apparently intending to dispute our passage, and soon had more tangible evidence of the closer proximity of others; when the 74th Highlanders and Fingoes entered the bush to the right, and drove the enemy to the rocks above, while the Cape Corps guarded the valley on our left. The gun was now brought up, and a round shot, followed by two shells, thrown among the party on the hill—with what effect, we could only judge from the haste they used in dispersing. The Sketch shows the shell bursting over the enemy in the act of [illegible], with some of the Fingoes and the 74th Regiment shelling the bushes, awaiting the order to advance. Near the gun is the Major-General.

"Shortly after this we reached a steep, rocky [illegible] road we through a dense forest of tall timber trees, on the head of the Kloof. The horses were soon found insufficient to draw the gun up, and they were

CAPE CORPS HOTTENTOTS.

FINGOE CAVALRY.

sent forward with the limber; while the gun itself was taken in hand by successive companies of the 74th, and by dint of severe exertion forced up after it. The gun is just visible in the Sketch, surrounded by the men pushing it forward, while others are hauling on the ropes attached to it. Near the gun stands the General; and just below him, near the tall bare yellow-wood tree, is one of the band of the 74th, his bagpipes slung behind his blanket, and on his shoulder a stretcher, for the use of the wounded. Next are the Cape Corps leading their horses, and mixed with them are Fingoes, Hottentots, and led and pack-horses of all descriptions. On each side are the Fingoe skirmishers firing at the enemy in the bush; at the bottom is a wounded Fingoe, borne on the stretcher by his comrades; and near him another, named Zinangua, bearing a weapon something between a sickle and a bill-hook, and wearing the plumes with which the General had lately rewarded his courage. On the right is a horse found wounded, and despatched by our people: he had been a pack-horse, carrying medical stores for the force under Major Somerset, and, had it lived, it is supposed, been mistaken by the enemy for one of the ammunition horses, and shot with the view of supplying themselves.

"Of the smaller Sketches, the first is a fellow, supposed to be a Hottentot, who fired several well-directed shots from a hill above us—one striking an ant-hill, under the bow of a Cape Corps trooper, who was resting on it, and filling his face with the dust it raised. Colonel Fordyce, of the 74th, tried, I believe, a rifle ball upon the fellow; but it was impossible to dislodge him, and he remained in perfect security, annoying us as long as we were within his reach.

"Next is a mounted Fingoe, armed with a musket, and his native weapon, the assagai.

"Next is a man of the 74th Highlanders, in his bush costume, the best I have yet seen for the work. It is simply his dark frock dyed with logwood to a dingy purple grey, and a brown leather pouch, strapped round his waist, as worn by our levies and burghers; and not being so conspicuous in the bush as the regular uniform, exposes the soldier less to the aim of the sharp-eyed Hottentot marksman.

"The last sketch shows a group of Cape Corps Hottentots round their fire, in bivouac, on a frosty morning; the sentry of the 74th, to the left, has thrown his blanket over his head and buckled it round his neck with a leather strap. The hill on the left is the Didima; and that on the right the Little Winterberg, or Kat River Mountain: Post Relief lies between the two."

We need say nothing to recommend these truthful Sketches, and the circumstantial narration that accompanies them, to the attention of the reader.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 28.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 29.—Michaelmas Day. Lord Nelson born, 1758.
TUESDAY, 30. St. Jerome, first translator of the Bible, died, A.D. 421.
WEDNESDAY, October 1.—Pheasant shooting begins.
THURSDAY, 2.—London University opened, 1828.
FRIDAY, 3.—Old St. Matthew.
SATURDAY, 4.—Sun rises 6h. 6m., sets 5h. 32m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 52	6 15	7 4	31	56	5 16	8	38	9	0	6	22	6	47
7	10	7	45	8	0	8	51	9	13	6	35	7	0
8	23	8	58	9	13	9	4	9	26	6	48	7	13
9	36	9	11	9	26	9	17	9	39	7	1	7	26
9	49	9	24	9	39	9	30	9	52	7	14	7	39
10	2	9	37	9	52	9	43	10	5	7	27	7	52
10	15	9	50	10	5	9	56	10	18	7	40	8	5
10	28	10	3	10	18	10	9	10	31	7	53	8	18
10	41	10	16	10	31	10	22	10	44	8	6	8	31
10	54	10	29	10	44	10	35	10	57	8	19	8	44
11	7	10	42	10	57	10	48	11	10	8	32	8	57
11	20	10	55	11	10	11	1	11	23	8	45	9	10
11	33	11	8	11	23	11	14	11	36	8	58	9	23
11	46	11	21	11	36	11	27	11	49	9	11	9	36
11	59	11	34	11	49	11	40	12	2	9	24	9	49
12	12	11	47	12	2	11	53	12	15	9	37	10	2
12	25	12	0	12	15	12	6	12	28	9	50	10	15
12	38	12	13	12	28	12	19	12	41	10	3	10	28
12	51	12	26	12	41	12	32	12	54	10	16	10	41
1	4	12	39	12	54	12	45	1	7	10	29	10	54
1	17	12	52	1	7	12	58	1	20	10	42	11	7
1	30	1	5	1	20	1	11	1	33	10	55	11	20
1	43	1	18	1	33	1	24	1	46	11	8	11	33
1	56	1	31	1	46	1	37	1	59	11	21	11	46
2	9	1	44	1	59	1	50	2	12	11	34	11	59
2	22	1	57	2	12	2	3	2	25	11	47	12	12
2	35	2	10	2	25	2	16	2	38	12	0	12	25
2	48	2	23	2	38	2	29	2	51	12	13	12	38
3	1	2	36	2	51	2	42	3	4	12	26	12	51
3	14	2	49	3	4	2	55	3	17	12	39	1	4
3	27	3	2	3	17	3	8	3	30	12	52	1	17
3	40	3	15	3	30	3	21	3	43	1	5	1	30
3	53	3	28	3	43	3	34	3	56	1	18	1	43
4	6	3	41	3	56	3	47	4	9	1	31	1	56
4	19	3	54	4	9	4	0	4	22	1	44	2	9
4	32	4	7	4	22	4	13	4	35	1	57	2	22
4	45	4	20	4	35	4	26	4	48	2	10	2	35
4	58	4	33	4	48	4	39	5	1	2	23	2	48
5	11	4	46	5	1	4	52	5	14	2	36	3	1
5	24	4	59	5	14	5	5	5	27	2	49	3	14
5	37	5	12	5	27	5	18	5	40	3	2	3	27
5	50	5	25	5	40	5	31	5	53	3	15	3	40
6	3	5	38	5	53	5	44	6	6	3	28	3	53
6	16	5	51	6	6	5	57	6	19	3	41	4	6
6	29	6	4	6	19	6	10	6	32	3	54	4	19
6	42	6	17	6	32	6	23	6	45	4	7	4	32
6	55	6	30	6	45	6	36	6	58	4	20	4	45
7	8	6	43	6	58	6	49	7	11	4	33	4	58
7	21	6	56	7	11	7	2	7	24	4	46	5	11
7	34	7	9	7	24	7	15	7	37	4	59	5	24
7	47	7	22	7	37	7	28	7	50	5	12	5	37
8	0	7	35	7	50	7	41	8	3	5	25	5	50
8	13	7	48	8	3	7	54	8	16	5	38	6	3
8	26	8	1	8	16	8	7	8	29	5	51	6	16
8	39	8	14	8	29	8	20	8	42	6	4	6	29
8	52	8	27	8	42	8	33	8	55	6	17	6	42
9	5	8	40	8	55	8	46	9	8	6	30	6	55
9	18	8	53	9	8	8	59	9	21	6	43	7	8
9	31	9	6	9	21	9	12	9	34	6	56	7	21
9	44	9	19	9	34	9	25	9	47	7	9	7	34
9	57	9	32	9	47	9	38	10	0	7	22	7	47
10	10	9	45	10	0	9	51	10	13	7	35	8	0
10	23	9	58	10	13	10	4	10	26	7	48	8	13
10	36	10	11	10	26	10	17	10	39	8	1	8	26
10	49	10	24	10	39	10	30	10	52	8	14	8	39
11	2	10	37	10	52	10	43	11	5	8	27	8	52
11	15	10	50	11	5	10	56	11	18	8	40	9	5
11	28	11	3	11	18	11	9	11	31	8	53	9	18
11	41	11	16	11	31	11	22	11	44	9	6	9	31
11	54	11	29	11	44	11	35	11	57	9	19	9	44
12	7	11	42	11	57	11	48	12	10	9	32	9	57
12	20	11	55	12	10	12	1	12	23	9	45	10	10
12	33	12	8	12	23	12	14	12	36	9	58	10	23
12	46	12	21	12	36	12	27	12	49	10	11	10	36
12	59	12	34	12	49	12	40	1	2	10	24	10	49
1	12	12	47	1	2	12	53	1	15	10	37	11	2
1	25	1	0	1	15	1	6	1	28	10	50	11	15
1	38	1	13	1	28	1	19	1	41	11	3	11	28
1	51	1	26	1	41	1	32	1	54	11	16	11	41
2	4	1	39	1	54	1	45	2	7	11	29	11	54
2	17	1	52	2	7	1	58	2	20	11	42	12	7
2	30	2	5	2	20	2	11	2	33	11	55	12	20
2	43	2	18	2	33	2	24	2	46	12	8	12	33
2	56	2	31	2	46	2	37	2	59	12	21	12	46
3	9	2	44	2	59	2	50	3	12	12	34	12	59
3	22	2	57	3	12	3	3	3	25	12	47	1	12
3	35	3	10	3	25	3	16	3	38	1	0	1	25
3	48	3	23	3	38	3	29	3	51	1	13	1	38
4	1	3	36	3	51	3	42	4	4	1	26	1	51
4	14	3	49	4	4	3	55	4	17	1	39	2	4
4	27	4	2	4	17	4	8	4	30	1	52	2	17
4	40	4	15	4	30	4	21	4	43	2	5	2	30
4	53	4	28	4	43	4	34	4	56	2	18	2	43
5	6	4	41	4	56	4	47	5	9	2	31	2	56
5	19	4	54	5	9	5	0	5	22	2	44	3	9
5	32	5	7	5	22	5	13	5	35	2	57	3	22
5	45	5	20	5	35	5	26	5	48	3	10	3	35
5	58	5	33	5	48	5	39	6	1	3	23	3	48
6	11	5	46	6	1	5	52	6	14	3	36	4	1
6	24	5	59	6	14	6	5	6	27	3	49	4	14
6	37	6	12	6	27	6	18	6	40	4	2	4	27
6	50	6	25	6	40	6	31	6	53	4	15	4	40
7	3	6	38	6	53	6	44	7	6	4	28	4	53
7	16	6	51	7	6	6	57	7	19	4	41	5	6
7	29	7	4	7	19	7	10	7	32	4	54	5	19
7	42	7	17	7	32	7	23	7	45	5	7	5	32
7	55	7	30	7	45	7	36	7	58	5	20	5	45
8	8	7	43	7	58	7	49	8	11	5	33	5	58
8	21	7	56	8	11	8	2	8	24	5	46	6	11
8	34	8	9	8	24	8	15	8	37	5	59	6	24
8	47	8	22	8	37	8	28	8	50	6	12	6	37
9	0	8	35	8	50	8	41	9	3	6	25	6	50
9	13	8	48	9	3	8	54	9	16	6	38	7	3
9	26	9	1	9	16	9	7	9	29	6	51	7	16
9	39	9	14	9	29	9	20	9	42	7	4	7	29
9	52	9	27	9	42	9	33	9	55	7	17	7	42
10	5	9	40	9	55	9	46	10	8	7	30	7	55
10	18	9	53	10	8	9	59	10	21	7	43	8	8
10	31	10	6	10	21	10	12	10	34	7	56	8	21
10	44	10	19	10	34	10	25	10	47	8	9	8	34
10	57	10	32	10	47	10	38	11	0	8	22	8	47
11	10	10	45	11	0	10	51	11	13	8	35	9	0
11	23	10	58	11	13	11	4	11	26	8	48	9	13
11	36	11	11	11	26	11	17	11	39	9	1	9	26
11	49	11	24	11	39	11	30	11	52	9	14	9	39
12	2	11	37	11	52	11	43	12	5	9	27	9	52
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12	28	12	3	12	18	12	9	12	31	9	53	10	18
12	41	12	16	12	31	12	22	12	44	10	6	10	31
12	54	12	29	12	44	12	35	12	57	10	19	10	44
1	7	12	42	12	57	12	48	1	10	10	32	10	57
1	20	12	55	1	10	1	1	1	23	10	45	11	10
1	33	1	8	1	23	1	14	1	36	10	58	11	23
1	46	1	21	1	36	1	27	1	49	11	11	11	36
1	59	1	34	1	49	1	40	2	2	11	24	11	49
2	12	1	47	2	2	1	53	2	15	11	37	12	2
2	25	2	0	2	15	2	6	2	28	11	50	12	15
2	38	2	13	2	28	2	19	2	41	12	3	12	28
2	51	2	26	2	41	2	32	2	54	12	16	12	41
3	4	2	39	2	54	2	45	3	7	12	29	12	54
3	17	2	52	3	7	2	58	3	20	12	42	1	7
3	30	3	5	3	20	3	11	3	33	12	55	1	20
3	43	3	18	3	33	3	24	3	46	1	8	1	33
3	56	3	31	3	46	3	37	3	59	1	21	1	46
4	9	3	44	3	59	3	50	4	12	1	34	1	59
4	22	3	57	4	12	4	3	4	25	1	47	2	12
4	35	4	10	4	25	4	16	4	38	2	0	2	25
4	48	4	23	4	38	4	29	4	51	2	13	2	38
5	1	4	36	4	51	4	42	5	4	2	26	2	51
5	14	4	49	5	4	4	55	5	17	2	39	3	4
5	27	5	2	5	17	5	8	5	30	2	52	3	17
5	40	5	15	5	30	5	21	5	43	3	5	3	30
5	53	5	28	5	43	5	34	5	56	3	18	3	43
6	6	5	41	5	56	5	47	6	9	3	31	3	56
6	19	5	54	6	9	6	0	6	22	3	44	4	9
6	32	6	7	6	22	6	13	6	35	3	57	4	22
6	45	6	20	6	35	6	26	6	48	4	10	4	35
6	58	6	33	6	48	6	39	7	1	4	23	4	48
7	11	6	46	7	1	6	52	7	14	4	36	5	1
7	24	6	59	7	14	7	5	7	27	4	49	5	14
7	37	7	12	7	27	7	18	7	40	5	2	5	27
7	50	7	25	7	40	7	31	7	53	5	15	5	40
8	3	7	38	7	53	7	44	8	6	5	28	5	53
8	16	7	51	8	6	7	57	8	19	5	41	6	6
8	29	8	4	8	19	8	10	8	32	5	54	6	19
8	42	8	17	8	32	8	23	8	45	6	7	6	32
8	55	8	30	8	45	8	36	8	58	6	20	6	45
9	8	8	43	8	58	8	49	9	11	6	33	6	58
9	21	8	56	9	11	9	2	9	24	6	46	7	11
9	34	9	9	9	24	9	15	9	37	6	59	7	24
9	47	9	22	9	37	9	28	9	50	7	12	7	37
10	0	9	35	9	50	9	41	10	3	7	25	7	50
10	13	9	48	10	3	9	54	10	16	7	38	8	3
10	26	10	1	10	16	10	7	10	29	7	51	8	16
10	39	10	14	10	29	10	20	10	42	8	4	8	29
10	52	10	27	10	42	10	33	10	55	8	17	8	42
11	5	10	40	10	55	10	46	11	8	8	30	8	55
11	18	10	53	11	8	10	59	11	21	8	43	8	58
11	31	11	6	11	21	11	12	11	34	8	56	9	11
11	44	11	19	11	34	11	25	11	47	9	9	9	24
11	57	11	32	11	47	11	38	12	0	9	22	9	37
12	10	11	45	12	0	11	51	12	13	9	35	9	50
12	23	11	58	12	13	12	4	12	26	9	48	10	3
12	36	12	11	12	26	12	17	12	39	10	1	10	16
12	49	12	24	12	39	12	30	12	52	10	14	10	29
1	2	12	37	12	52	12	43	1	5	10	27	10	42
1	15	12	50	1	5	12	56	1	18	10	40	10	55
1	28	1	3	1	18	1	9	1	31	10	53	11	8
1	41	1	16	1	31	1	22	1	44	11	6	11	21
1	54	1	29	1	44	1	35	1	57	11	19	11	34
2	7	1	42	1	57	1	48	2	10	11	32	11	47
2	20	1	55	2	10	2	1	2	23	11	45	12	0
2	33	2	8	2	23	2	14	2	36	11	58	12	13
2	46	2	21	2	36	2	27	2	49	12	11	12	26
2	59	2	34	2	49	2	40	3	2	12	24	12	39
3	12	2	47	3	2	2	53	3	15	12	37	12	52
3	25	3	0	3	15	3	6	3	28	12	50	1	5
3	38	3	13	3	28	3	19	3	41	1	3	1	18
3	51	3	26	3	41	3	32	3	54	1	16	1	31
4	4	3	39	3	54	3	45	4	7	1	29	1	44
4	17	3	52	4	7	3	58	4	20	1	42	1	57
4	30	4	5	4	20	4	11	4	33	1	55	2	10
4	43	4	18	4	33	4	24	4	46	2	8	2	23
4	56	4	31	4	46	4	37	4	59	2	21	2	36
5	9	4	44	4	59	4	50	5	12	2	34	2	49
5	22	4	57	5	12	5	3	5	25	2	47	3	2
5	35	5	10	5	25	5	16	5	38	3	0	3	15
5	48	5	23	5	38	5	29	5	51	3	13	3	28
6	1	5	36	5	51	5	42	6	4	3	26	3	51
6	14	5	49	6	4	5	55	6	17	3	39	4	4
6	27	6	2	6	17	6	8	6	30	3	52	4	17
6	40	6	15	6	30	6	21	6	43	4	5	4	30
6	53	6	28	6	43	6	34	6	56	4	18	4	43
7	6	6	41	6	56	6	47	7	9	4	31	4	56
7	19	6	54	7	9	7	0	7	22	4	44	5	9
7	32	7	7	7	22	7	13	7	35	4	57	5	22
7	45	7	20	7	35	7	26	7	48	5	10	5	35
7	58	7	33	7	48	7	39	8	1	5	23	5	48
8	11	7	46	8	1	7	52	8	14	5	36	6	1
8	24	7	59	8	14	8	5	8	27	5	49	6	14
8	37	8	12	8	27	8	18	8	40	6	2	6	27
8	50	8	25	8	40	8	31	8	53	6	15	6	40
9	3	8	38	8	53	8	44	9	6	6	28	6	53
9	16	8	51	9	6	8	57	9	19	6	41	7	6
9	29	9	4	9	19	9	10	9	32	6	54	7	19
9	42	9	17	9	32	9	23	9	45	7	7	7	32
9	55	9	30	9	45	9	36	9	58	7	20	7	45
10	8	9	43	9	58	9	49	10	11	7	33	7	58
10	21	9	56	10	11	10	2	10	24	7	46	8	11
10	34	10	9	10	24	10	15	10	37	7	59	8	24
10	47	10	22	10	37	10	28	10	50	8	12	8	37
11	0	10	35	10	50	10	41	11	3	8	25	8	50
11	13	10	48	11	3	10	54	11	16	8	38	9	3
11	26	11	1	11	16	11	7	11	29	8	51	9	16
11	39	11	14	11	29	11	20	11	42	9	4	9	29
11	52	11	27	11	42	11	33	11	55	9	17	9	42
12	5	11	40	11	55	11	46	12	8	9	30	9	55
12	18	11	53	12	8	11	59	12	21	9	43	9	58
12	31	12	6	12	21	12	12	12	34	9	56	10	11
12	44	12	19	12	34	12	25	12	47	10	9	10	24
12	57	12	32	12	47	12	38	1	0	10	22	10	37
1	10	12	45	1	0	12	51	1	13	10	35	10	50
1	23	12	58	1	13	1	4	1	26	10	48	11	3
1	36	1	11	1	26	1	17	1	39	11	1	11	16
1	49	1	24	1	39	1	30	1	52	11	14	11	29
2	2	1	37	1	52	1	43	2	5	11	27	11	42
2	15	1	50	2	5	1	56	2	18	11	40	11	55
2	28	2	3	2	18	2	9	2	31	11	53	12	8
2	41	2	16	2	31	2	22	2	44	12	6	12	21
2	54	2	29	2	44	2	35	2	57	12	19	12	34
3	7	2	42	2	57	2	48	3

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PRINTERS' ATHENÆUM.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet street, to promote the formation, in the words of the prospectus, of "a literary and social institution for printers, bookbinders, typefounders, and the trades connected therewith, as also for the working classes generally," under the title of the Printers' Athenæum. Under the designation of "printers" the prospectus explains that they mean to include "all who are engaged in the production of a newspaper or book, such as editors, authors, reporters, master-printers, overseers, readers, as well as letterpress and copperplate printers." The objects of the institution are thus set forth in a printed prospectus, which was circulated in the meeting-room:—"The committee forbear to enumerate the many advantages which such an institution as that under consideration is almost certain to afford, lest the enumeration should end in disappointment and regret. But, as the intention is to found a literary and social institution, this much may be stated, that it is sought to combine all the uses of such societies with many essentials and luxurious accessaries for the comfort of their members. In the room set apart for the purpose, a member may be accommodated, from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M., with refreshment at cost prices. To provide him with tea and coffee at all times, and, as a first meal, dinner, or what is sometimes termed tea, is intended, from the early efforts of the Athenæum. To fit up, in a respectable way, a capacious reading-room, with smaller rooms for the use of those studying, and to place before the members three or four of the daily and weekly journals, a certain number of the weekly, monthly, and quarterly publications; to build up a library of the best books, ancient and modern, suitable for instructive and general reading, for home as well as at the Institution, and to ask the attendance of the members at least once a month to hear a lecture delivered by the most proficient literary and scientific men of the country (i. e. those who are to be engaged for this purpose), are the leading features of the proposal; but it is further intended, by the establishment of an evening class, to instruct the male children (above twelve years of age) of the members in the English language; by the formation of classes for the attainment of foreign languages, &c., under competent teachers; by the practice of music, and quarterly public readings

ALPACAS, IN THE KNOWSLEY MENAGERIE.

SALE OF THE MENAGERIE AND AVIARY AT KNOWSLEY.

THE matchless collection of birds and mammalia for which Knowsley has become celebrated throughout Europe, is announced for sale by public auction on the 6th October next; and is to be viewed on Monday next and four following days, when an extraordinary concourse of the naturalists of all nations may be anticipated. In the competition which, no doubt, will ensue, to secure specimens, most of which are extremely rare, and many of them unique, it is to be hoped that the Zoological Society of London will be liberally represented.

The Knowsley collection is a monument to the life-long assiduity of the late noble President of the Zoological Society, who commenced its formation in early life, and whose latest exertions were connected with its further extension and improvement; and it cannot but be deplored that the result of such an amount of knowledge, liberal expenditure, and enlightened zeal, should be broken up, on having arrived at this point of completeness, with little prospect of our seeing the like again for, in collections depending upon popular support, the more striking features of the animal kingdom must necessarily take precedence of those minute links and varieties in nature which constitute the harmony of scientific arrangement.

The ground occupied by the Menagerie and Aviary extends over one hundred acres of land and seventy acres of water; and the number of specimens contained in this space comprises 94 species of mammalia, containing 346 individuals. The number of birds, exclusive of poultry, is 318 species, containing 1272 individuals; the total number of species being 412, and of individuals 1617. The arrangements for the accommodation of the birds and animals is distinguished by simplicity and appropriateness, each animal or group enjoying abundance of space—the birds under a wired cover, and the mammalia with a good range in spacious paddocks, having appropriate shelter; and the care and provision necessary to the maintenance of such a variety of creatures differing in their habits and temper, reflects the highest credit upon the judgment and systematic management of Mr. Thompson, the head keeper.

The specimens selected for illustration this week are a group of Alpacas, containing eleven individuals, bred at Knowsley—six male, and four females and fawn. In this group the Artist has represented the curious and somewhat uncouth manner in which the animals stand and gaze at the appearance of a stranger. The second Engraving shows a

BLACK-NECKED SWANS, IN THE KNOWSLEY AVIARY.

MR. S. A. NICHOL'S "NEWMINSTER," WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER STAKES, AT DONCASTER, 1851.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

group of black-necked swans, a rare species, of which, we believe, there is no other living specimen in this country.

This great collection, the entire cost of which cannot well be appreciated, but which is known to have been kept up at an annual expense of upwards of £10,000, is intended to be sold in the following order:—

1st day's sale	.. Monday, 6th October	..	The Deer.
2nd ,,	.. Tuesday, 7th ,,	..	The Antelopes.
3rd ,,	.. Wednesday, 8th ,,	..	The Cattle, Goats, Sheep, and Llamas.
4th ,,	.. Thursday, 9th ,,	..	The Zebras, Kangaroos, Rodents, Lemurs, Armadillos, and Dogs
5th ,,	.. Friday, 10th ,,	..	The Birds.
6th ,,	.. Saturday, 11th ,,	..	Ditto

We shall give further illustrations of this important collection.

THE LAW OF STORMS.

THERE has just issued from the press the first of an intended series of "Narratives of Storms, by Sea-Commanders."* It is pretty well known, that, for the last twenty years, Col. Reid, Mr. Redfield, and others have laboured to establish a Law of Storms. Amidst the ruins caused by the hurricane of 1831, in Barbadoes, Colonel Reid had his attention first fixed upon the subject. The idea forced itself upon him, that, with all their apparent suddenness and fury, these tempests blew in some determined course, the discovery of which might serve to make them less terrible and destructive. He sought to form no theory, but set to work with the zeal of an enthusiast to collect facts.

In a ship's log-book are set down her exact place at particular hours, the state of the weather, the direction of the wind, the condition of the sea, the amount of sail carried, the management of the ship in rough weather, with its results and accidents; so that, where the captain is an educated man, the log-book furnishes the data for an almost hourly picture of the ship, and a complete chart of her course.

Hurricanes almost constantly at the same period of the year swept the same seas. The log-books of East Indiamen, and ships of the Royal Navy and of the American navy, and first-class commercial marine, thus contained the needful facts for a complete tracing through a course of years of the most remarkable hurricanes. The daily notes of any one ship would have been comparatively valueless; but for every storm there were the logs and reports of several vessels at different distances from each other; and so the means was in existence of finding, as to particular storms, how far they spread, at what hours they reached particular latitudes and longitudes, and the precise direction and fury of the wind, and state of the sea with every ship. Mr Redfield, of New York, and Col. Reid, at Barbadoes, set to work upon the logs of ships in the Atlantic; and Mr. Piddington, by instruction of the East India Company, at the suggestion of Col. Reid, upon those in the Indian Ocean. The date of a particular storm was taken, the place of ship after ship as it was traced marked upon the map for every day, with arrows showing the direction of the wind: the storm's track was, in fact, mapped down, not from any ingenious imaginings, but from absolute note of it as it blew; and as the course of storm after storm was drawn, the fact showed itself, that these hurricanes had one and all been vast whirlwinds of from 500 to 1500 miles diameter, whirling, when south of the equator, as the hands of a watch move, and, when north of the equator, in the opposite direction: that in the northern hemisphere the hurricanes spring up about lat. 15 deg., and, in addition to their whirl, drive on toward the north-west to lat. 25 or 30 deg., where they slacken speed, make a curve in their direction, and then drive toward the north-east with all their former fury, until they die off between lat. 50 and 55 deg. (the direction of the whirl on each side of the equator is shown in the diagram engraved on the next page; that in the southern hemisphere they rise at the same distance from the equator, move south-west to about 50 degrees south latitude, and then curving, take a south-east course; that the danger of a hurricane arose from the force of the wind in the whirl, and not from its onward motion, which seldom exceeded from 15 to 20 miles an hour. We have not space to give at further length an account of these laborious investigations. It would not be easy to over-estimate their importance. Colonel Reid has not merely laid the result of the inquiries before the world in his two valuable works on the "Law of Storms," but has shown that the knowledge of the law is power to disarm the hurricane of its terrors, by giving plain directions to seamen for finding out when they are near a hurricane, whether the ship be overtaking the storm or

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL REID, R.E., GOVERNOR OF MALTA, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION

the storm the ship; if in the hurricane, whether they are near the centre or the outer edge; and whether they are in the van, the rear, or at which side, and how the ship in each case should be managed.

The pamphlet by which our attention has been called to the subject is the beginning of the very thing that of all others was wanted to enforce upon all sea-going men the duty of a thorough understanding of the law of storms. Here we have a log-book narrative of the *Blenheim*, Capt. Robert Methven, homeward bound from India, with notes on the log and projections of the hurricane made at the time. Let this example be followed by other commanders, and the result will be such a mass of evidence in proof that by this new system a commander can save his ship from hurricanes, sail safely in their company, and even speed him on his voyage by their help, that the law of storms must at once be made a subject of thorough examination of captains presenting themselves for first-class certificates. Those who are to be entrusted with life and property in hurricane-beset seas can be held but ill fitted for their office if the hurricane be still a mystery, and the ship's safety a chance with them. Capt. Methven had mastered this matter of seamanship. A frontispiece to the Narrative shows his ship standing south under a press of sail, with the conviction, founded upon his study of Col. Reid's law of storms, and which the result *proved* correct, that he should thus pass out of the storm. The entire narrative is full of interest; he several times entered and came out of the hurricane, lay to to avoid it, and finally, having reached lat. S. 25, waited for the hurricane to take its south-eastward course and leave him a clear sea, on which, with a prosperous wind, and without damage of any kind from a storm by which several other ships were severe sufferers, he sailed on to the Cape. The interest of the account is increased by the fact that in the Transept of the Exhibition is to be found on the stand of the model of the *Queen* (110), the main topsail of the *Trafalgar* blown to ribbons, and twisted into a plait in this same hurricane, in lat. 25, where the *Blenheim* lay to, waiting on the recurving of the storm, at eight in the morning of the 22nd. At three on the same morning, Captain Methven, who knew that his ship was fast overtaking the E.N.E. verge of the whirlwind hurricane, which by standing south he had cleared on the 19th, called up his crew to close reef topsails, with the remark, "Look sharp, or in half an hour you will have nothing but the bolt rope at your yards." Other vessels were severe sufferers: the *Anne Laing*, on the 21st, was thrown on her beam ends, lost foremast, jibboom, galley, boats, binnacle, wheel, and all the port bulwarks, stanchions, &c.; the poop deck was stove in, one of the beams broken, the cabin and forecastle completely filled with water, and a man washed overboard and drowned. On the same day the *Sydney Griffiths* lost top-gallant-masts, mizen-topmast, jibboom, and badly sprung her bowsprit; the *Washington* was thrown on her beam-ends, and lost masts, sails, and rigging. The *Blythswood* suffered so severely between the 20th and 23rd, that, having had everything blown away, her rudder-stock broken, several of the crew severely injured, and the carpenter dead of his wounds, the crew were obliged to desert her. There were numerous other disasters, but these are sufficient to show the importance of a knowledge of the law of storms. There was no lack of able seamanship on the part of the commanders of these disabled ships, save that they did not know how to get out of the hurricane. On the 26th, another hurricane sprang up, and three vessels were at all events saved all injury—the *Catherine Apear*, Capt. Fowler, the *Jules*, Capt. Thuillier, and the *Josephine Loiseau*, Capt. Laburg—by their captains having hove to, and allowed, the storm to drive past. "I feel confident," says Capt. Fowler, "that this simple manœuvre of heaving to at a proper time saved the ship under my command from suffering any damage, and the 340 souls on board from meeting any accident." There is no need to say more to convince of the importance of the subject.

Our Engraving represents H.M.S. *Meander* in a williwa in the Straits of Magellan—a species of hurricane squalls, the laws of which, as well as that of the white squalls of the Mediterranean, remain to be investigated. There can be no doubt, however, that they have a law, and which Colonel Reid's appointment to the Governorship of Malta will enable him, by inquiries on the spot, to develope.

The following are the details of the *Meander* storm, by the Artist, who was a passenger in the vessel:

"Her Majesty's ship *Meander* (just returned from the coast of South America) came through the Straits, and is the largest sailing vessel which has made the passage. During her passage through, the *Meander* experienced several of those violent squalls, known as 'williwaws,' or hurricane squalls—gusts which come rushing down the steep sides of the mountains, and burst out from the valleys with incredible fury From a light air, scarcely sufficient to give a vessel steerage way, or a perfect calm, the water in an instant becomes torn up and driven forwards into a sheet of foam, which is caught off and goes away in a cloud of mist along the surface to leeward, the gust at times becoming subdivided into a number of small whirlwinds, each a miniature typhoon with a centre of its own, travelling rapidly forward, and carrying with it a column of white vapour. While this is occurring in one part, in another place, not far off, the water will be seen perfectly calm and undisturbed

In these puffs, a vessel, with scarcely a moment's warning, is on her broadside, every sail strained to bursting, yards bending, topmasts straining over to leeward, and threatening every instant to go over the side. In a squall of this kind, which caught the *Meander*, her foresail was split literally to ribbons, the mizen-topsail sheet going at the same time. They pass over quickly, leaving the vessel, perhaps half a wreck, to make the best of her disaster, and repair damages in the calm and sunshine which generally follow.

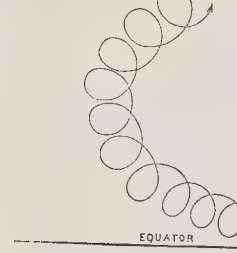
The *Meander* entered the Straits of Magellan, from the Pacific, on the western side, May 13th; coming out into the Atlantic, by the eastern opening, on the 23d of same month, making nine days in the Straits, exclusive of the day of entering and leaving. She anchored every night, the days being very short.

"*Direction of Williwaws.*—These squalls appear to be very much influenced in their direction by the form and position of the valleys upon which they descend from the higher land behind. This effect upon the

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "MEANDER" IN A SQUALL, IN THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

* Narratives written by Sea-Commanders, illustrative of the Law of Storms, and of its Practical Application to Navigation. No. 1. The Blenheim's Hurricane of March, 1851; with some observations on the South-East Trade Wind, by Capt. Robert Methven. Weale, High Holborn.

direction of wind from the form of land was also apparent in the more steady breezes blowing through the Straits, when rounding Cape Froward, the most southern point of Patagonia: the wind, which had been at W., drew right round after us to S.W., the only alteration in sail, as we turned again to the northward, being in shifting over the studding-sails."



DIAGRAM, SHOWING THE WHIRL OF A HURRICANE ON EITHER SIDE OF THE EQUATOR.

Lord Palmerston has addressed the following letter on this important subject to the various British Consuls abroad—a similar one having been dispatched from the Colonial Office—requesting their co-operation in obtaining information relative to atmospheric phenomena connected with storms and hurricanes:—

SIR,—I transmit to you copies of a letter, with its inclosures, which I have received from Colonel Reid, of the Royal Engineers, who for many years has devoted his attention to the theory of storms, and whose object has been to investigate, with a view to practical use in navigation, the law by which storms and variable winds are governed. In order that an investigation of this nature may be practically useful, it is essential that facts connected with the atmospherical phenomena in question should be carefully observed and accurately recorded over as large a portion as possible of the surface of the globe by persons of education, and whose scientific attainments or professional avocations qualify them for making such observations. Colonel Reid has suggested that such observations can be easily made and recorded by captains of ports, masters of lighthouses, harbour-masters, and others, whose professional pursuits naturally lead them to be constant observers of atmospherical phenomena. The inclosures in Colonel Reid's letter will more fully point out the manner in which information on the subject of storms may be collected. I have accordingly to instruct you to use your best endeavours to procure such information on this important subject, and you will transmit to me half-yearly an abstract of the information you may have obtained, with such remarks as may suggest themselves to you. If you can add diagrams to show the tracks of any remarkable storms, it would greatly add to the value of your reports. As it is of importance to ascertain as widely as possible information as to storm tracks, you should encourage the publication of such information in newspapers and periodical works. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

PALMERSTON.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL REID, R.E.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM REID, eldest son of the Rev. James Reid, a clergyman of the Scotch Church at Kinglassie, in Fifeshire, was born at that place, within four or five mile of the birth-place of Adam Smith, in 1791, and brought up at Woolwich Academy, for the corps of Engineers; he entered the army in 1809, and served during the last four years of the war in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington. After the conclusion of the Peace, he served on the coast of America, under General Lambert, until the conclusion of the war there, and rejoined the Duke of Wellington again in Belgium in 1815. In 1816 he served in the expedition against Algiers; was afterwards of the corps of Sappers for some years after the Peace; in 1838 was appointed to the governorship of the Bermudas; and, in 1846, of the Windward West India Islands, and in both was fortunate enough, by the firm and impartial exercise of power to gain the confidence and goodwill of the entire population. On his arrival in Bermuda, in 1839, he found agriculture far behind; corn and hay were imported; there was but little fruit—bitter citron trees grew everywhere; and in sight of Government House was a wide swamp. Colonel Reid set the example of improvement. He grafted a sweet orange on a bitter citron tree, in front of the Government House; it bore good fruit, and soon all the bitter trees were grafted. He drained the swamp, imported ploughs, had ploughing taught, gave prizes for best productions; and in 1841 held a grand agricultural fête in a fine dry meadow field—like old swamp. In fact, he gave new spirit to the people, showed them how to work out their own prosperity, changed the face of the island, and won the title of the Good Governor, by which he is still affectionately remembered in Bermuda. In 1846 he returned to England, and in 1849 was appointed Commanding Engineer at Woolwich, an appointment which he now holds, and commands the Engineer officers and Sappers and Miners at the Exhibition; and, on the resignation of Mr. Robert Stephenson, Colonel Reid was requested by the Royal Commission to become in his room Chairman of the Executive Committee, upon which he has throughout served with unremitting attention.

But, though extending both in peace and war, in civil and military capacities, over more than forty years, the public services of Colonel Reid bear no comparison to those he has rendered by his investigation of the facts developing the laws of hurricanes and storms in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans

We have felt it our duty, in the preceding page, to give some idea of the labours of Colonel Reid, not merely in justice to him, but in the hope of having the law of storms made a subject of examination of captains by the navigation department of the Board of Trade for first class certificates, as it already forms an item of instruction at the Greenwich Royal Naval School. It is no small matter, and were well worthy the labour of a life, to have disarmed, as Colonel Reid has done, this scourge of the ocean of its terrors. In his last work, published at Weales', High Holborn, in 1849, and entitled "The Process of the Development of the Law of Storms and the variable Winds, with the practical application of the subject to navigation," he has laid down plain rules for sailing in perfect safety as to hurricanes, so that in truth he may be said to have enabled man, even on the great deeps, to laugh at the tempest; it passes him as a bound game—the power of knowledge has conquered even the hurricane. The mariner, warned by his prophet barometer, can watch its coming, touch it as it passes, use its outer winds as favouring breezes, sail with it, into it, past it, gaze upon its vivid lightnings, listen with wonder to its thunder roar and howling whirl, and, as it dies away mowning in the distance, sail on unharmed.

A third edition of the "Development," was published by Colonel Reid last year.

In the present month Colonel Reid has been appointed to the Governorship of Malta. The appointment was given without his having had the least idea of the intention; but he deserves it for the character he won when Governor of the Bermudas, and the lasting service he has rendered to all sea-goers.

Our portrait is from a Daguerréotype taken at Bermuda.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H R, Ashford—We repeat that two Knights and a King only cannot effect Mate against the proper defence. The position you give is one that can never be forced, if the solitary King is moved correctly. As to the drives for space, that is a matter of signatures by the latter.

C F A, Weymouth—The problem in question must have miscarried

BATTER—The solution of Enigma No. 675 is 1 R to Q B 5th. 2. B to K B 6th 3 T to Q B 8th. 4. R to K B 4 Mate. The other text were

J B, Northwood—I You are nearly, but not quite, correct. 2. Problems of every kind are received for the publication mention of

PHILALETHES—It shall be re-worn and

H M—Problems so carefully constructed as yours are quite valueless. What is to prevent White making on the second move the end of the fourth?

G H F Dublin—A very pretty little problem.

INVISION—We have a horror of all "first attempts" in problem making, they are usually as bad as first attempts at verse making.

PRESIDENT, North Briton—We are led to understand that it is the intent on of Mr Löwenthal, the well-known Hungarian player, upon the one month of the Tournament matches, to make a professional tour through the principal cities of the northern and central provinces. Can you not avail yourself of his services to give eclat to the opening of your club? In addition to his play as a consultation as a problem master of the game. Mr Löwenthal is entitled to sympathy for his sacrifice of home and family and fortune in the late war a struggle for Hungarian independence, and we sincerely hope he accompanied "progress" will be attended by the success which in every respect he deserves. Address to 5, St George's Chess Club, Cavendish-square

EACHEM—Major Jaenisch's "Analyse Nouvelle des Ouvertures du Jeu des Echecs." We were in error in appears, in stating that this admirable work sold for 12s. Messrs Williams and Norgate inform us that the price of the two volumes is only 9s

F G R Peterborough—Tickets for the Lincolnshire meeting of chess-players can be had of the Rev. Rev. A B Sapperton, Esq. of Lavenor

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No 399, by L D, M T S, Mungo, Phiz, Virginia, Emsworth, S J A, and Jo

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO 400, by R J, Bombardier, Dr. Finch, F G R, R R of Ashford, St Edmund's, Jack of Shrewsbury, Simple Simon, Rev J C, Miles, F H A, M P, L S D, Baron de F A A Bishop

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by R R of Ashford, Jack of Shrewsbury, are correct: all others are wrong.

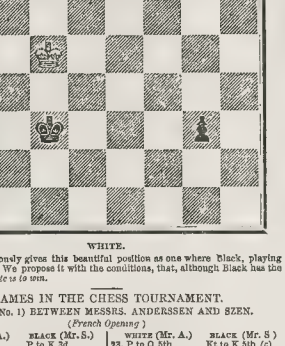
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 400.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes B (ch)	P takes R	3. R to K B 4th	Anything.
2. B takes K F (ch)	Kt takes B	4. R (or) P (or) Kt mates.	

PROBLEM No. 401.

By H. S.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Cozio erroneously gives this beautiful position as one where Black, playing first, can win. We propose it with the conditions, that, although Black has the first move, *White is to win.*

GAMES IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

GAME (No. 1) BETWEEN MESSRS. ANDERSSEN AND SZEN.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	23. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 5th (c)
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	24. R to Q 4th	P to K B 3d
3 P takes P	P takes P	25. K R to Q sq	Q to K B 4th
4 P to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	26. P to Q 6th (dis	h to R sq
5. Kt to Q B 3d	Q to K 2d (ch)	ch)	
6. B to K 3d	Kt to K B 3d	27. P to K B 3d	Kt to Kt 4th
7 P to K R 3d	B to K 3d	28. R to Q 5th	Q to K B 5th
8. Q to Kt 3d	P takes P (a)	29. Q to B 3d	Q to K 6th
9. B takes P	B takes B	30. K to R square	R to K 5th (ch, d)
10. Q takes Q B	P to Q B 3d	31. R takes R	Q takes R (ch)
11. Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	32. K to R 3d	Q to K sq
12. Castles on K side	Castles on K side	33. Q to B 7th	R to Q 2d
13. Q R to K sq	Q to Q 3d	34. Q to B 5th	Q to K 3d (e)
14. K Kt to K 5th	B to K 4th	35. Q takes K P	Kt to B 3d
15. P takes B	Kt to Q 4th	36. B to R 3d	K to R 2d
16. B to B sq	K R to K sq	37. Q to Q 3d (ch)	P to Kt 3d
17. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	38. P to R 4th	P to B 4th
18. Q to Kt 3d (b)	P to K R 3d	39. B to Kt 2d	Kt to Q sq
19. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 2d	40. Q to Q B 3d	P to Kt 4th
20. R to Q sq	Q R to Q sq	41. It takes B P	Q to Kt sq
21. B to Q Kt 2d	P to Q Kt 4th	42. R to K 8th	Resigns
22. P takes P	P takes P		

(a) Castling would have been a better play, we believe. By taking the Pawn, Black brings the adverse Bishop into immediate action.

(b) Intending to attack the Kt with the Q P.

(c) If Black had taken the Pawn, the following variation would probably have occurred:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
23.	K takes Q P	25. R takes Kt	Q takes R
24. Q to K Kt 3d	P to K Kt 3d	26 Q to her B 3d	K to B sq

White may now recover the lost "exchange;" but in other respects the game would be about even.

(d) Upon the conclusion of the contest, it was suggested by several players who were watching this interesting game, that Mr Szen should have taken the Hook's Pawn with the Kt, when the game would have been continued thus:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
26	Kt takes K R P	27 K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 6th (ch) &c
31. P takes Kt	Q takes R P (ch)	(If Q be intercepted, Black exchanges Queens, and then checks on K 7th with his Rook, winning the Bishop.)	

Mr Andersson, however, in reply, observed that had Mr Szen taken his R Pawn he should not have taken the Kt, but have played P to Q 7th, with a won game. The proper play for Black in the above position, we think, was to take the K B Pawn with his Kt. This compels the variation suggested, and gives Black an undoubted advantage.

(e) Instead of this move, we should have been disposed to take the K B Pawn, checking. If White then took the Kt, Black would have drawn apparently; and, if he played his K to Kt 3d, the Kt might be withdrawn to Kt 4th again, threatening to win the Q Pawn with a check presently.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 678—By R. B. W.

White: K at Q 8th, B at K B 6th, Kt at Q 6th; Ps at K B 5th, K 4th, and Q Kt 7th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Ps at K B 2d and Q B 3d.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 679.—By R. R., of Ashford.

White: K at Q 8th, Q at K B 6th, Kts at K B 7th and Q 5th; Ps at K 2d, K Kt 3d, Q B 3d, K 7th, and Q Kt 4th

Black: K at K Kt 6th, Q at K Kt 2d, Ra at K B 6th and Q 6th; Ps at K 3d and 4th, Q B 3d, and K Kt 3d.

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 680.—By J. MACKEY, Esq.

White. K at Q Kt 6th, Rs at K Kt 2d and Q R 2d, B at Q B 2d, Ps at Q 4th and Q B 3d.

Black: K at Q R 8th, B at Q R sq, Kt at K R 6th; Ps at K Kt 6th, Q 2d and 4th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 681.—The following occurred in play to our fair communicant JUNE:—

White: K at K Kt 2d, R at K Kt 7th; P at K B 7th.

Black: K at K R 5th, R at K 4 4th, Ps at K Kt 5th and 6th.

White had to play, and won the game.

No. 682.—By R. B. W., of Oxford.

White. K at Q 3d, Q at Q R 6th, B at K Kt 2nd, Kt at K 4th, Ps at K B 4th and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q 5 h, Q at K B sq, R at Q Kt 4th, B at Q 3d, Ps at K R 5th and Q Kt 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

GREAT CHESS GATHERING.—The grand gathering of the Chess-players of Lisco mbire is definitively settled to take place at Calstor, on Thursday, the 9th of October. The play will begin at ten A M, and a dinner will be provided in the evening, at which the President of the Calstor Chess Club will preside. As invitations have already been accepted by Mr. Staunton, Mr. Newbarn, Herr Löwenthal, and other eminent players, and the amateurs from the neighbouring counties are confidently expected to attend, a splendid assemblage is anticipated.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE closing of the Crystal Palace, and the distribution of its contents, bids fair to create a great sensation amongst the middle and working classes of the provinces as the opening certainly did amongst those of the higher grades of society in London. On Monday the returns showed nearly 60,000 admissions, and on Tuesday 60,310 persons entered the Building. These are always the two great days as to numbers, but we think it likely that the other shilling days will equal them, as on Wednesday the numbers were 54,442, and Thursday realised 57,109. Even the half-crown days are looking up: for on Saturday last 17,366 visitors were present: at any rate, there is no falling off on those days, which, comparatively speaking, are exclusive ones

One singular evidence of the desire to see the wonders of the Exhibition, even in those least likely to be influenced by imaginative curiosity, transpired during the past week. An old fisherwoman, eighty-four years of age, came all the way from Cornwall on foot and presented herself at the Building on Monday, having been five weeks on her journey. Her appearance, which is that of a hearty and hearty looking person, attracted a good deal of attention, and she appeared to examine the wonders around her, particularly in the French department, with great attention and satisfaction.

The police were employed during the early part of last week by the abstraction of two waistcoat-pieces from nearly the same locality, on different days, and nearly the same time, although the first robbery put every one in the department on the *qui vive*. In a different part of the Exhibition a German was detected in stealing a packet of chocolate, and on searching his lodging, no less than seven articles, all stolen from the Exhibition, were found, and one of the missing vestings, amongst them. His conviction quickly followed by conviction at the Central Criminal Court, on Monday; he was sentenced to six months imprisonment. It is a remarkable fact, that the robberies which have taken place in the Building during the Exhibition, have been either by country thieves or foreigners. The London fraternity seem to avoid the place; or, if they do, cease to ply their vocation, as they are well aware of the character of the arrangements for their detection.

Amongst the newest contributions, which, strange to say, even at this late period, continue to present themselves, the very elegant and artistic example of gothic furniture, made from the finest California wood, and exhibited in the United States department, has attracted much attention. This is intended for presentation to Mr. Collins, of the city of New York, as a testimonial for his exertions in promoting steam navigation. Some months ago, the material of which these articles are made was at the "diggings" whence it was brought and worked up, without delay, by Messrs. Bull, Tomkins, and Black, of New York; and there are few things of the kind in the Exhibition, in which such precious and costly woods have been displayed. There is, however, another addition, which, we fear, will not attract the attention it deserves. This is an example of Brussels velvet pile carpet, woven upon an entirely new principle, discovered by a working man of Kidderminster, and now patented and exhibited by his employer, Mr. Lawcett, of the town; and had this specimen been in the Exhibition at an earlier period, there can be no doubt but that it would have been entitled to the highest reward the juries could have given. As it is, it appears in full meant of the conditions of a prize of one hundred guineas offered by Mr. Simeon Lea, of Astley Hall, Shipport, formerly an extensive carpet manufacturer at Kidderminster, who, anxious to promote the welfare of his native town, and desirous that it should do something worthy of its old reputation, advertised to the working men, when the Great Exhibition was first proposed, that he would give the above-named sum to any one of them who should make such an improvement in existing methods of making carpets as should be pronounced by competent persons as calculated to benefit the carpet trade in general, and that of Kidderminster in particular, the invention or discovery to be exhibited at the great industrial gathering of 1851. Nothing came of this in sufficient time, but no doubt the attempt which has resulted in the present invention arose out of this munificent offer, for in due time the claim was preferred to Mr. Lea; and as in everything else but the question of time that gentleman considered the inventor had a claim upon him, or rather upon the sum of money for which, with an addition, he had already invested in the public funds for a similar purpose at any future time, he therefore proceeded, first to obtain the admission of the specimen produced to the Exhibition, which under the circumstances was readily granted, and then to select a jury of competent persons to decide upon the merits of the method by which it was produced, as displayed in the result. The selection was thrown upon Mr. Samuel Lea, because upon the authorities of the Exhibition could in no way recognise the contribution in a competitive sense. The gentlemen appointed, however, unanimously adjudged that the conditions had been fulfilled, that the invention was a most valuable one and the method quite new, and that the weaver, Alfred Beach, was duly entitled to the offered prize. The description of the *modus operandi* would be too technical here, but it is sufficient to say, that, instead of six-seventhes of the wool used in the make of a carpet of the kind exhibited being buried, so to speak, in the fabric, this quantity, or nearly so, is brought to the surface, and an equally rich and wearable carpet is manufactured with one-half the usual quantity of wool, and at less than one-half the cost. It will be perceived, therefore, that this is a most important invention in the carpet trade: and yet the wonder is that it has never been done before, so simple is the arrangement of the loom, and the mechanism. It can be called such, comparatively speaking, only in the new mode of production. This is one amongst many other instances of distinct benefits to particular localities arising out of the Exhibition. We shall give another next week.

An interesting experiment was recently carried out upon the beam formed of hollow bricks, which has been exhibited by Messrs. Baxley, of Nine Elms, since the opening of the Exhibition, at the west end, with an announcement that the breaking weight would be given in the course. After loading it to the full extent of the materials provided, and no symptoms of giving way having been observed, the conclusion of the trial was postponed until Monday, when upon the beam being examined, the beam was weighted up to 67,800 lb., when it broke in the centre. Some of the bars of iron placed within were broken, and others were drawn. The fracture, however, was a vertical one, and the strength of the construction was considered at this stage of a doubt. It is somewhat singular that hollow bricks are still used in North Africa, and that it was intended to have sent specimens from Tunis. The Romans, too, used them largely in many structures; but the most interesting one, and proves highly satisfactory to those best capable of forming a correct judgment who were present, amongst whom were Major-General Pasley, Professor Ansted, and Mr. George Godwin.

Another and most sensible proposition as to the disposal of the surplus proceeds of the Great Exhibition has emanated from Bolton, a town which distinguished itself by much earnest painstaking in the preparation of specimens of the staple products of the neighbourhood. The resolutions moved and carried at a meeting of the local committee on the 17th inst (Mr. Robert Heywood being in the chair) are so complete in themselves, that we cannot do better than place them on record, containing, as they certainly do, suggestions of great value. They are as follows:—

1st. That her Majesty's Commissioners be urgently and respectfully requested to express and record the warm feelings of gratitude and admiration universally entertained towards his Royal Highness Prince Albert, by the erection of a column and statue of the Prince as President of the Royal Commissioners, in bronze or other metal, and in civil costume, with a suitable inscription either in the centre of the space now occupied by the Crystal Palace, or in some other appropriate situation.

2nd. That the Royal Commissioners and the Executive be respectfully requested, in the event of the removal of the Crystal Palace, or as the Committee would greatly regret), to purchase as much of its materials as may be required for the erection or building in one or other of the new parks for the people, or some other convenient situation, adapted to receive the pictures, models, sculpture, carvings, printed books, manuscripts, and other documents relative to the Exhibition, which it may be thought desirable to preserve for the use of the nation. That admission to the said building should, under suitable regulations, be free to the public and that a model of the Great Hall of the Great Exhibition of the present year may be required for the necessary expenses of keeping the said building in repair, and for moderate admission to the same, should be required for that purpose.

3d. That her Majesty's Commissioners for the Great Industrial Exhibition be respectfully requested to select from the Jurors' Reports, and from the Reports of the Royal Commissioners, such as may be considered worthy of being permanently recorded, recording the date of the opening and closing of the Exhibition, the year of our Lord and the reign of Victoria, its purposes and objects, the names of the Presidents and members of the Royal Commission, of the Executive Committee and principal officers; the designer of and contractors for the Building, the number of visitors, and the amount received for admission, which, from other sources, is one of the considerations of interest to the contributors; and that it be further suggested that an impartial history be made or commissioned as the basis of statistic information of the four great divisions of the Exhibition, or of the best evidence which how can be obtained to it.

Such propositions as these deserve careful consideration in many respects, and the monument proposed to Prince Albert is both more appropriate to modern notions, and certainly more attainable, than that of Cleopatra's Needle, which was gravely announced some time ago as fitting monument to record the Industrial *Fête* of 1851, particularly as the peculiar allusion to the fact, that, as a needle, it was said very appropriate.

The goods in the Turkish and Tunis departments of the Exhibition are to be sold during the next three weeks, or re-shipped for Constantinople. The prices can be learned of Mr. Major, at the Building.

SELF-ACTING SPRING PRESSURE SPECTACLES.—This improvement, patented by F. B. Anderson, Gravesend, consists in the temples (side pieces) being fitted with convolute springs, so as to fit closely when worn, and thus secure correct vision, by keeping the spectacles at an uniform distance from the eyes. When removed, they immediately fold themselves up, and can be worn attached to a guard round the neck, as an eye-glass. The case insured to the wearer by this simple improvement must give these spectacles a decided advantage over those of the old construction.

THE LOSS OF THE "PACHA" STEAMER.—The unfortunate accident which has deprived the Peninsular and Oriental Company of the service of this steamer, will not, we are informed, cause any interruption to the important line of steam communication recently established by the company between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and China. The company's steamer *Pekin*, of 1200 tons and 450 horse-power, was some time since ordered to proceed from Bombay (where she would be superseded by the *Ganges*, new steamer) to Calcutta, from which port the *Pekin* and the *Ava* will maintain a monthly communication with Penang, Singapore, Hong-kong, and Shanghae. The *Pacha* was intended to open a communication between Hong-Kong and Manilla, and, although that measure will be necessarily delayed for a short time by her loss, the line will soon be opened by another vessel. The India and China station is to be further reinforced by the *Shanghae* and *Chusan*, new screw steamers. The former was despatched from London on Thursday, and the latter will start in a few weeks hence, to take up their stations.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Cranworth and Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce will be Lords Justices in the Court of Appeal under the new act. Their successors as Vice-Chancellors are not yet named.

Mr. Birch has resigned the situation of preceptor to the Prince of Wales. He is to be succeeded in his office by Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

It is expected that Lord Gormanstown and Lord Ffrench will be appointed to fill up the ribands vacant in the Order of St. Patrick by the decease of Lords Clare and Donoughmore.

A seat is vacant at the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland) by the death of the late Earl of Donoughmore.

Mr. Charles Grey, of Dolaton, is appointed agent to Earl Derby's estate, county Tipperary

On Wednesday afternoon (last week), a pedestrian, named T. S. Gibson, commenced the performance of a feat, at Edinburgh, similar to that recently accomplished at Sheffield by Manks. The match is, to walk 1000 successive half-miles in 1000 successive half-hours, 1000 miles in 1000 hours, and 1000 quarter-miles in 1000 quarter hours, for the sum of £100 a side. The ground is measured off in small gardens at Restalrig, near Jock's Lodge, fourteen circuits of which are equal to one mile. Gibson is about 22 years of age, of the middle size, and muscular; and many, who have seen him, entertain a favourable opinion of his ability to execute the arduous task.

Her Majesty has granted a pension of £100 a year on the civil list to the family of the late Rev. James Saxton Reid, D.D., Professor of Church History in Glasgow, and author of "The History of Presbyterianism in Ireland," besides other works on theology.

A return just issued shows that in the united parishes of St. George the Martyr, and St. Andrew's, Holborn, the number of paupers relieved out-door relief is 293; at the same period last year it was 4248; there are in-door poor 556. At the same period last year there were 588, and, in 1849, there were 1190, being a decrease of nearly one-half in two years.

A considerable portion of the pier at the eastern entrance of the West India Dock has fallen in, completely barring the passage against the entrance or exit of shipping; the vessels are, in consequence, taken into the East India Docks.

The sporting stakes regularly given each year on all the race-courses of France are 468 in number, and amount to 725,000f.

Lord John Russell, wholly unsolicited, has appointed Mr. James Brotherton, barrister-at-law, and son of Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., to the office of Receiver-General in the Inland Revenue Department.

The Hon. Julian Fane, *attaché* to her Majesty's mission at Berlin, is transferred to the mission at Vienna in the same capacity.

William Walker, Esq., Government Secretary of British Guiana, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that colony in the event of the death or during the absence of the Governor.

The large organ in the Great Exhibition, built by Willis of London, has, we are informed, been purchased for £500 for the Wesleyan Chapel, Pitt-street, Barnsley.

A balloon, without the aëronaut, descended a few days since in Mecklenburg. It has been ascertained that it belonged to a person named Tittel, who made an ascent at Copenhagen. After landing a lady and a child from the car, the machine rose rapidly from a place called Amack, at Copenhagen, and the aëronaut was never seen again. It is supposed he perished in the Baltic, as the balloon must have crossed the sea.

The cholera, which for the last two years has visited Prague, the capital of Bohemia, for four months, has unhappily re-appeared this month (September) with extraordinary virulence, especially in the heart of the city and in the Jews' quarter. The hospitals are full. Death generally takes place a few hours after the first attack.

The statue of an idol in stone, coarsely executed, but supposed to date from the period of the Phœnicians or Carthaginians, was found about a fortnight since among the ruins of the town of the old Arzew, in Algeria.

We read in the *Aërienne*:—M. Proudhon, at his own request, has quitted the Conciergerie for St.-Pélagie. And then those of every one of the newspapers which are in the habit of publishing the addresses of publishers, printers, and contributors, and even the names of the servants, were in a state of consternation. Each one ran to the office of the publication to which he belonged, and asked, "Is my name in the list?" Then, when he had packed up his books and papers, two police agents came to inquire how he would like to remove? "Ah, you are coming with me?" asked M. Proudhon. They replied in the affirmative. "Very well," said M. Proudhon, "we will walk;" and the honourable Socialist went through Paris between the two agents.

Efforts are now on foot in Boston and its vicinity to collect funds towards the erection of a bronze statue of Dr. Jenner, in London, in honour of his great discovery of vaccination.

Return showing average wages of mechanics and others in South Australia, for quarter ending 31st December, 1850:—Blacksmiths, 9s. per day, without board or lodging; bricklayers, 7s. to 7s. 6d., ditto; brickmakers, per 1000, 16s. to 18s., ditto; carriage makers, 7s. per day, ditto; coopers, 6s. to 7s., ditto; day labourers, 4s per day, ditto; wheelwrights, 6s. to 6s. 6d., ditto; miners, tributers, according to agreement; boys, 6d. to 1s., with board and lodging; ditto, 5s. to 9s. per day, without board or lodging.

As a party of Sligo gentlemen were yatching in the early part of the week, in the bays of Sligo and Donegal, they met a number of what appeared to be fishing craft. They were of vast dimensions, and at one time no less than six appeared above water, one of at least sixty feet in length being within fifty yards of the *Venture*, the yacht which the party were in. It is supposed the whale fishery on the Sligo or Donegal coast, as there is no doubt but that large numbers of those valuable leviathans of the deep visit the western and north-western shores.

The Government census, which was begun in 1817, is not yet finished. It is to contain 258 sheets, of which 149 are already published. There yet remains five years' work in surveying, and nine years' work in engraving, to be done. The total cost will exceed £400,000 sterling. Up to the time 149 staff officers have been employed in the work.

The Comte de Chambord is about to visit Ems. He will pass the winter at Venice.

The salmon fishings north of the Tweed closed on Saturday last. The season, generally speaking, has been of a mingled character, and compin ns are, as usual, pretty general.

A man at Glasgow, who carried on a brisk trade in rotten eggs, boiled them, and sold dealers under the pretext of using them in the manufacture of blacking, and then giving them a beautiful white appearance by means of chemicals, which would impose upon even a Scotch wife, has been fined £16, for practising or exposing a cheat.

The manners between Greenock and Londonderry are charging only 1s per head.

On Sunday night, Mr. Williams, of Gosnell-street, was attacked in Old street-road, Shoreditch, by ruffians, who placed an instrument round his neck, and squeezed him so tightly that he became insensible, and whilst in that state took from his pockets a £40 and a £30 Bank of England promissory note, 7s. in gold, and 5s. in silver, afterwards getting clear away with their booty. Mr. Williams is only able to describe one of his assailants, a young man about 25, fair complexion, and wearing black clothes.

The Warwickshire hounds have been cub-hunting on the southern side of the county during the last three weeks, and an abundance of foxes have been found. The hounds will be brought to the Leamington kennels this day, and cub-hunting will take place on the northern side of the county during the ensuing month.

On Monday information was received by the metropolitan police, that another convict, named James Ashley, had effected his escape from the *Justitia* hulk at Woolwich. He found means of procuring a disguise, as he left the convict side of the jetty behind him. Ashley was convicted of burglary, October 23, 1843, at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to ten years' transportation. He is well known in Hammersmith, Brentford, and Chiswick.

Serious inconvenience and a serious difference of opinion as to the proper way of spending the Sunday in Lancashire. The *Preston Chronicle* states that "the Botanical Society of Wigan held an exhibition of flowers on Sunday last;" and further states that "on Tuesday last two boys were fined 7s. each for bathing in the river on the preceding Sunday."

Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart., the owner of Hoghton Tower, has given orders for the place to be closed to all large parties of visitors. We believe that Sir Henry has been compelled to adopt this course from the damage done to the furniture and woodwork in the various apartments, by the great numbers of excursionists who have visited it by cheap trains from Manchester and other places.

The directors of the Electric Telegraph Company have received the report of their engineer, to the effect that the re-insulation of their lines upon the new principle patented by Mr. Edwin Clark is completed, and that they have determined forthwith to make a considerable reduction in their charges for the transmission of the messages of the public, and at the same time to simplify their tariff by making it as far as possible uniform.

The *Montreal Gazette* mentions that the flag of England was publicly burnt on the public square of that city when the news was received that the Queen had a grant the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

The chairman of the Montrose East India Fishing Company are stated to have taken a sword fish measuring 28 feet in length

The scheme for establishing steam communication between Preston and Liverpool, by water, is in a satisfactory state of progress.

A vessel arrived from New York this week at Liverpool has brought 14 000 packages of butter as a portion of her cargo, the produce of the United States of America. This is the largest importation of butter which has taken place from the United States.

The Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs have granted permission for all ships laden with timber from foreign parts to discharge their cargoes from six to six, instead of, as formerly, from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon; also, ships laden with deals and other wood goods, from seven in the morning until five in the afternoon, when discharging in any of the docks under charge of the revenue officers. This relaxation of rules will be of great benefit to the merchant and shipowner during the long days. In the winter months it is not required.

At the Glasgow Town Council, on Thursday week, the sum of £500 was voted for an equestrian statue of the Queen, in commemoration of her Majesty's visit to the city in August, 1849. The private subscription towards the same object already exceeds £3000, and the work will be commenced forthwith.

BLOOMERISM.—NEW COSTUME FOR LADIES.

THIS striking novelty originated with Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, who is the editor of a monthly journal, entitled "The Lily; a Ladies' Journal, devoted to Temperance and Literature," and published at Seneca Falls, N.Y. The accompanying portrait is copied from the September number of the *Lily*, where it is stated to be from a Daguerréotype, taken by T. W. Brown, Auburn, N.Y. Mrs. Bloomer considers it to be a very good representation of her new dress; though the artist has failed to show the trousers to as good advantage as she could wish; adds: "We are not ambitious to show our face to our readers; all we seek is to let them see just what an 'immodest' dress we are wearing, and about which people have made such an ado. We hope our lady readers will not be shocked at our 'masculine' appearance, or gentlemen mistake us for one of their own sex."

The *Lily* appears to be ostensibly devoted to the advocacy of the new fashion. The present number contains a paper on the subject by a physician of Boston, who calmly discusses the innovation. He replies to the objection on the score of delicacy, by reference to the Swiss costume, remarkable for its brevity of skirts; and to the picturesque dress of the Polish lady, with high fur-trimmed boots (the very things for American sloughs and sleds) and short tunic. But, to come nearer home, the lady writer asks:—"If delicacy requires that the skirt should be long, why do our ladies a dozen times a day commit the indelicacy of raising their dresses, which have already been sweeping the side walks, to prevent their dragging in the mud of the street. Surely a few spots of mud added to the refuse of the sidewalks on the hem of their garment, are not to be compared to the charge of indelicacy, to which the display they make might subject them."

In reply to the objection of unseating, it is maintained, that "the dress need have no masculine characteristics about it. The costume of the Polish ladies and the out-door dress of the Russians which, resembling each other very much, I should take as the proper types for our ladies to model their upon—has surely never been obnoxious to such a charge; whilst the Turkish women have always been considered, in *physique* and in costume, as the embodiment of all that is effeminate. The peculiarities of the new dress do not affect the clothing of the chest at all, and by no means require as essential to its perfection a waistcoat, standing dickey, cravat and sack, as many seem to think, at least, such is not the costume we argue for.

"Leaving the portion above the waist to the taste of the wearer, suggesting, however, that it should be much looser and less constraining to the motions of the arms and chest than it now is, we would have a skirt reaching down to nearly half way between the knee and the ankle, and not made quite so full as is the present fashion. Underneath this skirt, trousers moderately full, in fair, mild weather, coming down to the ankle—not instep—and there gathered in with an elastic band. The shoes or boots to suit the occasion. For winter, or wet weather, the trowsers also full, but coming down into a boot, which should rise some three or four inches at least above the ankle. This boot should be gracefull shaped in the upper cut, and trimmed with fur, or tastefully ornamented, according to the taste of the wearer. The material might be cloth, morocco, moosekin, &c, and water-proof, if desirable."

The writer then proceeds to the advantages of the new costume. It would be cheaper, there being less material required in it, both for comfort and elegance; and the wear would be much less, because this comes chiefly upon the lower part of the skirt. It would be more convenient, for one could go out in the weather on foot being so requisite as in the old dress; and the wardrobe need not be so bulky.

It is then maintained that the change would be conducive to health, by the avoidance of damp skirts hanging about the feet and ankles, since they would be clad in a best:—

"The material could be better adapted to the season. It could therefore be made cooler in summer, and warmer in winter, than at present. The *trousers* would be the *essential part of the habitual dress*; the skirt an addition for grace full shaped in the upper cut, and trimmed with fur, or tastefully ornamented, according to the taste of the wearer. The material might be cloth, morocco, moosekin, &c, and water-proof, if desirable."

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Lastly, for those who are about to become costume reformers, exemption is claimed from "the criticisms of every male who wears the present stove-pipe section hat, and-gaiter boots; and from those of every one of the sex who prefers in collecting the sweepings of the side-walk upon the hem of her dress, or who thinks it more delicate to display four-fifths of her stocking every time she crosses a gutter, to adopt a New Dress."

Of course there are alarmists upon this subject, as there were upon the safety of the Crystal Palace; and an old lady thus address-es Mrs. Bloomer:—"I must say that I have fears, that should the ladies of fifty or sixty years old adopt the new costume, it might operate as a damper on the good cause which you so ably advocate and so fearlessly adopt; and yet it does seem rather hard, that we, who have so long and so faithfully swept the streets with our side-walks, should be required to go still I fear perfectly submissive, and shall wait patiently for your advice, which please give through the columns of your beautiful *Lily*."

Mrs. Bloomer replies:—"Do just as your impulses move you to do. What you find a burthen in belief or apparel, cast off. Woman has always sacrificed her comfort to fashion. You old women of sixty have been slaves to the fashion long enough, and as you have but a few years to live, as far as I am concerned, as happy as you can and what time remains. Fit yourselves for a higher sphere, and cease grovelling in the dirt. Let there be no stain of earth upon your soul or appeal."

The agitation has already reached our metropolis. On the 15th and 22d, Mrs. C. H. Dexter delivered a lecture upon Bloomerism at the Literary Institution, Aldin-street, Fitzroy-square; the lecturer, of course, wearing the new attire, of black satin, consisting of a jacket, a skirt scarcely reaching to the knee, and a pair of very wide trousers, tied at the ankles. The illustrations were smart, and the advocacy specious; and Mrs. Dexter's reading from a few incidental examples were dropped in. For instance, Lord Shaftesbury, who, at Mrs Chisholm's group meeting of colonists, unfortunately introduced the topic of Bloomerism, in pursuit of a wife for a friend, "a good, quietly quoted; and, in a parenthesis, female emigrants were especially recommended not to import the error of drapery into the countries they intended to colonise.

THE BRUSSELS SEPTEMBER FETES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, 24th Sept.

We are, at the moment I write, in the midst of a series of national *fêtes* and rejoicings of no ordinary magnificence and gaiety. Of course, you are aware that every year for these twenty years past the good people of Brussels, indeed of Belgium, have been in the habit of commemorating the anniversaries of their Revolution; and that every year as their Constitution grows older, and they have fresh experience of its benefits, these *fêtes* increase in magnificence. The *fêtes* for this anniversary are in no respect unworthy the character of their predecessors; they rather present some new features worthy of notice.

I am not now going to give you any details of these festivities; the 61 must reserve until next week. This will both suit your day of publication, and give me time to select from the mass of amusing things now going on the materials for a connected narrative. The proceedings opened yesterday with a solemn funeral service in the Cathedral; then there was a review of between 20,000 and 30,000 troops on the Place Royale, by the King in person, in front of the Palace, at night, a grand procession, or flight of cavalry, through the principal streets, each soldier carrying a flambeau. This morning, a grand open air concert on the Place d'Anvers, opposite the Hôtel de Ville, which will be repeated every evening. To-night there will be a magnificent ball given by the chief artists and literary men to the King, in a building of immense size, erected and decorated in the form of a temple. To-morrow is the procession: to-morrow, balls and concerts all over the City; and, on Friday, a grand illumination. Add to these attractions, that the whole of Brussels is one mass of festoons and banners; that the crowds render the streets almost literally impassable—that strangers from all nations have flocked hither on the occasion—and you will say that the September *fêtes* of the present year have in nowise fallen off from their ancient reputation or attractiveness.

I should mention, that there is at Brussels at the present time a grand Fine Arts Exposition, to which some of the first artists in every branch of the Arts have contributed, and which throws a light on the condition of contemporary art, not merely in Belgium, but also in the neighbouring countries.

More of all these matters next week.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The following (says the *New York Tribune*) is a statement of the emigration into the port of New York for the last eight months, as compared with similar returns during the same period last year. It will be seen that the average since the month of April has been over 1000 per day:—

	1850.	1851.
January	13,154 ..	14 709
February	3,996 ..	8,170
March	5 569 ..	16,055
April	14 287 ..	27,770
May	42 845 ..	33,858
June	11,762 ..	34,402
July	34,466 ..	27 912
August	18,092 ..	30,951
Increase this year	143,709 .. 49,134	192,836

During the first week of September there were thirty-four emigrant arrivals from the following places in Europe.—

Antwerp	91	Glasgow	182
Bremen	725	Gottenburg	221
Bristol	23	Hamburg	337
Cardiff	23	Havre	869
Cork	347	Liverpool	3147
Dublin	210	London	894
Galway	153	Total	7238
Genoa	93		

MUSIC.

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed, under Costa's direction, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" last night; Mdme. Clara Novello, Misses Dolby and Williams, Messrs Sims Reeves, Whitehouse, and Herr Formes, being the principal vocalists.

Mr. W. Glover's "Emmanuel" was to be given at the Free Trade Hall, at Manchester, last night, under the composer's direction, with Mr. Seymour as leader of the band

An evening concert, under Mr. Albert Sobless's direction, took place on Monday evening, at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, with Herr Kuhe, Herr schmit, and Mr. F Mori as conductors. Herr Jansa (violinist), M. Remusdet (violoncellist), and Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss S. Pyne, Miss Bassano, Miss Messent, Miss Binckes, the Misses Alexander, Mdme. Garcia, Signor Stigelli, Signor F. Roncori, Messrs Herberte and Whitworth.

The Lyrian Glee and Madrigal Union, which acquired such deserved popularity at Willis's Rooms, this season, will commence a provincial tour at Brighton, Hastings, and Tonbridge Wells, next week.

Meholi's "Joseph," originally produced at the Salle Favart, in 1807, has just been revived, with signal success, at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique, in Paris, with M. Roquier-Delaunay as *Joseph*; Bassine, *Jacob*; Coudere, *Simeon*; and Mdlle Lavoye, *Benjamin*. This biblical drama suggested to Rossini to compose the "Moïse," for the San Carlo, at Naples; and Auber conceived the notion of writing the "Enfant Prodigue," in consequence of his intense admiration for Mehul's dramatic oratorio, which is very popular in Germany. It has been properly mounted at the Opéra Comique, and was drawing immense houses. At the Grand Opera, Mdlle. Alboni is the star in Donizetti's "Favorita" and Meyerbeer's "Prophète."

Meyerbeer is recovering from his severe indisposition, at Boulogne sur-Mer, where the Countess Taccani-Tascana, who had retired from the stage some years since, has reappeared as *Lucia*.

The German papers recrue the great successes of Mdlle. Wagner, at Berlin, in *Fricka* and *Fides*.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The farewell nights re-commenced on Tuesday, and have been given every evening: in all probability these performances, at playhouse prices, will be continued until the 11th of October, the closing day of the Exhibition. Madame Barbieri Nini, Madame Fiorentini, Mdlle. Cruvelli, Mdlle. Fuller, Signori Calzolari, Pardini, Lorenzo, and Casanova, have been the principal singers in the various operas.

SURREY.

A clever English adaptation, by Mr. George Linley, of Donizetti's "Linda," was produced on Monday. Miss Romer sustained the part of *Linda*, and Miss Poole was the boy *Perotto*; Mr. Travers was the *Intendant le Servat*, Mr. Stanley *Antonio*, Mr. H. Corri the *Marquis*, Herr Kuehler the *Prefetto*, and Mr. Borrani *Antonio*, the father of *Linda*. This interesting lyric drama was originally composed in 1842, for Vienna, and is one of the latest works of the gifted composer, who died at Bergamo, in 1848, after having been a helpless lunatic, in an asylum near Paris, for some years. Whilst singing incoherently a few phrases from "Linda," the idea was suggested to his friends to remove him to his native place—only to die. Great pains were evidently taken by Donizetti with the orchestral accompaniments in "Linda," having to write for the Viennese amateurs; and the overture, albeit barren of a captivating subject to catch the ear, is artistically conceived and carried out. On the Italian boards, in this country, the opera has never been especially popular: this is no doubt owing to the manner in which the libretto has been, probably, from the defective construction of the poem. The first act begins well, but is spoiled by the silliness of the part of the *Marquis*, who is a great bore throughout the libretto. Then again, in the second act, the number of duos rapidly succeeding each other, without the intervention of a concerted piece, will always produce much heaviness. There is some charming imagery in the melodies dispersed through "Linda:" the palaces of the heroine, in the first act; the aira assigned to her faithful friend *Pierotto*, the duo between *Linda* and her lover, the ever ear-haunting "Da quel di," the duo between *Linda* and the Savoyard boy, in the second act: the trio and that scene, and the concluding scene of *Linda*, on her return to her native valley, are exquisite specimens of Donizetti's melodious inspiration.

The Surrey audience received the opera with the greatest enthusiasm, applauding vehemently the touching and vigorous acting of Miss Romer, whose voice is in excellent condition, the delightful vocalisation of Miss Poole, and the artistic exertions of Messrs. Travers and Borrani. Great care has been bestowed on the mounting of the work; and if the operatic execution be compared with that of a few years since, it will be quite evident that the amateurs south of the Thames begin to exhibit no small appreciation of art progress.

PRINCESS'S.

New dramas from the pens of Mr. Douglas Jerrold and Mr. Dion Boucicault, are said to be shortly forthcoming at this theatre. The length of time during which the revivals and original plays produced by the present management have run, testifies to their opportunities of noticing the performances here. This fact, however, testifies to the continued success of the establishment, and is highly creditable to the taste and judgment of its conductors. Whether the public may have improved themselves and their dramatic skill: taste-reformers; and why they can consent to let "The Gamester," and such plays go the way of "George Barnwell," little will be left for them to do in that direction, except to pursue the course they have so successfully commenced. One great merit the managers may claim. They have selected a company thoroughly, as we believe, respectable, and certainly, as we remarked at the opening of the theatre, thoroughly good-looking. Competent to the work undertaken they are, while the style of acting adopted by the principals and leaders is distinguished by an elegance, a refinement, and a finish not elsewhere excelled, if equalled, the subordinates have been judiciously selected from the talented and meritorious members of the profession, several of them tried and proved by the character they have sustained for years. To those ardent spirits who effected the liberation of the stage we are indebted for the possibility of the present, and that of Sadler's Wells theatre, which, being opened and conducted on high principles—one for revivals, and the other for original novelties. The local situation of the two houses, we think, points this out as the natural division of dramatic business between them—the northern one being provided with performers better suited to the weight of the old drama, and the western one with those whose artistic sympathies are evidently with the lighter style of the new. These have, in Mrs. Keen, a representative whose unequalled pathos peculiarly fits her to enact the heroines of the modern play, which in general are less stern in motive, purpose, and action than their predecessors on the Elizabethan stage; and in this circle of art she may move with supreme dominion, as an enchantress in a paradise of her own creation, and, in part, of her own creation.

ADELPHI.

On Monday, Madame Celeste took her benefit and farewell of her audience at this theatre, until her return from America. She performed in the "Queen's Horse," and "Green Mark," in "Flying Colours," and in the second act of the "Green Bushes," shewing in each the "comprehensiveness" of her genius. The house was crowded, and the actress vehemently and deservedly applauded. Though frequently summoned, she declined to come forward until the conclusion of her performance, when she delivered the following speech:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—My good, kind, indulgent patrons, it is with feelings of gratitude beyond my powers of expression that I appear before you, to issue my grateful adieu. To this country—so generous in its sympathies for the stranger, wherever born—I owe my present proud position; for you gave a value, by your golden opinion, to that little talent which my warm-hearted mother discovered and encouraged. My direction of this theatre, through the liberality of the manager and the affectionate zeal of a talented company, has been a labour of love; and if you approve—as the crowded houses nightly evidence—I feel I am repaid beyond my deserts. On occasion ought I to omit—especially such a one as this, with their flattering eulogiums newly locked in memory—to thank the press collectively and individually; remembering that the actor's calling would cease to be an art. Nothing, ladies and gentlemen, would take me from you but a duty of gratitude I hold sacred to those in the New World, who first took me by the hand; and I should not be mistaken if I said some that dur'y I did not visit them again, and take a long and lasting leave. Ladies and gentlemen, my heart is too full to say more than with all my heart I thank you—with all my heart I bid you adieu —*it Deus vous bénisse*."

We are informed that the company presented Madame Celeste with a testimonial of their personal regards—an elegant bracelet, which was received with due acknowledgments.

We present our readers with a Portrait of Madame Celeste, in the character of the victim of the Iron Mask, quietly awaiting her fearful destiny, from which, however, she is saved by the self-sacrifice of the unknown father of her beloved.

During her absence in America, Madame Celeste has desired to provide us with amusement from the United States in the person of Mr. J. Silsbee, a delineator of Yankee eccentricities. He made his first appearance on Monday evening in a piece specially written for him, and the Yankee Plough-Boy." To describe this affair is next to impossible much, of course, in relation to the national peculiarities caricatured, must be taken on trust by an English audience; but there are some amusing fun themselves, and the style of the actor is so broad and unctuous, that the spectator is irresistibly affected, or rather literally convulsed with laughter. The theatre, from beginning to end of the piece, was in a roar. In itself, the drama is poor and weakly sentimental: but the one character is so forcible as it is new. Queer tales, violent Jonathanisms, are corroborated by the "Cape Cod Reel," in which Mr. Silsbee dances as none ever danced before him. When all was over, he delivered a brief address, or apology, promising to be "stronger and sticker" on another occasion, when he hoped to get rid of his present cold, and concluding with a benediction—all in a large Yankee style of delivery, which renewed the merriment of the audience. Truly, Mr. J. Silsbee promises to be a great attraction.

AMELIA BLOOMER, ORIGINATOR OF THE NEW DRESS FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY T. W. BROWN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

SEPTEMBER and the sporting season have brought back country life: it a few persons yet remained in town, they hastened to take their departure, carrying with them the last novelties of this unsettled season. Men's sporting dresses have nothing remarkable for hunting or shooting; taste is the chief guide. The ladies who meet the sportsmen at luncheon, generally ride to the *rendezvous*; and, as the season is generally chilly, habits of light cloth are indispensable. They should be in very simple taste: the skirt does not vary, being plain and long. The body should be without ornament, and close round the neck; they are made without collars, the edge being concealed by the turn-down collar of a plain *fichu*. A single row of buttons fastens the habit in front, which can be left open at pleasure, by turning in the lapels; in this case a jaconet chemisette may be worn, but it should be plain, simple, and without embroidery or lace. The sleeves fit closely to the arm, closed tight to the wrist, and are hid by plain wristbands, and well starched. Loose sleeves are also made with jaconet under-sleeves, buttoning at the wrist: a facing finishes the sleeves; but the plain sleeve is preferable, the hand being much freer, and unencumbered for using the bridle. A black ribbon tied round the neck is indispensable. A gentleman's hat without the feather is alone worn, with a green veil. The skirt of the body is short, and almost fitting close to the petticoat, without slits as in the skirts of dresses. The darkest shades are most worn; fancy-coloured stuffs are out of season.

For ladies who follow the hunt in carriages, and who merely appear at the meet, all the dresses for the country which we have spoken of in our late Numbers are fashionable—Valencias, nankeen quilting, &c. Short cloth cloaks are very serviceable for this weather, which is constantly liable to change, the sun being hot in the daytime, but the nights are cold. The shape of these dresses is the same as those of last spring, round, and falling straight, mousquetaire form, more or less plain, but generally trimmed with embroidery, braid, and lace, without fringe.

We have already spoken of the appearance of scarfs at the end of the summer season; others are preparing for autumn, which will partake of the summer mantelet scarf and the winter cloak. The shape behind is like a scarf, and ends with a point in front. They may be trimmed with a slight fringe, lace, embroidery, braid, and jet; if a very handsome scarf is desired, it can be trimmed with two rows of deep lace.

We should also mention a fashion which is about to be introduced, but which is only fit for the country; and even there it is anything but graceful, notwithstanding all the art that may be applied to its disposition. This is a hooded mantelet. It is so difficult to adapt the hood to the mantelet without encumbering the shoulders awkwardly, that we do not think this fashion will be long-lived, except for the country, where it certainly has the advantage of protecting effectually the neck and shoulders against the first chill of autumn. In town dress we are without any novelty at present.

MADAME CELESTE'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN THE "QUEEN'S SECRET."—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Human's habits of bronze zephyr cloth, the body joined to plain skirts, and fitting tight. Cap, groundwork of embroidered bands and Valenciennes, trimmed with taffetas ribbons. Dark barège dress, three coloured striped flounces setting off the ground, open in front, with skirts to the body; pagoda sleeves, and under sleeves of white muslin, closed at the wrist with Malines lace. Yellow straw bonnet, trimmed with two bunches of cock's feathers. Redingote or paletot of grey taffetas, trimmed down the front with four rows of quilled ribbon; body open in front, with *basques* or small skirts, trimmed like the dress with two rows only; sleeves open, both the upper and under, trimmed also with quilled ribbons, and the slits joined by plain ribbons. Muslin *fichu* trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RUINS OF DILSTON HALL, THE SEAT OF THE LAST EARL OF DERWENTWATER.

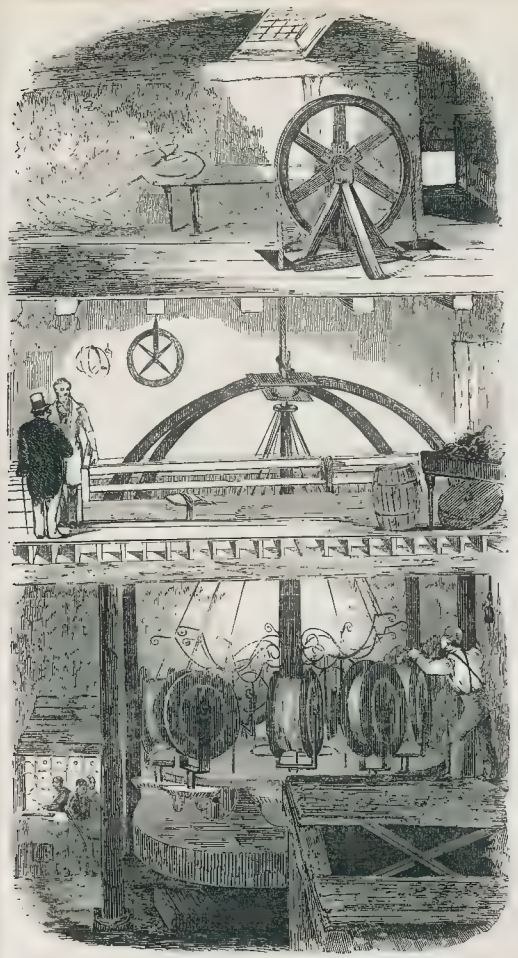
THE romantic scenery of the Devil-water, a stream near which Dilston, or Devilstone Hall is situated, and the desolate appearance of the ruined Hall itself, are entirely in unison with the brief and melancholy history of the devoted and unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater. Dilston, the baronial seat of the ancient

REMAINS OF DILSTON HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

family of Devilstone, is about two miles distant from Hexham, in Northumberland. It stands on an eminence at the entrance to a deep woody dell, near the confluence of the Devil-water and the river Tyne. The Hall was rebuilt in 1768, but has fallen to ruin, with the exception of the chapel belonging to it, which is kept in repair, and whose vault contains the remains of the Ratcliffe family. The baronial tower of the ancient Lords of *Devilstowne* still exists near the premature ruins of the comparatively modern edifice of the Ratcliffes About two miles higher up the stony course of the river is a spot called the Linnels, where the Lancastrian army encamped previously to the battle of Hexham; and not far from this place, opposite a farm called the Black Hill, is the "Queen's Cave," the traditional scene where the fugitive Queen Margaret and her infant son were protected by the robber after the disastrous battle of Hexham. It is a recess in the rock, 31 feet long and 14 feet broad, but so low as scarcely to allow an ordinary-sized person to stand upright within it.

The Barony of Devilstowne passed from the family of that name in succession, to the Tyndales; a family which produced William Tyndale, one of the first translators of the Scriptures into the English language, and who was burnt for heresy at Antwerp, in 1536. Another member of the family is recorded under the remarkable denomination of "Jock Fitz do jock," otherwise "John about the Pan." From this family the barony was transmitted to the Claxtons; one of whom married Sir Edward Ratcliff, a knight of the body to Henry VIII., and who became heir in remainder to the estates, failing issue of his brother Sir Richard.

The fortunes of the ill-fated Earl, who devoted himself to a forlorn cause, urged by a principle of romantic honour, and paid the penalty upon the scaffold, at Tower-hill, are sufficiently known, and have scarcely at this day ceased to be deplored in Northumberland, where his gracious and amiable qualities have endeared his memory: and strange tales have mixed themselves with the superstitions of the simple inhabitants of the Devil-water, and the neighbourhood of Corbridge, relating to the portents which accompanied the death of the unfor-



SECTION OF THE MANUFACTORY, SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE ROPE FROM THE GROUND-FLOOR TO THE WHEEL IN THE SECOND STOREY.

WINDING THE IRON WIRE ON THE BOBBIN.

tana's nobleman, and the downfall of an ancient family; and the aurora borealis, which made an extraordinarily vivid appearance in Northumberland on the night of the execution, is still called by the old people *Lord Derwentwater's corpse lights*.

The Earl was denied his last request, to be laid with his ancestors; embodied in a ballad well known in the north country as "Derwentwater's Farewell:"—

> Albeit that here in London town
> It is my fate to die,
> Oh, carry me to Northumberland,
> In my native grave to lie:
> There shall my body repose
> In Hexham's holy bowers,
> And there you may look for fair Tyndale
> Scatter my grave with flowers

And his remains were ostensibly interred in the churchyard of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, where there is a stone to his memory, bearing his arms, and an inscription, both nearly obliterated. It is on the north side of the churchyard, overlooking High-street, and not far from the tomb of the Pendrells, celebrated for their devotion to an earlier member of the Stuart family, in whose cause the Earl fell a sacrifice. But either this funeral was a mock ceremony, or the corpse was subsequently disinterred; for, on an examination of the family vault in 1805, made by desire of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, the body was capable of being recognised not only by the mark of decapitation, but also, through a remarkable state of preservation, by the open countenance and regular features, which were still found to correspond with the portrait of the ill-starred nobleman. It is traditionally said that the Earl's body was conveyed privately, by night, to this place, and that by day it was deposited in the different houses on the running to persons of the Roman Catholic Church, where solemn obsequies were performed over it. The chapel at Dagenham Park, in Essex, is said to have been one of those resting-places; and at Ingatestone, in the same county, there was an old woman, the inmate of an almshouse, not many years ago, whose mother, as she stated, assisted in sewing on the Earl's head. At Thorndon, the seat of Lord Petre, is preserved an oaken chest, bearing an inscription in brass, engraved by Lady Derwentwater's order, which contains the dress worn by the Earl at his execution, the neck of the shirt being cut away, and the back serge which covered the block stiffened with blood, and cut through by the fatal blow which severed the head.

A man of feeble mind, who, within a few years, performed the office of pew-opener, and other duties, in St. Andrew's church, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, familiarly known as Billy Ratcliffe, was believed to be the last representative of the ancient and honourable house of Derwentwater.

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THE Company for the execution of this great scientific labour have resumed their operations—it is hoped, to be rewarded by complete and permanent success.

The progress of these operations will hereafter be detailed: our object in this place being to describe, in its several stages, the manufacture of the great submarine telegraph rope, the heavy coils of which England and France are ere this perhaps less but nearer communication.

This rope is the work chiefly of last autumn, and is made up of the present year, in which the rapidity of execution bears on its merits; for, though the telegraph-rope be not less than twenty-four miles in length, it has been completed in the short space of three weeks. No manual labour could effect such an undertaking scarcely in as many years; and any one who has had the opportunity of examining the machines employed, will find how much is due to the intelligence and exertions of George Fenwick, an engineer of the Seaham Harbour Iron-works, in Durham. The great machine represented in our Illustration was invented and constructed by him in ten days, but not to be worn out thus cased in twisted iron wires, it passes over the centre sheave (a wheel on the second story of the works), thence over a whelp-wheel, and is conveyed out at the door to the coil in the yard, as represented in the View.

The steam-engine by which this machine is worked makes 60 revolutions per minute, driving the machine at the rate of 18 revolutions per minute, and drawing off 11 inches of rope in one revolution.

The labour to produce this telegraph has been ceaseless—day and night incessantly has the mighty coil been gathering its miles of length, to be conveyed on board the *Blazer*, the Government steam-ship, to proceed with it across the Channel.

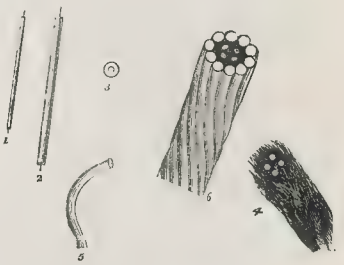


Fig. 1. First layer of gutta percha over the wire.
2. Second layer of gutta percha, enclosing Fig. 1.
3. Section of Fig. 2
4. Wires bound in yarn steeped in solution.
5. Galvanised iron wire.
6. Complete rope bound with galvanised iron wire.

We are happy to learn that Government holds out every aid and encouragement to the enterprising men who have undertaken to complete permanently what but a very few years since was deemed insanity or, at all events, not quite within the bounds of the possible.

The rope has been made by Messrs. Newall and Co., at the works of Mr. E. Weatherley, 30, High-street, Wapping.

To recapitulate, the rope is 24 miles long, and consists of four copper wires, through which the electric currents will pass, insulated by coverings of gutta percha: these are formed into a strand, and served or bound round with spun yarn, forming a core or centre, round which are laid ten iron galvanised wires of 5-16ths of an inch diameter, each welded into one length of 24½ miles, and weighing about 15 tons.

The rope weighs altogether about 180 tons; it forms a coil of 30 feet diameter outside, 15 feet inside, and five feet high, and has been made in the short space of 20 days.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ROPE COMPLETE.

SHIPPING THE GREAT CABLE TELEGRAPH.

On Monday morning, at six o'clock, the interesting process of shipping, for deportation to its destination at Dover, the twenty-four miles of electric telegraph cable, was commenced on the river-side premises of Messrs. Blyth and Co., at Wapping. The *Blazer*, an old war-steamer, of from 600 to 700 tons burden, commanded by Captain Bullock, was placed by the Admiralty at the disposal of the promoters, having been completely dismantled for the purpose. Her funnel, masts, and upper rigging were removed, her boilers taken out, and, lying "high and dry" above tide, she presented nothing but a "sheer hulk." The transfer of the great mass of cable out of the yard on to the vessel, though a very laborious business, was accomplished very cleverly. This was done by passing it over an elevated revolving wheel, above the coil, and thence to another wheel, some 7 feet in diameter, on to a stage some 50 feet high, overlooking the High-street, and thence through a wooden trough, across the street, on to the wharf on the opposite side, so as not to interfere with the traffic of the thoroughfares. Here it was again hauled with seaman-like celerity from off the wharf on to the prow of the vessel, over what are termed "chocks" and supporting poles, at the rate of about a mile an hour, and then stowed away in a continuous coil down the hatchways into the hold. This process was rendered the more laborious in consequence of the clammy covering of tar, which, owing to the nature of the process employed in the manufacture, still adhered to the cable, and it was not completed until Wednesday morning about ten o'clock, when, after working throughout the night, the entire coil of telegraphic tackle was safely deposited by the workmen on board the *Blazer*, which was immediately taken in tow by two steam-tugs, and thus proceeded to Dover.

THE ADULTERATIONS OF TEA.

Amongst the recent investigations of the *Lancet* relative to the adulteration of articles of consumption, the inquiry respecting tea is one of the greatest interest and importance, on account of the universal use of that delightful beverage. As far as our own dealers are concerned, the results obtained are not unsatisfactory, but the extent of deception practised in China is beyond what most persons will be prepared to learn. The Chinese themselves not only use a vast number of injurious materials, but also other leaves than those of the tea plant—a system which has increased since the trade was thrown open and the inspection of the East India Company ceased. In England some of the spurious manufactures consist of the leaves of the beech, elm, horse-chesnut, plane, fancy oak, willow, poplar, hawthorn, and sloe, the latter being most frequent on account of their astringent quality. The use of re-dried tea-leaves, however, has been the most general form of imposition here; and in 1843, when the process was interrupted by the vigilance of the Excise, it is supposed there were not less than eight manufactories for the purpose in London alone, besides many in the provinces. The leaves were bought up at coffee-houses, at 2½d. per lb., mixed with a solution of gum, re-dried, and then coloured with rose-pink and black-lead to "face" them, a bloom being also sometimes imparted with a vegetable red mixed with carbonate of lime. The practice still prevails to some extent, catechin being added for its tannin, but it is greatly limited by the present, catechin being added for its tannin, but it is greatly limited by the present, catechin being added for its tannin, but it is greatly limited by the present

the construction of the social edifice, we shall see that the labouring classes the foundation of the fabric; and unless that foundation is solid, and firm, and stable, the fabric cannot be expected to last. (Cheers.) Nobody an hope to make the poor rich—that would be contrary to the dispensations of Providence in the creation of the human race. * * * * have can change the unequal distribution of wealth. You may by bad laws impoverish the rich, but I defy you by any process whatever to enrich the poor! Cheers.) But if we cannot enrich them, we can do a great deal to make their very comfortable, by enabling them to command as great a portion of the occasories of life as the dispensations of Providence, and the laws of nature will enable them to have within their reach. (Cheers.) That is exactly what has been done by the repeal of the corn-laws." (Cheers.)

With respect to slavery and the slave-trade the noble Lord observed:—

"It is indisputable that the crimes committed in connection with African slavery and the African slave-trade, if they could be put together, are greater in amount than all the greater crimes committed by the human race from the beginning of the world until now. (Cheers.) I repeat, that if we could put together all the crimes ever committed by the most guilty of men, they would not exhibit a greater amount of human suffering and misery than has been created by that detestable and infernal traffic. (Loud cheers.) It required a great sense of what was right on the part of our forefathers, when we started themselves with the strength and unequivocal degree of exertion on their part, as I on that of such men as Wilberforce and Carkson—(Hear)—to wean the nation from a course to which they had been so long accustomed. They succeeded. (Loud cheers.) They began by washing their hands of that guilt which had so long stained them, and the nat on did so at the cost of a vast pecuniary sacrifice, made with greater willingness and cheerfulness in that case than in many other instances. (Cheers.) Our example here has been of great value to others. For instance, would not have done (Cheers.) Here is an additional bond of union between two great nations! (Cheers.) Sometimes nations are united in a league of mutual injustice; but here we are in a league of unity of humanity and noble benevolence. (Cheers.) We have laboured long in this course—the present Government most anxiously and sincerely—but we would not on any account take any credit that does not fairly belong to us. It is to the people of England that the merit chiefly belongs." (Cheers.)

SIR JAMES GRAHAM ON AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

At the dinner of the annual East Cumberland Agricultural Show, on Thursday week, in Carlisle, Sir James Graham presided.

The Right Hon. Bart., in giving the toast of the evening, "Success to the East Cumberland Agricultural Society," said "I have heard with some regret that it was fancied in some quarters that all the good societies of this nature could it was fancied in some quarters that all the good societies of this nature could it was fancied in some quarters that all the good societies of this nature could

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RESIDENT MASTERS.
Head Master: E R Humphreys, LL D, &c
Second Master: H. M. Jeffcock, A.M., late of St Catherine's Hall, Cambridge; sixth Wrangler; Honourman in Classics: and lately second Master of Bromsgrove School
Commercial and English Master: Mr. W. K. Colyer, M.C.P.; formerly for five years assistant Master of Mr Gale Boyle's Academy.
VISITING MASTERS
Classics and English Speech, Mr John Lyall, Professor of Greek at Aberdeen Universities
Mathematics and Military Drawing, with Mapping and Landsurveying: Mr. James Ruthven, C.E. and Architect
The French Language Mr. J. G. Macleod, B.A., University of Paris, Master of Edinburgh Academy
The German Language .. .. Herr Lowenstein
Landscape Drawing .. .. Mr. Alexander F Skrome
Fencing and Gymnastics .. .. Mr Fraudaiaus
Dancing .. .. Mr. John Cormack

The above school Re-opens on the 1st October, but it is particularly requested that the Pupils will be in Edinburgh on 30th instant, at Twelve o'clock, in order that the classes may be arranged
The Head-Master will be prepared to enter Pupils on Saturday, the 27th, and Monday, 29th instant, from Two to Four o'clock.
A large new Class-room has lately been erected, and other additions made to the accommodation.
E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL D, Head-Master.
September 23, 1851.

THE LADIES' WINTER POLKA JACKET, for Riding or Driving, made of stout warm beaver cloth colours, dark brown and black; price 2 guineas. Nothing can exceed this Jacket for comfort and appearance in cold weather; as, like the figure perfectly, and, for riding, should be worn instead of a habit Lady W F also recommends, with the above, his strong double-milled Winter Cloth Habit-Skirts, for Riding and Hunting, price 35s A drawing of the Jacket Leaves of measurement for self-measurement, sent per post, or a Jacket on approbation.—W FORD, Habit Maker to her Majesty, 10, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

FINE FRENCH MERINO and FANCY DRESSES, from 12s 6d the Full Dress; the new Striped, Lowchek Cloth Cloak, 2guineas; and Misses' Antique Satins, &c., from 3½d to 6s the Full Dress. Patterns Post-free.
KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that their new Autumn and Winter Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, &c., are now ready for inspection, and that the Parcels of Patterns of Silks, Lace, Merinos, Silk Velvets, &c., Post-free to any part of the Kingdom, on application.
Address to KING and Co., Regent-street, London.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION and its EFFECTS on TRADE.
The great preparations for the London trade this season have hardly ceased some thousands value of goods to be manufactured and intended for the country parcels Post Free. Patterns Post Free. BERRALL, 83 and 84, Edgware-road, have just received Parcels of two extensive purchases, the following goods:—
7000 yds real French Merinos, 1½d per yd, worth 3d
3500 do. do. 2½d do. value 4s 9d
12500 do. do. 3½d do. 7d
In every shade and beauty of colouring Several thousand yards of elegant and rich Fancy Dresses, such as Chine, Printed and Brocaded Glacés, Moire Antiques, Taffetas, and Gros Royals, &c.; with about 500 pieces of Rich Checked Silks, at 1s 9d per yard; worth 2s 9d, and in 1½d per yard. Ladies' Mourning and Evening Dresses for the Season. Patterns, 7d to 2s 6d per yard.
Patterns cut, and sent postage free to all parts of the world.
N.B.—Every morning will be opened a case of splendid Black Silks and Bullonine, at 2s 9d per yard, real value 4s 6d.
Observe—BERRALL and BERRALL'S celebrated Silk Warehouse is 83 and 84, Edgware-road.—September 27, 1851.

BABY LINEN and CHILDREN'S DRESS. —Infants Robes, long and short, from 6s to £5 5s; Cloaks, 1 to 10 guineas; Caps, 6d to 21s; French Merino ditto, from 2s 6d to 21s; handsomely braided, 31s 6d; French Cashmere Hoods, all the prevailing styles, 7s 6d to 21s; French Cashmere Cloaks, 21s to 5 guineas; trimmed, from 6s 6d. Monthly gowns, improved shapes, from 2s 6d to 12s; fine lawn shirts, 1s to 3s 6d. Superior ont Drawers and Chemises, 1s 6d to 3s. Every article for Baby Linen, Ladies' and Children's Dress, at the Original and Cheapest Repository, 116 French-street, Southampton-row, Russell-square.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 33, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Every watch sent out by Mr Jones is more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price now made in Jones's Watches will not in any way interfere with the quality and value for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s, one will be sent free. Observe—33, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, Jewelled in Four Holes, maintaining power, with all the recent improvements, for £3 3s. Every Watch skilfully examined and timed by the above, richly engraved glass, £2 5s.; highly finished Gold Lever Watches, jewelled in 8 holes, with extra jewelled balance, and compensation, £5 5s. each. Watch.—HAWLEY S, 264, High Holborn, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths, from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street, the only genuine Watchmakers of the name of Hawley, who have no connection with any House in the City.

ELECTRO-SILVERED DEANE and BLATE.—This beautiful manufacture is confidently offered to the public as the most pure silvery whiteness, and the best substitute for Silver (from which it cannot by any test be distinguished) it unsurpassed. DEANE, DRAY, and Co have now plated the whole of their large and varied Assortment of IRON and DESSERT SPOONS and FORKS, in all the newest and most approved silver patterns, and the Electro-silvered Tea, Liqueur-Stands, Cruets, Candlesticks, Cake-baskets, and every article usually produced in silver, is at the same time exhibited with DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s Furnishing Ironmongery (opening to the Monument), London-bridge

SALE of ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic excellence combined with its brilliant appearance, and its durability, which for a period of 10 years since this manufacture was introduced by SAKL and SONS to the public, have notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents, thus giving a convincing proof of its having attained the highest position. Each article produced is marked possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-sixth the cost. The subscribers, who recently bent certain orders with many splendid novelties in Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Services, Candelabra, Candlesticks, Dish Covers, &c., at the Exhibition of Half a Century Messrs Hawley's respectfully inform the Nobility and the Public, that they have no connection with any House assuming their name

ELECTRO-SILVERED DEANE and BLATE.—The beautiful manufacture is confidently offered to the public as the most pure silvery whiteness, and the best substitute for Silver (from which it cannot by any test be distinguished) it unsurpassed. DEANE, DRAY, and Co have now plated the whole of their large and varied Assortment of IRON and DESSERT SPOONS and FORKS, in all the newest and most approved silver patterns, and the Electro-silvered Tea, Liqueur-Stands, Cruets, Candlesticks, Cake-baskets, and every article usually produced in silver, is at the same time exhibited with DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s Furnishing Ironmongery (opening to the Monument), London-bridge

SAVILLE HOUSE, Leicester-square.—To be seen Daily, after 10 A.M.—The most extraordinary Novelty in London, and the greatest Wonder of the World—the LAPLAND GIANTESS and her Companion, dressed in the Picturesque Costume of their Country. This Giantess measures 7 feet 3 inches in height, and is the tallest female in the world. What renders her the more extraordinary is, that in the country where she was born the people are a race of Dwarfs, seldom exceeding 4 feet in height.—Admission, 6d.

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.—Illustrations for Books, Periodicals, Newspapers Manufacturers' Catalogues Advertisements and every variety (Foreign Designs Drawn on Wood, Engraved, Printed, Executed in Colours, Despatched, &c., with the utmost punctuality.
DORE BRYAN, Engraver and Engraver in Wood, 4 Anglica-street, Drury-lane, Corner of Russell-street. Terms moderate.

RICHARD ATKINSON and CO., IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTURERS to the QUEEN, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant—Atkinson and Co. beg respectfully to acquaint the nobility and gentry of Great Britain, that they transmit SPECIMENS for inspection per post free to any part of the country. Any Public orders are sent free of expense to London, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Falmouth, or Glasgow, from which ports they are forwarded as addressed without any delay, and at the risk of Atkinson and Co.

REEVES'S MOIST WATER-COLOURS are warranted to keep in any climate. Also, their Colours in Cakes and pure Chinese Sepia and Lead Pencils, are now used by all artists.—Manufactory 113, Cheapside, London

THOMAS BOULTON'S NEEDLES.—These Needles have been entirely for the last half-century, and are unsurpassed in excellence. They are manufactured of the best spring steel, have highly-finished taper points, and perfectly burnished eyes and are packed in cases, each bearing their name. Every variety of fancy needle is adapted for pressure, by Queen, 98 Oxford-street, Middlesex, 168 Strand London, 42, London-street, Fenchurch-street, City and by many drapers. "Thomas Boulton, manufacturer," London," on each paper.

If you require your FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the LINCOLNS-INN HERALDIC OFFICE Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for search and sketch 3s 6d, postage stamps. Single crest engraved on seals, 8s 6d; crest on plate or dies, 8s. 6d 6l per dozen. Arms with names, for books, 4l in arms of cities, colleges, &c, sketched, 3s 6d, monumental plates facsimiles. Address, HENRY SALOMON.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY sends to Ladies resident in any part of the Kingdom a BOOK of SPECIMENS for two postage stamps. He is also best Maker and Dresser of Hair Ornaments in the Royal Gold Medal Brooches, Rings, Chains, &c., at charges the most moderate.—DEWDNEY, 172, PENTONVILLE-ROAD, LONDON.

Divine about the bridal bride
Round about the bride's stake.—BEN JONSON
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS and BALL SUPPERS PROVIDED, by MESSRS. PURSSELL, 78, CORNHILL, in the most fashionable style; including Wines and Liqueurs of the choicest Brands. Glass, &c. Hire of fare sent for any number required. An elegant assortment of Bride Cakes ready for inspection.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—These Bibs were or Nursing Bottles, the most perfect artificial mother ever invented, are adapted to milk, biscuits, and all kinds of food. The nipple is elastic, and so soft as never to irritate the mouth; it never refused by any infant.—BENJAMIN SLAM, 196, Oxford-street. To all cents. Each is engraved with my name and address.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS.—This superior food for the Infant and Invalid is light, nutritious, easy of digestion, and prevents acidity. It is sold by all chemists and druggists, patent medicine vendors and grocers, tea-dealers. Italian warehousemen, and confectioners. In packets of 6d, 1s, and 2s each family sizes, 7s 6d.—Please to observe, all genuine packets and cases are signed "Jas. Hards," and manufactured at 113, Royal Mint-street, Middlesex, London.

CORK HATS. — GREAT EXHIBITION. Cases XXVIII., No. 135; Class VI., No. 58. CORK HATS of extra lightness, especially constructed for coolness and durability. W. and J. SANGSTER, 140, Fleet-street. The Prince Albert Hat, at 10s 6d, and the paroxysm nature of their hats at 10s 6d, and the PATENT ADOLITE, for preventing candles dropping grease when carried.—Belmont, Vauxhall, Surrey

WEAK LEGS, &c.—BAILEY'S new Bandage is soft; it increases circulation, and gives great comfort to the part supported. Made to any shape. May be had through post for 7d per yard. Also, his patent elastic stockings, knee caps, socks, suspensories, belts, anal stays, and every description of appliance for the relief of the afflicted.—HUNTLEY BAILEY, 418, Oxford-street. Price 2s 6d Surgeons 11s 6d French Calf Leg Boots.

REMINGTON'S PATENT ROASTING APPARATUS.—Great Exhibition, Class 7, No. 179, North-west Gallery.—This apparatus, which has attracted universal admiration, combines a self-acting jack, spit, and tin reflectors. Its advantages are perfect cleanliness, economy of fuel, saving of time, regular basting, and a constant temperature preserved, by retention of the pure flavour of the meat. It is simple in its use, rendering it a most desirable article in all domestic establishments. It is for roasting, and is portable, is peculiarly suited for the army, navy, travellers, sportsmen, and yachts. It is fully explained at the Great Exhibition as above, where detailed prospectuses may be had Prices according to size, 2s 6d, 10s 6d., 21s 0d. Powerful and superior finished bottle-jacks may also be had at REMINGTON'S, 295, Regent-street, Commands, recommended by Post-office orders, promptly attended to.

GLENFIELD STARCH.—The Ladies are respectfully informed that a trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED POWDER STARCH, which for domestic use now stands unrivalled
Has been honoured with the Lady Mayoress of London.
"The Lady Mayoress begs to thank Messrs Panrin and Turner for a box of Glenfield Starch. Duchess-street, Hanover-square."—Manufactured by Mr Wotherspoon, of Glasgow. The laundress has reported that it is the best and very superior Starch she has used; and the Lady Mayoress will have much pleasure in recommending it."—Mansion House, July 31, 1849.
Sold Wholesale, in London, by Messrs Panrin and Turner; Hooper and Sons, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Cornhill; Ewell and Innocent; Petty, Wood, and Co.; Twalvetrees Brothers; and Mr Snelling
AGENTS WANTED: apply to Mr R WOTHERSPOON, 67, Dundas-street, Glasgow

EXHIBITION, CLASS 23, No. 74.
THE SPIRAL SHANK BUTTON, an improvement of the old shank, with tusks inside for the ease of patients of the enlightened age. They are suitable for shirt-studs as well as waistcoats, being complete in itself, and the easy method of attaching them, by the spiral shank, renders them of great importance in the economy of dress, for one will serve for twenty buttons. Sold wholesale by the inventor, at his new premises, 3, Bridge-street, Surrey Turning Manufactory, 83, High Holborn where a large assortment of the above, and every variety of fancy bone and ivory, and glass of all colours. N.B. A liberal allowance to the trade.

THE LADIES' FRIEND
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.—This is the most fragrant and refreshing Perfume ever yielded by the "Bowls of Flowers." It retains its fresh and delightful odour a long time after it has been applied to the handkerchief, dress, &c. It is an unrivalled quintessential spirituous product. For nursing the infant, or for the improvement of the complexion in over-crowded rooms, at intense summer heats, its uses cannot be over-estimated. Price 3s 6d per bottle. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London: and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Caution.—Beware of London Journals of the Aqua d'Ore is exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London
MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—None are genuine unless they come direct from the College as above, and bear the Government Stamp, "Morison's Universal Medicine" engraved on the Government Stamp.
See List of duly authorised agents. This medicine is highly necessary. No chemist is authorised to sell Morison's Universal Pills
(Signed) MORISON and Co., Hygeists.

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT.—How often do we hear from the lips of some tasteful lady, in reply to the question, "Why is she not married?" "It is very true she was in the market for a husband; but then she has such a wretched head of hair!" Hitherto there has been no remedy for this weakness so frequently complained of. A proper and frequent use of MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT, the only remarkable promoter of the growth of the Hair, will speedily restore it to a healthy state, and would Hair will only be known by name. In an elegant pollen 3os, price 3s each. Sold by all perfumers and medicine vendors in town and country. Wholesale London agents.—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sangar, 31, Oxford-street; and Hannay and Co., Oxford-street

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the county of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 520.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851. { TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE DWELLINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

At the present time, the greatest Continental nations are engaged in discussions upon the fundamental principles of society. These discussions, which are now and then carried on peacefully in clubs and newspapers, and quite as often very stormily conducted by means of barricades and street fights, are at the best but unsatisfactory. French and Germans are by no means agreed upon the meaning of the liberty which they love, of the equality which they insist upon, or of the fraternity of which they dream, and in pursuit of their trilogy continually enact scenes which sorely belie the sacred words which are fabled to have inspired them. But we in England, thanks to the sturdy common-sense of our forefathers, have luckily mastered these rudiments, and having acquired a greater amount of practical liberty than is enjoyed by any other nation in the world, have reached a higher stage in our social development. For the last ten or a dozen years, the leaders of opinion have more especially directed their attention to questions which affect the health, the comfort, the rational amusement, and the physical and moral well-being of the masses. It is only in England that sanitary science can be considered a popular topic. There is not leisure for such a study among populations whose chief business is to play at soldiers; but in our country—with much social evil to be diminished, if not remedied and prevented—it is fortunate that the wealthy, the powerful, and the intelligent have not been so intensely satisfied with the existing state of things, as to shut their eyes against the mischiefs which are quite compatible with a very high civilisation, and with the enjoyment of the greatest possible amount of political liberty. It is true that our sanitary reformers have still a vast amount of labour before them; that London yet possesses a barbarous cattle market, and does not possess a good and cheap supply of water; that many of our large and growing towns are even in a worse condition than the metropolis—undrained, unsewered, ill-watered, ill-lighted, and ill-ventilated; and that many hundreds of thousands of the people live in physical as well as in moral degradation. But, after all, much has been already done. The social elevation of the multitude has become the question of our country and our time; and from the Prince Consort, who may not interfere in Parliamentary politics, but who may lend his illustrious name and his great talents to the more valuable, if less exciting, efforts of the philanthropic arena, downwards through all classes of the active-minded men who influence opinion, these questions attract more attention than any other. Most of our populous and thriving towns are endeavouring to provide public parks, libraries, and museums; to build model lodging and dwelling-houses for the labouring classes; to establish public baths and wash-houses; and, in many instances, to encourage, by means of garden allotments, a taste for floriculture and horticulture among the poor. All these things, done or attempted, are symptoms of the great fermentation of those ideas of social development which have sprung from the uninterrupted peace of the last six-and-thirty years, and betoken a new—and, it is to be hoped, a favourable—era in our national history. The very troubles and perplexities of our neighbours have given these questions an impetus; for not only religion, and philanthropy, and the natural progress of civilisation in a country happily not at war, but the reasonable calculation of the upper classes, that the best means of maintaining a population in quiet is to extend the comforts and the decencies of life to the very lowest substrata, have co-operated to this result. A regard for, and fear of, the people, have combined to excite attention to their condition. But, whatever may be the causes, the result is certain; and, as far as it has yet extended, it is beneficial and gratifying. The country that can minimise political, and maximise moral and social questions, is in a fair way of becoming greater and happier, and of extending a humanising influence to every quarter of the earth.

One great secret of the growing favour of such projects for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, as we have mentioned, probably lies in the fact that these projects are discovered to be self-supporting, and not eleemosynary. Charity is a blessed thing; but if the men who endeavour to provide the poor with better homes, and with more extended facilities for comfort, health, and recreation, make their efforts successful in a pecuniary sense, they do a far greater amount of good than any mere act of charity could accomplish. They relieve themselves from the invidious position of administering ostentatious benevolence, and at the same time place the poor upon that footing of equality which is most consistent with mutual self-respect and permanent good-feeling. When public baths and wash-houses are found to pay their cost, and to answer as mercantile speculations; when garden allotments are found to be attainable without loss to those who originate and conduct them, and with pecuniary profit to those who cultivate them; and when it is discovered by capitalists that decent dwellings for the people, built with a proper regard both to amenity and utility, and with all the appliances of modern science and discovery, can be constructed so as to pay a very fair percentage on the sums invested in them, a practical victory has been gained of a higher amount of benefit than could accrue from any acts of pure philanthropy, however extensive. This is our present position; and the abolition of the Window-tax, which formerly prevented the outlay of money upon blocks of buildings for the working classes, may be expected in due time to lead to a large increase in the number of such edifices in all our great towns. But, while rejoicing at this prospect, we would ask whether

ATTACK ON A CHINESE PIRATICAL FLEET BY THE BOATS OF H. M. S. "CLEOPATRA," IN BIAS BAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

nothing is to be done for the rural districts? The agricultural labourers of England lie under peculiar disadvantages in this respect. Too often, by the operation of the law of settlement, the owners of the soil, to rid themselves of the support of paupers, demolish cottages and huts, and force the labourers to reside beyond the boundaries of their domains or their parish—in some instances as great as from four to six miles from the scene of their daily toil. No new homes are provided for these people, who often cluster too thickly for health or decency in buildings already overcrowded, or betake themselves to the nearest town, to be a burden upon the shopkeepers, and to congregate in miserable and turbulent places, where the cholera or the typhus is their constant companion. The cause of sanitary reform makes progress in all the great centres of our wealth and industry. It is high time that those who are interested—as who amongst us is not?—in the existence of a moral and happy peasantry, should bethink themselves of the means of providing them with dwellings fit for human beings, and of counteracting the evil consequences of that wholesale demolition which prevails in the rural parts of the country. If the whole labouring population of England must be driven into the towns—if England, like Spain, must see her rural districts depopulated, sanitary science must yet make greater efforts to improve our cities than it has yet done; but if, as the tendency of opinion would seem to indicate, and as true policy would recommend, the wants of the agricultural classes are to be studied, the sooner some attempt is made to stay the progress of demolition, and to improve the existing dwellings of the peasantry, the more creditable to our national character, and the more safe to our institutions.

ATTACK ON CHINESE PIRATES BY THE BOATS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "CLEOPATRA."

We have been favoured, by an obliging correspondent at Hong-Kong, with the following interesting details of the scene engraved upon the preceding page, which is believed to be the first attack of the kind that has taken place by boat within 60 or 60 miles away from the ship:

"On the morning of the 24th June, Mr. Caldwell (superintendent of police), having received information from some fishermen, who had been robbed, plundered, and badly wounded near Mir's Bay, that some pirates were in the vicinity, waited on the senior naval officer to inform him of the circumstances of the case. Captain Massie thereupon ordered the *Cleopatra*'s barge, pinnace, and cutter to be manned and armed for a pursuit. These boats started from the ship at 11 30 A.M., under the orders of Lieutenant Price, in the barge, accompanied by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Copland (midshipmen) In the pinnace, Mr. Archer; and in the cutter, Mr. Crofton; and a fisherman in each of the boats. In the cutter was Mr. Smith, Second-Master, and Assistant-Surgeon M'Kay. On meeting some boats outside the Lyemoon Passage, they learnt that, on the previous day, a junk had been captured near Mir's Bay. Although the men had only their dinners with them, they determined to push on, but were compelled to anchor for the night under the island of Simoon. On the following morning they learnt from the inhabitants of a small village, that the piratical fleet had been seen the day before in Bias's Bay; whither, after filling their water-bakers, they immediately proceeded. On nearing the point of the bay, three junks were observed at anchor, which, on sighting the boats, immediately weighed and made all sail up the bay, when chase was at once given, and, after several hours' exciting work, the boats succeeded in coming within shot of the bay, where they found they had them on shore. The crews jumped overboard and escaped over the hills, except two, who were made prisoners. Four other junks made their appearance from different parts of the bay, but succeeded in escaping during the time the others were being attacked. The vessels were all searched and burnt. The first junk mounted 17 guns, and carried above 80 men; the second mounted 13 guns and 60 pirates, and above 70 men. The third junk ran up at the very end of the bay, and had time enough to land her guns and the most valuable part of her stores, but, from the carriages left on board, she must have mounted 10 guns. The first two were armed with everything, particularly powder, ball, and stinkpots. The junks defended themselves during the greater part of the chase; two, in particular, that frequently rounded to, and opened their broadsides on the pinnace and cutter with shot and grape (a sean in the sketch); but fortunately without doing them any harm. The pirates which infest the entrance to the harbour, doubtless, have heretofore thought themselves pretty safe in committing depredations, unless when a cruiser was in sight, but will have taught them that a distance of fifty or sixty miles from a pendant in their own stronghold gives them no security, even when a steamer is not available. It happened to be the very same place where the *Fury* attacked 29 junks anchored in line, the whole of which were destroyed."

In the *Friend of India* we find the following additional particulars.

"The chase and running fight described by Mr. Caldwell, the captain of that period, and almost in the very spot where Shup-'ng-tchi's fleet was destroyed, three of the largest junks came to an anchor, and the crews, jumping overboard, fled for the hills. The largest of these, a junk of 1,200 tons burthen, now safely lodged in Victoria Gael, both of whom, besides gallipots of opium, had four or five dollars apiece on their persons.

"In thinking of the capture, we cannot find terms expressive of our sense of the praise due to Lieutenants Price and Forcher, three midshipmen, Mr. D. R. Caldwell, and the several boats' crews. Starting with only one day's provisions and water, they pulled and sailed with a determination and spirit for a good part of twenty-four hours before they came up with the enemy; and then, almost sick from exhaustion, they commenced (with two twelve-pounders) a cannonade and fusilade upon three vessels mounting eighteen guns apiece, and otherwise armed to the teeth, sufficient to have blown them out of the water with a single broadside—they continued that attack until nearly all the powder was expended, and eventually succeeded in capturing and burning them to the water's edge. Throughout this encounter there was only one casualty; Lieutenant Price being slightly wounded with a spent shot. The sails of the boats have suffered the most, and bear sufficiently honourable testimony to the severity of the encounter."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BREVET.—There is now no longer any doubt on the subject of a brevet. It will probably be of the same date as the one in 1846; viz. the 9th November, the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales. Although it is known that the brevet is decided upon, the extent to which it will proceed is uncertain.

NUMERICAL RETURN OF THE OFFICERS, ON RETIRED FULL AND HALF-PAY.—Lieutenant-colonels, 195; majors, 285; captains, 887; lieutenants, 1090; ensigns, coruets, and second lieutenants, 158; paymasters, 93; adjutants, 24; quartermasters, 185; surgeons and staff ranks above assistant-surgeons, 52; assistant-surgeons and apothecaries, &c., 78; veterinary surgeons, 10; chaplains, 20. The half-pay of lieutenant-colonels is usually 11s. per diem; that of majors varies from 7s. 6d. to 10s.; of captains, from 5s. to 8s.; of lieutenants, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d., and no officer of this rank receives more than £50 15s. per annum; the ensigns' half-pay fluctuates from 1s. 10d. to 3s. 6d. per diem, the majority receiving 3s. a day; paymasters on half-pay draw from 4s. to 10s. a day; adjutants average 3s. 6d. per diem; quartermasters receive from 2s. to 3s.; regimental surgeons draw from 2s. to 17s 6d. a day, according to length of service; assistant-surgeons from 2s. 6d. to 8s.; veterinary surgeons, from 3s. 6d. to 12s.; chaplains, 2s 6d to 10s. The oldest lieutenant-colonel is Philip Walsh, Jan. 8, 1800; the oldest major is A. Rose, Dec. 10, 1807; the oldest captain is T. Askew, half-pay, Feb. 26, 1794; the oldest lieutenant is Charles Grant, half-pay, 8th, Jan. 8, 1778; the oldest ensign is Second Lieutenant Lyle, R.M., July 22, 1780; the oldest paymaster is G. Decarteret, 50th Regiment, Feb. 15, 1756; the oldest surgeon is J. Belton, half-pay, 7th West India Regiment, Sept. 14, 1791; the oldest quartermaster is J. Mingay, 93d Foot, May 12, 1783.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—From the evidence adduced, the select committee on army expenditure have recommended that a rigid revision in the commissariat department abroad shall take place, and a considerable reduction made in all our colonies. They are of opinion that the monetary transactions are unnecessarily complex, especially those applying to Canada; and in almost all the colonies the number of separate chests is much too great.

TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—The Government have no present intention of sending any more troops as a reinforcement to the Cape of Good Hope.

THE NEW STEAM-VESSELS.—The new steam-vessels, one a 28-gun screw ship, after the lines of the *Tribune*, building at Sheerness; and a paddle-wheel sloop, after the lines of the *Cruiser*, building at Deptford, announced by us some time since to be built at Pembroke, are to be called respectively the *Cyprus* and *Harrier*, both old Royal Navy names.

THE TROOPS IN AUSTRALIA.—The only regiment now serving in Australia is the 11th Infantry; but, according to letters recently received from New Zealand, it appears that the authorities in Australia have applied to the effect that either the 58th or 65th (both serving in New Zealand) may be removed to Australia as a reinforcement. It is apprehended that the men of the 11th Regiment will, if possible, desert, in order to repair to the gold mine districts.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.—A set of new colours was presented to the 7th Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), in Portsmouth garrison, on Monday afternoon, by Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.B. The Governor's-green, at the end of the High-street, was the spot where the interesting ceremony took place, and it was crowded with spectators. The colours were the gift of the Lady Augusta, as were also the old colours belonging to this regiment, which were presented to it in 1829, Lord Frederick being at that time in command of the regiment. The set of colours consists of the Queen's colour, or Royal standard, and the regimental colour, the latter bearing the following names of actions and services in which the 7th has distinguished itself:—Martinique, Talavera, Albuera, Badajos Salamanca, Victoria, Pyrenees, Orthès, Toulouse, Peninsula

CAPTAIN GROSTAKES' INVENTION.—An invention by Captain Grostakes, of the Belgian Engineers, has been lately tested at Woolwich. It is a simple means of ascertaining the distance of any object against which operations may have to be directed, and is composed of a staff about an inch square and three feet in length, on the top of which is fixed a cross-piece, called a slide, to which is attached a plate of tin, six inches long and three inches wide, painted over with a white stripe across its centre. A similar plate is held by an assistant, and is connected with the instrument by a fine wire. When an observation is to be taken, the observer looks at the distant object through a glass fixed on the left of the scale, and adjusts the striped plate by means of the slide; the assistant also looks through his glass, standing a few feet in advance of his principal, at the end of the wire; *Ridge* soon has been ascertained, and the distance declared, the distance is read off on the scale. In the three trials made at Woolwich, the distance in one case, although more than a thousand yards, was determined within two inches; and in the other attempts, within a foot. It is obvious that such an instrument, if to be depended on, will admit of being applied to other than military surveys and operations, and may be made useful in the civil service.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The persecution of obnoxious journalists by the Government is still maintained. The *Patrie* is to be prosecuted for having printed certain revolutionary documents, in violation of the law of July, which prohibits the printing of papers connected with criminal cases while under investigation. M. Baroche, the reponsible editor of the *Assemblée Nationale*, has been condemned on the 14th of October before the Court of Assize to take his trial on a charge of publishing a letter from a subscriber containing false assertions against the Government. The *Democrat du Rhin* has been seized. There has been one acquittal, however, that of M. Rouy, the editor of the *Presse*, who was tried on Monday, for having published the letter of M. Victor Hugo to M. Vacquerie, which had appeared in the *Audience*, and which we noticed last week. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and M. Rouy was discharged.

On general politics the advices of the week are more than usually barren of interest. The *Journal des Débats* declares that the party of order will stand by the electoral law of the 31st of May, and will not consent to its repeal for the sake of aiding the re-election of Louis Napoleon.

Amongst the rumours of the week was one respecting a change of the Ministry. M. Fanchier and the Minister of Justice, it was said, were to go out. M. Odilon Barrot was to be the new former, who was to propose a modification of the electoral law of the 31st May. Those rumours were, however, devoid of any foundation.

The annoyances caused to English residents in Paris by the late decree respecting foreigners have attracted the attention of the Marquis of Normanby, who has represented the matter to the French Government.

Two Legitimist pamphlets have been erected to seats in the Legislative Assembly, viz. M. Gouyon for the department of the Morbihan, and Capt. Kersaule, of the navy, for the department of the Finisterre. They are both of extreme Legitimist opinions, and have lived in retirement since the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne in 1830. M. Gouyon was an officer of the Royal Guard of Charles X., and distinguished himself in fighting in the streets of Paris against the insurgents during the "three glorious days of July." After the departure of Charles X. he retired from the army in disgust, and his friends say that he has not visited the capital for the last 21 years.

The marked attentions which

figure, intended to represent the "Genius of Art" (not the Genius of Wit, some of your London daily papers printed it), who is represented as showering laurels and crowns on all beneath. This figure, which indicates a high talent, is the work of M. Naves

The *salle* was pretty well filled with guests when the King arrived, accompanied by the Duc de Brabant, the Comte de Flandres, the Princess Charlotte, and a brilliant suite of Court functionaries, ministers of state, diplomatic grandees and their ladies, and notabilities of many kinds. His Majesty was received in due state by the President of the "Cercle Artistique et Litteraire," the givers of the *fête*, and M. Quetelet (who seemed quite as much at home here as among his figures, his statistics, and his political economy) delivered an appropriate address, which the King very gracefully received. As the Count Arrivabene, the President of the late Queen, or the Duke of Saxe-Coburg (I forget which), his Majesty did not stay long; but he found time to signalise all the diversities with not the slightest omission of his subjects, but those most distinguished for their genius or their talents in art or in literature.

If the *salle* was magnificent when still empty, it assumed a dazzling splendour when filled with thousands of persons—the ladies in full *toilette*, and many of the gentlemen in uniform. Dancing does not afford much material for description; indeed, to tell you the truth, the whole of my time was occupied in more agreeable observations. With so many lovely "living figures" around, as the Count's apprpriate address, which the King very gracefully received. As the Count figure" flitting before my eyes, it was no such great loss that the portraits and paintings were half hidden from the view. Enough to say, that the indefatigables kept up the ball of excitement till four o'clock in the morning, when, in the event, Belgium quite extraordinary as a revolution. As most of the hotels and *cafés* were kept open all night, you may imagine how gay Brussels was "for that night only." It reminded me of the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris, on the night of a *bal masqué* at the Opera.

The third day of the *fêtes* was not signalised by any great public display; but the young Princess went to the temple of the Augustins to preside at a concert, for there has been open a Flemish theatre, held in the "Cirque" (I believe the excellent Italian company played last year)—a performance by Flemings, and entirely in Flemish. The theatre was nightly crowded to suffocation.

The wind up of these *fêtes* was on Friday night, when the Grand Place was magnificently illuminated. Splendid by day, the effect at night, with the architecture of the Hôtel de Ville marked out by lines of lamps and gas jets, and the colossal statues of the Counts of Flanders, Egmont, Horn, and Van Artaveld, in greater part of the fine old houses glittering with light, was really grand. It is the conjunction of architectural form with brilliancy of lighting, that renders these illuminations on the Continent so far superior to anything we can produce at home, although in point of outlay and enormous masses of light we far transcend them. This week's excitement concluded by a grand display of fireworks on the Place d'Anvers.

You will have noticed how often the king's name has been mentioned. The King here, the King there, the King everywhere. A politic Prince is this same Leopo'd, Roi des Belges. He perfectly understands his position. When he first came to the throne he was regarded with doubt and mistrust; but, by a very judicious line of conduct, he has conquered the affections of his subjects—although living under constitutional monarchy, the Belgians enjoy the blessings of the most liberal of modern constitutions, the Belgians enjoy the blessings of the most "paternal" system of government a combination which renders the country peculiarly interesting. To him is owing every public display. You have recent visit the Province commenced with the King, and the fireworks ended with the King. His Majesty also introduces his sons to the people, making them the deputies on all possible occasions. They thus become accustomed to a Sovereign, without seeming to be subjects.

F.

EXPECTED VISIT OF KOSSUTH TO ENGLAND.

The following communication, dictated by Kossuth, and addressed to the Mayor of Southampton, was received by that functionary on Tuesday afternoon

Marseilles, Sept. 27, 1851.

Sir,—His Excellency, Governor Kossuth (my chief), with thankful sentiments acknowledging the lively interest and the high-minded sympathy which the generous city of Southampton, and you, sir, particularly, were on so many occasions honouring the Hungarian name, for the fate of its exiled leader, and of all Hungarians; also who obtained to land on your hospitable shore, has entrusted me with the agreeable duty of a pressing, sir, his hearty congratulations to inform you that, encouraged, with the generous consent of his Majesty, the Sultan, without any previous negotiation whatever, but rather with unasked liberality, the Sultan, without any previous negotiation whatever, but rather with unasked liberality, the Sultan, without any previous negotiation whatever, but rather with unasked liberality

MAORI CHIEF, AND CARVED STERN OF A NEW ZEALAND CANOE.

Bay—a place near to the town, but without its limits—no further manifestation has been made, and I think it may safely be said that the crisis of the affair is over. The cause of the determined and vindictive spirit they have evinced arises from the fact of an individual of the lowest class among them—in fact, a slave—having presumed to strike one of their highest chiefs, and he, too, rendered sacred and untouchable for the time by means of the mystical *Tapu*. That they would seize and murder the policeman were it not for fear of the Europeans, and because they really have no enmity against, but rather a wish to conciliate them, there can be no doubt. As for the poor fellow himself, he remains close in Mr. Beckham's house, in daily fear of his death, which he himself says is certain. What Sir George Grey will do with him, is not yet known—most likely send him to Sydney or England; in New Zealand certainly his life is in jeopardy. Altogether, in spite of such a warlike demonstration, there has been little or no fear for themselves felt by the Europeans; and while it shows from what apparently trifling causes will spring the deadly vengeance of the savage, it offers no reasonable grounds to dissuade any intending emigrants from availing themselves of the open and fertile lands, the splendid climate, the increasing wealth of New Zealand in general, and of Auckland in particular.

By the submission of the rebel, the Maori chief is dispersed, without any further manifestations of disturbance.

The accompanying Illustrations are from Sketches by Mr. O. W. Brierly.

Here we have a Chief of Maoris, who, according to the testimony of the best informed writers upon the subject, are a superior race, capable of high civilisation, which we may one day see living peacefully in cities, villages, and hamlets, industrious, and contributing as much to the prosperity of New Zealand as the white settlers themselves; indeed, a considerable fusion of the races is already going on.

Beside the Chief is the elaborately-carved head of the war-canoe, such as we recollect seeing the illustrations of Cook's Voyages. These canoes are of great length, gaily painted red, and ornamented with white feathers and the sea and stern richly carved. Like other nations, the New Zealanders have various high-sounding names by which they designate their war canoes: for example, "*Mountain*," or "a slaying and devouring fire." It is not unfrequent to find, at the head of their canoes, figures and ornaments designed by the Chiefs to whom they belong.

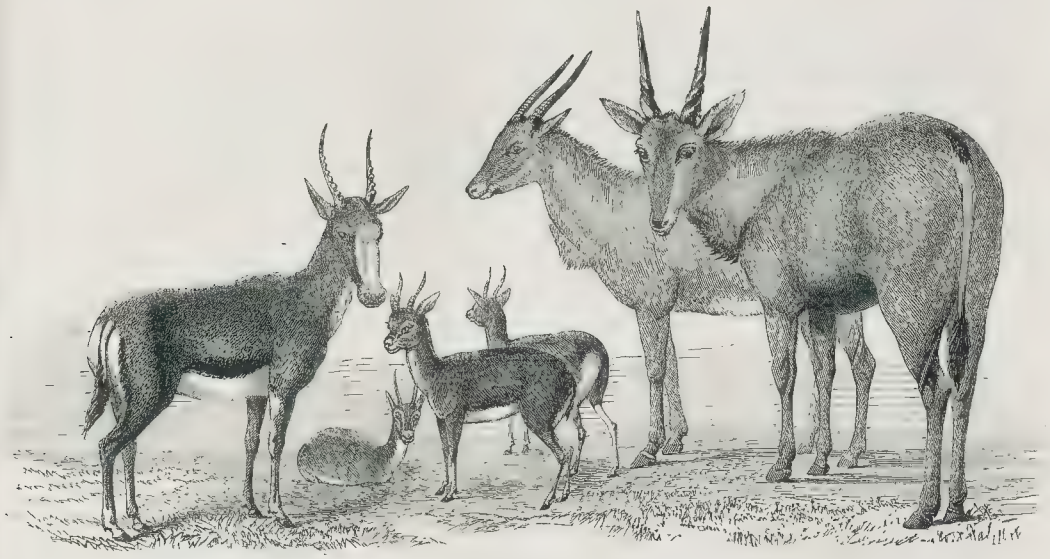
Beneath the Illustration is a View of the town of Auckland, with H.M.S. *Fly* at anchor, and the advance of the war-canoe.

Though Wellington is the commercial Metropolis, and the political capital of New Zealand, being the seat of Government, it was selected in 1840, by Governor Hobson, strategically enough, for its position in the Island, and the nearest northern settlement, but about 500 miles from the Straits. The situation is considered preferable to that of Wellington, as, besides possessing a safe and capital harbour, it boasts of large tracts of land available for cultivation in the immediate vicinity of the town. The climate, also, is more genial than that of Port Nicholson, being less subject to the south-east gales which blow with such terrific violence through the funnel of Cook's Straits.

The town itself presents an unattractive aspect, and has never been a favourite with the emigrant, yet a population of more than 2500 has been attracted to it. Many of the houses in Auckland are good. The barracks stand on the summit of a hill, looking over the harbour; and the church is a conspicuous object from the sea. The Government House is placed upon a lawn looking towards Hauraki Gulf, across which a most extensive and varied prospect opens of picturesque islands, with the blue mountains of the Great Barrier visible seaward.

THE TOWN OF AUCKLAND.

THE EARL OF DERBY'S MENAGERIE, AT KNOWSLEY.



BOUTE-BOK. GAZELLES. MALE AND FEMALE ELANDS.

It has been rumoured, upon the faith of a statement which appeared in some of the papers, that the whole of this collection was bequeathed by the late Earl of Derby to the Queen, and that, in the event of her Majesty declining the bequest, it was to be presented to the Zoological Society of London

This erroneous impression appears to have originated in the fact of the late Earl having expressed a wish that a specimen from the collection should be offered to her Majesty's choice, and it is stated that the Royal selection is expected to be made in favour of the group of eight black-necked swans, a most rare and beautiful species, specimens of which appeared in our Paper of last week. The Earl is, likewise, understood to have signified a wish that the Zoological Society should be offered a similar choice, and this, it is understood, has fallen upon the group of elands, the only living examples in this country, consisting of two males and three females, one of which was bred at Knowsley. A pair of these fine animals, male and female, are given in the accompanying Engraving, grouped with three specimens of the gazelle, one of them likewise bred at Knowsley; and the bonte-bok, whereof there is in the collection a group of four, two males and two females, one of the former, the specimen represented, bred at Knowsley. The eland, which is the largest of the antelope kind, measures, when full grown, five feet in height at the shoulder, and, from the mildness of its nature and the excellent quality of its flesh, which is more esteemed than that of any of the other wild animals of South Africa, it might be worthy of an attempt to naturalise the species in our parks, both as a harmless and noble ornament, and for the sake of a variety at the table. The docility of this species is such, that to save the burthen of conveying such a heavy carcase, the old bulls weighing about 8 cwt., it is the practice of the African hunters to ride into the midst of the herds in which they congregate, in order to select the full-grown males, and turn them in a homeward direction before bringing them down. The large muscles from the thighs of this animal, when dried and cured, produce an esteemed article of diet, called by the Cape colonists the biltong. The gazelle is found in Egypt and North Africa, and may be seen faithfully represented upon the ancient monuments of the former country and Nubia. The bonte-bok, or painted goat

MALE AND FEMALE HOG-DEER.

MASKED PARROT.

HERD OF INDIAN ANTELOPES.

of the Dutch colonists of South Africa, is so called from the peculiar markings and japanned appearance of its colours. It is likewise called bless-box, or blaze-buck, in reference to its white face, similar to the mark called a blaze in horses.

The second group represents a male and two female hog deer, a favourite object of sport to the Indian hunter. A peculiar habit in this species, of stamping with a quick jerk of the fore knee, is conveyed in the engraving. Seven of this species, bred at Knowsley, are in the Menagerie.

The subject of the third Illustration is the masked parrot of the South Sea Islands, the only living specimen, we understand, in this country.

The fourth group represents a herd of the Indian antelope, six of which were bred at Knowsley. These animals, remarkable in their native state for their extreme shyness, have retained their original wild nature, and are only to be approached with great caution, lest in their pause they should bound over the fence. They are represented in the accompanying Illustration in the performance of a series of long and lofty springs, which they exhibit upon the least alarm from the approach of strangers. Captain Williamson states, in his "Wild Sports of the East," that he has seen an old buck antelope of this kind lead a herd of females over a net at least 11 feet high, and that they frequently vault to the height of 12 or 13 feet, and pass over 10 or 12 yards at a single bound. This curious sight has not often been enjoyed at Knowsley, on account of the careful consideration which is extended towards the preservation of the animals from alarm or disturbance of any kind, such as might be detrimental to their health and safety.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 5.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 6.—St. Faith
TUESDAY, 7.—Sun rises 6h. 12m.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Eddystone Lighthouse finished, 1759.
THURSDAY, 9.—Dutch fleet defeated, 1797.
FRIDAY, 10. Oxford and Cambridge Terms begin.
SATURDAY, 11.—Canova died, 1822.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1851

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 0	11 10	10 51	0 20	0 45	1 5	1 25	1 40	1 55	2 10	2 25	2 40	2 55	

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—PLAY-HOUSE PRICE NIGHTS.—It is respectfully announced that the LAST FAREWELL NIGHTS will be given on WEDNESDAY, October 8, 1851; THURSDAY, Oct. 9; FRIDAY, Oct. 10; and SATURDAY, Oct. 11; being exactly the last FAREWELL NIGHTS of the Theatre closing with the Great Exhibition. Prices Pit, 5s; Gallery, 2s 6d: Pit Stalls, 10s 6d: Gallery Stalls, 5s. In Boxes—Two Pair, 31s; Grand Tier, £1 11s 6d; Second Tier, £1 1s; Third Tier and Seats, 5s, 6s, and 7s.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. The Opera to commence at Eight o'clock.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, THE GAMESTER, APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA. 7, Love in a Maze, Apartments, and the Alhambra. 8 Town and Country Apartments and the Alhambra. 9, The Wife's Secret. 10, Apartments, and the Alhambra. 11, Twelfth Night, Apartments, and the Alhambra. 11, The Duke's Wager, a Model of a Wife and the Alhambra.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Triumphant Success of the BATEMAN CHILDREN.—On MONDAY next, Oct. 6th, 1851, for the BENEFIT of ELLEN and KATE BATEMAN, who will be produced, for the first time, SWEETHEARTS and WIVES Hilfe Lee Selby, Kate Bateman, during the evening. Sheridan and E. on Bateman will appear as Portia and Shylock, in the Trial Scene from the MERCHANT of VENICE. After which, for the first time, the Petite Comedy of OLD and YOUNG. Matilda Mowbray, Kate Bateman Mowbray Hector Mowbray, Kate Bateman [illegible] Gobbleton Mowbray. Kate Bateman [illegible] Pennington Mowbray, Kate Bateman [illegible] Peter (the Gardener), Ellen Bateman With other attractive Entertainments. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Stalls, 5s; Boxes, 4s; Pit, 2s 6d: Amphitheatre, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s, £1 11s 6d, and £2 2s.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Under the Management of Mr THOMAS MOLLISON. Positively last Two Nights of Mr Macready. Mr Kean Miss Mole Caro line, M Leisset, and young Baptiste, gain fresh laurels nightly in the Arena of all Nations. The Bloomer Costume of Burbach has created a most powerful sensation. Doors open every evening at seven o Clock, at the Grand Entrance, Brunswick-street, Drury-lane. Pit, 3s 6d; Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.—N.B. Parties unable to obtain a seat are pressed to withdraw at once from any other part of the house.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. On MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, and during the Week, will be produced Lord Byron's MAZEPPA; or, the Wild Horse of Tartary. Mazeppa, Mr. Batty's popular NOVELTIES of the ARENA, introducing the largest and most talented company in Europe. The whole concluding with a laughable Farce. Tickets may be had and places secured at the Royal Amphitheatre 11 Astley's Bridge, Surrey, Mr T Thompson

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON, will Positively Close on SATURDAY NEXT.—In addition to the large and talented corps of this Establishment, the principal Artistes of the Theatre Royal Astley's, will appear the Evening Arrangements will commence with Brilliant Displays of Fireworks, on Monday, Oct 6th and during the Week, an entire change of Performance Doors open at Half past Four; to commence at Five. On Thursday, October 9, the last Grand Day Performance. Doors open at One; to commence at Two. The Entertainments in the evening as usual. On Saturday October 11 a GRAND FETE will take place, when the Entertainments will consist with a magnificent Display of Fireworks, and, in consequence of the length of the Programme, the Performance will, on that Day, commence precisely at Four o'Clock Admission: Private Box, £1 1s; Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second ditto, 1s; Third ditto, 6d.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. John Parry will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6th, at Prince's Theatre, at Weston-super-Mare; on Thursday, at Bridgewater on Friday, at Taunton; on Monday, October 13th, at Torquay, on Tuesday, 14th, at Exmouth; on Thursday, 16th, at Exeter; and on Friday, 17th at Tiverton.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—SCOTLAND.—Ventriloquism Extraordinary.—These concert Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, October 6 and TUESDAY, October 7, at INVERNESS. On Friday, Oct 10, at Banff, on Monday, Oct 13, Tuesday, Oct 14, Wednesday, Oct 15 and Thursday, Oct 16, at Aberdeen; on Friday, Oct 17, at Montrose; on Monday, Oct 20 at St Andrews; on Thursday, Oct 23 at Kirkaldy; on Monday, Oct 27, at Dundee; on Tuesday, Oct 28, at Dunbarton; Wednesday, Oct 29 at Stockton; on Monday, Nov 3, at Gainsborough; and on Tuesday, Nov 4, at Brigg. Begin at Eight o'clock.—Stalls 3s; Gallery 1s.

ROBIN'S FIVE EXTRA NIGHTS, to Comply with Numerous Applications; and on SATURDAY, the 11th, his FAREWELL, and most Positively Last Appearance in LONDON (as being compelled to make his Début and First Appearance at the Theatre Royal Liverpool, on MONDAY, the 20 h of OCTOBER NEXT. 85th appearance of M and Mdme Robin 325, Piccadilly. On MONDAY, at Eight o'Clock, and during the Week they will repeat their unbidden SOIREE PARISIENNE, WITH NEW and Original Entertainments. Commencing each evening at Eight o'Clock precisely. Admission 2s. Stalls, 3s 6d. Children half price Doors open at Seven.

GOLD from CALIFORNIA.—JUBILEE DAY, at 12, 3 and 8 o'Clock, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the Grand Moving DIORAMA of the OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, with fine Specimens of Steam and Mountain Gold 6 feet from the Rocky Mountains, 2 miles round. It ranks the spectator as carried through 3,000 miles of country, and includes the Missouri and the Sierra Nevada Mountains and Golden Dream, and the Valley of the Mississippi.

THE SMALL-FOOTED CHINESE LADY and NATIVE FAMILY continue to attract crowded audiences, at their MUSICAL SOIREES, daily at 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and at the evening at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, at the celebrated CHINESE COLLECTION, Adam-street, Adelphi. The largest and most complete Museum in Europe of all that relates to China and the Chinese. Open daily from 10 till 10. Admission ONE SHILLING.

PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR and COSMORAMA, 207 to 209, REGENT STREET. The elegant and fashionable BAZAAR fitted up in a style of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

On Monday a Common Hall was held for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

The Lord Mayor, the aldermen, the two new Sheriffs, Mr. Cotterell and Mr Swift, the Recorder, and the other City officers, assembled in the Guildhall, in their state dresses, soon after ten o'clock, and proceeded to St. Lawrence's church to hear Divine service, immediately after which the proceedings commenced.

The Recorder, in the usual form, called upon the senior alderman in rotation to the chair, Alderman Hunter and Alderman Challis, the Court of Aldermen elected Alderman Hunter, the senior Alderman, to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

Alderman Hunter, the Lord Mayor elect, amidst loud approbation, expressed his readiness to take upon him the office of Chief Magistrate, the important duties of which he would, he assured the livery, use his best exertions to perform to the satisfaction and benefit of his fellow-citizens. (Cheers.) He was aware of the difficulties every one who undertook the responsible functions of the mayoralty would have to encounter, and he, therefore, felt that he should look to the guidance to his fellow-citizens for forbearance as he proceeded to acquit himself of the task. (Cheers.) He would not make professions, but he trusted that at the conclusion of his year of office they would have no cause to regret the honour they had so unanimously conferred upon him.

A vote of thanks to the late Sheriffs, Sir Robert Walter Carden and Sir George Hodgkinson, for the admirable manner in which they had performed the duties of the shrievalty for the past year, and the acknowledgment of the compliment by those gentlemen, closed the proceedings.

In the evening an induction of the Lord Mayor elect to the civic hospitalities took place at a dinner given by the retiring Lord Mayor to his successor, and the members of the Court of Aldermen, at the Mansion House. The entertainment took place in the Long Parlour. The guests incuded the new Sheriffs, Messrs. Swift and Cotterell, the late Sheriffs and their chaplain, the City officers, and several of the Lord Mayor's private friends. Covers were laid for seventy.

SWEARING-IN THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.—On Saturday, the ceremony of administering the oath to Thomas Cotterell, Esq., citizen and cordwainer, and James Swift, Esq., citizen and spectacle-maker, the sheriffs for the year ensuing, took place at the Guildhall with the customary observances. The ceremony, T. T. the senior, has always a dejeuner à la fourchette to the civic authorities, at Cordwainers' Hall, and from thence went in procession to the Guildhall, where they were installed with the chains of office. The most important of the day was the appearance of Father Ignatius, of Islington, a Roman Catholic priest, in full canonicals, as chaplain to Sheriff Swift, who is of that persuasion.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BILLINGSGATE MARKET.—The extensive erections at Billingsgate for the purposes of the fish market are progressing rapidly. The elevation fronting the Thames already presents a prominent appearance. The dock in which the oyster-boats used to anchor, while unloading, has been filled up, and the front of the new market erected on the site. The old fish dock with the Custom House quay. The building is of brick, upon a foundation of Aberdeen granite, the corner of the clock tower and offices being ornamented with rusticated quoins of Portland stone. The passage to the market from the river vessels are spacious, the whole of the superstructure above them being supported by neat substantial iron pillars. The tower in the centre of the front of the market facing the Thames is surmounted by a gilt dart flying fish, and in the body of it will be placed a clock of large dimensions, which will show the hours on each of the sides. The whole of the most unsightly building now standing, hitherto used as the fish market, will be taken down, and a spacious light iron and glass roof erected upon iron pillars for the upper market. The cost of the ventilation, water supply, &c., is estimated at £1840.

RIGHT OF VOTING OF THE CHARTER-HOUSE BRETHREN.—At the Finsbury registration, on Monday, Mr. Macqueen decided that the brethren of the Charter-house have a right to be placed on the list of voters. The case was raised upon the claim of J. G. Traine Banister; and in giving judgment, the learned barrister said:—"All the requirements of the statute seem to be complied with enacting part and in the proviso, seem to be fully met and answered by the case of the claimant, unless there be something in his *status* as one of the brothers of the Charter-house that must exclude him from the franchise. It is said he lives on charity; so likewise do the fellows of a college. They live on charity, if by charity is meant the bounty of their founders; but they are not on that account excluded from the civil right of exercising the elective franchise as citizens. By the deed of foundation, the eighty brothers of the Charter-house are to be gentlemen by descent, merchants ruined by the disasters of commerce, or soldiers, mariners in the service of their country. From the moment of his admission each brother is independent. They cannot be displaced or disturbed at the caprice of a governor. They seem to me to have a higher estate than is required for the purpose of the legislature. I am therefore of opinion that Mr. Banister's claim is well founded; and I comply with it accordingly." The name was then inserted. The result of this judgment will be next year to admit to the franchise 80 "poor brethren" of this establishment, independently of other similar institutions in different parts of the kingdom.

NONCONFORMIST NEW COLLEGE.—On Wednesday the college recently erected by the Independent denomination of dissenters in the Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, was opened with an inaugural address from the Rev. John Pye Smith, D.D., the Rev. Dr. Harrison, in the presence of a numerous body of his co-religionists. The new college is the result of a union of three existing similar institutions, at present belonging to the Independents, viz., Coward, Homerton, and Cheshunt Colleges; and it is anticipated from such a concentration of Nonconformist resources and energies, hitherto divided, that the standard of sacred and theological learning among the preachers of that community will be considerably raised. The college is an extensive building, constructed of Bath stone, and comprises some eight or ten lecture-rooms, a library, a museum, and a laboratory; and at the north end there is a residence for the principal of the institution. The entire frontage stands about 250 feet in length, having a tower in the centre, under which is the chief entrance. The hall is lined throughout with stone, and connected with it is a handsome staircase leading to the upper floor. The chapel, which is behind the south side of the edifice, is a lofty room 60 ft. by 25 ft. on the plan, with an open timber roof, the walls being of stone; and the shelf accommodation (which is expected to be entirely filled) is sufficient for 20,000 volumes. The central tower is 86 feet in height, and commands an extensive view of the metropolis and the surrounding country. Besides the entrance hall, it contains the council-room on the first floor, philosophical lecture-rooms, and the laboratory. The whole of the interior dressings are of Caen stone, and the joiner's work and the fittings throughout are of oak. The ceilings are of wrought wood-work exhibiting their construction, those of the museum and the council-room being highly ornamented. The entire fittings have been carefully designed in harmony with the style of the building, which is of a Tudor date. The front elevation is of considerable elegance, and the principal features are a beautiful oriel window at the front, and the end windows of the library, which are of a rich and rather elaborate design. The architect, Mr. Emmett, of Hattongarden, has evidently bestowed the strictest attention to rendering the building perfectly consistent in its design with the purposes it has attained to, and the unity of his design is certainly remarkable, considering that the whole work has been executed in the space of eighteen months. The total cost of the structure is estimated at about £20,000. A cool collation closed the day's proceedings.

SURREY NEW COUNTY GAOL.—On Wednesday, the newly-erected House of Correction, on Wandsworth-common, was opened for the reception of prisoners. It is on the cellular principle, the same as Pentonville, and is calculated for 750 prisoners.

THE NEW-ROAD.—On Wednesday, at the meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras, a resolution was carried directing the surveyor to pave the roadway of the New-road, between St. Pancras Church and King's cross, with the granite blocks transversely, that portion with which they are at present proceeding being paved diagonally. The object is to set at rest by practical experiment the disputed point of whether the granite block-paving laid diagonally or transversely is most durable.

ST. PANCRAS ALMSHOUSES.—Designs for the almshouses proposed to be erected by the parish of St. Pancras are now on display at the Vestry-hall, King's-road, Camden Town, where they are open to the inspection of the public daily from ten till four, except Tuesdays. A plot of more than an acre of ground has been purchased in a delightful situation, behind the Governesses' Asylum, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead. The buildings are to afford accommodation to near 400 inmates, of whom 28 are to be married couples. To render candidates eligible for this charity, it is only requisite that they shall have paid rates and taxes in the parish for ten years, shall have borne a good character, never received parochial relief, and be above 60 years of age, and in indigent circumstances. The sum already subscribed amounts to £1400, and as soon as £800 more shall have been collected the first six of the houses will be forthwith erected, offering a home to about 30 persons.

A BLOOMER NO MARTYR.—A meeting, convened by the advocates of the new American costume, was held in the British Institution, Cowper-street, Finsbury, on Monday night. It was announced that the proceedings would commence at half-past eight o'clock, and that Mrs. C. H. Dexter would address the meeting. Long before seven o'clock the large hall was densely assembled in front of the building, and though the populace was extremely dense, the mob remarkably violent, and the demands for admission indescribably clamorous, the clock struck eight before the doors were opened. As may be readily imagined, the assembled persons pressed with great zeal into the building, some were trodden down, others fainted, and the large hall, which is capable of holding from 1200 to 1800 persons, rapidly filled. The prices of admission were fixed at 6d. for the hall, 3d. for reserved seats, 6d. and for the platform, 1s.; but, owing to the want of arrangement that prevailed, not one out of a hundred who entered the building paid anything for admission. The interval which elapsed between the admission of the audience and the time appointed for the entrance of the Bloomers was passed in a most disorderly manner. All sorts of jokes and witticisms were bandied about, and soon very many remarks were made at the expense of the dress reformers. As the principal performers were after time, it was suggested that a grand chorus of "Buffalo Gals, can't you come out to night" would be an appropriate invitation to expedition. Soon after this, a person, said to be one of the vergers of St. Paul's Cathedral, a portly-looking man, placed himself in the presidential chair, and was loudly but ironically cheered. Alarmed, apparently, by the riotous character of the assembly, the female lecturer did not make her appearance, and a great disturbance took place, many of the audience declaring their intention to take legal steps to recover the money they had paid at the doors.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW SHERIFFS.

On Tuesday the new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex—Thomas Cotterell and James Swift, Esqrs.—were presented to the Court of Exchequer before Mr. George Baukes, M.P. for Dorsetshire, the Curitor Baron, according to ancient custom, to receive through him her Majesty's sanction to their election.

The Sheriffs were introduced by the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P., the Recorder for the City. The right hon. gentleman and the Sheriffs were accompanied by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, several of the aldermen and members of the Common Council, and City officers.

The learned Recorder, in introducing the Sheriffs to the learned Baron, in a neat and appropriate speech, paid a compliment to each for his public and private virtues.

The Curitor Baron then expressed her Majesty's approbation of the choice of the citizens in the election of Sheriffs for the ensuing year, and concluded by congratulating the late Sheriffs on the successful termination of their year of office.

The ceremony ended by the Recorder inviting the Curitor Baron to dine with the new Sheriffs in the evening, which invitation the learned Judge accepted, and the proceedings terminated.

THE INAUGURATION BANQUET.

In the evening, the Sheriffs, after having returned from Westminster, entertained upwards of 170 of their friends at Cordwainers' Hall, in the City

Amongst the guests present were—Mr. Sheriff Cotterell, Mr. Sheriff Swift, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Talfourd, the Lord Mayor elect, Alderman Kelly, Alderman Humphery, Charles Oldham, Esq., Alderman Wilson, Serjeant Merewether, Rev. Dr. Vivian, Rev. Dr. Rice, Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Alderman Farncomb, Alderman Challis, Alderman Sidney, Alderman Moon, J. S. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P., John Masterman, Esq., M. P., the Curitor Baron (G. Baukes, Esq.), Lord Erskine, Herbert Ingram, Esq., Alderman Finnis, Alderman Carter, John Hill, Esq., Master of the Spectacle-makers' Company, Mr. Isherwood, Mr. Nason, and others.

"Non nobis Domine" having been most effectively sung by the vocalists, Messrs. George, Holmes, Master H. Holmes, Perrin, and F. Smith,

Mr. Cotterell proposed "The health of her Majesty the Queen." In doing so he said that on that day her Majesty had signified her most gracious approval of the appointment of his colleague and himself, who had been chosen by the Court of Aldermen to serve the office of sheriffs for the ensuing year. With the strongest sentiments of loyalty on both their parts to the Sovereign, he begged to give at once the toast of the "Queen."

The toast was drunk most enthusiastically.

Sheriff Swift then gave, "Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," in a neat speech, in which he highly eulogised the conduct of the Royal Highness Prince Albert, who, he remarked, in the memorable year of 1851, had entitled himself, by the noble disinterestedness he had manifested in the promotion of the assemblage of the industry of all nations at the Crystal Palace, to the respect and love of every Englishman. (Cheers.) It was, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that he proposed the health of his Royal Highness and the rest of the Royal family, who, he was sure, coming from such a stock, would do due honour to the country in years yet to come.

The toast was honoured with the live less demonstrations of applause.

The toast of "The Army and Navy" was also heartily drunk, and replied to by Major Hamilton, who said that the Peninsula and Waterloo men were fresh in the recollection of the public, and by Captain Hine, of the Royal navy.

"The Health of the Lord Mayor" was then drunk with the usual honours, and was followed by the glee, "Blow gentle gales," admirably given by the vocalist party.

Sheriff Cotterell then gave "The Lord Mayor Elect."

Alderman Hunter, the Lord Mayor elect, said, in reply to the honour which had been done to him by the toast, that he should do his best during the year of office to serve the interests of his fellow-citizens. He felt himself incapable of performing the duties entrusted to him, but he trusted indeed he was quite sure, that he should have the sympathy of every member of the corporation, with which body he (the Lord Mayor elect) had been connected for upwards of a quarter of a century. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He had filled the various offices in the corporation prior to his election as an alderman, and he should never forget the kindness of feeling which was manifested when he was elected one of the magistrates of that great city. His utmost desire was to maintain the rights and privileges of the City of London; and if Providence permitted him to fill the office during the ensuing year, he would do his best to advance the interests of his fellow-citizens and promote the advantage of the country at large. (Cheers.) He therefore hoped that when his term of office expired he should resign his trust into the hands of his fellow-citizens without any tarnish upon the fame of the corporation or of those who had preceded him in office. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor elect then proposed "The Healths of the Sheriffs," which was responded to by Mr. Sheriff Cotterell and Mr. Sheriff Swift in warm terms; after which followed, "Lord Justice Talfourd and the Bench," "The Curitor Baron," "The Members and the House of Commons," "The Cordwainers' and the Spectacle-makers' Companies, with their Masters and Wardens," "The Under-Sheriffs," &c.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—THE COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDERS' REGISTRATION ACT.—Mr. T. Y. M'Christie proceeded, at the sitting of the Court on Tuesday, to dispose of an important question arising on the construction of the recent Amended Registration Act. He said:—The first case for the decision of the recent Amended Registration Act. He said:—The first case for the decision of the recent Amended Registration Act. He said:—The first case for the decision

DEATH OF JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

By the steam-ship *America*, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, was received the sad intelligence of the death of this distinguished writer.

James Fenimore Cooper, one of the greatest novelists that modern fiction has produced, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, on the 15th September, 1789. His father, the late Judge Cooper, was a large landholder in Otsego county, in the state of New York, and resided alternately at Burlington, and at Cooperstown, in New York state—a place which owes its name to him, and which has since increased in reputation from being the permanent abode of his very eminent son. Cooper the younger received the rudiments of a classical education under a private instructor at Burlington, and, advancing in his studies, continued them with an Episcopal clergyman in Albany, and by him was prepared for Yale College, which he entered in 1802, when scarcely past thirteen years old. Although so young, he soon stood high in his class, and is said to have outstripped every competitor in the department of ancient languages. But he did not long remain a student: a native passion for the sea, and an unconquerable love of adventure, led him, among other causes, to solicit admission into the American navy; and in the year 1806 he entered the service as a midshipman, and continued in it for six years. Here it was that he acquired that fine knowledge of nautical affairs, and that brilliant conception of the reality and romance of the ocean, which are stamped upon his magnificent marine narratives and descriptions. In the year 1810 Cooper quitted the navy, and married, and took up his abode at Westchester, in the vicinity of New York. He staid here but a short time, when he removed to his patrimonial estate at Cooperstown, and proceeded in earnest in his career as a writer of fiction. He had previously published his maiden novel, entitled "Precaution," a work which made little sensation, and gave no note of his future fame. The following fifteen years, however, during which he successively produced "The

THE LATE JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

Spy," "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Lionel Lincoln," and "The Last of the Mohicans," established his repute as a novelist of no common order, even at a time when Sir Walter Scott was in his zenith. Soon after the appearance of the "Last of the Mohicans," in 1826, Mr. Cooper sailed for Europe, where he sojourned for several years, during which time he wrote many of his most popular works, including "The Bravo," "The Red Rover," and "The Prairie." His reception in Europe was everywhere warm and cordial, and he became a welcome visitor in the highest and most distinguished circles. His productions since his return to the United States have been very numerous; of these, "The Pathfinder," "The Destroyer," "The Two Admirals," and "Wing-and-Wing," sustained his fame. Some others showed signs of declining powers; and latterly it is to be regretted that he mingled up political disquisition with fiction. In this, strange to say, he displayed a failing somewhat similar to that of his great predecessor, Smollett, whose historical and political works, though separate, in his case, from his admirable sea novels, did aught but enhance his reputation. Eugène Sue, formerly an able rival of Cooper in marine romance, has lapsed still more grievously into the same error; his latter productions, both in politics and morality, being a burlesque in imaginative literature, and most unworthy of himself. But Cooper, though wrong in taste, was unimpeachable as a moral writer. He ever evinced all the virtue and the purity of Sir Walter Scott, and he will go down to posterity in his works, as a luminary of minor magnitude it may be, but of no less chaste brilliancy than the great magician himself.

Mr Cooper, after an illness of some months, died at his own home, in the bosom of his family, at Cooperstown, on the 14th ultimo. He leaves a widow and children, as well as a whole nation, whole literature he glorified, to mourn his irreparable loss.

The accompanying Portrait has been engraved, by permission, from a plate in Griswald's "Prose Writers of America," published by Mr. Bentley.

LAUNCH OF THE "DEMERARA," ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP.

The launch, or, more properly speaking, the floating-out of another of the colossal steam-ships, of which five have been constructed at different ports for the Royal West India Mail Steam-Packet Company, the *Demerara*, took place at Bristol on Saturday, where she has been constructed by the Messrs. Patterson, so well known as the builders of the *Great Western*, the *Great Britain*, the *Avon*, the *Severn*, &c. The morning being a remarkably fine one, large numbers of persons assembled to witness the floating out; and the various vessels in the floating harbour being dressed gaily, the entire scene presented a most animated appearance. Owing, however, to some delays, and the water having fallen some eighteen inches or two feet, the spectators were doomed to disappointment, as she could not be got out until the evening's return of tide, when she floated gracefully upon the water, having been christened duly by the lady of Lieut. Hast, R.N., the Commodore of the West India squadron, and future commander of the *Demerara*. With the exception of the *Great Britain*, the *Demerara* is, we believe, the largest steam-ship afloat. Her length of keel is 276 feet; length between the perpendiculars, 282 feet; length over all, 316 feet 3 inches, or about 6 feet shorter than the *Great Britain*. Her breadth of beam is 41 feet 4 inches, and the extreme width, from the outside of the paddle-boxes, 72 feet 3 inches; depth to the main deck, 26 feet 8 inches; depth to spar deck, 34 feet. Tonnage—by old measurement, 2313 tons; by new measurement, 3126 tons. She is built of sound British oak, teak, and pine, is diagonally trussed with iron, has copper sheetings throughout to the 21 feet mark, and iron fastenings above that. She will be propelled by two engines made by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, which will be constructed on the side lever principle, of the combined power of 750 horses, or 24,500,000 lb., 86-inch cylinders, and 9 feet stroke, and they will be attached to a pair of Morgan's patent feathering float-paddles, 40 feet diameter.

An elegant *déjeuner* was afterwards given at the White Lion Hotel, at which between forty and fifty gentlemen sat down, presided over by Mr. Patterson—supported upon the right and left by Captain Mangles, one of the directors of the Royal West India Mail Company, and Lieutenant Hast, R.N., the Commodore of the Company. All the nautical gentlemen present were loud in their praises of the beauty of her model, and the excellence of her workmanship, and stated that of her sailing powers they entertained no doubt.

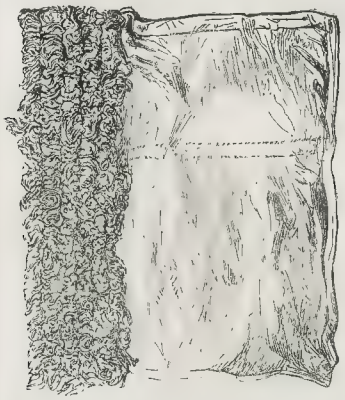
LAUNCH OF THE "DEMERARA" ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP, AT BRISTOL.

TRACES OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

MEAT-CANS AND SACKS, LEFT BY THE "EREBUS" AND "TERROR" AT CAPE RILEY.

THE reader will, doubtless, recollect that the most interesting intelligence recently brought by Captain Penny, from Captain Austin's expedition, was the confirmation of the discovery of the three graves and the other traces on Beechy Island, Franklin's first winter quarters, known some time since.

Captain Penny's Report states that on August 25, on the east side of Wellington Channel, he landed with a party, and examined the coast from 10 miles to the northward of Cape Spencer to that promontory, and an encampment was found near the latter place, seemingly that of a hunting party about three years previous. A party of all Captain



ROPE-MAT, UNFINISHED.

Penny's officers, who had been despatched in the direction of Caswall's Tower, discovered the quarter which had been occupied by the vessels of Sir John Franklin's expedition in the winter of 1845-46. Three graves were also found, the headboards showing them to be those of three seamen who had died early in the spring of 1846; but, notwithstanding a most careful search in every direction, no document could be discovered.

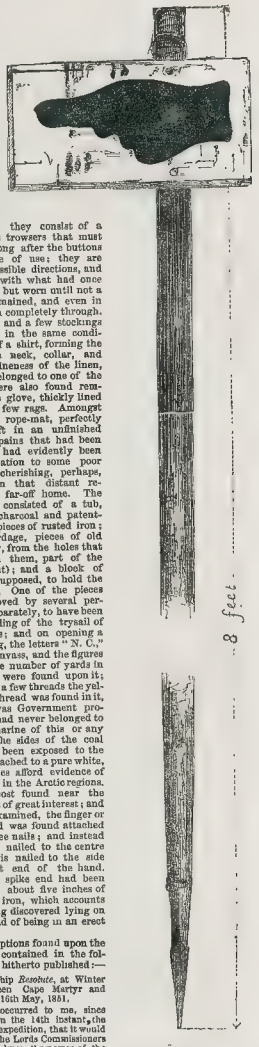
The following relics have been brought home by Captain Penny, and have been minutely examined by Commodore Superintendent Sir Edward Parry, Captain F. W. Beechy, and Dr. Richardson (the explorers of various parts of the Arctic regions), with Mr. John Barrow (of the Admiralty), at the offices of Commodore Henry Eden, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard; when the examination satisfied all present that the articles in reality belonged to the crews of the missing vessels.

Our Artist has sketched the principal of the relics.

The several articles were discovered lying strewed about on the beach. Four sacks, one of them marked with the Government mark (the broad arrow), were found, and filled with the mass brought away; the incontestible proof of their having belonged to the ships missing is a piece of canvass, on which is faintly perceptible the word *Terror*. It appears it is customary to lay out in one of the stores in the dockyard, until required, the canvass belonging to the ship, whose name is written on the or[illegible]

THE SMITH'S ANVIL-BLOCK

with charcoal; the piece mentioned was so written on by one of the persons employed in the dockyard, and was recognised by him during the time our Artist was present. It is conjectured that the place had been quitted in a hurry, in consequence of the ice breaking up sooner than was expected; and that the crew had left behind what was of no further use to them. The direction-post had formed one of a number set up as guides for the seamen on their return from excursion parties to the ship; this, it is supposed, in their haste in collecting them, had been overlooked; and, from its being found lying on its face, been afterwards blown down. It consists of a flat piece of board, 13 inches long by 6½ wide, nailed to a boarding-pike, 8 feet in length: the back of the board, and the pike a few inches below it, is perforated with a quantity of swan-shot, some of which remain imbedded in the wood. Among the other articles are several tin canisters, used for containing preserved meats; these were found piled up in a heap on the beach: one of the crew states that he counted upwards of 700 of these canisters. A few remnants of clothing brought over denote the situation of the wearer to have been deplorable: they consist of a pair of seaman's trowsers that must have been worn long after the buttons had ceased to be of use: they are mended in all possible directions, and evidently patched with what had once been thick flannel, but worn until not a vestige of nap remained, and even in many places worn completely through. A pair of drawers and a few stockings were found much in the same condition; a portion of a shirt, forming the back part of the neck, collar, and back, from the fineness of the linen, had most likely belonged to one of the officers. There were also found remnants of an elastic glove, thickly lined with wool; and a few rags. Amongst the heap was a rope-mat, perfectly bleached, and left in an unfinished state; from the pains that had been taken with it, it had evidently been a pleasing occupation to some poor fellow, a task cherishing, perhaps, in his mind, in that distant region, thoughts of far-off home. The rest of the heap consisted of a tub, partly filled with charcoal and patent-fuel dust; some pieces of rusted iron; some bleached cordage, pieces of old canvass (probably, from the holes that had been cut in them, part of the covering of a tent); and a block of wood, used, it is supposed, to hold the anvil of the smith. One of the pieces of canvass was proved by several persons, examined separately, to have been a part of the binding of the trysail of one of the vessels; and on opening a part of the binding, the letters "N. C." meaning naval canvass, and the figures "35," meaning the number of yards in the original piece, were found upon it; and on unweaving a few threads the yellow Government thread was found in it, proving that it was Government property, and that it had never belonged to the mercantile marine of this or any other country. The sides of the coal sacks which had been exposed to the sun have been bleached to a pure white, and all the articles afford evidence of their having been in the Arctic regions.



DIRECTION-POST SET UP BY THE MISSING NAVIGATORS.

The direction-post found near the graves is an object of great interest; and on being closely examined, the finger or painted handboard was found attached at the top by three nails; and instead of the post being nailed to the centre of the board, it is nailed to the side nearest the wrist end of the hand. When found, the spike end had been broken off within about five inches of the point of the iron, which accounts for the staff being discovered lying on the ground, instead of being in an erect position.

Copies of inscriptions found upon the three graves are contained in the following letter, not hitherto published:—

Her Majesty's Ship *Resolute*, at Winter Quarters between Cape Martyr and Griffith Island, 16th May, 1851.

Sir,—It having occurred to me, since briefly reporting, on the 14th instant, the proceedings of this expedition, that it would be satisfactory to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to know the names of the three persons, late of the expedition under

THE THREE GRAVES AT CAPE RILEY, BEECHY ISLAND.

CANVASS FROM THE "TERROR."

Sir John Franklin, whose graves were found at Beechy Island. I have the honour to state that the following are copies of inscriptions upon the headboards; viz

Sacred to the memory of John Torrington, who departed this Life January 1st, A.D. 1846, on board of her Majesty's ship *Terror*—aged 20 years.

Sacred to the memory of John Hartnell, A B, of her Majesty's ship *Erebus*; died January 4, 1846 aged 25 years. "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, consider your ways."—Haggai, chap. 1, v. 7.

Sacred to the memory of W. Braine, R.M., of her Majesty's ship *Erebus*, who died April 3rd, 1846—aged 32 years. "Choose you this day whom you will serve."—Joshua, chap. ii. 4th part of the 15th verse.

I also take the opportunity to transmit herewith a small Sketch of the tombs and immediate locality —I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) HORATIO T. AUSTIN,
Captain in charge of the Expedition.

The Secretary to the Admiralty, London.

We have gleaned some entertaining particulars of the mode in which the crews of the *Sophia* and the *Lady Franklin* whiled away the tedium of their sojourn. On the after-deck of the larger vessel, the *Lady Franklin*, they constructed a stage, upon which they gave some theatrical performances, their audience being collected from the ships stationed around them, several lying within eighteen miles. They had also some type and a printing-press on board, from which they printed their play-bills, headed "Royal Arctic Theatre," and embellished with a very creditable wood-cut of the Royal Arms, engraved in the Arctic regions, and the first attempt in the *art* of a gentleman belonging to the Expedition. The explorers also got up an *Illustrated Arctic News*, the illustrations of which consisted of penuil sketches and water-colour drawings, executed by themselves. The paper was circulated from ship to ship.

THE NORTH-WEST SEARCHING EXPEDITIONS FOR SIR J. FRANKLIN.

Admiral Sir John Ross, in command of the Arctic expedition, arrived in the *Felix* schooner, off Stranraer, on the 25th ult., and anchored in the roads, and has also presented himself at the Admiralty. The *Felix* left the ice about the 18 h of August, nearly six weeks since. She brings no news of Sir John Franklin, and the opinion appears to be, that the search can only be effectually carried out by the employment of a screw steamer.

The return of Sir John Ross has afforded some parties the opportunity of reviving the highly improbable story, said to have been received from the Esquimaux, that the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* had been murdered by the Esquimaux; and now that there is no certainty of Sir John Franklin's officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* having buried three of their companions as late as April, 1846, the period of the murders said to have been committed by the Esquimaux has been postponed to the autumn of that year, instead of at a previous period, as was originally stated. The origin of the report of the murders of the missing navigators arose evidently from the ignorance of the interpreter who accompanied Sir J. Ross, as Captain Penny's more intelligent interpreter gave a widely different meaning to the statement of the Esquimaux; and the slightest credit is not attached by Captain Penny, or any of his officers or crews, to the report of murders having been committed by the Esquimaux.

The following important letter was received and posted at Lloyd's on Saturday morning last:—

"*Felix* Discovery Vessel, Stranraer, Sept. 25, 1851

"Sir,—I am to acquaint you that the American vessels *Advance* and *Rescue*, after wintering in the ice in Baffin's Bay, put into Godhaven (Leifs), in Disco; sailed from thence on the 21st June, 1851; and were spoken off Proven, in Greenland, on the 24th August, on their way to America, after a fruitless search for the missing ships. They have been sickly, and lost one or two men, but were now all well.

"The Danish Government brig *Hoafesken* arrived in Godhaven, in company with the *Felix*, on the 30th August; was to sail from thence on the 10th September, for Kron Prins Island, and thence to Copenhagen—all well

"The *Felix* parted with all the other discovery ships on the 13th Aug.; sailed from Godhaven on the 2d September, and arrived here this day, under my charge.

(Signed) "JOHN ROSS, Rear-Admiral, R.N.

"To the Secretary, Lloyd's, London.

"N.B. No traces of the missing ships were found since they wintered at Beechy Island, and left it in September, 1845."

RETURN OF CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S EXPEDITION.

We have also to announce the return to our shores of the chief expedition, under the command of Captain Austin, C.B., consisting of the *Resolute*, Captain Austin; *Assistance*, Captain Ommanney; *Intrepid*, screw-steamer, Lieutenant-Commander Bertie Cator; and *Pioneer*, screw-steamer, Lieut.-Commander Sherrard Osborne. The ships arrived off Scarborough on Sunday, and the *Intrepid* put into Yarmouth for a pilot.

Captain Austin's expedition got out of winter quarters on the 11th of August, when, as the gallant officer informed the Admiralty in his dispatch by Captain Penny, he made his way through Barrow's Straits, took the Wellington Sound by the way. Failing, however, to penetrate the Sound, in consequence of its being blocked up with heavy ice, he made for Cape Farewell, doubled it on the 16th of September, made the Orkneys on the 24th, and dashing through the heavy gale of wind last week in the North Sea, arrived off Scarborough on Sunday.

The following is a correspondent's letter announcing his arrival, and giving a short summary of the services of the expedition:—

"Her Majesty's Ship ———, Sept. 20, 1851, off Scarborough.

"Dear Sir,—I dare say you have heard all the news, Ross and Penny having, no doubt, arrived long since

"Arctic news must have become stale to the public; I shall, therefore, merely state, that, notwithstanding that we have been assisted by the strong arm of steam, we did not get through the Melville Bay barrier until the 10th of August, 1850. Examined Wellington Sound and made the entrances of Lancaster Sound on the 18th, made Cape Ilsley and Beechy Island on the 23d, and found traces of the missing expedition sufficient to prove that they had wintered at Beechy Island in safety in the rigorous season of 1845-6.

"Sept. 10. All of us got checked in our further progress to the westward by an impenetrable barrier of ice, so that the Government expedition, Captain Penny's, and the Americans, were all brought to a stand—the 'gent of the ice' declaring that 'thus far shall you come, but no farther.'

"On the 11th the *Intrepid* got steam up (having Capt. Ommanney on board), and made an attempt to get to Cape Walker, but thick weather and the state of the ice compelled her to return to the squadron. This was the last attempt to get to the westward; the squadron mooring to a floe between Griffiths and Cornwallis Islands in lat. 74° 30' N., long. 92° 20' W., where we spent the winter, and I believe with about the same degree of comfort as all other winters have been spent in those regions.

"Early in the spring preparations were made for travelling. Everything that human ingenuity could suggest was done to secure facility of motion and comfort, and on the 15th of April 14 sledges, manned with upwards of 100 seamen, started in various directions to search for our missing countrymen on the shores hitherto untrod by civilised man

"On the 4th of July, Lieutenant M'Clintock's, the last of the travelling parties, returned from Melville Island, having been absent 81 days. No traces of missing expedition.

"We got out of winter quarters on the 11th August; made an attempt to look into Jones's Sound, but could not approach from its being blocked up by heavy ice; rounded Cape Farewell on the 16th September, and made the Orkneys on the 24th, when we experienced a very hard gale of wind in the North Sea; but now, thank God, it is over, and we are all safe and well."

MEMORIAL FROM THE MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM.—The following communication from the Admiralty has been received by Dr. Hudson, secretary of the Manchester Athenæum, in reply to a memorial forwarded from that members of that institution on the subject of the missing Arctic expedition:—"Admiralty, Sept. 23, 1851.—Sir,—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your memorial, with the accompanying memorial from the members of the Manchester Athenæum, relative to a further search for missing expedition under Captain Sir John Franklin, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you that my Lords cannot but feel gratified at the anxiety of the memorialists in behalf of the missing expedition; but having communicated with Captain Penny, and such naval officers as are most conversant with Arctic navigation, their Lordships are satisfied, from the report made to them, that no good end is likely to be attained by the despatch of a vessel at this season with a view of reaching Wellington Strait. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, W. A. B. HAMILTON.—*J. W. Hudson, Esq., Athenæum, Manchester.*

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.—In the new act to amend the law of evidence, which will come into force on the first day of next month, there is a provision, the importance of which is not generally known, but which will prevent the necessity of suits in equity to obtain an inspection of documents. It is enacted, that "whenever any action or other legal proceedings shall have set forth or pending in any of the superior courts of law at Westminster or Dublin, or in the Court of Common Pleas for the county palatine of Lancaster, or the Court of Pleas for the county of Durham, such court, and each of the judges thereof, may respectively, on application for such purpose made by either of the litigants, compel the opposite party to allow the party making the application to inspect all documents in the custody or under the control of such opposite party, relating to such action or other legal proceeding, and, if necessary, to take examined copies of the same, or to procure the same to be duly stamped, in all cases in which previous to the passing of this act a discovery might have been obtained by filing a bill or other proceeding in a court of equity, at the instance of the party so making application as aforesaid to the said court or judge." By virtue of the new law, the common law courts in the ensuing Michaelmas Term will present some interesting scenes. The act has a retrospective effect with regard to the examination of plaintiffs and defendants both are not only competent, but "compellable," to give evidence.

LANDING THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ON THE FRENCH COAST—CAVE THROUGH WHICH THE WIRE IS CARRIED, UP A SHAFT IN THE ROCK.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The expedition of the *Blazer*, with the telegraph cable on board, and her consorts, the steam-tugs, in its outward bound course across the Channel, last week, encountered some unexpected and formidable obstacles: the most important of all was the discovering that the cable was half a mile too short to reach the shore. The first *contretemps* that occurred when a short distance out at sea was occasioned by its being discovered that no communication could be effected between the *Blazer* and the South Foreland, whereupon a mes enger was despatched in shore, and the difficulty at length adjusted. The next difficulty that arose was occasioned by the violent friction of the cable in process of paying out upon the rollers, blocks, and chocks, and this, in conjunction with the great strain upon it at intervals, it is feared, may lay the foundation of some permanent injury to the cable. Frequent "hitches" also constantly occurred, owing to the roughness and inequalities of the rope coming into contact with the sharp edges of the blocks and rollers; and in consequence of this, great caution had to be observed, owing to the unexpected "pitching" of the vessel, and the increasing roll of the sea. Another very delicate and difficult operation was that of regulating the speed of the towing vessels uniformly with the paying out of the cable, so as to prevent excessive strain.

These difficulties and dangers, at a later stage in the progress of the expedition, were increased, owing to the impossibility experienced in maintaining a steady delivery motion in dealing out the cable; but, in spite of the jeopardy of the process, those in charge of the convoy continued to persevere to the end of their twelve hours' stirring and continuous hazardous toil. At one period the position of things was really perilous, for the towing rope of the vessel attached to the *Blazer* broke, and the latter, borne along irresistibly by tide and wind, began to drift out and about without compass. Before another rope and tug could be lashed on to her the *Blazer* had diverged, it is calculated, from the given track, upwards of a mile and a half, and in consequence of this catastrophe, between four and five o'clock on Thursday, it was discovered that, owing to this "cast of way," there would not be sufficient length of cable wherewith to reach the coast. At about six o'clock the *Blazer* was accordingly brought to anchor some three miles off, with about 2½ miles only of cable on board. The other vessels were disbanded, and made for Calais harbour. On Friday, at high tide, attempts were made to compass the remaining distance, but it was found impracticable, in consequence of the high sea. In the afternoon, however, of the same day the *Blazer* was towed a mile nearer the French coast, and the cable, having been thrown overboard, was secured to a buoy at that point, from which a coil of gutta percha, in lieu of "cable," had been extended to the French shore, and thus the communication between coast and coast has been completed. The gutta percha that now connects the cable at the buoy with the French coast, had fortunately been sent over in a coil of four miles for inland use before the expedition started, and so came in opportunely. The cable, in addition to the buoy already mentioned, is secured to a second buoy about a mile and a half off the coast.

Intelligence was received at the South Foreland, at 6 P.M. on Sunday, by the submarine telegraph itself, of its satisfactory completion to the French coast, nine miles, 31 chains in miles and fathoms, between the South Foreland and Sangate:—One mile out, 5, 7, 12, 16, 14 fathoms; two miles out, 14, 14; three miles, 16; four miles, 17. 23; five miles, 22, 28; six miles, 30; seven miles, 31; eight miles, 30; nine miles, 27; ten miles 26, 25; eleven miles, 24; twelve miles, 21, 20; thirteen miles, 20; fourteen miles, 21; fifteen miles, 21, 19; sixteen miles, 20, 18, 17; seventeen miles, 15, 16; eighteen miles, 18, 13; nineteen miles, 13, 14, 15, 16, 8; twenty miles, 9, 8½; twenty-one miles, shore at Sangate. From this table it will, at once, be seen how great were the inequalities to which the cable had, in sinking, to accommodate itself.

The crew, on their return, as they were towed up from Calais to Wear, with on board the *Blazer*, where she is now in dock, encountered a tremendous passage. The *Black Eagle*, Captain Hutchings in command, left Calais with the *Blazer* at six on Friday morning, and arrived through a driving sea in Margate roads at 2 A.M. The *Blazer* having no ballast, and being nothing but a mere shell upon the breakers, rolled to and fro like a porpoise. The crew in the midst of the squall, being incessantly sick, could neither stand on their legs nor lie down, while the crockery and everything in the old hulk came rattling about their heads. At Margate, the *Monkey*, Government steamer, took them in tow to Woolwich, and they are now recruiting themselves about the works at Wapping.

On Monday a series of experiments were tried with the most satisfactory results; and as the same results were attained on Tuesday, the great enterprise may now be regarded as actually finished and complete. On Monday morning congratulatory messages to the President of the French Republic were sent direct from England to Paris, also to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, at Berlin and Vienna, and messages were also transmitted to London from the principal cities in Europe, who were included in the Continental system of telegraphic communication. During the whole of Monday, the town of Calais presented the appearance of a *fête*, and numbers of the inhabitants crowded on the ramparts, watching with interest and wonder the various experiments which were tried with the submarine wires. In the evening an entertainment was given at the Hôtel de Ville, to those English gentlemen, promotors of the undertaking, who were on the spot, and had assisted in its completion. Those were Sir James Carmichael, Mr. Crampton, C.E., Mr. Wollaston, and Mr. Tatham, of the Gutta Percha Company. M. Mayer, the Mayor of Calais, presided; and, in addition to the English guests, there were present MM. Legros Devot, representative of the people; De Hamel, Councillor of State and member of the Academy of St. Petersburgh; Dupont, Vice-Consul of Russia; and M. Benham, British Consul; together with the principal inhabitants of Calais, and the officers of the garrison. During the whole of the proceedings the utmost harmony prevailed. A portion of the electric coil is to be placed in the Museum of Calais, in juxtaposition with the balloon of the celebrated aeronaut, Blanchard, who, in 1785, made his first *aspra*-marine voyage from Dover to Calais.

THE CATACOMBS AT ROME, AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES. FRENCH ENTERPRISE.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* publishes a statement which should stimulate us in this country to a noble rivalry with our enlightened neighbours. The statement is in effect that the French Government has lately made a literary acquisition of no ordinary interest and value. A French gentleman of the name of Perret has been engaged for six years in exploring the catacombs under Rome, and copying, with the most minute and unscrupulous fidelity, the remains of ancient art which are hidden in those extraordinary chambers. Under the authority of the Papal Government, and assisted by M. Sauluisa Petit, an accomplished French artist, M. Perret has explored the whole of the sixty catacombs, together with the connecting galeries. Burying himself for five years in this subterranean city, he has thoroughly examined every part of it, in spite of difficulties and perils of the gravest character—for example, the refusal of his guides to accompany him; dangers resulting from the intricacy of the passages, from the necessity for clearing a way through galleries closed up with earth, of which fell in from above almost as fast as it was removed; hazards arising from the difficulty of damming up streams of water which broke in upon them, and from the foulness of air and consequent difficulty of breathing and preserving light in the lower chambers; all these and many other perils have been overcome by the honourable perseverance of M. Perret, and he has returned to France with a collection of drawings which extend to 360 sheets in large folio, of which 154 sheets contain representations of frescoes, 53 of monuments, 23 of paintings on glass (medallions inserted in the walls, and at the bottoms of vases) containing 86 subjects, 41 drawings of lamps, vases, rings, and instruments of martyrdom to the number of more than 100 subjects, and, finally, 90 contain copies of more than 300 sepulchral inscriptions. Of the 154 drawings of frescoes two-thirds are inedited, and a considerable number have only lately been discovered. Amongst the latter, are the paintings on the celebrated wells of Platonia, said to have been the place of interment, for a certain period, of St. Peter and St. Paul. This spot was ornamented with frescoes by order of Pope Damascus, about A.D. 365, and has ever since remained closed up. Upon opening the empty tomb, by permission of the Roman Government, M. Perret discovered fresco paintings representing the Saviour and the Apostles, and two coffins (*tombeaux*) of Parian marble.

On the return of M. Perret to France, the Minister of the Interior (M. Léon Faucher) entered into treaty with him for the acquisition of his collection for the nation. The purchase has been arranged, and the necessary amount, upwards of £7300 obtained by a special vote of the National Assembly. The drawings will be published by the French Government in a style commensurate with their high importance, both as works of art and as invaluable monuments of Christian antiquity.

M. Léon Faucher has also obtained grants from the Assembly for the resumption of excavations at Nineveh; the renewed excavations to be directed by M. Place, the successor of M. Botta as French Consul at Mossul: also for fitting out a scientific expedition to be despatched into Assyria to complete the discoveries recently made in that part of the world; and for clearing out a temple o Serapis discovered in the environs of Memphis by M. Mariette, and conveying to Paris the statues and works of art which it contains.

PECUNIARY PLETHORA OF DULWICH COLLEGE.—It is not generally known that the "College of God's Gift in Dulwich," founded by Edward Alleyn, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, receives annually three poor boys from each of the parishes of St. Saviour, Southwark; St Giles, Camberwell; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and St. Luke, Old-street. The income of the charity at first not more than £80 per annum—now amounts to between £9000 and £6000; but no corresponding extension has been made in its benefits. The matter was brought before the parishioners of St. Saviour's, at their annual vestry, on Monday evening, when Mr. Embleton stated that the parishioners had appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as the visitor of the college, for the remedy of the abuses of which they complained; but the judgment which his Grace had recently given left the matter pretty much where it was, with the exception of some alterations in the mode of electing the boys to the scholarships. He, therefore, moved the confirmation of a previous resolution, authorising an application to Parliament in the ensuing session for an act to increase the number of inmates, and to extend the benefits of the college. Mr. Thwaites asked if any estimates had been made of the probable expense of obtaining an act, in the event of their being opposed by the Church interest in the House of Lords? Mr. Embleton said he was not prepared with any estimate; indeed, it would be impossible to form one until they knew whether they were to be opposed; but he had no doubt of success. Mr. Horsley was convinced the greatest abuses existed in the management of Dulwich College. A man was paid something like £1600 a year for educating 120 boys. A few years ago he had got a boy admitted, who received into the house at nine years of age, and when near 13 he wrote a letter to his mother which was full of false orthography. The abuses existing in the institution were notorious to all; and he was certain that if they once went to Parliament, people saw the disgraceful state of the charity, that no one would dare to oppose them. Mr. Bailey observed that the recent decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury went to keep the selection of boys as close as it had been for the last 300 or 300 years. Mr. Embleton expressed a confident hope that the other parishes would assist in this benevolent object. Mr. Mayland (the chairman of the meeting) said that, looking at the flagrant nature of the abuses, he had no doubt the other parishes would co-operate. Under the present management £6000 a year was divided amongst 30 persons, a thing which the donor had never contemplated. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and a committee was appointed to carry it out.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Russians have discovered four important veins of silver ore in the Caucasus—one in the delta of Sedon, another in that of Ordona, a third in that of Kosar, and the fourth near Pallitka. The ores are rich in the yield of silver. The working of them has already been commenced by order of the Emperor.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to give a donation of £25 for the benefit of the funds of a school erected in connexion with the Aberdeen Ragged Kirk.

In consequence of the great influx of visitors to Northumberland House, a rule has been adopted of granting tickets of admission to those persons only who shall previously leave a printed card, and not a written one, as heretofore, with the name and address of the applicant.

On the 15th of September there arrived in New York no fewer than 3890 emigrants, of whom 2562 were from Liverpool.

Six missionaries of whom two are French, two Belgians, two Dutch, and the sixth an Englishman, have left Paris for Havre, where they will embark for Oregon. They are to precede Monsigner de Mars, Bishop of Vancouver, who is about to reach the Gospel in Oceania.

The Lord Warden at Dover presided by the South-Eastern Railway Company for the examination of baggage were in Tuesday taken possession of by a staff of officers of Customs, and from henceforth the luggage of passengers will be conveyed direct to the railway station, and a saving both of time and expense effected. The accommodation has been afforded by the railway authorities, with the sanction of the Board of Customs.

The *Hereford Times* says:—"The 'great fact,' for a fact it is, that the Bishop of Winchester, with an income of £15 000 a year, according to the most recorded evidence, educates but 70 boys, is startling enough; and it becomes more startling when it is known that his predecessors have for the last half century, acted at Wickham College as a pat to an expense of half a dozen men each."

On Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, Mr Larkman, one of the chief clerks at the parcel office of the Waterloo Railway terminus, suddenly fell forward upon a desk, and was taken up dead.

A very curious halo is token or mark was lately found in the Mediterranean, off the Spanish coast. It is now in the possession of C. Rose Smith, Esq., the numismatist and antiquarian, whose researches in hour are so well known.

A letter from Constantinople, in the *Milan Gazette* of the 23d ult., announces the arrival there of several Austrian officers, who are on their way to Persia, where they are to organise military schools. They have received 200 sequins (about £200) each for their journey and their yearly salary is to be proportioned to 600 sequins, besides which they are to have a palace to themselves at Teheran, and two servants each to wait upon them.

On Friday, last week, at the Middlesex Divisional Registration Court, held at Westminster, the names of Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Cranworth were struck off the list of voters, the former for having changed his residence without giving notice to the overseers; and the latter for having sold the chambers in right of which he held his qualification.

The number of vessels which anchored in Kingstown harbour during the year 1850, steam-packets carrying the mails excepted, was 1740, tonnage 211,560. In 1849, 3100 ships, tonnage 237,979. The new packet quay on the one mile of the Treasury and Admiralty will be commenced as soon as the traders' wharf is completed.

The ships bound for Sydney, in New South Wales, the nearest port to the Ophir gold regions, are remarkably on the increase. The General Post-office advertised on saturday nearly 20 vessels by which letter-bags would be sent to Sydney.

Lord Campbell, Lord Abinger, and Colonel Vandeleur have arrived in Galway. Lord Campbell is visiting the estate which he bought for £30,000, though he lent £60.000 on it to the late Mr. Lynch.

Twelve Tuscan artisans, who have been appointed to visit the London Exhibition at the public expense, left Leghorn on the 17th ult., on board the *Infanta*, a French mail packet, and under the direction of the engineer Sig. Angelo Vegni.

As the day of struggle (the Presidental election) in France approaches—as the horizon darkens, we see (says the *Jersey Chronicle*) several rich French families arrive in Jersey, come hither to reside to escape the storm which is about to burst forth. Several handsome houses have already been hired and furnished by families of the class, and it is more than probable that before the decisive moment we shall have amongst us many others of the like description.

Early on Monday morning four fires occurred in various parts of the metropolis, but in no case was the damage of very serious character.

In consequence of the number of persons who are still desirous of visiting the British Museum, it is announced, that it will continue to remain open to the public until the 10th inst., (Saturday excepted), when it will finally close till the 20th inst. The hours of admission will be from ten to four, as heretofore.

On Monday, operations to drain the town of Watford, and to make further improvements, were commenced. In Watford, as well as in other towns, local boards of health have been formed within the last few days, under recent acts of Parliament passed on the late session

The powder-mills of Darbiana, situate close to the road between Eidsmur and Copenhagen, Denmark, blew up on the 20th ult., causing the death of 22 workmen.

An arrival has taken place of a parcel of ten bales of hops from Rotterdam, the growth of Holland, and consigned to an eminent brewer in the metropolis, which is, we believe, the first importation that has taken place of this article of merchandise of this year's growth from any part of the Continent. Formerly pieces of the Continental hops, or small importations of a foreign collection other of the Continental states, from which, to a greater or lesser extent, supplies of this nature have taken place, the present arrival from Holland, is unique, a re introduction of the article for an eminent house of trade, is interesting.

An accident occurred on Saturday evening, at the Crystal Palace. A lady, the wife of a clergyman in Suffolk, who had been visiting the World's Show during the afternoon, on her departure was about to step into a hackney cabriolet, when the horses started off at a rapid pace, and threw the lady with great violence to the ground. On being picked up, she was found to be insensible, and to have sustained a severe fracture of the leg. The poor woman was conveyed to St George's Hospital on a stretcher.

Arrangements have been made in the Post Office, that the mails from Scotland, Ireland, and the north of England shall reach London two hours earlier than heretofore. This benefit will be obtained, moreover without any change in the time of starts, except in the case of the Scotch mail, which will leave Aberdeen seven half an hour later.

We learn from Hanover, that, in the course of a revision of the archives at Celle, a box has been found containing a collection of important documents relating to the Thirty Years War, viz. part of the private correspondence of Duke George of Brunswick-Lunebourg, with dukes of his family, and original letters from Tilly, Pappenheim, Gustavus Adolphus, and Piccolomini.

Baron Dunsandale has been elected, by a majority of the votes of the Irish Peers, to sit in Parliament as one of the 28 Representative Peers of Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Charleville, deceased.

Prince Metternich arrived at Vienna on the 23d ult., and has taken up his quarters at the Hotel de Bonnaway. He came by the railway to Brunn, where a number of distinguished persons, Prince Paul Esterhazy, count Haugwitz, &c., Count Mun, &c. Bergmuller, and other distinguished individuals, met him at the landing place. Prince Metternich, it is said, will visit the Emperor Nicholas, in person during the return of the veteran statesman to the capital of Austria, at the same time, that Prince Metternich will visit the city of Berlin.

Prince Metternich will not take any share in public affairs

A great deal of steam-ploughing has for some time past engaged the attention of Mr. Murphy of Lewisham, and he lately has succeeded in bringing to a great degree of perfection a steam plough, with which some interesting experiments have just been made in East Kent.

On Tuesday evening last, when Mr Joel Slater, butcher, of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, was returning home from Richmond in a light spring-cart, accompanied by his foreman, passing Kew Bridge, one of the horses became restive, and commenced kicking, when the driver, Mr Brentnall, jumped out of the cart before Mr Slater could put a stop to it, and was thrown down and run over. Various members of the family, Prince Paul Esterhazy, Count Haugwitz,

SOUTH WALES AND GLOUCESTER AND DEAN FOREST RAILWAY.

NEWNHAM.

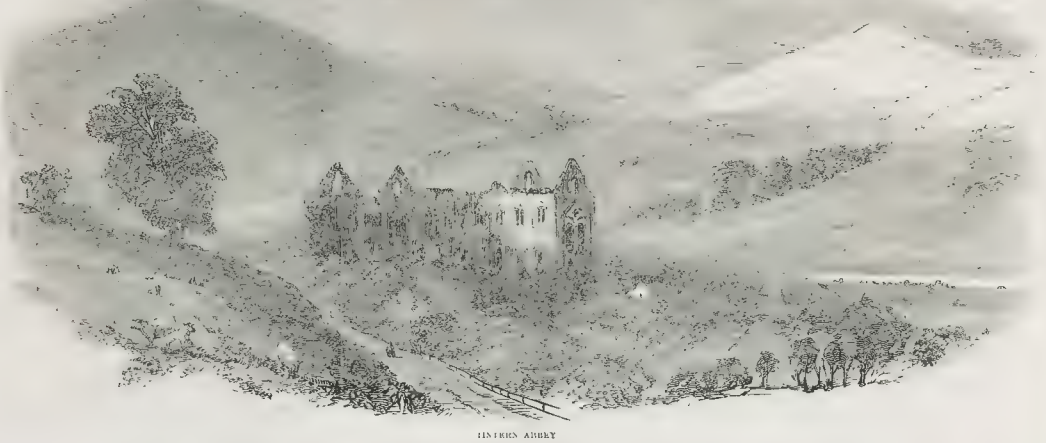
INE of railway, which promises abundant interest to tourists and lovers he picturesque, was opened on the 19th ult., on the west bank of the ern, between Gloucester and Chepstow. "It is likewise," says the *estershire Chronicle*, "an event of considerable importance to our l interests, but most especially as it supplies the connecting link een Gloucester and South Wales. We are now the central point of communication between the north and the south, the east and the west, of the kingdom; from Bristol and the neighbourhood below it, there is an uninterrupted run through our city into the farthest point of the north where the iron road has yet pierced its way; we shall now soon have the same unbroken thoroughfare across England, from Dover to Milford Haven; with the exception of the bridge which is to be thrown over the Wye, at Chepstow, the chain is complete to Swansea; and the works beyond Swansea to Carmarthen are rapidly progressing."

On the 15th ult. her Majesty's Inspector of Railways, Captain Laffan accompanied by Mr. Brunel, the engineer-in-chief, and several of the directors of the Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway Board, went over the line, and pronounced it ready for the opening on Friday. The bridge

CARDIFF.

the eastern, or Gloucester channel of the Severn, was completed on 18th ult., so as to permit of the passage of a railway carriage over it. altered time-tables were issued in the course of the week. It will en by these, that a saving of some two hours and a half, or three s, is effected by the opening on the 19th, and that the journey from ion to Swansea, by way of Gloucester, is now performed by the ex- trains in six hours and forty minutes, and by the ordinary trains in nine hours and a half. It should, however, be explained that the line is not yet completed throughout to the junction at Chepstow, but that there is a portion of it yet unfinished, arising from the difficulties which have presented themselves in the construction of the bridge over the Wye at that place. The hiatus thus occasioned is filled up by omnibuses, which meet every train and convey passengers to and from the Chepstow station.

The line was virtually opened by an ordinary passenger train, dispatched from Gloucester to Chepstow, on the morning of the 19th, at half-past nine; but the formal opening was by a special train, which left the temporary station at Gloucester some two hours later. This train consisted of about seven first-class carriages and two second-class, and was drawn by the Sampson, a powerful Great Western engine. Among those on the platform were—S. Baker, Esq., Chairman of the



TINTERN ABBEY

SOUTH WALES AND GLOUCESTER AND DEAN FOREST RAILWAY.

CHEPSTOW CASTLE.

Gloucester and Dean Forest Board of Directors; W. P. Price, Esq.; T. C. Avery, Esq.; D. M. Walker, Esq.; J. Barnett, Esq.; W. Cother, Esq., Rev. S. Lysons and Mrs. Lysons, and many county magistrates. There were 200 to 300 persons in the train, and on the engine were no less than seven gentlemen; viz. Mr. Brunel, chief engineer; Mr. Gooch, locomotive engineer; Mr. F. Clarke, superintendent of the line; Mr. W. G. Owen and Mr. Edwards, engineers; Lord Villiers, Chairman of the Vale of Neath Railway; and Mr. Matthews, Deputy Chairman of the South Wales Company.

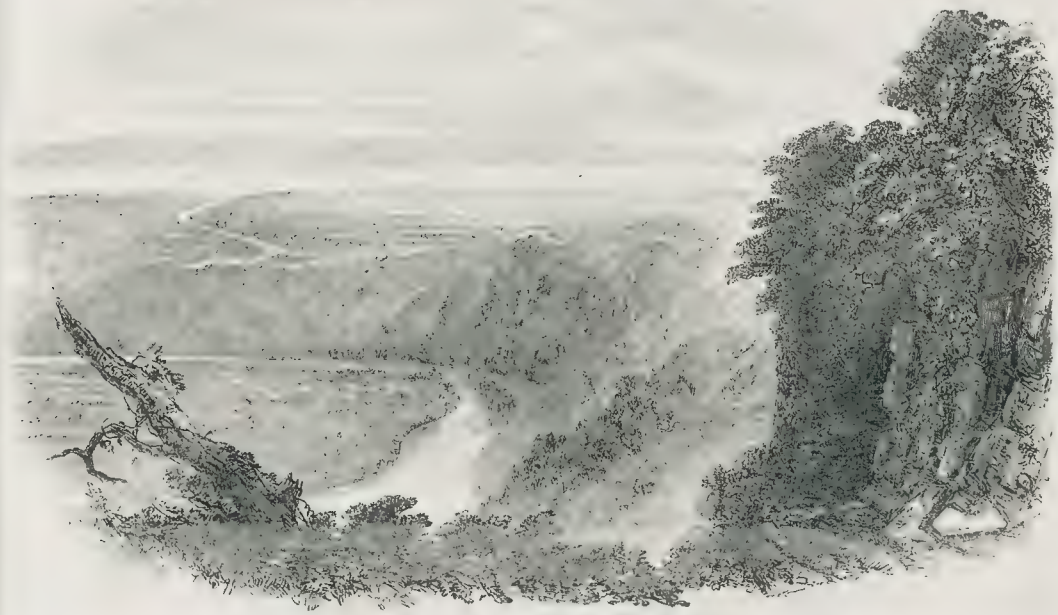
At 11.20 the train started. The long embankment and viaduct over the low meadows near the Severn were soon traversed; and the train speedily shot over the two bridges, where were assembled a considerable number of workmen, who gave a passing cheer. The beautiful spire of Highnam New Church was soon in view, and as quickly left behind; and the train sped its way amidst spreading pastures, and orchards laden with luscious fruit. The train, in about 10 minutes, stopped at the first station on the line, which is called "Oakle Street," a rural spot convenient for Churcham. The Forest Hills were soon after approached, and then a glimpse of the Severn, near Westbury, was obtained, and the train passing on through Broadoak stopped at Newnham station, which is situate in a cutting.

At Newnham the inhabitants of the place assembled to witness the arrival of the special train, and welcome the visitors. With a characteristic hospitality, the townspeople had provided for the visitors a luncheon, with fruit and wine *ad libitum*. As the trains ran into and left the station, the cheers were most hearty, and the scene altogether was a most enlivening one.

After a rest of a quarter of an hour, the train proceeded on its journey. Immediately after leaving Newnham station, a short tunnel passes underneath the East Dean road, and emerging thence, a fine reach of the Severn is presented to view. This is Bullo Pill, where the vessels in the harbour were gaily decked with colours, and a party of Foresters and workmen had assembled to cheer the train as it passed. Hagloe, Hock Crib, Purton Passage, Gatcombe Point, and Berkeley were successively seen as the train proceeded along the line close on the verge of the Severn. The line passes along the margin of the river here for several miles, and in some places the water is so near that at high t it approaches close to the railway. Wicksalme was the next o in view, and then Sharpness Point, and the junction of the Glouc and Berkeley Canal. Lydney station was reached at 12 Here inhabitants mustered on the side of the line to give their welcome to strangers, and the bells of Lydney Church sent forth merry peals Lydney the railway crosses the Severn and Wye tramway and the c passing between the wire-work and the river. Next were p Aylburton, Woollaston Grange, the residence of H. Higgins, Esq., Tidenham; and shortly afterwards the train made its last stop at Chepstow, where the passengers alighted and proceeded to the tow Chepstow in carriages, arriving there at one o'clock.

Parties of the excursionists were immediately made up to view Tin Abbey, the Wyndcliff, Chepstow Castle, and other attractions of neighbourhood, and the tourists returned to the Beaufort Arms Ho four o'clock, shortly after which hour a party of 1 ladies and ge men sat down to an elegant repast in the large room of the hotel.

The chair was taken by S. Baker, Esq., Chairman of the Glouc



THE WENDCLIFF

and Dean Forest Railway Company, who was supported on his right and left by Mr. Matthews, deputy-chairman of the South Wales Railway Company; Mr. Booker, M.P.; Sir R. Price, Bart.; Mr. Potter, director of the Great Western Company: Dr. Jenne, Rector of Pembroke and Canon of Gloucester, and Mrs. Jenne; Lord Villiers, M.P.; Mr. Brunel; Mr. Saunders, secretary; Mr. Gooch, locomotive engineer; Mr. S. Davies, M.P. for Carmarthen; J. L. Mortimer, Esq.; A. Paul, Esq.; and S. Lewis, Esq., directors of the South Wales Company;—Symonds, Esq.; Captain Bulkeley, and other directors of the Great Western Company; G. Jones, Esq., and other directors of the Gloucester and Dean Forest Company already mentioned, besides a large number of ladies.

A variety of toasts were drunk, and at the close of the entertainment the party proceeded to the East Chepstow station, and arrived at Gloucester at nine o'clock.

VIEWS ON THE LINE.

Our Artist has selected for Illustration five of the most attractive localities upon this new line of railway.

First is *Newnham*, where the excursionists were so hospitably received. Newnham stands about ten miles south-west of Gloucester, on an eminence rising from the western bank of the Severn, which is here nearly a mile broad at high water. In the Norman times, it appears to have been a fortified town, designed to repress the incursions of the Welsh. The houses are principally ranged in one long street; and the church stands on a cliff near the river.

Chepstow, 27½ miles distant by railway, is next shown; or rather it's most interesting object, the castle, sketched from the opposite bank of the Wye, with a framework of massive timber. Mr. Duffus, in his "Book of South Wales" (the best guide-book of the district), describes the Castle as a "noble and massive relic of feudalism; the boldness of its site, on a rock overhanging the river—the vastness of its proportions, render it a peculiarly impressive ruin." The entrances is a fine specimen of Norman military architecture: the chapel one of the most elegant structures ever built within a house of defence. It was originally founded almost immediately after the Conquest.

The Wyndcliff rises in the background of the view, from the road out of Chepstow to Monmouth. Having ascended the crag, "the eye," says Mr. Cliffe, "ranges over portions of nine counties, yet there seems to be no confusion in the prospect; the proportions of the landscape, which unfolds itself in regular yet not in monotonous succession, are perfect; there is nothing to offend the most exact critic in 'picturesque' scene y. The 'German Prince' who published a tour in England in 1826, and who has written the best description of the extraordinary view which Wyndcliff commands—a view superior to that from Ehrenbreitstein on the Rhine—well remarks that 'a vast group of views of distinct and opposite character here seem to blend and unite in one."

Tintern, the next scene, is thus well described by our Guide: "The fanciful Wye, filled up to its banks, and brimming over with the tide from the Severn sea, glides tranquilly past the orchards and fat glebe of 'holy Tintern.'" On every side stands an amphitheatre of rocks, nodding with hazle, and ash, and birch, and yew, and thrusting out from the tangled underwood high pointed crags, as it were for ages the silent witnesses of that ancient Abbaye and its fortunes; but removed at just such a distance as to leave a fair plain in the bend of the river, for one of the most rare and magnificent structures in the whole range of ecclesiastical architecture. As you descend the road from Chepstow, the lofty ornate creeping out of the bare, sightless windows: the wild flowers and mosses cluster upon the mullions and deipstones, as if they were seeking to fill up the unglazed void with nature's own colours. The door is opened—how beautiful the long and slender nave—what a sweep of graceful arches—how noble the proportions, the breadth, the length, and the height."

Cardiff is partly shown in the remaining scene with its celebrated Castle, which stands on the line of the Roman coast road through South Wales. The restoration of a portion of the Castle was commenced in 1847; the octagonal keep stands on an eminence within the old ramparts, which have been planted, and form an agreeable walk. On the west of the Castle is a modern castellated mansion, the residence of Lord James Stuart. The tower of St. John's Church, shown in the View, is the finest in Wales, except Wrexham, in Denbighshire, and reminds one of the Somersetsh're.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MUNIFICENT ACT.—An interesting addition to the numerous charitable establishments which form so creditable a feature of this country is about being made, through the munificence of a private gentleman, Mr. Charles Gilpin, of Stansted, Sussex, who has created a fund of £20,000, invested in the public stocks, for the purpose of establishing and endowing a college for six decayed merchants of the city of London, having no resources of their own, or an income not exceeding £30 a year, being widowers or bachelors of good character, and Protestants, about 60 years of age. A handsome edifice is now in course of erection at Rowland's Castle, Hampshire, to be called Stansted College, and is expected to be ready for habitation early in the ensuing spring. By the regulations laid down by the founder, the inmates are to receive each £40 yearly, with a month's allowance of £6 towards the expenses of a common table and cook. Provision has also been made for the remuneration of a chaplain, medical officer, and servants, and certain trustees, whose names the £20,000 has been invested, have been appointed to carry out the objects of the institution.

BRADFORD ELECTION.—Mr. H. W. Wickham (Conservative) has declined contesting the borough of Bradford at the approaching election. At present the contest (if contest there be) will lie between Mr. R. Milligan, a resident gentleman of the place, and Mr. W. Reynolds. The latter was the choice of a meeting of liberal electors, and a requisition bearing 800 signatures. The latter is the chosen of the "democrats." A large public meeting, held in the open air last Saturday, voted for Reynolds with only one single dissentient.

REPRESENTATION OF MACCLESFIELD.—Mr. John Williams has issued the following circular:—"In anticipation of a coming general election, some of my political supporters have unanimously circulated a report that I am in negotiation to represent a county in North Wales. I take this earliest opportunity of giving this report a distinct and implicit denial. I have not, nor ever entertained, the most remote intention of relinquishing the honour of the position which you have so honourably conferred upon me, and one which, while I enjoy your undiminished confidence, I shall consider it my highest honour to retain."

REQUISITION TO THE MEMBERS FOR YARMOUTH TO RESIGN.—The reply of Mr. Rumbold to a requisition from certain electors, calling upon him to resign his seat, has been published. The reason urged by the requisitionists for such resignation, "is the very determined support given by the members to the application of the Public Health Act to Great Yarmouth. In valency attendance of Mr. Whitty?—Judge: Do you want to know that the answer to this, Mr. Rumbold sent the following exceedingly spirited reply:—"Mr Rumbold has received from Mr. Harrison a requisition, signed by many of the electors in Great Yarmouth, calling upon him to resign his seat in Parliament for that borough. Mr. Rumbold feels that no observation on this proposal is required from him, and therefore simply declines complying with it." Mr. Sandars has sent no answer.

THE STORMS OF LAST WEEK.—There was a very heavy storm at sea all along the coast of Yorkshire, by Stockton, Middlesborough, Redcar, &c., last week, commencing in the after part of that day, and continuing throughout the night and the whole of Friday. There were several wrecks and some loss of life. At some points the "oldest inhabitants" had "not the wind blow with such horrid fierceness. St. George's Channel and the Lancashire coast furnish a list of casualties during the storm. As the *Iron Duke* steamer, with the Irish mails on board, was proceeding to Liverpool, the mizzen mast of a schooner were seen in the water off Bardsea Bank, with two poor fellows upon them. Notwithstanding the heavy sea which was running, the captain of the *Iron Duke* went as near the wreck as possible, and then launched a boat. One of the men was got off, who proved to be the master, and the vessel turned out to be the *Eliza*, of Preston. The other man died before the boat could reach him. They had been 17 hours on the mast, and the remainder of the crew had perished.

FORGED BANK NOTES.—On Saturday, information was circulated with the description of several persons who are travelling about the country uttering forged bank notes. At Dorking, in Surrey, on Saturday last, a man about thirty years of age, five feet nine inches high, of fair complexion, with brown hair, and an appearance of ill health, passed a forged £5 note to a tradesman, and the next morning left that place for Reigate. He was dressed in black, and carried a dark brown over-coat. At Portsmouth, a forged £5 note, No. 60 465, dated London, 14th July, 1851, payable to "Mr. Matthew Marshall," was uttered to Mr. Buchanan, by a man elder in appearance than the one above described, five feet six inches high, dressed in a dark brown over-coat, light brown trousers, and blue check waistcoat.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—We learn that the Queen has been graciously pleased to grant to the Institution a full-length portrait of her Majesty, to be placed in the New College Hall. A public meeting has been called for Monday next, to acknowledge, in suitable terms, this especial mark of Royal favour.

MIDNIGHT TRAINS TO THE EXHIBITION.—The Midland Company propose running midnight trains until the close of the Great Exhibition, giving short day trips, and fifteen hours in London.

WORCESTER AND HEREFORD RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Great Malvern, just he d, it was resolved to support the line, provided all necessary accommodation was accorded to the inhabitants by the promoters.

The herring fishing having now ceased, the fishermen on the Scottish coast have begun to prosecute the white fishing. Since their commencement, the takes have been abundant, good prices having also been obtained for them. The salmon fishing still continues in that unproductive state which we noticed some time ago; indeed, the present has been decared to be the worst season ever experienced.

On Tuesday night, as the last train was proceeding from Chester to Shrewsbury, some scoundrel threw a stone at it with such violence that a first-class carriage was broken, and the passengers (particularly Mr Richards, the judge of the north-east Wales district county courts) placed in great danger. The extreme penalty attached to the offence is two years imprisonment and hard labour.

THE JUDGE OF THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT AND THE PRESS.

A ferment of surprise and indignation has been created at Liverpool this week by proceedings in the County Court there. Mr. Ramshay, the Judge of that Court, whose conduct was a short time back the subject of an official inquiry by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Earl of Carlisle, has shown by his actions and doings in his judicial capacity, and has, in particular, taken great offence at the editorial remarks of the *Liverpool Journal*, the proprietor and editor of which is Mr. Whitty, formerly chief of the Liverpool police. On Satu day morning last, a placard, announcing the publication of the *Journal*, and the nature of its contents, and containing a line in large characters in the vicinity of the Court-House, and on Mr. Ramshay's arrival at the Court, he immediately despa ched a bailiff to take into custody the editor of the *Journal*, by whose direction this placard, announcing the publication of the *Journal*, by whose direction this placard, announcing the publication of the *Journal*, by whose direction this placard, announcing the publication

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

On the 30th of September, at Exeter Hall, with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by Costa, the choir vocalists being Madame Clara Novello, Misses Dolby, Williams, and Eliza Birch; Messrs. Sims Reeves and Whitehouse, and Herr Formes, was terminated the nineteenth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society, one of the most triumphant and most prosperous seasons since its formation. The magnificent performance of the sublime oratorio was received by an enormous assemblage with evident appreciation of its manifold beauties and of its masterly interpretation, and the enthusiastic cheers bestowed on the conductor at the close of the work proved the high estimation in which his exertions are regarded.

The campaign began on Friday, Nov. 29th: there have been 11 performances in all, of which eleven were subscription evenings; Handel's "Messiah" has been performed nine times, "Saul," once; "Samson," three times; and "Israel in Egypt," twice, Mendelssohn's "Paul" has been given once; the "Elijah" ten times; and Haydn's "Creation" six times.

The effect of the Great Exhibition on the receipts this year was proved by the weekly performances of oratorios since the opening, May 1, on which the exception of one Friday (August 8), there was no cessation up to September 26th. The season, in ordinary times, was generally over in May. This extraordinary activity of the Sacred Harmonists was celebrated by an interesting festival, at Brabazonville Gardens, on the 30th of July, in imitation of the Rhine Music Gatherings.

The principal vocalists who have sung this season are, Mdme. Clara Novello, Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Birch, and Miss Eliza Pyne (Soprani); Miss Dolby, Miss M. Williams, and Mdme. Macfarren (Contralti); Messrs. Sims Reeves, Benson, Manvers, T. Williams, and Lockey (Tenors); Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Whitehouse, Jr., Mr. Novello, Lawler, Herr Stockhausen, and Herr Formes (Bassos). Miss Catherine Hayes, who first appeared at these concerts in 1850, greatly advanced her fame as a singer in the sacred school. The return of Mdme. Clara Novello, after an absence of several years, was quite an event; and being in the full possession of her great powers, her singing in the majestic oratorios of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn created a powerful sensation. Mr Louisa Pyne's first appearance at Exeter Hall was another interesting incident. The Misses Birch, and Misses Dolby and Williams, and the English tenors and basses, fully maintained their reputation. In noticing the marked improvement in the choir, the Musical Examiner says, that he has perceived in the acts, the light, and colouring committee to turn attention, as we have often suggested, to the production of revivals and novelties—a vast field being yet open for works of the former class; and if this inducement be not as tempting for the latter category, namely, the composition of composers to write original oratorios expressly for the Society, it is quite clear nothing can be expected from total inactivity. There are native and foreign masses of merit, which might be partly safely resorted to for cantatas, and then, perhaps, we may eventually obtain a new oratorio.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES.

The United States Mail-ship *Pacific*, Captain Nye, arrived at New York, on Sunday the 14th of Sept.; at 8 A.M., in ten days and 17½ hours from Liverpool, having had a succession of westerly winds during the passage. There were 192 passengers on board, including Miss Catherine Hayes, accompanied by her mother and sister, Miss Laura Hayes, the tragedian, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. Lavenu, Herr Meuris, Dr. Joy, &c.

The *New York Herald* describes the reception of Miss Hayes on her landing at New York, to have been of the most enthusiastic description. On the 18th, Miss Hayes was present at the opera; after which she was serenaded at her hotel, Astor House, by the members of the New York Musical Fund Society.

MR. W. GLOVER'S NEW ORATORIO. "EMMANUEL."—This work was performed at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 20th ult. Amongst the audience were a large number of the resident clergy and gentry, and about 1,500 of the leading professors and amateurs, altogether amounting to 1500 persons, who warmly applauded the production of their clever fellow-citizen. The band was led by Mr. Seymour, and Mr. W. Barlow was the organist. The principals were all of the Manchester school. The chorus amounted to about fifty voices, and maintained their deserved fame, although the number was not in proportion to that of the band.

THE LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.—Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Francis, Land, Lockey, and Phillips, gave concerts on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Brighton; on Thursday, at Hastings; and last night, at Tunbridge Wells.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Madame Barbieri Nini made her final appearance this season on Wednesday night, in the character of *Lucrezia Borgia*. On the 14th this distinguished artiste will commence the campaign at the Théâtre des Italiens, in Paris. It was then announced that on the management here that she did not make her *début* in this country before the 5th of August, leaving so little time for the real operatic public to become acquainted with her magnificent style. Her rounds of parts included by the day of her final appearance, having been confined to eight performances of "Lucrezia" (the entire work), and to five nights in acts of that opera, once in "Anna Bolena," and, owing to the indisposition of Mademoiselle Cruvelli, in the first act of the scene eleven times three times in "Lucia," and thrice in portions thereof. Notwithstanding the disadvantageous circumstances under which Madame Barbieri-Nini has been thus presented, she has completely confirmed, in the fullest opinions we have formed, the high reputation she had acquired in Italy. Whether she came early or late in an evening's programme; whether the situation of the "reaction" in which she saw herself placed during the real opera could excite her hearers in the most intense degree. With a rare and figure almost painfully regulate, the vocal and histrionic attainments of this truly eminent artiste, I have regularly triumphed, because she is emphatically an *artiste*, a designation constantly applied, but the conditions of which are rarely fulfilled. Madame Barbieri-Nini's voice has undoubtedly passed its meridian, but her organ is still of surprising power, richness, and brilliancy; she has at her command the most extensive range of beautiful notes, over which she has a perfect command, so as to depict the varying shades of feeling, sentiment, and passion. Her method is for the highest order of refinement, precision, and delicacy; while she has the dramatic impulse and intensity to rouse her listeners to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Mdme. Barbieri-Nini's *Luer na Borgia*, as on all former occasions, quite took the house by storm, from her first delivery of the opening recitative, so full of meaning and intelligence, and her *aria d'entrata*, so replete with fire and brilliancy, to her concluding scene, in the "Madi, sh m'odi" in which she was as irresistible as ever, and her vocalisation in the cabaletta at the close electrified the amateurs by the wonderful division she executes with such consummate ease and finish. There was no end to the encores throughout the opera to this incomparable singer, whose return will be welcomed next season with the most sincere delight by the musical public.

"Norma" was given on Thursday night; "Il Barbiere" was announced for last night; and that "Somnambula" will be repeated this evening (Saturday). Next week will, or rather must, positively terminate this protracted season, as the engagement of the principal artistes, both male and female, for the opening of the Italian Opera-house in Paris, will call the company in London. Mdlle. Cruvelli and Mdme. Frezzolini are now the resounding *prime donne* up to the close of the Exhibition.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Morton's comedy of "Secrets Worth Knowing" was played on Friday week, very effectively, and told well, though the theme is *outré* to modern times. Mr. Hoskins, in *Redtress*, the country gentleman, and Mr. Phelps, in *Sir Harry Darrell*, the old actors; while Mr. Ray, as *Un derune*, proved that comic art is not yet lost to the stage; and Mrs Marston, in *Sally Dunwright*, that Mrs. Glover has on is worthy successor. It carries here to be noted, that the revival of "Timon of Athens" has met with remarkable success—and this, we believe, notwithstanding some opinions to the contrary, as much from the power of its poetry as the excellence of its scenery. We have witnessed the performance a second time, and with increased pleasure; the and once also appeared to take a decided and even strong interest in the beauties of the dialogue, the force of the situations, and the development of the character. The acting principal, as we have said, cannot be adequately represented by any living performer; but Mr. Phelps has thrown himself into it with considerable earnestness and sincerity. We think him occasionally too violent, but vigorous conceptions are evidenced in character-reading and the result of careful and patient study. Where these are present, we easily compound for the absence of qualities, the want of which, however, is noted rather from its difficulty of the part than any fault in the performer.

LYCEUM.

A new three act comedy, called the "Game of Speculation," was produced on Thursday, under the benefit of Mr. Charles Mathews. The piece is one rather of character than plot. *Mr. Affable Hawk* (Mr. Charles Mathews) is the speculator on 'Change; and the situations of the drama exhibit him in all the perplexities, hopes, and fears, that pertain to his peculiar calling. The next part of importance is that of *Sir Harry Lester* (Mr. Robert Roxby), who seeks to raise money on Irish bonds and an Irish railroad, *alias* the sea-shore, and nearly victimises the self-styled "Napoleon of Finance." *Hawk*, however, finds that he has a day to recover himself in, during which, as he says, "The world turns round," and, sure enough, good luck turns up for him, even conveying him from a debtor to a creditor—a position in which he enjoys a peculiar triumph. We understand that the business has been so prosperous lately at this house, that an extra week's salary was presented last Saturday to the company, by way of acknowledgment of the extra success experienced.

ADELPHI.

"Bloomerism; or, the Follies of a Day," is a new farce, produced here on Thursday. It is written by Mr J. H. Nightingale and Mr. Charles Millward, of Liverpool. The main theme of the piece is obvious; but the writers have taken an extended view of their subject, and included vegetarianism, phonography, and other nuisances of minor moment, in the scope of their satire. Miss Woolgar (Mrs Gregor as *Mrs. Green*, the advocate of the rights of woman, and exemplar to her friends of Bloomerism, acted with great spirit.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The autumnal meetings will be more than usually numerous this year; and, as at present they stand, will extend the season unto the third week of November—too late, by at least a fortnight to be either attractive to the public or profitable to the speculator. The principal meeting this week will be—the Chester, two days; Wrexham and Brighton, on Thursday, each occupying two days. Chester promises to maintain its reputation for excellence, variety, and quantity. There will also be meetings at Hamilton, on Monday; at Hampton, on Tuesday; at York (the Union Hunt), on Thursday and Friday; and at Perth, on Friday.

Sailing, rowing, and cricketing have gone the length of their tether; and the coursing and steeple-chase calendars contain nothing before the middle of the month.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The scratching of Newminster; a decline in Mokanna, Trickatrees, and Condience, and an improvement in Grand Duke and Hippolytus, were the main features of the betting, this afternoon, on the Cesarewitch. The Cambridgeshire transactions were noticeable only for the elevation of Newminster to the premiership. Business generally was very dull.

CESAREWITCH.			
11 to 1 agst Mokanna (t)	100 to 6 agst Hippolytus (t)	40 to 1 agst Hesse Homburg	
11 to 1 ——— Grand Duke	25 to 1 ——— Darkin	50 to 1 ——— Hasimada (t)	
20 to 1 ——— Trickatrees (t)	33 to 1 ——— Champion	1000 to 15 ——— Confidence (t)	

Newminster was scratched at 10.45 this morning.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

9 to 1 agst Newminster	20 to 1 agst Penbie
13 to 1 ——— Prime Minister	30 to 1 ——— Nancy

Northam is scratched for the Derby.

THURSDAY. No betting.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's b. f. by Bay Middleton (G. Mann), 1. Lord Exeter's f. by St. Martin (W. Harlock), 2.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES of 30 sovs each.—Mr. H. Hill's Mountain Deer (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Gratwicke's Anspach (Flatman), 2.

HOPEFUL STAKES of 20 sovs each.—Lord Ribblesdale's Kingston (J. Marson), 1. Lord Exeter's Ambrose (Norman), 2.

SECOND YEAR of the TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Enfield's Hernandez (F. Butler), 1. Mr Greville's Arioso (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each. Duke of Bedford's Weathergage walked over, and divided the forfeits with Lord Derby's Merry-go-round.

WEDNESDAY

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. D. Shafto's Westow (Rogers), 1. Sir W. Booth's Retail (Bartholomew), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Lord Derby's Croupier (Flatman), 1. Mr. Combe's Necklace (Rogers), 2.

THE SUSSEX STAKES.—100 sovs Derby's c. by Irish Birdcatcher walked over.

THE ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Midas (Norman), 1. Mr New.ill's Artisan (F. Butler), 2.

LIBRA YEAR of the SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Gratwicke's The Nigger (Flatman), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Cranberry (J. Marson), 2.

THE GRAND STAKES of 30 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Bilberry (J. Marson), 1. Mr. W. E. Hughes's Sophistry (Rogers), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES Poodle, 1. H.R.H. Bly, 2.

THE RUTLAND STAKES.—Adine, 1. Calorie, 2.

MATCH.—Hoc-cross Bun beat Weathergage.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE. Westow, 1. Presto, 2.

THE TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Red Hind, 1. Longbow, 2.

AYR RACES.

THE CALEDONIAN ST. LEGER.—Pendennis, 1. Pierre de Tonche, 2.

AYR GOLD CUP. Ethiron, 1. Clothworker, 2.

THE AIRSHIRE HANDICAP Little Fawn, 1.

£30 PLATE. Haricot, 1. Swaledale, 2.

RICHMOND RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES. August walked over.

RICHMOND HANDICAP.—Radnipha, 1. F. by Emilius, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES. Bird-on-the-Wing walked over.

THE HAT STAKES were won by Jack Robinson, beating Dr. Blemish easy.

THE HUNTERS' STAKES were won by Gregson's horse.

REGATTA AT WOOLWICH.—On Monday a contest took place for a new boat, and other prizes, presented by Mrs. Alderman Salomons to the watermen there. The contest was for pair-oared rowing in five boats. The interesting proceedings were of a very animated character, the donor and friends being present to witness the sport, together with a vast assemblage of spectators on the river and shore. The final heat was won by John Pamplin (green).

GRASMERE, WESTMORELAND.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The first snow of the season fell here on Thursday, the 25th ult., and the hill-tops retain red some of it on the 29th.

FEMALE CONVICTS.—The *Anna Maria*, female convict ship, in charge of Surgeon Superintendent M'Crea, at present lying off the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has late week taken on board about 200 female convicts, several of whom have their children with them, for conveyance to Robert Town.

BELGIAN HOPS.—An arrival of ten bales of hops took place on Monday, by the steamer *Panther*, from Ostend, consigned to order, the growth and produce of Belgium.

Cardinal Wiseman has just been elected a member of the Royal Historical Academy of Spain, a distinction seldom conferred on English *literati*. The late Earl of Munster and Mr. Southey, however, were members; but it is, perhaps, more curious in a literary point of view, that no Cardinal is one of the first members of the Academy, which numbers many members of our Royal Society of Literature, having been elected more than twenty years ago, on account of the talent displayed in his writings (not of a religious nature), and that he was proposed for that honour by the late most pious and orthodox Bishop Burgess, and St. David's, and thence of Salisbury.

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.—We are glad to hear that the Lords of the Treasury have at length consented to advance to Colonel Rawlinson the sum of £3,500, to enable him to continue his explorations and exhumations in Assyria. We may doubt if this step would have been even this tardily taken, but that the value of the discoveries has been so recently exemplified by Colonel Rawlinson, in relation to the history of Hezekiah and Sennacherib. The grant, too, is small, compared with the sums and means devoted to a similar purpose, by the Government of the French Government; it is only very recently that in the same country, by the French Government; it is only very recently that a new expedition of several ships, with abundant appliances, set sail from one of the French ports. Colonel Rawlinson is to proceed immediately to Bagdad, where he is the resident of the East India Company, and from thence he can go to the ruined mounds of Nineveh, and there search for fresh treasures. Let us hope that the time for the opening by the late most pious and orthodox Bishop Burgess, and St. David's, and thence of Salisbury.

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MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

An improvement in prices generally marks the week's transactions. The Consol Market on Monday opened with the improved prices of Saturday; and, though the amount of business done was comparatively small, still the Market was well supported, the closing quotations being 96⅛ for Money, and 96⅛ for Account. The operations of the Government broker and improved prices in the Funds added to the strength of the Market on Tuesday, Consols having been dealt in for Money and Time at 96⅞ 97; but a reaction, arising from realising on the advance, reduced prices on Wednesday to 96⅝ for Money and the quiet market of Thursday just supported quotations. An improvement in the foreign exchanges, the plentiful harvest, and passive appearances of political affairs abroad are the ruling causes of this improved state of feeling. Exchequer Bills remain about last quotations. Railways are now nearly confined to Consols. The other Government Stocks are closed for the dividends. At the termination of the week's business prices were—for Consols, 96⅝; India Bonds, par to 2 2000, 80 p; South Sea Stock, 108; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, Small, 46 p.

Mexican has fluctuated during the week, it being now the favourite speculative stock. Monday was the selling, and the price reached to 2½ 27. Notwithstanding advices confirming the news of the disturbed state of the country, on Tuesday it again advanced to 27⅛ ⅜, but declined on Wednesday. Spanish, as the account progressed, also advances to 21⅛ for the Five per Cents. which was firmly held until Wednesday, when 21 to ⅛ became the quotation, it since having again receded a fraction. The hope expressed, that, if Spanish finances improved, a sense of honour would induce a more favorable arrangement, has been replied to by the following curt and discourteous note.

Finance Ministry, Madrid, Sept. 29

The law of the 1st of August last having decided every thing relating to the settlement of the debt, and the sum of each and every credit to be income to enter into farther discussion on the subject, when the only thing remaining for the Government is the punctual fulfilment of the above mentioned law.

I have already signified to you, and repeat it here, in answer to your communication of the 15th instant. May God preserve you many years

(Signed) JUAN BRAVO MURILLO.

Sardinian Scrip is about last week's discount. The Market at the close of the week was steady, with a slight depression of prices, quotations being, for—Mexican, 27⅛ per Cent., ex Jan Coupons, Account, 27; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 32½; Russian Bonds, 111⅜; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 21; Ditto, Passive, 5⅞; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 37⅛; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 93½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 64; Guilders, 69; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 99¾ x d.

Shares have been fair during the week, the settling on Monday proving a rather mixed affair. In Great Westerns and South-Westerns the speculators had oversold themselves: a rise of £3 on each was the result. The market was better generally when the Account had terminated; but it is, at the close of the week's business, a trifle duller. Prices are for—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 79; Caledonian, 11¾; Chester and Holyhead, 17; Eastern Counties, 6¾; Eastern Union, 5 and C, 4; East Anglian, 1¼; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 48; Great Northern, 18½; Ditto, Halves, A, 5; Ditto, Halves, B, 12½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 93½; Great Western, 85½; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 7½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 65½; Leeds, Northern, 12½; London and Blackwall, 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94½; London and North-Western, 117½; Ditto, Quarters, 25½; London and South-Western, 84; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37½; Midland, 47; North British, 6; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18½; Scottish Central, 15¾ x d.; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 15; Shrewsbury and Chester, 13½; Ditto, Halves, 7½; Ditto, Oswestry, 10¾; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 3½ x d. South-Eastern, 19½ x d., South Yorkshire and River Dun, 12; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½; York and North Midland, 19½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Leeds and Bradford, 100; London and Greenwich, 11⅜.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, No. 2, per Cent; Northern, Five per Cent. Redeemable, 8½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Quarters, 3½; Ditto, Fifths, 3½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 15; South Devon, 15¾.

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 10½; Central of France, 17; East Indian, (£18 paid), 20½; Luxembourg (£3 paid), 4½; Northern of France, 14½; Paris and Rouen, 11; Rouen and Havre, 9½; West Flanders, 2.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—A fair average time-of-year supply of English wheat has been received per 70 coaches this week, sometime and by land carriage, in excellent condition. For most kinds the demand has ruled steady, at stationary prices. Fine foreign wheats have been held at full prices. Barley and the various kinds of beans and maidling peas have been almost nominal. Malting barley has moved off slowly, as previous rates: but grinding and distilling sorts must be considered 1s per quarter lower. No change in malt, but oats have barely supported last week's currency. The flours have given way 2s per quarter. Peas, Indian corn, and flour have ruled about stationary, the nominal quotations of the latter being, for—London, 22s to 23s; Suffolk, 20s to 22s; Essex and Kent, 21s to 23s; ditto, white, 23s to 25s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 21s to 23s; ditto, white, 23s to 25s; Northern, red, 21s to 23s; ditto, white, 23s to 25s; Scotch, 21s to 23s; ditto, white, 23s to 25s. Rye, 13s to 14s. Grinding barley, 15s to 16s; distilling ditto, 17s to 18s; malting ditto, 20s to 21s; Norfolk and Suffolk, brown ditto, 44s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 54s; Chevalier, 50s to 56s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, 44s to 46s; Scotch, 42s to 45s; peas, white, 38s to 40s; Kingston and Ware, 42s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; boilers, 40s to 42s per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 42s per sack. Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 34s per 280 lbs. Oats, 20s to 22s; ditto, 24s to 26s; barley, —s to —s; ditto, —s to —s; Foreign Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; ditto, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; ditto, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 18s to 22s per barrel, Canada, 6s to 6s per barrel, French, 21s to 23s per sack.

Liverpool Market.—Raw cotton is coming heavily to hand, yet the demand is steady, at full prices. Tares dull, and the turn lower. Linseed and rapeseed are quite as cheap as last week.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 44s; Bombay, 40s to 42s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 10s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s, white ditto, 6s to 7s, and tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, —s to —s. Foreign, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s, extra, —s per cwt.

Bristol.—The prices of wheat on the bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4 lb loaf.

Bury.—Wheat, 36s to 40s per qr.—Wheat, 36s 7d, barley, 22s 11d, oats, 19s 9d, rye, 25s 4d; beans, 24s 9d; peas, 27s 6d

Hay and Straw.—Wheat, 38s 5d, barley, 22s 11d, oats, 19s 9d, rye, 25s 4d; beans, 24s 9d; peas, 28s 6d.

Dukes.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s, beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

York.—The market is still heavily supplied with all kinds, for which the demand is in a sluggish state, at last week's prices. Common sound oats may be had at 9d per 7 lb.

Skipton.—Large quantities brought to the hammer this week have been comparatively small, nevertheless, the amount of business doing is small, and in some instances a concession was given to buy lower. Good fine yellow Barley seldom has changed hands under 30s to 40s; middling, 25s to 28s; fair yellow, 20s 6d to 23s 6d; good middling and good Maidulus, 24s 6d to 26s 6d; and whole and thin, 22s to 24s per cwt. Rather a short supply of oats, and a large one a dull sale, at 2s per cwt for brown lumps.

Chester.—All present kinds move off slowly, at barely last week's prices. Good ordinary Barley, 30s per quarter.

Ludlow.—Our market is inactive, and the turn lower. New P Y C, on the spot, is selling at 40s to 42s 3d, and old, 38s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 36s to 38s 1d per cwt, net cash; rough fat 2s 2d per 8 lb. There are now 14,000 casks on passage from the Mediterranean, and 2,000 from the Black Sea ports, which is very dull to sell, at from 21 to 24 to 24 to 25 per cwt. Cod is selling at £37; pale seal, £35; sperm, £82 to £84; southern, £31 to £33 per ton.

Newcastle.—Coal trade remains in dull in sale, at the late decline; viz. 9s 6d to 10s 3d per gallon best. Lewards, is 4d to 1s per chaldron. Jamaica is the turn lower. Brandy is to good demand, with a firm market. British spirits, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per gallon. Gin, 2s 7d to 2s 9d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £5 17s; clover ditto, £3 3s to £4 14s; straw, £1 1s to £1 6s per load. A dull trade.

Hops.—Large supplies of new hops are coming forward.

Wool.—The next public sale of Colonial wool, at which about 40,000 bales will be offered, will commence on the 23rd inst. The Spanish wools are quite as dear; but other kinds on a slow sale.

Pontefract.—Very large supplies are still on sale. For most qualities the demand is inactive, at late rates; viz. 25s to 30s per ton.

Norwich.—Very large supplies of fat stock have been on offer this week, whilst the general trade is dull and heavy, at almost a stationary price.

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 4s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per 8 lbs.

Wakefield.—Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 4s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per 8 lbs.

Leeds.—Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 4s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per 8 lbs, by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 27.

Corps of Royal Marines: Second Lieut. H. L. Evans to be First Lieut. vice G. Roberts.

SEPT. 23. First Lieut. P. G. Pearce to be Captain, vice J. Wann; Second Lieut. H. N. Tucker to be First Lieut. vice Pearce.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W SMITH, West-hill-grove, Wandsworth-road, timber dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

F W MACANDREW, Mill-wall, Poplar, brewer. T EASON, Minor-court-Fenchurch-buildings, Kent, brewer. J FAIRMAN, Great Bolton, commission agent. I WAKE, Bond-court, Walbrook, City, wine merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W BLACK, Perth, merchant. WILSON and DU, Dundee, corn-merchants. D CROAL, Ward Mains, Arbroath, Forfarshire, miller

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 30.

3d Regiment of Foot: Sergeant John Renouf, to be Ensign, vice Stevenson. 17th: Sergeant Major Bradford to be Ensign, vice Crowe. 18th: Lieut. T. W. Harris to be Lieut. vice Allcock. 28th: Lieut. Gardiner to be Quartermaster, vice Gowan. 34th: Assist.-Surg. R. Brownlee to be Assist.-Surg. 76th: Lieut. G. C. Abbott to be Lieut. vice Long. Lieut. Long to be Assist.-Surg. 78th: Lieut. G. T. Hightrout to be Capt. vice Mitchell; Ensign G. F. F. Whitlock to be Lieut. vice Lignfoot; Ensign H. Harris to be Ensign, vice I. Whitlock.

BANKRUPTS.

W J BASSETT, High-street, Shoreditch, hotel-keeper. W M WHALLEY, South Mimms, Middlesex, victualler. W W HOLMAN, Bank, draper. R BLETSO, swansea, Glamorganshire, grocer. J HEYWOOD and J HEYWOOD, Liverpool, provision merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J CUNNINGHAM, Torphin, Edinburgh, grazer. D BAXTER, Edinburgh, baker. M MCNEILS, Edinburgh, spirit-dealer. R MUNRO, Dingwall, merchant. J MCKINON, Dundee, baker. A GUTHRIE, Dundee, draper.

BIRTHS.

At Penzance, on the 23d ult, the wife of the Rev Richard Malone, of a daughter.—On the 24th ult, the wife of Captain Charles Trahaweg, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.—On the 25th inst, at Fyfield, the wife of the Rev Edward Spencer, of a daughter.—On the 25th inst, the Viscountess Encombe, of a daughter.—On the 26th inst, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hogge, of a daughter.—On the 26th inst, the Viscountess Enniskillen, of a daughter.—On the 28th ult, the Lady Alfred Hervey, of a son.—On the 28th ult, the wife of Major Carlo Kennedy, 15th Royal Irish, of a son.—On the 28th inst, at Hyde, the wife of Mr. H. Parker, M.D., M.R.C.L., Eng., of a daughter.—On the 27th ult, the wife of the Rev. Clement Layard, of a daughter.—On the 28th inst, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Layard, of a daughter.—On the 1st inst, at 7, Grove-terrace, Loughborough-road, Kennington, the wife of James Ives, Esq. of a son.—On the 7th inst, at Hanbury, Lichfield, the wife of Mr Alfred Rose, of that city, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23d ult, James Fraser, Esq, eldest son of the late Captain Edward Fraser, Madras Army, to Jessie, third daughter of the late Captain Thomas Gordon, Bombay Army.—On the 25th ult, Henry Strickland, Esq. of Dersingard, to Evelina, eldest daughter of Captain Nicholas Conbrasi Irvine, of Parkhouse Barns, in the county of Durham.—On the 27th ult, the Rev. Edward Bowden, second daughter of Lord Bishop of Beverley.—On the 28th ult, aged 68, Edwin Smith, Esq. of Acomb, and on July 7, as a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.—On the 30th ult, the Rev James Knight, of Larkbeare, Clapham, aged 82.—On the West, Thomas Robert, eldest son of Thomas Collingwood, Esq, of Kensington-square, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude.

DEATHS.

On the 29 h ult, in her 55th year, Caroline Sarah, wife of the Rev Henry Torre, Rector of Thornhill, Yorkshire.—On the 27th inst, aged 57, Richard Wright, of Low Pittington, Durham, a magistrate for the county of Durham.—On the 24th ult, Amy, wife of Alex. John Robert Campbell, of the Bombay Army.—On the 24th ult, aged 61, Pennock Tiger, Esq. Major of Beverley.—On the 28th ult, aged 68, Edwin Smith, Esq. of Acomb, and on July 7, as a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.—On the 30th ult, the Rev James Knight, of Larkbeare, Clapham, aged 82.—On the West, Thomas Robert, eldest son of Thomas Collingwood, Esq, of Kensington-square, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude.

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London: Sold wholesale by BAXTER, the Inventor and Patentee, 11 and 12, Northampton-square.
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London: D. COCK and Co., New Burlington-street, publishers to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

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ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.—This is the [illegible] fragrant and refreshing fluid ever applied to the [illegible] It removes its fresh and delight ful odour-ous effect for days. It is [illegible] speedily eradicates, yet soothing and healing [illegible] It is [illegible] and [illegible] Sold by [illegible] and [illegible] and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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[illegible] Printed and published at the Office of the Proprietors in the county of [illegible] by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 521.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851. { TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

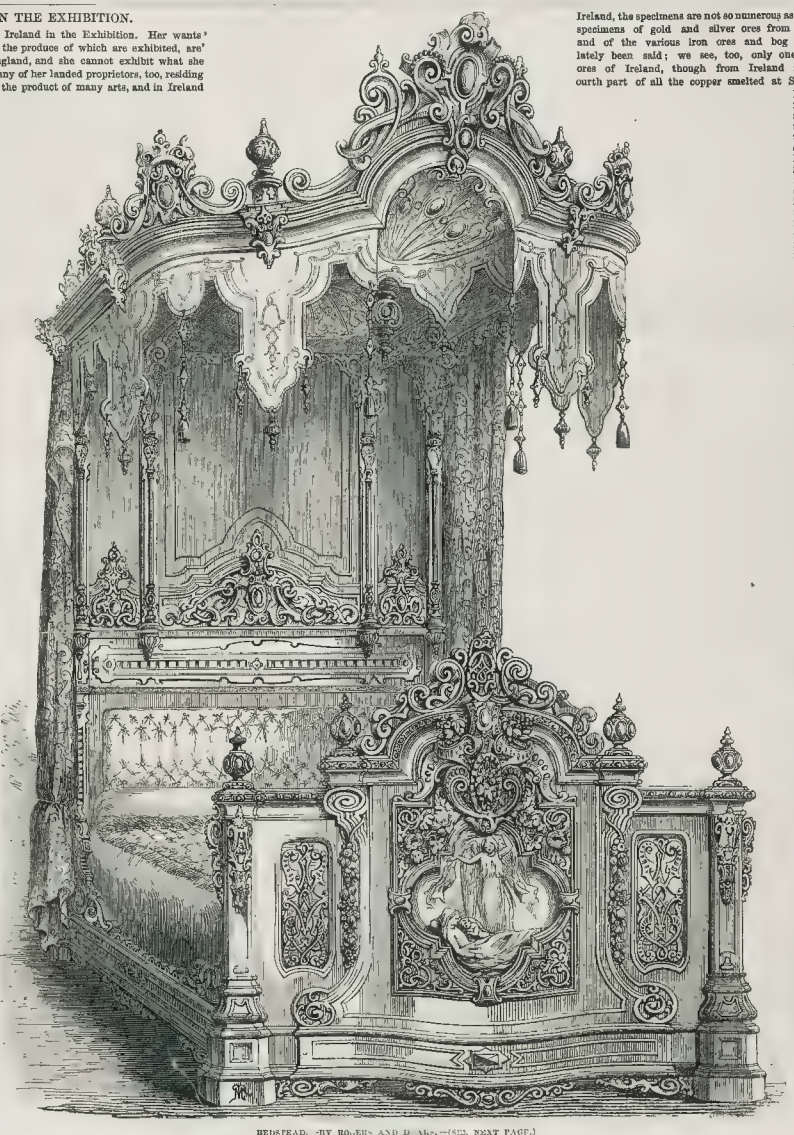
IRELAND IN THE EXHIBITION.

We do not expect much from Ireland in the Exhibition. Her wants so far as the arts are involved the produce of which are exhibited, are in the main, supplied from England, and she cannot exhibit what she does not produce. From so many of her landed proprietors, too, residing abroad, there is no market for the product of many arts, and in Ireland they are not called into existence. For all the talents that should be engaged in them, England is the market; and the arts in England are accordingly enriched by the genius and skill of the Irish. They must be judged by their works in England, rather than by their works at home. The natural offspring of civilisation, the growth of that luxury to which they minister, most of the arts require wealth to foster them; and where the wealth of the community is, there, and there alone, can they flourish. It is not the poor and thinly peopled parts of France, not the heathy districts of Hanover, that have contributed the most to the Exhibition, but the opulent and densely populated cities of Paris and Hamburgh. The Exhibition, in fact, consists almost exclusively of the products of city arts; a few specimens of wool, cotton, grain, timber, stone, slate, &c., are the exceptions, rather than the rule, and the grand show is emphatically the work of the town population. Ireland, unfortunately—and it is one of the many marks of the backward civilisation of her people—has a very small proportion of such population. Only four towns, Belfast, Limerick, Cork, and Dublin, contain more that 50,000 people, each, and only one, the latter, contains above 100,000. Dublin has 254,850. The whole town population of Ireland scarcely exceeds in number the inhabitants of Liverpool and Glasgow, and many of them live in what may be called rural towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants. There are, accordingly, not many objects in the Exhibition sent from Ireland which attract or deserve much attention.

The only manufactures for which she is much celebrated, the poplins of Dublin, and the linens and damasks of Belfast, belong to the textile fabrics, and have already been noticed under that head. In these she holds a high place. The next class in which she shows comparatively well illustrates her general position; it is the class of mining and mineral products, and in this she is more conspicuous for the latter than the former. The various sands and earths from the river Shannon, with some illustrations of their uses, have been industriously collected and exhibited. There are many specimens, too, of building stones, of Irish marbles, of granite, of alabaster, of porcelain clay, of common clay, and draining pipes, of turf, of anthracite coal, of slate in slabs and for roofing, of manganese and lead ores, and of lead-pipe, &c.; but, in proportion to the rich mineral treasures of Ireland, the specimens are not so numerous as we might expect. We miss specimens of gold and silver ores from the Wicklow mountains, and of the various iron ores and bog ore of which much has lately been said; we see, too, only one specimen of the copper ores of Ireland, though from Ireland is obtained more than a fourth part of all the copper smelted at Swansea. The treasures of Ireland are not yet brought fully into use; they are not all of them daily and extensively wrought, and therefore specimens of them cannot be profusely exhibited. Enough, however, is shewn to prove that neither materials for the ordinary purposes of building, nor for the finer arts—neither the ores from which man wins the most useful or the most seductive metals, nor the fuel nor the flux he must have for reducing them, neither gems nor paving stones, are wanting in Ireland. We will not borrow the poet's words, and say, that "all save the spirit of man is divine;" but we will say, that the raw materials from Ireland, as displayed in the class of mineral products, confirm the often made assertion, that nothing is required there but an enlightened and active spirit to turn her many natural endowments to the advantage of her people.

The marbles of Ireland, placed both in Class 1, Mineral Products, and in Class 27, Manufactures of Mineral Substances, make rather a good show. Amongst them is found statuary marble of a superior quality, more like that used by the Greek sculptors than any other now known. It has the peculiar tint of that marble, and resembles it in texture Lord Montcagle exhibits a bust of Grattan, worked in marble from the Dunlavey Quarries, Donegal, valuable both as a good representation of the great original, and a specimen of Ireland's natural products. We remark in it a resemblance to Sir Walter Scott. The green Connemara marbles exhibited, too, in both departments—in the form of a mere polished slab, from the D'Arcy estates in one; and in the other, as tables—in conjunction with the black marbles of Galway, and serpentine tables from Ballynahinch may fairly rival the marbles from Cornwall or Derbyshire, and, were they brought together, as we think they ought to be, would do more credit to Ireland. As a member of the empire, in fact, her products are lost amidst the more multifarious and valuable products of the whole. Had they been placed apart, like the products of Canada, they would have been thought more of, and, probably, the Irish, from a patriotic or national feeling, might have exerted themselves more to get up an Irish compartment, than merely to be lost in the general splendour.

There are several specimens, in both the classes mentioned, of slate as obtained from the quarries, and as applied to use. It is procured in Wicklow, Limerick, and the island of Valentia, Kerry. In general



BEDSTEAD, BY ROGERS AND DENBY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

it is of a good quality, and is so tough that it is sawn while other slate is split. This is one of the many natural productions of Ireland which offer an abundance of resources to her people, whenever they have acquired knowledge enough to use them, and wisdom enough to live in peace, respecting each others rights in the land of their fathers. The many uses to which slate can be put are only, in fact, beginning to be known. So, gutta percha was introduced into this country as a curiosity more than a century ago, but its possible uses were only partially found out in 1843, and since then the knowledge of them has been most rapidly extended. The history of caoutchouc is similar. As India-rubber, it has been known to us for more than a century, but it is only within the last fifteen years that any conception has been conceived of the numerous uses to which it may be applied. Slate, on which boys have done their sums from time immemorial, and which has for as long a period been used in places to roof houses, is now applied to a great variety of purposes. Of it, as the most even and empty of materials, hitherto tables and hog-troughs are made. It is admirable for pickling tubs and water filters. It can be painted, and the colours burnt in like porcelain; in fact, it is potter's *biscuit* ready for the design and the kiln, so that even the commonest utensils for the commonest purposes may be cheaply made out of slate to resemble the costliest marble. A wonderful improvement has been effected in various kinds of ornaments by the use of gutta percha and India rubber, and a similar improvement, but in a different direction and for different purposes, is growing up from the use of slate.

Our shop fronts, for example, are not to be surpassed for grandeur, if they be sometimes deficient in taste, but there is yet much to be desired, on the score of cleanliness and decency, in the shops of our butchers, fishmongers, greengrocers, and others. The Exhibition has probably made many persons notice the two or three butchers' shops on the left hand side, at Knightsbridge, near Albert-gate, one kept by Mr. Cowell, another by Mr. Jeffery, and a third by Mr. Betts, which are lined throughout with white glazed tiles, have marble slabs, and a cool, cleanly, wholesome appearance, similar to the butchers' shops in Belgium and Holland. In the arrangements of such shops, which are found in every street, elegance and cleanliness of this kind are yet much to be desired, and the many applications now made of slate, of glass, and of earthenware offer the means of obtaining both cleanliness and elegance, for the shops of the masses at a cheap rate.

It is not sufficient to provide somewhat better dwellings for the humbler classes, to withdraw alone the sea of our misery from them—it is confined, they must have an example set them by those immediately above them of elegance and refinement. Something may be done to promote cleanliness amongst them at home if they see it abroad; and to make the shops where they buy their provisions of all kinds elegant and clean, will induce them to introduce similar qualities into their houses. Were they to become even fastidiously nice, we are not sure that it would not improve their morals. Handsome clothing, which people are afraid to injure, is a check on filthiness and intemperance. The enjoyment of a splendid public-house, even, makes people dislike meanness and squalor at home. It may be inferred, therefore, that in proportion as all the common shops become cleanly and elegant, the homes of the lower classes will be improved. The Exhibition will not fully answer its purpose if it do not extend such improvements as we notice in the butchers' shops at Knightsbridge to other shops, and promote much refinement in our domestic arrangements, diffusing it through every establishment of the metropolis and the empire. The probability that slate will come much into use for such purposes will encourage a new working of the quarries of Ireland, and help to enrich it and improve its industry. Its other minerals, porcelain clays, &c., may become mines of wealth to an industrious people

Men are not now to learn, though gutta percha, caoutchouc, and slate have lately impressed the truth on our attention, that the qualities of matter require to be developed by man, if it may not be said that they lie more in the human mind than in the material themselves. Knowledge and skill, as in making bodies electrical or magnetical, or more than find out qualities—they impart or create them. Man, however, knows not yet what are his own powers, nor the powers that are around him. He knows that there are more potent spirits to be evoked from the material world than ever witchcraft dreamed of in its fabled: and he knows that, with diligence—a spell more commanding than Solomon's ring—he can summon them to his aid, and they come: but to what extent they will serve him, he has yet to learn. In sentient, but not always dumb animals, as well as in *inscentient* matter, powers are continually manifested that man had not previously discovered, and which contribute to his greatness, as "the head and tongue of all." The whole universe, which ignorance calls inanimate, is instinct with living power, and man seems capable of comprehending and using this branch of knowledge, however, phatically somewhat slowly. It may be only to imitate generally the most industrious and skilful amongst themselves, to be a great industrial nation. We shall have occasion to notice other examples of their attainments, but, in this department, a Mr. Deering, of Middleton, county of Cork, exhibits cotton from Rostellan, and articles manufactured from them, including glass and earthenware, which may help to teach the Irish what they must learn, and what they must do, to hold their place on the earth. They have been unfortunate in preserving amongst them still a late period, as is common indeed wherever servitude predominates and freedom is limited, a fashion of thought of providing industry, which smites it with palsy, and impedes the acquisition of dominion over the potent spirits of the world. Their country teems with minerals, and the little show they make under this head is one evidence of how much their many natural advantages are neglected.

The Irish, in the class of chemical and pharmaceutical products, show kelp and potass, sulphate of soda, iodine, and other products of seaweeds. Mr. Bullock's contribution, from Galway, and Mr. Wood's, from Ramelton, are creditable. Mr. Gibson's bleaching-powder and carbonates of magnesia from Dublin; and Sir John Murray, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant, exhibits some fluid camphor and magnesia: but Ireland, erewhile celebrated for her Kirwans, her Chenevixes, and other chemical philosophers, seems in the chemical arts to have yet to learn, or have kept up to her neighbours. We should have been inclined to include glue and starch rather amongst the products of chemical arts, than amongst "substances used as food," where such articles from Belfast are placed. They do not, however, add much to the number, and would, if their place were changed, only lessen her contributions to this latter class, which are confined to samples of wheat, oats, and barley grown in Kilkenny; to black barley grown at Ballymore, Roscommon, from African seed; to some "preserved pig," to some linseed, and rape, oils and cakes, and other trifles. It would have been well had specimens of the crops of Ireland been exhibited, that all the world might have learned what are "lumpers," and been taught to avoid the exclusive use of a root that has half destroyed a nation.

In Class 4, Vegetable and Animal Substances used in Manufactures, the Irish make something like a national appearance. The Royal Belfast Flax Improvement Society has brought together the various kinds of flax grown in Ireland, and shows the article in all its stages, from the growing plant till it reaches the hand of the spinner. The collection illustrates in a very striking manner the importance of care in the operations of the agriculturist, and of the manufacturer of flax in its earlier stages. The specimens vary in value from £38 per ton as grown and prepared in Monaghan, to £100 per ton as grown and prepared in Antrim. Here is the same raw material three times as valuable in one case as in another, all the difference being the consequence of labour and skill. Besides flax, the Irish exhibit specimens of long wool from Meath and Kilkenny, and short wool from Wicklow, and samples of starch and wood and vegetable gums. The Scotch, or at least a Scotch firm, the Messrs Lawson and Son, have an excellent collection admirably arranged, exhibiting together an immense quantity of the natural products of Scotland: but Ireland has only the collection of flax made by the Royal Belfast Flax Improvement Society, to preserve her nationality in the Exhibition.

In Classes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, all relating to mechanical contrivances, to ships, steam-engines, agricultural implements, philosophical instruments, &c., which includes most of the things of which the arts in general are proud, the Irish make a poor show. In the machine department we find catalogued a registered boat-propeller and water-wheel; but amongst the mass of such articles with a confused arrangement, the articles not being regularly placed or numbered, nor classified, nor even not always technically arranged, we sought for it in vain, and concluded, therefore, that it is of little importance. An improved pump, by a Mr. Daly, of Limerick; a railway break, which we judge to be not very useful; several jaunting and other cars; one or two improved carriages, such as a clarence and a brougham, are all that is exhibited in Class 5 from Ireland. In Class 6, including the most important of our contrivances, an improved Jacquard loom for weaving damask or other figured fabrics, a flax-seed machine for clearing the flax of the seed-vessels and collecting the seed, and a machine for ruling paper, are nearly all the contributions from Ireland. Considering the wonderful importance at present of machinery to mankind, we should say, were it not that Irish talents are employed in England, that the poverty of Ireland in this branch is a sad, but decisive proof of the backwardness of the Irish, and of the impossibility of their standing their ground in these days of keen and unavoidable competition. In Class 7 (civil engineering, &c.) we find some models by Mr. Turner, of Dublin, constructed on a scale for a building for the Exhibition for a winter garden at Berlin, which bespeak considerable talent. There are, too, some improved combustion grates by Mr. Birmingham, of Dublin and sundry models of improved sashes and windows. Other contributions from Ireland to this important branch of human art we have been unable to detect.

The Irish have never been conspicuous for their naval skill, though some of their currachs on the west coast and some of their Youghall luggers are amazingly well adapted to the human purposes of the Atlantic, and accordingly their contributions to the naval part of the Exhibition (Class 8) are confined to a solitary boat pump of little importance, and to a machine constructed of brass, with springs, of the shape of a ship, on which vessels of all kinds may be modelled. Each piece of the mechanism corresponding to the principal floors, timbers, transomes, &c., of a vessel, is provided with a spring, and capable of being adjusted in any desirable position, so as to form the skeleton of a vessel of any shape approximating to the usual form of vessel. We are afraid, however, that compasses and lines, and moulds will still be found indispensable: and such a great revolution is now threatened in the shape of vessels, that the machine is not likely to be of much use. As the main contribution of Ireland to the Naval part of the Exhibition, it is worth mentioning. It can scarcely be called the only one, for Lord Monteagle exhibits the model of a curragh now in use on the west coast. In arms, placed in the same class (8), the Dublin manufacturers are more successful; and two exhibitors, Messrs. E. Tranter, and Messrs. Williams and John Rigby, may fairly compete with the best manufacturers of London or Birmingham as to revolvers, double rifles and hair-triggers, and as to fitting out a sportsman either for our own stubbles and moors, or for the more arduous pursuits of a Murray in America, or a Gordon Cumming in Africa.

In proportion as the Irish are neither great on the sea nor in manufacturing, they must be great in agriculture. They are emphatically an agricultural people, coming up to the *beau ideal* of our modern Arcadians, who believe that towns are hotbeds of vices and crimes, and who have actually given utterance to the assertion that mankind would be the better if the plough passed over our manufacturing cities and rooted out all the (we had almost said divine) skill which grows up in them. We looked naturally, therefore, for a display of Irish ingenuity in the class of agricultural implements. We have found it after a somewhat minute search amongst nearly 300 contributors to this class, models of a cart, a carriage, a pulverizing grubber, a scuffler, a turnip-dibbler, an apparatus for making butter without handling, by one exhibitor, the Rev. Mr. La Touche; a manchine for watering plants, and some improved safety kettles, and steaming apparatus for preparing food for cattle, by two other exhibitors. None of these implements are of much importance, or likely to make the fortune and confer lasting honour on the inventors, like the American reaping machine. In fact, the contributions of Ireland to the vast body of machines and implements which do honour to the classes connected with agriculture in England are nearly as insignificant as its contributions to our naval gallery. The explanation of the fact lies on the surface, but it is instructive. Agriculture is carried on in Ireland by peasants or small farmers. It is conducted almost entirely by manual labour. Even animal labour is comparatively little employed. The Irish, consequently, have no agricultural implements of importance, and could not use them if they had them. Their small holdings compel them to perform nearly all their work by hand. They can only live by manual labour. Such small holdings, therefore, are incompatible with the use of machinery in agriculture. This relation exists now, it has always existed, probably, always will exist. At present, however, and the case is likely to be more so year after, implements and machinery are means for compelling the potent spirits of the air and the earth, of water and fire, of electricity and magnetism, to do much drudging for man. The agriculturist can only keep pace with other classes, can only find their labour equal in value to the labour of other men in the common market, in proportion as they obtain the aid of implements and machinery. To maintain and preserve, by laws of any kind, a cultivation of the soil by proprietor or peasantry, like the French or the Belgian cultivators, is to doom the agriculturist to work in a great measure without the aid of implements and machinery, and is to keep them for ever in a low and degraded position. It makes their labour—independent as are its productions—less valuable in exact proportion as the implements and machinery of other men. Laws for changing this state of things, which is incompatible with the invention and use of new and improved machinery.

Class 10, philosophical, musical, horological, and surgical instruments, numbers some 740 exhibitors, and amongst them we do not find above a dozen that come from Ireland. There are gold and silver watches of Dublin manufacture, a surgical instrument used in lithotrity, a barometer, a theodolite, and some other mathematical instruments; an hydrometer, a pump for medical and other purposes, a pneumatic battery for igniting gunpowder in blasting operations, a double-actioned harp (a powerful and highly embellished instrument), a lever for keeping open a horse's mouth when administering medicine, a double stethescope made of gutta percha, a useful hydraulic safety-lamp (the employment of water guarding against ignitions, and a syphon adapted to garden waterings. None of these can be characterised as great inventions or improvements, but they make up the sum of the exhibition from Ireland in this important class.

How the people of Ireland are clothed, we can scarcely learn from the Exhibition. Specimens of poplin, of linen, and damasks, of some mixed fabrics, there are, which have already been noticed. Here is one specimen of home-made frieze, and a few specimens of frieze and woollen cloth, but they are as nothing compared to the cloth exhibited from France, France, and Holland Only a short time ago, under the guidance of the present Lord Lieutenant, the Irish were to use only their own manufactures which, as we may infer from the Exhibition, was one of Mr. O'Connell's many dreams. There are few or no specimens of those native manufactures extant; and we must still believe, as we are afraid, with Fodge, the bulk of the Irish are clothed with the cast-off rags of the beggars of England. In cotton, there is one exhibitor who shows some "free-labour" cotton goods, his object apparently being rather to discountenance slavery than promote ingenuity and skill. Cotton manufactures have been planted in Ireland, and we hope they are growing into importance, but no specimens are exhibited. The Irish show, in Leather and Harness, snake's-head bits, improved saddles, including a hunting saddle with an elastic seat, portmanteaus and camp furniture, boots in process of manufacture, the leather tanned in sumach, various kinds of boots and shoes made from leather chiefly the produce and manufacture of Ireland; they show, too, in the same class, some ornaments for the person, such as wigs and ladies' head-dresses; but, on the whole of the division of clothing, except of linen, is nearly as scanty as their exhibition of other articles. Amongst the articles of "papers," &c., they have something unique; "original poems by H. Ellis, the exhibitor." We have not read these specimens of Ireland's Muse, and cannot say whether they surpass the music of Moore and the pathos of Kennedy.

The Irish display in lace and embroidery both taste and industry. Specimens are exhibited by Messrs. Lambert and Bury, of Limerick, and Messrs. Forrest and Sons, of Limerick and Dublin. The "Irish Work Society" exhibit specimens of crochet, and of Leghorn plait, of embroidery and plain work from convents and individuals, which do credit to the society. There are specimens, too, of knitting, of various kinds of fancy work, of floor-cloth, 16 yard, by 6, woven in one piece; of mats by Bell, of Limerick lace shawls and handkerchiefs, made under the patronage of another Ladies' Industrial Society; of trimming lace, and embroidered muslin—the last executed by charity children of Cangort Park, King's-county; of lace flounces, worked by the poor girls of Kilmanile, the work having been begun, very much to their credit, in the year of the great famine to save themselves from starving; of needlework in imitation of line engraving, which does credit to Mrs. Ward of Coleraine, though not quite equal to painting. These, with various other light matters, show that the Irish females want not the skill of the Swiss and the Belgian lace-makers, though they produce nothing to compare with the exquisite work from these two countries. Mrs. Letitia Veevers deserves particular mention as having produced pocket handkerchiefs and lace, shawls and scarfs, a parasol and a veil, with a variety of other articles, from the fibres of the common nettle, from the hemp nettle, and from the *Lavatera*, the marsh-mallow, &c. Though not so valuable in this respect as flax, and not therefore, at all likely to supersede it, such productions serve to inform us, or to remind us if we have known it before, that numerous plants can be used as substitutes for flax, and that even the nettle can, by industry, be turned into bread and gold. Female talent has much the same opportunities in Ireland as in other countries and, in contrast with male talent, shows to greater advantage, being in all countries rather hand-labour than labour by complicated machinery and, accordingly, the productions of the females are, in proportion amongst the most respectable from Ireland. Among articles for immediate use, there is a winter and a summer overcoat combined in one made of frieze and tabinet, and capable, as if it were intended for a cheap disguise, of many transformations; twilled stockings, buckskin breeches, straw plait made from "crested dog's tail," and Balbriggan stockings. This class is not a large one, and the Irish have in it a fair share.

In articles of cutlery we find only one exhibitor from Ireland whose productions are anything superior. In general hardware, though the number of exhibitors is on the whole great, there are few from Ireland One manufacturer, from Belfast, who also hails from Huddersfield, exhibits a fire-box, with hollow fire-bars, for locomotives, which seems an improvement. Another, from Limerick, has a model of a stove for heating conservatories and public buildings; but he does not promise, at present, to supersede Dr. Reid. Some silver-mounted clarence carriage lamps, some bells, for an altar, one mounted on a frame of bog-oak, some patent composition pipes for the conveyance of gas, a wrought-iron double-cased safe with secret lock, which cannot be opened unless the secret be known, though it is not said that Mr. Hobbs would not discover it, nearly make up the sum of the Irish contributions to this great branch of national industry. Bonnet, we must add, has exerted himself successfully to provide improved signal-lights for railways, and his fixed signals, and his signals for guards and others to carry in the hand, the former adopted on the Great Southern and Western Railway, Ireland, saving nearly one-half of the expense of the ordinary fixed signal-posts, are valuable, and may help to warn engineers of danger and to save lives

In jewellery the Irish exhibit articles embellished with Irish pearls, a case of which is placed, unfortunately, amongst the minerals. These jewels are obtained in the river Roule, county Tyrone, from a species of fresh-water mussel, and, though only found now and then, are sometimes of considerable size and beauty, fetching forty or even fifty pounds. United with other gems in designs copied from antique Irish ornaments, they make in the jewellery of Messrs. West and Son a handsome display. Their collection of brooches, bracelets, necklaces, and various other ornaments of oxidised silver, and of gold and oxidised silver mixed, is numerous and creditable to their skill. Mr. Connell, of Nassau-street, Dublin, has a very considerable collection of ornaments, and of useful articles made of bog-oak, found in the lakes of Killarney, mounted in gold from Wicklow, and set with rich diamonds. Many of them are in good taste, and many are elaborately carved. There is a cup ornamented with designs from scenes at Donnybrook Fair, and we must always regard with favour those artists who prefer illustrating the manners of their own countrymen, to adopting scenes from classical antiquity. Donnybrook Fair in passing events, and we shall soon have no other memorial of it than the writings of poets and designs of artists. Another article, an inkstand, is adorned with representations of Irish strolling musicians, and Mr. Connell's collection is natural as well as tasteful. He exhibits, too, a number of small articles of bog-oak from the arbutus wood, grown in the neighbourhood of the lakes of Killarney, of which the carving and ornaments are neat. A carved oak casket by Mr. Julius Mosley, of white and red bog yew, with figures in alto relievo, does not please us as well, because the subjects represented are allegorical or scriptural, about which the artist cannot know so much as he may learn and transmit of the manners of his own countrymen. Yet is Mr. Mosley one of the exhibitors whose skill reflects honour on Ireland. Mr. Waterhouse has a large collection of brooches made from the mineral products of Ireland, including the precious metals. They rather astonished us by their size, till we learned that they were intended for cloaks and shawls, and are strong fastenings, like buckles. Generally they are appropriate in their designs, and have none of those incongruities of style, such as bleeding hearts and bunches of grapes to make ornamental fastenings.

The plate manufactured from silver obtained from the mines of Ireland, and exhibited by Mr. Bennet, of George-street, Dublin, is generally handsome, though we do not like the covenant in it silver; and the finished articles, of considerable value, shew how much may be made of the natural products of Ireland, when intelligence guides the hand to industry. The show of jewellery, though small in comparison with the immense collection from this branch, speaks well for the workmanship and taste of the Irish manufacturers.

The manufacture of glass has of late made great progress, in which Ireland has participated to a small degree. The ornamental centre-piece, from the Waterford Glass Works, and the cut-glass decanters, vases, and covers, are the results of the progress. Besides these, the watch-glasses, in all stages of manufacture, the Irish exhibit nothing in glass. In porcelain, that most elegant of wares, to which every kind of knowledge, of design, of colour, and of taste can be given, to improve which many arts combine, and which, in turn, lends itself to assist other arts in which the French, the Prussians, the Saxons, the Austrians, and the English vie with each other, and each boasts of excellence, the Irish do not exhibit a single piece. Yet Ireland is not without porcelain clay, and may yet be enriched by an art which for ages has contributed to embellish the dwellings of man, to supply his wants, and promote health and cleanliness.

We are inclined to regard the decorative furniture, made by Mr. Jones, of Stephen's-green, Dublin, after the Belfast linens and damasks and Dublin poplins, as amongst the most striking objects in the Exhibition that come from Ireland. We speak of it nearly last; if we had placed the object of our remarks in the order of excellence, we should have spoken of it first. It is all made of bog oak, and is Irish throughout. The designs are all emblematical of Ireland; they are borrowed from her history, which they illustrate, and are well carried out. Her peculiar animals, her peculiar vegetable productions, her antiquities, all find a place in the various portions of this elaborate ornaments and all fresh. The series display throughout one conception and one mind, and the conception is carried out cleverly. Some of the pieces sin against the canons of criticism; but the eye forgets them, and praises Mr. Jones. In all there are 18 pieces—a side table, washing-stand, tea-pot, an ommum, an arm-chair, a horse-shoe wine table, a sarcophagus wine-cooler, music temple, &c., a surprising some of more, others of less beauty, but they compose as complete a series of historical or emblematical illustrations in carved furniture as we have ever seen with. Both in design and execution, as well as in the material selected, a product of the Irish bogs, this series of furniture is intensely Irish, and does honour to the patriotism and skill of Mr. Jones. It is undoubtedly one of the gems of Irish art. The other furniture from Ireland stands far behind this; yet are the cabinet of oak, by Mr. Mitchell, the carved devotional chair of Mr. Bell, made of bog oak; and the arm-chair made of similar materials and carved with fruit and foliage from nature and grotesque figures—the work of three men at Lisburn, county of Antrim, during eight months, prepared expressly for the Exhibition—not unworthy of mention. They all supply evidence, that in the Irish there is much latent skill, which only requires opportunity to manifest itself by appropriate products.

Classed with mosaics and enamels, is a table which we had almost overlooked. In the Catalogue it is described as a glass-metal table. The pillar represents a fighting gladiator on one knee, with the short Roman sword in his right hand, and on his left arm a shield, which constitutes the table. If it should be in use, the unhappy persons who were sitting round it might be wounded in the vermilion of the furious fighter, while they could have little confidence in the stability of a table the representation of an instrument in perpetual motion to defend the combatant. The carved figure supporting the table has neither grace nor anatomical cleverness to relieve the incongruity of the design; and we can by no means applaud Mr. Thatcher's gladiatorial table.

Some unimportant things we must necessarily pass over, such as a table, painted to represent stone; a dressing-case made of bog yew, with silver fittings from the mines of Wicklow; specimens of excentric ivory turning, which are well executed; specimens of chromo-lithography printed at Belfast; collections of soap for all uses, manufactured at Dublin and Clonmel; a basket of fruit and flowers, carved in sycamore; a model of the ancient Irish harp, of Brian Boroihme, which has been very properly restored, that it may be adopted instead of any other harp in all emblematical devices of Ireland: but, we believe, we have referred to the chief articles in the Exhibition coming from Ireland. On the whole, the sister Island, though her contributions are very small, has come up to our expectation. They were insignificant, and they are realised. We regret to say that of the seven millions of persons which inhabit Ireland, equalling in numbers the inhabitants of Holland and Belgium; but we were pretty well acquainted with their productions,

nd we knew that a people in their condition cannot show much worthy of the admiration of civilised man. In matters of mere taste, n which some savage nations have made themselves conspicuous, they nay not be behind other people. Indeed, we are disposed to say, from a nasty comparison between the furniture we have alluded to, and the generally cumbrous, unmeaning ornaments of much of our own furniture, that in point of taste they are equal to their neighbours. But, in ll the more solid and necessary works, which grow rather from general nlightenment, than from individual genius, the Irish are deficient. The Exhibition illustrates their condition, and will not be without use to them, should it add to the conviction that it is now equally dis reditable to them and their immediate guides and rulers and to the general government of the empire.

PRINTED FABRICS.

BRITISH.

N no department of the Great Exhibition would it be possible for the critic to feel himself less at home than in this important branch of human industry, since the excellences which are so manifold, the processes so ingenious and scientific, the artistic results, though too often perverted, so great, that no adequate description can be given of the various points o which it is desirable to draw attention, as illustrative of the progress of a trade which has been so rapidly and wonderfully developed during the last half-century. The results of the highest chemical knowledge in combination with some of the greatest triumphs of mechanical skill are o be found in the various branches of the print trade as displayed on his occasion; and, taking Manchester as an example, however much we may have been disposed to express our disappointment at the paucity of the Exposition in other departments of its trade, we are certainly inclined to give credit to the manufacturers of that locality for a very fair average display of their capabilities to do great things in the printing of all those fabrics for the production of which Manchester is the great centre.

Much more might have been done, we are quite sure; but what has been done is so satisfactory as regards the present position of this branch of industry, that every one must feel pleased that, in this respect, at least, an effort had been made to give something like a distinct representation of products which, in a commercial point of view too much importance cannot be attached. For when it is considered how many hundreds of thousands are dependent upon its successful development or employment and permanent prosperity, the amount of capital embarked therein, and the talent, skill, and ingenuity constantly exercised and being educed by its operations, its non-representation on an occasion like this would have partaken of the character of a national calamity, since most erroneous impressions would have been the result.

It would be quite out of the question to give any detailed account of the recent improvements and discoveries in the chemistry of colour, or inventions in mechanics as applied to calico printing, since the progress of this, probably the most scientific and ingenious of all the mechanical arts, is a constant succession of changes, improvements, discoveries, and inventions, from the time when the founder of the Peel family commenced his operations in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, to the present day. Many persons may be disposed to doubt, after all, whether any great benefit has resulted to the arts of design by the enormous facilities now afforded for the perfect imitation of any artistic effect, or the introduction of almost any number of colours into the printing of a pattern. This, however, is rather a question of rightly applying the facilities afforded, than in restraining the printer to those obsolete methods; and, absolutely, the power to do has led from step to step in the direction of the purely imitative, and the choice, rather than taste of the people, has been so led on from one point of excellence in mechanical and chemical means to another, that the first principles on which the trade ought to be based has been forgotten, and the result is, that, with great power to do, the thing done is that which ought rather to be avoided than attempted. The severely critical on this point, however, must not fail to remember, that, however perfect the principle in its abstract may be, a judicious deviation, according to the wants and requirements of an age and a people, is rather a merit than otherwise; so that, whilst utterly repudiating the frequent exaggerations to be found in the use of mechanical means and appliances, we do greatly admire, and would willingly defend, that perfect and complete use of the means within our power, which, whilst seeking to improve, yet at the same time keeps steadily in view the purpose, the nature, and the limits of the fabric to be originated, and, above all things, takes care that it shall appear to be what it really is.

The three localities which appear as the great exponents of the British print trade are London, Manchester, and Glasgow. The former, the neighbourhood in which was at one time so famous, has become more or less identified in its reputation with the other two; for though print-works still exist within a comparatively short distance of London, and many of the best, in some departments the very best, examples are produced at establishments which arose in the palmy days of the London print trade, still the great mass of the specimens of the various kinds of printing are rather the productions of Manchester and Glasgow than of London. The contributions, however, are classified under the three heads, and each has its special allotment, within which arrangements are made for the complete display of the goods exhibited; and there are certainly few departments into which even the uninitiated can walk, where more pleasurable sensations will be engendered, than in running the eye over the clear-looking and prettily arranged dress pieces in all the various hues of madder or steam colours—from the sober chocolate or bright pink of the former, to the gay yellow and green introductions of the latter. All the leading houses are well represented, and no pains appears to have been spared to do full justice to the excellences of each, so far as fittings and the arrangement of the various contributions are concerned.

LONDON.

The Metropolitan Exposition consists partly of those exhibitors who print for themselves as well as for others, and of the contributions of those who possess the exclusive right to certain patterns or styles, and therefore, though not printers themselves, appear in the character of proprietors; and there cannot be any doubt, that many of the calico printers of the north were largely influenced against the Exhibition, almost to opposition, by their London customers, who secure to themselves the exclusive privilege of the sale of certain classes of goods, and who fancied that the display of these productions by the veritable producers might have some serious effect upon their business; as if anybody believed that a tithe of the calicos sold as "London prints" were executed in or near London, or, indeed, that any person in the metropolis had anything to do with them except to buy and sell again. There are, of course, exceptions in this respect, and, occasionally, warehousemen and shopkeepers do give hints as to style and patterns; and, as their practical acquaintance with the prevailing opinions, or bias in a given direction, miscalled public taste, is often of great value to the manufacturer, who must of necessity cater to these whims, he regards the buyer from him and seller to the public as somewhat of an oracle; but, like most oracles, he is not always so lucky in his guess as he might be; and the consequence is, that some oddity, whose only recommendation is its novelty, will not sell, in spite of pushing and bepraising, whilst a less ostentatious-looking article is, perhaps, quietly taking a steady run without trouble to manufacturers or salesmen: and it is a fact worth recording, that simple and quiet-looking prints, by Liddlards or Hoyles, have been sold in thousands of pieces, whilst some flashy attempt at something "very new" has scarcely attracted a customer. This is one of the great peculiarities of the print trade. Fortunes have been realised out of "one style," almost out of one pattern, and almost lost again by unsuccessful productions that people would not buy at any price.

Proceeding to our detailed consideration of the contributions of the various exhibitors, we first notice the very superior examples of printed table-covers displayed by Messrs. David Evans and Co. (1). These are remarkable specimens of the perfection to which fabric-printing has attained in this country. The effects are broadly and artistically produced; the examples are, therefore, more characteristic of the warehouse than the shop, and of the perfection attained by single manufacturers, than in illustration of the excellence of several, and all different in their kind.

F. Steiner and Co., Church, near Accrington (37), exhibit Turkey red velvets of good character, printed by machines. The damask effects produced by printing a black figure upon the brilliant dye is very excellent. The chintzes effects are excessively crude in colour, the yellows being most offensive in contrast with the green and red.

An excellent exposition of useful prints is made by Messrs. Salis Schwabe, and Co. (41). This is one of our largest printing-houses, and the specimens sustain the reputation of the house. The patterns are generally well selected, and are adapted to the middle and lower-class markets. They are chiefly madder colours. The muslins are bold and effective, but lack the elegance of some of the calicoes.

Mr. J. N. Sale's collection of shirtings and cottons is a very admirable one. They are exceedingly good examples of this class of goods—clear, neat, and remarkably well chosen in pattern, so far at least as these articles generally go. Of course, the usual amount of unmeaning subject for the "fast man" is to be found, but there is nothing obtrusive, and still less offensive, in the generality of the patterns.

Messrs. W. Benecke and Co. (44) present a varied display of dress goods, furnitures, and velvets. In these latter there are some admirable effects of chintz printing, the colours being rich and harmonious, and the treatment of subject broad and artistic, but, as usual, too imitative. Some of the muslin patterns are elegant and well selected, but in others the drawing is vulgar and the forms objectionable, from their clumsiness and inelegance.

"Hoyle's prints" are famous everywhere, or at least wherever printed cottons are worn, and the contribution of Messrs Thomas Hoyle and Sons fully sustains the well-established reputation of the house, though it is formed of nothing more than examples of their usual supply to their customers. Perhaps, however, we should except the very beautiful specimen of muslin, printed from a cylinder, engraved by the anaglyphic process, or, as it is usually termed, by an adaptation of Lockett's eccentrics to the copying of a species of *bas relief*. The effect of this example is rich and silk-like, and perfectly novel in its results on so large a scale. The pattern is admirably designed and adapted to the purpose, having an elegantly damasked appearance. The smaller patterns in madder colours by this firm are always the most noticeable features in their productions, and in the display now made of coarse take the lead. For wear, they are at once elegant and economical.

Messrs. Simpson and Young (47) exhibit balzarines, barèges, mousselines de laine, cambrics, and cotton velvets. The specimens of the latter are very excellent, their clearness and colour being unexceptionable. There are many admirable features in the other fabrics, but the taste displayed is generally below the average. One or two of the smaller patterns are pretty and effective; but the mousselines de laine in the shawl style are rather heavy. In one, a readaptation of the "pine" conventionality has been adopted; but it comes back to the same point as all its predecessors, and is a "pine" at last

Mr. J. Mercer, of Accrington (48), exhibits the results of an interesting discovery of the result of the action of caustic soda in preparing cloth for the purposes of calico printing. In noticing the examples of cotton manufacture, the importance of this invention was alluded to and its purpose explained; but, though so valuable in the improvement of the texture of cotton cloth, yet it is not less so in the greater brilliancy it gives to the colours used in printing; and the specimens shown by Mr. Mercer, in which an example of printing by the usual process, or without his preparation, and one in the same colours in which it is used, being stitched together, fully demonstrate its value by the superior brilliancy of dye which is produced thereby. In short, this discovery is one of the most important to which the Great Exhibition has given publicity.

Messrs. Bayley and Craven (34) make a very superior display of fast lilacs, madder colours, &c. The styles are generally well selected, and the greater number of the patterns are eminently textile. The designs, too, are mostly of the medium size, without running into the extremes of neatness or of blotch in effect. Altogether, this is a tasteful and satisfactory exposition of a useful class of prints; and the same may be said of those exhibited by Messrs. Swanwick and Johnson (35). These make up an assortment of those things most in demand. Extravagances of all kinds are carefully avoided, and the dresses are such as a lady can wear—clear, light, and ornamental. Stripes prevail, and are unobjectionable in treatment. In some prints, perhaps, a little more "spot" would have been an improvement

Messrs. Thomson Brothers and Sons (24) exhibit silk chints and mousselines de laine. The colour and force thrown into the latter, causes the examples of the former to look indefinite in design: they are, on the contrary, however, characterised by great clearness and distinctness. This house has long held a high position. The taste displayed in its productions is generally good, and the brilliancy of dyes in de laines and cashmeres always a noticeable feature. The calicoes exhibited are clear, tasteful, and effective.

Messrs. H. Bannerman and Son make a display of fabrics printed with silver, suitable for theatrical dresses, gay bindings of books, and many purposes where the magnificence was only intended to be of a temporary character, since the splendour may be "done" at a very small comparative cost. For furniture purposes—such as hangings, &c., these productions would be "shams," which no sensible person would tolerate for a moment.

Messrs. Edmund Potter and Co. (30) contribute largely in the class of goods they usually supply to the home market, and make an elegant and tasteful exposition of the prevailing character of dress goods. Without any particular pretension in design, there is a large amount of artistic discrimination shown in the selection of the patterns. The printing is unexceptionable, and the dyes clear and brilliant, the colours being pinks, purples, chocolates, and also "half mournings," or black and white. The small patterns are very superior, and being adapted to children's dresses, are always largely in demand, and form an important item in the staple productions of Manchester.

The Strines Printing Company, and Messrs. Nelson, Knowles, and Co., exhibit examples of their similar styles. The cotton velvets of the former house are good, while the examples of machine printed chintzes by the latter, intended for the Brazilian and Mexican markets, are worthy of notice for their peculiarity. The specimens of six coloured barège printing, too, are very excellent. The "fourteen" coloured operation in furniture printing by machine is more curious than the result is beautiful, and we are disposed to question the value of this wholesale introduction of numerous colours to produce one effect. It may be very wonderful, but it is never worth the trouble.

Messrs. R. Dalglish, Falconer, and Co. (37), show a very important series of prints, in a commercial point of view. The patterns are generally good—some of them very elegant; and the textile character is well sustained. The muslins are broad and effective in drawing and general treatment, and the machine chintzes very superior. The examples, too, of Messrs. J. Burd and Sons (26) are well selected. Some two or three are very superior, being in excellent taste as textile patterns. The small patterns are generally very good, but the furnitures are very heavy. The covering of the front and sides of the contents with a patchwork assortment of the most vulgar-looking furnitures we have lately seen, detracts very much from the real excellence of the dress goods displayed.

GLASGOW.

We question very much if Glasgow can be really said to be fairly represented in the Great Exhibition, so far as the print trade is concerned. It is quite true that there are specimens of all kinds, from the most outrageous of furnitures or pocket-handkerchiefs to the prettiest and most effective of cambrics and muslins. Still, we cannot but think that there are many points which are left unillustrated. As it is, however, whilst there is much to astonish by its ultra-ugliness, there is also much to admire for its intrinsic merit and beauty; and the displays of Messrs. James Black and Co., and Messrs. W. Gourlie and Son, are quite sufficient to redeem the character of the commercial metropolis of Scotland.

Messrs. James Black and Co. (51) exhibit an admirable and extensive collection of muslins, cambrics, mousselines de laine, and barèges, the variety of pattern of which is very great. The chintz effects are excellent, and the colours well selected, being at once brilliant without too great a contrast—a feature of no little moment in producing a satisfactory result. The small patterns are also, in general, very pleasing; in short, the whole display is one of great merit. This house also illustrates, in an ingenious and satisfactory manner, the processes of calico printing, by examples, mounted in two large glazed frames, with succinct and intelligible descriptions of the modes of preparation, printing, and dyeing. A careful examination of these shows the character of the manufacture in a very striking manner.

The exposition of Messrs. W. Gourlie and Son (52) is also a highly creditable one. The muslins and cambrics are well selected in pattern and general character, and the work is very superior. Messrs. John Monteith and Co. (53) exhibit a very first-rate series of examples of the various classes of printed goods, muslins, jaconets, and mixed fabrics. The machine work, as shown here, is of a very superior character. The patterns are generally well selected, though occasionally too much is aimed at.

The Turkey red dyeing and printing of Messrs. Stirlings and Sons (54) are excellent in their style, which is in the extreme of the shawl patterns of India. There is a clearness and distinctness about the details of the "pines" which we should scarcely have thought practicable in such work. The machine furnitures of Messrs. Orr, Ewing, and Co. are worthy of attention, as good examples of their class. But the display of Messrs. H. Monteith and Co. is the most extraordinary one, so far as taste is concerned—handkerchiefs and

Messrs. Baker, Tucker, and Co., Gresham-street, make a very pleasing exposition of printed British and India silk handkerchiefs. Those in the Indian shawl pattern—that everlasting "pine," prevail, and are characterised by great beauty in colour, and excellence in workmanship; the printing and dyeing being of great merit. The engraving of some of the "stippled" examples is very fine, the drawing being also very good. We object, in principle, to the extent to which this is carried, the result not being sufficiently textile. In a trade like this, however, with the wants of so many classes of persons to cater for, great diversity of subject is required; and the flashy-looking bandanna claims patronage from one class, because it is very gay, whilst the quiet-looking, cambric-like pattern takes the fancy of another, from its very opposite quality. On the whole, Messrs. Baker, Tucker, and Co.'s display is a highly satisfactory one.

Messrs. Liddiard and Co., Friday-street (3), and Messrs. Hargreaves and Co., Manchester (38), may be noticed at the same time, as also the contributions of Messrs. Swan and Edgar (9), as these are all executed by the former for the exclusive use of the latter. Nothing could possibly illustrate the perfection of the art of calico-printing better than these examples. The chintz effects are wonderfully artistic; and, if perfect imitation were a true standard in textile ornamentation, then some of these specimens would be perfect. We look upon them, however, rather as proofs of what can be done, than what ought to be done. The designs generally are very elegant. A barège, with a flounce border running into a trail, based in adaptation of the pink, and in perfect textile taste, is very admirable. The butterfly patterns, too, are very ingenious, and the most elaborate is a splendid specimen of colour. The largest lilac pattern is very broad and effective, being boldly blotched in. The smaller and less ambitious-looking examples are, however, most to our taste, for their neatness and beauty. The cambrics are, in this respect, most elegant.

Messrs. Inglis and Wakefield (4) exhibit printed mousselines-de-laine on a cotton warp, printed cashmeres, balzarines, cottons, and jaconets. The designs are broad and effective, and the colours exceedingly well chosen, the India shawl patterns being good in style and well printed. Some of the dresses have a satin stripe introduced, which adds very materially to the effect, and improves the general appearance of the dress by a variation of surface and texture. Messrs Alexander and Co., late, Friday-street (5), make a very neat and tasteful exposition of mixed fabrics, shown over a printed pattern, placed beneath, as in the case of a slip under a muslin skirt. The result is very pleasing, and suggestive of a style of printing in the present fashion for enriching woven fabrics in printed grounds, might be valuable. One printed muslin shown here is especially beautiful, for its simplicity and effect.

Messrs. W. and T. Devas, Minchener, and Routledge (6), show a very superior selection of fabrics, chiefly for the use of the middle class of purchasers. These are of the usual purple, pink, or light blue tints, clear and effective; presenting rather an effect of texture than pattern. It would be difficult to select any in particular as examples of the peculiar excellence here displayed; but for sterling qualities of design, in its best, because least obtrusive application to these fabrics, it would be impossible to find their superior.

Messrs Welsh, Margetson, and Co. (7), show well-selected examples; and, as specimens of printing in their class (bandannas, cambrics, &c.), they are excellent. Of course, being pocket-handkerchiefs, we have the range of stock subjects, from bull-dogs to Indian pines. The corresponding display to this, however, shows that eccentricity of subject is certainly not essential to beauty or effect, for, in the display of Mr. W. Wilkinson, Watling-street (8), are examples which, in point of elegance and taste, could scarcely be surpassed. The handkerchiefs here exhibited, whilst admirably drawn and arranged for general effect, are also bold and accurate in detail; and there is a fitness of appropriateness about them which is quite refreshing when contrasted with some of the extraordinary subjects with which handkerchief printing appears to be degraded. In these examples the full effect, as also the purpose, has been considered; and with a due reference to nature as a foundation, the imitative is avoided beyond the point requisite to give identity and adapt the means to the end. In contrast to these, we have the ferocious-looking examples exhibited by Mr. Keymer (12), in imitation of the "needlework style" How any thing, having any regard for his eyesight could purchase a pocket-handkerchief as some of these are in the matter of design, is a problem to be solved only by those who buy them.

Messrs. Foster, Porter, and Co., Wood-street, Cheapside (16), make a very elegant display of neatly printed bandannas, in which all violent contrasts are carefully avoided. In the extensive contribution of Mr. R. Walford (19), the very reverse of this is found, and the designs are characterised by more boldness than elegance. Two or three in geometric arrangement are suggestive of something better. In printing, however, these patterns are nearly all eminently textile, and in this respect are good examples of style. Messrs. J. Mair, Sons, and Co. also show some very excellent specimens of a variety of printed fabrics, including bandannas, shirtings, and flannels. An example of printed wool de laine stained is of high merit, and unique. The design is the production of a veteran designer, Mr. Carter, sen., now upwards of eighty years of age, and for half a century or more connected with the print-works of Mr. Swainland, at Crayford, Kent. It was expressly executed by him for the Great Exhibition, as his last effort, and consists of a bed of parrots and macaws, drawn with great spirit, and perched in a variety of positions on the branches of a tree divested of foliage. The brilliant colour of the plumage of the birds tells with remarkable effect, in contrast with the subdued character of the background; and, as a specimen of the art of printing, its producer, Mr. Swainland, may congratulate himself. Should space permit us to notice the printed shawls, we shall call attention to the magnificent examples displayed by this veteran printer, now the father of high class textile printing in England, probably in Europe, inasmuch as they deserve the highest consideration.

In furniture prints, the very artistic exposition of Messrs. Swainson and Dennys, takes the lead. Some of the patterns are a little heavy in style; but one, here, has the merit of boldness, and is the most striking of its kind we have seen for a long time—pure, original, and effective. We doubt the taste of printing imitations of drapery, even for walls; and to be used for drapery it is certainly out of the legitimate purpose of decorative art. There is a want of discrimination about the whole of Messrs. M'Alpin, Stead, and Co.'s patterns, and the best are two evidently copied from, or very close imitations of, the French, as we have seen the originals any time these three years. It is really "too bad" to bring them here on an occasion like this.

Messrs. C. Hindley and Sons exhibit specimens of furnitures, the taste of which is by no means unexceptionable; indeed, there is great pretence, and very small result. In short, they are upholsterer's chintze in true upholsterer's taste (7). Messrs. J. and A. Crocker display furniture prints, the tone of which the arrangement and design of is a very superior character; but there is a certain degree of hardness in the outline and shadows which detracts much from the general effect.

Mr. Thomas Welsh, Newton Abbey, exhibits some good examples of embossed and printed cloth table-covers. The greater portion, however, of his display is arranged on the wall of the cotton machinery department, and some of the specimens are much more tasteful than these articles usually are. The colours and execution are unexceptionable.

Messrs. Yates and Taylor also exhibit specimens of embossed tablecovers, the method of producing which is very effective; but the examples shown do not adequately represent its full advantages, for the want of more artistic design. The printed table-cover displayed by Messrs. Underwood and Co., of Vere-street, Oxford-street, is an admirable specimen of printing, the design being heraldic, and intended to commemorate the Great Exhibition. It is described as being produced expressly for the Exhibition, and stated to have taken 223 blocks and copperplates in the printing. The border and centre, which are both admirably arranged, are formed of the emblazonments of the nations which exhibit, the arms of England forming the centre. The colouring in some of the examples is rich and harmonious, and the effect highly decorative.

MANCHESTER.

The great mass of the examples of printing exhibited from Manchester are very similar in general character, because, being contributed by the producers rather than by those who buy for the retail market, they show more distinctly the features common to all of their class, than as selected from the productions of various departments. The Manchester examples are, therefore, more characteristic of the warehouse than the shop, and of the perfection attained by single manufacturers, than in illustration of the excellence of several, and all different in their kind.

F. Steiner and Co., Church, near Accrington (37), exhibit Turkey red velvets of good character, printed by machines. The damask effects produced by printing a black figure upon the brilliant dye is very excellent. The chintzes effects are excessively crude in colour, the yellows being most offensive in contrast with the green and red.

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"Hoyle's prints" are famous everywhere, or at least wherever printed cottons are worn, and the contribution of Messrs Thomas Hoyle and Sons fully sustains the well-established reputation of the house, though it is formed of nothing more than examples of their usual supply to their customers. Perhaps, however, we should except the very beautiful specimen of muslin, printed from a cylinder, engraved by the anaglyphic process, or, as it is usually termed, by an adaptation of Lockett's eccentrics to the copying of a species of *bas relief*. The effect of this example is rich and silk-like, and perfectly novel in its results on so large a scale. The pattern is admirably designed and adapted to the purpose, having an elegantly damasked appearance. The smaller patterns in madder colours by this firm are always the most noticeable features in their productions, and in the display now made of coarse take the lead. For wear, they are at once elegant and economical.

Messrs. Simpson and Young (47) exhibit balzarines, barèges, mousselines de laine, cambrics, and cotton velvets. The specimens of the latter are very excellent, their clearness and colour being unexceptionable. There are many admirable features in the other fabrics, but the taste displayed is generally below the average. One or two of the smaller patterns are pretty and effective; but the mousselines de laine in the shawl style are rather heavy. In one, a readaptation of the "pine" conventionality has been adopted; but it comes back to the same point as all its predecessors, and is a "pine" at last

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Messrs. James Black and Co. (51) exhibit an admirable and extensive collection of muslins, cambrics, mousselines de laine, and barèges, the variety of pattern of which is very great. The chintz effects are excellent, and the colours well selected, being at once brilliant without too great a contrast—a feature of no little moment in producing a satisfactory result. The small patterns are also, in general, very pleasing; in short, the whole display is one of great merit. This house also illustrates, in an ingenious and satisfactory manner, the processes of calico printing, by examples, mounted in two large glazed frames, with succinct and intelligible descriptions of the modes of preparation, printing, and dyeing. A careful examination of these shows the character of the manufacture in a very striking manner.

The exposition of Messrs. W. Gourlie and Son (52) is also a highly creditable one. The muslins and cambrics are well selected in pattern and general character, and the work is very superior. Messrs. John Monteith and Co. (53) exhibit a very first-rate series of examples of the various classes of printed goods, muslins, jaconets, and mixed fabrics. The machine work, as shown here, is of a very superior character. The patterns are generally well selected, though occasionally too much is aimed at.

The Turkey red dyeing and printing of Messrs. Stirlings and Sons (54) are excellent in their style, which is in the extreme of the shawl patterns of India. There is a clearness and distinctness about the details of the "pines" which we should scarcely have thought practicable in such work. The machine furnitures of Messrs. Orr, Ewing, and Co. are worthy of attention, as good examples of their class. But the display of Messrs. H. Monteith and Co. is the most extraordinary one, so far as taste is concerned—handkerchiefs and

SCULPTURED PEDESTAL.—BY J. DRAHE.

SCULPTURED PEDESTAL.—BY J. DRAHE.

furnitures with large and killing effects, occasionally so utterly ugly as to render it a matter of speculation who could be the purchasers of such articles; but being intended for peculiar markets, this is in a measure explained. The mechanical power exhibited in these specimens is very great, and nothing could tend to prove with more effect how much might be achieved by better artistic direction.

The specimens of woodcut printing on silk, exhibited by Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Beale, in the form of a pocket-handkerchief, do not come within the purpose of our notice; and the ingenious panorama of the progress of the calico print trade, constructed and exhibited by Mr M'Callum, of the Manchester School of Design, was duly noticed in some of our early sketches of the general contents of the department over which we have now gone in detail.

BEDSTEAD. BY ROGERS AND DEAR.

This Bedstead is in the *Renaissance* style, of walnut-tree wood, richly carved, with stuffed panels, covered with quilted satin, and English tapestry hangings. The footboard has a device of the guardian angel watching over a mother and child. All the carving is ably executed, but, according to our notion, there is rather too much of it. The tapestry hangings, also, have too much mixture of colours, the tawdry effect of which is increased by the strong contrast presented by the satin quilting and coverlid. If there be any one article of furniture in which *repose* should be studied, it is surely a bedstead.

SCULPTURED PEDESTAL. BY F. DRAHE, OF BERLIN.

The four Engravings on this page give a representation of the bas-relief on the circular pedestal, by F. Drahe, being a plaster model of that which supports the monument erected by the inhabitants of Berlin to the late King, Frederick William III. It is a pleasing composition, composed of passages of gardens and rural pleasures—as a mother listening to the rippling of a brook; a young man and woman near a well; a boy trying to catch a squirrel which is running up a tree; girls with flowers; others feeding a swan, children at a bird's nest; and, throwing a hallowing sentiment over all, a patriarch resting on his crutch, and smiling benignly at the happy groups which surround him.

MEXICAN FIGURES AND DOLLS. BY MONTANARI.

The beautiful groups of Mexican figures exhibited by Montanari, in the Fine Art Court, daily attract a throng of admiring gazers. They are indeed very interesting, as illustrating town and savage life in Mexico in all their phases. Amongst them the most remarkable are a grotesque figure of an "Aguador" (water-carrier); a "Remendor," or street cobbler, in his ragged attire; "A Confessional," group of three figures; a group of two Indian women dancing a fandango on the green, while the *lepero* is playing on the guitar; scene in the court-yard of a farm, with the wealthy farmer and his lady preparing to ride—the former is in the act of inviting his lady to mount his horse, as is the custom in Mexico; the *Tlachiquero* Indian tasting the *pulque* from the *maguey*, a plant peculiar to the country, which abundantly produces a white liquor, used by the Mexicans as a wholesome beverage, but which, when not diluted, is very intoxicating; a Mexican bull-fight, in six groups; a group of two figures, representing an Indian chief in the act of scalping a white traveller—the savage triumph of the Indian chief singularly contrasts with the horrified despair pourtrayed in the countenance of the traveller; Statuette of Osceola of Florida—this celebrated Chief of the Seminole tribe was the son of a Frenchman; he was remarkable for having carried on a protracted war with the United States, on account of the latter having invaded his territory, but was at last made a prisoner by the Americans, which he did not long survive, having died at Fort Moultrie, Charlestown, South Carolina, of a broken heart. A beautiful group of "Mexican Fruits" (50 in number, natural size) has been recently added to the Mexican collection, forming an interesting feature.

DOLLS.—BY MADAME MONTANARI.

In the North Transept Gallery, Class 29, Case 122, we find a rich display of model wax and rag-dolls, by Madame Montanari. These playthings are indeed very beautifully modelled; the hair inserted into the head, eyelashes, and eyebrows. They represent the different stages of childhood, up to womanhood, and are arranged in the case so as to form interesting family groups. They include portraits of several of the Royal Children. The interior of the case represents a model drawing-room, the model furniture being carved and gilt, and elaborately finished. The model rag-dolls, in an adjoining small glass-case, is a newly-invented article, by Madame Montanari, peculiarly adapted for the nursery, for their softness and durability, and are largely patronized by those who are connoisseurs in doll's-flesh.

GROUP OF SILVER PLATE. BY REID AND SONS.

(*Engraved on page 432.*)

The articles of silver plate exhibited by Reid and Sons, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, are very tasteful in design and beautifully executed. We observe a Coffee-pot and Tea-service, raised in medallions, and richly engraved in bouquet of flowers, in new shaded grounds, a Bread-basket, engraved and pierced, the border composed of three domestic and three wild animals' heads; a Basket, richly chased, for bread or fruit (the handle being moveable), with medallions representing the four seasons; a Claret-jug, richly chased, with medallions of the four quarters of the globe; an oblong or pincushion Dish, with richly ornamented and pierced border, and dome cover, with chased leaves and panels, and handle to suit; an oval Dish, with richly ornamented flower border and panelled dome cover, and melon and vine button; a miniature model of a Coal-waggon, &c.

PORTABLE INDIA-RUBBER SHOWER-BATH &c. BY J. L. HANCOCK.

The bath on page 432, which may be used as a shower or sponging bath, is so constructed that it may be entirely taken asunder; and when folded and packed up, occupies a very small space and weighs but a few pounds. It is, therefore, particularly adapted for use when travelling—a time when of all others a bath is a luxury. This exhibitor also displays an "inflated india-rubber air-proof bed chair," available either as an ordinary air cushion or as a reclining bed or sofa chair, and may be set to any angle; and a "hose reel," for facilitating the binding up and conveying away the patent vulcanized india-rubber garden-hose, when out of use. A somewhat similar contrivance to this is used in many parts of America, in cases of fire, for conveying the hose to the fixed jet pipes established for the purpose in the streets. It occasions far less labour, and is done with much greater speed than attends the conveyance of a heavy fire-engine.

WEDDING-CAKE. BY GUNTER.

(*Engraved on page 432.*)

Mr. Gunter has made a *specialité* of wedding-cakes; no "Marriage in high life" could possibly go off without one. The taste and style displayed in their decoration are well appreciated by those who have been happy enough to partake of them. That in the Great Exhibition is an article of *luxe* which deserves attention almost as a work of art; and in that light we present a Sketch of it.

SCULPTURED PEDESTAL.—BY J. DRAHE.

SCULPTURED PEDESTAL.—BY J. DRAHE.

CUTLERY.—BY MESSRS. MAPPIN, SHEFFIELD.

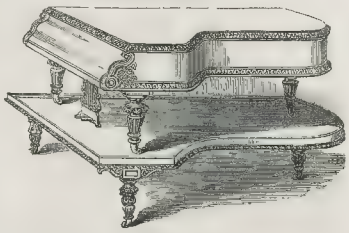
GROUP OF CUTLERY. BY MESSRS. MAPPIN, SHEFFIELD.

Messrs. Mappin make a very interesting display of cutlery of various kinds, evidencing a high degree of excellence in that important branch of national manufactures. We engrave a group of these articles, of which the principal may be described as follows:—Fish Carvers, in silver or electro-plate; a new design, the blade being in the form of a Turkish scimitar, and the handle in the shape of a dolphin. "Lancet-Edge Razors" (registered). These razors are manufactured by a particular process, differing from that previously in use, by which a more perfect and keen edge is produced. Upwards of 100,000, we understand, have been manufactured in three years. Table Knives, in silver or electroplated handles, of the "Grecian pattern"—a novelty of design. Plated or Silver Fruit Dessert Knife, with ivory handles of the "quill pattern" a very neat and chaste design.

GRAND VASE. BY ODIOT.

The vase for the centre of a table, exhibited by Odiot, of which we give an Engraving, is a stately production, in silver, partly bright, partly frosted. The devices on the frieze, vase, and cover are composed of attributes to the God of the Ocean—probably out of compliment to the Ocean Queen, in whose bosom the Great Exposition is held: at any rate, it would be very appropriate as a yacht or race cup, and one of the handsomest things that could be adopted for the purpose.

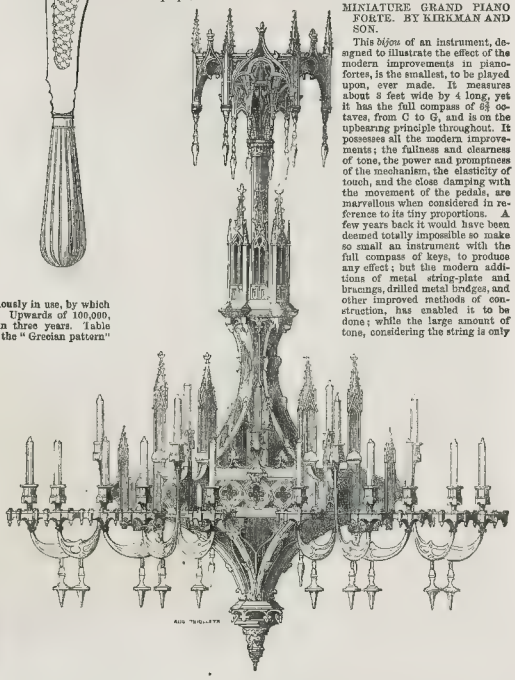
GRAND VASE.—BY ODIOT



MINIATURE GRAND PIANOFORTE.—BY KIRKMAN.

MINIATURE GRAND PIANO FORTE. BY KIRKMAN AND SON.

This *bijou* of an instrument, designed to illustrate the effect of the modern improvements in pianofortes, is the smallest, to be played upon, ever made. It measures about 3 feet wide by 4 long, yet it has the full compass of 6½ octaves, from C to G, and is on the upbearing principle throughout. It possesses all the modern improvements; the fullness and clearness of tone, the power and promptness of the mechanism, the elasticity of touch, and the close damping with the movement of the pedals, are marvellous when considered in reference to its tiny proportions. A few years back it would have been deemed totally impossible so make so small an instrument with the full compass of keys, to produce any effect; but the modern additions of metal string-plate and bracings, drilled metal bridges, and other improved methods of construction, has enabled it to be done; while the large amount of tone, considering the string is only twenty-four inches long, procured in the lower notes, is produced by a treble-spun string, composed of steel, soft iron, and copper wire, made by the aid of a machine recently invented.



CHANDELIER.—FROM FRANCE.

GROUP OF WIGS. BY BROWNE

Our graphic illustrations of the Industry and Wisdom of all Nations would not be complete without a group of Wigs; and we have selected that of Browne, of Fenchurch-street, as one of the most attractive. To those bereaved of Nature's *crowning* blessing, the description of Browne's productions, which we quote from a very learned morning contemporary, cannot but bring comfort: "This exhibitor," the writer states, "displays a splendid collection of specimens of manufactures in human hair, consisting of a dark head-dress for a lady, made entirely transparent throughout, and so constructed that a lady having a thin head of hair can wear it with much comfort; a light head-dress for a lady, the parting made in a very superior manner, to imitate the hair growing from the head, the other transparent; an auburn crop head-dress, representing the hair parted in four divisions, which is said to claim particular attention from the great novelty of its construction, the hair being secured by looping, and also being curled at both ends, shows no roots; a peruke, made on the best principle of ventilation, imparting great comfort to the wearer, with crown and parting, having the hair drawn through goldbeater's skin; a lady's crop head-dress, with crop skin parting, made on the ventilating principle, and with one hair in each mesh of the net; a youth's first-rate peruke, of superior workmanship, made in a machine of improved principle for making stockings, and which bears the name of the 'zephyr wig;' a grey peruke for an elderly person, made peculiarly light and perfectly transparent, having all the roots of the hair taken away."

WIGS—BY BROWNE, FENCHURCH-STREET.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Electric Telegraph is at present in its infancy, and so long as it continues in the hands of one company, as far as England is concerned, so long will the beneficial and civilizing influences which this great boon to mankind is intended eventually to extend be kept in abeyance; although numerically there are now three authorised telegraph companies in this kingdom, yet virtually the public derive their dearly-bought advantages from one only. The Cooke and Wheatstone Telegraph is, in fact, the pet of railway directors; and yet the British Electric Company, and the Magneto-Electric Company, do not seem to take advantage of the underground plan so long since recommended by Mr. Whishaw to be carried out, without touching the railways at all, by means of gutta percha covered wires laid under the old settled turnpike roads. We have written thus much, because we believe that there would have been many more improvements in telegraphs exhibited at the World's Fair, but for the injurious influence of the great telegraph monopoly.

Before noticing the telegraphic contributions, which are arranged in the Middle Gallery North of the Great Palace of Industry, we desire, as we have in some of our communications to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on other subjects, to afford our readers as much information as our necessarily circumscribed limits will allow, as to the origin and progress of the electric telegraph.

Du Fay, in France, appears, so early as the year 1733, to have made experiments with regard to the distance to which he could transmit currents of electricity; and this philosopher was followed by Winkler, of Leipsic, who in 1746, produced the first electric telegraph. In Winkler's experiments a Leyden jar was discharged through a single wire, a portion of the river Pleiss being included in the circuit. In the following year, Le Monnier, of Paris, was engaged in similar experiments, and succeeded in passing currents of electricity through a metallic circuit upwards of two miles and a half in extent. Le Monnier's experiments were tested in the same year by Dr. Watson, who suspended two miles of wire along a line of wooden posts at Shooter's-hill, near Blackheath; and it is curious and highly interesting to find that this distinguished man used, in order to complete the circuit, what has by some been supposed to be quite a modern discovery—the earth instead of a return wire; and, notwithstanding this important discovery, the first telegraphers of modern times only resorted to this economical system after laying down the original practical electric telegraph with the circuit entirely of metal. In 1798, a wire was extended, by Betancourt, between Madrid and Aranjuez—a distance of twenty-six miles—for the transmission of shocks from a Leyden jar. Afterwards, the pith ball electrometer was made use of by Lomard

In the present century we find Sömmering the first on the list of telegraph inventors; for, in 1809, he produced an electric telegraph having twenty-five wires for the letters of the alphabet, and ten for the numerals. This mode of sending signals by electricity depended on the decomposition of water under the influence of the voltaic battery. The cost, however, of such an apparatus, was quite sufficient to prevent its coming into practical use.

Francis Ronalds, several years after Sömmering's proposition, patented a more feasible plan of transmitting signals by electricity, and making them available for intelligence; and although quite correct in principle, was too slow in its action. This gentleman, who has since been most usefully engaged in connexion with astronomical observations, used a clock at each of his stations, the dial-plate of which was made to rotate with the seconds arbor: the rotating dial was hid by a metallic plate in front, having an opening at a given point, answering to an index; so that when a given letter came opposite to the opening, it was seen by the operator, who gave a signal by means of the repulsion of pith balls at the other station; and thus the correspondent read off the letter which appeared through the opening on the plate in front of his own instrument. It will be perceived, therefore, that the two dial plates must rotate very accurately in the same times; and, secondly, that only one signal could be given for each rotation of the dial. A great improvement was effected on this description of telegraph by Francis Whishaw, who, in 1845, published his "Electricity applied to Clock and Telegraph." A pair of these instruments was shown for some time in operation at the Society of Arts; they have since been brought forward at one of the Royal Society *soirées*, and on other occasions; and one of them may be seen at the Great Exhibition in the west end of the Clock department, in the Middle Gallery South. In Mr. Wh shaw's instruments, instead of the dial moving, an annular plate surrounding the dial is made to move round by a wheel-and-pinion movement, when required to bring one of the clocks at different stations to uniform time—for on this depends the accuracy in the transmission of signals. On the annular plate are engraved and painted four different alphabets, besides a variety of conventional signals, and which are more rapidly transmitted than by Ronalds' instruments, as the dial plates is turning on the same arbor rotating together. Instead of the pith balls used by Mr Ronalds to indicate the particular signal to be read off, Mr. Whishaw uses what he calls an electrophone, consisting of two bells of dissimilar sound, acted upon by electrical agency. In addition to letters, numerals, and words, whole sentences are transmitted from one station to another with as great facility and as rapidly as a single letter. This important and distinctive part of the invention consists in the application of perforated sheets of cardboard, which are easily fixed up in front of the dials, and as easily removed at pleasure. The perforation, which is circular, allows the hands to be seen in their circular course; and on the electrophonic sounds being transmitted, corresponding sentences, radially placed on each cardboard, are pointed to simultaneously by one or other of the four hands, according to the particular sound or sounds given.

In 1837, a year remarkable for the number of different telegraphs which were brought before the public, we find Alexander, of Edinburgh; Davy, of Fleet-street; Cooke, of Hastings; and Wheatstone, of King's College, all, as it were, electrifying the public with their several beautiful inventions; while, at the same time, Whishaw's hydraulic telegraph created considerable interest in the scientific world, being practically shown in operation at the Adelaide Gallery, and also at the annual conversat of the present Polytechnic Institution. Alexander's instrument, which may be seen in the Telegraph department of the World's Fair, in the Middle Gallery South, was also exhibited at the Adelaide Gallery; while Davy attracted the scientific world to a room in Russell-street, Covent-garden, a warehouse at the St. Katharine's Docks; and Wheatstone to his lecture-room at King's College. This array of telegraphs created naturally a great sensation at the time; the *Times*, in particular, failed not to point the advantage which this country had taken the first in the field, and also its more rapid competitors, which so soon after burst forth on the astonished and delighted visitors to the different points of attraction.

Alexander's invention, though ingenious, possesses the same disadvantage as that of Sömmering, in requiring an individual wire for every letter of the alphabet; it was not likely, therefore, that it would stand any better chance of success than its forerunner; but it is an interesting contribution to this highly important department of the Great Exhibition, as a link in the chain of telegraphic inventions.

Davy's telegraph, instead of only one key, as in the case of Alexander, required eight keys, similar in appearance to those of a pianoforte; the signals were given by moving a needle, to which was attached a screen placed in front of the letters of the alphabet, so that any particular letter might be indicated; the whole was placed in a box, which was artificially lighted, and, as far as we remember, it was necessary to look through a peep-hole in the top of the box. Davy had also a chemical telegraph, which, with his other inventions connected with the subject in later years, found its way into the stores of the "Electric Telegraph Company," who purchased all the patent rights of Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone; and, although mentioned separately as above, these two inventors in the same field of practical science were fortunately brought together by the advice of their friends; and on the 27th April, 1841, Mr. Brunel and Professor Daniel pointed out, in a document which was freely circulated at the time, the particular relation in which Cooke and Wheatstone stood with regard to the invention of the practical electric telegraph, thus:—

Whilst Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as a useful undertaking promising to be a work of national importance; and Professor Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches had already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application: it is to the united labours of two gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which this important invention has made during the five years since they have been associated. (Signed) M. I. BRUNEL. J. F. DANIEL.

Although Mr. Cooke certainly brought out the practical needle telegraph, yet it must be acknowledged that the world is indebted to M. Ampère for the suggestion of applying deflected needles by means of voltaic currents with a view to telegraphic communication, so long back as 1820; whereas Mr. Cooke's first patent was not sealed until June, 1837. Mr. Cooke, however, following out Professor Oersted's discovery (1819) of the influence of electric currents in deflecting needles, improved on M. Ampère's application of such discovery; for, instead of using as many needles as there were distinct letters or signals to be given, Mr. Cooke reduced the number of needles to five, requiring, however, as many wires between distant stations, and the same number of return wires, to complete the circuit. In this first plan of Mr. Cooke, the five needles were suspended in front of a lozenge-shaped dial plate, the letters of the alphabet being arranged at the intersection of a number of lines running across the dial at an angle of about 60 degrees. The needles were acted on by the movement of handles, two at a time, which caused the electric current to deflect any two needles on the dial as required, the particular letter intended to be indicated being pointed to simultaneously by the two needles answering the two handles moved. This was evidently a most costly form of telegraph, and it was soon found out by Mr. Cooke, that with two needles he could give the same number of signals as he had in the first instance been able to transmit with five.

Mr. Cooke's first great practical experiment was on the Great Western Railway, between Paddington and West Drayton; and from a paper on the subject, by Francis Whishaw, read before the Society of Arts on the 17th May, 1843, we find that Mr. Cooke at first laid down his wires on the Great Western Railway, six in number, and which were of copper, in 4-inch tubes, varnished within and without; the tubes were covered over by wooden rails, fixed on dwarf posts, driven along the side of the railway. The cost of this system amounted to £287 9s. per mile. The same plan, as regards the wires and tubes, was also adopted by him on the Blackwall line. It was not likely that so expensive a plan of telegraphs would come into general use. It was, therefore, an important step in the invention to reduce the cost per mile to nearly one-half, which Mr. Cooke succeeded in doing, by adopting, after extensive experiments at his own residence, near Blackheath, not a mile from the locale of Dr. Watson's experiments, already alluded to, the above-ground system, which is still persevered in, although its defects are unfortunately too well known; it was quite fair, however, on Mr. Cooke's part, to give it a trial, which took place at the Great Western Railway, between Paddington and Slough. The posts, of timber, were from 16 to 18 feet in length, about 8 inches at bottom, and tapering off to about 6 inches by 7 at top. These posts were fixed at intervals a ong the line of from 500 to 600 yards: at the head of each post was fixed a winding apparatus, for the purpose of drawing up the wires to a proper state of tension; between the winding posts intermediate wooden standards were set up, from 60 to 70 yards apart. The iron wires were of the size known as No. 8, Birmingham wire gauge, and in carrying them by each post they were passed through pieces of quill, well varnished, as the best means of insulation for short lines; but for long lines Mr. Cooke recommended insulators of earthenware or glass—the former of which are now extensively used, not only in Great Britain, but also on some of the European lines of telegraph where the same exposed system is still practised. We have thus shown the two distinct methods of carrying the conducting wires between distant stations, as adopted by Mr. Cooke.

On the dial of the instruments used by Mr. Cooke on the Great Western Railway, having two needles to indicate the letters or numerals to be transmitted, the letter A was placed by itself at top, the convergence of the two needles upwards indicating that letter; then, in a line just below, were the vowels E, I, O, and U, painted as large as the letter A; and at the bottom of the dial were the two letters W and Y. Thus Y was indicated by the movement of the left needle towards that letter, and, by the movement of the same needle to the right; and so on. In like manner, the consonants B, C, &c., were indicated by the movement of the respective needles two or three; and the letters W and Y, and other letters painted in smaller characters, were indicated by the simultaneous movement of the two needles, either once or oftener, according to the particular letter. This arrangement of letters, however, has been altered for some time, although the same principle is adopted of giving signals by Cooke's modern instruments, a more economical method of placing the letters being now universally observed in all the Electric Telegraph Company's instruments. Persons interested in this important subject should apply for permission to inspect the series of working telegraphs at the Company, which is to be found at their temporary office, at the principal entrance of the Crystal Palace.

Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone took out numerous patents for different kinds of telegraph instruments, and for various modes of protecting the wires, and carrying them from one station to another; and in order to assist our readers who desire to be more minutely acquainted with all the particulars of the several telegraphic inventions of the above firm, we will here give the dates of their respective patents. The first patent was specified on the 12th December, 1837, and was taken out in the name of William Fothergill Cooke, of Hastings, the title being, "For improvements in giving signals and sounding alarms at distant places by means of electricity, and in apparatus for the same." To this circuse Mr. F. Whishaw, who had already entered a caveat for his hydraulic telegraph, received due notice of Mr. Cooke's intention of applying for a patent; nevertheless, he continued for some time to draw the attention of different branches of the Government, as the first railway and assurance companies respectively, and also of the metropolitan police commissioners, to the value of such means of sending communications between the different departments of their respective establishments.

The second patent Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone was taken out in October, 1838, for improvements in electric telegraphs. In January, 1840, the third patent was taken out for Wheatstone's electro-magnetic telegraph, which was specified on the 21st July of the same year, the apparatus so patented consisting of clock-work acted on by electro-magnets, producing a step by step motion similar to that of the seconds hand of a clock. In this invention we find a signal disc very similar to that of Ronalds, the only difference being that the letters are made to exchange places with the numerals.

This telegraph was, we believe, used on the line of railway at Aix-la-Chapelle, to communicate between the top and bottom of the inclined plane, worked by fixed engines; but in Great Britain we do not find it in practical use. It is worth mentioning, that the wires of this telegraph were carried at the heights about between slender posts, which we have more than once noticed as being in a very tottering condition, the wires having been put up in a very slovenly manner.

In January, 1842, Mr. Wheatstone's electro-magnetic printing telegraph was specified, the specification having been lodged on the 7th of January; and on the 11th of September of the same year Cooke and Wheatstone took out their fifth patent, one of their claims being for the use of the earth to complete the circuit, although we have already mentioned that Dr. Watson had taken this highly important step in the progress of the electric telegraph in 1747, while conducting his experiments at Shooter's-hill. This patent was specified on the 11th of March, 1843.

While Cooke and Wheatstone were busily engaged in improving their different forms of telegraph, and in making experiments with regard to the best mode of laying down and securing the conducting-wires, in England, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Deputy Assayer to the Hon. East India Company at Calcutta, was carrying on a most extensive series of experiments with a view to ascertain the most suitable form of electric telegraph for India. Perhaps few persons have paid more attention to the highly curious and interesting subject than Dr. O'Shaughnessy; and to him is due the practical carrying out of Dr. Watson's method, now so generally adopted in Great Britain and America, of suspending the conducting-wires in the air from post to post; for, in his experiments made at the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, in 1839, in order to obtain a sufficient length of conductor to enable him to arrive at "practically valuable results," he had granted to him the use of a plot of ground 450 feet in length by 240 feet in width, on which were set up forty-two lines of bamboo, driven firmly into the ground. In each line there were three bamboos, at nearly equal distances, in height about 8 inches as we now find the telegraph-posts along the lines of railway in our own country, and first adopted by Mr. Cooke on the South-Western Railway some few years after. The lines of wire in the Calcutta experiments were placed in parallel lines, 12 inches apart; in each line of bamboos there was a continuous length of wire of half a mile, first carried in one direction and then in the other—so that the doctor obtained altogether, when the different sections were joined together, 22 miles. Instead of the ordinary earthenware insulators, which are used to prevent contact between the wires and the posts in this country, tar varnish was found to answer the purpose. The only wires which could be readily obtained were of annealed iron of 1-12th inch diameter, which Dr. O'Shaughnessy, however, considered upon the whole the best for the purpose, as being so very inferior to copper; and that if he succeeded with iron wire, he was certain of the superior results from the use of copper. A tent was pitched in front of the whole extent of wire in which the instruments and batteries were placed, and the wires were so arranged that a circuit of from 1 to 22 miles might be obtained for the various experiments entered upon, and tried with different kinds of electro-magnets and a galvanometer.

The results of Dr. O'Shaugnessy's experiments in 1839, with exposed wires, convinced him that whenever the East Indian Government should determine on having the electric telegraph practically introduced to the vast territory of British India, a safer and better mode of conducting the wires from station to station must be adopted than that of exposing them to moisture, even in the driest season, which is "sufficient to stop signals for hours together," whether the moisture be in the form of rain, fog, dew, or even an extreme state of saturation of the air by invisible moisture. Besides the damp, the experimental wires at Calcutta were much injured by the north-west winds; and we have many instances on record in our own country of long lengths of wire being displaced by storms of wind and snow; and the doctor is quite aware that "even in temperate latitudes the effects of atmospheric electrity on the telegraph wires are commonly perplexing, and often most formidable and terrific. In 1848, the same gentleman reported to the Bengal Government as to the introduction of telegraphs into India, and again at the latter end of 1849.

Dr. O'Shaugnessy, in reply to Mr. Whishaw's letter to the late chairman, Sir Archibald Galloway, on an economical plan of laying down telegraphs in India, says, *inter alia*, "The post telegraph is exactly a gigantic apparatus for collecting atmospheric electricity, just such as was employed in Mr. Crosse's famous experiments with lightning in 1838, when he brought the lightning into his study from serene as well as troubled skies; experimented with it and guided it at his pleasure, terrifying the neighbourhood by the constant explosions in his house."

The injury to exposed wires in India, especially from monkeys and large birds, and from the enemy in time of war, is another formidable argument against the adoption of the above-ground system of conducting wires in India. Even in our own country, frequent cases of mischief have been discovered, committed either by malicious persons or for their amusement. In case of sudden disturbances, the whole telegraphic communication of the kingdom would be cut off in less than an hour, and such a catastrophe it would be impossible to prevent, except at the enormous cost of watchmen stationed along the different lines.

(To be Continued.)

THE GREAT GATHERING OF THE INDUSTRIOUS BEES, 1851.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

The inhabitants of Mr. Milton's "mansion of industry," which, with his "Royal Alfred hive," and the "unicomb hive," occupy a large space close to the "wall" of the North Transept Gallery, the whole being enclosed in a large glass case, forming, in fact, a very fine apiary, consist of four swarms of bees, the first of which was hived on the 20th July, 1850; the second and third on the 23d of the same month, and the fourth on the 31st. As hiving the bees after swarming is one of the operations which requires the greatest care and attention on the part of the bee-keeper, it may be as well to mention the mode adopted by Mr. Milton of successfully hiving the four swarms of bees within a few days of each other, and uniting the whole together "without any trouble or fighting about queens;" while this immense population, amounting, according to Mr. Milton's calculation, to 200,000 strong, may be daily seen working harmoniously together, after a residence of nearly four months in their apparently close quarters. The first of these swarms came out about three o'clock on the 20th July, as above, and was immediately secured or hived in a wooden box, which was left in a shady place until eight o'clock in the evening, when it was removed to its intended position. The two swarms which came out on the 23rd July were each hived in a common straw hive, and at 8 o'clock at night a cloth was spread on the ground near to the box-hive, a brick being placed on the cloth, on which to rest one of the sides of the box, for the purpose of admitting the bees into the box. After being tumbled altogether into the cloth by a smart rap on the brick with the edge of the hive, the other swarm was treated precisely in a similar manner; both swarms were speedily underneath the box, which was left undisturbed till the following morning, when it was put back again to its proper position in the apiary. On the 31st of the same month the same operation was performed with the fourth swarm.

The wooden front of the "mansion of industry" is hung on hinges, with representations of windows therein, and with folding doors, by opening which the bees may be seen through the glass partition, leaving the glass sides of the hives at other times free to the quest of honey, or arriving with fresh stores, although at this time (August) they are obliged to have recourse in a great measure, for food, to the honey already collected in their storehouse, as there are but few flowers left in bloom, the Horticultural Gardens continue to draw their supplies. It is much to be regretted, that, owing to some obstacle which Mr. Milton met with in placing his bees, they are pitched at so low a level, that we never pass by this interesting part of the Great Exhibition without feeling anxious for the sake of observing the operations of the industrious bees, which might have been altogether avoided without doing injury to anybody. Those visitors who, from time to time have watched the state of the various working hives in the North Transept Gallery, will have observed that of late there has been a considerable diminution of honey in the above cases.

Contiguous to Milton's mansion of industry, we find his "Royal Alfred hive," named after his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, on whose birthday, the 6th of August, 1845, the first experiment of placing bees within this newly-formed hive was successfully made. The principal novelty in this hive appears to be the inclined floors, by which the bees can easily ascend to any part of the hive, and the dead bees and other refuse, instead of remaining, as on level floors, necessarily fall to the bottom, and are thereby removed. There are, on the two upper sloping compartments, covered over with flaps hung with hinges, three bell glasses in each, which will hold altogether about 18lb. of honey. By means of windows, the whole of the interior can be inspected from time to time, without any fear of disturbing the bees may be fed either at top or in front. In favourable seasons the glasses will be filled in three weeks; and also a second set; and even more than this has been accomplished in one season since the first introduction of the Royal Alfred Hive, in which three sets were working, according to Mr. Milton's calculation, 35,000 bees. The third working hive exhibited by the above-named apiarian is termed the Unicomb Hive, on account of its containing only one comb. It has been used by the celebrated naturalist, Huber, and is constructed in two distinct parts, the lower one being a box of hexagonal shape, with windows and shutters: there are metallic slides on two sides, perforated for the sake of ventilation; on the flat top is a round hole in the centre. Upon this level floor the second or upper part of the hive is cruciform within, so that the bees are compelled to build one uniform comb in each of the divisions of the cross. This upper story is made to revolve, so that any one of the four divisions may readily be brought immediately opposite to the apiarian who desires to examine its contents. Bell shaped glasses are placed above the cross, with proper perforations in the top of the cruciform story. In this hive all the operations of the bees may be watched, owing to its peculiar form, and the queen herself is not free from observation; indeed, her majesty may be taken and removed at any time. This hive may be, in fact, called an experimental hive, as different modes of treatment may be more readily tried than with hives of other shapes; and, according to Mr. Milton, who is no mean authority on this subject, they may be forced to make wax from honey only, and to make honey from sugar.

Having stated the important advantages of this hive, it is fair only to acquaint our readers with its disadvantage, which is the impossibility of the bees clustering together for warmth in the winter season, which they do in other hives, the queen bee continuing within the hive is most desirable, and therefore, in order to render the unicomb hive perfect, the ingenuity of apiarians has yet to be exercised in accomplishing this desideratum. We observed a thermometer within one of the windows standing at 78 deg.

The exhibitor of the hives already described calculates that this unicomb hive also contains 35,000 industrious little labourers; therefore, within the glass apiary at night, belonging to Mr. Milton alone, there are about 200,000 bees! All Mr. Milton's contributions have but one number, 291, Class 9, which include, in addition to those already described—Nunn's patent bar and frame hive, Huber's leaf-hive, Milton's revolving-top hive, and Milton's cottage hive. Nunn's hive is a square box of mahogany, with a sloping cover; the bottom consists of two inclined planes meeting in the middle; the object, no doubt, being the same as that of the "Royal Alfred."

The leaf-hive of Huber, who has been called the father of apiarian science, consists of eight vertical parallel frames, about 10 inches high, 9 inches wide, and 1½ inch thick. These are placed close together,

h being hung with a pair of hinges: there is a glass window at each ; also openings on top for the purpose of drawing off humidity from e interior. Bell glasses may be worked with the Huber hive by acing them above the openings above mentioned; the interior of the re may be readily inspected by the facility of opening the various

Milton's revolving top hive, for which he received the Society of Arts' wer Ceres medal in 1846, already alluded to in the first part of this rtice, consists of a cylindrical case of straw, covered with two boards aving two holes in each, by turning the upper one of which e openings can be closed at pleasure. Bell-shaped glasses are placed the top above the openings, which, when filled, are readily removed, id fresh glasses substituted. Bees are easily hived by this arrangement, ing the glasses to hive from which they are to be removed on the revolving oard, taking care to leave only one opening, and the bees will severally scend into their new habitation without any trouble, the lower hive ng prepared for their reception by washing its interior walls with a xture of sugar and beer, or other suitable sweet liquor.

Milton's cottage hive improved consists of a cylindrical box of straw, sting on a circular board, having a sunk and inclined way from the ojecting landing-place in front, so that the bees may enter or leave the ve at pleasure. On the top of the lower compartment is a circular oard, with an opening in the middle: this board serves for a floor to ceive a small hive or cap above, which is also of straw. This form of ive is especially calculated for the use of the poorer classes of apiarians, n account of its simplicity, and the comparatively small cost at which may be obtained.

Besides the beautiful apiarian exposition which we have already described, we find, tastefully arranged under a large bell glass, six specimens of honey in smaller glasses, including a solid piece of spring honey, a solid piece of summer honey, from lime trees, a piece of cottager's oney, and specimens taken from a cottage hive at Great Marlow.

Finally, Mr. Milton exhibits a most curious production, in the shape f an embalmed swarm of bees suspended from a twisted branch, inside bell glass. A label informs the visitors that the bee-keeper has "embalmed the mother of industry, together with a population 10,000 rong;" and each individual subject has passed through his hands six ms.

The next apiarian exhibitor is Mr. Neighbour, whose apiary is very ear to that of Mr. Milton. It consists of a large glass case, with parts f the sides covered with perforated zinc, for the sake of ventilation. his apiary also contains three hives: first, Neighbour's ventilating box-ive, from Mr. Appleyard's apiary, Harrow Weald, containing from 5,000 to 20,000 bees, which were hived on the 30th April of the present ar, the day before that of the opening of the Great Exhibition; eighbour's observatory glass hive, containing about the same number s the box-hive; and a two-storied square box-hive, with sloping roof. From this latter, however, the bees decamped within a week after they had been hived, owing to some disturbance, or perhaps to the dislike taken by the bees to their new habitation. The ventilating box-hives, in hape, square, having windows and shutters, the shutters being hung at bottom. The entrance is at the back, enabling the bees, as in the case of Mr. Milton's working-hives, to go to Kensington-gardens, or other esort, when they please. In front, at bottom, is a long door hung with inges, so that all dead bees and refuse may be easily cleared away. By means of a perforated metal slide in the floor, ventilation, which some apiarians loudly contend for, is effected. Above the wooden box is placed a bell glass, into which the bees ascend to work by means of a circular opening in the top of the square box. On the top of the bell glass is an aperture through which is inserted a tubular trunk of perforated zinc to take off the moisture from within. The observatory hive is of glass, with a superior crystal compartment, an opening being formed between the two; the bees, but few in number, are at present forming comb in the upper glass, which affords a very interesting sight, as, generally speaking, the bees are in such a cluster when at work that one can scarcely view their mathematically formed cells. A straw cover is suspended over the upper compartment by a rope over a pulley, which cover is raised up by the attendant at pleasure. The larger or bottom compartment rests on a wooden floor, which has a circular sinking therein to receive the bell glass. A landing-place projecting, as usual, with sunken way, to enable the bees to pass in and out of their habitation, completes this contrivance.

In addition to Mr. Neighbour's crystal apiary, he also exhibits a cottager's straw hive, a model of Mr. Appleyard's apiary at Harrow Weald, Taylor's amateur bee hive, a glass hive, Nutt's patent collateral hive, the ladies' observatory hive, a model of Mr. Ley's improved cottage hive, and Payne's cottage hive.

The cottager's hive is simply that of the form we find in use in most parts of the country, where the industrious cottagers or their wives, by a little attention to their interesting little labourers, are enabled to add considerably to their usually scanty earnings. This kind of hive is usually made of straw resting on a circular wooden board, with part of the board or floor projecting in front as a landing-place for the bees, which enter under the edge of the straw by means of a sinking in the floor.

Mr. Appleyard's apiary next attracts our attention. It consists of a wooden lean-to building, with the eaves at the back, the front and sides being of close boarding, and the floor standing on four square wooden legs. In front, just above the floor, for the whole length is left an opening by which the bees can approach or leave the different hives, which are ranged along the floor. At the back of the apiary are sliding doors, to enable the bee-keeper to examine any particular hive without disturbing the rest, which he would do if the doors were in front. From what we have already said of Mr. Espinasse's apiary in the first part of this paper, it will be seen that the construction is precisely similar to that which, after eighteen years experience, Mr. Espinasse found to answer so well.

Taylor's amateur's bee-hive consists of three small square boxes, one above another, with a roof over the top story; the ventilation being effected by perforations under the eaves: each side, of every story has a window and shutter. The landing-place is in front of the bottom story, and the entrance to the hive, is a long slit about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high.

The hive is similar to that in which the bees are at work in Mr. Neighbour's apiary already mentioned; but, on account of the large number of bees at work therein, and the extent of comb already effected, the interior perches cannot be seen. These wooden perches are arranged the interior perches cannot be seen. These wooden perches are arranged in a square, leaving a space next the glass all round, the whole being framed together with a bar at right angles, and resting on an upright support in the middle.

Nutt's patent collateral hive consists of three square compartments, placed side by side, with an elevated octagonal second story in the middle. Between the lower compartments are introduced, for the sake of ventilation, perforated slides of zinc. At each end of the lower tier of compartments is a window with outside shutter hung round hinges: tubular perforated zinc ventilators are introduced through the top of each of the side compartments; these tubes are furnished with conical ends of the same material. The elevated dome may be examined as well as the lower boxes, as it is furnished with four small windows and outside shutters, to close up the whole, in order not to disturb the bees more than necessary.

Ladies' observatory hive. This is merely a straw hive, with opening in the top, having sliding metallic ventilator: by removing the top the interior may be inspected.

Mr. Appleyard's box hive is square, with windows and outside shutters: in the top are perforations covered with zinc slides, when not required to be left open for bell glasses. In order to clean out the refuse from the hive there is a long door at bottom, and for the sake of ventilation a few bottom of perforated zinc just above the level of the top of the cleaning-out door is introduced.

The improved cottage hive of the same exhibitor consists of a straw circular lower compartment, having windows and outside shutters. A perforated zinc plate is placed just inside one of the windows. The base plate or floor is of wood, with a landing-place and sunken way, as already mentioned in some of the other hives. In the top, which is also of wood, are three circular perforations, each of about two inches diameter, above which are placed as many bell glasses. There is a small hole in the top of each of the glasses, through which a perforated tubular trunk is inserted, for the sake of taking off the moisture from the interior of the hive. Within the glass is a feeding-trough of zinc, circular in shape, with a floating cork, on which the bees alight, and in the winter season regale themselves with the honey which is found in the various perforations, as it floats up to the level of the honey contained in the small filling-trough, through which the honey, or beer and sugar, is poured into the trough. The glasses are covered with a straw cap, removable at pleasure.

Payne's cottage hive consists of two straw hives, one above the other, the lower one being considerably larger than that above. The two are separated by two mahogany boards, with circular openings therein. The upper compartment is furnished with a window and zinc perforated sliding door; the whole standing on a wooden board of circular shape, with projecting landing-place and sunken way in front.

Messrs. Neighbour's contributions are completed with tin perforated fumigators, by the use of which the bees are stupified for awhile, when required to be moved from one hive to another; and specimens of honey and honeycomb of the season 1850. The number attached to the deposits of Neighbour and Son is 260, Class 1.

We must now quit the North Transept gallery, in order to examine the rest of the hives contributed by British apiarian exhibitors, and which are scattered about in the Agricultural Implement department, Class 9. The names of these exhibitors are Golding, Phillips, Wood, Pettit, Istance, Briggs, J. Sholl, Pondre, Keene, Hayes, Nunn, Marriott, Rowbottom, and Jones. We shall take them in the numerical order in which they are named in the official Catalogue. Beginning, therefore, with No. 45, R. Golding, of Hunton, near Maidstone, who contributes a "Leadclive," on Huber's construction, "as constructed to get the comb of wedge shape," as each comb depends from the top of one of the leaves, and thus room is left between the different combs for the bees to work in, and pass from one part of their work to another. The novelty in this hive consists in the shifting brass butt hinges, so that each leaf deposit seems to be the shifting brass butt hinges, so that each leaf deposit seems to be the shifting brass butt hinges, so that each leaf deposit seems to be the shifting brass butt hinges, so that each leaf deposit seems to be the facilities afforded by the hive last described.

72A. G. Phillips, of Harrow-on-the-hill, which, by the way, appears to be a famous locality for bees, contributes his improved collateral hive, which is very similar to that of Nutt, already described as exhibited by Neighbour; and, if we mistake not, we saw a counterpart of this contrivance at the Society of Arts Apiarian Exposition, already mentioned.

90. G. Wood, of Alnwick, Northumberland, exhibits what he calls his improved cottage-hive; but the features of it are so very similar to those of others already described, that we are at a loss to know why inventions so very similar should have been permitted to occupy valuable space in the Exhibition, many persons having useful and valuable inventions which were refused admission. The lower part of Wood's hive is of straw, and circular, with a dividing-board, having an opening as usual; the upper compartment being of wood, and in shape square, fitted with windows and outside shutters.

92. W. J. Pettit, of Sudbury, Suffolk, contributes temple and collateral hives; but at present we have not found their whereabouts.

1 to 8. Istance, of Carmarthen, South Wales, contributes a ventilator for bee-hives. We have already mentioned many ventilators, for which see Neighbour and Son's contributions are famous.

10. T. Briggs, of Danby Pottery, Derbyshire, has sent the model of an ornamental Gothic cottage, with roof covered with zinc, intended as the casing for a straw hive within, which can be removed by lifting off the roof. The entrance is under the step of the door, and a landing-place projects in front thereof. The whole is placed on a stand, to keep the hive sufficiently above the ground.

A feeding trough, of wood, somewhat similar to those exhibited by Mr. Neighbour, is also exhibited by Mr. T. Briggs.

136. J. Sholl, whose father's bee-castle was located in the balcony of the house of the Society of Arts, for several weeks of the season of 1843, contributes a castle hive, an observatory hive, and fine specimens of honey taken from the latter. The exhibitor calls the first-mentioned "Prince Albert's Hive," in honour of that illustrious person, who ordered one or more of Sholl's bee-castles for the Royal farm at Windsor, in 1843—having, after the distribution of the rewards of the Society of Arts in June of that year, examined minutely that placed in the Adelphi balcony, as already mentioned.

The castle hive, designed and manufactured by the Sholls, consists of a castellated octagonal box, in three storeys, with floors perforated to admit the bees into bell glasses, removable at pleasure, as in the case of other hives already described. In the lower part of one side of the hive is a perforated zinc ventilator; and the entrance is covered over with a curved plate of zinc, formed with indents or openings, each sufficiently large to admit one bee at a time. The whole is fixed on a four-legged stand.

The Observatory Hive is circular in plan, and constructed of zinc, in two stories, with a thin interior lining of wood. The upper compartment, which is of smaller diameter than the lower one, contains the bell glasses, which are placed on the perforated floor, having a square of glass let into it, for the purpose of inspection of the internal operations of the inhabitants. The entrance in the lower compartment has a penthouse over it, with an inclined landing-place. The whole is completed by a shallow drawer at bottom, by which the refuse of the hive is easily removed.

The same exhibitor has imported bees from his apiary at Burlington, New Jersey, U.S., and placed them in boxes at the east end of the Building, in the United States territory, with openings to and from the hives to enable the bees to collect what honey they may find in Kensington Gardens and elsewhere. Having, however, applied to the United States authorities for information on the subject of these American bees, but without success, for the secretary declared he knew nothing about them, and, moreover, that he had not visited the hives inside the Building, we are unable to report progress with regard to the work performed by the transatlantic little visitors attracted to the great gathering of their species in the Crystal Palace. It is to be hoped, that, if Paxton's winter garden is carried out, our agricultural friend will not be forgotten in the general arrangement. We may as well mention here, that J. Sholl is the only contributor of bees, hives, or honey in the United States department; but we must return to the other British hives in the Agricultural Implement department.

146. W. R. Pondre, of Goldhanger, near Malden, Essex, exhibits his bee-house or apiary, of wood, having eight windows, with outside shutters, the whole divided into three compartments, with three small semicircular entrances and landing-places. By means of a false bottom and zinc slides, the refuse of the apiary is easily removed.

193. W. Keene, of Cornhill, has sent a box-hive in three compartments, one over the other, with inclined landings all round.

208A. Mr. Hayes, of Enfield Highway, contributes a wooden bee-box, standing on four legs: the lower compartment is about six inches high and has a covered entry with inclined landing in front. In the floor above the lower story, are openings with slides which can be moved in and out at pleasure from without. Bell glasses are placed over the several openings. In the middle of the upper compartment is a straw square hive with a feeding apparatus in the top, of wood, instead of zinc as ordinarily constructed. The top is of zinc, and ornamented; and being hung with hinges, is easily raised, so that the interior of the house may be examined.

219. Messrs. Nunn, of Stratford-place, exhibit rather a novelty in apiarian matters, in the shape of what may be called a bee net; consisting of a cylindrical straw box, open at bottom and having flat cover perforated in middle: this net is suspended between two prongs of a large fork, having a long handle. The object of this contrivance is to secure a swarm of bees by placing the net over them, without approaching too near to their temporary settlement; although we hear from an experienced bee-keeper that at such times the bees are so glad to be hived that you may safely take a handful at a time and put them into their new home. The weight of this contrivance appears to be very much against it coming into use, even if required at all.

243. J. Marriott, of Gracechurch-street, contributes his "new bee-hive," which consists of straw on a wooden hoop foundation. It is fitted with windows for inspection of the interior, having outside shutters: a second hive is placed at top, fitting closely to the lower one, surmounted with a cupola. In the upper compartment are three bell glasses, standing over as many apertures in the floor which divides the upper from the lower compartment. A thermometer is placed in the lower apartment. Mr. Marriott is evidently an enthusiastic bee-keeper, as may be gathered from various labels appended to his hives, such as the following:—"The working bees serve their queen in everything; they clean her, and cluster about her to keep her warm; when their food is almost spent, they will starve and die to keep her alive."

The same exhibitor shows another hive, on the same principle, but constructed chiefly of wood, the top, which can be taken off as pleasure, is of flat segmental shape; underneath the projection of the roof, all round, are small openings for ventilation; the floor between the upper and lower compartments is also of metal, and projects considerably beyond the sides; within the top compartment is a large glass, with opening at top for ventilation.

Another collateral hive is shown also by Mr. Marriott, who also has in his collection a portion of prepared fungus, with which to fumigate the hive when necessary; a hexagon feeding-trough, on the same principle as that of Neighbour; a tubular perforated zinc ventilator; several fine specimens of honey, granulated, clarified, and virgin; also, finished and unfinished honeycomb. Finally, the collection of Mr. Marriott is completed by specimens of two queen-bees, three drones, and eight working bees; as also of royal or queen-bees' cells, which are so much larger than the ordinary cells. We recommend all admirers of the apiarian race to *find out* Mr. Marriott's collection.

263 B. J. Rowbotham, of Halifax, has produced an exceedingly neat, and, indeed, ornamental-looking hive, the regular straw being bound with whalebone. This hive is surmounted by a second hive, with an opening between the two. There is a landing-place and sunk and inclined way to entrance. The frame of this hive is handsomely carved and gilt, and is, indeed, fit for a Royal apiary.

283. The Rev. C. E. Jones contributes "the cottagers' double bee-hive, with regulating doorway in the floor board;" also, "a rim for enlarging the hive." In summer two hives are placed apart from each other; but at other times placed together, and a communication formed between the two. The rim is merely to increase the size of the hive at bottom in case of emergency.

We now ascend to the South Gallery; and in Class 3, among "Substances used for food," we find five exhibitors of honey, whose numbers are respectively 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7.

No. 1. J. Leighton, of Frampton, near Boston, Lincolnshire, has sent a glass of virgin honey in comb, weighing 19 lb., which he says has been produced under a new system," but leaves us in the dark as to what that system is.

No. 2. H. Doubleday, of Coggeshall, Essex, also sends a fine specimen of honey-comb.

No. 4. J. E. Bentley, of Stamford, contributes specimens of honey in the comb, free from pollen and brood cells, collected under Nutt's system, which we have already mentioned

No. 5. W. C. Kitchener, of Newmarket, shows two specimens of honey, as also "apparatus for obtaining honey without impurity," which is merely the bell glass, which we find in every modern hive, and which in the course of these notices we have so often alluded to.

No. 55. Fortnum, Mason, and Co., of Piccadilly, contribute several specimens of honey from different parts of the world; thus we find the "Highland heather" honey, from Scotland; a fine specimen of English honey; "rosemary," from Spain; honey from Chamouny, Switzerland; Minorca, Narbonne, France, and Malta.

Thus we have completed an account of the apiarian contributions in the first and principal half of the Exhibition, and need not dwell at length on the foreign contributions and those from our colonial possessions, as they consist chiefly of specimens of honey, without any information as to the food from which the various samples have been produced.

From India we have "bill honey," from Calcutta, marked R 409, included in the collection transmitted from the East India Company's dispensary at Calcutta; also, another sample, in stone jar, from Coorg; and a third, without name, numbered 243 (in the Indian collection).

From the Cape of Good Hope, J. G. Joubert, (No. 52, official Catalogue) contributes six bottles of honey of delicate colour.

From Canada, H. Lynam (No. 131) exhibits four bottles of honey; and J. Parissault, of St. Martin (No. 129) samples of bee's-wax.

From British Guiana, J. F. Bee (No. 120) contributes samples of honey from Plantation Woodlands, river Mahaica.

From Van Diemen's Land, W. Rout (No. 231 and No. 293) has sent to the Exhibition specimens of Tasmanian honey and bee's-wax. And, as we at last find some information on the subject of bees in the Official Catalogue," we will make the most of it, and copy it verbatim:—"In no country in the world do bees thrive better than in Van Diemen's Land, or prove so productive with a trifling amount of attention—circumstances clear, no doubt, to the mildness of the winter season, and the fact of many Tasmanian plants blooming throughout the winter months. The bee has now become naturalized in the forests, and many of the hollow trees are filled with the produce of their labour."

From the Carniolian Agricultural Society of Laibach, Austria (No. 70), we find honey collected by the bees from the blossoms of buck-wheat. Honey of this kind is known to possess a very peculiar flavour. Owing to the imperfect manner in which it has been sent, the honey is escaping from the box in which it is contained.

M. M. Debeurvois, who is a physician at Selches, in the department of Maine et Loire, France, has for many years paid great attention to apiarian pursuits, and after many experiments has introduced two different forms of hives, which are entirely of a novel character: models of these are exhibited in the French department in the passage leading to the Exhibitors' Refreshment Rooms, and we strongly recommend English bee-keepers to examine these hives for themselves. The first consists of a bee box, with sloping top on either side, from which rises a double hollow, with a vertical box in the middle, and four sloping lateral boxes, the whole standing on three bars being towards the sides of the frame: thus all refuse falls down the inclines to the bottom. The combs are formed between the two sashes, and each suspended to one of the bars. The second is a very complex observatory hive, by the aid of the whole of the operations of the workers and the queen may at any time be inspected; and by opening one side of the glazed enclosure, the comb may be readily removed when required.

We cannot help quoting the following from the exhibitor's prospectus, which is printed in French, English, and German:—"The principal advantages consist in being by these means enabled to remove the honey and the wax from the hive without driving away or destroying the bees, and to conserve also their eggs, preventing at the same time the entire destruction of the honorable personnel, and, lastly, to protect the bees against hybrid vermin, fabricated by, which are their most dangerous enemies."

The second form of hive which M. Debeurvois has found to answer is made up of a series of leaves, according to Huber's notion, but which are included, as the bars of the model already described: any leaf may be removed at the top without disturbing the rest. The cost of either of the hives which we have attempted to describe must be inconsiderable, as, in the former case, the materials are but plain deal and glass, and in the latter case, deal only. Of course, they could both be made more ornamental, if desired.

In addition to the above, we found a straw hive, standing on a deal board or floor, the top being furnished with deal bars across it like a grating, on which one transverse piece to secure the whole together. We have already described an English hive on this construction. (Golding, No. 45, Class 1).

153. Damainville, of Pondron, near Cressy (Oise), contributes artificial honeycombs, for feeding bees: the cells, made of wax, to imitate nature as near as possible, are arranged in a circle of about 6 or 7 inches diameter, and not very deep. It might be worth while for our apiarians to glance at this invention, as it may, perhaps, answer better than the feeding-troughs we have already described.

156. Messrs. Chaillou-Lepage, and Pochon, breeders of bees at Poiseaux (Loiret), contribute a small cask of very palatable honey. By the way, it would not be a bad plan for the contributors of such nice productions to bring them forward on the 15th October next, in order to obtain a mass of evidence as to the qualities of the different articles. No doubt, Jacob Perkins would produce some of his monster loaves by his steam oven in the American department on that occasion. It would also afford a rare opportunity of testing the cutlery, both British and foreign; and also of showing forth the best specimens of china plates and dishes.

1640. Laugier, of Ongle (Basses Alpes), contributes honey, and also wax.

From Greece we have, first, "a jar of honey, from Mount Hymettus," contributed by A. Tsitsimbakos, of Athens (No. 13); and, from the same, a sample of honey in the comb; and the Bishop of Eubœa, of Carysto, Eubœa, as producer, has sent a jar of Carysto honey, called rhodomeli

From Portugal (Nos. 593 and 594), we have samples of honey respectively from T. P. de Maltos; 595, from Castello Bianco; 596, from the Marquis de Ficalho; 597, from Bragança; and 598, from Evora.

From Spain we have various specimens of honey. The first in numerical order is virgin honey, of Ciudad Real (180); the sample sent is from El Moral de Calatrava: 181, honey from orange flowers, sent by M. Abad, of Cordova: 182, honey in the comb, and clarified, from F. Colmenero, of Guadalajara; 183 and 184, honey in the comb, from C. Escudero and Centenera, of the same place; and 185, honey from orange flowers, from J. M. Benjumes, of Seville.

From Switzerland we only find one apiarian contribution, which is numbered 71, and consists of two straw hives, the sides being flatter than those made and used in England.

From Tunis (153) four jugs of honey, without any information; and (163) four jugs of honeycombs.

From Turkey, samples of common and wild honey; and, generally, from Egypt, we find specimens of the white honey of Mantoursah, and honeycomb from Mehaleeh.

It is much to be regretted, that, with the various samples of honey contributed from so many parts of the world, there should be, with one or two exceptions, no description of the flowers from which the honey has been produced.

With regard to wax, we might have enlarged this communication to great length, owing to the number of truly beautiful articles in the Great Exhibition produced from that useful commodity; but we need only refer our friends who have not already seen it, to an article on wax-work, by "S. B.," in No. 611 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which will enlighten them on this very interesting subject.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE

AVENUE, LOOKING EAST.

BRITISH SILK MANUFACTURES.

It would be no easy matter to depict the forebodings with which the silk manufacturers of this country regarded the proposition to hold an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations. No class of manufacturers were ever so utterly prostrated as these gentlemen appeared to be when the proposition was first made to them; and it was only from finding that the thing was inevitable, that they at last appeared to set to work, in order to do something at least that should show that fear had not altogether deprived them of all enterprise; and so, at a late period, they made up their minds that it would be desirable to do something, however little that might be, in order to show that Free-trade had not quite annihilated their business. This may, in a measure, account for the comparative insignificance of the display of English silks, as made by the ancient seat of the manufacture in England, Spitalfields; a rise at one period there did not appear to be the slightest indication that more than two or three of the manufacturers of that locality would exhibit anything; and it was only by the urgent efforts of these few, that the rest were induced to try what they could do. Whether it was the fear of offending the shopkeeper, by exposing the source whence the more elegant of the cheap *French* silks were derived, or whether it was that indefinite yearning after exclusiveness, with its various acts and monopolies, which have hitherto tended to keep them down in the race of improvement, it would be hard to say; but it is certain that the anxiety which was displayed during the arrangements, to get every inch of space that could be obtained, was only a new-born feeling arising out of the pressure of circumstances over which they had no control. It will be sufficient, however, for us now to say, that the silk trade of Spitalfields has not been altogether annihilated by the Exhibition; and that, in spite of fashionable prejudices and "good old opinions," the manufacturers of that district have come out of this comparison or competition with quite as much honour as was to be expected, considering their apathy and long habit of neglecting all improvement until it is forced upon them. A few spirited individuals have, doubtlessly, made efforts of a highly creditable character, and to these credit is certainly due for their exertions.

We shall not attempt to enter into any history of the silk manufacture in this country, nor say anything about the nature and character of the raw material, a subject of great interest and more than ordinary value. If time permit, this may be done when noticing the foreign productions in silk. It will be sufficient, then, for our present purpose, if we take the groups of exhibitors of manufactured silks, and endeavour to call attention to the leading merits and features of their individual display.

SPITALFIELDS.

The exposition of Spitalfields manufactures is as much owing to those who sell the silk, probably more, than to those who make it; and, in some instances, the manufacturer not only exhibits certain patterns himself, but they are also exhibited by those whose only province it is to sell them.

The leading feature of the silk department on the British side is the trophy of Messrs Keith and Co., 124, Wood-street, erected in the central avenue, of which we gave an Illustration at an early period of the Exhibition. The patterns for furniture damasks here displayed are very various, alike in merit as in effect. Some are very superior, others by no means up to the mark in point of taste. The brocatelles are generally good; one in particular is noticeable for the admirable character of the ornament, and the contrast between the satin and the twill of the figure. This is a bold and effective design. There is a Gothic pattern, however, of a very objectionable character, since it has no reference whatever to Mediæval textile design, and is simply a reproduction of forms used for wood, stone, or iron, instead of partaking of the diaper character of a true Gothic textile. Some of the specimens with chené effects are good, but others require more distinctness of detail to render them suitable for furnitures. The smaller damask patterns are generally good and effective: one with a bouquet of flowers in an ornamental trellis ground is admirable, both in drawing and weaving. On the whole, the spirit and energy displayed by Messrs. Keith and Co., both in the production and in the display of their goods, is worthy of commendation. The show of silk velvets in one portion of the trophy should not be overlooked.

Ascending to the gallery overlooking this trophy, the group of Spitalfields, or perhaps we should say metropolitan, exhibitors of silk manufacture are located—the glass cases being ingeniously contrived, so as to give the largest possible amount of surface within the smallest possible space, in this respect making a great contrast with the modes of display adopted in the French department. In short, many of the arrangements in the gallery on the British side were much injured in their effect by absurd regulations as to the height of erections, which regulations were not enforced on the foreign side, thus placing many of the exhibitors at a great disadvantage in the arrangement of their goods; and the limits within which some of the silks goods are confined is positively ridiculous, there not being room fairly to open the goods.

Messrs. Redmayne and Co., New Bond-street (1A), show very elegant spotted examples of glacé silk, manufactured by Stone and Kemp; as also a garniture ribbon, light and free in design. Messrs. Sanderson and Reid (3), and Messrs. J. Vanner and Son (4), exhibit articles which display more labour than taste. Messrs. J. and R. Robinson and Co., Milk-street, make an exceedingly tasteful display, and in many examples there is great elegance in design. The *Victoria regia*, quite a rage just now for the decoration of everything, from hearth-rugs to pocket-handkerchiefs, is here well treated, and the effect is very successful. The memento of the Exhibition, with Prince Albert's cipher and motto, is clever in its adaptation. The velvets are rich in colour and finish. Messrs. Washington and Co., also of Milk-street (6), exhibit imitations of furs of a novel and effective character. The figured examples are less tasteful than the others

Mr. J. Duthoit, Spitalfields (12), exhibits good specimens of weaving, but the designs are quite *à la* Spitalfields—spotty and crude.

Mr. Isaac Boyd, Spital-square (13), shows moiré, antique, and glacé silks, very elegant and effective, the figured examples being very rich in effect. The furniture damask is bold, but the effect is rather crude.

The magnificent specimen of brocaded silk exhibited by Messrs. Lewis and Allenby, and manufactured for them by Messrs. Campbell, Harrison, and Lloyd, is a remarkable example of what can be done by our weavers, if we do but encourage them. The cost of this production must have been very great, but the result is quite worthy of the outlay. It is artistic in its treatment, and a bold attempt to show what can be done, even in England, in a higher style of weaving. About 30,000 cards and 100 shuttles were used in the making of this example, the breadth of which is not one of its least noticeable features. Messrs. Stone and Kemp, Spital-square (18), also make an elegant and effective display. The brocades are all of a good class in design, and the execution unexceptionable. The chinés are not so good, being wanting in colour and distinctness.

The figured damasks exhibited by Messrs. Sewell and Co. (19), also manufactured by Messrs Campbell, Harrison, and Lloyd, are very rich and effective. The plain moiré antique silks are of a very superior character. Mrs. Jane Clark, Regent-street, shows specimens of rainbow coloured silks of an exceedingly elegant appearance. The prismatic effect is novel, and the lustrous appearance of the surface very beautiful. Messrs. Le Mair and Sons (21), and Messrs. Casey and Phillips, Spital-square (23), exhibit specimens of excellent manufacture, chiefly black and velvet. Messrs. J. W. Robinson, Milk-street (24), and Messrs. James Hill and Co., Spital-square (25), each make a good exposition of their respective productions. The figured examples of the latter are pretty, elegant, and effective. The drawing and design of several are excellent. The satins, *gros de Naples*, and silk velvets shown by Mr. Thomas Brooks, Spital-square (26), are very beautiful; the dyes being especially noticeable. Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., Regent-street (27), show examples characterised by great boldness and effect, rather than elegance, although this latter quality is by no means absent.

The names of Messrs Campbell, Harrison, and Lloyd have been quoted as the manufacturers of several examples of a very high class, and they have "paled their own fires" in order to give force to the more important commercial question of pleasing their customers. The specimens exhibited, however, are certainly of a very high character, and fully worthy of their reputation; and these are all manufactured for houses which do not exhibit. There needs no better proof than these specimens furnish to show what can be done by our native workers, if we do but depend upon ourselves, and not be frightened from our propriety by nonsensical fears about incapacity in taste, and so forth, when we have never done that which we ought to have done long ago—encouraged those around us to do their best.

Mr. Charles Cross (32) exhibits cravats, some of which are very elegant; but never, surely, was there a greater waste of means and material than is seen in his woven portraits of the Queen and the Prince. People who attempt things of this kind should first learn to draw, and, having done that, next use their intellect to direct their artistic talent to some useful purpose. Here we have a perfect burlesque both in portrait and in ornament.

Messrs. Marshall and Snellgrove, Vere-street (33), exhibit broad silks and shaded glacé silks, manufactured by Messrs. Winkworth and Proctor, of Manchester. The examples are excellent, and some of the dyes peculiar. Messrs. Carter, Vavasour, and Ex, Cheapside (30), show a few good figured brocades. The cravat patterns are simply ridiculous—suitable, doubtlessly, for very "fast" young men. The skull and cross-bones is an insult to common sense. It is really wonderful where the people come from who buy such things, if they really do sell at all. The furniture damasks exhibited by Messrs. Stilwell and Sons are good examples of an ordinary class of productions. The specimen of the coronation robe of her Majesty is a good imitation of antique embroidery.

Messrs. Grant and Co., Foster-lane (36), exhibit crapes of a very beautiful character, gossamers, and lissé gauze. The scarfs are ornamented with less taste than we thought it possible to have got into such a material. The forms are badly selected, and worse drawn. Here are materials of great beauty, to which art, judiciously applied, would add a hundredfold in value. The crapes of Messrs. S. Courtauld and Co. are very excellent examples of this class of goods.

Mr. George Mason, Yately, Hampshire, exhibits specimens of manufacture made from British grown silk by Messrs. James Houldsworth and Co., of Manchester. These consist of borders for curtains, and an embroidered table-cover, the silk for which has been the result of Mr. Mason's attention to the culture of that material. The two specimens exhibited by the Spitalfields School of Design are of a good class of textile art, and do credit to those who have produced them as special efforts. We wish, however, that the influence of this institution was more visible in the general productions of the locality in which it is situated, and which it is intended to benefit; doubtlessly some of them may have felt its influence, but we fear the majority of the designs shown by manufacturers are the production of artists who never had anything to do with the school in any shape.

And now that this once-dreaded ordeal has been gone through by the silk manufacturers of Spitalfields, what have they learned by the lesson? Truly, that which has been over and over again impressed upon them—to rely more upon themselves and less upon adventitious aid. Under protective tariffs we had Spitalfields grievances and distresses continually before us—bails for the relief of the operatives, and the shelves of the manufacturers of unsaleable stock at the same time; because any lady who went to the Opera House to dance at a ball for so charitable a purpose, must needs be dressed, for once at least, in the fabrics made by the hands of those for whose relief the profits of the festival were ostensibly to be devoted. Yet all this has passed away; although, according to the calculations of the wisest amongst them, every manufacturer in Spitalfields was to be immediately ruined if he were thrown on his own resources. Silk was an exotic, and therefore required the fostering aid of protection as if we grew our own cotton. Our manufacturers of cotton, however, were compelled to make constant improvements in their methods of production, to develop mechanical aids, if not artistic elegances, and, in running a healthy race, gained strength and force in the operation; whilst Spitalfields was driving its trade away by the retention of antiquated statutes, only fit for an antediluvian state of society.

MACCLESFIELD.

Out of the absurd restrictions of the Spitalfield Weavers Act this place arose, and now we see the result; not that the two localities ought to be considered as rivals, but the diffusion of the trade was no doubt that in the branch now under consideration the publicity afforded by the Exhibition will be the means of opening up a widely-extended trade. The specimens engraved are the front and flounce of a dress.

WORKED MUSLIN DRESS.—BY MESSRS. BROWN, OF BANGOR, COUNTY DOWN.

Messrs. Brown, of Bangor, county Down, employ a vast number of hands, at their own houses, in the ornamental working of muslins for dresses, handkerchiefs, and other purposes; and the samples which they display on the present occasion speak highly for the talents and taste bestowed upon them. In the present depressed state of Ireland's internal resources, every effort of her industry ought to be encouraged; and we have

rendered inevitable by a law which compelled an employer to give certain wages within a given locality; hence, manufacturers sought to create other fields of labour, and they succeeded.

The display from Macclesfield is on the whole a creditable one. No special effort of any great moment appears to have been made, and the productions exhibited appear to partake of the usual fabrics manufactured at Macclesfield. Messrs. Brocklehurst and Sons (38) show light and elegant silks, of choice tints and effective appearance. The brocaded dresses are better in design than in drawing; that is, the intention has been superior to the power to do. The shawl with the rose pattern is an excellent example of broad and effective textile design. Messrs. Critchley, Brinsley, and Co. (40) exhibit a few good and tasteful articles; the rest are commonplace. The attempt at the national emblems is not a successful one, the colours not having been sufficiently considered. A less ambitious attempt would have been more successful. Messrs. H. T. Wardle and Co. (41) show a good series of designs, the majority of which are conventional. Those of the Hindoo type prevail, and are effective and pleasing, the colours are generally well selected. The example with the map of the world and the conchant lion introduced, is an unpardonable piece of extravagance, and spoils an otherwise effective arrangement. The specimens of silk dying, by Messrs. Adshead and Co., are deserving of notice.

MANCHESTER.

The Manchester display is an elegant and effective one, although there are many houses who have not exhibited, probably influenced by the apathy which characterised the general proceedings of this important town in almost everything connected with the Exhibition.

In furniture damasks and brocatelles, together with embroideries by machinery, Messrs. James Houldsworth and Co. (64) sustain the reputation they have earned in this department of the silk manufactures. The brocatelles are bold and effective. The one labelled the "Grand Scroll," designed by Messrs. Laugher, Dwyer, and Co., of Poland-street, an illustration of which has been given, is excellent in many points. In some colours, however, it looks wiry, and the lines are too apparent. The medallions for chair backs, also designed by the above firm, the series representing the Acts of Mercy, are very good, their use being the only justification of figure weaving. The *Helianthus* pattern, also by Laugher, Dwyer, and Co., is an exceedingly effective design, a little angular, perhaps, in the details, and somewhat wanting in breadth of effect. The banner designed and executed for Mrs. F. West, of Newlands, Hampshire, as a memorial of the efforts of the late Mrs. Whitby, of that place, to introduce the silk culture into England, is very rich and effective, and the design, on the whole, superior; as is the mulberry pattern, though the latter is rather spotty in its detail. These are manufactured from silk grown and reeled at Newlands, and form a touching and appropriate memento of an earnest and useful woman, who was desirous to promote the cultivation of a material of great importance, as a distinct pursuit in our agricultural districts.

The machine embroidery of Messrs. Houldsworth and Co., who are the sole proprietors of the patent machinery by which it is produced, has long been noted; and there are several specimens of the highest character to be found in this exhibition of their current production. The border of the window-curtains is rich, massive, and effective, whilst those of the table-covers are tasteful and appropriate. The chintz embroidery we do not like; the colouring is very *bizarre*. The quilting is another curious and valuable application of the embroidering machine which, it is to be regretted, Messrs. Houldsworth did not exhibit.

Messrs. Winkworth and Proctor display excellent examples of brocaded silks for dresses. The drawing is good, and the design generally so appropriate. The hollyhock pattern is a very excellent chiné, as these things are usually drawn. The adaptation of the passion flower is one of the best conventionalised patterns from nature, for the purpose of textile manufacture, we have seen for a long period. It is at once pure in principle and appropriate in treatment. The colours of Messrs. Winkworth and Proctor's examples are tasteful and well selected.

Messrs. Harrop, Taylor, and Pearson (62) exhibit specimens of an important class of goods, in a commercial point of view, since they are those purchased by the great mass of buyers, coming within their means by the reasonableness of price, and adapted to their taste by the unobtrusive character of colour. Rich and effective-looking, without ornamentation, these articles present points of excellence upon which the Manchester silk manufacturer may pride himself, and, in all probability, bid defiance to all competition. For variety and excellence, these goods are superior to anything of the kind in the Exhibition.

Messrs. Booth and Pike (8) make a very elegant and interesting display of hat plush, galloons, and hat linings, of good manufacture, and tastefully and excellently arranged.

At the back of the Manchester exposition are arranged the miscellaneous contributions of exhibitors from various localities, Mr. William Grosvenor, of Kidderminster (52), taking the central compartment, and occupying a considerable space with his furniture silks. These consist of brocatelles, of fair design and good manufacture, together with a selection of tabarets, tasteful in colour and excellent in quality. The great feature, however, of Mr. Grosvenor's display is the patent double brocatelle, a fabric which, in our opinion, must come into extensive use, since the two sides are equally effective for use, and no lining is, consequently, required for the curtains made of it. The satin figure of the one side becomes the twilled ground of the other, and *vice versâ*. It seems probable that it can be manufactured at nearly the same price as the ordinary one-faced brocatelle, the only difference being the extra quantity of silk required for the two satin faces.

Mr. S. Evans, of Wirksworth (60), exhibits some excellent silk velvets; and several manufacturers of Leek exhibit sewing silks in skeins and bobbins, buttons, and shoe mercery, the arrangement of which is pretty and effective.

The preparation of silk is admirably illustrated by Messrs. Hadwin and Sons, of Heyroyd Mills, Halifax (42)—specimens of raw material, single and double spun yarns, waste silk in various qualities, and spun thread. There are, also, three cocoons spun from worms raised during the summer in the Building, from eggs deposited in Messrs. Hadwin's case, as illustrative of the different states of raw silk: these having been duly attended to by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, the superintendent of this district of the Building.

Messrs. James Holdforth and Sons, of Leeds (61), exhibit examples of silk waste spun into yarns, and specimens of numerous useful articles, as exemplifying its applicability to a great variety of goods.

Messrs. Allen and Holmes, of Derby, and Messrs. T. Bridget and Co., of the same place, show specimens of silk manufactured for a variety of uses, including black ribbons and braids, sewing silk for saddlers and tailors, and plain sarsnet ribbons.

COVENTRY RIBBONS.

The manufacturers of Coventry have exerted themselves in a manner highly creditable to their public spirit; and the exposition of their industry and skill cannot fail to do them good service: not, however, that we think their manufacture the perfection of its class, but because we believe that they have much to learn, and that the present effort will be useful as a step in the right direction. In saying that the principle, or rather non-principle, of design, as applied to the manufacture of ribbons, is almost universal, we do not by any means select the manufactures of Coventry for particular animadversion, but it is because we see in what is here shown such a proof of the terrible mistake into which the manufacturers of ribbons have generally fallen, the ultra and microscopic imitations of nature. Ladies wear flowers in their bonnets or in their hair, or place them in their girdle; therefore ribbons, whether for hair, bonnet, or garniture, must be decorated with flowers! This appears to be the process of reasoning, if, indeed, there is any reasoning at all. Now, to our mind, the use of flowers, natural or artificial, as named, is the very reason why flowers should not be woven with the ribbons, and that conventional ornament of a severe character should be used for the purpose of contrast. Did space permit, this could be easily illustrated. Still we desire not to be misunderstood. For most certainly the Coventry display is a highly creditable one as things go.

The garniture ribbon, manufactured by subscription, as a specimen of what Coventry could produce in this way, is at once creditable to the energy and spirit of all parties engaged, since it proves that with better artistic direction Coventry can do much better things. Of this special example, then, it will be sufficient to say that, disagreeing as we do *in toto* with the mode in which it is decorated, there are few examples of the kind which have pleased us better. In some parts of this pattern the effects are beautiful, and, tested by imitative rules, almost perfect. A committee was formed to superintend its manufacture, and certainly they have nothing to feel ashamed of, so far as mechanical excellence is concerned.

The whole of the manufacturers have also united in a general display in an uniform manner, each individual having his own locality for the arrangement of his goods.

Messrs. R. S. Cox and Co. (66) make a good show. In patterns the imitation of flowers prevails, and is carried to a painful extent; and in order to show how perfect the textile adaptation is, the coloured lithographs from Mr. Paxton's new work are placed side by side with ribbon. This is a sufficient proof of perfect innocence of true artistic knowledge, as applied to such materials and for such uses. A garniture ribbon, manufactured for Howell and James, is well arranged and effective. The lilac pattern, too, for Marshall and Snellgrove, is good in some colours, but would be best in a self colour, a doctrine which ribbon manufacturers cannot understand, since contrast is the great ruling law.

Mr. C. Bray (67) and Mr. C. Culdicott (68) exhibit the ordinary fancy ribbons, of good character. Messrs. Sharp, Oddell, and Co. (69) show good and tasteful examples, except the figured ones, which are too harsh in contrast, whilst two or three of Messrs. Cope, Hammerton, and Co.'s are very effective, without being too striking in the forms.

Messrs. J. and C. Ratcliff (73) display an admirable series of ribbons, illustrative of the regular manufacture of Coventry; and the examples exhibited by Mr. Thomas Robinson (77), Mr. James Hunt (78), and others, are all praiseworthy. Messrs. Sturdy and Turner show bold and effective garniture ribbons. The roses introduced in one pattern mar the effect intended, by being so badly drawn. The gimp trimmings and other fanciful articles, such as bullion and silk fringes, exhibited by Messrs. J. and W. Browett, are tasteful in manufacture and arrangement.

In thus concluding our notice of the Coventry display, we may instance the dyes as being generally clear and good. The finish, too, of the articles is unexceptionable. Tints are occasionally very beautiful; and except for that utter disregard of every principle of decorative art, which the manufacturers of ribbons seem to share in common with those of carpets, to notice which critically is a task we do not intend to undertake, the Coventry productions are both interesting as specimens of the productions of the loom, and excellent as articles of manufacture.

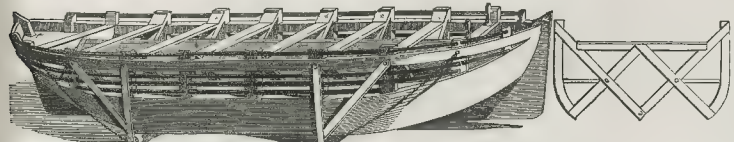
G. R. SMITH'S COMIC ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Among the telegraphs exhibited in that portion of the middle gallery north of the British side of the nave, which is appropriated to philosophical instruments, is one which is sure to attract the attention of those who for awhile pause to examine the numerous examples of the application of electricity to the transmission of signals between distant places. Surely, the inventor of this contrivance—called a Comic Electric Telegraph—must have determined in his own mind to produce an instrument, at any rate, in external appearance, wholly different from anything of the kind which had previously appeared. In this he has certainly succeeded; but we are not at present prepared to say to what extent a communication by this instrument may be transmitted. As the inventor truly says, the instrument would, no doubt, prove an amusing and instructive addition to the ornaments of the drawing-room, as it might be used to illustrate the principle of magnetic induction.

COMIC ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—BY G. R. SMITH.

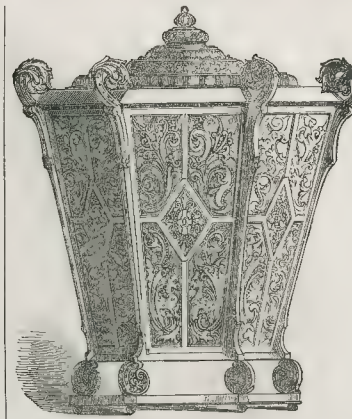
The action on the eyes and mouth of a comic face is produced by three bent iron bars within the figure, which are rendered magnetic by induction, and attract either of the features as above by means of armatures attached thereto. In addition to these novel signals, there are also the signs —, +, and ·–, by which not only all the letters of the alphabet are represented, but also the end of each word and sentence respectively properly indicated. These signals are shown by the elevation of shutters above the face. As each of the bars is capable of being separately magnetised, either of the signals can be shewn at the will of the manipulator, by touching the corresponding key in front of the figure. The telegraphic alphabet of Mr. Smith is made up of combinations of lines and crosses, and is therefore rather of a retrograding character as regards this important branch of telegraphy, which has been sadly neglected by most of the inventors of telegraphs.

A bell, used to call attention, is placed inside the figure.



TRIUNE-BOTTOMED BOAT.—BY DEANS.

This model is exhibited amongst the life-boats, at the extreme Western Gallery. The triangular form of the timbers at the bottom of the boat is considered to give increased strength, and improve the disposal of it.

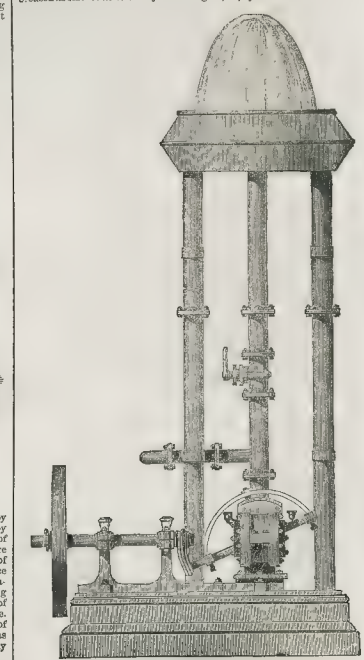


LADY'S WORK-BASKET, PAPIER MACHE.—BY A. RENEL, OF VIENNA.

The *papier korb*, or paper basket, from the Zollverein, is a good specimen of the *papier maché* manufactures which have been sent in such variety from that quarter.

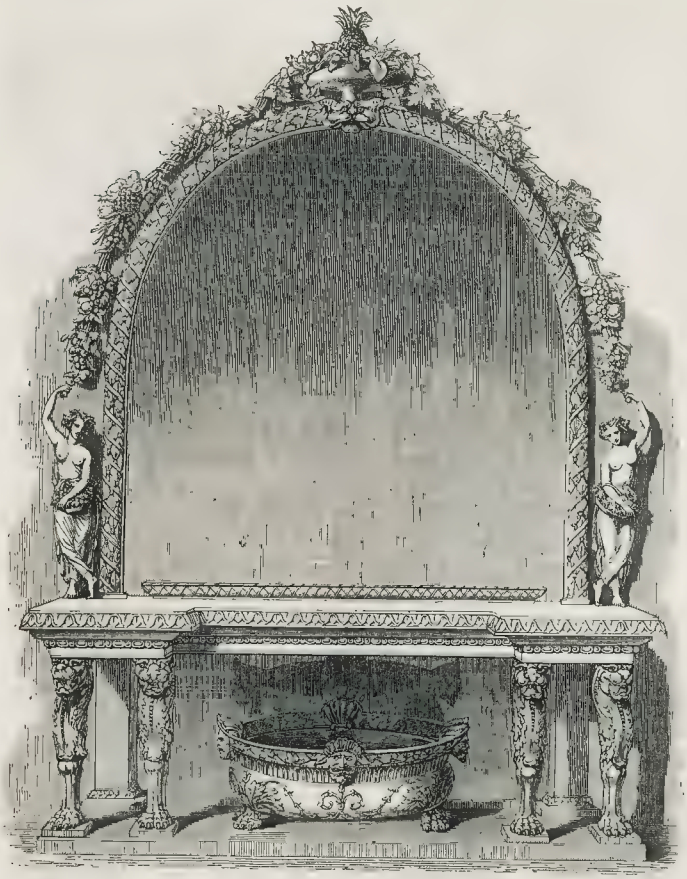
DONKIN'S DISC PUMP.

In the Machinery in Motion department of the Great Exhibition the pumps attract a great share of public attention, and trials as to the relative performances of some of the most noted of this particular class of hydraulic machines have lately been made in the presence of scientific judges. The pump exhibited by Bryan Donkin and Co. is on the disc principle, the spherical cylinder of which has a diameter of 15 inches, the cones and disc, which acts the part of a piston in ordinary engines, being required to have their surfaces most perfectly finished to prevent leakage; and the more work done by the cones and disc, the better it is for the prevention of any leakage, as they must necessarily fit still closer. The angle of the cone is 18 deg., and the contents of the cylinder 478 cubic inches. The greatest number of revolutions which can be effected by this sized pump is about 90 per minute: thus the quantity of water raised in that time would be equal in bulk to 24 cubic feet; and the altitude that would be attained would be 60 to 70 feet in height. The pump would certainly have been exhibited at the Exhibition to greater advantage had the cylinder been increased in size even to a very small degree, as, by an increase of 4 inches



DISC PUMP.—BY BRYAN DONKIN AND CO.

diameter, double the quantity of water would be raised, the contents increasing the cube of the diameter. Another disadvantage must be mentioned, which is this: on account of being prohibited from using any kind of steadiment in the way of ties, the exhibitors had some difficulty in rendering the whole sufficiently steady while in action, and are necessarily limited in point of speed, as the tank at top, into which the water is pumped, merely rests on three vertical pipes, which also answer for carrying off the water to the tank below. To all appearance, there are four delivery-pipes; but this is not the case, as we have already mentioned, the three outer ones being for the waste water, while the centre one alone is for the purpose of delivery. A water-meter is attached to this delivery-pipe, having a diameter of five inches, the cubical contents being equal to a pint, and the size of the pipe fixed thereto being of one inch diameter. The advantage of this meter is, that it may be worked under any head of water, without any alteration being made in it; and the water will exert the same pressure at the outlet as at the inlet, deducting the small amount required to turn the index. Another advantage is, that, whether a cock or sluice be opened slowly, or only partially opened, the amount passed through it will be indicated in an equally accurate manner.



SIDEBOARD.—BY MESSRS. SNELL.

SIDEBOARD, &c. BY SNELL AND CO.

The sideboard is of handsome proportions, carved in mahogany, of a rich colour, the slab of Galway marble. The glass, which is of wide dimensions, is rather unusual in shape; and the frame, of grapes, &c., is almost too light for the proportions, whilst the two figures painfully balancing themselves upon each edge might be dispensed with with advantage to the general effect. The oval cistern beneath is handsomely designed and executed. The sculpturing is from designs by Baron Marochetti. But this work, if open to any animadversions on account of its variation from the usual routine, deserves praise for the very great elaboration bestowed upon its execution, which fully maintains the high reputation of the factory; the two figures, which are the first production of a carver, are finished in a manner equal to some of the most celebrated examples; and the foliage, with the fruit, and the magnificent cellaret, will extort from the spectator their due meed of approbation.

FENDER. BY JEAKES

The novelty and good taste of this piece of furniture has been already mentioned at page 24, where will be found an Illustration of the grate to which it belongs.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR-WORK. BY A. FORRER.

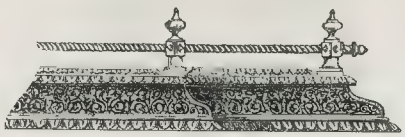
Mr. Farrer has brought the art of working hair to a perfection which it was little thought to be susceptible of some years ago, and applying it in combination with gold, produces a variety of objects very beautiful in themselves, and extremely interesting to the wearers, as souvenirs, &c. The collection exhibited in the glass case 99, Class 22, comprises a variety of bracelets, brooches, rings, chains, &c. There is also an ornamental frame, containing miniatures of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, mountedin hair and gold.

OR MOULU PANEL TO HALL-STOVE. BY BAILEY.

The or moulu panel to the hall-stove exhibited by Bailey and Sons is extremely rich and elaborate in pattern, and executed with wonderful brilliancy of effect.

BLACK MARBLE VASE, &c BY SELIM BRIGHT.

The various works in Derbyshire marble exhibited by Selim Bright, of Buxton, are worthy of attention for the admirable colour and surface of the material, and the masterly workmanship bestowed upon them. In a former Number we gave an Engraving of the table-top, inlaid with coloured marbles, representing flowers, butterflies, &c. The subjects of our present Engraving are a black vase, "exhibited for size, colour, polish, and finish," the material from the Duke of Devonshire's quarries; and a large tripod vase and stand—a very handsome specimen.



FENDER.—BY J. JAKES.

OR MOULU PANEL TO HALL-STOVE. BY BAILY AND SONS

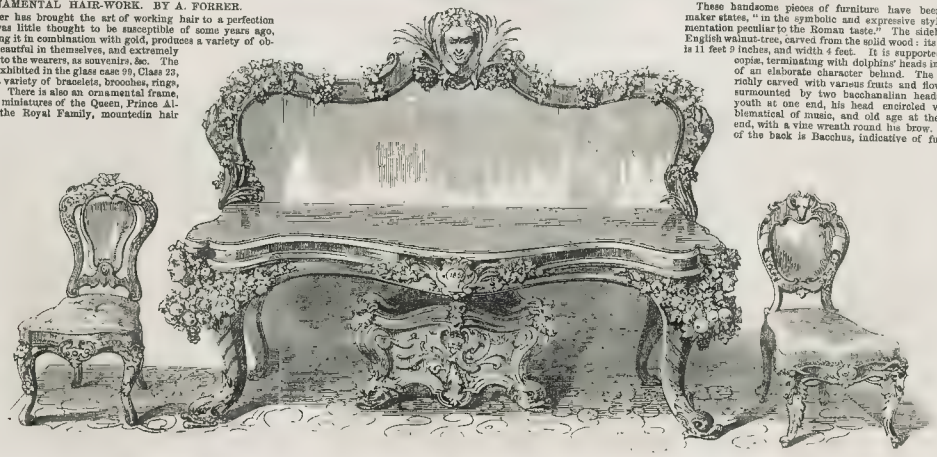
BLACK MARBLE VASE AND TRIPOD. BY MR SELIM BRIGHT.

PARASOLS. BY SANGSTER.

Mr. Sangster has, in the course of a long experience in business, introduced several new features and improvements into the manufacture of parasols. Amongst others is a contrivance (patented) for closing the parasol with a slight pressure of the thumb, without calling the other hand to aid. We observe, also, the application of feathers as an ornament worthy of commendation. The application of alpaca, both to umbrellas and parasols, has been very successful; it is a material said to be more durable than silk. The carving of the handles, and general finish of all the articles here exhibited, display great taste and admirable workmanship.

SIDEBOARD, CELLARET, AND CHAIRS. BY W., J. R., AND E. HUNTER.

These handsome pieces of furniture have been designed, the maker states, "in the symbolic and expressive style of rich ornamentation peculiar to the Roman taste." The sideboard is of fine English walnut-tree, carved from the solid wood: its extreme length is 11 feet 9 inches, and width 4 feet. It is supported on two cornucopiæ, terminating with dolphins' heads in front, and legs of an elaborate character behind. The cornucopiæ are richly carved with various fruits and flowers, which are surmounted by two bacchanalian heads, representing youth at one end, his head encircled with reeds, emblematical of music, and old age at the corresponding end, with a vine wreath round his brow. In the centre of the back is Bacchus, indicative of full maturity or



SIDEBOARD AND CHAIRS.—BY MESSRS. HUNTER.

VASE, IN MARBLE.—BY VAN LINDEN.

manhood, surmounted with the palm tied by a ribbon, bearing the inscription "*Possunt quia posse videntur.*" Over the head is the skin of a fawn, representing good cheer; on each side of the centre, the vine, the hop, and the oak flow in rich clusters, with the hound on the left, and the wild boar on the right emerging from the foliage, emblematical of the chase—the boar with a branch of oak in his mouth: this, with a brilliant mirror, completes the back. On the front is a tablet, encircled with a wreath of oak, having the year 1851 inscribed on it; from under which the vine entwines over the massive moulding right and left, connecting itself through holes with the cornucopiæ—thus forming a complete and uninterrupted line of ornament throughout the whole sideboard. A slab of beautiful black marble, from Galway, Ireland, having a handsome moulding, forms the table part. The cellaret underneath is of a similar style to the side-board, and is embellished with sylvan emblems. The four sides are bold massive shields, supported at each corner by four trusses, terminating with dolphins' heads, and over the trusses are goats' heads, the horns resting on the top, forming handles to it; from each of the trusses the oak and the ivy alternately spring. On the front is a fox emerging from brambles, making an effort to seize some grapes which are hanging from the top—illustrative of the old fable. The lid is encircled with the vine, which springs from the centre, forming a complete wreath, meeting at all the angles. The two chairs were made, though different in pattern, for the object of showing what would harmonise with the side-board and cellaret: one partakes of the sylvan character, having goats' heads and feet, forming the front of the seat, while the other is richly ornamented with designs of a strictly classical character.

VASE IN MARBLE. BY VAN LINDEN.

P. Van Linden, of Antwerp, exhibits a very pretty cup, or vase, in marble, with four sculptured reliefs, from subjects in Spenser's "Faëry Queen;" viz. Cupid trying his bow; Conqueror of strength; Fidelity the end of his occupation; the whole surmounted with Cupid captive to Venus. It is very neatly chiselled, and wonderfully successful considering the material, the dimensions being such as would be more properly adapted to executions in one of the precious metals.

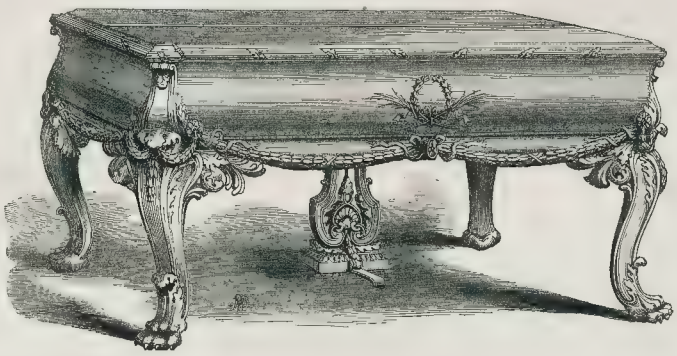
VASE AND TWO GROUPS, IN SILVER. BY FROMENT-MEURICE.

The display of ornamental and sculptured silver by M Froment-Meurice is, taken altogether, the handsomest on the foreign side of the Exhibition, some of the works displaying an amount of artistic feeling and executive power worthy of the days of Cellini. The very handsome vase represented in our Engraving is one presented by the city of Paris to M. Emmeny, an engineer of eminence, to whom the Parisians are largely indebted for their present water supply. The sculpture is by Klagmann, and is partly done *en repoussé*, or by punching, and partly cast; the whole richly chased and engraved. The little groups on either side are two out of twelve representing the months, or seasons—very elegant little works, about ten inches high, and all done *en repoussé*.

SQUARE PIANOFORTE. BY COLLARD AND COLLARD.

This is one of the handsomest pianofortes in the whole Exhibition, though one of the least pretending in outward show—made of a fine specimen of walnut-tree wood. The legs and edges are handsomely carved, but there is no attempt at plastering on ornaments in foreign materials: but honour be given where honour is due; and assuredly the house of Collard and Collard is entitled to unqualified praise for the substantial elegance exhibited in the production before us, one which will be an ornament to a drawing-room after the Crystal Palace has been removed, and its gaudy contents dispersed over the four quarters of the globe.

VASE AND TWO GROUPS IN SILVER.—BY FROMENT-MEURICE.



SQUARE PIANOFORTE.—BY COLLARD AND COLLARD.

ORNAMENTAL PANELS. BY C. MOXON

These panels are painted in imitation of marbles, or wood inlaying, richly varnished, and are admirably executed. They are to be seen in the Furniture Room.

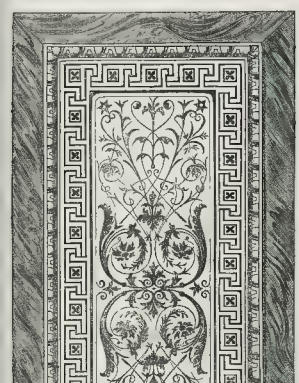
GROUP OF CHINA FROM BAVARIA.

The Royal porcelain manufactory at Nymphenburg, near Munich, is of comparatively recent foundation, and has had a great deal of care and talent bestowed upon the development of its resources. The forms are not always very elegant being wanting in lightness and delicacy of outline; and there is a tendency evidenced in them to crowd in all sorts of concetts of ornamentation, as statuettes, &c., which are out of place in works of this fabric The colours, however, are generally good, and the articles of utility exhibit a substantial character which will recommend them.

LAMP. BY LEROLLE, FRERES

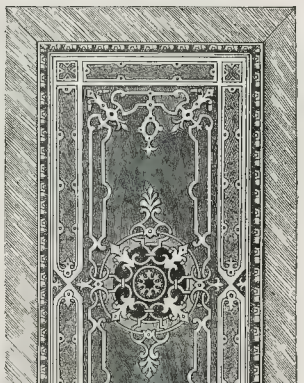
This is a lamp on an ordinary Gothic model, and very well cast in bronze, and gilt.

(*See page* 421.)



PAINTED PANEL. BY C. MOXON.

GROUP OF CHINA, FROM BAVARIA.



PAINTED PANEL.—BY C. MOXON.

THE SHELLS, SHELL-WORK, AND PEARLS OF THE EXHIBITION.

SHELLS are entitled to a high place among those dainty fancy-works of nature which we generally—for no very good reason, perhaps, other than that the eye is considerably gratified by their form and colouring—class as ranking among the more intrinsically valuable and finalised objects of creation. Shells there are, doubtless, of very prosaic and not at all attractive forms or hues. The oyster does not rejoice in a peculiarly elegant case, and it would require a highly fanciful temperament to find grace in a mussel, or anything removed from the most homely utility in the scalloped shell of a respectable cockle. But the tribe of housekeeping fishes which never cross the threshold of their houses, have an aristocracy as well as a democracy of abodes. Shells there are as gracefully curved and as daintily painted as any flower—the proof that much of the fancy shell-work in the Crystal Palace might at a little distance very well pass for the bouquets and vases of buds and blossoms which it is designed to imitate; while a class of larger shells, matched from bright southern seas, are not uncommon upon the chimney-pieces of even humble dwellings at home, which show in their lustrous polish and vivid painting, almost as bravely as gems from the mine, at the same time that their frequently exquisite form, the very types of flowing grace, far transcend any shapes which can be given by art to the glittering minerals which we prize so much. The popular taste for pretty shells is a very widespread one. It is possible, that, owing to the great cheapness and plenty of specimens, they are sinking as a means of household adornment into a lower class of society than that which used to patronise them. It is generally in comparatively poor neighbourhoods, often in close dark alleys, that we see the shell hawker with his barrow glittering with dainty masses of ornamental conchology, often driving a brisk trade, principally with the women, who have a great notion of a prettily decked mantel-piece, and always surrounded by the clamourous admiration of the children, instinctively taken with the elegant forms and brilliant colours of the ware. Inside the houses, in such localities as we have indicated, spotted, striped, and speckled shells will alternate, as domestic ornaments, with cheap china dogs, shepherds and shepherdesses, mugs with gold-wreathed initials, and, perhaps, strings of birds' eggs and peacocks' feathers, if the family have any rural connexion or the sympathies. But the shells are the most genuine adornments of all. The speckles and blending shades upon the fragile string of blown eggs are pale, and dim, and inglorious compared with the deep tints and the pearly lustre and vivid *éclat* of the productions of the sea; while in their shapes, varied and so elegant, in the spiral roll, and the beautiful curve of the pellucid screen which so often rises like the crest of a wave back from the aperture of the shell, are traced the everlasting principles of the symmetry of nature, to which all art is an approximation of more or less exactness. These rounded shells with the large aperture are also those which the children love, from the buzzing sound which they produce when held to the ear. The notion that the hollow empty shells still rang with the echoes of the distant surf, was perhaps an obvious one to enter into the mind of a listener, and that the more as the sound certainly strongly resembles the low moan of the sea when heard at some distance from the beach. But the fancy was none the less pretty or poetical, and would in our minds give a beauty and a fanciful sacredness to the faithful shell which has never forgotten its place of nativity, were the substance the least inviting and the least symmetrical of nature's workmanship. Shells have another element of poetic beauty attached to them in the association connecting them not only with the Nereids and Tritons, and another sea deities, but with the more modern notions of mermaids and water spirits. Neptune and his train could never get on without shells—the sea chariot was embossed with them, or it was made out of one enormous specimen; while the jolly fishers would be sure to have them as deprived of their sounding conches. In the palaces and submarine halls of all the preternatural inhabitants of the sea, shells, of course, formed the prevailing style of ornament; and the fanciful descriptions given of those abodes no doubt suggested the shelleries and grottos so common as ornamental garden devices, but which have now very generally become *rococo* and old-fashioned. So, in the more modern notion of strange creatures of the sea, shells are always accessories shells in their crystal and coral grottos shells as personal and symbolic ornaments.

> Where the mermaid was decking
> Her green hair with shells,

rhymes Byron; and certainly a lady of the species would be as poorly provided, without necklaces of fairy shellery, as without those indispensable implements of her condition, a comb and a looking-glass.

So much, then, being premised as to the general favour in which shells are held as pretty and graceful natural objects, and as to the poetic and preternatural associations which people still in a degree have invested these gems of the sea, we proceed to sketch the collection got together in the Exhibition, which is only to a small extent scientific -the vast majority of shells shown being arranged into divers fancy devices and floral combinations. For our own part we are not thoroughly going, hard-headed conchologist would, of course, disdain to take any note. He deals with shells as a scientific matter of business, and looks upon ornamental qualities as beneath his attention. He is great in generalising, classifying, mapping out endless numbers of genera, species, and families. The marks and tokens by which he proceeds would never be seen, and would with difficulty be understood, by an ordinary observer. The form of a certain portion of the edge of the shell, whether jagged or smooth; the construction of the hinge, by means of which, in the case of bivalves, the creature opens its dwelling-place; the action of the muscle by which this is effected; the depth and exact shade of colouring of the ridges or stripes which are marked upon the shell—all these minute afford the marks and indications by which long Latin names are affixed to each variety; and with the task of classifying and appending suitable nomenclature, the care of the conchologist, *par excellence*, seems to be at an end. A book has still to be written upon the natural history of shell-fish; and, although we would at first think that there could be little matter for entertainment extracted from the manners and customs of periwinkles, or the lives and adventures of whelks, the fact is, that there is not one species of animated nature, however low in the scale of creation, connected with the habits and modes of life a great deal of curious and interesting matter may not be discovered by the careful observer, and put into delightful literary shape by the enthusiast in natural history. All our pleasantest books relating to birds, beasts, and fishes have been the product of prolonged and dignified personal observation. Natural history written-out books, like Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," for example, is only fit for the waste paper shop. White, of Selbourne, was the first English author who wrote about such insignificant things as sparrows, swallows, cats, bats, and mice; and because all he put upon paper he found out with his own eyes, his humble book possesses an everlasting and a delightful charm. We would like, then, to see a volume upon the natural history of shell-fish Conchological technicalities, principally existing, as we have said, to the classification of the shells are dry work; but only a very few of the more interesting species of shell-fish, such, for example, as the nautilus, have ever attracted any other notice.

There, so far as we can find, but one scientifically arranged collection of shells in the Exhibition; and the cases which contain it are not in the slightest degree attractive to the ordinary spectator. Indeed, the shells look ugly enough as a general rule to have been chosen so precisely for that quality, and they are carelessly jumbled up in the drawers plotted to them, with no other index to their merits than their Latin names written upon the smooth inner lining of the substances. Nine-tenths, then, of the visitors to the American department, where these shells are deposited, pass over, with the notion that they very much resemble a lot of ugly oysters, one of the most remarkable and complete collections of a series of families of shells ever put together. They belong to a Dr. Feuchtwanger, of the United States, and illustrate, we believe, almost in their entirely, every variety of fresh-water shell—for the fish seems to thought very little of in comparison with his house, which are to be found in the rivers, streams, and lakes of the United States of America. The vast majority of these shells are flat oyster-like affairs, belonging to the family of the *Unio*, and of this family there are here collected not less than 252 varieties Of these a great number are to be found only in America; and of these some are so rare, that the individuals in Dr. Feuchtwanger's cabinet form the only known specimens. They cannot be duplicated in the States or elsewhere. We have said that the majority of the shells are flat bivalves, but there are also shells of the limpet class of the cockle and the mussel, and the spiral wreathed form which may be most conveniently designated as that of the periwinkle. The general colour of the *Unios* is a dirty brown; and the distinctions between family and family consist in the most minute differences in the form of the ridges, wrinkles, and asperities of the shells, such as no eyes, save those of a practised conchologist, could ever discover. The polite agent of Dr. Feuchtwanger, a gentleman who seemed to have every one of the 252 varieties of the *Unio* at his finger ends, smiled, as well he might, at the notion of popularly explaining the differences, or say of these between the species. It must be the study of a life; and, even when the end is attained, it must be found—we should think a comparatively unprofitable and thankless one. For, after all, what avails it to know that one *Unio* has a wrinkle and another shell than another, when perhaps nothing is understood of the food of the fish—nothing of the way in which he procures or digests it. These prolific *Unios* were collected in all parts of the United States. Many of them were dug out of the sand of the slimy southern rivers. The Mississippi has contributed a large collection. Others come from the rocks and limpid streams of the north and west. Several individual shells are curious. One, for example, is furnished with long spikes or thorns, which, we are told, took for their ornaments of dried weed adhering to the shell; but which, we were informed, constituted the animal's means of locomotion. How they were used, did not appear. They seemed to have no muscular substance, and to be, in fact, mere spicules of solid shell. A cluster of limpets was so mixed together as to give them somewhat the appearance of water-flowers. And there are shown specimens of cockles, which appear to grow to a great size in their fresh-water homes. For any useful purposes, freshwater shell-fish appear to be valueless. We never heard of their being eaten either raw or dressed, except by the natives of New South Wales; and certainly a Mississippi muddy *Unio* can hardly be expected to furnish forth a very savoury morsel. That they occasionally furnish some bad, small, and ill-coloured pearls is all that can be said of our river oysters and mussels. The *Unio*, in this respect, is not quite unprofitable, and various specimens of its pearls are shown—dim greyish morsels, about the size of peas, flamed and flushed, and veined with shades of dark and muddy colouring. We were informed that the collection of the cabinet in question has been a very long and difficult affair. The shells, it seems, can only be got at in certain seasons at the end of summer, when the water is very low in the rivers and lakes, and this time of great drought seldom lasts long. Dr. Feuchtwanger's cabinet, then, is a work of years, and has evidently required much knowledge of the subject, and will, no doubt, be appreciated by the conchologist learned in the technicalities of his pursuit; but the casual spectator will hardly find it metal attractive. Beside the river shells, we may mention that there is deposited a small collection of fossil shells found principally near New Charleston, and which have a geological and mineralogic, as well as conchologic, interest and importance.

Leaving the continent of America, still in pursuit of our shells, we find an abundance of specimens deposited from the groups of the Bahama or Leeward Islands, which speck the West Indian Sea, extending from Cuba nearly to the coast of Florida. The long extending sand-banks, coral reefs, and lonely little keys, clustered in the channels between the larger islands, have ever been noted for the production of delicate and beautiful shells, particularly for an abundance of those semi-transparent white specimens, spreading out in a rounded oval form from the hinge which unites them to the other valve, somewhat in the manner of a fan. Shell-work, in saying thereby the arrangement of shells in fantastic forms, or in imitation of natural objects, seem to be quite a staple of elegant industry in the Bahamas; and the particular shells to which we have adverted are, from their leaf-like shape, employed in the manufacture. It is from Nassau, in New Providence, the capital city of the group, that the Bahama shell-work comes. One of the principal contributors is Miss Caroline Nicolls, whose gracefully fashioned trophy of an altar and crown exhibited considerable attention, favourably placed as it is in the West Indian department. The delicate taste of the lady is fully displayed upon a square groundwork of dark velvet. Upon the summit is placed a shell made crown, and the sides and angles are elaborately ornamented with cyphers, heraldic devices, and copious imitations of flowers, plants, and cereals, all done in white shells. There are only about four sorts used. A very small rounded shell, of an oblong form, not so big as a pea, is copiously employed in all the Bahama work—strung upon fine threads, to form the slenderer lines of the devices; but the flaky valve, arranged in different stages in the trophy, is chiefly disposed upon a square groundwork of dark velvet. Upon the summit is placed a shell made crown, and the sides and angles are elaborately ornamented with cyphers, heraldic devices, and copious imitations of flowers, plants, and cereals, all done in white shells. There are only about four sorts used. A very small rounded shell, of an oblong form, not so big as a pea, is copiously employed in all the Bahama work—strung upon fine threads, to form the slenderer lines of the devices; but the flaky valve, arranged in different stages in the trophy

a great local reputation for its productions in this way; and "Corran pearls" have a certain local value. The only specimens, however, of native pearls which we notice in the Exhibition, beyond a half dozen little discoloured globules, about the size of pins' heads, from the Channel Islands, are the specimens of Irish pearls, many of them, we believe, found in the Shannon, and which are set in black bog oak, which, by the force of contrast, sets off their lustre to the best possible advantage. These fresh-water productions are, we think, rather larger and more lustrious than the American river pearls; but there is little to choose in the way of beauty between them. Mother of pearl, the shining lining of the oyster shell, and which is certainly, changing its colours as it does under the different angles of the falling rays, a far more beautiful substance than the dim uniform grey pearl itself—mother of pearl is principally exhibited by the *papier maché* manufacturers, who use it copiously in their glittering wares, to which, indeed, it furnishes some of their prettiest attributes. An inlaid table or chessboard of mother of pearl, gleaming and glancing like the amethyst and emerald as the eye catches it in different lights, forms one of the gayest and most graceful ornaments of the drawingroom.

POTTERY FOUNTAINS, &c.—BY RIDGEWAY AND CO.

We engrave specimens of these very serviceable fountains, basins, &c., in pottery, manufactured by Ridgeway and Co., of Newcastle-under-Lyme, which deserve to be extensively known and patronised.

POTTERY FOUNTAIN, &C. BY RIDGEWAY AND CO.

A LADY'S GLANCE AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

No. 5.

Having, in former glances at the Great Exhibition, directed my attention to the flowers, laces, silks, and jewellery, I propose commencing my present paper with some observations on another branch of attire, which appears likely to become of increasing interest to ladies in general, and to those of our own country in particular. Of *shawls*, the simplest and earliest form of manufactured clothing, the display in the Crystal Palace is both rich and varied; almost every nation has performed its tribute to the perfection, or, at least, every native industry produced from the *Hibiscus*. It is most interesting to observe these simple efforts of untrained ingenuity thus brought into close proximity with the elaborate productions of France and England, and the still more highly prized Cashmere, wrought from the wool of the Thibet goat, the inhabitant of the "happy valley of perpetual spring." It would be a study of some little interest, could we trace all the minute advances in the art of shawl weaving and dyeing, comparing the first coarse fabrics with their meaningless lines and rambling curves intended for decorations, with the present perfection of colour and elegance of pattern, which have been the result of centuries of experiments almost infinite in number. It is not, however, to the offerings of a dawning civilization that I must now direct the attention of my readers, but rather to those masterpieces of Eastern magnificence which are presented to our view in the Indian course of the Great Exhibition. On approaching the glass cases in which these treasures are enshrined, our attention is attracted by various specimens of a description of brocade called Kincobs, principally sent from Benares, Surat, and Mysore. Although some of these are evidently intended for robes rather than for shawl drapery, this material has many of the characteristics of the rich scarfs by which it is immediately surrounded; the favourite pine pattern of different sizes is the decoration usually selected in both. In several examples of Kincobs the ground or silver pine is woven on some dark colour, but in one instance the background is entirely of wrought gold; and, from the absence of any other perceptible material, it might almost be described as some metallic substance, made pliable by the most consummate art. It would be a task indeed to count the number of threads of gold, but the pattern, executed in silver, is of a somewhat singular description. It represents scenes of Indian life, ladies in palanquins, elephants, horsemen, &c., and would seem to be the work of some patient artist, ungifted with imagination, who, though employing the richest materials, could only copy in rough outline objects with which he was most familiar. The loveliness of this design forms quite a contrast to the delicate silver muslin with which it is closely associated, in which the minuteness of detail defies all attempt at description. A shawl of surpassing beauty is exhibited, of which the background is formed of gold: it has a small running pine, bordered, and deep pines at the corners, all embroidered in raised silver, which at a short distance assumes the appearance of large pearls; whilst various-coloured beetles' wings, which are plentifully introduced, give the effect of precious stones. Judging from its beauty, the price of this shawl must be something enormous; and so skilfully are its various decorations blended together, that, although each individual ornament is brilliant in itself, no idea of gaudiness suggests itself to the mind. The sole defect which our most critical observer in this specimen is, that its size is scarcely large enough to admit of the graceful folds which render a shawl, as now worn, so elegant a form of attire. Two very large scarfs of crimson and mulberry-coloured silk, down the centres of which run stripes of gold, about an inch and a half wide, are, with their deep gold borders, two of the most effective, and, for actual use, most tasteful articles in this department. A blue shawl, from Lahore, is worthy of remark, from the extreme fineness of its texture; the ground is almost covered by a graceful pattern of intermingled pines. A red scarf, simply embroidered with gold and pearls, is as beautiful as the most costly materials and the most finished workmanship could render it. The freedom from any mixture of styles in the adornment of Indian fabrics is a peculiarity worthy of adoption in a country like our own, where the variety of designs and the constant demand for novelty offer great temptations for the incautious union of pattern, equally destructive of beauty, and at variance with the simplest elements of acknowledged art. I must not entirely omit from my description a scarf, which, from its contrasting situation allotted to it, is evidently highly estimated by its exhibitor, although offering few attractions to our European eyes. The centre is composed of salmon-coloured muslin of somewhat faded appearance, and is surrounded by a deep silver border, which is sewn on, the seam being concealed by a fringe of the same material. In this instance we are struck by the incongruity between the rich and massive adornments, and the simplicity, I may almost say meanness, of the fabric which they are designed to ornament. The same may be said of the worked net scarfs and shawls from Dacca, which abound in this collection, and decidedly give the preference to others of a different description from the same place, which consist of gold and silver embroidery on groundworks of blue, crimson, or scarlet Cashmere. Of the gold and silver handkerchiefs, so frequently alluded to in Eastern tales, many instances present themselves; but they are of so tinsel-like an appearance, that, but for the consequence imparted to them by their association with so much that is beautiful, we should accord them but little notice.

Having concluded my description of what may be termed the Indian shawls of state, I now turn to those of a more familiar, but not less valuable description. The real Cashmere shawl, with several specimens of which this department is enriched, although presenting little, perhaps, to distinguish it to the eye of the uninitiated, is valued and admired above every other description by those who are conversant with the subject in detail. The number of these shawls displayed in the Crystal Palace has recently gradually diminished, the danger of injury from sun and dust, probably, rendering their withdrawal necessary; enough, however, still remain to gratify the curiosity and reward our patience even for a visit of some duration. Two examples, of very fine texture, are worthy of remark, as appearing to have afforded the models for several of the most successful imitations of our own manufacturers. A blue Cashmere, in the Indian department, is almost too beautiful for any description to do it justice; another, worked in green, crimson, blue, and yellow, and embroidered in gold and silver, is very handsome. Several examples of these shawls may be described as consisting principally of border, the diameter of the centres scarcely exceeding ten or twelve inches; the pine and the palm, variously arranged, with a diversity of colours skilfully blended, usually form the decoration. One remarkable exception to this general rule may be seen in the French division of the Exhibition, in the form of a splendid Indian shawl, which is there displayed as a curiosity. It is a large scarf shawl, on which the pattern runs upwards from each end and almost to the centre in the form of a pyramid, the outline of which is decorated with flags on a white ground. On close inspection, a Chinese temple reveals itself, with every variety of adornment which such an edifice would be likely to present. Doors, bay windows, jalousies, cages of birds depending from the balcony, others at liberty to enjoy themselves in the foliage around—nothing has been omitted, even to the most minute details. It is certainly an admirable piece of workmanship, and merits careful examination, as at a mere casual glance its beauties might be overlooked.

The genuine Cashmere was first introduced into England in the year 1666. Of the nature of its reception at that period we are not informed, but it would, doubtless, be valued as a curiosity rather than estimated according to its intrinsic merits. From that period, individual specimens, generally the property of Anglo-Indians, to whom they had been presented by some native prince, were occasionally seen; but it was not until the middle of the last century that they became objects of general merchandise in this country, nor until some time afterwards were they familiar even to those interested in such matters, their price confining them, then as now exclusively to the possession of the very rich. Since the beginning of the present century many circumstances have combined to diffuse throughout Europe a taste for these elegant fabrics. It is well known that the Emperor Napoleon, in his march to scenes of conquest, was too wise to omit any opportunity of adding glory to his country or grace to his arms; hence the *savans* and men of letters followed in his train, to glean from foreign lands all that might enlighten or embellish his own. The artist eye of Denon and his associates, who accompanied the Egyptian expedition, was quick to discover and to gather everything that was beautiful, not only from that country of ancient memories, but from the wandering tribes collected there from the Eastern shores—nothing was too great or too minute for their observation. The filmy muslin, the Delhi scarf, the Cashmere handkerchief and shawl, were collected and imported to France. Josephine, the queen of taste, adopted them all more or less; but the Cashmere, especially, was too effective, when associated with the Greek style of dress, which she had herself introduced, not to become a *furour* with her, and, consequently, with the higher classes of her countrywomen, from whom it extended to our own. Many amusing anecdotes are related respecting this taste of the Empress, and the risks encountered by her *employées*, in endeavouring to secure a succession of these costly favourites for her wardrobe at a time when France was at war with the whole world. An eye-witness relates, that on one occasion two exquisite shawls had been secured for her, differing materially from all her former acquisitions—they were of the finest undyed white wool. In the elation of the moment, consequent on so pleasant a piece of good fortune, Josephine communicated the fact to Napoleon, who, on this occasion, neither reproved her extravagance, nor proceeded to calculate how far their price would have gone towards clothing a regiment of soldiers; in fact, he appeared almost if not quite as well satisfied as herself. On the evening of the same day, the court at the Tuileries was about to visit the opera, when, on descending the staircase, two members of the party, whom Josephine had little cause to love, were simultaneously seized with a shivering fit. Josephine, in the simplicity of her heart, offered to send for shawls. An affirmative nod from Napoleon to an attendant was immediately answered by the introduction of the highly-prized acquisitions of the morning, which were immediately seized by the Empress, and placed on the shoulders of the two ladies, apparently much to their satisfaction, but equally to the dismay of the Empress, to whom the smothered laugh of her husband revealed his share in this domestic plot at her expense. She could not console herself with the hope of ever seeing her less favourites when they had served the occasion, since her high rank precluded the possibility of her wearing articles which had been exhibited by others in the face of all Paris. As, however, but few really new shawls were then attainable, she had, doubtless, had the revenge of many which had been worn by far more questionable characters in the country from which they came.

The value of a Cashmere shawl depends no less on the quality of the wool from which it is made, than on the amount of labour and skill employed in its manufacture. Each fleece produces about eight ounces of the finest quality; each ounce of fine wool requires the labour of a day to separate it from that of a less valuable description, which, in its turn, is again and again separated, and worked up in fabrics of inferior quality. This delicate wool, once the sole produce of a remote country, has been cultivated with some success in many parts of Europe, and even by ourselves. About twenty years since, a gentleman who had travelled for many years in the East, and had introduced its tastes, naturalised a small flock of Thibet goats in Surrey, and exhibited, with natural pride, two shawls made from their wool, but at a cost too considerable for private enterprise to repeat.

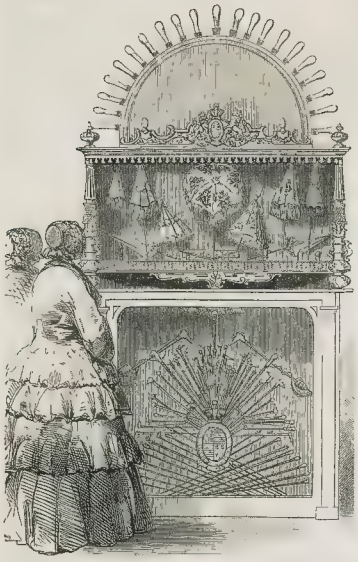
In connexion with the subject of genuine Cashmere shawls, a slight sketch related by a traveller, of some amusing circumstances which attended their sale about twenty years since, may not be considered irrelevant. At a miserable village called Makarieff, on the confines of Europe and Asia, was held annually a fair, which was numerously attended by merchants of all nations, and at which property of the most valuable description was exhibited for sale. Among the articles of merchandise most highly prized were Cashmere shawls, which were disposed of in large bales or parcels, the purchaser seldom examining them in detail, but acquainting himself with their merits and qualities through the medium of a descriptive catalogue, procured with some difficulty from Cashmere. The conclusion of a bargain for shawls invariably took place in the presence of witnesses, the transaction being chiefly carried on by brokers, who moved continually from buyer to seller, informing them in low whispers of the progress of affairs. When the price first asked so far approached the sum offered as to admit some hope of an engagement, the goods were introduced, and the principals commenced their part of the negotiation. This consisted in enthusiastic praise of his merchandize by the owner, and contemptuous criticisms on it by the would be purchaser. The latter then made a direct offer, upon which the seller rose as if to leave the room; this purpose, if entertained, was frustrated by the brokers, who brought him back by main force—they contended and struggled, and it was a scene of confusion difficult to imagine. When this had proceeded for some time, and the brokers conceived that the two had sufficiently expressed the poor Hindoo seller, who acted throughout a most passive part, they seized his hand, and forcibly endeavoured to place it in that of the buyer, who held out his own, and repeated his offer with a loud voice. The Hindoo always resisted, wrapping up his hand in the wide sleeve of his robe, and repeating his original price in a lachrymose tone. When this comedy had continued for some time, the brokers, after many additional struggles, compelled the seller to ratify the treaty by placing his hand in that of the purchaser. When this ceremony was performed, great tranquility prevailed, although the Hindoo appeared inclined to weep, and regretted bitterly his own precipitation. All that had passed, ridiculous though it may seem, was indispensable, as, unless the owner appeared to have been duped and deceived, and, if he had not been sufficiently pushed, pulled, and otherwise ill used, he repented the transaction until the next fair, when it was more than usually difficult to bring him to terms. I should add, that when the time and mode of payment was arranged, small bowls of rice were brought in, and the ceremony concluded with a prayer, in which all present united, notwithstanding their diversity of creed.

The value and importance attached to Oriental shawls offer, I trust, sufficient justification for the space here devoted to them; but our attention is now fully due to those of European manufacture, the beauty of which entitles them, likewise, to a description of some length. It may readily be supposed, that in a country like France, where government lends its fostering aid to every branch of manufacture demanded by the national taste, the progress of shawl weaving has been both marked and satisfactory. Hence the display of this description of clothing will be found to occupy a considerable space in the French department of the Great Exhibition. Although each example is more or less attractive, I must confine my notice to two of superlative beauty: No. 1592 is the production of Duchesse and Co., Rue des Petits Pères, Paris; the other (1493) is the property of the Duchess of Orleans, and was manufactured by Hebert and Son, Rue du Mail, Paris. It would not be possible to do full justice to the intricate pattern displayed in the first-mentioned shawl by mere description, but I will endeavour to give some idea of its beauty. It is about five yards long, and of proportionate breadth: the pattern consists of an irregular border of pines and feathery palm trees, growing up, as it were, from the ends; the rich fruit is half hidden by the foliage, and half revealed on a small background of shaded silk, gold, and silver: the pattern, of a new and irregular form, the result of the peculiarity of design. This shawl is said to contain 240 shades of colour, and I see no reason to doubt the fact; it is certainly a *chef d'œuvre*, and richly merited the medal awarded to it at the French exposition. We now turn to the one above alluded to as belonging to the Duchess of Orleans. It is wrought of pure Cashmere wool, the colours of which are deep and rich, but not remarkably numerous; the pattern is chaste and quiet, composed principally of straight lines, and presenting something of an Egyptian character. These two shawls are perfect specimens of their respective kinds: one magnificent enough to enliven the most simple attire; the other, though exquisitely elegant, sufficiently quiet and sober to subdue the most showy and brilliant *toilette*. Messrs. Chambellan, of the Rue du Fossés Montmartre, also exhibit some scarfs and shawls of great interest: one, of the usual pine pattern, but considerably elongated and intermingled, is very effective. Messrs. Lion and Co. display (1327) two shawls of a new description, called brocaded Cashmeres: although not favourably placed for inspection, the patterns, no less than the gold and silver wrought in, present all the characteristics of rich brocade. Many other specimens of different kinds, as silk barège, &c., are extremely beautiful, and worthy of all honour; but my space only permits me to mention them in terms of general admiration.

Although our own countrymen have never had the advantage possessed by their French neighbours in the patronage of Government, or been encouraged in any remarkable degree by the countenance of the higher classes of the country, in the manufacture of shawls, we cannot do otherwise than warmly congratulate them on the display which they have been enabled to make in this department of the Exhibition. Fettered as their enterprise has necessarily been, by the duty still existing on cardboard and other requisite materials (from which their foreign rivals are wholly exempt), it is a matter of surprise that they should have succeeded in producing specimens of so high a class, both in fabric and design. The well-known predilection of the Queen for this form of clothing, and the introduction, as a fashion, of printed muslins, in which our Continental neighbours always specialize an elegant shawl, appear likely to give a great and deserved impetus to this branch of our native art. In the production of woollen or Scotch shawls, where the machinery required is less expensive, and for which the demand is almost universal, we have no successful rivals, notwithstanding the many beautiful specimens contributed from Saxony and elsewhere. In the South-West Transept Gallery we find a collection of shawls, the honour of which is chiefly though not exclusively due to the manufacturers of Paisley and Norwich. Amongst the number of the former, Mr. R. Kerr has greatly distinguished himself by the exquisite texture and general elegance of his productions (No. 300). They are described as India long and square shawls; and, could we divest ourselves of the unprepossessing veneration engendered by the fame and value of their Oriental rivals, it is probable that we might regard these beautiful imitations as equally deserving of approval. Leaving this point to the decision of my readers, I may observe merely that one specimen in this case is, in my opinion, unsurpassed by any other in this department; it is almost covered with a fine pattern of more than ordinary elegance, which is relieved by a background of scarlet: this brief description, however, can give but an imperfect idea of its excellent effect. Messrs. Morgan and Co., also of Paisley (299), display a varied assortment of great merit. Those most attractive to the eye are the long shawls, woven of Cashmere yarn, of silk and wool, termed the Mosaic style: of these two may be particularly distinguished a blue one purchased by her Majesty, and another of white, the design for which either resembles an antique urn. Amidst the numerous contributions from Scotland, those which I have mentioned are not, of course, the only ones remarkable for their perfection; but, as there is much similarity of pattern between them, an enumeration would become tedious. The well established reputation of the Norwich silk shawls is worthily supported by Messrs. Towler and Campin; but their productions, though beautiful, are of the ordinary patterns, and need no special description. A curiosity is displayed by Mr. Blakely, of Norwich, the manufacturer, in the shape of an Anglo-Indian scarf, which has been sold to the Queen. The principal part is of a greenish blue, ornamented with small pines in gold thread: it certainly possesses the merit of being a most perfect imitation of Indian fabric, every minute detail being copied, even to the talisman of gold. I must not omit, to mention, the names of Clabburn and Son with the other successful exhibitors of Norwich manufactures, since their case (284) is very attractively ornamented with Cashmere, Albanian, and spun silk shawls of much beauty. The almost universal patronage bestowed, since their recent introduction, on the barège shawls, has induced the manufacturers to devote much attention to these very elegant and useful articles of summer clothing. Of this fact we have evidence in the numerous examples here displayed, amongst which those made by Mr. Swasland, of Crayford, undoubtedly bear away the palm. The peculiar merit of these shawls consists in the brilliancy and depth of the colours employed in the ornamental pattern, which is perfectly clear and distinct, although printed on the thinnest and most delicate texture. In this case (289) are three specimens equally beautiful: one is of a chocolate brown with satin checks, and deep pine ornamental border, the second of bright scarlet, and the third of blue, the designs in each being different. Messrs. Holmes and Co., of Regent-street, exhibit (280) a novelty in the circular shawls, designed by themselves: they are presented to view in various colours, all adorned with the ordinary shawl bordering. At a short distance from these we have the opportunity of observing their effect when made up, which much resembles that of the Arab or gipsy cloaks. A very handsome green one is displayed in a separate glass case, with a hood of the same material, similarly bordered and lined with green satin; it forms, as may be imagined, a very elegant wrap.

Before concluding my survey of shawls in general, I must not omit to direct attention to two plain Cashmeres exhibited by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which are situated in the Nave of the Building. They were manufactured in Yorkshire, and are especially interesting as being made of wool grown in this country: a full description of the process was given in a recent Number of the Illustrated News.

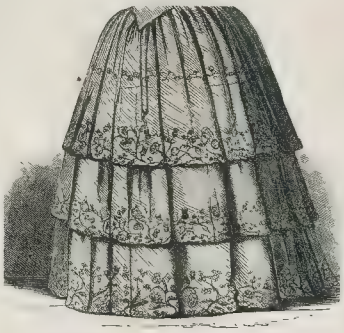
The space occupied by the examination of articles of manufacture so varied and beautiful as the shawls in the Great Exhibition, compels me to defer noticing the miscellaneous objects of interest to ladies until the next and concluding paper of the present series.



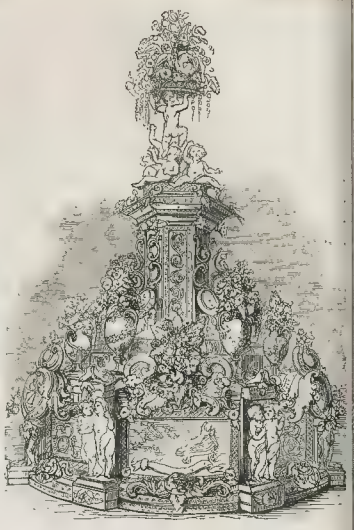
PARASOLS.—W. AND J. SANGSTER

LADY'S EMBROIDERED DRESS. BY SMITH AND WHYTE, OF GLASGOW.

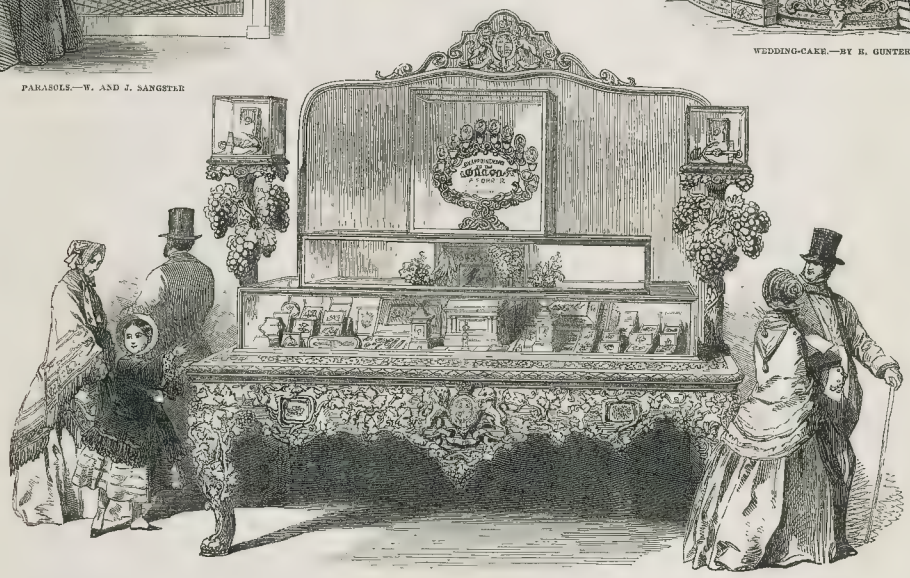
Messrs. Smith and Whyte, of Glasgow, are large producers of embroidered muslins, and two specimens which they exhibit—an embroidered *robe de chambre*, and a lady's dress—are extremely handsome specimens of that manufacture. Our wives and daughters certainly need not go to France for embroidery, when such as that forwarded from Ireland and Scotland is within their reach.



LADY'S DRESS. BY WHYTE.



WEDDING-CAKE.—BY H. GUNTER.



SPECIMENS OF HAIR-WORK.—BY MR. FORRER, REGENT-STREET.

GROUP OF SILVER. BY REID, NEWCASTLE.

IN THE BATH.—BY C. HANCOCK.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XIX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THIS week we present our readers with another Extra Supplement half-sheet, Gratis, comprising representations of a vast number of objects of interest, in various departments of useful and ornamental art. We shall jot down a few notes in regard to the more important of them.

This magnificent centre ornament and *plateau*, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, which stands in the West Nave, near the Canadian department, has been executed with a view to exhibit the capabilities of silver in its application to sculpture and decorative art. It is adapted as a stand for flowers by day, and as a candelabrum by night; and with these objects the various groups are selected to agree in subject. On each quarter of the *plateau* are groups representing the seasons: Flora, attended by her nymphs, playing with flowers, and a lamb, personifying Spring, Zephyrs, bearing on their shoulders a female figure, crowned with wheat, and carrying the sickle, representing Summer. Autumn is typified by the figures of Silenus, Bacchus, and Pomona. Winter by aged Saturnus, who, seated on a leafless tree, spreads his mantle over shivering nature. On his left is a figure representing storm and tempest, accompanied by wolves. Beneath the groups are the signs of the Zodiac. On the foot of the centre ornament are figures representing the quarters of the world, each being accompanied by appropriate animals. The alto-relievo around the column represents Day and Night, attended by the Hours; and around the stem which supports the vase are four figures, representing the elements. The whole is richly decorated with ornament of the Cinque Cento period.

Mr. E. Hill, of Olney, produces several specimens of Pillow-Lace (engraved on page 435), a manufacture for which the county of Buckinghamshire has long been famous. The execution of the several patterns is exceedingly good, and shows that capabilities for the production of fine lace exist at home as well as abroad. Ladies who cheapen a collar or a piece of edging little know the amount of labour required in lace making, and still less the wretched poverty of lace-makers. In the agricultural districts of Bedford, Buckingham, and Northamptonshire, there are upwards of 30,000 people (women and children) employed in making lace. The average weekly earnings of women is not more than 2s., while that of children is about 8d. In the production of the specimen engraved, comprising an oak-branch with pendent acorns, encircled with laurel-leaves, there are upwards of 700 "bobbins" employed, and the number of stitches in a yard is considerably more than a million. It would take a lace-maker, working twelve hours per day, five weeks to make a single yard.

Some notion of the process of lace-making may be gathered from an inspection of the lace pillow exhibited by Messrs. Groucock and Co., placed on one of the bridges in Class 19, and which is an object well worthy of observation, on account of its singular appearance and the exceeding fineness of the lace in process of making upon it.

Messrs. Heyman and Alexander also show a good specimen of Nottingham Lace (engraved on page 435), produced by machinery.

In the same page are some specimens of Brussels Lace of great magnificence, amongst which will be remarked a scarf, by Pagny, manufactured for the Duchess of Somerset, as shown by the ducal arms in the corners.

The Convolvulus Silk Pattern, by Hill and Co., of Spitalfields (engraved on page 435), is of extremely light and graceful design, well adapted for the height of summer.

M. Defaux exhibits three pianofortes in various styles. That which we engrave on page 440 is extremely bold in design, and gaudy as to decoration—black and gold. The effect, however, is that of heaviness, and is by no means to our taste.

The house of Woolams and Co. has not allowed itself to be behind others in the great improvement which has lately taken place in the manufacture of decoration. In all the works which they exhibit (except their "Tudor" pattern) may be seen the satisfactory effects produced by colours rendered clear and distinct by proper manipulation, good drawing, and harmonious arrangement of tints, suited to the purpose of the various apartments for which they are separately intended.

The Ladies' Dress, of French merino, by Smith and White, of Glasgow (engraved on page 435), is embroidered on a three-graduated flower-pattern, with the rose, thistle, and shamrock. This dress exhibits flower-pattern, with the rose, thistle, and shamrock. This dress exhibits two new features in embroidery, the first being the introduction of the scolloping round the bottom of the flounces, which is put in with the pattern, and formed by the pattern instead of a formal festoon scollop, separate altogether from the pattern, as used formerly to be worked; the other the introduction of shading in these dresses, produced by the use of silk dyed in four shades. The effect is very pleasing.

The specimen of Silk Damask, by Messrs. Houldsworth (engraved at the foot of page 438), is a very brilliant one; the flower pattern coming out very boldly above the scroll-work, which is of graceful form. That on the opposite page, from the same house, is rich in appearance, though we do not approve of the imitation of *plaid* in a silk pattern.

Amongst the articles of a decorative character, we were particularly struck with the Muslins for Dresses and Window-curtains by Messrs. Mair, Son, and Co., of Glasgow and London (engraved on page 438). These muslins are figured in the loom, and have a beautiful effect. The specimen which we have selected for engraving is a floral subject, very graceful and pretty design and execution.

The Mousselin de Laine of Liddiards (engraved on page 438) is a magnificent specimen of printing on textile fabrics. The colours are wonderfully bright and effective. *All* of Liddiard's productions are admirable in colours, and effective in design.

The Silk and Worsted Damasks, by M'Crea and Co., of Halifax (engraved on page 438), exhibit great boldness in the patterns, and are effectively executed.

Dewar, Son, and Co.'s Table-Cover (see page 438) is of extremely rich appearance—perhaps a little too close in the arrangement of the flowers at the corners.

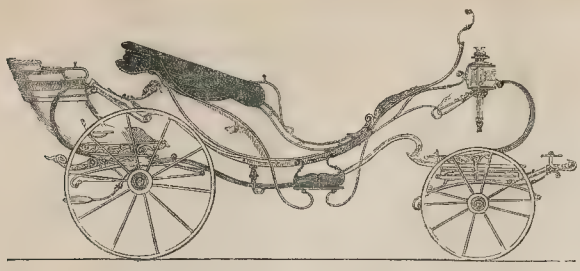
The very elegant Pianoforte engraved on page 440 is from the manufactory of Mr. A. Dimoline, Bristol. The foundation is made from the best white Archangel deal, the sound-board of the finest Swiss pine, the strings from the most perfect wire made; it is also strengthened by metallic plates and bolts. The action presents a well-wrought piece of mechanism, quite a picture in itself, registered by Act 5 and 7 Vic., c. 65.; its intrinsic merit being in its lightness and rapidity of touch. The compass is seven octaves. The exterior, or case, is of *papier maché* and mother-o'-pearl, and has been manufactured by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge. The design is Italian: the outline is elegantly carved, notwithstanding the somewhat untractable character of the material; the lid of the key-board, the upright ends, and the top exhibiting very graceful sweeping lines. The style is at once bold and elegant: the ornaments are in excellent keeping. The artists have selected a plain black for the body; and upon this is laid the rainbow-hued mother-o'-pearl, the varying colours of which give warmth to the design, while they preserve its purity and repose. The boards underneath and above the key-board are richly perforated. The upper one is divided into three panels, each of which is enriched by an inlaid centre-piece.

Our second page contains Engravings of several elegant productions in the carriage department, some of which exhibit novel features of some terest.

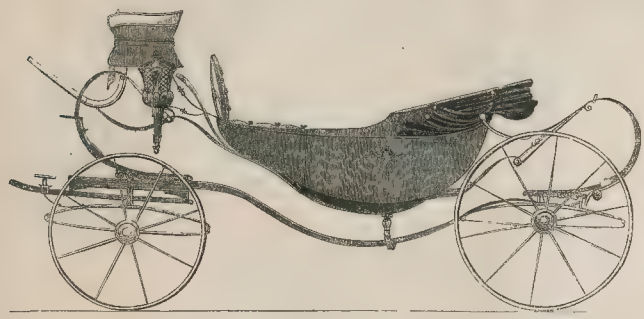
The first is a Par Phaëton, by Silk and Brown, of Long-acre, got up in a very elegant and costly manner. The body, which exhibits graceful curves in the outline, is hung upon a swan-necked perch carriage, on C and under springs. The body panels are painted an emerald green of a dark shade; the carriage wheels, a pale primrose yellow, delicately relieved with green and crimson. The inside is trimmed with emerald-coloured figured silk, and green and white velvet lace; the mountings and wheel hoops are of silver; the hook at the end of the pole forming a double-headed snake. The lamps are extremely beautiful in design. Altogether, a more elegant vehicle of the kind has seldom been produced.

The underspring Stepplece Barouche, by Hallmarke and Adolbert, is a handsome and serviceable carriage; the workmanship and colouring of that

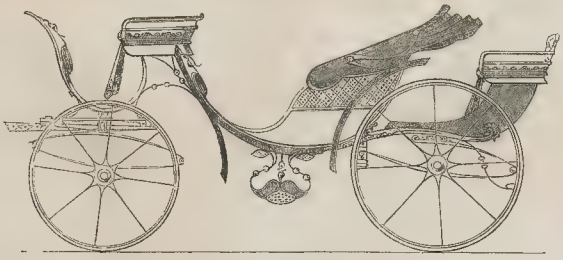
CENTRE-PIECE.—BY HUNT AND ROSKELL.



PHAETON.—BY SILK AND BROWN, LONG-ACRE.

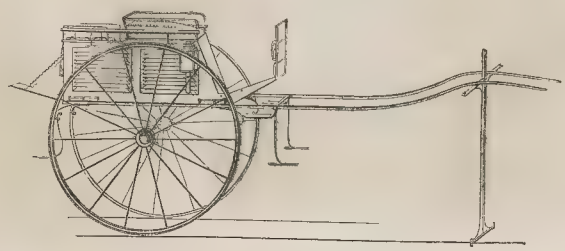


UNDERSPRING STEP-PIECE BAROUCHE.—BY HALLMARKE AND ALDERSEY, LONG-ACRE.

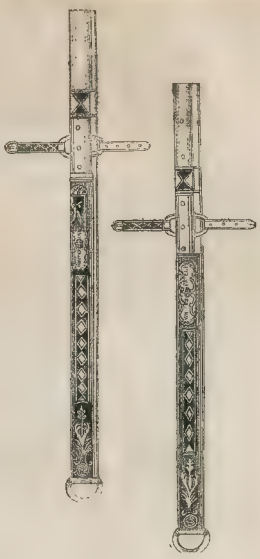


CAB PHAETON. BY JONES, OF BRUSSELS

AMEMPTON CARRIAGE BY KESTERTON, LONG-ACRE.



DOG CART.—BY H. AND A. HOLMES, DERBY.



WHITE'S PATENT TUGS.

excellent style and quality which distinguish all the works of this old-established house.

Jones, Brothers, of Brussels, exhibit four very light and elegant carriages, a cab phaëton, a caleche (which we engrave), and a buggy. For make and style they fairly compete with many of the best things of the kind on this side the Channel.

Kesterton's Amempton Carriage is intended to combine an open and a close carriage in one, upon a plan which is exceedingly ingenious, with as little complexity as possible. The open carriage is constructed as a double step-piece barouche, with a half-head, which is raised and lowered in the usual manner; and it is also furnished with a folding knee-flap, which is removed when the close carriage is formed. The front portion of the Amempton to form the close carriage is made of framed work, with double concave corners at bottom and quadrant glasses above, and furnished with doors, door-glasses, and front glasses, made to rise and fall at pleasure; the whole being surmounted or covered by a roof. The framework is secured to the head of the barouche by very simple fastenings, and drops into suitable recesses in the body of the carriage. The door-glasses, when down, are received into the lower door, the same as in a carriage permanently closed. The back of the carriage, instead of being flat, is of a curved form, by which the sides

SILVER MOUNTED CARRIAGE HARNESS.—BY J. C. WHITE.

of the back seat are shorter—rendering the carriage lighter in appearance, and at the same time more commodious inside.

The Dog-cart at the foot of the page, by H. and A. Holmes, of Derby, is light and elegant in its construction.

We also engrave a very handsome set of pair horse carriage, silver mounted harness, with patent tugs, by J. C. White. These tugs are intended to supersede the use of the old tug buckles, and are lighter in appearance. They consist of straight tubes, into which the trace passes, when it is secured by a bolt passing through, and by which it is easily adjusted to any length. The trace having a straight pull from the bolt is not liable to meet with the unsightly curve or bend, which causes it to crack and break.

ENGLISH PILLOW LACE BY B. HILL, OLNEY, BUCKS.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

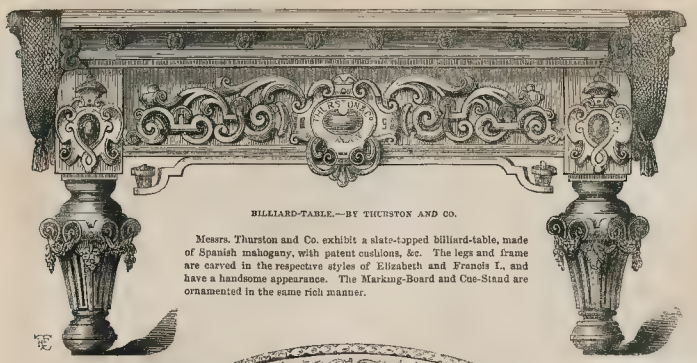
CONVOLVULUS SILK PATTERN.—BY JAMES HILL AND CO., SPITALFIELDS. (SEE FIRST PAGE.)

LACE CURTAIN. BY MESSRS. HEYMAN AND ALEXANDER, NOTTINGHAM.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

LACE.—BY L. ROBYT, BRUSSELS. (SEE FIRST PAGE.)

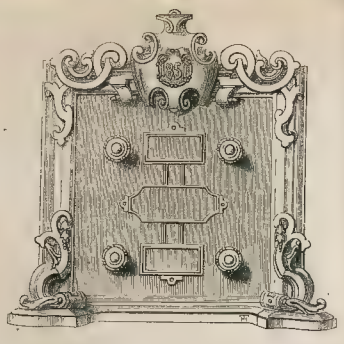
LACE SCARF.—BY L. PAGNY, BAYEUX.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

MERINO DRESS PATTERN.—BY SMITH AND WHITE, GLASGOW.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.



BILLIARD-TABLE.—BY THURSTON AND CO.

Messrs. Thurston and Co. exhibit a slate-topped billiard-table, made of Spanish mahogany, with patent cushions, &c. The legs and frame are carved in the respective styles of Elizabeth and Francis I., and have a handsome appearance. The Marking-Board and Cue-Stand are ornamented in the same rich manner.



BILLIARD MARKING-BOARD.—BY THURSTON AND CO.

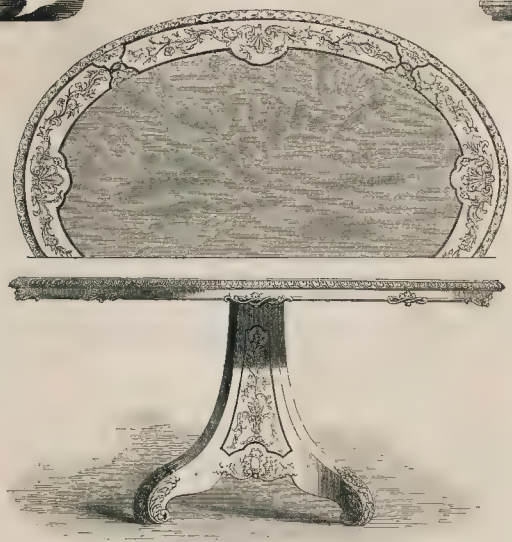


TABLE AND TOP.—BY MESSRS. BANTING.

The extreme finish which has been bestowed upon the oval Table, by Messrs. Banting, was well deserved by the beauty of the wood employed, and by the very graceful and really elegant design: it is one of the simple, useful pieces of furniture for which London has become famous.

Although it cannot be said that the free city of Hamburg has sent any very wonderful works of art, yet it is certain that the Table represented underneath is one of the nearest approaches to a really fine work; the inlaying, especially of the historical pieces, is very good.

IRON SCROLL-WORK FOR DOOR.—BY GIDNEY.

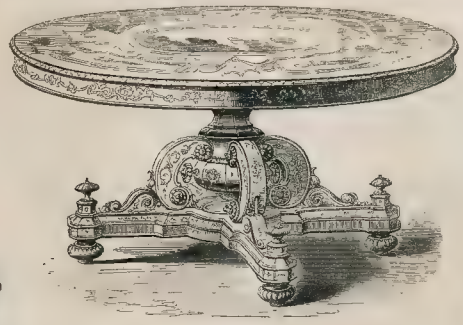
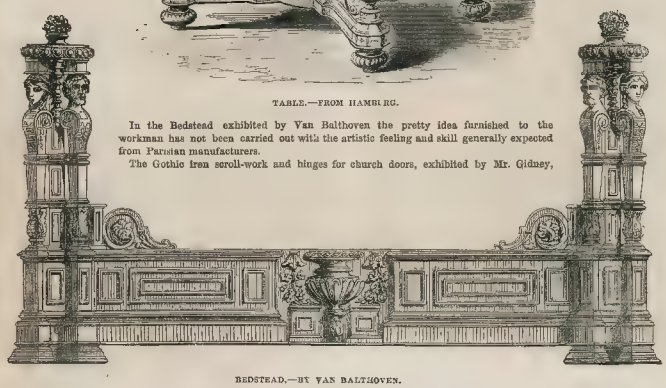


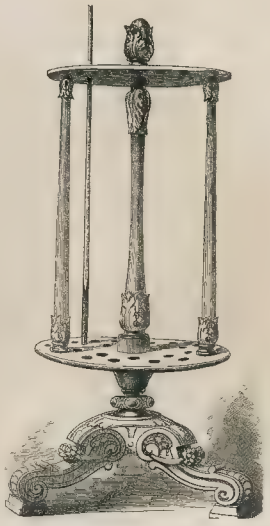
TABLE.—FROM HAMBURG.



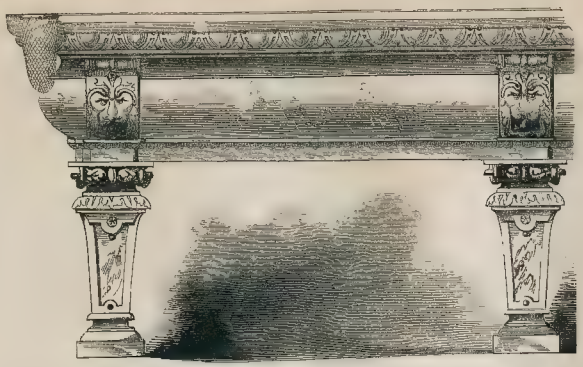
BEDSTEAD.—BY VAN BALTHOVEN.

In the Bedstead exhibited by Van Balthoven the pretty idea furnished to the workman has not been carried out with the artistic feeling and skill generally expected from Parisian manufacturers.

The Gothic iron scroll-work and hinges for church doors, exhibited by Mr. Gidney, are very accurate imitations of what were much in vogue in the middle ages, in which strength and beauty of effect were simultaneously consulted, and which a return to Gothic models in architecture almost renders unavoidable. They are from the designs of Mr. Teulon, who is also the architect of the new church at Benwick, near Doddington, Isle of Ely, to which they are intended to be applied.

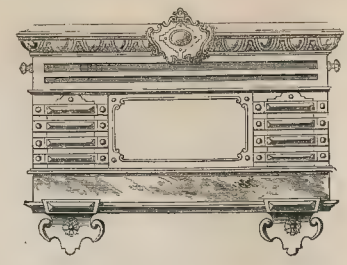


BILLIARD CUE-RACK. BY THURSTON AND CO.

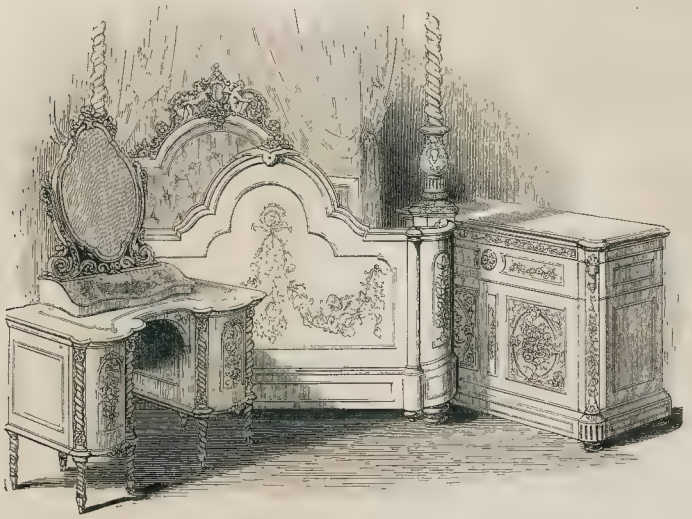


ELIZABETHAN BILLIARD-TABLE. BY BURROUGHES AND WATTS.

Above is an Engraving from a billiard table, in the Elizabethan style, manufactured of rich brown English oak, grown in Woburn Park, on the estate of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, designed and manufactured by Burroughes and Watts, of Soho-square. The design is more simple than that of Thurston's, but of good character; and the marking-board is upon a different principle.



BILLIARD MARKING BOARD.—BY BURROUGHES AND WATTS.



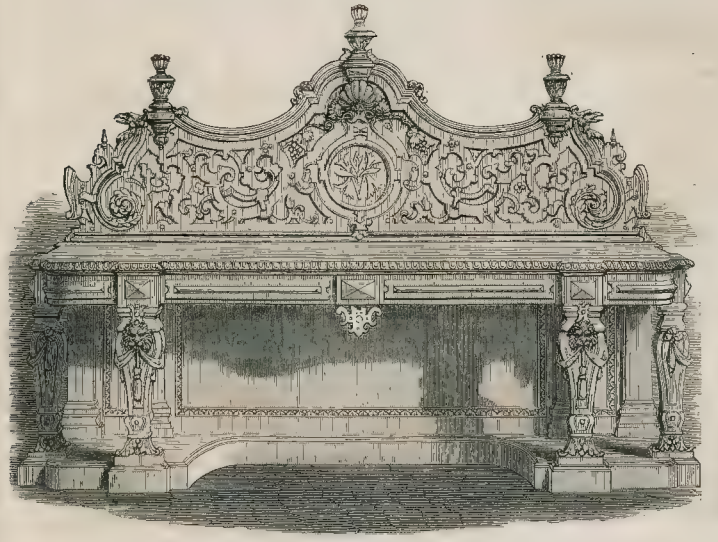
BEDROOM FURNITURE.—BY TROLLOPE AND SON.

The Bed-room Set, by Trollope and Sons, is in very good taste; the material is satin-wood, inlaid with various-coloured woods. The bedstead and dressing-table have turned spiral legs; and the ornamentation throughout, without offending by redundancy or undue prominences, is remarkable for its admirable finish.

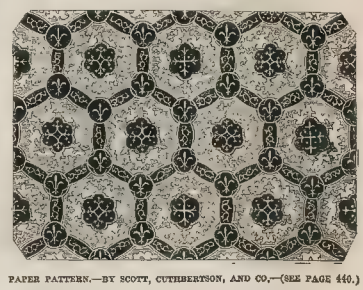
The Sideboard by Caldecott (engraved below), in the Elizabethan style is capitally fashioned and carved; the material good old English oak.

PANEL DECORATION.—BY HASELDEN.

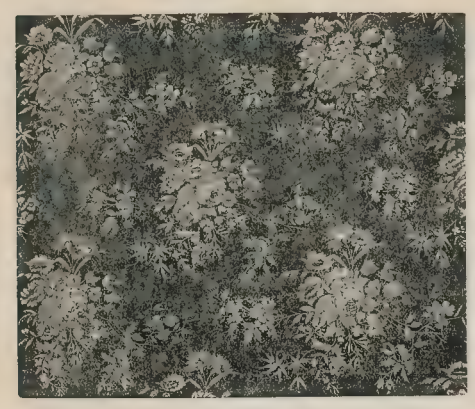
In the South-Eastern Gallery, amongst some specimens of wall ornament, stands this design for paper-staining, which is very meritorious, and worth comparison with the best efforts of that mode of decoration.



ELIZABETHAN SIDEBOARD.—BY CALDECOTT.



PAPER PATTERN.—BY SCOTT, CUTHBERTSON, AND CO.—(SEE PAGE 440.)

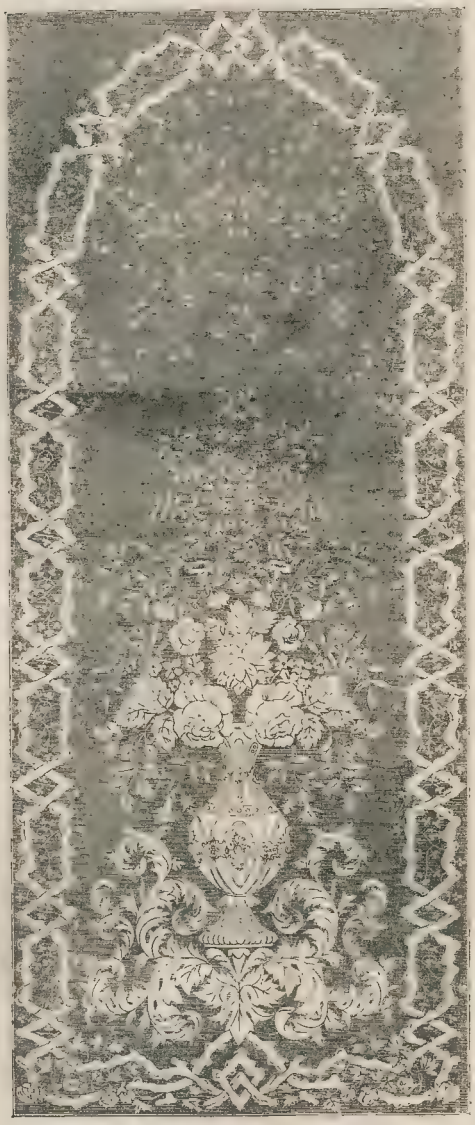


MOUSSELIN DE LAINE.—BY MESSRS. LIDDIARD.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

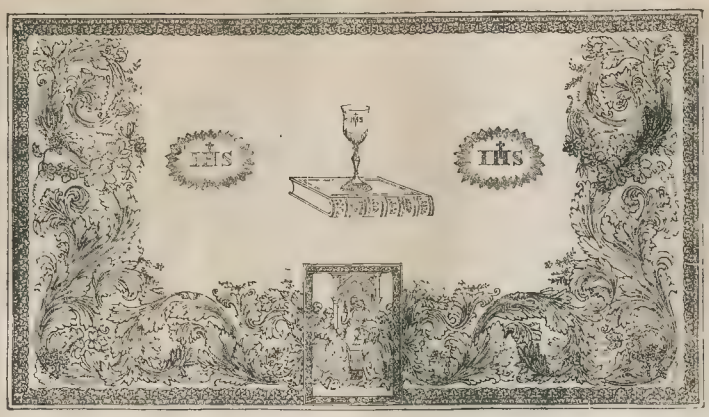
TABLE-COVER.—DESIGNED BY WEBB, FOR DEWAR, SON, AND CO.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

SILK AND WORSTED DAMASK.—BY M'CREA AND CO., OF HALIFAX.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

SILK DAMASK.—BY HOULDSWORTH, MANCHESTER. (SEE FIRST PAGE.)



MUSLIN CURTAIN.—BY MAIR AND SON, GLASGOW.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)



COMMUNION TABLE-COVER.—BY PEGLER, LEEDS.

SILK PATTERN.—BY BOYD, SPITALFIELDS.

The Communion Table-Cover, by Pegler, of Leeds, is a rich specimen of damask table-cloths, the design comprising a representation of the Last Supper and other appropriate emblems.

The Silk Pattern, by Boyd, of Spitalfields, exhibits a pretty combination of flowers, of various colours.

One of the most brilliant specimens of textile manufacture in the Exhibition is an Irish poplin, by Messrs. Atkinson, of Dublin, the pattern of which shows the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock combined in a group; and which is of additional interest as it is to be seen upon the loom, in the compartment of the West Nave devoted to Irish productions.

The ground colour is of most exquisite blue, the pattern being worked in white and gold thread, producing an effect of extreme richness and beauty.

We were much pleased with the ingenious brocading machine attached to Messrs. Atkinson's loom, and were informed they were the first to

IRISH POPLIN.—BY ATKINSON, OF DUBLIN.—PATTERN WOVEN IN THE BUILDING.

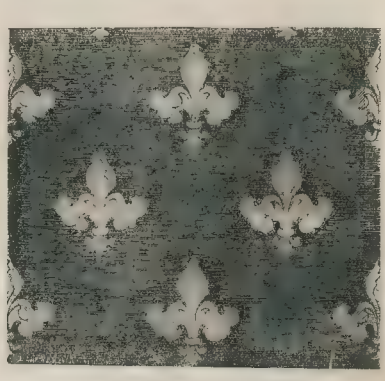
SILK DAMASK.—BY HOULDSWORTH AND CO., MANCHESTER.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

introduce it into Ireland, and that even in England it is but little known. It is certainly a great improvement on the old method of putting in coloured flowers with the shuttle, as it only puts in the colours where they are wanted in the pattern; in fact, it should be called an embroidering machine, as the flowers are formed exactly as if embroidered.

The use of fringe and gimp in the furniture of rooms is not so much in vogue as it was some fifty years ago; still the manufacture is kept up, presenting its highest features of excellence, and remarkable variety and ingenuity of design, by a few old-established houses. E. Burgh, of Bartholomew-close, exhibits a large assortment of deep bullion fringe, trimmed and ornamented, for windows, ornamental hangings, drops, ropes, gimps, cords, and tassels for drapery, all highly finished productions of their kind, of which we engrave a few specimens.

Underneath is a specimen of Mr. Ward's (of Halifax) very beautiful furniture damasks, in which the figure is worked in the warp, and which we more particularly referred to in an article in the Supplement of the 7th of June.

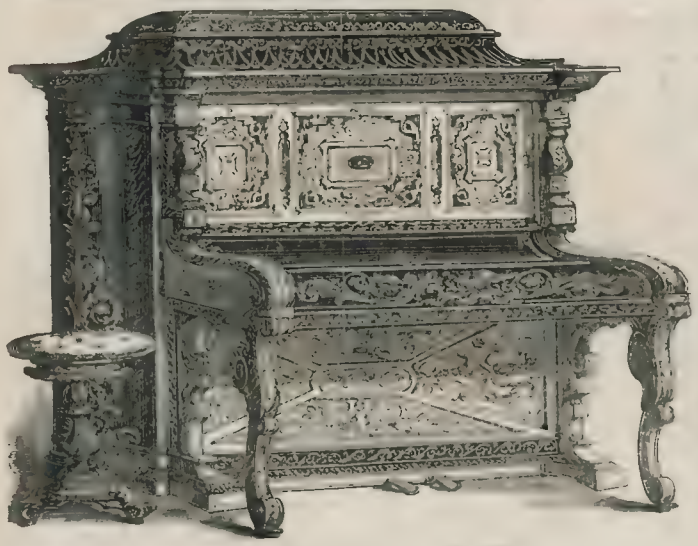
TASSELS AND FRINGE.—BY BURGH



FURNITURE DAMASK.—BY WARD, OF HALIFAX.

PIANOFORTE.—BY J. B. DEBAIN, BRUSSELS. (SEE FIRST PAGE.)

DECORATION FOR ROOM.—BY MESSRS. WOOLLAMS AND CO. (SEE FIRST PAGE.)



PAPIER MACHE PIANOFORTE.—BY A. DIMOLINE, BRISTOL. (SEE FIRST PAGE.)

TOP OF DECORATION FOR ROOM.—BY MESSRS. HORNE.

The room decoration, by Messrs. Horne, is a handsome production of the kind, uniting floral with arabesque devices, producing a gorgeous and satisfactory effect.

BOTTOM OF DECORATION FOR ROOM.—BY MESSRS. HORNE.

The three specimens of paper patterns—one by Messrs. Hinchliff, the other two by Scott, Cuthbertson, and Co.—are extremely meritorious

PAPER PATTERN.—BY SCOTT, CUTHBERTSON, AND CO.

the devices being rich in character, exhibiting sufficient of variety, and yet judiciously interlaced.

PAPER PATTERN.—BY MESSRS. HINCHLIFF.

Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 4, 1851.—Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 522.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1851. { TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH LARGE VIEW, GRATIS.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

THIS day closes the Great Exhibition of 1851. The marvellous Palace of Crystal, with the varied and splendid repertory of skill and ingenuity, of art and science, which for the last six months it has exposed to the view of millions of admiring spectators, is to be henceforth shut against all except those interested in the dispersion of its treasures. In the course of a few days the work of dismantling will begin. A new bustle and excitement will succeed to the roar of the applauding people who rushed in such astonishing numbers to its fairy avenues. The pleasure-seekers will disappear—the equipages of the wealthy will no more block up the approaches—the humbler vehicles of the people will cease to deposit their living cargoes at its doors—waggons and carts will supersede them all—and the sound of the hammer, the hoisting of heavy goods, the gesticulations of porters, the creaking of cranes and pulleys, and the rumble of heavy wheels, will for many weeks to come render Hyde Park and its purlieus a scene of even greater animation than it has been since the memorable 1st of May.

> Thus fades and perishes, grows dim, and dies,
> All that the world is proud of.

Whether the Palace itself was to share the fate of its contents, was long a doubtful and an interesting question. We presume that all doubt is now at an end upon this point; and that, although the press, with a rare unanimity, was loudly and earnestly in favour of retaining it as a permanent addition to the few public buildings in London of which an Englishman cares to boast, and although the people were so convinced that such an act of Vandalism as its demolition was so incredible that they did not even take the trouble to petition or remonstrate against the designs or whims of the few who entertained a contrary opinion—the Building must come down. The fiat of destruction appears to have gone forth, and we suppose that in a few months the glittering Palace of iron and glass, the most unique and remarkable building in the world, will be as entirely a thing of the past, as the ice-palace of the Empress of Russia that thawed in the summer sun, or the hanging gardens and glittering halls of a Babylon, shorn of its glory three thousand years ago. Perhaps, if we looked only to the romance and sentiment of the Great Exhibition, it would be better that such should be the case, and that the Crystal Palace, and its marvellous garniture of wealth and beauty, should exist only in the imagination of the present and future generations; and that no visible and palpable remnants of it should continue upon the solid earth to disprove imagination by reality, and to withdraw the scene from the regions of tradition and mythology into those of actual matter of fact in our hard and working world.

But whether the Building shall be wholly demolished, or whether it shall remain where it stands, or be taken to pieces only to be reconstructed upon a site which shall have the advantage of displeasing and inconveniencing nobody, and whether or not any portion of the works of beauty and utility that are now congregated within it shall be reserved for the permanent enjoyment of the people and the adornment of the capital, the Great Exhibition must be considered a thing of the past. It has served its end, and stands upon record as the most gratifying and surprising event of our time. As a mere show, the history of the world offers no parallel or rival to it; and if at any previous period of its existence it was not popular or marvellous enough to satisfy the sanguine expectations of the most sanguine of its promoters, the scenes enacted within it during the last week would of themselves be more than sufficient to render it almost fabulously grand. Such multitudes never before met in such an area, or in any covered area since the world began; and we may justly boast of the good sense and the good temper, of the head and of the heart of the British people, who upon this as well as upon former occasions have shown themselves a multitude without becoming a mob; and who, without any other object than the gratification of a laudable curiosity, have read the whole civilised world an admirable lesson of peace, order, and self-respect. Had the Exhibition done nothing else, it would not have been established in vain; and we are fain to hope, that, should it have elicited no new merit, should it have promoted the improvement of no branch of industry, and should art, science, and manufactures have gained nothing by it, the moral influence it has exercised will be beneficially felt in all the civilised nations of the earth. But we are far from indulging in any such idea as that it will have proved useless for the more immediate purposes for which it was started. It cannot fail, either now or at some period not distant, to exercise a very considerable influence upon the arts and industry, as well as upon the commerce and international relationship of the world. The amount of that influence it is at present impossible to determine, and perhaps idle to speculate upon; but that it will be altogether imperceptible or even trifling in amount, it would assuredly be still more idle to deny.

The Exhibition, though finally closed and on the eve of dispersion, will not speedily be forgotten. At this moment, without ignoring the fact that all the circumstances connected with it are not to be looked at with commendation, and that some errors, both of omission and commission, on the part of many of those who were influentially concerned in its management, have been and are felt, and will yet have to be commented upon by those who represent the public opinion of the country, we think it ill-timed to dwell upon them. There is a time for all things; and the triumphant close of the Exhibition is not the time for ill-natured, even if just criticism. The Exhibition, upon the whole, has been a great success, and must have far surpassed the expectations, not only in a pecuniary but in a far more elevated sense, of those who originated it, and carried it through evil as well as through good report, through doubt, difficulty, and peril, as well as through the sunshine of popular favour, to its final triumph. In that light, we, in common, we believe, with the large majority of the public, are well contented to look upon it. Success, like charity, covers a multitude of sins; and if the sins that might be laid at the doors of the Exhibitors were very much more heinous than they are, its promoters and conductors would still have abundant reason to remember with pride in all their future lives the part they took in the great and gratifying event, which will ever throw a halo upon the memory of the year 1851.

We must not forget, however, that the Exhibition does not die childless. As was said in France, and as is still said in all constitutional and hereditary Monarchies, "Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi!" The Exhibition is defunct, and will speedily be interred, but its heir remains in the comfortable shape of nearly £300,000 sterling, to be expended hereafter in furtherance of objects similar to its own. The proper application of this large fund, if not yet finally decided upon, will, no doubt, occupy for some weeks or months the anxious attention of the Royal Commissioners; and the country will expect in due time a determination worthy of the source of the money and the occasion of its investment. If, by the lapse of an Exhibition designed originally to be temporary, we shall possess hereafter a permanent structure—the seat of an institution for the encouragement of industry, art, and science, endowed with a liberality worthy of its objects—we shall have another reason to be grateful to the

LOUIS KOSSUTH. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

illustrious patronage under which the defunct Exhibition was f ... tered and maintained. But upon this point, notwithstanding the many rumours which are in circulation, it is premature to pass any opinion. We may be sure that nothing will be proposed without careful forethought; and it will be time enough to discuss the matter when it is formally before the public.

KOSSUTH.

THE Hungarian patriot, it is anticipated, will be on the English soil before the publication of the Portrait presented by our Artists in this day's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. His arrival in the United States steam-frigate *Mississippi*, from Marseilles, which port was quitted on the 1st inst., after the refusal of the French Ministry to permit Kossuth a passage through France, has been anxiously expected at Southampton, where a public banquet will greet him at the ancient Guildhall. The illustrious Kossuth is a native of Monck, in the county of Zemplin: he was born in the year 1801, and is of an ancient family. He studied at Patak, a Protestant institution, and obtained his diploma as an advocate. On the meeting of the second Diet, in 1832, summoned by Austria, after the peace of 1815, Louis Kossuth's writings began to attract attention, and he was committed to the fortress of Ofen, on a charge of high treason. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and actually passed four years in close confinement, when he received a pardon, extorted by the force of public opinion on his behalf. Shortly after he was set at liberty he married the daughter of his fellow-prisoner, Meszlenyi, a noble of Stuhlweissenburg. Kossuth afterwards published, with eloquence and power, the emancipation of the serfs, in order eventually to secure the independence of the country.

In a notice of Kossuth, "his Career, Character, and Companions," just published, it is stated that Kossuth, in 1843, had an interview with Prince Metternich, at Vienna, and that the former indignantly spurned an offer of the wily Minister to use his pen for the existing order of things.

A very interesting letter on "Kossuth and the Hungarian Question," written by Algernon Massingberd, Esq., published by Newby, has recently appeared. The writer is an officer in the Blues, and is related to the late Lord Liverpool and the Bishop of London. He distinguished himself early in life in the navy in the war with China, and subsequently entered the army. Mr. Massingberd was, in the first instance, impressed in favour of Austria; but, having visited Hungary and Asia Minor, and made the acquaintance of Kossuth in his exile at Kutaya, his early impressions were removed, and he is now the defender of the Hungarian cause. Mr. Mass ngberd, in a masterly summary, describes the exactions of the Hungarian Diet in the assertion of their parliamentary rights, and the acts of the Imperial Cabinet to excite the Croatians, Servians, and Wallachs to rebel, and destroy the Magyar population. It was Kossuth, when Finance Minister under the Emperor, who stanched his belief in the connivance of the Austrians with Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, and who raised the population to fight the battle of independence. It should be recollected that the constitutional struggle at Pesth began years before the risings in France and Germany in 1848.

The declaration of the Hungarian Diet, for the forfeiture of the Crown by the House of Hapsburg, was the consequence of the decision of the Austrian Cabinet for the abrogation of the Hungarian Constitution and its incorporation with Austria. "This is an historical page," writes Mr. Massingberd, 'well worthy of meditation. Here we see the barrister, the statesman, the gentleman, the poet, who, in the midst of, and in the teeth of, incredible difficulties, had raised himself to the proud post of saviour of the national honour and property of his country—the Hungarian Hampden, whose resistance to ship-money had been his persistence in publishing, in conformity with the national rights, the debates of the Hungarian Diet. Like Hampden, he had suffered a long captivity; but not, like the glorious Marquis of Wendover, cut short in his career; though in the same manner inciting his country, when the sword was drawn, to an energy of action, which was in equal contrast with his former moderation. Mr. Massingberd, in his 'Essay on the Materials of Hungarian Song,' has great and terrible crisis came: a direct attack was made on an arbitrary Government on a right which was the chief security for all their other rights. Eloquent men had arisen to defend it. Calmly and unostentatiously, the plain Buckinghamshire Esquire placed himself at the head of his countrymen, and right before their face and across the path of tyranny. The time grew darker and more troubled. Decision—perilous, arduous, delicate—was required; and to every nerve the intellect and the courage of this wonderful man were found fully equal. He became a debater of the first order, a most dexterous manager of the House of Commons, a negotiator, a soldier.' The sim bar ty between the two is very striking; and we find in the bread of our Hampden; so have the Magyars or Hungary, and all who admire their character, or sympathise in their struggle, a true and heartfelt gratitude to the genius of Kossuth, who restored and raised his country and its interests."

Mr. Massingberd dwells on the English notions and ideas—the English strength that he found pervading all connected with the Hungarian circles at Kutaya. "To find," he remarks, "the most powerful and eloquent appeals raised up armies from the crowd, the simplicity of a child, connected with the business-like manners of the statesman, who upheld in Parliamentary contests that cause which he afterwards fought in more stirring fields; to find the Protestant Kossuth discussing English politics, in quaint though flowing English, which reminded me of the language of Shakspeare (from the study of whose works his knowledge of our English institutions, long previously, was evidently derived), and to hear him recommending, months back, the establishment of an Anglican Bishopric in Rome, as the sole method of resisting, without infringement of the rights of conscience, that Papal Aggression which he foresaw," was peculiarly impressive.

Kossuth in his exile lived in the humblest style; a scanty iron service replacing the costly plate presented to him by the Diet. He laboured for at least ten hours a day, despite precarious health: amongst his studies was the compilation of a Turkish grammar, and the study of the whole military art, with which he was previously unacquainted.

Kossuth has a mother and four sisters, one of whom is the widow of the brother of his wife, one is married to an Aulic councillor in Mishlic; a third to a physician, and the other to Ruttkay. The sisters possess remarkable talents, one being well versed in financial matters, and another skilled in history and law. He has three children: the two elder are boys, and will be left in this country for education. The step of Kossuth in England will be about ten days. The pronunciation of the name is Kosh'ut.

Count Casimir Batthyany, who was nominated by Kossuth Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now in Paris. He intends to accompany Kossuth to this country. His will be received at Southampton by M. Pulszky, who was sent to England, in December, 1848, as the accredited representative of Hungary, by Kossuth.

We noticed last week the expected arrival in this country, within a few days, of the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, and the ungracious refusal of the French Government to permit him to pass overland from Marseilles to Havre, so as to avoid the circuitous and rough sea passage through the Straits of Gibraltar and Bay of Biscay to Southampton.

The following is a letter addressed by M. Kossuth, on his arrival at Marseilles, to the Prefect of the department:—

"M. le Prefet, Released from confinement at Kutahsi through the generous mediation of humane Governments, I have arrived at Marseilles on board the *Mississippi*, a sent expressly for me by the Government of the United States. I beg to demand of the Government of the French Republic a free passage and protection through France, it being my intention to proceed directly to England. I am accompanied by my wife and family. I am desirous of receiving my children at school in London, provisions to my departure for the United States, to land in the people and the Government for the generous assistance with which they have kindly honoured my misfortunes. My secretary and his family, inventor of my children, two officers, and one servant, form my suite. I place my command (purely a question of humanity) under the protection of French honour, and of your generous sentiments, Mons. le Préfet; and I have the honour to request Accept, I pray you, M. le Consul, the assurance of my high consideration.

"The Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone.

"SOLEAU."

In consequence of this refusal, M. Kossuth published the following address to the people of Marseilles:

"Citizens,—The Government of the French Republic having refused me a passage to traverse France, the people of Marseilles, yielding to the generous instincts of the French heart, which are the inexhaustible source of its greatness, the manifestation of its power, and the happiness of its destinies, hastily for its resolution, peaceable in its ardour, and as majestic in its calmness, as nature, the grand image of God, before the tempest. I have heard my name blended with the hymn of the 'Marseillaise,' and with the sounds of *'Vive la République!'*—a cry which is the only legal one in France, the only one whose legitimacy has been won by the blood of the martyrs of liberty! I am a patriot to love freedom! It is no light to suffer for it! It is almost less the mere duty; but there is, indeed, a sup eme glory in the thought of being identified with the principle of liberty in the mind of the French people. I have no desire for glory—but this glory I accept, in order to merit it. I accept it as a pledge of common interests (*solidarité*), and I accept it as a testimony of the fraternity of the French nation with all nations. I accept it as a sign of salvation for my beloved country. To you, Frenchmen! Republicans! is the honour of that salvation! To you, poor Hungarians, the duty of meriting it! We shall merit it! My nation will understand the appeal to your fraternity. It will be moved of, and bravely respond to it, as those ought to do who are honoured in being called 'brothers' by the French people. These are the only thanks worthy of the people of Marseilles; worthy of their manifestation with which they have honoured me, yet not me, but my nation; and, in my nation, the pas; less than the future!

"Permit me not to speak any more of the refusal of the Government of the French Republic to grant me a passage through its territory. I know that the French people are not responsible for, and are not identified with, its acts. I know that neither M. de Lamartine nor M. Ledru-Rollin are French nations. I knew, and I know, that the Executive Power is delegated to them; but that the honour of the French nation is not in their keeping. I shall no longer bear in mind (nor refuse, even in the case that humanity shall not remember it, if by any chance those who have been already in exile, and who, to all appearance, have forgotten it, should again be so. Last evening one of your brethren (or our brethren), an operative of Marseilles, while I was in prison, and I shall not forget his name, in spite of the cold, and swimming through the water, on board the American frigate, to press my hand. I pressed his hand with pity, with emotion, and greatly reproached him for his temerity. 'Que voulez-vous?' he answered, 'I desired to touch your hand, I could not find a boat, I took to the water, and here I am. Are there any obstacles to him who wills?' I bowed to these noble words. The love of liberty, the sentiment of duty and fraternity were mine before coming to Marseilles; but it is at Marseilles that I have found the motto, 'There are no obstacles to him who wills.' That motto shall be mine. *Vive la République!* Health and fraternity!

"LOUIS KOSSUTH.

"Marseilles Roads, on board the frigate *Mississippi*, of the United States, September 29th, 1851."

During the short stay of Kossuth at Marseilles, he was the object of the most enthusiastic expression of sympathy and admiration on the part of the more liberal politicians of the place, who seemed to feel it as a stain on the national honour that the most ordinary hospitality was refused by the authorities to the illustrious exile. The *Messenger* sailed, on the 2nd inst., from Marseilles for Southampton. The *People* of Marseilles, of the 3rd inst., gives the following details about the departure of Kossuth:—"At least 4000 people collected on the *Jetty* and shore to give a last token of their sympathy to the illustrious exile. A deputation of bakers' workmen came to offer Kossuth a magnificent bouquet, and the manifestations of Sunday and Monday were renewed with still more energy and enthusiasm. Shouts of the Marseillaise were mingled to achieve lodge the salutations and cheers of the democracy of Mar ... "

In this country public demonstrations, in the shape of banquets, addresses, &c., await him from the various districts of the metropolis, and the leading towns, such as Birmingham, Southampton, &c.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD DIGGINGS.

The following letters, which have come by the *Thomas Arbuthnot*, the vessel which has brought us some specimens of the precious metal, have been published by the gentleman to whom they were addressed. The writers are parties in the position to learn the truth, and willing to tell it: -

Sydney, May 31.

As I am sure that this extraordinary news will create as great, or perhaps greater, sensation in England, I will give you daily news of the diggings until the sailing of the ship.

May 29. Bathurst mail arrived with both official and private accounts from the "field of gold," confirming most fully all the previous reports of the existence of abundance of gold. Much speculation in consequence in Sydney, particularly in wheat, flour, all kinds of provisions, and spirits. Sixteen passengers by one ship bound for New Zealand, and thirty-one passengers by two ships bound for California, left the ships just previous to their departure, forfeiting their passage-money, and are going or gone to Bathurst. Every man in Sydney is a hung of going. Flour has risen at Bathurst in two or three weeks from £30 to £63 per ton, at which price it is said it cannot be obtained. Carriage of supplies by drays from Sydney, usual y about £5 per ton, can only with great ... charge be obtained at £16 and £18 per ton. Bread in Sydney has risen from 3d. per 2 lb. loaf to 5d. per 2 lb. loaf, and all other things in the same proportion.

May 24. Saturday.—Bathurst mail arrived, not only confirming all the previous accounts, but stating that they could scarcely be exaggerated; in consequence the excitement in Sydney is greater than it was before, and hundreds of the respectable working class have left, and are preparing to leave Sydney with the least possible delay. I send you this day's *Sydney Herald*, and can't your particular attention to all I have to say. Mr. Clarke, the well-known surveyor-general of New South Wales, and most certainly to be relied on, Mr. S. Clarke's, geological account of the gold discovery. Mr. C. ar se is well known as a first-rate geologist and man of practical abilities; and what he writes can be depended upon with the most implicit confidence. I also send you a slip of this *Sydney Herald* of this day (May 24) not reach you, I strongly advise both you, my father especially, to go to the Jerusalem Coffee House, or elsewhere, to read it. The accounts are so extraordinary that you will not be to be made fully acquainted with all its contents in reference to the gold discovery. In consequence of this day's news per post, the 3-lb. loaf has risen to 5s., exactly double the price it was this day week. Flour has risen to £60 per 100 lb., and it is said to have risen to £80 per ton. At Bathurst it is certain that one Sydney merchant has sold one ton of flour, to be delivered at the gold diggings, 130 miles from Sydney, during the present week. One principal brewers in Sydney have this day raised the wages of all their men, giving men an extra ten shillings per week with a promise of a further increase. Large quantities of gold dust are coming down from the diggings under a safe escort to Sydney; it is said that £8000 to £10,000 worth of gold is already collected and deposited there. I this day saw a letter from a gentleman whom I know very well, and who is likely to be one of the first to get at truth, and who for many years has lived in that district; he writes that "one party of four persons collected 34 oz. of gold one day, and that another party within the fortnight had collected 46 oz. of gold."

Ten shillings per bushel for a cargo of wheat just arrived in Sydney has been offered and refused; 8s. per bushel was a high price last year. One large ship of 800 tons left Sydney this day for a cargo of wheat from Va paraiso. A gentleman of the name of Hamilton, a passenger by the *Lysander*, left Sydney the past week, and a proclamation has been issued (See the enclosed paper). A body of constables refused to do their duty this evening, unless their pay was considerably increased. Many others have resigned their offices. How could they do otherwise, when they hear that gold is picked up in lumps varying in weight from 4 oz. to 17½ oz. (seventeen and a half ounces each lump—this is a fact.)

May 27. Another post-day from the diggings, bringing more and more astonishing news. One gentleman has arrived and brought with him £1000 worth of gold purchased at the diggings; one piece of gold which I have just now in my own hands, weighing within two ounces of pounds weight. This piece of gold is sent by this same ship to Messrs. Dun... and Sons, of London, and placed in the Exhibition. Call on Messrs. Dun... and you can see and handle this four pounds of gold, and for which £3300 was paid. A pocket of gold was also found in a cleft of a rock, from which one lucky ... brought out eleven pounds of gold. Thank God, on each of the days of excitement now existing in Sydney. The post-office runners, who deliver letters, have all given notice to leave for the gold-mines. Private men-servants in Sydney are also leaving. A few such reports as we have heard this day, and Sydney will be empty. Flour is 1s. per lb. at Bathurst.

May 28.—I cannot better give you the news than by enclosing to you a paper of this day's date. It brings the glorious account that I said it could not be more than ten to one chance of its being lost, sent as a paper. Sailors are deserting their ships, and in one instance the whole of one ship's crew has deserted leaving each man £17 and £18 due to him for wages. Indeed, the whole city is in a rage with a few exceptions, all making preparations for an early departure to the diggings

May 29. The post this day brings more astounding news. Emeralds and rubies, it is said, have been discovered in the golden regions; people are a little more mad; salaries demand £76 to £80 for the voyage home, instead of something under £15. It is reported that Government will be obliged to put a few soldiers on board the ships to keep the men to their duty. Great run on the savings-bank yesterday, in consequence of the labouring classes withdrawing their savings for the purpose of purchasing an outfit for the gold diggings, and the manager was obliged to call in eight special constables to keep order. Another piece of gold has arrived in Sydney 4 lb. in weight. The number of men reported to be on the "field of gold" is 1000 at the least, where a fortnight since not a man was to be seen. Two reputable persons that I have heard of, and which I have no reason to be true, is that of a poor Scotchman, who was paid £283 sterling for the gold which he had picked up in four days. Eight others realised £3 each within the week. Hundreds are daily arriving from the diggings.

May 31.—The accounts from the diggings are still most flourishing. There are now about 2000 persons, averaging, it is said, from 30s. to 25s. per day. Some have had great success. One is reported to have got 70 lb. weight of gold, the result of two days' labour at the mines. Another party obtained 36½ oz. of gold in one day. Several pieces of gold have been found, weighing three, four, and five pounds, also pieces of eight pounds and upwards. Another lucky ... Other gold diggings have been discovered in the immediate vicinity. There are many instances of gold being picked up of the value of £5 to £50 ... piece.

I have from very good authority that, independently of the discovery of gold, something still more valuable has been found, and yet is only known to the Government; some say plumbago, some say platina. Gold has also been lately discovered at the Clarence River and at [Moreton B]ay.

Lord Dudley Stuart, Messrs. Gilpin, Chilton, and Witton, are prepared to act as trustees to the fund for Kossuth. Messrs. Currie and Co., Coutts and Co., and the Commercial Bank, will receive subscriptions to the fund.

Among the distinguished persons who are now awaiting at Kutah ampton the arrival of Kossuth, are H. Vidovicz, the late Minister of Justice in Hungary; Count Alexa Teick; Colone. Baron Kemeny, the hero of Peski; Col. Alexander Gal and Nicholas Katona, Mayor Szotgah, and Francis Pulsky.

The Hungarians in London on Monday attended mass in commemoration of the events of the 6th of October, or, as the handbills explained, in memory of the defenders of constitutional liberty in Hungary, who, after the surrender of the Hungarian army to the Russians, were put to death by Austrian executioners.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE.

The political accounts from Paris this week present no feature of particular interest or importance; discussions on the Electoral law, the refusal to permit Kossuth to pass through France, and the Marquis of Londonderry's letters to the President of the Republic to raise a Aid-al Kader from imprisonment, wholly occupy the Paris journals. With respect to Kossuth, the *National* announces that, having received communications, not only from Republicans, but also from persons who have been hitherto opposed to its policy, soliciting it to promote a manifestation which would permit every citizen to protest against the participation in the expulsion of Kossuth from the French territory, it has followed the example of *La Revolution*, and opened a subscription at its offices, "for the purpose of striking a medal to commemorate the indignation felt at such an outrage on the feelings of the French people." The smallest sum, it says, will be received; subscriptions of ten sous will be entitled to a copy of hot-pressed paper of the head of Kossuth to the demands of Marseilles.

The democrats of Paris have forwarded a congratulatory address to Kossuth.

During the week there was the usual crop of political rumours, the most important of which revived the probability rumoured last week of an impending change of Ministry, the cause alleged being, that Louis Napoleon is partic... respecting the repeal of the electoral law of the 31st of May, while M. ... Fauchet is so determined to support that measure. Should the latter, therefore, be defeated upon the question, he will, it is said, not only go out of office, but others will, doubtless, follow his example.

Other rumours related to the proceedings of the Assembly, on its meeting after the recess, when some strong measures, it was said, would be brought forward, in order to secure the peace of the country; for, though the surface society is tranquil, there is an under current at work which threatens disturbance, if active means are not employed to prevent it.

Some of the Italians who have long resided in Paris have received notice to quit. In a few cases, however, the order has since been revoked.

The *Constitutionnel*, which always takes the most affable and prejudiced views of everything English, complains greatly of the partiality and injustice manifested by the English jury of the Great Exhibition, in making their award of merit to foreign and particularly French exhibitors.

Some of the commanding officers of regiments have from time to time lately issued orders of the day to their troops, in which they appeared to inculcate ... idea that the main business of a soldier should consist in entertaining moderate democratic opinions as being the natural enemies whom he ought eagerly to desire an opportunity of exterminating. The following is a specimen of those documents which was issued by the Colonel of the 6th regiment of the line on receiving the route to Paris from Metz:

"The chief of the State, who is not ignorant how much the 6th regiment of the line since 1830 has shown itself devoted to order and the country, does it the honour to call it to Paris. The 6th is the only one of the four regiments charged to practise this honour which makes a movement this year. The Colonel has none himself responsible to the Prince President that it is the best regiment of the army, the finest of that compiled under his orders. He has the certainty that, under all circumstances, the 6th will justify his promise, carry high its flag, and not compromise its responsibility which is the best of guarantees. Officers, non-commissioned officers, comrades, and soldiers! We will remain men of duty and devotedness—all France only counts on our patriotism. Yes, we will march as a single man; and your colonel, who swears to show you the road to plant the flag of order on the barricade of anarchy, as formerly he planted, amidst the dead and the dying, bullets and grape-shot, that of the standard of the breach of Constantine, only demands of you to avenge him, if he should fall, beneath the shots of the parricides of our beautiful country. This order is to be read at two consecutive appels. DE CASTARÈRES DE BOISSE

Colonel commanding the 6th regiment of the line.

The Government has at length interfered to put a stop to these unbecoming manifestoes, and the Minister of War has caused the following "communicated note" on the above order to be inserted in the *Moniteur de l'Armée* of Monday:

"In the view of War has only known by the newspapers the order of the day of Colonel de ... of the 6th of the line, leaving Metz. The forms, expression of his discretion ... have been delayed. From this order it might be supposed that the movements of troops are ... means out of the gaze of the mission of the Minister, according to preformers without motive. It must be believed that the Government attributes peculiar bravery to certain corps ... has no superiority. Resolute and devoted as they are, always ready to sign the movements of troops, and the Minis ... of War knows that he can have equal confidence, for the defence of order and the laws, in all the corps of the army.

On Saturday night last, the once politically powerful and celebrated Spanish grandee, Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, died at his lodging in the Rue Michodière, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, in the 87th year of his age. He had been residing in the same house for the last three years. In the year 1847 the Spanish Ministry published a Royal decree, authorising the return of the Duke ... (one of Prince of Peace not being recognised) to Spain, and that a certain portion of his once vast property should be restored; but no pecuniary ... was permitted to him from the Spanish funds. The queen has, however, an allowance made him by one of his children in Spain. The Palace of Buen... Vista, once to the Prede, in Madrid, belonged to the Prince.

A funeral service for the late Queen Dowager was performed on Monday in the church at Kueil. Louis Napoleon was present upon the occasion.

DENMARK.

We learn from Copenhagen this week, that, in consequence of a serious division in the Cabinet on the settlement of the government of the Duchies, the whole of the Danish Cabinet have resigned. The question is the re-establishment of the *status quo ante* between the Duchies and Denmark, which M. de Reedtz and his section of the Cabinet were willing to accept. The arrangement has been submitted to the Diet, and the Ministry has the support being ... Hereupon the new Ministry would be more under the influence of the Democratic and National party, and that the change would be detrimental to the progress of the organisation of the government of the Duchies.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 27th ult. A fire had occurred, on the 26th ult., at Buffalo City, which destroyed property extending over seven acres of ground, and including 500 buildings, principally wooden, and in the centre of the town not richly inhabited.

From Havannah we have advices to the 17th ult.; but they contain no news of particular import. The services of the British Consul at Havannah in behalf of the American prisoners are spoken of highly. More of the liberators had been captured and taken to Havannah.

The commercial reports from New York are most discouraging. Credit is greatly effected by the number of insolvencies. The steamer renews intelligence of the failure of several country banks, and even the city banks could not hold out much longer. Money cannot be had on any terms, and the knowledge of this had caused stock to decline, and business generally to suffer. The exportation of specie did not appear likely to diminish, and altogether mercantile affairs present a most gloomy aspect.

The New York ... mention that the deposit of £100,000 (500,000 dollars) for stock in the European and North American Railroad had all been paid in, and a meeting called for the organization of the company on the 23rd of October. This deposit was understood to secure, on the part of the company, the large bonus pledged by the provincial Government.

The explosion of the steamer *James Jackson* had taken place on the Ohio river, when some 20 persons were instantly killed, and ... severely scalded.

Another steam-boiler explosion had occurred on the railroad near Cleveland, by which one poor fellow was instantly killed, and several others were greatly scalded.

A very large amount of damage appears to have been done by the fires now burning in the woods of Maine, said on the frontiers of New Brunswick. A letter from Bangor says:—"The whole country is literally on fire. Scarcely an acre of green land remains along the whole seaboard of this country. And the fire is raging fearfully on our river (Narraguagus)." A letter in the *Portland Advertiser* says, "Many farms have been burned over. Dead trees, fences, and even Mount Desert, and destroyed several houses. Two dwellings in Jonesport had been burned. The dams on the west branch of Narraguagus were burnt to the bed of the river, and most of the meadow hay on the river was lost."

The Vigilance Committees of Grayston county, Virginia, on the 13th ult., arrested John Cornutt, a friend of Bacon, the Ohio Abolitionist: they required him to renounce his anti-slavery sentiments, which he refused to do. They then stripped him, tied him to a tree, and after receiving a dozen lashes, he agreed to renounce abolitionism, sell his land and negroes, and leave the State. Great excitement prevailed, and the committee were in pursuit of others.

WEST INDIES.

Our advices this week from Jamaica are to the 18th of September. They do not convey any intelligence of importance. There was no political news stirring. The Legislature of the Island, it was expected, would be called together on the 14th of October. What measures were to be introduced, was not known. It was very generally believed, however, that most stringent laws would be brought in to repress the fearful system of bribery which is carried on to a most alarming extent among every class. The cholera was unanimous in denouncing it. The Island must be said to be healthy generally. Cholera had almost entirely disappeared. Small pox had appeared in Trelawny some few weeks before the departure of the last packet, but we not hear any accounts of its spreading.

From Trinidad, we learn that Dr. Gavin, the medical inspector appointed by the Home Government to visit the different colonies, had arrived in Trinidad, and had placed himself in communication with the local Government. The sanitary condition of the island was unsatisfactory, the number of deaths during the months of September being nearly double that of the corresponding month of the preceding years. The influenza had also invaded the colony. A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at 3 A.M., on the 9th ult.

In Antigua the influenza was very prevalent.

In Barbadoes also the ravages of this epidemic had been to a serious extent, and business had been much interrupted thereby.

We have Surinam papers to the 26th of August. The yellow fever epidemic, which had been raging in that colony with destructive effect for several weeks, was rapidly on the decline.

Our accounts from British Guiana are to the 11th ult. Governor Barkly had left Georgetown on a visit to the neighbouring country, of Berbice to make himself acquainted with its condition and prospects. The Court of Policy was to re-assemble on the 22nd of September, when the plan of reform in the political institutions of the colony was laid before the Court on the 26th of August, was to be brought forward and considered.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.

The revision of the list of voters terminated on Friday week, having occupied the Court eight days; the result showing a majority of 116 in favour of the Conservative party, as will be seen by the following figures:—

OBJECTIONS.

	Conservative.				Radical.			
	Number which.	Sustained.	Withdrawn.	Disallowed.	Number which.	Sustained.	Withdrawn	Disallowed.
Occupiers	38	22	1	5	184	171	2	11
Household	706	575	18	113	432	369	13	50
	734	597	19	118	616	540	15	61

CLAIMS.				
Conservative.			Radical.	
No.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	No.	Allowed.	Disallowed.
3	3	0	133	59	74

OMITTED FROM NEW LISTS.

	Voted.	
Conservatives		264
Radicals		157
Did not vote		1179
Split		14
Total		1772
Majority in favour of Conservatives upon the omissions		104
Ditto ditto upon objections		37
Ditto ditto expunged by Court		5
Less gained by Radicals on claims		166 50
Total majority for Conservatives		116

It will be recollected that at the last general election parties were on evenly balanced, that Mr. Masterman returned by a majority of 3. It proves, therefore, that the close attention paid to the registration on both sides is of the utmost importance, and it is curious that the number of objections sustained on each side should be so nearly the same.

The points of greatest interest which were brought under the consideration of the court were the following:—

The form of the notice of objection served by the Radicals.

The construction of the Compound Householders Act, passed last session (with regard to claims to be rated), which the court held to have a retrospective effect.

The non-payment, on the 5th of JANUARY, of assessed taxes due the 5th of October, which, though legally due quarterly, are only collected half-yearly, which the court held not to be a valid objection.

THE CITY REGISTRATION.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—Mr. M'Christie, the revising barrister, in going through the City registration, disposed of a case of considerable importance. The question was, whether, for the purposes of registration, the assessed taxes *quarterly*—in fact the whole of the assessed taxes to be entitled to be registered, must pay by the 5th of January a quarter's assessed taxes, supposed to be payable on the 20th December. Taking the acts of Parliament and the decisions of the commissioners to be found in the acts of Parliament and the decisions of the commissioners to be found in the books together, Mr. M'Christie held that those taxes, for the purposes of the registration, are only payable *half-yearly*, and that if it were to be held otherwise, almost every man in London would be liable to be disfranchised, because those taxes are never asked for, nor (almost without exception) ever paid, except half-yearly. The question was, perhaps, of greater importance, from the circumstance that the revising barrister for the Tower Hamlets had laid it down, that those who do not go to their collector and pay a quarter's assessed taxes in the beginning of January, are not entitled to be registered.

RESULT OF THE MIDDLESEX REVISION.—Mr. Launcelot Shadwell, the revising barrister, having concluded the revision of the lists of voters for the county of Middlesex, the result is as follows:—

	Number struck off the old Register.	New Claims allowed.
Bedford public	44	2
Bethnal-green	90	85
Brentford	40	30
Edgeware	43	44
Enfield	83	7
Hammersmith	140	140
Hampstead	13	8
King's-cross	83	130
City of London	97	102
Mile-end	75	190
Uxbridge	39	49
Westminster	24	97
Totals	717	1046

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—On Monday Archbishop MacHale received an address of congratulation on his Catholic triumph from the clergy of Isterkenwell and Islington. The address, which was brought up by the clergy, accompanied by deputations of laity, was as follows:—

TO HIS GRACE THE MOST REVEREND JOHN LORD ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned Catholics of the contiguous districts of St. Peter and St. Paul Rosemount-street, and St. John the Evangelist, Islington, with the respective clergy of those districts, approach your Grace with the deepest feelings of devotion, veneration for your sacred person and office. We recognise in your Grace an able and zealous champion of that great cause which all the saints have illustrated by their lives and many of them have sanctified by the seal of their blood, the cause of ecclesiastical liberty, or the right of the Church, in virtue of her divine constitution, to all matters affecting the glory of her Lord and the salvation of his people, apart from the encroachments of the temporal power, which, however august its position, is necessarily subordinate to the ordained representative of Christ on earth.

Your Grace has had a bat lately recovered (if, indeed, recovered) from an agitation almost unexampled in the animosity with which it has been conducted, and not a little depressing in the disheartening aspect under which it has passed us. Yet we perceive in it evident traces of the disinterestedness of those who called them forth for the final triumph of His Church, the goodness of Almighty God, who orders all things for the best, friends has served to show, more than the researches of the Catholic Church are in herself, and that she can command the sympathies of the world, or, what is more, turn into her holy politics, without injury to her character as the spouse of Christ, and peril to the souls of those who are entrusted to her. Again, we acknowledge the providential effect of the recent agitation in cementing the union of the Catholic Churches of England and Ireland, by the providentially attaching bonds of community in trial. And we pray to God, through the intercession of the Saints of England, that your generous Church and your generous people may be supported by the same grace which has sustained you in the past, and which has been so powerfully manifested in your own person, and which will enable you to show forth the excellence of Christian charity in your future conduct towards those who have assailed you with unmerited obloquy.

We are your Grace's faithful servants.

The Archbishop replied in words to the following effect:—

It is really without affectation that I say I have never felt more gratified than by this demonstration of your affectionate sympathy. I should feel indeed unwilling to accept such a compliment as I have taken them as merely personal. But it is my privilege to be associated with a community whose virtues are such as to supply for my own individual deficiencies. For with a community whose virtues are such as to supply for my own individual deficiencies. For with a community whose virtues are such as to supply for my own individual deficiencies. For it is a part of God's dispensations, that the merits which appertain to bodies of men in his Holy Church more as a body than as individuals, and that if we were to compose it, so that I have strength as a Bishop of Ireland which I have not in myself. You have alluded to the present aggression of the Church in terms which I cordially admit. I am sure that, however aggressive in its consequences. It will ultimately redound to the glory and to the advantage of our holy religion. I see among you some of those excellent gentlemen who have spirited their position and prospects in the Establishment, to embrace the faith which they are now adorning by their ardent zeal and noble exertions. Their names are dear to Ireland; and I feel confident with you that the strengthening of the bonds of affection between the two countries which must result from our community in trial, will greatly consolidate the power of the Catholic Church in the islands.

A grand high mass was celebrated on Sunday morning at the Roman Catholic chapel, Clerkenwell; after which Dr. M'Neile preached a sermon in the church of the rosary of Our Most Blessed Virgin." Having explained the nature of this festival, the most Rev. Doctor addressed the poor natives of his own distracted land a considerable length, exhorting them to show forth the excellence of their religion by habits of peace, peaceableness of demeanour, and all the beauties of practical piety. There was "a procession of the Blessed Sacrament" afterwards, "his Grace" carrying the host under a canopy, attended by "the holy guild," and a number of beautiful children of both sexes dressed in white, who, our correspondent (a Roman Catholic) says, "strewed flowers in the path of the holy of holies Mr. Sheriff Swift and his lady, accompanied by the chaplain, the Very Rev. O'Connor, of Loughley, with all the official insignia of his office, arrived in his state carriage prior to the service, and formed part of the congregation. Dr. M'Hale left London on Thursday for Hilton Grange, in company with Cardinal Wiseman.

MUNIFICENT CHARITABLE BEQUEST.—Mr. James Mentor, late of Rose-street, Soho, coffee roaster, recently deceased, has, by his will, after leaving various legacies to his relatives and friends, bequeathed the residue of his property, amounting to between £2000 and £3000 to the Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Pretension Society, to be applied for the objects of the said society, and in accordance with the rules thereof. Mr. Mentor was an annual subscriber to this society for many years, but took no part in its affairs, though he often expressed his approval of the objects of the society, and of the careful management of its funds. The Grocers' and Tea Dealers' is strictly a benevolent institution, having for its object the granting of permanent annuities to distressed honest members of the trade and their widows in old age and infirmities, and of temporary assistance, at the discretion of the committee, to their orphan children. The society also embraces in its sphere East and West Indian merchants, brokers, sugar-refiners, and importers of and dealers in colonial and foreign produce, whose principal business is connected with the traded a grocer or tea-dealer.

THE "BLOOMERS" AGAIN.

On Monday evening a meeting was held in the Soho Theatre (late Miss Kelly's), to hear from an American lady, who is stated to have come directly from New York to explain the merits of the Bloomer costume, an address on that subject, and to adopt resolutions in connexion with the new transatlantic dress reform. The bill concerning the meeting ran as follows:—

LONDON BLOOMER COMMITTEE.—In consequence of the great interest with which the "Bloomer question" is received by the public, a certain number of ladies have been formed into a committee, in order to give it the necessary attention and publicity. That the subject may be fully understood, an address will be delivered at the Royal Soho Theatre, Dean-street, on Monday, October 6, relating to the same. Resolutions will be proposed, which the committee and friends present are earnestly invited to attend, and by their presence forward the welfare at the present and future generations, by adopting so rational a costume as described. The present fabrics are and artificial modes of dress. The ladies of the committee will attend, attired in the Bloomer costume.

The doors of the theatre were opened more than an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings. The building was soon densely filled. At the appointed time the Bloomers appeared on the stage, eight in number. They appeared to be timid persons, amused to the dress, and not very happy in their new situation, for now it evidently was. Four of them were mere children of from 7 to 14 years of age, one was about 17, two were of from 23 to 30 (it would puzzle anybody to tell what might be the nearest point to either), and the lady who delivered the address was 25 or 26, a blooming young American, full of enthusiasm. This lady bears the appropriate name of Mrs. Smart, and in her address she mainly dwelt upon the influence of fashion and the rights of women. Fashion was a tyrant, and that tyrant now of women of America had determined to bring before the bar of public opinion on three separate charges: 1. That nature had been violated and endangered by its rules. 2. That in consequence of the requirements a vast amount of money had been expended which might have been devoted to higher and holier purposes. And 3. That by encumbering women it incapacitated them from rendering services to society worthy of their high destiny. These, doubtless, were strong charges; and for them she hoped the tyrant fashion would receive either banishment or transportation for life—hanging she could not recommend, as it was contrary to her American creed. She went somewhat fully into the question of "stays," and their deteriorating effect upon the human frame. She implored the women of England to follow the example of the women of America, and no longer countenance such an obscene system. She confessed, that, in many parts of the country, the Bloomer costume has been received with much disfavour, but so had pelettes when they were first suggested for ladies' wear. When the first article of bonnet satin was first introduced, it was said that none wives were about to wear their husbands' coats. A lady of her acquaintance in America, who was looking over a book of fashions from England, exclaimed, "Oh, what a delightful invention. Whenever I am in a hurry for dress, all I shall have to do is to pop on William's coat." (Laughter.) The lecturer concluded by thanking her audience for the treatment she had received. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, and a request was called upon to read the National Anthem. This performances convulsed the audience with laughter. There was a cry for "Yankee Doodle," but the request was not complied with. The assembly then dispersed.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Smart delivered a second lecture in the Soho Theatre, and on this occasion the charge for admission was increased from 4d. to 1s. 6d., and soon after the opening of the doors the house was well filled in every part. As on the previous evening, the ladies who have dubbed themselves the London Bloomer Committee took up a position on the stage amidst the litters of those assembled, dressed in the new costume, and appeared very ill at ease: their continual hitchings from side to side on their seats, and involuntary change of position, gave evident proofs that wearing "breeches" was rather uncomfortable. Mrs. Smart was dressed in plum-coloured silk, cut in Bloomer fashion. She was listened to with much attention, and declared her object to be the conversion of the women of England to the principles of Bloomerism, as a stepping-stone to political enfranchisement, and the other rights of women, as unjustly kept from them; and at the close of her address she was heartily cheered.

Mrs. Dexter has been lecturing in Glasgow to immense audiences on the Bloomer costume. It does not seem likely to come into favour with the northern ladies. They say, that, although the men appear in petticoats north of the Tweed, that is no reason why the fair sex should adopt "continuations."

STATUE OF THE LATE LORD G. BENTINCK.—The works for the foundation of the statue to the memory of the late lamented statesman, Lord George Bentinck, are completed, and in the course of a few days it will be placed in its position. The pedestal sits in the centre of Cavendish-square, fronting Holles-street, facing the statue of William Pitt, in Hanover-square, at the other side of Oxford-street, from which thoroughfare, as also Regent-street, Vere-street, &c., a full view of the statue will be obtained. The pedestal will occupy a space of 81 square feet, the entire height of that and the statue being 30 feet.

Mr. Sheriff Swift entertained a distinguished circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at his mansion on Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park. Among the guests were the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam; the right Rev. Dr. Grant, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark; and the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy.

DIVIDEND DAY AT THE BANK AND SOUTH SEA HOUSE.—Notice was issued on Wednesday, at the Bank of England and South Sea House, that the October dividends will be paid to the public on Tuesday next, the 14th inst., and that the October transfer-books for the following stock will be opened on the undermentioned dates; viz.—Bank Stock on Friday, the 17th inst.; Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities, ditto; Long Annuities, ditto; Annuities 1726, and Three per Cents. Consolidated-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities on Tuesday, the 21st inst.; South Sea Annuities on Friday, the 17th inst.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the London Tavern; Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the change of routes upon the West India line, which took place in August, 1850, had answered the sanguine anticipations of the directors, and in January last the company opened an entirely new line of steam communication with the Brazils and the River Plate, requiring considerable expenditure. The receipts, however, as the report stated, were quite equal to the expenditure. The gross receipts, with the Panama Railroad Company, as they considered that great importance was to be attached to the early completion of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. The report was adopted; a dividend at the rate of £5 for the half-year (free of income-tax) was declared, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this charitable institution was held, at the London Tavern; Mr. Rupert Pugh in the chair. It appeared that the financial position of this charity had very much improved since the last meeting, the public having responded to the appeal. This had enabled them to admit during the last half-year 250 in-patients, and give advice to a similar number of out-patients. Her gracious Majesty the Queen had recently forwarded £50; and the donations and subscriptions had already exceeded £2200; and Exchequer Bills to the amount of £1300 had been purchased on behalf of the institution. The medical board during the year had been called upon to decide whether it would be considered advisable to have the infirmary open during the winter months, and it had been recommended by that body of gentlemen that it would not be expedient to retain scrofulous patients at the sea side during the winter months. Some discussion ensued on this point, after which the report was carried, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE.—On Tuesday, forty-two children—twenty-four boys and eighteen girls—were admitted into the workhouse, Brownlow-hill, without being obliged to undergo the ordeal of an election. The committee of the school determined on this arrangement to give *eclat* to the year 1851. This pleasing circumstance, which is without a parallel in the annals of any similar institution in the country, attracted a large number of the friends of the school, who witnessed the inauguration of the candidates with feelings of intense satisfaction. Mr. Findley, the governor, and the chaplain, Mr. Hall, conducted the children into the establishment, and great gratification pervaded all present upon the occasion. With this addition to the children at present on the foundation, the number receiving the benefits of a sound secular and moral education will be 1000.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—This society held its first monthly meeting after the vacation, on Tuesday. A tribute of respect to the memory of the late Rev. J. Tyler, one of the secretaries, was unanimously passed. Mr. W. Cotton bearing testimony to the zeal and efficiency of his lamented colleague in the treasurership, who had been connected with the society as one of its members for forty years. Interesting letters from various colonial bishops and clergy working in the colonies and dependencies of the empire were read, and considerable grants made. The Bishop of Cape Town urged similar grants in the case of the Bishop of Graham's Town, and the appeal was favourably received. Grants were also made for a large number of the friends of the school, who witnessed the inauguration of the candidates with feelings of intense satisfaction. Mr. Findley, the governor, and the chaplain, Mr. Hall, conducted the children into the establishment, and great gratification pervaded all present upon the occasion. With this addition to the children at present on the foundation, the number receiving the benefits of a sound secular and moral education will be 1000.

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THE DUTIES OF PARLIAMENT.—By order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a number of piles have been driven into the bed of the river in the open space lying between the New Houses of Parliament and Westminster-bridge. The tops of the piles are left above high water mark: on these cross pieces will be placed, and a platform erected, and a number of workshops and sheds built thereon, in order that the whole of the unsightly wooden erections in New Palace-yard and opposite the east or principal entrance to Westminster-Hall may forthwith be removed. The greater portion of the old House of Commons is already pulled down, and on Friday (last week) the demolition of the last remaining portion of the House of Lords, including the entrance thereto, built by George IV., took place.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' FEMALE SCHOOL.—On Thursday a general court of the governors of this charitable institution was held at the school-house, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the establishment, as well as for the election of five children from a list of several candidates. The faith made in the progress of Dr. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hyderabad, several clergymen, and a crowded assemblage of the laity.

THE BARONESS VON BECK.—Mr. Bentley has just published a pamphlet, entitled "A refutation of the Charge of Imposition and Fraud recently made at the Police Court of Birmingham, against the Baroness von Beck, based made at the Police Court of Birmingham, against the Baroness von Beck, based upon authentic documentary evidence, collected by Constant Dervs de Moroda." A narrative of the circumstances under which the lady was arrested is given by M. de Moroda, who strongly contends that she was innocent of the charges made against her. He complains that the seizure of her papers by the accusers of the Baroness has removed the most important means of proving her innocence; but he adds that some weighty documentary evidence remains which he considers very important reader that she was no impostor. The narrative concludes by stating that the originals of all the documents printed in the pamphlet have been deposited with Mr. Bentley. The first document is a declaration of Von Beck, who was in Mr. Tyndal's house on the evening of the arrest. He makes it as "a tribute to truth," and he states, that, being a lieutenant in the Hungarian army in 1848, and aide-de-camp to Major Ladislaus von Ujhazy, he took upon himself the complaints that the seizure of her papers by the accusers of the Hungarian chiefs. The second document is a letter, dated Hamburgh, March, 1850, from Count Paul Esterhazy, addressed to the Baroness von Beck, which is followed by several from Sabbas von Vukovics, Minister of Justice in the Hungarian Government; from Thade Iczakowski, colonel of the Polish Legion in Hungary; from Wolfgang von Reuzey, colonel in the Hungarian army, and others, including one from Dr. Gilick to Mr. Bentley. Other documents follow regarding M. de Moroda himself, the object of which is to vindicate his character, and to prove that he has not been abandoned, as alleged, by his family. On the whole, the documents here published appear to be considerable importance if the points in issue; but whether that be so or not, we are sure that those who feel an interest in this singular case will remain imperfectly informed if they overlook the facts and statements contained in the publication just issued by Mr. Bentley.

SALE OF THE OLD HOUSE OF LORDS.—The sale of the materials of the old House of Lords, and the buildings immediately connected with it, was commenced on Wednesday morning, at about 11 o'clock. There was a pretty numerous attendance of builders, anxious to purchase up lots, but the prices fetched will were not so high as was expected. The work of demolition and disposing of the following portion of the old House of Commons, and several portions of the now Palace of Westminster are now seen to greater perfection than they were when the old premises were up.

ROBBERY AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—On Saturday information was circulated throughout the City and metropolitan divisions of police, that the case numbered 441, Class 10, in the Great Exhibition, had been forced open and plundered of several gold palates and sets of teeth in gold, the blocks studded with rubies and brilliants in the most cosily manner; they were the property of a gentleman in Burlington-street, and are of great value. On the same day information was received that some valuable thief had escaped in the morning himself of £100 worth of silver plate, crest a falcon's head; and, notwithstanding there is a porter stationed at either end, whom all must pass, got clear away with his booty.

A MR. Paterson, of Seward-street, St. Luke's, has taken up Mr. Hobbs' challenge, offering £200 to any one who will open his lock. He does not think there is any lock impervious to the ingenuity of man.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT OFFICER BY POISON.—On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. WYATT, the Coroner for East Surrey, at Bermondsey, upon Mr. Frederick Rebert Bolton, aged forty-one years, an officer connected with the Inland Revenue, who was accidentally poisoned by taking cyanide of potash. Mr. T. Russell, of No. 12, Parker-street, Horsleydown, surgeon, stated, that on the previous Thursday evening, about six o'clock, two persons brought the deceased into his surgery in a state of great exhaustion. He was perfectly speechless, but cold and pulseless, and stated that he believed he had swallowed about a teaspoonful of the mixture. Witness, knowing that acetone was a deadly poison, then considered the deceased would unquestionably die.—Was a deadly poison, then considered the deceased would unquestionably die.—Coroner: Will you have the goodness to explain the symptoms?—Witness: It will cause convulsions, and the face becomes livid. Coroner: Then one other means of voluntary vomiting, vertigo, and vomiting, with oppressed breathing and purging, but does not deprive persons of utterance.—Coroner: What quantity would produce death.—Witness: I should say from half an ounce to an ounce. It is commonly called "wolfs-bane," and a teaspoon might hold about 120 drops. Deceased must have taken sufficient to kill five persons. Witness gave the deceased ammonia, but he threw it off immediately. Other remedies were adopted, but he became excessively exhausted, and expired shortly afterwards. Witness had since made a *post mortem* examination of the body, the appearance of which he described. The poison usually destroys life in three to five hours.—William Bennett, a porter employed in the Inland Revenue-office, Tower-hill, said that he knew the deceased, whose duty was to gauge casks of spirits as well as medicated preparations, to ascertain their quantity and strength. The same being subject to a bonds duty. On the Thursday witness examined a box at St. Katharine's Wharf, which had been imported from Scotland, the same being accompanied with a permit, which indicated that the contents consisted of medicated spirits. The outer box which indicated that the contents consisted of medicated spirits. The outer box was beside this, containing one-fifth of a gallon. The bottle was wrapped in a paper covering, and was labelled, but the label could not be seen. Witness took the bottle to the office on Tower-hill, and, having drawn the cork, sniffed out a small quantity in a glass. Witness put a wooden pen-holder into the liquid, and then drew it across his lips. At that time Mr. Bolton (the deceased) was sitting in the office, looking towards witness, who said from his opinion as to the nature of the liquid, he should said he believed it was a bitter, and took the bottle out of witness's hand, and afterwards returned it. Witness then conveyed the bottle to Mr. Brain, the principal officer of that department, who directs the duties of the officers. Coroner: Have you no other means of testing these articles than by tasting them?—No, sir, it was the character, and not the strength, we were looking after. Mr. Russell, the surgeon, said the wrapper ought to have been labelled outside. The coroner was of a similar opinion, and added that the permit of the box ought to bear some indication of the contents of such highly dangerous packages. The jury returned the following special verdict:—"That the deceased met his death accidentally; and they (the jury) would suggest to the commissioners of Inland Revenue, that when any article of a poisonous character is imported, the permit should bear the word 'poison,' as well as the nature of the article itself."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births of 720 boys and 700 girls, in all 1420 children, are registered in the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 4, in the metropolitan districts. The average number is six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 was 1319. The deaths were 1014, in the same corresponding weeks of the years 1841-50 the average number was 980, but if the population in which this mortality occurred had been equal to the present number of inhabitants, the average would probably have been 1078. In the previous week, ending September 27, the deaths were 1014, and compared with which the last week has apparently produced an increase. However, the present return has been unduly augmented by coroners' cases, many of which properly belong to antecedent weeks, but have been accumulating till the end of the quarter, when their registration was ultimately completed. By far the greater proportion of deaths on which coroners hold inquests are produced by violent means, and fall under the general head of "violence" in the table of fatal causes. In last week 70 cases of this description are enumerated, and of these 3 were of poisoning, 1 by opium, 2 by narcotic drugs, 48 by hanging and suffocation, 13 of the result of poison, 5 of burns and scalds, 19 of hanging and suffocation, 13 of the result of poison, 5 of burns and scalds, 19 of drowning and 1 by cutting on a beer-house. The following analysis is presented of the 1014 deaths returned last week. The cause of death was certified in writing by qualified practitioners in 858 cases; returned by coroner's jury in 134 cases; not certified, because the deceased person had not medical attendant, in 13 cases; not certified, and only reported by informant of death, in 21 cases: total, 1014 cases. From the above it appears that the cases in which the disease was described by the medical attendant, together with those returned the disease was described by the medical attendant, together with those returned by the coroner, form a proportion of nearly 97 per cent. of the total number. Of the 1,014 persons in this return, 260, or about a fourth of the whole, were the victims of epidemic diseases; 5 died of cholera, 2 of diarrhœa, 1 of dysentery, 24 of scarlatina, 17 of measles, and 18 of small-pox. The wife of a gardener, who lived in New-street, Deptford, died on the 28th September of small-pox, at the age of 27. Next in fatality to epidemic class is the tubercular, which numbers 167 cases, of which 6 are ascribed to scrofula, 21 to tabes mesenterica, 31 to hydrocephalus, and 119 to phthisis or consumption. Diseases of the brain and nervous system follow in the order of fatality in the present table, and comprise 116 cases, of which 33 are due to apoplexy, and 40 to convulsions. Bronchitis, pneumonia, and other affections of respiratory organs number only 96 at this season.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer this week was 29.389 in. The mean temperature was 52·2 deg., which is slightly below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. On Friday and Saturday, last week, the mean daily temperatures were 56 deg. and 57 deg., which are respectively 3 and 4 degrees above the average of each day. The wind blew generally from the south; and the amount of horizontal movement of the air in the seven days was 855 miles,

HAVANNAH.—PART OF THE HARBOUR.—FORT OF ATARES, WHERE THE 50 INVADERS WERE SHOT.

THE LATE EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara*, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we have advices from Havannah to the 17th ult. Most of the prisoners, with the exception of the wounded, had been shipped for Spain. Before their departure from Havannah they wrote a letter of thanks to the British Consul-General, to the British Consulate, and to the American and British citizens of Havannah generally, for their kindness and generosity.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* describes the prisoners as brought to the city in different lots: as fast as they arrived they were shorn of their hair, chained two together, and placed all in one long saloon in the prison. During the first few days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to visit them. The British Consul, Mr. Joseph T. Crawford, did so on the first day, and, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. Sydney Smith, who had never ceased in his exertions on their behalf, gave them the first cheering words. On the next day, Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American Consul, asked for and obtained permission, and, told them that "the President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them." Mr. Smith continued to visit them twice daily, taking them small comforts and speaking in their behalf, by which means he improved in a very great degree their situation. He took up a subscription among the English residents for the purpose of providing extra clothing for those who were British subjects; and the secretary of the German Society, in consequence of receiving a letter from Captain Schlicht, went to see them, and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manner as the English Consul had provided for his countrymen.

On Monday morning they had coffee and bread before going on board. Besides what they received from the Government, each man had a pea-jacket, a woollen shirt, a pair of pants, a pair of stockings, and a tin pot; and on board ship were placed for their use 825 lb. of chocolate, 2 boxes of tobacco, 3 barrels of vinegar, and some small stores, and the sum of 735 dollars was placed in the hands of Captain Ortiz, of the *Primeira de Guatemala*, for general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Besides this, the German Society gave Captain Ortiz 136 dollars for the Germans, and several persons left sums for individuals. They embarked in high spirits and excellent health, all desiring a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their friends, with assurances of their high hopes of a speedy release.

THE GAROTTE.

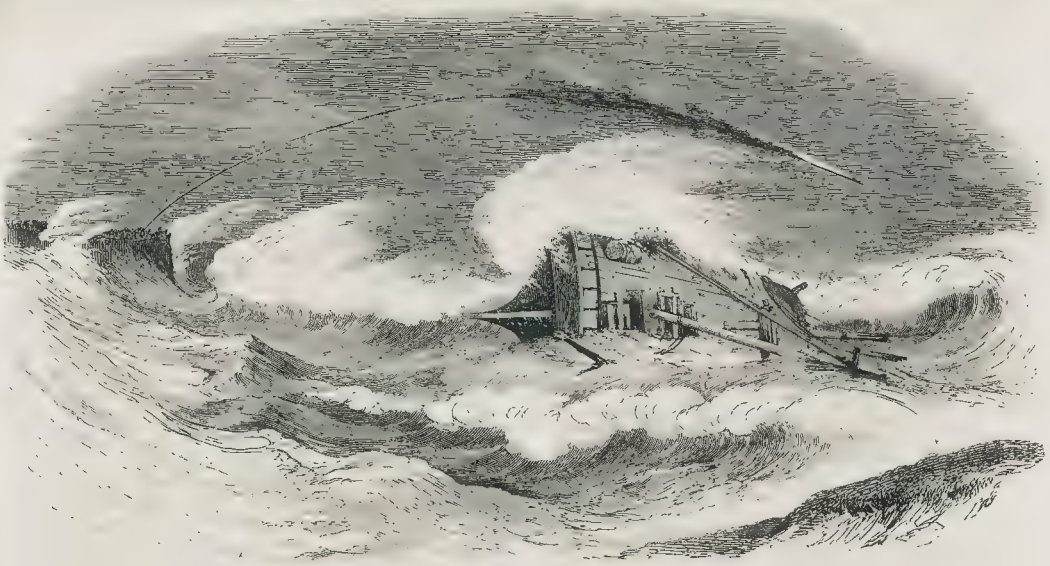
By aid of a Correspondent, we are enabled to illustrate the locality of the execution of the invaders under General Lopez.

In the central distance of the first View is shown the fort of Atares, where the fifty American and other prisoners were shot. To the left is the Prince's Fort, and below is the suburb of Jesus Maria. Part of the harbour of Havannah is shown, and to the right the city of Havannah.

In the second View is shown the entrance to Havannah, from the Prince's Fort, distant about two miles. In the centre is the Moro Castle and Lighthouse. To the right is the Punta, in front of which, facing the harbour, Lopez was executed. Beyond is the fortress of Cabana, one of the strongest in the world. The outward bound schooner, between the Moro and the Punta, shows the entrance to Havannah harbour. Every vessel entering the port is telegraphed by signals; and such houses as do not command a view of the Moro, reflect the signals by means of looking-glasses affixed to some lofty part of the premises.

Between the two Views is shown the *garrote*, the instrument by which Lopez was executed. This Sketch is chiefly given to prove, that, so far from being barbarous, the *garrote*, however degrading, is really the most instantaneous and humane mode of execution that can be devised. A collar is passed round the neck of the culprit, and introduced through a board at the back of the head when a single turn of a screw tightens the collar, so as to produce immediate strangulation.

ENTRANCE TO HAVANNAH FROM THE FUERTE DEL PRINCIPE



WRECK OF THE "MARY GRAY," UPON THE LONGSEAR ROCKS, SEATON CAREW, DURHAM.—FIRING CARTE'S ROCKET.

STORM AND WRECK UPON THE LONGSEAR ROCKS, DURHAM.

On the 26th ult. the north-east coast of England was visited by a violent storm, which has been productive of much damage to the shipping.

Our Engraving represents the wreck of the *Mary Gray*, of Montrose, seven of the crew of the brig *Roseau*, of Dundee, lost at the same time) was again launched, and succeeded in making fast to the wreck. As, however, she thus hung on by a rope and grapnel, her broadside was exposed to the enormous breakers, which extended as far as the eye could reach, and twice it was thought she would have upset. One of these mountain waves struck her with such violence as to throw three of her crew over her gunwale, and one of these had a narrow escape for his life. Though two of Carté's life-preservers were immediately thrown to him, he probably never saw them; and his convulsive efforts to catch at anything within his reach were terrific. A thousand persons watched his struggles in an agony of suspense, without the power to render assistance; and the crew of the life-boat, seeing that their comrade was fast drowning, were obliged to abandon the poor fellows upon the wreck, and succeeded in pulling him into the boat in a nearly exhausted state. He was landed at Seaton Carew, and immediately attended by a surgeon. The gallant attempt of the life-boat being thus rendered abortive, Carté's rockets were next resorted to: and at the fourth discharge the line was sent exactly over the middle of the wreck. The crew were, however, by this time, reduced to such a state of exhaustion as to be unable to haul in the necessary hawser, life-preservers, &c.; and those engaged in attempts to relieve them from their awful situation scarcely knew what steps to take, when it was suggested to warp a large bottle of hot coffee (containing a table spoonful of rum) to the exhausted mariners. Its effect was admirable. It afterwards appeared that they had not tasted food that day. Renewed strength was given them, the hawser was drawn over to the wreck, one of Carté's life-preservers rigged as a chair, and one by one the sailors were safely brought to land, amid the cheers of the crowds upon the neighbouring cliffs, after they had remained exposed to a tremendous sea upon the broadside of their ship for upwards of six hours.

Five of the crew of the *Roseau*, before referred to as wrecked at the same place, were also most gallantly rescued by the life-boat belonging to the Hartlepool West Dock; but not before one of the sailors had died in the rigging, and another been unhappily lost in attempting to board the boat.

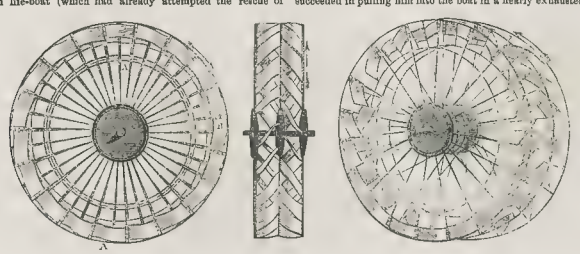
WRECK OF THE BRIGS "MARY" AND "HOPE," AT WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.

upon the Longsear Rocks, near Seaton Carew, in the county of Durham. The unfortunate vessel first struck about 11 A.M., at the distance of about half a mile from the shore; one hour afterwards she capsized, and drifted amid a tremendous sea to within 100 yards of the cliffs. The four men who formed her crew clung to the main shrouds, and were covered with clouds of spray from every sea which struck the wreck.

The Seaton life-boat (which had already attempted the rescue of

STORM AND SHIPWRECK OFF WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.

During the whole of Thursday afternoon and night of the 25th ult., there prevailed along the eastern coast of the island a fearful storm of wind and rain, the disastrous effects of which were felt off the shores of Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, in the destruction of several noble vessels, together with much damage to the smaller craft, consisting mainly of fishing-boats engaged in the herring fishery along the line



THE "COBURG" DOUBLE SCREW PROPELLER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

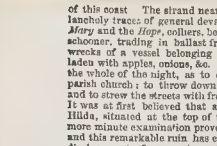
MR. JOSH. SILSBEE, THE YANKEE COMEDIAN, AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of this coast The strand near Whitby, in the latter county, bore melancholy traces of general destruction in the scattered fragments of the *Mary* and the *Hope*, colliers, belonging to the above port; the *Catherine*, schooner, trading in ballast from Arbroath to Newcastle; besides the wrecks of a vessel belonging to the alum trade, and of a French boat laden with apples, onions, &c. The storm raged with such fury during the whole of the night, as to carry away the staff and vane of the old parish church; to throw down a large stack of chimnies in the town, and to strew the streets with fragments of broken tiles and chimney-pots. It was at first believed that a portion of the venerable Abbey of St. Hilda, situated at the top of the cliff, had also been thrown down; but more minute examination proved this report to be fortunately unfounded; and this remarkable ruin has escaped with no further damage than the displacement of one or two of the minor portions of masonry. The strength of the gale was faintly imagined from the circumstance that nearly the half of one large coasting vessel was carried up bodily with the momentum of the waters, and deposited in shattered fragments upon the top of the adjacent pier.

Our Illustration represents the total wreck of the brigs *Mary* and *Hope*, the dismasted hulls of which were so battered and crushed by the waves as to present the appearance from the beach of but one dismantled vessel. The background exhibits a portion of the sea-wall, with the flag-staff and look-out of the Coast Guard service; while in the distance are seen one of the oldest streets of the town, built at the foot of a precipitous cliff, crowned with the ruins of St. Hilda's Abbey, and the scarcely less ancient church of St. Mary, Whitby. It is not yet fully ascertained whether any lives have been sacrificed in the loss of these and other vessel wrecked upon the coast; but, in the case of the *Catherine*, of Arbroath, which came on shore about two o'clock on Friday, the 26th, it was with the utmost difficulty only that the exhausted Captain, James Carlisle, and his crew of four mariners, were saved; indeed, but for the praiseworthy exertions of Lieutenant Hawkey, of the Coast Guard, ably seconded by the men under his command, the loss of these five individuals would have appeared unavoidable. The schooner became a total wreck within an hour of her striking the shore; and we regret to add, that, being uninsured, her unfortunate Captain and proprietors will have to bear the entire loss. By the kind intervention of the minister of St. Mary's, the Rev. James Davidson, a subscription has been set on foot on behalf of the shipwrecked crew of this vessel, from the proceeds of which it is hoped sufficient funds may be obtained to relieve the present distress of these four mariners, and to furnish them with the means of again reaching their distant home.

THE "COBURG" DOUBLE SCREW PROPELLER.

This ingenious Transatlantic invention, in the opinion of some of our leading engineers and men of science, seems calculated to effect as desirable an improvement in the comfort and speed of steamers, as that which the screw propeller has so lately proved practicable in the case of sailing vessels. The inventor, however, in the present instance, Mr. Richard Chatterton, we are pleased to learn, is an Englishman by birth; and though long sojourning abroad, still a British subject; being a resident of the port of Coburg, on lake Ontario, in Upper Canada, where his invention was perfected.



A A. Framework of the propeller, similar in that of a common wheel.
B B. Flats or paddles, of iron plate, or other suitable material, bent to the curve of the periphery, and fastened to the arms by screw bolts in the usual manner

Figures 1, 2, 3, in the Engraving, represent respectively the side, front, and perspective views of the propeller, which it will be perceived is intended to be applied as an ordinary paddle-wheel to the side of a vessel; the distinction being, that whereas in the one case the floats or paddles enter and leave the water horizontally and at intervals, with violent successive concussion and consequent disadvantage of downward pressure, unpleasant vibration and back lift, in the other they pass into and emerge from the sphere of resistance quietly and continuously, as a screw, without disturbing in front or lifting the water behind; at the same time being perfectly balanced at all points, as shown by the shading. Half of each float being precisely opposite a corresponding half on the other side, and forming together, as it were, a succession of wedges in their action upon the water, the pressure on the shaft is quite as square as in the common wheel; while the displacement being the same, with a larger surface of friction exposed to the surrounding water, and the shape of the float being spiral, the propelling effect below is proportionately increased; on the well known principle that a body wedge-shaped offers greater resistance in its transit through water with the point of the wedge foremost, than if it would do if reversed, because it is more easily drawn from than driven against the friction on its sides. Again, the water thrown abaft the wheel, on emerging, falls under the run of the vessel, helping to fill up the vacuum by her forward. The propeller has also, obviously, the further advantage of working much easier for the engine in a heavy sea, particularly a following sea, than the long square float; while in tide-ways or ascending rapid currents, the continuity of its action must prove equally beneficial. Moreover, it requires on wheels of large size a fewer number of arms than the common wheel; the only disadvantage in the appearance of the unboard-of bosses, represented in the model, the difference is in the ratio of 19 to 30, or more. Such are the leading points of improvement claimed by the inventor and patentee, to be at least a mile an hour compared with the old wheel, and with a total absence of vibration. The trial of its powers is easily practicable, as in its construction the framework is precisely the same as in the ordinary wheel: the cost of its application, we should suppose, must be comparatively trifling.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

We this week present our readers with a Portrait of Mr. Silsbee in his character of the Yankee ploughboy The part of Jonathan is a rare one on the English boards, though not entirely novel. Twelve years since, the American comedian, Mr. Hill, appeared in similar *rôles* in London—the Haymarket and Strand theatres furnished the scene of operation; and, subsequently, Mr. Hackett and Joseph Jefferson in Kentucky ohio monstrosities. These two gentlemen were decided actors —both admirable impersonators of comic humour and wit, and the latter a classical performer, capable of embodying Shaksperian genius. After three cases Dan Marble, but he made no impression comparable with that now "established" by Mr. Silsbee.

The performer is not supported by anything in the part or in the play that is of commendable excellence. He simply to spin his yarn, playing his tricks upon travellers, delaying his answers to questions until he can get well fee'd for it, and delivering interminable rolliloquies, full of droll stories, in the Yankee dialect, and with quaint peculiarities, that extort the laughter of a crowded house. No doubt, the engagement will be a profitable one to Mr. Webster. The merit of the individual is probably more apparent from the want of it in the piece. His manner is forbe most part quiet, and there is in his countenance and eye a roguish cast and twinkle that are very effective. His action, too, particularly in the "Cape Cod Reel," is eccentric and extravagant. But much that is characteristic, and sufficient, of course, lacks upon trust. They do not always understand what they applaud; it strikes them as odd, and that is sufficient to ensure the requisite amount of success.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 12.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 13 Fire Insurance Due.
TUESDAY, 14.—W. Penn born, 1644. Battle of Hastings, 1066.
WEDNESDAY, 15 .Murat shot, 1815.
THURSDAY, 16.—Parliament Houses burnt, 1834.
FRIDAY, 17.—Etheldreda. Sir Philip Sydney killed, 1586.
SATURDAY, 18 St. Luke the Evangelist.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 18, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
3 10	3 49	4 25	5 1	5 37	6 13	6 50
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
4 9	4 32	4 56	5 20	5 45	6 10	6 35

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—SOCIETY OF BLUES.—The Bishopsgate in John Lane, on the 23rd inst. at Half-past Three o'Clock, when the Stewards Tickets, £1 each, to be had of the Secretary, as under, or at the London Tavern.

EDWARD T LODGE, Secretary to the Stewards.

11, Throgmorton-street, 3d October, 1851.

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the applicable Science of Agriculture, and will begin on WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 8, at 9 o'Clock, A.M. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

COMMUNICATION between ENGLAND and IRELAND, via Holyhead, Three Times each way in Week-days, Twice on Sundays.—Reduced Fares and Accelerations of Trains.—Cork Passage, 4½ Hours; London to Dublin, 13½ Hours. 1st Class, £3. 2d Class, £2. Return Tickets (available for a Fortnight), 1st Class, £4 10s.; 2d Class, £3. Children under 12 half-price. Single Return Through Tickets are also issued between Liverpool and Dublin. For full particulars see Bradshaw's "Guide," page 7.; and Walsh's "Irish Railway Guide," page 29.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The GIRAFFE, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY; together with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

COMPLETION OF THE DOUBLE NUMBERS
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

On SATURDAY next, OCTOBER 18TH, 1851,
A FULL DESCRIPTION, WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS,
OF
HER MAJESTY'S FIRST VISIT
TO THE SEAT OF THE
COTTON MANUFACTURES OF ENGLAND.

A large ENGRAVING of the ASSEMBLAGE of 85,000 CHILDREN in the Peel Park, Manchester; Portrait of the Mayor of Manchester; Views of Worsley Hall, the Canal Conveyance for the Queen, the Railway Stations on the London and North-Western Railway, &c. &c.

Also, full ILLUSTRATIONS of the GRAND RECEPTION of HER MAJESTY at LIVERPOOL, LANCASTER, &c. Interior Views of celebrated Manufacturing Establishments visited by Prince Albert. On this occasion the opportunity will be taken to give our Subscribers accounts of the great Cotton District of England, Illustrated with about Twelve Pages of Engravings.

The CLOSE of the GREAT EXHIBITION, by PRINCE ALBERT, on the 15th OCT. The List of Prizes, &c., to Exhibitors.

This week's Publication will be the completion of the Double Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TWO SHEETS, with SUPPLEMENT GRATIS, Price ONE SHILLING.
Orders received in Town or Country by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

BOOKS &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Thrupp's Grammar.—Spain as it is.—The Land of Morning.—Turner on Patents and Copyright.—The Quadrature of the Circle.
Music.—The Bloomer Polka.—Grand National Polka.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—EXTRA NIGHT.—Brilliant assemblage of Talent: MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1851, Knowles' play of LOVE. Characters by Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Compton, Miss A. Vining, and Miss Cooper; Mr. W. Hem Morgan, the eminent tragedian from the Prince's Theatre, Glasgow (pupil of Mr. Frederick Webster), his first appearance in London; Messrs. Stuart, Farrell, and Braid. Popular Songs by Miss Pyne, Arthur Cole, and Miss Kate Hickson; Duet of Signor Garcia).—LA SONNAMBULA; by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Caulfield; Messrs. W. Harrison, Weiss, and Henry Bedford. Concl. PASTE DOWN, by M. El vain Characters by Miss A. Vining, Mrs. Caulfield, John Reeve, Lambert, Compton, Braid, and Henry Bedford.—Stalls, private boxes, and tickets may be had of Mr. FREDERICK WEBSTER, 33, Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

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ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—The Last Five Nights of the Season. MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, THE GAMESTER. A MODEL OF A WIFE, and the ALHAMBRA. 14, Love in a Maze, a Farce and the Alhambra. 15, Town and Country, a Farce, and the Alhambra. 16, The Wife's Secret, a Farce, and the Alhambra. 17, Twelfth Night, a Farce, and the Alhambra, being the Last Night of the Season.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—LAST WEEK but ONE, and Triumphant Success of the BATEMAN CHILDREN.—MONDAY, OCT. 13, will be produced, for the First Time at this Theatre, the YOUNG SCAMP, with other Entertainments. KATE BATEMAN in the CHARACTER, and LAST NIGHT of the SEASON, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, when the Doors will be opened at Half-past Six, and the Performances will commence at Seven precisely. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open from Ten till Five.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—KATE BATEMAN'S BENEFIT, and LAST NIGHT of the SEASON.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that KATE BATEMAN'S BENEFIT is fixed to take place on SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1851, under distinguished Patronage being the last appearance of Kate and Ellen Bateman in London, on which occasion they will be favoured with Two Novel and successful Petite Comedies, entitled, by Mr. Oxenford, 4s; Pit, 2s 6d; Amphitheatre, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s; £1 11s 6d; and £2 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open from Ten till Five.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Under the Management of Mr. THOMAS M'COLLUM.—GRAND EQUESTRIAN FESTIVAL of ALL NATIONS. Positively the Last Week but One of the unheard-of success attending the American and French Troupes, the Proprietor has resolved to give an entire Week's Feasts of Equestrian Sports, the Company Alone Engaged, with a magnificent succession of grandeur and extent all former efforts of the dis.inguished management, on MONDAY next, and every evening during the week. Mons. Pierre Laurent, Mons. Jacques, Mr. Hernes, 3s; Pit, 1s 6d; Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.—The Doors open at Seven o'Clock; commence at Half-past Eight.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, OCT. 13th, and during the Week, for the 10lst time this Season, the magnificent Spectacle of MAZEPPA, or, the WILD HORSE. Third Week of the wonderful Performances of the ITALIAN BROTHERS. After which, the Equestrian Scenes of MONS. and MDME. MACONI. Mons. Pezucci's highly-trained Chargers, "Bayard," and "Johnson," will go through their wonderful Performances. To conclude with a Laughable Farce. Doors open at Seven o'Clock; commence at Half-past Eight.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—SCOTLAND.—Ventriloquist, quite Extraordinary.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, Oct. 13, Dundee; Oct. 14, Perth; Oct. 15, Montrose; Oct. 16, at Aberdeen; on Friday, Oct. 17, at Montrose; on Monday, Oct. 20, at St Andrew's; on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at Kirkcaldy; on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at Burnt Island; on Thursday, Oct. 23, at Edinburgh; on Friday, Oct. 24, at Stockton on Monday, Nov 3, at Gateshead; and on Tuesday, Nov 4, at Thirsk. Begin at 7 p.m.—Stalls, 4s; sixteen, 2s.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, showing Southampton Docks, Calais, the Tagus, Tarifa, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent mausoleum, the "Taj Mahal" (the Star of Beauty) by moonlight, the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior), immediately preceded by the CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN, is exhibited daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s, 2s 6d, and 5s; more space and a better view from the second row of seats. The first row is for those who prefer the power of Chance sitting to give a grand Assault of Arms, in addition to a Chinese Concert. Admission, One Shilling

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION, with LECTURES on them, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The present Lectures are by J. H. Pepper, Esq. on the Application of Iron and Steel in the Manufactures of the United Kingdom, now exhibiting in the Crystal Palace; and by Dr. Bachhoffner on the Electro-Metallurgical Process, by Messrs. Elkington's Specimens. The exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, magnifying objects 4,000 times, and showing the Animalcules in Water, &c. The great Economy of Cooking by Gas explained. A Lecture on the History of the Harp, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq. with Vocal and Instrumental Illustrations. Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half price. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and every evening from Seven till Half-past Ten.

COUNTY FIRE-OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, and 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.—Established 1806.
It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this Office, the renewals of which fall due at Michaelmas, that the same will be paid on or before the 14th of October. The terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to a large share of public support. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally or by post, to either of the above offices, or to any of the Agents who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom. JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

WITH THE PRESENT
DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
IS GIVEN
THE LARGE PRINT
OF THE
INTERIOR OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1851.

THE close of the Exhibition naturally suggests to us the occasion of saying a few words in reference to the Supplements of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which we have published from week to week, with but few exceptions, since May last, in order that we might render our Journal a fitting record of so great an event as the Great Industrial Congress of 1851. Though we were compelled, in consequence of the very great expense of these Supplements—an expense which the reader will understand, when we state that the price of paper alone, without the penny stamp, and without the cost of illustration, or of engraving, or of the composition of a line of type, to say nothing of literary contribution s, was upwards of £600 per week—to charge a double price for our Journal, we are happy and proud to acknowledge that the public cheerfully responded to our efforts. It has possibly happened that here and there we have given some slight dissatisfaction by the extra charge, and that one or two, or at most a dozen, of our old readers and correspondents have expressed their disapprobation; but, when we state that our exertions to illustrate the Great Exhibition almost doubled our ordinary sale in the first week of May, and that now, at the close of the Exhibition, we find that our regular and permanent sale has increased by upwards of 20,000 copies per week—of itself a very large circulation—our old as well as new readers will see that we have every reason to be grateful to the public for their support, and that we are fully justified in the conviction that the extra exertions we made were expected at our hands. During the period that has elapsed since the opening of the Exhibition, we have published in our Supplements no less than 773 Engravings of the articles exhibited, and of scenes in the Crystal Palace. Some of these Engravings, which have been presented gratuitously to our subscribers, in addition to our Supplements, have been of a size unprecedented in wood engraving; while their excellence, of which we need not ourselves speak, has been acknowledged in the most unanimous and cordial manner by our contemporaries, by our readers, and by the public generally. The fine print which we this week present gratuitously with our Supplement, has cost us upwards of £1200; but, in stating these facts, we do not so much desire to take credit for our past efforts as to inform our friends and subscribers, that, on all future occasions of public interest, we shall neither spare labour 'nor expense to make our Journal worthy of the unprecedented and increasing patronage it has received. The Supplement which we shall issue on Saturday next, the 18th, for the twofold reason of her Majesty's visit to the manufacturing districts, and that we may worthily complete the History of the Exhibition by a list of the prizes awarded, and other details which will not be made public in time for our current Number, will be the last of the Exhibition series.

In conclusion, we trust our readers will give us credit for future exertions, whenever needed, commensurate with or superior to those which we have made in time past; and that we shall continue to hold the course which has made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the most successful and popular journal in Europe.

THERE is no longer any room to doubt that gold in considerable, if not large, quantities has been discovered on the surface of the ground in the district of Bathurst, in Australia. The first accounts bore an appearance of exaggeration, and of general untrustworthiness, which all subsequent information has tended to remove. Not only have the Australian journals and private letters received in London become more and more precise and emphatic in their details, but the gold itself has arrived, to be seen and touched, and to carry conviction to the minds of the most incredulous. Whether the gold exists in such large quantities as to justify such a rush to the colony as that which has taken place to California, remains to be seen; but in the meantime there is sufficient inducement to lead to the new Dorado a large proportion of the young and adventurous spirits already in the southern hemisphere, and to direct to the charmed spot all the superfluous blackguardism of a region, which, thanks to the penal system of England, is by no means destitute of the commodity. The Australian colonies have long been striving to free themselves from the infliction which we have continued to impose upon them, and imploring the Colonial-office to cease the shower of criminality and vice which it has discharged from month to month upon their unlucky shores for the last quarter of a century. The gold of Bathurst is likely to prove more efficacious for their relief than their remonstrances, however indignant or rebellious; for if thieves and scoundrels of every degree can qualify themselves for transportation, and, in due time, for a course of the Australian diggings, we shall find the home supply of candidates rather too plentiful to be pleasant or convenient. We suppose, therefore, that the first great result of the new discovery will be a lull, or a discontinuance of our transportation system, as far as Australia is concerned. We do not imagine, however, that the diggings of Australia, even if quite as prolific of the precious metal as the latest accounts would seem to indicate, will have much influence upon the commercial dealings of the world, or upon the price of gold as a commodity. All the treasures of California have scarcely had a perceptible effect; and it is to be doubted whether the gold of the Uralian mountains and of California together have much more than replaced the wear and tear of the world's coinage, and the consumption of gold for the domestic purposes of civilised nations. Gold-plating and gilding, and the wants of the bookbinder, the paperhanger, the house decorator, the ornamental carver, and a whole host of other artificers who minister to the luxuries of a population which is rapidly on the increase in all the civilised countries of the Old and the New World, must necessarily employ the ultimate waste, a large quantity of the precious metal; and the day seems to be far distant, even with Australia as a new field of treasure, when the relative values of gold and other commodities necessary to mankind will be seriously disturbed. One thing, however, is tolerably certain—a steady if not a large increase of immigration into Australia, and a consequent impetus to the growing fortunes of that rich and beautiful country. Even without the impetus of the gold fever, Australia was destined, we cannot doubt, to become, in the fullness of time, a new Britain in the southern hemisphere, to rival the fame and the power of the mother country, and to share with ourselves and the United States of America, the empire of the globe.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS FROM THE NORTH.

LIVERPOOL AND THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

ON Tuesday morning last, at eight o'clock, her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal family, left Balmoral, on their return to the south. It was a miserably cold, bleak, wet morning, the rain pouring down in torrents; and, as a natural consequence, there were but very few persons, and those from the immediate neighbourhood, in attendance to witness the departure of the Court. The Royal party proceeded by Ballater, Aboyne, and Banchory, to the Stonehaven station of the Aberdeen Railway, where the Royal saloon carriage belonging to the London and North-Western Railway was in waiting for their conveyance to Edinburgh. The Royal party reached Stonehaven about half-past one, where luncheon was provided; and, after a stay of a short time, the Royal train proceeded southward with two engines, and escorted by several of the directors of the Aberdeen Railway.

The Royal train proceeded at a very rapid pace along the line. On reaching Forfar, where the Scottish Midland Line commences, Mr. Stirling, of Kippendavie, and one of the other directors of that company, relieved the directors of the Aberdeen line.

Shortly after leaving this station a casualty befel one of the carriages in the rear, the axle having taken fire from the friction, owing to the rapidity at which the Royal train was proceeding. This was fortunately observed at the very first, and a carriage was procured in its stead. After a delay of a quarter of an hour the train again proceeded on its journey, no stoppage occurring till the Royal party reached Perth, where the directors of the Midland Junction line gave place to those of the directors of the Scottish Central, the Lord Provost of Perth, Provost Sawers of Stirling, and Mr. Ronald.

At the Port City a military guard of honour was in turned out at the railway station; and a large assemblage of citizens was present, who conducted themselves with the greatest decorum. After waiting a few minutes, the Royal train again started, and was again stopped for a short time to take in coal and water. Here also a guard of honour was turned out to salute her Majesty, and a considerable crowd was collected. The Royal train, however, only delayed for a minute or two.

At Polmont, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Hog of Newliston, and another director of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, were in attendance to receive her Majesty.

The Royal train had hitherto had two engines belonging to the Scottish Central attached to it, but company were changed at Mars travelled over from Stonehaven. Here, however, these were removed, and one of the largest and most powerful of the engines connected with the Edinburgh and Glasgow took their place. From this point everything went smoothly alone, the Royal party proceeding at a dashing rate, till the train reached Broomhouse, about six miles from Edinburgh, where, unfortunately, another casualty befel it. On reaching the place above-named, a noise, as of a slight explosion, was heard, and a dense cloud of smoke was immediately seen rising from the engine, enveloping the carriages in the rear for a minute or two: and the train all at once came to a dead stand. Steps were immediately taken to ascertain the cause of the accident, when it was discovered that the coal-pipe, by which the engine is supplied with water, had given way. No time was lost in communicating the circumstance to her Majesty, and informing her that no person was hurt, and that there was no cause for alarm. Intelligence of the event had been dispatched along the line, and the pilot engine, which had hitherto preceded the Royal train at a short distance, was brought back. After the disabled engine got off the train, the pilot engine was attached to the train in the rear. This involved a delay of three-quarters of an hour, during which time her Majesty kept her place in the saloon carriage. She appeared not the least disconcerted, but good-humouredly remained herself to the inevitable stoppage.

A train being now in from Glasgow a short time after, signals were at once had recourse to, and other steps taken, to apprise those in charge of it of what had happened, and to prevent it coming onwards upon the Royal carriages. We regret to state, that Earl Grey, in coming out of one of the carriages, on being made aware of the accident, slipped his foot, and received a slight sprain.

All things having been put in proper train for proceeding, the Royal party again pursued their journey, and reached Edinburgh at five minutes to eight o'clock an hour and a half behind the time fixed upon.

On alighting at the Queen's station, at St. Margaret's, her Majesty was received by the directors of the North British Railway, and by Mr. Sheriff Gordon, Major-General Riddell, and J. A. Campbell, Esq.

The Royal party appeared in excellent health and spirits, evidently much benefited by their sojourn in the North, and in no way fatigued by the length of the journey.

The Royal *cortège* having formed, and the escort of dragoons taken up their position, the cavalcade proceeded at a smart pace in the direction of Holyrood, amidst the loyal congratulations of the assembled multitude who lined the carriage-way on either side.

On reaching the palace, her Majesty was received by the Lord Provost and (in the absence of the Duke of Hamilton) by Mr. Rutherford, deputy-keeper of Holyrood Palace. The Royal dinner party in the evening consisted of her Majesty, Prince Albert, Lord Panmure, and members of the suite.

DEPARTURE FROM EDINBURGH.

On Wednesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, left Holyrood, proceeding by the Abbey-hill, Regent-road, and Princes-street to the Caledonian Railway terminus at the Lothian-road. The line of street and Regent-road was lined with troops, and a large number of the citizens were assembled to give a parting welcome to her Majesty on her departure for England. The streets were kept by the military and police. Over the entrance to the terminus a fine canopy, beautifully decorated with the royal arms and evergreens, was erected. The Royal party left the station about nine o'clock, amidst the cheering of the assembled thousands. The weather was very favourable.

CARLISLE.

The train arrived at Carlisle at 11.50, and was received with a Royal salute from the castle. On the platform of the station, which was very elegantly decorated, were assembled the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord-lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; the Earl of Carlisle, G. Head, Esq., High Sheriff, &c.

The High Sheriff having presented a magnificent bouquet to her Majesty, and the address of the town council having been read, the train proceeded on its way, the Queen not having alighted during her short stay.

LANCASTER.

Her Majesty arrived at Lancaster, the capital of her Duchy, at a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon. This "good old town" had been in a flutter of excitement ever since her Majesty's intention had been intimated, and preparations on a considerable scale had been made for a fitting reception.

The Castle of Lancaster, which forms the chief object in the Majesty's view, occupies a commanding position on a hill to the west of the town. The towers at present standing are the Dungeon Tower, Adrian's Tower, the Bell Tower, the Gateway Tower, and the large square central citadel, called the Lunguss, to the summit of which her Majesty ascended.

The reception which awaited her Majesty was very gratifying. The route from the railway station to the Castle was lined with spectators, and barriers were erected to preserve strict decorum. The Royal party was met at the station by the High Sheriff, Thomas Percival Heywood, Esq., and by the Mayor of the borough, H. Gregson, Esq. On the Queen's arrival she entered the High Sheriff's carriage, and, preceded by the Mayor, senior Alderman (J. Dockray, Esq.), and the Town-clerk, the Royal *cortège* proceeded up Meeting-house-lane, crossing at the top of Market-street, by Castle-hill, and passing three exceedingly neat triumphal arches composed of evergreens, and decorated with flags, &c.

On the Castle Parade an immense platform was erected, on which were placed about 5000 persons, whose views were exceedingly loyal as the Royal party were in sight.

The Queen was conducted into the Shire-hall by the customary entrance, passing through the Judge's returing-room. On her entrance into the beautiful court-house, the whole company, which comprised the *élite* of the county, received her Majesty by bowing, according to an instruction to that effect. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert and the Royal children, the Earl of Carlisle, and the usual suite.

Archdeacon Brooke, accompanied by E. G. Hornby, Esq., chairman of the Lancaster sessions; — Foster, Esq., chairman of the Salford sessions; and T. B. Addison, Esq., chairman of the Preston Sessions, were then introduced to her Majesty. When Mr. Brooke read the address of the county magistracy, the whole of her Majesty replied, but in so low a tone that what she said was not heard beyond the circle. The four gentlemen had then the honour of kissing hands.

The Mayor, Alderman Dockray, and Town Clerk were then presented, and the borough address was read by the latter. The Mayor and Alderman Dockray had the honour of kissing hands.

The Royal party then quitted the Hall, amidst the warm and hearty plaudits of the assemblage.

Her Majesty afterwards ascended the Lungess Tower; and, after lunching, she returned to the station, and the train immediately proceeded on its way to Rainhill, where it arrived at half-past four o'clock. The Royal party here alighted, and proceeded to Croxteth Hall, the seat of the Earl of Sefton, arriving at twenty minutes past five o'clock. The weather was exceedingly fine, and large crowds, principally of the surrounding gentry, who had received special invitations, welcomed the Royal visitors on this their Sovereign's first visit to Lancashire. Her Majesty, noble host, the Earl of Sefton, escorted the Queen to the door, followed by Prince Albert and Countess of Sefton. A splendid dinner party had the honour of her Majesty's presence in the evening. [For Engraving and description see page 453.]

LIVERPOOL.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening.

There is nothing more gratifying than a Royal progress in fine weather—nothing more cheerless in wet—and such was that of to-day. Last night was one of the most brilliant it has ever been our lot to behold—to-day, one of the most dismal, the rain pouring in torrents throughout the day. Last night Liverpool was indeed gay; not a street was there in the Royal route which was not overburdened with stands, gay decorations, and colours. This morning some preparations to do honour to her Majesty were still there, but all was dull and cheerless—flags dangled in the wet, the mottos and decorations in the stands were many of them washed away, and but few persons, even as late as two o'clock, were to be seen in the streets; and we doubt not that the few of the gentler sex who were abroad wished that at least their upper garments were only Bloomer length, whatever may have been their opinion of the other portion of the costume.

Her Majesty and Royal party arrived from Croxteth Hall about half-past ten, and having been received by the High Sheriff of the county, and the Mayor and Corporation, at the West Derby road, were conducted to the George's landing-stage, where the members of the Dock Committee were in readiness to receive her Majesty, within a circular tent, erected by Mr. Benjamin Edgington. Addresses were presented to her Majesty from the Chamber of Commerce and the Dock Committee, which were most graciously received.

On the river, which, under other circumstances, would have been a most splendid sight, everything had been done that was possible to render the pageant worthy of the occasion: the river was lined with a double row of steamers and other vessels, gaily dressed out in the colours of all nations. The stands on both the Lancashire and Cheshire sides of the river had been admirably prepared, but were in a great measure deserted, except at the most prominent points, where a few of umbrellas met the view. At ten o'clock we took our station on board the *Commodore*, one of the finest vessels, the *Tydeus* and *Albany* being in the others, placed at the disposal of the Dock Committee to accompany the Royal steamer, which dropped down the river to its station off the George's landing-place, where her Majesty was to embark about half-past eleven o'clock. Almost immediately afterwards the firing of a Royal salute announced the arrival of her Majesty; and at twenty minutes to twelve the saluting of the Royal standard on board the *Fury*, and the cheering of the crowd, proclaimed that her Majesty had embarked. The course around the river either on the Lancashire or Cheshire side was marked by little naval structure there were small craft, from the steam-tug to the pleasure-yacht, and the number that could, under the circumstances, be done to give her Majesty a hearty reception, and at the Queen's Dock the authorities had drawn out a large number of children connected with the Liverpool schools, to sing the National Anthem, which they endeavoured to do to the best of their infantile ability. About half-past twelve, her Majesty, who only proceeded to New Brighton, and came to George's Dock, landed at the latter place amidst the most cheerful demonstration we had heard during the day, of hurraing, firing of guns, and ringing of bells. During the Royal progress, the *Commodore*, not calling her steamers to a halt, was descried by the captain of the *Commodore*, ran her two-boom into the mizen halyard of the latter vessel, abreast of the Queen's Dock, and carried away her mizen mast, immediately upon her Majesty's arrival, she was conducted to the Town Hall, arriving about 1 o'clock. Her Majesty, with the Royal family, having entered the grand hall-room, which was very elegantly fitted up, the following address was presented to her:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Liverpool, approach with the most respectful to offer the homage of our devoted loyalty, and to express the universal joy of the inhabitants of this borough, now for the first time gladdened by your Royal presence.

"We welcome with delight a Sovereign who, displaying from the throne a brilliant example of private virtue, so sways the sceptre of public rule as to unite the hearts of her people in firm and dutiful attachment to her person and Government.

"Knowing that your Majesty is ever intent on the welfare of the realm, we view this gracious visit as a mark of Royal regard for the town and trade of Liverpool; and we indulge a hope that your Majesty will have seen with satisfaction the public buildings now in the course of completion, and the arrangements to accommodate the shipping of a seaport remarkable for the rapid progress and extent of its commerce.

"Our joy on this auspicious occasion is enhanced by the presence of the illustrious Prince, your Royal Consort, who to many well-earned claims to our fervid admiration and esteem, as the patron of science and improvement, adds peculiar claims on the gratitude of this community: we rejoice at the great works inaugurated here by his Royal Highness, and which blend his name with our commercial enterprises, are now in full operation, and that the structure which he graciously condescended to found is now completed as a Sailors' Home.

"Thankful for the wise and benign exercise of Royal authority, and for the advantages of constitutional government, we fervently pray that many years of public and private felicity may be added to your Majesty's reign, and that future generations in this kingdom may long enjoy, under your Royal line, such blessings as are now most gratefully acknowledged.

"Given under the Common Seal of the borough of Liverpool, this ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one."

The following is the Queen's reply:—

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I accept with pleasure your loyal address, and I am glad to convey through you to the inhabitants of the borough my warm thanks for the very cordial welcome which I have received from them on the occasion of my visiting, for the first time, this great commercial town, of which I have viewed with just admiration the magnificent docks, warks and buildings."

The Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Children were then conducted to the balcony of the centre window of the hall-room, overlooking the area of the Exchange, in which a large number of parties were assembled, the windows surrounding it being filled with elegantly-dressed ladies. The Royal party were most cordially received, and the cheers of the company for a long time rent the air.

After Her Majesty returning from the balcony, she was conducted to the drawing-room of the Mayor, where a very elegant luncheon was served to the Royal party.

As ten minutes to three the Queen and Royal family were conducted to their carriages, and, having visited St. George's Hall, departed from Liverpool about four o'clock, which, from the weather, for the first time, cleared up.

Her Majesty was most cordially received throughout the whole of her progress.

MANCHESTER.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

Her Majesty arrived at the Patricroft station of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. The Earl of Ellesmere was in attendance to receive her Majesty. The Duke of Wellington, who is among the guests at Worsley, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was also present. His Grace was very warmly greeted by her Majesty.

The Royal party were conducted from the railway station to Lord Ellesmere's state barge, in which her Majesty was conveyed along the Bridgewater Canal to Worsley Hall. The banks of the canal were crowded with spectators, by whom her Majesty was vociferously cheered along the whole route. Her Majesty alighted at the pavilion, in front of the mansion, shortly after five o'clock, and immediately proceeded, in one of the Royal carriages, across the park to the mansion. The rain continued to fall heavily until after nightfall. Happily the day passed off without accident. Manchester is in a state of the greatest excitement to-night; the principal streets present a perfect glare of illuminations, and all business is suspended.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.—Letters from Vienna of the 2d inst. state that the Count and Countess de Chambord arrived in that capital from Linz on the 30th ult., and on the following day returned to Frohsdorf, where they expected shortly to receive the visit of several French personages of distinction.

THE VICTORIA REGIA WATER LILY.—Messrs. Weeks, of King's-road Nursery, Chelsea, have received the Banksian medal of the Horticultural Society, for the 90th blossom of the Royal water lily, which flowered in an open pond.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The first despatch transmitted by the Submarine Telegraph between Calais and Dover to Calais, and printed by the machine of Mr. Brett, is as follows:—

"Printed by the Submarine Telegraph, for Count D'Orsay.

"M. Léon Faucher has declined, on his own responsibility, to grant permission for the use of the submarine telegraph between Paris and London. The proposition now under consideration of the conference between M. Fay, the director of telegraphs, has been sent for to give an opinion as to the case of charges, in case the permission should be granted. That it should be refused cannot for a moment be assumed to be within the bounds of possibility, but the hesitation and delay is an instance of that hesitating and inconsistency which a check upon all improvements, and to which Girardin so forcibly applied the other day, when he attacked, in the personal exercise of the President, Count d'Orsay, and Mr. Brett, that two wire had ever been allowed to touch the French shore."

St Cloud, le 29me Septembre, 1851. Présidence de la République — Cabinet.

Monsieur—Le Président est fondé à penser que la permission empruntée par vous avec un fil laire part de la première communication du télégraphe électrique entre Douvres et Calais—communication si merveilleuse qu'elle semble supprimer tous les distances entre les deux nations, et en quelque sorte les réunir en un espace. Le Président me charge de l'honneur de vous annoncer, avec ses remercimens les plus félicitations sincères. Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

Le Chef du Cabinet, MOUQUERIE.

Messieurs les Directeurs de la Compagnie de l'Télégraphe Sous-marin entre Douvres et Calais.

A passenger, at the instance of the directors of the London and Brighton Railway, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the Steyning House of Correction for defrauding the company by using a non-transferable ticket issued to another person.

A letter of the 2d inst., from Coblentz, states that the large powder-mills of MM. Meielmack Brothers, near that city, blew up on the previous day with a tremendous explosion, which was heard at a distance of seven miles.

The Chaplain of Richard Swift, Esq., the Roman Catholic Sheriff, is not, as was erroneously described last week, at page 407, Father O'Connor, from Islington," but the Very Rev. Thomas O'Connor, P.P. of Loughgilly, &c., in the county of Roscommon, Ireland.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AT BALMORAL.

The movements of the Royal party since our last publication, up to their departure for the south, have been of a routine nature.

The Marchioness of Douro left Balmoral on Thursday, having been relieved by the Viscountess Canning.

The Duchess of Kent daily joined the party at dinner.

The Prince Consort has been employed each forenoon either in deer-stalking or shooting.

On the evening of Thursday, the 2nd, her Majesty gave a ball to the tenants on Balmoral and the neighbouring estates.

On Tuesday last, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite left Balmoral for the south.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

On Wednesday the Rev. Frederick Charles Plumptre, D.D., and Master of University College, having been re-nominated Vice-Chancellor of the University by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, took the oaths of office in full Convocation, and entered upon the duties of the Vice-Chancellorship, for the fourth year, with the accustomed solemnities. The following heads of houses were afterwards nominated by their Vice-Chancellor to act as Pro-Vice-Chancellors during his absence from the University; viz. the Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's; the Rev Dr. Symonds, Warden of Wadham; the Rev. Dr. Richards, Rector of Exeter; and the Rev. Dr. Cotton, Provost of Worcester.

ETON COLLEGE.—The annual examinations for his Royal Highness Prince Albert's Prizes for the German, French, and Italian languages, commenced on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., and ended on Monday last. Great interest was felt by the candidates as to the result, which was announced this evening in Mr. Hawtrey's house, in the presence of the Provost, Head Master, Vice-Provost, and other members of the College. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—*German* (first prize, Newman; 2nd ditto, Gem (selected in order of merit)—3rd, Mitford; 4th, Wilberforce. Lord Powerscourt; 5th, Paul; 6th, Lambton; 7th, Hayward; 8th, Beauvy, 9th, Wilder. *French* (first prize, Del Bel; 2nd ditto, Newman; 3rd ditto, Gem (selected in order of merit)—4th, Mitford; 5th, Wilberforce. Lord Powerscourt; 6th, Paul, 7th, Lambton; 8th, Hayward; 9th, Beauvy, 10th, Wilder. *French* (first prize, Del Bel; 2nd ditto, Newman at Cribb's Hospital and Merryman at Tailor—the two candidates last prize, Mr. Byng; 2nd ditto, Mr. Dilon. Next in merit (alphabetically arranged) Antrobus, Lambton, Mitford, Paulet, Puxley, Sainburne, Mr. Vernon. *Italian* (Examiner, Signor Tommasi, six candidates) 1st prize, Mr. Byng; 2nd ditto, Puxley. Selected for merit—3rd, Scott, Ma; 4th, Sainburne; 5th, Campbell. Mr. Byng was declared the greatest proficient in two languages.

DIOCESAN SECOND MEETING AT DERBY.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of 300 clergy and laity assembled at Derby, under the presidency of the Rev. T. Collins, of Ruanseborough. A report was read and adopted, and the following resolutions were moved, seconded, and supported by the venerable Archdeacon Denison, Captain Mosrsom, J. D. Dickenson, Esq., the Rev. L. Merewether, Canon Trevor, F. Morewether, Esq., and J. Russel, Esq., the Revs.—Cooke, and Mr. Vernon. Resolved—That the Bishop Blomfield Diocesan Board of Education is entitled to the cordial support of the clergy and laity of the diocese, and that the following resolutions be adopted as the basis of its constitution. That the encouragement which the committee have already received from nearly all persons in official situations with whom they have had communication, is an additional motive for their continuing to press upon the minds of churchmen the necessity of diocesan synods, with the same respect and deference for ecclesiastical order and authority, which they have hitherto exhibited. That this meeting request the committee to return thanks to all persons and parties who have generously assisted them in their labours, and to Mr. Caswell and Mr. Pound for papers presented to them, without pledging itself to the statements and opinions contained therein." A finance committee was appointed, and thanks voted to the chairman, committee, and secretaries, and the meeting adjourned to early in February, to London.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Chancellorship:* The Rev. C. W. Bagot, rector of Castle Rising, Norfolk, to the office of chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells. *Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. T. B. Coney, in the Cathedral of Bristol. *Rectories:* The Rev. H. F. Gurney to Tregony, Cornwall; the Rev. G. H. Marsh to Great Snoring and Thursford, Norfolk.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Edward Manners, from his tenants on the Goadby Marwood estate, Leicestershire; the Rev. William Mountford Stacey, from the churchwardens, overseers, householders, and heads of families, members of the Established Church, of the parish of Revelstoke, Devon; the Rev. Charles Nutt, from the parishioners of Twerton, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; the Rev. A. D. Bell, from the teachers of St. Mary's Sunday-school, Newtown, near Leeds; the Rev. George Geddes, from the congregation of Skewen, Glamorganshire; the Rev. Evan Lewis, of Llandebie, Carmarvonshire, from the congregation of the Rev. J. P. Murphy, from the minister, teachers, and scholars of St. Bartholomew's, Liverpool.

We regret to learn that the Bishop of Bath and Wells is in a precarious state of health.

It is said, that, in consequence of ill health, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol does not intend to hold a visitation this year, but that the Archdeacon of the diocese will act for the Lordship.

The Rev. Henry Short has resigned the perpetual curacy of Admaston, near Lancaster. The living is in the gift of the Rev. James Turner, Rector of Lancaster.

GORHAM *v.* ELPHER.—From a list privately circulated of contributions to the Bampton Lecturer's defraying the expenses incurred by the late Mr. Gorham in his celebrated cause, we learn that the total expenses of the contest were £3604 7s. 8d., and the total contributions £3307 9s. 10d., leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £253 2s. 2d. The auditors, in presenting their statement, observe, "We have no hesitation in paying the balance of £253 2s. 2d. into the hands of Mr. Gorham's executors."

The rectorship of St. Giles-in-the-fields is vacant by the decease of the Rev. Dr. Tyler, which took place at his residence, in Bedford-square, on Sunday morning.

ENGLISH CHURCH AT GENEVA.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of the English church at Geneva took place on the 1st. It was performed by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by his Lordship's chaplain, the chaplain of the English church, and the members of the committee. There was a large number of persons present, consisting of some English families of distinction who are staying at Geneva, and many inhabitants of the town. Two services was read by the Bishop in a most impressive manner. At the close of the ceremony, the Bishop made a feeling and eloquent address to those around him. He said that he felt the most satisfaction at such a ceremony taking place. The ceremony, recollecting that he, personally, some five and thirty years since, had made a request to the Government of Geneva for permission to celebrate an English service in the chapel of the hospital, and he was most happy at having that opportunity of thanking the old Government for the kindness with which it had granted that permission from that time to the present. He was also pleased at being able to thank the new Government, in the person of its President, for having so liberally granted the site on which the church was to be erected, and he trusted that the best and kindest feelings might always exist between his countrymen and the inhabitants of Geneva, and that God would prosper their work; the President of the local Government, M. Moulinié, then requested leave to address a few words in answer to those of the Bishop. He said he was most pleased to have been present at the ceremony; that England had always been a friend to Switzerland; and that, although Geneva was a small country, it was happy to make a present to England that was acceptable. He hoped that the edifice might continue in perpetuity as a place of worship for the English, and that they would even more than ever be inclined to become residents at Geneva.

John C. King, Esq., delegate from the branch of the Australian Anti-Convict League in Victoria, has arrived in town. The subscriptions in Victoria amount to nearly the entire sum of convict transportation to Australia amount to upwards of 6000 guineas.

A number of influential gentlemen, friends of Captain Maconochie, R.N., and admirers of his system of prison discipline, have originated a subscription, with a view to present to him a purse upon his leaving Birmingham, as a testimony of their appreciation of his character; and to express their sympathy with his honour and benevolent views which have led him to labour assiduously for the purpose of carrying out a reformatory system in the management of prisons. The following gentlemen have promised donations of ten guineas each:—M. R. Hill, Esq., Recorder of Birmingham; Capt. F. L. Welch, Esq.; Joseph Sturge, Esq.; R. L. Chances, Esq., and Mr. John Cadbury. The subject will shortly be brought before the public in a more prominent shape.

CROXTETH HALL.

THIS mansion, the family seat of the Earl and Countess of Sefton, was honoured with a visit from her Majesty on Wednesday: the details of the *sejour* will be found in our account of the Royal Progress through Lancashire. The Queen proceeded direct from Lancaster, through Preston, Wigan, and Parkside, to the Rainhill station of the Liverpool and Manchester line, where her Majesty was received by the Earl of Sefton, and conducted through the Earl of Derby's beautiful park of Knowsley, entering the domain by Eccleston Gate, and passing out over the Sefton meadows to Croxteth Hall, where her Majesty slept on Wednesday night.

Croxteth Park adjoins the parish of Huyton, is extra-parochial, and is generally included in the chapelry of West Derby, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill: but undeniably it was an appurtenance of Knowsley, and belonged to Robert Fitzsemry, the founder of Burscough, ancestor of the family of Lathom.

In the perambulation of the forests of Lancashire, 12 Henry 3, the knight's jurors say, that "Croxteth was in defence after the coronation of Henry II., the King's grandfather, and it appertains to Knowsleigh

CROXTETH HALL, NEAR LIVERPOOL, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF SEFTON

belonging to the heirs of Robert Fitzhenry, and ought to be disforested according to the tenor of the charta de Foresta." The heirs of the Lathoms were the Stanleys; but Croxteth Park, as well as other woods and forests in this hundred, came into the possession of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III., who, probably, resumed possession of it after the perambulation. It remained in the Crown until July 28, 1446, when Henry VI., by letters patent, confirmed in 1459, granted Croxteth to Sir Richard Molyneux and his heirs; and by an original grant in the Duchy of Lancaster Office, bearing date 21 Edward 4, the herbage and agistment of Croxteth Park were given to Thomas Molyneux, Esq., for an annual rent of £100. His family has ever since retained possession. With the exception of the Hall, which is the principal seat of the family of Molyneux, Earls of Sefton, there are not above six dwellings in the park, which contains about 346 statute acres. A branch of the little river Alt flows through the estate, within which is a stone quarry.

The front of the Hall was erected in 1702, of brick, with ornamental stone dressings: before it is a fine terrace, ascended by a broad flight of steps. This view is shown in the accompanying Illustration, sketched by our Artist. The back of the Hall, formerly of wood and plaster, was rebuilt in 1806.

The district of Huyton is almost exclusively agricultural. There are no navigable rivers, nor any canals; but the Liverpool and Manchester Railway passes Huyton-lane about a furlong below the village. The soil for the most part is a strongish loam, with the exception of 200 acres of peat moss, called Knowsley Moss. There is in the parish an excellent slate quarry, east of the village of Huyton, in which township, as well as in those of Tarboch and Knowsley, there is coal.

The present Earl of Sefton has effected very important improvements on the Croxteth estate, which, in point of cultivation, is second to none in the county.

SIR JOHN ROSS' SEARCHING EXPEDITION FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

In our Journal of last week we described the return of the *Felix* and her gallant crew, all in good health, after passing a winter in the Arctic regions. We now engrave a view of the *Felix* at anchor in Loch Ryan, not far from North-west Castle, at Stranraer, the seat of Sir John Ross. Leftward of the vessel is seen the lighthouse and village of Cavin Ryan, and beyond it Feinecrest Point, and to the extreme right is Cairn Hill. Stranraer is beautifully situated at the head of Loch Ryan, a noble arm of the sea.

The "ancient mariner" who headed this little expedition, appears not much the worse for all he has undergone—a little thinner, perhaps, and perhaps a little more bent, but sturdy as ever in all other respects. Every true Englishman must admire the "pluck" of the old Admiral, who, having passed threescore years and ten, and verging on fourscore, went forth upon a voyage of humanity, necessarily of great hazard, and certainly, it must be admitted, of considerable discomfort. Nor was he altogether a quiet looker-on and passive director of operations; but, on the contrary, himself took an active part, and we believe we are correct in asserting, that he was out with the travelling parties for upwards of 14 days, travelling Cornwallis Island.

That the expedition has not been able to do much, is no fault of those employed upon it. Commander Phillipps was indefatigable throughout, and deserves the highest credit. He continued the journey across from Cornwallis Island and was absent for many weeks; and his conduct throughout appears to have been most exemplary. Happy shall we be if it meets with its reward.

The *Little Mary*, which accompanied the expedition, is, we are told, left behind for any use that she may hereafter be required for.

NORTH-WEST SEARCHING EXPEDITION FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. SIR JOHN ROSS'S YACHT "FELIX" AT ANCHOR IN LOCH RYAN.

SALE OF THE KNOWSLEY MENAGERIE.

YAK.

BARA SINGHA DEER.—MALE AND FEMALE.

ELK.

GNU.

BRAHMIN BULL, COWS, HEIFER, AND CALF, BRED AT KNOWSLEY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

THE EARL OF DERBY'S MENAGERIE AT KNOWSLEY.

(See the Illustrations upon the preceding page)

THE group, composed of the Yak (*Poephagus grunniens*, female) and the Bara Singha deer (*Cervus (Axis?) Duvaucelii, Cervus elaphoides*, Hodgson, *Cervus Duvaucelii*, Cuvier, male and female), exhibits species whereof, except a female of the latter in the Zoological Gardens, London, there are no other living specimens in this country. The Knowsley Yak is a native of Thibet. There is at Knowsley a very fine hybrid bull partaking of this species, likewise of the Thibet. It will be remembered, that, among the presents brought for her Majesty by the Nepaulese Ambassador, were several of the *chowry*, or cow-tail fans, an appendage of Royalty in the country he represented. These are furnished by the Yak, whose tail is composed of a bushy tuft of long silky hair. The specimen at Knowsley is the size of a small ox, its length being enhanced by the long hair and bushy tail before mentioned. The yak is the only domesticated species of cattle which has not extended beyond its natural boor dary, being confined to Thibet and the province of Shensee, in Chinese Tartary.

The second Illustration represents the Elk (*Cervus (Alces) palmatus, Cervus alces*, Linnæus, male), from North America, the largest of the deer kind, an animal of peculiarly ungainly appearance and action, but greatly prized for the sport it affords the hunter. In the narrative of Captain Franklin's second journey, it is related that three hunters pursued one of them for four successive days, until the footsteps of the chase were marked with blood, although they had not yet got a view of it. At this period of the pursuit the principal hunter had the misfortune to sprain his ankle, and the two others were tired out, but one of them having rested for twelve hours, set out again and succeeded in killing the animal, after a further pursuit of two days continuance.

The third Illustration consists of a very fine specimen of the Gnu, (*Antilope (Catoblepas) gnu, Antilope gnu*, Auct.—male, and—from South Africa, one of the numerous varieties of the ant-lope species which in menageries of old was exhibited under the *alias* of the "horned horse," from the remarkable re-emblance of its neck, body, and tail to those of the horse. This, and its peculiar gallop, render it difficult for the African hunter to distinguish at a distance this species from the quagga, with whose herds it associates, as well as with the ostrich, on the desert karoos of South Africa. A specimen of a variety of the Gnu called *Baas*, or the master, by the Dutch colonists, is to be seen in the museum of the London Missionary Society, under the title of the "Brindled Gnu" Its former appellation is supposed to refer to the native boldness and impetuosity of the animal.

The fourth Illustration represents a group of the Brahman bull (*Bos taurus*, Linnæus, var. *Indicus*), cows, heifers, and a calf, bred at Knowsley, together with the mother of the stock, a remarkably fine native cow. This species, mixed with some of our own breeds, has produced some valuable hybrid cattle, a variety of which roam at large in the park at Knowsley.

THE SALE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DURING the past few days Liverpool and its neighbourhood has possessed more than usual interest for the stranger, not only from the visit of her Majesty, but from the fact that the most complete and important private zoological collection in the world has fallen under the manner of the auctioneer, and its contents been distributed amongst a body of purchasers, which insures a large portion of them leaving this country. The sale, which was conducted by Mr. Stevens, of Covent Garden, took place at Knowsley, the seat of the Derby family, about seven miles and a half from Liverpool. As we have previously stated, the ground devoted to the Menagerie and Aviary covers a space of about 100 acres, in addition to between 70 or 80 acres of water for the use of the aquatic birds, in which the collect on was (for we must now speak in the past tense) particularly rich.

The catalogue comprised 64 species of Mammalia, and included 345 individuals, of which 39 species, comprising 207 individuals, were bred at Knowsley. The total number of birds, exclusive of the dome tic poultry in the Aviary, was 1272, belonging to 318 species and of these, 49 species, comprising 943 individuals, were also bred at Knowsley. The whole of the animals and birds in the collection were in the highest state of health; and their appearance reflected the greatest credit on Mr Thompson, who has for many years had the management of the Menagerie and Aviary.

The first day's sale was devoted to the deer, of which the catalogue contained fifteen varieties, comprising 56 individuals, of which 29 were bred at Knowsley. The number offered for sale was 55, the only specimen of the Savannah deer contained in the collection having died.

It was originally intended, that after the company had walked round the Menagerie and paddocks to view the lots of the day, the sale would take place in the yard attached to the stables. This, however, was found to be inconvenient; and it was, therefore, resolved to sell the lots upon the ground, as the company had an opportunity to viewing them and for the purpose of bidding on their value. The auctioneer, in opening the busi ess of the day, stated, that a report having been industriously circulated by means of the newspapers and otherwise, that the collection was about to be offered for sale in addition to the wishes of the late noble owner, he wished directly to contradict it; the fact being, that the deceased Earl had distinctly directed by his will that the collection should be sold after her Majesty and the Zoological Society of London had selected from it any animal or bird they might wish to possess. That selection had been made, the Queen taking but 807, 808, and 809, Tow Impayan pheasants, three of which had been bred at Knowsley, and two of the black-necked swans in lot No. 894; and the Zoological Society, lots 67 to 71, a group of five South African elands or antelopes, one of which was bred in the Menagerie.

The sale commenced with lot 50, a male Java deer, those in this collection being stated to be the only specimens in the country, and thoroughly acclimatised —a remark which, the auctioneer stated, applied to the whole collection, about one-half of it having been bred at Knowsley. The first off r for this lot was £5 5s.; and after a rather spirited bidding, it was knocked down to Lord Hill for £13 13s. Lot 51, another male of the same breed, bred in this country, was also purchased by his Lordship for £11 11s.; the two females, lots 52 and 53, being purchased by Mr. Thompson, it was understood, on commission, for £10 10s. and £8 8s. respectively.

The most important of the other lots sold were Nos. 29 and 30, two Wapiti deer, which fetched £105 from M. Vecchman; No. 36, a Bara Singha, by the same gentleman, for £33; Mr. Thompson obtaining lot 35, also a Bara Singha, but blind, for £5 10s.; Nos. 37 and 38, females Bara Singhas, were knocked down at £10 10s. and £7 7s. Lots 48 and 49, Sambur deer, were purchased by Mr. Jamrach for £17 10s and £16; and lots 31 to 34, four Axis deer, by Mr. Thompson, for £33 12s., the former gentleman also purchasing lot 66, the elk, for £30 9s. The other lots fetched comparatively indifferent prices, M. Prevost, of Paris, becoming the owner of several of them. The total proceeds of the day's sale amounted to £491 14s.

The second day's sale was devoted to the antelopes, some of which fetched very heavy prices. The lots which attracted most attention were 87 and 88 — male and female Gnu. The bidding commenced at £100, and, after a spirited contest, Messrs Edmonds and Bramston, the successors to Mr. Wombwell, whose well-known menagerie is now at Nottingham, became the purchasers for £383 10s. These animals, we are informed, only cost the late Earl £140

Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, became the purchaser of several lots—viz., lots 98 and 99, male and female bonte-bok, from South Africa, for £51. 72 and 73, male leucoryx from Abyssinia, and female leucoryx from Nubia, for £112; 78, a female sing-sing, from West Africa, for £35; a male harnessed antelope, South Africa, for £37; and several others. Lord Hill purchased a herd of eight Indian antelopes for £85: these animals were bred at Knowsley, being the only herd ever got together in this country. The other principal purchasers were Lord Ellesmere, M. Vechman, of Antwerp, M. Westerman, of the same place; Mr. Atkins, of the Liverpool Zoological Society, and Mr. Thompson, who, it is stated, holds a commission for an Italian Prince. The total proceeds of the day amounted to £1474.

The third day's sale consisted of cattle, sheep, goats, and llamas, and excited comparatively little interest.

The Turkish Government have determined on establishing a system of electric telegraphs throughout Turkey

A vessel from Philadelphia has brought 35 pockets of hops as part of her cargo.

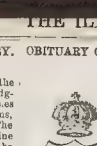
An importation of several packages of eels has just taken place by a vessel arrived from Prince Edward's Island. We are not aware of a previous importation of eels from this distant part of the world.

The total number of foreign passengers who landed in Southampton Docks during September was 5464, showing an increase over the corresponding month of 1850 of 2744. The 5464 passengers brought 10,666 packages of baggage, and comprised 3705 foreigners, of whom 2717 were males, 980 females, and 68 children. The total number of passengers from France (principally from Paris) during the month was 2528

On Friday week, Mr. Bedford, one of the parochial brokers of the St. Pancras vestry, took formal possession of the Kentish station, for about £1000 alleged to be due to the parish by the North-Western Railway Company for poor-rates. The company immediately replevied, and the disputed amount was deposited in the hands of the proper receiver in such cases for the Court of Queen's Bench, in which court it is understood legal proceedings will immediately take place, to try the validity of the seizure and the whole question at issue between the St. Pancras vestry and the company.

On and after Friday (yesterday), three acts of Parliament came into force. All the public acts passed in the late session, numbering 100, are now in operation, with the exception of two. The statutes which took effect on Friday relate to the management of the Woods and Forests, to the paving, &c., of the Crown estates, and to the Railway Commissioners. The two acts not yet in force are in respect to steam navigation and appointments to Government offices.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



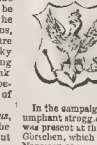
PRINCE WILLIAM, OF PRUSSIA

PRINCE FREDERICK-WILLIAM-CHARLES of Prussia was the son of Frederick William II., the brother of Frederick William III., and the uncle of the present Frederick William IV., all Kings of Prussia. Prince Frederick William Charles, or, as usually called, Prince William, was born at Potsdam, the 3d July, 1783. Having adopted the profession of arms early in life, he became a distinguished leader in those wars which his country maintained so gallantly against Napoleon. He served in the army during the war with Austria, which terminated disastrously at the battle of Jena. In the action at Auerstadt, which preceded that battle, the Prince led an attack of cavalry, and had his horse killed under him. In 1808 he undertook a mission to Paris, to endeavour to procure from Napoleon some diminution of the heavy burdens he had imposed on Prussia by the terms of the treaty of Tilsit.

In the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, the period of Prussia's glorious and triumphant struggle against France, Prince William was incessantly active, and was present at the battles of Katzbach and Leipsic. In the action of Gross-Gorschen, which checked the advance of a French corps on Berlin itself, while Napoleon commanded at Dresden, the Prince, at the head of the Brandenburg Cuirassiers, repulsed a French detachment, and again had a horse shot under him. He afterwards commanded a brigade, then a division under Marshal York, and was at the battle of Laon during the advance of the Allies on Paris, and in the last conflict before the French capitul. At Waterloo he commanded the reserve cavalry of the 4th corps of the Prussians. During the long period of peace that followed 1815, Prince William was three times commandant of the fortress of Mayence; in 1830 he was Governor-General of the Rhine provinces.

Prince William married, the 12th of January, 1826, the Princess Amelia Mary Anna, daughter of the late Louis William, Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, by whom (who died the 14th of April, 1846) he had two sons and two daughters. The daughters are, Mary, the present Queen of Bavaria, and Elizabeth, the consort of Prince Charles of Hesso. One son of Prince William, Prince Adalbert, on y survives. The other son was the gallant and lamented Prince Waldemar, the hope of Prussia, who fought in India in our armies against the Sikhs, and who died in 1849, in the flower of his youth and fame.

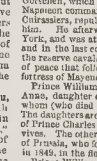
Prince William himself departed this life, at Berlin, on the 29th ult.



CHARLES CECIL COPE JENKINSON, THIRD EARL OF LIVERPOOL, G.C.B.

With this nobleman expire the Earldom of Liverpool and the Barony of Hawkesbury, conferred by King George III. on the Lord Liverpool's father, Charles Jenkinson, the well-known statesman of that Monarch's reign, and rendered still more conspicuous by his half brother, the late Earl, to love the First Lord of the Treasury.

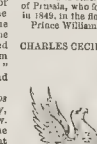
The Peer whose death we have recorded was created Baron Hawkesbury and Earl of Liverpool in Grinstead in Parliament previously to his accession to the family honours; and subsequently was Lord High Steward of the Household from September, 1841, to July, 1846. His Lordship was born 26th May, 1784; and married, 19th July, 1810, Julia Evelyn Bligh, only daughter and heir of Sir George Augustus William Shuckburgh Evelyn, Bart., and by her (who died 8th April, 1814) had issue three daughters. Catherine Julia, married to Colonel Francis Vernon-Harcourt; Selina-Charlotte, married, first, to Viscount Milton, and, secondly, to George Sevile Fuljambe, Esq., of Osberton; and Louisa-Harriet, married to John Colos, Esq., of Woodcote, Shropshire. Lord Liverpool's death, which was awfully sudden, occurred at Buxted Park, on the 31st instant.



GEORGE WILLIAM STAFFORD JERNINGHAM, LORD STAFFORD.

THE LORDSHIP AND VENERABLE Lord Stafford departed on the 4th inst. at Hampton Court. He had completed his 92th year.

His Lordship, the eldest son of Sir William Jerningham, Bart., of Cossy Hall, Norfolk, by Frances his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Arundell, Baron of Wardour, became next in succession to the Baronet at the decease of his father, 14th August, 1809, and succeeded to the ancient barony of Stafford, after the reversal of the fatal attainder of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, the House of Lords resolving (6th July, 1849) that "Sir George Jerningham had made out his claim to the title, dignity, and honour of Baron Stafford, under certain letters patent bearing date 12 Sept., 16 Charles II." The descent came to the Jerninghams through the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Stafford, second daughter and heir of Francis Plowden, Esq., by Mary his wife, granddaughter of Sir William Howard, the attainted Viscount. The paternal ancestor of the Jerningham family is stated to have been originally from Scotland. Lord Stafford married, 24th December, 1799, Frances, youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Edward Sulyarde, Esq., of Haughley Park, Suffolk, and had by her (who died 14th November, 1824) six sons and five daughters. Of these, the eldest, Henry Valentine, is now Lord Stafford; and of the latter, the eldest, Charlotte Georgiana, is wife of Lord Lovat. He married, secondly, 29th May, 1836, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Gough, Esq., of Maryland, and sister of the Duchess of Leeds and the Marchioness Wellesley.



REAR-ADMIRAL SAMUEL LESLIE.

THE death of this gallant naval officer occurred recently. He was the youngest son of the Venerable Edmund Leslie, Archdeacon of Down, by Eleanor his second wife, daughter of George Parris, Esq., and grandson of the Rev. Peter Leslie, Rector of Aberchill, county Antrim, whose sister Penelope, wife of E. F. Stafford, Esq., was great grandmother of the Duke of Wellington. Peter Leslie, Rector of Aberchill, and the Admiral deceased, were a branch of the noble stock of Rothes.

The long, unwearied, and efficient services of this distinguished seaman range over a very eventful period. O'Byrne, in his "Naval Biography," devotes considerable space to their detail, and to their excellent work we refer for minute particulars. It will suffice for our purpose to state that Samuel Leslie, who was born in 1779, entered the navy in 1793, that he served for many months at the blockade of Brest, that he fought as master's mate in the

Bellerophon, at the battle of the Nile, August, 1798; and that he was subsequently, in the same year, by Lord Nelson, acting lieutenant of the *Success*. While with that vessel, Mr. Leslie took part in the blockade of Malta, assisted at the capture of *La Généreuse*, and was on board when she was herself taken by M. Gantesaume's squadron. He was soon exchanged, and quickly entered on active duty. In 1809, he gained distinction by his daring and judicious conduct in the expedition, conducted by Duncan Wauwerkin and Colonel Lionel Smith, against the pirates of the Persian Gulf. In 1812 he obtained post rank, and, in 1813, was again conspicuous for his gallantry in an attack upon the pirates of Borneo, when he was slightly wounded in each leg. Shortly after, Captain Leslie was appointed, by order of the late George Canning, in the re-establishment of Negor Ordeen on the throne of Pasoor, to the command of the *Tchero*, he became Flag-Captain to Sir Samuel Hood [illegible] 1831, he was Inspecting-Commander in the Coast Guard. His advancement to be Rear-Admiral bears date 1st October, 1846.

Admiral Leslie married, in September, 1837, Martha, only daughter of the late George Vaughan, Esq., the descendant of an ancient Welsh family.

HENRY ST. JOHN FOURTH, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.

THIS nobleman died on the 1st inst., at North College, Elgin, the residence of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Shawe. He was born in March, 17—7, and married, 3d June, 1812, Maria, second daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart., by whom (who died in 1836) he had six children, the eldest of whom being Henry, now Viscount Bolingbroke.

The deceased Peer was son of George Richard, third Viscount, by Charlotte his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Collins, and grandson of Frederick Viscount St. John, who succeeded to the title of Bolingbroke at the decease of his uncle, the celebrated Secretary of State to Queen Anne.

THE COUNT DE REVENTLOW.

FREDERICK DETLES, Count de Reventlow, had been connected with diplomacy from a very early age, and had filled the minor office of *attaché* at some of the leading Continental courts. He was born in the November of 1791, being the younger son of a Danish nobleman of distinction, who for many years was Minister of State in his native country. His mother was also connected with the Danish nobility.

The first important diplomatic appointment which the subject of this notice held was that of representative from the King of Denmark to the Brazilian Court. His next mission was that of Danish representative at the Court of Vienna; from the latter place he was transferred to Lisbon. In 1841, his Excellency was made Danish Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St James's, and he occupied that position most worthily up to the day of his death.

Count Reventlow married, many years since, a Danish lady of rank, and by her leaves issue a son, the Count Alfred Reventlow, [illegible], and three daughters, viz. the Countesses Hilda Malmborg, [illegible] and Ingeborg.

The Count's unexpected demise—on the 5th inst., at the Star Hotel, Glasgow, while en route to Dunglass, to visit Sir John Hall Bart.—will be most deeply regretted.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS ABROAD.—The following officers have recently been appointed to [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel Foot, to be aide-de-camp to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Lieut.-Colonel Reid, R.E., C.B., Lieut. Count Rivarola, 67th Foot, to become fort adjutant at St Lucia. Ensign Gilchrist, her Majesty's 91st Foot, to be aide-de-camp to Major General Sewell, C.B. at Madras. Captain Mowbray, 73rd Foot, has been appointed deputy assistant Adjutant-General at Kaffraria. Captain Founce, 73rd Foot, has become Major of brigade in Kaffraria. Lieut.-Colonel Cole, R.E., has become commandant of Cape Town. Lieut. Hopkins, 45th Regiment, has become one of the aides-de-camp to the Governor of Ceylon. Lieut. Wilson, 3rd West India Regiment, is now fort Adjutant at Sierra Leone.

THE VACANT COLONELCY.—The Colonelcy of the 15th Infantry regiment, which has been vacant since the 31st August, is, we believe, to be given to Lieut.-General Sir Howard Douglas, the present Colonel of the 60th Regiment, and Lieut.-General Sir John Hanbury, K.C.H., is to succeed to the 99th.

THE RECENT ORDER FOR ARMY-SURGEONS TO [illegible]—Our readers will be glad to hear that the recent order for the [illegible] to the effect that any medical officers were themselves to mark deserters with the letter "D," has been suspended by the authorities—a step which, we trust, will lead to the total abrogation of the obnoxious order.

THE CANADIAN REGIMENTS.—It appears, from the evidence before the Committee on Army and Ordnance expenditure, that no less than 12 commissariat chests, with the usual staff of officers, are stationed in Canada. It is considered by the said committee that there is no necessity for so large a number, and that therefore some reduction in some extent should take place.

TROOPS FOR AUSTRALIA.—It is understood that Governor Fitzroy has intimated to Earl Grey the necessity for reinforcement of troops [illegible] of which is to be borne by the colony. The three regiments [illegible] service are the 71st (1st battalion), 58th, and 80th, but we have reason to [illegible] that no relief regiments will be sent, at least until the receipt of further information from the colony.

DESERTION IN THE ARMY.—On Wednesday the new military regulation for the more effectually branding deserters from the army came into effect also, that, as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, he thought he might be permitted to respect to the roast of "The Navy." He believed that the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron had done a great deal towards improving the naval architecture of the country. By the spirit of competition which they had introduced into the vessels which they had built, they had given a stimulus to shipbuilding in the Royal Dockyards, which, as he had frequently heard from naval men, was greatly needed. The Royal Yacht Squadron possessed 18,000 tons of shipping, and kept 1700 of the best seamen constantly in their employ.

The Cavalry Barracks at Govan have been purchased from the Government by the parochial board of that place, for the purpose of being converted into a workhouse. The price was £8000.

Letters from Cette mention the arrival of Admiral Dundas at that place on the 30th ult., and his departure on board the *Spiteful* to visit Sir W. Parker at Barcelona.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The *Resolute*, Captain Austin; the *Assistance*, Captain Ommanney; and the *Intrepid*, Lieutenant-Commander Cator, left the Thames at Woolwich on Monday. The stores of the vessels employed under Captain Austin in the Arctic Expedition were paid off at that port on Thursday.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

The twelfth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England was published on Thursday. The general result of the last year may be thus stated:—

The total number of marriages solemnised during the year ended 31st December, 1850, was 141,883; of which 122,182 were according to the rites of the Established Church, and 18,701 of miscellaneous denominations. Whilst marriages have been contracted by 19,556 bachelors, there have been but 12,94[illegible] widows married; these latter appear to have been equally divided between bachelors and widowers, whilst 13,155 widowers were married to spinsters. Of the total number of persons married with *marks*, 64,077 were men, and 55,135 women. The December quarter appears to be most prolific of marriages; next to which is the June quarter, whilst the March quarter is the most unfruitful.

The births for the year comprise 295,168 males, and 283,001 females: total, 578,169. The abstract of illegitimate births shows 20,049 males, and 19,285 females, total 39,334. The registration division, with a population of 2,361,640, contributed 2848; the north-western, or chief manufacturing division, with a population of 2,487,351, furnished 5786; whilst the south-eastern (agricultural) division, having a population of 4,289,893 souls, contributed 3219; and the eastern (agric ltural) division, with a population of 1,171,076, furnished 3043

The registry of deaths shows 221,801 males, and 219,052 females—together, 440,853. Of these the largest number appears in the three months ending on the last day of December, viz. 135,338; whilst the lowest number, 97,054, is in the December quarter.

WILL OF THE LATE EARL OF CLARE.—Probate of the will and two codicils of the Right Hon. John Earl of Clare, of Ireland, and Baron Fitzgibbon of the United Kingdom, has been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to his sister, the Right Hon. Lady Isabella Fitzgibbon, the executrix for life, and to the Right Hon. Lord Norbury, appointed in large portion of his property, the house at Lowndes-square, and the furniture, together with his carriages and horses, the diamonds which were his late mother's, and an annuity of £1,333 for life upon his estates, canals, and towns in Tipperary and Limerick. The furniture at Mount Shannon to be heirlooms. The last codicil, bearing same date as the will, 7th April, 1851, is entirely in his Lordship's handwriting, leaving legacies to many of his relations and friends. There are annuities and legacies also to his servants.

BEQUESTS.—Miss Anna Sewell, of Beacondale, Norwich, lately deceased, has left to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £50; London Missionary Society, £50; Norwich Dispensary, £50; Norwich Poultry Chapel, London, £50; and to the Chapel in Prince-street, Norwich, also £50. The late Mr. Stocker, Esq., of Fenchurch-street and Streatham, who has lately died possessed of £30,000 personalty, bequeathed the bulk of his property in York, has left £2000 to the poor of the village of Sewton, near Scarborough.

Wills of the following distinguished persons have been lately admitted to proof:—The Lady Anne Hamilton, sister to Sir R. Paterham, General Sir Alexander Haskett, Sir Henry Fletcher, Sir Henry Watson, Sir John Jones, Mr. Hon. Lady Stuart, and John Kidd, Esq., of Oxford, M.D.

HEALTH OF PROFESSOR WILSON.—Our readers will regret to learn that, in consequence of the continued ill health of Professor Wilson, the renowned "Christopher North," he has been obliged to make arrangements for dispensing with the delivery of his lectures on moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh at the ensuing session. Principal Lee is to undertake the duty of the learned Professor.

ROME AND ANCONA RAILWAY.—The Roman Government has sanctioned a per cent. upon the capital of twenty millions of Roman scudi (four millions of francs) for the Rome and Ancona Railway. The line which is to connect Tuscany with Bologna and the Lombardo-Venetian provinces is also to be commenced without delay.

FRENCH EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA.—A religious service, on the occasion of the approaching departure of the first expedition of French emigrants to California, under the direction and control of the Government, with the funds entrusted to and the lottery of the golden ingots, was celebrated on Sunday, at the church of Notre Dame, at Havre, when prayers were offered for the success of the expedition. The number of emigrants to be taken out in the *Mulhouse* is 165, of whom 80 had arrived at Havre [illegible] to consult their friends or relatives [illegible] spirits. They are [illegible] the care of [illegible] to accompany them [illegible] by his wife, son, and daughter. They are [illegible] and [illegible] the ability of the colony to [illegible] on their arrival in California. They will be [illegible] time to make their arrangements before they quit definitively they will take with them the bedding which had been furnished for their passage, a good stock of clothes, and the tools that they may require for the occupation which they intend to follow. The Prefect of Police has himself paid a visit to Havre, to see that everything necessary had been done for the comfort of the emigrants.

Some workmen, who were lately digging in a sort of bog in New Jersey, came upon the bones of some enormous animal. After much labour they succeeded in exhuming a tusk measuring 16 feet in length, and weighing 65 lb.; some teeth weighing over 7 lb. each, 10 inches long, and 2½ in circumference; and a forelog of shin bone, measuring 3 feet 6 inches from the fetlock joint to the knee. From these specimens we presume the remains to be those of some monster of the Mastodon genus.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Thomas Arbuthnot* arrived in the Thames last Sunday night with the first cargo of Australian gold, specimens of which were the next morning exhibited in many of the coffee-houses. The largest lump, 4½ lbs., is consigned to Mr. Dunbar, the shipowner. The actual arrival of the gold is likely to give a greater impulse to transactions with Australia, preparations for which are going on with the greatest activity.

The barque *Cazone*, Captain Waterfield, from City Point, Virginia, with a cargo of tobacco, said to be the most valuable ever shipped in one vessel, struck on Long Pier Sand, on the north coast of the Lizard, at ten o'clock on last Sunday morning, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved by the Liverpool and Margate steamboat.

Mr. Labouchere, according to the latest accounts from Madrid, was at the Escurial. He had been introduced by Lord Howden to Bravo Murillo as a distinguished traveller.

A singular fraud has been discovered in Berlin. A man insured his life for £1000 at the Globe Office, in London, and at an office in Copenhagen for a considerable sum; perhaps also in other places as well. He then came to Berlin to his brother, a tailor, and formed with him a plot for defrauding the insurance companies by feigned death and interment. A medical man was bribed to give false certificates, and the money was claimed and received. But it appears got wind of the affair, and on opening the grave found only stones in the coffin, which had been buried in all form. The pretended deceased is not to be found, but the brother and the doctor have been committed to prison.

Viscount Gough has made a purchase of the beautiful marine seat, St. Helen's, which he has for some time occupied, in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, Dulwich, where his Lordship means to reside a good deal in future.

Mr. Busvargus Toup Nicolas, son of the late distinguished Admiral Toup Nicolas, C.B., has been appointed Consul in the society of Leeward Islands, in the Pacific, to reside at Tahiti.

Mr. John Augustus Longworth has been appointed Consul at Mohastir, in Roumelia.

The Earl of Zetland, as Grand Master Mason of England, laid last week the foundation-stone of the St. George's Hall, Bradford, with imposing Masonic ceremony.

His Excellency Lord Bloomfield, our new Minister at Berlin, accompanied by Lady Bloomfield and suite, arrived in town from the Continent on Saturday. His Lordship shortly proceeds to the Prussian capital, for Hamilton Seymour having replaced him at the British Embassy at St. Petersburgh.

We read in a Madrid letter of the 26th ult.:—"Yesterday, as Queen Isabella was passing through the street of Toledo, she met a procession proceeding with the Host to the house of a sick person. She immediately alighted, and insisted upon the priest entering her carriage. She followed on foot; and, notwithstanding her advanced state of pregnancy, accoided the streets with the priest to the bedside of the dying patient."

The Duchess Dowager of Cleveland has purchased the Earl of Derby's family mansion in Grosvenor-square, which has been for some years occupied by the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Stanley.

The President of the French Republic has, on the demand of the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Belgium, conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour on Baron Beguine, who served in the Imperial armies.

Among the papers lately printed by order of the House of Lords, was one giving an account of the number of causes tried on all the circuits of England and Wales at the Spring and Summer Assizes for the last seven years, and also an account of the last Spring Assizes. On the Home Circuit it appears there were, on the last Spring Assizes, 111 causes; on the Midland Circuit, 41; on the Norfolk Circuit, 14; on the Northern Circuit, 75; on the Oxford Circuit, 63; on the Western Circuit, 35; and on the North Wales and Chester Circuit, 19. These returns show a great diminution of business, and on the last Summer Assizes the business was further diminished. As the County Courts have now power to £50, and to any amount by the consent of parties, the business of the circuits, it is expected, in civil matters, will be materially decreased.

A seal, weighing upwards of 12 cwt., was shot last week, near Clare Island, off the coast of Mayo, by a gentleman, named Fair, and exhibited in Castlebar as a great sight.

A pier is forthwith to be commenced at Queenstown, Cork, the consent of the Lords of the Admiralty having been obtained for its construction.

A heavy rate is now being levied off the proclaimed district in and around Lutterkenny, to defray the expense of the increased police force stationed there, in consequence of the murder of Moore, the bailiff, and the outrage perpetrated on Mr. Richards, Esq., whose horse was shot and himself waylaid, robbed, and severely beaten. In some cases the impost now in collection by the constabulary is actually more than double the rent, and thus it is that a whole community is made to suffer by the acts of a gang of reckless ruffians.

An association has been formed by the iron and coal masters of South Staffordshire, for the establishment of annual prizes in the national schools connected with the mining population. The examinations will be conducted by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, in the months of February and March each year, at the same time and in the same manner as the examinations for pupil teacherships.

A M. Pilatre, of Paris, lately deceased, has left a legacy of £400 to any person who shall invent the means of guiding balloons in a straight line.

The members of the Stock Exchange have subscribed near £1000 for the widow and family of the unfortunate Mr. Ingle Rudge, whose death by suicide we mentioned last week.

According to a letter from Vienna in the *German Journal of Frankfort*, the Austrian Government, to mark its dissatisfaction at the release of Kossuth and his companions, has determined to demand satisfaction from the Ottoman Porte for the persecution of the Christian population of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and has resolved to enforce the demand by assembling a body of troops on the frontiers of Turkish Croatia and Transylvania.

Information was received by the Commissioners of Police on Saturday last, of a robbery which had been perpetrated on the previous day at Brayden, Wilts, where the dwelling-house of a farmer was broken open during the night, and amongst other property the following money was stolen:—112 £5 bank (Gloucester) notes, 33 old guineas, £7 10s. in gold, £5 in silver, five pounds' worth of old silver coins, a large number of promissory notes, a £50 note of the Devon and Wilts Bank, a large quantity of copper money, and five shillings' worth of farthings. A detective officer has been sent down to investigate the affair

At a recent sale by auction of the narrow strips of land not required by the corporation in making the new street from Cheapside into Market-street (Leeds), the extraordinary price of £17 a yard was obtained. One lot, containing 160 yards, sold for £2650; and another lot, of 141 yards, fetched the sum of £2360. It is mentioned, as a contrast, that, at Great Horton, which is within the borough, and where buildings are much wanted, a quantity of building ground has been sold this week as low as 8d. per yard.

Several gay travellers, in the Pyrenees and north of Spain, are now seeking the fashionable watering-place, Biarritz, near Bayonne; among them are the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lord and Lady Belhaven, Mr. E. and Lady Charlotte Denison, Mr. Labouchere, Lord and Lady Rodnock and family, Mr. and Mrs. Danners Danners, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ellerton, and Captain and Mrs. Boyle.

The commissioners of Belfast resolved, on Tuesday (last week), that, in future, iron (in pigs), coal, and salt shall be free of export harbour dues in ships or steamers.

Last week, two boats, which together had, we are informed, but a very few years ago, cost their proprietor £1000, were sold by public auction in Horncastle for little more than £50, being at the time of sale in very fair repair. So cheap has been the blow the inland navigation trade has received by railway competition.

The murrain borealis of Monday night last appears to have been observed in many parts of England.

Mr. Thaddeus Wells, of Stamford, whilst angling for perch in a stream near Wansford, on Tuesday last, hooked and landed a pike weighing between five and six pounds, and measuring nearly three feet in length.

Signor Galli, pro-Minister of Finance at Rome, has issued a notification, dated the 26th ult., declaring that the "boni" (paper money) of the late provisional and republican governments, representing no nominal value of 60f. and of 30f. respectively, shall remain in circulation until the 15th instant, after which period they may be exchanged at the treasury until the 25th, at the exhibition of which term they shall be of no value whatever.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the union of Gort, county of Galway, Lord Gort presiding, it was determined on Tuesday, week, to use the Board of Ordnance for penalties under the 11th and 12th Vict., cap. 47, for not having served upon the Poor-law Guardians the notices prescribed by these acts before the eviction of tenants in possession. It appears that, by an order from the Commissioners of the Encumbered Estates Court, 53 evictions took place lately upon some property in the union, lately purchased in that court by the Board of Ordnance, for the purpose of barrack accommodation, and that no notice had been served of those proceedings on the guardians.

A lady in Bloomer attire made her appearance among the crowds of visitors at the Great Exhibition on Friday; and the new costume and the fair wearer of it, as may be imagined, attracted no small share of attention.

The Russian journals state that on the 28th of July last, the day after the eclipse of the sun, a meteor, about a foot and a half in diameter, was observed at Signach, in Transcaucia, that it gave a light equal to that of day, and that sparks resembling fi ing stars fell from it.

The *Bury Post* mentions as somewhat remarkable that the new Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Bishop of London should be natives of the same street in the town of Bury, being so nearly contemporaries, that the Lord Bishop and the Lord Mayor's next brother were born on the same day.

The extensive works for supplying the city of Norwich were last week opened with consid rable ceremony, and the Edinburgh Water Company's great reservoir at Castle-hill for the continuous supply of Edinburgh has just been completed.

A strange accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred on Monday last at Lanthony-bridge, Gloucester. A young man, named Charles Smith, aged 20, was passing over the bridge, when his attention was attracted by some models of sloops that were being carried along by another person at the time the bridge was being swung open to admit a vessel. The deceased kept walking on, at the same time looking back at the models, and not perceiving the bridge open fell into the water and was drowned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BETA.—If you cannot discover the move when your King was first placed in check, the best way is to begin the game again.

EDINBURGH.—A King is not allowed to castle when he is in check.

MAGUS.—The Salmagundi, and best made Chess-board, we have ever met with, are those called the "Torso Chess-boards," made by Meddle, of Leadenhall-street. They form an elegant drawing-room ornament, and will last a century. The most beautiful folding board is that manufactured by Lonsdale, of Piccadilly, a recent copy the Staunton Chessmen.

M. D.—Quite right.

T. A. HAMILTON.—You are wrong as a reference to the solution we gave of Problem No 401 will convince you.

FARNHAM.—We can take no notice of what is not sent to us for publication.

HIBERNIUS.—The "Analyse Nouvelle" of Philidor, is the very worst one of the most complete and valuable treatises on the game ever published, and most of it false. The analyses are in the hands of Williams, of Birmingham, the foreign lecturers, and we hear are making 10s 6d. for the two volumes. 3 The Illus work by Nicholls is no longer procurable. 3. We must refer you to the "Asiatic Researches"

K. PARR.—The true Number of "La Régence" which has reached us is that for July. We are consequently deficient in the August, September, and October Numbers.

J.—R. H. G—, Paris.—Communications have been forwarded by post

CONSTANCE.—Petroff's entertaining game, to illustrate the last Hungarian campaign and the surrender of Görgey, appears in the present month's number of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*.

C. PARZO JULIO, Buenos Ayres.—We are sorry to say we can see nothing answering to the information you have already gained. The origin of Chess is involved in an impenetrable obscurity

SAPIENS.—It must not enable your King over a square which is attacked by an adverse piece

H. H. CASTLE.—there must be some error in your diagram or solution. You should always give each move as well as his adversary's

PATIENCE.—The match between Mr Löwenthal and Mr Williams is still unreconciled. At the score, we are informed, now stands as follows—Löwenthal, 5; Williams, 4; drawn 1

BETA.—Any old play the real game given in Sarpina No 681. 2. There appears to have been some error in the numbering of the diagram

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 402, by St Edmund, Conway, F. G. R. M. P., Mitre, Rev S. L., Rev G. M., Bombardier, Mechanic, A Poor Man, Laverock, Sailor, Furdyen, J. F. C. R., L. D., By Fig. a Jack of Barrowsley, Beath Rosa

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Vida, M. P., Gregorius, Nemo, Aliquis, Rob Roy, Jack of Shrewsbury, Beetle, Beata, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 401.

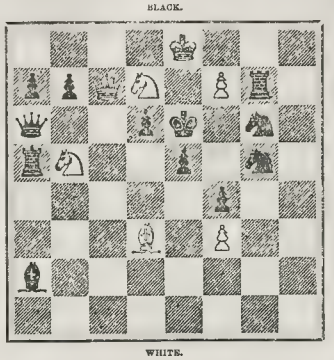
BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE
1. Kt to K sq (best)	R takes R	3. P to K sth (be-	K to Q 4th (dis
2. P to K 7th (best)	R to Q 8 6th	coming a ch)	ch)

And White must win by Queening his Pawn next move.

PROBLEM No. 403.

By MR. GAMBLE, of York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and checkmate in four moves.

GAMES IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

GAME 2.

BETWEEN MR. ANDERSSEN AND MR. WYVILL, M.P.

(Irregular opening.)

BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3d	26. K to Q R sq (e)	K R to Q sq
2. P to K 3d	P to Q 4th	27. R to Q 3d	R takes R
3. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3d	28. B takes R	R to Q B 6th
4. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q B 4th	29. B takes Q R P (f)	R takes Q Kt P
5. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	30. B to his sq	R to K B 6th
6. P to Q R 3d	P to Q R 3d	31. P to K R 4th	R to Kt 7th
7. P to Q Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	32. B to K Kt 2d	B takes B
8. B to K 2d	B to Q Kt 2d	33. K takes B	R to Q Kt 2d
9. Castles	Kt to Q B sq	34. R to Q B 4th (g)	K to B 2d
10. B to Q Kt 2d	P takes Q P	35. R to K R 5th (h)	K to Kt 3d
11. K Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	36. P to K Kt 4th	P to K 3d
12. Q takes Kt (a)	B to K 2d	37. R to Q R 5th	R to Q B 2d
13. Q R to Q sq	P takes P	38. K to Kt 3d	R to Q Kt 2d
14. Q to K 4th (b)	Q to Q B 2d	39. P to K B 4th	R to Q B 2d
15. B takes P	P to Q Kt 4th	40. R to Q R 6th	K to B 2d
16. B to Q 3d	Kt to K 5th (c)	41. P to Kt 5th	R P takes P
17. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt takes Kt	42. R P takes P	P takes P
18. Q takes K Kt P	R to K B sq	43. P takes P	R to Q B 5th
19. K to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 5th	44. R to Kt 3d	R to Kt 3d
20. P takes P	B takes Q Kt P	45. R to Q R 5th	R to K R 5th
21. B to Q B 4th (d)	P to K B 3d	46. R to K 5th	R to Q R 5th
22. Q takes Q	R takes Q	47. P to K 4th	R to Q B 8th
23. B takes Kt	R to K Kt sq	48. R to Q Kt 5th	R to Q R 2d
24. P to K Kt 3d	R takes B	49. K to B 4th	R to K 2d
25. R takes B	K to his 2d	50. R to Q Kt sq	R to Q R 2d

Drawn Game.

(a) It is usual to take with the Pawn, but Mr. Wyvill's innovation has an advantage in keeping the diagonal free for the range of the Q's Bishop.

(b) Well played.

(c) It comes at first view impossible for Black to avoid the loss of a piece at this crisis; yet Mr W. contrives to escape not only without loss, but with the advantage of position

(d) An excellent combination. If White had chosen to play away the Kt he loses his Queen.

(e) We should rather have taken the K P at this moment. In that case the following is a likely continuation:—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
26. B takes K P	R takes K Kt P (ch)	28. B to Q B 4th
27. R P takes R	R takes R	

And Black has not only a Pawn more, but a better position.

(f) This was injudicious. He should have reached the Rook first by playing B to Q B 4th, and then have brought up his King. White's Pawns are so badly supported, that careful play must win, with a think have given Mr Wyvill this game.

(g) Was not this lost time? The great object for Black in this situation, it appears to us, should be to push forward with the King as much as possible.

(h) We cannot see the utility of this play; one move of the King at this juncture is worth two of the Rook

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 683.—By W. J. JOHNSON, Augusta, Maine, United States.

White: K at Q B 7th, Q at Q R 3d, Bs at K R 6th and K B 3d; Kt at K R 8th, Ps at K R 7th and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at K B 3d, Q at K B 7th, Kts at K R 4th and Q Kt 2d, Ps at K Kt 4th and K B 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 684. *La Régence.*

Black: K at K R 5th, Q at K R 4th, Kt at K B 4th, P at K 3d.

White: K at K B 4th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 685. *La Régence.*

White: K at K R sq, Q at Q 7th, Kts at K 5th and Q 5th, Ps at K Kt 2d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, B at K 5th; Ps at K R 7th, K Kt 6th, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The *Princess Royal*, from Glasgow, for Liverpool, when about 35 miles from the Isle of Man, was on Sunday last struck by a heavy sea on the starboard quarter, which carried away the bulwarks, mizenmast, a cuddy, skylight, and deluged the cabins with water, and rendered the rudder unmanageable for a short period. Captain Cumming was severely wounded on the scalp, and had three of his ribs fractured. The other mate and the steersman also sustained serious injury. Site had upwards of 200 passengers on board, all of whom arrived at Liverpool safely

The arrangements for carrying out the new system of protecting the fisheries of the Tweed and its tributaries, lately resolved upon, are now nearly perfected. Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of the London detective force, has been appointed superintendent of the Tweed police force, with six sergeants under him, and an efficient force of constables, with power to call out assistance. The Duke of Roxburgne, at his own expense, provides a riding horse for the superintendent.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

TO-DAY the doors of the Crystal Palace close to the public, and the most interesting fact of modern times may be said to be consummated, its last days having been a series of triumphs astounding even to those who confidently expected great things at the conclusion. The events of the past week have effectually proved the capacity of the Building and its fitness for the purpose for which it was erected. Under the pressure, the incessant motion and fluctuations of upwards of 100,000 persons, not a point has been found defective; and those who supposed that 20,000 persons would try its strength severely, have now to consider how it has hap, ened that more than five times that number has had no effect upon its stability. Still more astonishing is the fact, that such numbers as flocked to take a farewell view of the marvels of the industrial kingdom of the nations, or, perhaps, unfortunately for themselves, to see it in bulk for the first and last time, should have passed amidst the various fragile, and, in too many instances, recklessly exposed articles, without any damage but that which might have arisen in the smallest crowd, and that anything in the shape of wilful or even careless destruction has been unknown. The moral beauty of this is greater than that of the marvellous collection which this mass of people has been attracted together to behold, and will be recorded as a dignified assertion of the rights and privileges of the masses, arising out of their fitness to be entrusted, to have admission where it has hitherto been the fashion to exclude them; and nothing has more thoroughly proved the truth of the statement made by the late Sir Robert Peel, that it was not the working classes or the mas es of the people who handled and damaged articles of taste and virtù which they were permitted to visit, but the vulgar rich. The annals of the Crystal Palace will record this fact beyond all doubt.

Much speculation had been rife, as to whether the numbers during the past week would reach the highest point which had been previously attained, 74,000. It was even dared that probably 80,000 might be reached; but, to the astonishment of everybody, the numbers wh poured into the Building on Monday were beyond all former precedent: 107,815 persons entered during that day, and the sum of £5175 10s. was taken at the doors in shillings; and, on the following morning, 15 cwt. of silver was taken to the Bank of England. The only approach to anything like irregularity was during a moment of excitement, when it was discovered that the Duke of Wellington was present; and then, but for a rapid and strenuously sustained movement of the police, evil consequences might have ensued; for though the Duke might have forgotten that he was a great man, the people had not; and, as there was an immense number of provincial visitors present, all anxious to catch a glimpse of him, as a matter of course a rush took place, a barrier was broken down, ladies and children thrown down, the latter being smashed and the former very much alarmed. In a few minutes all was remedied by the tact of the police, and the retreat, for once in his life at least, of the Duke, who quitted the Building amidst the cheers of the people both inside and outside, and mounting his horse at the south entrance, rode away, having previously passed through the crowd within the Building from the east end. This incident created great excitement for the time, and the gratification of hundreds who had an opportunity to see near and see his Grace was evidently immense. The crowds on leaving the Building at the close of the Exhibition at the evening seemed interminable as they passed homewards. During the day much excitement prevailed in the speculative circles of the city; and the electric telegraph was in active operation, announcing the numbers as they were returned by the police, as heavy bets were pending on the gross amount of 100,000 visitors being reached. On Tuesday, however, the total was still greater, and 109,915 entered the Building; the amount received being £5231 10s. Unfortunately, or fortunately, for those who were within the Building, a very heavy rain set in more than an hour during the middle of the day: this prevented the influx after that period, or still more would have been present.

On Wednesday, 109,780 persons visited the interior, £5283 3s. being taken at the door—no disturbing incident occurred to create the excitement which on such occasions is always to be dreaded. This gives 327,190 visitors in three days, with receipts amounting to £15,689 9s., in shillings only!

On Thursday, the very unfavourable state of the weather was a serious drawback, not only to the numbers, but to the enjoyment of those who had the courage to go through the rain, which fell almost incessantly during the day. Some curiosity was excited by the appearance of several persons in the Bloomer costume, and it was feared that a rust of people which had commenced would prove serious; but the police again managed to prevent any evil consequences. The numbers during Thursday amounted to 90,816. And so closed the last shilling day of the great Exhibition.

The officials have all been busily employed issuing tickets to the exhibitors, to authorise their entrance, with their assistants, to remove the articles after the 15th; those which do not require packing-cases being allowed to be taken away on the 16th, 17th, and 18th; packing-cases being admitted on the 20th.

The uncertainty as to the character of the official closing day, gives rise to numerous speculations as to the nature of the proceedings. That something more than commonly interesting will take place, everybody believes; but until the return of her Majesty and the Prince to town, nothing can possibly be settled. This (Saturday), however, the closing day to the public, and it is really to be hoped that "tolling the knell" of the Great Exhibition will be dispensed with, and the noisy bells silenced for once. Whether it may be possible to extemporise an expressive farewell to so much which has tended to enlighten, instruct, and elevate, remains to be seen. Sure.y, the numerous organs may be brought into requisition; and if it should chance that the members of some of the choral societies of the metropolis should accidentally meet in sufficient numbers in the Building about the time of closing, we should not be surprised to find that they join voices, and lead those of the visitors in the performance of the National Anthem or Hymn, or, perhaps, some appropriate air.

On Wednesday next, the 15th, the closing act, whatever it may be, will take place. This much is certain, that there will be a meeting of the Royal Commission, the Executive Commissioners, the Executive Committee, and the Jurors; and all the exhibitors are invited to attend. The jury reports, or at least the reports on awards, will be presented by Lord Canning, as the chairman of the allied Powers, and will read aloud the names, and honourable mentions, will be fairly and distinct.y announced by means of published lists, in which the object rewarded will be succinctly stated, the reasons being afterwards published in the body of the respective reports. The Foreign Commissioners will receive the award made to the countries they represent in duly arranged lists appertaining to their countries, and the results of exertions of no ordinary character in connexion with the jury department will be finally and for all practical purposes made known. It is not likely that any distribution of medals can take place, as the names of all those to whom prizes are awarded will have to be engraved upon the medals to be given to them. This, of course, will occupy a very considerable period; though we understand that the medals devoted to the juries will be nearly, if not quite, ready for delivery, and may possibly be presented in a collective form. The business of the meeting will be rather a formal dissolution of official ties than anything else, the Foreign Commissioners being the representatives of their respective nations.

As stated last week, the tickets which admit the exhibitors personally on Wednesday, also confer the privilege of introducing friends on Thursday and Tuesday, after twelve o'clock; and we anticipate that two highly interesting *réunions* will take place. Town has already shown symptoms of a revival, in the return of many notabilities and fashionables; and on this occasion, those who have done the work out of which this magnificent display has been organised, will receive a somewhat tardy, but certainly not inappropriate acceptable response to their energy and sincerely trust, that those unavoidable rubbings and collisions which have occurred in so enormous and so novel an undertaking will be forgotten in the satisfactory conviction to which this great work has been brought; that the fruits may appear in the most abundance to remunerate and amply satisfy all parties for the trouble, care, cost, and anx ety which was inevitable; but which, two trust, will be looked back upon with satisfaction in years to come; and that all who have been so actively engaged will have the consolation of knowing that they have not toiled in vain. Nationally, we cannot fail but be large gainers; individually, hundreds will receive encouragement and recognition, which no other occasion could have possibly afforded; and, in the end, such a great step has certainly been made towards the realisation of the aspirations of the best and wisest men of all ages and countries—in laying a foundation amongst nations for a better understanding than has ever before existed.

The foundation stone of Mr. Charles Lennox Peel's mansion, Woodcroft, Sussex, was laid on the 6th inst., by his son (great nephew of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart.), assisted by Mr. Lawrence and Lady Jane Peel, Dowager Lady Templemore, Mr. C. L. and the Hon. Mrs. Peel, and other friends. The building is to be Elizabethan, as designed by Mr. Watson, of London.

NOVEL PRINTING-PRESS.—Attention has recently been directed to a pinting-press of a novel character, called the Economic Press, the inventor of a Mr. Mann. The peculiar principle on which this machine is constructed is brought to bear by means of a series of mechanical combinations, securing great rapidity and precision of action with much economy of power. One person can, with perfect ease, work off 700 impressions in the hour; and by the aid of steam-power, of course, many more. One engine of two-horse power is able to drive four or five of such presses.

MILK AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.—The *Lancet* having directed its attention to the analyses practised in milk, the result of the examination of twenty-six samples is, though bad enough, not so bad as generally reported and believed; for twelve were found to be genuine, two were deficient in cream, and eleven were found to be adulterated, but in every case the adulteration consisted in water only, the proportion of which varied from 10 to 50 per cent. or one half of the article, and in no instance was chalk or whiting, starch, gum, sheeps' brains or any of the substances said to be used in the adulteration of milk, detected. The names of the parties guilty of adulterating their milk are made known, by which means the public may guard themselves against the impositions, but it may be mentioned that these samples were obtained only of "West End" milkmen. Simple and inexpensive means are pointed out, by which, with a little trouble, persons may ascertain for themselves whether they are supplied with a genuine article or not. It was ascertained in the course of these investigations, that the milk of the afternoon is much superior to that of the morning.

GREAT WESTERN EXHIBITION TRAINS.—The trains from Bristol on Wednesday brought 2560 persons, and from Bath 2000, to the Exhibition.

A FEW DAYS IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.—No. III.

Again we invite the tourist to journey with us in the land of beauty—

> Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
> Land of the mountain and the flood;

but on this, our Third Route, the invalid, as well as the hale and healthy, may be our companions, for we travel the entire distance by coach: yet those stout of limb may at intervals, if they choose, strike into bypaths and view some exquisite and seldom witnessed scenery, by silent *tarns* and brawling torrents, craggy ghylls, and woody glens—may climb the lofty eminence, and look down on smiling valleys and glittering waters; but as we are booked for the coach—that almost obsolete thing a stage-coach, relic of the olden time—we must mount the box, and so make our *début* on the *stage*.

Jehu has fingered the ribbons, and with the slender thong has cut the triumphal 8, the horn is blown, the ostler has let go the leaders, and now we are clattering along Keswick's stony streets.

Now we are on the Threlkeld road, winding the banks of Greta, and at a distance of 1½ miles out, pass near to the Druid's temple of 48 stones, placed on an eminence, commanding fine mountain views, on to the village of Threlkeld.

> And see, beyond the hamlet small,
> The ruined tower of Threlkeld Hall,

Once the residence of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, a powerful knight in the reign of Henry VII., and stepfather of "Clifford's heir," the "Sheperd Lord." On the left the bold Blencathara, or Saddleback, rears high his noble summit, his rifted sides streaming with torrents—

> On stern Blencathra's perilous height,
> The winds are tyrannous and strong;
> And flashing forth unsteady light
> From stern Blencathra's skiey height,
> How loud the torrents throng!

On leaving Threlkeld, the large conical mountain called Mell Fell is directly in front, rising like a giant pyramid from the plain; turning to the right, the road skirts its base, and leads to Matterdale End and Dockaray, and thence descends to Gowbarrow Park, where Ullswater and its thousand charms greet the eye (see principal View). Look at the magnificent picture; the bold front of Birk Fell overtopped by the darker summit of Place Fell; beyond, in far distance, are the Red Screes, Scandale Head, Dove Crag, &c. Towards the right are the summits of St. Sunday's Crag and Fairfield, Doly Wagon Pike, Hieaberry Fell, Striding Edge, and Herring Pike, while the middle ground is occupied by the islet-studded lake, and behind it Glenridding and the pastoral mountain-locked Patterdale. The coach will now traverse the shore of Ullswater to Patterdale Inn, and return to Pooley Bridge and Penrith; therefore, as we intend returning to Keswick by way of Patterdale, we will during the absence of the coach take a hasty glimpse of Aira Force, Lyulph's Tower, and other beauties of Gowbarrow Park.

The park is extensive, and beautifully varied with wood and crags. Aira Force

AIRA FORCE.

its chief attraction, is by many considered the finest cascade in the Lake district; but we are inclined to award the palm to Dalegarth, or Stanley Force, in Eskdale (most easily approached from Ravenglass). Aira has its peculiar features, and so has Dalegarth: the former, overhung and shaded with trees, possesses a superior stream, which foams through masses of black rocks and stones.

> List ye who pass by Lyulph's Tower
> At eve: how softly then
> Doth Aira Force, that torrent hoarse,
> Speak from the woody glen.

And ye who visit Dalegarth, in the calm noon of a summer day, will not be less delighted with the white water leaping from terraced rocks, beneath stupendous and perpendicular crags, clothed with the feathery larch, and here and there the tapering spruce fir, while the stream, on approaching the falls, is crossed, recrossed, and crossed again by rude wooden bridges. then from the pretty moss-house perched like an eyrie of the rock, look down on an exquisite picture of English festure and Swiss costume.

Lyulph's Tower, a hunting-box, built by a Duke of Norfolk, on an eminence in the park, affords some splendid views, and is itself an object of interest. It is backed by craggy heights; while in front and on either side, noble forest-trees, singly and grouped, display between and beneath them little lawny glades and deep recesses; and browsing there are herds of fallow-deer, which crowd together and gaze with curious eye on the intruder, then, at the least motion or sound of human voice, start in a panic, and wheel through the rustling bracken to a safe distance.

But in the rocky vales of Matterdale, and across the lake in Martindale, are separate herds of red deer, which waft on the close approach of man: it requires no small share of caution to even sight those wildings of the fell, and it needs all the wiles and patience of the experienced deerstalker to bring his rifle up to them at two hundred paces. We have heard, in the baronial hall of Greystoke, old Ben Glossop, deer-keeper of Matterdale, recount his many adventures in stalking the red deer—how he has scowered and crawled, or crept against the wind from crag to crag, now and then gently raising his prospect-glass to scan the valleys; and how, after travelling a mile or two in this fashion, and ready to take aim, the antlered monarch would gravely move away: then an hour or two of anxious doubts and hopes would give him the vantage ground, and click, bang, bang! again and again and again the echo bandied the sound from glen to glen—the quarry would lie pawing the turf in his death-throes; or, if the shot was not immediately fatal, would bound away over hill and through dale, for many a weary mile, till, faint, and reeling with the loss of blood, sink down exhausted; but, recovering a little strength ere the pursuer had reached him, would summon his remaining powers to retaliate his wrongs.

ULLSWATER.

There is, on and around Ullswater, another less dangerous, though quite as exciting, and withal public chase of the red deer. A deer is annually taken, alternately from the herds of Matterdale and Martindale, for the purpose of being turned off at the Inglewood hunt, held during Penrith races. The mode of capture is peculiar, and affords rare sport; a day is fixed; every available boat is in requisition; carriages, cars, carts, and all sorts of vehicles occupy the roads; the hunters in the fells seek to detach a deer from the herd, which being accomplished, he is driven towards the lake by the aid of men stationed at intervals, with each a leash of hounds, who uncouple as he passes; thus he is urged to the water, which he gallantly takes, and then comes "the tug of war" and the tug of oar. A pair of antlers are seen skimming along the water, followed by a string of heads, with here and there a plashing of paws by some impatient puppy wishful to take the lead of his seniors. From every point the boats are cleaving the pure waters. When the foremost boatman has thrown his lasso, and secured the game, loudly and wildly

> Echo awakes in many a glen
> To repeat the mingling sounds,
> Which arise from the thundering cheers of men,
> And the baying of the hounds.

DRUIDIC CIRCLE.

He is towed ashore, and then "cabin'd, cribbed, confined;" his antlers are docked, and, on some appointed day, he is turned off before the hounds; and a fine sight it is to see the noble animal spring from his van, and, after taking a hasty survey of the spectators on either side, dash forward, or capriciously rush through the crowd, and gallop away to the open country, bounding sideways over the loftiest fences. A few minutes' law, and the pack is on his trail; a burst of a few miles brings him to a stand-still, his swollen and protruding tongue preventing respiration; he turns to bay to defend himself with the powerful weapons with which nature has furnished him; and there he will die by the fangs of his merciless pursuers unless rescued by the hunters. But, if he can gain a river or pond, woe to the dog who shall first give him battle. The water revives him—he is again full of vigour; and, after mauling his adversaries awhile, he once more scours the plain, and escapes to his mountain haunts, or is killed, or captured and paddocked for a season, to be again hunted down.

Resuming our journey by the coach returning from Patterdale, we leave Gowbarrow Park, and proceed to Pooley Bridge, following the course of the lake. On leaving the park, Hallin Fell rises boldly on the right, across the lake; and on the left or western

A FEW DAYS IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.—No. III.

THE HIGHEST INHABITED HOUSE IN ENGLAND.

ire Skelley-neb and Halsteads, Mr. Marshall's seat. Below this the nery appears somewhat tame, more especially after viewing the ories of the upper reach.

From Pooley Bridge (a small village near the foot of the lake, on the er Eamont) the tourist may go forward to Penrith, and, if his time will mit, may visit many remarkable places in the neighbourhood—the e ruins of Penrith and Brougham Castles, the Countess's Pillar, erected 1656, by Lady Anne Clifford, as a "memorial of her last parting at t place with her good and pious mother, Margaret, Countess-Dowager Cumberland." Near Eamont Bridge he will see—

—— Red Penrith's table round,
For feats of chivalry renowned.

Maybrough's mound, and stones of power,
By Druids raised, in magic hour.

To the north of Penrith stands "Long Meg and her Daughters," a remarkable piece of antiquity; Greystoke Castle, the seat of the Howards; and Eden Hall, with its curious luck-glass—a crystal goblet, which, according to tradition, was taken from the fairies; and they, to avenge themselves for the loss, pronounced the following ban:—

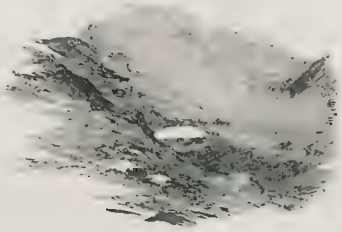
If this cup shall break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden Hall.

But, amid all the sights and scenes around Penrith, Lowther Castle stands proudly pre-eminent, whether we regard "the noble pile and its costly contents (its splendid pictures and statuary, its carvings and general decorations), where the utmost skill in every branch of art has been summoned to create a mansion worthy of the matchless site." The park of 800 acres, studded with royal oaks—the mile-long terrace-walk, a mossy carpet of finest pile, the swift and clear Lowther winding below—the distant view of hoary crags and mountain peaks, altogether forming a scene unsurpassed in Britain.

We will now return to Gowbarrow Park, and (as the route from thence has been described) with these commence our description of the scenery through Patterdale to Ambleside. On leaving the park the first object which attracts peculiar attention is Stybarrow Crag, almost overhanging the road; on the left is Glenridding House (Rev. Askew's), beautifully situated at the foot of Place Fell; and, at the extreme head of the lake, cross Glenridding Beck, whose waters have their birth near the summit of Helvelyn, forward to Patterdale. On the right is Patterdale Hall (Marshall's), once the residence of Mounseys Kings of Patterdale, who acquired the title by one of the family having repulsed a body of Scotch moss-troopers foraying Patterdale. Near the hall is the church, remarkable only for its attendant yew tree, girthing 24 feet, but branchless and bare; beyond the church is the small village and excellent inn. Leaving it, we shortly cross Deepdale Beck, and observe on the right St. Sunday's Crag, and immediately afterwards Brothers' Water, a dark and lonely tarn, full of melancholy associations—twice (it is said) two brothers have perished in its dark depths, through trusting to the treacherous ice; yet its situation, beneath mighty mountains, is alone sufficient to inspire the mind with awe. Passing through the hamlet of High Hartsop, we reach the common, and are now toiling up the steep pass of Kirkstone; we are leaving all traces of civilisation far behind; even the wild herbs denote the successive stages by which we leave the habitable world; we have passed the region of flowers ending with the purple heather, we have reached the Bracken zone, and on the very summit of the pass, between the Red Screes and Woundale Head, find (what will not enterprise accomplish) a snug little hotel. This is the highest inhabited house in the kingdom, and, but for the numerous summer tourists who wend this way, the block of stone,

Whose church-like frame
Gives to the savage pass its name,

would have [illegible] the only object (save the retrospect of Patterdale's



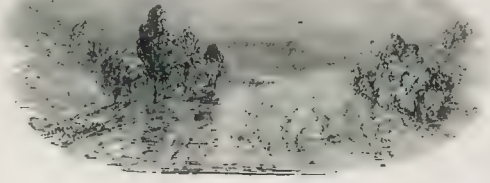
BROTHERS' WATER.

ULLSWATER.

its guardian hills) to relieve the monotony of this alpine scene. A d on the right, near the house, leads to Troutbeck; in front is our d to Ambleside; but we must not leave the pass without noticing t o—a faint, scarcely audible *whero* increases to a loud and s rill atile, like the scream of a locomotive engine, and is heard ringing ugh the valleys far below; perhaps starting the red deer from his among the rocks of Matterdale and Martindale, and awaking the sard falcon from his day-dreams on the precipices of Dove Crag. m the Pass, the road, rapidly descending to Ambleside, exhibits rming views of Windermere, Biethamtarn, and the irion range of mountains. Having reached Amide, we will leave the tourist to the guidance of former descriptions, which comprise the road he now follow to Keswick. J. R.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

n usual autumnal repose broods everywhere over land, and our political notabilities, with here and s a rare exception, are as though they were not. There is Lord John Russell?" was the heading of aragraph which lately went the rounds; the qu ing, however, been since answered by a letter fro Premier to those cool gentlemen in Ireland, wh ing had millions of their population saved fro ving by English gifts and English loans, refuse, n the time comes, to make good the borrowed ey, on the exquisite ground that they themselves managed it so grossly, jobbed in it so corruptly, the starving wretches for whom it was intended little or no benefit from the advance—a plea refusal of payment which could have proceeded n no possible part of the world save Ireland. A t the only tokens of popular activity now be n reach us from the rural districts during alving year has brought round the time for



the meeting of the thousand and one agricultural societies which devote their attention to tilled broad acres of England. The country papers are full of the annual gatherings of the bodies in question. Every district of every county has its own, but the reports seldom find their way into the London papers, unless a local M.P. of some sort of note attends, and stirring politics are introduced over the fiery sherry and sloe-soaked port. The proceedings at all these agricultural congresses are tolerably similar. Generally, there is a ploughing match in the morning, at which all the farmers' sons attend to compete for remarkably moderate premiums. A show of "stock" succeeds, of course, upon a very small scale; and, as every local show of stock I ever saw or heard of was pronounced by the judges and the spectators generally to be the very best which the society had ever mustered, we may argue thence a most satisfactory progress in the way of improving our breeds of cattle. The dinner always takes place in the Town-Hall. In nine cases out of ten, in the country, a mouldy old room, with dreary maps of damp chequering the walls, and very often a broken-winded old organ stowed away in a corner. The building itself is tolerably sure to be a gaunt, cold-looking pile, supported upon attenuated pillars above the market-place, where labouring men in smock-frocks lounge all day, staring at the multiplicity of bills and cards announcing sales of cattle, and farms to let; and which, upon Saturday evenings, is peopled with butchers' stalls, oyster tables, lit by flaring paper lanterns, and no end of gingerbread and ginger beer emporiums for the younger classes of the community. After dinner the toasts are mainly local, conducted upon the approved "claw me and I'll claw thee" fashion. The prize exhibitors of stock drink to the health of the unsuccessful competitors, and the unsuccessful competitors ruefully return the compliment. If the proceedings take a more public turn, out come the fine old stock oratorical phrases, thick and threefold, and the British lion is forthwith stirred triumphantly up with the longest and sharpest of poles. The parson of the parish returns thanks for the Church, under which this country has risen to her present unparalleled pitch of greatness; the Chairman proposes British Agriculture, under which this country has, &c.; the Vice-chairman proposes the "British Farmer," under whom this country has, &c.; and some one else probably proposes the Game-laws, under which this country has, &c. Sometimes politics are steered clear of [illegible] confine themselves

local matters, but if anything particularly interesting to the agriculturist be in the political wind, be assured that by hook or by crook it will be speedily lugged in. The orator, after praising the excellent rule by which politics are peremptorily excluded, goes on to say that still he does not, cannot think, that rule will, in the slightest degree, be infringed upon should he take this opportunity of reminding his brother farmers that—anything you please, plumping, or coming into a series of red hot politics. Upon this all the gentlemen disagreeing with the sentiments of the orator roar, "Order, order! Chair, chair! No politics!" to which the gentlemen who do agree with the sentiments in question shout in turn, "Hear, hear! go on! Mr.'s perfectly in order! Fair play! Hear orator!" and the cause is out of ten the politics carry the day, and the party have their saving of them. Thus then, these hundreds of obscure little dinner parties of comfortable farmers are not by any means without their significance and their interest, and I have been watching with some attention the tone this year adopted. Upon the whole, it seems a reasonable one. Disraeli's speech at Buckingham struck the keynote which is being generally responded to, not without sore and unmingled grumblings; while it would seem by many that but true to say that the answering chords are thoroughly in tune with the original note of the leader. Still the tendency is to harmony. The prosperity of the country at large is generally allowed, and the feeling appears to be becoming stronger and stronger amongst the farmers—In the first place, that they must make the best of a bad job; and in the second, that, after rents have been properly adjusted, the job will not be such a very bad one after all. In fact, I think the agricultural sounder is already beginning to cogget with the wheel, that the involution of the fore of Protection is fast becoming weaker and cooler, and that the waggon will be found never to have stuck in free-trade ruts at all, despite the temporary dismay of its driver and the senseless capers of its horses, who had a mortal dread of the collar touching their shoulders.

The visit of the Queen to Manchester and Liverpool has been the great event of the week.

Last week's American mail announces that Mr. Fenimore Cooper is no more. With him a literary light—certainly of an imitative and somewhat radiance, but still a light which shone at intervals with a very brilliant and attractive lustre—is quenched. Cooper was, perhaps, the first novelist to find out the poetry of sea and ships, and make the world recognise it also. Here and there, before him, poets had treated of the theme, but always vaguely, generally, and evidently from hearsay. Cooper rose, and gave the world the phenomena of the vasty deep, and all its living sails, not only like a man who admired what he was talking about, but knew it, and felt it too. That he fell into mannerisms and affectation, and that finding the readers' appetite for details, and for overloading instead of authorship, is unfortunately too true; but, for all that, Cooper has written some of the noblest sea scenes in the English language. The working out from a less shore of the American frigate, in the opening chapters of the "Pilot," is in itself a piece of high art. In character painting about Cooper was woefully unhappy. Long Tom Coffin might have been copied from Mr. T. P. Cooke; while the mystic piratical heroes of the "Red Rover" and the "Waterwitch," are mere spoiled remnants of the old Byronian amiable cut-throats and poetical thieves. Ashore, and so long as his scene was the backwoods, and his personages hunters, trappers, and Indians, the early pioneers of civilisation, Cooper was admirable both in painting nature and character: the latter was, no doubt, tolerably highly coloured, and the whole tone of what I may call the "Last of the Mohicans" style was thoroughly melodramatic; but the melodrama was consummately well managed, brightened here and there by dashes of genius and touches of heartrending pathos, take, for example, the closing scene of the "Trapper," when poor old Hawkeye's faithful dog, believing his master to be dead, that the well-loved creature is still alive; features these which redeem many a page of such dreary dialogue and bootless painting of boors and bores as are to be found in books like "Lionel Lincoln" and the "Pioneers." In his "society" novels, when he discourses social questions, Mr. Cooper was generally, as the Scotch say, sadly "left to himself." But long after his "Eve Effingham" and "Homeward Bound"—the conversational parts of the latter, at least—are forgotten, a grateful world will remember how the "Skimmer of the Seas" ran through the "Hell Gate," and with what artistic complacency old Hawkeye pitched his never-failing bullets into the red bodies of the Mingoes.

A. B. R.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Minister of the Interior has just charged several eminent painters to go to London and make copies of some admirable pictures by Murillo, Raphael, Francia, and other great masters, now in the National Gallery. A long time since it was in contemplation to form in Paris a collection of copies from the great masters, the drafts of which are supposed by the directors and artists were sent to Rome, Naples, Venice, Florence, Madrid, Seville, &c., by whom some very good pictures were made, but unfortunately they have been disseminated in churches and other public places, and are consequently out of study and to the history of the arts. The idea has since been formed of appropriating a suite of rooms in the Louvre to be called the Gallery of Copies. The Museum already possesses a series of admirable copies made by Marillo, Raphael, Francia, and other great masters, now in the National Gallery. A long time since it was in contemplation to form in Paris a collection of copies from the great masters, the drafts of which are supposed by the directors and artists were sent to Rome, Naples, Venice, Florence, Madrid, Seville, &c., by whom some very good pictures were made, but unfortunately they have been disseminated in churches and other public places, and are consequently out of study and to the history of the arts. The idea has since been formed of appropriating a suite of rooms in the Louvre to be called the Gallery of Copies. The Museum already possesses a series of admirable copies made by Mur

COUNTRY NEWS.

DGE OF THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT AND THE PRESS.

erpool people have addressed a memorial, which has received several ignatures, to the Earl of Carlisle, respecting Mr. Ramshay's case, in ich the Judge of the County Courts Act, in reference to cases of con-mon-testimonial and illegal, and if it were otherwise, they say that the ected association of audacity, and the temper which he has displayed in g to enforce that authority, plainly demonstrate that he has not the mode-equanimity which are essential to the character of a county court judge. hat the virulent and unprecedented measures resorted to by Mr. Ramshay, ephoding what he calls the dignity of his court, have alienated the ardly of the trading community; so that his court must be a comparative ure, so long as Mr. Ramshay shall be allowed to preside there." rorial concludes with a prayer to Lord Carlisle for an inquiry into Mr. 's conduct—his removal from office, should the allegations against him to be correct; and for the appointment of a Judge "of learning, and moderation" in his stead.

lnesday a deputation from the "Indemnity Committee" proceeded to Earl of Carlisle in Hayward, near Manchester, where Lord Carlisle is at paying, to bring the facts before his Lordship. It is supposed that the rill be immediate, and of the result there can be little doubt.

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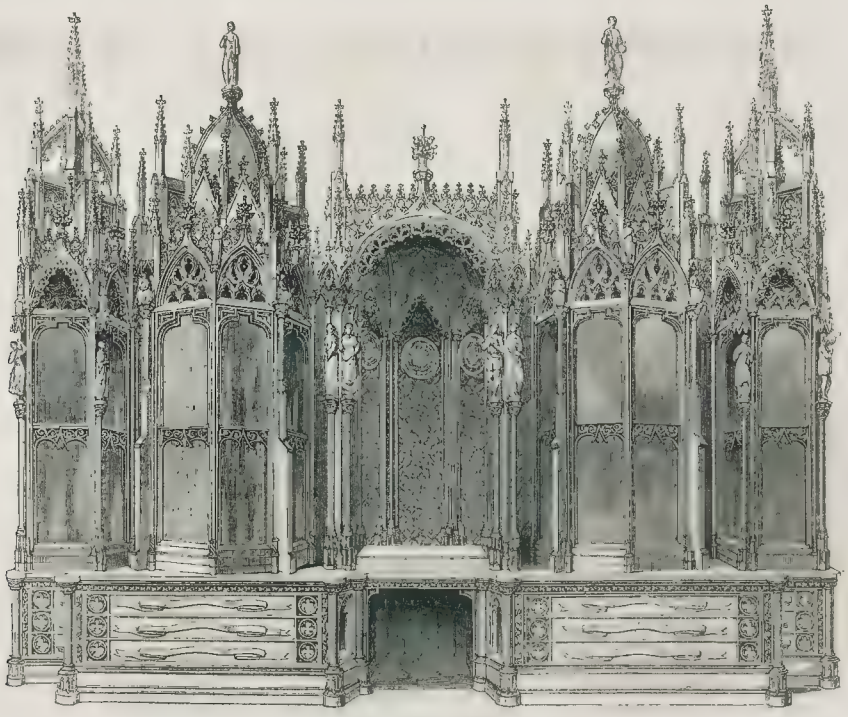
THE Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations closes to-day. In the course of a few weeks the most extensive assemblage of valuable products in all branches of manufacture ever brought together under one roof will be scattered and dispersed, and the Great Industrial Congress of 1851 will be numbered with the memorable events of the past.

But its influence will not cease here; it is but the first act of an important social movement, upon which the curtain is about to fall; and who shall say that what is to follow may not go far to realise the profound and philanthropic aspirations of the Prince Consort, the projector and ruling genius of the whole scheme, in the memorable words uttered by him at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor in 1849?

I conceive it to be the duty of every educated person closely to watch and study the time in which he lives; and, as far as in him lies, to add his humble mite of individual exertion to further the accomplishment of what he believes Providence to have ordained. Nobody, however, who has paid any attention to the particular features of our present era, will doubt for a moment that we are living at a period of most wonderful transition, which tends rapidly to the accomplishment of that great end to which, indeed, all history points—the realisation of the unity of mankind. Not an unity which breaks down the limits, and levels the peculiar characteristics of the different nations of the earth, but rather a unity the result and product of those very national varieties and antagonistic qualities. The distances which separated the different nations and parts of the globe are gradually vanishing before the achievements of modern invention, and we can traverse them with incredible ease: the languages of all nations are known, and their acquirements placed within the reach of everybody; thought is communicated with the rapidity and even by the power of lightning. On the other hand, the great principle of division of labour, which may be called the moving power of civilisation, is being extended to all branches of science, industry, and art. Whilst formerly the greatest mental energies strove at universal knowledge, and that knowledge was confined to the few, now they are directed to specialities, and in these again even to the minutest points; but the knowledge acquired becomes at once the property of the community at large. Whilst formerly discovery was wrapt in secrecy, the publicity of the present day causes, that no sooner is a discovery or invention made, than it is already improved upon and surpassed by competing efforts; the products of all quarters of the globe are placed at our disposal, and we have only to choose which is the best and cheapest for our purposes, and the powers of production are intrusted to the stimulus of competition and capital. So man is approaching a more complete fulfilment of that great and sacred mission which he has to perform in this world. His reason being created after the image of God, he has to use it to discover the laws by which the Almighty governs his creation, and, by making these laws his standard of action, to conquer nature to his use—himself a divine instrument. Science discovers these laws of power, motion, and transformation; industry applies them to the raw matter, which the earth yields us in abundance, but which becomes valuable only by knowledge; art teaches us the immutable laws of beauty and symmetry, and gives to our productions forms in accordance with them. Gentlemen, the Exhibition of 1851 is to give us a true test and a living picture of the point of development at which the whole of mankind have arrived in this great task, and a new starting point from which all nations will be able to direct their further exertions.

Looking back upon the experience of the two years since these views were propounded; looking back more particularly upon the six months which have elapsed since the Great Exhibition was completed and thrown open, we are inclined to think there is little if any exaggeration in the hopeful picture of the world's future which is thus shadowed forth, as capable of accomplishment by the right direction of the natural gifts and means at the disposal of the great human family. If no more has been accomplished as yet, the very crowding in of goods from all quarters of the globe, and the thronging in of millions of spectators, interested more or less in the production or uses of those commodities, afford a striking proof of the unanimity which prevails amongst men upon any comprehensive scheme of true usefulness, and their power to carry it into accomplishment.

This great feature also distinguishes the Peace Congress of 1851 from all known political congresses or movements of nations—that whereas, in the one case the gain of one is under almost all circumstances obtained by a concession or sacrifice of interests on the part of some other, and that generally the weaker one; in the other gain is gain to all, the superiority of means or appliance evidenced by each competitor



GOTHIC BOOKCASE.—BY LEISTLER.

This magnificent piece of furniture has been sent over as a present from the Emperor of Austria to her Majesty; the superbly bound books which ornament some of the shelves are also the gift of his Imperial Majesty. The design, which is Gothic, is by Bernardo de Bernardis, an architect of eminence, and J. Krauner, both of Vienna. It is rather too architectural in its arrangement, and the introduction of the statuettes in all directions is not to be approved on the score of taste or propriety. The executive department has been very creditably carried out.

being at once available to the advantage of all the rest. The achievements of human intellect are common property, and only require to be known to be at once applied, in combination with others, to the attainment of still greater achievements.

It cannot be doubted that the success of the Great Exhibition has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projectors; and, but that it was a gathering together for good, they might almost like another Frankenstein, have been terrified at the vast army of observation, of various races and habits, which a beam of concentrating round the wealthiest and least defended capital in the world. It is curious, indeed, to look back at a few of the past circumstances in this great drama, and to see how the anticipations of the directors of it have been disappointed; but two will suffice and we mention them merely as curiosities of history. When, after many struggles, and much canvassing for subscriptions throughout the country, the Royal Commission was formed, and incorporated by charter, its first act was to rescind a contract optionally open to them, with Messrs. Munday, by which all risk or liability upon pecuniary grounds would have been avoided, thus "resting the success of the proposed experiment entirely upon public sympathy." This step probably alarmed the Executive Committee; it seemed at least to them to render the issue problematical, and they immediately, in a body, tendered their resignations. "These resignations," Mr. Cole says, in his Introduction to the Official Catalogue, "were not accepted, and some time elapsed before the executive arrangements were conclusively modified to meet the altered circumstances of the case." Again, when the guarantee fund had been subscribed, and the Crystal Palace was on the eve of completion, Mr. Paxton, doubtless with the assent of others engaged in the anxious undertaking (for the step was not disavowed by them), published a letter to the Prime Minister, urging him to adopt the work on behalf of the public; that is, to pay the expenses out of the Consolidated Fund, and throw the doors open gratuitously, as at the Museum and other public institutions. This proposition was fortunately not acceded to; and nearly half a million of money in voluntary contributions at the doors—the greater part in shillings—has justified the refusal, and given convincing proof of the abundant efficacy of "public sympathy" in a good and useful cause.

The experiment of a gathering of the industry of all nations was a novelty, not only as regards England, but the world generally; for, although there have been many expositions of works and manufactures in France, Belgium, and other countries, and also, in particular districts of England, they have been wholly restricted to the products of the country in which they were held; and when, in 1849, the French Minister of Commerce endeavoured to promote an exposition in France upon a wider basis, comprehending the productions of other nations, the presidence of commercial bodies to whom he communicated his views dissuaded him from carrying out the scheme.

Nor can it be denied, that when the proposal was made in England, and, indeed, long after that proposal was adopted as a fact, the manufacturing and monied interests of the country looked but coldly upon it, and gave it for a long time an unwilling countenance. Our men of Manchester, and Leeds, and Birmingham may have thought—and thought with some shadow of truth on their side—that, in an intercommunication of industrial experience and a comparison of manufacturing processes with all the world combined, they had less to gain than to give; they may even have feared that their best machinery might be copied—their best hands lured from them; they may have thought, besides, that their business was already enough to occupy all their time and attention at home, without making a show of it abroad; and as men of business, and Britons to boot, with something at stake in the land, they may just have shared ever so little in the various predictions of trade and domestic evil which were muttered forth, from time to time, as inevitably attending a large incursion of "disaffected foreigners" from all parts of Europe. As for the agricultural body, they held aloof, because by their political religion they have little sympathy for the restless spirit of industry, which, in their view, has disturbed the harmony and order of our domestic polity, whilst improved methods of tillage, even supposing them to be possible, could only be made the pretence for reducing rents already much too low, and throwing upon the parish agricultural labourers, already much too numerous for the requirements of their respective districts. So little faith had the men of business and the men of land, as yet, in the realisation of "the unity of mankind," in the enlightened and generous spirit propounded by the Prince Consort.

On the other hand there were enthusiasts—travelled men, doubtless,—who took a very different view of the question, and advocated that view very authoritatively in the columns of an influential daily print. They disdained the artificers of England of their supposed superiority; they took the shine out of "the world's few," as the American would say; they told them very plainly that they had much, had everything, to learn from foreign taste; that, although they could make things very strong, they could not make them neat, much less elegant, according to the neatness and elegance of the Continental artificer; that their calicoes were stout, but tawdry; that their chairs would last for ages, but that they were fashioned upon barbarous models of ages long gone by; that their doors and locks were effectual for the purpose of exclusion, but repulsive to the eye—that, in short, all that related to appearance we were centuries behind civilised Europe.

There were those again who took leave to doubt and hesitate as to the authenticity of these uncomfortable assertions. Old John Bull threw himself back in his easy chair, with his feet on his dormant, luxuriant carpet, twiddled his thumbs through his snowy-white lawn shirt-frill, gazed vacantly upon the comfortable crimson flock paper-hangings of his *sanctum sanctorum*, and wondered what people could want more. Young John Bull, who had been his six weeks tour abroad, and had traversed the sandy plains of a Belgian *salon*; had tried his weight upon the uncomfortably shaped rush chair of the French hotel; had admired the mysteries of a German door-handle, all primitive iron, and constructed upon the primitive principle of the first lever—boldly denied it all, and wondered "what they should be told next." And certainly the result of the Great Exhibition has been to disabuse the mind of much of this stupid prejudice, handed down from father to son, and repeated by traveller after traveller, of the infinite superiority in point of taste of the foreign producer. In furniture we certainly have made a very good stand, in respect of appearance alone, to say nothing of solidity; and if in every point we have not equalled the quieter classicism of the French (the classicism of the Louis Quatorze period), we certainly have not been guilty of the excessive and misplaced decoration of the Austrian, nor descended to the crude conceits of the northern Germans artificers. As to our hardware and our machinery, we need hardly say, that we have shown ourselves, as we were always esteemed to be, without a rival. But we will not be led into making comparisons on other points, as this will be better timed when we have to review the awards of the juries in the several departments.

To return to the point from which we set out. What are the great social advantages which we expect to result from the Great Exhibition of 1851, and in what manner will they conduce to that unity of purpose and intercourse amongst men which is so desirable? The advantages which we anticipate are, first, increased knowledge of our own resources, and of the resources of our neighbours, which, whilst it inspires a just confidence in ourselves, will also create a feeling of respect for others; secondly, recognition of the importance of the principles of reciprocal dealing, by which the peculiar advantages of one community may be interchanged for those of another; finally, an enlarged field for commerce, and the infusion of a more liberal spirit into commercial transactions, by which commerce will grow, and with it civilisation and peace be extended as the connecting bond of the whole human family.

(To be continued.)

RAILWAY PLANT.

A large outlay is required annually in providing the plant or furniture of every railway, and for keeping the same in repair, as almost every kind of railway appendage is subject to a considerable amount of friction, and, consequently, daily deterioration in point of value. To illustrate this, we need only call attention to the wheels, the axles, and, indeed, to almost every other part of the engines and carriages used on the "iron way;" added to which, the rapid decay of the sleepers, fences, and other wood-works partially buried in the ground, notwithstanding the kyanising and other supposed preservative applications, as well as the great amount of friction to which, the rails are continually subjected, render it quite necessary that every improved and more durable form of rails, wheels, and other parts of the stationary and rolling-stock respectively, should receive the utmost attention of railway directors, whose especial care it should be to remember continually that the shareholders' half-yearly dividends depend a great deal on this important branch of railway economy.

In addition to the locomotive engines, which we have already described in the Illustrated London News, there are upwards of one hundred contributions in this department, including railway carriages and models, different kinds of permanent way, various patterns of wheels, besides new forms of turntables and traversers, and several new modes of giving signals and applications of the break, besides switches and crossings, lifting-jacks, and locomotive fittings generally.

Railway carriages, with regard to internal arrangements, have undergone but very little change since 1836, for we find, in Whisham's "Analysis of Railways," the following with regard to the carriages at that time employed on railways:—

"The most approved forms of carriages are the first-class on the

CARTON PIERRE AND PAPIER MACHE.

Two distinct classes of decoration employ paper as the substance upon which ornament is placed—one is in relief, or a direct imitation of sculpture, while the other adopts painting as the vehicle by which to attract the eye; this section includes all those goods which ladies undertand by the term *papier maché*, but which have little right to that name, as it properly means paper reduced to a pulp, and then manufactured. At present this is only employed considerably for ornaments in relief, and is pressed in moulds made of metal from plaster models. The lightness of the article is at first sight a proof of the material, but the perfection of a piece is a still better guide. This manufacture appears to be about twenty-five years old, and is exemplified in the Exposition by the fine productions of Mr. C. Bielefield. There is a large quantity of his works affixed to the ceiling, and therefore too high for our consideration of its execution, although evidently well chosen pieces of ornament; but on the wall are placed some of the minutest Gothic detail, and cut and flowers, which are satisfactory. These, with an over-door and a picture or glass frame, exhibit the usual applications of the material, but a new and interesting use is exhibited in a repetition of the celebrated Elgin horse's head, and still more in a bust; the almost perfect infrangibility of this specimen is valuable to those who wish to perpetuate memorials of a beloved friend. There are also two statuettes, after Michael Angelo, which put forward the same claim. In the Nave are two very nice copies of classic capitals, for columns; and on the wall half a dozen consoles and corbels The good taste shown in the selection is praiseworthy; and still better are the two cherubim forming a cartouche, and two other less ornamented works of a similar object. It is with pain that we see the "Flying dragon," executed for the Pavilion at Brighton, and a "Royal arms," both positively bad. This exhibitor's ingenuity in finding new fields for his material is illustrated by a model of Dundee in relief, and by the new patent for rendering it easy to obtain sheets of the *papier maché* of any size and thickness. This, which is at present applied to the partitions of steamers only, is one of those branches of business which it is easy to predict will be found applicable to many other purposes where density, rigidity, and imperviousness to sound, united with exquisite smoothness, are required. We point it out to artists especially, as the bagging of canvass has always a shocking effect; it almost spoilt that beautiful whole-length by Lawrence which was lately exhibited at the British Institution. It is professed that this form of the material is of utility out of doors, and that its rival, "*carton pierre*," is not. This prejudice appears to be tolerably well grounded, as the other manufacture seems to consist of plaster of Paris, with other ingredients mixed therein, poured into moulds, allowed to set, and backed with stout paper, to ensure the adherence of minute portions.

Carton pierre is made in France and Germany to a considerable extent, which is not the case with its rival; but if there be really any paper mixed with the plaster, after the Chinese fashion, it is not in such a quantity as to excuse the use of the word *carton* in its name. The best specimens are supposed to come from France. We may cite those exhibited by Huber, amongst whose works are seen an Italian frieze, a Greco-Raffaellesque vase, and a cinque-cento pilaster, of considerable merit, but totally eclipsed by the beautiful over-door executed for the Société des Mines, and by the superb friezes in the real style of Louis XIV., made for Fontainebleau. His neighbour Hardouin supports the same reputation almost in the works repeated for Versailles, but there is not sufficient relief in this and other examples from the same factory. The whole work by Cruchet, in the Nave, is also partially composed of this material; but, taking into dispassionate consideration the productions of Bielefield and of Jackson, it is surely not too much to say that the Parisians are beaten upon their own ground.

Messrs. Jackson and Sons, besides some forty pieces of ornament in all styles usually employed in England, a ceiling in the Elizabethan manner, and a most noble centre flower, exhibit one of the most superb pieces of church furniture which is quite English in its idea. The fine terminal console or bracket, and specimens of the work executed by them for the new Army and Navy Club. It is difficult to praise most the invention or the execution of these designs, which are appropriate throughout, full of nature or of art in their vicinity; it is not enough to say deficiency of finish. One candelabrum, partly gilt, excites painful sensations: we perceive at once whence many *soi-disant* upholsterers and cabinet-makers derive their materials of decoration, and are led to think that on the prospects of a school of ornamental design which such establishments as these exist, in which, in order to make the necessary profit, one invention must last as long as fashion will bear it, and consequently a few designers must monopolize the attention of the few houses which enjoy the trade of supplying every one with ready-made ornaments. It is certainly a consolation to know that in some provincial cities the human machine can execute similar work at a less price than these factories, but this is not likely long to be the case.

Gropius, of Berlin, contributes specimens of *stein pappe*, which is undersood to be of similar materials with *carton pierre*. There are about fifty pieces, nearly all being statuettes in the modern German taste, half-Greek and half-*renaissance* in style, not particularly good, but certainly pleasing from their detail The ornaments are not so well managed; but there is one noble cove and mirror-frame which is quite English in its idea.

No other specimens of this manufacture abroad have come under observation, which is remarkable, as paper for ornamental work is at least a hundred years old in this country, from specimens which we have seen.

A notice of the exhibition of Messrs. Lincoln and Burnett, being furniture, in the shape of a work-box and table, made of calico; This seems more admirable for the novelty of the idea, than for any practical utility at the present time. The fabric too clearly displays itself, by its lines of the warp and weft, and by the ragged threads; this may be easily remedied, but it is a bad augury.

Somewhat similar are those articles placed to the credit of Mr. G. Hart as inventor, and consisting of two really handsome snuff-boxes, a tea-caddy, and a tobacco-box with mouthpiece, all in papier maché. The chisel must have been used, which argues their being as hard as wood. Some pieces are shown with a grain resembling at first sight that of wood; yet no timber matches these specimens, for the seeming grain is as irregular as marbles generally are. The practical utility of the invention, however, does not yet appear.

The other branch of the present subject includes what, if it were properly named, would be called japanned paper ware, and is chiefly dependent at present upon colour for its attractions.

The minority, or, at least, the most common of these work, are said to be made of paper really *maché*, but the better sort are produced by the simple operation of obtaining the required form from a mould by placing a sheet of paper on or in it, and then fixing sheet upon sheet as the work dries, until the requisite thickness is gained; the lathe, the rasp, or the plane is then employed to give a general finish to the forms produced in this species of millboard or pasteboard, and it is several times varnished, being submitted to so severe a heat as 130 deg.: the inequalities are reduced by scraping and polishing with pumice-stone. Then the design, if any, is put on, and re-varnishing and polishing with rotten-stone is performed, until the final lustre is given by the female palm, as to some sorts of cutlery.

Sometimes mother-of-pearl is employed, but this enters into the manufacture in a slightly different manner. The design being marked upon the mould, thin portions of shell, cut to the necessary forms, are laid upon the pattern, and then the first sheet is applied, and the operations above mentioned are continued. When the requisite thickness is gained, the shell is found bedded in the paper, and the scraping, varnishing, painting, and polishing are completed as before.

There is a large consumption, both at home and abroad, of articles in which the form is almost invariable, such as portfolios, albums, envelope and papeterie cases, paper-knives, card-cases and trays, card-racks, work and knitting, netting, and similar boxes, screens, chessboards, &c; and these rely almost entirely on their pictorial attractions, while beauty of form should be almost an element of an such consideration as the pattern of decoration in tables, chairs, cabinets, desks, *secretaires*, vases, inkstands, tea-caddies and tea-poys, trays, mirror frames, coalscuttles, canterburies, music-stools, and pianos.

Both in taste of ornament and execution, as might be expected, the London houses seem to stand first; then the works from Oxford, Wolverhampton, and Birmingham follow; but for appropriate invention those from Wolverhamptom may be said to bear the palm: it is, however, a matter of great regret, that there is not found one faithful to the very first principles of good taste, and that some seem to seek how far they can sink beneath the standard prescribed by the conventional laws of propriety.

Mr Clay's management of colour is unquestionably the best of all, in our opinion; a cheffonier, with flower-panels, is very fair; a sort of Elizabethan cabinet-furniture deserves the epithet of very fair; their form is very pretty, and two Gothic trays are excellent, as well as a simple round one and a novel chessboard; a moresque writing-case and a cinque-cento writing-desk are very good, as is the frame of a Louis XVI. chair; but, above all, their mode of ensuring a pendent to a set-seat, Louis XVI. tray and card-dish almost unique and excellently showy; there is also a very pretty tea-poy. Of the rest of the articles there need be nothing said but a generally severe criticism

Mr. Dixon's works deserve the epithet of very fair; they form but a small collection, which seems to have been selected by a good judge, and it is only necessary to particularize the centre of flowers in the table: thereon we may consider whether such embellishments are at all appropriate for some of the uses which the articles are to serve. Now it does seem the height of absurdity, when every child even who looks at a picture strives to place it parallel with its face, and when even the exhibitors themselves are compelled to exhibit their wares in the same position, that subjects like the figure, landscape, and flowers in vases, should be chosen for the decoration of articles that are almost always to be seen flat. Mr. Spiers seems to have been conscious of this fact to a great extent, and every visitor to the Exposition must be pleased with those really noble inkstands which are unadorned: yet the most prominent feature of his collection are tables with landscapes; the largest has a very pretty ornament, *à la* Louis XIV., well designed, enclosing a general view of Oxford; and another, with the front of Christchurch, is accompanied by some good tedesche ornament of the succeeding style. The oval table is very nicely designed, and great praise is due to a round one with a landscape of pollards, and an excellent ornament; but the landscapes in these, and about a score of prettily-bordered cake or card-baskets, have no business there. There are five exquisite card-trays and about forty specimens of painting on flat surfaces, as book-covers, &c.; the borders generally are irreproachable, and some birds are very well drawn. Omitting the crochet-boxes, or whatever use they may be put to in Oxford, there are about forty specimens of views upon handscreens; and in this place they are perhaps pardonable. One of the greatest offences against a cultivated taste is a miserable little occasional table. Manufacturers and visitors might take a useful hint from a coat of arms under a cardinal's hat

Mr. Walton exhibits two excellent moresque trays -the best, perhaps, of their sort, for pattern and colouring; and a cabinet, which deserves equally honourable mention; a Gothic tray—perhaps the most unexceptionable of its kind, from its appropriate and chaste design, but the red and blue are not lucky in their contrast, and the green is not of a nice tone; a tazza, whose under side (all that can be seen) is very nice; and two coal-scuttles, good in their ornament. The seven very elegant and appropriately decorated little vases deserve especial commendation; yet with all these meritorious works, there are exhibited others as bad, such as a large vase, which shows fully want of taste in the application of ornaments which have irregular edges upon a flat surface, thus destroying the effect of the very decoration applied; to say nothing of whole sets of tea-trays with such subjects as Goëthe's "Faust," the Thames, Shannon, and Clyde, both sets very prettily touched indeed, but the border not so good in the last-named as in the first; three sea-pieces, which are very effective, though little better than hasty sketches, with a nice border of sea-weed and marine monsters; the tender passion, in a Louis XV. border; and the best of these sets, three seasons, very prettily sketched, in appropriate borders, of which the holly is very effective; and of all faults, an antique subject in sham relief on a tray. His great table is a superb painting of flowers, with too little regard to nature, as the convolvulus is as large or larger than the poppy, lily, or rose, and they are all too much of one tint. These are all in the Nave; but the same house has another exhibition of trays in the Ironmongery (p. 12) which demands consideration. Three are Elizabethan, of which that with the plain black ground is the best; but what can be said of the miserable imitation of mock jewels? There are also two pictures, one of Penshurst Hall, the other of Glammis Castle, both well sketched, but the last the best, yet degraded by mock jewellery; half-a-dozen flower pieces, chiefly well executed, but one with Neptune and Amphitrite beyond criticism. There are also three very good Gothic patterns; but best of all, are a Grecian style tray with pearl, and two similar ones in black and gold, of the same pattern, differently treated; and a plain Elizabethan pattern, of gold lines upon a black ground.

It may seem little interesting to the reader to peruse a catalogue *raisonnée* of such works; but, if the effect of the most showy colouring in the Exposition on the public mind be considered, it will be admitted that these little objects carry with them more influence than the noblest works of art, or of art in their vicinity; it is not enough to say that it is painful, to listen to the observations of most of the gazers at the part of the Nave dedicated to these works.

Messrs. Jennens and Betteridge have sought for assistance from educated men, but they have attached themselves to artists of high rank, from whom it is not fair to expect, without unusual study, a knowledge of the means by which the cabinet-maker produces effect; this is unfortunate, but it is luckily easily to be remedied. The mixture of good and bad taste in the following productions is remarkable. A double inkstand, one with its bottles is very good —the contrast between the pale blue and black is agreeable; so are two writing-desks—one by Elkington, of Pandora and the Hours, while another in black and mother-of-pearl is not so fortunate: a liqueur case adorned with flowers is a notion at least questionable at the present time; while one with a simple mother-of-pearl ornament is very fair. The imitations of old japan are also clever; whilst an Egyptian hand-screen is shocking. The sportsmen of Homer for a writing-case and a crochet-box, both adorned by Elkington, are capital; a hand-screen, after Landseer, is allowable and very fairly painted, but such subjects are not *apropos* to tea-trays. The specimens of this article are not pleasing, though the Pacha's tray, one blaze of gold, is suitable to the Turkish taste. There is an exquisite candelabrum and an excellent plain writing tray and moresque lotus work-basket, by a Oriental chair, of a make not unsuited to the East, is faulty in its detail; but what can be said in excuse of the *causeuse* work-table, but that it is really "Brummagem?" Two Elizabethan, and a *legère* chair, are very fair; and high praise may be given to a writing-desk covered with gold and flowers. There is also a *renaissance* style work-table of exquisite form, and not badly ornamented, by the side of a Raffaellesque piano, stool, and canterbury, all in black, with mother-of-pearl; again inexceptionable in outline, but over showy: here the upholsterer must be at a loss for the means of competition in most cases. M'Carthy's design for an ink and envelope stand is not bad; but the *Victoria regia* cot (in the body moresque and good) is generally in very poor taste—the upholstery work seems to be the best portion of it. A vase with Etruscan ornaments, in imitation of fancy glass, with or moulu mountings, is also excellent in its way, as are most of the book-covers, but exception must be made of those in which the harp and the sunflower are introduced. Two moresque tea-trays, one designed by Redgrave, are very good indeed; and so is a little *portefeuve*. This firm also produces a very nice specimen of flower-painting, and the Chinese pieces, as generally with other houses, are not objectionable The worst taste seems to have been displayed in a tea-tray with shells and flowers, a gem book-cover, and two trays, one with the Royal arms, the other with the tea and coffee plants. The chessboard has a great want of harmony; and the figures, though designed by Bell, have not the finish of the set produced by Fiaxman. But the great work of these exhibitors seems to be a chess, and backgammon-table combined; and, as this is about the largest size made by the process above described, it is clear that the invention of Bielefield must have great weight on such productions in future.

Mr. Ratcliff sends a large moresque tray in pale red and gold, one in gold and colours, and one in the Elizabethan style, which are of the first class. The reader knows already what is to be urged against another with a very well painted group of flowers; and, with regard to the others, nothing need be said, except that a very simple idea is always agreeable in all respects; as is also a dove-coloured writing-case, with flowers very prettily introduced in a good border: two Greek vases deserve condemnation, and we shall dismiss the rest of the articles with the observation intended to apply generally to all the exhibitors, that it is remarkable that a black ground should so constantly be chosen, when no colour can be much worse as a ground for flower-

Messrs. Halbeard and Welling show two writing-cases with mother-of-pearl, which, as well as a *secrétaire*, are excellent, as is a work-table on a black ground; but no excuse can be offered for a cabinet with a distinct mark of the opening of the lid passing through four landscapes

Mr. Davis exhibits a very pretty idea for a work-box, surrounded by portraits of our Sovereigns, but the execution is not so good.

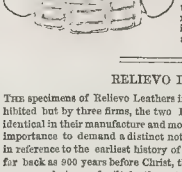
Mr. Turley, besides a specimen thirty years old, sends a screen with eight subjects very nicely painted. Somehow, all the work of this sort is tainted with the fault of pale blue skies charged with foggy clouds. One tray in this collection is actually an interior bounded only by gold line: there is here, also, a triple cabinet which gives a very pretty notion for the top of a sideboard, instead of a glass. Two inkstands are also nice, and here are the only hearth-brooms, one of which is elegant. A subject from the "Book of Beauty" is rendered exceedingly nicely as a book-cover; and there are some excellent bits of flower-painting.

The subject now draws to a close. Except a fire-screen, very nicely ornamented, M'Callum and Hodgson lay before us nothing particularly calling for notice. The prevalence of coloured mother-o'-pearl, and of flower ornament, in general; and the taste is by no means that which arrests our attention. Mr. Lane has one object worthy of our especial notice—an inkstand, in an Elizabethan dish; and another is to be seen in the collection of Fotheraps and Co.: but the general style of the last-named group of exhibitors is so different from that to which the reader's attention was called at the beginning of this notice, that it is no longer a pleasing duty to criticise.

Two remarks may be added, to the effect, that, if the strictest sense were given to the commandment not to make images, the school of ornamentation would have been by this time, as the Arabs have shown, in a far higher position than it is ever likely to attain in this country, where not even public opinion serves to repress some of the absurdities above enumerated; and that it is wonderful that this business has not been embraced abroad. There are some small articles manufactured in this manner in France, but none have been forwarded to the Exposition; and Messrs. Rau and Co., of Goeppingen, in Wurtemburg, seem to be its only representatives on the foreign side. The articles, though few, are in good taste; but the colouring does not seem so good as that on the English side: the ornamental portions are much better worked than ours; and manufacturers may take a good lesson from the japanned tinware of Stobwasser, whose imitations of marbles might, in practised hands, rival the real malachite of Russia.

Of the embossed papers as envelopes, cards, &c., there does not appear to be any striking novelty in the works of Messrs. Dobbs and Co., Delarue, Burke, Mansell, or Meek: the first certainly makes the best show, and is unrivalled in this branch in the Exposition.

LIFE-PRESERVING JACKET. BY J. D. CAULCHER.



This is one of many contrivances for the preservation of life in the event of accidental immersion. The ribs are of cork; and it is so fashioned as to be capable of being worn unobserved under a coat or mantle; and, in consequence of its pliability, can be used without inconvenience whilst rowing a boat. When not required, it can be folded up and stowed away in a small space.

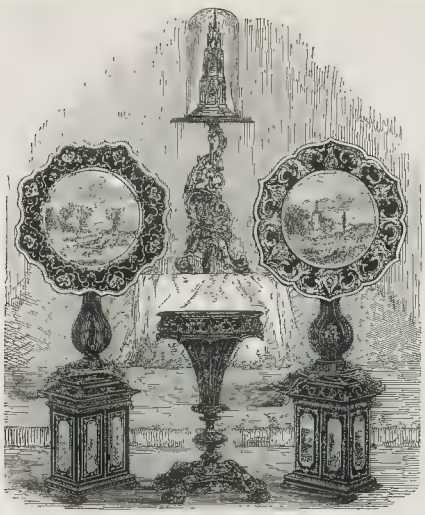
RELIEVO LEATHER.

The specimens of Relievo Leathers in the Crystal Palace, although exhibited but by three firms, the two French and the other English, are identical in their manufacture and mode of treatment, and are of sufficient importance to demand a distinct notice. From all that we can collect in reference to the earliest history of the art, it is clearly to be traced as far back as 900 years before Christ, the British Museum possessing some scraps and pieces of gilt leather straps taken from mummies, upon which are relieved figurements of King Orookon during his gay Bhem, and others of Amoun Ra Harsaphes. Italy, Spain, and Flanders centuries ago were eminent for their relieved leathers, the flat or ground-work of which was usually gilded, silvered, or coloured; and recently Germany, France, and more especially Great Britain, took the lead in this department of art manufacture. An able writer, while dwelling with much gusto upon this subject, says, the distinct relief in which the patterns could be embossed, the brilliancy of colour of which the leather was susceptible, the high burnish which could be given to the gold, the durability, ease of application, and resistance of damp, rendered the material peculiarly fitted for panels and hangings. It was a warm and gorgeous covering for the walls, affording infinite scope for art, taste, workmanship, and heraldic emblazonment, and the exclusiveness of wealth, and was therefore largely used in the decoration of palaces and baronial halls. At Blenheim, Hinchinbrook House, Norwich Palace, Knockton Hall, at Lord Scarborough's, and in many private collections, leather tapestries are still to be found, preserving the utmost brilliancy of colour and gilding. Some of the leather tapestries at Hinchinbrook, it is said, bore the name of Titian. About 1531 or 1532, Henry VIII. built a manor-house near Eastham Church, in Essex, with a high, square tower, that during her sort of year of probation Anne Boleyn might enjoy the prospect of the Royal Park at Greenwich. The tower had hangings of the most gorgeous gold leather, which remained until fifty years since, when the house coming into the hands of a proprietor with no especial love for the memory of the Bluff Harry, nor the sad hauntings of the fate of Anne Boleyn, nor the old art and workmanship of leather decoration, but a clear perception that in so many yards of gilt leather there must be some weight of real gold, had the tapestries torn down, sent to the goldsmith's furnace, and some £60 of pure gold gathered from the ashes.

In the French department, No. 1902, M. Dulud, of Paris, exhibits several pieces of tapestry and ornamental hangings in embossed leather, which appear identical in subject and the method of their preparation with those of Mr. Leake in the Fine Art Court. He likewise shows two elbow-chairs, lined with embossed leather, and other articles of furniture similarly decorated, amongst which a cabinet is the best, and which serves admirably to show the fitness of leather where the appearance of elaborate carving is required. Opposite to these is

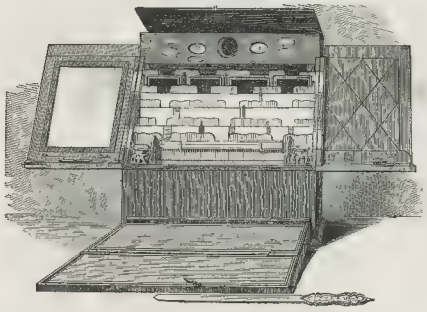
No. 164, A. A. Despreaux, a collection of Venetian leathers of similar pretensions, but differing as widely as possible in their result. The patterns selected as models are well known by us to be very admirably adapted for the purpose; but whether to disguise the original source, or from inefficiency in the operatives, nothing could have been more impotent than the execution, and scarcely anything more execrable in taste than the method in which they are daubed with colour. All drawing, all grace, and all notions of chromatic harmony are cast to the winds. If these in any way resemble the decorated leathers at the period of their decline and ultimate abandonment, we can scarcely wonder at the total extinction of this branch of art manufacture in those countries which were eager to appreciate it in its palmy days.

Mr. Leake's (of Warwick-street, Golden-square) collection is to be found in the Fine Art Court. To this gentleman's unceasing perseverance we are indebted for the revival of this branch of art manufacture in this country; and we do but justice in stating, that the models from which he has hitherto made selections are of the very best and most classic styles. It may be further added, that the leathers relieved by Mr. Leek's process are much more sharp, and of greater boldness, than those of former day, and that they exhibit a degree of *undercutting*, so to speak, which is characteristic of the modern school, and never to be met with in the ancient examples. Leather, as a material, is singularly susceptible of an imitative quality: it can be made to represent almost any kind of wood; and an upright scriptural figure subject, framed, and lying upon the counter, has so close a resemblance to an old copper casting, that it is only by close examination the deception is detected. The architectural examples of the Gothic eras, and the time of Elizabeth, &c., are worthy of all praise.



GROUP OF ARTICLES IN PAPIER MACHE.—BY SPIERS AND SON, OXFORD.

The contributions of Messrs. Spiers and Son, of Oxford, are shown in a semi-octagonal dome-shaped glass case in the Nave, designed by Mr. Owen Jones, and fitted up by Messrs. Robert Henderson. They consist of tables, cabinets, desks, work-boxes, albums, portfolios, waiters, tea-caddies, &c., in *papier maché*, ornamented with views of the colleges, public buildings, college gardens, and other objects of interest in the University and its neighbourhood. We are happy to notice in them endeavours after a truer and less meretricious style of ornamentation. As the taste of the Oxford people seems to run in a contrary direction to that of the usual purchasers of this description of goods, this firm have taken up the ornamentation of *papier maché* in a new style. Instead of adopting the usual subjects of birds, flowers, Chinese landscapes, arabesque or other less pleasing styles, they conceived that picturesque representations of architectural and landscape subjects, treated in an artist-like manner, to which other ornament should be subservient, would be equally interesting to many persons, equally popular, and more conducive to the diffusion of a sound taste. Messrs. Spiers immortalise their native and most learned city in every possible point of view and upon every possible variety of article. We have Oxford from the fields, and Oxford from the river, Oxford in the streets, Oxford colleges, Oxford halls, Oxford staircases, and Oxford seals. These paintings, which are scattered over desks, tables, secrétaires, and work-boxes, are all beautifully executed.



DESPATCH-BOX.—BY MESSRS. WALLER.

The commercial and diplomatic despatch writing-case manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Waller, is the invention of Mr. F. Whishaw. This new and complete article contains every requisite for an extensive or limited correspondence. The much-approved open paper and envelope rack, and complete shut-up slope desk, being combined so as to form a very useful portable and unique appendage to the writing-table, as well as a useful counting-house companion. It reflects much credit on the manufacturers, as also on the ingenuity of the inventor.

MEDIÆVAL WAX CANDLES. BY TUCKER AND CO.

(*Engraved on page 461.*)

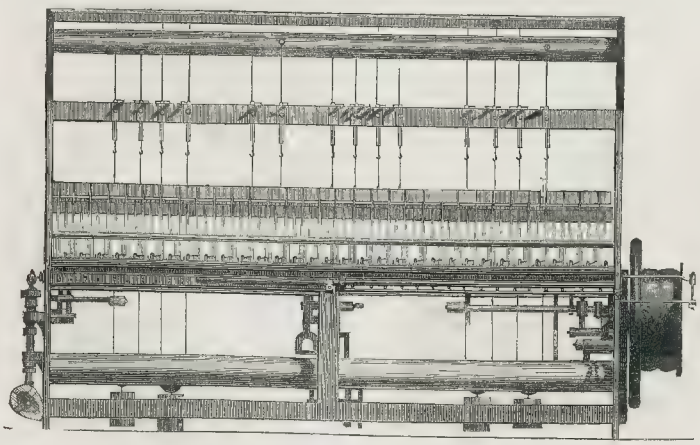
In our notice of the Mediæval Court, we unintentionally omitted to mention that the candles therein exhibited are manufactured by Messrs. Francis Tucker and Co., of Kensington; and as they are remarkable amongst the revivals of the present age, we will give a Sketch of some of them, together with some notes of the rites of the Romish Church, to which they have reference. The large candle, which is called a "Paschal Candle," is pretended to be symbolical of the glory of Christ's resurrection. It is lighted during the offices of the Church from Easter to the Ascension. It is elaborately painted round the base with various inscriptions and devices. The triple candle, which is composed of three equal parts twisted together, is used on Holy Saturday for the "Lumen Christi," in the procession from the church porch. The twisted torch is a revival of those borne on various occasions in the dark ages, especially at funeral processions and entertainments. There are beautiful specimens of twisted wax candles, and the only instances of the kind in the Exhibition. The smaller candles, of which there are several, are painted for altars, &c. The custom of enriching candles for sacred purposes, by painting and gilding, is very ancient; and the same principle was formerly carried out with regard to candles for domestic use in great feasts, these being painted with heraldic devices.

FOLDING SCREEN OF ENCAUSTIC PAINTINGS. BY J. H. EARLE.

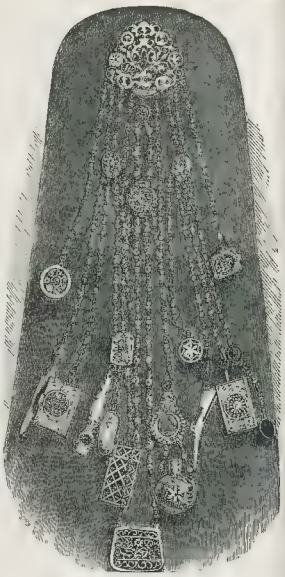
Mr. Earle's contribution being in encaustic, the painting has found admission to the Crystal Palace, as not coming within the rule excluding works of painting in oil, water-colour, and fresco; and it is one of the evidences of the absurdity of that regulation. It is a production of ordinary merit, and is entitled to consideration only in the light of a piece of room decoration. The subjects are in imitation of antique gems, representing the story of Cupid and Psyche. 1. Cupid, stung by a bee, shows his wounded finger to Venus. 2. Psyche contemplating the murder of Cupid. 3. Psyche and Pan. 4. Psyche propitiates Ceres. 5. Psyche giving the soporific cakes. 6. The Eagle giving the vase of black water to Psyche. 7. Psyche receiving the casket of perfumes from Proserpine. 8. Psyche with the casket of perfume received from Proserpine. 9. Psyche presenting the casket to Venus, which appeases her anger and extinguishes her jealousy. 10. Mercury, commanded by Jupiter, bringing Psyche back to Olympus. 11. Psyche transported by Zephyr to a grove, and placed in the arms of Cupid. 12. Cupid and Psyche in the bower. The Engraving of this screen will be found on page 472.

SILVER CUP.—BY FRIES, OF ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.

With the exception of watches, the contributions in the precious metals from Switzerland are rare. The Cup before us, in oxidized silver, with emblems of war, the national cross, &c., is remarkable more for the curiosity of the devices than for its size or beauty of design.



SHUTTLELESS LOOM.—BY T. S. REED AND CO, DERBY. (SEE PAGE 471.)



CHATELAINE. BY THORNHILL, BOND-STREET.

We have here a very complete specimen of this description of ornamental paraphernalia, all the articles being finished with great correctness.

GENTLEMAN'S DRESSING-CASE. BY EDWARDS.

(*Engraved upon the next page.*)

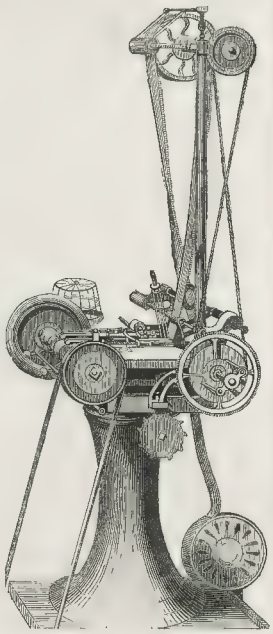
This beautiful piece of workmanship, both tasteful and substantial, does infinite credit to the old-established firm whence it emanates; the fittings up are very elegant. It consists of three distinct departments, either of which can be raised to any convenient elevation, and remain stationary whilst required. The hinge is on a new principle, the invention (patent) of the exhibitors.

GENTLEMAN'S DESPATCH AND WRITING-CASE. BY EDWARDS.

This, also, is an admirable specimen of workmanship; a despatch and writing-case combined, to open on the same principle as the dressing-case. It is covered with purple morocco, and lined with purple velvet. The instruments and fittings are of mother-of-pearl and gold. The ink and light open by the pressure of an extra spring, which obviates the inconvenience of removing them when required for use. An Engraving of this elegant article will be found on the next page.

CARD-SETTING MACHINE. BY SYKES BROTHERS.

This card-setting machine is exhibited by Messrs. Joseph Sykes Brothers, card-manufacturers, Acre-mills, Lindley, near Huddersfield. It is one of the most ingenious and beautiful pieces of machinery in the Exhibition, and produces the complete card from the wire and leather, cloth, or India-rubber.



CARD-SETTING MACHINE.—BY SYKES BROTHERS.

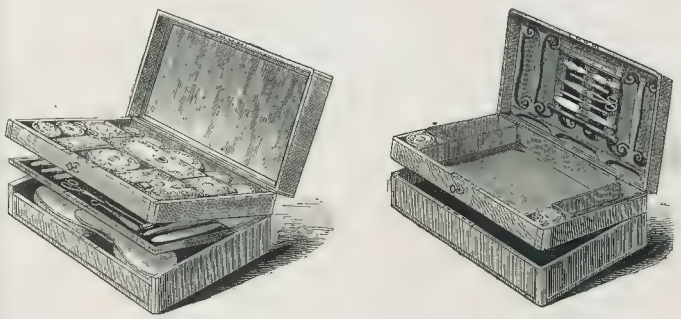
FOUNTAIN.—BY JABEZ JAMES.—(SEE PAGE 464.)

PAXTON FURNITURE. BY FLEISCHMANN, OF SONNENBERG.

Fleischmann, of Sonnenberg, in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, exhibits a variety of decorative subjects, in a style peculiar to many provincial parts of Germany; a style in which lightness of material is combined with great fancifulness of device, and much gaudiness of colouring, gilding, &c. These things would hardly pass muster in busy, business-like London, either as works of utility or ornament; but in the villa residences

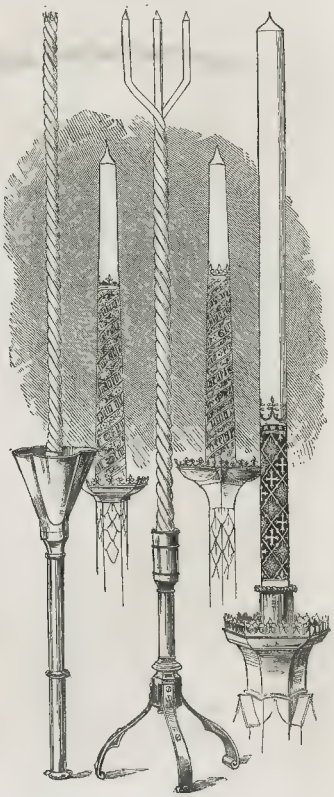
PAXTON FURNITURE.—BY A. FLEISCHMANN, OF SONNENBERG.

in the Rhenish provinces they serve to fill up a vacant corner, and to gratify the eye of a simple-minded people with representations of natural objects, which, though of every-day recurrence, are esteemed as emblems of their nationality: the vine, the chase, the guitar, and a lover, make up the sum of a German's earthly enjoyments. Iron and glass are the chief materials of these articles, and which, in consequence, have been named, in honour of the architect of the Crystal Palace, "Paxton Furniture."



DRESSING-CASE AND WRITING-CASE.—BY EDWARDS, OF KING-STREET.—(SEE PAGE 460.)

GROUP OF CHINA.—BY MESSRS. GOODE.—(SEE PAGE 467.)



MEDIÆVAL CANDLES.—BY TUCKER AND CO.—(SEE PAGE 460.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(FOURTH NOTICE.)

It has often been a question—and one which would be most interesting to solve satisfactorily—whether the flute, so popular among the Greeks and Romans and other nations of antiquity, was the same in form as the German or transverse flute of the present day; there are no correct data on which to form a direct answer to the question. We have no instruments of the kind handed down to us, nor any sculptured representation answering to the description, for the musical instruments, as well as the music of the ancients, are enveloped in almost impenetrable mystery. It is true, that, on some Roman tesselated pavement, there was discovered the representation of a young man playing on an instrument similar to the flute, held transversely to the mouth; and, we have heard, there is an antique statue of a fawn, with a pipe, in the same position; but we have no means of proving this was the flute of the ancient Greeks. When the flute is spoken of by the Greek and Latin authors, it is evident not a single instrument, but a class of instruments is alluded to. If we were, however, to hazard an opinion on the subject, we should be inclined to hold with those who believe that the flute of the ancients was open at both ends, and held perpendicularly when played. We are strengthened in this opinion by the fact of there being right and left-handed flutes, and that they differed in tone, and were employed under various circumstances, according to the character of the music, whether solemn or lively, grave or gay. The right-handed flutes gave the bass, and the left-handed the treble notes: they were often played alternately, and it will at once be perceived, that while it would be perfectly possible to play right and left-handed flutes held perpendicularly, and to change them with facility, it would be exceedingly awkward and difficult to do the same thing with the instrument held transversely. How far this inference helps to decide the question, we must leave to be determined by others; but that the flute was held in the highest estimation by the Greeks and Romans, and that it was their most important musical instrument, there can be no doubt. Prizes were contended for by the most celebrated performers at the Olympian and other games; the professors and teachers of the instrument realised handsome fortunes, and lived in a style of the greatest luxury and extravagance. There were also colleges of flute-players, and bands of fifty and 100 performers. Among the Grecian and Roman ladies there were also several celebrated players, and, like the pianoforte at the present day, it was considered an indispensable accomplishment among the highly educated and fashionable. It was also the principal musical instrument employed in the sacred service of the temples. Even Xenophon thought it not unworthy of him to give his advice to professors; and to a young man who did not meet with the patronage he desired, he recommends "to take a large house and live in great style, that he may be *thought* a first-rate performer." This advice, how to make a reputation, is often enough acted upon in the present day, much to the hurt of the really clever and honest professor; and this branch, at least, of the art, or rather arts, of the musician seems to have undergone little change since the historian of Cyrus.

We must now turn to the flutes in the Great Exhibition; but first we will give a glance at the improvements introduced by Böhm of Munich. M. Böhm produced his first flute in 1832; but it was brought into general notice by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, who, on its being brought before them, with the ready attention to scientific improvement which characterises that distinguished body at once named a commission to inquire into its merits, whose report was unanimously in its favour, and who at once recommended its adoption in the Conservatoire of Paris in preference to the old flute. Had it not been for this favourable report, and the alacrity with which every improvement is received and is taken up on the Continent, we are afraid the flute of Böhm would have been long ere it found its way into general use, and would have had an overwhelming amount of prejudice to contend against, prejudice of the worst kind, namely, that which is founded ignorance.

The improvements in Böhm's first flute consisted in the correct distribution of the holes at equal relative distances, and in making them of equal sizes. This was effected by following out the principle on which a single note is produced, and applying it to the production of others. Our readers will at once understand this, by considering that any tube of a certain given length and diameter will, when sounded, give out a certain note of a certain pitch. Assume that note to be C natural, by cutting off a proportionate quantity of the tube the tone is sharpened, and C sharp can be produced; by again cutting off the same quantity, you get the next note higher, and so on until the octave is completed. Instead, however, of shortening the tube in the flute, and other instruments of the kind, holes are bored at the same distances that the tube would be shortened, which answers the same purpose. Now, supposing the diameter of the tube to be the same throughout, an equal quantity ought to be cut off to produce each note, therefore the holes answering the same purpose ought to be equidistant. We may observe that there may be some slight modification of these principles to answer particular purposes, such as the equal temperament in tuning, &c.

The other improvement in Böhm's first flute is the substitution of open for closed keys, he having discovered that not only was it mechanically easier to keep a key open with a spring which was not required to be so strong to keep it open as to keep it perfectly closed, but also that the closed keys acted as a damper to the next note above, and produced a muffled tone, or what is technically termed a veiled note. This was Böhm's first flute, and how it was appreciated on the Continent we have already shewn. He next found, that, however exactly he placed the holes, some of the notes were still unequal—some being weaker, and not so clear and full as the others. It then occurred to him, that there must be something radically incorrect in the primary construction of the tube: he therefore substituted a perfectly cylindrical in the place of the conical bore, and introduced his parabola head joint, which has the effect of refracting and propelling the sound with greater velocity, and, though not necessary to the production of perfect and equal notes (the correct proportions of the cylinder and the placing the hole effecting this), is of great advantage as an aid to quicker and more facile execution. It was evident that the conical bore in the middle part of the tube was one that could not be so clear and powerful as in the wide, and that, by adopting a perfect cylinder, there would be the same force to every note, and they would consequently be equal.

This was the second improvement of Böhm, and we see that he had entirely to remodel the construction of the instrument. The same principles apply also to other wind instruments.

Seeing how self-evident and simple are the principles upon which these effective improvements have been founded, the wonder is that they were not adopted before; but it must be borne in mind, that the transition from the old flute, A, B, C, to the German flute, and thence to the present keyed flute, was not effected at once: note by note, and key by key, was added to suit the necessities of the performer, or the idea of improvement possessed by the manufacturer. An improved but imperfect instrument had grown up, and while, from time to time, considerable talent and ingenuity was employed in perfecting it, the makers and professors were hardly prepared for an alteration in the very first principles of the construction of the instrument.

M. Böhm, in the Foreign Department, Bavaria (No. 23), exhibits a cylindrical flute, of silver, with the following improvements—correct proportions in the construction of the tube, a new arrangement of the key-mechanism, and a new form of embouchure of gold: *flute d'amour*, in B flat, in German silver; and a model of a patent hautboy, constructed on the same principles. These three instruments are in a small glass case in the Gallery: they are not so remarkable for their high finish in point of workmanship, though in this particular they are excellent, as for the disposition of the keys, which are arranged to come under the fingers in a more natural and regular order. At first sight, the mechanism appears somewhat complicated, and we have heard this brought forward as an argument against Böhm's improved arrangement of the keys. We cannot, however, but consider it an ill-founded prejudice. Any piece of mechanism that has more than a single simple motion, according to this rule, would be complicated; we might with equal reason call the large marine engine, of Bolton and Watt, complicated, as compared with the primitive but interesting model of the early application of steam-power to locomotion by its side. When every piece of mechanism has its proper employment and use, and does not interfere with the action of the other, there can be no complication. The first repetition action applied to the grand pianoforte was called complicated; yet we now see that no instrument of the kind is considered complete without.

We now turn to the French department:—

M. Clair Godfroy, Sen., of Paris (No. 454), exhibits wood and silver flutes of fine workmanship and high finish in every particular.

M. Tulon (398) exhibits improved flutes, with a new disposition of the keys, and hautboy, of first-class construction and make.

M. Bouffet, Jun. (442), exhibits clarionets on a new plan, flutes, oboes, and bassoons, for military bands, of excellent construction.

M. Tribert (1510) exhibits flutes and clarionets, highly finished, and a clarionet in tortoiseshell and silver. M. Breton (No. 1555) crystal and wooden flutes, on Böhm's principle, and clarionet, also on Böhm's principle, of very excellent make, but we cannot see the beauty or utility of the crystal flutes. The other exhibitors in this department are M. Besson (424) and M. Roth (393).

In the Austrian department, M. Uhlmann, of Vienna (No. 155), exhibits hautboys and clarionets elegantly mounted and of fine workmanship. In the Belgian department, M. Mahillon, of Brussels, exhibits clarionets, &c. From Denmark, M. Silboe, of Copenhagen (No. 31), exhibits an ebony flute, with eleven silver keys, and an archimedean bore; clarionet, in B. flat, with two mouth-pieces, on J. Van Müller's construction, and also hautboy, on the older Dresden pattern.

We have also flutes and other wind instruments of wood from the Zollverein, Saxony, and other parts of Germany; and in the American department, M. Eisenbrandt (461), of New York, exhibits some highly finished flutes, with jewelled keys. In the English department, Messrs. Rudall and Rose (No. 630) exhibit Böhm's patent flute, Carte's patent flutes in silver and wood, and the improved ordinary flute: these instruments are of the highest possible finish, and in Carte's patent flutes the keys are arranged to give superior facilities for execution. Before the improvements of Böhm, Messrs. Rudall and Rose had arrived at the greatest attainable perfection in the manufacture of their flutes on the old system, not having the good fortune to light on the same improvements as Böhm: they, however, knew how to appreciate them, and at once made arrangements with him which secured to them the sole right of manufacturing flutes on his principle in England.

Mr. Card (546) exhibits silver, gold, and electro-silvered and other flutes, of excellent make. Mr. Slocanis (539) exhibits specimens of his diatonic flutes; and Mr. Potter (538), Clinton's flutes, with the old fingering throughout. Messrs. Paske and Koenig also exhibit flutes.

Before leaving the subject of flutes, let us suggest to the manufacturers and professors of the instrument the propriety and necessity of combining together, and deciding on the adoption of one perfect system of fingering and disposition of the keys. At present there are no less than six or seven systems; and great as have been the improvements on the instrument, and beautiful as it may be in tone and perfect in intonation, it can never become really popular or do otherwise than decline, as undoubtedly it has, so long as this defect exists, and the learner, who imagines he has acquired the art of flute-playing, finds to his mortification, that he has only learnt the system, perhaps erroneous, of a particular master or manufacturer. Who would not, when this is the case, abandon the instrument in disgust?

Our limits would not allow us to enter into the history of the violin, and to trace its progressive improvement would be a difficult matter. The violin, unlike all other musical instruments, has remained stationary, and has undergone little or no improvement since the days of the Amati's, Stainer, Guarnarius, and Straduarius; and in the hands of these inimitable masters the instrument seems to have reached its greatest perfection. Differing, again, from other musical instruments, the violin improves by age, and hence the instruments of the old masters fetch immense prices, and those by Amati and Straduarius have realised as much as from £70 to 300 guineas for a perfect instrument in fine preservation, and £70 to £80, or £100 would be considered cheap for a good Amati. Straduarius, at the present moment, is in much request, and fetches the highest price.

Commencing with the violins exhibited in the French department by Villaume of Paris (736), the style and workmanship of the famous Italian makers of Cremona—Amati, Straduarius, Joseph Guarnarius—are imitated with surprising truthfulness and beauty, and the appearance of age and wear is given to them with remarkable exactness. Those who are aware that the varnish is one of the principal tools employed in the construction of the violin, and that thence the cut and form of the scroll and sound-holes peculiar to each maker, is almost as well known and distinguishable as the style of a person's handwriting, will appreciate the cleverness and beauty of these imitations. The varnish of these instruments, however, seems deficient in richness and brilliancy. Mr. Villaume, also, exhibits a violoncello and bass of excellent model, and a gigantic double bass with machine head and stops; also bows made by machinery patented.

M. Bonnardel (421) exhibits some well-made violins.

M. Jacquot (547) exhibits violins and violoncellos, and

MM. Husson and Buthios (838), among other instruments, violins of very good workmanship.

In the Austrian department we have also some beautiful models.

C. Enrico, of Cremona (147), exhibits a violin of great elegance and beauty, remarkable also for the brilliancy of its varnish.

M. Bittner (149), of Vienna, exhibits violins, tenor and violoncello, exceedingly good, and worthy of notice.

M. Rossell (145), of Turnan, Bohemia, violoncello, inlaid with mother-o'-pearl; and M. Herzlieb, of Grätz, Styria, violins, tenor and violoncello, of excellent workmanship.

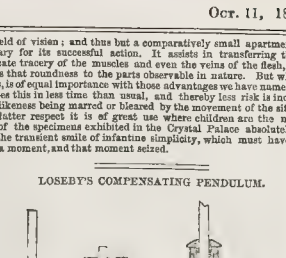
We have also in this department some fine specimens of Italian strings, from Padua and Venice. There are also a considerable number of violins, tenor violoncellos, and double basses, exhibited in their different departments, from various parts of Germany; but, however good they may be in tone, they display neither the elegance of form or finish of the violins in the Italian model. There is also a small violin in the Russian department, the upper part made of fir, the sides, back, &c., of plane-wood, by H. Ruderd, of Warsaw; like everything else in this department, it is of excellent workmanship. In the English department, Class 10 (537), there are violins and violas, violoncellos, violoncellos, and a double bass, in which, without servilely copying the old Cremona makers, they have succeeded in producing very beautiful models. In these instruments they have not attempted any artificial seasoning or darkening of the wood by baking it, and varnishing it in lime, to cause effects which only age should give, but have produced new instruments on as perfect a model as possible, in which the wood is in no way weakened or impaired, but left in its natural state and appearance. The varnish used by the old Cremona makers; had they done otherwise, their instruments would never have preserved their freshness and strength, matured by age, for a period of upwards of 200 years. Messrs. Purday and Flindt have also employed a varnish which they say is equal to the old Italian brilliancy and durability the celebrated varnish used by the old Italian makers, the preparation and application of which is a secret supposed to be lost. It seems to answer very well, but we think climate has much to do with it, and that will not answer so well in the damp atmosphere of this country, and that the excellence of the old varnish is a great measure attributable to the warm dry climate of southern Italy, and which no artificial heat can equal; the same causes are in operation in America at the present moment. The cabinet-makers of New York employ a copal varnish for their furniture, pianofortes, &c., greatly surpassing in brilliancy and durability our French polish, but which the moist atmosphere of our own climate makes it impossible to apply in the same perfection as in their dry and pure air.

Messrs. Betts (519) exhibit two violins, correctly modelled and finished with great care. Mr. Foster (509) exhibits a violin and violoncello made after the models of his grandfather, well known as "Old Foster," whose instruments are still much esteemed for their clean workmanship and excellent tone.

DAGUERREOTYPE ACCELERATOR.

It is generally known that the faithful pourtrayal of either animate or inanimate objects by the Daguerréotype depends very materially upon the volume of light at that period existing, and that, in such respect, those climates which are the brightest and clearest are necessarily the best for the development of this wonderful power. In winter and in twilight, or upon a dull day, all efforts to obtain a sharp and correct likeness are next to impossible; and those circumstances are often subjects of great disappointment both to the sitter and to the operator. Any means by which such obstacles could be got rid of must be of interest; and, without dwelling upon the length of time and patient perseverance which it has cost the discoverer before he brought his invention to perfection, we may briefly introduce the apparatus of Mr. Beauford, of Hastings, to the notice of those most interested. By it well-defined likenesses are taken, equal to those of the strongest sunlight, in an æthal medium many degrees less in luminous power. It has the advantage of giving to the ordinary apparatus an enlarged scope or field of vision; and thus but a comparatively small apartment is necessary for its successful action. It assists in transferring the most delicate tracery of the muscles and even the veins of the flesh, and imparts that roundness to the parts observable in nature. But what, perhaps, is of equal importance with those advantages we have named, is that it does this in less time than usual, and thereby less risk is incurred of the likeness being marred or bleared by the movement of the sitter. In the latter respect it is of great use where children are the models—one of the specimens exhibited in the Crystal Palace absolutely showing the transient smile of infantine simplicity, which must have lasted but a moment, and that moment seized.

LOSEBY'S COMPENSATING PENDULUM.



The above is a new form of compensating mercurial pendulum, invented by Loseby, of Islington. It exhibits several important modifications of the usual form of pendulum, and is a very beautiful piece of mechanism. We shall recur to this, and some others of Mr. Loseby's productions in the Horological department, in a future notice.

SCOTLAND.—THE LOWLANDS.

Having given a considerable portion of our columns to the consideration of the Highland stand in the Exhibition, we feel we must not overlook the Lowland stand of James Locke (Class 12, No. 18), in which we find a select variety of general Scotch goods, and a full assortment of the real Scotch wool make, and beautiful heather and stone colours, arranged in a picturesque group. These mixtures are considered to be among the best goods manufactured of our home wool. A fleece from a Cheviot weddar is also shown, together with the various processes by which it is prepared for the loom. We understand that the Albert grey tweed was first suggested to Mr. Locke when fishing near Roxburgh Castle, by the grey moss or growth which covered the bark of the trees. It so happened that Prince Albert had a dress of this very kind on his first visit to Scotland for deer-stalking.

Mr. Locke was one of the first, if not the first, who introduced Scotch goods into the London markets, more particularly the maud, in respect to which a few particulars may not be inappropriate at the present time of year.

The railroads have done much for this article; exposure to the wet and the inclemency of the weather being much less in that mode of travelling than on the coach, they are now fast superseding the cape and macintosh in the opinion of many gentlemen very competent, from their experience, to judge of the superiority of the one or the other. The genial warmth of the maud, when wrapped across the chest or round the body in its different folds, is now felt to be more comfortable than the cold waterproofs; in fact, it is only known by those who have worn the same stuff in trousers, viz. "shepherd's plaid," that it is both warm and cold, for, singular as it may appear, it is cool in summer, and it is warm in winter! The maud, being made of the same material, partakes of both these rare qualities. In the carriage they are now recommended by several of the faculty to invalids as light and warm, allowing the perspiration to escape freely, and possessing an easiness of wear which is very delightful, when worn either about the body or wrapped around the legs. Gentlemen find them a very comfortable companion when travelling abroad, either as a defence from rain during the day or as a counterpane on their bed during the night; many sleep in them as a talisman against a damp bed; and it is a well-known fact that, when you get wet in any woollen article, you are less likely to catch cold than in any other material, such as cotton or linen. It is a common custom among the shepherds of the present day to wet their mauds to keep out the cold; nor does this singular mode of defence from the inclemency of the weather, to which they by their occupation are often subjected, appear to be a modern discovery, for Birt, who resided among the Highlanders and wrote in the year 1725, says:—"The Highlanders were so accustomed to sleep in the open air, that the want of shelter was of little consequence to them. It was usual before they lay down to dip their plaids in water, by which the cloth was less pervious to the wind." It will be found on trial, that, in travelling, as the maud gets saturated with rain it gets warmer; and many gentlemen have said, that in ten or twelve hours' rain (say from Edinburgh to Carlisle) they have managed to keep themselves dry with one of ordinary size.

The maud, then, may be said to be a long scarf, from 3 yards to 4½ yards long, generally 1½ yard wide, and sometimes 2 yards. The most common colour is the check of six threads of black and six of white, known technically as a six-and-six check, called the Lowland or Border check; and in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Roxburgh, and Dumfries, when a shepherd-boy first goes "to service out amang the farmers roun," the "gudewife" cuts a "whang," of about three or four yards length, from her home-spun plaiden web, to keep him warm when herding the sheep on the hills. As the youth grows and gets bigger, the maud which has been thus homely made is, of course, increased in size.

The plaid, as worn in the Highland costume, is fastened with a brooch on the left shoulder, and is, doubtless, of very ancient origin. King Robert the Bruce's brooch was presented by the Hon. Fox Maule to Prince Albert, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Scotland. The Lowlanders, on the contrary, use the right shoulder. (See Sir Walter Scott's monument at Glasgow.)

The Highland regiments wear the plaid in full dress: the 42nd use the Campbell, the 71st the Mackenzie (or M'Leod), the 72nd wear the Prince Charlie, the 74th have adopted the Forbes, the 78th a smaller set of Mackenzie, the 79th (what is called) the Cameron or M'Donald with yellow stripe, the 92nd have the Gordon with single stripe of yellow, and the 93rd the large Campbell, generally called the Sutherland.

These are all worn open at the ends, and about 3½ yards in length, in fine woollen, or a coarser kind for undress, the silk poplin being much out of use since the woollen plaids are made in such fine material.

The maud, on the contrary, is generally shut or sewed up at one end. When worn by the shepherds or drovers, who often carry provisions and other articles of use in it—sometimes a young lamb!—it is called a "pock" or "neuke;" and the old adage, "to live on your ain pock neuke," may come from this very thing. But, as it has been observed before, for usefulness generally, and for covering a bed, those with both ends open and fringed are the best. When sewn up at one end no tie [illegible] is required, as the left elbow is generally poked into it and acts as a [illegible] to wrap one's self tightly in it.

CARPETS, TAPESTRY, AND FLOOR-CLOTHS.

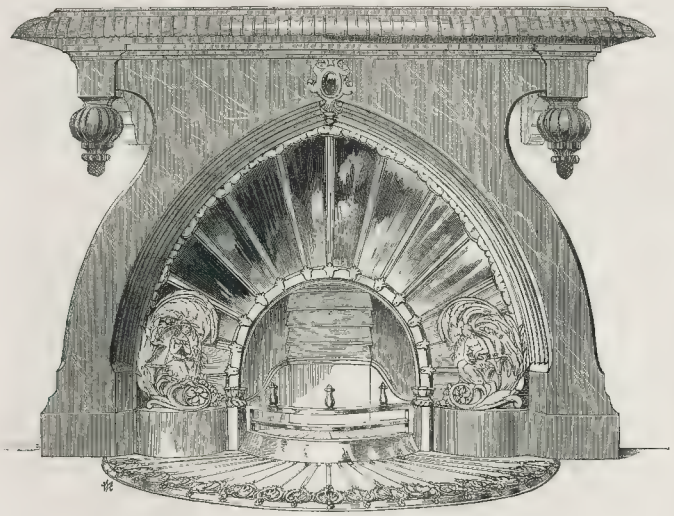
e display of carpets, although very unfavourably arranged for examion, is, without question, the finest that has ever before been gathered ether under one roof; and if we were asked to point out the section the Exhibition which most distinctly proves the advantage of comring our own progress with that of other countries, we should select e specimens of carpet manufacture. The English specimens are ar ranged, by the Catalogue, in Class 19, suspended round the north and rth galleries; the foreign carpets in the limits assigned to their re ve countries.

a number and variety of manufacture Great Britain takes the lead, ught be expected, considering that we use more carpets and export re carpets than all the rest of the world put together; but the honoura competition of other countries has enriched our Crystal Museum th specimens of extraordinary beauty in materials and workmanship, ch as we can scarcely expect to see produced again as matters of com ercial speculation. England, Scotland, and Ireland claim upwards of irty manufacturer exhibitors; that is to say, from London, Kidder nster (whence about twenty date), Wilton, Leeds, Halifax, Durham, ndal, and Stourport, in England; from Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Bannockburn, and Lasswade, in Scotland; and from Dublin: and, in addi n to these manufacturers, there are several enterprising firms, who dis ay goods prepared by their direct orders for sale in London, in various rts of England and Scotland, and even in Turkey and India, not to ention France.

Seven exhibitors are French, two Algerian, five Belgian, three Dutch, o Austrian, and eight of the Zollverein; two are Swiss, one Danish, e Portuguese, two Tunisian. The East India Company display veral splendid specimens of Oriental workmanship; among others, a lk carpet of incalculable value from Cashmere. The United States has ntributed only one carpet; and yet, as we shall presently explain, a tizen of the United States might have carried off the great medal r a new and valuable improvement in the manufacture of carpets, if e had chosen to have sent specimens of the manufacture, which he has recently commenced on an extensive scale.

The convenience of the arrangement by which lace, embroidery, and ther still more incongruous objects, are mixed up together, and by which o further increase the confusion in the Catalogue, each manufacturer has nly one number indiscriminately affixed to Brussels, Scotch, and velvet arpets, renders a critical notice of fabrics which can only be seen at a istance, and not felt, extremely difficult.

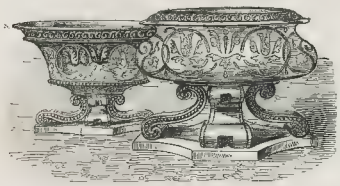
In considering the subject, a distinction must be drawn between commercial carpets, and carpets made without regard to ost, as a matter of state luxury, or a means of improving the taste f the particular nation at whose expense the work is carried n. Almost every European state, with the exception of our own, as a Royal or National manufactory of some kind, in which, at national expense, very magnificent things are produced, to be presented as presents to Royal or noble personages, and to be sold to he few who can afford to pay fabulous prices for hand labour combined with high artistic excellence. The Gobelins was one of the earliest of these state manufactories. It was founded by the great Colbert, in the reign of Louis XIV., on the site of dye-works which had been carried on by brothers of that name from the time of Francis I. Colbert attached to the Gobelins a school for instruction in art and science, and in connexion with manufactures, at the head of which he placed the celebrated painter Le Brun (whose battles of Alexander still form favourite stock pieces in Gobelins tapestry); and from that establishment and the one at Beauvais the tapestry and carpet manufacture



STOVE.—BY STUART AND SMITH, OF SHEFFIELD.

HUNTER AND TIGRESS. BY JERICHAU, OF COPENHAGEN.

This plaster group evinces wonderful spirit, and is extremely correct in execution. The hunter has snatched away one of the tigress's cubs, and she rushes wildly upon him to recover it, or revenge its loss. The attitude of the hunter, who aims a blow in self-defence, is full of energy and truth.



SALT-CELLARS.—BY LIAS AND SON.

These salt-cellars are of a very pretty pattern, rather old-fashioned perhaps, but beautifully executed and tastefully engraved.

THE ELDON GROUP. BY MARSHALL.

The portrait group of the late Lords Eldon and Stowell is remarkable for the accuracy of the likenesses, and the calm dignity of the attitudes. It, however, wants poetic character, and the effect is heavy.

GRATES. BY STUART AND SMITH.

Our Illustration is taken from a grate on Sylvester's patent, with rolling hearths executed in bright steel and or molu, manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Stuart and Smith, of Sheffield. It is of fan-shaped pattern, and is set in a massive black and gold veined English marble. Messrs. Stuart and Smith are distinguished as manufacturers for the high degree of scientific skill and artistic taste they have brought to bear upon the Englishman's fireside. One of the partners (Mr. Jobson Smith) was instrumental in founding, and has always taken a very active part in supporting, the School of Design in Sheffield, an institution which has already produced a sensible effect on the taste of the Sheffield manufacturers. The collection of grates, stoves, and fenders exhibited by this firm comprises works rich enough for a palace and cheap enough for a cottage. Indeed, one stove in the Alhambra style has, we understand, been purchased by her Majesty. The castings in or molu of the one before us are of remarkable fineness and sharpness, and the workmanship throughout is first-rate. Sylvester's patent is one of the greatest modern improvements in the economy of household fires, by which the fuel is restored to its original position on a hearth of metal with open bars, which, extending fan-like, forms a fender, and, by radiation and reflection, distributes the heat through the apartment. This arrangement is directly the contrary of that by which, the grate being perched high up, one half of the heat flew up the chimney with the smoke, while the other half was employed in consuming a volume of cold air from the floor part of the apartment. By a further improvement, the hearth fender rolls on wheels; the ashes, falling between a few bars, disappear, and may be removed once a day, thus avoiding the use of a hearth-brush, which always occasions more or less of a nuisance.

FOUNTAIN. BY JABEZ JAMES.

This little fountain, studded with dolphins and sea-monsters, and crowned with a figure of old Neptune himself, is cast in bronze, and is supplied with water by a small engine. It is well adapted for the decoration of a summer-house or a cottage verandah.

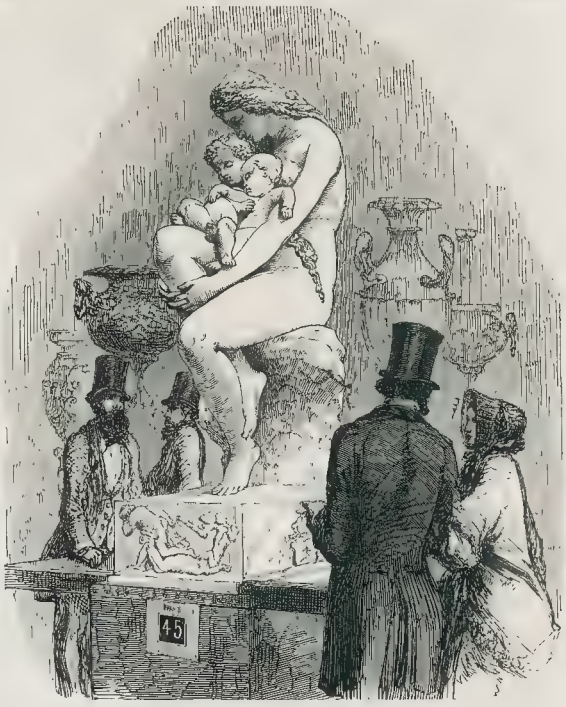
TAPESTRY PATTERN.—BY W. CROSSLEY, HALIFAX.

Messrs. Crossley, of Halifax, exhibit some very beautiful tapestry-work, one of which we engrave. The design and colouring are alike lively and agreeable; and the texture of the surface is of the richest quality, bidding fair for successful rivalry with the productions of Gobelins and Aubusson.

THE ELDON GROUP.—BY MARSHALL.

THE HUNTER AND TIGRESS.—BY JERICHAU, OF DENMARK.

"ANDROMEDA."—BY BELL.



EVE."—BY DEBAY.

AXMINSTER CARPET, DESIGNED FOR WINDSOR CASTLE. EXHIBITED BY WATSON AND BELL.

The carpet represented on page 468 attracts general attention, from its immense size (the extreme length being 62 feet, the width 38 feet), and from the brilliant, yet not gaudy colouring. The design was made by L. Gruner, Esq., expressly to the order of Prince Albert, for the drawingroom of Windsor Castle. The fabric (the best description made) is entirely worked by hand, every stitch (64 in a square inch) being tied through the back, so as to secure greater durability than in any other description of carpets. The work, which required the greatest attention to the working pattern and the selection of the various shades, was executed at Wilton, by Blackmore Brothers, for Watson and Bell, of Bond-street, on whom the responsibility of success devolved. Watson, Bell, and Co. exhibit three specimens of the same quality with that which they have made for Windsor Castle. It appears that these carpets have been produced to show that there is no necessity for resorting to France or Belgium for these first-class carpets, as those exhibited can be sold for less than two-thirds of the price asked by foreign manufacturers for the same quality. Indeed, we might supply France and Belgium largely with these articles, but for the duty on importation, which may be pronounced as prohibitory, being at the rate of from 250 to 500 francs per 100 kilogrammes on entering France, in other words, upwards of 60 per cent. on the average.

INLAID TABLE-TOPS. BY WOODRUFFE.

Woodruffe works in Derbyshire marbles are very beautiful. The tables which we engrave are very handsomely inlaid, after designs by L. Gruner, and made to the order of Prince Albert. The Royal initials will be observed in the border of one of them.

EVE. BY DEBAY.

We have already, in our concluding article on sculpture, favourably noticed the very masterly group of Eve, with the infant Cain and Abel in her lap, exhibited in the Gobelins room, by M. Debay. The idea is poetical and picturesque, and is ably carried out. The First Mother appears to be lost in a reverie as to the future destinies of her offspring, the principal incidents of which are foreshadowed to the spectator in the bas-relief sculpturings on the pedestal. All things considered, we should be inclined to pronounce this to be one of the finest works of sculpture in the Exhibition. Some people have given it the fanciful title of the "First Cradle," or "Nature's Cradle;" but as that does not do justice to the poetic mystery involved in the conception, we prefer the simpler title by which we have denoted it.

"ANDROMEDA." BY J. BELL.

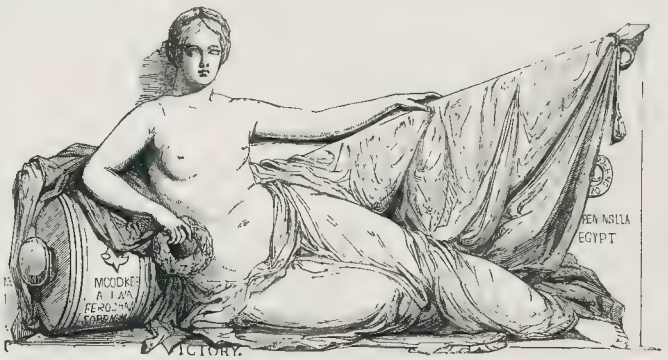
This is certainly one of the most graceful and pleasing of Mr. Bell's numerous productions, and it has been most satisfactorily cast in bronze by the Coalbrook Dale Company. Since its location in the Crystal Palace, it has been purchased by her Majesty.

PARIAN FIGURES, &c. BY GOODE AND CO.

Messrs. Goode have been at great pains and expense in the production of their China lace and Parian lace figures, which exhibit great beauty, colour, surface, and finish, even in the most intricate details. The three figures in the group given represent Repentance, Faith, Religion, &c.; the grapes and flowers on the vases are done in very bold projection, but, being so *vraisemblable* in form, call out for a little colour to mark.

ROYAL FAN. BY DUVELLEROY.

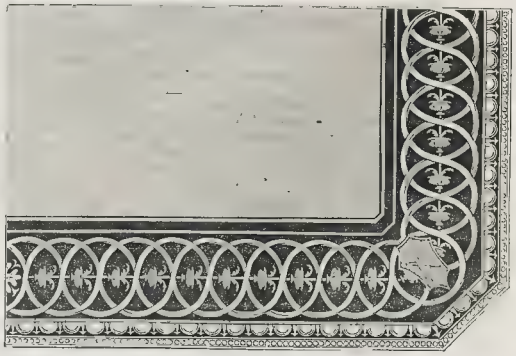
Duvelleroy has made a *spécialité* of fans, in the production of which he is perhaps without a rival. His fame extends not only over Europe, but has made its way to remote quarters of the globe. Even the Chinese, so famous for their fans, so unwilling to learn, and jealous of change, have copied his designs. It would be rather difficult to describe the truly gorgeous fan which this celebrated artist has made for the Emperor of Morocco. It is a fan of wonderful magnificence, and, to say nothing of the painting and general enrichment, the diamonds and the jewels alone have cost more than £1000. He exhibits also a set of fans illustrating the stories of the "Arabian Nights," which have been made to order for the Sultan of Turkey. But our present business is with the *evantail royal*, the subject of our engraving on page 472. In this little work of art her Majesty and Prince Albert are represented sitting in the drawingroom at Buckingham Palace, surrounded by their Royal children, after a picture by Winterhalter. The handle is of mother-of-pearl, and the medallions in carved gold. In the centre of the handle are the Royal arms of England, carved in *alto relievo*, in the thickness of the mother-of-pearl: the lion and unicorn support the 'scutcheon; and the two mottoes, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and "Dieu et mon droit," appear in letters of mother-of-pearl on a ground of gold. Each of the radiating branches is terminated by a Royal crown, and the two principal branches bear, chiselled in the mother-of-pearl and richly gilded, portraits of the Queen and her Royal Consort. We understand that M. Duvelleroy employs upwards of 2000 men. This is easily accounted for, when we state that he makes fans as low as a halfpenny each, and that even these have, every one of them, to pass through the hands of fifteen workmen.



"VICTORY." BY NELSON.

VICTORY. BY G. NELSON.

This is a piece of sculpture intended to commemorate the services of the officers and men of the 50th Regiment who fell on the banks of the Sutlej.



INLAID TABLE-TOPS, DESIGNED BY GRUNER.—BY WOODRUFFE, OF BAKEWELL, DERBYSHIRE.

FRINGE, &c.

It appears that the custom of appending fringe as a decoration to costume and furniture, of even the rudest dwellings, is to be traced to the very earliest ages of man. The graphic records of past times, either in sculpture or otherwise, furnish ample evidence of its adoption in those periods of which we have the unquestionable vouchers. All nations have likewise been accustomed to its use, however barbarous or uncivilised the state of the people; and the dresses of the savages and aborigines of Africa and elsewhere testify to the existing fondness for such a means of decoration and display. Indeed, amidst the apparently confused jumble of paraphernalia worn by the Indians are mostly to be found portions of native manufactured fringe, displaying great art and facility in design, and elaborate neatness and order in their execution. Few of these specimens of embroidery are to be met with of late unadorned with beads, these latter introductions of European traffic taking the place of small pebbles, shells, &c. In this respect there exists but little, if any difference, between these productions of so called savage life, and the results of our best manufactures, with all the accessory aid and attributes of science and art. As a somewhat parallel corroboration of this view, we would, *en passant*, instance an apron of crochet work, remarkable for the beauty of the pattern and execution, in avenue 1, area 20 (Ionian Islands), and showing that what has but recently appeared in England as an accomplishment, has been for ages the common needlework of the Ionian peasant girls. Doubtless many of the first notions of fringe were obtained by the leaving uncut the ends of the material used in making nets, the fraying of fabrics, and the consequent necessity of stopping its extension by knots, the addition of small weights to keep down drapery at the entrance to tents, &c.

There are some splendid specimens of fringe of early English and Flemish manufacture to be found in various noble mansions throughout England, and which have been eagerly sought after and as eagerly copied by the British manufacturer who in this branch of trade closely competes with, if he does not excel, every other. Indeed, the specimens of our own fringe in the Exhibition fairly outvie all that has been contributed from any foreign source, if we except colour, in the essential requisites of taste, material, and finish. Ere we commence our detailed description, we may allude to a room at Dotesio's hotel, at Slough, entirely fitted up in needlework and embroidery of the time of Louis Quatorze, and in which is to be found some of the most magnificent fringe of that gorgeous period. The beautiful little gossamer-like tassels which hang in clusters to the beds, the chairs, and the ottomans, are of the most pure and exquisite design, and, what is still more remarkable, there are, as we believe, no two alike. We were forcibly reminded of these elegant appendages while examining—

No. 56, in class 13, contributed by Elizabeth Onion, of Birmingham. Here are several *fac similes* of the fairy-like tassels we alluded to, but they are not used as independent objects, but made to dangle at intervals around some burly bell-handle, or attend in clusters upon their more weighty, but less elegant, connexions. This display of Mrs. Onion's is a very handsome one, with which we have neither inclination nor excuse for finding fault: very elaborate work has been utilised: but such elaboration, as in the tassels made mention of, has been qualified by breadth of parts and a sufficiency of repose insured to sustain a desirable harmony of composition. Most of the tassels embrace in portions the forms of regal crowns, but they outlines are sufficiently disguised to remove any obvious mechanical effect, while enough is evolved to induce the reminiscence of a preconceived notion of grandeur.

No. 69, Ann Arthur, Mortimer-street, although next to the last-mentioned, is very far removed from great taste. The objects are poor and unmeaning, the imitations of flowers being execrable. Some of the tassels, and those of the more simple kinds, are good, but whenever an attempt to improve has been made, failure appears to have followed.

No. 68. Foot and Son, Spital-square. Fringe formed by a combination of velvet and brocade. This appears to be a very happy mixture of materials, but we can readily conceive, with such appliances, much more could be done than has been here effected. In some of the specimens the appearance is dingy and unprepossessing. The silk fringe in the centre of the compartment of blue and white, and that of salmon colour, is very neat and pretty.

No. 71. Danby and Co., No. 43, Bond-street, have several imitations of rose flowers and leaves, which are more curious than enticing. They have an old-maidenish stamp. The cords and tassels are of considerable elegance, and singular lightness of appearance.

No. 72. C. W. Bradbee and Son, Newgate-street, have a few of the most charming silk tassels it is possible to conceive. They are very simple in their form and construction, and are clearly copied from Oriental originals. The fringes for sacred edifices are more quaint than tasteful.

Evans and Co., Watling-street, have cornice, silk, bullion, and ornamental fringe, of an exceedingly useful and solid, but by no means *recherché*, character. The bell-pulls and curtain-holders are remarkable for an excellent arrangement of parts: comparatively ancient examples have been carefully studied and judiciously made use of, a correct balancing of the various figures being observable. The silk cord for the ornamentation of curtains is likewise deserving of mention, and the whole of this selection has clearly been placed under the supervision of an artistically educated eye. The large curtain holder in the centre of the case has a well-balanced tassel, but the cross-piece above it is somewhat out of harmony.

No. 394. Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg, 77, Wood-street, have two cases containing a greater variety of produce than any of those adjoining, from which we gather that the commercial operations of this firm embrace a wider area than those whose goods of a similar class are exhibited in the same gallery. While under one number we find specimens of sewing silk and twist, in another the same articles with shoe ribbons added, and in others excellent specimens of upholstery fringes, gimps, or dress trimmings, here we find a concentration of them all. There are a few skeins of purse silk, or netting twist, representing a production of three or four hundred pounds weight per week; a few balls of twist used for button-holes, of which a like quantity is made, and a few skeins of sewing silk of a peculiar dye called *raven*, or it may be jet, standing for a business of 2000 lb. weight per month, or equal to 26,000 lb. weight per annum. Here, too, are boot-laces, from 8d. to 9d. per gross of 144 laces, tagged with tin or brass at each end: one would imagine, that, to cut the cords, tag them and afterwards, tie them in bundles, would be barely paid by the money. The little boys of seven to twelve years of age employed in this trade (and there are hundreds) will, in the rooms where such goods are made, trot from twenty to thirty miles per day, or equal to half the circumference of the globe every year. Here is a box with a few rings of wire enveloped in cotton, or covered with silk, used to stiffen or keep in shape the bonnets of the ladies; and when we learn that at least 30 tons of iron, with a proportionate quantity of cotton and silk, are consumed in the fabrication of this apparently simple article, how it seems to enlarge our views in relation to commerce! Let no man pronounce this insignificant, or that anything is insignificance in the arrangements of nature, and as little in the harmonies of commerce. Things which at first sight appear unworthy a moment's thought, on being explained, expand before our vision, and we picture to ourselves the tens of thousands of pulsing hearts and humble homes rendered happy and comfortable from the enterprise of the manufacturer who points a pin, as well as from the titanic power that forges the anchor. Here, also, are reels of twist, looking like silk, but in reality two-thirds cotton—the cotton being plated with a thin coating of silk. This material is used for embroidering lace at Nottingham, or woven into fringes for mantles at Coventry. We believe it was mainly through the encouragement of the head of this firm, that a principle was discovered by which such articles could be produced by machinery, instead of by hand, as formerly. Many months of study had been devoted to the subject, and it was about to be given up in despair, when Mr. W. Unsworth, of Derby, hit upon the process. The effect was instantly felt; goods that were only sold at a shilling were reduced to threepence. Articles confined to the comparatively wealthy, were brought within the reach of the comparatively poor. Germany, Holland, and Belgium were supplied by our manufacturers with goods they had previously produced for us; while America and the cities on the shores of the Mediterranean became important customers. Several thousands of persons were occupied in Warwickshire and Derbyshire in fabricating guimps, fringes, and other fancy articles. The trade was established, and a new branch of manufacture added to the industry of England. such details are so interesting, that we have been led to dwell longer upon them than was the intention of our first design: we may add, however, that along with the articles already enumerated are excellent specimens of coloured ribbons from Coventry; blond ribbons, braids, cords, and fancy silks from Derby; handkerchiefs and ferrets from Macclesfield; sewing silks from Leek; various galloons, &c., from Manchester; and numerous combinations of lace with ribbon guimp, &c. from Nottingham, all worthy of inspection. As these notices are for the encouragement of those whose labour and capital are embarked in commerce, as well as for the information of those who wonderingly look on, it is cheering to learn that such firms as those whose productions are before us give direct employment to two or three thousand persons, and incidentally provide for three or four times that number. Who can calculate the amount of good they do? To all such we would say, go on and prosper, reaping the reward your enterprise so justly merits.

Robert Burgh has a very large display of fringe, amongst which there is much to admire, but as much to show us that the results have been as equally produced by ill-directed fancy as good judgment. For instance, the tassels are mostly more grotesque in embellishment than elegant in shape; and where an approach to something deserving of admiration is just about to be arrived at, it is stopped short by the intrusion of some false quantity either in colour or form.

No. 76. Barrett and Corney. A rich collection of gold and silver cord and fringe: some of the cord made with either gold or silver is interlaced with coloured silk, and is peculiarly chaste in style. In this case is a ruby jewel hole through which the gold wire is drawn, and which is supposed to be the finest hole ever pierced. "The wire drawn by its means runs 2820 yards per ounce troy, and the gold actually measures at the ratio of 338,400 yards, or 192½ miles per ounce troy!" Here is evidently some error, but we give it as we find it.

No. 57. Burke, 6 Bull's Head-court, Newgate-street, has several examples of embossed trimmings of great beauty and design. This embossing is done very readily on any kind of silk, linen, paper, &c., and although in regard to dresses is will, of course, wash or iron out, we can readily conceive that at the cost of a little time and expense the best examples of decoration might be renewed with much success. The cut-through patterns have not this objection, and are equally remarkable for their quiet, lady-like appearance. We think this an application which is within the reach of most persons, and capable, in gifted hands, of being carried into a very wide field of decorative usefulness.

No. 80. W. and H. Browett, Coventry. The trimmings of these gentlemen enlist attention, from their great beauty and the variety of the assortment.

The fringe on Messrs. Fauvell and Phillips' grand state bed, of which we recently gave a detailed description, is bold, artistic, and massive, and altogether in excellent keeping with the *tout ensemble*. A second inspection of this gorgeous affair serves to impress us still higher with the notion of the elevated taste which must have presided over its production.

No. 206. T. Wheeler and Co., of Abbey Mills, Leicester, has an endless variety of fringe, all more or less creditable to the capabilities of Leicester.

In the Austrian department we have C. F. Muehlenderien exhibiting gimps, fringes, &c., all of a very common, not to say inferior, description; and Oehmig and Schmidt, fringe in worsted of a heavy character and tawdry effect.

Posamenter, of Breslau, at the entrance to the South Gallery, exhibits pieces of carriage and furniture fringe of a superior description; next to which is Heinrich Zelsig, of Breslau, whose carriage fringe is likewise commendable, but whose bell-handles are conceived in the worst notions of that requirement.

In the French department we have nothing that approaches to the British groups, if we except some very broad and elaborately wrought fringe made for Messrs. Jay, of Regent-street, in which a cut jet bead (not the common bugle) is introduced with admirable effect. This fringe, in some instances, is ten or twelve inches broad, and in the closer portions arabesque and other patterns are introduced with great correctness of outline and exquisite finish. It is of a most expensive description, being intended for mantles for our English aristocracy and more wealthy classes. For brilliancy and richness of colour there is no one in this department can vie with Guillemet Brothers, who have contrived, by the simple aid in each specimen of two or three shades, to produce a most striking and gorgeous effect of chromatic harmony; and they have been equally fortunate in this essential requisite in their carriage and furniture fringe, in the latter of which they have made a bold and successful attempt to imitate precious stones set in gold.

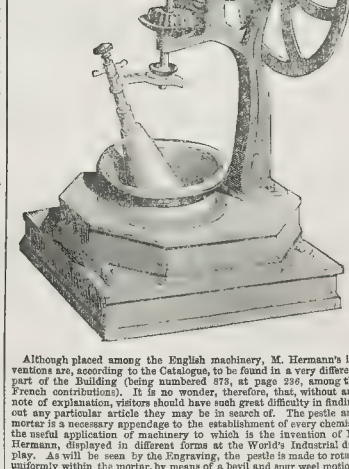
No. 1424. Pugin, Paris, contribute carriage and furniture fringes, which, while they do not approach the last mentioned for the exalted gift of colour, are good from a certain care and attention to arrangement and form. Jullien, of Tours; J. Mormieux, of Paris; Repiquet, of Lyons; and F. M Roux, of St. Chamoud, show severally specimens of fringes which for all be placed under the same category of tolerably well manufactured.

No. 50. Behr and Schubert, of Frankenberg, Saxony, have a flag of double satin with fringe.

No. 152, Hessel Brothers, 155, Uhligo (Annaberg), 158, Bach and Son, and 160, Hillman, all of Saxony, exhibit various fringes, tassels for curtains, sewing and ball fringes, half silk bullion, which are principally exhibited for cheapness and execution, but which, while they possess much merit, are almost destitute of novelty.

The only other examples of fringe which we could find are in the Portugal and Madeira department, 1155 to 1157, bell-ropes and tassels, which did not repay us for the search.

HERMANN'S DRUG-GRINDING MACHINE.



Although placed among the English machinery, M. Hermann's inventions are, according to the Catalogue, to be found in a very different part of the Building (being numbered 873, at page 236, among the French contributions). It is no wonder, therefore, that, without any note of explanation, visitors should have such great difficulty in finding out any particular article they may be in search of. The pestle and mortar is a necessary appendage to the establishment of every chemist, the useful application of machinery to which is the invention of M. Hermann, displayed in different forms at the World's Industrial display. As will be seen by the Engraving, the pestle is made to rotate uniformly within the mortar, by means of a bevil and spur weel motion, effected by the application of the hand to a fly-wheel at the back of the machine. Thus the grinding is performed more perfectly than by the ordinary hand-pounding process. There are two modifications of this invention. In the one which is illustrated in the present Number, the mortar is made of china, while in the other the mortar is of granite, and the framework of the machine is somewhat different. Either of these machines, however, would be far more useful in the laboratory than the old pestle and mortar.

The same exhibitor also shows chocolate-grinders and other machines on the same principle; but, instead of being worked by hand, they are driven by machinery in connexion with a steam-engine, in the present instance on the oscillating principle, constructed by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, of Newcastle, and mentioned more particularly in our notice of "Machinery in Motion."

BUTTONS.

The principal display of Buttons, at the Great Exhibition, on the south side of the English department, under the head of "Hardware."

The oldest of the Birmingham buttons seem to have been a plain flat button, of the waistcoat size, which, a hundred years ago, was sold at 4s. 6d. a gross, and which is still manufactured at 1s. 6d. a gross. Then came a very large button, of the size of half a crown, with ornamental devices on it; but this was done. It was the gilt and plated button, introduced between 1797 and 1805, which made the great "hit" in the trade. This button became immediately fashionable, and continued so for a quarter of a century. Everybody must remember the days when the blue coat, with its seemly array of glittering brass buttons, was the not unbecoming garb of a gentleman. At the end of twenty-five years, it was pushed from its popularity by the covered, or Florentine button; but a dashing attempt was made to revive its glories by means of a deputation which the trade despatched to London. We do not learn that they committed a similar inadventure to that of the poor wig-makers, who went up to petition the throne, some years before, against the practice of wearing one's own hair, but, going in their own natural hair, so scandalised the mob by their inconsistency, that they had it all cut off for them by the rabble. Armed with sets of beautiful bright buttons, the discomfited makers forced their way to the foot of the Throne, and, tendering their article, besought Royalty to pity their misfortunes. They represented that the old button was very handsome, and that thousands had been reduced to poverty by the introduction of the new one; and they therefore entreated the King (George IV.) to encourage the metal button trade by wearing that article. The same appeal was made to other influential persons; and not only the King, but the Duke of Clarence, several of the Ministers, many members of the nobility, the Lord Mayor, and other notables, accepted the proffered buttons, and promised to wear them. The experiment was successful, a reaction took place, and the dark button, as we well remember, went aside, for a few seasons. Again we all came out glittering—

"To midnight dances and the public show."

But the triumph was not long, and that it was not longer, was the fault of the Birmingham people themselves. Some manufacturer invented or introduced a cheap method of gilding the buttons. The trade called it French gilding, the workmen named it "slap dash." It made the buttons look remarkably brilliant for a very little while, but they tarnished almost immediately, even before the retailers could sell them; and if placed in all their brightness on a new coat, they looked shabby in a fortnight. This discovery—perhaps it is refining too much to suppose that it was introduced by a friend to the Florentine button—fatally and finally damaged the metallic cause, by casting discredit upon the whole manufacture: people left off ordering brass buttons, and by 1840 the trade was again ruined. A second attempt at obtaining illustrious intervention made: Prince Albert was assailed by a deputation, and the sympathies of the press were invoked by the metal-buttonist. But the charm would not work twice, and you never see a gilt button now except upon the terribly high-collared coat of some terribly devoted adherent to old fashions, who may be observed nestling in the corner of the stage box on first nights, and who, if he speaks to you, is sure to growl out the unreasonable intimation, that "You ought to have seen old Joey Munden, sir, in a character like this. Munden, sir, *was* an actor."

Except the buttons required for the military and naval services, and for "Jeames," the metal article is out of date, and covered buttons have it all their own way. The Florentine or covered button was first introduced into Birmingham in 1809, and derives its name from the Florentine cloth with which it is covered. It is composed of five pieces: first, the cover of Florentine, or silk; second, a disc of metal which gives the shape to the button; third, a somewhat smaller disc of brown pasteboard or wadding; fourth, a disc of coarse black linen or calico; and fifth, a disc of metal from which an inner circle has been punched out, so that the cloth or calico above may slightly protrude, and form the shank of the button. Young girls cut the various discs with a punching machine, and the last operation is to place the five pieces in regular order in a small machine constructed to hold them—the arrangement carried out by a number of little children under a woman's superintendence; and then this machine, which has been compared to a dice-box, is brought under a press, which with a touch fastens the whole bottom together with a neatness and a completeness to which any one who will examine his coat-button can be witness.

Horn buttons are made from the hoofs of horned cattle: those of horses are not available for the purpose. The hoofs are boiled until soft, and cut into bars, then "blanks" are punched out. The blanks are placed in vats containing a strong dye, red, green, or black, and the shank is next fixed in. The button is then placed in a mould, where the under surface is stamped with the maker's name. A dozen moulds are put into an iron box, and heated over an oven until the horn is as soft as wax, and then an upper mould with the pattern for the top of the button is pressed down, fitting close to the lower mould. The moulds having been placed in the press, and submitted to its action, the buttons are complete, except that the rough edges require paring. Brushes, worked by steam, then run over and polish the buttons, and they are ready for the sorter. There are numerous beautiful specimens of these buttons in the cases to which we shall presently refer.

There are still many other kinds of buttons to be noted. The pearl button gives employment to two thousand people in Birmingham alone.

We must not forget glass buttons, with which it was lately the pleasure of admiring mothers to sprinkle their little boys very profusely, and which are also much in demand for exportation to the African chiefs, who have the true barbarian love of glitter. There are two sorts, the round and the knob-shaped. The former are made of sheet-glass, of various colours, and coated with lead, which is cut by hand into small squares, the corners of which are rounded with scissors, and the edges are ground on a wheel. The shank is then fastened; it is joined to a round piece of zinc, the size of the button, and soldered to it. The knob buttons are made in a mould; a long rod of glass being softened in a furnace and clasped in the mould, in which the shank has previously been fitted. The black glass buttons, for coat-links, are made at a lathe. Agate, carnelian, and stone buttons are imported from Bohemia, and shanked and finished in Birmingham.

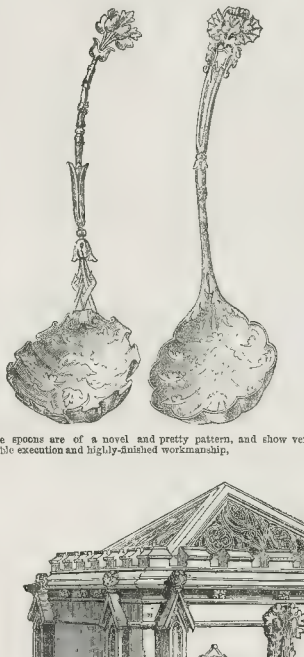
There are several other kinds of buttons, specimens of which are in the Exhibition, as the iron and brass buttons with four holes used for trowsers, steel buttons for ladies' dresses, wooden buttons and bone buttons for under clothing. The former are punched by one press, rendered concave by another, and pierced by a third, and then a hand-piercer is introduced from the opposite side to that which receives the blow, in order to smooth the edges of the holes. Having been cleaned, the buttons receive a white coating, by means of a chemical process. The steel buttons are made by the steel toy manufacturers. The wood buttons are made by wood turners; and the bone buttons are chiefly made by the horn button-makers.

Having thus enumerated the principal forms of button, we will pass to the Exhibition itself, in which these articles make a very good show, and we will indicate the best side of specimens of the art. Messrs. Twigg (278, General Hardware) have some very handsome specimens of the "Jeames" button, and some boldly embossed naval buttons, with appropriate ornament. Some of their cut-glass buttons in metal are effective. Messrs. Pigott (282) bronze buttons, with sporting subjects, are among the best we have ever seen: and Messrs. Hammond (282) have some particularly bold and well-executed device buttons—a set which we noticed, as made for a "Curling Club," being very characteristic. Messrs. Aston (285) not only show a handsome assortment of all kinds, especially of the Florentine class, but they introduce a series designed to illustrate their manufacture, a course which is very much in conformity with the spirit of the Exhibition, and one which we could wish had been adopted wherever it was conveniently practicable. Messrs. Inman (284) have also some bold and well executed buttons, some of them honoured with the episcopal *insignia*, and others for the servants of the London Docks. Some of the prettiest cut glass buttons in the Exhibition are in the case of Messrs. Neal and Tonks (285); and Messrs. Chatwin's case

(286) contains as highly finished specimen as any assortment around them. In connexion with Mr. Banks's buttons (287) are some large and fine specimens of the shells used in the manufacture of pearl buttons, above described, and these shells are from the Gulf of Persia and from the Sooloo isles. A very small, but pretty contribution is made by Mr. Knowles (289), consisting of gold plated and enamelled buttons—there are, we think, about a dozen only. Mr. Wells (290) exhibits some horn buttons of considerable merit. The case (295) contributed by Messrs. Smith, Kemp, and Wright shows as a very brilliant assortment. The sporting buttons, representing the neck-and-neck end of a race, the hunter clearing a hedge, the sportsman bringing down his partridge, with other varieties of amusement, are very cleverly designed. There is a good St. George and the Dragon, and indeed a very rich multiplicity of devices, enamels, crests, buildings, military and naval buttons, a capital lion, and other designs for ornamental buttons. We noted this in the Catalogue as a "very fine tray of specimens." Messrs. Allen and Moore (300), among many choice and beautiful articles in hardware, exhibit metal buttons of fine finish; and Mr. Aston (30) shows velvet buttons, which we marked as very rich in their effect. We have spoken of the manufacture of pearl buttons, and Messrs. Elliott (302) exhibit some with metallic rims—an arrangement which conveys the desirable idea of exceeding care in the finish. Messrs. Ingram (304) illustrate very fully the horn button in its history and varieties. Messrs. Hosley also (305) have some metal articles amid their beautiful hardware. Mr. Nash (310), a die-sinker, shows the dies by which the metal buttons are stamped. In a case (364), exhibited by Mr. Bickrabb, are specimens of the mother-of-pearl button, and among them of the black pearl.

The general characteristics of the specimens of button manufacture must, of course, be, to a great extent, similar, the contributions being chiefly sent by first-rate producers, who, in running an honourable race with their rivals, all strain the point of excellence which leaves little room for diversity. In some of the cases there is more artistic taste, as regards the designs of ornament, than in others; but the mechanical finish of the whole array defies censure. The button manufacture of England is obviously and decidedly creditable to the country.

SUGAR-SPOONS. BY LIAS.



These spoons are of a novel and pretty pattern, and show very admirable execution and highly-finished workmanship,

GARDEN FURNITURE.

The two great troubles of amateur gardeners, especially ladies, are blistered hands and aching backs. The first of these may be considerably lessened by wearing gloves, where the nature of the operation will admit of it; but, for the pains induced by incessant stooping we see no remedy, and can only look for relief by the invention of tools which, by their peculiar construction, shall render frequent stooping unnecessary, beyond a certain "graceful bend"—at least, with regard to the operations of digging, hoeing, raking, weeding, drilling, dibbling, watering, sticking peas, sowing seeds, transplanting shrubs, cleaning garden rollers, &c. How far the various inventions intending to lighten and facilitate these garden operations will accomplish so desirable a result, it would be temeritous to affirm, without first obtaining some special experience; suffice it to say, that, in several cases, the promise has a very feasible look, and, in a few instances, we feel no doubt of the advantages to be derived from the use of such tools or implements.

One of the first things that attracted our attention in the department of Agricultural and Garden Implements in the Great Exposition was Boyd's patent double-action or self-adjusting scythe. It was not merely the scythe that caught our admiring eye, but the ingenious device of a little figure of Saturn, or Father Time, with *two* scythes, one of these being the old original scythe, which was carried over his shoulder, the edge of the blade being so close to his neck as to suggest that if he happened to stumble it would cut his head off, while in his right hand he holds Boyd's scythe, carefully shut up like a long clasp-knife, and so safe as to be incapable of doing injury either to the bearer or to anybody passing near him. This is evidently a great improvement. It is so much better than leaving such a dangerous instrument at all times open to do mischief, or else bundled round clumsily with whisps of hay or straw. Mr. E. James also exhibits a patent self-adjusting scythe, which can be put together without any assistance from a blacksmith, and shuts up like a knife.

Benjamin Ebbs offers a very remarkable garden implement for the use of ladies. It comprises a hoe, spud, and rake, all in one tool, and is very light to handle. It is proposed, by means of this, to enable a lady to root up weeds growing round strawberries, or other plants, hoe the earth round them, and rake it clear and smooth, and all this without any necessity for stooping down or changing the tools.

Henton's garden roller is a very ingenious and excellent invention for lightening the weight of the draught. Every amateur gardener has felt how hard a labour it is to drag a garden roller for any length of time, especially after rain or over heavy ground. On the usual plan, you have the full weight of the roller to drag; but in the present invention of Mr. Henton it is cleverly contrived that the weight of the roller shall contribute to its own motion, and, in fact, assist in rolling itself over. The inventor informs the world, on a scrap of written paper, appended to his roller, that it is the greatest invention in the whole Exposition, which is to be regretted and smiled at, and, we hope, pardoned.

We must call attention to Dean, Dray, and Co.'s stock of ladies' garden tools, such as hoes, rakes, and spades. They also present to our notice the "fruit-gatherer" (a staff or pole, with an apparatus at the top for cutting a stalk, and a little net bag, like an angler's landing-net, underneath, to catch the fruit that falls); and the "averuncator," which is an instrument for pruning the higher portions of fruit trees, plants, and shrubs, without the need of mounting steps or ladders. It is a pole, with a cutting-instrument at the top, like a bending forefinger, or a pair of semi-circular scissors, and seems quite likely to perform its office to admiration, provided its machinery does not get entangled in the boughs. But why call it by so pedantic a name as the "averuncstor?" The "pruning pole" would be worth a thousand of it.

Clayton's spades for gravel, or clayey soils, and adapted to different works of a laborious kind, or in a confined space, seem to be valuable additions to our stock of agricultural implements.

Dr. Spurgus's hoes are of very novel formation, presenting a shape not unlike that of a sharp ace of clubs, the tops of Gothic windows, or like some of the apertures and ornaments in Gothic architecture. One of them rather resembles a bird standing upright, with his head cut off. They are light, curious, and we are disposed to believe they may be turned to excellent use in garden work.

The cast-iron garden-seats, tables, and chairs of W. Dray and Co. have a very handsome bronze-like appearance; they are strong, yet of elegant design, and are not expensive.

Mr. Francis Parkes exhibits a variety of spades and forks, the chief peculiarity of which seems to be their thinness, sharpness, and lightness. One of the spades, for instance, is so thin, that we should fancy the act of digging would very quickly be brought to a stand-still by the pain it would cause the foot, if it did not shortly cut through the boot; but perhaps the tool is not intended for digging so much as to be used as a shovel.

A refinement, amounting, we think, to dandyism, has of late made its appearance among our garden furniture, in the shape of delicate white porcelain labels for flowers and plants. There are likewise metallic labels for garden, and conservatories, which are very good; and we especially commend Mr. Restell's invention of flexible pegs, props, and wall-holders. The pegs we have found very useful indeed, during the present season, in pegging down verbenas, petunias, &c.

Toby and Son exhibit the model of a green-house, with potting-shed and fruit-room attached, and showing the boiler and hot-water pipes, with improvements in ventilation. This is a very good model indeed, and conveys a complete idea of what is intended. Their horticultural implements are likewise deserving of attention.

The ornamental ironworks of Edward Upfill are articles of great importance in garden furniture. We much admire the beauty and durability of their garden-seats, arches, entrances, alcoves, and general trellis-work for the training of roses, honeysuckles, clematis, and other creeping plants.

Thomas Smith's strawberry pan is an excellent invention. It is in form something like an inverted hat with the crown knocked out, and the broad brim turned down, or rounded over. Two or three strawberry plants being enclosed in the hat, their leaves and fruit will rise and roll over the broad brim, receiving heat from the surface they lie upon, which also protects them from the dust and dirt, and from being spoiled by lying in the damp after rain.

The sticking of peas is often found to be a fatiguing operation to amateurs; and, besides blistering the hands, the whole row is not unlikely to give way with the first good windy gust that sweeps across the garden, if not strongly fixed in the ground. To obviate this, Mr. W. Stent has invented a new pea supporter, which we command to all amateur gardeners, more especially the ladies. Henceforth, so far as the growth of peas is concerned, they may consider themselves quite independent of the help of man.

For a "single seed planter" and a "single seed dibbler" we are indebted to Mr. T. Revis, of Stockwell.

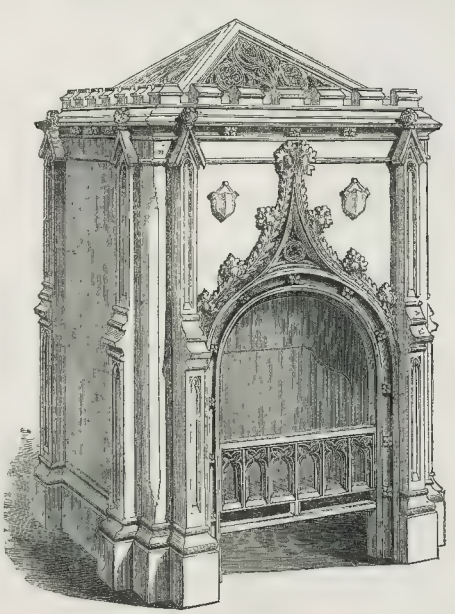
Everybody who has ever engaged in the delights and toils of a garden of any dimensions must know what it costs to transplant large shrubs and good-sized trees. But here again the Great Exposition offers us a helping hand, under the auspices of Mr. W. Seaward, of Oulton, Wakefield, who has designed a tree remover, "for transplanting large shrubs and trees." He also offers a "conifera supporter," to prevent cypresses, *arbor vitæ*, &c., from being broken down by the weight of the snow, which, from the form and position of the foliage of these and other trees of the kind, often loads them to excess, and, breaking off a large bough, frequently destroys the symmetry of the tree for ever.

To all those who have lawns, we beg to suggest that the invention of Mr. J. Watt, of Scotland, deserves attention. It consists of a machine on an improved principle for "broad-cart sowing," and is intended for grain and for all grass seeds. Nothing looks worse on a lawn than a number of bald patches. Here there is the remedy.

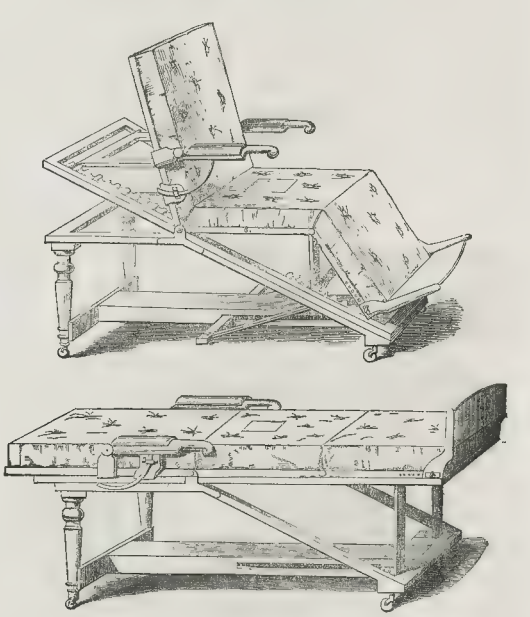
Mr. P. Green, of Leeds, exhibits an aviary and a garden seat made of wire. The light and airy appearance of them will probably render them favourites to those who once possess them. Garden seats and plant-stands are also exhibited by Mr. J. Holmes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Aphides, caterpillars, and other insects, are dreadful pests of flowers and foliage, as every one who has a garden, or even a few plants, but too well knows. Behold, then, remedy in Mr. D. Brown's patent instruments for fumigating, intoxicating, and rendering all those insects either utterly helpless and at your mercy (such as it may be), or reduced to so many little dead dry specks upon the leaves, according to the strength of the dose. Mr. Epps, of Maidstone, likewise offers us his "sulphurator," an instrument for throwing flower of sulphur in a diffused state upon grapes, hops, peas, roses, &c., for the purpose of destroying mould or mildew, two antagonists who are sometimes as voracious and fatal as the worst insects.

But who shall evade digging? Who that "gardens" shall ever escape the labour of the spade, with hot and blistered hands, and a breaking back? Who shall ever be able to shirk his spade? Why, everybody may do so now, since Mr. J. Parsons, of Stamford-hill, has invented a "digging machine." It is clear that we shall soon have the means of escaping from all manual labour, of every sort, in our gardens. We may sit in our seat of ornamental wire, or Gothic carving, or of rustic logs and branches, and see Mr. Parsons' machine dig; Mr. G. Fleming's machine destroy weeds, moss, lichens, &c., on our gravel walks; Mr. W. Keene's machine prepare seeds for sowing; Mr. W. Padwick's drills and dibbles make the earth ready to receive them; Mr. J. Watt's machine sow them for us; and the garden engines of Mr. Crump, of Derby, or Dr. Kennedy, of Dublin, water them after they have been covered over by the various patent spades and rakes of numerous other meritorious exhibitors.



HALL-STOVE.—BY PIERCE, JERMYN-STREET.



INVALID CHAIR AND BED.—BY MINTON.

HALL STOVE. BY PIERCE.

This is one of Pierce's registered pyro-pneumatic warming and ventilating stove grates, suitable for the entrance-hall or staircase of a gentleman's mansion: the outer coating being of cast iron, ground, polished, and bronzed; the interior is of prepared fire-clay, moulded in various pieces.

MINTON'S INVALID CHAIR AND BED.

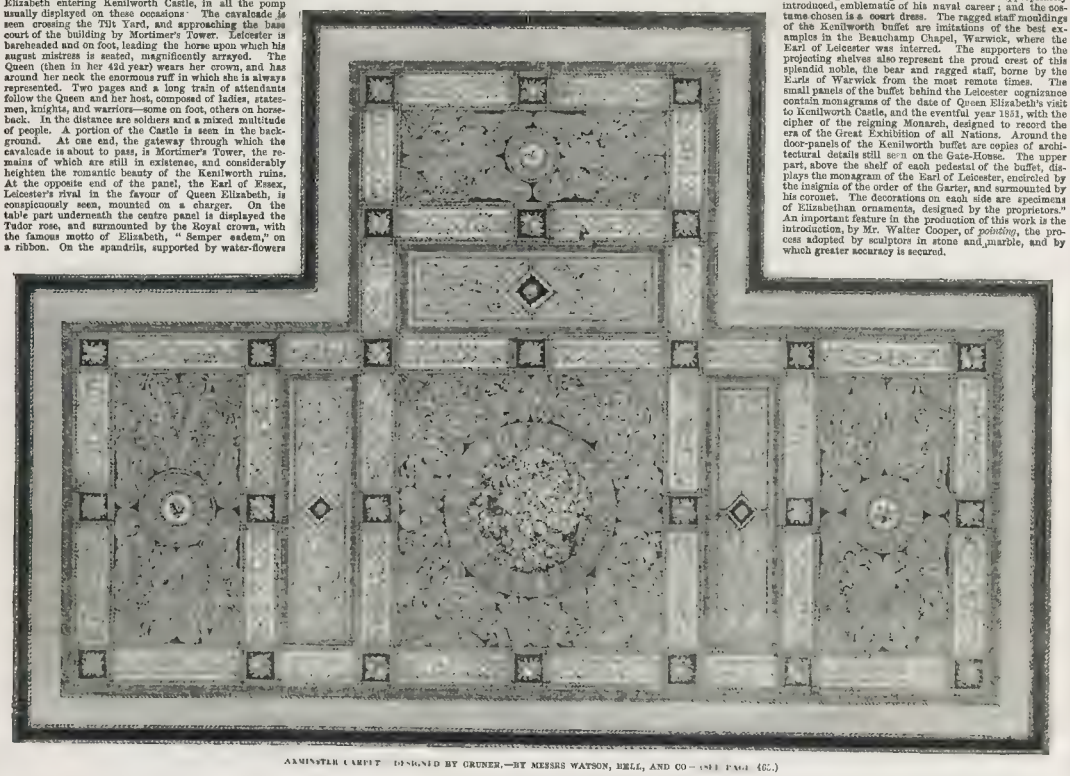
The Society of Arts have from time to time rewarded several persons for invalid beds and other humane contrivances for the mitigation of the sufferings of those afflicted with various painful complaints which "flesh is heir to." Minton's invalid chair, which is represented in our present Number, has very much the appearance of the class of inventions to which we have allluded. The chair consists of four parts—the back, the seat, the fore part, and the foot-board, all of which are so jointed as to be placed at pleasure at any inclination required; the chair may also be moved higher or lower, by means of rack-work attached to a long frame, which is moveable on pivots. The whole may be moved from one part of a room to another by four castors attached to the feet of the stand. We have thus far described it as an invalid chair; but it will be seen by the second Illustration, that the whole is convertible, without any additional apparatus, into a bed, and thus a two-fold object is attained, which, in many a sick-room with circumscribed space, is indeed a most valuable piece of furniture. For hospitals, also, such a contrivance will be found most desirable.

THE KENILWORTH BUFFET.—BY MESSRS. COOKES.

THE KENILWORTH BUFFET. BY COOKES, OF WARWICK.

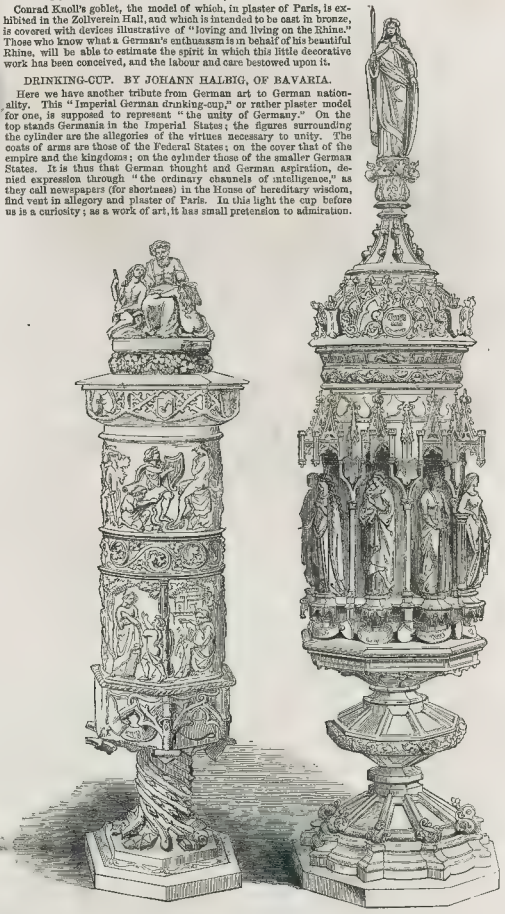
Of this very carefully studied and ambitious work, which has been one of the chief lions on the British side of the Crystal Palace, we prefer giving, in an abridged form, the description of the makers

The wood of which this buffet was made was obtained from a colossal oak tree, which grew near Kenilworth Castle, in Warwickshire, measuring 10 feet in diameter, and containing about 600 cubic feet of wood, which was levelled in 1849, and afterwards purchased by the exhibitors. The subject of the design is the Kenilworth Pageant of 1575, in honour of Queen Elizabeth's visit to the Earl of Leicester, described by Laneham and Gascoigne, two attendants on the Queen in this "Royal progress," and vividly reproduced by Scott. The design of the centre panel, carved out of one solid block of oak, represents Queen Elizabeth entering Kenilworth Castle, in all the pomp usually displayed on these occasions. The cavalcade is seen crossing the Tilt Yard, and approaching the base court of the building by Mortimer's Tower. Leicester is bareheaded and on foot, leading the horse upon which his august mistress is seated, magnificently arrayed. The Queen (then in her 42d year) wears her crown, and has around her neck the enormous ruff in which she is always represented. Two pages and a long train of attendants follow the Queen and her host, composed of ladies, statesmen, knights, and warriors—some on foot, others on horseback. In the distance are soldiers and a mixed multitude of people. A portion of the Castle is seen in the background. At one end, the gateway through which the cavalcade is about to pass, is Mortimer's Tower, the remains of which are still in existence, and considerably heighten the romantic beauty of the Kenilworth ruins. At the opposite end of the panel, the Earl of Essex, Leicester's rival in the favour of Queen Elizabeth, is conspicuously seen, mounted on a charger. On the table part underneath the centre panel is displayed the Tudor rose, and surmounted by the Royal crown, with the famous motto of Elizabeth, "Semper eadem," on a ribbon. On the spandrils, supported by water-flowers and rock-work pendentives, are marine subjects taken from the "Pageant," namely, a Triton on the Mermaid, and Arion on the Dolphin, connected with Mike Lambourne's mishap, in the novel of "Kenilworth." The panel on the right or dexter side of the buffet recalls the scene in the same work when Queen Elizabeth meets Amy Robsart in the grotto, in the grounds of the Castle. The subject of the left panel of the buffet represents the interview of Queen Elizabeth and Leicester, after the exposure of the deceit practised upon her by the latter, and his marriage with Amy Robsart. Leicester is shown in a kneeling position, with one hand on his breast, and the other extends towards Elizabeth, as if appealing to her sensibility. The four statuettes at the corners are emblematic of the reign of Elizabeth. At the extreme corner of the right is Sir Philip Sydney, the nephew of the Earl of Leicester, whose character combined all the qualities of a great poet, warrior, and statesman. He died in 1586. The shape of Sir Philip's sword (which is still preserved at Penshurst) is singular, the handle being about sixteen inches long. On the opposite side of the same pedestal will be recognised Sir Walter Raleigh, who attained eminence in almost every branch of science and literature. He is arrayed in a courtier's dress, and the figure represents him in a thoughtful attitude, with a scroll and pen in his hand. Raleigh was beheaded on a charge of high treason, in 1618. On the left pedestal at the inner side of the buffet is a figure of Shakspeare, who is shown in reflective mood. The last figure is that of Sir Francis Drake, the first Englishman who circumnavigated the globe. An anchor is appropriately introduced, emblematic of his naval career; and the costume chosen is a court dress. The ragged staff mouldings of the Kenilworth buffet are imitations of the best examples in the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, where the Earl of Leicester was interred. The supporters to the projecting shelves also represent the proud crest of this splendid noble, the bear and ragged staff, borne by the Earls of Warwick from the most remote times. The small panels of the buffet behind the Leicester cognizance contain monograms of the date of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Kenilworth Castle, and the eventful year 1851, with the cipher of the reigning Monarch, designed to record the era of the Great Exhibition of all Nations. Around the door-panels of the Kenilworth buffet are copies of architectural details still seen on the Gate-House. The upper part, above the shelf of each pedestal of the buffet, displays the monogram of the Earl of Leicester, encircled by the insignia of the order of the Garter, and surmounted by his coronet. The decorations on each side are specimens of Elizabethan ornaments, designed by the proprietors." An important feature in the production of this work is the introduction, by Mr. Walter Cooper, of *pointing*, the process adopted by sculptors in stone and marble, and by which greater accuracy is secured.



AXMINSTER CARPET, DESIGNED BY GRUNER.—BY MESSRS WATSON, BELL, AND CO.—(SEE PAGE 465.)

CABINET AND GLASS.—BY HANSON AND SONS.



GOBLET.—BY CONRAD KNOLL. DRINKING-CUP.—BY JOHANN HALBIG, OF BAVARIA.

We should be sorry to detract unjustly from the fame already earned by the producers of this work, but we must say, that, considering the labour which has been bestowed upon it, and the historical and romantic interest of the incidents it proposes to embody, we are somewhat disappointed with the result. We cannot help thinking that more might have been achieved if less had been attempted. The work, in short, is over-crowded with details, some of which have little or no necessary connexion with the principal subject. Sidney, Raleigh, Drake, and Shakspeare, four worthies in four very different lines of business, have certainly no right to be forced into service as dumb waiters upon the scenes enacted between Queen Elizabeth, Leicester, and Amy Robsart; and, in an artistic point of view, they are *de trop*. The workmanship has been very carefully executed; but the wood is as yet raw, and would be the better for polishing.

CARVED CABINET AND GLASS. BY HANSON AND SONS.

Amongst the choice and beautiful specimens of carving produced by British skill, we notice, as especially calling for praise, a very elegant commode or cabinet, by Hanson and Sons In form it is well adapted both for utility and ornament, with considerable originality of outline. The carvings on the cabinet represent a wild boar hunt, which reminds one of the fire and energy of Snyders. On the frame of the glass are a number of birds, very naturally designed: the wary hawk securing his prey, the chattering jay, the cunning magpie, the twittering wren, the swift martin, the welcome cuckoo, the warbling blackbird, the lonely bittern, and the light and graceful egret, are all wrought with great accuracy of character and most delicate detail.

GOBLET. BY CONRAD KNOLL, OF BAVARIA.

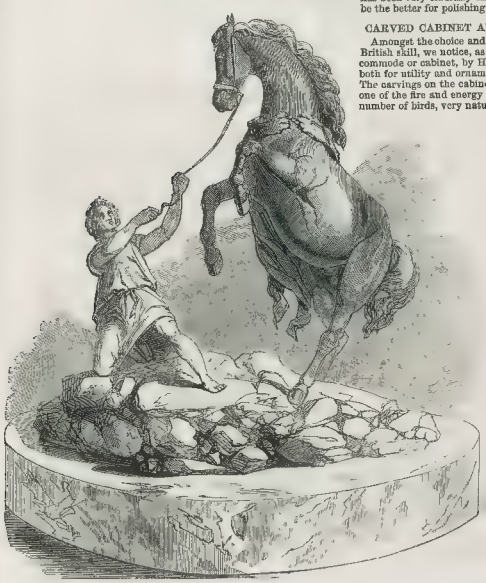
Conrad Knoll's goblet, the model of which, in plaster of Paris, is exhibited in the Zollverein Hall, and which is intended to be cast in bronze, is covered with devices illustrative of "loving and living on the Rhine." Those who know what a German's enthusiasm is in behalf of his beautiful Rhine, will be able to estimate the spirit in which this little decorative work has been conceived, and the labour and care bestowed upon it.

DRINKING-CUP. BY JOHANN HALBIG, OF BAVARIA.

Here we have another tribute from German art to German nationality. This "Imperial German drinking-cup," or rather plaster model for one, is supposed to represent "the unity of Germany." On the top stands Germania in the Imperial States; the figures surrounding the cylinder are the allegories of the virtues necessary to unity. The coats of arms are those of the Federal States; on the cover that of the empire and the kingdoms; on the cylinder those of the smaller German States. It is thus that German thought and German aspiration, denied expression through "the ordinary channels of intelligence," as they call newspapers (for shortness) in the House of hereditary wisdom, find vent in allegory and plaster of Paris. In this light the cup before us is a curiosity; as a work of art, it has small pretension to admiration.

HORSE GROUPS IN THE RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT.

These little horse groups, which stand under the glass case in the Russian department, are remarkably spirited. They are in bronze gilt, and are admirably executed.



HORSE GROUPS IN THE RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

ABBOTT'S LANGLEY CHURCH.

CASHIOBURY.

A RAMBLE IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

CASHIOBURY; THE GROVE; LOUDWATER; MOOR PARK.

THERE is no county in England of its size so rich in associations, and in stately seats of noblemen and gentlemen, as the small inland county of Hertfordshire. York, and Kent, and Surrey, and other counties, are only richer from their greater size. It is true that Herts has no cathedral; but she has St. Albans Abbey, one of the oldest and most instructive of all our mediæval buildings: then she has Verulam, with its rich store of Roman remains; Gorhambury, sacred to the shade of the great Lord Bacon; Hatfield, rich in the wisdom of the Cecils, and its collection of unpublished MSS., containing, it is thought, notices of moment about Shakspeare and his contemporaries; Panshanger with its noble old oaks and picture gallery, second to none in Italian art in England; Cashiobury, with its Vandyck, its Wilkie, its Landseer, its Lely's, and its woods and waters; the Grove, with its noble gallery of portraits formed by the great Lord Chancellor Clarendon; Knebworth, with its Lytton associations and its Bulwer interests; Moor Park, with its trees not to be surpassed in England; Bayfordbury, with its collection of Kit-Kat portraits, formed by that aristocrat of booksellers, old Jacob Tonson; Ware, and its great bed; and, not to run out of breath in a sentence with a further enumeration of choice spots, over which old Fuller would have dwelt delighted, let us sum up Herts with its sweet sylvan scenes and its trout-streams, the Colne and the Chess (hereafter, perhaps, to be conveyed to London), now sacred to Dryden, Sir Humphry Davy, and Sir Francis Chantrey.

To see the west side of Hertfordshire easily and "aright," get out at the Watford station of the North-Western Railway—an easy and cheap excursion; and if you have time, diverge a little to the right of the rail to see the church (St. Laurence) at Abbot's Langley, with its seated figure of Lord Chief Justice Raymond (d. 1732), executed at a time (early in the last century) when sitting statues were rare in monumental sculpture. Do not forget, however, while at Abbot's Langley, that Pope Adrian IV. (d. 1159) was Nicholas de Camera, a native of Breakspears, in Abbot's Langley parish, and that the house of the great stationer, Mr. John Dickinson, of the Old Bailey, stands pleasantly and invitingly on your right, while at its foot may be seen the "Booksellers' Provident Retreat," built chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Dickinson, and in itself an asylum to which many a goodly author (in reputation rather than in pocket) would be glad to find his way.

LOUDWATER MILL.

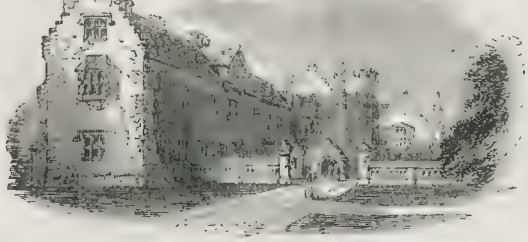
Leaving the Watford station, and skirting the town of Watford with its interesting church and Morrison and Capel Chapel attached, in which, by the way, the Earl of Essex, who was found with his throat cut in the Tower of London, lies buried, without a monument; pass on afoot, if you please, to Cashiobury, the noble residence of Capel Coningsby, Earl of Essex, lineally descended from the Lord Capel who lost his life for Charles I., and from his son, the Earl of Essex, who lost his (oddly enough) through Charles II. Cashiobury was so called, antiquarians tell us, from the residence there of Cassivelaunus, chief of the Cassii, from which the Hundred of Cashio, in Herts, derives its name. In Doomsday Book it is written *Caisson*. The manor belonged to the Abbot and Convent of St. Albans, and at the dissolution of religious houses was given to Sir Richard Morrison, the friend of Ascham. From the Morrison family it passed, by marriage, to Arthur Lord Capel, to whom we have already referred as dying for Charles I., and no earlier description of the house is known to exist than that in Evelyn. It was rebuilt by the first Earl of Essex of the Capel family, the same Earl who died in the Tower.

The Morrison house was pulled down (as Evelyn states) by May, and the house built by May was destroyed by the late Earl of Essex, who married Miss Stephens, the charming singer. The vaulting of the old Morrison house remains, with a very fine ceiling of May's building. The late Earl's architect was James Wyatt, who has rebuilt his house in his so-called "Gothic"—that is, very bad Gothic indeed, but picturesque and well-proportioned withal.

The grounds should be seen; they are very beautiful (witness in print Mr. Britton's "Cassobury"), and the present Earl with great liberality allows strangers to see them with every necessary freedom. The private gardens are especially beautiful. In the house, to see which an introduction is required, the stranger will find some good and some remarkable portraits.

Leaving Cashiobury, and stepping northwards through the park, if you know your way, and it is a most charming walk, you reach the "Grove," the seat of the Earl of Clarendon—a plain red and grey brick-built house, without any architectural pretensions. It was the seat or domain of the Heydons, founders of the Morrison Chapel, on the south side of the chancel of Watford Church. From the Heydons it passed to the Grevilles, and was bought, in 1758, by the Hon. Thomas Villiers (second and youngest son of William, second Earl of Jersey), the first Earl of Clarendon of the new creation (died 1786). The grounds join Cashiobury on one side, and Langley-Bury on the other, and, though flat, afford a few pleasant walks.

Among the pictures (all portraits) are some of that valuable series o



THE MANOR-HOUSE, CHENIES.

MOOR PARK.

heads of eminent men formed by the great Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and which are described by Evelyn in a letter to Pepys.

THE GROVE.

To see the collection at the "Grove," it is necessary, as at Cashiobury, to have a letter of introduction.

The pedestrian who knows his way, loves withal a pleasant walk, and can climb a fence or two, will find a charming way of his own (as we have done) to Loudwater, and that rich streamlet, in trout, the Chess. At Loudwater Mill is made much of the paper on which the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is printed; and in its neighbourhood may be seen Chorley Common, one of the healthiest retreats in any midland county of England, and the cedars at Chorley Wood (see our Illustrations in both instances), not to be surpassed, unless, perhaps, at Painshill, in Surrey. Of the manner in which paper is made at Loudwater Mill, we may have occasion to speak in a future Number.

CEDARS, AT CHORLEY WOOD HOUSE.

Leaving Loudwater, the tourist will find a still pleasant walk continued to Chenies and Latimers. At Chenies, property Isenhampstead or Iselhampstead, but deriving its present name from the ancient family of Cheyne, may be seen the chapel (attached to the church) of the Russells, Earls and Dukes of Bedford. Thomas Cheyne, the first of the family who settled at this place, was shield-bearer to Edward III., and in such capacity carried before that King in France the decayed shield and sword still to be seen near the King's tomb in Westminster Abbey. From the Chenies the place passed to the Sapcote family, and from the Sapcotes, by marriage, to the Russells. Leland, our earliest English antiquary of any name, visited the place in the reign of Henry VIII., and thus describes it:—

The old house of the Cheynies is so translated by my Lords Russell, that hath that house in the right of his wife, that little or nothing of it in a manner remaineth untranslated: and a great deale of the house is even newly set up, made of brike and timber: and fair loggings be now erected in the garden

The house is within diverse places richely painted with antique workes of white and black.

And there be about the house two parkes, as I remember. The maner place standeth at the west ende of the paroche chirche.

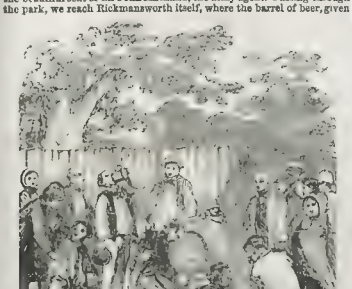
In the paroche (church), on the northe side of it, as in a chapelle, be two tumbes of the Cheynes Lordes of the Manor ther, and the small village bearing their name.—*Leland*, i. 117.

In this chapel are buried William Lord Russell, beheaded in the reign of Charles II., and "that sweet saint" his wife, Lady Rachel Russell, who sat by his side during his trial, and took notes for his defence. Here also were married that madcap nobleman, Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, to that magnanimous lady, Anne Pembroke Dorset and Montgomery, who made so noble an answer to the electioneering secretary of Charles II. Here, too, is buried the first wife of Lord John Russell; and here the Premier himself—

All heads must come to the tomb—

will some day be buried. The Francis Earl of Bedford whose stately monument adorns this chapel, was the godfather of the famous Sir Francis Drake. The old manor-house, described by Leland, will be found (see our Engraving) to retain many of its pristine beauties.

We would willingly carry our readers on to Latimers (a lovely spot), but we must now retrace our steps till we reach Rickmansworth Park, the beautiful seat of Sir John Kirkland, the army agent. Passing through the park, we reach Rickmansworth itself, where the barrel of beer, given



DRINKING THE BARREL OF BEER AT RICKMANSWORTH.

every day by [illegible] has, we fear, run to its last dregs. Still there is hope that we have time to reach the last tree, unately, the demon of rebuilding [illegible] orth Church but the plain tablet [illegible] mouth, the same Robert Carey [illegible] en Elizabeth's death to King Jam[illegible] the King for his pains and great e[illegible] memoirs of his own life as so[illegible] on of Lord Hunsdon, cousin-german [illegible] are (if so happened), a near relative to go.

Crossing the Colne, and refle[illegible] endeavours have been made from Edward Fords[illegible] our time, to convey the waters of the Colne to London, [illegible] park, the seat of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., brother of the [illegible] of Westminster.

Moor Park and house was purchased, and a former house built, perhaps on the same site as the present, by George Neville, Archbishop of York. Edward IV. had promised to make that prelate a visit there, and while he was making preparations to receive his Royal master he was summoned to Windsor, and arrested for high treason. The King seized at the Moor all his rich stuff and plate, to the value of £20,000, keeping the Archbishop prisoner at Calais and Hammes. There was a survey of the house in 1568, by which it appears the mansion was of brick, the chief buildings forming a square court, entered by a gatehouse with towers. The whole was moated. It was then in a dilapidated state. At the Restoration, if not earlier, it was purchased by Sir John Franklyn, whose son sold it to Thomas Earl of Ossory, son to the Duke of Ormond, who also sold both the seat and park to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. The Duchess of Monmouth, into whom it was settled by marriage, sold it in 1720 to Benjamin Hoskins Styles, who built a south front of stone, with colonnades, by which an opening was made through the hill towards Uxbridge. A north front was also erected, and another hill cut through towards Watford at the same time for a vista.

The trees are some of the finest in England, many of them lying with their lowest branches to the ground in the richest luxuriance. The Duchess of Monmouth is said to have pollarded all the oaks, in remembrance of her husband's execution. But this, Mr. Paxton informs us, —a deservedly great authority in such a matters—could not have been the case. The present house was built by Leoni and Sir James Thornhill, and the terrace front affords a charming view of Watford Church in the distance. The pictures are few in number and poor; but the park richly deserves to be seen, as it will be remembered from the praises of Sir William Temple, and the reputation it has obtained for its apricots and lettuces. [illegible]ricots " were planted by Lord Anson; the " Moor-par[illegible] know not whom.

But it is time [illegible]atford; and ere we reach the station it is dark, with little to see [illegible]he broad sky line of the trees skirting Cashiobury-park.

SITE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In your Journal of the 27th inst. I read a resolution passed by the local committee of Bolton, that, in the event of the removal of the Crystal Palace, four monolithic blocks of granite be erected, at each corner, to mark its site and dimensions; and the resolution further suggests, that these four blocks be made ornamental, as the bases of statues emblematic of the four great divisions of the Exhibition, or of the four Continents which had contributed to it; and also, that a statue of Prince Albert be erected, either in the centre of the space now occupied by the Crystal Palace, or in some other suitable situation. It seems to me that these suggestions are excellent in themselves, and deserve careful consideration; but I would venture to suggest some additions, which I cannot but think are improvements. I think that four monoliths are not sufficient to distinctly mark out the vast dimensions of the Crystal Palace with that accuracy which its admirers would look for; and four monoliths, moreover, erected on a plain and unbroken surface, would fail to convey to succeeding generations an adequate notion of the great length of that marvellous Building; for, as nothing would intervene from pillar to pillar, the eye would have nothing by which to measure the distance. To obviate these objections, I prefix the following additions to the plan:—

That the site of the Building be marked by two broad gravel walks, intersecting at right angles; and the extreme angles of the Nave and Transept denoted by eight monoliths, inscribed in the way suggested by the Bolton committee. That in the centre of the intersection of the two broad walks (which would be the spot now occupied by Osler's fountain), a colossal statue of Prince Albert be erected.

That four statues of large dimensions, "emblematic of the great divisions of the Exhibition, or of the four Continents which have contributed to it," be erected at the four points where the Transept meets the Nave.

And that, further to mark the peculiarities of the place, four avenues of trees be planted along the two broad walks. These, besides being in themselves a great natural ornament, would furnish measurement, as it were, by which the size of the Building might be easily estimated.

The two great broad walks might be called the "Great Exhibition Avenue" and the "Paxton Avenue," or by other names commemorative of the Crystal Palace.

If the Crystal Palace is removed, there will remain what Dickens says of it in his *Household Words*, "the dirtiest, most unmeaning, and least inviting part of Hyde Park;" but the plan I have suggested would, I think, convert it into a most delightful Avenue, affording opportunities not only of the great metropolis, but also of that Great Exhibition, the dimensions of whose extraordinary Building it would thus accurately preserve. The Transept walk might be continued to Rotten-row, and separated from it by close stone pillars, similar to those in Trafalgar-square.

I remain, sir, yours truly,

DELTA.

TEMPERATURE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The 1st of May promised many experiments at the Great Exhibition Perhaps not the least extraordinary was to be the collecting, day after day, 50,000 or 60,000 persons, and putting them under one huge glass cover in comfort for several hours together. The Executive had the thermometer all their own way throughout the month of May and for half the month of June. Severe weather very kindly set in on the 25th April, from which day the mean temperatures continued below their average values for the same period for the preceding ten years as much as 4 degrees Fahrenheit up to the 19th of June, after which the open air gave 3 degrees daily in excess of the averages. On this day things took a desperate turn; and Mr. Bennett, F.R.A.S., of 65, Cheapside, who had fixed twenty of his standard thermometers at different points of the Building, above and below, found a sudden rise in the mean temperature of the day, amounting to 10 deg; the 19th showing 64·8 deg., and the 18th, 74·8 deg. This was a chilling day, with 63,863 visitors. If this weather continued, it was clear something must be done; and finding matters grow worse till the 26th, when the thermometer rose to 2 deg. above summer heat, viz. 78·6 (30 deg. "Reaumur," 10 deg. being "temperate"), the climax was reached. On this day the mean was the highest that has been felt during the Exhibition. At four P.M. the thermometer No. 5, placed on the north-east corner of the gallery, among the wax flowers, registered 57 deg. The public could not stand this, even to witness the grandest sight that man could produce; and, after serious consultation, the glass ends of the Building at the entrance were removed on the 2nd of July, upon which down came the thermometer from 73·4 deg. to 66·6 deg., since this alteration, 73·4 deg. has been the maximum, with one solitary exception.

Still difficulty of breathing was felt in the upper regions. The rarified air caused by the exhalations of the people below pushed up through the galleries, where the heat averaged 4 degrees above that of the main avenue, and frequently higher still during the crowded hours of the day. July 7, glazed arches at various parts in the galleries were removed. After this the temperature in the galleries and the ground-floor became more uniform.

Fifty thousand pairs of lungs enjoyed daily the constant current of fresh air. This kept the multitude below the grumbling point till the 19th July, when Saturday, with its 5s. admission, brought a thin attendance (9326). The first sudden transition from heat to cold was instantly felt throughout the Building. Down went Fahrenheit to 56 degrees, and, therefore, called for measures in an opposite direction, and accordingly up went the louvres and ventilators, till the temperature was again adjusted.

Thus man has made nature, to a great extent, obedient to his will, in the very difficult matter of ventilation, in a building 1850 feet long. And thus, by strictly observing the indications of a very sensitive and delicate instrument, an amount of comfort has been preserved, under trying and extraordinary circumstances.

COLT'S REVOLVER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In a late Number you speak of the American revolving pistol as possessing this distinguishing feature, that it has only one barrel:—a fixture—the compound breaching being made to revolve. In common with many of the visitors to the Exhibition, I had greatly admired the very neat contrivance used in the construction of these pistols. On visiting Paris, however, a short time ago, I observed among the collection of ancient armour exhibited in the Hôtel de Cluny, Rue des Mathurins, a musket of the date of Louis XIII. or XIV., apparently constructed upon the same principle. I was not permitted, of course, to examine the piece in question, and, therefore, I cannot speak with certainty of the mechanism by which the compound breech was made to revolve; but there were the distinctive characteristics of Colt's Revolver—the single fixed barrel, and the compound breech holding six or eight charges. Perhaps some of your readers, better acquainted with the subject, or more favoured with opportunities of examining the collection, may throw light upon this coincidence. It seemed to me that the American invention had been anticipated by some 200 years. The musket will be seen close to a large two-handed sword. I forget the precise number in the catalogue, but I think it is near 1450.

Your most obedient servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

TAXIDERMY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—If the public had been duly informed that specimens of taxidermy in the Crystal Palace were deposited there for admiration only, I should not venture to trouble you with these few lines.

Under the delusion that man's opinion is always considered free in public exhibitions, I now find, by the communication of the Rev. Mr. J. B. P. Daniels to you on the 8th, that I have been in error; and that I ought not to have sent you the remarks which you kindly admitted into your columns of August the 2nd. I crave pardon for the mistake: "*Humanum est errare.*"

As that gentleman (by having used the word "perhaps" in his late communication) seems to doubt that I will allow his stuffed peacock to be good enough for presentation to the British Museum, I beg to ask him softly, if he were quite wide awake when he placed that peacock in the Crystal Palace. His "real principle of taxidermy" ought to have suggested to him, that much time, very much time and labour, are to be spent upon the legs and toes of large birds, especially, in order to make these parts retain their pristine form and beauty. On viewing the shrivelled legs and toes of the Rev. Mr. Dennis's peacock, we feel dissatisfied; and we are at a loss to determine whether inability or neglect has been the cause of such a lamentable deformity to his bird. When, your reverend correspondent shall have cleared up this little matter satisfactorily, I will then invade the upper regions of his peacock. At present, it were useless to inspect the garret, when the foundation itself is seen to be defective.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Walton Hall, Sept. 27, 1851. CHARLES WATZTON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The colours of a coat of arms are strictly to be adhered to in the blazonry. A gentleman, entitled to quarter his mother's arms, impales with his quartered shield the coat of his wife's family. There is no peculiar meaning in the order of the chain

A SUBSCRIBER.—It does not follow that persons of the same name have the same arms. Arms attach to the family

H. B.—We apprehend that the hair is the only sea named

HONORARIUS.—The boars' heads are the family bearing: the other devices are quarterings

AAdge.—*Arms* of Warren: "Chequy or and az. on a canton gu. a lion rampant arg. *Crest:* On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a wyvern arg. wings expanded, chequy or and az."

Z Z Z.—The child of an heiress is entitled to quarter his mother's arms, but not to use her family crest. Unless by specific grant, or by the adoption of an additional surname, one crest only can be borne. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, having two surnames, bears two crests

B——g the shoulder or body of the roebuck

L. C. Attorney at [illegible] "Ryder" is the correct orthography, though [illegible]

T. B. Musical glasses may be had of Chegdin, Foster-lane, Cheapside

J. H.—Your surname had better stay [illegible]

J. S. K.—Consult the Heralds' College

ARGUS.—Such a work may be [illegible] for the second edition

GEORGE.—We cannot undertake the [illegible] of the Royal Academy at present

A Subscriber.—Your surname is a [illegible]

W. F.—Cheshire.—Here [illegible]

R. L. E.—We cannot undertake the recommendation

G. Graham and Miss [illegible]. We cannot answer you

W. F. Faulkner.—The address is 20 Little Pulteney-street, Regent-square

A. H. Peacock.—Flower statue of the [illegible] is in marble

AN [illegible] MARRIED LADY.—Apply to [illegible] Lloyd Bowyer, to the son of a clergyman at Llandaff, Cardiff, South Wales, only the address is "Alton Locke, tailor"

H. W.—The drawings will be returned [illegible]

A CONSTANT READER.—It is a part of the "Grande Chasse" did not reach us in time

VERITAS.—Apply to the clergyman of your parish

H. P. M.—Apply for works on Freemasonry to Mr. Saunders, publisher, Charing-cross

VIGO.—Privateer.—See the "Stepping Handbook of Shipbuilding

LEATHER.—Read letters on back of the Journal of Illustrations

MARY.—See the "Hand-book of New Zealand," published by Parker and Son, 445, West Strand

PYROTECHNIST.—See a volume upon Firework Making, published by Smith and Marshall

J. A.—A system is not adapted for learners

INQUISITOR, Liverpool.—Double Numbers are charged One Shilling

LEATHERSELLER.—Last has been answered

W. C. Trowbridge.—Inthanked. We have already engaged all the available space in our Journal

J. H. J. Ipswich.—Apply respecting the brasses to Mr. [illegible]

A CONSTANT READER.—Mr. Rahn's Anatomical Museum has been removed to Manchester, for a short time

H. J. Bedford.—Moore, probably refers to Hugh Miller, "On the Old Red Sandstone"

J. T. B. Lincolnshire.—The publication will be speedily announced

J. M. Dalston, states that it was the ex-Bishop of Madras, and not the Bishop of Calcutta, who [illegible]

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The Archbishop of Canterbury's *special House* will [illegible] Ireland

ANXIOUS.—Mr. Rea [illegible] Mr Rea replied, but [illegible]

J. W. H. is mistaken—only one of the smaller fountains in the Crystal Palace plays "Eau de Cologne

QUERIST, Nantwich.—The Journal, to be sent post free, must be the stamped edition

HONORARIUS.—Utopian signifies theoretical or imaginary, and is derived from Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," which describes an imaginary pattern country and people, and has thus added a word to the English language

VERITAS.—We cannot spare room for the letter on Bloomerism

VENTAS.—Write to Mr. Rea, as above, and he will put your columns

A Week at the Lakes," by a Cockney, will not suit our columns

J. B.—Send the Guide to Port Phillip recently published

The Capture of the Slave Brig *Lobo* did not reach us in time

J. Dimmock.—The subject is not suited for our columns

INDIA AND HANNEMAN STATUE.—We have not room for

A. Liverpool, is thanked; we have not room for the illustration

G. W. T. Manchester.—The flooring boards of the Crystal Palace are laid half an inch apart

AN AMERICAN SUBSCRIBER.—As if written "Lowthie"

J. M. H.—The tax on armorial bearings is the same for a simple crest on a seal, as for the ornamental one appearing at [illegible]

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The Archbishop of Canterbury's *special House* will [illegible]

Anywhere in England. The expense is heavy; it may be obtained at Doctors' Commons

A CONSTANT READER, Cork.—"In an oak tree arg. a squirrel sejant ppr."

MARS.—The price of a Corset's commission in the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons is £840.

ZEBEDIAH shall be answered next week

J. B. Hogan, of Holborne, [illegible]—*Arms:* Gu., an arm in armour ppr. holding a Danish battle-axe arg. *Crest:* A hind's head couped or, holding in the mouth a holly sprig" Hogarth, the late county Cork—*Arms:* As above, with [illegible] *Crest:* A demi-[illegible] beautifully. *Query.* A demi-[illegible] ppr. *Motto:* [illegible]

HONEYSUCKLE.—Mr. LOCKEN, HOPKAND AND WEST, agents to the Trafalgar Assurance Company, 67, Pall-Mall

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Berry, of Devon—*Arms:* Gu., three bars or. *Crest:* A griffin's head erased, per pale indented arg. and gu.

H. H. Liverpool.—Arms of Ledyard. "Gu. on a fesse or, between three wolves' heads, erased pean, five lilies stopped and inverted"

MILES' Hill, of Thornton, Yorkshire. "Sa. a chev. eng. arm., between three leopards' faces arg.

A. A. P. The seal impression sent us [illegible] the arms of the Berkeley family

J. D. The initials are, "Deserving honour and long [illegible]" and "By industry and hope"

ARGUS.—The present Lord Clifford is a direct descendant of Thomas Lord Clifford, High Treasurer temp. Charles II.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Stapney.—Arms of Barnes of Berkshire: "Arg. two bars barwise sable, in chief three torteaux, two, and one—ss. *Crest:* A demi unicorn erm. horned, coloured and hind [illegible]—three, two, and one—ss. *Crest:* A demi unicorn erm. horned, coloured and hind [illegible]—Barnes of London, 1614, bore "As two bars nebuly gracing arg. *Crest:* Out of clouds ppr issuing two palmyras or, an arm erect, habited of the last, holding in the hand ppr. a broken sword arg., hilt gold"

LENA.—The prefix "the" is not incorrect

CAMBRIA.—Apply at the Austrian Embassy

HUMANITAS.—Received

W. J. Birmingham.—Received

J. D. P.—We have not room for the list

C. J. U.—Six months' notice from Lady Day

J. L. A.—We cannot inform you

F. W. R.—"Better" and "worse" are best

ERRATUM.—In the article on Hoots and Shoes, in the Great Exhibition, for "Goodsver" read "Goodeve."

PATENT SHUTTLELESS POWER-LOOM. T. S. REED AND CO., DERBY.—CLASS VI., No. 85.

The ordinary loom for weaving ribbons and other narrow fabrics requires, for the perfect play of the shuttle, a space three or four times greater than is occupied by the web. In all looms hitherto constructed, the shuttle has been an indispensable necessity. To overcome this, and economise space, and, consequently, greatly to reduce the cost of production, has been the aim of the invention of T. S. Reed and Co., of Derby, the patentees of the loom we are now describing. The principle is original, yet simple, and may introduce many improvements in the art of weaving. The loom is now filled with a fringe about 2½ inches wide, of which it produces 34 breadths at once, while the ordinary loom, with the same length of beam, could not produce more than 12 or 14 breadths. Under the beam there runs a cam shaft, giving motion to the various parts of the loom. Attached to the breast beam there are levers or fingers that turn on a hinge horizontally; at the end of the fingers there is a small eye; or hole, through which the shute runs. As the warp opens to receive the shute, the finger moves and carries the thread across. At the same instant a needle rises and catches the loop of the returning thread, and holds it tight until the finger has returned and the batten advanced, when another change in the warp thread takes place; then the needle, which is flattened at the upper part and sharpened like the blade of a knife, by a downward motion cuts the loop, and the fringe is complete. This process is repeated very rapidly, and is very interesting. In addition to the economy of space, it is clear, that where there are no shuttles there are no pirns or quills to fill, and no stoppage of machinery while the change of quill is being made. The silk, being wound on large bobbins behind the harness, is supplied with facility, and when the loom is once started, it need not stop until the warp is finished.

It may be interesting to record that the first time that, when the Queen and Prince Albert made their progress through the various departments of the Crystal Palace, and summoned the exhibitors to attend to explain the peculiarity of their inventions, few, if any of the machines, received greater attention or excited deeper interest than the Patent Loom, which the Mr. Bennoch, of the firm of Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg, Wood-street, London—one of the proprietors—had the pleasure of explaining. The peculiar neatness of the movement, and the showy effect produced by the variety of colours made at once, seemed to delight the Royal children; for several mornings they attended regularly, asking questions, and at last, through one of the attendants, requested a piece of the work, which, of course, was given with much pleasure by the weaver, who will not readily forget his mornings with the younger branches of the Royal family.

THE DEVONIA BEDSTEAD. BY JOHN LEE, OF BIDEFORD.

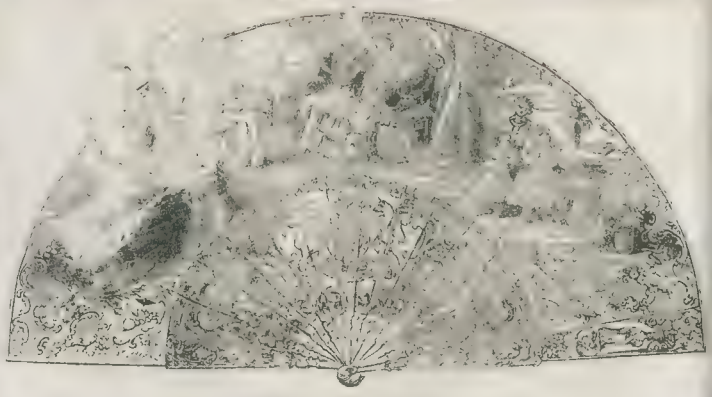
This invention, which is intended for the use of invalids, consists, in addition to the ordinary bedstead, of a steel quadrangular frame, over which is spread a soft felt or web. This web covers the bed. By means of a screw, the frame, with the web and invalid, may be raised to any height, so that the attendant can make up the bed, and change the clothes, without moving or in any way disturbing the invalid. The frame is divided into three parts by joints, and by means of another

DEVONIA BEDSTEAD.—BY LEE.

screw the upper part of the body, with the bed, is raised to any required position; and by a third screw the knees and feet may be elevated, and the ham-strings flexed, which will be a great convenience in case of fractured limbs.

LIBERATION OF CARACTACUS. BY PANORMO.

This, though somewhat roughly modelled, is one of the most expressive and well-studied pieces of sculpture on the British side of the Exhibition. It is by a young artist of the name of Panormo, a student of the Royal Irish Academy. The incident represented is well known to all readers of our country's history. Caractacus, after nine years unequal combat with the Romans, is subdued and taken captive, along with others, to Rome. Whilst being paraded through the magnificent streets of that city, he exclaims, in a tone of sublime melancholy, "How is it possible that a people who are possessed of such magnificence at home, should envy me a poor cottage in Britain!" The Emperor Claudius was so affected by the homely truth of these few words, which he overheard, and the noble and interesting bearing of his Royal



FAN.—BY DUVELLEROY.—(SEE PAGE 465.)

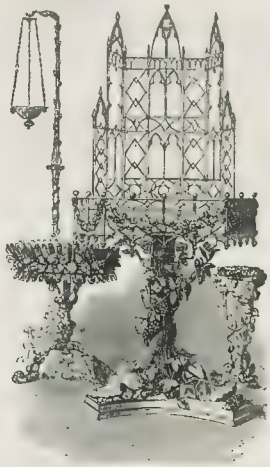
captive, that he immediately ordered him to be set at liberty, together with the rest of the prisoners. The artist has [illegible] the moment when a Roman soldier is knocking the rivets [illegible] Briton's chains, who still bears himself with a calm dignity [illegible] vicissitudes of fortune.

THE ROSE WATCH. BY [illegible] ND.

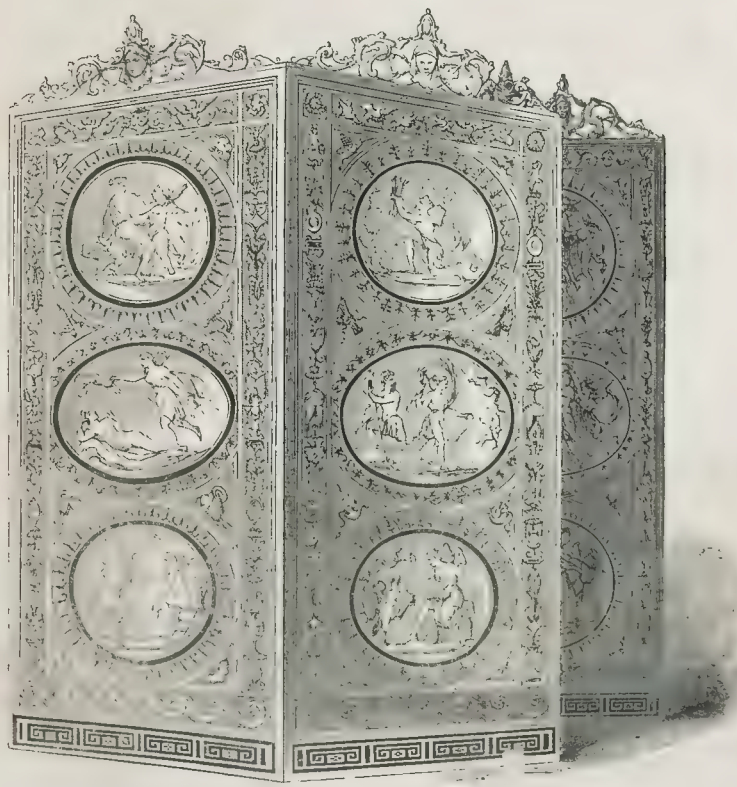
Mr. [illegible] e under which [illegible] a very beautifully [illegible] watch, the decoration of which is intended to be suggestive throughout. On one half of the margin around the back is engraved, on blue enamel, "Man cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down." On the surface of the richly-engraved gold back is a Maltese cross, in white enamel; and on its four limbs are depicted the four seasons of life, in the bud, blossom, decay, and death of a rose. On the other half of the margin is engraved, "It is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory." In the centre of the cross is a celestial crown of diamonds, on a blue enamel ground, surrounded by an Olympic wreath of pearls, with rays of glory in enamel, radiating between the limbs of the cross. The dial represents, in enamel colours, the rose window of Westminster Abbey. On the twelve compartments indicating the twelve hours are the names of the twelve Apostles. On the bezel that holds the glass is engraved, in blue enamel, "He that taketh not his cross *daily* is not worthy of me."—(*The "Rose of Sharon."*)

RUSTIC FURNITURE. FROM THE NETHERLANDS.

In the Netherlands department we observed a great variety of rustic furniture, constructed of reeds and light woods, which, with great lightness, appear to combine durability. The forms are agreeable, and adapted to that great English essential, for which there is no word in the French vocabulary—"comfort."



RUSTIC FURNITURE. FROM THE NETHERLANDS.



FOLDING SCREEN. BY EARL [illegible] (SEE PAGE 468.)

"LIBERATION OF CARACTACUS."—BY CONSTANTINE PANORMO.

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 11, 1851.—Supplement.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO LANCASHIRE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

o. 524.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1851. { TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

R MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

eturn of the Court from their annual residence among the ains of Aberdeenshire, has been this year marked by features to the lovers of history might recal the glorious days of Elizabeth, t not for the curiously distinctive marks which give to the present journey an individual character, and render it, in an eminent sense, rkable sign of the times. It was not merely to lordly halls and of high birth that, on this occasion, the visit of a Queen and her sus Consort were directed; it was to the merchant princes of a ade by themselves the "Queen of the Seas," from the arctic to the tic pole—the modern Tyre, towards which tends the commercial rise of all the world: it was to nobility which had taken commerce hand and led her from the ocean, smiling, into the bosom of the it was to a city whose men, by a singular union of solid character enius, had given a vital soul and life-like energy to inanimate matnd, by their well-directed industry, had raised the working power gland from three millions of men to three hundred millions.

great commercial capital of the North was the first honoured with tion, whence her Majesty proceeded to Manchester, as the traveller journey from the shores of some great lake up to the fountains of vers whence it drew its wealth of waters. And if fortune smiled on nore than another—if the sun shone on Manchester which was d at Liverpool, there can be no jealousy between them as regards nshine of Royal favour, which beamed with equal brightness on and conferred equal honour on each in the person of its chief trate. Of Liverpool, all must acknowledge, even under the most ourable circumstances, all its greatness, its enterprise, and its superiant, ever reproducing wealth were to the full displayed. But if pool was great, Manchester was grand and wonderful. It was a very hive of industry, pouring forth a full demonstration of its long-stored riches. Nor should Salford be omitted, whose Peel Park—that most excellent testimony of a people's gratitude—and that one great spectacle of 82,000 children collected in the Royal honour, can never be forgotten.

With these few preliminary remarks, we proceed to describe in detail the interesting incidents which marked her Majesty's progress from her mountain home to the glades of Windsor Park.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM BALMORAL.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, and the other youthful members of the Royal family who had accompanied their illustrious parents to Scotland, left Balmoral on their return to the south, on Tuesday, the 7th instant. The weather was very unfavourable, the rain falling heavily. Notwithstanding this circumstance, a number of residents in the neighbourhood, and all the dependents upon the Royal demesne, assembled to witness the departure of her Majesty. At the appointed hour, the Queen's carriage, containing her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales, drove down the avenue, followed by a carriage in which rode the other Royal children and the Ladies-in-Waiting; and then came the Earl Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, Sir James Clark, and Mr. Birch in a *char-à-banc*. Two carriages, with the household servants, had been sent on before.

The route traversed by the Royal party, in order to reach the railway, was by the banks of the Dee to Banchory, and thence across the lower range of Grampians to Stonehaven, about 15 miles from Aberdeen. Leaving Abergeldie on the left, a fine old mansion, long the property of a branch of the ancient family of Gordon, and now possessed by the Duchess of Kent, the Royal *cortège* passed Prince Albert's property of Birkhall, crossed from the south to the north side of the Dee, and ended the first stage of their journey at the village of Ballater. Here a large concourse of people had assembled to testify their loyalty to the Queen, and a detachment of the 42d Regiment, the *depôt* of which is now at Aberdeen, was in attendance as a guard of honour. Leaving Ballater, and driving down the north side of the Dee, the Royal party arrived at Aboyne, where her Majesty was again greeted by the cheers of a loyal and attached people. On leaving Banchory, which was their next stage, the Royal *cortège* passed across the romantic bridge of Teugh, and then, turning eastward, crossed the Grampian Chain, at a place called the Slug, whence for seven miles the drive was as cheerless, barren, and wild as can well be imagined. On emerging from the Slug the Queen drove on by Ury, the seat of Captain Barclay, towards the railway station at Stonehaven, where the Royal carriage drew up at half-past one o'clock, amid the acclamations of a crowd of spectators who had assembled at that place. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales, on alighting from their carriage, were received by Lord James Hay, chairman of the Aberdeen Railway, Mr. Alexander Firie, vice-chairman, Mr. Keith, secretary, Major Christie, Mr. Birnie, of Ashgrove, and Mr. Wallace, of Perth, directors. Her Majesty and the Prince acknowledged the attention of these gentlemen, and walked to the private apartments, where luncheon was laid out for the Royal party.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS FROM STONEHAVEN TO EDINBURGH.

The weather, which had been stormy up to this point, now cleared up, and at five minutes to two o'clock her Majesty entered the Royal saloon carriage belonging to the London and North-Western Railway, which, with five or six other first-class carriages, had been sent to Scotland under charge of Mr. Wright, of the carriage department, for the Royal accommodation. At two o'clock the pilot engine started, and was soon

THE ROYAL PROCESSION AT THE ENTRANCE TO PEEL PARK, SALFORD.

followed by the Royal train, drawn by two of the most powerful of the Scottish Central and Aberdeen engines, under charge of Mr. George Harrison, superintendent of the locomotives on these lines. The course of the railway from Stonehaven to Perth is through the fertile vale of Strathmore, the scenery of which is highly picturesque. The train stopped to take water at Forfar, where a great number of people had assembled. Soon after leaving this place it was found that one of the axles of a truck carriage had become "fired," which occasioned some delay, while the carriage was taken off at Coupar-Angus, and made the train 16 minutes late in arriving at Perth. At this city there was a fresh display of loyal feeling and enthusiasm. The landing platform was lined by two companies of the 79th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Taylor, and as the Royal train drew up, the piper of the regiment played a Highland welcome. The Provost and magistrates of the city paid their dutiful obedience to the Queen, and were very cordially received; and Lady Richardson presented bouquets of flowers and a basket of fruit to the Royal family, which her Majesty was pleased to accept. On leaving Perth, the multitude cheered the Royal train heartily. The train now sped its course up Strathearn; and as it approached Stirling, a Royal salute was fired from the Castle heights. The engine having to take water at this station, great preparation was made to do honour to the Queen. The 79th, whose head-quarters are at Stirling, were drawn up. Flags were flying on all the public buildings, and hundreds of people occupied every point from which a glance of the Queen could be obtained. The Provost and the other magistrates of the city had the honour of being acknowledged by her Majesty, and both the Queen and the Prince seemed greatly pleased with the cordiality of their reception. At the Larbert Junction, where the train entered on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, the two engines of the Scottish Central were removed, and a single engine of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was attached. The Royal party left the junction shortly before 6 o'clock, and were proceeding at the rate of about 35 miles an hour, when all at once the train became enveloped in steam, and the engine gradually lost power and came to a dead stand in a cut and curve at Kirkliston, about eight miles from Edinburgh. It was soon ascertained that one of the feeding pipes had burst, and that no further progress could be made until another engine was got from Edinburgh. As the 5.30 train from Glasgow was nearly due, danger signals were despatched down the line, and every precaution was taken to prevent accident. The Queen, on being made aware of the cause of the delay, evinced her usual self-possession and considerate composure, leaving the direction of the railway, that she had the fullest confidence in their judgment and discretion. The pilot engine, which preceded the Royal train, ran on to Edinburgh without any knowledge of the accident. The absence of the Royal train after the arrival of the pilot occasioned considerable uneasiness, and eventually an engine was sent back in order to render assistance if necessary. The cause of the detention was now soon discovered, and the fresh engine propelled the Royal train into Edinburgh, where her Majesty arrived shortly before eight o'clock, the delay occasioned by the accident having exceeded one hour.

Her Majesty drove from the St. Margaret's station through the Queen's Park to her ancient palace of Holyrood, amidst the most vociferous greetings of the multitude lining the Dukes Walk, &c. Blue lights and other pyrotechnic displays took place at St. Anthony's Chapel and other points of Arthur's Seat, while the road to the Palace was lighted by flambeaux. The Royal carriage was accompanied by a detachment of of the Enniskillen Dragoons, and the band of that regiment played the National Anthem as the Queen alighted at the Palace.

The Royal dinner party was confined to the members of the suite. The Prince of Parma and the Countess of Dunmore visited the Queen and Prince Albert at the Palace during the evening. The Lord Provost of Glasgow was also honoured with an interview to consult as to the Royal wishes in regard to the statue of the Queen proposed to be erected in that city.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM EDINBURGH.

The dawn of morning on Wednesday indicated a brilliant day. Upon Arthur's Seat and along Salisbury Crags there was a slight covering of hoar frost, and over the Pentlands hung a few hazy clouds; but the eastern sky was clear, and by half-past seven o'clock the sun shone forth with unclouded splendour. From an early hour the inhabitants were astir, placing themselves at convenient points of observation along the route which her Majesty was to take from the Palace to the station of the Caledonian Railway in the Lothian-road. The Queen left the Palace at half-past eight o'clock, and was loudly cheered on her progress to the station, where her Majesty was received by Mr. John Duncan, chairman, and Captain Galloway, manager of the Caledonian Railway, Sheriff Gordon, the Lord Provost, and the other magistrates of the city. The Royal train left Edinburgh at nine o'clock precisely, under charge of Mr. Sinclair, the locomotive superintendent of the line. The first few miles of the Caledonian Railway lie through new to the Queen traversing a rich and fertile country, studded for some distance with gentlemen's villas and well stocked homesteads. From Carstairs Junction the Royal train passed on to Abington, where the train stopped that the engines might take water. From this point the railway runs into a hilly country, rising gradually until it reaches the summit level of Beattock, where the Clyde takes its rise, and runs towards the north, Evan Water falling towards the south. From Beattock the line is on a gentle decline all the way to Carlisle. At Moffat there was a numerous gathering of people, who cheered heartily as they caught a glance of her Majesty while passing at the rate of 35 miles an hour. The scenery here is singularly picturesque. The vale of Moffat is highly cultivated. Hill and dale alternate for many miles, and then the sod becomes light, and the country gets more and more barren as the Border is approached, the scene being occasionally relieved by a sylvan scene and a glimpse of the Solway Frith. From Abington to Carlisle there was no stoppage; and so well conducted was this part of the journey, that time was kept to a minute throughout. The train arrived at Carlisle at 11.50, and was received by a Royal salute from the Castle. Here great preparations had been made to receive her Majesty. The station, which is one of the finest in the kingdom, was specially decorated with evergreens, and there were assembled at different points of the roof the Royal standard floating over the northern entrance. At the station a select party had assembled; among whom were the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmoreland, Mr. G. Head, the High Sheriff of the County, the Mayor of Carlisle, the Hon. C. Howard, M.P., the Bishop of Carlisle, Sir J. Grant, Sir J. Graham and Miss Graham, Mr. P. H. Howard, M.P., Colonel Wyndham, Colonel Musgrave, &c. The platform in front of the Royal carriage was occupied by the more distinguished party, and the other parts of the station by the principal inhabitants of the city and county. A detachment of the 21st regiment was present, and, with the special constabulary, mustered excellent order. The High Sheriff, member of the Society of Friends, was not disposed to bow to her Majesty by Earl Grey. The Mayor of the city had also the honour of an introduction, and presented to her Majesty an address from the corporation and inhabitants of the city. The directors of the Caledonian Railway here took leave, and were succeeded by Mr. E. W. Hassell, the chairman, Mr. Bolden, the secretary, and other directors of the Lancaster and Carlisle Company, under whose direction the train was brought on to Lancaster. The speed of the train was slackened at Penrith, Shap, and Oxenholm, where large crowds of spectators were assembled to greet the Sovereign's progress.

ARRIVAL AT THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF LANCASTER.

The inhabitants of this ancient and interesting place appear to have been fully alive to the honour conferred upon them by her Majesty's graciously expressed intention of halting in her progress southwards, for the purpose of visiting the Castle, and receiving loyal addresses from the magistrates of the county palatine of Lancaster, and the Mayor and corporation of the borough. Lancaster Castle stands at the head of the town, and the railway station reposes directly under its shadow. The Royal progress did not, therefore, involve passing through many of the streets of the borough; but the interest felt by her Majesty's loyal lieges enclosed within strong barricades, the centre being reserved for the Royal carriage, and the space on either side being occupied by the townspeople who came out in great numbers to welcome their Sovereign. There were triumphal arches at various commanding points, festooned with laurels and evergreens, and adorned with flags and heraldic trophies, among which the red rose and other devices of Lancastrian history made a conspicuous figure. Flags were also displayed from great numbers of houses, festoons thrown across the streets, and, in short, everything that could be accomplished was done to testify the delight and loyalty of the inhabitants on this occasion of her Majesty's visit to the ancient stronghold of her ancestors.

The High Sheriff of the county, Mr. T. Perceval Haywood, arrived from Claremont, in his state chariot, at 12 o'clock, and was soon joined by the county magistrates, with the venerable Archdeacon Brooks, chairman of the court of sessions, at their head.

The Mayor of Lancaster, Mr. Henry Gregson, met the corporation of the borough at the Town-hall at half-past eleven o'clock, and the whole body came from thence in procession to the railway station, where a temporary platform, surmounted by an awning and covered with crimson cloth, had been thrown up for the Royal accommodation. In front of this platform were ranged, first, a body of the High Sheriff's javelin-men, in full state liveries; then a troop of the gallant 16th Lancers, their breasts glistening with medals won by their valour in the recent Indian campaigns; and, thirdly, by a guard of honour composed of a company of the 46th Foot; the whole of the military being from Preston, and under the command of Colonel Garrett.

At 20 minutes to 2 o'clock a special engine arrived from Carlisle, bearing intelligence of her Majesty's approach; and in a very few minutes afterwards, the Royal train drew up beyond the platform. Her Majesty's arrival was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering from the spectators assembled. The Queen, having alighted from the Royal saloon, was conducted by the High Sheriff to his state carriage, which, drawn by four beautiful grey horses, was in attendance in the station yard. Its progress of the Royal party to the Castle was one continued ovation. Her Majesty appeared greatly pleased with the reception which greeted her on every side; and it was remarked, that, as the ancient fortress came in sight, the Queen observed its massive walls with especial interest, and pointed out to the Prince of Wales the most remarkable features of the edifice. When her Majesty arrived opposite the entrance of John o'Gaunt's Tower, Mr. John Hutton, of Hulton, the hereditary Constable of the Castle, had the honour of presenting the keys of the fortress, said to be the same in use when John o'Gaunt called the castle his own. The Queen graciously returned the keys to the constable's keeping. The Royal *cortège* then passed round the Castle parade, and entered the building by a temporary staircase running up to the Shire Hall.

Her Majesty entered the hall at ten minutes past two o'clock, and was received by the spectators with respectful silence. The High Sheriff preceded her Majesty, bearing his wand of office.

The Venerable Archdeacon Brooks then approached the throne, and read, in a firm voice, the following loyal address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the justices of the peace for your Majesty's County Palatine of Lancaster, beg to approach your Majesty with the expression of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's person, and our deep obligations to your Majesty for the honour conferred upon our county by your Majesty's presence.

From the means of observation afforded us in the discharge of those duties graciously entrusted to us by your Majesty, we are enabled to assure your Majesty that our universal feeling of sincere and ardent loyalty animates the vast population of this great county.

It is an additional gratification to us, that your Majesty should, upon this occasion, be accompanied by the illustrious Prince who has contributed so much to your Majesty's domestic happiness, and has secured for himself, not less by his private virtues than by his public conduct, the unvarying esteem and attachment of all your Majesty's loyal subjects.

That your Majesty may live long to diffuse over our land the blessings of the mild and constitutional sway which has ever characterised your Majesty's illustrious reign, is the heartfelt and fervent prayer of your Majesty's most humble, loyal, and devoted subjects

Signed on behalf of the Magistrates,

JONATHAN BROOKS,

Chairman of the Court of General Session of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster

Her Majesty, bowing very graciously, expressed in gentle tones the satisfaction she felt in receiving so gratifying an assurance of the loyalty of her Lancastrian subjects.

The Ven. Archdeacon was then introduced, and had the honour of delivering back a purse which was shared by two of his brother Justices, viz. Mr. Forster, chairman of the Salford Quarter Sessions, and Mr. Hornby, chairman of the Lancaster Quarter Session.

The Mayor of Lancaster was next introduced to her Majesty, to have the honour of presenting the Corporation address, which the town clerk (Mr. Dunn), in the absence of the Recorder, read as follows:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of your ancient borough of Lancaster, beg to approach your Majesty with the expression of our sincere attachment to your Majesty's person, and of devoted attachment to the throne on which, by the blessing of God, your Majesty is so happily seated.

We crave permission further to express the grateful sense we entertain of your Majesty's condescension in honouring us with your gracious presence, and to assure your Majesty that the impression which so marked a token of Royal favour has made upon ourselves and fellow-townsmen is such as neither time nor circumstances can efface.

It is yet further our bounden duty to thank your Majesty for benefits previously bestowed—for your Majesty's bounty in recently extending to one of our most populous charities, by an act of Parliament, and for your Majesty's condescension in conferring upon our ancient grammar school the dignity of Royal patronage, we beg to offer our heartfelt ashe obligements.

May we humbly avail ourselves of the opportunity now offered by your Majesty's goodness, to advert to the peculiar circumstances that impart to your Majesty's sojourn within these walls a more than ordinary interest. It is with feelings of cherished pride we reflect that from this highly-favoured locality is derived the second title of your Majesty's illustrious house, and, carrying our thoughts back to the records of ages long passed away, we call to mind that the time-honoured spot upon which we are permitted by your Majesty's gracious favour to present to your Majesty this humble tribute of duty and affection, as the same whereon centuries ago similar homage has been paid to one of the most mighty of your Majesty's ancestors, whose name is identified with the palmiest days of England's chivalry, and whose memory is endeared to us by its intimate association with the day spring of religious freedom within these favoured realms.

We humbly trust, this passing allusion to the reflected honours which your ancient borough and castle of Lancaster have the privilege of enjoying will be deemed by your Majesty's pardonable indulgence, and that your Majesty will accept the explanation of our humbleness gratitude for allowing us, by Majesty's visit, to add to our Lancaster annals one other Royal reminiscence—and that one the dearest and most memorable.

We hereby tender to your Majesty our humble offering of gratitude and obedience.

And we shall ever pray that it will please Almighty God to shower its choicest blessings upon your gracious Majesty, upon the Prince Consort, the royal family, and those illustrious members of your Majesty's family, and that they may please Him, in His great mercy, to grant that your Majesty may long reign in unmurmured happiness over a loyal and affectionate people.

At the conclusion of the address, the various points in which were acknowledged by her Majesty in a very significant and gracious manner, the Queen repeated her expressions of satisfaction at the loyalty and affection evinced by her subjects resident in Lancaster. The Mayor and town council then made their obeisance, and the High Sheriff, together with her Majesty, retired from the hall, the multitude restrained loyalty of the spectators now bursting forth in enthusiastic cheering from all sides of the court. Among those present in the hall were about two hundred of the leading residents in the town and its neighbourhood. The Earl of Carlisle, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was present in the Shire Hall during the ceremony. Mr. Brotherton, M.P., Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., Mr. Glyn, M.P., and Mr. Kershaw, M.P., were among the members of Parliament present.

The Queen, on retiring from the hall, was invited to ascend to the summit of the Castle-keep, an invitation which her Majesty very graciously accepted. The passage to the summit of the tower had been made comparatively easy by a series of platforms connected with common deal. Her Majesty was conducted by Mr. Hulton, the constable of the fortress, and attended by the High Sheriff of the county, the Mayor of Lancaster, and some few other officials. Upon arriving at the ancient keep, it became necessary to ascend for several feet a narrow stone staircase—the very contemplation of which would have alarmed many of her Majesty's gentler subjects. The Queen, however, nothing daunted, ascended with a light step, and at length came to the summit of the highest tower, known as John O'Gaunt's cloth. Here her Majesty and the Prince Consort paused for some moments to enjoy the magnificent prospect around, the beauty of which was exquisitely displayed by a bright sun, which still continued to shed its cheering influence on the scene, bringing out into strong contrast the dark outlines of the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and lighting up with a peculiar brilliancy the beautiful bay and valley of Morecambe.

Her Majesty returned to the railway station in the order of her arrival, ten minutes to three o'clock.

The directors of the London and North-Western Railway, with Mr. Glyn, M.P., at their head, were here in attendance to conduct her Majesty southwards; and the Royal party having taken their seats, the train moved rapidly on towards Preston.

After the departure of the Queen, the Mayor and corporation proceeded to the Castle Park, where the Mayor planted an oak sapling in commemoration of her Majesty's visit.

[We shall, next week, give an Illustration of the interior of the very beautiful Shire Hall as it appeared during the presentation of the address to her Majesty.]

Just before the Queen alighted at Lancaster, two London thieves were detected by Inspector Langley, of the London detective force, in abstracting a valuable gold watch from the pocket of an anxious spectator. The rascals were speedily consigned to safe custody.

THE QUEEN AT CROXTETH HALL.

The Royal progress from Lancaster to Rainhill, the station at which her Majesty was to leave the railway, and proceed to Croxteth Hall, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Sefton, was marked by no incident calling for special observation. The train ran through without stopping; and upon its arrival at Rainhill, at twenty minutes to five, her Majesty was received by the Earl of Sefton, who preceded the Royal *cortège* on horseback to Croxteth. The Royal party, after passing through Prescot, entered the demesne of the Earl of Derby, who, with his Countess, was in attendance in an open barouche at the Eccleston Gate. A drive of five miles through some of the finest park scenery in England brought her Majesty to the confines of the Croxteth estate, where Lord Sefton's tenantry were drawn out to receive the Queen. Her Majesty arrived at Croxteth Hall, at twenty-five minutes after five o'clock, where the Countess of Sefton in attendance upon the terrace in front of the mansion to receive her Majesty. Among the members of the family present were Mr. and Lady Caroline Townley, Mr. and Lady Louisa Oswald, Mr. Greenfield, M.P., and the Misses Greenfield; the Misses Blackburne, of Hiting; Mr. and Mrs. John Townley, Viscount Anson, Captain and Mrs. Molyneux, Major Herbert Byng Hall, &c. The Croxteth tenantry mustered in large numbers, and received her Majesty as she alighted with shouts of welcome. A short time after the arrival of the Royal party, the Prince Consort accompanied Lord Sefton over the home farm, and drove through the park. The Queen and the Royal children appeared at the windows in front of the mansion about the same period, and were received with enthusiastic cheers

A suite of six rooms was set apart for the Royal visitors, consisting of a library, drawing-room, bed-room, and delightfully appointed boudoir, and a dressing-room for her Majesty. The whole of the apartments were superbly furnished and decorated for the occasion.

Her Majesty dined with a select party of guests, at eight o'clock. The circle, exclusive of the Royal personages and suite, consisted of the Earl and Countess of Sefton, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Eleanor Hopwood, Viscount Anson, Mr. and Lady Caroline Townley, Mr. and Lady Louisa Oswald, the Bishop of Chester, Mr. John Bent, Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Sir Thomas Bich, Bart., M.P., Mr. J. Perceval Heywood, High Sheriff of the county, and Mr. Hardman Earle. Covers were laid for 23. After dinner the party was increased by the addition of from twenty to thirty other guests, among whom were the Earl Talbot and Lady Henrietta Fermor, Mrs. Wilbraham, and the Misses Wilbraham, &c.

Before her Majesty's arrival, there were endless festivities in the grounds of Croxteth. Several hundred of the gentry from the neighbourhood were entertained by the Earl of Sefton at lunch, laid out in a huge marquée erected by Mr. Benjamin Edgington; and the tenantry, constituting a still larger and even more festive party, enjoyed in another direction the prodigal hospitality of the noble and popular landlord. At West Derby, Prescot, and other places, there was similar loyal excitement, and kindred development of it in unrelaxed eating and drinking

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT LIVERPOOL.

The State visit of her Majesty to this, the largest and most important commercial port of the empire, is an event of no ordinary interest, not only to the inhabitants of the borough itself, but also to the public generally. Nothing could be more graceful, more appropriate, or more gratifying at the close of the Great Exhibition, than the desire expressed by her Majesty to view those vast receptacles of the wealth, the industry, and the enterprise of the world, which the docks and warehouses of Liverpool disclose; and the cordiality and enthusiasm with which the announcement of the intended honour was received by all classes of the inhabitants, sufficiently indicates their high appreciation of the gratifying condescension of her Majesty, and of the evidence she has thus afforded of the deep interest she takes in the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of all classes of her subjects. The last occasion of a Royal visit to Liverpool was in the reign of William III., upwards of 160 years ago, but the visit was then paid under very different circumstances. It was then the reluctance of the vanquered to the conqueror. It is now the homage of a loyal and attached people to a constitutional Sovereign, who has on all occasions evinced her desire to conciliate the affections and promote the comforts and foster the commercial and manufacturing progress of her people. It would be very difficult to convey an adequate idea of the state of Liverpool on Wednesday night. In the first place, the whole population seemed to be out of doors, giving a marked indication of what might be expected on the morrow. The principal streets were so crowded as to be almost impassable; and more particularly at and of a line from the Exchange to the same dense, but happy and good-humoured crowd, consisting principally of hard-working artisans, who, after the labours of the day, had brought out their stout buxom wives, each with a train of children at their heels, to witness the preparations, and criticise the doings of the corporation and the tradespeople. Exclusive of the very judicious precautions adopted by the municipal authorities for the prevention of accidents or inconvenience during a route extending nearly five miles through the town, there was a general display of trifling display of decorative emblems, flags, triumphal arches, and those other ordinary out-of-door indications of festive rejoicing. The evening closed clear and frosty, with the wind in the north. The morning brought a sad and disastrous change. Instead of the bright and cheering weather of the previous day, the early risers on Wednesday morning were dismayingly regaled to find the rain falling, not in smart and rattling showers, which might promise to compensate for their severity by their shortness, but in small, searching sleet, without a single opening in the thick, dense clouds overhanging the town, to hold out a promise of improvement as the day should proceed. The flags and streamers drooped mournfully, wet, and draggled in the rain; the platforms and stages for the accommodation of visitors were saturated with water; and even the illuminations, which were to display their splendour in the evening, were doomed to be quenched in the general gloom. In this depressing state of things it may be supposed that the people were in no hurry to take up their positions on the platforms, or even to parade the streets. By nine o'clock, which in other circumstances would have found all the houses in Liverpool emptied of their inhabitants, there were few or no persons to be seen; here and there men were hurrying past, or a female, more than usually adventurous, tripped along with a shawl drawn over her head, but in general the streets were deserted, while the platforms, which had been erected at such great expense, looked as if no man would venture upon them. The sound of lamentation and mourning was general over Liverpool; everybody regretted the unfortunate state of the weather, and, to do them justice, everybody seemed more concerned for her Majesty and for the misfortune to the town, in not being seen to advantage by Royalty, than for any inconvenience which they themselves were put to by reason of the untimely rain. Such a state of things was exceedingly unfortunate for the gala show on land. It was ten times worse for the excursion which had been arranged for all that wonderful amount of commerce, which, in the course of little more than a century, has transformed Liverpool from a fishing village to a great and mighty city. Had the day been favourable, a sight such as probably no other spot in the world could present, would have been afforded to the Royal view. As it was, the sinking rain, and the thick black clouds which hung over the prospect, rendering it difficult to discern the one shore of the Mersey from the other, obscured much of this prospect; but no amount of rain or fog could wholly obliterate the magnificent scenery of this noble estuary, with its countless craft, from the ocean steamer to the tiny fishing-boat that seemed to dance like a cockle-shell on the crashing waves. The elements might have appalled many a stout heart; many ladies, who had been invited on board the attendant steam-tugs, and some gentlemen too, at heart when they saw the unpropitious weather; but they were not to be baulked of the pleasure she had promised herself in a run up of the Mersey, and the voyage, in all its integrity, was carried out, as if clear skies and brilliant sunshine had marked this first advent of Royalty on the broad estuary of the Mersey.

Her Majesty, ever punctual, left Croxteth shortly before ten o'clock, and proceeded through Lord Sefton's park to West Derby, *en route* to Liverpool. The *cortège* consisted of the Queen's own carriage and those of her suite. The Earl of Sefton, with his Countess and beautiful daughter, Lady Emma Molyneux, accompanied her Majesty in their own carriage. The drenching morning destroyed the gaiety which the preparations to greet her Majesty would undoubtedly have produced under more favourable circumstances. But the loyalty of the people was in no degree affected by this circumstance. The road for some distance was thronged with spectators, many of whom preferred to remain exposed to the rain for hours, rather than risk the possibility of not obtaining a view of her Majesty and her Royal consort. The village of West Derby, through which her Majesty passed to Liverpool, is the most ancient place in this part of England. It gives name to the hundred of West Derby. King Edward the Confessor had a castle here, which was granted, after the Norman Conquest, to Roger of Poictou, along with all the lands between the river Ribble and the Mersey. These lands, including the sites on which Liverpool, Manchester, and all the other great towns of South Lancashire stand, were then of the value of only £215 a year of present money. They are now of the value of upwards of £1,000,000 a year. The manor of Sefton, and other portions of the estates of the ancient family of Molyneux, were granted to an ancestor of the Earl of Sefton, by Roger of Poictou, immediately after the Conquest.

It was proposed that her Majesty should be formally met at the boundary of the borough by the Mayor, who, accompanied by the town clerk, was in waiting in his state carriage; but, owing to the inclement weather, her Majesty, after graciously bowing a recognition to his Worship, proceeded onwards, and the ceremonies which had been set forth were dispensed with.

The Queen passed Newsham House, the boundary of the borough, at half-past ten o'clock, and was hailed by the cheers of the multitude in 10,000 voices; but, as the rain still continued, her Majesty could only acknowledge the loyalty of the people by bowing from the windows of her carriage. The display along the line of procession was exceedingly grand. Platforms were erected at the entrance on West Derby-road, Brunswick-road, and Moss-street, where thousands of people cheerfully paid half-a-crown for a sitting, and sheltered themselves with their umbrellas from the rain. Along the pavements, and by the side of the barriers between which the procession passed, the people were thickly planted, and cheered heartily as the Queen was observed. As the Royal *cortège* moved on towards the more crowded parts of the town, the display of banners, decorations, mottoes, &c., became more and more effective, the principal route being crossed by flags of all nations suspended in line, and the cross streets showing, as far down as the eye could reach, many tokens of loyal and affectionate regard. In many instances appeals of a peculiar and characteristic —one especially, with the Gaelic motto of "Long life and happiness to the Queen," over a view of Balmoral Castle, supported by a stalwart Highlander playing the bagpipes, attracting much attention. At every point the Royal *cortège* was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, and the Queen's progress through Liverpool will long be remembered by all who witnessed it, as one of the most gratifying scenes of loyalty on record in the history of her Majesty's unexampled reign.

At this time the aspect of affairs at the "landing-stage" was extremely melancholy. The long ranges of seats were only partially filled; and the ladies who were daring enough to endure the torrents of rain that came down, were enveloped in muffings of all sorts, and shrouded in a canopy of umbrellas. A thick damp mist hung over the river, entirely shutting out all view of the Cheshire shores, and even those on the Liverpool side. There was not a breath of air, and the flags and streamers hung lank and dripping from their staves, and the whole aspect of the point of embarkation was wet, gloomy, and uncomfortable, as the most thorough Liverpudlian could desire. A guard of honour, composed of the 23d Royal Welch Fusiliers, arrived on the pier at 10 o'clock from Chester, in great-coats and heavy marching order. They were accompanied by their celebrated regimental goat, a present from her Majesty. The animal is of the white Cashmere species, and bears on its forehead a massive silver plate recording its presentation to the regiment by her Majesty. The Earl Cathcart, General commanding the district, with Colonel Torrens and a brilliant staff of officers, came about the same time to await her Majesty's arrival.

The Queen reached the water side at half-past eleven precisely, amidst the most deafening acclamations and the thunder of the guns stationed at intervals along the river front. The rain still continued to fall heavily.

Upon the Queen's alighting from the Royal carriage she was conducted under a circular marquée at the end of the corridor leading to the north stage, where her Majesty was received by the Mayor of Liverpool, the High Sheriff of Lancashire, General Earl Cathcart, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Greenock, Colonel Wood, and Colonel York, and others. The members of the Dock Committee and of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce were also in attendance. There were no seats of any kind in the marquée. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal Princes and Princesses, took up their position on one side of the tent, the deputations forming a semicircle around.

Mr. Charles Turner, the chairman of the Dock Committee, was first presented to her Majesty by Earl Grey, and had the honour of presenting the loyal address from the important commercial body over which he presides:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—We, the corporation of the trustees of the Liverpool docks, beg leave, with profound respect, to express our devoted loyalty to your Majesty's person and Crown, and our grateful sense of the honour conferred upon us by the inspection which your Majesty has now been pleased to make to the port of Liverpool, and of the docks, and other very extensive maritime works thereto, under our management and control.

In common with all our fellow-subjects, inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, we have hailed with the liveliest satisfaction and thankfulness your Majesty's determination, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and other members of your Royal family, to visit this great commercial emporium of your dominions; and we entertain most respectfully the hope, that the acquaintance which your Majesty has now formed with that site of enterprise and industry, which, in their manifold operations, contribute so largely to the power and prosperity of this kingdom, as well as the loyalty and delight inspired your Majesty's presence, and manifested alike afloat and on shore, and with heartfelt enthusiasm by all classes, and every person present at the humble pageant which your Majesty has condescended to accept and grace, will not have proved altogether uninteresting to your Majesty.

This auspicious visit is the first which circumstances have permitted your Majesty to honour us with; but we cannot but thankfully remember that the illustrious Prince Consort, has before been graciously pleased to extend to us his sanction to, and permitted to be associated with his name, a great work—portion of the Liverpool Dock Estate, now in principle at that time here, but now in most successful operation; as well as to afford very seasonable encouragement and support to an institution for the benefit of our seamen, which his Royal Highness will hear with pleasure is largely fulfilling the useful objects which as its founder he was pleased to predicate.

That your Majesty may, on some future occasion, be induced to repeat, and with increasing interest, the favour which we now so gratefully acknowledge, and that every year of your Majesty's reign may be rich in such and all other proofs of the happiness, prosperity, and affectionate loyalty of your people, is our most earnest and devoted prayer.

Given under the common seal, this ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Mr. Horsfall, the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was next introduced to the Queen by Lord Grey. This gentleman had also the honour of presenting an address from the members of the chamber of which he is the head. This address was as follows:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the president, vice-president, the council, and members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, beg, with all humility and respect, to approach your Majesty with feelings of devoted loyalty to your Majesty's throne and person, and with the tender of our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your Majesty's arrival in this town, accompanied by your Royal consort, and the other members of the Royal family. And while we feel assured of the deep and lively interest which your Majesty at all times takes in the welfare of every portion of the British empire, we cannot but look upon your present visit as an evidence of the special interest which your Majesty has been pleased to take in the prosperity of the town of Liverpool, and in the promotion of that commercial enterprise which is conducive at once to the peace and prosperity of the country. The happy events of seeing in the midst of us that gracious Sovereign, who, in the providence of God, has, for a period of fourteen years, so happily ruled over this country, will, we feel assured, be the means, if possible, of increasing the great loyalty which has ever characterised the people of this land, and of cementing more closely the union and affection which ought always to subsist between a sovereign and a people.

That Almighty God may shower down his richest blessings upon your Majesty, your consort, and your Royal children, and that you may long continue to enjoy, over a happy and contented people, is the fervent prayer of your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the president, vice-president, council, and members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

The Queen received the address very graciously, and bowing to the members of the deputation, handed the document to the Secretary of State. Mr. William Brown and Sir Thomas Birch, the members for the county, were present during this ceremony. Mr. Cardwell, M.P. for the borough, Mr. Robert Rankin, Mr. John Aikin, and Mr. F. Shand were also among the deputation. It was remarked, that, notwithstanding the want of accommodation in the tent, and the fact that it was in some measure exposed to the weather, her Majesty exhibited no discomfort, but rather appeared to encourage, by her gracious demeanour, the somewhat depressed spirits of the deputation.

Her Majesty walked down the closed corridor to the landing-stage, resting on the arm of the Prince Consort. The Royal children followed, the Prince of Wales walking with the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred with the Princess Alice. Her Majesty was preceded by the chairman and members of the Dock Committee and the equerries in attendance; and following upon the Royal party were the ladies in waiting, the Earl Grey, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, and the members of their youthful family. As soon as the Queen emerged from the corridor, and passed under the awning, a shout of welcome was raised by all the spectators on the platforms running along the landing-stage. For the moment each appeared to forget the pitiless warring of the elements, and hats were raised and handkerchiefs waved in every direction. Her Majesty very kindly and graciously acknowledged the loyal reception which greeted her on this place, and passed slowly on to the *Fairy* Royal yacht, on board of which she was conducted by Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. The engines were presently in motion, and the *Fairy* moved off in a southern direction.

THE ROYAL CRUISE ON THE MERSEY.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, having taken their places in the round-house upon the deck, beneath the shelter of which they were protected from the rain, the graceful little yacht moved forward with this Royal freight amidst a salute of artillery from the docks and shipping, and steamed slowly up the river, followed by the giant-looking steamers chartered by the corporation, the *Commodore*, the *Trafalgar*, the *Eblana*, and the *City of Dublin*, all of which were crowded with passengers.

The George's Dock, in front of which the Royal party embarked, is one of the oldest and largest of the vast range of basins which commercial enterprise has created along the banks of the Mersey. Behind it stands the Goree Piazza, with its immense pile of warehouses rising to a height of five tiers, and filled with the most valuable merchandize. Some idea of the wealth here deposited may be formed, when we state, that, when the whole pile was burnt, in 1802, upwards of a million sterling in value of property was consumed. On the opposite side of the river the coast is studded with populous villages and fashionable places, including Birkenhead and Woodside, Seacombe and Egremont, New Brighton, Rock Ferry, and New Ferry, all of which were now hidden in the haze and gloom that enshrouded everything. The great interest of the scene, however, was not the animate or inanimate objects on the opposite shore, but the long chain of docks—including the Clarence, the Trafalgar, the Victoria, the Waterloo, the Prince's, the George's, the Canning, the Salt-House, the Albert, Manchester, Duke's, King's, Queen's, Union, Coburg, Harrington, and Herculaneum—extending in a long unbroken series, a distance little short of four miles, covering an area of upwards of a hundred acres, and presenting a quay surface of about fifteen miles, almost wholly formed of hewn masonry, and involving an expenditure of almost incredible amount. It was impossible for any one to contemplate these vast works, which, for solidity and extent, are unrivalled in the world, and which enable the Liverpool merchants to afford accommodation to the countless vessels that congregate in their port, without feeling deeply impressed with the vast wealth and resources and indomitable energy and enterprise of the nation by whom they have been planned and executed. Her Majesty was accompanied on board the yacht by the Mayor, Mr. Charles Turner, the Chairman of the Dock Committee, and Mr. Hartley, as dock engineer. The escort was purposely limited to these officials, their function being to supply the Royal party with every desirable information in respect to the docks, works, and river. As the *Fairy*, with its Royal freight and attendant steamers proceeded slowly up and down the river, the unrivalled local situation of the town, to which it is mainly indebted for its commercial position, became fully apparent. Placed just within the mouth of the Mersey, and protected from the force of the Irish Sea by the projecting headland of the opposite Cheshire coast, affording safe anchorage to vessels of any size, Liverpool was admirably adapted, even before the formation of its numerous docks, to attract the coasting trade of the north-west coast. It now concentrates within itself the foreign trade of inland districts not only vast in extent, but abounding above all others in mineral wealth, manufacturing skill, and the elements of national prosperity. Thus, as far back as the year 1709 the first ship entered the first of the Liverpool docks; and, after the lapse of a century and a half, her Majesty, in her leisurely sail along the river, saw the docks now occupying the entire frontage of the river. The minute division and judicious arrangement of business which the unparallelled extent of the shipping business transacted in Liverpool has occasioned, were explained to the Queen by Mr. Turner, to whose information her Majesty listened with evident interest. The Clarence, which occupies nearly 50,000 square yards of area, and has a mile of quay space, is devoted exclusively to the reception of steam-vessels plying between Liverpool and the other ports of the United Kingdom. The vast Prince's Dock, which occupied ten years in the building and formation, possesses peculiar interest, being destined for the reception of the largest vessels employed in the India, China, and American trade; and here many of the magnificent "liners," which have done so much to facilitate intercourse between this country and the United States, were to be seen. The King's Dock is the resort of all vessels in the tobacco trade; and in the vast pile of warehouses behind, hundreds of thousands of hogsheads are stored. The Queen's Dock, which stands next to this, is appropriated to the Dutch, the Baltic, and the West Indian trade. The Brunswick, one of the largest of its class, is appropriated to the timber trade; and grouped around it are some of the most extensive building and timber yards of the port. All this extent of accommodation has been provided for a trade which, in the course of a single year, amounts to about 26,000 vessels and a tonnage of 4,000,000. Lord Erskine's vivid sketch, although probably a little highly coloured, has enough of truth and verity to justify our quoting it as a bird's-eye view of the brilliant and striking scene which her Majesty witnessed for the first time to-day:—"After passing a distant ferry and ascending a hill, I was told by my guide—'All you see spread out beneath you—the immense docks, which stands like another Venice upon the waters—which is intersected by those numerous docks—which glitters with those numerous and cheerful habitations—which is the busy seat of trade, the gay scene of elegant amusements, growing out of its prosperity, where there is most cheerful face of industry, overflowing riches, and everything that can delight a man that wishes to see the prosperity of a great community and a great empire—all this has been created by the industry and with the disciplined management of a handful of men since you were a boy'—and certainly, of all the marvels with which the "City of the Waters" teems, its rapid and unexampled rise is not the least extraordinary. In the interval which elapsed between the beginning of the 18th century and the commencement of the reign of George III. (1760), the shipping had increased from 300 to 15,000, and the town then possessed only two docks. There may now be found any day nearly 1000 vessels in its capacious docks; and the vastness of its commerce with the West Indies, the United States, the colonies of British America, South America, India, and China, exceeds that of any port in the world.

Meantime, while we have been glancing at the past history and present position of this vast maritime emporium, the little *Fairy* has been steaming up the river, the faint shouts of the spectators on the docksheads indicating the thinned ranks which it was at one time conjectured would have overflowed from all parts of the town and district, beyond all possible means of accommodation. Having reached the Dingle, or southern extremity of the line of docks, the *Fairy* wore round to the westward; and, after crossing the Channel, proceeded along the Cheshire shore towards the entrance to the Mersey. The steam ferry-boats running to Tranmere, Birkenhead, Woodside, Seacombe, and Egremont, were anchored in line opposite the several places to which they ply, most of them being profusely decorated with flags, and literally crowded with spectators, who cheered the Royal party enthusiastically. The yacht, after proceeding to the Rock Lighthouse, crossed, opposite Bootle, to the Lancashire shore, returning up the Liverpool side to the landing-place. The trip did not occupy more than an hour. The Royal party landed at half-past twelve. The disembarkation was conducted in the order observed when the Royal party embarked, but, instead of returning by the north side, her Majesty walked along the corresponding avenue on the south side of the landing-stage, and when in the tent at the entrance, the Queen expressed her approbation of the conduct of the dock authorities by bowing to the chairman and others who were present.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS IN THE TOWN-HALL.

The procession now formed and proceeded in the same order as before, passing along the Goree, into Strand-street, round the south front of the Custom-house, the Sailors' Home, thence up South Castle-street, along Lord street, Church-street, Parker-street, and Lime-street, to the east front of St. George's Hall, and, without pausing, thence down St. John's-lane, up Manchester-street and Dale-street to the Town-Hall. The rain continuing to fall thickly, and crowds of pedestrians, as well as hundreds of cabs, having followed the Queen to the quay, the streets were dirty, and the spectators much bespattered with mud. But nothing could damp the ardour and enthusiasm of the people, who cheered the Queen and suite joyously as if the sun had been pouring down on the multitude a flood of golden light. The ladies in the windows waved their handkerchiefs, and children gathered at different points had their happy "Hurrah!"

The Town-Hall is a very handsome building, well situated at the north end of Castle-street. It contains, besides offices for the transaction of municipal business, a suite of rooms, which, in point of elegance and chasteness of decoration, might be placed in not unfavourable comparison with state apartments in the civic palaces of the metropolis. The principal entrance, on the south side of the building, opens to the grand staircase, on the first landing of which is placed a beautiful marble statue of George Canning, by Chantrey, regarded by that celebrated sculptor as one of his *chefs d'œuvre*. This staircase leads to a suite of drawing-rooms, consisting of three, which were reserved exclusively for the use of her Majesty, the members of the Royal family by whom she was accompanied, and the Royal suite. The eastern drawing-room opens into the small ball-room, in which four rows of seats were erected on each side, affording accommodation to 250 ladies, an ample space being reserved in the centre for the passage of the Royal party and their suite. The small ball-room again opens into the large ball-room, which is on the north side of the building, and was the scene of the public proceedings on Thursday. This is a hall of elegant proportions, on the south side of which two chairs of state were placed on a slightly-raised daïs for the Queen and Prince Albert. There were seats also on either side for the Royal children. Opposite to the throne, the central window overlooking the Exchange area had been removed, and a balcony projected, to enable her Majesty to step out and overlook the quadrangle, where a large number of spectators had assembled to greet the Royal presence. Around the apartment seats were arranged, in an amphitheatrical form, affording accommodation for nearly 600 persons. These were chiefly filled by the wives and daughters of the leading merchants of Liverpool. Among the gentry present we observed the Bishop of Chester and Mrs. Graham, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county and the Countess of Sefton, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, the High-Sheriff and Miss Heywood, the Earl Cathcart, Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Sir Edward and Lady Oust, &c. The members of the corporation were the last who entered the room, and they formed a line in front of the seated spectators. In consequence of the gloomy and stormy state of the atmosphere, the three large chandeliers suspended from the ceiling were lighted, a proceeding which had the good effect of displaying to better advantage the very gorgeous and appropriate decorations of the magnificent saloon.

The Queen alighted at the grand entrances of the Town-Hall at ten minutes after one o'clock. As soon as her Majesty was announced, all the company rose, but there was, of course, no demonstration of applause. The Queen and the Prince, with the Royal children, having ascended the daïs, the Mayor, with the Recorder, and the members of the corporation, advanced to the foot of the throne.

The Recorder (Mr. Henderson) then read the following address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Liverpool, approach, with profound respect, to offer the homage of our devoted loyalty, and to express the universal joy of the inhabitants of this borough, now for the first time gladdened by your Royal presence.

We welcome with delight a Sovereign, who, displaying from the throne a brilliant example of private virtue, so sways the sceptre of public rule as to unite the hearts of her people in firm and dutiful attachment to her person and government.

Knowing that your Majesty is ever intent on the welfare of the realm, we view this gracious visit as a mark of Royal regard for the town and trade of Liverpool; and we indulge a hope that your Majesty will have seen with satisfaction the public buildings now in the course of completion, and the arrangements to accommodate the shipping of a seaport remarkable for the rapid progress and extent of its commerce.

Our joy on this auspicious occasion is enhanced by the presence of the illustrious Prince, your Royal Consort, who, to many well-earned titles to national admiration and esteem, as the patron of science and improvement, adds peculiar claims on the gratitude of the community: we rejoice that the great works inaugurated here by his Royal Highness, and which blend his name with our enterprises and industry, are now in full operation, and that the structure which he graciously condescended to found is now completed as a sailors' home.

Thankful for the wise and benign exercise of Royal authority, and for the advantages of constitutional government, we fervently pray that many years of public and private felicity may be added to your Majesty's reign, and that future generations in this kingdom may long enjoy, under your Royal line, such blessings as we now most gratefully acknowledge.

Given under the common seal of the borough of Liverpool, this ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

The address was received by her Majesty very graciously, and handed to the Secretary of State, who placed it in the Queen's basket. The following reply, which her Majesty read in a beautiful, modulated tone of voice, rendering every syllable distinctly audible.

Her Majesty said:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I accept with pleasure your loyal address, and I am glad to convey, through you, to the inhabitants of this borough, my best thanks for the very cordial welcome which I have received from them on the occasion of my visiting, for the first time, this great commercial town, of which I have viewed, with just admiration, the magnificent public works and buildings.

The Mayor, with Mr. John Holme and Mr. Hugh Hornby, the mover and seconder of the address, were then presented to her Majesty by Earl Grey, and had the honour to kiss hands.

Her Majesty then signified her pleasure that the Mayor should again approach the daïs; and Colonel Gordon having handed his sword to the Queen, her Majesty placed it successively on the left and right shoulders of his Worship, conferring the honour of Knighthood in the usual form. This proceeding excited the liveliest interest among the company

Her Majesty and Prince Albert then crossed the room to the balcony overlooking the quadrangle, and looked out upon the crowd of spectators filling that spacious area. The moment the Queen came in sight of the vast crowd, there rose a cheer that was maintained as long as her Majesty remained in the balcony. In a few moments the Royal party retraced their steps through the drawing-rooms into the Mayor's private apartments, where a luncheon was prepared for them. After the Queen left the ball-room, the assembled company gave three times three hearty and inspiriting cheers for her Majesty, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the vast apartment exhibiting a very unusual scene of enthusiasm and excitement.

At ten minutes to three the Royal party were re-conducted to their carriages, and proceeded by way of Dale-street, Manchester-street, and St. John's-lane, to the north end of St. George's Hall. Her Majesty, throughout her progress, was most enthusiastically cheered, and the weather being now, for the first time since the morning, cleared up in a slight degree, the streets assumed a less gloomy appearance.

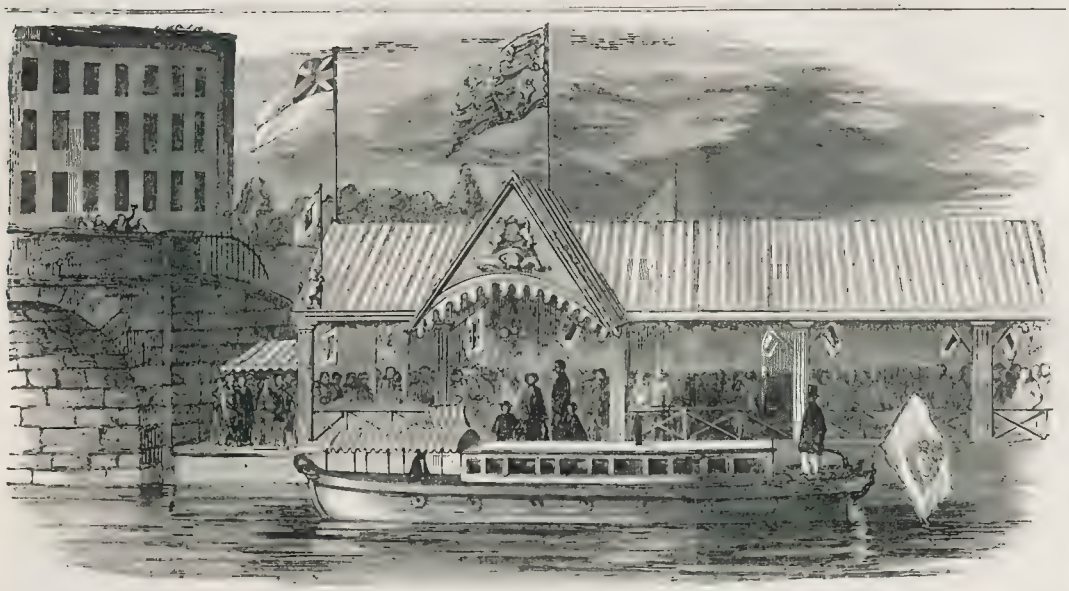
At St. George's Hall the Queen was received by the chairman and deputy-chairman, and the members of the Law Courts Committee, by whom her Majesty was conducted through the building. In the course of her tour of inspection, the Queen and the Prince made their appearance at the southern front, and were immediately recognised by the crowd of spectators outside with a shout of acclamation the heartiest, perhaps, which had been given during the day.

Her Majesty left the hall at twenty minutes to four o'clock, and, crossing over to the railway station, travelled by special train to Patricroft.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS ON THE BRIDGEWATER CANAL.

The progress of her Majesty from the Patricroft station of the London and North-Western Railway to Worsley, along the Bridgewater Canal, was probably one of the most interesting features of her Majesty's journey. The directors had made very extensive preparations for the Royal accommodation at Patricroft: the station had been fitted up with red, pink, and white draperies, and tastefully ornamented with dahlias and evergreens. The platforms were covered with crimson cloth, and the exterior was entirely clothed in evergreens, giving to the structure the appearance of a large rustic harbour. The corridor from the station down to the canal, 120 yards in length, was decorated in a similar manner, and brilliantly lighted with gas. Over the place of embarkation was a canopy of white cloth, supported on fluted pillars with gilded capitals; and over the centre of the canopy the Royal arms, in high relief, surmounted by the Royal standard. On either side were the Ellesmere crest and banners. The floor of the platform where her Majesty was to embark, and of the corridor, was covered with an elegant carpet.

About a quarter-past four o'clock, Lord Ellesmere's state barge, in which her Majesty was to be conveyed to Worsley, and the attendant boat,



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE PATRICROFT STATION.

belonging to Mr. Loch, arrived, having left Worsley at four o'clock. The passengers were the Duke of Wellington, the Countess of Ellesmere, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Countess of Derby, Viscountess Brackley, and Lady Alice and Lady Blanche Egerton, daughters of the Earl of Ellesmere, and Captain the Hon. Frank Egerton, one of his Lordship's sons. The Earl of Ellesmere and the Earl of Derby were not at the station, in consequence of indisposition, both suffering from attacks of gout; and Lord Brackley was not sufficiently well to venture out on so inclement a day. The appearance of the Duke of Wellington at the station, with the Countess of Ellesmere leaning on his arm, was the signal for loud cheering by the persons assembled. The gallant Duke, while at the station, observing an old policeman, Zachariah Drakeley, in the service of the London and North-Western Company, whose breast was decorated with a Peninsular medal, inquired into the service he had seen, and the regiment in which he served, and, we believe, presented the honest fellow with a sovereign.

The guard of honour in attendance was furnished by the 28th Regiment, and consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Messiter, Captain Butler, Lieutenant Codd, Lieutenant Dubbings, and 100 rank and file. The band of the regiment was also in attendance.

The approach of her Majesty was signalled by a pilot engine at 17 minutes to four. The Royal train came in sight of the station at 20 minutes past four o'clock—25 minutes earlier than was expected. The distinguished party mentioned, together with the Mayor of Manchester and the directors of the railway company, were on the platform to receive her Majesty. The spectators cheered vociferously as the Queen descended from the carriage, and the band of the 28th struck up the National Anthem. Her Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, graciously acknowledged the cheers of the spectators, and after warmly greeting the Countess of Ellesmere and other members of the party assembled upon the platform, proceeded down the corridor to the place of embarkation, where the Royal barge was moored underneath the canopy. When her Majesty and the Prince appeared on the platform, they were received with deafening cheers from the people assembled on the opposite bank of the canal. The Queen stepped into the barge first, and took her seat in the chair of state in the centre of the saloon. Her Majesty was followed by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the other Royal children. Her Majesty invited the Countess of Ellesmere to accompany her on board, and the rest of the party having embarked in the attendant barges, the horses were put to their paces by trained postillions, and the flotilla moved off at a gentle pace, amid the cheers of the assembled spectators. The boats belonging to the members of the Manchester and Salford Regatta Club were in attendance, and brought up the rear of the procession. The banks of the canal from Patricroft to Worsley, a distance of about two miles, were crowded with masses of people, who had assembled in every situation where they were likely to obtain a good view of the Royal progress. At Monton-bridge, the boundary of the Earl of Ellesmere's property, was erected a very pretty triumphal arch adorned with flowers and evergreens. Soon after passing under this arch, and about three-quarters of a mile from Particroft, the procession came in view of the village of Worsley, situated on the right bank of the canal. The spire of Worsley Church, recently erected by the Earl on some rising ground above the village, was here a conspicuous and attractive object, and further on rose the lofty turrets of Worsley Hall. From the roofs of the extensive canal works belonging to the Earl, which occupy several acres of land on the right bank at

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY BY THE MAYOR OF SALFORD

THE ARCH AT VICTORIA BRIDGE OVER THE IRWELL.

Worsley, floated a great number of banners. Every part of the works was crowded with colliers and men employed on the Ellesmere estates, 4000 or 5000 in number, with their families. The honest outburst of joy which greeted her Majesty at this point was absolutely deafening. The Queen appeared greatly interested with the scene presented on the banks of the canal; and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening, and the fatigue she had undergone during the day, her Majesty several times left the saloon and walked upon the deck of the barge, where, protected by an awning, a better opportunity of viewing the preparations made for the Royal reception was obtained. After passing through the Worsley works the Royal barge entered Lord Ellesmere's park. A neatly-designed Gothic building, admirably adapted for a landing-stage, had been erected here, the main portion forming a canopy across a road parallel with the canal, beneath which stood her Majesty's private carriage; whilst in front was an awning stretching over the water, under which the barge drew up. Her Majesty was received by an escort of yeomanry cavalry, and by the Worsley school children, headed by a juvenile band of fifes and drums, the performers being children in the schools. A small and select circle of visitors only had the *entrée* to the private grounds on this side the canal; but to the open park on the other side, behind the towing path, the public were freely admitted.

The Countess of Ellesmere first alighted from the barge, followed by the Duke of Wellington, who stepped on shore before the boat came to rest, and tripped up the grassy slope from the canal with wonderful vigour. His Royal Highness Prince Albert then handed out the Royal children, and, following them, assisted her Majesty, whose appearance was hailed by the assembled spectators with enthusiastic cheer. Her

THE ARCH AT ALBERT BRIDGE, OVER THE IRWELL.

Majesty appeared in good health, and was in excellent spirits, considering the fatigues she had undergone in the early part of the day.

The scene presented by the Royal debarkation was strikingly picturesque. An extensive lawn stretches down, from the rising ground on which the hall stands, to the water's edge. The carriage drive from the landing-stage skirts this lawn to the right, forming nearly a semi-circle. On either side of the drive, which is about a third of a mile in length, were stationed the Worsley troop of the Lancashire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Major Gerard, drawn up in open files, with horses facing inwards. Midway up the drive was a handsome new triumphal arch, designed by Mr. Edward Blore, F.R.S., from which, as well as from the summit of the pavilion, handsome banners floated. The carriages awaiting the Royal party were five in number, but

evidently with considerable interest, the interior of the building, which presented, at this instant, a magnificent scene.

The Mayor having been introduced to Her Majesty by Earl Grey, [illegible] advanced, and presented the loyal address of the inhabitants of the borough, which was read by the Recorder (Mr. Armstrong, M.P., Q.C.), as follows:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty, We, your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Manchester, humbly approach your Majesty's throne to express our sincere congratulations on the happy return of the Prince of Wales from his recent tour, and to offer our dutiful and affectionate congratulations on the auspicious event.

We also beg to express our heartfelt gratification at the safe return of your Majesty to your dominions, after your visit to your Majesty's ancient country of Scotland, and to offer our humble

THE CHILDREN OF THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SCHO

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM IN PEEL PARK, ON THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL.

lowed by Prince Albert leading the Countess of Ellesmere, the Royal children, and suite. Her Majesty was received on the platform of the railway station by Lieutenant-General Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., commanding the northern district, and his staff, including Lieutenant-Colonel York, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard, and the Hon. A. M. Cathcart. Mr. G. C Glyn, M.P., chairman of the North-Western Railway Company, with Captain Huish, the general manager, and several other officers of the company, were also in attendance.

Among the company on the platform were the Countess Cathcart, Lady Trafford, Mrs. Lee (the wife of the Bishop of Manchester), the Dean of Manchester, Sir J. Potter (Mayor of Manchester), and the Rev. W. Marsden, vicar of Crewe. Her Majesty was received with every mark of enthusiastic affection. A guard of honour of the 28th Regiment, consisting of 100 men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Master, with the regimental band, was stationed on the platform, and received her Majesty with the usual military honours.

The Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal immediately entered the state carriage, Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice being placed under the charge of the ladies of the Royal suite (Viscountess Canning and the Hon. Miss Byng) in another carriage The train consisted of seven carriages—the state carriage, four first-class carriages for the Royal suite and servants, and two luggage vans. Among the passengers were Earl Grey, the Earl Granville, Sir James Clark, Mr. Glyn, M.P., and Captain Huish.

At twelve o'clock precisely, the Queen having taken leave of Lord and Lady Ellesmere, and the other noble and distinguished persons present, the train moved off at a rapid rate towards Manchester.

HER MAJESTY'S PROGRESS FROM LANCASHIRE TO WINDSOR CASTLE.

The train reached Manchester in about ten minutes, and passed round the town by the new line of the Warrington and South Junction Railway to the point where the Manchester and Birmingham is joined. Large masses of the inhabitants had turned out to see the Queen pass. The town was still decorated with flags, and had not put off its holiday attire; the sir was clear, and the place looked well in the bright sunshine. From Manchester to Stockport, and for some miles beyond, the Royal route lay through an almost continuous district of mills, warehouses, and other vast manufacturing and trading establishments; and as it happened that this part of the journey took place during the dinner hour, when the working classes got their brief respite from toil, the whole population lined the railroad, and the Royal party travelled the first hour of their journey within hearing of ceaseless cheers. The heighten ed ovation was perhaps a more genuine compliment to her Majesty, than the more formal demonstration of the preceding day. The chance of getting a glimpse of the Royal person as the train passed was very slight, and the object of the people was evidently to please her Majesty by parting shouts of affectionate farewell. The lengthened panorama thus presented must have been very gratifying to her Majesty; and even without attaching to it a meaning, the picture would have b een striking for its grouping. At Stockport the sight was a wonderful one. The scene was observed by the royal party from the magnificent viaduct which spans the town. Every roof of every building, walls, windows, pailings, carts, trucks, and every imaginable place, were crowded with men, women, and children. The train went over the viaduct very slowly, and thus every particular of this marvellous picture could be thoroughly appreciated.

The Royal train reached Crewe at eight minutes after one o'clock. Here the workmen in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company, with wives and families, were assembled to greet her Majesty, which they did right loyally. The Royal party remained here for a few moments to allow of a change of engine, the train henceforward to Rugby, being under the direction of Mr. Trevethick, the locomotive superintendent of the northern division of the London and North-Western Railway. From Crewe, the railway having an incline of fourteen miles, two engines were attached. At Whitmore the necessity for this assistance ceased, and the train ran merrily on to Stafford, where it arrived at seven minutes after two o'clock. Here the Mayor and corporation of the borough were on the platform in their official robes. A large concourse of people had assembled at the station, and the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Talbot, and many of the neighbouring gentry were present. The Lord-Lieutenant, the Marquis of Anglesey, introduced the Mayor to her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to touch the mace of the ancient and loyal borough of Stafford. Leaving Stafford, the train proceeded by the Trent Valley through Shugborough, the beautiful estate of the Earl of Lichfield, and over a district of country famous for its fine parks. At Lichfield the hopes of a very large number of ladies who had assembled to see the Queen were grievously disappointed, the train running through the station without any perceptible slackening of the speed.

At Rugby, where the train arrived at 30 minutes past 3, a great crowd were assembled, conspicuous among whom were the boys of the Rugby school, headed by their masters in their robes. While the train stopped to change engines, an attempt was made to present an address to her Majesty by the school boys, praying a week's holiday. Unfortunately, an informality in the document prevented its presentation.

Mr. M'Connell, the locomotive superintendent of the southern division of the London and North-Western Railway, took charge of the engine at Rugby, and brought her Majesty on to Watford. The journey over this portion of the line was performed with admirable precision. A few minutes lost at Rugby would have been made up before reaching Watford, but for the partial failure of one of the feed pipes between Weedon and Wolverton, which rendered a change of engines, not contemplated, necessary at the latter place. As it was, the Royal train arrived at Watford at three minutes after five o'clock, without the occurrence of a single casualty; the whole journey of 178 miles, including stoppages, having been performed in 5 hours.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, on alighting from the Royal train, expressed to Mr. Glyn their high satisfaction at the manner in which the journey had been performed. The Prince Consort also conversed for some minutes with Captain Huish.

Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Eckeby, and the Hon. Misses Montagu were among the nobility resident in the neighbourhood, who had assembled to meet her Majesty. Mr. Stewart, the Secretary of the London and North Western Railway, was also in attendance.

The arrangements at the Watford station, at which point the Royal party left the railway and proceeded by road to Windsor, were very generally admired, the active and intelligent station-master at this place (Mr. Stubbs) having completed such preparations as were necessary for the comfort of the Royal party.

Her Majesty left the station at twenty minutes after five o'clock in one of the Royal carriages, and proceeded to Rickmansworth, under escort of a company of the 16th Hussars. Her Majesty arrived at this pretty village at a quarter to six. A triumphal arch (of which a Sketch is given in another column) was erected by the inhabitants of this place in honour of her Majesty. From Rickmansworth, a company of the Uxbridge Yeomanry, under the command of Captain Cox, had the honour of forming the escort to Uxbridge, where her Majesty arrived at twenty minutes past six, and was received by a guard of honour of the Uxbridge Yeomanry, commanded by Captain De Burgh, the Commandant, the band of the corps playing the National Anthem. It being Uxbridge fair, the town presented a most animated appearance; and the hearty cheers which greeted her Majesty and the Prince on their arrival afforded a pleasant evidence of the loyalty of the agricultural population of Middlesex and Buckinghamshire. From Uxbridge, Captain De Burgh, with Lieuts. Maunsell and Hall, relief party of the yeomanry, formed the Royal escort to Black Park, at which point they were relieved by the Royal Horse Guards, who accompanied her Majesty to Windsor Castle, where the Royal party arrived about half-past seven o'clock.

The following letter, expressive of her Majesty's entire satisfaction with the arrangements made for her reception on Friday week, was received by Sir John Potter on Saturday morning:—

Worsley, Oct. 10th, 1851.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in acquainting you that I have received the Queen's commands to express to you her Majesty's entire satisfaction with the arrangements made on the occasion of her visit this day to Manchester. Her Majesty was highly gratified by the proceedings of the day, and by the manner in which she was received. I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant, GREY.

Sir John Potter, Knight, Mayor of Manchester.

A similar communication was addressed to the Mayor of Salford, and also to the Mayors of Lancaster and Liverpool.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

LIVERPOOL.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

THIS, the most splendid architectural feature in Liverpool, will, when completed, be one of the finest public buildings in the kingdom. From its position, immediately opposite the Lime-street station of the London and North-Western Railway, its great extent and architectural beauty, it cannot fail to attract the attention of every visitor to Liverpool. The want of a large hall for concerts, public meetings, &c., and of suitable assize courts for this town, had long been felt; and after much consideration it was determined to erect two buildings for the required purposes contiguous to each other, upon a piece of ground presented to the town by the corporation. Upon this premises were cleared for the best designs of the intended structures, both of which were awarded to the late Mr. H. Lonsdale Elmes, there being seventy-five plans sent in for the hall, and eighty-six for the assize courts. As, according to the original plans adopted, one of the buildings would necessarily have interfered with the other, Mr. Elmes was called upon to remodel them, which he did by uniting them so as to form but one building. Mr. Elmes' new plan having been finally approved by the town council in May, 1841, the building was almost immediately commenced. The whole cost of the hall, when completed, will be about £200,000, which comes out of the corporation funds. Owing to the death of the architect, and other causes to which it is not necessary here to allude, the progress of the building towards completion was for some time suspended; but the works are now being rapidly carried with under the direction of Mr. Weightman, the surveyor of the corporation, assisted by Mr. W. H. Wordley, who has himself designed several portions of the interior, the plans of which were in an unfinished state at the decease of Mr Elmes. The building is of the Corinthian order of architecture, arranged throughout so as to produce a rich polystyle composition of more than usual variety and contrast. The eastern *façade* is no less than 425 feet in length, the columns being 46 feet high, and 4 feet 6 inches in diameter. The south front, owing to the great fall of the ground at the end of the site—nearly 16 feet has the appearance of being raised upon a terrace, which gives it a noble and picturesque effect. This front chiefly consists of an octostyle, with a monostyle portico recessed within so as to give it a depth of 24 feet. The columns of this front are raised upon a stylobate 10 feet high, and continued along the other fronts; and the height from the ground line to the apex of the pediment is 86 feet. Notwithstanding the beauty of this front, it is only subordinate in the general design to the eastern *façade*, which clearly expresses the nature of the internal arrangements of the building. The advanced colonnade in the centre is 200 feet in length, and being recessed forms a sheltered promenade 25 feet deep. This corresponds with the extent of St. George's Hall, which stands between the two assize courts, and is externally defined by being carried up higher than the rest of the building. This division of the front contains fifteen intercolumns, and the one on either side five more. There are also square pilars placed here, between which an ornamental screen is carried up below the upper parts of the shaft being insulated, and producing a very novel and pleasing contrast. The north front is composed of a projecting hemistyle, the architectural order being continued in antæched columns. By this arrangement considerable variety is produced in the appearance of the building, the north-east view of which differs considerably from that of the south-east. The principal entrance will be at the south portico, the entablature of which is filled with emblematical figures in bas relief. The entrance-hall at this end of the building is as yet unfinished; but, during the last week, in time to do honour to her Majesty's visit, a beautiful marble statue of the late George Stephenson, who may be fairly designated the father of the railway system, from which Liverpool has derived such benefit, by Mr. John Gibson, has been placed within it. The entire length of the building from north to south, including the steps leading to the southern portico, is about 500 feet. The extent of the interior may be judged of from the fact, that it comprises a spacious hall capable of accommodating from 1200 to 1400 persons, two commodious assize courts, a sheriff's court, jury rooms, and several smaller apartments for public use, in addition to kitchens, and numerous rooms for officers and servants. The northern entrance leads to the Nisi Prius Courts, and the southern entrance to the Crown Court, both courts being of the same size—60 feet by 40 feet, and 45 feet high. These rooms are beautifully proportioned, and have highly enriched arched panelled ceilings, supported by 22 columns of Aberdeen granite, with bronzed Corinthian capitals. These courts, which are lighted from above, are surrounded with the great hall by colonnades, which it is intended to fill in with glazed bronze gates, ornamented with heraldic designs. The courts are so nearly completed, that they are expected to be opened for business at the approaching winter assizes. St. George's Hall, as it has already started forms the centre of the building, is 175 feet long by 75 feet wide, and 74 feet high; and along the upper part of its sides it is extended by a series of recesses 15 feet deep, which appear to be obta ned out of the thickness of the walls, whereas they are merely carried from running over the corridor surrounding this part of the interior, and which both separates from and connects the Hall with the law courts. It is intended that the flooring of the Hall shall be of marble. The vaulted ceiling, of 68 feet span, is formed of hollow bricks; they not only being much lighter than the common bricks, but possessing great advantages in point of ventilation. These bricks are of the same description as those used in Prince Albert's model cottages, Hyde-park, and are the invention of Mr. Rawlinson, C.E. The weight of the ceiling if ordinary bricks had been used would have been 1000 tons, whereas it is now only 400 tons. The ceiling of this Hall is supported by 24 red granite pillars, 21 feet high, with bronzed Corinthian capitals, standing on a stylobate of granite 5 feet 6 inches high. The Hall is lighted on the west side laterally through the windows in the recesses, and on the opposite side by small domes, one of which is placed in each recess, in addition to two large semicircular windows, one at each end of the Hall. The concert-room, at the north end of the building, is semicircular in form, measuring 75 feet from east to west, and the same length from north to south. The Hall, during the assizes, will be open to the public as approaches to the courts; and, at other times, appropriated to public meetings, public dinners, or other purposes, as the council may decide.

THE LANDING STAGE, ST. GEORGE'S PIER.

This pier, which is a most gigantic work of art, was launched from the dock in which it was built on the 31st of May, 1847, and towed to its present moorings by seven steamers. The figure of the upper surface of the stage very nearly represents a ship's deck, with a bow at each end. The flooring consists of five-inch planks of the best pitch pine, the same as used in first-rate line of battle ships. These planks are secured together by compressed treenails, and are made tight by caulking. In order to prevent the lodgment of water, the surface is sloped gently towards the edge. The flooring rests upon a double tier of balks firmly strapped together, making the entire depth of the stage 24½ feet. Underneath, running transversely with this platform, are 39 iron pontoons, flat on the upper surface on which the timbers rest, and cylindrical on the lower, so as to offer the smallest amount of obstruction to the flow beneath. The length of the pontoons corresponds with the breadth of the flooring; except where the latter tapers off towards the ends, where they are 80 feet long by 10 in width, and 6 in depth. These pontoons are connected with the woodwork by iron straps, and they can be entered by man-hole doors, when necessary to be examined or repaired. The connexion between the stage and the pier is by means of two iron bridges, each weighing 90 tons, and being 17 feet in width by 150 feet long, the north bridge being used by carriages for descending, and the southern bridge for ascending from the stage. Accommodation is provided for pedestrians at both bridges, and the roadway is divided by a separate footpath for the arrival and embarkation of passengers. The pontoons are always in deep water, so that steamers can come alongside to any state of the tide. The area of the deck is about 4600 square yards, or nearly an acre. The nominal carpenters' measurement is 16,000 tons; upon the centre area of the deck there is standing room for 40,000 persons. The draught of water is about 3 feet. A large Burmese bell, nearly a ton in weight, has lately been placed in the centre of the deck adjoining the shed, for the purpose of being rung in foggy weather as a signal of loonlity to the numerous steamers plying to and fro. The cost of the stage was upwards of £50,000, and the working of it amounts to £1500 per annum, irrespective of repairs. In addition to the other accommodations of the stage, a large shed was erected at the close of 1849, and opened to the public in January, 1850, to afford shelter whilst waiting for the steamers in bad weather. Commodious waiting and refreshment-rooms have also been established. In front of this shed, and high above it, a very extensive stand was erected upon this occasion, to enable about 2000 of her Majesty's huge subjects to view the embarkation, tickets for which were granted by the Corporation and Dock Committee. The whole of this stand was lavishly decorated with flags, and had a very pleasing effect. In order the better to accommodate the Royal party, the services of Mr. Benjamin Edgington, of Duke-street, Southwark, had been secured by the Dock Committee for the decoration of the landing place and the approaches. The floor of the Dock-house in the stage were covered with rich matting, and over the matting on the bridges crimson baize was laid. The bridges were canopied with an awning 163 feet in length and 10 feet in width, the exterior being of canvass, and the interior of scarlet and white drapery. The circular centre, 26 ft in diameter, had been placed on the piers at the entrance to each bridge. They were surmounted by flag staffs, &c. A smaller octagonal tent was placed on the landing-stage, immediately opposite the point of embarkation and debarkation. An awning was spread from the extremities of the bridge to the tent, beneath which the Queen was to pass. At the entrance to one bridge of the landing-stage was suspended the shield containing the Royal arms, with flags pendent from each side; and at the other bridge the shield of the Dock Committee, suitably accompanied, was placed. The Royal standard floated over each of the tents, and from the centre of the stage numerous other flags were appropriately distributed.

THE EMBARKATION.

The Queen and Prince Albert embarked from the landing-stage on board the *Fairy* about half-past eleven o'clock, followed by the Princess Royal and Prince of Wales, and Princess Alice and Prince Alfred, the Royal children walking hand in hand. These were immediately followed by the ladies and gentlemen composing the Royal suite. The Queen and Royal family were received by Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and conducted to the round-house on the deck of the *Fairy*, which, being covered in, protected the Royal party from the weather, whilst they could obtain through the large plate-glass windows an excellent view of all that was taking place on the river and its shores

THE WATER PROCESSION.

The whole length of the centre of the river from Dingle Point to Bootle Bay was lined with a double row of steamers, at distances of 150 yards apart, the intervals being filled up with gentlemen's yachts, rowboats, and pilot boats, all dressed out with colours of different nations. In sailing round the coast her Majesty also passed round this double line of steamers and other boats, the company on board of which warmly cheered her, as did the assembled thousands on the shore. The procession was led by the *Vernon*, a very fast and handsome Birkenhead ferry-boat, under the charge of Mr. Jones, the Assistant Marine-Surveyor of Liverpool, to act as pilot to her Majesty. The *Fairy* immediately followed the *Vernon*, and the rear was brought up by two vessels belonging to the City of Dublin Mail Steam-packet Company, the *Eblana* and *Trefalgar*, and the *Commodore*, belonging to Messrs. M'Iver and Co., which were handsomely placed at the disposal of the Dock Committee, for the accommodation of themselves and friends, it having been arranged that no other vessels should be allowed to follow in the wake of the Royal yacht.

THE AREA OF THE EXCHANGE.

The Exchange buildings form three sides of a square, and have as many interior *façades*. Those on the east and west sides are surmounted by a range of columns, with Corinthian capitals, supporting a massive cornice and balustrade, and covering arched piazzas of fifteen feet in length, extending along each *façade*. The north side of the Exchange presents a projecting centre, with a portico of insulated columns, through which the road passes out of the quadrangle into the adjoining street. The columns are surmounted by an entablature, supporting four sculptured figures of the elements, corresponding with emblematic figures relieved from the principal front over the north end of the Town-Hall, which forms the south side of the square. In the centre of the extensive area formed by these buildings is placed a handsome monument to the memory of Lord Nelson. This statue was erected in 1813, at an expense of £9000, raised by public subscription. Our illustration is taken from the north side of the area of the Exchange, and exhibits the northern end of the Town-Hall and south side of the square at the moment when her Majesty and the Royal family presented themselves on the balcony of the centre window of the large ball-room after receiving the address from the corporation. A crimson canopy was erected over the balcony for the occasion, and served to protect her Majesty from the falling rain.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

The Address to her Majesty from the corporation of Liverpool was presented in the grand ball-room of the Town-Hall. This room, which is 95 feet long by 40 wide, was handsomely fitted up for the occasion, and covered with crimson cloth. In the centre of the south side was a raised dais, upon which were placed beautifully carved chairs for her Majesty and the members of the Royal family, accommodation being provided at the sides for the members of her Majesty's suite. Around the dais a large open space was reserved for the Mayor and members of the corporation; and the other sides of the room, with the exception of a passage leading to the centre window, which was reserved for her Majesty's approach to the balcony, were fitted up with raised seats, covered with crimson cloth, to which about 500 ladies and gentlemen connected with the corporation were admitted to view the ceremony. The scene, which was extremely striking, was much enlivened by the three large chandeliers in the ball-room being lighted.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE TOWN HALL.

The Royal party arrived at the Town Hall, from the excursion on the water, shortly before one o'clock, and were received at the principal or south entrance by his worship the Mayor. The Town Hall is a magnificent structure, advantageously situated at the extremity of Dale-street, immediately facing Castle-street, one of the main thoroughfares of the town. The foundation-stone was laid in 1748, and the building erected from the design of the late Mr. Wood, of Bath. The principal front is on the south side, and the entrance consists of an arched portico, over which there is a balcony, surmounted by an entablature, supported by noble Corinthian pillars. From the centre of the building rises a stately dome, which is also supported by Corinthian columns, and surrounded by an open gallery, from which a most extensive panoramic view of the town is obtained. The whole is surmounted by a colossal figure of Britannia. The front of the Town Hall was splendidly illuminated on the evening of the Royal visit.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND SAILORS' HOME.

The Custom-House, comprising also the Post-office and other revenue offices, occupies the site of the old dock, the first work of the kind constructed, not only in Liverpool, but in the kingdom. The town principally owes the preliminary of this magnificent building to the united influence of Canning and Huskisson, who pointed out to the Government the necessity of it, and the inconvenience of the revenue buildings then existing. It was ultimately arranged that the corporation of Liverpool should give the land, valued at £60,000, and undertake the erection of the building, and, at the end of twenty years, cede the whole to Government, the latter paying for it £156,000, in annual payments of £25,000 each. The foundation-stone of the building was laid on the 26th of August, 1828. The architecture is Ionic, and its chasteness has been much admired. Lofty porticos, supported by eight Ionic pillars, adorn the centre and east and west fronts, and the centre of the building is surmounted by a magnificent dome, lighted by sixteen windows, and ornamented by pilasters. The grand front of the building is opposite to South Castle-street, along which the Royal *cortege* proceeded. A little to the east of the Custom-House, looking from South Castle-street, stands the Sailors'-Home, where seamen frequenting Liverpool are provided with board, lodging, and medical attendance, at a moderate charge. The foundation-stone of the Home was laid on the 31st of July, 1846, by H.R.H. Prince Albert, when he visited Liverpool for the first time. The style of architecture is Elizabethan, and, being six stories high, the building forms a curious contrast to the Custom-House. The Royal party had an excellent view of these buildings as the procession returned from the Docks towards the Town-hall, as it proceeded round the front of the Custom-House, and turned up South Castle-street

PATRICROFT.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

The Patricroft station, on the Liverpool and Manchester section of the London and North-Western Railway, is situated on the north side of the line, about miles from Manchester, and miles from Liverpool. The station is an open one, but preliminary to the arrival of her Majesty a pavilion was erected, spanning the area in front of the station by three arches, the principal front being in the direction of the train arriving from Liverpool. It consisted of a large arch in the centre, extending across the line proper, with a smaller arch on each side—one covering the platform, and the other an equal space on the opposite side. Each

arch was surmounted by a high pitched gable, with a flag unfurled above. The height of the centre arch was about 25 feet, and of the side arches 15 feet. The Royal arms were emblazoned over the main arch, and the pillars were entwined with evergreens. Over the pediment was a large gilt crown, five feet wide and eight feet high, with flags floating above. In length, parallel with the station, the erection extended about 60 feet, and rested on a series of pillars. The whole was covered above, and lined within with calicoes of various colours. On the south side, about four yards behind, the path was appointed for the Royal visitors to alight from the carriages, there was a platform raised about two feet above the level of the line, for the convenience of the directors, and for other parties privileged to witness the reception. The entire number of pilasters supporting the three arches was 28, being arranged in four rows of seven, and these were entwined with evergreens, and otherwise decorated, the whole forming an agreeable contrast to the previously rather plain-looking station. When the line was originally constructed, a narrow path was made on its southern side, leading to the Bridgewater Canal, for the convenience of the Earl of Ellesmere. With the consent of the company, this path has been extended to nine feet in width, at the cost of his Lordship; and the path was converted into a covered avenue, through which to approach the embarkation stage. The corridor through which her Majesty had to pass to the Royal barge, on leaving the station, was 270 feet long and 9 feet wide. The walls were formed into panels of pompeian cloth, relieved with suitable mouldings, &c. The roof was so arranged as to present the appearance of a richly-grained ceiling, supported by ornamental arches, which rested upon thirty-eight square pillars, and seven circular ones. The whole of these pillars were covered with fluted cambric, the capitals and bases richly ornamented and finished in white and gold. At each extremity of the corridor was a lion rampant, boldly carved in wood, supporting a silk banner, upon which the Ellesmere arms were richly emblazoned. It was lighted on its southern side by fourteen windows. At the point where the avenue approached the canal, it described a curve, and terminated in a more lofty erection—the embarkation stage, ranging 20 yards along the side of the canal, having an arched projection over the water of eight feet. The interior ornamentation of this portion corresponded generally with the corridor. The whole was covered with canvas, both at the top and sides, several thousand of yards being required for the purpose. Along the ridge of the roof, and at various angles, a great number of flag-staffs were erected, from which a profusion of flags were waving. Our illustration of the arrangements at Patricroft station represents the principal front of the pavilion, as described above, as it appeared immediately after her Majesty's arrival.

WORSLEY.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

At five o'clock her Majesty and the Royal party arrived at the landing-stage on the canal, on which an elegantly-decorated pavilion, somewhat similar to that at the Patricroft Railway station, had been erected for their reception. Lady Ellesmere was the first to disembark, and was followed by the Duke of Wellington. Lady Brackley and Prince Albert next alighted—the Prince proceeding at once to lift the Royal children from the barge. Her Majesty was next handed from the barge by his Royal Highness; and the rest of the Royal party having landed, the whole of them proceeded in six carriages, each drawn by four horses, to Worsley Hall, under escort of the Worsley division of Lancashire Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Captain Nicholson.

WORSLEY HALL.

This is a compact lively modern building, having been erected by the noble owner, the Earl of Ellesmere, only seven or eight years since, near the site of the former family residence, built in the middle of the last century. The mansion, which was designed by Mr. Hoyd, is in the Admiralty style, and, standing upon an eminence, commands a view of no less than seven counties.

SALFORD.

THE ARCH AT WINDSOR-BRIDGE.

This arch was erected at the point where the Salford corporation received her Majesty upon her progress from Worsley to Manchester. It was 80 feet high and 60 feet wide: the basement consisted of a series of archways, the central arch was 16 feet wide and 30 feet high. On each side of this was a small rustic arch, 6 feet wide and 17 feet high. Beyond these a space of 13 feet 6 inches was occupied by a series of Ionic colonnades and pilasters, 15 feet high, resting upon a deep base; and, still further receding from these, a rustic archway, 8 feet wide and 18 feet deep, extending over the causeways for the use of pedestrians. The basement was surmounted by a bold cornice and handsome balustrade. Over the principal gateway was a beautiful arch, 30 feet deep, supported by a Corinthian column and pilaster on either side 17 feet deep. On each of these was a deep carved cornice, supporting a handsome ornamental pediment. Over the upper arch was the Royal shield, inclosing the Garter, and surrounded by palm branches. The top of the arch was ornamented by a Regal crown, over which floated the Royal standard. In the centre of the upper arch was placed a colossal figure of Britannia. The cornice over each of the extreme side arches supported the lion and unicorn, of colossal dimensions; and the pediment between these extremities and the Corinthian columns of the upper end was adorned with vases and flags. Beneath the main and central arches rustic piers and alcoves were also introduced. The finishing of the arch was in various-coloured marbles; the bases and capitals and many of the mouldings being ornamented with gilding. The columns between the two side arches were of jasper, and the whole had a very pleasing and harmonious effect.

THE ENTRANCE TO PEEL PARK.

Peel Park was a source of great attraction to the public, it having been arranged that not only should the corporation of Salford present their address within it to her Majesty, but that upwards of 50,000 children belonging to the schools of Manchester and Salford should be gathered together to sing the National Anthem. Peel Park was formerly the property of Mr. W. Garrett, from whom it was purchased by the corporation of Salford to convert into a park. The mansion, containing many fine and spacious rooms, is now used as a museum, library, and reading and refreshment rooms. The area of the park, which is beautifully undulating, contains 32 acres of ground, laid out with extensive flower-beds, shrubberies, lawns, and walks. It was first opened to the public on the 22d of August, 1846. The main entrance from the Salford road was upon this occasion completely re-modelled, a deep coved arch being raised 20 feet high, surmounted by a neat cornice. The gateway was 10 feet 6 inches wide, but, from the formation of the cove, it had the appearance of being of much greater breadth. Two wings extended from this arch, occupying a total frontage of about 80 feet. The finishing was generally in stone, the coved part being filled in with evergreens and flowers, and the principal arch surmounted by the Royal standard. On either side of this entrance extensive stands had been erected for the accommodation of the public.

THE PAVILION IN PEEL PARK.—PRESENTATION OF THE SALFORD ADDRESSES.

The pavilion was erected for the especial purpose of presenting within it the addresses from the corporation of Salford to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It was 140 feet in length, with its back to the Walness end of the Park, towards which there were raised seats capable of accommodating 250 persons, who were admitted by tickets from the corporation. In the front was a platform, one foot from the ground, for the accommodation of the Mayor and corporation while presenting the addresses to her Majesty and the Prince in the Royal carriages. The side of the edifice facing up the Park towards the Museum consisted of five open arches, supported by three pilasters and a pilar at each angle. The three middle arches were 26 feet 4 inches span, and the two end ones about 18 feet clear of the pilasters. Above the arcade was a lofty pediment, the tympanum of which was adorned with the Royal arms. The columns were fluted in drapery, and spirally wreathed with flowers, the capitals being ornamented in the Corinthian order, and gold. The end of the structure entered by the Royal carriages had an ornamental front, composed of a large Moorish arch, and two smaller ones on the side enclosing the platform. On the entablature over these arches were emblazoned the arms of the borough of Salford, and those of the duchy of Lancaster. Over the arches at the opposite end were ornamented the initials "V." and "A." The frieze and architrave had a crimson ground, with silver stars, ornamented with festoons and flowers. The centre ceiling was divided into three panels, from the centre of each of which radiated lines of fluted glazed calico, intermingling the colours of amber, blue, white, and pink, with strings of artificial flowers and ornamental wreaths. In the centre arch (over the place where the Royal carriage rested) was a canopy, in gold and scarlet cloth, bordered with a rich gold fringe.

SINGING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

It having been decided that, upon the visit of her Majesty to the Peel Park, she should be welcomed by the children of the various schools of all denominations in Manchester and Salford singing the National Anthem, platforms were erected near the centre of the Park for their accommodation. The principal platform extended across the Park, having the front describing a slight segment towards the Flowery Field. Two smaller platforms of the same lineal extent, but of less depth, ranged parallel with the front one, the carriage-drive being between them. The principal platform was 200 yards long and 27 yards wide, rising 4 yards 6 inches. Its area was 5400 superficial yards, and formed part of an amphitheatre struck from a radius of 400 yards. The two minor platforms were constructed upon the same principle as the larger, being 13 yards wide, and rising 3 feet 6 inches high. These platforms were separated in the centre by an opening 12 yards wide, in the middle of which a carriage-drive, 8 feet, was levelled and added. There was also a large space in the centre between the foot of the platform and the carriage drive, 9 yards wide, gradually diminishing to 6 yards at each end, which was boarded over for a portion of the children to stand upon. The quantity of wood used in the erection of the platforms was 9000 cubic feet of American timber, and 182,000 feet of three-inch planking. The platforms were calculated to hold 62,000 persons, and the level boarded space 20,000 more. Every inch was densely crowded with children and their teachers, each school being distinguished by a small banner; and, as the Royal procession, after her Majesty and Prince Albert had received the corporation addresses, drove along the carriage-way between the platforms, a most extraordinary *coup d'œil* presented itself to the spectator, which was materially enhanced by the thrilling notes of the children singing the National Anthem, the time in which was remarkably well kept.

MANCHESTER.

THE ARCH AT VICTORIA BRIDGE.

Her Majesty was met at Victoria-bridge by the Mayor of Manchester—the bridge crossing the Irwell, and thereby uniting Salford with Manchester. It was first opened to the public on the 10th of March, 1839, the anniversary of her Majesty's accession, having been built, at a cost of £21,000, on the site of the Salford old bridge, which was built in 1356. At this spot, a very handsome arch, or rather arched passage, 54 feet in length, was erected, with gateways at each end, presenting to the view a central arch 15 feet wide and 28 feet 9 inches high. On each side of this arch was a smaller one, 23 feet 6 inches high and 6 feet wide. The two gateways were painted to represent white marble, and each had two towers at the angles, the four faces of the lower part of which were open, but allegorical figures, each 7 feet 6 inches high, were placed on pedestals at the bases. Above each centre arch stood a large circular pediment with a central apex, in the architrave of which were placed the Royal arms in high relief; the spandrils being filled with roses, thistles, and shamrocks interwoven. An enrichment, consisting of the leaves of the acanthus, composed the outline of the pediment. On the architrave of one of the side arches, below the cornice, was the word "Vivat," in large capitals, and on that of the other "Regina." Corinthian pedestals, 10 feet high, surmounted the towers outside the smaller arches of the gateways, and on each of the pedestals was a statue in burnished armour, holding in the right hand the British flag, and in the left a shield. In the openings in the sides of the towers facing Manchester were displayed the arms of the borough, and at the Salford end the arms of that borough were emblazoned. Connecting the two gateways, and occupying the intervening space, 54 feet in length, was a light arcade, consisting on each side of five circular headed arcades. The piers between were ornamented with panels, and were filled with trellis-work—the roof consisting of ribs covered with evergreens and flowers, and having open spaces between them. In the intervals between the pillars of the arcade stood vases filled with flowers, and over each pillar floated a flag. The effect of the whole structure was extremely unique and pleasing. This arch was erected at the expense of the corporation of Manchester.

INTERIOR OF THE EXCHANGE.—PRESENTATION OF THE MANCHESTER ADDRESSES.

The interior of the Exchange was re-modelled and furnished in a most costly style for the reception of her Majesty and the Prince Royal and noble visitors. The grand entrance at the semicircular end of the Exchange, in Market-street, which had of late been blocked up, and converted into a window, was re-opened. On either side of the entrance were retiring-rooms—the one on the right for the use of her Majesty, and that on the left for his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty's room was 14 feet 6 inches in length by 11 feet 6 inches wide. The walls were tastefully hung with Darien or rose colour and silver, with white and silver draped and disposed alternately in graceful folds. The plate glass and furniture were in keeping with the—the prevailing colours in the latter being blue and gold—and profusely decorated with regal ornaments. His Royal Highness's room was fitted up with equal magnificence, the principal variation consisting in the Prince's armorial bearings and initials in the ornaments being substituted for those of her Majesty. The principal reception-room, which our Artist has chosen for illustration at the moment when her Majesty and the Prince Consort were about to receive the corporation addresses, was also fitted up in a style of the greatest splendour. Four columns, which used to support a low flat ceiling and separate the old or semicircular part of the Exchange from the new, had been removed and replaced by a broad band of vaulted ceiling in panels corresponding with the belts separating the domes; and by thus uniting the old part of the hall with the new, a most harmonious and noble effect was produced. This room was also elegantly draped and decorated, and nothing could exceed the magnificence and beauty it displayed during the presentation of the address, when the elegance of the decorations was set off by the presence of nearly 2500 ladies and gentlemen, the dresses and beauty of the former vieing in magnificence with, and offering a pleasing contrast to, the surrounding draperies. The throne, a most superb structure, was placed at the end of the room farthest from the entrance door; but, as it is separately illustrated, we need not describe it under this head. The avenue between the seats of the company, up which her Majesty had to proceed to the throne, was covered by a most elegant carpet of rich velvet pile, with a blue ground, and a rosette pattern of gold, orange, and crimson, the bordering being of the same colours. The interior of the Exchange was also most profusely decorated with flags, banners, and floral ornaments.

THE THRONE.

The framework and canopy of the throne placed in the Exchange, were designed and executed by Mr. George Jackson, of Ducie-street, and the draperies and upholstery-work, by Mr. John Wilson, of King-street, Manchester. The exterior drapery of the throne consisted of a superb Regal vallance of the finest crimson Genoa velvet, relieved with trimmings of rich London gold. The centre of the drapery was formed into an heraldic mantle, upon which was introduced the Royal arms, encircled by the Garter, and surmounted by the star of Brunswick, shedding effulgent rays, supported by branches of palm and laurel. The whole of these decorations were embroidered by hand. The lining of this drapery was of Royal blue satin, relieved by gold silk tassels, drapery cords, fringe, and rosettes. The background or screen panel was of rich satin damask, upon a beautiful French white ground, the pattern being worked in London gold, and the trimming composed of silk wire fringe, relieved with silk floss. A portion of this screen was suspended curtains composed of crimson and gold satin damask, with a satin border of corresponding colours, and lined with white corded silk. The whole of the curtains and draperies connected with the throne were designed expressly for it, and were decorated with the national emblems of the Union—the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The trimmings of these curtains were very elegant, terminating with a gold silk bullion fringe, twelve inches in depth. The loops or curtain supporters were made of fine London gold silk. The lining was formed into panels of trellis-work, the ground of which was of French white corded silk, relieved with London gold silk drapery rope, of which the trellis-work was composed. The trellis was ornamented at the corners with eighty-one gold silk bullion balls, or rosettes, and terminated by a highly-finished gold moulding cornice. The interior drapery of the throne was of Royal blue satin, and consisted of a centre draped mantle drawn into graceful folds, at each side of which was suspended a side drapery bearing the Royal crown, worked in gold. The trimmings were similar to those of the exterior drapery. The carpet was of velvet pile, and was very elaborate in design. The ground was of snow-white, upon which the pattern displayed the rose worked in bright chintz colours. Around this was a splendid border, exhibiting the rose, shamrock, and thistle; the whole terminating with a deep bullion fringe falling over the front of the dais. The top step next the dais was covered with purple velvet pile carpet, forming a rich contrast to the carpet on the dais. The framework and canopy was finished in white and gold, the whole having a gorgeous and magnificent effect.

Upon the dais of the throne were three chairs in the style of Louis XIV. that in the centre, intended for her Majesty, being a few inches higher than the other two. The chairs were all richly carved, and the arms, legs, rails, &c. being gilt in burnished and mat gold; and the backs and seats upholstered with rich crimson Genoa velvet. The panel of the upholstered back of her Majesty's chair was enriched with embroidery in silk, displaying the Royal arms, surrounded by the collar of the garter with its motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." This rested upon a base formed of laurel and palm-leaves. Over the arms was the star of Brunswick; and, surmounting the central apex of the frame of the chair was the regal crown, richly carved and gilt. The other two chairs were somewhat similarly decorated, though not to the same extent. That for his Royal Highness Prince Albert had embroidered upon the back, enclosed within the garter, the paternal arms of the Prince quartered with the Royal arms of England, surmounted by the star of Brunswick; and that for the Prince of Wales bore within the garter, instead of the heraldic arms, the Prince of Wales's plume, with the motto, "Ich Dien," the star of Brunswick in this, as in the other chairs, surmounting the garter. Her Majesty's chair was draperied from the seat to the ground with gold silk bullion fringe; and those of Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales with an equally deep fringe of crimson silk.

THE ALBERT BRIDGE.

This bridge, like the Victoria, unites Manchester and Salford, and was upon the present occasion chosen for the exit point of her Majesty from the corporation, on her return to Worsley. It stands on the site of an old bridge, called the New Bailey Bridge, which was replaced by the present structure in 1844. Here a triumphal arch was erected, at the joint expense of the corporations of the two boroughs, in the Italian style. It consisted of a circular-headed arch, and two square side entrances. The principal archway was 27 feet wide and 35 feet high, the length of the structure from the Manchester to the Salford *façade* being 17 feet. The side entrances were 25 feet high and 9 feet wide. Over the keystone of the arch in each *façade* was an architectural shield, enclosing an oval medallion, upon which was blazoned on one side the arms of Manchester, and on the other those of Salford. A pedimental centre on one side exhibited the name of "Victoria," and on the other that of "Albert." The soffit of the arch, 17 feet in length, was richly panelled, and in the centre was a circular medallion, with the initials "V. R." surrounded by a glorie. The pediment was surmounted by the Royal arms and standard, and the whole structure decorated with garlands, festoons of flowers, and other ornaments. This bridge was not completed half an hour before the Royal *cortège* passed through it.

THE INFIRMARY.

Her Majesty, in the course of her progress, on reaching the bottom of Oldham-street, obtained a fine view of this noble building, situated in Piccadilly, and forming one of the chief ornaments of Manchester. The institution was founded in 1752, and formerly consisted of a plain brick building, but it is now faced with stone, and the front and sides ornamented with porticoes of four-fluted Ionic pillars. In front of the building is a reservoir of water, which, from the condition in which it was kept, had long been a nuisance to the inhabitants and visitors of Manchester; but the occasion of the Royal visit has been taken advantage of to improve it and render it an ornament to the town. The reservoir, or pond, is 688 feet long; being at one end 90 feet wide, and at the other, 62 feet. In the pond a series of ornamental fountains is displaced, which, when playing—as they were throughout the period of the Royal visit, and several days previously—had a very pleasing and graceful effect. The principal fountain, in the centre of the reservoir, consists of a pipe two inches in diameter, the orifice covered with a cone jet, containing 61 perforations. On each side was a smaller jet, with 41 perforations; and around it were 36 small jets, formed in an oval, 44 ft. by 30 ft.; the whole of which projected the water so as to fall in one common centre, forming a kind of dome, over which the three centre jets played their water to a height of 40 or 50 feet. At each end of the reservoir was a smaller fountain upon a similar construction, the principal pipe being an inch and a quarter in diameter, surrounded by 24 smaller jets in a belt of 20 feet by 15 feet. Between the central fountain and those at the ends of the reservoir were placed, at equal intervals, a couple of other jets—the whole forming a *coup d'œil* such as few towns can boast of. The designer of these fountains was Mr. Roe, of the Strand, one of the exhibitors in the Crystal Palace.

RICKMANSWORTH.

Upon the return of her Majesty from the North, the Royal party, *en route* from the Watford station of the London and North-Western Railway to Windsor Castle, passed through that portion of Hertfordshire of which a plan and view of several illustration in our Supplement of last week, including the pretty little village of Rickmansworth, the inhabitants of which, to do fitting honour to her Majesty, had erected an extremely elegant triumphal arch over the road, which we have illustrated in its proper place.

We shall next week continue our illustrations of the Royal progress by giving Views of Lancaster Castle, the presentation of the address to the Queen by the children of the schools at Worsley, and several others relative to Manchester and other places, which, notwithstanding our enlarged space, we cannot find room for to-day.

THE QUEEN IN LANCASHIRE.

In addition to the more prominent places and objects visited and inspected by her Majesty in her progress through Lancashire, it may be interesting to sketch some of those which would be seen but casually, or seen only on a map, yet which could hardly fail to engage the reflective intellectuality of the Royal travellers

At Lancaster, the Castle on the bold eminence, with the river Lune winding at the base, the narrow streets crowded on the steep acclivities, would suggest the time when the towns existed only by protection of the Castle of Lancaster, her predecessors in that honour and estate of which she is now the hereditary Duchess. The suburbs beyond the river, with their steam-engines and factories giving forth signs of industrial animation, though of small extent compared with the newer towns further south, would remind them that this is not the Lancashire of John of Gaunt, nor even of the Queen's grandfather, George III. Looking to the east, would be seen that bleak range of hills, the main line of the shires of Lancaster and York, upon which the armies of the Norman Conqueror, William I., halted in their progress to the north, as they saw in the plains and dales below forests and morasses, occupied only by wild beasts, diversified only by the swampy waters of the Irwell, Mersey, Ribble, and Lune, terminated westward by a shipless, boundless sea, which had no shore of which they knew, but the eternal darkness beyond the setting sun." Looking to the west, our Queen would behold that sea now the greatest of her island empire, to open which to the trade of all nations has been the chiefest glory in her reign. She has traveled southward, with map in hand, as doubtless she would, places of historic interest would be found in all abundance. Coming direct from the Braes of Mar, where the last Royal Stuart raised his standard on his march to London, to dethrone her great-great-grandfather, George II., Queen Victoria would see, at Preston, where now stands one of the greatest railway stations of the kingdom, the spot of ground where the cause of the Stuarts was finally and irrecoverably lost. She would pass near Lathom, where Charlotte, Countess of Derby, maintained that heroic defence of her house which so long baffled the zeal and heroism of the Parliamentary army in the civil wars with Charles I. At Liverpool the positions would be shown which were occupied by Prince Rupert, when, in the same wars, he besieged that town, executing to "drive the inhabitants into their pool like ducks," but finding that "they resisted him and the King's army like devils." Warrington, Manchester, and Bolton each has its battle-field. The castle of Liverpool was governed four hundred years by the Molyneux family, with whom her Majesty lodged at Croxteth Hall. Out of the woods in that park, and that of the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley, adjoining, and from the Cheshire side of the Mersey, were cut those pike-staffs, bows, and bill-handles so famous at Flodden Field, when—

"Charge, Chester, charge! on Stanley, on!"
Were the last words of Marmion."

But Lancashire is less famous for its fields of chivalry than some other counties. When war came in the way of its people they fought, but,

THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THE INFIRMARY AT MANCHESTER.

except to keep the Scotch at a distance, judging it was better to meet them in Cumberland or Northumberland than in Lancashire, they were not accustomed to go in search of strife by free consent. The infertility, coldness, and excessive moisture of their soil and climate, were not favourable to their country being selected as the camp ground of contending armies. But its excessive moisture gave birth to streams, which, running from the hills, offered water power in great abundance; while its treasures of coal, and proximity to the sea, with the habits of frugality and energy which came by nature to a people inhabiting an infertile soil, led to results on both the Lancashire and Yorkshire side of the hills, which no other space of ground of equal extent has yet been marked with—the triumphs of industry!—is not Lancashire covered with their fame? Yet, as no guide-book exists, and no map has the fields of the conquests of science marked on it, while the generations which witnessed the earlier triumphs of the grandfathers of Lancashire are fast passing away, it is improbable that her Majesty would have her attention directed to all the places of memorable existence.

To the left of the railway, coming out of Preston, there is a place called Bamber-bridge. There, about 1763, some persons named Clayton first attempted calico printing in Lancashire. Near a place called Knuydon-brook, about two miles east of Blackburn, a tall, robust man, wearing a woollen cloth apron, a calf-skin waistcoat, wooden-soled clogs, whose hair was a grizley reddish colour, who owned forty acres of poor grass land, bearing eight or ten head of stock, and whose three eldest sons worked each at a loom in the dwelling-house, was seen by the father of a person still living (the informant of the present writer), standing behind a stone wall, watching the country weavers' return from Blackburn-market, to ask them the news on market days, when he had not been there himself: that man, about 1765, went to Bamber-bridge to the Claytons, with a piece of cloth made of cotton and linen thread, by one of his son, which was spoiled in the weaving, and, therefore, unsaleable. He asked to have it printed in a pattern for kerchiefs, which was done, and the articles worn by the family. The high price charged for the printing of that piece caused him to attempt the art himself, which he did in a concealed apartment of his house, now used as a dairy room, at Peel Fold, by the present tenant of these forty acres of land. That man was Robert Peel, father of the first Sir Robert Peel, the great calico printer of Bury, in Lancashire, and of Fazely, in Staffordshire. Such was the beginning of calico printing and the fortunes of the Peels. The females of the family covered the pieces of cloth in the same secret room, to prevent any prying person—like James Hargreaves, of Stanhill Moor (their nearest neighbour)—from seeing what they did. But that Robert Peel did more. He was the first to supersede the hand carding of cotton wool, by using cards, one fixed in a block of wood, the other slung from hooks fixed in a beam. These remained in the beams over the kitchen at Peel Fold in 1850, as the present writer witnessed. His carding machines were broken by a mob of persons from Blackburn, at Peel Fold, and afterwards at Altham. He was at last driven out of the county by the violence of his neighbours, and took refuge at Burton-on-Trent, in Staffordshire.

James Hargreaves, of Stanhill Moor, just named, was a weaver. He saw a hand-wheel with a single spindle, then used for spinning cotton wool, overturned. When it fell on its side, the spindle, which was before horizontal, was vertical; and, continuing to revolve; he drew the roving of wool towards him into a thread. The thought seemed at once plausible, that, if something could be applied to hold the rovings at the finger and thumb did, and that something to travel backwards on wheels, six or eight, or even twelve threads, from as many spindles, might be spun at once. This was done. The machine was called the spinning-jenny, and, combined with the roller spinning machine claimed by Arkwright as his invention, has been brought to that perfection seen at the Exhibition in Hyde-park. Hargreaves, like the first Robert Peel, was expelled from Lancashire partly by the mobs, but also by the magistrates and local gentry, who, fearing that the machines would throw the workpeople on the poor-rates, encouraged the mobs to violence. He went to Nottingham, and, giving the Strutts a property in his jenny, laid the foundation of the opulence of that eminent family of manufacturers

At Leigh, about half way between Manchester and Liverpool, north of the railway a few miles, lived a man named Thomas Highs. He claimed to be the inventor of spinning by a pair of rollers revolving fast, drawing the rovings through a pair which revolved slowly. Preston was the birthplace of Richard Arkwright, and Bolton (in a house still standing) the place where he carried on the business of hair-dyer and peruke-maker. In travelling the country to collect hair, he found a wife at Leigh, and, visiting that place frequently, he, it has been alleged, wormed the secret of the roller spinning out of Thomas Highs This might be so; but, if not, the inventor, Arkwright, was still the practical improver of those machines; and the places where he contended with poverty, difficulty, and the combined opposition of every class of men in Lancashire, even of those who used his machines, cannot be looked upon without present interest. Coming by the railway from Preston, a branch is seen leading to Chorley and Bolton. Chorley was the scene of Arkwright's contention with his unkind neighbours, and Birkacre the name of the place where his first mill was attacked, sacked, and burned to the ground. A tall, thin building, too narrow for the machinery now in use, and now used as a store for cotton waste, is seen on the left hand, passing over the inky river Irk, at Manchester, by Ducie Bridge: this was Arkwright's next mill. But his fortune was chiefly made in Derbyshire, about twenty miles from Manchester, where the workpeople hailed him as a benefactor, not as an enemy, and where water power was found to drive his wheels without limit

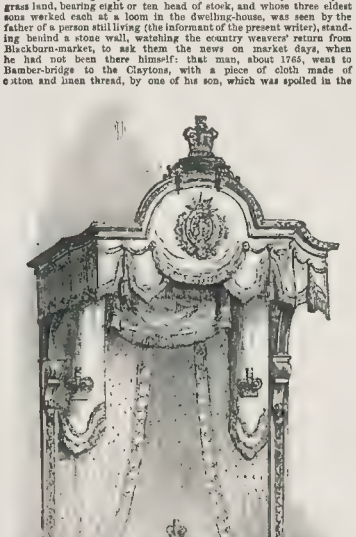
At Bury, where the first Sir Robert Peel established his print-works, and where the late statesman, his son, was born, the fly-shuttle was invented by two brothers named Kay. At Stockport the power-loom was first used. Between Bury and Bolton, a farmer named Samuel Crompton, resident at Hall-i'-the-wood, was mowing hay with others one day, and suddenly throwing down his scythe, went home and left them. He shut himself into an upper apartment, and was not seen out of the house for some days. The neighbours took a ladder, and ascending to the window, saw him making a machine for spinning. This, when completed, was the "mule," which combined the roller principal of Arkwright and the "jenny" of Hargreaves.

At a place called Mosney, near Preston, one Alexander Bell, employed by the firm of Livsey, Hargreaves, Hall, and Co., was the first, about 1783, to introduce calico-printing by rollers. The effect of this invention and its improvements has been incalculable.

Coming through Kendal from the north, the Royal visitors to Lancashire passed the place where a humble schoolmaster, named John Dalton, lived about the year 1760. In the grand procession through Manchester, they passed the end of a new street cut through a thicket of old lanes, which has been named "John Dalton-street," in honour of that man, and it is but a small homage paid to his memory in comparison with the commercial benefits derived from his scientific researches. He discovered and taught the theory, now amply verified, that all matter exists in atoms, which in weight bear an exact mathematical proportion to each other; that in chemical combinations these proportions are absolutely observed; and that, consequently, the dyer and calico-printer can only make "fast colours" by using the mathematical proportions ruled by this law of atoms. This much in brief; but it is an imperfect outline of that discovery of Dalton, so momentous to all chemists, and particularly to the bleachers, dyers, and printers. The economy in labour, material, and time, the extension of the trade, and the higher excellence of their productions, are such, that the value of this truth in chemistry, expressed in millions sterling, if known, would startle us, alike in writing and reading its sum.

Though these be some of the more prominent incidents which mark the memorable spots in Lancashire, they are but few, a very few of the whole, which have reared up that matchless productive power of machinery, which, at the date of six centuries after the Norman conquest, found Lancashire, though not a wilderness, still a comparative waste, thinly peopled, which has since covered the surface with human life and wealth; which, gathering together the rude products of that clime, diffuses them as comforts and elegancies to every race—the material for a printed calico worn by the ploughman's wife at 6d. a yard being cotton from America, indigo from Asia, madder from Europe, and gum from Africa; a power of production which attracts, by the abundance of the merchandize it creates, the luxuries of all the world in exchange, which in Lancashire and elsewhere in the kingdom gives an ability to bear taxation that in turn confers on Britain a military and naval strength that withstood the most successful commander that ever led armies to battle, his armies sustained by the plunder of all Europe; a power of production and financial strength which endorsed the bills of nearly every European nation opposed to France, and gave them subsidies in addition, from British taxes, to induce them to rise against their invader, when prostrate at his feet; a power which, more recently, when the nations were shaken by revolution, gave firmness to Britain, as it this day enables our Queen to move among a free people with a sense of safety and joyousness of welcome unknown to any other Sovereign. Such are the triumphs of industry, the conquests of science, whose fields of success are found through all Britain, but in greater number in Lancashire than elsewhere—such the high services to civilisation which industry and science have rendered.

A. S.



ROYAL THRONE IN THE EXCHANGE AT MANCHESTER.

THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.

This gentleman, upon whom her Majesty has just conferred the honour of knighthood, is the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Potter, an extensive Manchester merchant and philanthropist. Sir Thomas Potter was the first mayor elected after the grant of the charter of incorporation, in November, 1838 9, and was called upon to fill the chair a second time during the year 1839-40, when he received a similar distinction to that which his son has just now obtained at the hands of the Sovereign, during his year of office. Immediately upon the death of his father, Sir John Potter was unanimously elected to fill the vacated office of alderman, rather as a mark of respect to the memory of the father than from anything which had then been accomplished by his son. Sir John not having, up to this time, taken any very active part in public business. In November, 1848 (although one of the youngest members of the corporation), Sir John Potter was elected Mayor; and in the following November he was unanimously requested to allow himself to be a second time nominated and elected to the same office. During the whole period, Sir John Potter has given the greatest satisfaction to his fellow-towns-

ARCH OF WELCOME AT BIRKENSHAGH.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT WORSLEY.

r he way in which he has discharged his public duties. In addition
, his hospitality has been unbounded. All classes and parties in
n and politics have been assembled around his table, and the best
e feeling has been, by these pleasing and judicious associations,
d throughout the borough, in which there has, probably, never
existed so little party asperity as at the present time. The pre-
ayor took a most active part in the promotion of the Prince
rt's proposition of the Exhibition of all Nations. As vice-chairman
local committee in Manchester, he devoted much time and labour in
ng its success. A large portion of the amount subscribed was obtained
exertions, and he w llingly put down his name as one of the gua-
es for any possible deficiency. Sir John Potter has also entitled
f to the gratitude of all parties by his successful exertions to se-
the establishment of a free library in Manchester. Sir John Potter
been the means, directly or indirectly, of obtaining subscriptions for
£9000, and a handsome new building has already been erected,
, it is anticipated, will be formally opened and presented to the
ation before the expiration of the present year. The estima-
n which Sir John Potter is deservedly held for his public ser-
was more satisfactorily demonstrated by his having been elected
the office of Mayor for the third time, during the present year. It

R. JOHN POTTER, MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.—FROM A PHOTO-GRAPH BY MR. AKERS, OF MANCHESTER.

ever be a source of satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, that, by the
election, the honour which the Queen has been pleased to confer
the chief magistrate and representative of Manchester, has devolved
one by whom it has been well earned by his great sacrifices for the
ic service.

ATE PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER

a magnificent Testimonial originated with a number of gentlemen of
achester, who were desirous, before Mr. Potter should clear his third
r's mayoralty, to present him with some mark of respect and esteem,
a grateful memorial of his public services. A subscription was
ed for this purpose, to which 590 subscribers contributed about
50; and the Mayor's wishes being consulted, an order was given for
rge and handsome service of plate.

he service, or rather services, of plate—for there are both dinner
tea services—have been supplied by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell
e Storr, Mortimer, and Hunt), of London and Manchester,
ersmiths to the Queen, &c. It is wholly new, from designs made
ressly for this purpose, by their able artist, Alfred Brown. Exclu-
of spoons and forks, the services include nearly fifty pieces. Of the
ner-service, five piece may be regarded as ornamental standards on
table—a centre candelabrum, of seven lights; two smaller candela-
a, of five lights each; and two *surtouts montices*, or stands for
t, &c. The ce tral candelabrum stands 36 inches high, and from
it to light is about 20 inches across. It has a triangular base or
ood, the feet of which are formed to resemble that beautiful shell, the
dian olam. Springing from these shells are bold and elegant scrolls,
rnished and frosted silver, and richly chased. These terminate
wards in acanthus leaves, palm branches, and what resemble the
ves and blossoms of the lily of the valley, which form a graceful
order for the upper surface or plateau of the tripod. On the three sides of the triangular base are as many scroll-bordered shields or tablets, of which the one in front is filled by the following inscription, neatly engraved:—

Presented, with a service of plate, of the value of a thousand guineas, to John Potter, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, in the third year of his Mayoralty, by 590 of the nobility, clergy, bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of the borough and neighbourhood, as an expression of their high sense of the valuable and efficient public services rendered during his extended term of office.—22nd September, 1851.

The shields on the other two faces will both be filled up, one with the corporate arms of Manchester, with the motto "Concilio et labore;" the other with the arms of the Mayor. At the base are two stags and a stately tree, with scrolls instead of branches; seven scrolls terminate in a broad leaf in a tulip-cut form, and seven branches are for l ghts: beneath the lowest curve of each branch is a pendant cluster of grapes, with vine leaves and tendrils, the upper portion of this centre-piece being removable for an épergne dish.

COLLARS AND JEWEL OF THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.

PART OF A SERVICE OF PLATE PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.

The two smaller candelabra are each 26 inches in height, the lights are 15 inches across, and each piece is for five lights. These, in design and style, are similar in almost every respect to the centre-piece, wanting only the two deer and the inscription, though, like the larger piece, they have three shields on the tripod, for armorial bearings, &c. The two *cassettes montées*, which stand 22 inches high, and measure 12 inches across, are a species of épergne, without glass, and having the largest receptacle at the foot instead of the top—a silver basket, of open trellis-work, resting upon three scroll feet. In the centre of the basket is a small grassy mound, in frosted and chased work, from which springs the stem of a vine, gracefully and naturally curled and twisted, with tendrils. At various points of the stem are branches, in cup-like forms, for holding fruit; clusters of grapes in burnished silver hanging from the supports. The whole is richly frosted and chased.

The more solid and useful portions of the service are of elegant form; the prevailing ornamentation throughout consisting of a graceful and effective combination of scrolls, with acanthus leaves, and borders of what are called "the reed and band" pattern. A bundle of reeds is tied round and across by a band; presenting a modification of the bundle of rods or fasces, similarly bound, which used to be borne by the Roman lictors of old, with an axe in the midst. Of two elegantly-shaped oval soup tureens, the handles consist of these reeds and bands (springing from acanthus leaves), and the same ornaments border the edge of the tureens, where the lid fits; and an arched handle, by which to raise the lid, is also thus formed. Four silver sauce-boats, of elegant shape, have scroll feet and handles, with banded reed borders. The bread-basket is of large size, with swivel handle of light scrolls; the border in ten swells of banded reeds. Two ten-inch silver waiters are curved octagons, with banded reed borders, the plateau being engraved in elegant scrollwork. Eight salt-cellars are irregular hexagons, having three large and three small curved sides: they have the reed-bound border. A 23-inch oval meat dish has a similar border in four curves; and so have one 20-inch and two 18-inch oval dishes of the same kind. For these four dishes covers are furnished, the two larger double domed, and the two smaller fluted; each having the Mayor's crest engraved on the side. A cruet-frame with eight glasses, the sides perforated in an arabesque trellis-work; and a pair of silver grape scissors, complete this service.

The breakfast or tea service is the first piece resembling some of the bottle-gourds; the design, pattern, or style is a sort of arabesque or moresque, in "dotted engraving." The four principal pieces are divided longitudinally into broad bands, decorated alternately, one with a sort of arabesque trellis-work, the other with a Moorish pattern.

Of the execution of this superb Testimonial, we need only say that the artistic design has been admirably rendered throughout. The plate was shown to the subscribers and the public previous to the presentation, which took place at a banquet given in the Music Saloon of the Albion Hotel, on September 22: James Aspinall Turner, Esq., in the chair. The act of presentation took place at the close of the chairman's speech proposing the health of the Mayor of Manchester, when the curtains which had concealed the beauffet full of plate were drawn aside, and the elegant service, relieved by a background of purple velvet, were seen in full splendour.

THE MAYORALTY INSIGNIA.

The collar is an inch and a quarter wide, with the arms of Manchester in enamel, the rose of Lancaster alternating with the "S," and a fine, knot device, and in the centre a beautiful scroll, with medallion, in relief, of Commerce. From this is suspended a badge, bearing in the centre the arms of Manchester in high relief, and enamelled on a crimson ground, with a ribbon of purple enamel, and the motto "Concilio et labore," formed in diamonds. A rich gold border in the cinque-cento style, with diamondwerks of the rose, thistle, and shamrock around. This ornament can be worn without the collar, attached by a small ribbon, in the same way as a military order. These elegant insignia have been manufactured by Mr. John Hall, King-street, Manchester.

THE QUEEN'S LODGING-PLACES IN LANCASHIRE.—CROXTETH AND WORSLEY.

BY ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE.

CROXTETH HALL, the seat of the Earl of Sefton, is four miles east of Liverpool. Of it or of the Molyneux family, who have been connected with the estate for nearly seven hundred years, there is not much to be said which is of present interest. The name of Molyneux is said to express, in the Norman dialect (now obsolete), the original occupation of the family—that of a miller. They were people of note in their first appearance in England, but for some three hundred years they added to the profession of chivalry and the governance of Liverpool Castle, the useful service of grinding the corn of Liverpool, not without a considerable multocage, which always accompanied the office.

Croxteth, now in part the most densely peopled district of Liverpool, but in part re-cued as a park of recreation by Mr. Yates, a retired merchant, was occupied by the Molyneux family, as sub tenants of the "honour of Lancaster," when King John purchased their interest to make a hunting station of it. They then got Croxteth, or part of it, in ex hange. Two hundred and fifty years afterwards they again acquired Toxte.h, and still hold some of it at a great profit in ground-rents.

Liverpool Heath, upon which now stands St. George's Hall, the Railway Station, and busy streets adjoining, was often invaded by this powerful family, and would have been alienated as private property from the corporation of Liverpool, to whom its enormous ground-rents now belong, had not the more powerful family of the Stanleys given their support to the corporation. In the reign of Charles II. a lawsuit was raised between the Molyneux and the town as to the right to the port dues and rates; this was decided for the town, and cut off that family domination which had disturbed and oppressed Liverpool for four centuries. From that time the wise management and interest of the port being in the hands of the townspeople, and other circumstances being favourable, the trade and town began to rise. Since that day of separation, also, the two interests of Croxteth and Liverpool have been friendly and reciprocal.

A walk, or drive, or ride to Croxteth, about four miles, is a common and delightful excursion from Liverpool. In summer there are walks and paths among trees and meadows; and in winter, the meadows being laid under water, there is much skating, curling, and other ice games, as is, probably, seen nowhere else in England.

WORSLEY AND THE BRIDGEWATER ESTATE.

Worsley, which lodged her Majesty after she left Croxteth, is situated about five miles west of Manchester, and is a place of surpassing interest, as the centre of the famous Bridgewater estate: that canal upon which the Queen passed from Patricroft Railway station to Worsley Hall, is a part of the "Bridgewater navigation." Travellers at the spot are reminded of it by seeing prominently before them the words "Bridgewater Foundry," the great works of Naysmyth, Gaskell, and Co. But many persons walk by the side of that dull water, or cross it by the thundering train, or are drawn upon it in the packet-boats, who do not know it has a history—who do not know it is itself the head line of the opening chapter of the greatest epoch of the world's history, the epoch of the conquests of science. Nor do they know, as they see Worsley, with princely front, looking south upon Chat Moss and Cheshire, and down upon them, and over to the blue hills of seven counties, that underneath those green sloped spinnies, the mansion, the gardens, and property about Bolton, obtained only with a view to coals, have, in recent times, given the Worsley family a political influence at Bolton, which not even the achievements of the Anti-Corn Law League in the registration courts could overturn. At all the contests for the county, which enlisted Worsley on one side and Manchester on the other, the polling district of Bolton gave a majority for the Manchester.

It has been said by a writer in the *Quarterly Review* (whom we shall hardly mistake in saying he is the Earl of Ellesmere, such are the particulars of the family related by him), that when the Duke of Bridgewater sadly left the Worsley property of London and the horse ring of Newmarket, those with whom he had associated doubted his sanity when they heard his only companions at Worsley in Lancashire were a land agent (Mr. Gilbert) and a millwright (Mr. Brindley). In carrying out the great canal scheme, the Duke was reduced to pecuniary straits. The writer just referred to relates, that "It is well known that at one period the Duke's credit was so low that his bill for £500 could scarcely be cashed in Liverpool. Under such difficulties Gilbert was employed to ride round the neighbouring districts of Cheshire, and borrow from farmers such small sums as could be collected from such a source. On one of these occasions he was joined by a horseman, and after some conversation the meeting ended in an exchange of their respective horses. On alighting afterwards at a lonely inn, which he had not before frequented, Gilbert was surprised to be greeted with evident and mysterious marks of recognition by the landlord, and still more so when the latter expressed a hope that his journey had been successful, and that his saddle-bags were well filled. He was unable to account for the apparent acquaintance of a total stranger with the business and object of his expedition. The mystery was solved by the discovery that he had exchanged horses with a highwayman who had infested that part of Cheshire, until that horse had become so well known, that its owner had found it convenient to take the first opportunity of procuring one less notorious."

The workings underground at Worsley are on four levels, with canals through them: the main line 9 feet high and 9 feet wide; the water 6 feet deep. Two levels are respectively 86 yards and 33 yards below the main line; the fourth level is 57 yards above that.

Two of these levels were united by an inclined plane by Mr. Gilbert (who was more intimately connected with the Bridgewater canals than he has obtained fame or credit for), some years after the death of Mr. Brindley, the Duke's first and famous engineer. This was in 1795. Brindley was bred a millwright, and while yet an apprentice showed his skill in improving the silk mill at Congleton, Cheshire. When he first took employment under the Duke, he required only half-a-crown a day; and contracted, or rather offered to contract, for three years at a guinea a week. When any difficulty occurred which he could not easily overcome, he was accustomed to take to his bed and remain without interruption until he had devised means to accomplish the object designed.

Before the canals to Salford and Manchester, crossing the river Irwell by the Barton-bridge Aqueduct, were completed, a much greater scheme was planned by the Duke, which, by the incurrence of some privation on his part, at least the observance of a severe personal economy, was carried out in five years. This was a canal running through Cheshire, parallel to the river Mersey as far as Runcorn, to meet the tidal water from Liverpool. It is on a level all the way, nearly thirty miles; is carried over the river by aqueduct, and descends into the navigable Mersey by locks at Runcorn. The water carriage between Liverpool and Manchester, in rivalry with the imperfect navigation of the Irwell and Mersey. When the Duke began this, the price of carriage by the river navigation was 12s. a ton between the two towns, while that of land carriage was 40s.; the usual charge for 6s. a ton.

In 1774 he started two packet-boats, which were towed daily from Manchester to Warrington (about half-way to Liverpool) and back again; the larger carrying 120, the other 80 passengers, at the easy rate of 1s., 6d., and 2s. 6d. each for the passage, according to the class of cabins occupied. These packets were esteemed to be a great public convenience. This may be estimated now by reference to the other conditions of travelling between Manchester and Liverpool at that time. In 1773, the "Diligence" set out from Manchester, at six o'clock in the morning, passengers breakfasting at Irlam, dining at Warrington, taking tea at Prescot, and arriving at nightfall in Liverpool. This journey now occupies from one to two hours by railway.

It may be imagined that the railway between Liverpool and Manchester, opened in 1830, was unsupported by the Bridgewater Trust-interest. The opposition was overcome by allotting 1000 shares to the Trust, and the nomination of three directors to the board. This done, the Marquis of Stafford, principal trustee, facilitated the passage of the bill through Parliament by all his great influence, without which it could hardly have passed.

About half-way between Liverpool and Manchester, this railway passes the insignificant town of Newton-in-the-Willows, at that time the family borough of the Blackburns, giving two members to Parliament. Mr. Prentice, of Manchester, in his "Historical Recollections," recently published, says, "I recollect, when passing over it (the railway) for the first time, I said to a friend, 'Parliamentary reform must follow soon after the opening of this road. A million of persons will pass over it this year, and see that hitherto unseen little village of Newton; and they must be convinced of the absurdity of its sending two members to Parliament, while Manchester sends none.'"

But Newton, though a family borough of the Leglis and Blackburns, returned at one time a sturdy opponent of Government, for the long period of thirty-seven years—Mr. Shippen, the Joseph Hume of Parliament, so famous in Sir Robert Walpole's time. An anecdote of this gentlemen was circulated a century ago, shamelessly of the frugal habits of nearly all the Lancashire gentlemen of that time. Sir Robert Walpole having said, from experience, that "every man had his price," endeavoured to discover what the price of Mr. Shippen might be. Calling at his lodgings, with the design of discovering his domestic style of life, and intending to be generous, he found that Mr. Shippen was not within, but would be home to dinner. "What have you got for dinner?" asked the Prime Minister. "Do you think I may take the liberty to wait to share it with Shippen?" "A shoulder of mutton was the reply." "What will you have to-morrow?" "The mutton cold." "And what next day?" "The remainder of the mutton made into broth." "And what after the mutton is done?" "The broth and jannock." (Lancashire bread made of oatmeal.) Sir Robert turned away, and, meeting a confidential friend, said it was hopeless to make terms with a Lancashire Jacobite who lived on broth and jannock!

The great Duke of Bridgewater did not interfere much in politics; his relation, the Marquis of Stafford, held his proxy, and it was generally used in favour of the Whigs previous to the war with France. In Lancashire, his political influence weighted the scale of the Earl of Derby's family.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(*Continued from page 185.*)

Date.	Day of the Week.	Number of Persons paying at the doors.	Amount received at the Doors.	Estimated Number of Persons entering with Season Tickets.	Total Number who enter the Building.	Largest Number present in the Building at any one time.
		Number.	£ s. d.		Total number of visitors to date 30th Sept., 4,926,509.	
Sept.	1 Monday	49,309	2,465 9 6	994	50,303	43,179 3 o'clock.
	2 Tuesday	48,150	2,407 15 6	2,721	49,866	42,183 3 o'clock.
	3 Wednesday	41,512	2,075 12 6	3,505	41,917	36,053 3
	4 Thursday	12,21	1,01 7 6	2,6	14,899	12,7 3
	5 Friday	12,1	1,03 7 6	2,6	15,726	13,4 3
	6 Saturday	9,960	1,196 5 0	3,0	13,672	11,8 3
		204,123	10,243 3 6	16,15	4,421,122	
	8 Monday	5,3	2,27 17 6	1,16	56,858	48,813 3 o'clock
	9 Tuesday	7,5	2,37 1 6	2,3	59,815	50,931 3
	10 Wednesday	47,0	2,35 5 0	2,20	51,204	43,973 3
	11 Thursday	5,72	1,1 7 6	2,6	8,327	7,151 3
	12 Friday	10,5	1,1 7 6	2,6	12,929	11,098 3
	13 Saturday	1,0	1,51 1 0	4,0	16,273	14,0 1
		336,5	3,93 18 0	13,37	734,032	
					4,874,154	
	15 Monday	18,5	2,31 10 6	1,8	60,07	51,58 2 o'clock.
	16 Tuesday	4,0	2,04 1 6	2,6	6,6	34,2 3
	17 Wednesday	30,6	1,50 1 6	2,6	3,2	11,47
	18 Thursday	10,20	2,10 15 6	2,6	15,4	13,2 3
	19 Friday	17,81	2,27 2 0	3,7	24,8	20,5 3
	20 Saturday	12,85	1,64 13 0	4,0	17,66	15,02 1
		7,5	15,04 17 0	17,6	4,947,61	
	22 Monday	17,2	2,8 3 6	2,6	22,34	50,16 2 o'clock.
	23 Tuesday	57,6	2,89 7 6	3,1	60,8	48,6 3
	24 Wednesday	5,6	2,80 2 6	3,0	8,6	6,6 3
	25 Thursday	1,1	1,05 14 6	2,6	3,6	2,6 3
	26 Friday	10,0	2,00 5 0	3,0	13,0	10,6 3
	27 Saturday	11,7	1,58 3 6	3,6	16,3	13,6 3
		104,5	15,00 1 0	20,1	5,122,61	
	29 Monday	12,0	1,2 15 0	2,0	16,6	13,0 3 o'clock
	30 Tuesday	5,6	2,8 1 6	2,6	10,2	8,0 3
Oct.	1 Wednesday	56,6	2,80 1 0	3,0	59,6	45,0 3
	2 Thursday	15,0	3,00 0 0	3,0	21,0	16,0 3
	3 Friday	1,7	3,35 3 0	3,2	31,5	25,0 3
	4 Saturday	11,5	2,30 11 6	2,6	29,6	23,6 3
		106,8	16,72 11 6	21,0	5,372,81	
					5,146,7	
	6 Monday	103,5	5,17 6 0	4,2	127,8	88,2 2 o'clock.
	7 Tuesday	61,6	3,31 10 6	3,2	69,9	48,2 2
	8 Wednesday	105,0	5,2 10 0	4,0	6,0	5
	9 Thursday	85,7	4,24 7 6	3,6	90,3	7,3 3
	10 Friday	3,3	4,16 4 6	3,6	7,9	5,7 3
	11 Saturday	38,7	3,9 13 6	3,2	45,9	32,9 3
		4,1	25,4 11	2,0	6,0	

JAMES WAVE, *Registrar.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE EARL OF ROSSE, LL.D., K.P.,

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, ROYAL COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM PARSONS, third Earl of Rosse, born at Birr Castle, King's County, Ireland, in July of 1800 was educated by private tutor; entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1818, and continued a student of the university for two years, during which he passed every examination and obtained premiums and certificates both in science and classics. He was then passed by *ad eundem* to Magdalene College, Oxford, where he took his first class in mathematics in 1822. In 1831 he was elected member of Parliament for the King's County, for which he sat until 1841; but his time was chiefly devoted to mathematics, astronomy, and the physical sciences. In 1826 he first turned his attention to mechanics, and constructed an engine in which compressed air was made to serve in the stead of steam. About the same time he built his foundries, &c., and began to direct his attention to the improvement of telescopes. His first large reflector was set up in his lawn in 1831. The speculum for the largest telescope was cast in April, 1842, which at the time we gave a full description. The progress of discovery with this magnificent instrument has been annually recorded in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society, and at the annual meetings of the British Association.

His Lordship succeeded his father in 1841, was elected a representative Peer in 1845, and President of the Royal Society, on the retirement of the Marquis of Northampton, in 1849.

In 1836 his Lordship married the eldest daughter of the late J. Palmer Field, of Heston Hall, Yorkshire, and has by her a son, Lawrence Lord Oxmantown, and several other children.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Claudet.

THOMAS BAZLEY, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT OF THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. ROYAL COMMISSIONER.

THE President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, eldest son of Thomas Bazley, was born at Gilow, near Bolton, in the May of 1797, educated at Bolton Grammar School, of which the Rev. Dr. Wilson was then headmaster, and when about fifteen years of age was apprenticed to learn cotton spinning in the factory of Ainsworth and Co., previously to Sir Robert Peel and Co., when the father of the late Baronet was head of the firm.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Bazley began business on his own account at Bolton, and in 1832 removed to Manchester.

The firm of Gardiner and Bazley, of which he is now the leading member, have two mills in Manchester spinning fine cotton yarn, and two others at Halliwell, near Bolton, employed, one in same yarn spinning, and one in doubling into lace, Lisle, and sewing thread the products of the other three. They have upwards of 160,000 spinning and doubling spindles, employ 1400 hands, and may be said to have dependant upon them about 4000 persons. They have established in connexion with their factories schools and a lecture and reading-room.

Mr. Bazley was director of the Chamber of Commerce, in the December of 1838, when Mr. J. B. Smith, now M.P. for the Stirling Burghs, brought forward his motion for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws, and, on the resignation of the directors, was the only one of the old who had a place on the new direction. He was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn Law Association and of the council of the League; and in 1839 went with Richard Cobden and the late John Brooks, whose earnestness and liberality in the cause of the enfranchisement of commerce were unsurpassed, to Liverpool, to open there the Free Trade campaign. The meeting was held in the Music Hall, and on that occasion Mr. Bazley made his first public speech.

Having held previously the office of Vice-president, he was elected President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1845, and in that capacity received and issued a remarkable letter from the late Sir Robert Peel, stating his satisfaction at the cessation of agitation in the manufacturing districts, and expressing the hope that, now Free Trade was accomplished, all classes of industry would become united in harmonious efforts for the prosperity of all; and at one of the first meetings of the Royal Commissioners, in 1850, Sir Robert Peel speaking of the beneficial results of Free Trade, Mr. Bazley stated that he had never known the working people of Lancashire and Yorkshire so well employed, prosperous, and contented, and in the enjoyment of so many of the comforts of life. Sir Robert's reply is worthy of note: "he was glad to be pleased to hear it, and he hoped the people would keep what they had got."

In 1838, Mr. Bazley married Eliza, daughter of Sebastian Nash, Esq., and has by her a son, who is now at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in short'y to enter upon business with his father.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, BART.

THE subject of our memoir, eldest grandson of the late Baronet, and son of Henry S. Northcote, Esq., formerly member for Haytesbury, by Agnes, daughter and heiress of Thomas Cockburn of the East India Company's service, was born at Exeter, May 27, 1818, was sent to Eton in 1831, and was a pupil there of the Rev. Edward Coleridge. In 1836, he entered Baliol College, Oxford; was elected to a scholarship in the same year, and in 1839 took first class in classics, and the degree of B.A. He entered the Inner Temple in 1840, and was called to the Bar, but never practised. In 1842 he was appointed secretary to Mr. Gladstone, then Vice-President, and afterwards, in May, 1843, President of the Board of Trade. In February 1845, on Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the Government, on the Maynooth Grant question, Mr. Northcote was appointed private assistant to the Board of Trade. Mr. Gladstone again taking office as Colonial Secretary in December, 1845, Mr. Northcote once more became his secretary, and, on the resignation of the Peel Ministry, in 1846, resumed his duties at the Board of Trade, in which he continued until the summer of 1850, acting also as one of the committee of management of the School of Design, on which he was placed in 1847.

On the issue of the Royal Commission, Mr. Northcote was appointed joint secretary with Mr. Scott Russell.

In 1849, a short review of the history of the Navigation Laws, published during the progress of the Government measure through Parliament, and which abounded with important facts in favour of free seas, was attributed to Mr. Northcote.

In the summer of 1850, Mr. Northcote resigned his office at the Board of Trade.

In the March of 1851, Mr. Northcote succeeded to the title.

In August, 1843, the hon. Bart. married Cecilia, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Farrer, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn-fields, and has by her three sons and a daughter. At Christmas, 1850, he was appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Devon.

CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, ESQ

MR. DILKE, only son of C. W. Dilke, Esq., by Maria Dover, daughter of Edward Walker, Esq., of the East India Company's service, was born in London, in February, 1810; at nine years of age Mr. W. Dilke was sent to Westminster school, and when about sixteen had reached the sixth or highest form. Being too young for the University, Mr. W. Dilke went with his father to Italy, where he remained at Florence, under the care of an English Literary friend, for eighteen months. On his return to England, in 1826, he entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and in 1834 took his degree of B.C.L. in the year 1840. Mr. Dilke married Mary, the only child of Captain William Chatfield. Mr. and Mrs. Dilke have, we believe, two children, Charles Wentworth and Ashton Wentworth.

In 1831 Mr. Dilke's father became proprietor of the *Athenæum*; and the subject of our memoir, from the time of his leaving the University until the retirement of Mr. Dilke, sen., from the active duties of editor, gave his attention to the Journal.

In 1844, Mr. Dilke became a member of the Society of Arts, and in the first year of his membership was elected upon the council, on which he continued until the autumn of 1850, finding his time was too fully occupied by the *Athenæum*, he retired.

In 1844 he was one of the ten or twelve members of the Society of Arts who subscribed ten guineas each for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling throughout the country with regard to a Great Exhibition of British manufactures; and, amongst other gentlemen who came forward on that occasion, the names of Robert Stephenson and Mr. Fothergill Cooke deserve particular mention. The former offered the loan of £1000, the latter of £500, towards the accomplishment of the then prospective Exhibition. In 1849 Mr. Dilke was again elected a member of the council of the Society of Arts, and shortly afterwards one of the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition, his constant engagements upon which again obliged him to resign his seat at the council of the society.

HENRY COLE, ESQ.

THE subject of our memoir, eldest son of Captain Cole, was born at Bath, on the 15th of July, 1808, and in right of the estates which his ancestor, Thomas Lockington, treasurer in the early part of the seventeenth century, had bequeathed to Christ's Hospital, was educated at that institution, where he obtained the rank of Deputy Grecian, and was therefore next in distinction to being passed on to the university, in which case he would have entered the Church. At the age of fifteen, however, he left the school, and entered the public service as a clerk in the Record Commission, under Sir Francis Palgrave, present Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

With Mr. Charles Buller, he was active in promoting the reform of the Record Commission; and, upon the re-organisation of the system of keeping o r public records, he was appointed an Assistant Keeper, on the recommendation of the late Lord Langdale, an office which he at present holds without salary. During the inquiries into the Record Commission in 1836, he published a pamphlet pointing out the defective mode of taking evidence by committees, and suggested remedies which the late Sir Robert Peel brought before the House of Commons, and which were adopted. Subsequently Mr. Cole wrote an article in the *Westminster Review*, showing the defects inherent in committees consisting of large numbers, and the result of this paper was to cause election committees to be reduced to five, and the number on other committees limited to eleven.

In 1837, jointly with Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Cole attempted to establish a threepenny weekly newspaper, "The Guide;" but was compelled to abandon the project after an effort of three months.

In 1838, he was requested by a committee of merchants (of which Mr. Joshua Bates was chairman, and Mr. George Moffatt treasurer, and which was organised for the purpose of carrying the Penny Postage measure) to act as their secretary, and for two years he served in that capacity; and on the success of the measure, and after having been awarded one of the four prizes of £100 for suggesting cheap postage stamps, &c. offered by the Government, was appointed by the Treasury to assist Mr. Rowland Hill, at the Treasury, in the practical introduction of the system. He was the author of several pamphlets and reviews on the postage question.

In 1833, Mr. Cole published King Henry VIII.'s Scheme of Bishoprics, with notices of the state of education at the period of the Reformation; and in the same year, he wrote an article in the *Westminster Review* on "Wood-engraving," in which he pointed out that occupation as one suitable for women. The suggestion was soon afterwards adopted at the Government School of Design, at Somerset House, where a wood-engraving class for girls was established. This circumstance served to fix the attention of Mr. Cole on the School of Design and its practical importance to manufactures, and afterwards led him to endeavour to connect the best artists with the best manufacturers, who jointly produced a series of works known as "Summerly's Art manufactures." The name, however, took its rise in connexion with a handbook on Hampton Court, in 1841, which was followed by similar handbooks on Westminster Abbey, Rochester, Canterbury, and other places, the illustrations for which were entirely engraved by ladies. Mr. Cole also published several handbooks on the National Gallery—one at the price of a penny, in order to test Mr. Joseph Hume's assertion and the Government doubts, whether a cheap catalogue were possible; and the result of this competition with the official shilling catalogue was the production of a far more correct and enlarged official account at fourpence. An extensive series of charts to the Metropolitan railways were published by him as "Felix Summerly."

In 1846 Mr. Cole became a member of the Society of Arts, which had begun to revive from its lowest point, owing to the exertions of Mr. Scott Russell. The number of contributing members then on the books scarcely exceeded 500. Mr. Cole submitted various suggestions to the council for increasing the efficiency of the Society, especially in the direction of manufacturing art; and generally to promote the combination of improved art with manufactures. In 1847 Mr. Cole became a member of the council of the Society; and, amidst much indifference, he essentially aided in reviving the exhibition of manufactures which took place in that year, and which was the first in the Society in which manufactures, as distinguished from machinery, were the chief feature.

In the autumn of 1848 Mr. Cole was commissioned by the Board of Trade to report on the best means of increasing the efficiency of the schools of design; but, after presenting these reports, found himself under the necessity of relinquishing the appointment.

In 1849, a selection of manufactures of the Society of Arts was held in 1849, with increased success. For the purpose of witnessing the working of the French Exposition held in that year in Paris, Mr. Cole went there accompanied by Mr. Wyatt, and upon his return was summoned to attend, with Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Thos. Cubitt, at Buckingham Palace, to hear the views of his Royal Highness Prince Albert in respect to the Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Fuller, also a member of council of the Society, having expressed a confidence that he could find a capitalist who would be willing to aid the Exhibition with sufficient pecuniary assistance, was afterwards, by permission of the Prince, invited to accompany these gentlemen. The result of this and the several subsequent meetings we have already given in the memoirs of his Royal Highness and Mr. Scott Russell. Mr. Cole forthwith proceeded to visit the manufacturing districts, to obtain the co-operation of manufacturers, and attended several meetings to explain the views of the Prince. Mr. Cole was named by the Society of Arts as one of the Executive Committee, on their behalf; and, before the appointment of the Royal Commissioners, was actively engaged in all the preliminary arrangements.

Foreseeing that the public, if they identified themselves with the Exhibition, would naturally prefer to carry it out by their own means, he obtained the insertion of a clause in the contract with Messrs. Munday, by which it was provided that it might be determined, if it should be the popular wish to cancel it.

Upon the appointment of the Royal Commission, he obtained leave of absence from his duties in the Record Office, abandoning, for the time, his official salary.

As a member of the Executive of the Royal Commission, the apportionment of space, and the arrangement of the articles in the Exhibition, have constituted his particular duties, in which he was most materially assisted by Mr. Owen Jones and Captain Owen. With the assistance of Mr. Wallis, Mr. Cole superintended the general arrangements of the manufactures; and, at the request of the contractors for printing the Catalogue, and with the permission of Prince Albert, he wrote the introduction to the larger Catalogue, which presents a brief history of the undertaking.

Since August, 1849, Mr. Cole has been incessantly occupied with the Exhibition. He is now chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts, and its numbers considerably exceed 1000 members.

In 1850, Mr. Cole married Marian Fairman, daughter of the late William Andrew Bond, of Ashford, Kent, by whom he has six children.

Our portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Claudet.

MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT, ESQ.

Mr. Wyatt, youngest son of Matthew Wyatt, Esq., the well-known Police Magistrate of Lambeth-street Police Court, born July, 1820, at Rowde, near Devizes, was educated at Mr. Bigg's school in that town; and at the age of sixteen entered the office of his brother, Thomas Henry Wyatt, architect to the Institution of Civil Engineers, Middlesex Hospital, Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Society, &c. His earliest studies were devoted to the combination of art with manufactures, not only in his own special department, but in the most extended application. In 1836 he received a prize for an essay from the Architectural Society. In the practical department of his profession he acquired considerable experience from acting for several years as his brother's sole assistant in managing the duties of one of the largest metropolitan district surveyorships; and after the completion of an unusually long course of professional preparation, he left England in the October of 1844 for the Continent, where for upwards of two years he devoted himself to the study of the principal monuments of art and antiquity in France, Germany, and Italy. During his residence abroad he forwarded some drawings to England, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy, and received highly favourable notices in the public journals. At Christmas, 1846, Mr. Wyatt returned to England, and brought with him a large and valuable collection of sketches, amongst which were a carefully-finished series of studies of the geometrical mosaics of the middle ages, selected from the principal basilicas and churches of Italy and Sicily. The interest excited by these sketches, and the valuable facts illustrative of the history of mosaic-work which they contained, led to a determination, collected at the same time, induced Mr. Wyatt to read papers, in illustration of the subject, to the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Archæological Institute, and the Society of Arts. The drawings were subsequently published in a series of coloured lithographs, by Day and Son, reproducing with great accuracy the rich effect of design and colour in the original.

In 1848 Mr. Wyatt undertook the arrangement and decoration of the Adelphi Theatre, and about the same period bestowed a large amount of time and attention on an elaborate work upon artistic designs in metal, the carefully coloured illustrations of which are mostly from his own hand.

In 1849, on the occasion of the Exposition of Industry at Paris, Mr. Wyatt was selected by the Society of Arts to visit Paris, for the purpose of reporting upon the exhibition. In the report, which afforded much valuable information, Mr. Wyatt gave, by way of introduction, a complete history of the origin and progress of the French industrial expositions. On his return to England, Mr. Wyatt found, that, in his absence, he had been selected to occupy the position of secretary to those members of the Society of Arts who had set on foot the project of the Great Exhibition. Travelling with them in the prosecution of the inquiries entrusted to them by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Mr. Wyatt visited, during the months of August and September, 1849, the chief seats of manufacture in the kingdom, and assisted in the collection of the mass of information which subsequently formed the basis of many arrangements. On the issue of the Royal Commission, Jan. 3, 1850, Mr. Wyatt was formally confirmed in his appointment; and from that period until the middle of April his attention was devoted to the conduct of the correspondence, and other important duties connected with the transaction of the vast and complicated business of the Executive Committee. In that month, on the reception of the competition designs for the Building, his professional attainments were made useful to the Building Committee in the analysis of the numerous plans brought under their review; and from that time until the present his services have been required in all matters connected with the Building, and he has, in conjunction with Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Wild, given his constant attention to the constructional details and practical department of the works.

WILLIAM EDMOND LOGAN, ESQ., F.R.S., F.G.S.,

DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, AND ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS REPRESENTING CANADA AT THE EXHIBITION.

THE subject of our memoir, second son of William Logan, of Clarkston, Strilingshire, was born at Montreal, Lower Canada, whither his grandfather had emigrated from Scotland in the April of 1793. He was educated at Dr. Shakel's, of Montreal; and in 1813 was sent from Canada to the High School of Edinburgh, and attended the class of Mr. Pillans, then rector of the school, now one of the professors of the University. In 1817 he quitted the University, and entered the counting-house of his uncle, Mr. Hart Logan, late M.P. for East Suffolk, who was engaged in the general Canadian trade. In 1823 he became a partner in the firm, and in the same year paid a visit to Canada.

Subsequently his uncle formed a commercial connexion with Mr. Starling Benson, and jointly with him became largely engaged in the working of coal and smelting of copper at Swansea. In 1830 Mr. Logan retired from the Canadian business, and undertook, with Mr. Starling Benson, jun., the management of the works in Wales. This was the turning point of his life. His attention became earnestly devoted to the examination of the coal-field of South Wales; and for several years, with the exception of a three months' travel through France, Spain, and Portugal, he gave every moment that could be spared from actual business to a detailed survey of about one half of the South Wales coal-field, and which comprehended the entire country from South Valley to Carmarthen Bay. About the same time he became a Fellow of the Geological Society; and in 1837, having almost completed, exhibited, at the meeting of the British Association in Liverpool, his coal-field map, on which were marked the distribution of the several workable seams, their faults and dislocations, and read a paper to the geological section chiefly on the subject of the dislocations. He soon after presented the map to Sir Henry de la Beche, for the use of the Government Geological Survey, and on examination it was found so accurate that it was adopted without the slightest alteration, and now forms part of the published sheets of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

In 1838 his uncle died; and in the following year Mr. Logan went to Canada, and employed the intervals of business in making a collection of birds and insects, which he presented to the Swansea institution.

On his way back to England, he visited the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, and the bituminous fields of Nova Scotia; and, upon examination, found the most complete confirmation of the views he had previously propounded in the paper read to the Geological Society.

In 1839 the Welch Smelting Works were sold, and Mr. Logan retired from the trade.

In 1840, the Canadian Government voted a sum of £1200 for a geological survey of Canada, and sent the name of Mr. Logan to the Home Government as the most competent director of the survey. The appointment was at once offered him by Lord Stanley, then at the head of the Colonial Office, and accepted by Mr. Logan, who, in August, 1842, re-crossed the Atlantic, and spent the remainder of the season in making a preliminary reconnaissance, "with the view of recommending such a plan of investigation as might promise to lead to the most speedy and profitable development of the mineral resources of the country."

On New Year's Day, 1843, he once more took ship for England, to complete the arrangements required by his retirement from business, and in the Spring returned to resume the labours of his survey, for which, in 1845, an act of the Canadian Legislature was passed, establishing the survey, without a single dissentient voice, for five years, and granting a fund of £1000 a year for the purpose, and which was again, with the like unanimity, renewed last year.

The area entrusted to Mr. Logan for survey consists of 330,000 square miles; and his permanent staff, of a chemist, Mr. J. S. Hunt, known as an able contributor to the *Philosophical Magazine*; one geological assistant, Mr. Alexander Murray, who for some time was in his service as a volunteer to Sir Henry de la Beche, in the English survey, and won the esteem of Sir Henry by his diligence, knowledge, and activity. He is most enthusiastic in his profession, contributes an annual report, has proved of great efficiency, and has a special exploration committed to him.

The collections of minerals, geological specimens, &c., made during the survey, are intended to form a provincial museum, those shown at the Exhibition, and which were collected within two months, on a special tour for the purpose by Mr. Logan, fairly represent the mineral economic material of the country, so far as they are known. The main part of the collection, comprising, amongst other matters, native gold, from the working of the Chaudiere Mining Company, and other parts of the district lying to the south-east of the prolongation of the Great Mountain Chain of Canada, was shown at the Montreal preliminary exhibition, in October, 1850, upon which Mr. Logan was one of the commissioners. He was afterwards nominated to proceed to England, in charge of the minerals, which he arranged in the Canadian department of the Great Exhibition. He was subsequently appointed on Jury, Class No. 1, minerals and their products, of which Sir Henry de la Beche is chairman, and M. Dufrenoy, Director of Mines in France, vice-chairman and reporter

At the late election of the Royal Society, June 5, Mr. Logan was chosen a fellow.

Our portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Claudet.

EDWARD RIDDLE, ESQ.,

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

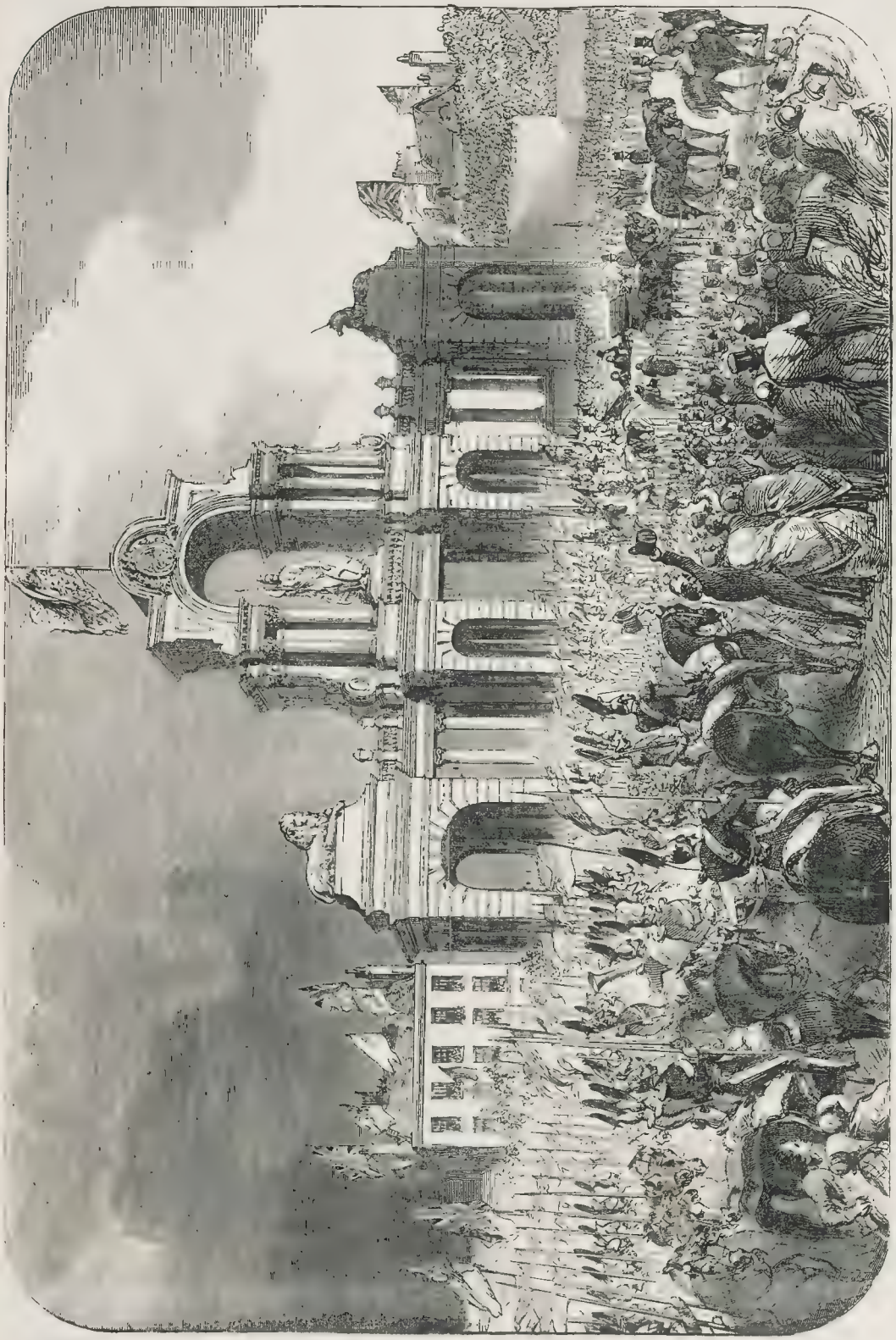
MR. RIDDLE was born in Philadelphia, in 1818. His father and mother died when he was quite a child, and he was left uneducated and entirely unprovided for. Now, however, he has one of the largest and most prosperous commission houses in the city of Boston. He is self-taught, and owes his success to his indomitable perseverance. After some time in connexion with the Great Exhibition, he was in the first instance named by the Boston Legislature a local commissioner to represent the state of Massachussets; and this becoming known, he was appointed by Daniel Webster, American Secretary of State, Commissioner to England for the United States.

DR. WOLDEMAR SEYFFARTH,

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SAXONY'S COMMISSIONER.

DR. WOLDEMAR SEYFFARTH was born at Weissenfels, a town in the Prussian duchy of Saxony, and studied the law in the University of Leipzic, where, in his 20th year, he obtained the degree of Doctor of both laws. After having been for seven years a magistrate, Dr. Seyffarth retired from office and travelled over the chief parts of Germany, France, Italy, and Switzerland, the result of which journeyings he gave in his "Reistage" (Travelling Days), 4 vols. In the year 1834 he came to England, and was united to Miss Louisa Sharpe, the well remembered member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours. He sketched London life in a novel, "Dick Brown," continued his contributions to German periodicals, and left England for Germany with his family on a visit to his father, whose death made him take up his residence at Dresden, where, in 1842, his wife died. Since then he has given himself entirely up to literature, and chiefly writing about England. Though Dr. Seyffarth had never in any way been connected with the Saxon Government, the Commissionership for the kingdom of Saxony at the Great Exhibition of 1851 was offered to and accepted by him, and has since incessantly occupied his time.

[The completion of the Series of Memoirs of the Royal and Foreign Commissioners, &c., whose Portraits appear in the Gratis Supplement published with the present Number, will be given, together with other Portraits and Memoirs, in future Gratis Supplements illustrative of the Great Exhibition.]



THE ROYAL PROCESSION AT WINDSOR BRIDGE ARCH, SALFORD.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, October 18, 1851.—Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO LANCASHIRE.

THE Royal progresses of Queen Victoria are not mere matters of form and ceremony. Wherever she goes, she takes heart and purpose with her. If she retires to the beautiful seclusion of the Highlands, or elsewhere, the people know and respect the motives which lead her to withdraw for a season from the glare and bustle, always cumbrous and often perhaps oppressive, of the Court; and their best wishes for her health and happiness follow her into her privacy. If, on the other hand, she makes a public visit to any portion of her dominions, the politician and the statesman are always well assured that she and her advisers have good reason for the selection both of the place and the time; that increased popularity will follow her footsteps, and that the Throne will acquire an additional security in the affection of the multitudes to whom she thus introduces herself. If she appear in a district where there has at any time been discontent and disaffection—as in Ireland—her presence is sufficient to remove the last lingering remnant of it, and convert it into loyalty. If she show herself where her name, virtues, and position have ever been popular, she converts popularity into enthusiasm. The sober English, and the more staid and reflective Scotch, throw off the habitual restraint and coldness of their demeanour at the mention of one of her progresses into the heart of their habitations; and the doughty men of the great commercial and manufacturing districts, which have supplied the greatest Republic in the world with its staunchest Republicans, shout with earnest approval when the apparently weak and defenceless woman who represents the monarchy of England shows herself among them, stronger and better guarded by the love of her subjects than if she had a hundred thousand soldiers in her train, or walked through her dominions with double the legions of the Emperor of Austria, or of the great Xerxes when he invaded the Grecians.

The visit which her Majesty has just paid to Lancashire is not the least interesting and significant of the many similar progresses to other parts of the empire which have signalised the present reign. It is not only the first time that a British Sovereign has ever been present, except as a travelling stranger, in the great hive of industry, which has more than any other contributed to maintain England in the foremost rank amongst the nations, and eclipsed the brilliancy of her arms by the magnificence of her commerce, and the splendour and extent of her manufactures; but it seems the natural consequence of, and the fitting and crowning grace of the Great Exhibition which has rendered the present year so memorable. The visit has been well timed and well conducted, and will long be remembered as an agreeable and auspicious circumstance, and peculiarly interesting to the most populous part of England, and by no means without importance and significance in the history of our time.

One reflection in relation to it must force itself on the attention of all who look with any degree of sagacity upon contemporary events. If the Corn-laws had not been repealed; if the great departed statesman who sacrificed his friendships and offered up his heart rather than neglect or evade his duty, had not had both the courage and the intellect to perceive the course before him; if the Anti Corn-law League had been still in existence, preaching, apparently in vain, the right of the English labourer to buy his bread at the fair market price of the world, Queen Victoria could not well have shown herself in Lancashire. The charm and appropriateness of the occasion would have been wanting. The loyalty of the people towards her, personally, might, perhaps, have been as fervent, but it would scarcely have been exhibited in so cordial and triumphant a manner as it is now, when, to use the eloquent words of Sir Robert Peel, "those who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice."

Another reflection, which possibly suggested itself to the mind of her Majesty—let us respectfully hope that it did so—is excited by the report of that most interesting of all the interesting incidents of the day—the gathering together in one place of 85,000 infant children. How much of the manufacturing and commercial greatness of England is due to the labours of these babes, of these young attendants upon that mighty worker, the steam-engine? How much of the joy of their bud-

ROYAL VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—THE QUEEN AT THE TOWN-HALL.—AREA OF THE EXCHANGE.—(SEE PAGE 482.)

ding lines is sacred to the paramount necessities of society? How much wealth in that tender season of their existence is unimpaired or ruined by the toil, which, in a happier state of circumstances, ought not to be required of infancy? And what part do the employers of all that labour perform in making some amends to the rising generation, for thus monopolising their health and strength, at a period of their lives when the mind is best fitted to receive the impressions which shall fit the immortal being for the proper enjoyment of this world, and lead to a right preparation for the next? Something, no doubt, has been done, and still more has been attempted, by individuals, as well as by the State, to pay the debt of a moral, religious, and intellectual education, to these tiny but multitudinous workers in our great hive; but no one can have looked upon that vast assemblage of babes without the sorrowful conviction that an immense deal yet remains to be done by society before it can acquit itself of neglect of duty. A Sunday-school education, which most if not all of these 85,000 infants received, is an admirable thing; but that it is of itself sufficient to fit the little recipients for the discharge of the duties of life in this busy, this scientific, this intellectual era, is what few, we suppose, will be inclined to assert. Yet, even in this respect, Lancashire will gain by comparison with other portions of the empire. The Legislature has taken the infants employed in the textile manufacture under its peculiar care, and prevented, by wise enactment, the utter destruction of their intellectual powers by the two grasping spirit of trade. In other parts of the country, the children employed in the metal, and, indeed, in all other manufactures, have no such protection against the supposed necessities of capital, and against the real cupidity of their parents or employers; and have no other such check against overwork and total ignorance of the alphabet than private benevolence, always zealous in this country, but always, of necessity, of limited operation. Let us hope, however, that at some day, not far remote, the means may be found of solving this great and difficult, and, unfortunately, most irritating question of popular education, and that the children of England may have as good a chance, not simply of a religious and next-world education, but of a secular and practical education for the duties of this, as the children of more fortunate America, or even of Germany.

But this subject would lead us too far from the immediate events to the detail and illustration of which so large a portion of our Journal is this week devoted. We will but repeat, in conclusion, that on this, as on all previous occasions that we remember, her Majesty's public appearance has been peculiarly interesting in itself and appropriate to the circumstances of the country. The Great Exhibition could hardly have had a more fitting accompaniment to its closing scene than the visit of the Sovereign to the great centre of industry, which supplied so many of the works that gave the Exhibition its practical and useful, no less than its more brilliant, character. From the objects themselves, to the people, young and old, who manufactured them; from the elegant Crystal Palace to the busy and not over fragrant, and by no means elegant or handsome Manchester, which produced them, was a natural transition for her Sovereign to make. Such events cannot but be beneficial. They are the real triumph of the British democracy; a democracy that, having a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, cheap bread, "unleavened by a sense of injustice," together with the right to speak and to think, to meet and to petition, needs no immense armies to keep it in order, and almost does without a policeman's truncheon. A communance of the same state of things, with the addition of a little more and a little safer trade to the young children, and England, by the favour of Providence, may surpass all her former power, and all her previous good influence upon the fortunes of the world.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Oct. 16.

We are just now in the height of the most serious Ministerial crisis that Paris has witnessed since 1848. The situation is sufficiently alarming. Time will show what will come of it.

Dr Véron, the editor of the *Constitutionnel*, who has been the most zealous supporter of Prince Louis Napoleon through good and evil report, is evidently alarmed, and, alluding to some minor differences of opinion between the *Journal des Débats* and his own paper, a day or two ago, he kindly appeals personally to M. Bertin, the proprietor, to sink all secondary topics of dispute, and to join with him, heart and hand, against the common enemy. "Let us be friends, Bertin," writes Dr Véron. "Or consider, if the anarchists gain the upper hand, their first step would be to transport us both to the Marquesas. Imagine the tedium of such a voyage if we were no longer friends."

While the political horizon is thus cloudy, the gay butterflies of a Parisian season appear not the least disturbed, and the note of preparation for the winter's amusements is heard on every side. Notwithstanding the sorlonsness of his occupation, the President of the Republic has been daily, for the last week or two, entertaining his friends at St. Cloud. Dinners and hunting-parties in that pretty *château* and lovely grounds have been the order of the day; and though, in Paris, the fashionable promenade resort of the Champs Elysées, the capital has seldom been so crowded. The close of your Great Exhibition in Hyde-Park is daily sending us over numbers, who, having explored the wonders of the Crystal Palace, come over, some to enjoy the sights of Paris and others to pass the winter. The consequence is, that every hotel and *maison meublée* is crammed to excess.

The higher circles of the Faubourg St. Germain have been painfully disturbed during the last few days by the sudden death of a despicable nature in reference to a noble family, which has been snatched out by destiny or calamities of the darkest nature. These painful accounts will doubtless reach you from other sources. I hesitate at giving further publicity to a statement which it is to be hoped, for the honour of human nature, may turn out to be untrue.

The musical season for the winter may be said to have commenced on Tuesday night, with the opening of the Italian Opera by Mr. Lumley. Before, however, I give you an account of the *début*, a few words upon theatricals and music in general.

Little more than the Français gave us a new tragedy, or rather drama, "Le dernier Abencerrage," versified and adapted from Chateaubriand's well-known romance by M. Beauvallet, the comedian. Had it been written in decent prose, it might have been tolerable, but meagreness of interest, added to the insipidity of poetless rhyme, is something unendurable. The author, who is rather a respectable actor, has given himself the lion's share in the piece, and was abundantly applauded by his friends. The affair, however, has not the slightest claim to public favour. Mdlle. Allard quits the Opera at the end of the present month. A little repose seems necessary; her fine organ, obviously suffering by being forced into a soprano from its real compass, that of a contralto, is now at times almost inaudible, a misfortune which has led to off-nights critical the week to remark, with at least as much ill-nature as wit: "*Il est beaucoup plus facile de la voir que de l'entendre.*" Scribe and Halévy's much-talked of "Juif Errant" is now in active rehearsal: more, however, in point of the extended splendour of the scenery and costumes than of the music of the piece. Some of the choruses are, however, spoken highly of, as is a duet for the two bass, Massol and Morelli, and the finale of the first act—the only portion of the opera as yet fully rehearsed. A new candidate for a high place among the composers of the day has just come forward with an opera in three acts; namely, the ex-dentist M. Dupré. It destination is the Grand Opera here, but it is to be first essayed at the theatre in Brussels, where Mdlle. Dupré will sustain the leading character. This young lady has just sung *Amina* in that city with very great applause; we have not, however, learned more, however, in zeal

OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.—RAILWAY THROUGH EGYPT.

A highly influential meeting of merchants and other persons interested in the communications with India and China, and Egypt, was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the course most advisable to be adopted in the present position of affairs between the Governments of the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, and the obstacles impressed by the former to the construction of the projected railway through the Egyptian territories, with a view to averting the danger which now menaces the important British interests connected with our colonies and possessions in the East. Mr. Samuel Gregson, chairman of the East India and China Association, presided; and amongst the gentlemen surrounding him were Mr. Anderson, M.P., Mr. Alexander Mackay, M.P., Mr. Macgregor, M.P., General Briggs, Mr. Larking (chairman of the Oriental Club), Mr. Barton, Mr. Foster (member of Council of Fort Philip), Mr. Dr. Leslie, Mr. Du Sala, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Robert Brook, Mr. Thomas Fox, &c.

In opening the business,

The Chairman said it would not be necessary for him to detain them with a long introductory address, and he should therefore proceed at once to state that the overland route through Egypt being in danger, it was the object of that meeting to take into consideration what means should be adopted for averting so great a calamity to the commercial interests as the interruption of that splendid line of communication with the vast regions of India and China. Any interruption to that communication would be calamitous in the highest degree to the interests of Great Britain, prejudicial to our great Eastern empire—he had almost said destructive to her Majesty's Ministers themselves (Hear, hear)—and distressing to thousands of families who had their nearest and dearest relations in that part of the world. (Hear.) Above all, they must bear in mind, that rapid communication and easy personal intercourse invariably tended to cement the concord and promote the civilisation, peace, welfare, and happiness of the nations of the earth. The line of communication with India and China, of Egypt, had been carried on in the most satisfactory manner for more than ten years. It was established by that great ruler of Egypt that wonderful man, Mehemet Ali, whose penetrating mind foresaw that prosperity was sure to accrue to his country by making it the highway for all the world. Under his successor, Ibrahim Pacha, this state of things continued still to exist; and up to the present moment, under his Highness Abbas Pacha, it was only maintained in the same satisfactory state, but the Pacha, encouraging the energy of his grandsire, now proposed to improve the communication by introducing into his country the greatest of all modern improvements—a railway. (Cheers.) The Sultan of Turkey had, on the other hand, given to the consideration of all parties in these countries interfered and prohibited the completion of that railway. (Cheers.) It was contended that by the treaty of 1841, all were guaranteed by means of the great highway in Egypt, and that had no longer the power to interfere with the internal arrangements of Egypt, because upon former occasions greater works, if possible, had been undertaken, inasmuch as it was nothing more than the recognition of a principle which was not over as regards, and will, as little formality, as circumstances would allow. [illegible] which was urged as a fitting occasion of the prayer and [illegible] the 1st of May, was a day rendered [illegible] and respectful attention of more than 20,000 persons whilst it was [illegible] up by the Bishop of [illegible] was something worth seeing and remembering in connexion with the [illegible] visits of her Majesty, the Prince, and the youthful Prince [illegible] cesses, proved, most conclusively, if required, the deep interest the [illegible] Exhibition. On Monday, different portions previously visited, [illegible] examined, were visited; and on Tuesday, a very rapid tour seemed to [illegible] been made of the whole Building, for during two hours the motions [illegible] a group of Royalties were [illegible] and respectful [illegible] as [illegible] and a large number [illegible] in an amazingly short time, and it was only at twenty-to [illegible] that the Royal Party [illegible] Buildings, that [illegible] Majesty and the Prince [illegible] the Princess [illegible] took their final leave of a display from which they [illegible] information and instruction, and [illegible] which they have been enabled to [illegible] their choice of articles of [illegible] which so happily had them to the people.

The exhibitors [illegible] were marked by much interest of examination. There was no longing [illegible] every one seemed determined to [illegible] he could during the brief time allowed for doing so; and it was surprising to see the many persons contrived to see much more than they had ever before seen in one day.

Every one now seems desirous to get rid of all responsibilities as quickly as possible. The jury reports are rather the first of the public that appear promptly presented. The organisation for the removal of the goods seems calculated to make very quick, if not very sure, work of the distribution, and in a few weeks all will be a memory of the past.

The cloth for which Apperley, of Stroudwater, has received the exhibitors' medal, and the doeskin by Mr Emms, which has also had a medal, are works whose respective merits for which Lord Ravensdale, the member Mr. John Bull's gold medal in June last, and they were exhibited, along with the Himalayan cloth, which has also obtained a prize, by Messrs Ball and Wilson.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—PRINCE ALBERT.

On Monday afternoon, the annual meeting of the Royal Association for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes took place at Hall Farm, near Windsor, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the president of the association, occupying the chair, supported by General Wemyss, the Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel Read, M.P., and the *elite* of the gentry of Buckinghamshire.

A vast concourse of spectators, chiefly of the middle classes, was also present. Although the event was held for four o'clock, the field was crowded long before two, the spectators amusing themselves by watching a ploughing-match, as that agricultural pursuit formed one of the eight classes to which rewards were distributed. Clay Hall Farm originally belonged to Mr. C. S. Cantrell, of Windsor, but it was purchased by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and a portion of it added to the Home Park, a remainder being about to be devoted to agricultural purposes on the "high farming" system.

The place selected was about 400 yards from the Long Avenue, where a large marquee was erected for the reception of the Prince. Around it were smaller tents containing the agricultural produce forwarded for inspection, and specimens of cottage handicraft, such as spinning, knitting, needle-work, carpentry-work, basket-making, &c., forming in fact a kind of exhibition of domestic industry, no very formidable rival to the national Exhibition, but sufficiently interesting to those who had at heart the objects of the association, viz. the encouragement of prudent and economical habits, sobriety, cleanliness, and industry, amongst the labouring classes, whether industrial or agricultural. A military band was in attendance.

The field committee consisted of Major General Wemyss, Colonel F. Seymour, W. H. Wrench, Esq., the Rev. S. Neville, the Rev. T. T. Carter, Mr. C. S. Cantrell, Mr. Charles Hughes, Mr. Foley, Esq., E. Manning, Esq., and the Rev. J. C. Lucas. In front of the pavilion a semicircle was formed by the children of the Cumberland Ranged School, to many of whom prizes were awarded for works of domestic industry, while small gratuities were promised to those boys whose teachers should report most favourably of their application, cleanliness, and general good conduct.

As a few minutes to four his Royal Highness arrived on horseback, and having taken the chair amidst loud cheers, the report was read by H. Wrench, Esq., hon. secretary.

From this document it appeared that the objects of the association were to make domiciliary visits to the cottages of the [illegible] has annual meeting of the association. The present [illegible] had been carried out sufficiently evident; and they trusted that when it became more generally known, and its objects more fully appreciated, the association would receive that general support which its objects and enterprise deserved. The report recommended also that the system of domiciliary visitation should be continued earlier in the year, and more continuously observed, as by that means the general and uniform good conduct of those recommended would be ensured. At the conclusion of the reading of the document,

His Royal Highness proceeded to distribute the prizes, which consisted of small sums varying from 10s. to £1 1s., under the following [illegible]

To the labourers who had lived and put their families in [illegible] industrious habits, without parish relief, except in cases of sickness

To the widow of a labourer who had brought up his family in honest, sober, and industrious habits, whether with or without parish relief.

To females distinguished for cleanliness and tidiness in house and person, of service in the same [illegible]

To the best cultivators of garden or allotments, being also persons of honest, sober, and good moral character.

Prizes were also given to the ploughmen who had most [illegible] themselves in the performance of the day, and to labourers for the best collection of vegetables, approved specimens of handicraft, and needlework. One of the principal prizes for needlework was, curiously enough, awarded to a little boy of the tender age of seven years, who had [illegible] and respectful attention to nearly all the children in the ragged [illegible] of the town, [illegible] had displayed in various branches of industry. The prizes for the ploughmen were of the most valuable description, ranging from £2 2s. to £5.

At the close of the distribution, Prince Albert proceeded to the marquée, where the articles of the exhibitors were placed. He inspected the whole of them with great minuteness and apparent interest, and spoke in the highest terms of praise of the ingenuity and skill which they had exhibited. His Royal Highness then returned to the Castle, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the assembly.

In the evening the members of the society dined together at the White Hart Hotel, Major-General Wemyss presiding. The speakers confined themselves to the discussion of matters connected with agriculture and the industrial arts, and made no reference whatever to party politics.

At the meeting the healths of her Majesty and Prince Albert (the patron of the society) were drunk in the most cordial manner.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The work of destruction has fairly commenced, and already a great quantity of the richest and most valuable of the more portable articles are removed, and the fittings are rapidly disappearing from the more prominent positions. The first removal was the splendid fountain, which took place on Monday night, to make way for the erection of the platform, on which the final act of the Royal Commission in immediate connexion with the Exhibition itself was to be enacted; and in the course of Tuesday the removals became almost painfully apparent, so as to permit the visitors of Wednesday to see the proceedings, and for the reception of seats and barriers. Landing-stages for goods are erected at all the doors, and carriages, hackney-coaches, and omnibuses give way to carts and waggons exteriorly, while order, silks, and broadcloth are replaced by disorder, fustian, and calico. The complete work of clearing the Building will take some time, but the rapidity with which the work has been commenced promises to shorten it very considerably.

As we anticipated, and stated in our last, the closing of Saturday was not permitted to be of so ordinary and business-like a character as certainly was intended by the authorities, although they subsequently sanctioned an arrangement by which all the organs should at a given signal commence playing "God save the Queen" at five o'clock, and a corps of singers was extemporised, and a good effect was produced by this spontaneous outbreak of feeling. Every one seemed unwilling to give up their place in the Building, and it took a considerable time to clear it, notwithstanding the perseverance efforts of the bell ringers and gong-players, the latter of whom thrashed their instruments with more than usual energy.

On Friday, 46,913 persons entered the Building, and the receipts were £4914 1s. 6d.; and on Saturday the numbers were [illegible] The receipts in round numbers reach £300,000, and the number of visitors [illegible] two millions. There is one little fact connected with this, and not astounding the credit of the well-to-do classes, and that is, that 4,90 in bad money was taken at the doors, with the exception of one half-sovereign, all Irish in half-crowns, no bad shillings having been taken, or so few as not to be worth mentioning. This last fact is a most significant proof of honesty in the humbler classes, whilst the former tells fearfully against the want of it in those who know and ought to better.

The ceremonial of the closing day (Wednesday) is detailed elsewhere. The weather was most unpropitious; this, together with the absence of her Majesty, whom everybody seemed determined to expect should be present, although it was distinctly announced that she would not, had cast a degree of gloom over the business, which accorded with the feelings of many who were present. The rush for tickets of admission showed now earnestly every one felt, in their desire to add item to so much that had tended to enlighten, instruct, and gratify them; and this was fully confirmed by the numbers who were present in spite of the weather. As regards the ceremony itself, it can be said, inasmuch as it was nothing more than the recognition of a principle which was not over as regards, and will, as little formality, as circumstances would allow [illegible] which was urged as a fitting occasion of the prayer and [illegible] the 1st of May, was a day rendered [illegible] and respectful attention of more than 20,000 persons whilst it was [illegible] up by the Bishop of [illegible] was something worth seeing and remembering in connexion with the [illegible] visits of her Majesty, the Prince, and the youthful Prince [illegible] cesses, proved, most conclusively, if required, the deep interest the [illegible] Exhibition. On Monday, different portions previously visited, [illegible] examined, were visited; and on Tuesday, a very rapid tour seemed to [illegible] been made of the whole Building, for during two hours the motions [illegible] a group of Royalties were [illegible] and respectful [illegible] as [illegible] and a large number [illegible] in an amazingly short time, and it was only at twenty-to [illegible] that the Royal Party [illegible] Buildings, that [illegible] Majesty and the Prince [illegible] the Princess [illegible] took their final leave of a display from which they [illegible] information and instruction, and [illegible] which they have been enabled to [illegible] their choice of articles of [illegible] which so happily had them to the people.

The exhibitors [illegible] were marked by much interest of examination. There was no longing [illegible] every one seemed determined to [illegible] he could during the brief time allowed for doing so; and it was surprising to see the many persons contrived to see much more than they had ever before seen in one day.

Every one now seems desirous to get rid of all responsibilities as quickly as possible. The jury reports are rather the first of the public that appear promptly presented. The organisation for the removal of the goods seems calculated to make very quick, if not very sure, work of the distribution, and in a few weeks all will be a memory of the past.

The cloth for which Apperley, of Stroudwater, has received the exhibitors' medal, and the doeskin by Mr Emms, which has also had a medal, are works whose respective merits for which Lord Ravensdale, the member Mr. John Bull's gold medal in June last, and they were exhibited, along with the Himalayan cloth, which has also obtained a prize, by Messrs Ball and Wilson.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

At last the fact has become history. The one great sight of London, of England, of Europe, towards which every eye was turned, and which formed the one monster topic of discussion and admiration, overshadowing and dwarfing all others; this great spectacle, but a week [illegible] isting, fluri[illegible] a part, as it were, of our daily lives and thought and sensations, is over and passed, a thing of memory, a vision to be mentally recalled. The blank is curiously great. It is as if a great void had suddenly appeared in the daily habits of our existence. The Crystal Palace had got to be not only a household world, but a household thing. People had grown into the habit of talking of it and thinking of it as an ordinary feature of the sayings and doings of their lives. If a lady or a gentleman were not found at home, you put it down as the necessary alternative that they were at the Exhibition. People went to Hyde Park as regularly as to their parlours and drawingrooms. It became the grand lounge, the grand resort, the grand centre to which a continuous and unprecedented social force was constantly urging the whole body of the community. And now this centre is suddenly withdrawn. The Building, which formed a sort of secondary and supplementary home to a great portion of society, is closed. The spectacle which formed the one [illegible] and overshadowing subject of all tongues and all brains, is suddenly paralysed. It is almost with us as it was with Rome in the time of Marcus Curtius. We wake, and find a gulf gaping in the Forum. The unflinching exactness with which the catastrophe was carried into execution, striking on the day and hour of its announcement, is a curious tribute to our sternly rigid habits of business. Probably the vast proportion of society would have liked to see the Exhibition prolonged; but not a murmur, not a whisper, to this effect was raised. What was to be done was done, and that was forthwith and was fulfilled. No "extra weeks by particular desire;" no "positively the last fortnights, in consequence of the expressed wish of the public." As an eclipse predicted for centuries, it may be, commences true to the very minute assigned to it by the calculations of astronomers, so did the doors of Mr. Paxton's Palace close, as by the hand of Fate, at the appointed second. The clocks struck the last hour, and all was over. How different the auspices of the opening and the shutting; the beginning and the end! On the 1st of May all was sunshine, the sky blue, and the young leaves green. The 15th of October brought round weather of a fitting dolefulness for the last and closing scene: cloud, mist, mud, and rain presided over the maimed rites with which the great Exhibition departed this life. The day in fact was a specifically appropriate one. They brightened gloriously over the young structure gleaming in the May-day morning: they spread a sombre pall over the death-scene of the defunct. But his career was glorious—his name is famous—and we may be permitted to express a hope, that, though the individual be dead, the race is not extinct; and that the Great Exhibition of 1851 will be an ADAM, boasting a long line of flourishing posterity.

Bloomerism hardly seems to make much way amongst us. The Yankee yacht, the Yankee reaping machine, and the Yankee [illegible] were all triumphs in their way; but the Yankee pupil-pattern of trousers has made converts of but a very small number of feminine [illegible] people agree that the costume is pretty, nee [illegible] in serviceable and economical. At theatres—each of which has [illegible] bloomer dress—one or two feet of [illegible] means what managers and authors expected from it. Instead of being mightily laughed at, it is mightily admired. At one or two houses the style has been made laughable by being burlesqued and worn by men, [illegible] gathered in so as to snow grace [illegible] found to be much more provocative of applause than mirth. One of the reasons, probably, is, that, accustomed as we are to the *bizarre* and extravagant dresses of the stage, the Bloomer costume appears perfectly unobtrusive and unpretending. At all events, however, the fact is a fact, that it speaks well for the absence of anything essentially and intrinsically [illegible] in the transatlantic fashion. Had Bloomerism, however, been twice as pretty and twice as convenient as it is, it came from the wrong quarter for adoption in England. It should have crossed the Channel, instead of the Atlantic. Fashions coming from America remind us of the Thames flowing back again to the Malvern Hills. New York is to London in this respect very much what London is to Paris. From the creative imagination of the tailors of the Boulevards and their patrons, how those new cuts, new styles, and new *tones* of dress which are repeated in Regent-street, and exaggerated and caricatured in Broadway. The wave is always on the roll from east to west, and it seems almost important in favour of Bloomerism, that it should have a specific right of its own. We import Yankee jokes and Yankee notions of a miscellaneous character to a great extent and will great gusto, but [illegible] fashion manufactured in the go-ahead West are of no [illegible] and [illegible] when one knows that there is no matter of taste and style in dress, is tolerably sure to go for nothing. Had Bloomerism come recommended by a Parisian mania, its praises sounded by modists of the Rue de la Paix, and rumours of its success floating hither from the Faubourg St. Honoré, or the Chaussée d'Antin, how different, in all probability, might have been its fate! It might have become in a week the ruling fashion—it might have triumphed like the waltz or the polka, and our eyes might already have become accustomed to see trousers where petticoats were, and the embroidered tails of smart paletots in the place of bedraggled skirts sweeping up the winter mud. Another reason prejudicial to the success of the new light in costume, was the fact that its promoters, with true Yankee 'cuteness, have attempted to make a money speculation of the project. One don't think so much of the missionaries of an idea when they disseminate their doctrines at so many coppers per head, and when their object, evidently, is full as much to pick up shill ings as converts. Most of the lectures have thus, as demonstrations in favour of Bloomerism, been failures; and we suppose that, for a space at least, the cry so often addressed to proxy orators of "[illegible] short!" will neither be raised nor responded to, as regards the [illegible] coats of England.

The *Morning Chronicle* has pointed out a printer's error in the current number of the *Quarterly Review* which really deserves the utmost publicity which can be given to it, so simple is the mistake—of a single letter—and so thoroughly ludicrous the train of associations to which it gives rise. Everybody knows Dryden's portrait of a model country parson, supposed to have been intended for Bishop Kerr. It opens thus—

> A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,
> An awful reverend and religious man,
> [illegible]
> Of [illegible] well [illegible] at last
> To [illegible] ed to feast

In quoting the passage, the *Quarterly* made the last line—

> To sixty more, but that he lived too fast.

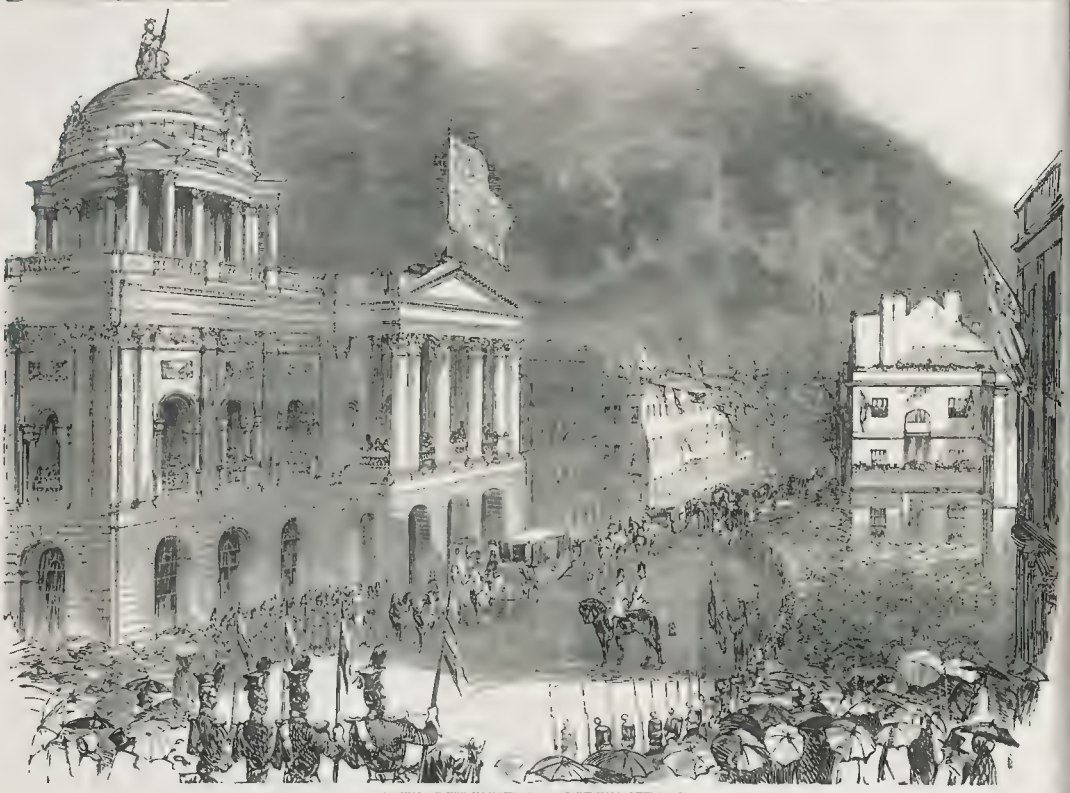
The association of ideas between the venerable journey and a rackety, [illegible] new may himself out at cyder cellars and casinos, is curiously ludicrous. The best of the matter, however, is, that this is not the first time the error has been committed. On turning to the only copy of Dryden I have at hand, that in Anderson's "British Poets," published at Edinburgh, in 1793, I find the sublime spelling of the preposition. There, also, the good parson is represented as living "too fast" to live long. At that period it is true the word "fast," used as an adjective [illegible] not [illegible] to [illegible] ludicrous associations and it might have been argued that the meaning simply was, that the good man passed [illegible] in holy acts and holy [illegible] so rapidly, that his [illegible] naturally impaired. The lines immediately [illegible]

> [illegible] signed himself to toil, to earth the sense;
> And made almost a sin of abstinence.

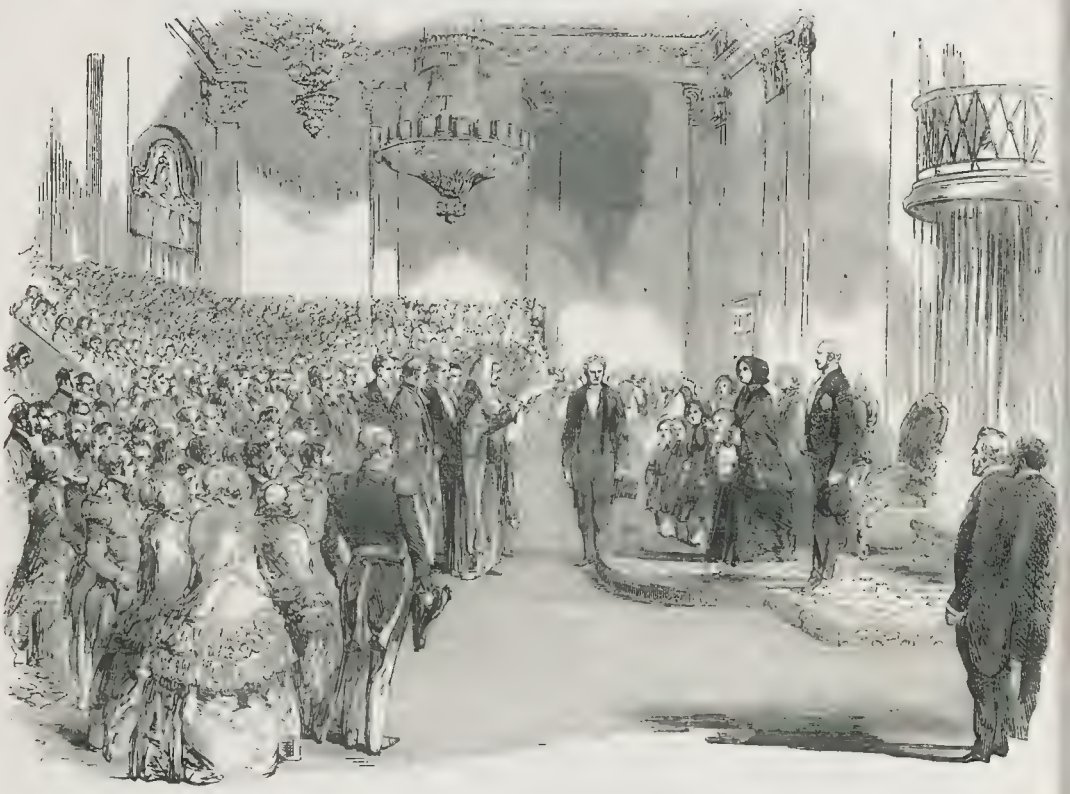
suffle only prove what was Dryden's meaning and what another to the many recorded short-comings of Anderson's edition of our good old Scott in projecting his *Imagnum opus*, I remember—characterised as [illegible]

People have sometimes tolerably vague notions of history. I once heard a learned jurist attribute the discoveries in astronomy, which Copernicus demonstrated not to have been discovered till to Pitt, King of Egypt; but even this extraordinary piece of learning pales before one recently said to have been exhibited at the mess table by a crack regiment, and which throws a completely new light upon the blood, race, and complexion of the conqueror at Poitiers. The subject of discussion was the different historic characters eligible, in point of costume, to be represented at one of the fancy balls of last season. "I don't think," said one gallant, if not learned, professor, "of going as the Black Prince. There's only one objection to the character." "And what is that?" was carelessly demanded. "Why," returned the unabashed of Hume and Smollett, "it's such a dreadful bore to have to rub your face and hands all over with black stuff!"

A. B. R.

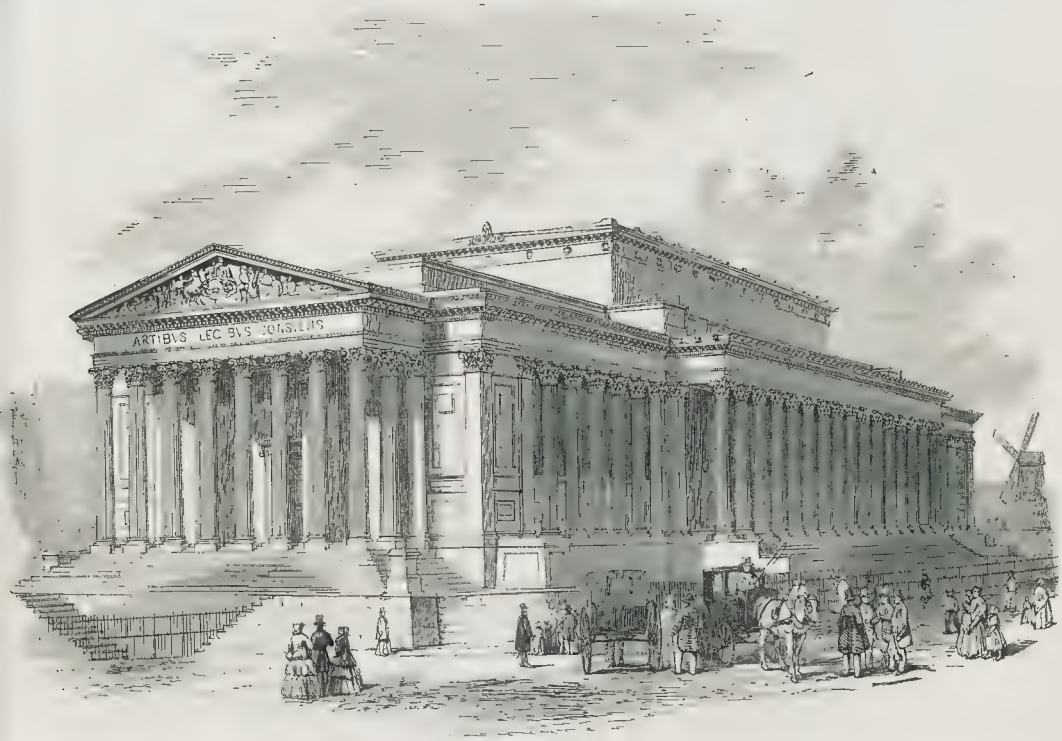


ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE TOWN-HALL, LIVERPOOL.



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, AT THE TOWN-HALL, LIVERPOOL.—(SEE PAGE 482.)

THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND SAILORS' HOME, LIVERPOOL.



ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—PRINCIPAL FRONT.—(SEE PAGE 482.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY [illegible] after Trinity.
MONDAY [illegible]
TUESDAY [illegible]
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Lord Mayor elected, 1546.
THURSDAY, 23.—Royal Exchange founded, 1567.
FRIDAY, 24.—Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685.
SATURDAY, 25.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 25, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
8 5 8 31	8 32	10 39 11 5	11 35	This	0 3 0 30	0 55 1 20	1 46 2 0	2 25

THE NATIONAL MUSIC
OF
ENGLAND,

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D., THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR HENRY R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED BY THE FIRST ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have the honour to announce to their readers and the public, that they have entered into engagements with

SIR HENRY R. BISHOP, KT.,

a gentleman whose name, in connexion with the Music of England, is of itself sufficient to stamp with approval any composition to which it is attached; and with

CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.,

whose popularity as a poet is justified by some of the most beautiful lyrical composition of our day, to publish, in connexion with that Journal, a SERIES of the

ANCIENT AND POPULAR MELODIES OF ENGLAND,

copiously Illustrated in the finest style of Wood-Engraving by the most celebrated Artists, and at a price which shall place these effusions within the reach of the humblest purchaser. It has often been alleged that the English have no national music—a reproach which the forthcoming series will show to be entirely unfounded. Many of the ancient melodies which delighted our forefathers have fallen into neglect as songs, on account sometimes of the grossness, indelicacy, or unfitness of the words with which they are associated; at others, of the vulgarity of their tone or the obsoleteness of their allusions. Good music is of all time; but it has been the misfortune of English music, in too many instances, to have been married not to immortal—but to immoral verse. For this reason it has been banished, except in an instrumental form, from the company of the educated and refined of both sexes. It will be the object of the proprietors and editors of the forthcoming series to remove this objection, and to reform, for English music, what Burns and his coadjutors performed, to some extent, for the music of Scotland, and what the poetic genius of Thomas Moore, aided by the musical taste of Sir John Stevenson, performed so thoroughly for the music of Ireland. The music of England is as rich and varied as either, but has hitherto wanted the poet and the musician to restore it to the place which it ought to hold in the affections of the people. The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in selecting Sir Henry Bishop and Mr. Mackay to perform this task, believe not only that [illegible] good, but the very best possible selection, and that their forthcoming series, while it will be a marvel of beauty and of cheapness, will recommend itself to all lovers of poetry and music as a national work.

Further particulars of the time and mode of publication will be duly announced

198, Strand, Oct. 18th, 1851.

THE LAST DAYS of the GREAT EXHIBITION.—The last number of the CRYSTAL PALACE, which will be the LAST DAY, price 1d (16 quarto pages), contains FIVE splendid ILLUSTRATIONS of the closing Scenes at the Great Exhibition, and a biography of Sir Prince Merlin Rice Arkwright, the Honourable Member for Proof the Jewel of Hawick, and five other Engravings; and twenty columns of interesting literary matter. The work will when complete, make a Book of more than 250 Royal Octavo pages of the state of the Arts and Industry in '51.—Published in Weekly Numbers, to quarto pages, 1d, and Monthly Parts.

W. M. CLARKE, 17, Warwick-lane; and all booksellers and newsmen.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Under the Management of Mr. THOMAS MADDEN. On MONDAY, OCTOBER 20th, for the 10th time, and during the week, the Grand Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. After which the extraordinary performances of the ITALIAN SISTERS. Mesdames Josephine and Semora in the Circle, by the most talented Company of Equestrians in Europe, concluding with a favourite Afterpiece.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily. Stage-manager, Mr. ELLAR THOMPSON.

LOVE'S EXTERNAL MENTS.—SCOTLAND. These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY October 20, at St. Andrews at 21, at Dundee 22, at Perth, 23, at Kirkcaldy 24, at Dundee, 27, at Berwick; 28, at Darlington, 29, at Stockton, 30, at Hartlepool, 31, at Sunderland, Nov. 1, at Gateshead, 3, at Newcastle, 4, at Morpeth, 5, at Hexham, 6, at Blaydon, 7, at Durham, 8, at Stockton, 10, at Darlington; 11, at Northallerton; 12, at Ripon; 13, at Harrogate; 14, at Knaresborough; 15, at Leeds, 17, at Bradford. Begins at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; books 6d.

ROBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES, 1851. Piccadilly opens 4 the Harmonic, are closed this Christmas, and will be RE-OPENED at CHARLES MATHEWS'S, Monte Robin, which as he only now says of course, is to be on (Monday), first appearance of M. and Mdme Robin at the THEATRE ROYAL LIVERPOOL.

MISS GLYNN'S SHAKSPEARIAN READINGS, &c., 1851.—
[illegible] Washington Cash, London
[illegible] Russell Institution, London
Nov 21 [illegible] Theatre Royal, Newcastle
[illegible] Theatre Royal, Edinburgh
[illegible] Queen's Rooms, Glasgow. Etc.
Notice will be given of future engagements now pending. Letters requesting Miss Glynn's Readings to be addressed to her, care of Mr. M'Dowall, publisher, &c., Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

HUNGERFORD HALL, STRAND. ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—The first Seance of M. LASSAIGNE and Mdlle PHOENICIE BERNARD will take place on Monday, and intervening Representations of M. LASSAIGNE, at Eight o'clock. Magnetic Lectures by M. Lassaigne, on the celebrated Magnetic Somnambule Ist. Revelations experiments, &c., &c., [illegible] Admission to the Seances, Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Lectures, 1s. each. Doors open at Eight o'clock. Private Seances daily. Mdlle Phoenicie Bernard will also exhibit her wonderful power of Animal Magnetism, and which the public press have so unanimously pronounced to be unprecedented.—Reserved seats and tickets at the Hall, &c.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, showing Southampton Docks, Calais, the Tagus, Malta, Gibraltar, Algiers, Valetta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta and Kedgeree, the Hoogly, and Mouth of the River. Daily at 3, 4, and 8 o'clock. Admission to the whole, including the Gallery of Modern Art, 1s. Stalls, 2s. Children under 10, half-price. Open from 10 till dusk.

HOLYLAND and NILE.—The Grand Original DIORAMA of the Holy Land and Egypt, painted from sketches made on the spot by DAVID ROBERTS, R.A., is NOW EXHIBITING at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, with additions [illegible] Admission to the whole, including the Gallery of Modern Art, 1s. Stalls, 2s. Open from 10 till dusk.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM, and VALLEY of NIAGARA.—Now open at BURFORD'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square, the above two splendid and unique views. Admission, 1s.—Also OF KILLARNEY, and of LUCKNOW, are also open. Admission, 1s. to each picture, or 2s. 6d. to the three.—Open from 10 till dusk.

PRINCE of WALES'S BAZAAR, or the CRYSTAL PALACE of REGENT-STREET, 297 to 300, and COSMORAMA.—This beautiful country, is open daily from 10 to 6, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10, with a selection of VARIETY of Native and Foreign Birds, and also a fine Gallery of PAINTINGS by the Artists of the Bazaar, and other masters. Admission free.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The [illegible] Gardens are open [illegible] Admission, 1s. each person. Open from 10 till dusk.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The general Lectures are by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the Application of Iron and Steel in the Manufactures of this United Kingdom, now exhibiting in the Crystal Palace: and by Dr. Bachhoffner on the Electro-Metallic Deposits here, illustrated by a splendid collection of Messrs. Elkington's Specimens. The each Lecture on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at Eight o'clock precisely. Admission to the Lecture Theatre, Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Open daily from Ten till Five, and every evening from Seven till Half-past Ten.

COMMUNICATION between ENGLAND and IRELAND, viâ Holyhead, Three Times each way on Week-days, Twice on Sundays.—Reduced Parliament Fares remain:—Dublin: First Passage, by Express, London to Dublin, 36 Hours, 1st Class, £3 3s. Second Class, £2. Return Tickets available for a fortnight: 1st Class £4 10s.; 2d Class, £3. Cheap Excursion Tickets (First-class), 2 days and Return Through Tickets are also issued between the principal towns in England and Ireland.—For full particulars see Bradshaw's Guide, page 153, and Walsh's "Irish Railway Guide," page 29.

GRATIS
EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENTS
WILL APPEAR
WITH FUTURE NUMBERS
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, WITH LIST OF AWARDS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, &c., &c.

*** CONTINUATION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LANCASHIRE.—Next week we shall continue the Illustrations of the interesting Visit, including Prince Albert's Visit to the Cotton Mill, Owen's Free College, Manchester, the Presentation of the Addresses by the Mayor of Lancaster, &c., with EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT GRATIS. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Price 6d., with Supplement Gratis.

ERRATUM.—In our last week's Supplement, some beautiful china vases, ornamented with groups of flowers in Parian (Prize in Class 25), and some Parian statues, were illustrated and described as the productions of Messrs. Copeland. This error we hasten to correct; the articles in question are the productions of Messrs. R. and W. Boote, of the Waterloo Pottery, Burslem, Staffordshire.

GRAND PANORAMA
OF THE
GREAT EXHIBITION.

In order to perpetuate a complete and comprehensive view of the Great National Exhibition, as presented within the Crystal Palace, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are preparing a series of Panorama Views, based upon Photographic Sketches by Claudet, which they intend publishing

These Views, extending to a length of nearly eighty feet, comprehend, with a reality impossible to be surpassed, every object in the whole range of the Exhibition—every Department, and each particular object in the main avenues, being successively embodied in the precise order in which they stood. This series of Views will therefore constitute a picturial remembrance of the more striking features of this Great Industrial Gathering, at once vividly truthful, and of inherent and lasting interest.

Further particulars of the time and mode of publication will be duly announced.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

THE Great Exhibition has finally closed. The public, on Saturday, took its "last fond lingering look" at its assembled treasures; and on Wednesday the illustrious Prince, to whose enlightened mind it owed its origin, and to whose fostering care it was indebted for much of its success, went through the concluding ceremonial of receiving the Report of the Commissioners and the Jurors. Of course, the close was not as brilliant as the inauguration. Hope is always more brilliant than memory; and the welcome we give to an honoured guest, if not more cordial than the leave-taking, is always more cheerful and enthusiastic. But the slight ceremonial of Wednesday was none the less effective or appropriate on that account. The speech of his Royal Highness on this interesting occasion was characterised by the good taste, the good sense, and the enlightened philanthropy for which he is so pre-eminently distinguished; and will serve to endear his name not only to those foremost thinkers of our time who see beyond and through the smoke and clamour of to-day, the brighter prospects of the morrow of society, but to those more practical men whose attention is absorbed by the circumstances and wants of the present time. We have not, however, done with the Exhibition. The real work of its promoters—strange as it may seem—has now to be begun. To turn the great event of the year 1851 to its proper account—to employ their large surplus fund in a creditable, satisfactory, and enduring manner, is no easy, though to them it will doubtless be a pleasurable, task. For many months yet to come their work is laid out for them. Their responsibilities are great, for the occasion is one of the most magnificent ever offered to any body of men, and their decisions will be looked to with interest and anxiety in all parts of the civilised world. There is every prospect that their decision, whatever it may be, will be a careful and considerate one, and that the benefits derivable from the Great Exhibition will not close with the dispersion of its treasures, but will revive and be perpetuated in another and perhaps a better form. At all events, the people, notwithstanding some murmurs at the minor details connected with the Exhibition, are disposed to give its promoters credit, both for the highest sagacity and the most thorough honesty, and to aver with confidence the next development of an idea, already so fruitful, and destined, we can scarcely doubt, to become much more so.

THE slow march of events in the French Republic has been somewhat expedited during the past week by a misunderstanding of no recent date, which, after many attempts at conciliation or compromise, has finally broken out between the President and his Ministers. The question is a grave one, and the difficulties attendant upon it, no doubt gave rise to those rumours of projected *coups d'état* with which the public for the last three or four months have been rendered familiar. The President, who owes his present high position not only to the immense popularity of his name, but to the operation of the right of universal suffrage, which was solemnly established as one of the main principles of the Revolution of 1848, by M. de Lamartine and his colleagues, and without which his popularity would have gone for little, is naturally anxious, now that his term of office draws towards completion, that his claim to re-election should be submitted to, and decided by the same wide constituency which placed him where he is; but there are, unluckily for him, and, as we cannot but think, still more unluckily for the French nation, two great, difficulties in the way. The first difficulty was created by M. Marrast, and the other parents of the unworkable constitution, under which France has groaned and grumbled since 1848. Taking the United States of America for their model, these Republican *doctrinaires* limited the tenure of the Presidential office to four years, as in America; and to impede the ambition, either of the Bonaparte family, or the daring and unscrupulous Algerine generals, fostered amid the *razzias* of the African war, they prohibited the re-election of any President until after an interval of four years. This is the first difficulty, and M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte will not speedily overcome it. The second is the creation of the Legislative Assembly, who, in a moment of terror at the growing popularity of the doctrines of the Communists and Red Republicans, and in the fanaticism of a blind and unreflecting reaction, deprived of the suffrage, in contravention of the constitution from which they themselves derived their only power and authority, a full half of the French people. The President, to secure his own purposes, desires to restore the suffrage, thus unwarrantably and unconstitutionally restricted; and, though well contented that the new Assembly should be elected by the small, is anxious that the President should be elected by the large, constituencies. His Ministers, to whom he has proposed to make the question a Cabinet one, have refused compliance, and have, one and all, sent in their resignations. At the present moment he is, therefore, virtually without a Ministry; and rumours of a *coup d'état*, as the only possible solution of the difficulty, are once more raised;—this time with more pertinacity than ever. It would seem, as we observed a week or two ago, that the French people, taking them as a body, have more sympathy for a violent than for a legal and peaceful extrication from this knot of embarrassments; and that sooner or later the popular prediction of, and faith in a *coup d'état* will work out its own fulfilment. By presenting itself to the mind of the President as the sole mode of procedure, it may, perhaps, at no distant day, assume sufficient mastery over him to urge him to the commission of acts, from the consequences of which he will find it impossible to recede. Between a republican constitution, founded upon a model which does not accord with the circumstances or the feelings of France, and a monarchical assembly, which has no faith in any particular individual, and only knows that it dislikes the present occupant of the supreme power more thoroughly than any other person—Messrs. Lamartine, Marrast, and Ledru Rollin excepted—the part to be played by the actual President is enough to tax all his wisdom and his courage. With empire as the prize of success, and imprisonment, exile, or even a worse fate, as the punishment of failure, he walks in a round of perils and perplexities. He is like a man on the brink of a precipice, with a yawning gulf beneath his feet, whose only safety is in the chance of a leap across the chasm. If he do not leap, he will probably be pushed over the brink and dashed to pices; and if he do leap, he may not have strength to carry him over. Yet leap he must, unless, by dexterously allowing his opponents to rush over the prec ipi tous-ness themselves by the very impetus with which they would urge him downwards, he should contrive to hold on, until they have, by falling in the chasm, ruined themselves. One thing is clear;—the Legislative Assembly has no hold upon the affections or respect of the French people, whether in the mass, or as it is represented by the public opinion of the educated classes. There is scarcely a man of any solid and enduring principle in it, except M. de Lamartine and General Cavaignac, and their reputations are somewhat shattered. Its leaders are either impracticable, though, perhaps, respectable men, like M. Berryer, or wily adventurers, like M. Thiers, who have some head, but no heart, and who never advocated any cause that they did not damage, and afterwards ruin. They all want honesty, and it is in this particular that the actual President, whatever his general defects of character may be, stands on an elevation so eminently superior to every one of them. Some stirring scenes are evidently to be enacted in Paris within the next few months. The car of revolution, stopped for a while, will roll on again with fresh velocity. Louis Napoleon, however, has faith in himself, and in his position; and, with his popularity, that is more than half the battle.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the loyal family, arrived at Windsor Castle, from the North, at 27 minutes after seven on Saturday evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Viscountess Canning, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Colonel the Hon. A. Gord n, Sir James Clarke, and the Rev. Mr. Lee.

Her Majesty has left at the Castle as Lady Caroline Barrington, who had previously arrived from Osborne, with the junior members of the Royal family, Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Helena and Louise.

On Sunday, after an early walk in the slopes, Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday, the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, with the Lords and Ladies in Waiting, arrived at the Great Exhibition Building, in Hyde Park, from Windsor Castle. The Royal party travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway; and after visiting the Exhibition about two hours, the Queen returned by the same route to Windsor. The Prince Consort remained on to some hat later, in order to preside at a meeting of the Royal Commissioners

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Royal suite, came to town again on Tuesday, to visit the Great Exhibition. Her Majesty and the Prince returned to Windsor Castle shortly before twelve o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert proceeded to Clay Hall Farm immediately after returning from London, to distribute the prizes awarded by the Royal Association for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. In the afternoon, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, rode out on horseback in Windsor Park.

On Wednesday the unfavourable state of the weather prevented the usual party taking their accustomed early exercise on horseback. Her Majesty arose at ten o'clock, and came to town to effect the closing of the Great Exhibition. In the evening his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Col. Francis Hugh Seymour has relieved Col. the Hon. Alex. Gordon in his duties as Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Tuesday afternoon, from Frogmore, N.W. Her Dowager was attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Colonel Sir George Couper.

THE TIMBER DUTIES.—In pursuance of an order of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners of Customs have caused the collectors and controllers and other principal officers at Customs-house, Deptford, to report to the Board the number of loads of timber that have paid the several rates of duty, under the acts 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 90, on timber and wood goods, the produce of and imported from the British possessions, notwithstanding the rates of duty mentioned in the table annexed to the act 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 98, were in strictness (from an omission of the word "foreign") applicable to timber and wood goods generally.

SUITORS IN COUNTY COURTS.—An interesting return, and one of general importance, respecting the expense of actions in county courts, was printed among the papers ordered by the House of Lords. It will be seen that considerable fees can be saved by suitors agreeing without a public hearing. The costs in an ordinary defended action for money not between £20 and £50 are £3 11s. 8d. For any action not exceeding £1 the costs are 2s. 11d.; not exceeding £2 the cost is 6s. 4d.; above £2 and not exceeding £20 the expense is 9s. 7d. in the pound. Absent half-crowns and shillings in which plaints are entered are tried, and by that means the suitors in causes between £20 and £50 save the hearing fee of £2 2s. 4d. and the bailiff's fee of 1s. 8d., together £2 3s., thereby reducing the costs to £1 6s. 8d. In any case where a barrister or an attorney is employed, the above costs do not include any fee paid to them, nor do they include the costs of witnesses. In no case under £5 are the costs of counsel or attorneys allowed. Thus it will be seen that parts-arranging as to terms—profiting by the hint given in the above historical lesson the expenses

On Tuesday week a new church, dedicated to St. Paul, built entirely by voluntary subscription, was opened in Hodgate-lane, in the suburbs of York. The building is capable of accommodating 700 persons, one-third of which may be seated free. The cost of erection, including the purchasing of the land, is £2850, of which sum £2000 was raised prior to the opening. The church cannot be consecrated for want of endowment. The first house had to be opened by license.

The floating island near the head of Derwent Lake, Keswick, made its appearance for the first time this season at the close of last week. The extent of ground above water is considerably greater than last year, and appears to be well covered with grass.

The Stockholm papers announce the death, in his seventy-first year, of Dr. Thomas Wineard, Archbishop of Upsal, and Primate of the kingdom of Sweden. Dr. Wineard had long occupied the chair of Sacred Philology at the University of Lund. He has left to the University of Upsal the library, consisting of upwards of 34,000 volumes, and his rich collections of coins and medals, and of Scandinavian antiquities. This is the fourth library bequeathed to the University of Upsal within the space of a year, amounting to books never no fewer than 115,000 volumes. The entire number of volumes possessed by the university is now said to be 288,000, 14,000 of those being in manuscript.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

MEMORIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.—A tablet, bearing the following inscription, has lately been erected in Battersea Church, by the joint contribution (varying from one halfpenny to ten shillings) of 260 of the inhabitants of Battersea and St. Katharine:—"To the memory of the Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A., late vicar of this parish, who, throughout his incumbency of 25 years, until incapacitated by sickness, sedulously attended to the duties of his office, ever administering to the wants of the poor; whilst, by his truly Christian demeanour, he engaged the esteem and affections of his richer brethren; and to whose zeal and liberality the enlargement of this church and of the schoolhouse, on two occasions, is mainly attributable, this tablet in gratefully inscribed by his parishioners. A.D. 1851."

ANOTHER NEW BISHOP.—A bill is to be introduced into Parliament in the ensuing session, which has for its object the erection of the Channel Islands into a bishopric, and separating them from the diocese of Winchester. The reason assigned for this step in the preamble of the bill is, "that the Channel Islands are above a hundred miles from England, and consequently still farther removed from Winchester as seat of your bishop. The population is of a character total y distinct from the rest of the diocese, and is rapidly [illegible] the islands of Sark and Alderney contain each one clergyman and one church. The contemplated new bishop is not to have a seat in the House of Lords, and his income is not to exceed £2000 per annum.

The Bishop of Manchester, in announcing his next ordination on [illegible] ordination, as he is very averse to granting letters dimissory to other bishops.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—On Wednesday the session of the University College was opened by the delivery of an inaugural lecture by the Rev. Dr. Hoppus, in the Botanical Theatre of the institution, on the study of botany.

CHURCH TRAINING SCHOOLS.—The Vice-Principalship of Exeter Training College has been conferred upon Mr. Abraham Haworth, of St. Mark's, Chelsea; and the Vice-Principalship of the Training College at Winchester has been conferred upon Mr. J. Blair, of Battersea College.

PROPOSED LEGAL UNIVERSITY.—Lord Brougham intends during the ensuing session of Parliament to submit to the Government (with a view of improving the system now in force for admitting gentlemen to the bar), a proposition for consolidating the Middle and Inner Temples, Gray's and Lincoln's Inns, into one legal university, to be governed by a senate and chancellor similar to other universities. In such an university professorships are to be established in the different branches of law and equity, who are to lecture as the professors do at Oxford or Cambridge. It is also proposed to abolish the immense fees which are at present charged for "entering."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Hon. Canonries:* The Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, to the cathedral church of Peterborough; the Rev. George Madan, to the cathedral church of Gloucester. *Prebend:* The Rev. Thomas George James, to the prebenda stall at Combe, the ninth in the cathedral church of Wells. *Rectory:* The Rev. M. H. Vane, to St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, with St. Pancras, Soper Lane, and All-Hallows, Honey-lane, London. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. M. Collyns, to Sancred, Cornwall; the Rev. J. Garbett, to Harborne, Staffordshire; the Rev. H. R. Ridley, to Stranton, Durham.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Cheal Green, on his retiring, from the parishioners of Rustington, and several old inhabitants of Littlehampton; the Rev. Edward Brine, second master of the Grammar House, Kidderminster, from friends at Kidderminster, on his departure; the Rev. Leonard Sedgwick, incumbent of Laithkirk, from the pupils of the Laithkirk Parochial School, Mickleton, Yorkshire; the Rev. W. H. Hugall, from the congregation of Sproadley and Bulton.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

DON MANUEL GODOY.

DON MANUEL GODOY, the once famous Prince of Peace, after years of absence from public life, died on the 4th inst., at his residence, Rue Michodière, Paris, in the 87th year of his age. Godoy, originally a private in the Spanish Guards, was, at the end of the last and beginning of the present century, a prominent actor in the most important political events of Spain, of which country, for a time, he was Minister and absolute ruler. As the favourite of the late King Charles IV., or rather of his Consort, Maria Louisa of Parma, Godoy, a mere commoner, was the prominent cause of the Spanish war with the Emperor Napoleon. Prince Ferdinand (afterwards Ferdinand VII.), tired of the thraldom in which he was kept by his Royal mother and her Minister, applied for protection to Napoleon Bonaparte, discovering that he had done so, against the latter, a plot or conspiracy to dethrone his father. This led to the most unseemly scenes. A revolt broke out at Aranjuez, and Godoy nearly lost his life. Charles IV. abdicated, and Ferdinand assumed the sceptre; but the grandeur of the latter's views was not permit him to hold it. Napoleon took the crown of Spain for his own family, and the terrible Peninsular war was the result. The consequences, meanwhile, of Godoy's reckless love of wealth and honours, and his resistance in foreign lands for nearly the remainder of his life.

In 1847 the Spanish Minister published a Royal decree, authorising Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Bedmar, Grandee of Spain, and Duke of Alcudia, Prince of Peace, to return to Spain, and ordering that a certain portion of his once vast property should be restored. The latter part of the decree was acted upon, however, but the promised return of the Prince never may have taken the place. Of this singular politician half a century ago, those who knew him in his old age could not but admire him as the finest specimen of Spanish gentleman. To the last he was remarkable

for his handsome and his high-bred Spanish courtesy. In conversation he was most agreeable, possessing as he did, and as might naturally be supposed of him, a fund of reminiscence and anecdote. The world, too, should be indebted to him for his memoirs, if misfortunes not experienced, poverty, and obscurity, have done much to store for the family committed in a time of sudden and intoxicating exaltation, and of unbounded power by the man who was then a Prime Minister, and despot of Spain, but who has just died, with the weight of eighty-seven years upon him, a quiet, inoffensive, and forgotten man, in a retired lodging at Paris.

THE REV. CANON TYLER.

The Rev. [illegible] ENDELL TYLER, B.D., Canon of St. Paul's and Rector of St. [illegible] of Monmouth, and received his early education at [illegible] he afterwards became a distinguished student and a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. When he had entered into holy orders, his talents and industry in the pulpit were soon discovered to be highly impressive. On a particular occasion, he happened, as one of the Whitehall preachers, to attract the attention of Lord Liverpool, then Premier, who, after inquiry, presented him, in 1824, with one of his sinecure, and to his great surprise, with the living of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. This very arduous cure he filled actively and ably. During the period of the cholera, which spread fearful havoc in the parish of St. Giles, at that time one of its present improvement, about the worst in London, the Christian energy and charity of Mr. Tyler, in visiting the horrible dens, courts, and alleys of the place, were great and remarkable. His manner was at once remarkable, it having been converted into a most useful body under his auspices. To the staff in St. Paul's he was, without his asking, presented by the late Sir Robert Peel, "as a mark," as he himself expressed it, "of Mr. Tyler's esteem for the cause of education at Oxford, and of his exemplary discharge of his onerous duties at St. Giles." As an author, Mr. Tyler gained some celebrity. His "Life of King Henry V." attracted much attention, from its careful research and its reference to original authorities.

Mr. Tyler's recent death has caused the deepest regret to his family, and to a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM TYSON, ESQ.

MR. TYSON, originally educated for the law, passed the greater part of his life in the city of Bristol, and he was well known and much appreciated as an antiquary. He was the principal writer of the papers in the volume of the *Bristol Mirror*, and he wrote many able papers on antiquarian subjects in it. He was the local secretary of the recent Archæological meeting in Bristol. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Tyson died recently, at his residence, Dove-street, Bristol, in the 67th year of his a

THE LATE MR. BAGLEY.

Two officers of the Belgian Cuirassier-, Lieutenant Van den Eynde and Van den Hattie, stationed with their regiment at Bruges, gathered on Sunday a quantity of mushrooms, and partook of them for supper. In the night they were seized ill, with every symptom of poisoning, and died after a few hours' suffering.

HUMANE INVENTIONS.—An experiment was on Saturday last made, in presence of Mr. Lee, Metropolitan Commissioner of Police of Mr. Durand, inspector general of the markets, and M. Lescuyot, chief of the syndicate of the butchers, of a new vehicle for conveying calves. This vehicle, which can be drawn by one horse, is so contrived, that twelve calves, weighing on an average 720 lb. each, can leave a separate cell, in which each can lie down or stand as in a stable. The inventor of the cart is M. Turc, and the adoption of it will lead to the annihilation of the present cruel mode of conveyance, in which the poor animals are carried with their heads hanging over the sides of the cart.

DISASTER TO THE CLIPPER SHIP "JOHN TAYLOR."—Accounts were received at Liverpool on Saturday of a serious disaster that had befallen the fine clipper ship *John Taylor*, Captain Hawkins, sister ship to the *Cynosure*. It will be recollected that the *John Taylor* sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of August, for Bombay. She proceeded successfully on her voyage until the 31st of that month, when she encountered a very heavy and sudden squall, and, before there was time to take in sail, she was dismasted, with the exception of the main and mizen lower masts. One man was killed, and three severely injured. The *Eleanor Thompson*, arrived at Queenstown, spoke her on the 31st ult., off the Cape de Verds, and supplied her with spars, sails, &c., and she was preparing to rig jury-masts.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P., AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The question between the House of Commons and the Jews will shortly come before the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Alderman Salomons's solicitor on Saturday last, received "notice of trial" in two separate actions for the sitting after Michaelmas Term consequently, the cases will come on early in December, as the term ends on the 25th of November. The actions are brought against the aldermen "for having voted in the House of Commons without having first taken the oaths required by law."

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.—A society of the most meritorious character has been recently formed for the purpose of supplying a home with additional assistance to reduced members of the medical profession, and their necessitous widows, and also establish [illegible] education of the sons of such practitioners [illegible] exclude:

An Asylum, in which 100 pensioners, who must be duly qualified medical men, or their widows (possessing incomes of at least £50 a year), shall be provided with comfortable residences, and with such additional assistance and accommodation as the funds may permit. The council, however, confidently hope that the society will be enabled wholly to maintain some few deserving persons in possession of the required income. 2. The [illegible] and washing; while the rest will be orphans, educated and maintained entirely at the expense of the society. 3 A chapel, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The entire cost of the site and buildings, including [illegible] is estimated at £20,000. The whole of the property in providing suitable accommodation to the pensioners, remuneration of officer's and other establishment charges, is calculated at £1500. Subscriptions have been entered into to the amount of £1,000 and upwards.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF HOMŒOPATHY.—At a very numerously attended meeting of the fellows and members of the Medical Society of London last week the following resolutions were most unanimously agreed to:

1. That the practice of Homœopathy or the prescribing medicines in what are called "infinitesimal doses," on the principle that like cures like in the cure of disease, is founded in palpable error, is a delusion on the part of the practitioner, a deception on the public, and a source dangerous to its welfare.

2 That the Fellows of the Medical Society of London cannot honorably hold any professional communication with Homœopathists.

3 That, consequently, any fellow of this society who shall hereafter practise Homœopathy, or who shall knowingly meet in consultation any professed Homœopathist, will thereby render himself unworthy of the Fellowship of this society.

At the same meeting Mr. Hancock, Surgeon to the Charing-Cross Hospital was appointed Lettsomian Professor to the Society.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the governors and proprietors of this institution was held on Monday at the London Tavern, Lord Erskine in the chair. The Rev. William Jones, M.A., the secretary, read the report. It stated that since the foundation festive of this institution, in 1839, 1850, two elections of annuitants had taken place. The first in October, when four gentlewomen were elected, and the second in April, when five more were added to the list. Each of these ladies was now receiving the annual annuity of £50 per annum by monthly instalments. There were now 42 gentlewomen applying for the pensions. During the present month five more annuitants would be placed on the funds of the society. The statement of the financial position of the company for the last year showed that the receipts had amounted to £1187 19s., and the disbursements to £917 16s. 2d., leaving a balance of £270 2s. 10d. The outstanding subscriptions due were about £500, and the liabilities about £180.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual examination of the children educated in this asylum was held on Tuesday, at the Asylum, Bow, the Lord Bishop of Chichester presiding. His Lordship opened the proceedings by addressing the children in a most earnest and affectionate manner, observing that the general welfare of the friendless orphan child must ever be regarded as the most ennobling pursuit that could engage the enlightened mind of man. He felt a particular sympathy and interest for the welfare of this institution; for, although his was but a small diocese, still it was in a locality which embraced 90 miles of seacoast, and was close to the very celebrated seaports, Portsmouth and Southampton. Independently of this, he was descended from one who had been engaged all his life in the service of the navy, and met with a watery grave when commanding his own ship. He would earnestly call upon them not to neglect the advantages held out to them by such an institution, as their future prospect in this world, and, what was of far more importance, their eternal salvation in the world to come, depended upon the attention they paid to the religious instruction which was every revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and inculcated in that asylum. The Rev. Henry Rendall, the chaplain to the [illegible] then proceeded in his examination of the boys, commencing with religious and general knowledge, and concluding with questions upon scripture and general religious instruction, on which subject the children seemed, by their answers, thoroughly well grounded. The secular portion of their education, which included writing, arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, etymology, algebra, music, and singing, &c., was the next subject; and these examination, in these various studies, proved the great care bestowed on the children by the committee and the master of the asylum. The examination was proved equally meritorious; and, after a few suitable remarks from the Rev. gentleman who had conducted the examination, the proceedings terminated.

NEW METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—The first meeting of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Sewers was held on Tuesday, at the municipal office, in, Greek-street, Soho-square. There were present—Mr. Lawes (chairman), Mr. Hawes, Captain Dawson, Mr. Austin, Mr. Bagley, and several other officers, he re-appointed during the pleasure of the court, but that, with respect to all other officers, they be re-appointed for one month, the object being to enable the commissioners thoroughly to investigate the whole of the public establishment. A communication was directed to be sent to the Lord Mayor, informing his Lordship of the issuing of the commission, and requesting that four aldermen of the Court of Aldermen or Common Council might be appointed under it, in respect to all matters which concerned the city of London. The days of meeting were then fixed, and after the transaction of some routine business the commissioners adjourned.

NEW CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION BILL.—The following are the heads of the Bill which the Court of Common Council have determined shall be brought into Parliament in the ensuing session:—That every person who shall occupy premises in the city of London for a period of [illegible] and shall pay and bear the rates, shall be a freeman and a citizen, and shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges, and be subject to all the duties thereof. That every freeman and citizen be rated to some municipal, parliamentary, or parochial rate, to an amount not less than £10. That a reference to the register of voters for members of Parliament be repealed. That the roll of freemen and citizens be made out in the first week of October, to be open for the inspection of the aldermen, the Lord Mayor and the sheriffs. That the qualifications for candidates for the Common Council be the same as those of the electors; and that provision be made to prevent any person being a candidate for the office of Alderman or Common Councilman, who may not have paid his debts in full, in the event of his having been bankrupt, insolvent, or [illegible] compounded with his creditors. That the qualifications for aldermen be [illegible] freemen of the city, as aforesaid, and that the aldermen be elected for a period not exceeding seven years. That the act of 11th George I. cap. 18 (Election Act), be further amended as follows:—That freemen occupiers be entitled to vote at all elections in Common-hall, in addition to their freedom. That the poll at elections in Common-hall be limited to one day. That no [illegible] be eligible to be a candidate at elections in Common-hall, for the offices of chamberlain and bridgemaster, without seven days' notice of such intended election. That all enactments of the present session acts inconsistent with the foregoing, be repealed.

GRAND FLOWER SHOW.—The last dahlia show of the season of the Islington Society was held on Monday, at Mr. S. Barnes's, the Junction Arms, Stroud's-vale, Holloway. The show of dahlias was first-rate, and the decorations, which were of very novel design, attracted a large share of attention. A wall, loaded with grapes, and a fine collection of fuchsias, shown by Mr. Barnes, were also very much admired, as was a model of a cottage and flower-garden, designed by Mr. Williams. Several prizes were given for the best show of dahlias in boxes of six.

PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS.—The following important notice to the public, and instructions to postmasters, have been issued from the General Post-office this week:—"On and from the 1st of November next, all letters for packets posted at the principal post-office, for places within the United Kingdom, must either be pre-paid by stamps or be sent unpaid, as money pre-payment for inland letters will no longer be permitted at any such office."

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—A great improvement in the warehousing accommodation of the London Docks is about to be effected. The entrance to that portion of the docks has been closed for some time, the water has remained so long in the basin that it often becomes troublesome to the neighbours, who are much annoyed by noxious vapours emitted therefrom. The directors intend to use this portion for the ingress and egress of very large vessels.

THE GREAT NORTHERN SEWER.—The Commissioners of Sewers are now constructing the Great Northern Trunk Sewer, connecting the sewers of the northern districts with the Metropolitan sewer recently formed along Charing-cross and Parliament-street. It passes from the end of the Haymarket, up Great Windmill-street, along Little Windmill-street, Conduit-street, &c., to Poland [illegible] Oxford-street, the greater portion of this neighbourhood being entirely destitute of sewerage. [illegible] at elevation of these spots above the level of the Thames has rendered it necessary to sink the bed of the sewer to an extraordinary depth, upwards of 120 feet below the surface.

Within the last few days it has come to the knowledge of the Messrs. Hoare, bankers, of Fleet-street, that a robbery to a considerable extent has for some time been committed upon them by a confidential clerk, who, from appreciating on the Stock Exchange, had incurred considerable losses, and in an evil hour had been induced to alter the figures in the bank books, whereby a defalcation, to the amount, we believe, of upwards of £10,000, has occurred. The person has been in the service of the Messrs. Hoare upwards of twenty years.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained the chairman and the members of the General Purposes Committee of the Lord Mayor elect, the Sheriffs, and several private friends, members of the corporation; and on Friday the Lord Mayor will receive at dinner the chair. an and directors of the Un on Bank of London, of whom his Lordship is also a director, and the masters of several City companies.

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.—A very important meeting is to be brought before Parliament, having for its object the [illegible] municipal boroughs of the City [illegible] wich, Southwark, Finsbury, and the Tower [illegible] with the administration of the water supply, sewerage, &c., of the entire metropolis, which, for the purposes of this act, will be deemed to include all the [illegible] within the limits of the Bills of Mortality, or the Post Office. The plan received [illegible] parties.

SOYER'S "SYMPOSIUM," GORE HOUSE.—On Monday, at the Court of Bankruptcy, a sum of £1000, which had been taken out at the instance of Mr. Simmonds, of Southampton-row, Russell-square, silversmith, and [illegible] before Mr. Commissioner Evans. The amount claimed was £600. Mr. Lucas disputed the validity of the debt. It was alleged to have arisen in respect of arrears due under a verbal agreement, whereby the defendants had agreed to pay Mr. Simmonds £100 a week for the use of glasses, plate, tables, and other articles, which he had supplied to the establishment. One of the partners, it appeared, had only joined the concern on the 12th July last, a former partner, a Mr. Feeney, having retired on the 5th of July. With the former partners there had been a written agreement, whereby a much smaller sum than £100 was payable weekly; and there was no evidence to render the new partnership liable for a larger sum. Mr. Bagley called a servant of the plaintiff, who spoke to interviews between the plaintiff and one of the defendants, and deposed that £100 a week was distinctly agreed to as the sum to be paid. There was then an arrear of £600, and out of £24 arrears handed to pay £200 on account, on consideration of the plaintiff's not being disturbed. Mr. Lucas submitted that there was no debt due. The plaintiff had been paid £920 between the 12th of July and the 5th of September, and this was the full amount to which he was entitled according to the terms of the written agreement. He proposed to examine the [illegible] partners themselves, but his Honor did not think he could hear the evidence of the [illegible] themselves, the new and not having yet come into operation. Mr. Lucas [illegible] ing to postpone the case till the 1st of November, but this was objected to. Mr. Lucas then contended that the original agreement in writing was still in force, and could not be varied by any subsequent parole agreement. It was most exorbitant to say that £100 a week, or £5000 a year, was to be paid for the use of those articles. Mr. Bagley submitted that the original agreement had terminated with the dissolution of the first partnership on the 5th of July last; and that the existing one had been entered into and ratified by the new partners. He thought the parties ought to be called on to give security to abide the result of an action. His Honor said it appeared to him to be a case in which security must be given; he would allow a week for that purpose.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, about three o'clock, an accident of rather a remarkable character happened in the London-road, Southwark, of which the following are the particulars:—For some time past a drain has been in the course of construction, in order to carry the sewerage from the road into one of the back streets. The earth having been excavated to the depth of five or six feet, some two or three feet wide, and seven feet in length, was shored round at night with scaffold poles, and two men left to take charge of the lanthorns, and to see that the candles were not allowed to go out. The men either fell asleep or neglected to trim their lights, which went out, and left the hoarding scarcely perceptible until within a few feet of the hole. A man came up driving a cab, and the horse dashed through the scaffolding, and immediately fell into the aperture in the ground. The cab being too large to enter the sewer, remained above, but the weight of the horse broke the shafts away from the carriage, and the animal became entangled in the earthwork of the sewer. It was with great difficulty that it got him out alive, and, after struggling for some time, he was suffocated. The horse is described as being a very valuable one, the loss will, therefore, be considerable, as the vehicle is much damaged. The driver received a [illegible] but the other two men escaped with a few bruises only.

[illegible] SLAUGHTER IN THE CITY.—On Monday [illegible] and a representative of each of the [illegible] assembled at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, [illegible] assisted upon Mr. Lewis, the attorney, of [illegible] by-place, and presented him with [illegible] dishes, weighing upwards of 130 ounces, bearing an inscription in gratefu[illegible] acknowledgment of his great exertions in defending Benjamin Cole, a constable [illegible] at the Central Criminal Court. In justice to the man who was tried, it is proper to state that the principal officers, who actively investigated the case, are convinced that he did not strike a single blow which caused the death of any of the persons [illegible] that occasion.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES.—On Wednesday information was received that the premises, 34, Hertford-street, May fair, had been plundered of four sable muffs, a fur cape, a fur tippet, a fur boa, fourteen dollars, fifty-five shillings, and three two-dollar; from 47, Leicester-square, 25 sovereigns, and three £5 notes; also from the Duchess of Clarence, Vauxhall-bridge-road, jewels and other property, value £100; and from 3, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, a gold watch, with £190 in notes and gold; also from 361, Oxford-street, a number of costly rings, set with rubies, diamonds, and emeralds; also from the residence of W. Bosk, Esq., Rotherham, Sussex, a quantity of jewellery. Information was also received that Messrs. Pearson, Esq., Brighton Hall, Congleton, had been burglariously entered and costly silver plate value £200 carried off.

A DISTRESSING TRAGEDY [illegible] similar to that noticed last week at Camberwell, has been committed in the immediate vicinity of the Old Church, Bermondsey, viz the murder of a daughter, a girl about seven years of age, by her mother, who after committing the deed put an end to her own life. The unfortunate woman lived with her husband, James Newman, [illegible] ter, at 23, Bridge-street, close to the South-Eastern Railway, and [illegible] afternoon her little girl, who had been very much annoyed by some boys, scarcely entered the house when she uttered a loud scream, and almost immediately afterwards rolled down the stairs, with blood gushing from a wound in the throat. Having regained her feet she ran into the street, and [illegible] took shelter in the house of Mrs. Farmery, a [illegible] next door. Several of the neighbours were standing in the street ran to the assistance of the poor child, and, having [illegible] her on the floor of the shop, a number of handkerchiefs were procured and placed round the neck, in order to stay the hæmorrhage during the time lost in sending for medical aid. The poor sufferer gave only three or four convulsive struggles, when Mr. Marsh arrived, and at once sewed up the wound in the throat, and plugged the nostrils, but without any success, and death speedily terminated her sufferings. Upon entering the apartment occupied by the wretched family a fearful scene presented itself, for the floor was covered with blood, and large spots were seen the window and ceiling, whilst in the centre of the floor was extended the lifeless body of Mrs. Newman, with a large wound in the [illegible] extending in length from ear to ear. At the side of the body was found a razor covered with blood, with which she had perpetrated the frightful deeds. The wretched woman had been subjected to rheumatic fever some months back, and it is thought her previous illness had affected her brain. The coroner's jury gave a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the week ending Saturday, October 11 Males, 741; females, 674; total, 1415. Deaths registered in the same period—Males, 494; females, 456; total, 950. The above return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks in 1841-50 was 992; but, as population increased during the ten years and up to the present time, the average, to be rendered comparable with last week's mortality, must be raised in proportion to the increase. The average thus corrected may be stated as 1014, on which the deaths of last week show a decrease of 64. The zymotic or epidemic class of diseases produced 248 deaths, or more than a fourth of the total amount, while the corrected average is 265. The number of fatal cases ascribed to small-pox is 18, all of which occurred in children, and in some it is stated that the disease was of a very mild character. Vaccination is repeatedly noticed by the registrars. Amongst epidemics it is evident that scarlatina is making progress. In the last week of August it was fatal in only 26 cases. Since that period the weekly numbers have run thus:—29, 37, 41, 48, and in last week 55. Diarrhœa and dysentery continue to decrease; the number from these causes which in the first week of September rose to 200, has now, with the decline of temperature, fallen to 84. Four deaths from cholera were registered during the week. Typhus has lately shown a disposition to increase, and in [illegible] carried off 60 persons, of whom one-half were of middle age. One hundred cases of measles, besides the epidemics, the most important are fever (including phthisis), which numbers 173 deaths in the present return; that of affections of the respiratory organs, which numbers 111; diseases of the brain and nervous system, which number 97; and diseases of the digestive organs, which number 72.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.743 inches. The mean reading of Saturday was 30.100 in. The mean temperature of the week was 54.6 degrees. The daily mean rose from 51 degrees on Wednesday and Thursday, to 61 degrees and 59 degrees on Friday and Saturday. On the first five days it was near the average of corresponding days in 10 years, but on Friday it rose 10 degrees above it. The wind blew from the south-west during nearly the whole week.

Mr. Kindersley, Master in Chancery, and Mr. James Parker, Q.C., will be the new Vice-Chancellors. There never has been any intention of conferring a peerage on Sir J. Knight Bruce.

The Queen of Portugal was prematurely confined of a still-born child on the 4th inst., but is considered out of danger.

It has been agreed to intrust the execution of the equestrian statue of her Majesty, in Glasgow, to Baron Marochetti.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, IN THE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER. (SEE PAGE 483.)

THE STATE BARGES ON THE BRIDGEWATER CANAL.

THE STATE BARGES ON THE CANAL.

In anticipation of her Majesty's visit to Worsley, the Earl of Ellesmere had two state barges constructed and most luxuriously fitted up, illustrations of which are given above. That occupied by her Majesty on the route from Patricroft to Worsley, a distance of two miles, was about 40 feet in length, and 8 feet 6 inches wide. The saloon was about 12 feet long and 8 feet wide. Both the exterior and interior were painted white, relieved by gold mouldings. The state chair in the saloon, together with the other seats, the window curtains, and the blinds, were all of crimson satin. The barge occupied by the Royal suite was both smaller and lighter: it was fitted up with great elegance, and every attention paid to the accommodation of the occupants. Upon the stern of each barge was emblazoned the Ellesmere arms, and the noble Earl's crest was also placed at the 'prow. The fore-part of each of the boats was open.

WORSLEY HALL.

Worsley Hall is a building of very modern date, the foundation-stone having been laid, we believe, in 1846. The mansion was completed in 1846, soon after which the Earl of Ellesmere came to reside at Worsley. It was erected from the designs of Mr. Blore, and is finely situate on an eminence, commanding a view of no less than seven counties. The style of architecture, as will be observed from our Illustration, is Mediæval, and seen from certain points the Hall is a very pleasing composition. The view obtained from the southern or garden fronts is extensive and fine. Carrying the eye directly south, the view ranges across the centre of Cheshire, the conical peak of the Wrekin towering up in solitary grandeur in the distance. On the east, the Derbyshire hills are very distinctly seen in their undulating altitudes; and on the north a glimpse of the Westmoreland mountains may frequently be obtained on a clear day. To the westward of the Hall the eye is carried over an area of comparatively limited extent, within which a population numbering millions is located, whose energy, industry and enterprise have achieved wonders unsurpassed in the history of the world. Within that area the huge cotton manufacture of the kingdom is confined; the laborious occupation of the miner, upon which that manufacture so largely depends, is pursued by many thousands; and the first experiments in two systems of transit which have materially aided that manufacture in its growth—the canal and the railway—run before the front of the Hall itself. It would probably be difficult to discover a place possessing more interest for a reflective mind than Worsley; and there can be no doubt, that, in glancing upon the landscape, her Majesty and her Royal Consort must have risen from the mere transient gratification of the vision to the contemplation of higher matter—the national interests which are found within it. Worsley Hall is a place as yet but little known to tourists, and not much spoken of in guide-books. The interior is not so extensive as might be supposed from an external view of the house, and consists of a larger proportion of bed rooms than is usual. The panellings of the principal apartments are of oak, and in character with the exterior of the building. Rich and costly undoubtedly the furniture is, but one is struck rather with the admirable taste which could combine so much of elegance and comfort. In the drawingroom is Landseer's celebrated picture of the "Return from Hawking," in which the artist has so admirably contrived to give the likenesses of the Earl and Countess, and of their family, as an historical illustration of another phase of society and its customs. A delightful piece of sculpture by Marshall, in white marble, "Paul and Virginia," is also to be seen here, but space is wanting to catalogue a tithe of the works of art the mansion contains. While upon this subject, we must not omit to notice, that in the neighbourhood of the modern mansion are three curious old halls. One of them is situated at the northern extremity of the gardens of the new Hall, and is constructed of brick, wood, and plaster, with pointed gables. This house, the successive residence of the Worsleys, the Masseys, the Stanleys, and the Egertons, was formerly remarkable as the depository of a series of spirited, grotesque, and allegorical heads, with an intermixture of ornamented designs engraved in oaken panels, brought from Hulme Hall Manchester, one of the manorial residences of the Prestwiches. This curious collection has since been removed by the present noble owner to the modern mansion. Another of the ancient halls of Worsley is a brick, wood, and plaster building called Kempnall Hall, adorned by two gates, now in decay, the property of Mr. L. G. P. Starkie, of Huntroyd. It is said to have been the residence of Nicholas Starkie, in 1594, when his family was under the supposed visitation of demoniacal possession. To the east of Kempnall Hall is the ancient pile of Wardley Hall, of the age of Edward VI., situated in the midst of a small woody glade, and originally surrounded by a moat, except on the eastern side. This edifice is of a quadrangular form, consisting of ornamented wood and plaster frames, interlined with bricks, and entered by a covered archway, opening into a courtyard in the centre. This hall has lately been repaired by Lord Ellesmere.

WORSLEY HALL, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.

FINAL CLOSING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE Great Industrial Exhibition of all the Nations of the Earth is no more. It has accomplished its noble destiny, and it takes up its proud position in the history of the nineteenth century as the most novel and unprecedented of the grand events of the past.

Wednesday last was the day on which the last act of the glorious drama was brought to its final and triumphant close. The morning was singularly unpropitious, the rain descended with ceaseless violence, from early dawn until the approach of night, and then the whole metropolis, in a dank, dark, dreary mist, presented the most wretched and gloomy aspect imaginable. The popularity of the Exhibition, however, overcame all obstacles which the miserable weather interposed to the enjoyment of those who desired to be present at the closing scene, and accordingly so early as ten o'clock the Crystal Palace was crowded with exhibitors, their friends, and a countless number of spectators.

In the Transept, on the site of the crystal fountain (which had been removed), a dais, covered with crimson cloth, was raised, and thereon stood the ivory throne belonging to the Indian collection. In front of the throne, a table, decorated with crimson drapery, was placed, and around stood several ornamental chairs, selected from various collections in the Exhibition. The dais was reserved for Prince Albert and the Royal Commissioners, whilst the chairs and benches more immediately surrounding it, were occupied by the representatives of the press, and various titled and distinguished visitors. In the Transept a number of seats were arranged for the lady exhibitors, the jurors, and their friends, and for others who had influence to obtain access to this reserved space; admission to which from either main avenue was cut off by barriers.

In order that the view from the Galleries and certain portions of the Building might not be obstructed, the various flags and banners with which the interior was ornamented, were all struck. Large objects, for instance Keith and Co.'s silk trophy, and the pile of Canadian timber, were also removed. Many of the statues that filled the north and of the Transept were swept away, and in a word, as much space as possible was cleared towards the centre of the Building, in order that the attention of spectators might be concentrated upon that point. As the time fixed for opening the proceedings of the day approached, the choir formed by the Sacred Harmonic Society took up its position in the South Gallery of the Transept, and, in the absence of Mr. Costa, Dr Wylde presided.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the cheering outside the Palace, and in the South Transept Gallery within, announced the approach of Prince Albert; and his Royal Highness immediately entered at the south central gate, preceded by the members of the Royal Commission, the Executive Committee, the architect, contractors, Foreign Commissioners, jurors, &c. As soon as the procession arrived within the gates, the organ and orchestra struck up the National Anthem, and the vast assemblage burst into one hearty and enthusiastic cheer, which made the walls and roof of the Crystal Palace ring again. The cheering and waving of flags and handkerchiefs were renewed again and again, until his Royal Highness arrived upon the platform, when still more vehement acclamations broke forth. The Prince was speedily on all sides, and appeared to feel the cordiality and heartiness of his welcome. He was attired in a plain morning dress, and his only distinctive decoration was the Star and Ribbon of the Garter. His Royal Highness then took his seat on the Indian throne, Lord John Russell occupying the seat immediately on his right. The Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of London, in full canonicals, Earl Granville, and all the other distinguished personages on the platform, took up the positions assigned to them. Among those on or near the platform we observed the Earl of Clarendon, Sir George Grey, the Bishop of Oxford, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Lord Colborne, Mr. Labouchere, M.P., the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. F. Baring, M.P., Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P., Mr. Pusey, M.P., Colonel Challoner, Mr, Fox Maule, M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cubitt, C.B., Mr. Paxton, several of the foreign Ministers, &c., Colonel Reid, Mr. Dilke, Mr. Cole, Mr. Bidshaw, and the other members of the Executive Committee, Most immediately behind the Prince's chair, and the Foreign Commissioners and jurors occupied the front seats of the serried ranks that hemmed in the platform on all sides.

The proceedings were commenced by Viscount Canning, the President of the Council and Chairman of Juries, who read the following report on presenting the award of the juries to the Royal Commission. The vastness of the place rendered it almost impossible for his Lordship to be heard beyond the immediate circle in which he stood.

Having had the honour of acting as President of the Council of Chairmen of the Juries, it falls to me to lay before your Royal Highness and her Majesty's Commissioners the reports of the several juries upon the subjects submitted to them for examination, and the names of the exhibitors whom they have judged entitled to rewards.

In doing so, it will be convenient that I should state briefly the principle upon which, by the authority of her Majesty's Commissioners, the juries were constituted.

The various subjects included in the Exhibition were divided, in the first instance, into thirty classes. Of these, two were subsequently found to embrace fields of action too large for single juries, and were therefore divided into sub-juries. This increased the number of acting juries to thirty-four

Each of these thirty-four juries consisted of an equal number of British subjects and of foreigners. The British jurors were selected by her Majesty's Commissioners from lists furnished by the Local Committees of various towns, each town being invited to recommend persons of skill and information in the manufactures or produce for which it is remarkable. The Foreign jurors were appointed by authorities in their own countries, in such relative proportion amongst themselves as was agreed upon by the Foreign Commissioners sent here to represent their respective governments.

In the event of a jury finding themselves deficient in technical knowledge of any article submitted to them, they were empowered to call in the aid of associates. These associates, who acted as advisers only, without a vote, but whose opinions were of the greatest value, were selected either from the jurymen of other classes, or from the lists of persons who had been recommended as jurors, but who had not been permanently appointed to any jury.

Each jury was organized by a chairman, chosen from its number by her Majesty's Commissioners. The deputy-chairman and the reporter were elected by the juries themselves.

Such was the constitution of the thirty-four juries taken singly. They did not, however, act independently of each other, inasmuch as they were associated into six groups, each group consisting of such juries as had to deal with subjects in some degree of kindred nature; and before any decision of a jury could be considered as final, it was required that it should be brought before the assembled group of which that jury formed a part, and that it should be approved by them.

The chief object of this provision was, that none of the many foreign nations taking part in the Exhibition should incur the risk of seeing its interests overlooked or neglected, from the accident (an unavoidable one in many instances) of its being unrepresented in any particular jury.

Each group of juries received the assistance of a deputy commissioner and of a special commissioner, appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners to record the proceedings, to furnish information respecting the arrangements of the Exhibition, and otherwise to facilitate the labours of the juries composing the group.

It was further left upon them by her Majesty's Commissioners, that the chairmen of the juries, consisting of an equal number of foreigners and equal numbers, should be formed in a council, and that the duties of the council should be to determine the conditions upon which, in accordance with certain general principles previously laid down by her Majesty's Commissioners, the different prizes should be awarded; to frame rules to guide the working of the juries, and to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the result of their proceedings

These are the most important features of the system upon which the jurors found themselves organised. I will now refer briefly to their course of action.

The Council of Chairmen, in proceeding to the discharge of their duties, were met at the outset by a serious difficulty. Her Majesty's Commissioners had expressed themselves desirous that merit should be rewarded wherever it presented itself, but anxious at the same time to avoid the recognition of competition between individual exhibitors. They had also decided that the prizes should consist in three medals of different sizes; and that these should be awarded, not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects and merit, but as marking merits of different kinds and character

The Council of Chairmen found, to their regret, that it would be impossible to lay down any definite rule for awarding of the medals, by which the appearance at least of denoting different degrees of success amongst exhibitors in the same branch of production could be avoided. Accordingly, after fully explaining their difficulty to her Majesty's Commissioners, they requested, as a course by which it might be materially diminished, that one of the medals might be withdrawn

Of the remaining two, they suggested that one, the Prize Medal, should be conferred wherever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets, and other elements of merit being taken into consideration according to the nature of the object; and they recommended that such a medal should be awarded by the juries, subject to confirmation by the groups.

In regard to the other and larger medal, they suggested that the conditions of its award should be some important novelty of invention or application, either in material, or process of manufacture, or originality combined with great beauty of design; but that it should not be conferred for excellence of production or workmanship alone, however eminent: and they further suggested that this medal should be awarded by the Council of Chairmen, upon the recommendation of a jury, supported by its group.

The principle thus described met the views of her Majesty's Commissioners, and was subsequently further developed by them in a minute which they communicated to the Council of Chairmen its application, however, was not without difficulties, especially as regarded foreign jurors. Many of these had taken part in the national Exhibitions of France and Germany; and to them the distinctive character of the two medals, and the avoidance of all recognition of degrees of merit between the recipients of prizes, were novel principles, and at variance with the practice of countries in which, as in that of Austria, the periodical national Exhibitions of the Continent has been to distinguish the various degrees of success attained by rival exhibitors.

It was to be expected, therefore, that cases would occur in which the Council medal, as the higher reward, would be asked for exhibitors whose claims were only somewhat stronger in degree, without differing in kind from those of others to whom the prize medal had been awarded. In such cases it became the duty of the Council of Chairmen to refuse their sanction to the award of the Council medal, without, however, necessarily impugning the alleged superiority of the article for which it was demanded. On the other hand, some instances have occurred in which they have felt themselves called upon so confirm the claim to a Council medal where the object for which it was claimed showed, in itself, ten merit of execution or manufacture than others of its class. It follows, therefore, that the award of a Council medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the prize medal. It is rather a mark of such invention, ingenuity, or originality, as may be expected to exercise an influence upon future productions more extended and more important than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture.

This is to be borne in mind in considering the list of awards which I have the honour to lay before your Royal Highness; I trust that it will be found that the juries have succeeded in doing justice to the exhibitors of every nation and class, and that they have not departed in any important degree from the purpose of her Majesty's Commissioners

One of the first instructions addressed to the juries by the Council of Chairmen was to the effect that the prizes should be awarded without reference to the country of the exhibitors, the Exhibition being considered in this respect as recognising no distinction of nations.

It is gratifying to add, that the Jurors of every country cordially acquiesced in this principle; and that, notwithstanding unavoidable difference of opinion, uninterrupted harmony prevailed amongst them throughout the whole course of their labours. It is not too much to hope that the happy influence of this intercourse may extend and endure far beyond the present occasion.

It is not necessary that I should detain your Royal Highness and her Majesty's Commissioners with a recital of the other instructions framed by the Council of Chairmen for the guidance of the juries, or with a detailed account of their proceedings in the discharge of their own functions.

The number of prize medals awarded is 2017. The number of Council medals is 180.

It is important to observe that no more than one medal of either denomination has been allotted to one exhibitor in the same class, although he may have contributed to that class more than one article deserving a reward

The juries have found it just, in framing their reports, to make honourable mention of certain exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a medal Some have supplied specimens of raw materials, which, although curious and instructive, do not imply any great merit of production on the part of the exhibitor; and others have furnished articles of manufacture, which, without reaching a high degree of excellence, are interesting as examples of the processes or present condition of the trades which they illustrate.

Before concluding, I trust I may be allowed to add that it would be difficult duly to estimate the time and labour expended by the jurors in their endeavour to discharge faithfully the important duty confided to them. The number of exhibitors was about 17,000. Of these, many, who were reckoned but once in the catalogue, contributed a large variety of objects, and came within the province of more than one jury; while in other cases, towns, and even whole countries, were counted as single exhibitors, although they presented for examination every kind of manufacture and raw produce which their ingenuity and natural resources could furnish. For example, the task of the juries involved the consideration and judgment of at least a million articles; the difficulties attending it being not a little increased by the want of a uniform system of classification of the subjects in some of the foreign divisions, and by unavoidable imperfections in the Catalogue

In these circumstances the juries can scarcely venture to hope that accidental omissions may not have occurred; but they have the satisfaction of feeling, that these, if any, are not attributable to a want of care or diligence on their part.

It now only remains for me, in laying the result of our labours respectfully before your Royal Highness and her Majesty's Commissioners, to offer, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, our grateful acknowledgment of the honourable confidence which you have placed in us; and to express the hope that we shall be found to have fulfilled our trust in a manner worthy of the noble undertaking in which we are proud to have been called upon to be a part.

Viscount Canning having concluded, and resumed his seat,

Prince Albert rose, and after the cheering which greeted him had subsided, delivered the following address:—

My Lord,—The Royal Commissioners are much indebted to your Lordship, and to the distinguished gentlemen of this and other nations, who have acted on the juries charged with the award of the prizes in the recent Exhibition, for the zeal with which they have undertaken, and the ability with which they have fulfilled, the task which has been allotted to them. The Commissioners are sensible that the services of these gentlemen have in many instances been rendered at great inconvenience to themselves, and at the sacrifice of very valuable time and important avocations. It is with pride and pleasure that they have noticed in the lists of those who have performed this service to the Exhibition, the names of men of every nation of the most exalted rank, and the most eminent reputation in statesmanship, in science, in literature, in manufactures, in commerce, and in the fine arts; of men in every respect well calculated not only to form a correct technical judgment upon the merits of the articles submitted to their inspection, but also to maintain the high character which the Commissioners have uniformly striven to impart to the Exhibition.

In no department of the undertaking, which has just been brought to a happy close, were greater difficulties to have been apprehended than in that in which your Lordship and your eminent colleagues have given your assistance. On this, the first occasion on which the productions of the different nations of the globe have ever been brought together for the purpose of comparing their several merits, not only were prejudices and jealousies to have been expected to interfere with the decision, but the nature of the case presented many difficulties of a formidable character, to the formation of a judgment which should appear satisfactory to all. The names of the jurors, indeed, when once made known, were of themselves a sufficient guarantee for that impartiality which was essential to the fulfilment of their task; and from all that has come to the knowledge of the Royal Commissioners during the progress of their labours, they are fully satisfied that every award has been made with the most careful consideration, after the most ample and laborious investigation, and upon grounds most strictly honourable, just, and candid

But, although the high character of the jurors would have fully justified the Commissioners in entrusting to them with the award of the prizes without fettering their discretion with any instructions whatever, had nothing more than an impartial decision been required, there were difficult as of a very peculiar nature inherent to the task, which seemed to render necessary the adoption of some regulations, that might, at first sight, appear to be somewhat arbitrary in their character. The differences in the means of various nations having necessarily impressed their several manufactures with different characteristics, it would seem to be almost impossible for those who have been in the habit of judging the productions of their own country by one standard, to enter fully into merits which can only be properly appreciated by another standard, since the very points which in the one case appear to be excellences, may, in the other, not unnaturally, be taken as defects. This consideration, and a knowledge of the evils which were to be apprehended from any accidentally erroneous decision, on a matter so intimately connected with the commercial interests of every nation, induced the Royal Commissioners to lay down, for the guidance of the juries, those principles to which your Lordship has referred.

It would perhaps have been more interesting to the public had the Commissioners instructed the juries to follow the practice which had usually prevailed in the exhibitions of individual nations, and to grant medals of different degrees, to mark the gradations of excellence among the exhibitors; but they feel that they have adopted the safer course, and that which was upon the whole most in accordance with the feelings of the majority of the exhibitors, in directing that no distinction should be made between their merits if their productions came up to the standard requisite to entitle them to a prize, but that all should, without exception take the same rank and receive the same medal.

The Commissioners, however, considered it right to place at the disposal of the Council of Chairmen a "Council" or "Council" medal in the case to which your Lordship has referred. Important discoveries in many branches of science and of manufactures have in the Exhibition been brought under the notice of the public: and it seems just that those who have rendered services of such a kind to the world, should receive a special mark of acknowledgment on an occasion which has rendered so conspicuous the advantages which the many have derived from the discoveries of the few

The grant of the Council medal for beauty of design, and for excellence in the fine arts, applied to manufacture, though made upon a somewhat different principle, is also compatible with the views of the Commissioners, since in the case in which it has been made it does not mark any greater comparative excellence of manufacture, or design to one producer a higher place than is accorded to others, but it is to be regarded as a testimony to the genius which can clothe the articles required for the use of daily life with beauty that can please the eye, and instruct and elevate the mind. Valuable as this Exhibition has proved in many respects, it appears to the Commissioners that there is no direct on in which its effects will be more sensibly and immediately perceived than in the improvement which it may be expected to produce in taste, and the impulse it has given to the arts of design; and a special acknowledgment is justly due to those who had afforded the best examples of art, whether pure or applied, and led the way in this interesting career of improvement.

It now remains for the Commissioners once more to return to your Lordship and your colleagues their cordial thanks; and they must not omit to include in these acknowledgments those gentlemen who have in various ways assisted you in your labours, particularly those who have acted with you as associates or experts for the purpose of assisting your judgment in matters requiring very minute and special knowledge of particular subjects; and the Commissioners are well aware that these gentlemen have been of the greatest service. In the hope that the jurors and associates might desire to possess a lasting memorial of the Exhibition, a special medal has been struck in commemoration of their important services

It is the intention of the Commissioners to publish not only the names of those to whom the juries have awarded prizes, but also the valuable reports which they have prepared on the state of science, and manufactures in the several branches of the Exhibition with which the juries have been conversant. The Royal Commissioners fully appreciate the zeal and talent displayed by those jurors who have accepted the laborious office of reporters to the juries; and no doubt that these reports will form most interesting records of this Exhibition, and will afford important materials for ascertaining the progress of human industry, at any future time, when another review of its productions, like the present, may be determined on.

It now becomes my pleasing duty on behalf of the Royal Commissioners, to deliver my most sincere acknowledgments and thanks for the hearty co-operation and support which the Exhibition has constantly received from foreign countries. The Foreign Commissioners, who have left their own countries for the purpose of superintending the illustration of their respective national industries at the Exhibition, have ever shown that desire to aid the general arrangements which alone has rendered possible the success of the undertaking

To the Society of Arts, which, by its exhibitions of works of national industry, prepared the way for this international Exhibition, the Royal Commission and the public feel that their acknowledgments are especially due, and the Commission have to thank that body for having formed one of the preliminary arrangements to an extent which justified me as their President in the application which I made to the Crown for the issue of a Royal Commission

The Commission have also to acknowledge the valuable services afforded by the eminent scientific and professional men, who, on the Sectional Committees, aided most materially in founding a scientific basis on which to rear the Exhibition.

To the Local Commissioners and members of Local Committees, but more especially to those who have undertaken the onerous duties of Secretaries, our best acknowledgments also are due. Without their zealous aid, it would have been impossible to have obtained an efficient representation of the industry of their respective localities.

And, finally, we cannot forget that all the labours of those thus officially connected with the Exhibition would have been in vain, had not been for the hearty good-will and assistance of the whole body of exhibitors, both foreign and British. The zeal which they have displayed in affording a worthy illustration of the state of the industry of the nations to which they belong, can only be equalled by the successful efforts of their industrial skill. Their admission have always had support and encouragement from them during the progress of the undertaking, and they cannot forget how cheerfully they submitted to regulations essential for their general good although sometimes producing personal inconvenience to themselves. If the Exhibition be successful in aiding the healthy progress of manufactures, we trust that their effort will meet with a due reward.

In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided us, in their respective characters of jurors and associates, Foreign and Local Commissioners, members and secretaries of local and sectional committees, members of the Society of Arts, and exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking, with heartfelt pleasure, the singular harmony which has prevailed amongst the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessing He has vouchsafed to our labours, let us all earnestly pray that the Divine Providence, which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of Nature's productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus by showing our mutual dependence upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good-will among the various races of mankind.

His Royal Highness read throughout in a clear, distinct tone of voice, and was frequently cheered; but, from the vastness of the place, it was impossible that the sound of the human voice could be audible, except to a small circle around the dais. At the part of the Prince's speech in which the Foreign Commissioners were mentioned, all those gentlemen ascended the dais, and this part of the affair was loudly applauded. On resuming his seat, the Prince was again greeted with loud cheers.

This part of the ceremonial being concluded, the organs again gave

voice, and another verse of the National Anthem was sung. After which the Bishop of London offered up the following prayer:—

O Almighty and most merciful God. Father of all mankind, who hast made of one blood all nations of men, to serve and worship Thee, and by their works and works to glorify Thy holy name; who didst send thy only Son into the world to reconcile it unto Thee, and to unite all men in one brotherhood of holiness and love; we, Thine unworthy servants, most humbly beseech Thee to accept our offering of prayer and praise. From Thee alone proceed all good counsels and all useful works; and by Thee a one are they conducted to a prosperous end.

We acknowledge, with all humility and thankfulness, the gracious answer which Thou hast vouchsafed to the prayers of Thy people; and for their prayer, in blessing, with a wonderful measure of success, an undertaking designed to exhibit the glories of Thy creation, to promote the useful exercise of those faculties which Thou hast implanted in the sons of men, and to encourage the growth of peace and brotherly love.

We humbly thank Thee, O Lord, that Thou hast graciously prospered the counsels of him who devised, and of those who have carried out that great design; and that Thou hast mercifully protected from harm the multitudes who have thronged this Building. We acknowledge it to be of Thy goodness, that a spirit of order and mutual kindness, of loyalty to our Sovereign, of obedience to the laws, and of respect for the sanctity of thy Sabbaths, has been manifested by the people of this country, in the sight of those who have been gathered together from all parts of the world.

We thank Thee also, that Thou hast disposed the hearts of many nations to enter upon a generous and peaceful competition in those arts, which by thy merciful appointment minister to the comfort of man, and redound to thy glory, as the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

We devoutly pray, that all may be led to acknowledge thy power, wisdom, and goodness, in the achievements of man's industry and skill; and may depart to their several homes to "speak in their own tongues the wonderful works of God." Continue to them, we beseech Thee, thy favour and protection; let thy good providence conduct them in safety to their native land; and bless them with abundantly showered upon it; to save and defend all Christian Kings, Princes, and Governors, and to bless thy people committed to their charge. Give them grace, that they may in all things seek thy honour and glory; and be diligent in the maintenance of enlightening and purifying machinery of diffusing through the world the blessings of peace; and of extending the kingdom of thy dear Son, who has taught us to approach thee as our common parent, and to say

Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

The prayer being finished, the Hallelujah Chorus was given by the choir, aided by the tones of one of the large organs; after which Prince Albert retired, accompanied by the Royal Commissioners, and in a short time the gay throng separated, and retired from the Crystal Palace. The entire ceremonial occupied only thirty-five minutes.

The closing incident of the day has scarcely been noticed by our contemporaries. At five o'clock, when the bells began to ring out, there was a pressure towards the platform, which was soon occupied by the boys of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, in their state dresses, and by some of the most active members of the Sacred Harmonic Society, who, without musical accompaniments, sang the National Anthem, which was loudly encored and repeated. Loud cheers were then given for her Majesty, for Prince Albert, the Royal Commissioners, Mr. Paxton, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, &c.

After the Exhibition had thus been formally closed, it became known that the honour of knighthood had been offered to Mr. Paxton, to Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, and to Mr. Fox, the contractor.

Autograph letters from his Royal Highness Prince Albert were received on Thursday morning by the two special Commissioners, Dr. Playfair and Colonel Lloyd, and by Messrs. Cole, Dilke, and Scharf, Colonel Reid, of the Executive, thanking each, individually, for his efforts in connexion with the Exhibition, and expressing regret that the gold medal with which his Royal Highness had hoped to present them, as a memorial of their services, had not yet been received from the royal list. The letter to Dr. Playfair contained, in most flattering terms, an offer, which Dr. Playfair has accepted, of the appointment of Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness, rendered vacant by the acceptance of the Governorship of Malta by Colonel Reid. This is the only instance in which the appointment has been held by a man of science; hitherto it has been given to military men.

THE LATE EARL OF DERBY'S MENAGERIE AT KNOWSLEY

The sale of the late Earl of Derby's menagerie was concluded on Monday, when some lots not sold during the previous week were offered to competition. This collection of animals is now scattered over the face of the earth, in England and foreign countries, having only produced about £7000; while it is stated to have cost nearly £10,000 per annum to keep it in efficiency. The prices were generally indifferent, and we shall therefore content ourselves by enumerating a very few of them. The Brahmin bull is fetched £30 and £40 each, and the cows £14 and £21. The llamas realised from £33 to £55. Two zebras were sold, one for £150, and the other for £140; and three kangaroos, £105. The birds were considered to realise much better prices than the animals. The eagles fetched from £10 10s. to £30 each; the emus, £60 the pair; the ostriches, from £16 to £70 each; the parrots and parrquets, from £1 4s to £5 5s each; the bustards, £16 the pair; East India cassowary, £38; grunes £36 each; red backed pelicans, £24 the pair. The black-necked swans, which have hatched two or three broods, fetched £174 5s. for four. Mr. Sclater-Booth, who has lately added to the Derby Museum, at Stanley, a valuable collection of birds, purchased a large number of the lots. Many of the birds were purchased for the Queen.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM THE LATE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—A committee is being formed by the Admiralty, of which, it is said, Admiral Bowles, M.P., will be chairman, to examine the reports which will be made by each of the respective commanders of the Arctic searching expeditions, and to report what, upon a close and careful investigation of the facts laid before them, further, if any, steps should be taken towards the same end, with the view of ascertaining the fate, of Sir John Franklin and his companions. Although the story of Sir John Ross and his informer, Adam Beck, is not entertained by any official person of the Admiralty, it would, perhaps, be as well for the committee, now that they have the intelligent young Esquimaux, Erasmus York, at hand, as well as Captain Penny's able interpreter, to examine him formally on the subject.

THE ARCTIC PROMOTIONS.—The promotions on account of the unparalleled services of the officers of Captain Austin's expedition will be made as soon as Captain Austin's report is made to the Admiralty.

RAISING OF REGIMENTS.—The Select Committee on Army and Ordnance Expenditure approve of the system of reliefs that has been adopted with respect to regiments serving abroad, as it provides for the regular performance of the military duties in the colonies, and at the same time secures a fair amount of home service to the soldier; and upon the principle that for every ten years abroad each regiment shall have five years at least of service at home, and in India, when, on account of the great distance and high rate the heavy expenditure involved in frequent interchanges of regiments, it has not been deemed expedient to relieve them more frequently than once in every fifteen years.

NOTION OF A JUDGE'S DUTY.—A writer in the *Daily Wisconsin* says:—"When I first came to Wisconsin I chanced to meet an enemy of Judge Hubbell; and being a stranger, and no doubt a little inquisitive, I asked him what were the grounds of his dislike to the judge? 'Why,' said he, 'I helped to elect him, and the very first suit I had in court he refused to charge the jury in my favour.' This reply astounded me. It was a solecism, pure enough, and suggested a long train of recollections on the policy and expediency of an elective judiciary."

ITALIAN RAILWAYS.—In the *Monitore Toscano* we have the official text of the treaty with the Governments of Austria, Tuscany, Rome, Modena, and Parma, for uniting the Tuscan and Lombard Railways, and which affects English interests, inasmuch as a junction is proposed with the lines of the Maria Antonia or Papal-Italian Railway. The portion of the railway through the Papal territories is very short, but it is necessary to effect the present combination, and as a basis for an extension of the railway system towards Ancona. The railway system proposed begins with two arms, one from Piacenza, through Parma, and the other from Mantua, and which will unite at Reggio, proceeding thence by Bologna to Pistoja or Prato, in the Tuscan territories, where a union with the Tuscan railway system will be effected. The Tuscan Government undertake to complete the line between Pistoja and Lucca. It is proposed that the several lines shall be conceded to a company by contract, and that the Governments shall give every support and assistance, not only by legislative powers, but by affording a guarantee.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HON SECRETARY, SCOTIA.—Those clubs who have any desires of availing themselves of Mr Löwenthal's services during his proposed tour through the northern and midland counties, should apply to him by communicating with him on the subject. Address to him at the St George's Club, Cavendish-square London

AN OXFORD FRESHMAN.—You can obtain the Stanton Chessmen, and the Perrott Chessboards, we have no doubt, at Spiers' and Son's well known establishment in the Strand.

BOMBADOM.—Cook's rare treatise, "Il Giuoco degli Scacchi" &c was first published in 1766. We doubt if there are half-a-dozen copies in being now

DISCIPLINE.—You are quite right with regard to Barry 8th. As to 6th the words Black and White have been transposed—look at it again, and you will soon discover there is no Mate in one move. Your diagram is wrong.

R H—It shall be so examined. We will suspect it is wrong. Problem of the so called deception usual ever much more trouble than they are worth, both to the composers and the solvers, after all nobody to go will attend them

DELTA.—Correct. Thanks.

J B, Staffordshire.—You are too easy and are defective also in constructive skill. Give a few more beastly "D Orville Boston Bangs" and other authors, letters you especially, to difficult task of composing Chess problems.

LONDONENSIS.—In moving to Queen a Pawn matches straight on to his eighth square unless at his last step he have to take an adverse Rook, when, of course, he makes the capture of the Pawn.

M H. Sclater.—Received with sincere thanks. They shall be duly examined and reported on shortly. A communication has been forwarded, and we shall await impatiently the promised consultation.

CRO.—The position is one of great difficulty. Let us know who has to play, and we will examine and decide upon the best move.

H L C A.—We are pleased to hear again from our old correspondent. His problems shall be reported on next week

C M I.—If two parties agree to play a game by *correspondence*, they do not fulfil their agreements by playing it over the board. We think the best plan in the case mentioned is to begin de novo

JOSEPH.—We have not got the work at hand; but, if you will write out the problem, we will satisfy you. 2 The first is Kt at R 7th second, at the

A G G—Published month ago, at 21, King William-street Charing-cross, price 1s 6d per Number

DERETON and ST EDMUND.—In Enigma 685, the White Kt should be placed on K 5th and Q 5th

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 401, by Derevon

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 403 by M E H, W N A, of Plymouth Midge, R T, G E N, S S, M P, Miles, Derg Gregories, Philip

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 402, by M E H, St Edmund, Derevon, Judy

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Derevon, St Edmund, Judy, M N O, Volpone, are correct. All others were wrong

JOSEPH.—We have not got the work at hand; but, if you will write out the problem, we will satisfy you. 2 The first is Kt at R 7th second, at the

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 402.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 4th	Kt to B 7th (c)	4. R mates at Q 4th,	
2. R to Q 2d (ch)	Kt covers (best)	or Q 6th	
3. R takes Kt (ch)	K moves		
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	K to K 3d	3. B to K B 8th	Anything
2. R to Q 2d	K takes P (best)	4. R mates at Q 8th	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 403.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th (best)	3. B to K B 5th (ch)	K takes B
2. Q takes P on K B 5th	P takes Q*	4. Kt to Q 4th—Mate	

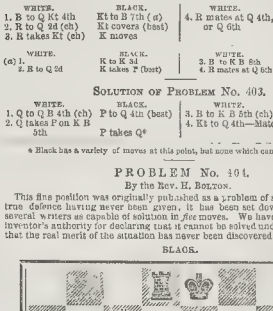
* Black has a variety of moves at this point, but none which can delay the mate.

PROBLEM No. 404.

By the Rev. H. Bolton.

This fine position was originally published as a problem of six moves, but the true defence having never been given, it has been set down prematurely by several writers as capable of solution in five moves. We have the distinguished inventor's authority for declaring that it cannot be solved under six moves; and that the real merit of the situation has never been discovered.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and checkmate in six moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 686 By J D Y.

White: K at Q 8th, R at Q B 2d, B at Q 3d, Kt at Q B 4th.
Black: K at Q Kt 6th

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 687. By M. H., of Nellore.

White: K at K B 7th, R at Q B 4th, B at K B 3d, Kt at Q B 6th; Ps at K Kt 3d K B 3d, K 5th, Q 3d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 5th.
Black: K at Q Kt 4th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K 2d, Q 5th, and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No 688 By R. B. W., of Oxford.

White: K at Kt sq, R at Q 8th, B at K B 8th and Q R 4th, Kts at Q sq and Q Kt 7th. Ps at K Kt 3d and 5th, K 2d and 7th,
Black: K at K B 4th, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Q R 3d, Bs at K 3d and Q B 8th, Kt at Q R 4th; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 3d and 7th, and K 4th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The tediously protracted match between Messrs. Löwenthal and Williams has at length terminated, as was expected, in favour of Mr. Löwenthal. The score at the conclusion giving—

Löwenthal	.. 7 games
Wilkams	.. 5 ,,
Drawn	.. 4 ,,

In the contest between Messrs. Deacon and Lowe the former has gained four games, the latter two, and one game has been drawn.

MEETING OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE CHESS-PLAYERS.

The Lincolnshire Chess gathering took place, as was announced, on the 9th inst.; and, notwithstanding the day was unusually wet, and the remoteness and comparative obscurity of the place of rendezvous, a numerous and most respectable body of amateurs, consisting of the clergy and many of the resident gentry, together with visitors from some of the adjoining counties, and from the metropolis, were assembled to do honour to this, the first meeting of Caissa's votaries which has ever been held in Lincolnshire. Amongst the most conspicuous of the residents and visitors, all of whom appeared to take the liveliest interest in the amusements of the day, were—the Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, Bart.; the Rev. H. Maclean, the Vicar of Caistor; the Rev. Horatio Bolton, the Rev. J. T. Bell, the Rev. S. Turner, the Rev. Mr. Padley, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson; George Skipworth, Esq., the Lord of the Manor; Dr. Mackintosh, Heaton, Esq.; R. M. Drake, Esq.; A. B. Skipworth, Esq., the hon. secretary of the Caistor Chess Club; J. T. Dixon, Esq.; J. P. Dixon, Esq., the treasurer of the Club; Dr. Buckley, Esq., Peter Löwenthal, the celebrated Hungarian chess-player; S. Newbury, &c., and several members of the Nottingham club, besides a host of amateurs from other parts of Lincolnshire.

The most attractive and delightful feature in the interesting reunion was the presence of a few bevy of ladies, most of whom were evidently well versed in all the intricacies of the beautiful game they had met to celebrate, and who took and manœuvred their pieces in the lists, with a gallantry and skill which excited general admiration even from the veteran players of the other sex.

Upon the termination of the day's sport, the party sat down to a handsome dinner, at the usual hours, and the festivities were carried on apparently to the enjoyment of every one until a late hour in the evening.

EXHIBITION TRAINS ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—One of the last Exhibition trains on the line consisted of 151 carriages, containing about 5000 persons.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is expected that the Earl Granville, Paymaster of the Forces, and Lord Seymour, First Commissioner of Public Works, will be shortly added to the Cabinet.

Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte, Governor of the Invalides, at Paris, visited Chelsea Hospital on Sunday. He was received by the civil and military authorities, formally inspected the interior of the establishment, and particularly inquired into all the arrangements as to Lenten fare made for the comfort of the old veterans.

Upon the nomination of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor has appointed William Fane de Salis and Louis C. Tompson Epenett, Esqrs. to be magistrates for the county of Middlesex.

Manten-lane, adjoining the Great Northern metropolitan railway station, Pentonville, is to be changed in name to "Derby-st," in accordance with the wish of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

In pursuance of an order from the Lords of the Treasury to that effect, the proper authorities of the revenue have given directions for thirty casts, marked "Caissa," and a quantity of plaster moulds, which were brought over in the ship *Fortunate* with the Nineveh sculptures, to be delivered at the British Museum, having been imported for deposit in that national establishment.

Count Batthyany, the celebrated Hungarian nobleman, the companion of Kossuth, in his exile in Turkey, has hired apartments in the Champs Elysées, Paris, where he purposes to lead a life of retirement.

M. Valée, keeper of the reptiles at the Paris Garden of Plants, observed, on the 14th July last, in the space reserved for turtles, six eggs lying on the sand. He took three of them, and placed them under the hatching apparatus; and on the 14th ult. he examined the eggs, and found a turtle about the size of a walnut, supposed to be the first that has ever been hatched by artificial means.

The King of Hanover remains so indisposed that he cannot receive his Ministers on any business.

A young man, named Murray, died on Thursday week, at Belfast, from the loss of blood consequent on the extraction of a tooth.

A fatal event occurred at the final meeting of the general assembly of Vaudois Cutto in encampments, held at Sayonce, in Haute Dauphiné, on the 10th inst. Whilst one of the members was making a speech, a cry of fire was heard to issue from the body of the crowd. It seems that one of the gas-lamps having been accidentally broken, a slight escape of gas caused an explosion. The gas was immediately turned off, but the sight of the fire had created a panic amongst a part of the crowd in one of the galleries. A rush was made for the staircase, which became so crowded that several persons were suffocated before it was discovered that all fear of fire was removed.

A new line in the Lake district is proposed to be called the Ulverstone, Furness, and Piel Harbour Railway.

An unusually large number of persons are now leaving the neighbourhood of Sheerness, and emigrating to America. Twenty-four persons connected with one family left at Michaelmas. Four labourers have recently gone, leaving their families, consisting of more than twenty persons, to the charge of the Sheppy Union.

The Royal visit to Manchester has not, we regret to say, passed over without three fatal accidents. A girl named Louisa Teal was shot in the eye by the wadding from a cannon, fired by a youth named James Alcock, and he has been committed for manslaughter. An infant was also squeezed to death in its mother's arms, on Friday night, and a man was crushed by a cart wheel against a barrier.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered the prosecution against sixty-three individuals implicated in the Hungarian revolution to be dropped. The sentence on the rest of the delinquents will be published before the end of the year.

The Duke of Nemours has purchased the domains of Leitomischel, in Bohemia.

The question between France and Germany relative to the navigation of the Rhine is expected to be settled definitively before the 1st of January. Meanwhile, Bavaria, Baden, Nassau, and Hesse have agreed to admit France to the enjoyment of equal rights of navigation on that stream up to December 31. The *Débats* de *Paris* asserts that Prussia, who had hesitated, has also consented to this arrangement.

Three "Bloomerists" made their appearance on the Boulevards, at Paris, on Saturday, and attracted so much inconvenient attention, that they were obliged to take refuge from the crowd in a brougham

The *New York Tribune* says that the use of the new female costume is greatly on the increase, and adds of the Bloomers:—"We are glad to observe a better behaviour towards them by the sovereign public. It is one benefit at least of the increased adoption of the dress. Bloomers are getting to be too general to excite surprise or ridicule."

On Saturday a new candidate made his appearance in the field for the purpose of contesting the county of Hertford against Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. (Protectionist), at the next vacancy. The gentleman is Mr. C. W. Fisher, of Youngsbury, in the county. He comes forward in the Liberal interest.

Father Mathew is now in New York, expecting shortly to return to his native land. A letter has been written by Henry Cary to Mr Henry Grattan, warmly recommending a united effort on the part of our citizens to relieve the devoted apostle of temperance from the pecuniary embarrassments which he has incurred in the discharge of his self-sacrificing mission

The Ferrets papers state that his Grace the Duke of Leeds and party, at Mar Lodge, have brought down upwards of 90 fine stags in the forest during the season.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey left Limerick on Thursday, with the intention of proceeding immediately with the Countess to a southern continental climate for the benefit of his Lordship's health, which is rather in a delicate state.

A duel, of a characteristic duel, in which one of the parties was slain, occurred in Brown-ville, Texas, on the 8th inst. On Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, says the American paper, a dispute arose between Mr. W. H. Harrison, of that city, and Mr. J. G. Clarke, of Port Isabel. A set of friends on both sides of shooters was proposed and accepted on the instant in the street. They went out, and at fifteen paces commenced the contest. Both pistols missed fire in the first attempt; but the deceased's pistol missed fire a second time; his antagonist fired, without effect, and again fired a second time, when he deceased fell by a shot near the region of the heart. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Harrison, but he passed the river into Mexico before it could be executed.

Some American gentlemen, who have been on a visit to the negro colonies of Canada, contradict the oft repeated assertion that the negro population of Canada are in a miserable condition. They report that it is colonised inhabitants amount to over 30,000, and are generally represented by the white population as good, moral, and industrious citizens; and that the destitution and suffering which is reported to prevail is exaggeration. The only assistance they stand in need of is in maintaining schools and the advancement of religion.

The *Austrian Correspondent*, a semi-official journal of Vienna, declares that the English Government, in tolerating the demonstrations in favour of Kossuth, acts contrary to national propriety, and to the obligations of international law.

The *Gazette of the Empire*, of Austria, announces that the Prussian Government has addressed to the Governments of the principal powers a circular note, in which it is stated that the Cabinet of Neufchâtel is under the government of the King.

According to the German papers, the Court of Rome intends establishing a Catholic Bishopric at Hamburg.

Several arrests have been just effected at Dresden. It is said that a plot has been discovered there, connected with that the heads of which were the King since arrested at Berlin. At Hamburg, also, perquisitions have been effected, and one writer, M. Brunnig, arrested.

No decision has yet been given by the Board of Inland Revenue to the several railway companies whom they have called upon for the payment of the passenger duty (one-eighth of a penny per mile) on the excursion trains; and it is, therefore, concluded by the railway companies, that the board will proceed in the Court of Exchequer in the next term for the recovery of the amount

An ordinance of the police placarded in Paris enacts that, in order to diminish the obstacles to circulation, the hawking about the streets, either in hand-carts or by hand, of household utensils, playthings, boxes, stationery, cutlery, or articles for sale, shall cease from the 1st of February next. Exceptions are, however, to be made in favour of certain streets, squares, and fairs for food, but they are not to be allowed to traffic within a certain distance of the shops.

Mr. William R. Callett, formerly a member of Parliament, chairman of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, of the Commercial Bank of London, and of the Imperial Slate Quarry Company of Ireland, and connected with a number of other public enterprises has surrendered in bankruptcy at Dublin.

The tower of Southmolton church, during a violent storm last week was struck by the electric fluid and seriously injured.

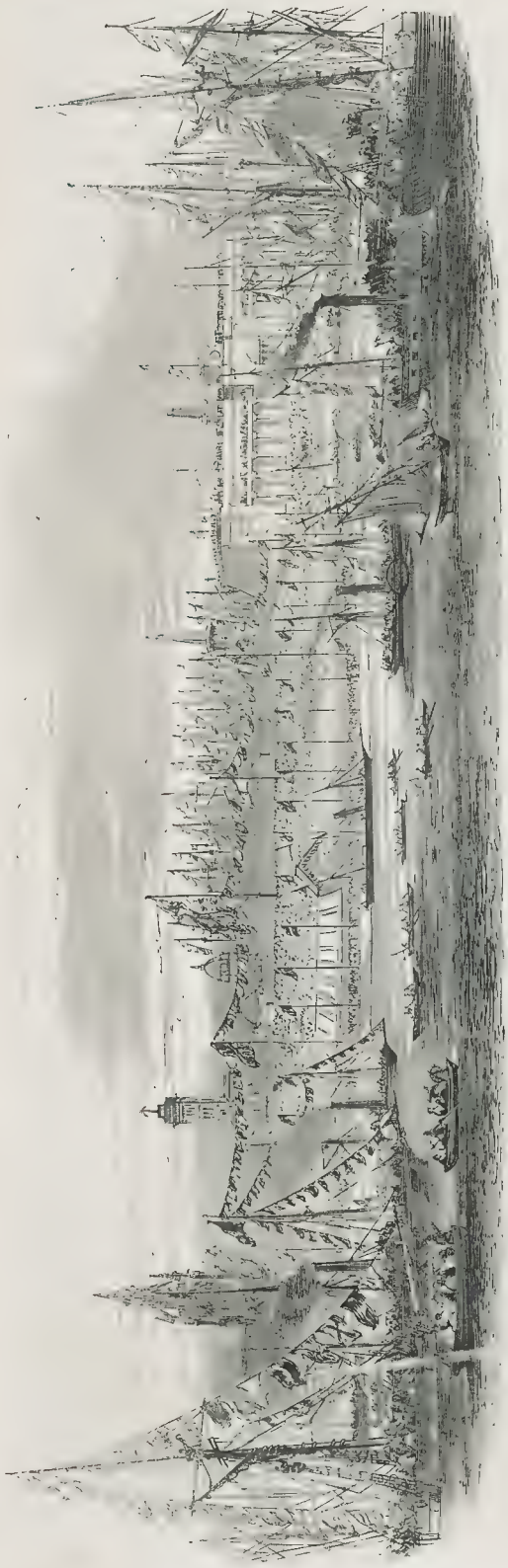
The number of schools received and from Government in the county of Northumberland is 10; and in the county of Durham 32. The number of apprentice-teachers is:—In Northumberland, boys, 27; girls, 14; total, 41: in Durham, boys, 64; girls, 37; total, 91.

Messrs Peto and Betts, the contractors for the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, have issued a notice that they will not allow the sub-contractors on the line to carry on the truck system.

Nothing in the way of actual literal communication with the Continent and the metropolis has yet been accomplished by the submarine telegraph, although the cable has now been "submerged" more than a fortnight, and it has the communication been carried out between the south Foreland and the south-Eastern Company's telegraph station.

The treaty between Bavaria and Austria, for regulating the navigation of the Danube, provides that the river shall be free of transit dues from its source down to Presburg.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 6th, states that the Adda, the Brenta, and other streams, have overflowed their banks, and that fears are entertained of an inundation not inferior to nor less disastrous than that of two years ago.



EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY FROM THE LANDING-STAGE, LIVERPOOL.

THE ROYAL EXCURSION ON THE RIVER MERSEY.—(SEE PAGE 492.)

THE "RACER" CLIPPER PACKET-SHIP, OF NEW YORK.

COLOSSAL INDIAN GUN.

We have been favoured with the accompanying Sketch of a very curious and colossal piece of Indian ordnance, lately discovered in the bed of the Bhagretti River, at Moorshedabad, in Bengal.

Unlike any cannon of the present day, this piece consists of two separate portions—the huge cylinder that forms the barrel, and the smaller piece, or breeching, which alone was loaded, and, when required for use, was lashed on with ropes or chains to the hinder part of the large cylinder, and fired.

The hollow cylinder (for it is open at both ends) is of wrought iron, and of very coarse workmanship, being constructed of iron hoops embracing longitudinal bars, but, by rust and age, all appearing to be one and the same uneven mass. The Cannon has been vastly strengthened by eleven powerful and massive rings, that encircle the cylinder at the distance of ten inches apart. An attempt has been made to ornament the face of the vent and last muzzle ring; the former by a rude Vandyke edging to the vent, the latter by a row of round bead-like excrescences. Between the muzzle and the last vent-ring are a quantity of bronze, or copper, longitudinal small bars let into the iron of the gun, probably for side sights, perhaps for ornament.

As no attempt ever appears to have been made to bore the gun, the cylinder is anything but smooth, the bars rising and falling in some places a full perpendicular half inch. How a cannon ball would behave passing over or out of such a bore, it is hoped, experience never informed the maker, as nothing but the most disastrous consequences could possibly result from firing such a dangerous machine. Many large guns exist in India, that have, at different periods, been cast by kings and princes, but have never been fired; the present Gun may be one of the many

The whole length of the hollow cylinder is 12 feet 2 inches; bore, 18½ inches; length of detached breeching, 4 feet 3 inches.

No interest is attached to the Gun, but it is believed by some to have been manufactured and intended to be used against the Mahrattas, who in days gone by, after having traversed nearly the whole of India, were in the habit of making descents upon the city of Moorshedabad.

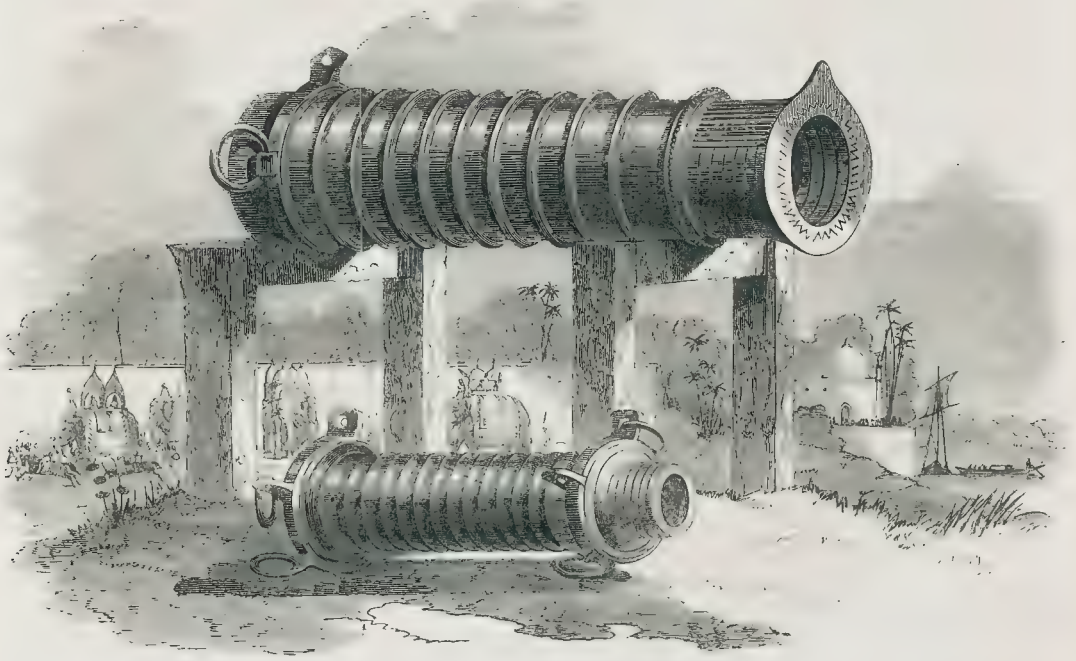
Mr. H. Torrens, the agent of the Governor-General at the Court of his Highness the Nuwab Nazim of Bengal, has had the gun exhumed from the sand of the Bhagretti River, and placed opposite to the Nuwab's Palace, at Moorshedabad.

THE CLIPPER SHIP "RACER."

H. W. STEELE, COMMANDER

This splendid vessel has recently been built upon the Merrimack River, Newbury Port, at a cost of £25,000. She is owned by David Ogden and others, of the city of New York, and is designed for the St. George's Cross line of Liverpool packets. The *Racer* is 200 feet long on the keel, 207 feet on deck, 42 feet 6 inches in extreme breadth of beam, 28 feet depth of hold, 7 feet between decks, and registered 1650 tons. Her estimated load line is 20 feet draught; she has 10 inches dead rise at half floor, and has three decks. She is long, and pretty sharp, yet not so much so as to prevent her being a large carrier, and at the same time a fast sailer. Her sheer is beautifully graduated; and, with her smooth finish, she presents a truly noble appearance. She is provided with large loading ports, one on each side, in the upper between decks and two on a side in the lower between decks. Her bow is ornamented by a finely carved and gilded representation of the head of a race-horse; and the name *Racer*, in heavy gold letters, occupies the trail-boards. Her stern is rounded, and has a beautifully formed appearance, it is ornamented with a large spread eagle, carved and gilded, and also her name and port of hail.

In stepping on board this fine vessel, one is surprised at the immense deck, which, spacious in itself, is so arranged as to give the best opportunity for working the ship. Her form here presents itself in great beauty. Between the fore and main mast is a large house, 47 feet by 18, in which are apartments fitted



COLOSSAL GUN LATELY FOUND IN BENGAL.

with cocked-hat ranges for crew and passengers, hospital, boys' room, vegetable room, ice-house, &c.

The 60-towing are the dimensions of a few of her spars:—Foremast, 84 feet long, 31 inches diameter; fore-topmast, 47 feet, 7 inches diameter, fore-top gallantmast, 26 feet 11 inches diameter; fore-royalmast, 16 feet, 9 inches diameter; fore-yard, 74 feet, 30 inches diameter: fore-topsail yard, 46 feet, 16 inches diameter; fore-royal yard, 34 feet, 8 inches diameter; bowsprit, 46 feet outboard, 34 inches diameter, jib-boom and flying jib-boom, 35 feet, 18 inches diameter.

The chief cabin, or, as it is called on the present deck, is a splendid apartment: the panels, framework, and part of the pilasters are of fine mahogany, the remainder of the pilasters and part of the cornice is rosewood, richly ornamented, in imitation of inlaid gold: and the cants of the pilasters are of *papier maché*, resembling carved rosewood, and serve not only for ornament, but ventilation of the state rooms. It will be seen, by reference to the size of the spars, that she spreads an immense amount of canvas in proportion.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Meyerbeer, who was so dangerously ill at Boulogne, is now in Paris, still under medical treatment. He is ordered absolute quiet and cessation from his labours. To a director who lately applied to him about a new opera, he replied, "Spend no more about my opera than 100,000 francs (4000*l.*), however, is rallying, and, when well enough, will return to Berlin, his native city.

We hear of the large salaries received by the foreign *artistes* in this country, but it is a great mistake to suppose that singers only obtain large salaries in London. Celebrated vocalists in any country get their price. The following scale of salaries at the Italian Opera-house in St. Petersburgh, for the present season, from the 10th of October to the 30th of February last, will afford some notion of the terms paid on the Continent:—Grisi and Mario, 24000 each—80000*l.*; Madame Persiani, Pamberlick, Tamburini, and Ronconi, 12000 each.

Madame Castellan is engaged for the Italian Opera-house at Madrid.

DEATH OF ALEXANDRE LEE, THE COMPOSER.—We regret to announce the decease of this popular composer, after a long illness, at his residence in Newton terrace, Glasgow, on Saturday, the 8th inst. On that very evening a concert had been organised for his benefit, at Frampton's Dancing Academy, in the York-road, but he expired in the afternoon. Alexander Lee was the son of Harry Lee, a known boxer in his day, whose son had the patronage of the late Lord Barrymore. Mr. Alexander Lee, at one period was leader of Drury Lane Theatre, in partnership with Captain Polhill. He had been musical director of the Olympic and Strand Theatres, of Vauxhall Gardens, &c. He was the music for the "Invincibles," which had such a run, while Madame Vestris was in the chief part, at Covent Garden Theatre. To name the numerous other [illegible] would occupy a large space, nor a more pretty song [illegible] than "Flow away to the mountain's brow," "Come where the turn[illegible] is," "Oh, no subtonsible wife," "Rose, pearls, moon," "[illegible] dwell with me," "[illegible]," "Meet me at [illegible]," "[illegible]," "Who will [illegible] in on Le grass," "[illegible] where the bliss bees," &c. Many of the above positions will perpetuate the name of Alexander Lee as a composer of the [illegible] school of unaffected melody. He never was well since the death of his wife, Mrs. Waylett, the vocalist.

MOSES BENEDICT.—A most melancholy affliction has befallen this celebrated composer and pianist. After his safe return from his year's trip in the United States, with Jenny Lind, he visited his native town, Stuttgardt (Wurtemburg), with his family, and then went to Paris, on his way to Naples to join Madame Benedict's children. On the Rhone steamboat, at the Lyons bridge of St. Esprit, the funnel of the boat caught the arch, was broken in two, and fell on the deck, mortally wounding Benedict's youngest boy Edward, twelve years of age. He was removed to Avignon, and there died in the arms of his distracted parents. The body was embalmed, and sent to Paris, with the unfortunate youth's tutor, to be buried in that capital, Benedict being compelled to continue his journey to Naples, in consequence of the precarious state of health of Madame Benedict. The bridges on the Rhone are very dangerous when the river is high, and the Government ought long since to have taken steps to make the passage of the single arch of the Esprit available, less perilous.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday the season terminated with the opera of "Somnambula," the comic drama of "Grandmother Grizzle," and the farce of "Grimsleys, Bagshaw, and Bradshaw?" on which occasion Mr. Webster delivered the valedictory address, in which he attributed the late prosperity of his theatre to the Great Exhibition. Since the opening of the Crystal Palace on that night, 180,000 persons, said Mr. Webster, had passed his windows, but for whose house, he stated, would remain closed until the 31 of November: it has, however, been reopened for four nights during the present week, and was finally re-closed on Thursday.

On Monday, Knowles's play of "Love" was performed, for the benefit of Mr. Frederick Webster an occasion noticeable for the *début* of his pupil, Mr. William Morgan. This gentleman has many requisites for the stage in person and bearing, but is deficient in voice. His style, however, is careful and reverential, and occasionally pointed. Miss Reynolds played the *Countess* with considerable effect, and Miss Cooper impersonated *Catherine* very cleverly.

LYCEUM.

On Monday, "The Game of Speculation" was played for the benefit of Madame Vestris, being the last night of the season.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Friday week, Miss Fanny Vining made her first appearance at this theatre, in the character of *The Wife*, in Mr. Knowles's charming play of that name. Miss Vining will be a great acquisition to this stage, and played with decided force and pathos. Mr. Marston, as *St. Pierre*, was remarkably effective, and Mr. Rousseau, as the considing Duke and husband, justified the promise which his previous attempts had suggested. On the Thursday, "Much Ado about Nothing," was revived, and Miss Vining, in *Beatrice*, exhibited much talent.

OLYMPIC.

The sacred basis on which the opera of "Azaïl" is built should have preserved the subject from the profanity of burlesque. The management of this theatre, and the heroine of plays, have thought otherwise. The prologal is here treated as the son of a Jew Gypsey (whatever that means); the father is an old clodsman, and *Jeffida* a gypsy girl. Vauxhall, the Casinos, and the Crystal Palace are the metropolitan attractions by which the lad is seduced from the roadine of humble duty; and Hampstead Heath is the scene of a series of visionary prophecies of the probable result of vicious courses. The jests and parodies were sufficiently amusing, and the incidents altogether of the "fast" school. The piece has been illustrated with co-ity accessories. It was first played by a small dramatis of faces, termed "Caught in his own Trap," turning on a point of French law, by which lady, having three interviews with a gentleman, is entitled to demand his hand in marriage. Mr. Compton personation of *M. Veyrac*, a French Parisian lawyer, is one of the actor's best. The novice he gives is turned against himself; *Madame Vondarbuskit* (Mrs. Alfred Phillips) contrives to fascinate him, despite of his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE EXHIBITION AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

We resume this week the subject of the Exhibition—its origin and its management—on which we offered in our last some few preliminary observations.

If the novelty of the undertaking occasioned the promoters of it to be altogether unprepared for the vast success, in a pecuniary point of view, which has attended it, so it may excuse them for many errors of omission and commission by which the opportunities which such an undertaking might have afforded have not been turned to the very best account; and if we now proceed to review the management of the Executive of the Great Exhibition, it is simply by way of providing a lesson of experience for the regulation of future undertakings of the kind which may occur in this country or elsewhere. Many of the sins of the Executive may be traced to the simple fact of their want of means in the outset, and their doubt as to amount of means which the sympathy of the public might place at their disposal. The project had to work its way into the favour and into the pockets of the public, and that against a strong tide of prejudice and opposition. And in this they had still a double task: they had to promise an alluring Exhibition to the slight-seeing public, and they had, at the same time, to canvass the manufacturers and producers for contributions in aid of the general display; and we know that in very many instances it was not till the very last moment that the local committees succeeded in inducing proprietors of goods to send them in, and then it was very often done as a personal favour to the energetic agent. In the midst of all this doubt and struggle it was that Mr. Paxton's letter came out, which to all the world seemed very like a tender of resignation of business on behalf of the whole body: and by many of the Manufacturing and Commercial families was exasperated into an actual declaration of bankruptcy. Added to this was the rumour that the Building itself was not water-tight, and could not possibly outlive the heavy rains at that time prevailing.

In this critical position of affairs, the Press, whose agents had been admitted to the inside of the Building, and who reported its actual condition, and its gradual furnishing forth with goods of all sorts, from all parts of the world, came to the rescue of the apparently devoted enterprise; and many British producers, who had hitherto held aloof, found themselves forced or shamed into sending in contributions to compete with those so abundantly transmitted by foreign rivals. One little month of tolerably fine weather, one little month of newspaper spoon-feeding, changed the whole aspect of affairs. Season tickets were eagerly bought; and when it was announced that her Majesty would honour the World's Industrial Congress by inaugurating its proceedings in person, the public became worked up to the widest pitch of excitement to obtain ingress within the walls of the Crystal Palace. And here the Commissioners committed, or meditated the commission of, two grave errors, one upon the other; though they were fortunately prevented from carrying either into execution by the loud and unanimous voice of public opinion, and the good sense and good feeling of the Queen and the Prince Consort. The one was the proposal that her Majesty should inaugurate the greatest public institution of modern history in private, attended only by the Commissioners and a retinue of beefeaters and policemen. In private! Let those who recollect the vast and animated assemblage, which cheered and roared with ecstacy when the Queen of "Merry England" walked along the main avenues of the Crystal Palace on that glorious 1st of May, and then the shout of exultation when she declared the Exhibition open, contemplate the amount of *lèse majesté* and the depth of ignominy which would have been involved in denying her Majesty and her loyal subjects and foreign guests the heartfelt pride and satisfaction of that day's ceremonial! The other error of the Executive at this time, when it was determined that the public should be admitted, was the attempt to make a show of Royalty, by raising the price of season tickets—an attempt which, as soon as it came to the knowledge of the Prince President of the Commission, he very promptly reprobated and prohibited.

The exclusion of exhibitors was an error—a serious error, as regarded the enjoyment of the public, the results of the Exhibition, and the interests of the exhibitors. And this stupid injustice was perpetrated and persisted in. In the same paltry spirit which devised the idea of setting a premium upon the gracious smiles of our Queen: which farmed out the responsibility and privileges connected with the publication of the Catalogue as a property, instead of working upon it as a labour of love tending to the honour and usefulness of the whole undertaking; the same spirit of penury which formed the principle of the monopoly of retailing tea, coffee, ices, and "other light refreshments," at heavy rates of charge, and to caterers who insisted upon demanding 1d. for a glass of "iced water" to wash down a thimbleful of ice, in face of the announcement that "water is given away," and in which, up to the close of the Exhibition, a deaf ear was turned to all suggestions for an abandonment of, or even a reduction upon the absolute shilling, on behalf of numerous industrious classes, as policemen, omnibus drivers, public schools, &c., who have but few opportunities of participating in the intellectual enjoyments of their fellow-citizens; the same spirit of penury and pence-gathering which originated many a little job, to the disparagement of the public interest, and the enjoyment of their own Exhibition for was not the Exhibition the public's own, when it was made up of voluntary contributions from the manufacturing community, stored in a house built upon public property, and rescued from all risk of failure by the shillings of the multitude? All that the Commissioners can lay claim to is the glass-house, and that they only had through a happy accident; and which they wanted to get off their hands before the time arrived for opening its doors. The bare walls were thrown open to the public, and the public provided the entertainment, and found the company and the money. How little the Commissioners have done to reciprocate the liberal spirit of the public—to promote the interests of exhibitors, which was a secondary inducement—and the interests of science and knowledge, which was the paramount inducement to the undertaking—are questions which are very fairly debatable by public journalists.

In assembling together the richest assortment of natural products and manufactured wares, of machinery and philosophical instruments, from all quarters of the globe, which the world ever saw collected together, the first step was taken to the acquirement of a full knowledge of the state of human science and industry over the whole face of the earth; and the materials so obtained, if properly made use of, would have formed a complete store of practical knowledge, a perfect encyclopædia of human intelligence, which would have been invaluable as an authority—a starting-point for the future. But how if half these productions were promiscuously thrown together, badly classified, and therefore unattainable without guides or direction-posts? how if many of them were so inclosed under glass cases that it became impossible to examine their properties? and how if the peculiarities of nine-tenths of them were unintelligible to the general observer, without explanation from the owner or producer? and how if the owner or producer was excluded from the privilege of presiding over the portion of the intellectual banquet which he had provided? In all such cases, the Exhibition became an unprofitable and provoking blank and a delusion unless, indeed, the Executive, who had driven away the legitimate and natural guardians of the various objects, had taken the task of expounding their properties upon themselves. But they did no such thing. They sold their birthright in the Catalogue for a mess of pottage (£2300, and "a Royalty" of twopence upon every copy sold in the Building), as a commercial speculation. And when, in the excitement of catering for advertisements, the contractors forgot to take the necessary steps and engage the necessary assistance to collect and arrange the contents of the Catalogue; when the Catalogue was discovered to be a heavy humbug, from which no information could be obtained; and when the "second edition," and the "second corrected edition," and each succeeding "corrected edition," was found to be as unintelligible as the original Simon Pure: when, in despair, the public—having spent successive shillings in successive visits and successive purchases of catalogues and guides and hand-books—all rushed wildly and hopelessly about, enquiring for Class A 995, or the Naval Architecture department, or the Raw Produce department, what did the Commissioners do? They issued a hand-bill, in which they announced that they had found out another job, involving another shilling's worth at their disposal, and had already farmed it to an enterprising commercial company. This document, which deserves to be preserved as a matter of history, ran as follows:—

> CRYSTAL PALACE.—Approved and qualified persons to act as guides, showing visitors through the Building by the hour. Parties:—Parties not exceeding three—First hour, 6d. each person; every other hour, 4d. Parties not exceeding six—first hour, 6d. each person; every other hour, 4d. each person. N.B.—The person acting as guide will show all the principal objects in the Building. Apply to the Superintendent at the south entrance.—— —— Office, —— street, City.

After this, to ask your way, to ask the simplest question of a policeman or any functionary in the Building, was constructively an infringement of the rights and privileges of the Guide Company, and such applications were met with the reply—"There are guides appointed, and if you want information you must pay for it."

The foreign exhibitors, particularly the French, with their older experience in expositions and bazaars, perceived the importance of having some one on the spot to display and explain the merits of their wares, and generally did so at the cost of a season ticket; and, as a consequence, a very striking contrast was presented between the aspect and atmosphere of the foreign and the British departments. In the former, you were greeted with the light of smiles, welcome to examine, invited to touch—we will not say urged to purchase, the various beautiful objects, which, without such means of scrutinising, might have lain as dead lumber in an outhouse, for all the spectator cared: in the latter, with few exceptions, all was still life—a huge town of shops without a shopman amongst them; and if you did but look a little closely, and pull out your pocket-book to make a note, one of the thousand extra policemen appointed for Exhibition purposes interrupted you with an authoritative "You must not copy anything;" and if you did but lay a finger upon pot or plough-handle, Scotland-yard was in arms! And with respect to the locking up of goods, we will only instance one branch of manufacture, that of Locks and Keys, upon which we were anxious to obtain all the information we could for publication in this Journal; yet, although we made a dozen journeys to the hardware department, and hovered anxiously about the glass cases filled with some five hundred different kinds of infallible locks, we were not until the close of the Exhibition enabled to inspect, or obtain any information concerning any one of them.

The regulation prohibiting the affixing of prices to articles exhibited might have had something to recommend it in the eyes of the Commissioners; but, upon the whole, it appears so clearly to be at variance with the grand object of the Exhibition—that of obtaining and promulgating information upon all points relating to the manufacturing interests and processes, both of ourselves and of other nations—that it ought not to have been persisted in after its impolicy had been pointed out. And surely the price at which any article may be produced is an important element of the value of the process by which it is produced; and to deny the manufacturer the privilege of announcing this particular, was as absurd as it was unjust. The exhibitors, however, soon got over this difficulty by resorting to the distribution of prospectuses, with priced lists of all their wares, and steam presses in one part of the Building were kept hard at work, throwing off reams of puffs for exhibitors in other departments; and the Executive Committee were so amused and gratified with this contravention of their orders, that they set about collecting, in the Building itself, fifty copies of all the puff-mongery of the Great Exhibition, for the purpose of being bound up and deposited in the Bodleian and other public libraries! In addition to this, the agents for the Foreign departments very early resorted to the expedient of printing "priced catalogues" of their goods; the Zollverein, Russia, Saxony, Austria, had each their handbook, completed with their details of £ s. d.; and very soon after they will be as materials for a new edition of the "History of Prices;" but when it came to the turn of the British exhibitor, he was referred to Messrs. Spicer and Clowes, "the contractors," who demanded a shilling a line for the insertion of the descriptions and prices of goods. In short, the Great Exhibition was converted into a job, in its greater as well as its minuter details.

We have not left ourselves space in this article to review the general contents of the Exhibition, and to see how far they have filled up the scheme which the world's eye might have framed for it. We cannot help observing, however, that they have been wanting in many essential particulars, and were too generally not disposed to advantage The manufacturing appliances of this country, which ought to have been the principal features of the whole affair, have been very inadequately represented; many branches of manufacture wholly absent; and the machinery which was sent in, consigned to a sort of back-shop, where they were crowded together, without order of arrangement, without space between them to inspect them in operation; and many of them, Nasmyth's steam hammer, to wit, not in operation at all, owing to the want of steam. The collections of raw materials, instead of being classed in groups comprising the various contributions from all parts, and those groups in convenient proximity to the machinery which respectively related to their manufacture, were scattered about in all directions, generally in the backways, in such a manner as to be utterly useless for the purposes of scientific research. Our vast navy and commercial marine; our shipbuilding has been wholly unrepresented, with the exception of a top model of a ship in the Transept, and a few models of lifeboats stowed very carefully out of sight, in the rear of the Western Gallery—a seclusion in which we only discovered them after many a fruitless voyage of discovery. The exclusion of works of painting from the Great Exhibition we have already, in a previous article, commented upon, as most ill-judged. If it did nothing else, it converted the so-called Fine Art Court into a mere toy-shop—an object of ridicule to all observers of mature age.

In short, money-getting being the object, everything was sacrificed to show and sound; the most gaudy inutilities and commonplaces were thrust into the foreground, and plain usefulness was ordered to the rear, to shift for itself where it could. Is it to be wondered at, that, conducted upon this principle, the Great Exhibition of Industry became, to a great portion of the multitudes who thronged its avenues, an idle lounge—a huge bazaar—a covered Regent-street—a promenade *concert monstre*? Amid this state of things the Press again came to the rescue; —its various agents prying and scrutinizing in all quarters, and in spite of many difficulties, proceeding to unravel the web of confusion in which things left to shift for themselves had resolved themselves, to drag from concealment and expound to the reading public objects of real importance, which otherwise have been in a great measure overlooked; and their labours they have preserved materials which will prove of value in aid of the history of art and of the progress of society. On the occasion of any future Exhibition of the like kind, however, those who have the management of it will do well to avoid some of the errors of judgment which we have felt it our duty to animadvert in the foregoing columns.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION—OFFICIAL AWARD OF THE PRIZES.

NOTE.—WHERE NO COUNTRY IS MENTIONED, THE EXHIBITOR IS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

UNCLASSIFIED COUNCIL MEDALS.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, for the original conception and successful prosecution of the idea of the Great Exhibition of 1851, joint medal with that granted for the model lodging-house in Class VII.

Chamber of Commerce, Lyons, for the collection which it exhibits, in which is shown the general progress made through their exertions in the silk manufactures of Lyons.

East India Company, the Honourable, for the very valuable and extensive collection, illustrating the natural resources and manufactures of India.

Egypt, the Pachs of, for the very valuable and extensive collection, illustrating the manufactures and natural resources of Egypt.

French Minister of War, for the part taken by him in exhibiting the valuable collection of raw products from Algeria.

Spain, the Government of, for the very valuable and extensive collection of raw products, showing the natural resources of Spain.

Tunis, the Bey of, for the very valuable and extensive collection, illustrating the manufactures and natural resources of Tunis.

Turkey, the Government of, for the valuable and extensive collection of raw products, showing the natural resources of Turkey.

CLASS I.—(Jury 1.)

MINING, QUARRYING, METALLURGICAL OPERATIONS, AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Bérard and Co, France, process for washing and purifying coals

Brockedon, W, Cumberland lead, condenser and blocks

Estivant Brothers, France, brass of superior quality

Glittler, W, Prussia, treatment of arsenical ores, and the extraction of gold from them

Klesist, Baron von, Austria, iron of superior quality and manufacture

Krupp, Fried, Prussia, cast steel of superior quality

Patinson, H L, process for treating lead ores, and separating silver from lead

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abercarn and Gwythen Collieries Company, process for blasting, &c.

Adirondac Manufacturing Company, New York, United States, steel and iron

Amand, Joseph, Belgium, quality of iron

Archibald, G D, Nova Scotia, cast iron

Bagnall and Pearson, section sample of coal from South Staffordshire thick seam

Bagnall, J, and Sons, rod iron

Bardy, A T, France, quality of steel

Bickford, Smith, and Davey, safety fuze

Bird, W and Co, collection illustrating the iron trade

Blackwell, S, collection of iron ores, with descriptive catalogue

Bowling Iron Company, the, Class XXII., quality of iron

Buccleuch, the Duke of, apparatus for condensing the fumes of lead works

Byers, J, the manufacture of lead

Chaudoir, C and H, Belgium, brass and brass tubes

Cocker, Samuel and Son, Class 22, quality of steel

Cosin, J R, France, polished granite and serpentine

Delloye-Matthieu, C, Belgium, iron, sheet iron, and steel

Demidoff, Messrs., Russia, iron and copper

Derville and Co, France, marbles from the Pyrenees

Deyeux, —, France, crucibles

East India Company, the Hon, India, Woots steel and manufactures

Ebbw Vale Company, the, collection of manufactured iron, models, &c

Egger, Ferdinand, Count Von, Austria, iron and steel

Ferrier, Hou J, Canada, quality of iron

Fischer, Anton, Austria, steel and iron, iron wire

Gallicher and Co, France, quality of iron (known as Berry iron)

Gandhiot and Co, France, iron tubes

Gimarch Brothers, Bavaria, iron and steel

Graham and Hallett, South Australia, specimens of copper from the mines of Burra Burra

Grenvus, J W, specimens of slates, &c, from Festiniog

Grouit and Co, France, copper tubes, &c.

Guenvin, Bouchon, and Co, France, mulstones

Hird, Dawson, and Hardy—Low Moor Company—(Class XXII), quality of iron

Huth and Co, Prussia, steel

Johnson, Cammell, and Co (Class XXII), quality of steel

Johnson and Matley, collection, metallurgic

Jonghaus and Venator, Duchy of Hesse, geological maps

Kenigshütte, Royal Iron Foundry at, Prussia, cadmium

Kongsberg Silver Works, Sweden and Norway, silver ores, ultrastrive

Landau, S, Prussia, lava mill-stones of Anan'cherd

Leibrand, Falkenroth, and Co, Prussia, steel

Leneuse Asturian Company, Spain, iron and steel

M'Donald, Major C, collection of turquoises

Malapana, the Royal Iron Foundry at, Prussia, zinc

Mansfeld, the Combined Mining Works of, Prussia, copper and copper smelting

Mehu, J M F, France, apparatus for raising minera and materials

Meng, C, collection of grindstones, hones, &c.

Mila, R, plan for opening and closing doors in mines

Monchsur, F and A, Belgium, quality of iron

Montreal Mining Company, Canada, copper manufacture

Morris, Jones, and Co, United States, plate iron

Motala Iron and Engine Works, Sweden and Norway, quality of iron

Muessler, M L, Belgium, safety lamps

Nassau, the Government Engineers of Mines of, Nassau, collection of mineral produce and metallurgy of Nassau

Naylor, Vickers, and Co, Class XXII., quality of steel

Neuhaus and Losch, Switzerland, fine iron wire

New Jersey Exploring and Mining Company, United States, zinc ores, iron (Franklinite) ores, smelting process, &c.

Northumberland and Durham Coal Trade, collection exhibited

Nouvelle Montagne Zinc Mining Company, the, Belgium, zinc smelting and manufacture

Orban, J M, and Son, Belgium, sheet iron

Oxland, R, the separation of wolfram and tin

Pommereul Smelting Company, the, Belgium, quality of iron

Ponomareff, Madame (Iron Works of Khamounitsky), Russia, steel and other iron

Poules, J F, France, spun lead

Ramsele and Perard, Belgium, sheet iron

Rochatz, C and Co, Prussia, zinc and its preparations

Ruffer and Co, Prussia, zinc and its preparations

Russia, Imperial Manufactories of, Russia, iron and copper

Schwarzenberg, Prince, Austria, iron and steel

Selby and Johns, Iron tubes and enamelled iron

Sopwith, T, Illustrations of lead manufacture, &c.

St Hubert, Ed de, Belgium, millstones

Stolberg, Rochweiler Mining Company in, Prussia, lead and zinc

Topper, Andreas, Austria, sheet and bar iron

Treasury Iron Company, U S, iron of fine quality, ores, &c.

Turton and Sons, Class 22, quality of steel

Tuscany, Royal Mines of, Tuscany, illustrative mineral and and metallurgic stores

Tuscany, Royal Technological Institute of, Tuscany, mercury ores

Welsh Slate Company, the, slate from Festiniog

Wilkins and Weatherley—Class 22, fine iron wire

Wilsterdorf Tin Plate Works, Austria, sheet iron for tin plates

Vienna, *Dépôt* of Imperial Mines at, Austria, iron and stee. (cast) and cinnabar

Zous, Widow, Carl, Austria, quality of iron and steel

CLASS II.—(Jury 2.)

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS GENERALLY.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Guimet, J B, France, artificial ultramarine

Larderel, Count F de, Tuscany, boracic acid, and method of preparing it

Longmaid, W, Class I., process for treating copper pyrites with common salt

Prat and Agard, France, salts of potash, and other products of sea water

PRIZE MEDAL.

Avignon, the Chamber of Commerce of, France, garancine

Barnes, J E, valerianates

Batka, Wenzel, Austria, metallic preparations, &c.

Bischof and Rhodius, Prussia, white lead

Boekstegt, Professor S, Nether.ands, oxide of zinc

Blundell, Spence and Co, painters' colours

Bobde (Widow) and Lemire, France, acetic acid and acetates

Bonjean, J, Sardinia, sepiolite

Bouxwiller Mining Co, the, France, prussiate of potass, alum, &c

Brunwell, T and Co, prussiate of potass

Brosche, F N, Austria, succuinic acid and oxide of chromium and uranium

Brown, F, oxide of zinc

Brown and Co, salts of ammonia

Büchner, W, Grand Duchy of Hesse, ultramarine

Bullock, J L, rare organic products

Burt, S J, cantharidine

Cappellemans, Deby, and Co, Belgium, pink salt, &c

Cercauil, L P, France, dyed flocks

Cochius, E E, Prussia, prussiate of potass

Colville, Mdlle Anna, France, colours for porcelain painting

Comrie, J W, France, chemical preparations

Corridi, G, Tuscany, santonine and other chemicals

Courserie and Co, France, iodine, &c.

Courtai, —, France, ultramarine

Curtas, J, Prussia, ultramarine

Dauptuis, Gorton, and Co, ultramarine

Davenport, J T, chemical products

Davy, Bickford, and Co, glycerine, and various salts

De Cavallion, France, salts of ammonia

Dentath, W, and Co, salts and colouring matters, and oxide of zinc

Droman and Brossier, France, printers' colours, &c.

Dufour, L, Sardinia, quinine

Fonchet Spielmann, France, chemical products

Gademann, H, Bavaria, ultramarine

Godfrey and Cooke, pharmaceutical products

Halmhof and Ellis, sulphate of copper

Heunzen Brothers, Austria, cudbear and archil

Hemingway, A and W, United Kingdom, salts of iron

Herbert, F P, Baron von, Austria, white lead

Herrman, O, Prussia, glacial pisophoric acid, &c.

Hills, F C, sal ammoniac

Hopkins and Williams, chemical products

Howards and Kent, alkaloids, and other preparations

Hurlst and Campsie Alum Co, alum and prussiates

Huskisson, J W and H, chemical products

Jobst, F, Wurtemberg, quinine

Kent, J H, dried pharmaceutical herbs

Kuhlmann Brothers, France, chemical products

Kuhlein, Dr, Louis, Prussia, pink salt and oxide of uranium

May and Baker, chemicals, mercurial preparations

Kurtz and Schmersahl, colouring matters, &c.

Leichs, T, Class 22, France, white lead

Leroux, —, France, salicine

Leverkus, C, Prussia, ultramarine

M'Farlan, J F, and Co, chemical products

Mathes and Weber, Prussia, chemicals

Meissonier, Charles, France, chemical products

Menier and Co, France, pharmaceutical extracts

Michel, A, France, extracts, colouring woods

Moberly, W, alum

Moreau, A, France, products of distilled bitumen

Morson, J, and Son, organic products

Pauli, Otto, Prussia, phosphorus, &c

Pontifex and Wood, tartaric and citric acids

Power and Weightman, United States, chemicals

Rohr, F, Nassau, ultramarine

Santi, —, Russia, salts of leads, &c.

Schaenberg, A Mecklenburg-Strelitz, red leads

Schlippe, C, Russia, prussiates, alum, &c.

Scott, L, oxide of zinc

Siegle, H, Wurtemburg, red lakes

Smith, T and H, alcone and cantharidine

Sorel, —, France, oxide of zinc

Spencer, J A, chemical products

Squire, F, chemical and pharmaceutical products

Stohmann and Wilstenfeld, Prussia, chemical preparatio

(*Continued on page 505, Supplement Gratis.*)

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GREAT EXHIBITION.—AWARD OF PRIZES.

(*Continued from page 504.*)

Sturge, J and E, red phosphorus
Vieille Montagne Zinc Mining Company, The, Belgium, oxide of zinc
Wagesmann, Seybell, and Co, Austria, chloride of potassium
allich, Dr N, collection of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations
Ward, J, iodine, &c
Watt, W, iodine, &c
Watts, J, chemical and pharmaceutical products
Weiss, J H, Prussia, red lakes
Wesenfeld and Co, Prussia, sulphate of soda.
Wiesmann, A and Co, Prussia, products of distilled schist
Wilson, J and Son, alum
Winsor and Newton, artists' colours
Young, J, saunaste of soda, mineral oil, paraffine from coals, &c
Zimmer, C, Frankfort-on-Maine, quinidine
Zuber, J and Co, France, ultramarine

CLASS III.—(Jury 3.)

SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Borden, Gall, jun, United States, for the preparation called "meat biscuit"
Darblay, —, jun, France, for the gruaux and household flour, of very fine quality, obtained by his novel and economical process
Grar, N and Co, France, for the sugar obtained from beetroot by the barytic process
Lawson, Peter, and Son, for their admirably displayed, very complete, instructive, and scientifically arranged collection of the vegetable products of Scotland
Masson, E, France, for dried vegetables, prepared by his new and economical process
Serret, Hamour, Duquesne and Co, France, for beet-root sugar, procured by a method, the result of which is to save valuable substances previously lost in the manufacture, and consequently to reduce materially the price of the sugar itself

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abbas Pasha, Egypt, soft white wheat
Albert, H R H Prince, sample of beans and winter oats
Albrecht, Greenhill and Co, Ceylon, a very fine series of cinnamon
Aska Sugar Factory, Madras Presidency, India, Ganjam sugar
Assam Company, assortment of teas
Astagram Sugar Company, India, different kinds of sugar
Anderson, G and Co, British Guiana, sugar
Avi Ayuntamiento de, Spain, a Montanchies ham
Bagner, —, Russia, wheat (Arnaout) from the government of Saratoff
Barz, T A, Cape of Good Hope, soft wheat
Barnes, W, United States, maple sugar
Batty and Feast, pickles
Baup, H, Switzerland, for meats preserved by simple desiccation
Baxin, —, sen., France, a new variety of wheat, and an important collection of agricultural produce
Bell, T, United States, soft wheat from Genessee
Benson, W, a fine selected series of varieties of American and other tobacco, raw and manufactured
Blondel Gaston and Co, Sardinia, rice
Buck, Peter, and Son, oatmeal and wheat flour
Cabanne and Rambié, France, flour (thirds)
Carstens, D H, Lubeck, excellent preserved meats
Chevet, jun, France, preserved meats and vegetables
Chitty, J, flour (best whites)
Christie, D, Canada, white wheat
Clarence, R, Cape of Good Hope, dried fruits
Clans and Caron, Belgium, cane sugar
Clemens, J, Malaga raisins and Jordan almonds
Cohen and Orr, Havannah cigars (Hugues brand)
Copland, Barnes and Co, preserved meats and vegetables
Cossacks of, on the estates Petrowsky, & Nova-Spasskaja, Russia, wheat, black and blue-eared, called Bosigarka
Crespel-Delisse, T, France, best sugar
Da Fonseca Vax, Pinto, Portugal, dried fruits
Damiaovitz, France, artificial honeycomb
Dean, L, United States, maple sugar
Dean, Day, and Deane, Van Diemen's Land, white wheat
De Arietta, Jose Joaquin, Spain, sugar from Havannah, prepared by the vacuum process in the plantation itself
De Beauvoys, Ch, France, a hive on the plan of Huber
De Cabanas et Cabazal, La fille, Spain, cigars of Havannah
De Sandoval and Co, France, chocolate
De Zulueta, J, Spain, sugar from Havannah
Dill and Mulchahey, United States, Cavendish tobacco
Duffield, C, United States, ham
East India Company, The Hon, India, a collection of rices, teas, spices, and cigars
Enriques, J N, Spain, cane sugar from Malaga
Exshoff, Lieut-General, Russia, the samples of millets
Etteb-Meisan, Tunis, a collection of varieties of dates
Faulkner, R and C, preserved fruits
Fery, A, Algeria, rice, from the landes of Bourdeaux
Feyenx, N D M, France, a series of, flours, and similar substances
Fisher, Arthur, Canada, maple sugar
Fortunon, Mason, and Co, a fine collection of dried fruits
Fry, J S and Sons, a series of cocoa and other substances used in the preparation of chocolate
Gamble, J H, preserved meats
Garrisini, P, Sardinia, vino di Arancio
Gomes, G L, Portugal, dried figs
Gonzalez Berry, Buenaventura, Spain, cigars of Havannah (Ramas)
Grant, J H, United States, Cavendish tobacco
Gross, H, Granada, nutmegs
Guinery, Deslandeles, and Co., France, preserved meat and vegetables
Hallet, R and Sons, South Australia, wheat (white soft), wheat flour
Hammond, W P and Co, Labuan, sugar from Siam
Heath and Barrows, South Australia, wheat (white soft)
Hecker and Brother, United States, Genessee flour
Heriot, E T, United States, Carolina rice
Hill and Underwood, malt sugar
Jeanti, Prevost, Perrand, and Co, France, best sugar
Jonas, E, and brothers, English cigars, manufactured from Havannah tobacco
Jones, B and Co, a collection of Havannah cigars, representing the state of the English market
Jones, D, Canada, white peas
Jordan and Barber, Austria, Granux and common flour
Kidd and Podger, flour
Kirtland, B B, United States, a collection of maize, 34 varieties
Koschaleff, Count, Russia, a collection of corn and hops
Lambert and Butler, English cigars, manufactured from Havannah tobacco
Le Conteur, Col, Jersey, a series of wheats
Lepolletier, Algeria, soft wheat
Limages, D, Canada, white peas
Lundyfoot and Co, snuff
Mac.Callahd, Dr, India, isinglass, from the *Polynemus plebeus*
Macliesty —, Borneo, coffee
MacKillican, J, white wheat
MacPherson and Francia, Van Diemen's Land, wheat
Magnan, J V, France, macaroni, vermicelli, and hard wheat of Auvergne
Maille and Sazond, France, wine vinegar aromatized
Maoud, B, hybrid wheats
Medina del Campo, the Mayor of Spain, wheat
Mellagan, A M, Van Diemen's Land, biscuits
Milton, A M, Class IX, improved cottage hive
Monteiro, L A, choco ate
Moore, E B, preserved milk and cream
Newcastle, N S W Fresh Meat Preserving Company, New South Wales, preserved boiled mutton
New York State Agricultural Society, United States, collection of wheats
Paine, J M, Golding's hops
Paoletti, F, Tuscany, maccaroni, vermicelli, &c
Payne, H, Trevitt wheat
Perron, E, France, chocolate
Portugal Royal Tobacco and Snuff Company, Portugal, cigars and snuff
Purdie, W, Trinidad, nutmegs, cloves, black pepper, and cigars; cocoa, as prepared for the Spanish market
Ryan and Schuyler, United States, flour (thirds)
Raybird, High, hybrid wh at
Reichardt, G, Canada, hops
Richardson Brothers, rol. tobacco and snuff
Richardson, Timothy, and Sons for Golding's hops, grown by Mr Phillips, of Offham, in Mid Kent
Richter, Anton, and Co, Austria, beet sugar
Ripley, P W, China. a large assortment of teas of th fi quality
Ritchie and M'Call, preserved meats
Robb, J, Canada, biscuits
Robinson, F, United States, Cavendish tobacco
Rousanoff, —, Russia, wheat and flour
Rousseau Brothers, France, beet sugar
Schooley and Hough, United States, ham (Cincinnati)
Sellvanoff, — Russia. oats, grown from English seed
Shabelsky, Colonel, Russia, wheat (hard Odessa)
Simpson, J and Co, Canada, wheat flour
Smith, B, Canada, hops
Snowden, R, coffee prepared by his process of separating the tough membrane from between the folds of the seed or berry
Spigiaroff, Alexis, Russia, Russian cigarettes, from Russian-grown tobacco
Squair, R, Canada, oatmeal
Stein and Schröder, Grand Duchy of Hesse, hops
Sublime Porte, The, Turkey, hard wheat, and a very fine collection of Turkish tobacco, also honey
Travers and Co, a collection of spices
Turpin, F A, France, chocolate
Valencia, Province of, Spain, samples of rice
Vézon Brothers, France, gluten, granulated
Vickers, James, Russian isinglass, Class IV
Wairick-Delespaul, France, chocolate
Watts, R M, Canada, Polish oats
Webb, Richard, Talavera wheat
Webb, Brothers and Co, Mauritius, sugar
Wittekop and Co, Prussia, macaroni, vermicelli, &c

CLASS IV.—(Jury 4.)

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL SUBSTANCES CHIEFLY USED IN MANUFACTURES, AS IMPLEMENTS, OR FOR ORNAMENT.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Belfast Flax Improvement Society, The Royal, for the perseverang and successful efforts made to improve the quality of the fibre of flax, as illustrated by the series of specimens exhibited
Crane, Jean Louis—de Manchamp, France, the originator of a new and valuable quality of wool, giving to the variety of merino the best quality for combing, and possessing increased strength, brilliancy, and fineness of fibre
Garnett, J, F, France, a new and improved mode of obtaining a pure, inodorous, and colourless gelatine from the refuse parts of animals, and valuable and diversified modes of applying the materials, as illustrated in the collection exhibited
Mercer, John, Class XVIII., the process of modifying the fibre of cotton by the action of caustic alkali, whereby its physical and chemical properties are altered and improved in a most remarkable manner
Pepelin-Ducharne, France, for the novel and economical mode of preparing vegetable charcoal from the small branches of trees, and from annual plants

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abdul Hamid, Egypt, collection of raw produce
Adams, John, flax
Ahlen, M, France, silk
Almeida, Messrs, India, collection of lingoa wood
Angola, The Governor of, 1850, Portugal, tacula wood
Arbuthnot, Messrs, India, indigo
Ardaumatky Brothers Russia, flax
Arduin and Chanlet, France, silk
Aversang, Delorme, and Co., Algeria, palm fibre
Bazley, T, Cape of Good Hope, cotton
Beauvais, France, silk
Bee, J F, British Guiana, cotton and woods
Belleville Brothers, France, starch, &c.
Berger, S, Class III., rice starch
Besnard, Richoux, and Genest, France, hemp, &c.
Bethell, J, pegged wood
Birnbaum, Jacob, Austria, hemp
Bishop, T, India, fixed oils
Blaef, Louis, and Co, Belgium, oils
Blair, D, British Guiana, cotton
Blundell, India. collection of woods
Bond, S, United States, cotton
Boucherie, J A, France, wood preserved
Boudon, L, France, silk
Brandt, Messrs, The Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of, colonial produce
Bronno-Bronski, Major, Count de, France, silk
Brousse, Emile de Sirricidurlere de, Turkey, silk
Brown, W, New Zealand, Kauri gum
Brownrigg, Van Diemen's Land, woods
Brunneck, Von, Prussia, wool
Burch, W, collection of dye substances
Burn, R, Class III., cotton-seed oil
Burnett, Sir W, preserved woods
Busk, C J, Cape of Good Hope, red ebony wood
Butterworth, the Hon Lieut-Col, India, colonial produce
Calderon, J, Spain, hemp and flax
Canada, J, Spain, essential oils
Cape of Good Hope, The Agricultural Society of, Cape produ
Casals-a and So-a, Sardinia, silk (duce
Castel-li, Francis, isinglass, a series of
Champanhet-Sargeau, J, France, silk
Chuffart, —, Algeria, cottons
Clarence, R, Cape of Good Hope, sheep's-tail oil
Claussen, F, flax, and flax cotton, process of preparing it
Cleghorn, Dr, India, ramboge
Cockburn, Messrs, India, starch
Cockerill, —, United States, wool
Colegate, W and Co, United States, starch
Colonial Gas Coke Corporation, Australia, collection of raw produce
Collas, M & C, France, essential oils, &c
Colman, J and J, Class III starch
Curtet, jenuer, Algeria, fabrication of oils
Curtis Brothers and Co., tanning substances
Cutch, The Rao of, India. raw produce
David and Co, Belgium, flax
De Géminy (France) cotton-oil
Denison, Sir W T (Van Diemen's Land) collection of raw produce
Desmedt and Co (Belgium) flax
De Tillancourt (France) silk
Derriton, C, wool
Deires and Co, Spain, silks
Ducci, A, Tuscany, walnut-wood veneers
Dumortier, L, France, flax
Dupré de St Maur, Algeria, cotton
Duval, A, France, silk
Elliot, W—Vizagapatam, India, cattimundoo (resin)
Esthonia, Government of Russia flax
Ewing, J H, United States wool
Fabian, C G, Prussia pine-needle fibre
Faunsleroy, R and Sons, collection of woods
Fegdor, Isaac and Sons, Austria, wool
Fitzmaurice, Messrs, India, hemp
Fisher, G F, India, indigo obtained from wirhlia and cotton
Fowler, —, Van Diemen's Land, woods
Francaschini, G, Tuscany, silk
Frankenfelde, The Royal Flock at Prussia wool
Garnett, H T British Guiana starch, cassava
Gibelin and Son, France, silk
Gilis, J L, Belgium, hemp
Girod, de Am le Général, France, wool
Godfrey, Messrs, India, oil of roses
Grain, Stelmuck & Kwarna Breeding Association at, Austria, silk-worms, breed of
Gwalior, H H, the Maharaja Rao Scindia of, India, fixed oil
Hadden, Lieut-Col, Dustria's Land, woods
Haller, J C, Prussia, wheat starch
Hammond, W P, and Co, India, collection of Siam produce
Hampton, W, cotton
Hardy, A. Algeria, cottons
Haro, E F, France, United States, essential oils, &c
Harris, Lord, Governor of Trinidad, produce of Trinidad
Harrison, R and J, collection of woods
Hentig, Lubuan, Borneo cotton
Hernandez, J, Spain, flax
Hicks, Geo, United States, Tillandsia nanoides
Hilas, F, purified oils
Holmes, G D, United States, cotton
Holtzapffel and Co. collection of woods for turning
Hood, R V, Van Diemen's Land, woods
Hotchkies, G and L B, United States, oil of peppermint
Huffnagle, Dr, India, series of acts, &c
Hughes, jun, France, essential oil
Hunter, Dr, India, vegetable fibre
Hunyady von Kethsley, Count Joseph, Austria, wools
Hutchinson and Co, vegetable fibres
Jacquet, R and Co, Sardinia, silk
Jaeger, W and Co, Tuscany, silk
Jame, Bianchi, and Dusejneurr, France, silk
Jardine, D, Calcutta, silks
Jennings, India, silks
Jenkins, Major F, India, Assam produce
Jeypore, The Rajah of, India, attar of roses
Jocadan Factory, The proprietors of, India, indigo
Jone, J R, United States, cotton
Jones, J V, United States, cotton
Jones, O and Co, Class III., starch from rice
Joubert-Bonnaire and Co, France, hemp
Karnovitch, E, Russia, flax
Kaufmann, A, Russia, woods
Key, Professor J, Madras, fixed oils
Kimber, A M and Co, United States, wool
King, Emma, anatomised plants
Kishengurk, The Rajah of, India, fixed oils
Koteh, The Rajah of, India, collection of raw produce
Krasnenenekoff Russia hemp
Kupfer, Prussia, wool
Lailler E H, France. flax
Laine-Laroche and Max-Richard, France, hemp
Lapayre and Dolbeau, France, silk
Larisse-Münnich, Count II, Austria, wools
Lasare and Lacroix, France, dye colours
Leal, F & C, Portugal, collection of oils, fixed and volatile
Leclerq Brothers, France, hemp and flax
Lefèvre, Elizée, France, wool
Lepori, T, Tuscany, silk
Lindenberg, J, Cape of Good Hope, vegetable wax
Lisinsk Forest Institution, Russia, birch oil, turpentine, &c.
Louis, Marques de, Portugal, collection of woods
Lubbock, E, Prussia, wool
Lütteldt, Baron Von, Prussia, flax
MacArthur, Col, New South Wales, collection of woods
Mackenzie Brothers, India, silks
Macleod, W W, United States, cotton
MacNair, —, India, indigo
MacNabb, W, India, silks
MacNaughten, Van Diemen's Land, woods
Madrid, The Cabinet Botanical Garden of, Spain, collection
Mahon, —, Cape of Good Hope, cotton
Markwick, M, "spongio-piline" fabric
Manaz, P, Spain, hemp
Maryland, The State of, United States, collection of produce
Mesherdetz Djezairlioglu, Turkey, silk
Médeville and Robert, France, silk
Mercurin, E J, Algeria, silks
Méro, C D, France, essential oils
Merriweather, J B, United States, cotton
Mevesen, G, Prussia, flax
Milligan, J, Van Diemen's Land, collection of raw produce
Milner, R, collection of Irish woods
Mitrowsky, Count Anton. von, Austria, wools
Moulines, L, France, silk
Montfort, F, Spain, silks
Montigny, G de, Algeria, dyes
Montreal Central Commission (Canada) collection of woods
Morin, Algeria, cottons
Moses, Son and Daniels, New South Wales, tallow
Mottet, C, Fran e, dyes
Mourgues and Co Turkey, silks
Murcia, the province of, Spain, silk-worm gut
Napier, J, United States, cotton
Nordlinger, Prof, Wurtemberg, collection of woods
Nordmann, G L, Prussia, wool
Nouri Mehemet, Pacha, Turkey, silk
Oswego Starch Factory, United States, starch
Outridge, J, British Guiana, collection of woods
Parlett and Co, Cayenne, oils
Paulsky, J, Turkey, silk
Paisseer, C, Algeria, cottons
Pellous, Brennanno, and Co, Bavaria, silk
Perkins and Brown, United States, wool
Philippine Islands, Economical Society of, Spain, fibrous substances
Piaris, T A, Ceylon, collection of oils and gums
Pope, J, United States, cotton
Preston, J and Co, flax
Prins, C C, Netherlands, potato starch
Querini, Giovanni, Austria, silk
Rambouillet, National Sheepfold of, France, wool
Ravaza, F, Tuscany, silk
Rea, E, collection of resins
Reed and Meakins, Canada, hard woods
Rebow, J Gordon, wool
Regard Brothers, France, silk
Rey and Co, Spain, silks
Richer, F, France, wools
Rier, Peter, Russia, silk
Rupalds, Count, Spain, hemp
Rouzet, F, France, flax
Ruas and Co, France, silk
Ruas, L, France, starches
Sildin, Alfred, Prussia, flax
Samie, Messrs, India, cocoa-nut oil
Saragossa, Agricultural Society of, collection of produce
Saunders, W W, collection of woods
Scheibler and Co, Austria, silk
Schoenburgk, Sir R, St. Domingo, collection of produce
Schönberg Tarry Spinning Mill, Austria, hemp
Schönevald and Westerbaan, Netherlands, starch
Scott, Brother, Tuscany, silk
Scott, Turkey, silk
Scott, E and Co, collection of woods
Seabrook, W, United States, cotton
Semenoff, J and Faleyeff, Alexis, and Basile, Russia, bristles, &c
Shier, D, British Guiana, starch, cassava
Sid Mahmond Bevyad, Tunis, collection of native produce
Smith, Captain, India, manjeet
Smith and Son, Ichen and endbear
Speede, India, starch
Steinbach, J J, France, starches
Steinbock, A, Austria, samples of oil
St. Ubery, France, collection of woods
Stutchbury, J S, British Guiana, woods and oil
Tao Nui, New Zealand, collection of woods, &c
Tandler, Stefan, Austria, wood fibre
Tolasor Cros, L and E, France, silk
Thompson, Rev Z, United States, woods
Tulloch, Lieut-Co., India, fixed oils and collection of woods
Tucker, C, wood
Technologues, Institute, Tuscany, collection of woods
Ulbersdorf, Flax Retting Establishment, Austria, flax, &c
Valenzia, the Agricultural and Commercial Society of Spain, collection of raw produce
Vanbogaert, J S, Belgium, flax and hemp
Van der Gon Verschuir, A D, Dutch Guiana, cotton
Van Geotesuyen, C, Belgium, starch
Van Riet, P J, Belgium, hemp
Van Wint, J B, Belgium, flax
Verbeeck, P J, Belgium, flax
Verbeist, F, Belgium, hemp
Versa Brothers, Austria, silks
Violette, J H M, France, charcoal
Vizianagram, Rajah of, India, fixed oils
Volkhousky, France, Russia, hemp and starch
Watson, Ceylon, silks
Weber, L, India, vegetable fibre
Welcker, A C, Prussia, potato starch
Weston, W, Western Africa, oils, &c
White, —, flax
Whitesides, —, Van Diemen's Land, collection of woods
Wigan, Dr, India, collection of various specimens of cotton
Wood and Bedford Athens and dyes
Wright, L W and Co, flax and china grass
Yan Kee (of Shanghai), China, silk
Zavagli, F, Tuscany, silk

CLASS V.—(Jury 5.)

MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE, INCLUDING CARRIAGES, AND RAILWAY AND NAVAL MECHANISM.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Appold, J G, a centrifugal pump with curved vanes
Cockerill, J, Belgium, pair of 140-horse power vibrating cylinder engines for river navigation; a locomotive engine; an oscillating cylinder 3-horse power land engine; tubular boiler; a vertical cylinder 16-horse power land engine. (The award is made for the whole)
Crampton, T R, two passenger locomotive engines
Dubs, C, a railway transverse frame
Fraser and Son, France, a double turbine
Penn, John, and Son, two pair of compact marine engines, of light construction, for small vessels

PRIZE MEDAL.

Adams, W B, light locomotive engine and double railway carriage
Armstrong, W G, hydraulic crane
Atherton, G, for the application of an eccentric to working expansion valves
Baines, W, railway switches and chairs
Bank Quay Foundry Company, great hydraulic press
Barlow, W H, wrought iron permanent way
Beacroft, Butler, and Co, railway wheels and axles
Bérenger, J and Co, France, weighing machines
Chesvin, S, filtering pump
Clair, F, France, a dynamometer and indicator; and a mode in action of a locomotive
Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co, an eight-horse power vertical oscillating cylind r engine
Collings, C and Co a five-horse power direct-action steam-engine
Crosskill, W, oscillating cylinder direct-action steam-engine
Cwm-Avon Iron Company, railway bars
Davies, J and G, a patent revolving elliptic steam-engine, with an ingenious governor, equilibrium valves, and feed-valves
Davidson, J and Co, scales and weighing-machines
Day and Millward, weighing-machines
De Bergue, C, railway buffers
Derwent Iron Company, large plates of rolled iron, for sway-beams of engines and ship-building purposes; and a railway bar 66 feet long
Ebbw Vale Company, railway bars
Edwards, T, five-horse power direct-action steam-engine
Enfer, E, France, blowing-machine
England, G and Co, tank locomotive engine; traversing screw-jack
Enthoven, K L, Netherlands, iron crane for lifting and weighing
Fiaud, H F, France, five-horse power vertical cylinder direct-acting high-pressure engine, for working at high velocities with high-pressure steam
Fourdinier, E N, safety cage for mines
Fox, Henderson, and Co, derric crane
Great Western Railway Company, Swindon, passenger engine
Haddan, J C, *papier maché* carriage
Hawthorn, R and W, locomotive passenger engine
Henson, H H, railway goods waggon
Hosking, R, treble-boat pump valve
Jackson, P R, railway tires; hydraulic press
James and Co, weighing crane
Kitson, Thompson, and Hewitson, locomotive tank engine
Lee, J, wheels, axles, and railway breaks
Letsam, —, France, fire-engine
Lloyd, G, blowing machine
Manzaze, J N, France, friction clutch
Merryweather, M, fire-engine
M'Connell, J E, corrugated iron railway carriage
M'Nicoll and Vernon, steam traversing crane
Mersey Iron Company, patent roller iron for ship-building
Nasmyth, J, four-horse power direct-acting engine
Paraut, —, France, scales
Patent Shaft and Axletree Company, railway carriage and other axles
Perry, G and Brothers, Canada, fire-engine
Piepenstock and Co, Prussia, disc wheels and hollow axles
Pooley, H and Son, weighing machines
Pope, W and Son, four-horse oscillating cylinder direct-acting steam-engine
Pouyer, Quertier Fils, France, apparatus by which any number of movers may be connected or disconnected at pleasure
Ransomes and May, water-crane, patent compressed trenails, and wedges for railways
Schmid, H D, Austria, weighing machine, parabolic governor for a steam-engine
Shand and Mason, fire-engine
Siemens, C W, chronometric governor
Simpson and Shipton, ten-horse power reciprocating engine
Smith, P P, a series of screw models, showing the progress of screw propulsion
Société Anonyme des Hauts Fourneaux, Usines et Charbonnages de Marcinelle et Couillet, Belgium, mine ventilator
Spencer, J and Son, Bailey's patent volute springs
Thornewycroft, G B and Co, railway wheels and axles
Thornton and Sons, hydraulic lifting-jack
Watt, James and Co, pair of horizontal cylinder steam-engines for screw-propellers
Williams, C C, railway carriage
Worsdell, G and Co, railway axle, wheel-tire, and axle-box
Young, C and Co, simultaneously-acting gates for railway crossings

CLASS Va.—(Jury 5a.)

CARRIAGES.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Andrews, R, a neat pony carriage
Baiwallette Brothers, France, a Stanhope or sporting phaëton, of excellent design, and well finished
Briggs, G and Co., a town chariot, admirably carried out as to good taste
Brown, W, a caned car, very neat and well finished; a carriole car, made with Fuller's patent shafts, to be used occasionally with one horse
Childs, C, United States, a slide-top buggy or phaëton; enamelled leather of apron of very superior quality: the whole well got up and neatly finished
Davies, D and Son, a Battenna Brougham, a very good piece of work
Dunsaine, J A, France, a town Berline, well formed and got up in a superior manner
Hammarks, Aldebert, and Hallmarke, a green barouche: very good carriage
Holmes, H and A, a park phaëton, very neatly finished, and in good taste
Hooper, G, a green Brougham, got up in the neatest manner, all in good taste, and well done
Jones Brothers, Belgium, a cab phaëton; a well-finished carriage
Peters and Sons, a park step-piece barouche, highly finished, and with good taste
Robinson and Co, a park phaëton, very neat, and an excellent piece of work
Rock and Son, a patent diaraphia, very ingenious as regard the shifting, and well shaped
Silk and Brown, a full-sized park phaeton, elaborately finished; a very superior specimen of workmanship and art
Van Aken, P and Son, Belgium, a cabriolet chaise, neatly got up
Ward, J, a Bath chair, with patent noiseless wheels; the whole well shaped, well arranged, of excellent form, and well finished
Watson, G W, United States, a sporting waggon, very neatly finished in all respects
Wyburn, Muller, and Turner, an elegant dress chariot, in all respects very highly finished

CLASS VI.—(Jury 6.)

MANUFACTURING MACHINES AND TOOLS.

COUNCIL MEDAL

Barlow, A, Jacquard loom with two cylinders, simultaneously raising and lowering the suspended wires
Call and Co, France, vacuum apparatus for the manufacture of sugar
Donsthorpe, G E, double wool-combing machine
Donkin, B, and Co, paper machinery
Dick, D, United States, various engineers' tools and presses
Fairbairn, W, and Sons, riveting machine, and a corn-mill
Herman, C, France, a series of chocolate machines
Hick, B, and Son, mill gearing, radial drill, engineer's machine tools, improved mandrills, portable forges
Hrcasman, C, Prussia, vacuum apparatus for the manufacture of sugar
Hibbert, Platt, and Sons, a complete series of machines employed in the cleaning, preparation, and spinning of cotton, showing the whole process, to the weaving inclusive
Lewis, T, and Sons, numerous machines employed for the preparation of flax
Mason, J, woollen carding machine, also slubbing and roving frames
Maudsley, Sons, and Field, coining press acting by an eccentric
Marsden, A, and Co, France, machinery for spinning and carding wools
Nasmyth, J and Co, steam hammer
Parker, C E, and Co, power-loom for weaving sailcloth
Pembrex and Wood, vacuum apparatus for the manufacture of sugar, in copper and brass
Reeds, T S and Co, new power-loom for weaving fringes with mitrettes
Rose, Mills, Parker, and Co, paper-making machine for cleaning and preparing pulps for printing
Sharp Brothers and Co, large double lathe for railway

wheels, slotting machine, and other engineer's machine tools, also a beautiful constructed ring and traveller throstle

Uhlhorn, H, Prussia, coining press

Whitworth, J and Co, a large collection of engineer's machine tools of all kinds, screw stocks, standard gauges, and a knitting machine. Also his machine for measuring less than the 200,000th part of an inch

PRIZE MEDAL.

Acklin, France, Jacquard employing paper instead of cards

Adorno, J N, cigarette machine

Ball, Dunnicliff, and Co, warp lace machine

Berry, B and Sons, machinery for manufacturing worsted

Berthelot, N, France, circular looms for fancy frames

Bessemer, H, centrifugal machine for refining sugar

Birch, J, machine for cutting wood sash bars

Birkin, R, bobbin-net lace machine, with Jacquard

Black, J, paper folding machine

Blodget, S C, United States, sawing machine

Boland, A, France, kneading machine

Bonardel Brothers, Prussia, Jacquard, and punching machine for Jacquard cards

Borie Brothers, France, machine for making hollow bricks

Baranowski, J J, France, machine for printing and numbering tickets

Brewer, C and W, rollers of wire cloth for paper-makers

Bullough, W, stopping motion to a power-loom

Calvert, F A, wood bursing and cotton cleaning machine and cylinders

Church and Goddard, machine for cutting card-boards, and printing and preparing railway tickets

Claussen, P, circular hand-loom for hosiery

Crawhall, J, machine for manufacturing hemp ropes

Crichton, D, new taking-up motion for a loom

Cuyere, Mrs, Tuscany, weavers' reeds

Davenport, J L, various machines for manufacturing silk

Dalgety, A, small lathe, with self-adjusting chuck

De Bergue, C, reeds made by machinery

De la Rue and Co, envelope machine

Dandoy-Maillard, Lucq, and Co, France, rollers for spinning machinery

Durier, H, Switzerland, press for cutting out watch-bands

Dorey, J F, France, machine for weaving improved heralds

Earle, T K and Co, United States, card clothing

Frey Fils, France, machine for making nails

Frost, J, improved silk machinery

Furness, W, machines for tenoning, morticing, planing, and moulding wood

The heirs of P Gamba, Austria, Jacquard cylinder

Garforth, W J and J, steam rivetting machine

Hamann, A, Prussia, burning lathe

Hacking, Pullein, and Johnson, machinery for making printing type

Harding-Cocker, France, heckles

Hayden, W, United States, governing regulator for cotton

Higgins and Son, cotton machinery, and long line flax machine

Holtzapfel and Co, amateur foot lathe with overhead motion; slide rest and eccentric chucks, &c., for ornamental turning, with various apparatus and tools

Hornby and Kenworthy, sizing and dressing machine, and self-acting backing-off motion to a warping machine

Huck, France, apparatus for grinding and preparing alimentary substances

Hue, J B, France, press for manufacturing hooks and eyes, cutting and bending them at the same time

Ingram, H, Applegath's vertical printing machine

Jacquin, J J, France, circular hosiery frames

Johnson R and Brothers, wire-drawing benches

Jenkins, G T, beald machine and improved beald

Lawrence, J, sen, refrigerator, store cask, &c

Lacroix and Son, France, felting machine for cloth

Leonhardt, J E, Prussia, type-moulding machine

Lewis, F and Sons, wheel-cutting and bevel-paring spindle

Lowell Machine Shop, United States, self-acting lathe and power-loom

Manlove, Alliott, and Seyrig, centrifugal washing and drying machine

Muir, W, small lathe and various tools

Mareschal, J, France, machine for winding meat

Miroude Brothers, France, card clothing

Morey, C, United States, Eastman's stone-cutting machines

Nicolas, P, France, machine for engraving metal cylinders

Napier and Son, letterpress printing machine

Perry, John, wool-comb

Preston, F, spindles and flyers

Prosser and Hadley, ornamental sawing machine

Plummer, R, scutching, heckling, and other flax machines

Parr, Curtis, and Madeley, various machines for carding and spinning cotton; three self-acting mules; also various engineers' machine tools

Renaud, A, envelope-making machine

Ransomes and May, Leggatt's Queen Press, with self-acting apparatus

Robinson and Russell, large steam sugar-cane mill

Roswag, A and Son, France, wire-cloth for paper-makers

Ryder, W, forging-machine

Saurenat, Fils, France, machine for planing and moulding

Schmerber, J, France, forging-machine [wood

Schneider and Legrand, France, shearing-machine

Serive Brothers, France, card clothing

Smith, M, various power-looms

Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, self-acting slide-lathe

Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, self-acting slide-lathe, drilling and planing machines

Société du Phœnix, Belgium, soft bobbin-frame

Stamis and Co, France, spinning-frame

Stewart, D Y and Co, mould-making machine for cast-iron

Starr, C, United States, bookbinding-machine [pipes

Taylor, J, heckles

Taylor, W, machine for forming hemispherical paper-shades from flat discs of paper

Thomas, H, Prussia, steaming-machine for woollen goods

Tizard, W L, model of a brewery

Touaillon, C, France, dressing-machine for millstones

Troupin Brothers, Belgium, shearing finishing machine

Varrall, Middleton, and Elwell, France, machinery for manufacturing paper

Westrup, W and Co, corn-mill

Wilson, G, paper and millboard-cutting machines

Woodbury, J P, wood-planing, tonguing, and grooving machine

CLASS VII.—(Jury 7.)

CIVIL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL, AND BUILDING CONTRIVANCES.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

H R H Prince Albert, model lodging-house; Joint medal to that granted for the original conception and successful prosecution of the Exhibition of 1851

Fox and Henderson, great building—for the execution

Paxton, Joseph, great building—for the design

PRIZE MEDAL.

Brown, Sir S, models of ships and railways

Bunnett, J and Co, patent shutting and water-closet

Carrington, F A, topographical models of portions of England

Dutch Railway Company, Netherlands, model of railway drawbridges

Finch and Willey, model of a wrought-iron bridge over the Helske, E, diving apparatus [Wye

Ibbetson, Captain, model of the Isle of Wight

Iron Bridge Company, United States, model of Ryder's patent iron bridge

James, Jabez, model of Britannia Bridge

Lané, J F, Switzerland, set of boring tools

Lennann, J, Switzerland, model of Strasburg Cathedral

Morton, S and M, model of patent slip for ships of the largest class

Mulot Frères et Fils, France, excellent and powerful boring

Pratt, Major, design for tidal steps [tools

Rose, J T, design for a timber viaduct of great span

Salter, S, models of bridges

Siebe, A, diving apparatus

Smith, W H, model of light floating breakwater; for theidea

Stuart, W, model of Plymouth breakwater

Travers, L Fils, France, model of observatory, dome, and

Vignoles, C, suspension bridge for model [roof at Paris

Wilkins, W C, revolving floating light

Wilson, T H, gate-bolts and slides for doors

CLASS VIII.—(Jury 8.)

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MILITARY ENGINEERING; ORDNANCE, ARMOUR, AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Admiralty, for hydrographic charts, and for the models of the ships constructed by them

Department des Cartes de la Marine, France, hydrographic surveys, and maps of France, Algeria, Africa, and Corsica

Dépôt de la Guerre à Paris, France, great topographical map of France

Geological Survey Department of Great Britain, for their geological surveys and maps of the United Kingdom

Duke of Northumberland, for having caused a large number of models of life-boats to be designed, with the view to obtaining the best form of boat for the preservation of life and property in cases of shipwreck

Ecole des Mines à Paris, France, geological map of France

Ordnance Department of England, for the illustrations of the great ordnance surveys of Great Britain, for the copper-plate etchings, and electrotype process

Military Topographical Department of Austria, Austria, for their survey and detailed maps of the country in and around Vienna, and of Italy

Sir Wm Snow Harris, for his system of lightning conductors attached to the masts and hulls of ships, which have been for several years in general use in the navy, as a means of preserving life and property from the effects of lightning

PRIZE MEDAL.

Ancion and Co, Belgium, for their complete and varied collection of arms, and merit in manufacturing and commercial point of view

Alasli, C, Placed in Class V., a gunning punt on a new principle, for fowling purposes

Barbottin, Capt, France, improved capstan for managing chain cables

Beeching, J, design of a life-boat, which was recommended for the prize of 100 guineas, to be awarded by the Duke of Northumberland for the best life-boat

Berminolin, N and Brother, Belgium, collection of sporting and trade guns

Berthon, the Rev E L, models of patent perpetual log for indicating the speed and lee-way of ships, and of his patent clinometer for showing the list (or inclination) and trim of ships; and also of a collapsible life-boat, of a portable and useful description

Bertonnet, France, sporting guns and arms

Brazier, J and Son, lock for best guns

Brown, Sir S, Captain, R N, chain cables

Carte, A G, self-acting life-buoy, an instrument by which, since 1838, nearly 400 persons' lives have been saved

Collin, C E, France, map engraving

Corporation of London, for the various illustrations of the art of ship-building for the commercial marine, almost all showing the greatest and most important improvements in strength, symmetry, and efficiency, and mostly coming from the establishments within the jurisdiction of the port of London

Claudin, F, France, guns, rifles, and pistols

Deane, Adams, and Deane, double and single guns and pistols

Dent, E J, Class 10, for a successful attempt to construct a compass that should not be disturbed by the motion of the ship at sea, nor by the firing of guns on board

Dacmeng, M, France, for his improvements in the shading of maps, by printing different colours at the same time

Delvigne, G, France, apparatus for saving life from shipwreck. A projectile discharged by means of a howitzer. This invention involves a new principle, that of a portion of the line to be carried out being contained in the projectile

Devianne, —, France, sporting guns and arms

Ditchburn, T J, models of paddle and screw steam vessels

Fischer, C A, Lübeck, double gun, rifle, and pistols

Fox, A, fine specimens of nets, seine, &c., for pilchards

Gauvain, J, France, pistols—form and execution; sporting guns, &c.

Gastinne-Renette, France, sporting guns and arms

Greener, W, guns—barrels perfectly forged and finished; harpoon guns, for whale fishery, and for saving life from shipwreck

Green, Messrs, for a specimen model of a merchant vessel designed and built by them for the East India trade

Groom, J J, specimens of deep-sea fishing-lines and hooks

Hawker, Colonel P, for his improvements and perfection in punt guns

Hinks, Henry, design of a life-boat. Also recommended for the prize of 100 guineas to be awarded by the Duke of Northumberland

Houllier-Blanchard, H, France, pair of pistols and apparatus

Jansen, A D, Belgium, collection of sporting and ornamental guns

Jeffery, Walsh, and Co, specimens showing the advantages of marine glue, as a substitute for pitch, and for other purposes connected with ship-building

Jerningham, Capt R N, for an anchor, bent on to a line, to fire from a Manby mortar a sufficient distance to afford the means of hauling a life-boat through the surf

Lang, J, double and single guns and pistols

Lahure, —, France, iron life-boat

Legoff, —, France, for an excellent system of stopping chain cables

Lavalinois, N C, Belgium, target rifle, with accessories of every kind

Leopold, Bernard, France, double and single barrels, of damascene workmanship

Lepage, Antoine, numerous collection of sporting and trade guns

Lepage-Moutier, France, sporting guns, ornamental arms, swords and side-arms of De Luynes, damascus of remarkable novelty

Manby, Capt G W (representatives of), mortar apparatus, for shipwreck purposes. The object of this instrument is that of saving life from shipwreck, by means of firing a projectile, with a line attached, over a vessel when on shore

Mare, C J and Co, models of sailing and steam-vessels, both paddle and screw; ditto of yachts designed and built for various merchants' services

Mortimer, T E, guns, rifles, and pistols

Napier and Son, for a compass used for registering the hourly deviation of the needle, and for detecting errors in the steerage of a ship

National Institution of Washington, United States, models of ships of war and large merchant vessels

Needham, Henry, guns, rifles, and pistol

Plenty, J and E Peiew, for having exhibited a good specimen of a life-boat

Parsons, W, guns, rifles, and pistols

Plomdeur, N, Belgium, best guns, rifles, and pistols

Reeves, Greaves, and Reeves, swords and other side-arms, artistically embellished

Renkin Brothers, Belgium, numerous collection of sporting and trade guns

Rhind, W G, deck seat to form raft. This seat can be readily formed into a safety raft, capable of sustaining eight people

Richards, Westley, best guns, and sporting guns

Rigby, W and J, guns, pistols, and rifles, and barrels of Damascus

Rigmadden, Jient J, R.N., model of improved mode for setting up the standing rigging of ships

Robinson and Russell, placed in Class V, models of steamboats designed and built by them

Rocher, M, France, distilling and cooking galley

Rodger, Lieut W, models of improvements in form of anchors

Royal Thames Yacht Club, models of vessels belonging to their club

Saunders, J E, placed in Class XXXIX, model of a walled smack for fishing, fitted with auxiliary screw propeller. A novel application to vessels of this description

Semmens, J and T W, model of Mount's Bay fishing-boat. A fine description of boat for the purpose

Schneider, —, France, specimen and plans of steam-boat *L'Oiseau*, for the river Rhone, which vessel has attained great speed, and rendered much service to the commerce on that river

Sochet, —, France, distilling apparatus

Sauerbrey, V, Switzerland, target rifle

Smith, S, model of a spring machine, for modelling ships of any form or dimensions; an ingenious and ready means of setting up a design and model

Smith, Thomas and William, specimen model of fine merchant vessels, designed and built by them for the East India trade

Teasdell, W, for a good specimen of a life-boat

Tenrey, —Belgium, an ornamental double gun, guns and arms

Trulock, E and Son, guns, pistols, and rifles, and barrels of good damascus

Tutt, G, placed in Class XXIX, model of a Hastings fishing-lugger, a very fine description of boat for the purpose

White, J, models of vessels for merchant service, and yachts; designed and built by him

White, T J and R, models of fine sailing and steam-vessels and yachts

Wigram, M, and Sons, models of sailing and steam-vessels, both paddle and screw; designed and built for various merchants' services.

Wilkinson and Son, guns, rifles, pistols, and swords. Swords h gily ornamented

Zulaga, D E, Spain, firearms and swords

HONOURABLE MENTION.

Birnie, Alex, for having exhibited a complete set of fishing nets, lines, and hooks, for deep sea fishing. £50

Rothway, Joseph, for having exhibited models of his improvements in the construction of blocks, combining strength and other advantages with much less weight. £50

Harvey, Daniel, for having exhibited a model of the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, executed by him, being a fine specimen of workmanship. £40

Dempster, —, for an ingenious system of signals for merchant ships. £20

CLASS IX.—(Jury 9.)

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Busby, W, two or four-horse plough, horse hoe on the ridge, rolling corn drill, and cart

Crosskill, W, Norwegian harrow, meal mill, cart, clod crusher and gorse bruiser

Garrett and Sons, horse hoe, general purpose drill, 4-row turnip drill on the flat, improved hand barrow drill for grass seeds, steam-engine and thrashing machine

Hornsby and Sons, corn and seed drill, drop drill, 2-row turnip drill on the ridge, oil cake bruiser, steam-engine

M'Cormick, C H, United States, reaping machine

PRIZE MEDAL.

Ball, W, two-horse plough

Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, thrashing machine and patent gear, linseed and corn crusher

Bentall, E H, cultivator, dynamometer

Bunyon and Kay, improved American churn and turnip cutter

Burrell, C, gorse bruiser

Claes, P, Belgium, corn drill and roller

Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co, steam-engine

Clayton, H, tile machine

Coleman, R, cultivator, expanding harrow

Comins, J, horse hoe

Cornes, T, chaff cutter

Crowley and Sons, cart

Delstanche P, Belgium, plough

Duchesne, J J, Belgium, churn

Dixson, M, clod crusher

Gray and Sons, cart [drill

Heinmann and Son, thrashing machine, 4-horse plough, corn

Holmes and Sons, thrashing machine

Howard, J and F, 2-horse XX plough, 4-horse plough, horse

Hurwood, G, meal mill [rake

Jenkin, W, Netherlands, plough

Lavoisy, A D, France, churn

Newington, Dr S, top-dressing machine

Nicholson, W N, oil cake bruiser

Odeurs, J M, Belgium, plough

Prouty and Mears, United States, plough

Ransomes and May, drop drill

Reeves and Bratton, water drill and liquid manure distributor

Samuelson, B, turnip cutter

Scragg, T, tile machine

Smith and Co, haymaker, chaff cutter, horse rake

Stanley, W F, linseed and barley crusher

Talbot Brothers, France, plough

Thetford and Sons, steam-engine

Wilkinson, T, churn

Williams, W, light and heavy harrows

Whitehead, J, tile machine

Vachon, Son, and Co, France, a seed and corn separator

CLASS X.—(Jury 10.)

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND PROCESSES DEPENDING UPON THEIR USE; MUSICAL, HOROLOGICAL, AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Bain, A, electric telegraph

Bakewell, F, copying electric telegraph

Bond, W, and Son, United States, for the invention of a new mode of measuring astronomical phenomena. &c

Bourdon, E, France, for the invention of metallic barometers, and for his manometers

Brett, J, electric telegraph

Brooke, C, for the invention of a means of self-registering natural phenomena, by photography

Buckle, R, Class XXIV, for his photographs on paper

Buron, —, France, for his good telescopes, the object glass being of rock crystal

Chance Brothers, Class XXIV, a disc of flint glass 29 inches diameter

Claudet, A F, for his several inventions based upon experiments in the practice of photography; and for his non-invertedpictures

Daguet, T, Switzerland, for the superiority of glass for optical purposes, good specific gravity, clear; crown glass as clear as flint

Delcuil, L J, France, for his balance air-pump; and for the invention of an arrangement to keep the charcoal points in electric light at a constant distance

Dollond, G, for atmospheric recorder, by means of which the reading of the barometer, those of the thermometer, evaporator, fall of rain, direction of the wind, its strength, electric state of the air, &c, are simultaneously registered

Dubosq-Soleil, J, France, for a very ingenious heliostat, on a new construction, by Silbermann; the invention of an apparatus for fixing the charcoal points for electric light; a saccharometer of delicate structure and much ingenuity, and an elegant and novel instrument, by Brevais, for exhibiting the phenomena of polarized light

Dunin, Count E, for the extraordinary application of mechanism to his steel engraving figure of a man

Froment, G, France, for the goodness of the work of his theodolites and divided metre

Gambi, Professor T, Tuscany, planometer, a machine for measuring plane surfaces

Griffith, J, for his barometer, with a vacuum capable of complete restoration by an air-trap at the top

Henley, W T, for his convenient and ingenious application of magnetic electricity to the purpose of electric telegraphs

Logeman, W M, Holland, for the excellence of the magnets shown by him

Martens, F, France, for his Talbotypes on glass, by the albuminous process

Mers and Sons, Bavaria, equatorial, combining cheapness with excellence of workmanship

Newman, J, for the originality, excellence, and perfection of his air-pumps, and self-registering tide-gauge

Oertling, L, for very delicate large and small balances

Quennesen, France, a platina alembic, to hold 250 pints, all in one piece, without solder or seam, &c.

Ross, A, for great improvements in microscopes, and for the solidity of structure, good mechanism, and distribution of power, evinced in his large equatorial

Ross and Thomson, Class XXX., for great improvements in photography

Siemens and Halske, Prussia, electric telegraph

Smith and Beck, for excellence of microscopes

Tairines, France, dynamometer

Vidie, France, for the invention of the aneroid barometer

HONOURABLE MENTION.

Ackland, W, dividing engine

Allan, T, electric telegraph

Bache, A D, United States, balance

Batka, W, Austria, chemical apparatus

Baumann, T Prussia, compurateur

Bayard, H, France, balcotype

Beaulieu, A, Belgium, theodolites and sextants

Bertaud, Junior, France, slices of crystals

Beyaert, C, Belgium, meteorological lenses

Blunt, Henry, model of Eristothenes; part of moon

Bourgogne, J, France, microscopic preparations

Brady, M D, United States, Daguerréotypes

Breithaupt, F W and Son, Prussia, surveying instruments

British Electric Telegraph Company, their series of electric telegraphs

Burt, W A, United States, solar compass; surveying instruments

Chaills, Professor, scales for calculating the corrections for a transit instrument

Chuard, France, safety lamp

Collot, E and A Brothers, France, balance

Cotton, W, coin weighing machine

Crichton, J, drawing instruments and sextants

De la Rue and Co, Class XVII., irridescent films

Denten, J B, process of relief mapping

Dolberg, A, Prussia, balance

Dover, J, balance

Elliot and Sons, drawing instruments

Engel, F, Prussia, wave surface

Ericsson, J, United States, sea lead, pyrometer, &c

Ertel and Son, Bavaria, universal astronomical instrument

Facy, R, orrery

Fischbron, F, France, Talbotypes

Galy-Cazalat, France, manometer, upon the hydraulic prin-

Griffin, J J and Co, chemical apparatus [ciple

Gyal, F, Switzerland, drawing instruments

Hamann, E F, France, planometer

Henneman and Malone, Talbotypes

Heik, A, microscopic preparations

Hewitson, J, side engraving

Hjorth, S, Denmark, electro-motive power

Hommel-Kaser, F, Switzerland, drawing-instruments

Horne, Thornthwaite, and Wood, good work in photograph apparatus

Hughes, W, topography for the blind

Johnson and Matthey, Class I., palladium crucibles

Johnston, W and A K, geological and physical globes

Jürgensen and Sons, Denmark, metallic thermometer

Kilburn, W E, photographs

Kinzelbach, T, Zollverein, diolitte telescope

Knight and Sons, chemical apparatus

Kunmer, K W, Prussia, large relief globe

Lawrence, M M, United States, Daguerréotype

Leeson, Dr H B, Class I., for exhibition of crystals

Lloyd, Isaac-Colonel J A, storm-indicator—a typhodicator

Luhme, J F and Co, Prussia, chemical apparatus

Mads, J, France, prism of sinc glass

Marchesi, C, Austria, instruments for the blind

Mitchell, Rev W, models of crystals, Class I

Nachet, France, microscopes

Naumyth, A, moon maps

Negretti and Zambra, meteorological instruments on glass

Newton and Son, globes

Nobert, J G, Prussia, fine lines on glass

Oerrling, A, Prussia, balance

Penrose, F C, heliograph

Perreaux, France, dividing engine

Phillips, W H, Cambridge, Class V

Pillischer, M, elliptic compass

Pisgniol, A, France, camera obscura

Pretsch, P, photographs

Reade, Rev J B, solid eye-piece

Sacré, E, Belgium, balance

Schieck, J G, France, photographic apparatus

Schouli, C A, Switzerland, model of Mount Sentis

Schröder, J, Hesse, descriptive models of joining in wood, crystals, &c

Seel, H, Prussia, pharmaceutical apparatus

Shadbolt, G, microscope condenser

Simms, W, the astronomical instruments

Smith, Capt, India, coin-weighing machine

St. John, John R, United States, detector compass

Stefke, A, Russia, calculating machine; machine for weighing precious metals, &c.

Stoehrer, E, Saxony, electric telegraph

Thomas, C N, France, calculating machine

Topping, C M, microscopic preparations

Van Schendel, P, Belgium, a model of descriptive geometry: perspective

Varley and Slater, telescopic camera lucida

Vedy, F, France, sextants and reflecting circles

Walker, C V, graphite batteries, &c.

Ward, R, botanical cases

Watkins and Hill, Class V., dry pile apparatus, galvanometer, &c.

Westmoreland, J, electrical machine

Whipple, J A, United States, Daguerréotype of the moon

CLASS Xa.—(Jury 10a.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Boehm, T, Munich, for important scientific improvements of the flute, and the successful application of his principles to other wind instruments

Ducroquet, P A, France, for his application of the pneumatic lever to a church organ

Erard, F, Paris, and Erard, France, for his peculiar mechanical actions applied to pianofortes and harps

Gray and Davison, for their invention in organ building, of a new method of connecting the great organ with the swell organ, by means of a pedal, and of a new stop called the Keraulophon

Hill and Son, invention of a stop of great power, and for their mode of shifting the stops by means of keys

Sax, A, France, for his invention of several classes of wind instruments in wood and metal

Vuillaume, J B, France, for new modes of making violins, in such a manner that they are matured and perfected immediately on the completion of the manufacture, thus avoiding the necessity of keeping them for a considerable period to develop their excellences.

Wills, H, for his invention to organs of an improved extending valve to the pneumatic lever, the application of pneumatic levers in a compound form, and the invention of a movement in connexion therewith for facilitating the drawing of stops either singly or in connexion

PRIZE MEDAL.

Addison, R, for a "Royal Albert" transposing pianoforte

Bernardel, A, France, violins

Besson, G, France, for various metal musical instruments

Betts, A, for two violins

Breitkopf and Hartel, Saxony, for a grand pianoforte

Broadwood, John and Sons, for their successful improvements in pianoforte making

Bryceson, H, for a church barrel organ

Buffet, A, France, for oboes, clarionets, flutes, and a cornoinglese

Callcot, J, for his invention of a French harp without loose crooks

Chickering, J, United States, for a square pianoforte; and the jury think highly of his grand pianoforte

Collard and Collard, for piano, and for their successful application of several improvements in pianoforte-making

Debain, A, France, for a mechanical pianoforte

Dessi, A and M, Tuscany, for an organ with a "Baristata" stop

Eisenbrant, C H, United States, for clarionets and flutes

Fornari, S A, for a violoncello, violin, and viola

Franchi, C, France, for a repetition action in a pianoforte

Gallegos, J, Spain, for a "guitarra harpa"

Gelnhar, C J, Senior, Prussia, for a pianoforte

Gemunder, G, United States, for a Joseph Guarnerius violin (chiefly), and for three other violins and a viola

Godfroy, C, Dalcker, France, for flutes

Hockel, J A, Nassau, for a bassoon of a new and improved construction

Hopkins, J H, bearing apparatus made of gutta percha

Helwert, J, Wurtemberg, for a bassoon with 19 keys, of an improved construction

Hund, F and Son, for a horizontal grand pianoforte with new patent action

Hund, F and Son, for a cottage pianoforte, in the form of a lyre, named the "Lyra" pianoforte

Jaszrebski, P, Belgium, for an upright pianoforte

Janlin, J, France, for a panorgue, and for his improvements in free reeds

Jenkins, W and Sons, for an expanding piano, for yachts, &c.

Kirkman and Son, for a semi-grand piano, and an oblique piccolo pianoforte

Knocke, A, Bavaria, for his mechanical improvements in kettle drums

Köhler, J, for a slide trombone, and for the application of his patent valves to other metal wind instruments

Lambert and Co, for a cottage pianoforte

Macfarlane, A, for an improved cornet-à-piston

Mahillon, C, Belgium, for clarionets, and a trombone and ophicleide

Meyer, C, United States, for two pianofortes

Montal, C, France, for four cottage pianofortes

Nunns, R, and Clark, United States, for a 7-octave square pianoforte

Oates, J P, for improvements as applied to cornets

Pape, J H, France, for certain improvements in pianofortes

Pask and Kousin, for clarionets and brass instruments

Purdy and Fendt, for a double bass (chiefly), and for four violins, and two violoncellos

Roller and Blanchet Fils, France, for three pianofortes

Rudall, Rose and Co, for a Boehm's patent flute

Schiedmayer and Son, Wurtemberg, for a square pianoforte, in mahogany

Schulze, J F and Sons, Prussia, for an organ

Southwell, W, for a grand pianoforte

Stodart, William and Son, for a square pianoforte

Triebert, F, France, for oboes and a "corno-inglese"

Ward, C, for a newly-constructed bassoon and a pair of kettle-drums
Wheatstone and Co, for a novel invention of a portable harmonicon
Wornum, R, for an improved piccolo pianoforte

CLASS X.b.—(Jury 10.b.)

HOROLOGICAL.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Dent, E J, for his large turret clock, on account of the combination of strength and accuracy of time-keeping attained in it, which are also accomplished by a cheaper mode of construction than in other turret-clocks of high character
Japy Brothers, France, clock and watch movements made by machinery, much cheaper than any other movement, and equally good
Lutz, C, Switzerland, for his watch balance springs, which were submitted by the jury to the test of stretching out and heating without affecting their form.
Wagner, J, France, for his clock with a continuous motion for driving telescopes, and for his collection of turret-clocks, which, on the whole, display great fertility of invention.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Audemars, L, Switzerland, watches and watch movements
Benoit, A, Sardinia, watches and tooth-polishing machine
Brocot, A, France, half-dead jewelled escapement
Bu Bois, F Will ams, Switzerland, astronomical clock
Bouchie and Houdin, France, good collection of clocks
Frodsham, C, chronometers and watches
Gr ndjean, H, Switzerland, pocket chronometers
Gros Gaud, C H, Switzerland, two watches
Gunery, V, France, astronomical clock
Ge wand, James, clock escapement
Gourdin, J, France, small turret clock
Hutton, J, chronometers
Jackson, W H and S, watches, solid key
Jorgensen and Sons, Denmark, chronometer
Loseby, E T, compensated balance
Lecoultre, A, Switzerland, watches, watch movements and pinions
Mercier, S, Switzerland, watches
Medhowall, Charles, escapement (clock)
Montandon Brothers, France, watch mainsprings
Patek, Philippe, and Co. Switzerland, chronometers, watches, &c
Parkinson and Frodsham, chronometers and watches
Richard, Louis, Switzerland, chronometer
Reydor, P G Brothers, and Colin, France, cheap house clocks
Rodier, A, France, cheap watch alarums
Rousseau, N, France, watch with printing seconds hand
Roberts, R, turret clock and watch plate drilling machine
Roskell, J, collection of models and watches
Rotherham and Sons, collection of watches
Vimière, France, chronometers

CLASS X.c.—(Jury 10.c.)

SURGICAL.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Arnott, Dr J, mode of applying cold as a novel therapeutical agent
Auzoux, Dr L, France, anatomical models. These models are calculated to aid the study of anatomy, human and comparative
Avery, J, illuminating apparatus for exploring long and narrow cavities
Bodge, H and Son, for collection
Bo rat Brothers, France, hernisary bandages
Calamai, Prof, Tuscany, a series of models in wax, representing the anatomy of the torpedo
Caplin, Madame, corsets
Clapin, J, gymnastic apparatus, and orthorchedic instruments
Charrière, J F, France, for collection
Coxeter, J, for collection
Evans, W, artificial leg
Evans and Co, for collection
Ferguson and Sons, for collection
Gordon J, anatomical model in ivory
Gowing, Thos W, veterinary instruments
Grossmith, W R, artificial eyes
Hutchinson, Dr, spiroscope
Junod, T, Switzerland, apparatus for hemospatie
Luer, A, France, for collection, and the great ingenuity and admirable workmanship of several instruments for operations on the eye
Mitchell, T, saw, or osteotome
Palmer, B F, artificial leg
Polycarpo, A, Portugal, a case of surgical instruments
Smith, B C, acoustic instruments for the deaf
Simpson, H, for collection
Simpson, G, anatomical model of the human figure. This figure consists of pieces that may be detached at pleasure, and is calculated to stand the heat of tropical climates
Tiner, France, Tererelle
Towne, J, anatomical models in wax
Weiss and Son, for collection

CLASS XI.—(Jury 11).

COTTON.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Anoukoaw Manufacturing Company, United States, an assortment of drillings, tickings, sheetings, and cotton-flannel
Anderegg, T, Switzerland, cambric muslins of unusually fine yarns
Anderson, D and J ginghams
Brook, James and Brothers, two to nine cord sewing thread
Christy and Sons, Turkish bath towel
Claudville, A, France, execution of manufacture in harness
window curtains, and piece muslins
De Bast, C, Belgium, grey cassimes
Dubar Delespaul, France, cotton trowserings
Duranton, J B, France, shirt fronts, loom made, in imitation of needle-work
Fehr, J C, Switzerland, Jacquard muslins
Fenouille and Rolland, France, novelty of design and beauty of manufacture, in coloured and figured muslins
Finlayson, F and Co, beauty of design and superiority of execution, in fast-coloured sprigged lappets
Gardner and Barsley, fine yarns
Hartmann and Son, France, figured cottons
Horrockses, Miller and Co, shirtings and long cloths
Houldsworth, T and Co, fine yarns
Johnson, J, quiltings and toilet covers
Jourdain, X, France, muslin
Lambeth, A (Christ Son), Prussia, cotton kalmucks and beavers
Lang, Johan, Austria, ginghams; design suited to French and German taste
Laumann, Brothers, Switzerland, specimens of Turkey red
Lisbon Weaving Company, Portugal, cotton blankets and shawls
Lode and Co, cotton diaper woven by power
Mallet (of Messrs. Vanroyen and Mallet), France, yarns
Major and Gill, loom-made double cuntils and nankeens for corsets
Mat, J, Son and Co, cheap window curtains by a new arrangement of the Jacquard loom
Marsin, W, and Son, furniture chenilles
Peyrecough, Steele and Co, toilet quilts and bed covers
Pouff, M, Switzerland, toilet quils and bed covers
Pouff, J, Switzerland, spotted muslins
Princamp, the Company of (Peigné Delacourt, manager), France, bleached nainsoolains
Putnam, A, and Co, figured and chequered cambries
Rieman, and Hauschild, Saxony, four-thread and other numbers of knitting cottons
Robertson, Jamieson and Co, imitation of Madras handkerchiefs
Rochie and Co, Switzerland, imitation of Madras handkerchiefs, trees and lions ground especially good
Schwanner, Aebly, Switzerland, tartan and book muslin
Shrimpton, H H, and Co, harness window curtains
Skinner and Topham, Saxony, cotton table-cloths
Spiegel and Carner, Prussia, laminettes
Steigle, J J, Wurtemberg, waistcoatings (with relation to cost)
Ultimentic Duck Manufacturing Company, United States, cotton sail-cloth

CLASS XII.—(Jury 12.)

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Boyd, J and Son, damasks, including also the award for Bonnappe yarns
Aksenoff, J, Russia, woollen cloths
Alibaud, jun, France, blankets
Apperley, J and D, black cloth
Armitage, Brothers, woollen cloths
Asturian Company, articles made of hare fur
Bacot, P and Sons, France, fancy black and satin doeskins; also fine piece-dyed black cloths, of a thin make
Barnard and Hirst, woollen cloths
Beardsell, Isaac, and Co, woollen cloths
Beardsell, C and Co, woollen cloths
Bennett, J and A, woollen cloths of new materials
Benoist, Maison, and Wallaeckele, France, fine flannels
Bernhard, W, Saxony, woollen cloths
Berteche, Chesnon, and Co, France, fancy doeskins
Bietry and Maison, France, Cashmere cloths
Billiet and Huot, France, yarns
Boilley, F and Son, Belgium, thin piece-dyed black for exportation
Bottomley, M and Son, figured goods
Braun Brothers, Prussia, woollen cloths
Brooke, J and Sons, woollen blanks
Brown, J and H and Co, Scotch tweeds, &c.
Brown, W, damask made of wool, silk, and cotton
Brim and Nagler, Prussia, cloths of worsted weft and silk warp
Caillet Franqueville, France, merinos
Carr, T and W, woollen cloths, also beavers
Chatelain and Foron, France, flannels
Chemnewitz, T, France, woollen cloths
Carenbach and Son, Prussia, woollen yarns
Clark, J and T, woollen cloths
Crombie, J and Co, Scotch tweeds
Cronie le, Nephew, France, yarns
David Brothers and Co, France, merinos and cloths, mixed with organzine and spun silk
David-Lasbré and Co, France, merino fabrics (lowness of price)
Davies, R S and Sons, fine scarlets
Dauphinot-Pérard, France, merinos
Debeselle, A J, Belgium, shawls, swanskins, &c
Delattre and Son, France, worsted fabrics and merinos
Dickinson and Langs, woollen fabrics
Dubois, G and Co, Belgium, trowser-cloths
Early, J and Co, Witney blankets
Ecroyd, W and Son, Carder and Genappe-yarns
Eyres, W and Sons, woollen cloths
Fiedler, A G, Russia, woollen cloths
Firth, E and Sons, blankets with cotton warp
Forster, F, Prussia, Spanish stripes
Foster, J and Son, worsted stuff goods, including also the award for alpaca, mohair, and lustre-yarns
Fortin-Herman, France, felt-cloths for pianos
Gamble, W, Canada, blankets
Geisler, C S, Prussia, woollen-cloths
Gevers and Schmidt, Prussia, woollen cloths
Gilbert and Stevens, United States, flannels, exhibited by Johnson, Sewell, and Co
Gott and Sons, woollen cloths (for exportation)
Goutchkoff, E and J, Russia, woollen cloths, worsted and organzine silk warp fabrics, and Cashmere-de-laines
Gray, S, woollen cloths
Grossmann, C G, Saxony, woollen cloths
Gruner, F W, Saxony, merinos
Hass, L F and Schmidt, Prussia, woollen cloths
Hass, P and Sons, Austria, furniture damasks and woollen velvets
Haberland, G A, Prussia, woollen cloths
Hague, Cook, and Worrall, blankets for various markets, also travelling rugs, including award for Spanish stripes
Hargreave and Nussey's, woollen cloths from new materials
Helme, W, doeskins, cassimeres, &c.
Hendrichs, F, Prussia, woollen cloths
Henry, A and S, and Co, woollen cloths
Herrman, W, Saxony, wool or cloths
Hindenlang, sen, France, Cashmere and merino yarns
Hösel, R and Co, Saxony, damasks
Holdsworth, J and Co, damask and other furniture cloths
Hooper, C and Co, fine cloths, also elastic cloths for gloving
Horsfal, J G and Co, light cloths
Ingels and Brothers, yarns
Isaeff, P, Russia, woollen cloths
Itzigsohn, M, Prussia, woollen cloths
Junod, Desmeules, and Co, woollen cloths
Jowett, T and Co, fabrics from alpaca weft and silk and cotton warps, also of silk warp and linen weft
Kay, Richardson, and Nor, choc. ching. goods of worsted, cotton, silk, and linen, with printed warps
Keller, J, Austria, woollen yarns
Kesselkaul, J H, Prussia, woollen cloths
Knupfer and Steinhitzner, Prussia, merinos and brocaded satin de chinés
Lachapelle and Levaricr, France, woollen yarns
Lanfrin and Co, France, barge and woollen yarns
Leach, J and Sons, flannels
Lepaix Spinning Company, Saxony, merino yarns
Lloyd, W and Co, Welsh flannels
Lockwood and Keighley, woollen cords and velveteens
Lohse, E, Saxony, damask goods made with worsted and cotton warp and worsted silk
Lucas Brothers, France, merino yarns
Lutze Brothers, Prussia, woollen cloths
Marling, S and Co, woollen cloths
Mathieu, Robert, France, merinos
M'Cree, H C and Co, damasks
Meisener, F C, Saxony, woollen cloths for exportation
Milligan, W and Son, embroidered alpaca goods, under a patented process of the exhibitors
Molet-Warnet Brothers, France, fabrics of worsted mixed with silk, much used for foreign consumption
Morand and Co., Prussia, drapa d été, or summer cloths
Mourceau, —, France, stuffs for furniture hangings, screens, table covers, &c.
Offerman and Co, Prussia, fancy trouser goods
Pahing, W, billiard cloths, and scarlet hunters' or milled cloths
Parmait, Dautzsenne, and Co., France, woollen cloths
Patterson, J, Canada, blankets
Patur-e-Lupin, Seydoux, Sieber, and Co., France, merinos, drapa d'été, mousseline-de-laines, barèges, and challs, including also the award for yarns
Pawson, T, Son, and Martin, woollen cloths
Pease, H and Co, Coburg cloths, single and double twill, worsted weft and cotton warp, including also the award for yarns
Peel and Co., Prussia, woollen cloths
Peiss, and Mentzel, France, Cashmere fabrics
Petit-Clément, France, merinos
Pin-Bayard, France, woollen cloths and damask worsted shawls
Pocock and Rawlings, woollen cloths
Pouches-Pothier, France, merinos
Rand, John, and Sons, fabrics of wool, and wool combined with cotton and silk, including the award for yarns
Reid, J, frieze cloths and milled tweeds
Roberts, W and Co, tweeds
Robinson, T, blankets
Roger Brothers, and Co, France, merino yarns
Rogers, G, coburg cloths of worsted and cotton
Salter, S and Co, woollen cloths
Salt, Titus, alpaca and mohair fabrics, also their yarns; moreens for furniture hangings
Schlumberger, G and Co, France, damasks for furniture hangings, of worsted and silk
Schmidt, J G, jun, and Sons, Saxony, folded card-yarns
Schmieser, A, Austria, woollen yarns
Schöll, A, Austria, woollen cloths
Schooler, L and sons, Prussia, woollen cloths
Schofield, Benj and Sons, Saxony, flannels
Schürrman and Scherüber, Prussia, woollen cloths
Schwann, Keel, and Co, fabrics of various descriptions, and also adapted for foreign markets
Scotts, Son, and Co, France, woollen yarns
Shaw, J W and H, woollen cloths
Siegmund, W, fabrics of wool and silk, &c.
Signoret-Rochas, P, France, woollen cloths (economy of production)
Smith, J and Sons, flannels
Snell, John, beauty of finish in woollen cloth
Solberg, C F, Saxony, merino yarns
Spengler, Charles, Saxony, woollen cloths
Stancomb, W and J, jun, trowser goods
Stowell and Sugden, mohair yarns
Sugden, J and Brothers, Genappe, mohair, and poplin yarns, including also award for fabrics of English wool combined with cotton
Sykes, D and Co, woollen cloths
Sykes, J and Son, woollen cloths
Tchetverikoff, —, Russia, woollen cloths
Thornton, Firth, Ramsden and Co, woollen cloths
Tolson and Sons, trowser goods of, and vestings
Townend, Brothers, Genappe, mohair, and poplin yarns
Tremel, A and Co, fabrics of worsted, alpaca, and mohair, shot with cotton, silk, and linen
Tweedale, J and Sons, flannel
Vogel, W, Saxony, damasks
Volmer, —, Russia, woollen fabrics
Walker, J and Co, mohair cloths
Walker, J and Sons, woollen cloths
Weissflog, E F, Prussia, merinos, and brocaded "Satins de Ching"
Wilkinson, John, felt cloth for ship's sheathing and other purposes
Wilson, J J and W, railway wrappers and Windermere rugs
Winkler and Son, Saxony, Chambard fabrics, merinos, &c.
Wrigley, J and T C and Co, woollen cloths
Xhoffray and Co, Belgium, woollen yarns
York and Sheepshanks, woollen cloths
Zas.berg, J C and Son, Netherlands, a fancy blanket
Ziegler and Heuseman, Saxony, merinos

CLASS XIII.—(Jury 13.)

SILK AND VELVET.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Alsop, Robins, and Co, sewing silks
Andrese, C, Zollverein, velvet ribbons
Balay, Jules, France, ribbons and net of silk in the gum
Bauchier, F, France, assortment of vestings and figured velvets and terry
Barth, Massing, and Plinchon, France, black silk plush for hats
Barres Brothers, France, their perfection of trams for tulle and organzine, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 26, 28 dernier for satin and plush
Bauman and Streuli, Switzerland, plain and armure silks and glacé gros-de-Naples
Bellon, Joseph, and Co, France, black satins and taffetas
Bertrand, Gayet, and Dumontat, France, China and figured silk shawls, scarfs, and cravats
Bischoff, Christopher and John, Switzerland, black taffetas, gros-de Rhin, and some good black satins and ribbons
Bonnet, A and C, France, black satins and black taffetas
Bonneton, J, France, organzine for plush and satin
Bouvard and Lançon, France, a few specimens of their looms, which exhibit manufacturing talent of a high order
Bravo, Michael Pignerol, Sardinia, organzine for satins
Bridgett, Thomas, and Co, sewing silks, purse twist, and sarsnet ribbons
Brisson Brothers, France, black silk plush, principally made by power
Brockelmann, J and T, Persians, serges, sarsnets, gros-de-Naples, handkerchiefs
Browne and Co, France, coloured velvets
Brough, J and J, and Co, sewing silks
Brunet, Lecompte, Guichart, and Co, France, Chiné and embroidered silks, gauzes, grenadines, and crêpes for dresses, shawls, collars, scarfs, and cravats
Buisson (Widow), sen, France, gauze ribbons
Campbell, Harrison, and Lloyd, moiré antique, figured, and brocaded silks
Carquin.at (weaver, of Lyons), France, woven portrait of Pope Pius IX., and ditto of the Duc d'Aumale's visit to his Markshop, also of the Queen
Carter, Vavasseur, and Co, figured silks, and moire antique
Casey and Phillips, plain black radzimere and other plain silks
Chambon, Casimir, Alaix (Gard), France, fine six-thread grenadine, and organzine for satin
Champagne and Rougier, France, assortment of rich figured silks
Chatron and Son, France, organzine, for tulle, for ribbons, and for plush and satin
Chichizola, J, and Co, Sardinia, plain velvets and figured silks
Collard and Coute, France, assortment of ribbons
Cope, Hammerton, and Co, figured ribbons
Cornell, Lewis, and Wooster, velvet, &c.
Coulaine, Soucaret, and sons, France, gaze à biuter, from 10 to 220 threads per inch
Coverney Ribbons, an excellent specimen of the skill of the parties concerned in the production of it
Cox, R S, and Co, an assortment of fancy ribbons
Critchley, Brumley, and Co, figured silks, handkerchiefs, and cravats
De Bary, T, and Baschoff, Switzerland, figured ribbons
Dergarch, F, Prussia, plain and figured velvets, and velvet ribbons
Donat, André, and Co, France, vestings and silks for cravats, and plain, figured, and broche satin, and grenadine
Donat, J and F, France, black silk plush
Dumaine, X, France, organzines
Du Cros, T, France, organzines and grenadines
Fontaine, P, France, vestings and cravats
Freygogel and Hunsiker, Switzerland, figured ribbons
Gabain, G, Zollverein, silks in damasks, and brocatelle for furniture
Gindre, L and Co, France, white and coloured satins
Gerard, Nephew, and Co, France, black and coloured velvets
Grafton and Sons, black moiré satins and velvets
Grout and Co, black crapes, crêpe aérophane, crêpe lisse, &c.
Grovenor, W and Co, furniture silks
Gmilet, Jun, and Co, Sardinia, plain velvets, figured velvets, imitation of white lace on velvet ground
Hadwen and Son, spun silk yarn
Harrop, Dayley, and Pearson, an assortment of black and shot plain silks
Hessel, sen., and Co, France, satins in white, black, and colours, of all qualities
Heil, George, Austria, assortment of brocatelles
Herme, Auguste, France, organzine
Hill James and Co, plain and figured silks
Hoch and Baumann, Switzerland, lustrings
Holdforth and Son, spun silk-yarns in all numbers
Hooper, G, Carrot, Auburner, France, plain, figured, and printed silk gauzes; also Brussels tulle
Houldsworth, James, and Co., furniture silks
Ibrahim Aga, Turkey, specimens of figured velvets
Jame, Bianchi, and Dusseigneur, France, grenadine and organzines
Keith and Co, furniture silks
Kokolenikoff, Paul, Russia, specimens of gold and silver brocade, chenille, and other textures
Kondrashoff, Russia, a variety of silks in brocade damask, portraits and Jacquard
Langevin and Co, France, spun silks
Lapeyre, M N, and O N Dutocan, France, damask rops, figured and chiné silk shawls
Larcher, Faure, and Co, France, specimens of ribbons
Lemann, J and Son, France, brocatelle embroidered in gold and silver, also brocho gold on chenille and velvet grounds
Le Mare and Sons, black and coloured velvets, satins, moiré and glacé silks
Le Mare and Son, France, figured silks, with their newest styles in lampas, damask, brocatelle, and embroidery
Lyons Chamber of Commerce, France, assortment of fancy silks
Martin, J B and P, and Casimer, France, black silk plush
Massing Brothers, Hubert and Co, France, a similar assortment of black silk plush
Mathevon and Bonvard, France, specimens of rich silks
Manet, Jean, France, organzine, both white and yellow
Memphis Brothers, Prussia, plain and fancy velvets, and velvet ribbons
Messal, Ant., Austria, figured taffetas, gauze, and crêpe ribbons
Moering, Charles, Anstria, figured and chiné ribbons
Molinari, A, Sardinia, plain velvets, and for rich figured velvet for furniture
Montessuy and Chanoer, France, crêpes, crêpe lisse, crêpe aérophane, and gauze of many kinds
Mustapha, Aga Hadci, Turkey, crapes
Naef and Schwarzenbach, Switzerland, lustrings and gros-de-Rhin
Ordonz, V, Spain, damasks, velvets, and other silks
Poldebard, F J, Saxony, organzine and tram
Poliakoff and Zamastin, Russia, sundar silks
Ponson, France, plain silks
Potton, Barchard, and Co, assortment of rich figured silks, and a woven picture of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Prince of Wales
Regnier, Cousin, France, velvets, gauzes, satins, and taffeta, handkerchiefs, collars, shawls, and scarfs, in excellent taste
Reichardt, F, Austria, plain, figured, and moiré silks, for black and coloured satin
Reququet and Silvent, France, fancy vests in velvet plush
Rohrer Linder, Switzerland, plain satin ribbons
Rignon, F and Co, Prussia, organzine for satins
Robinson, J W and Co, a variety of satins, serges, velvets, plush, &c.
Robinson, J and R and Co, velvet vestings, black armoisines silks and satins, for cravats
Robinson, J and T, black and coloured velvets
Ryffel and Co, Switzerland, half-Florence, Florence, and marcaline
Sanderson and Reid, figured vestings
Saposhnikoff, Prussia, specimens of gold and silver brocade, and other textures
Sarrazin and Co, Switzerland, specimens of figured ribbons
Sarrazin, J T, Switzerland, specimens of figured ribbons
Schoeber, E and Co, Austria, organzine, 24 deniers for satin, and for their grenadine 48 deniers in four threads
Schreiber and Co, Austria, plain and fancy velvets and velvet ribbons
Spitalfields School of Design, figured and brocaded silks
Schopper, M A, Austria, brocatelles
Schwarzenbach, F J, Switzerland, gros-de-Rhin and poult-de-sole
Seamer, Thomas, moiré, antique, and plain velvets
Simons, J, Heirs of, Zollverein, a variety of velvets, figured silks, cravats, handkerchiefs, scarfs, vestings, gauzes, &c
Solsi, Bd, Sardinia, rich figured silks, armures, and a royale ground for furniture, and some gauze diaphane for the same purpose
Sofier and Co, Switzerland, specimens of figured ribbons
Soubeyran, Louis, France, organzine
Stapfer, J, Switzerland, plain, coloured, striped, and checked Gros-de-Naples
Staub Brothers, Switzerland, figured silks
Sulzer and Smeke.berger, Switzerland, figured ribbons
Tellard, C M, France, plain glacé silks, armures, moiré antiques, and rep silks
Vadin, F, Son and Co, France, an assortment of fancy silk gauzes, dresses, and shawls
Verza Brothers, Austria, trams
Vigaut Brothers, France, chiné ribbons and some figured ribbons
Von Bruck, H and Sons, Prussia, an assortment of plain velvets and velvet ribbons
Walters and sons, Ltd, velvet plush for hats
Wardle, H and T, similar productions
Wirksworths and Proctors, shot and glacé gros, and figured and chiné silks
Zelker, Felix, and Son, Switzerland, gros-de-Naples and satinet, both grape
Zurrer, Jacob, Switzerland, Persians and sarnets.

CLASS XIV. (Jury 14).

MANUFACTURES FROM FLAX AND HEMP.

THE PRIZE MEDAL.

Alexandrovsk Manufactory, the Imperial, Russia, canvas
Andrews, Michael, damask table-cloths and napkins
Berthelot and Bente, Belgium, land-spun flax yarn
Beyer, Widow and Co, Saxony, damask cloths and napkins
Burrell, David, damask table-cloths and napkins
Bolenius and Nolte, Prussia, fine linens
Bonsfane and Son, France, cambrics
Chibborn, Hill, and Co, diapers
Cooreman, A J, Belgium, lace thread made from hand-spun yarn
Coulson and Co, damask table-cloths and napkins
Cox Brothers, low-priced striped bedding and hessians
Cuisnet-Decierco, Belgium, linen threads (colour)
Dautzenger and Co, France, flax yarns
Decock-Wattrelot and Baudouin, Belgium, fine linens
Eichholt, Anton, Heirs of, Prussia, designs of damasks and colours of linen
Ferrol, The Royal Manufactory of Isabella II. at, Spain, canvass
Finlayson, Bousfield, and Co, strength, taste, and neatness in threads (coarse and middle size)
Fraser, Douglas, canvas made by steam-power looms
Grasset and Co, France, damasks
Haro, E F, France, canvas for historical painting
Henning, John, damask table-cloths, and cambrics
Hayward Manson (Duke IV., and sons, yarns
Houldsworth.., W H and Co, satin-finish linen goods
Kuns, F, Belgium, assortment of canvass, Russia sheetings, &c.
Kirk, W and Son, brown linens of low description and price, Hollands
Krausta and Sons, Prussia, bleached platings for export
Laing, J and A, dreck., imitation Russia sheetings
Lawson, Alexander, assortment of low-priced dowlas, hucks, sheeting, window-blinds, &c.
McCay, Thomas, fronting linen, made of mill-spun warp and hand spun weft
McMurray, T and Co, fine linens
Mead-Dickson and Co, France, canvass
Marshall and Co, Class IV., preparation of "China grass"
Merlo-Lefevre and Co, France, cordage
Metalvier and Bahour, France, canvass
Mirvain and Harford, canvass made with bands
Moerman-Van aere, J, Belgium, assortment of canvass, of low, flax and hemp, and many waggon coverings
Parmentier, P, Belgium, fine linen of mill-spun yarn, also handkerchiefs
Poulain Frane's Heirs, Austria, fine linen and hand-spun yarn
Richardson, J N, Sons, and Owden, light shirting linens for export
Sadler, Fenton, and Co, heavy shirting linens for export bleached)
Scrive Brothers, France, damask (including their yarn and power-loom goods
Smeaton, J, and son, dowlas, cregudas, creas, &c, of light and low-priced quality for export
Wentz, C D, and Sons, Saxony, damask table-cloths and napkins
Warnes, —, Class IV., Growth and preparation of flax
Westerman, A H and Co, France, damask and other linens
Wilford, J, and Sons, plain and fancy drills and China grass sheeting
Nora — The Jury award the sum of £10 each to the following subjects —
Harvey, Ann, Belfast, hand-spun flax-yarn
Reagan Spinning School (for a little girl ten years of age), Prussia, spun flax-yarn
M'Gill, Jane, Belfast, hand-spun flax-yarn

CLASS XV.—(Jury 15.)

MIXED FABRICS, INCLUDING SHAWLS, BUT EXCLUSIVE OF WORSTED GOODS (CLASS XII.)

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Dendrouse, E, Bouse-Glavy, and Co., France, the discovery of a new and important process in the production of elaborate designs

PRIZE MEDAL.

Atkinson, R and Co, consisting of poplins
Berger, Joseph, and Son, Austria, a collection of shawls, and a square of Cashmere wool worked with gold
Blakey, Edward Theobald, a collection of shawls, and also barège scarfs of a novel taste
Biles, William, a variety of shawls
Boss Brothers, France, shawls of Indian wool-yarn
Bolmbrooke, C and F, plain, striped, and watered poplins
Brown and Forster, vestings, of cotton warp and weft wool; likewise stuffs at other descriptions; also waistcoatings of plush vigonia
Cattesaux Brothers, Belgium, pantaloon stuffs of cotton, wool, and linen with cotton
Cattaux Ganquid, —, Belgium, cotton, woollen, and linen stuffs
Chocquel, Felix, France, cutting and printing of light shawls
Cocu, A, France, vestings
Cormal, D. Diago, Austria, vestings, some of them embroidered on a principle
Cross, William, tartans made of fine Indian wool
Damien and Co, France, collection of fine wool shawls
Day, John, and Son, pantaloon stuff, warp of cotton weft wool of carded wool, crossed on one side only, character of cassimet
Duché, sen, and Co, France, fine shawls of Indian wool
Eckenger Brothers, Austria, vestings
Fassin, jun, France, waistcoatings, &c.
Forbes and Hutchison, shawls
Funke, E M, Prussia, mixed cloths and dresses
Gaussen, jun, Fargeton and Co, France, a variety of shawls of Indian wool
Glen and M'Indoe, excellence and economy in printing shawls
Grafe and Nevinadt, Prussia, vestings of cotton warp
Graham, John, embroidered crape shawls, from China
Grillet, sen, and Co, France, two long shawls of elaborate design
Hebert, F, and Son, France, shawls woven from Indian wool

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(DESCRIBED ON PAGE 504.)

LORD ROSSE, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, ROYAL COMMISSIONER.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M.P., ROYAL COMMISSIONER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., ROYAL COMMISSIONER FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

THOMAS BAZLEY, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ROYAL COMMISSIONER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, BART., SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

OWEN JONES ESQ., R.A., AUTHOR OF "THE ALHAMBRA," DECORATOR OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

DR. ROYLE, INDIAN COMMISSIONER.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

WILLIAM EDMOND LOGAN, ESQ., F.R.S., F.G.S., DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, CANADIAN COMMISSIONER.

FRANCIS FULLER, ESQ., EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(DESCRIBED ON PAGE 504.)

HENRY COLE, ESQ., EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, ESQ., EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.

MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. RIDDLE, ESQ., OF PHILADELPHIA, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

M. GABRIEL KAMENSKY, IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER.

WOLDEMAR SEYFFARTH, LL.D., SAXON COMMISSIONER.

DR. STEINBEIS, COMMISSIONER FOR STUTTGARDT AND WURTEMBURG.

SIGNOR CARLO TREBBI, ROMAN COMMISSIONER.

M. DUFRENOY, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN AND REPORTER OF JURY NO. 1.

Heymann, C, and Co, Prussia, vestings
Kauffmann, H, Prussia, woollen velvets of plushes of goats' hair, of various descriptions, printed, and Chinz
Keith, Schoocroidge and Co, ...rge collection of printed shawls
Kerr, Robert (Kerr, Scott and Co), fine specimens of every de...ription of shawls, and a variety of tartans
Lapouh..., T F, Austria, embroideries, on several textures
Lawrence, Stone, and Co, United States, tartans made from native wool
Leavoyd, J E, cassinetts of superior quality
Leavoyd, William, cassinets of novel and excellent quality
Lee...R and S, specimens of tartan plaids
Lefèbure-D'acteau Brothers, France, vestings
Lemaire, Descamps, and Pissart, Belgium, specimens of pantaloon stuff
Lichart-Chaffaux, Madame, Belgium, specimens of pantaloon stuff
Lion furniture and Co, France, collection of shawls
Marx and Weigert, Prussia, Utrecht velvet and shawls
Merlin, A and V, a long white embroidered shawl
Miller and Hall, excellent cashmerettes
Morgenroth and Kregmann, Prussia, woollen velvet, plain and figured
Morley, W J C, vestings
Paton, J and D, collection of tartans
Patrian, C, France, vestings of Cashmere
Pfordtenonges and Kleinjung, Prussia, vestings
Pim Brothers and Co, collection of poplins
Robertson, J and T, shawls
Rockstroh, H, Austria, specimens of waistcoatings
Sanderson, R and A and Co, collection of tartans
Schiff and Herrass, Prussia, variety of vestings
Swaisland, C, printed shawls of great excellence
Taylor, J and Son, vestings
Tee and Son, Class XIV., variety of fabrics
Thierry-Mieg, France, collection of shawls
Towler, Campin, and Co, collection of shawls, and first-class printed goods
Van der Bosch, Prussia, fancy tartans
Walmesley, H (Class XI.), poplins
Whitehill, M and Co, merino shawls
Zeisel, J, and J and C Bittmel, Austria, collection of shawls

CLASS XVI.—(Jury 16.)

LEATHER, INCLUDING SADDLERY AND HARNESS, SKINS, FUR, FEATHERS, AND HAIR.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Adcock and Co, a collection of feathers for ornamental purposes
Baker, B., United States, light harness of superior workmanship
Barnacle, J. P., France, an assortment of morocco and kid leather of varied colours
Bayvet Brothers, and Co., France, an assortment of morocco, roan, and calf leather
Berthault, France, an assortment of parchment and vellum
Bevingtons and Morris, a collection of furs and skins, and for an assortment of sheep-skin rugs
Blackwell, S. and R., phaeton harness
Blythe, R., a lady's saddle and a hunting ditto
Bossard, J., curried calf leather of superior quality
Brace, H., two cases of bits, stirrups, and spurs
Brown and Son, specimen of saddle-trees
Caistor, A. B., hussar and hunting saddles, with pair of hunting pads
Clarke, R. and Sons, a collection of manufactured furs
Clark, C. and J., sheep and lamb-skin rugs
Cooper, M., racing saddle and a case of saddlery
Corry, J. and J., Italian lamb skins, for gloves
Courtois, E., France, black and coloured varnished calf and hides
Courtôpée Duchesnay, France, boot fronts from the calf-skins of Paris
Cozens and Greatrex, tanned and curried leather
Cox, W. H. and Co., two foreign butts, very well-tanned
Crawford, H. M., United States, calf-skins tanned in oak bark
Cuff, R., saddle (riding), bridle, and harness
Deadde, J., France, a large assortment of calf and cow hides
Deed, J. S., Angora goat and English sheep-skin rugs. Assortment of Morocco leather. (And honourably mentioned)
Delacour, H. P., France, horse-hair and "vegetable silk" damask
Dixon and Whiting, an assortment of varnished and enamelled hides and splits
Dörr and Reinhardt, Hesse, Grand Duchy of, an assortment of varnished calf leather
Drake, R., three very beautiful muffs
Draper, —, a remarkable, heavy and well-tanned English hide
Dupert, V., France, three split hides of twice the usual length
Dusaux-Lacour, France, curried calf-skins
Earnshaw, H., a case of harness
Eggers, F., Russia, a fur carpet
Emmerich and Goerger, France, an assortment of coloured and black morocco
Fleux and Co., France, a manufactured sole and harness leather
Forrer, A., (Class XXIII.), ornaments worked in hair and gold
Gauthier, J., France, black and coloured varnished leather
Geyer, J., Austria, a saddlery cloak made from lamb-skins
Guillot, J. A., France, boot fronts of various kinds
Hausens-Hap, B., Belgium, horse-hair, and also fibre stuffing for furniture
Heintze and Freudenberg, Prussia, black varnished calf leather
Hemsworth and Linley, boot fronts and cordovan
Hepburn, John and Thomas, an English crop bolt
Herrauschmidt, G. F., France, boot fronts and curried calf
Heyl, G., Grand Duchy of Hesse, varnished calf leather
Hickey and Tall, United States, two portmanteaus
Houette, A. and Co., France, an assortment of black and coloured varnished leather
Hudson's Bay Company, a collection of fur skins
Jetn, C. A., Canada, curried porpoise leather, and samples of leather from the skin of the whale
Jones, junior, Belgium, white varnished hide
Kane, G., portmanteaus and camp furniture
Keiffich, Henry, models of a minature tigress and cubs
Kinig, L., Prussia, cannalis of superior workmanship
Landron Brothers, France, well-tanned sole leather
Lacey and Phillips, United States, a case of harness
Ladouble-Le Jeune, C, Belgium, saddlery and harness
Lambert and Son, waxed calf-skins, boot fronts, and Cordovan
Langdon, W., jun., a light phaeton harness
Last, S., railway portmanteau
Laycock and Sons, horse hair damask, &c.
Lemonier and Co., France, ornamental hair work
Lever, J. and J., specimens of vellum and parchment for bookbinding, &c
Lelagnier, —, France, specimens of leather
Marcier, J. J., Switzerland, curried calf leather
Merklinghaus and Wex, Prussia, dressed hides, manufactured for saddlery and harness
Meyer, S. and M., manufactured articles made from the skins of the rabbit
Middlemore, W., a lady's embroidered saddle, and ditto with elastic seat, also mountings-cloth for unbroken horses
Morris, R., Canada, a set of double sleigh harness
Mayer-Michel and Denninger, Grand Duchy of Hesse, japanned and varnished hides, and calf leather, and for morocco, roans, and skivers
Nova Scotia, Central Committee of, Nova Scotia, a choice collection of skins
Nys and Co., France, black varnished calf leather
Oastler and Palmer, a large assortment of enamelled and varnished leather, and crop butt
Passmore, W., a set of sungle-horse harness
Pelterseau, August, France, sole leather
Pelterseau, F., jun, France, sole leather
Pollock, J., a very perfect set of Scotch harness
Prax and Lambin, France, a varied collection of saddlery and harness
Prin, A., jun, France, russet and black curried calf leather
Pullman, R. W. and J., chamois leather of every description
Russian Imperial Cabinet of Petersburgh, Russia, a pelisse lining, made from the necks of the silver fox, &c.
Skvorzoff, M., Russia, curried calf leather and a few calf-skins curried with the hair attached
Smith, G., and Sons, an assortment of furs, made from Russian sable, &c.
Stockill, W., specimens of boot fronts
Swaine and Adeney, a large assortment of whips and canes
Sneer, H., France, a good assortment of curried calf leather and boot fronts, and boots and shoes, for exportation
Turkey, his Majesty the Sultan of, Turkey, a collection of skins
Texier, jun., France, specimens of buck, doe, and fawn leather.
Ventejol and Chassang, France, boot fronts, manufactured from Bordeaux calf-skins
Warming, E., Denmark, a fur carpet
Webb, E., coloured hair cloth, and cloth composed of silk and hair, and for horse hair carpets
White, J. C., silver-mounted harness with improved registered tug
Weickneckt, T., Belgium, two carpets made of fox-skins and other furs
Wisdom, Russell, and Whitman, United States, specimens of curried hair for saddlery
Wilson, Walker, and Co., an assortment of coloured sheep, morocco, and calf leather
Zeits, J. F., Prussia, a coat-lining, made from mink tails, &c.

CLASS XVII.—(Jury 17.)

PAPER AND STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Vienna, Imperial Court and Printing Office of, Austria
novelty of invention, and the number of new combinations in the art of typography

PRIZE MEDAL.

Angrand, France, ornamental, coloured, and fancy papers
Atkinson, William, bookbinders' cloth
Barritt and Co., for general bookbinding
Barère, B., France, engravings by Colla's tracing machine
Besley, R. and Co., types
Blanchot Brothers, and Kleber, France, white and coloured papers
Bone and Son, cloth bookbinding
Brockhaus, F. A., Saxony, for his collection of 356 volumes, the whole printed at his own establishment in the year 1850
Bradbury and Evans, various specimens of printing
Callaux, Belisleneuf de Tinan and Company, France, various specimens of paper
Casion and Co., variety of types
Chirio and Mina, Sardinia, printing, and printing materials and woodcuts
Clarke, J., various specimens of bookbinding and tree-marbling on calf leather
Claye, J., France, woodcut and other surface printing
Cross, G., new mode of fastening the leaves of scrap-books, without guards
Cussons and Co., bookbinders' cloth
Dewdney, J., writing paper, &c
Derriez, M., France, music types, founts, &c
Decker, R. L., Prussia, printing and types
Drewsen and Sons, Denmark, writing paper
Desrosiers, A., France, printing
Doumas, E., France, printing and paper
Dowling, H., Van Diemen's Land, Tasmanian printing
Dupont, P., France, printing, and fac-similes
Dzacoglau, Messrs., Turkey, writing papers
East India Company, the Hon., India, collection of India papers
Ebart Brothers, Prussia, paper, glazing boards, and carteapiere for roofing
Egyptian Government, Egypt, a collection of 165 volumes of books printed in the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages; likewise for a catalogue of all the books published in Egypt
Evans, J. S., specimens of binding in white vellum
Feber, A. W., Bavaria, black-lead pencils
Fisher, J. H., a new mode of printing from copper-plats in two colours at once, with a peculiar sort of ink, suitable for bank notes and cheques
Figgins, V. and J., types
Fischer, C. F. A., Saxony, an assortment paper; also a specimen of multi-board
Gaymard and Géroult, France, a specimen of ledger-binding
Gilbert and Co., France, pencils
Godin, F. L. and Son, Belgium, a great variety of printing, writing, and drawing papers
Haberichi, A., Austria, bookbinding, porte-monnaies, and other leather goods
Haviteauth, L. and C., Austria, pencils
Hasley, F. J., Belgium, a collection of printed books. The liturgies in red and black are especially worthy of notice
Haase's, G. Sons, Austria, for general excellence of their types, and printing
Hayday, James, bookbinding, exhibited by Messrs. Cundall and Addey
Herrick, J. E., United States, superior ruling of account books
Honig, B. C. and F., Netherlands, specimens of parchment and double-elephant writing paper
Howe, S. G., United States, a system of character, slightly angular in form, without capitals, for the blind
Hitch and Sons, Prussia, a variety of white and coloured writing and tissue papers
Hyde and Co., sealing wax adapted for hot countries
Joynson, W., writing paper
Lamb, J., manufacture of pottery tissues
Labouleye, C. and Co., France, printing types
Legrand, Marcellin, France, specimens of type founding
Lacroix Brothers, France, writing paper
Leighton, J. and J., bookbinding in various stages, and for the restoration of fac-similes of missing pages to valuable works
Lewis, Mrs. C., bookbinding
Lortic, P. M., France, bookbinding
Mame and Co., France, printing and bookbinding
Maubau and Vincent, Journet, France, printing paper
Mayer, Madame, Widow, T., France, fancy ornaments for confectioners
Miliani, P., Rome, hand-made plate and writing papers
Münch and Co., Grand Duchy of Hesse, porte-monnaies, pocket-books, and dressing-cases
Montgolfier, —, France, paper, and imitation parchment, adapted for many useful purposes
National Printing Office, France, variety of Oriental and other types, and for the beauty of execution of their specimen book, in which great taste is displayed; also for three Oriental volumes, with borders round every page in gold and colours. The ultramarine blue, printed as an ink direct from the type, is pure and bright
Niédrée, J. E., France, specimens of bookbinding
Odent, Sons, and Co., France, variety of papers; also for their paper called animal parchment
Palsgrave, J. T., Canada, printing types
Plon Brothers, France, variety of woodcuts and other printing
Rauch Brothers, Wurtemburg, variety of writing papers
Remnant, Edmonds, and Remnant, a novel application of materials in bookbinding
Rivière, R., bookbinding
Ribeland, ducal foundry, inspection at, Prussia, specimens of stereotype in iron, and the Bible printed therefrom
Saunders, T. H., a novel style of ornamental water-mark on paper, the water-mark giving gradation of shading. It was invented by Mr. Oldham, of the Bank of England, under whose instructions Mr. Saunders applied it in the manufacture of paper
Schaeuflein, G., Wurtemburg, plate, printing, writing, and tissue papers, the latter much put on dry, by a peculiar process, after the paper is made
Schloss, widow, and Brother, France, a large collection of portfolios, porte-monnaies, porte-cigars, and other leather articles
Schreiber, J. C. G., Prussia, enamelled card-boards, and paper, &c.
Smith and Meynier, Austria, specimens of writing paper
Sinclair, Duncan, and Son, specimens of printing types
Sophaëe Brothers, France, superior bookbinders' varnish
Spicer Brothers, a collection of papers, showing the present state of the paper manufacture in England
Stephenson, Blake and Co., types
Thomas and Sons, account books, for excellence of paper, ruling, and binding
Vargnuins and Brothers, Russia, writing paper. There is a great improvement within a few years, in the make and finish of Russian papers
Venables, Charles J., plate, lithographic, and other printing papers
Venables, Wilson, and Tyler, an assortment of paper from the principal manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and the cheapness of their own printing paper
Venables, George, wrapping papers, more particularly that which is used for paper bags
Vieweg and Son, Prussia, variety of publications
Waterston, George, sealing-wax
Westleys and Co, bookbinding, &c.
Westley, J., bookbinding
Williams, J., account books
Wright, J., bookbinding

CLASS XVIII.—(Jury 18.)

WOVEN, SPUN, FELTED, AND LAID FABRICS, WHEN SHOWN AS SPECIMENS OF PRINTING OR DYEING.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Armitage, G. and Co. (Classes XII. and XV.), for the dyes of Orchard and Coburg, cloths of cotton and wool
Bergmann and Co., Prussia, dyed Berlin woollen yarns
Bernoville, Larsonnier, and Chenest, France, fancy fabrics printed in steam colours
Black, James and Co., printed muslins, jaconets, and fancy fabrics
Blech, Steinbach, and Mantz, France, printed mousseline-de-laines (all wool), calicoes and jaconets, in madder colours
Bockmühl Brothers, Schlieper, and Hocker, Prussia, printed calicoes
Bossi, J., Austria, fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours
Chocqueel, L., France, fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses and shawls
Dalgleish, Falconer and Co., machine-printed calicoes
Delamorinière, Gonin, and Michelet, France, fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses
Delfhs, Mieg and Co., France, printed muslins and jaconets; also mousseline-de-laines (all wool.)
Evans, D. and Co., printed silk handkerchiefs and table-covers
Francillon, France, for dye of mermos exhibited by Paturle-Lupin and Co.
Féau, Béchard, V. A., France, skein-dyed woollen yarns for shawls
Godefroy, L., France, fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses
Gros Odier, Roman and Co., France, printed muslins and jaconets; also mousseline-de-laines (all wool.)
Guinon, A. P., France, skein-dyed silk, bleaching silk, and the application of picrique acid
Hartmann and Sons, France, fabrics printed in madder colours
Howe, J. and Co. (Class IV.), skein-dyed silk
Hoyle, T. and Son, machine-printed calicoes
Inglis and Wakefield, machine-printed mousseline-de-laine and barèges
Japuis, J. E., and Son, France, printed furniture, cotton and chintz
Koechlin Brothers, France, printed mousseline-de-laine (all wool) and calicoes
Leitenberger, F., Austria, printed calicoes
Le Lievre, H., skein-dyed black silk
Littler, Mary Ann (Classes XII. and XV.), printed silk handkerchiefs
Partridge, N. (Classes XII. and XV.), for the dye of broadcloths of different colours on each side
Ripley and Sons, (Classes XII. and XV.), for the dye of Orleans and Coburg cloths, mixed of cotton and wool
Sale, J. N., printed cotton shirtings
Schlumberger, jun., and Co., France, cylinder-printed calicoes and jaconets
Schwabe and Co., printed calicoes in madder and garancine colours; also Huguenin, France, printed cotton chintzes, colours for furniture
Simpson and Young, mousseline-de-laine, cotton warps, printed by cylinder in six and seven colours; also calicoes printed in steam colours
Steiner, C., France, Turkey-red, plain dye and printed
Steiner, T., and Co., Turkey-red, plain dye and printed
Thomson, Bromley, and Sons, printed mousseline-de-laines, cotton warps
Vaucher, Du Pasquier and Co., Switzerland, calicoes and fancy fabrics printed for furniture, and the extraordinary excellence of execution of most of the productions exhibited

PRIZE MEDAL.

Albro and Hoyt, floor-cloths
Altherr, J. C., Switzerland, muslin curtains
Aubry, Bonkaux, France, laces
Ayers, W., wide thread lace
Bach, G. F. and Son, Saxony, fancy gimps and silk fringes
Banziger, J., Switzerland, embroidered double-flounce dress of novelty
Beck and Sons, Belgium, broad and narrow Valenciennes laces of good fabric
Bennoch, Twentyman and Rigg, gimps, fringes, and cameo braids
Benkowitz, Marie, Austria, embroidered crape on white silk
Berr and Co., France, rebe, shawl, scarf, veil, berthe, cape, &c.
Bird, J. and Co. (Class XX.), embroidered shirt-fronts
Brinton and Sons, carpets, velvet pile, and Kidderminster
Brown, S. R. and T., book-robe, short cambric handkerchiefs, ruffles, and collars
Browne, Sharp, and Co., embroidered muslin robe
Burchardt and Sons, Prussia, printed moleskin table-covers, floor-cloths, and painted window blinds
Burch J. and Co., specimens of printed velvet pile and Brussels carpets
Burgh, R., specimens of gimps, tassels, and ornaments
Clarke, Esther, Honiton lace flounce, design and quality unequalled in its class
Castel, E., France, Aubusson carpet
Crace, J. G. (Class XXVI.), specimens of Brussels and velvet pile carpets
Cronier, —, France, varnished and printed table-covers, &c.
Crossley and Sons, carpets, rugs, and table-covers
Danby, C. and T., variety of silk fringes, &c.
Darnet, —, France, variety of shirt-fronts
Debbeld, Peterson, and Co., France, a counterpane
Defrenne, Sophie, Belgium, Brussels point handkerchief
Dunlinger, A. F., Prussia, sofa carpets
Delarocke Daigremont, France, muslin robe jacket and cambric handkerchiefs
Delahaye, A., Belgium, application of Brussels flounce, real
Demi, Doineau, and Brackmerle, France, Aubusson carpet, tapestry, &c.
Dent, G. W. and Co., specimens of fine frame Brussels carpet
Dubayn-Brunfaut, and Co, Belgium, wide and narrow Valenciennes laces, &c
Ebrenzeller, F., Switzerland, net and muslin curtains
Evans, R. and Co., silk fringes, braids, and fancy buttons
Fadel and Phillips, embroidered hangings for a state bed
Fisch Brothers, Switzerland, net curtain of novelty
Fisher and Robinson, imitation laces, &c.
Fister, A., Austria, rich black blond dress and mantilla
Flaissier Brothers, France, Alayuck velvet carpets
Forrest, James, and Sons, jacket flounciugs, &c.
Foulquier, Elie, and Co., France, collars, half shawls, &c.
Gilart, R. D., Spain, the royal arms, worked with coloured silks, &c.
Gompertz, B., Hamburg, hair, embroidered pictures of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, &c.
Grossley and Hopcroft, Jacquard shawl, &c.
Grousock, Copestake, Moor, and Co., Honiton guipure half-shawl, &c.
Hasek, J. T., Belgium, real Brussels plait veil
Hamburger, Rogers, and Co., epaulettes, military hats, &c.
Hammelrath, F. H., Belgium, narrow Valenciennes laces &c.
Hamrén, Sophie, Sweden, needlework embroidery
Hare, John and Co., specimens of oil-cloth, &c.
Harris, G. and Co., three specimens of velvet pile
Heald, H., pattern for a broad lace flounce
Henderson and Widnell, specimens of fine tapestry, &c.
Heuschen, Van Eeckhoudt, and Co., Belgium, two bobbin Brussels lace dresses, &c.
Heyler, Mlle. M., France, silk-net mittens and gloves
Heymann and Alexander, machine-made lace
Hietel, J. A., Saxony, seven tableaus embroidered in hair and silk
Holden, J. and Co. (Class XIV.), muslin insertions and trimmings
Houldsworth, James and Co. (Class XIII.), embroidery by machinery
Howell and James and Co., guipure Honiton lace shawl
Hubert, Madame Josephine, France, head dresses, &c.
Jullien, sen., France, specimens of gimps, &c
Jones, jun., Belgium, printed moleskin table-covers
Kroonenberg, W. F., Netherlands, a large carpet
Lambert and Bury, Limerick lace shawl and tunic dress
Lambert, Brown, and Patrick, epaulettes and laces, &c.
Lapworth, A., specimens of velvet pile carpets, &c.
Lefèbure, A., France, white thread lace counterpane, &c.
Lees, R. and Co., printed mohair velvet
Lester, T., wide white thread lace
Macdonald, D. and J. and Co., embroidered muslin, robe, cap, and bassinet
Mair, J., Son, and Co. (Class XI.), three muslin robes
Mallet and Barton, imitation black trimming laces, &c.
Mallett Brothers, France, specimens of Valenciennes lace and lappet
Marguerite Signora, Spain, a dress, from fibre of the pine-apple (per N. P. Hammond and Co., London)
Melotte, Jn., Belgium, gold embroidery
Merauz, J. B., France, patterns for flounces, handkerchiefs, &c.
Michelin, T., France, fancy ribbon trimmings for dresses and cloaks
Moreau and Co., France, embroidered shirt fronts
Morniaux, F., France, galloons and buttons
Moulard, Mlle., France, lace head-dress, caps, &c.
Naeltjens, G., Belgium, bobbin, Brussels berthe, coiffure lappet, &c.
Newcomb and Jones, velvet pile carpet
Overman and Delevigne, Belgium, carpets
Pagny, France, point lace shawl and scarf
Pardee, Hoomans, and Pardee, velvet pile carpets
Parisani, E., Tuscany, a piece of embroidery, &c.
Polak, F., Mlle, Belgium, black lace flounciug, &c.
Randon, L., France, white blond flounce scarf, &c.
Realtier, Mlle, Belgium, Brussels point lace handkerchief, &c.
Reckless and Hickling, shawls, &c.
Requillart, Roussel, and Chocqueel, France, Marquette or velvet carpet
Riego de la Branchardiere, E., crochet-work frock, berthe, &c.
Robinson, Thomas, lace curtain
Roscher, Lange, and Haase, Saxony, painted table-covers, &c.
Rolph, J., double-flounce scarf, &c.
Salomons and Sons (Classes XII. and XV.), embroidered work
Schaeffl, R., Prussia, coach laces, &c.
Schlaepfer, Schlatter, and Kursteiner, Switzerland, net curtains, &c.
Schmidt, G. F. and Co., Saxony, cushions, &c., for a set of furniture
Schoch, Schlees, and Son, Switzerland, embroidered handkerchiefs
Schreiber, F. A., Saxony, pillow lace
Seal, G., Prussia, pictures in hair
Selb, J. and Co., Austria, enamelled floor-cloth
Soenen, F., Belgium, lace handkerchiefs and lappets
Staehelt, Gd., Switzerland, embroidered table-covers, &c.
Steegman, H. and Co., lace curtain
Stefani, W., Sardinia, silk embroidered tableaux
Stocquart, Brothers, Belgium, black point lace shawl, &c.
Suter, J. J., Switzerland, chintz book robe, &c.
Tanner and Koller, Switzerland, embroidered muslin dresses, &c.
Tanner, J. U., Switzerland, embroidered work
Templeton, James, and Co., Axminster carpets, &c.
Treadwin, C. E., Honiton lace
Turbeville, Smith, Boyle, and Co., carpets, &c.
Vander Kelen, Bresson, Belgium, Brussels lace
Van Halle, J., Belgium, vestments, robes, &c.
Van Kiel, Sisters, Belgium, Mechlin lace
Vangeois and Truchy, France, embroidery
Vincare, R., lace
Vickers, William, lace shawls, &c.
Victoria Felt Carpet Co., Leeds, a carpet and felt cloth
Videocq and Simon, France, a Chantilly shawl, &c.
Watson, Bell, and Co., carpets
Weedon, Francis, lace
Whitlock and Billiald, laces
Whitwell, J. and Co., carpets
Wright, Crump, and Co., carpets
Wulff, Jens, and Sons, Denmark, lace, &c.

CLASS XX.—(Jury 20.)

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING FOR IMMEDIATE PERSONAL, OR DOMESTIC USE

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abt Brothers and other Exhibitors, Switzerland, straw plait
Addington, W. H., United States, shoes for mining purposes
Allen, James, and Co., straw hats and bonnets
Allen and Solly, collection of articles, showing progress in hosiery
Atloff, J. G., economic plan of cutting leather for shoes
Angrave, Brothers, drawers and shirts
Ball, W. Y. and Co., kid gloves
Bathler, V., France, novelty and cheapness in the production of wooden shoes
Berni and Mellard, case of hats
Biggs, H. W and Sons, specimens of low-priced hosiery.
Billson and Haines, good quality of Thibet wool, low panipier, and worsted socks
Buckmaster, W. and Co., various articles of court costume
Cartwright and Warners, yarns prepared from Mexican and Virginia cotton, and fabrics made therefrom
Chenard Brothers, France, beaver hats, and hares' fur hats
Closson and Co., France, kid gloves
Christie, A., Canada, a fur mahmandjy, of shoes, &c.
Clarke, Cyrus and James (Class XVI.), elongating goloshes
Cochois and Colin, France, dresses and embroidery
Coupin, J., France, felt hats
Dent, Allcroft and Co., gloves of high class workmanship
Deschamps, N., France, plan of cutting leather for boots and shoes
Doucet and Duclerc, France, embroidered shirts
Dufossé, sen., France, strong work in boots, &c.
Dufossé and Meesnotte, France, excellent workmanship in boots and shoes
Ensor, T., two finger gauntlets and gloves
Farrwelagi (The Zellors' Association) of Jamina, Turkey, Albanian costumes (see Turkish catalogue)
Foster, Porter and Co., plush plumage gloves
Fowns Brothers, gloves
Fry, J., Lisle thread hose, of excellent make, and Segovia goods
Gilbert and Co. (Class XVI.), riding boots
Glaevey, J. S., jun., Saxony, women's cotton gloves
Gregory, Cubitt and Co., straw hats and bonnets
Grashopf, George, Austria, strong boots and shoes
Haughton, W., United States, shirt
Harris, R. and Sons, examples of hosiery
Hefford and Eaner (Class XVI., glazed Wellington boots
Hickson and Sons (Class XVI.), for excellence of light export shoes and boots
Holland T. and Co., finesy hosiery for medical uses
Hook, John (Class XVI.), ladies' shoes
Henbicant-Chardin, France, gloves
Hurst and Sons, excellence of home and export hosiery goods
Jouvin and Doyon, France, kid gloves
Jouvin (Widow), France, gloves
Jeffery, H., for the workman of, United States, ladies boots and shoes (honourable mention to exhibitor)
Joly, Mesdames, Sisters, France, corset of novel description
Josselin, J. J., France, corsets
Kuneth, A., Austria, Turkish slippers
Kratch Brothers, Austria, double pilot cloth coat
Landgraff, G., Saxony, women's single-thread cotton lace
Lauret Brothers, France, embroidered silk hose of high quality
Lay det Son, sen., and Co., France, case of gloves
Locoq-Bréville, France, assortment of habit kid gloves

Lefébure, J. P., France, invention for making boots and shoes
Long, George, hats and bonnets made on the pillow-lace principle, exhibited by Wingrave and Sons
Malatinsky, E., Austria, richly embroidered overcoats
Massez, , France, excellence of production of boots and shoes
McDougal, D., hosiery knitted by the Scotch peasants
McGee, Jno. G. and Co., waistcoat pieces
McKenzie, W. B., Shetland knitted shawls and hose
Meier, F., France, workmanship in ladies' shoes
Meiners Brothers, Saxony, woollen shirts for exportation
Meyances and Sons, France, extra fine embroidered silk hose
Miles, S., collection of articles of dress
Milon, P. D., sen., France, workmanship of hosiery
Mohr, W., Prussia, light clogs and kid boots
Morley, I. and R., silk and cotton hose of the best quality
Muirs, Connell, and Brodie, rye-straw bonnets
Nacke and Gebrenbeck, Saxony, women's cut-up white cotton hose of fine quality
Nannucci, Tuscany, Leghorn hats and capotes
Neville, J. B. and W., and Co., ladies' under clothing, hosiery, drawers, &c.
Neuber, F., Saxony, low-priced cotton hose suitable for exportation
Opigez and Chazelle, France, embroidered silk
Parker, J. (Class XVI.), boots, strong and light
Parker and Sons (Class XVI.), general excellence of boots and shoes
Peplow, W. (Class XVI.), workmanship, and application of spring to boots
Poirier, P., France, self-coloured leather boots
Prague, Glovers' Association, Austria, gloves
Robert-Werley and Co., France, corsets
Shekonin, Alexis, Russia, embroidered boots and shoes
Simmonds and Woodrow, selection of felt bonnets
Singer, J., Austria, dress coats
Sofiaglion's Daughter (Constantinople), Turkey, veils embroidered in gold and pearls, with silver fringes (see Turkish Catalogue)
Solbrig, F., Saxony, adaptation in price, to export demand in certain qualities of hosiery
Sulzberger and Akermann, Switzerland, variety of Swiss straw plats
Taylor and Co., plushes made from waste silk
Thierry, G. A., France, gentlemen's boots
Thomas and Son (Class XVI.), high class workmanship in boots
Thurman, Piggot, and Co., floss velvet gloves
Tershokwork, Government manufactory of Tryel, Russia, shoes, slippers, and other articles
Turkey, his Majesty the Sultan of, Russia, admirable collection of costumes
Van Benaden-Bruns, Belgium, stays of good description without seams
Vyse and Sons, case of bonnets
Vyse and Sons, Tuscany, Leghorn hats and capotes
Walsh, William, (Class XV.), welted cork soles
Ward, Sturt, Sharp, and Ward, Hosiery, &c.
Wemmurer, J., Luxemburg, shoes for labouring men
Welch and Sons, hats and bonnets
Welch, Margetson and Co., braces, carriage rugs, ties, cravats, &c.
Wex and Linder, Saxony, hosiery of great excellence
Whitby, E., habit lambskin gloves
Wilson and Son, thread hosiery with lace fronts

CLASS XXI.—(Jury 21.)

CUTLERY AND EDGE TOOLS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Spear and Jackson (Class XXII.), for exhibition of circular saws, and particularly one 60 inches in diameter, of marked and very superior excellence, manufactured by a process of peculiar merit, the result of a novel application of mechanical ingenuity recently effected by themselves

PRIZE MEDAL.

Addis, J. B., jun., carving tools
Arnheiter, M., France, cutlery
Atkins and Firkin (Class XXII.), saws and files
Brookes, W., and Son (Class XXII.), edge tools
Brown and Wells, United States, tools
Buck, J., turning and other tools
Butcher, W. and S. (Class XXII.), edge tools and razors
Butterley, Richard (Class XXII.), sickles
Cocker and Sons (Class XXII.), files and edge tools
Coulais, sen., and Co., France, saws
Dittmar Brothers, Wurtzemberg, cutlery
Eyre, Ward, and Co. (Class XXII.), cutlery
Feaney, Frederick (Class XXII.), razors
Fischer, A., Austria, files
Frooly, A., France, fine files
Gibbins and Sons (Class XXII.), scissors
Goldemberg, G., and Co., France, saws and tools
Guerre, sen., France, cutlery
Hague, S. (Class XXII.), penknives
Haindl, A., Austria, cutlery
Hanciesen and Son, Zollverein, scythes
Hannah, A., augers, &c.
Hardy, T. (Class XXII.), dressing-case instruments
Hassan, Turkey, scissors
Hawcroft and Sons (Class XXII.), razors
Helljestrand, C. V., Sweden and Norway, razors
Henkels, J. A., Zollverein, cutlery
Higginbotham, G. and W. (Class XXII.), scissors
Hill, John, saws
Hilliard and Chapman, cutlery
Hoeller, A. and E., Zollverein, cutlery
Howarth, J. (Class XXII.), edge tools (engraving)
Hunter, Edwin (Class XXII.), scissors
Hutton and Newton (Class XXII.), scythes and reaping-hooks
Iakovleff, Mme, Catharine, Russia, cutlery
Ibbotson, Thos., a plane
Ibbotson Brothers (Class XXII.), cast-steel scythes, &c.
Ibbotson, Richard (Class XXII.), saws
Imperial Arinsk Works, Russia, scythes
Johnson and Cammill (Class XXII.), files
Jowitt and Battle (Class XXII.), files
King and Peach, planes
Kirk and Warren (Class XXII.), files
Loy, William, skates
Loy, W. T., cutlery
Makin, W. (Class XXII.), rag knives
Mannesmann, A., Zollverein, files
Mappin and Brothers (Class XXII.), cutlery
Marsden Brothers and Co. (Class XXII.), joiners' tools
Martin, Stephen, (Class XXII.), razors
Mathieson and Son, joiners' tools
Matthews, W. (Class X.), table cutlery
Morton, J. and G., table knives
Moseley and Sons, planes
North Wayne Scythe Company, United States, scythes
Nowill, J. and Sons (Class XXII.), cutlery
Peace, Joseph and Co. (Class XXII.), saws
Philp and Whicker (Class X.), cutlery
Picault, G. F., France, cutlery
Prentat and Co., France, fine files
Rodgers, J. and Sons (Class XXII.), cutlery
Sayers and Sons (Class XXII.), gardeners' knives
Schmolz, W. and Co., Zollverein, cutlery
Sharp, Brothers and Co., table knives
Simmons, D. and Co., United States, edge tools
Slack, Sellers and Co. (Class XXII.), saws
Sorby, R. and Sons (Class XXII.), edge tools
Southern, Thomas (Class XXII.), scythes and sickles
Steer and Webster (Class XXII.), scissors
Stotzer, Frederick, Switzerland, fine files
Stubs, Peter, small files
Tahir, Turkey, scissors
Talabot and Co., France, scythes
Taylor, Henry (Class XXII.), engravers' tools
Thornhill, Walter, garden tools
Tomlin and Co., sickles and shears
Turner, Thomas and Co. (Class XXII.), files, saws, and cutlery
Turton, Thomas, and Sons (Class XXII.), files
Unwin and Rodgers (Class XXII.), cutlery
Unwin, W., aged 16 (Class XXII.), sportsman's knife
Waldron and Sons, scythes
Walters, J. and Co., cutlery
Wand and Payne, edge tools
Weinmeister, G., Austria, scythes
Wertheim, F., Austria, tools
Wilkinson and Son (Class XXII.), sheep shears, vice and chains
Wilkinson, T. and G. (Class XXII.), scissors
Wilson and Sons (Class XXII.), shoe and butchers' knives
Wostenholm, G. and Sons (Class XXII.), cutlery

CLASS XXII.—(Jury 22.)

IRON AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

André, J. P. V., France, for iron fountain in nave, and the design of the alligator and fish fountain
Aubanel, J., France, castings of animals, and gilt cast-iron door
Barbedienne, F. and Co., (joint medal with Class XXVI.), France, sculpture in metal, bronzes, &c.
Coalbrook Dale Company, cast-iron statues, new method of bronzing steel grates, and diamond flooring for steam engines
Hardman and Co., ecclesiastical brass work
Hoole, Robson, and Hoole, for drawing-room steel grates
Matifat, C. S., France, original designs in bronze
Miller, Ferd, Bavaria, castings in bronze of a colossal Lion, and statues of Lithuses, and George I. of Bohemia
Minister of the Royal Prussian foundry, Germany, three vases, and Candelabra with group of figures in cast-iron
Société des Mines Zinc (de la Vielle Montaigne), Belgium, specimens of zinc castings
Stevens, John Smith, drawing-room grates on Sylvester's patent, and the novel application of a revolving canopy invented by Laurie
Winfield, R. W., brass foundry work and metallic bedstead, with taper rolled pillars, and chandeliers

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abade, F., specimens of a new art termed metallography
Adams and Co., United States, bank lock
Allen and Moore, metal buttons
Armitage, M. and H., anvils, &c.
Arnheim, J., Zollverein, iron safe bureau
Arrowsmith, G. A., United States, permutation locks
Aston, W., buttons
Aubin, E., locks
Baily and Sons, cast-iron staircase work, brass work, &c.
Baker and Co., flower-stand and cages
Banks, R., buttons
Barnard and Bishop, wrought-iron hinge
Barron and Son, locks
Bartlet and Sons, needles and fish-hooks
Bartrum and Pennyman, wrought copper nails, &c.
Bavay, Paul de, Belgium, pointes de Paris nails, &c.
Bedington and Tonks, brass work, various
Beissel, B. (Widow), and Son, Zollverein, needles of English steel
Benham and Son, cooking apparatus
Bentley, W. H., cooking apparatus
Blaeser, G., Zollverein, bronze statue of Beethoven, &c.
Blanzy, Poure and Co., France, metallic pens
Blews and Son, ship lamps and bells
Boecker, R. and H., Zollverein, hardware, various
Bolton, T., brass and copper tubes
Boobbyer, J. H., locks
Boucher, E. and Co., France, culinary vases, tinned by a new process
Boulton and Son, needles and fish-hooks
Bramah and Co., locks and carriage. And special approbation.
Braux, d'Anglure De, France, statues of galvanised zinc, bronze busts, &c.
Bricard and Gauthier, France, locksmith's work, &c.
Bright, R., carriage lamps
Brisband, H., buttons
Brown and Redpath, stoves for ships
Burney and Bellamy, tanks for oil, water, &c.
Calla, A., France, bronzes, birds in nest, &c.
Carpenter and Tildesley, locks
Childs, J., brass lamp for lighthouses
Chilson, Richardson, and Co., United States, hot-air furnace
Chopin, Felix, Russia, bronze candelabrum
Chubb and Son, locks and safes. And special approbation
Clarke and Kestell, lamps, gas-burners, and locks
Clarke, T. and C., and Co., enamel ware
Cochrane, J., gas meter
Cocker, S., and Son, Sheffield, needles
Cocker and Sons, Derbyshire, needles
Coombs and Co., iron and copper netting
Cope and Maxwell, brass work, various
Corcoran, B. and Co. (Class VI.), metallic cloth
Cornelius and Co., United States, chandeliers
Cottam and Hallen, gates, cast-iron, and enamelled cast-iron horse mane
Cotterill, E., locks and safes
Cottingham, G., Main Avenue West, brass lectern
Cowley and James, beds and steam tubes
Crook, W., cooking apparatus
Day and Newell, paranutopic permutating locks. And special approbation
Deane, Dray, and Co., stove grates
Deffner, C., Wurtemberg, hardware, various
Defries, N., gas meter, bath heated by gas, &c.
De la Fons, J. B., locks
Desjardins, Lieux, France, medallions, &c.
Devasranne and Son, Zollverein, castings in zinc
Dietrich and Son, France, specimens of iron castings, &c.
Dixon, J., and Son, powder flasks
Dowson, J. E., Doty's hot-air ventilating stove
Dreyse and Collenbusch, Zollverein, copper rivets
Drion, E., Belgium, wrought nails
Dubsky, Count, Austria, wire tacks, twisted nails
Dugard, N. and H., carriage lamps
Duley, J., cottage cooking stove
Edelsten and Williams, pins
Edge, J., pit chains
Edge, T., gas meter
Edwards, F. A., Arnott's stove
Egells, F. A., Zollverein, cast-iron chimney-piece
Egger, J. B., Austria, leaden pipe, 900 feet long, in one piece
Einsiedel, Count G., Zollverein, cast-iron goods, &c.
Elliott and Son, buttons
Evans and Son, cooking apparatus
Everitt and Son, brass and copper tubes
Falisse and Trapmann, Belgium, percussion caps
Faraday and Son, gas chandelier on Professor Faraday's principle
Featham, Miller and Son, stove grates, &c. And special approbation
Firmin and Sons (Class XX.), buttons
Fischer, B., Austria, articles of malleable cast-iron
Fischer, C. H., Zollverein, figures in bronze, &c.
Flavel, S., cooking apparatus. And special approbation
Fontaine, P., France, brass pans
Franz, J., Zollverein, bronze figures of victory, &c.
Frebel, L., Zollverein, bronze Newfoundland dog, &c.
Furstenburg, Prince, Austria, stoves, monuments, crucifix
Gagneau Brothers, France, lamps, bronzes, &c.
Gardener, M., chandelier
Garton and Jarvis, stoves
Gasser, J., Austria, bronzes
Geiss, M. Schilling, statues in zinc, "Eve," &c. And special approbation
Gerish, F. W., locks and hinges
Gerner, Prince, Wurtemberg, copper boiler with grate
Gibbons, J., sen., locks
Gillott, J., metallic pens
Glover, J. (Class I.), gas meter
Goddard, H., cooking apparatus
Goodbehere, G. F., ships' stoves
Goodman, G., needles and pins
Gray, J., and Son, locks
Gray and Son, fire-irons, &c.
Grey, T. W., brass work, various
Green, T. (Class I.), aviary
Gressing and Sons, strong wire cloth, woven by steam power
Griffiths, T. and P., tin and enamel ware
Grignon, M., France, bronzes, &c.
Gruhl, F., Saxony, a bell (very fine tone)
Guest and Chrimes, valve closet and fire cocks
Hadrot, L., jun., France, moderator lamps
Hale, J., curb chains
Hammond, Turner, and Sons, buttons
Handyside, A., cast-iron fountain
Hanson, J., manufactured lead
Harding, T. (Class XX.), buttons
Hardman and Iliffe, buttons
Harley, G., locks
Hart and Sons, door-plates
Husham, W., wrought-iron hinges, &c.
Hatfield, J. A., statue in bronze
Hawkins, J., brass, copper, and iron screws and bolts
Haywood, J., church stove
Haywood and Son, locks, gilding, &c.
Hemming, H., fish-hooks
Henn and Bradley, taper screws, &c.
Herring, S. C., United States, salamander safe
Hetherington, T. an' C., carriage lamps
ger and Sons, Zo iverein, hardware
Hincks, Wells, and Co., metallic pens
Hodges, T., bells
Holden, H. A., carriage lamps
Hood, S., cast-iron enamelled stall and manger
Horne, T., curtain poles, &c.
Horsfall, H., pins and wire for fish hooks
Howland, C., United States, Bell Telegraph
Huffer, J., locks
Hughes and Kimber, copper and steel plates for engravers
Hussan, Captain, L. B., bronzing, iron, and metallic castings, new method. And special approbation
Ingram, T. W., buttons
James, J., fish-hooks and needles.
Jeakes, W., stove grate. And special approbation
Jennings, G., water closet
Johnson and Co., radiating stove
Kalide, T., Zollverein, boy with swan, in bronze, &c.
Karcher, H., and Westermann, France, articles in stamped iron
Keep and Watkins, anvils, vice, &c.
Keith, G., refrigerator
Kell, A. and C., metallic pens
Kennard and Co., stoves and iron castings
Kenrick and Son, enamel ware
Kent, G., knife-cleaning machine
Kepp and Co., copper bath
Kesseler, C., Zollverein, bronze statue of Polyhymnia
Kirby, Beard and Co., pins, &c.
Kitschel, A., Austria, cast-iron vases, &c.
Knight and Foster, metallic pens
Knowles, H., buttons
Krumbigel, —, Russia, gilt bronze candalabra
Kuper, W., metal ropes
Lacarriere, A., France, lustres, chandeliers, &c.
Lambert, T., water closet and diaphragm valve
Latour, Albert De, Belgium, iron castings
Laureau, L., France, figures, in a galvanised compound of bronze and pewter
Laury, G., France, stove-grates and stoves. And special approbation
Lawrence, T. B., perforated zinc, &c.
Lea, W. and J., lock with bolts, &c.
Lecoeu, H., France, ornaments in stamped brass, hot-air stoves, &c.
Lefebvre, Y. and Co., Belgium, wire nails and rivets
Limelette, F., Belgium, wrought nails
Lloyd, G. B., iron lap-welded tubes for steam-boilers
Longdon and Son, cooking apparatus
Love, J., gas stoves
Lowe, J. and H., carriage lamps, &c.
Mallet, J. B., France, metallic gilt pens, &c.
Mapplebach and Lowe, cooking apparatus
Marchand, J. B., France, bronzes, various. And special approbation
Marr, W., safes
Marrian, J. P., naval brass work
Marriot, W., weighing machine
Marsaux and Legrand, France, stamped copper for decoration
Martin and Gray, carriage lamps
Massey, W., and Co., brass flower stand
Masters, T., ice apparatus
Mathey and Son, Switzerland, cylinder of rolled steel for watch-springs
Mathys, J., Belgium, strong box and polished stoves
M'Gregor and Lee, United States, bank lock
Mears, C. and G., bells
Mene, P. J., France, bronzes of hear hunt, &c.
Messenger and Sons, bronze and lacquered lamps. And special approbation
Metternich, Prince, Austria, stove for hunting seat
Miguel, F. de, Spain, iron bedsteads, &c. And special approbation
Miller and Sons, signal lamps, &c.
Misner and Son, safes
Mitchell, J., metallic pens
Mitchell, W., metallic pens
Moore, P., and Co., iron and brass hinges
Morel Brothers, France, moulded cast-iron, &c.
Morewood and Rogers, zinc and galvanised tubes
Mossman, W. (Class XXX.), brass candlestick
Muel, Wall, and Co., France, chandeliers, fountains, &c.
Murphy, J., bells
Myers and Sons, metallic pens
Naylor, J., hinges for pillars and wall brackets
Newall, R., metal rope
Nicholson, W. N., cottage cooking stove
Nicklin and Smouth, wire weaving
Norsalus, —, distillating stoves
Paddon and Ford, gas meter
Pallard, V., France, bronzes, &c.
Palmer and Co., candle lamps
Palmer, J. L., France, drawn wire
Papi, Clement, Tuscany, basket of flowers, cast from nature
Paris, E., France, galvanized sheet of iron, &c.
Parkes, H. W., locks
Patent Pointed Screw Company, pointed screws cast out of malleable iron
Paublan, France, safes and locks
Perry and Co., metallic pens
Perry, E. japanned ware
Petit and Fritsen, Netherlands, bells with suspending apparatus
Peyton and Harlow, metallic japanned bedsteads
Pierce, W., cottage grate
Poirier, L., France, copying presses
Potts, W., bronzes and lacquered lamps, &c. And special approbation
Pussaut, F., Belgium, wrought iron crucibles and ornaments
Rau and Co., Wurtemberg, japanned tin-plate
Ragout, F., Netherlands, chandeliers, two large and two small
Reynolds, J., cut nails
Ricketts, C., gas stoves
Riddle, W., apparatus for extinguishing fire in ships, signal lamps, &c.
Robert, A. and Co., France, roll of tinfoil, &c.
Robertson, Carr, and Steel, stove grates
Rometsch, C., Zollverein, metallic writing slates. And special approbation
Rosse, Baron A. de, Belgium, brass cauldrons, &c.
Rowley, — buttons
Royal Ordnance (Spain), Spain, iron bust of King of Spain
Salm, Prince, Austria, bronzes, cast-iron vases of Radetzky, considered as a specimen of casting. And special approbation
Salt and Lloyd, bronze and lacquered lamps
Simonite, J., tin and enamel ware
Sanches, Pescader, Spain, bedstead of cast steel, with bronze ornaments. And special approbation
Schleicher, C., Zollverein, galvanized steel wire
Schmautz, C., sen., France, letter-press rollers
Schmidt, Caspar, Zollverein, kitchen stove
Schutz, L. N., Netherlands, zinc castings
Shave, W. J., stoves and ovens
Sherwin, J., kitchen range
Shoolbred and Co., japanned ware
Stange and Verfel, Russia, bronze candelabrum
Siebe, A., rotatory syringe
Simson, Pemberton, and Sons, brass work, various
Smith, Kemp, and company, buttons
Société de la Nouvelle Montagne Zinc, Belgium, zinc tiles
Sommermyer and Co., Zollverein, iron safe ornamented. And special approbation
Steele, W. and F., cooking apparatus
Stirling, Morris (Main Avenue West), alloy bell, for cheapness. Exhibited by J. Warner and Son
Stobwasser, C. H. and Co., Zollverein, Japan articles, &c.
Stocker Brothers, J. and W., beer machine
Stohrer, T. F., Wurtemberg, brass and steel wire, &c.
Stollberg, Werningerode, Count, Zollverein, cast-iron gothic vase, &c.
Strode, W., gas stove
Susse Brothers, France, bronze candelabra, fountains, &c.
Tann and Sons, safes
Taylor, J., locks
Taylor and Son, bells. And special approbation
Thompson, J. H., sanatory trap, &c.
Timms and Sons, vices, hammers, &c.
Treggon, H. and W., zinc window blinds
Trelon, Weldon and Weil, France, buttons and china knobs
Troschon, N., France, iron articles of furniture, &c.
Tupper and Carr, wire fencing (galvanized iron)
Turner, H. and Co., fire irons
Tylor and Pace, perforated metals
Tylor and Sons, bronzed ware and baths
Vantillard and Co., France, tinned iron plus, &c.
Verstean, L. N., France, strong boxes and safes
Wakefield, F., cooking apparatus
Walker, E., perforated russ
Walker, R., (Class VIII.), metallic pens
Waller and Co., (Main Avenue West), monumental brass
Walters, B. and F., locks
Walton and Co., japanned ware
Warner and Sons, japanned ware and bells
Wells, J. T., buttons
Wenham Lake Ice Company, refrigerator
Whitehouse and Co., iron tubes and fittings
Whitfield, S., brass cornices, &c.
Whitmee and Chapman, coffee mills
Wilkins and Weatherly, metal ropes
Wilson, R. and W., baths, various
Windle and Blythe, locks and steel pens
Wood Brothers, chain cables
Yates, H., locks
Yates, Haywood and Co., stove grates
Zuccani, B. Class XXX., aviary

CLASS XXIII.—(Jury 23.)

WORKING IN PRECIOUS METALS, AND IN THEIR IMITATION, JEWELLERY, AND ALL ARTICLES OF VIRTU AND LUXURY, NOT INCLUDED IN THE OTHER CLASSES.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Elkington, Mason and Co., artistic application of the electrotype
Froment, Meurice, France, centre pieces representing globe surmounted by
Garrard, R. and S. and Co., artistic plate and jewellery
Gueyton, A., France, his variety of exhibits and his electro-plating
Hancock, C. F., originality and taste in his exhibits
Hunt and Roskell, vase in repoussé by Vechti
Kasmmerer and Zeftigen, Zollverein, diadem, &c., in jewels
Lemonnier, G., France, Queen of Spain's jewels
Marrel Brothers, France, seals, snuff boxes, and smaller articles
Morel, J. V. and Co., enamels
Rudolphi, J. F., France, silver ornaments
Sazikoff, Ignace, Russia, a centre-piece
Vitton, E. France, gilt bronzes
Wagner, J. and Son, Zollverein, large centre-piece
Wales, Prince of (Main Avenue), Shield
Weishaupt, C. M. and Sons, Zollverein, chess-board and men

PRIZE MEDAL.

Asgoll, J., enamels
Aubanel, J., France, chimney decorations
Aucoc, sen., France, dressing-cases
Audot, L. D., France, dressing-cases
Bennati, J., Sardinia, filagree
Bouilleste, Hyvelin, and Co., France, artificial stones
Boyer, V. P., France, electro-gold
Brahmfelds and Gutruf, Hamburg, inkstand
Brunsau, L. A., France, articles of luxury
Caron, A., France, Damascene pistols
Christofle, Charles, and Co., France, electro-plate
Creswick, T. J. and N., plated silver
Dafrique, F., France, cameos
Desfontaines, Maison, Leroy and Son, France, cast-iron clock
Dixon and Sons, Britannia metal
Dubois, A., Switzerland, engraved gold
Durand, F., France, tea service
Durham, Joseph B. (Class XXI.), chatelain
Dutertre, A., Switzerland, enamels
Falloise, J., Belgium, Damascene steel
Gass, S. H. and D., setting stone
Golay Lerche, A., Switzerland, enamels
Grandjean Perrenoud, H., Switzerland, engraved gold
Haulick, G. F., Zollverein, flower, in stones
Hasler, and Son (Class XXII.), chatelain
Ibbetson, Capt. L. L. B. (Class XXX.), electrotypes
Jahn and Bolin, Russia, setting of diamonds
Keith, J., chalices
Keller and Co., Zollverein (Cat.), tea service of coloured cornelian, and jewel cases in green moss agate
Lecarriere, A., France, imitation of gilding
Lefaucheux, France, carabine mounting
Lahoche, P. J., France, clock
Lambert and Rawlings, vase
Lerolle Brothers, France, bronzes, &c.
Leuchars, W. (Class XXIX.), dressing cases
Levy Brothers and Co., France mountings
Lolio, J. Sardinia, filagree
Marshall, E. S., gold leaf
Miroy Brothers, France, imitation bronzes
Moratilla, F., Spain, church service
Moutier le Page, France, handle of hanger
Odiot, France, table service
Paillard, V., France, gilt bronzes
Payen, A. R., jun., France, jewellery and filagree
Poussielgue Rusand, P., France, church service
Prelat, F., France, gilt vases
Ratzersdorfer, H., Austria, looking-glass
Romain, D., Netherlands, setting of precious stones
Rowlands, C. and W., jewellery
Royal Prussian Iron Foundry, Zollverein, inlaid silver
Savard, A., France, plated gold
Savary and Moshach, France, false stones
Strube and Son, Zollverein, vase
Thoumin, A., France, stamped brass
Thouret, F. A., France, electrotypes
Truchy, E., France, black pearls
Vales, Constant, France, false pearls
Villemsens, F., France, candelabra, &c
Watherston and Brogden, vase
West and Son, Irish brooches
Weygand, A., France, vase
Wild and Robinson, Zollverign, vases
Zulnaga, E., Spain, Damascene Arms

CLASS XXIV.—(Jury 24.)

GLASS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Maes, M., France, novelty of chemical application

PRIZE MEDAL.

Andelle, G. and Co., France, French bottles
Bacchus and Co., cut glass
Berlioz and Co., Montlucon, France, fine mirror
Biegaglia, P., Austria, Venetian glass
British Plate Glass Company (Class XXVI.), plate glass
Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, United States, flint glass
Burgess, Waller, Burger, and Co., France, watch glasses
Coathupes and Co., glass pipes
Daguet, T., Switzerland, optical glasses
Davis, Greathead, and Green, cut glass
Daviolane Brothers, France, French bottle glass
De Polliy and Co., Folembray, France, French bottle glass
Green, J. G., engraving on glass, and form
Harrach, F. E., Count Von, Austria, glass ware
Harris, R. and Son, cut glass
Hartley, J. and Co., rolled plate for roofs
Leampost, Van de Colnet, and Co., France, bottle glass
Lloyd and Summerfield, cut glass
Meyrs (Nephews), Austria, Bohemian glass
Molyneaux, Webb, and Co., cut glass
Osler, F., and Co., glass, various—novelty of design
Patout, Dinas, and Co., France, glass
Pellatt, Apsley and Co., cut glass, &c.
Powell and Sons, fine crystal glass
Regout, P., Netherlands, tubing—table glass
Richardson, W. H. B. and J., cut glass
Robichon Brothers and Co., France, crown glass
Schaffgotsch, Count, Zollverein, Bohemian glass
Swinburne, R. W., glass dome, white flint glass
Thames Plate Glass Company (Class XXVI.), Main Avenue West, plate glass
Varnish E., silvered glass
Webb, T., cut glass

CLASS XXV.—(Jury 25.)

CERAMIC MANUFACTURE, CHINA, PORCELAIN EARTHENWARE, &c.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Minton, H., and Co., new application and beauty of design
Sevres Manufactory, France, high art

PRIZE MEDAL

Alcock, S., and Co., China.
Baptecrosses, J. F., France, Buttons. Prize medal an special approbation
Baste Pinto and Co., Portugal, porcelain
Bettignies, M. De. France, porcelain. Prize medal an special approbation
Boote, T. and R., parian vases

Bourne, J., stoneware
Copeland, W. T., Alderman, M.P., statuary porcelain. General excellence
Dimmock, T., earthenware
Finch, J., baths, &c.
Fischer, Moritz, Austria, porcelain
Gille, J. M., France, porcelain
Green, S., and Co. (Class XXVII.), chemical ware
Imperial Russian China Manufactory, St. Petersburg, Russia, porcelain
Imperial Austrian China Manufactory, Vienna, Austria, porcelain
Johannsaad and Dubois, France, porcelain
Madras Pottery, India, terra cotta
Mansard, M., France, stoneware
Mayer, T. J. and J., earthenware
Meigh, C. and Sons, earthenware
Ridgway, John, and Co., earthenware
Rose, J. and Co., china
Royal Bavarian Porcelain Manufactory, Nymphenburg, Bavaria, porcelain
Royal Danish Porcelain Manufactory, Copenhagen, Denmark, porcelain
Royal Prussian Porcelain Manufactory, Zollverein, porcelain
Royal Saxon China Manufactory, Meissen, Zollverein, porcelain
Strahl, Otto, Zollvereiu, earthenware
Tremblay, A. Baron du, France, drawings, by lithography, on porcelain or crystal
Villeroy and Boch, Zollvereiu, stoneware
Wedgwood, T. and Sons, earthenware

CLASS XXVI.—(Jury 26.)

DECORATION FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, INCLUDING PAPER HANGINGS, PAPIER MACHE, AND JAPANNED GOODS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Barbedienne and Co., Jointmedal with Class XXII, France, ebony bookcase, mounted with bronze
Delicourt, E., France, paper hangings
Fourdinois, A. G., France, carved sideboard of walnut-wood
Leistler, C. and Son, Austria, carved furniture in four rooms
Liénard, M. J., France, clock case and other articles

PRIZE MEDAL.

Alcock, R., China, bedstead
Barbetti, A., Tuscany, carved coffre
Barth Brothers, Bavaria, lady's work-table
Beurnaert, Antoine, Belgium, cabinet
Bellangé, A. L., France, inlaid buhl furniture
Bouhardet, C. P., France, carved billiard table
Bourgery, Madame, France, models (carton pierre)
Braine, C. T., China, japanned screen
Barroughes and Watts, billiard table
Capello, G., Sardinia, inlaid table, chair, and pedestal
Cooke and Sons, of Warwick (Class XXX.), carved sideboard
Couvert and Lucas, Belgium, mosaic floor and table
Cremer, J., France, marqueterie inlaid furniture
Cruchet, V., France, carton pierre and carving
Daubet and Dumarest, France, cabinets, with mechanical action
De Keyn, Brothers, Belgium, mosaic floor
Deonarain, Singh, India, bedstead
Doveston, G., cabinet and chest
Dowbiggin and Co., inlaid cabinet, ornamented with porcelain
Durand, E. P., France, cabinets, &c.
Fortner, F. X., Bavaria, inlaid cabinet
Gambs, —, Russia, cabinet, ornamented with porcelain
Gillow and Co., writing-table
Giusti, P., Tuscany, carved frame
Gotiger, F., Austria, ebony cabinet, inlaid with marble, &c., and ornamented with carved figures
Gropius, P., Prussia, carton pierre, figures, &c.
Hagen, A. von, Prussia, cabinet
Hayball, Arthur (Government School of Design, Sheffield), cabinet
Holland, W., of Warwick, table-tops, in imitation of marble
Holland and Sons, of London, carved bookcase
Hoyles, Henry (Government School of Design, Sheffield), sideboard
Huber, J., France, carton pierre
Jackson and Graham, carved sideboard and other furniture
Jeanselme, J. P. F., France, cabinet and sofas
Jennens and Bettridge, japan inlay pianoforte case
Johnstone and Jeanes, expanding table
Jolly-Leclerc, —, France, cabinet work
Jordan, T. B. (Main Avenue West), oak screen, &c., carved by machinery
Kershaw, T. (Class XXVII.), imitation of marbles and woods for house decoration
Knecht, Emile, France, carved figures
Knill, J., Austria, billiard table and cues
Krieger and Co., France, card tables and mechanical furniture
Lane, T., paintings on pearl glass
Leschesne, Auguste, France, carved frame
Mader Brothers, France, paper hangings
Marcelin, —, France, inlaid mosaic table
Marchetti, L., Tuscany, carved frame
Mercier, P. E., France, ebony cabinet
Miller, G., jun., Russia, inlaid floor
Montanari, A., Austria, painted ceiling
Morant, G. J., decoration and furniture
Moxon, C., imitation of inlaid marble for decoration
Plumbeck, C. F. H., Hamburgh, inlaid table
Pretot, L. H. E., France, collection of inlaid furniture
Reade, C. W., India, paper hangings
Rhan and Vetter, Russia, collection of furniture and designs
Richardson, C. J., carved box
Ringuet-Leprince, E., France, carved cabinet for medals
Rivari and Andrieux, France, furniture inlaid with porcelain
Rogers and Dear, bedstead
Spörlin and Zimmerman, Austria, application of block printing to illustrate works
Tahan, A., France, ornamental cabinet work
Tahrot, J. France, inlaid cabinet
Thonet, M., Austria, chairs (bent wood)
Thurston and Co., billiard table
Townsend, Parker, and Townsend, paper hangings
Trollope and Sons, ornamental furniture
Wills and Bartlett, bookcase and candelabra
Zeegers, F., Netherlands, japanned screen
Zuber, J. and Co. France, paper hangings

CLASS XXVII.—(Jury 27.)

MANUFACTURES IN MINERAL SUBSTANCES, USED FOR BUILDING OR DECORATION, AS IN MARBLE, SLATE, PORPHYRIES, CEMENTS, ARTIFICIAL STONES, &c.

COUNCIL MEDAL

Barberi, The Cavaliere, Rome, a table in Roman mosaic
Demidoff, Messrs., Russia, malachite manufactured into various articles of furniture and decoration
Minton, H., and Co., encaustic tiles (joint medal with that given to H. Minton and Co., in Class XXV).
Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, sundry improvements in the construction of bricks, and the improvement of habitations for labouring classes

PRIZE MEDAL.

Amuller, E. F., France, improved tiles
Bianchini, G., Tuscany, table in Florentine mosaic
Blackburn, E., slate slabs
Blanchard, M. H., materials and workmanship in terra cotta
Borie Brothers, France, tubular bricks
Boschetti, Benedetto, Rome, table in Roman mosaic
Bossi, J. P., France, inlaid marble table
Bottinelli, G., Austria, marble-topped table
Boucher, T., Belgium, gas retort
Bowers, Challiner, and Woolliscroft, imitations of oak-carving in porcelain
Brown, Robert, Surbiton Hill, Italian and other tiles
Buonvisgno Brothers, Tuscany, table in Florentine mosaic
Cantian, C., Prussia, table and other objects in marble and granite
Cheesewring Granite Company (Outside, West) granite columns
Chenot, A., France, metallic pavement
Cowper, E. J., combination of iron and glass in the decorative part of the manufacture of stoves
Cowen, Joseph and Co., gas retorts and other objects in fire clay
Cundy, S. (Main Avenue, West.), tomb of Queen Philippa, in alabaster
Dallamoda, T., Rome, tazza of oriental alabaster
Darmanin, J. and Sons, Malta, inlaid work in marble
Deesaara, P. P., Malta, carved Malta stone
Déjeant, Portugal, a collection of worked and polished marbles of Portugal
Della Valle Brothers, Tuscany, table and vase in scagliola
Desanges, A., France, mantelpiece and pavement, in stone
Dolan, D., a new kind of scagliola work
Doulton and Watts, and Henry Doulton and Co. (Outside, West), articles in stoneware and porcelain
Ekaterinburg, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of, Russia, jasper vases
Ferguson, Miller, and Co., vases in terra cotta
Francis and Sons, Parian cement
Freeman, W. and J. (Outside, West), granite obelisk
Gowans, J. (Class I.), carved sandstone
Haywood, H. and R., tiles and other articles manufactured in metallic clay
Hoskin, R. (Outside, West), granite obelisk
Iles, C., and Co., pedestal, &c., of a new material resembling marble
India Company, Hon. East, India, inlaid chess table
Kapeller, L. and Son, Bavaria, graphite crucibles
Kolyvan, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of, Russia, jasper vases
Kuhlgren, C. A., Sweden, granite cross
Lane and Lewis, niche, and statue of St. Peter, in Caen stone
Lehrun, J. A., jun., France, chimneypiece
Leclercq, Augustin, Belgium, chimneypiece
Lomas, J. and Sons, chimneypiece of black Derbyshire marble, introducing inlaid work in marble
London Marble and Stone Working Company, various articles in sculptured marble
MacDonald and Leslie, granite vases, pedestal, &c.
Maguus, G. E., enamelled slate
Margetts, T. K., and Eyles, H., font in Caen stone
Mayo and Co., vases for mineral waters
Meredith, J. H. (Class I.), slabs of porphyry
Mieshach, A., Austria, bricks and brick clay
Moglia, Luigi, Rome, works in Roman mosaic
Myers, Geo. (Class XXVI.), carvings in Caen stone
Noirsain, Jules, and Co. (Class XXII.), polished marble chimneypiece
Organ, J., font, obelisks, &c., of serpentine marble, from the Lizard, Cornwall
Orsi and Armani, various articles in cement
Penke, T., tiles and other objects in terro-metallic
Pearce, W., Cornish granite and serpentine goods
Peterhoff, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of, Russia, jewel casket, with basso-relievo mosaic, in pietra-dura
Poilleu Brothers, France, cenotaph of greenstone basalt
Pulham, J. (Class XXX.), terra cotta
Ransome and Parsons, artificial silica stone
Redfern, G., inlaid marble table
Robins, Asgdin, and Co. (Outside, West.), illustrations of Portland cement
Ruel, W. H. (Class I.), crucibles
Seeley, J. (Outside West), (Main Avenue West), Portland cement
Séguin, A., France, marble mantelpiece
Seyssel Asphalte Company, pavement at the east entrance Sanger and Co., mosaic pavement
Skinner and Whalley, novel and useful invention of marble paste
Stevens and Son, Martin's cement
Stirling, T., jun. (Class I.), a collection of manufactures in slate
Testa, F., Malta, carved stone
Theret, J., France, inlaid and other works in marble and pietra-dura
Tuscany, Royal Technological Institute of, Tuscany, specimens of worked and polished marble
Vallance, J., inlaid marble tables, and other articles in marble and spar
Virebent Brothers, France, manufactures in artificial stone
White, J. B., and Sons (Outside, West—Class I.), illustrations of Portland and other cements
Willock, E. P., and Co., Ledyshore terra cotta
Woodley, J., inlaid marble tables
Woodruff, Thomas (Class XXX.), inlaid marble slaps
Workman, J., waterproof bricks

CLASS XXVIII.—(Jury 28.)

MANUFACTURES FROM ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, NOT BEING WOVEN OR FELTED, OR INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTIONS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Goodyear, C., United States, india rubber
Gutta Percha Company, the, gutta percha
Mackintosh and Co., india rubber

PRIZE MEDAL.

Badin, J. C. F., France, feather baskets
Bailey, J. Canada, pails
Balkfield and Co., Mauritius, straw and shell work
Bardoffsky, T., Russia, felt jugs
Brown, H., British ivory
Chatwin and Sons (Class XXII.), pearl work
Claraz, Ambroise, Switzerland, straw work
Crummack, E., tortoiseshell combs
D'Haeuesse, G., Prussia, straw work
Dunn, W., Canada, chair (porcupine quill)
Duprat and Co., France, cork in sheets
Engeler, H. M. and Son, Prussia, painting brushes
Estalles and Margara, cork veneer
Faessler, J. A., Switzerland, milk tubs
Fauvelle-Delebarre, —, France, tortoiseshell combs
Fenn, J., United States, comb
Fino, J., Sardinia, brushes
Foess, G., Prussia, brushes
Forster, —, waterproof cloaks
Fraueby, F. R., brushes
Geismar, L. and Co., Nassau, carving in ivory and bone
Gerona, the Province of, Spain, cork in sheets
Greig, Misses, Bahamas, cornucopia, &c., of shells
Grey, the Countess, Mauritius, basket and wreath of flowers
Grossman and Wagner, France, articles in India rubber
Guinart, J., Spain, corks and bungs
Haas, F. P., Wurtemburg, straw plaitings
Habenicht, A., Austria, ivory combs
Hancock, C., articles in gutta percha
Hayward Rubber Company, United States, India rubber shoes
Höltring and Höffken, Prussia, India rubber braces
Holzapfel and Co. (Class VI.), turning in ivory
Horan, H. (Class IV.), prepared whalebone
Julin, L., Belgium, shell cameos
Kahrli Brothers, Switzerland, articles carved in wood
Lang, G., hats of, Bavaria, toys carved in wood
Laurencot, E., France, painting and other brushes
Leunenshines, M., France, india-rubber braid
Loncke-Haese, C. L., Belgium, brushes
Loring, G., United States, water pails
Luzon, Economical Society of the Isle of, Spain, cigar cases
Lyon, —, canes
Marin, P. E., Belgium, Spa-wood boxes
Marshall, R. Canada, dinner mats
Massue, L. J., France, ivory combs
Maunder, J., turning in ivory
Moulton, S. C., United States, india-rubber goods
Nickels, C., and Co., articles in india-rubber
Nicolls, Miss, Bahamas, shell work
Noël, —, sen., France, ivory combs
Pattak, G., Austria, brushes
Philip, —, France, tortoiseshell combs
Poluisgnan, —, France, imitation tortoiseshell combs
Pratz, Julius, and Co., United States, ivory veneer
Rangal, A. P., Portugal, wine cask
Randall, J., straw work
Rigby, E. R., brushes
Schwarz, J., Austria, mother pearl ornaments
Shaw, C., mechanical sculpture
Shaw, Captain, China, carved coal and pearl
Smith, A., painting brushes
Smith, T., truck baskets
Sonza-Mahy, H., Belgium, floor brushes
Staight, D. and Sons (Class XXIX.), ivory veneer
Staight, T. (Class IV.), carved ivory and pearl
Stevenson, J. and J., combs
Tandler, S., Austria, straw flowers
Taylor, B., tower of vegetable ivory
Theseo, N. P., Sweden and Norway, carving in wood
Tomassia, L., Austria, willow plait
Trancart, A. A., France, tortoise-shell combs
Treloar, T., mats, &c., of cocoa-nut fibre
Turkey, Sultan of, Turkey, collection of horn and ivory
Wansborough, J., waterproof cloth in imitation of velvet
Westall and Co. (Class IV.), manufactures in whalebone
Wildey and Co., mats, &c., of cocoa-nut fibre
Williams, B., ecclesiastical ivory turning
Wirtz, J., Switzerland, wood carving
Wolf, —, France, ivory carving

CLASS XXIX.—(Jury 29.)

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES, AND SMALLWARES.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Constantin, J. Marques, France, flowers in cambric
Milly, L. A. de, France, invention of practical methods of using lime in the manufacture of stearic candles, and the use of boracic acid in the preparation of wicks

PRIZE MEDAL.

Adamson, O. G., Brazil, feather flowers
Adt Brothers, Bavaria, snuff boxes in papier maché
Ainge and Aldred, fishing tackle and archery weapons and accoutrements
Allard and Claye, France, fancy soaps
Alliz, A. J., France, wax figures for hair dressers
Alvargonzalez, R., Spain, preserved fruits
Apollo Stearine Candle Co., Austria, stearic candles
Archer, J. C., collecting and arranging the cabinet of Liverpool museum
Arnavon, H., France, common and Marseilles soap
Astrath, C., Austria, meerschaum cigar tubes, and amber mouth-pieces
Aucler and P. Ledoux, France, confectionary
Audot, E. J., France, dressing case
Barclay, and Sons (Class IV.), wax, stearic, and other candles
Bartlett, A. D., taxidermy
Baur Brothers, Wurtemberg, confectionary ornaments of gum tragacanth
Bautte, T. F., Switzerland, mechanical singing bird
Bauwens, L. F., Class IV., fat acids recovered from waste suds of woollen, silk, and cotton manufactures
Bazin, Xavier, United States, fancy soaps
Bell, J. and G. Scpby, Shetland, stearic candles, by the processes of saponification and distillation
Boutems, France, mechanical birds
Brandon, N. D., Netherlands, stearic candles
Castello, F., Portugal, preserved fruits
Cazal, France, umbrellas and parasols
Chagot, sen., France, flowers in cambric
Charaggat, E., France, umbrellas and parasols
Chevet, junior, France, preserved fruits
Chiozza, C. A., and Son, Austria, fancy soaps and floating soap
Ciando, Joseph, Sardinia, walking sticks
Claaver, P. S., toilet soaps
Coimbra, the Nunnery of, Portugal, preserved fruits
Collette-Lefebvre, France, snuff boxes
Comba, F., Sardinia, taxidermy
Condi and Son, Tuscany, soaps
Cowan and Sons, soaps
Cowper, E., models for the use of schools
Cubero, J., Spain, three terra-cotta figures
Dark, M., and Dark, R., articles used in the game of cricket
Dorvell, Elizabeth, flowers in wax
Dongias, J. S. and Son, Hamburg, toilet soaps
Duke and Son, articles used in the game of cricket
Dumortier and Co., France, stearic candles
Duvellercy, P., France, fans
Edwards, T. J., dressing-cases
Eichner, L. L., Bavaria, mechanical toys
Farina, J. M., (opposite the Jülichs-place, Cologne), Prussia, Eau-de-Cologne
Fein, A., France, fans
Field, J. C. and J., (Class IV.), stearic acid
Flöge, G., Austria, amber for pipes, and pipe-tubes and bowls
Foster, Son, and Duncum, flowers in cambric
Freeman, E. and J. (Class IV.), spermaceti candles
Friedrich, J., Austria, meerschaum pipe bowls, and cigar tubes
Furstenhoff, Emma, France, artificial flowers and materials
Gaudet du Preau, France, artificial flower leaves
Guild, sen., and Co., France, toilet soaps made by the cold process
Gibbs, D. and W., common and toilet soaps
Grassanini, J., artificial essences and perfumery
Gutterriez de Leon, R., Spain, three terra cotta figures
Hadji Miram, Turkey, amber mouth-pieces for pipes
Halfer's, J. (Widow) and Son-in-Law, Austria, toys
Hancock, J., taxidermy,
Harand, E., France, flowers in cambric
Hartmann, L., Austria, meerschaum pipe bowls; sticks, and umbrella handles
Hazel, J., United States, toilet soaps
Hedinger, C., Wurtemburg, walking canes
Hendrie, R., toilet soaps and perfumery
Hoffmann, C. W., Prussia, manufactures in amber
Hofrichter, C., Austria, cheap snuff boxes
Holland, Henry, hollow metallic frames for umbrellas
Hull Local Committee, Hull imports
Jullien, Meinier and Co., France, stearic candles
India Company, Hon. East, India, clay figures, representing the various Hindoo castes and professions, manufactured in Kishnagur
Johansson, J., Sweden and Norway, stearic candles
Juneau, Pierre, France, dolls' dresses
Kendall and Co., toilet soaps
Kleinhoff, J., Austria, automaton toys
Knight, John, soaps
Laurent, F., France, dressing and ornamental cases
Lefort, sen., France, materials for flowers
Leistner, G. L., France, perfumery
Little, G. and Co., fishing tackle
Louderback, M. J., United States, preserved peaches
Lumsden, Miss J. (Class XXX.), flowers in wax
Martin, M. C., Prussia, Eau de Cologne, and Melissa water
Masse, V., Tribouillet and Co., France, stearic candles by the process of distillation, and fat acids recovered from waste soaps
Matisen, A. and Co., Russia, stearic candles
Mercier, C. V., France, tortoise-shell and horn snuff boxes
Meyer, H. C., jun., Hamburg, walking canes
Meyers, B., collection of sticks
Miller, T. J. (Class IV.), large block of refined spermaceti, and specimens to illustrate the process of spermaceti refining
Miliau, jun., France, Marseilles soap
Mills Stearine Candle Company, Austria, stearic candles by the processes of saponification and distillation
Minton, J., H. H., Elizabeth and Rebecca, flowers, in wax
Montanari, A., dolls
Montanari, N. (Class XXX.), figures illustrative of Mexican life
Morland, J. and Son, umbrellas and parasols
Motard, J. and Co., Prussia, stearic candles, by the processes of saponification and distillation
Muir Fs, archery, weapons, &c.
Naim Effendi, Turkey, amber mouth-pieces for pipes
Oger, J. L. M., France, fancy and common soaps
Oleby, Chas. and Co., stearic, sperm, and composition candles
Oudard and Boucherot, France, preserved fruits
Palis, A., Prussia, tallow, oil, and palm soap
Paris Candle Company (Class III.), chocolate and syrups
Pelayo, San (Oviedo), the Nunnery of, Spain, preserved fruits
Perret, S., Petit, and Co., France, flowers in cambric
Philippe and Canaud, France, preserved fruits
Pitansier, Russia, stearic candles
Poyen, L., France, toilet soaps and perfumery
Pionquet, H., Wurtemburg, taxidermy
Price's Patent Candle Co. (Class IV.), invention of improved methods of distilling fatty bodies, and for candles made of distilled fat
Quanoune, C. and J., Belgium, stearic candles
Randolph, Wilhelmina, flowers of undyed feathers
Rock and Grauer, Wurtemburg, toys
Rodel and Sons, France, preserved fruits
Roule, J. F., India, collection of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances
Sampaio, W. and J., alpaca umbrellas
Santa Clara, (Funchal), the Nunnery of, Portugal, feather flowers
Sarre, H., jun., Prussia, soaps
Schulz, C., Prussia, walking sticks
Smith, W. and A., Scotch snuff boxes
Söhlke, G., Prussia, tin toys
Sparin, E. C., toys
Staight, D. and Sons, manufactures from Cheverton's artificial ivory
Stier, H., Russia, soaps
St. John, J. R., United States, soap
Strauss, J., Sardinia, pipes
Strickland, Maria, flowers in wax
Sugden, James, and Co., flowers in cambric
Taylor, Humphrey, and Co., soaps and perfumery
Taylor, H. P., and W. C., United States, toilet soap
Tilman, France, flowers in cambric
Touche-Gilles, E., Belgium, toilet and olive oil soaps
Tunis, the Bey of, Tunis, distilled perfumed waters (various)
Turkey, the Sultan of, Turkey, collection of pipes, soap candles, and confectionary
Vancampenhoudt, C., and Co., Belgium, stearic candles
Williams, J. and Son, toilet and common soaps
Winterfeld, J. A., Prussia, manufactures in amber
Wittica, Kemmel and Co., Wurtemburg, carved ivory toys
Wood, —, soaps
Wotherspoon, J. and Co., lozenges and comfits made by steam machinery
Wunder, L., Prussia, soap
Zeitler, J., Austria, pips bowls of Massa

CLASS XXX.—(Jury 30.)

SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND PLASTIC ART.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Kiss, A., Prussia, the Amazon, cast in zinc and bronzed
Marochetti, Baron (Outside, West), Richard Cœur de Lion, in Plaster
Pradier, J., France, Phryne, in marble
Wyatt, the late Richard J. (Main Avenue, East), Glycera in marble

PRIZE MEDAL.

Appel, K., anastatic printing
Bailey, E. H. (South Transept), a youth resting after the chase, and a nymph preparing for the bath, in plaster
Bell, John (North Transept, Main Avenue, West), statue of Queen Victoria and; eagle slayer, in bronze
Benzoni, Gio. Maria, Rome, statue, in marble, of Gratitude
Beranger, Antoine (Main Avenue, East), France, head on porcelain; and portrait of Prince Albert on China
Bertrand, Joseph, France, designs for shawls
Bertini G., Austria, painted window representing Dante and some of his ideas
Bienaise, C. J., Prussia, Fountains; model of Magdeburg Cathedral
Bonnet, France, St. John, in Enamel
Bucker, H., Saxony, painting on porcelain
Castellini, Raffello, Rome, copy, in mosaic, of medallion of Boniface II., also of head of John the Baptist
Chebeaux, J., France, designs for cotton print and calico
Cheverton, B., the Theseus, as exemplifying the reduction by machinery of statues
Clerget, C. E., France, designs, and works in ornament
Collas, A., France, works exemplifying reduction of sculpture
Conder, A., France, shawl designs
Day and Son (Fine Arts Court), chromolithography and lithography united
Debay, Auguste, France, the "Premier Berceau," in marble
Debay, Jean (Main Avenue, East), France, death of the stag, in bronze
Design, Government Head School of (Fine Arts Court), Designs
Devers, J., France, Holy Family, on Lava
Dieterle, J., France, painting on China, in the Sèvres Manufactory
Drake, Professor F., Prussia, cast, in plaster, of part or pedestal to monument of Frederick William III. of Prussia
Duchuzeau, A. Madame (Main Avenue, East), France, painting on enamel, and of her Majesty, on china
Essex, W., collection of enamel paintings
Etex, A., France, various works of sculpture in plaster and marble
Fischer, K., Prussia, medals
Foley, J. H. (North Transept—Sculpture Court), Youth at a Stream, and Love and Beauties, in plaster
Fraccaroli, Innocenzo, Austria, statues in marble Achilles Wounded, and David Slinging the Stone
Fraikin, C. A., Belgium, Psyche carrying off Cupid, in plaster
Fratin, France, Group of Eagles, in bronze
Fuchs, J. N., von, Bavaria, fresco, exhibited by J Muhr
Gain, Antonio, Austria, statue in marble, Susannah
Geefs, J., Belgium, A Man in Love, in plaster
Geerts, G. Belgium, carving in oak
Gérente, A., France, stained glass
Hamon, France, enamelled casket
Hanhart, J. and N. (Fine Arts Court), chromolithography
Hardman, J. and Co. (Class XXVI.), painted glass window
Hogan, J. (Sculpture Court), drunken faun, in plaster
Hollmandel, and Walton (Fine Arts Court), chromolithography
Jacobber, France, paintings of flowers, on China
Jacotot, Madame, France, head of Raphael
Jennings, B. (Sculpture Court), statue of Cupid, in Marble
Jerichau, J. A., Denmark, a group, in plaster, Hunter and Panther.
Jones, Owen (Fine Arts Court), chromolithography
Kellner, C., Austria, glass painting of window in St. Lorenz Church, Nürnberg
Kornakoff, N., Russia, painting on porcelain
Lacoche, E., France, designs for shawls, barèges, muslins &c
Laurent, Madame Pauline, France, three enamels, on copper
Lawlor, J. (Sculpture Court), marble statue of a Bather
Lechesne, Auguste (Main Avenue, East), France, two casts in plaster, child protected from a snake by a dog
Lemercier, E. J., France, lithography and chromolithography
Lequesne, E. L. (Main Avenue, East), France, the Dancing Faun, in bronze
Limner, Luke (Class XVII.), variety of designs
Liverpool Local Committee (Main Avenue, West), Model of Liverpool
Macdonald, Lawrence, Rome, Iconic statue, in marble
Macdowell, P. (South Transept), Cupid, in marble, and Love the Master; Girl at Prayer, in marble
Marechal and Guynon, France, painted on glass
Marshall, W. C., (Sculpture Court), Sabrina, in marble
Monti, Raffello, Austria, marble statue of Eve
Perez and Co., Spain, inlaid wood table
Powers, Hiram, United States, statue of the Greek Slave, in marble
Ramus, J. M., France, group in marble, Cephalus and Procris
Reinhold, Ernst, Saxony, plaster group, La Pieta; bas-reliefs in marble
Rogers, W. G., cradle, carved in Turkey boxwood
Rouvet, —, France, inlaid work
Salter, S. (Class VII.), model of St. Nicholas' Church Hamburg
Schilt, France, painting on a vase
Sharp, J. (Sculpture Court), statue, in marble, of Boy and Lizard
Silbermann, G., France, chromo typography
Simonin, Eugène, Belgium, plaster statues of Godfrey de Bouillon, and other works
Strazza, Giovanni, Austria, marble statue of Ishmael
Thrupp, F. (Sculpture Court), Boy and Butterfly, and Arethusa, both in marble
Tuerlinckx, Joseph, Belgium, marble statue of Giotto
Vienna, Imperial Printing Office of, Austria, "Paradisus Viudobonensis," in chromolithography
Wallis, T. W. (Fine Arts Court), carvings in wood
Watson, the late M. L., Sheffield, Shield—Main Avenue, West, statue of J Bateman in marble; and Eldon as Stowell Group, alsoin marble
Weishmann and Sons, Prussia, colours and lithographic prints
Wolff, Albert, Prussia, marble group, Innocence
Wurtlich, G., Bavaria, portrait of Charles IX. on china
Wyatt, M. D. (Fine Arts Court), good taste in designs for tiles
Wyon, L. C., medals and medallion portraits of the Royal Family

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 526.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1851. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

ANTICIPATED REVOLUTIONS.

Long before the great Revolution of 1789, the skilful mariners who sailed the seas of politics were aware of the signs and portents of an approaching tempest. In like manner the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 betrayed their coming by a premonitory darkening of the atmosphere—by a sudden fall in the social barometer, unintelligible and unaccountable to the many, but full of meaning for the few. The air was surcharged with electricity, and the weather-wise were enabled to calculate, almost to the hour, when the clouds would meet, the thunder roar, and the lightning flash upon society. Similar warnings are heard at the present time. Not only are there breakers far ahead, of which the low moaning is audible to the attentive listener, but there are clouds on the verge of the horizon laden with lightning, which the interested, as well as the timid, can observe, and which are certain to break somewhere, if not in our own more immediate locality. It is true that no human sagacity can fix the hour, nor the day, nor even the month, when the storm is to burst; but the season is confidently predicted. The spring of 1852 is the period that every one looks forward to. Already the birds of ill omen, whose voices are always heard on the eve of revolutions, screech the warning note; and the first months of the approaching year are expected with confidence by those whose business is change and insurrection, and awaited with alarm and anxiety, not alone in France, but in other parts of the continent of Europe, by the timorous who have anything to lose by revolutions, either in personal position or in worldly wealth. This small but influential class are putting their houses in order, and looking forward to the day when London—that only refuge of the distressed, the persecuted, and the expatriated—shall yield them both the obscurity and the security which they desire. The cry of danger comes loudest from France, which is now, as it has been for the last sixty years, the focus of revolutions; but it is heard more faintly, but still very perceptibly, in other quarters. Germany is not without alarm. Italy makes small secret of her discontent at the present, and her determination for the future; while Hungary, coerced but not conquered, watches the opportunity, and awaits the signal of another effort to conquer the independence which, if her battle had been single-handed against Austria, she would have achieved a year ago

THE ESQUIMAUX ERASMUS YORK.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

In fact, the causes of discontent in Europe are so many, the rottenness of such governments as those of Austria, Prussia, Rome, and Naples is so great, and the train of powder which is laid is so heavy, that a spark less potent than that which France might apply at any time, would be more than sufficient to cause an explosion. It is doubtful even, whether, if France were rendered altogether satisfied with the working of her Constitution, and unanimously resolved upon the next occupant of the supreme authority, the states we have named would long remain in their present condition of forced quietude; or whether they would not be driven by national bankruptcy, or by intolerable oppression, or by both combined, into acts of resistance, violent and possibly successful, against the military authority under which they groan.

But in the meantime the most obvious danger comes from France, and it is in the power of the people of that country either to expedite or retard the next great movement of Europe against the military tyranny which has effaced all liberty of speech and action from some of the fairest portions of the world. The perils that menace France are indeed many; and if, by any false movement on the part of the present chief magistrate, and of those whose duty it should be to assure the repose, the prosperity, and the freedom of their country, the ultra-republican faction should gain the mastery in the inevitable struggle that must be decided between this time and May 1852, it is most likely that the world will witness a repetition of the scenes of 1848, and that the great battle predicted by the Emperor Napoleon, between Cossackism, or ultra-Absolutism, on the one side, and Red Republ-

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—POINT OF LANDING THE CABLE AT SANGATTE, NEAR CALAIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Icanism on the other, will be fought in France, as well as in Central Europe.

Louis Napoleon has incurred a heavy burden of responsibility; and failure in the difficult and perilous enterprise in which he has embarked, will not simply be disastrous to himself, but to the cause of constitutional government in every country which desires, but has not yet been able to attain, that benefit. But let the French Conservatives of all classes beware; they have more to answer for than Louis Napoleon. They should not forget a fact, that seems, in some unaccountable manner, to have escaped their attention, that there is a party in France by whom a chief magistrate, whether he be called an Emperor, a First Consul, a King, or a President, is not considered at all necessary. While they are squabbling about men, that party, if strong in nothing else, is bigoted upon one particular principle, which the supporters of the various claimants of power have united to ignore or to deny. President Joinville, President Changarnier, or President Bonaparte, a King of the elder or of the younger branch of the House of Bourbon, will be alike distasteful to that party, while they are denied the right of suffrage so solemnly accorded to all Frenchmen by the Revolution of 1848. If—being shut out of the pale of the Constitution, such as it is—they should once more take to the streets, it is likely enough that the first fruits of their victory would be the total abolition of the chief magistracy. They do not forget, what the Orleanists, Legitimists, and Bonapartists do not care to remember, that, at a time when France was surrounded with difficulties, in the midst of distress and bankruptcy, and invaded by numerous foreign armies, the chief executive power was not vested in any one man, but in committees of the National Convention. If the personal pretensions of rival claimants are to keep France in perpetual turmoil and ill-blood, it is not unnatural to suppose that the Ultra-Republicans, reinforced by those great masses of the population unnecessarily deprived of the suffrage, will endeavour to untie the Gordian knot by the simple process of putting them all aside, and re-establishing the system under which Carnot was the military and Robespierre the civil chief, and by which committees responsible to and nominated by the Chamber carried on the whole business of the country.

This is a result which the cool heads of France should zealously endeavour to prevent. The game played at the present time by Louis Napoleon is a bold one, but it is one which we think is more calculated, if successful, to prevent than to cause revolution. It is a Conservative movement—the most politic course for himself, and the safest for France. The restoration of the principle of universal suffrage would deprive the street revolutionists of their opportunity, and consign the fortunes of the Republic to the ballot-box, instead of to the barricades. Its influence upon the mere fortunes of the actual President is the very least of the considerations which should weigh on the minds of those who desire that France should escape another revolution as violent as that of 1848. Great as the responsibility of the President is, the responsibility of the men who represent in the Assembly what is called the party of order is still greater. It is possible, that, as the day draws nearer when this question must be decided, they will, even at the eleventh hour, consent to remove so imminent a source of peril; and, independently of all personal considerations, allow France to declare her wishes by the universal suffrage of the people. If they do not, it seems scarcely possible that the sinister predictions of 1802 shall not be verified, not alone in France, but in all those dissatisfied and politically diseased portions of Europe, that take their impetus in revolutions from the force communicated by the mobs of Paris.

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EVERY stage towards the consummation of this great work is viewed with interest, which specially extends to the localities in which the grand experiment has been made. Thus, the small village of Sangatte has become a point of attraction, as the landing-place of Brett's Submarine Telegraph on the French coast. Sangatte consists of one long straggling street running parallel with the sea, from which it is protected by a ridge of dunes or sandhills, covered with a short, coarse grass. It contains a small church, next to which is the *auberge*, kept by an old soldier of the Empire. The inhabitants are chiefly small farmers and farm-labourers, as, notwithstanding its proximity to the sea, Sangatte does not possess a single fishing-boat. The cottages are pretty clean and neatly kept; and the moral character of the "commune" may be judged by a visit to the churchyard, in which is a cross Calvary, erected by a former Bishop of Arras, a scion of the noble house of Latour d'Auvergne, to mark his sense of the good conduct of the villagers of this district, by the grant of certain indulgences on offering up their prayers at the foot of the said cross.

The tradition at Calais is, that this part of the coast was chiefly peopled from England, and that the name of Sangatte is a corruption of Sandgate, and was given to the village by its Anglo-Saxon colonists. Be this as it may, Sangatte has a far greater claim upon our attention as connected with the history of our own country, for it was from this point of the Gallic coast that one of the detachments of Cæsar's army embarked for the invasion of Great Britain. It is certainly a curious fact, and one well worthy of comment, that the very spot from which the first hostile army left the shores of France for a descent on England, should be selected as the landing-place of that cable, which, binding together the opposing shores, is no bad emblem of the kind feelings and sympathies that now so happily unite the two most civilised and most powerful nations of our own times.

The Sketch on the preceding page is taken from the summit of the sandy ridge of hillocks looking towards Calais, which is distant by the beach about three miles and a half, and about five by the public road. The spot of disembarkation of the Telegraphic Cable is marked by a flag-staff, and is singularly well suited for the purpose, from the absence of all rocks, or even shingle, the beach being composed of the finest sand.

The iron-bound Submarine Electric Cable is now completed, and the insulation and connections perfect from shore to shore, commencing at the cave immediately beneath the South Foreland Lighthouse (near Dover), and terminating at the point marked by the flag-staff on the ridge at Sangatte, where the first telegraphic messages were printed by this line with Brett's telegraphic apparatus. The Cable is connected with the Telegraph office at Calais; and messages have been forwarded by this means direct to Paris from the English coast, and replies given, in the most satisfactory manner.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—ESQUIMAUX INTERPRETER.

(SEE THE PORTRAIT UPON THE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ERASMUS YORK (native name, Kalsheirna) was brought to England on board H.M.S. *Assistance*, Captain Erasmus Ommanney, second in command of the Expedition under the orders of Captain Horatio Austin, C.B. Much interest is attached to this young man, as being one of a tribe inhabiting the country in the vicinity of Wolstenholm Sound, at the head of Baffin's Bay, in 76° 3′ north latitude, and the nearest residents to the Ultima Thule of any human beings yet known to exist on the globe. This tribe was communicated with by Sir John Ross during his voyage in 1818, and was by him denominated the Arctic Highlanders. When the Expedition was passing Cape York, in August, 1850, after its release from the ice in Melville Bay, natives were seen from the *Assistance*; and Captain Ommanney went with the *Intrepid* to communicate with them, when it was ascertained that her Majesty's ship *North Star* had passed the winter in the neighbourhood. The fate of this vessel was then a matter of anxiety, as, by her instructions she was cautioned to avoid passing the winter. The tribe consisted of three families, residing in their summer huts at the Cape. As no steamer had ever visited those seas before, it was interesting to watch the impressions upon those primitive beings when they descended into the engine-room: the large furnace and machinery astonished them, and, the latter, on being put in motion, made them take to their huts with fright.

It was after this first interview that the report was raised of the massacre of two ships' crews in 1846. Captain Ommanney, accompanied by Captain Penny, with his interpreter, immediately returned to Cape York, and had a lengthened interview with the natives, who most emphatically denied the statement; adding that no ship had ever been on their coasts but the *North Star* and passing whalers.

On parting, they consented to show Captain Ommanney where the *North Star* had wintered, and to join their ship, for the purpose of being useful as an interpreter, in the event of meeting with any natives during the search for the missing expedition under Sir John Franklin. Without the least reluctance at parting with his immediate relatives, and the only people he knew on the earth, York threw himself into the hands of strangers in perfect confidence. Arriving on board the *Assistance*, he put off his native costume, submitted to the process of ablution, and, clad in a contribution of clothing made by the officers, much to his delight, he performed the duty of pilot to the spot where the *North Star* had wintered.

On entering Wolstenholm Sound, York directed Captain Ommanney and the officers to the station of his tribe, which had been abandoned in consequence of some epidemic, which carried off several persons. On entering the huts, a most appalling sight presented itself: a heap of dead bodies lay one over the other, clad in their skin clothing, as if suddenly cut off by the hand of death. It was an affecting scene in such a remote and desolate region, isolated from all communication with the human race. Curiosity led some of the party to examine a recent grave, which greatly distressed the feelings of York, as it proved to be that of a relative. With tears and entreaties he begged them to desist, which request of course, was immediately complied with.

York subsequently lived on board the *Assistance* by his amiable disposition became much attached to all the Expedition; and, as no opportunity offered of landing him on his native shores, he was brought to this country. The leaders of the Expedition conferred the surname of York upon him from the locality in which he was found, and a Christian name after that of the gallant Captain Ommanney.

The prefixed Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Beard.

FALSE CHARGE AGAINST THE NUNS OF A CONVENT.

On Wednesday last, Mary Joseph, a nun, residing at the Asylum of the Good Shepherd, at Hammersmith (a charitable institution established for the penitence and reformation of females), was summoned before Mr. Paynter, at the Hammersmith police-court, for assaulting a young woman named Angelina Adams, by cutting off her hair against her will.

Complainant had been brought to the court by the parish authorities a few days ago, and in consequence of her statement the summons was issued.

The complainant now stated that she went into the Asylum of the Good Shepherd in July last, and that about a fortnight after two nuns held her while a third (defendant) cut off her hair against her will. She had often asked to be allowed to leave, but they would not permit her, and at last she effected her escape by getting over a wall and into the road. She had formerly lived in service at Liverpool, in a Catholic family, where she occasionally saw a priest, whose name she did not recollect, who persuaded her to go to London to a situation he had for her, and that he took her to town and to the asylum in question, where he left her, and she had not seen him since. She also stated positively that she was a Protestant, and had always professed to be one, and had lived in Liverpool all her life till now.

In cross-examination by the Rev. Mr. Mullins, chaplain of the asylum, the witness, in a saucy and sullen manner, without looking at him, said she did not know the Rev. Mr. Connelly, of Moorfields. That he had never sent her to the convent with a letter of admission. That he had never relieved her, and that she had never been to Moorfields, or had gone by any other name. She did not know the Orphan Asylum at Hamptead.

Witnesses were then called on the part of the defendant, who, in a most clear manner, contradicted the complainant in every part of her statement, showing that she had been at the asylum three years before, but was dismissed for misconduct, and that she had fallen in with the Rev. Mr. Connelly, and solicited him to relieve her and to send her to this asylum, from which they discharged her the next day, on finding who she was. That she had always professed to be a Catholic, and she was identified as Mary Anne Burke, formerly an inmate of the asylum at Hampstead for three years, in which name she was admitted into this asylum on the previous occasion. It was also proved that the rules of all at this establishment not to cut the hair of an inmate until after four years' residence, and that she was living in London at the time she stated she was in Liverpool.

The chaplain of the asylum said it was unnecessary to remark on the case or the evidence, and it was not their wish to proceed against the girl for perjury. He thought her exposure and her conscience would punish her enough.

Mr. Paynter said he had never heard so shocking a case of deliberate perjury, apparently without motive. The character of the asylum was fully vindicated, and it was only just to the ladies who conducted it, and to whom pure charitable motives as it appeared to him, that perjury should be punished. Mr. Paynter then ordered the prisoner to be put into the dock on a charge of perjury, which was done, and she was remanded for a week that she might be indicted at the sessions.

The summons against the nun was of course dismissed.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS OF PHILOSOPHICAL INVESTIGATION.

Two results of a highly interesting character, one of them being also very important in a social and commercial point of view, have been achieved, and within the last few days made known, by Signor Gobini, Professor of Natural History at the University of Lodi, in Italy. The first is an illustration of his theory on the formation of mountains, some curious experiments respecting which he has lately made before an astonished circle of private friends. He melts some substances, known only to himself, in a vessel, and allows the liquid to cool. At first it presents an even surface, but a portion continues to ooze up from beneath, and gradually elevations are formed, until at length ranges and chains of hills are formed, exactly corresponding in shape with those which are found on the earth. Even to the stratification the resemblance is complete, and M. Gobini can produce on a small scale the phenomena of volcanoes and earthquakes. He contends, therefore, that the inequalities on the face of the globe are the results of certain materials, first reduced by the application of heat to a liquid state, and then allowed gradually to consolidate.

The other discovery, as stated, is of a more practically useful character. The Professor has succeeded to a most surprising extent in preserving animal matter from decay, without resorting to any known process for that purpose. Specimens are shown by him of portions of the human body, which, without any alteration in their natural appearance, have been exposed to the action of the atmosphere for six and seven years; and he states that at a trifling cost he can keep meat for any length of time in such a way that it can be eaten quite fresh. The importance of such a discovery, if on a practical investigation it is found to answer, will be more readily understood when it is remembered that the flocks of sheep in Australia are boiled down into tallow, their flesh being otherwise almost valueless, and that in South America vast herds of cattle are annually slaughtered for the sake of their hides alone.

A DISTINGUISHED EMIGRANT.—The expenses of emigrating the widow and orphans of the late Sir Richard Courtney, the celebrated Mangerton guide, have been paid by H. A. Herbert, Esq., M.P., and C. O. Hall, Esq., *Londonderry Chronicle*. The knighthood of Sir Richard is no fiction; the ceremony, says the *Limerick Chronicle*, was performed by the Marquis of Anglesea, when Viceroy, Marquis. Lady, whether the Marchioness or some other member of the family it is not known, ascended Mangerton, and while resting on the margin of the Punchbowl, admiring the glorious scenery around, through some accident fell into the deep lake, and would have been drowned, only for Courtney, who plunged into the water and saved the lady. This heroic conduct was rewarded with a £5 note and the honour of knighthood.

The immense traffic created between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States was performed by the following:—The steam-ship *Pacific*, Captain Sally, arrived at San Juan del Sud on September 20, with 200 passengers and 100,000 dols. in gold dust on freight, having left San Francisco on the 6th of September. The steam-ship *North America* left San Juan del Sud on the 20th ult., with 250 passengers, for San Francisco. The steam-ship *Gold Hunter* left San Juan del Sud on the 21st for San Francisco. The steam-ship *Monumental City* left on the 21st for Realejo, thence to Panama.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Oct. 23.

Our horizon looks as dark as ever; but the pleasure-loving Parisian has had so many narrow escapes since February, 1848, that he now quietly looks to Providence for a continuance of the same good fortune, and troubles himself no further about what may happen, or whatever may come—

Nec quicquid futuri curat.

The close of the Crystal Palace has sent us over many of the Parisian exhibitors; and, notwithstanding the clamour raised against the decision of the juries, the complaint is by no means general, at least among the French; on the contrary, some of the most eminent of them, whose names I could mention, frankly admit the fairness with which the juries exercised their most delicate and difficult task. How far their success in a commercial sense may have tended to create this conciliatory feeling, I cannot say; but no doubt it has had its due effect. The closing ceremony was hurried over; and it is intended, it is said, to remedy the "maimed rites" complained of, by a grand public banquet to the exhibitors, at which Louis Napoleon is to preside in person. It is intended to be a very splendid affair, and several orders of the Legion of Honour are to be presented to the successful *exposants* by the President of the Republic.

The overflow of rich foreigners to Paris has led to some new kinds of speculation; among others, a French lady of high rank—ruined, it is said (though it is not explained how), by the Revolution, having a splendid hotel, richly furnished, bethought herself of a plan to turn her noble residence to account. Her scheme—a strange one for a *marquise*, for she is no less—was to open a *table d'hôte* for her friends, and those whom they introduced. Being highly connected, the dinners and wines of the first order, and the charges accordingly, the affair went on most prosperously. Unfortunately, however, a little play began to be introduced after dinner, which, moderate at first, soon increased to a most extravagant degree, and immense sums nightly changed hands. At length, an English gentleman, recently arrived from the East (known to all the world in France), that M. Véron began life as an apothecary:—

Sir,—In consequence of the continued attacks I have experienced in your columns, I shall send you a formal challenge, as you publish, that your honour will not allow you to decline the combat. I will not fight you with rapier or pistols, the advantage on my side would be far too great: my weapons on this occasion shall be in your own way—two *pilules* one of them composed of prussic acid, each of us to swallow one. Your honour, both as a man and a *pharmacien*, will not, I am sure, allow you to refuse this satisfaction.

Your obedient servant,

To Monsieur—— LOLA MONTES, Countess de Lansfeld, &c.

Whether the sanguinary missive will have its effect in silencing the journalist, or whether the "affair" is to come off as proposed by the Amazonian Countess, is yet among the secrets of time.

The Neapolitan papers are rapturous in their praises of a new contralto, Mdlle. Borghi, who has just appeared at the Fondo in *La Cenerentola*, her execution of which they describe as unequalled in that city since the days of Pisaroni. Let us hope, if these accounts be true, that the lady will not, like so many of her class, ruin her voice by endeavouring to force it into an indifferent soprano. The same paper gives a long list of nuptial ceremonies in New York between members of the operatic corps now in the United States. Few of these turtles, however, are much known in Paris or London: Marini, the basso, is almost the only exception; his marriage is announced with Signora Rosa Maretzek, a young lady of eighteen. M. Marini is described as a widower; but the latter part of the paragraph is appended an ugly note in the *Pirata*, signifying, "that if the first wife of the celebrated basso has not very lately flown into the clouds, she is living, and in a state of exuberant health at the present moment in Naples." *Mishing mallecho*, Italian means mischief.

Marriages are, in the order of things, followed by deaths, in all well regulated newspapers; so I must next quote you not only the decease, but a terrible murder, of an *artiste*—both of which would be deplorable if they were true, but the story is entirely discredited in Paris. It is given in a letter from Venice, quoted by the *Trieste Gazette*, which states that—

On the morning of the 10th, while the tenor Fraschini was at breakfast, his brother *artiste*, Collini, the barytone, called on him; and, after shaking him by the hand and conversing with him for a short time in the most friendly manner, he suddenly drew a poignard and stabbed him to the heart. The assassin had a conveyance ready, and effected his escape. Fraschini leaves a wife and four children.

Notwithstanding the seriousness of this paragraph, it is set down as one of those tragic pleasantries with which the Italian papers not unfrequently regale their readers.

For a little comedy after tragedy, I may mention a rather amusing incident which occurred at the theatre at Nantes during the late oppressively hot weather. Several of the *gentlemen* in the gallery threw off their coats and vests in consequence of the heat; one, more sensitive to warmth than his fellows, proceeded to divest himself of the portion of his habiliments which, I believe, is considered indispensable in every part of Europe save the Highlands of Scotland. His neighbours, however, thought this a little *too cool*, and the interference of the police was required to enforce a more rigid attention to *convenance*. In fact, the prohibition as to dress insisted on by Mr. Lumley at Her Majesty's Theatre, would be quite out of place at Nantes.

We have had nothing new since my last, at the Italiens; the next opera is to be "Lucia," with Calzolari and Mdlle. Corbari. The task of both will be trying in the extreme; but now is the time of experiments, for the season cannot properly be said to commence in Paris before the middle, or even the close, of November. The first night at this theatre on Saturday, which is here, as in London, the fashionable night *par excellence*, presented a scene of splendour and elegance difficult to be surpassed. Among the crowd of notabilities present was Count Batthyany, who was an object of special interest and curiosity during the entire evening. Madame Barbieri-Nini improves upon further acquaintance; despite an evident decline of power, her admirable and true Italian style is thoroughly appreciated by the cultivated musicians, who, at all times, form the majority of the audience at the Salle Ventadour.

The *Censure* is already at work upon Halèvy's "Juif Errant," preparing, as you already know, at the Grand Opera. The last *tableau* was intended to represent the "Day of Judgment!" but the censorship at once prohibited the appearance of the Destroying Angel on the stage, lest the sublime description of the Scripture should be profaned. The presence of the angel will therefore be replaced by the sound of "the last dread trump" proclaiming the final hour of the world. Disclaiming all ultra-rigidity, the question really forces itself upon one—are such displays and such subjects properly permissible upon the boards of a theatre like the Opera?

The lately opened Opéra National already exhibits symptoms of early decay. At a recent visit to Boisselot's new opera, "Mosquita," I found but a "beggarly account of empty boxes," and a not much better attendance in any part of the theatre; and, if truth must be told, the execution of the opera merits no better patronage we have seldom heard, in Paris so bad. Felicien David's new work announced here, "Le Perle du Brésil," is well spoken of; but, if performed in a similar manner, success is impossible.

AUSTRIA.

According to intelligence from Vienna this week the chief features of the amended Constitution (if Constitution it may be called) are:—1st. An Imperial Senate to be formed, with legislative power, and comprising the members of the Imperial family, the Bishops of the Empire, and the higher nobility, whose seats are to be hereditary. 2nd. Local governments to be established in the various crown lands with extensive powers.

FRANCE.

The Ministerial crisis still continues. As usual on such occasions, various lists of the probable members of the new Cabinet have been published, but in well-informed circles they are regarded as incorrect; and as a day or two may remove all uncertainty in the matter, by the official publication of the names of the new Ministry, it would be useless to mention the names which have been already circulated in the gossiping circles of Paris. It may be stated, however, that Gen. St. Arnaud is regarded by all parties as likely to be the new Minister of War, and Gen. Bonaparte Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Billault has had several conferences with the President of the Republic; but that gentleman had been unable to construct a Cabinet.

The President is still busily engaged in composing his message to be delivered to the Legislative Assembly on its meeting after the recess. The document will, as usual, be very voluminous; and it is said, that whatever Ministry comes into office now will only be regarded as a "Pro-[illegible] holding its functions temporarily until the Assembly [illegible] the President's Message.

The [illegible] the discovery of the existence of secret societies in the departments of the Cher and Nievre, have caused those provinces to be proclaimed in a state of siege.

The question of the candidateship of the Prince de Joinville for the presidency of the Republic has been revived, and it is said that a deputation has this week returned to Paris from Claremont, with the Prince's consent to announce formally his resolve to offer himself as a candidate; that his address to the electors is ready, and that it will be shortly distributed at the first favourable opportunity.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 11th inst., state that Mr. Owens, the American Consul at Havanna, had been dismissed by the President of the Republic, who declared his defence of his conduct towards the Lopez invaders, when arrested, to be unsatisfactory.

A very destructive gale had swept over the coast of Nova Scotia, by which nearly one hundred fishing and other vessels were driven ashore or sunk, and upwards of three hundred lives lost.

The President has given orders to the naval stations to fire salutes and extend all military honours to Kossuth, at New York and other places. A grand dinner will be given him at the President's house.

By this arrival we have intelligence of the accidental burning of the American screw steam-ship *Lafayette*, Captain Stoddart, at Chagres, on the 11th ult. The *Lafayette* was a new ship, having only made one voyage between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

From California we have advices to the 6th of September, from which we learn that Lynch law was completely in the ascendant, the authorities being set at defiance by the Vigilance Committee, who, on their own responsibility alone, executed persons charged with crime, as shown by the following details reported in the local paper:—

"On the 23rd of August, in conformity with the sentence passed upon them by the law, Thompson, Robinson, and Hamilton were hanged in Sacramento for highway robbery. On the morning of the execution Robinson was reprieved by the Governor, Mr. Dougal, notwithstanding which the populace took the prisoner and executed him. On the Tuesday previous to the above (which took place on Friday), the Governor, with his aids, went in the middle of the night and rescued, without opposition, the two prisoners, Whittaker and M'Kenzie, who were placed in the custody of the Vigilance Committee. This caused a tremendous excitement; but, on account of the forbearance of the committee under the circumstances, order was restored, and everything was thought to be at rest, until Sunday morning, the 24th inst., when a portion of the members of the Vigilance Committee broke into the gaol, took the prisoners, drove them down in a carriage to the committee-rooms, and in seventeen minutes from the time the men were first taken from the gaol they were hanging in front of the committee-room in Battery-street, in the presence of 20,000 people, all of whom approved of the act."

The gold districts furnish satisfactory mining intelligence. One vein in Miraposa, work d by a steam machine, was realising from 600 dollars to 1500 dollars daily. A company of four men, working a quartz mine at Mount Ophir, were taking out on an average 500 dollars a fortnight; and the Carson Creek Mining Company were realising upwards of 5000 dollars per day.

Another large and destructive fire is reported. It took place at Marysville, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Upwards of eighty buildings had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at upwards of 50,000 dollars.

CANADA.

The intelligence from Canada is dated the 5th inst., and confirms the previous accounts of the ministerial crisis. Lord Elgin was endeavouring to form a Cabinet, but had not yet succeeded. He had sent for Mr. Morin, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to form a Cabinet. Mr. Archibald, an Imperial contractor, has addressed a letter to Lord Elgin, offering to complete the Great Western Railroad on the Canadian section of the line, if the amount formerly offered by the provinces [illegible] Nova Scotia, Lake Superior, New Brunswick, and 120,000 dollars a year from Canada. He also offers to construct the European and North American Railway on the conditions offered by New Brunswick, taking the risk of selling the balance of the shares.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have accounts this week from the Cape to the 12th September. They are not of a satisfactory character. The general harmony of events since the departure of the previous mail, on July 20, which is furnished by the Cape Town papers, presents a very gloomy aspect of affairs in the colony. At the former period Sir Harry Smith, the Commander-in-Chief, was engaged at King William's Town in sending out detachments of troops to traverse British Kaffraria in various directions; while within the country every frontier district was overrun by the enemy, who had swept off many thousands of cattle and sheep, had burnt numerous farm-houses, and had completely devastated some extensive tracts of country.

"[illegible] that time," says the *Cape Town Mail*, "the same system of operations [illegible] continued, with little variation. Small parties of Kaffirs have been passing to and fro in Kaffraria, occasionally crossing the boundary into the colony; while the depredations of the enemy have been carried on with as much activity and success as ever, in spite of the efforts of the colonists and some detachments of the troops to check them.

From other sources we learn that a serious engagement took place in the Fish River bush on the 1st of September, by which the British troops were defeated with considerable loss; and it is said that the whole of the frontier is in a state of alarming disaffection. The 2d Royals, which had been recently conveyed to the colony, had two men killed and five wounded.

In the Orange River sovereignty, the British Resident has made no movement since his reprisals by Moshesane, on the 20th of June. He has, however, published a "Government notice to the people," in which the people of Moshesh and Moliasane (the Basutos and Batanngs) are denounced as enemies, and the settlers in the sovereignty are summoned to enrol themselves for military service. The inhabitants have generally refused to obey the order, saying the they have no desire or motive for quarrelling with those chiefs. A public meeting of landowners and merchants has been held at Bloem Fontein, at which resolutions were passed severely censuring the conduct of the Resident towards those chiefs as unprovoked and unjust, and declaring that the chiefs, since these proceedings, have expressed their intention to join the enemy

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAN-OF-WAR SALUTES TO CONSULS.—The following circular has just been issued to the commanders of her Majesty's ships: "My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having been informed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, that by the regulations of the Netherlands Government for Dutch ships of war, they are to salute no Consuls except those of their own country, my Lords desire that, as Dutch ships of war are thus precluded from saluting British Consuls, British ships of war not to salute Dutch Consuls."

SOLDIERS' BEDS.—New straw and palliasses are ordered to be issued by the barrack-master in Ireland for the use of the troops, and to try the experiment of the straw lasting ninety days, instead of sixty days as formerly.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship *Sanghai*, en *route* for Calcutta and China, left Southampton on Wednesday morning, carrying out despatches from the Colonial Office, with which she is to call at the Cape of Good Hope.

It is not intended to make any further immediate addition to the forces now at the Cape or on their voyage to that colony.

The Board of Ordnance have authorised the inspector [illegible] to the use of hand-[illegible] power of Lindad

SYMPTOM, GORE HOUSE.—It is understood that M. Soyer has commenced legal proceedings against [illegible] the Chairman of the Metropolitan magistrates, in consequence of what, at their last meeting, fell from that gentleman respecting the establishment at Gore House.

The Rev. Dr. R. O'Reilly, Professor of Theology at Maynooth, has [illegible] his membership, and become a member of the "Society of Jesus" at Naples, having entered as a novice at one of the houses of that order in that city.

A fire brigade, which has been organised by the Dublin Commissioners of Police, has been inspected by the Lord Mayor and others, and found to be a most effective and well-provided body.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH AND DR. NEWMAN.

A correspondence of a very friendly character, and unprecedented for the conciliatory tone which it presents in communications of a controversial nature, has been published this week.

Dr. Newman writes to his old college friend, the Bishop of Norwich, for an explanation of the following statement made by his Lordship at a recent meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich; adding, that those statements of his Lordship "are as contrary to the teaching of the Catholic Church as they can be repugnant to your own (the Bishop's) views of Christian truth."

The Bishop's words are these:—

> My friends, I have heard—and I am sure all of you who have heard of it will share with me in the disgust as well as the pain with which we have heard of it—that there is a publication circulated through this land, the stronghold of Bible Christianity—a publication issuing from that Church against which we are protesting, and wards it, on the other hand, the stronghold of human authority—a publication issuing from one of the most learned of its members, a man who, by his zeal as a convert, and by his position and acceptance with that Church, speaks to the authority of the Church itself, and represents its doctrine and feelings—a publication, as I have heard with dismay, read, admired, circulated; which maintains that the legendary stories of those puerile miracles, which I believe until now few Protestants thought that the Roman Catholics themselves believed—that these legends *have a claim to belief equally* with that word of God which relates the miracles of our God, as recorded in the Gospel, and that *the authority of the one is the authority of the other—the credibility of the one based on a foundation no less sure than the credibility of the other.*

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH TO DR. NEWMAN

London, October 8.

My dear Newman,—As I have already replied to an inquiry, the same as that which you make, in a letter to the Rev. W. Cobb, Roman Catholic priest in Norwich, I enclose a copy of that letter

If I have misrepresented you, you will, I hope, believe me when I say that it has been from misunderstanding you. Permit me to add, that what has misled me is likely, you may be sure, to mislead others. I shall rejoice, therefore, at any public statement from you which may disabuse your readers of false impressions. When you are found to be maintaining (as you appear to do) that the miracles of the apostolic age were only the beginning of a like miraculous development to be manifested, and accredited through succeeding times, and professing your belief in the facts of the further miraculous development, in terms as solemn as those of a creed, it is very difficult to avoid the impression that the scriptural narratives are to be regarded as the beginning only of a series of fables, historic, partaking of their credulity and authority, although the one may be called Scripture and the other legend.

Time and circumstances have so long divided us, that I ought to apologise for the familiar mode in which I have addressed you; but your hand-writing has brought back on my mind other days, and some dear friends, who were then friends and associates of both of us, and I would still desire you to believe me, very truly yours,

S. NORWICH

The letter to Mr. Cobb, referred to, is appended, but its substance is contained in Dr. Newman's reply, which is as follows:—

DR. NEWMAN TO THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

Oratory, Birmingham, October 11.

My dear Lord,—I thank you for the kind tone of your letter, which it was very pleasant to me to find so like that of former times, and for the copy you enclose of your answer to Mr. Cobb.

Your Lordship's words, as reported in the Norwich paper, were to the effect that I believed the ecclesiastical miracles to have "a claim to belief *equally* with the Word of God which relates the miracles of our God, as recorded in the Gospels;" that I made "the authority of the one as the authority of the other," and "the credibility of the one as based on a foundation no less sure than the credibility of the other."

You explain this in a letter to Mr. Cobb thus:—"I did not say that Dr. Newman asserted for the miracles related in the Roman legends a credibility based upon the foundation of Divine revelation, no less than those of Scripture. What I said was, that he claimed for the miracles related in the legends, the authorship of which was human, *a claim of credibility as high* for the miracles and Divine revelations recorded in Scripture, the authorship of which was Divine."

Will you allow me to ask the meaning of your word "credibility?" for it seems to me a fallacy is involved in it. Archbishop Whately says that controversies are often verbal; I cannot help being quite sure that your Lordship's difficulty is of this nature.

When you speak of a miracle being *credible*, you must mean one of two things: either that it is "antecedently probable," or *vice versâ*—or that it is "furnished with sufficient evidence," or *provable*. In which of these senses do you use the word? If you describe me as saying that the ecclesiastical miracles come to us on the same *evidence* as those of Scripture, you attribute to me what I have never dreamed of asserting; if you understand me to say that the ecclesiastical miracles are on the same level of *antecedent probability* as those of Scripture, you do justice to my meaning, but I do not conceive it is one to raise "disgust."

I am not inventing a distinction for the occasion; it is found in Archbishop Whately's works; and I have pursued it at great length in my "University Sermons," and in my "Essay on Miracles," published in 1843, which has never been answered as far as I know, and a copy of which I shall beg to present to your Lordship.

First, let us suppose you to mean, by "credible," antecedent probable, or *likely* (*verisimile*), and you will then assume me of saying that the ecclesiastical miracles are as likely as those of Scripture. What is there objectionable, or even startling in such a statement, whether you agree with it or not? I certainly do think that the ecclesiastical miracles *are* as credible (in this sense) as the Scripture miracles—may, more so, because there are Scripture miracles of a character that breaks (as it were) the rule. The miracles of Scripture begin a new law; they innovate on an established order. There is less to surprise in a second miracle than in a first. I do not see how it can be denied that miracles, as coming *after* Scripture miracles, have not to bear the brunt of that antecedent improbability which attaches, as Hume objects, to the idea of a violation of nature. Ecclesiastical miracles are *probable*, because Scripture miracles are *true*. This is all I have said, or implied, in the two passages you have quoted from me, as evident from both text and context.

As to the former of the two, I there say, that if Protestants are surprised at my finding no *difficulty* in believing ecclesiastical miracles, I have a right to ask them why they have no difficulty in believing the Incarnation. Protestants find a difficulty in even listening to evidence adduced for ecclesiastical miracles. I have none. Why? Because the antecedent fact of God's Scripture miracles has taken away whatever *primâ facie* unlikelihood attached to them as a violation of the laws of nature. My whole lecture is on the one idea of "Assumed Principles," antecedent judgments or theories; it has nothing to do with proof or evidence. And so of the second passage. I have but said that Protestants "have no *difficulty* at all about Scripture miracles, which are quite as difficult to receive as any miracles recorded in the history of the saints." Now, I suppose I cannot conceive a thoughtful person denying that the history of the ark at the Deluge is as difficult to reason as a saint floating in his cloak. As to the third passage you quote at length, about "a revelation through nature," and "the Christian system," and the "legendary statements," I know nothing about it. I cannot even guess of what words of mine it is the distortion. Tell me the when and where, and I will tell you what I really made use of. The sentences in question come from my recent lectures, all I can say is, that what I spoke, I read from a printed copy, and what I printed I published, and what is not in the printed volume I did not say.

But now for the second sense of the word "credible." Do you understand me to say that the ecclesiastical miracles come to us on as good *proof* or *grounds* as those of Scripture? If so, I answer distinctly, I have said no such thing anywhere. The Scriptural miracles are credible, *i. e.* provable, on grounds peculiar to themselves, on the authority of God's word. Observe my expressions: I think it "*impossible to withstand evidence* which is brought for the Ascension of the blood of St. Januarius." Should it be asked me why I think the resurrection of Lazarus? should I say, "I think it impossible to *withstand the evidence* for his resurrection?" I cannot tell how Protestants would speak, but a Catholic would say, "I believe it with a certainty beyond all other certainty, *for* God has spoken." Moreover, I believe with a like certainty every one of the Scripture miracles, not only that apostles and prophets "in their lifetime have *before* raised the dead to life," &c., but that Elias did the like, that Peter did that, just as related, and so all through the whole catalogue of their miracles. On the other hand, ecclesiastical miracles may be believed, one more than another, and more or less by different persons. This I have expressed in words which refer to the passage from which you quote, for, after the saying of one, "I think it *impossible to withstand the evidence* for" it, I say of another extraordinary fact no more than, "I see no *reason to doubt* it," and of a third, "I *did not see why it may not*" be; whereas, whatever God has said is to be believed absolutely and by all. This applies to the account of the ark; I believe it, though more difficult to the reason, with a firmness quite different from that with which I believed the facts of the sea and the Jordan, not a firmness based upon man's word, on which rest the miracles of ecclesiastical history.

So very clear is this distinction between verisimilitude and evidence, and so very clear (as I consider) is my own line of argument based on it, that I should really, for my own satisfaction, like your Lordship's assurance that you had carefully read, not merely dipped into, my lecture, before you delivered your speech. Certain it is, that most people, though they are not the first parents of a person of your dispassionate and candid mind, judge of my meaning by bits of [illegible] sentences, mine or not mine, inserted in letters in the newspapers

Under these circumstances, I entertain the most lively confidence that your Lordship will find yourself able to re-consider the word "disgust," as unsuitable to be applied to statements which, if you do not approve, at least you cannot very readily refute.

With very kind feeling personally to your Lordship, very truly yours,

JOHN H. NEWMAN, Congr. Orat.

No. 5.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH TO DR. NEWMAN.

Norwich, October 17.

My dear Newman,—One of the secretaries of the Bible Society has asked my permission to reprint what I said as chairman of the meeting at Norwich. I will most readily avail myself of this reprint to withdraw the expression "disgust," as it appears to be offensive. I will also, as due to you, have a note appended, referring to the passages in your writings to which my observations were more particularly directed, and stating that you disavow the construction which I put on them.

At the same time, I am unable still to come to any other conclusion than that of the dangerous tendency which I have represented them to have. If you mention (as you distinctly do) not only the *antecedent probability* (*credibility* in that sense) of the legendary miracles, but your firm belief in certain of them, specifically stated, as *facts proved*, and if you further contend that these miracles are only a continuation of those recorded in Scripture, the impression appears to be inevitable, that the legendary channel through which God must have appointed them to be attested and preserved has a purpose and authority the same with Scripture. What I should fear is, not indeed that the generality of your readers will exalt legends into Scripture, but that, seeing grounds for discrediting the legends, they will look on all narratives of miracles, scriptural and legendary, on alike doubtful, and more than doubtful. In short, your view, as I see it, tends to a scepticism and infidelity of which I am sorry to say I am not a disciple.

The report of your speech at Birmingham I read in the *Times*, but the quotation from which I sent to Mr. Cobb I took from a letter in the *Spectator* of September 27, the writer's quotation, according to my impression of your speech as reported, containing words to that effect.

The kind present which you propose for me will, I assure you, be valued, if for no more, as a token that we are still friends, notwithstanding a wide severance in matters of faith, and that we may still believe all things, and hope all things, for one another.—My dear Newman, yours truly,

S. NORWICH.

This correspondence closes with the expression of Mr. Newman's gratitude for his Lordship's friendly compliance with his request.

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of Roman Catholics held in Dublin on Friday week, and presided over by Lord Gormanstown, the objects and rules of this body, which has been called into existence by the enactment of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of last session, were published.

Messrs. Reynolds, M.P., Keogh, M.P., and Sadlier, M.P., acted as honorary secretaries on the occasion. Among the gentlemen on the platform were the Hon. Edward Charles, and Thomas Preston; Messrs. M. J. Blake, M.P., Nicholson Calbeck, M.P., and the following Bishops: the Most Rev. Dr. Mac Hale, the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, the Right Rev. Dr. Derry, and the Right Rev. Dr. M'Nally.

According to the rules, the association shall consist exclusively of Roman Catholics. Its objects are as follow:—

1. Its first object shall be to procure, by every legal and constitutional means, the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act, and of every other statute imposing any disabilities or civil disability on the Catholics of the British empire; and to prevent the passing of any future enactments affecting the spiritual or civil rights of Catholics, or any partial legislative interference with their rights without their approval.

2. It will endeavour to procure the repeal of all laws which now obstruct and endanger the continuance of Catholic endowments and charities.

3. It will assert on the strict allegiance to the Throne, and the maintenance of peace and good-will amongst all her Majesty's subjects.

4. It will aid in the protection of the poor from the insidious efforts of all those who assail their religious faith by a system of intimidation and pecuniary proselytism.

5. It will endeavour to secure to the inmates of workhouses, gaols, and all other public institutions, Christian treatment, and principally to guard their faith and morals against proselytism and corruption.

6. It will assist in affording to all classes the means of obtaining a sound Catholic education.

7. It will endeavour to secure the free exercise of their religion, and the means to observe its practices, to the Catholic soldiers wheresoever employed, at home or abroad.

8. It will struggle to secure the appointment of Catholic chaplains in all vessels engaged in her Majesty's service, in which Catholics are employed, as also in convict ships, and to make provision for the religious education of the children in all Catholic soldiers and sailors on Catholic principles, and under Catholic control.

9. It will promote the publication and distribution of religious books approved of by the prelates, amongst the poorer class of Catholics in the British empire.

10. It will vindicate through the medium of the public press, and otherwise, Catholic doctrines and principles.

11. It will contribute to the intellectual and moral training of the people, and to the improvement of their social condition.

12. It will assist Catholic institutions, protect Catholic endowments, especially those established for educational and charitable objects, and upon all occasions promote the removal and alleviation of the prevailing social misfortunes of the people.

13. It will inculcate a strict and religious obligation of selecting, as representatives of the people, men whose known integrity and talents best fit them to support in the Imperial Parliament our religious rights, to remove the many grievances under which the Catholics of the United Kingdom still continue to labour, and to carry out the objects of this association.

14. It will not desist from its labours until it has succeeded in relieving the Catholic inhabitants of Ireland from the intolerable burden of sustaining an ecclesiastical establishment from which they not only derive no benefit, but the funds and ample resources of which are expended in persevering efforts to subvert the faith and overthrow the religion of the country.

THE COUNTY COURTS—THE BAR AND ATTORNEYS.

On Monday evening, at a meeting which was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of [illegible] acting some arrangement between barristers and attorneys, with reference to the transaction of business in the County Courts, the following resolution was proposed:—

That a requisition to the council of the Law Institute be drawn up and signed by members of the profession, requesting the council to take the necessary steps for promoting a proper understanding between the two branches of the profession, on the subject of county court advocacy, and for that purpose to call a general meeting of the profession at large at an early [illegible].

It was suggested, as an amendment to the resolution, that the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association should be requested to bring the matter before the Law Institution. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Clarke, an attorney, who presided, thus alluded to the county court judges:—

"They had a new class of judges in the county courts. [illegible] were very indifferent, and some were very good, but they were [illegible] powers such as had never before been known on the judicial bench [illegible] try since the days of William Rufus. The persons throughout the country were brought before them with prisoners from the county gaols; and the case was a far stronger one than that of the abolition of arrest on mesne process, which had formerly given rise to so great an outcry. He had seen many instances in which the power given to the county court judges had been exercised in the most wanton manner. (Hear, hear.) He had seen a man sent to custody until the rising of the court, because in a long room he had put on his hat before crossing it, and because, as the judge said, he had stroggled [illegible] shoulders in doing so. He had himself on one occasion pleaded a set-off before a county court judge in the country; but the judge told him, that, as the case was under 20*l.*, he could not on any account allow him to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The French and American *troupe* of equestrians will close their performances at Drury Lane Theatre this evening. Their success is understood to have been almost unvarying; and it has been merited throughout, for every evening's entertainment has been of first-rate execution. The proprietors of the enterprise, Messrs. Risley and M'Collum, may therefore be congratulated upon having achieved such a run of good fortune as very rarely has fallen to the lot of Old Drury, an arena remarkable for the number of its shortcomings. We shall not be expected to enumerate the attractions of each night, but cannot pass over Mr. Thomas M'Collum, the chief of the *troupe*, a judicious director, and a most accomplished equestrian. Mdlle Caroline was a truly graceful star, and Mdlle Rousseau a young and beautiful impersonation of a Sicilian flower girl.

The feats of strength and posture-making were also excellent. Signor Enrico tossed up heavy balls and caught them upon his muscles with impunity; M. Vildrini's contortions were alike characterised by their intricacy and ease; the Brothers Elliott kicked the world about successfully; and a company of Chinese bell-ringers lent their strange but cheerful music in accompaniment to this national *fête*.

We have reserved for mention the feats of Mr. Eaton Stone, "the bare-backed rider," for the purpose of illustrating the capture of the noble horse which he rode. This fine animal was taken with the lasso at the age of two years, on the pampas of Texas, in the regions of the wild Camanchs Indians. He was brought into the circle when two years and a half old; and it required five years domestication and tuition to enable him to perform with his rider, Mr. Eaton Stone, the acts which have been nightly applauded to the echo of the Drury-lane roof. It was a strange transition from the boundless wilds of nature, and her beautiful atmospheric effects, to the garish glitter of a gas-lit theatre. The capture, too, was a scene of bold adventure, which our Artist has taken great pains to picture.

It is well known among travellers who visit the wilds of Mexico, on the borders of Texas, that these untamed horses are first secured by the lasso. Their legs are then drawn together by a braided cord formed from hides. A rough saddle, formed of buffalo horns and green hide, is next placed on the back of the horse, when one of the most daring Indians mounts, horse and rider are then set loose, to wander through the wide prairie, urged with yells and shouts, and other means of goading, by the remaining party engaged in the capture. The wild horse in the accompanying Illustration never had on either harness or collar: his hair, like all others from the same place, is long and coarse. These prairie horses frequently run from 36 to 50 miles when pursued, and never any other pace except a gallop. They are often taken in quicksand beds, on the borders of watering-places, where they resort in "By-time," or what would be called in England extreme summer heat. When captured on the river banks, the Indians form a half-circle, which by them is termed "Co-Ge-Far," or Half-Moon; and thus they drive the horses through the water, when they make a few swings, partly sink into the sand, and are thus easily secured.

The horses feed entirely on grass as they wander on the prairie, seldom encountering snow or ice for a period of eight years, for the purpose of capturing horses.

We now take leave of the equestrians, and hope that in future arenas their interesting performances may be as liberally appreciated as they have been at Drury-lane in the Great Exhibition season of 1851.

MR. EATON STONE'S CAPTURE OF THE WILD HORSE OF THE PRAIRIE.

PART OF MOSLEY-STREET MANCHESTER.—(See Page 518.)

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, AT WORSLEY HALL.

PRESENTATION OF THE WORSLEY ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY

This very interesting ceremonial took place on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., just previously to the departure of her Majesty from Worsley Hall. The children educated upon the Earl of Ellesmere's estate, about 1400 in number, belonging to the districts of Worsley, Walkden, and Ellenbrook, mustered in the park at an early hour, headed by their respective clergy and teachers, and at ten o'clock took up a station upon the rising lawn in front of the Hall. There were fourteen rows of about one hundred children in each, with their little flags and bannerets floating over their heads, and attended by a juvenile band, whose performance of the National Anthem, and other favourite airs, was most effective. In the rear, the mothers of the children were admitted on to the grass slopes; and above them, on the upper slopes, were the neighbouring clergy, with their wives an dother privileged spectators. A troop of the Duke of Lancaster's Yeomanry Cavalry was drawn up beneath the slopes, and the weather being remarkably fine, the *ensemble* was exceedingly brilliant and interesting. At a few minutes after ten o'clock her Majesty appeared in the porch of the Hall, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred. Among the group surrounding her Majesty were the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, the Earl and

EXTERIOR OF THE MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE

Countess of Wilton, the Ladies Alice and Blanche Egerton, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Earl Grey, &c. As soon as the Queen appeared at the entrance, the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, incumbent of Worsley, advanced and handed to her Majesty the address, a copy of which we gave last week. The Queen received the document very graciously, and was pleased to remark to Mr. Beechey, "It is very delightful to see so many scholars together on this occasion."

The clergy then retired, and the children sang the National Anthem exceedingly well; after which, in the midst of the most intense three hearty cheers from the scholars and visitors, the Queen re-entered the mansion.

(Owing to the neglect of a local artist, we are unable to Illustrate the recent Royal Visit to Lancaster.)

MOSLEY-STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE extensive and lofty warehouses which form the distinguishing characteristics of the principal streets in Manchester present a marked and curious contrast to the buildings of the other towns through which her Majesty passed, in her progress through Lancashire—more especially to those of Salford. In no part of Manchester are there more noble warehouses crowded together than in Mosley-street, many of them being newly built; and it was remarked, as the Royal *cortege* passed along this street, that the attention of her Majesty and the members of her suite was frequently directed upon one or other of these warehouses, which appeared to excite their astonishment by its altitude and linear extent. Mosley-street is probably the longest, though by no means the widest, in Manchester; it being 565 yards long, and 48 feet wide. Generally speaking, from the number of warehouses crowding one upon another, Mosley-street has a dull and heavy appearance; but, upon the occasion of the Royal Visit, the numerous temporary stages and balconies, filled with the beauty of Manchester and its neighbourhood, and the various flags and other decorations with which it was adorned, literally covered from end to end, combined with the cheerfulness imparted to the scene by the bright sunshine with which it was illumed, and the happy faces crowding the causeways, rendered it peculiarly gay and attractive. Amongst the principal warehouses in Mosley-street are those of Messrs. Westhead, Wilkinson, and Davis, Sampson and Young, Schofield and Co., Bradshaw, Hammond and Co., Travis and Brother, Bayley and Craven, Dagleish and Co., Walker and Co., Edmund Potter, Besby and Co., Craven and Harrop, Thos. Hoyle and Co., Swanwick and Co., Daniel Grant, J. Jackson, &c. The Manchester and Salford Bank, the Royal Institution, and the Union Club are also situated in Mosley-street. The View which our Artist has selected will convey a good idea to our readers of the extent of the Manchester warehouses and the style of building adopted in those of recent date.

MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.

THE handsome edifice shown in the accompanying Illustration will contain the first Free *Lending* Library—at least, on any large scale—which has been established in this country. Although intended more especially for the intellectual improvement and recreation of the working classes in the densely-populated district which surrounds it, the new institution is founded on so wide a basis that it is likely to become not only the principal public library of Manchester, but the type or pattern of a series of institutions in all the great towns of the kingdom.

The "Manchester Free Library" owes its foundation to the energetic exertions of the present Mayor, Sir John Potter, who, in the autumn of last year, started a subscription amongst his personal friends, which, in a very short time, amounted to nearly £5000. The overseers of Manchester liberally contributed an additional sum of £2000 from a fund at their disposal. Early in January last, the Mayor convened a public meeting, at which the Bishop of Manchester, the Dean, and several others of the clergy, and several dissenting ministers of different denominations, together with the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Commercial Association, and many other influential members of the community, were present. At this meeting a committee was elected to co-operate with the Mayor in extending the subscription, and in taking useful measures for the speedy establishment of the proposed institution. The subscription now amounts to above £9100, and is still in progress. In this sum are included various contributions from workpeople in factories and workshops, amounting, in the aggregate, to about £370

The building was originally erected by the Chartists of Manchester, and known as the Hall of Science, in Camp-field, near Deansgate.

Its present appropriation was suggested by Dr. Watts. From first to last, the building cost the Chartists little less than £6000; and by the liberality of Sir Oswald Mosley, who has given up his interest in the freehold, valued at upwards of £1200, the Mayor of Manchester was enabled to effect the entire purchase, including costs of transfer, for the £2147. In order thoroughly to adapt the building to its new purposes, it has been found necessary to expend upwards of £1000 in repairs, alterations, and improvements, independently of the sum which will be required to defray the cost of fittings and furniture, and of the needful apparatus for lighting and warming the building.

Sir John Potter's scheme for the new institution provided from the outset for the formation of two separate libraries—the one a library of reference, to be permanently and distinctively retained for the use of readers only; and students within the building; the other a circulating or lending library, freely available to all persons under such regulations as the committee might thereafter frame for its government; and this twofold character of the proposed Library has met with universal approval. One Library will contain the costliest and most voluminous works in the various departments of literature and science, together with encyclopædias, atlases, long sets of periodicals, and such other books as are usually denominated "works of reference;" the other will comprise the rudimentary and compendious treatises on science, the popular miscellanies, and "standard libraries," together, perhaps, with some reasonable supply of the sounder and healthier portion of the fiction and "light literature" of the day.

The rules and regulations which are to govern the use of the Manchester Free Library in each of its departments are not yet matured, and there is scarcely room to hope that either department can be opened to the public much before the close of the present year. But it may not be altogether without interest for our readers to know that 14,500 volumes have already been purchased at a cost of £2300, or, on the average, at something less than 3s. 6d. per volume. They inclose—as, indeed, might be implied from what we have said already—the best editions of our principal standard authors; together with a large collection of works on British history and biography, in all their departments; on political economy, finance, trade, and other cognate subjects; and on the various branches of mathematical and mechanical philosophy, engineering, and the arts. In natural history the purchases are still very incomplete (as may be said, though in less degree, of many other departments); but they include the best editions of such works as Sowerby's "English Botany," and Curtis's "Flora Londinensis," the "Botanical Magazine," the "Botanical Register," "Geological Transactions" the best works of London, Donovan, Lardley, Shaw, Richardson, Swainson, Kirby, Spence, Kirby, and Wood; Jenyns's "Manual of British Vertebrate Animals;" and the "Illustrations of British Entomology," with those of Haworth, Stephens, and Curtis. The Library is also rich in the best works on Travels and Voyages, including a large collection of the best and most recent narratives.

With respect to the greater English authors, not only the best critical editions, but some costly and rare editions have been purchased. For instance, of Shakspeare, the second and fourth folios, and the first, it is hoped, the much rarer third will shortly be added. Of Milton, the first editions both of "Paradise Lost" and of the minor poems; of Chaucer, the black letter folio of 1561; of Sir Thomas More, the black letter folio of 1557; and of De Foe, a remarkable series of original editions, in 45 vols., may also be mentioned.

For the use of the students of British history, there have also been procured a complete set of the Journals of the House of Commons, in 113 vols. folio, and a set of the *London Gazette*, from the commencement, in 1665, down to the beginning of the present century.

Foreign literature has been necessarily deferred to a future day. The indispensable "Biographie Universelle" has, however, been purchased, together with the splendid works of M. Silvestre, on "Universal Paleography," and the best French works on chemistry.

In addition to the 14,300 volumes which have thus been purchased, nearly two volumes, including many very valuable works of great value, have been presented, so that the Library already possesses nearly 17,000 vols.

The thorough going into the matter detail, we have said enough to show that the Mayor of Manchester, and those who have co-operated with him in his most praiseworthy undertaking, have laid broad and deep the foundations of an institution which will, we trust, be worthily continued in a like spirit by those who shall succeed to the management when it shall have been permanently transferred to the community for whose benefit it has been established.

The importance of the experiment now to be tried in Manchester can scarcely be taken, or over estimated. The establishment of a well-furnished library, freely open to persons of every rank, and secured against those uncertainties of maintenance which have always been attendant upon institutions supported by fluctuating subscriptions, is, or itself, no small boon. But the addition to this of a large and well-chosen collection of books to be freely lent, under proper regulations, to every person of good character who may seek them, is an object of [illegible] moment [illegible]

In conclusion, we cannot but record the establishment of the Manchester Free Library as a [illegible] epoch in the educational history of the country. We trust that other towns are preparing to follow the example [illegible] through the energy and public spirit of its [illegible] and heartily do we wish that all such [illegible] an abundant success.

[illegible] and distinguished, both inside and outside the [illegible] Committee [illegible] Chairman of the general committee of the Library, accompanied by Mr. James Crossley, chairman of the book sub-committee; Mr. John Leigh, one of the honorary secretaries of the Library; and Messrs. A. Ireland and J. Harland, proceeded to examine the building, and much satisfaction was expressed with the admirable room which had been formed in the roof, which is [illegible] The Committee [illegible] diligence to complete the work, which has been now nearly two months delayed beyond the original term of the contract

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 26.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Hogarth died, 1764.
MONDAY, 27.—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.
TUESDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Morland died, 1804.
THURSDAY, 30.—The Great Armoury in the Tower burnt, 1841.
FRIDAY, 31.—Allhallow Eve.
SATURDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints. Sir Matthew Hale born, 1609.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1851

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 46	3 9	3 32	3 53	4 10	4 30	4 50	5 12	5 33	5 56	6 21	6 47	7 17	7 53

ILLUSTRATED CYCLOPÆDIA of the GREAT EXHIBITION.—THE FIRST PART of the CRYSTAL PALACE and its CONTENTS will be published with the Magazines for NOVEMBER, price 6d., in a handsome cover. It will comprise 80 pages, 60 pages, and be embellished by 80 Engravings, consisting of Views in the Interior of the Crystal Palace and various subjects in the following departments: the Indian and Canadian Departments—the Zoological Department—Sutton Machinery—the Naval Department—Glass Manufactures—the Fine Arts, Sculpture, &c. When finished, this will form a complete record of the Great Exhibition and of the state of industry and the arts in 1851. Published in Weekly Numbers, 1d.; and Monthly Parts, 6d.—W. S. CLARK, IV, Warwick-lane; and all Booksellers

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CLOSE of the EQUESTRIAN SEASON.—Mr. THOMAS M'COLLUM, Manager and Director of the great AMERICAN and FRENCH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY, at the finish of a most successful season, avails himself of the present opportunity, previous to his departure for Dublin, to return thanks, through the public press, on behalf of himself and the distinguished artistes he has had the honour to submit for the approval of a British public. The cheering plaudits bestowed on their individual exertions will be ever gratefully remembered; and about a they, at some future period, have the high gratification of again appearing in this vast metropolis, they hope, by renewed efforts, a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the [illegible] N.B. The American and French Company will make their first appearance at the [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Positively the LAST SIX NIGHTS of MAZEPPA, owing to the production of a New Grand Spectacle, from the pen of E. Fitzball, Esq., founded on the celebrated drama of "Pizarro." On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, and following Evenings, the Grand Drama of M ZEPPA, or the WILD HORSE of TARTARY. Fourth week of the astounding performances of the ITALIAN BROTHERS. After which, Batty's Grand Scenes of the Arena, uniting the talents of the Company, British and Foreign. The whole concluding with a laughable Farce. Tickets may be had, and places secured, at the Box-office, from Eleven till Four daily. Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM.—On MONDAY, OCT 27th, Mrs T. C. FOSTER will deliver a LECTURE, descriptive of a CENTURY of FEMALE COSTUME, from the HOOP to the BLOOMER, illustrated by Paintings, life size. At the latter part of the Lecture Mrs Foster will wear an elegant modification of the Bloomer Commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 1s each, Rooms 1 & 2, [illegible]

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. John Parry will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27th, at Leamington; on Tuesday, 28th, at Evesham; on Thursday, 30th, at Southampton; on Friday, 31st, at Basingstoke; and on Thursday, 13th November, at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich.

THE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, formed for the performance of Works of the highest order of ORCHESTRAL MUSIC, with special reference to new, untried, and comparatively unknown compositions. Season 1851-52. Council: Messrs. Henry Blagrove, Lucas, Cooper, Hill, Pettit, Reed, and Alfred Nicholson. The FIRST SERIES of CONCERTS will be given at Mr. MARTIN'S HALL, on Eight alternate Monday Evenings, commencing NOVEMBER 24th: Subscription for the Series, £2 2s; Stalls, £3 3s. Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. ADDISON and HOLLIER'S, 210, Regent-street. All the concerts to be conducted, and rehearsed throughout by Mr. Seymour.

MR. CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES every Evening, from Eight to Twelve. Admission 1s. per quarter. At Spindel now Real Rooms, with all the arrangements complete. Musical Director, Mr. J. Bradley, of the Royal Italian Opera. Refreshments of the best description. Wines of their own importation, totally unconnected with the routine of the Ball Room, to unite with grace and freedom, and taste and elegance. Open from Eight to Twelve. Tickets for £1 1s.—Leam-st., Soho.

SKETCHES and DRAWINGS, at the Gallery of the Old Water Colour Society, 5, Pall Mall East, comprising numerous recent and important works, before specimens by Turner, R.A.; Mulready, R.A.; Roberts, R.A.; Stanfield, R.A.; Webster, R.A.; Landseer, R.A.; Eastlake, R.A.; Leslie, R.A.; Cattermole, Uwins, Lewis, Goodall, Frith, A.R.A.; Ward, A.R.A.; Egg, A.R.A.; Hunt, Leitch, Topham, Tennant, Pyne, Hagg, Armitage, Duncan, Cope, Otto Goetze, Gastineau, Goodall, E. Richardson, Prout, &c. OPEN from Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. SAMUEL RAYMENT, Sec.

GOLD from CALIFORNIA.—Exhibiting Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the Grand Moving DIORAMA of the OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, with fine Specimens of Steam and Mountain Scenery, painted by the celebrated Artists of the great Panorama Company, and exhibited through 4500 miles of country, passing the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Mountains and Golden Gate—affording a Panoramic View of the Pacific Slope. Stalls, 3s.

HOLY LAND and NILE.—The Original Great DIORAMA of the Holy Land—EGYPTIAN-HALL, Piccadilly—showing the Streets of Jerusalem, painted from Drawings and Daguerreotypes taken on the spot. Daily at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s; the Grand Stalls, 3s; Private Boxes, 21s and 31s 6d. Also, with additional Tableaux of the Streets and Customs of Cairo. Daily at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, showing Southampton Docks, Lisbon, the Tagus, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent mausoleum, the "Taj Mehal." The reception by moonlight, the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior (lamps lately presented by the CRYSTAL PALACE to MOTEE GARDENS,) is exhibited daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock—Admission 1s and 2s 6d., and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation

PRINCE of WALES'S BAZAAR, or the CRYSTAL PALACE of REGENT-STREET, 307 to 309, and COSMORAMA. This beautiful BAZAAR, fitted up in a style of decoration never before attempted in this country, and filled with an endless variety, together with a selected AVIARY of Native and Foreign Birds, and also a fine GALLERY of PAINTINGS for SALE, by the old and modern masters. Admission free.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The URAN UTANG, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY, together with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by the Pacha of Egypt. Admission 1s.—on Mondays, 6d.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Machinery in Motion, Every Day. Exhibition of Iron and Steel in the Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and by Dr. Bachhoffner on Steel. The Inventor of the Diving Bell, and the magnificent mansion, the "Taj Mehal." The recently discovered Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving Bell. Model Locomotive, Electric Telegraph, Photography, Opening of the Thames Tunnel, &c., exemplifying objects upwards of 100,000 times their natural size. The great economy of cooking by Gas. Lectures by Professor Ryan, Dr. Bachhoffner, Dr. Hay, Dr. Bachhoffner, Rev. J. Cumming, Mr. Chatterton, Rev. with Vocal Illustrations. A Series of splendid Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving Bell. Lectures, Morning and Evening, Half-price. Open daily from Eleven till Five, and every evening from Seven till Half past Ten

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C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary

THE LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, Bedford-square.—The regular [illegible] ANNS, and the [illegible] the following subjects:
The following Professors:—
Biblical Literature—Rev. F. D. Maurice, Master of the Grammar School, Dulwich College.
Hebrew [illegible] Rev. Isaac Baio, M.A, formerly Lecturer on Moral Philosophy at Marischal [illegible]
[illegible] Langton Sanford, A.M. of Lincoln's Inn.
[illegible] Rev Wm Cook, A.M. of Trin. Coll. Camb.
Natural History—R E Grant, M.D, Professor of Comparative Anatomy in University College, London.
Mechanical Philosophy—Rev W Cook, A.M.
Chemistry—E. H. Hart, Edward Solly, F.R.S, F.S.A, F.G.S. Professor of Chemistry to the Horticultural Society, and Lecturer on Chemistry at Addiscombe College.
Physical and [illegible] Alexander Bain, A.M.
[illegible] B G Johns
[illegible]
[illegible] Hohnbaum, Ph D, Professor of German in University College, London
French Language and Literature—M Adolphe Rayon
Italian Language and Literature—Signor Ignazio Valetta.
Elocution—[illegible] Smart, Esq
Vocal Music—Professor Hullah, of King's College, London.
Dancing—W. Ashworth Barnett, Esq. Drawing—F S Cary, Esq.
The Fees are Four Guineas per Half-year for every Class the pupil attends in the week; and Three Guineas for every Class that attends once; but the Secretary to be taken in every Class for a single term
For a detailed prospectus apply at the College, 47, Bedford-square.

GRATIS
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WILL APPEAR
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WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

GRAND PANORAMA
OF THE
GREAT EXHIBITION.
In order to perpetuate a complete and comprehensive view of the Great Industrial Exhibition, as presented within the Crystal Palace, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are preparing a series of Panoramic Views, based upon Photographic Sketches by Claudet, which they intend publishing.
These VIEWS, extending to a length of nearly eighty feet, comprehend, with a reality impossible to be surpassed, every object in the whole range of the Exhibition—every Department, and each particular object in the main avenues, being successively embodied in the precise order in which they stood. This series of Views will therefore constitute a pictorial reminiscence of the more striking features of this Great Industrial Gathering, at once vividly truthful, and of inherent and lasting interest.
Further particulars of the time and mode of publication will be duly announced.

THE NATIONAL MUSIC
OF
ENGLAND,
THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.; THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR HENRY R. BISHOP, Kt.,
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED BY THE FIRST ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have the honour to announce to their readers and the public that they have entered into engagements with
SIR HENRY R. BISHOP, Kt.,
a gentleman whose name, in connexion with the Music of England, is of itself sufficient to stamp with approval any composition to which it is attached: and with
CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.,
whose popularity as a poet is justified by some of the most beautiful lyrical compositions of our day, to publish, in connexion with that Journal, a SERIES of
ANCIENT AND POPULAR MELODIES OF ENGLAND,
copiously illustrated in the finest style of Wood-Engraving by the most celebrated Artists, and at a price which shall place these effusions within the reach of the humblest purchaser. It has often been alleged that the English have no national music—a reproach which the forthcoming work will show to be entirely unfounded. Many of the ancient melodies which delighted our forefathers have fallen into neglect as songs, on account sometimes of the grossness, indelicacy, or nothingness of the words with which they are associated; at others, of the vulgarity of their tone or the obsoleteness of their allusions. Good music is of all time; but it has been the misfortune of English music, in too many instances, to have been married—not to immortal—but to immoral verse. For this reason it has been banished, except in an instrumental form, from the company of the educated and refined of both sexes. It will be the object of the proprietors and editors of the forthcoming series to remove this objection, and to perform, for English music, what Burns and his coadjutors performed, to some extent, for the music of Scotland, and what the poetic genius of Thomas Moore, aided by the musical taste of Sir John Stevenson, performed so thoroughly for the music of Ireland. The music of England is as rich and varied as either, but has hitherto wanted the pen and the musician to restore it to the place which it ought to hold in the affections of the people. The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in selecting Sir Henry Bishop and Mr. Mackay to perform this task, believe not only that they have made a good, but the very best possible selection, and that their forthcoming series, while it will be a marvel of beauty and of cheapness, will recommend itself to all lovers of poetry and music as a national work
Further particulars of the time and mode of publication will be duly announced.
198, Strand, Oct. 16th, 1851.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK
Rhymes and the Nurse—A Year's Posies—Poetry of Flowers—Coal—Portfolio—Look in Thy Heart—Patent Jurors Vol. II.—Power's Second Address—Lardner's Works—History of the English Railway, 2 vols—Music—Four Polka.—Welcome to Kossuth.—The Emigrant's Child.—The Harp Song.—My Dream.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1851.

THE gallant Kossuth has at length landed on the hospitable shores of England, and has received from the people of Southampton and from a host of friends and admirers assembled in anxious expectation of his coming, the first of what is certain to be a series of popular ovations. There is a class of politicians in this, as there is in every other country, whose sympathies are never on the side of the vanquished, and who always consider him who is unsuccessful in any enterprise, however noble in itself, as of necessity an unworthy person—not to be patronised by their respectability. There is another class of persons, who, with equal injustice, applaud every man who has stood in opposition to constituted authority, no matter whether the resistance were right or wrong. At the present time, people of the first-mentioned class are doing all in their power to vilify the character of Kossuth, to throw odium on his motives, and to deny his ability; while those of the second class are shouting as loudly in his favour, and holding him up to the veneration of mankind, for virtues which he never possessed, and which he lays no claim to; but neither of these classes is very large in England, and Kossuth runs as little risk of being injured by the unreasoning calumny of the first, as by the unthinking worship of the second. The great bulk of the English people are distinguished for their plain common sense; and in uniting to give the Hungarian leader a cordial reception in this free country, they do so with the full knowledge of what they are about, and with a correct calculation of the consequences. They see in him a man who struggled nobly, though unsuccessfully, against the tyranny of one of the worst and most oppressive governments that ever afflicted any country, and who would have conquered in the strife but for the intervention of an alien power, whose growing preponderance in Eastern and Central Europe is of the worst possible augury for the cause of rational liberty and constitutional right. They honour him accordingly, and carefully draw the line which separates him from the wild fanatics of ultra-Republicanism, who think nothing of convulsing whole nations for an abstract, barren principle. In honouring him, they testify, by the voice of the only country in Europe that is both powerful and free, and in which public opinion has the means of expressing itself, that the military despotism of the bankrupt or half bankrupt States of the Continent is not approved of or supported by the foremost nation in the

world; and that while England retains her supremacy, there will always be one spot on the globe where rational liberty may find a home, and the oppressed and unfortunate of other nations a shelter and protection. The assault upon Marshal Haynau, some months ago, showed the estimation in which Austrian tyranny was held by the coarse and uneducated, but right feeling mob of London; but the enthusiastic reception of Kossuth, begun at Southampton, will show, even before it has extended through the land, the opinion formed by the sober, industrious, and peaceable middle-classes of the system pursued by such unhappy governments as now, after four years of revolution, have gone back into a despotism, infinitely worse than that from which they started. This lesson is much needed; and we rejoice that M. Kossuth, instead of proceeding direct to America, has afforded the people of this country the opportunity of giving him such a welcome as will prove a warning where warning is so necessary. The welcome that will be given to him in America will sound too faintly from afar to be of much, if of any, influence upon European politics. Not so his reception in England; and M. Kossuth will have the satisfaction, in coming here—which we are certain must be greater to a mind like his than any personal triumph, however splendid—of knowing that he has been the means of eliciting a cordial expression of sympathy in favour of constitutional liberty, and of disapproval of those acts of blindness and oppression, which disgrace the Governments of Austria and Italy, and keep Europe in continual perplexity and alarm. We trust that many future opportunities may arise before he quits our shore of repeating these manifestations of popular good-will, and that they will not be lost upon the minds of those who have most to learn by them.

The Irish emigration continues to such an extent, as to cause alarm in some quarters that the country will be depopulated, and that hands sufficient to cultivate the soil will not be left. The census returns of the present year tell a lamentable tale; and it seems but a melancholy sequel to it when we learn that the peasantry of Ireland, and the classes more immediately above them, are smitten with the same dread of remaining on their native soil, and fly from it as if it were as accursed as the "cities of the plain," and no fit habitation for the righteous. Continually the stream or flood of emigration runs westward. The love of country—a passion in which the Irish once indulged to an extent which bordered upon excess—has lost its hold upon them, for misery is stronger than local attachments, however powerful. *Ubi bene, ibi patria*, is the adage which, although they never heard it, regulates the conduct of the Celtic swarm in their search for a new home. They desire to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows; and, as Ireland does not offer them the chance, they try America—not, perhaps, without a pang, but certainly with as much hope of their prospects in the new, as fear of their fate should they remain in their old country. But wonderful as this Celtic "exodus" may be, we do not look upon it with the dread which has been expressed by some of our contemporaries. There is clearly no cause of alarm for the fate of the adventurous multitudes who have energy sufficient to cast from their feet the dust of a home to them but barren and ungrateful, and to try their fortunes in that wide country where land is cheap and human labour dear, and where certain independence is the reward even of ordinary exertion. The Celtic race, when once fairly settled in America, are not objects of any one's pity. They thrive when transplanted, whether they be Highlanders from the melancholy Hebrides, or bog-trotters from Connemara. The thinning of the Irish population, while it is thus of no possible disadvantage to the swarm who leave the country, cannot fairly be considered a disadvantage to those who remain behind. Irish misery has, to a great extent, been caused by the fierce, and, in many instances, insane, competition of the overabundant and starving people for small farms and patches of land, with which they led a life of slow misery, and without which they died in ditches by the road-side. At all events, the "exodus" or emigration relieves the country from that perennial source of degradation, deterioration, and wrong; and, if in any particular district the depopulation should happen to be so extensive as to cause inconvenience to those who own or occupy the soil, the remedy is not difficult. Ireland is no longer for the Irish. Amalgamated with the Anglo-Saxon race in America, the Celts work their way to independence and prosperity, and become eaters of bread and beef, and wearers of good broadcloth. Amalgamated with the Anglo-Saxon race in their own country, the same results will follow; and when the full tide of emigration shall have run itself out, an immigration will commence, which will be the salvation of a country that has long been our opprobrium and our misery. When land becomes cheap in Ireland, when pauperism shall have declined, as it must do, if the emigration continues to only one-half of the extent that it has done for the last three years, Englishmen and Scotchmen, with sharp eyes for bargains, and with a knowledge of the great capabilities of Ireland for profitable cultivation, will fill up the vacant places of the Irish. Nature is working her own cure. If those who deplore this Celtic emigration, and consider it fraught with future evil, would but reflect a little, they might be led to the conclusion, that, if there had been no such emigration, the present state of Ireland, bad as it may be, would have been infinitely worse. The very best thing that could happen to Ireland is, that the people should leave it as they are now doing. They improve their own condition, and leave a better chance for those who are not able to follow them. There may be present inconvenience in this great social change; but we cannot believe that ultimately it will be otherwise than beneficial, or that any other remedy for the accumulated evils of Ireland would have been so effective as that which nature, reduced to an extremity, has now put into operation. *Laissez faire* is not always a good maxim; but in this instance no power of Sovereigns or of Parliaments could work a change so effectual as this spontaneous and natural movement is certain to effect. Ireland will yet be inhabited and cultivated by a bread-eating people, and out of her present misery will spring her future salvation. The cure is a sharp one; but it will be a cure, and not a mere palliative.

The latest news from the Cape of Good Hope is of a still more sombre complexion than the previous accounts might have warranted us in expecting. The honour of the British nation is tarnished by the continuance of such a war as that which we are waging against the Kaffirs. The petty victories of Sir Harry Smith are in reality no better than great defeats. When the savages, encouraged by their success in harassing us, talk of driving the whole race of white men in Africa into the sea, we feel that it is, after all, no such empty boast that they are making; and unless Sir Harry Smith mind what he is doing, they will, not improbably, carry their magnificent threat into execution. Sir Harry—who has some faults as a statesman, but who must be acknowledged to understand the art of war as well as any man living, is fully aware of the difficulties of his position, and of the urgent necessity, both for the sake of the Cape Colony and of the mother country, of bringing this unhappy war to a speedy and safe conclusion—demands, as the public is informed, an immediate reinforcement of 10,000 men; but it is announced, on authority claiming to be semi-official, that he is not to obtain them. We trust that there are good reasons for the refusal. We are in the quarrel, and we must get out of it; and no other terms are to be thought of than the subjugation, once and for all, of our Kaffir enemies. But, as 10,000 men, even if the Government would grant them, are not easily spared, and as they would, unluckily, cost a great deal of money, it is to be presumed, that, in such an emergency, the present head of the Colonial department will see the necessity of accommodating his unlucky differences with the colonists, and of converting them into active principals in the war. They have too long been idle spectators. It is high time that they should be allowed to govern themselves, without unnecessary dictation from a distant official in Downing-street. Allowed the right of self-government, the duty of self-defence would not be neglected. As things at present stand, they have no interest in the struggle that Sir Harry Smith is carrying on against the Kaffirs along a remote frontier. When the savages reach Graham's Town, they will, of course, be compelled to bestir themselves, or consent to be massacred; but we should think the Colonial Office will not allow a consummation like that, or much longer refuse the colonists those rights of free action which, in such a miserable, as well as dangerous dilemma, can alone be effectual for the preservation of the colony.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort continue, we rejoice to learn, in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty has enjoyed almost daily equestrian exercise during the past week, accompanied always by Prince Albert, and generally by the Prince of Wales.

The Royal hospitality has been extended to a distinguished circle of guests during the week. Among them we may mention his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, his Excellency Count Buol-Schauenstein, Field Marshal the Count Nugent, Colonel Count A. Nugent, his Excellency Baron Bentinck, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Harriet Hamilton the Earl Granville, and Viscount Canning.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort daily.

The Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville arrived at the Castle from Claremont on Friday, and paid a visit to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited her Majesty on the same day, previously to leaving town for Brighton

The "event" of the week took place on Thursday, when her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Paxton, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Cubitt. The ceremonial is thus described by the Court Newsman, under the head of—

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at one o'clock on Thursday, at the Castle

The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne (the Lord President), the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Broughton, the Right Hon Henry Labouchere, the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Marquis of Abercorn.

The Right Hon. Edward Lord Seymour, Fuel Commissioner of Woods and Forests, was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board.

Earl Granville, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, also took his place at the Council.

At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 4th of November unto the 15th of January.

At the Queen's Court, the Count de Lavradio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, had an audience of her Majesty to deliver his credentials. His Excellency was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Countess de Lavradio was presented to the Queen by the Viscountess Palmerston.

The Hon. John Bilgh, the Queen's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Hanover, was presented to her Majesty at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston, on his return, on leave of absence, from Hanover.

Sir John Shaw Lefevre, chairman of the East India Company, and Sir James Weir Hogg, deputy-chairman, had an audience of the Queen, on the part of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, who, in grateful recollection of the patronage vouchsafed by the Queen to the Great Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, and more particularly to the Indian section of it, had, by an unanimous resolution, requested that their chairman and deputy-chairman should offer for her Majesty's gracious acceptance a specimen of each of the principal articles exhibited by the East India Company.

Mr. Richard Kindersley and Mr. James Parker (nominated Vice-Chancellors) were presented to her Majesty by Viscount Palmerston, and received the honour of Knighthood from her Majesty.

Mr. Joseph Paxton, Mr. William Cubitt, and Mr. Charles Fox were severally presented to the Queen by Viscount Palmerston, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon them by her Majesty.

Most of the Ministers left the Castle at thirty minutes before three o'clock, and returned to town by a special train, on the Great Western Railway.

The marriage of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough with Miss Jane Frances Clinton Stewart, youngest daughter of the Hon. Edward and Lady Katherine Stewart, and niece of the Earl of Wemyss, was celebrated by special license, at Blenheim Palace, on Saturday last. The ceremony was conducted in a very private manner.

Lord Cosmo Russell, son of the late Duke of Bedford, and brother of Lord John Russell, was married on Tuesday, at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, to Miss Annie Norbury, daughter of the late Maj. J. S. Norbury, Esq. The ceremony was witnessed by a very numerous circle of the friends of both families.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Preferments and Appointments.—The following appointments and preferments have been made: *Hon. Canonry*: The Rev. A. W. Brown, M.A., to the Cathedral of Peterborough. *Rural Deanery*: The Rev. Henry Richard Somers Smith, to Ardleigh, archdeaconry of Colchester. *Rectories*: The Rev. Abner William Brown, M.A., to Gretton, Northamptonshire. The Rev. S. L. Townsend, to Painscastle, Radnorshire. The Rev. T. Bartlett, M.A., to Chevening, Kent. The Rev. Philip Dwyer, to Innisaltra, and vicarage of Mountshannon. The Rev. W. Walsham How, M.A., to Whittington, Salop. The Rev. Melville Lee, to Bridport, Dorset. The Rev. F. Sadler, to Kilnagross, Ross. Rev. Bayford J. Ram, B.A., to the incumbency of Warslow-cum-Elkstone, Staffordshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev Edward O'Brien, to Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire. The Rev. R. Falkiner, to Ardcrony, Borrisokane. The Rev. Henry Gray, M.A., to Almondbury, Gloucestershire.

Testimonial to the late Incumbent of St. Mary's District Church, Lambeth.—The Rev. Robert Eden, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, having been ordained by the Bishop of Norwich to the vicarage of North Walsham, with the rectory of Antingham St. Mary's, Norfolk, the members of the congregation of St Mary's (District) Church, Lambeth, have presented to the rev. gentleman a handsome testimonial of their regard and esteem for his ministry during a period of upwards of twelve years. It consists of an elegant and costly tea-service in silver, a candelabrum of beautiful design, and other pieces. The vicarage of North Walsham, to which the rev. gentleman has been appointed, is worth about £400 per annum, and is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. A silver pocket communion-service from the parishioners, and a silver pencil-case from the Sunday scholars, to the Rev. Wm. Windle, M.A., on retiring from the curacy of Ravenfield. A silver salver to the Rev. George Stallard, M.A., by the parishioners of St. Mary, Marlborough, on the resignation of his living.

Westminster Abbey.—An act was passed on the 7th of August to "empower the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to build on ground contiguous to Westminster Abbey, and for other purposes." By virtue of this act the Chapter can expend £50,000 in improvements connected with the Abbey and in the purchase of property in Dean's-yard. Other acts have been passed by which the Chapter was empowered to make improvements, and they can now be carried into execution. According to the recital the Chapter was "desirous of facilitating the communication of a spacious and convenient communication between the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament and that of Buckingham Palace, and of otherwise improving the adjacent neighbourhood."

Dr. Ogle is appointed to succeed Dr. Kidd as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford

Testimonials.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. F. H. Thompson, M.A., from the parishioners of Clerk, on his preferment; the Rev. Temple West, M.A., by the parishioners of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, on the occasion of his quitting the curacy of that parish.

ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH.

(TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.)

Southampton, Thursday, 10 P.M.

Kossuth landed from the *Madrid* steamer at half-past two P.M. Thousands were assembled in the dock, and cheered him enthusiastically. With his wife and three children, Kossuth went into a landau, drawn by four greys, the carriage and harness decorated with the Hungarian arms and colours. In the landau were also the Mayor of Southampton and the American Consul. After passing the platform, the procession proceeded with a band of music, and attended by almost the entire population, to the Mayor's house, from the balcony of which Kossuth addressed the immense assemblage in fluent and eloquent English, thanking the people for their sympathy for him and for the cause of independence. He called for three cheers for the Queen; and about an hour afterwards Kossuth went to the Guildhall, where the Aldermen and Town Council were assembled in their robes.

The Town Clerk read the address, congratulating Kossuth on his arrival; to which he replied in a powerful speech, expressive of his gratification at being in the land of practical liberty, and of his wish to witness in Hungary institutions similar to those of this country. He stated that he should soon visit the younger brother of England (America). The young giant would yet fight the battles of European freedom in company with Great Britain. His speech was greatly cheered.

The address of the inhabitants was then presented, and responded to by Kossuth.

Kossuth will stop here to-night, and go to-morrow to the Mayor's house, at Winchester, were a grand *dejeuner* will be given on Saturday. On Tuesday a banquet will be given at the Guildhall, and on Wednesday Kossuth will go to London. Lord Dudley Stuart arrived here at half-past seven, and is now with Kossuth. The procession will meet him on Tuesday on his arrival from Winchester. Delegates from Birmingham and London were here. The weather was superb, and everything has passed off with unbounded enthusiasm.

Meetings to address the Hungarian patriot have been held in various parts of the provinces also, such as Birmingham, Derby, Exeter.

The following address to Lord Palmerston was voted by the corporation of Southampton on Tuesday last:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

May it please your Lordship,—We, the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Southampton, in council assembled, beg leave to tender to your Lordship our sincere and heartfelt thanks for having so perseveringly used your powerful influence, as the representative of the British empire in its foreign relations, towards procuring the release from captivity of Louis Kossuth, late Governor of Hungary, and the other Hungarian refugees recently confined in the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey. It may be in the recollection of your Lordship, that a few months since this council took the liberty of addressing to you a memorial on the subject of the prolonged detention of Kossuth and his companions in Asia Minor; and, from the reply with which we were favoured by your Lordship, as well as from the patriotic and judicious manner in which you have ever discharged the duties of your high and responsible office, we felt well assured that the honour of the British nation, not less the common interests of humanity, would find an honest and able representative in your Lordship; and we now rejoice to know that through your Lordship's powerful mediation, the brave Hungarian patriots have at length been restored to liberty. In offering to your Lordship our warm expression of gratitude for this triumph of justice and mercy, we have no desire to deprive of its due share of honour in the negotiations that led to the liberation of Kossuth the Government of the United States of America, but we feel that it is to the decided and energetic measures of your Lordship, in supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his humane intentions, that the friends of freedom throughout Europe are mainly indebted for the liberation of those brave and patriotic men. With these feelings and convictions, we beg your Lordship to accept our cordial acknowledgments, not only for the deep interest you have taken in the question with respect to which we now address you, but for the great services you have rendered to your country during a long and distinguished official career. With the great questions of political, civil, and commercial liberty, settled within the last thirty years, your Lordship's name will now be honourably and prominently associated; and as, in addition to your talents as a patriotism as an Englishman, we have also the honour to claim you as a neighbour, we earnestly pray that your Lordship's valuable life may be long spared to be devoted to the service of your Sovereign, and the promotion of the freedom, happiness, and prosperity of your countrymen, and to contribute to the best interests of man in every part of the world.

MEETING IN WESTMINSTER.

On Monday, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of adopting an address to "the great patriot and statesman, Kossuth," on his arrival in England. In the notice convening the meeting, it was stated "that the struggles of Kossuth and Hungary to maintain constitutional government, like our own, against overwhelming despotism, demand from the men of Westminster an expression of cordial sympathy for the exiled patriot about to visit us."

Shortly after one o'clock the chair was taken by Sir de Lacy Evans, Bart., M.P.; and on the platform were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., a number of foreigners and members of the Westminster Reform Association; several of whom delivered speeches filled with sentiments of enthusiastic admiration for the conduct of Kossuth and his gallant countrymen in the late Hungarian struggle, sentiments which were vociferously responded to by the crowded meeting.

The following address was agreed to:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Sir,—Urged by profound sympathy for yourself and the Hungarian people, and by a deep interest in the support of the fundamental principles of freedom, and the ancient customs essential to the maintenance of liberty, which you, sir, and Hungary have nobly struggled to uphold, we, citizens of Westminster, in public meeting assembled, desire to manifest our cordial congratulations for the preservation of your life, and for your deliverance from the foes of freedom and of all firemen. (Hear, hear.)

We hail with thankfulness to God your presence on English ground. (Hear, hear.) Those institutions which you and your countrymen have striven to defend midst danger and death, we happily enjoy. We trust that the spirit which has proved the ancient laws of national and local self-government amongst the British people, will be stimulated and advanced by your example and genius. We desire that the power of ten people on both sides of the Atlantic should be exerted for the maintenance and extension of human liberty and free representative government, wherever nations are so enlightened by a sense of dignity, duty, and self-dependence, such as Hungary has recently displayed. We feel that the privileges wantonly won and resolutely sustained by our forefathers, and which have descended to us, should not be forgotten in the enjoyment of prosperity and peace, but that our minds and hearts should keep a vigilant watch over them, so that encroachments should be repulsed, and our children taught to feel the indefeasible value of the birthright transmitted to them. And, sir, while thus resolved to nurture freedom at home, it is our earnest hope that the British people may at all times be ready to employ their influence and resources in preventing other nations, struggling to defend or obtain similar rights, from being assailed by foreign despots. For while we abhor bloodshed, and have no sympathy with anarchy, or with those revolutions which merely effect a change in the names of rulers.—(Hear, hear)—we feel bound to manifest respect for all national efforts to improve the administration of social affairs. Confident that the time will come when Hungary and the more enlightened nations of the world, closing the career of your career, will again make strenuous exertions for the recovery or attainment of constitutional Government, we doubt not that the people of this country and the United States of America will stand forth with strong arms and firm resolve to succour freedom and resist foreign interference. (Hear, hear.) We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without applauding the firm and resolute protection afforded in defiance of Austrian and Russian menace by the Sublime Porte to yourself and the other noble patriots who took refuge under Turkish hospitality.—(Hear, hear)—and permit us to offer a passing tribute of unfeigned sorrow for the many glorious victims to your righteous cause who fell on the field of battle or under the Austrian executioner. (Hear, hear.) We offer these sentiments to you, noble and excellent sir, because we are assured that they will encourage and rejoice your heart, and lend renewed vigour to the efforts which you can never cease to make for the common cause, and for Hungary's weal." (Loud cheers.)

The Post-Office London Directory, 1852. Kelly and Co.—The Great Exhibition has had its effect upon the sale of this leviathan Directory, and has helped to exhaust the year's edition sooner than usual. We are not surprised at this, seeing that the London season has been one unbroken round of visits, and an unprecedentedly large number of persons has flocked to the metropolis, the majority requiring the class of information as well conveyed in the "Post-office London Directory." Accordingly, the volume for the coming year has been produced thus early: it maintains the high character of the series for accuracy, appropriate classification, and ready reference. The [illegible] the Peerage, and other lists, have been made to the latest possible period; and, altogether, the work is recommended, as heretofore, by its completeness in every department, attainable only by the proprietors' long course of experience and popularity.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISTRICT.

THE PATERSON DISTRICT, FROM MORPETH.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA.

We have been favoured with several Sketches of the localities in which gold has lately been found in Australia, accompanied by private letters, and Sydney and Bathurst newspapers, and specimens of the gold found.

Our first communication is an outline of an interesting journey to the gold district, illustrated by the pair of Views here engraved. Our Correspondent writes:—

"We started by the Company's steamer *Thistle* from Sydney, at ten at night; and arrived at Newcastle, at the mouth of the Hunter River, by daybreak. As it was flood-tide, we lost no time in proceeding up to Morpeth (after landing our passengers), which lies at the head of the estuary, and is as yet the limit of steam navigation. From Newcastle to Morpeth is a distance of about thirty miles, in which several thriving towns are passed; indeed, you scarcely ever lose sight of a human habitation the whole distance—the banks being studded with villas and farm-houses, surrounded with corn-fields and vineyards. Though the land is a dead level for many miles, the scene is exceedingly interesting to a traveller, from the number of strange birds which are seen about the low flat islands near the mouth of the estuary—the pelican purning himself with his great bill being the most remarkable. There is something, too, exceedingly cheerful in the sight of so much plenty, and in the thought that so much has been effected in a short time, comparatively by the hand of man.

"But our present business commences at Morpeth, which is a thriving town, the property of E. Close, Esq., the principal street of which we soon reached, leaving the Bishop of Newcastle's residence on our right. Ascending to the highest ground we could find, we were rewarded with a fine view, the flat land appearing for miles as a vast wheat field, dotted with houses. The rivers *Hunter*, Paterson, and Allys could be traced by the lines of dark trees which fringe their banks; in the distance are seen the mountains, in which two streams take their rise, and in the midst of which is situated the hospitable residence of Charles Boydell, Esq., who, by the latest accounts from New South Wales, is stated to have found among the hills which surround his dwelling a piece of gold weighing thirteen pounds, of about the value of £600 sterling.

"As soon as we had completed our Sketch we started from Morpeth, and reached Cameraliyn, after a warm ride of thirty-five miles, during which we scarcely ever lost sight of paddocks of wheat and of Indian corn waving in the breeze. We were delighted with the scenery, which in some parts reminded us of North Wales, and determined to rise early next morning, and secure a Sketch with the first rays of the sun. The weeping willows were magnificent, and one noble fellow by the road-side was most happily placed. The vineyard, twenty acres in extent, was surrounded with a fine belt of willows in full vigour; indeed, though New South Wales is generally esteemed a dry climate, we thought they far exceeded in height and in luxriance of foliage any trees we had seen in England. Tobacco is also cultivated here on a large scale by

CAMERALLYN THE RESIDENCE OF C. BOYDELL, ESQ.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISTRICT.

THE GOLD DIGGINGS AT OPHIR, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Boydell's tenants; and he himself has been successful in the production of light wines, resembling the Rhenish in flavour and quality. The View represents Mr. Boydell's residence, situated in a large garden, abounding in fruit trees: the peach, nectarine, apple, pear, &c., all flourish more luxuriantly than in the mother country. The remaining buildings are stores, stables, cottages of the servants, and such other buildings as are usually found on a settler's estate. The native trees shown in the middle ground chiefly consist of iron-bark, stringy-bark, and gum, of a remarkable height, showing the depth and richness of the subsoil

ing transaction of the day in every point of view was the sale of 7 lb. 3½oz. belonging to a company of four men of good character. Of this quantity, 46⅝ oz. was in one solid piece, which was picked out of the earth by a poor but honest Scot of the name of Henderson. We learn from a gentleman who was near at the time when the golden prize was first perceived by Henderson, he was struck both speechless and powerless, and fell prostrate on the earth. This piece is the largest which has yet been discovered. In shape it is an irregular oblong, much of the shape of a shoulder of mutton, with a transverse diameter of 5 inches and a conjugate of 4. A smaller piece was found shortly afterwards, about 4 inches long by 2½ inches broad, and weighed 18¼ oz. Besides these were several smaller lumps weighing in all 22½ oz.,

July 5.—The arrivals are still very numerous, notwithstanding the number who are returning. On Thursday no fewer than 300 people were counted on the road from Bathurst to Ophir. A few cases of extraordinary luck are still occurring. One individual trespassed upon the digging-ground of Messrs. Heward and Gapham during their absence, and in the course of a few hours got about £380 worth from amongst the roots of a tree. A company of six, consisting principally of Mr. Syers's men, returned after an absence of nine days, and sold the produce of their toil for £140, besides paying £5 for licences. A stranger passed through the town on Thursday, on his way homewards, with 2½ lb. o gold, which himself and two others had found in eight days. Three men passed our office yesterday, who had worked assiduously for nine days, and showed 14 dwts. as the result o their labours.

We have, also, communications to the 7th of July. One lump of gold weighing 8 lb., had been found by a lucky gold seeker. The Government, it is said, had rewarded Mr. Hargreaves, the first discoverer of the mines, with £500, and an appointment of £350 a year, with an allowance for two horses to continue his explorations. The subjoined extracts of letters from Messrs. Young and Co., of Sydney, give details of the progress of affairs:—

"June 26.—The accounts from the diggings are generally favourable, though a great many have been compelled to leave from rigorous weather in the mountains at this season. Several new places have been found where gold is being raised, and rubies have also been brought from the same neighbourhood. About 300 people have arrived from Melbourne, and great numbers are preparing to

MR. E. H. HARGREAVES, THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISCOVERER.

"We observed a good deal of schist, shale, slate, and sometimes quartz, but not any granite; it may, however, exist in the mountain ranges. It seems most singular, that, although gold has been found at various times years back in New South Wales, in places wide apart, no one thought of digging for it until Mr. Hargreaves, returning from California with the impression of the similarity of the strata in the two countries, was induced to try the experiment which has been attended with such signal success. The Paterson is distant from Summerhill 80 miles, and the latter from Dubbo, in the Wellington district, about 100 miles, in all which districts it has been discovered; and many years must elapse before the vast extent of the gold regions of Australia shall have been ascertained."

SPECIMEN OF THE GOLD.

We have engraved a piece of gold found in the Bathurst district; it weighs 3 lb. 10 oz., was purchased by Messrs. Smith, Campbell, and Co., of Sydney, and sent by them to Messrs. Duncan, Dunbar, and Sons, of Limehouse, London.

We quote the following "Mining Intelligence" from the *Bathurst Free Press*:—

The town was all bustle with the Sydney merchants, equipages, and gold-diggers. Some of the latter having been more successful than their neighbours, had come into town to turn their gold into negotiable money. Many parcels changed hands in the course of the day. The most interest-

making a total of 7 lb 3¾ oz., which was purchased by Captain Hindson, of Sydney, at the rate of £3 4s. 6d. per oz. A cheque for £382 3s. was handed in our presence to the worthy Scotchman, who appeared as if he could hardly understand this sudden stroke of good fortune. Henderson's company had been at work four days, and consisted of four men. A party, consisting of Messrs. Hawkins, Lane, and others, eight in number, disposed of their golden crop also on Saturday, to Mr. Campbell, of the firm of Smith, Campbell, and Co., merchants, of Sydney, which brought them £36 each. Tom's party sold the produce of their labours for five days, which averaged £2 per man per day for a period of five days. A party, consisting of six men, of whom Mr. Smith, saddler, of William-street, was one, arrived in town yesterday. Their stock amounted to 27 oz. 2 drs., and was purchased by Mr. Austin for £81 2s. We learn from Mr. Smith, that his party had been five days at work, and that on an average they had washed 400 buckets of earth a day. Another company of six men, who had been at work eight days, realised gold to the value of £95 5s., making an average of nearly £2 per day each. This lot was purchased by Mr. Austin, as also several other smaller quantities, varying in value from £5 to £20. Up to the present time, Mr. Austin has been the most extensive purchaser in town. There are considerable quantities still in the possession of parties at the diggings.

LUMP OF GOLD FROM OPHIR DIGGINGS, ACTUAL SIZE; WEIGHT 31b. 10oz.

leave that and others of the neighbouring colonies. By this time next year we expect to see the population of Sydney nearly doubled.

"July 7.—The quantity of gold brought to town has as yet been incon[sider]able. The digging has been much retarded by the cold and wet weather which has prevailed since the discovery, and many have relinquished the work till the spring. Numbers of people continue to arrive from the neighbouring colonies, and [a]re [e]ncamped [o]n the [b]anks of the Parramatta. A few diggings are said to be richer than those at Ophir, [a]nd [m]uch gold is found in the shape of dust. A fresh discovery has been made on place at Stony Creek, O'Connell Plains, 30 miles south of Bathurst. The other places are north and west of Bathurst. There is now a dearth of provisions in the whole district being an extensive gold field, and that [p]rovisions will be reported, so as to give a choice of operations to the thousands who will be attracted."

It will thus be seen that the certainty with regard to the extent of the yield is considerably increased. The most interesting fact, however, by this arrival is, that in the adjoining colony of Victoria (Port Phillip) several specimens have been found, which indicate a probability that that neighbourhood may be almost equally rich. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. D. Hill Young, dated Melbourne, Port Philip, July 1

"Since my last letter we have had specimens of gold forwarded here by Dr. Brahn, found by him in the Pyrenees, about 100 miles from Melbourne. They have been tested, and ascertained to yield a considerable quantity of pure gold, about a grain and a half to the drachm. The gold is said to exist in large quantities, and the diggers are now preparing to go there, thinking that they will stand a better chance than at Bathurst, where so many have preceded them.

"Specimens have also been brought to town by a very respectable man, a Mr. Ben Clarke, who says that they were found by him at a place called King Parrot Creek, near Kilmore, about 50 mi es from Melbourne.

"The explorers out in all directions looking for gold in this district, but the late heavy rains have prevented many from continuing their operations.

"There is great fear that many of the shepherds will desert the sheep, and follow gold as the more profitable labour."

THE OPHIR "DIGGINGS."

The upper Engraving upon the preceding page represents the Summer-hill, or Ophir "Diggings," near Bathurst, 145 miles from Sydney, New South Wales. Here we have the great field of the gold-seekers, in full activity. In the left foreground of the picture, on horseback, is Mr. Edward Hammond Hargraves, who first discovered gold at Ophir early in February last, and disclosed the "find" to the local Government in the early part of May. Towards the centre of the entire picture is "Yorkey's Corner," the spot where the first pick was struck. The stream crossing the view is Summer-hill Creek, whose upper bank is the washing ground where the gold-seekers are rocking the cradles. The miners' tents are scattered throughout the hills and foreground; and the "diggings" are estimated to be nearly 300 miles in extent in one direction. The whole scene puts one of those busy fields of enterprise which reminds us of the splendours of gorgeous Oriental fable, yet conveys the lesson of history, that the reputed "wonders" of one age become the matter-of-fact occurrences of another.

In a week or two we shall resume our Illustrations of this new field of gold discovery.

We have to thank Mr. T. Tyrwhitt Balcombe for the early transmission of the View of the Ophir "Diggings," and the Portrait of Mr. Hargreaves; and we are likewise indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Jackson, Bishop of Lyttleton, New Zealand, a passenger by the *Nimrod Arbuthnot*, who kindly undertook the safe and speedy sending of the Lithographic Sketches to our office.

THE AUSTRALIAN ANTI-CONVICT LEAGUE.

It has been already announced, that the Australian colonies, with a view to putting an end to transportation to their shores, have entered into a solemn league and covenant with each other for the purpose of effecting their object. The following is its tenor:

THE LEAGUE AND SOLEMN ENGAGEMENT OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

January, 1851.

Whereas, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, by an order in council, the practice of transporting convicts to New South Wales was abandoned by the Crown; and whereas, by divers promises, the Government of Great Britain engaged not to send convicts from the United Kingdom to New South Wales, New Zealand, Victoria, or King George's Sound; and whereas, by an act of the British Parliament, transportation to South Australia was positively prohibited; and whereas Lieutenant-Governor Denison, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, declared to the colonist of Van Diemen's Land her Majesty's most gracious purpose that transportation to that island should be discontinued; and whereas the colony of Van Diemen's Land has been deeply injured by the pouring in of enormous masses of transported offenders; and whereas divers and repeated attempts have been made to depart from the letter and spirit of these promises; and whereas the avowed object of her Majesty's Secretary of State is to transfuse the convicts disembarked in Van Diemen's Land through the Australasian colonies, and thus to evade the spirit of the promise and act of Parliament so made; and whereas large tracts of lands have been purchased by the colonists from the Crown, many millions of capital invested with improvements, and many thousands of her Majesty's subjects have settled in Australasia on the pledged faith of the Crown not to disturb their social welfare by the importation of crime; and whereas these colonies are entitled to all the rights and privileges of British subjects, and to the sympathy and protection of the British nation; and whereas many and varied efforts have been made to induce her Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament to trample the principles of transportation to these colonies, but without success: now, therefore, the delegates of these colonies, in conference assembled, do declare their league and solemn engagement to the effect following:

1. That they engage not to employ any person hereafter arriving under sentence of transportation for crime committed in Europe.

2. That they will use all the powers they possess—official, electoral, and legislative—to prevent the establishment of English prisons or penal settlements within the bounds; that they will refuse assent to any projects to facilitate the administration of such penal systems, and that they will seek the repeal of all regulations and the removal of all establishments for that purpose.

And, lastly, they solemnly engage with each other to support, by their advice, their money, and their countenance, all who may suffer in the lawful promotion of this cause.

Offices of the New South Wales Branch of the Australasian League.

THE RAILWAY THROUGH EGYPT.

It is understood that all the obstacles to the formation of this railway have been removed.

The following correspondence has been published regarding it. The first letter is from the Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to the Chairman of the recent Public Meeting.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company,
London, 22nd October, 1851.

Sir,—By order of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental steam Navigation Company, I have the honour to transmit to you, as chairman of the public meeting held on the 14th inst., at the London Tavern, a copy of a letter from Viscount Palmerston, which has been received by them as the answer to the petition of that meeting; and I am desired also to state that the directors have no objection to your making such public use of this communication as you may deem expedient.

I am, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. W. Howell, Secretary.

Samuel Gregson, Esq., Chairman East India and China Association.

Foreign Office, October 14, 1851.

Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., expressing on behalf of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company the apprehensions entertained by that association lest the issue of the discussions between the Porte and the Pasha of Egypt should have a prejudicial effect upon the transit of passengers and goods through Egypt.

I am to state to you in reply, for the information of the company, that whatever questions of etiquette and form may have arisen between the Sultan and Abbas Pasha in regard to the construction of a railway between Alexandria and Cairo, or in regard to the introduction of the Turkish flag, Lord Palmerston entertains no apprehension that the construction of the railroad will be stopped, or that the local government of Egypt will be deprived of the means of maintaining order in that province.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) H. U. Addington.

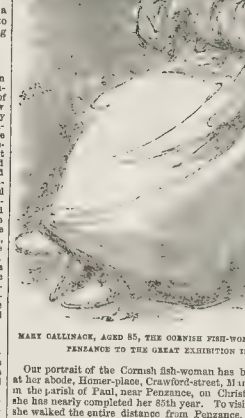
C. W. Howell, Esq., Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Wreck of a French Frigate.—Intelligence has reached Lloyd's, by means of the Overland mail from India, which brought despatches from Sidney, and Singapore, of the calamitous wreck of a fine frigate of war belonging to the French Republic, called the *Alcmene*, mounting thirty-six guns, commanded by M. le Comte d'Harcourt, on the west coast of Sydney, New South Wales. Towards the latter end of June she proceeded on a voyage from Hobart Town, and on the 3d of July, when between Kiapara Head and Hick-anga Head, she was driven ashore on a formidable ridge of sand. All exertions proved fruitless in getting her off. Nearly the whole of the crew succeeded in reaching the coast, but, unhappily, all were not preserved; between twelve and fifteen persons having perished in trying to reach the beach. Several of the officers, after great exertion and fatigue, reached their way on to Auckland, and the Governor of the lamented vessel, his Excellency instantly adopted the most prompt measures to afford them assistance. The loss of the frigate will reach to £30,000.

LONGEVITY AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Amongst the many remarkable circumstances in connexion with the Great Exhibition, is the extraordinary number of persons of great ages who have journeyed long distances to see the World's Fair. Much might be said upon the reflective results of these patriarchal visits: the delight which the good old people received from the industrial spectacle may have, in many instances, been akin to the vivid impressions of youth; at the same time that it may have given rise to comparisons of the perfections of the present times with the shortcomings of the past. We leave these general reflections, however, for a special portrait of one of these aged visitors, whose presence on the morning of the 23d ult., at the Mansion-house, by her harmless eccentricity, relieved the dull routine of the police report. The circumstances were thus related in the Illustrated London News for September 24:—

On Tuesday, among the visitors at the Mansion-house, was Mary Callinack, eighty-four years of age, who had travelled on foot from Penzance, carrying a basket on her head, with the object of visiting the Exhibition, and of paying her respects per-sonally to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. As soon as the ordinary business was finished, the aged woman was ordered by the justice room, when the Lord Mayor, addressing her, said, "Well, I understand, Mrs. Callinack, you have come to see me?" She replied, "Yes, God bless you; I never was in such a place as this; I have come up asking for a small sum of money—I am 84." The Lord Mayor: "Where do you come from?" Mrs. Callinack: "From the Land's-end." The Lord Mayor: "What part?" Mrs. Callinack: "Penzance." She then stated that she left Penzance five weeks ago, and had been the whole of this time walking to the metropolis. The Lord Mayor: "What induced you to come to London?" Mrs. Callinack. "I had a little matter to attend to as well as to see the Exhibition. I was there yesterday, and meant to go again to-morrow." The Lord Mayor: "What do you think of it?" Mrs. Callinack: "I think it's very good." (Much laughter.) She then said that all her money was spent but 8d. After a little further conversation, which caused considerable merriment, the Lord Mayor made her a present of a sovereign, telling her to take care of it, there being a great many thieves in London. The poor creature on receiving the gift burst into tears, and said, "Now I shall be able to get back." She was afterwards received by the Lady Mayoress, with whom she remained some time; and having partaken of tea in the housekeeper's room, which she said she preferred to the choicest wine in the kingdom, and which latter beverage she had not tasted for sixty years, returned thanks for the hospitality she had received, and left the Mansion House for one more visit to the Exhibition, and then to her native home.



Mary Callinack, aged 85, the Cornish fish-woman, who walked from Penzance to the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park.

Our portrait of the Cornish fish-woman has been sketched from life, at her abode, Homer-place, Crawford-street, Marylebone. She was born in the parish of Paul, near Penzance, on Christmas-day, 1776, so that she has nearly completed her 85th year. To visit the present Exhibition she walked the entire distance from Penzance, nearly 300 miles; she having "registered a vow," before she left home, that she would not accept assistance in any shape, except as regarded her finances. She possesses her faculties unimpaired: is very cheerful; has a considerable amount of humour in her composition; and is withal a woman of strong common sense, and frequently makes remarks that are very shrewd, when her great age and defective education are taken into account. She is fully aware that she has made herself somewhat famous; and, among other things which she contemplates, is her return to Cornwall, to end her days in "Paul parish," where she wishes to be interred by the side of "Old Dolly Pentreath," who was also a native of Paul, and died at the age of 103 years. "Old Polly" signed herself as the last person who could converse in the old Cornish language. Mary Callinack took rank in the Exhibition as the most remarkable of all the visitors to the "Great Exhibition of 1851."

On Tuesday the 14th, when the Queen visited the Exhibition, her Majesty, in taking her departure, with her usual kindness and condescension, noticed the old Cornish pedestrian fisherwoman, who had been placed in her way, and with hearty emphasis exclaimed, "God bless your Majesty!"

We have next to chronicle the visit of an aged party, who, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., were conveyed in a pair-horse van, from Bletchingly, in Surrey, if we mistake not, a locality conducive to health and long life. The expenses of the visit were paid by a subscription commenced by the worthy rector, the Rev. C. Fox Chawner. The names and ages of the party were as follow:—

William Galyer, 83; James Lee, 82; Stephen Morris, 82; Thomas English, 77; William Goffard, 77; — Ramsay, 73; Thomas Cawley, 71; John Main, 69; Dame Lee, 76; Dame Coppard, 76; Dame Sanders, 76; Dame Amy Lee, 68; Dame Collings, 66; Dame Main, 65; Dame Stone, 64; Dame Goodsell, 64; Dame Richardson, 63; Dame Stevens, 63; Dame Goodsell, 62; Dame Richardson, 62; Dame Stevens, 62; Dame Goodsell, 61; Dame Richardson, 61; Dame Stevens, 61; Dame Goodsell, 60; Dame Richardson, 60; Dame Stevens, 60; Dame Goodsell, 59; Dame Richardson, 59; Dame Stevens, 59; Dame Goodsell, 58; Dame Richardson, 58; Dame Stevens, 58; Dame Goodsell, 57; Dame Richardson, 57; Dame Stevens, 57; Dame Goodsell, 56; Dame Richardson, 56; Dame Stevens, 56; Dame Goodsell, 55; Dame Richardson, 55; Dame Stevens, 55; Dame Goodsell, 54; Dame Richardson, 54; Dame Stevens, 54; Dame Goodsell, 53; Dame Richardson, 53; Dame Stevens, 53; Dame Goodsell, 52; Dame Richardson, 52; Dame Stevens, 52; Dame Goodsell, 51; Dame Richardson, 51; Dame Stevens, 51; Dame Goodsell, 50; Dame Richardson, 50; Dame Stevens, 50; Dame Goodsell, 49; Dame Richardson, 49; Dame Stevens, 49; Dame Goodsell, 48; Dame Richardson, 48; Dame Stevens, 48; Dame Goodsell, 47; Dame Richardson, 47; Dame Stevens, 47; Dame Goodsell, 46; Dame Richardson, 46; Dame Stevens, 46; Dame Goodsell, 45; Dame Richardson, 45; Dame Stevens, 45; Dame Goodsell, 44; Dame Richardson, 44; Dame Stevens, 44; Dame Goodsell, 43; Dame Richardson, 43; Dame Stevens, 43; Dame Goodsell, 42; Dame Richardson, 42; Dame Stevens, 42; Dame Goodsell, 41; Dame Richardson, 41; Dame Stevens, 41; Dame Goodsell, 40; Dame Richardson, 40; Dame Stevens, 40; Dame Goodsell, 39; Dame Richardson, 39; Dame Stevens, 39; Dame Goodsell, 38; Dame Richardson, 38; Dame Stevens, 38; Dame Goodsell, 37; Dame Richardson, 37; Dame Stevens, 37; Dame Goodsell, 36; Dame Richardson, 36; Dame Stevens, 36; Dame Goodsell, 35; Dame Richardson, 35; Dame Stevens, 35; Dame Goodsell, 34; Dame Richardson, 34; Dame Stevens, 34; Dame Goodsell, 33; Dame Richardson, 33; Dame Stevens, 33; Dame Goodsell, 32; Dame Richardson, 32; Dame Stevens, 32; Dame Goodsell, 31; Dame Richardson, 31; Dame Stevens, 31; Dame Goodsell, 30; Dame Richardson, 30; Dame Stevens, 30; Dame Goodsell, 29; Dame Richardson, 29; Dame Stevens, 29; Dame Goodsell, 28; Dame Richardson, 28; Dame Stevens, 28; Dame Goodsell, 27; Dame Richardson, 27; Dame Stevens, 27; Dame Goodsell, 26; Dame Richardson, 26; Dame Stevens, 26; Dame Goodsell, 25; Dame Richardson, 25; Dame Stevens, 25; Dame Goodsell, 24; Dame Richardson, 24; Dame Stevens, 24; Dame Goodsell, 23; Dame Richardson, 23; Dame Stevens, 23; Dame Goodsell, 22; Dame Richardson, 22; Dame Stevens, 22; Dame Goodsell, 21; Dame Richardson, 21; Dame Stevens, 21; Dame Goodsell, 20; Dame Richardson, 20; Dame Stevens, 20; Dame Goodsell, 19; Dame Richardson, 19; Dame Stevens, 19; Dame Goodsell, 18; Dame Richardson, 18; Dame Stevens, 18; Dame Goodsell, 17; Dame Richardson, 17; Dame Stevens, 17; Dame Goodsell, 16; Dame Richardson, 16; Dame Stevens, 16; Dame Goodsell, 15; Dame Richardson, 15; Dame Stevens, 15; Dame Goodsell, 14; Dame Richardson, 14; Dame Stevens, 14; Dame Goodsell, 13; Dame Richardson, 13; Dame Stevens, 13; Dame Goodsell, 12; Dame Richardson, 12; Dame Stevens, 12; Dame Goodsell, 11; Dame Richardson, 11; Dame Stevens, 11; Dame Goodsell, 10; Dame Richardson, 10; Dame Stevens, 10; Dame Goodsell, 9; Dame Richardson, 9; Dame Stevens, 9; Dame Goodsell, 8; Dame Richardson, 8; Dame Stevens, 8; Dame Goodsell, 7; Dame Richardson, 7; Dame Stevens, 7; Dame Goodsell, 6; Dame Richardson, 6; Dame Stevens, 6; Dame Goodsell, 5; Dame Richardson, 5; Dame Stevens, 5; Dame Goodsell, 4; Dame Richardson, 4; Dame Stevens, 4; Dame Goodsell, 3; Dame Richardson, 3; Dame Stevens, 3; Dame Goodsell, 2; Dame Richardson, 2; Dame Stevens, 2; Dame Goodsell, 1; Dame Richardson, 1; Dame Stevens, 1; Dame Goodsell, 0; Dame Richardson, 0; Dame Stevens, 0; Dame Goodsell, —1; Dame Richardson, —1; Dame Stevens, —1; Dame Goodsell, —2; Dame Richardson, —2; Dame Stevens, —2; Dame Goodsell, —3; Dame Richardson, —3; Dame Stevens, —3; Dame Goodsell, —4; Dame Richardson, —4; Dame Stevens, —4; Dame Goodsell,

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of England, is now at Rome, and on the 17th instant had an audience of his Holiness the Pope at the Vatican.

The new Chancery appointments are now settled. Sir James Knight Bruce and Chief Cranworth, as formerly stated, are the new Lords Justices. Mr. James Parker, Q.C., and Mr. Kindersley, Vice-Chancellors; and Mr. James, Master in Chancery. The Lords Justices will each receive £6000 a year; the Vice-Chancellors £5000 each; and the Master, £2000.

A juvenile gymnasium has just been erected in Buckingham Palace for the use of the youthful members of the Royal family. It consists of a neat framework, nearly square, upon which an apparatus has been constructed for a great number of bodily exercises.

The new project of the constitution of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, which established a diet for these duchies, has just been published. By this constitution it is determined, that in case Prince Albert, husband of the Queen of England, shall be called to the throne of the duchy, he shall be permitted to appoint a Governor if he does not wish to fix his residence in the duchy. Should he assume any foreign throne, he will, in consequence, forfeit his right to the throne of the duchies.

The Lords of the Treasury have given directions for a case of paintings, which has just arrived by the ship *Trafalgar*, and intended for deposit in the East India Company's Museum in the East India House, to be delivered to the Board of Directors for that purpose.

Via New York we have advices from Jamaica to the 20th ult., which state that the cholera was prevailing in that island: eleven deaths had occurred during the week ending the 29th. A smart shock of an earthquake had been felt in Port of Spain, but no damage was done. Antigua, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Dominica papers furnish no news of interest.

The import of foreign grain, cheese, &c., into Liverpool, for the three weeks ending 15th October, 1851, were—268,859 parcels of wheat, 2308 bags ditto, 130,618 barrels of flour, 9414 sacks ditto, 68,969 bushels of Indian corn, 13,994 sacks ditto, 48,360 bushels beans, 9969 bushels peas, 48,200 bushels barley, 4313 boxes cheese, 445 cases ditto. Omitted in list of 24th September:—17,442 bushels wheat, 499 cases cheese.

Early this month, a statue of Rembrandt, destined for Amsterdam, the town in which the painter died, in 1674, was successfully cast in bronze, before a select company of witnesses at the Hague. The model is the work of the Dutch sculptor, M. Royer. It is 16 feet in height; yet, notwithstanding its colossal proportions, weighs only 18,000 lb.

Mr. Dilke had the gratification of receiving from her Majesty, on Monday, a very handsome diamond and ruby brace et as a present for Mrs. Dilke. The letter which accompanied this record of her Majesty's approval stated that it was sent as a mark of her Majesty's sense of the trouble Mr. Dilke had taken in executing her commissions at the Exhibition. Mr. Dilke also had the honour, from the Royal children their portraits, in remembrance of the attention shown to them during their visits to the Exhibition.

The principles of the early Closing Association were ably advocated on Sunday last, in the morning, by the Rev. Thomas Davies (author of the Prize Essay on the late hour question), at Welch-house Chapel; and in the evening, at St John's Church, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, by the Rev. R. S. Redfern, curate. Several sums for the furtherance of the cause were handed over to the secretary in the vestry, at the conclusion of both services.

Spaulding, the circus proprietor (say the American papers), is about building, in Cincinnati, a monster floating palace, for theatrical, circus, and menagerie performances. It is to be 400 feet long, with 60 feet beam, and is to accommodate 4000 spectators. It is to be towed by two steam-tenders to the various towns upon the Mississippi and its tributaries in summer, and be moored at the levee in New Orleans in the winter. It is estimated to cost 40,000 dols., and will be completed next spring.

The officials at the Manchester workhouse, anxious to let the indoor paupers participate in the festivities of her Majesty's visit, gave leave of absence for the day to as many as could go, clothing them in new garments, in order that they might appear respectable. Twenty of them absconded with their new dresses.

At a meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, held on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street Sir William Pell in the chair—it appeared from the accounts that the receipts for the last quarter, including a balance of £990, amounted to £1710 4s. 4d., and the disbursements to £707 3s. 4d., leaving a balance of £1212 1s 2d. A resolution was passed for the purpose of allowing assistant-surgeons and naval instructors to secure for themselves, their widows, and families, the benefits of this institution, upon their paying 5s. annually, or a life subscription of £5.

After the 31st of March next, no steam-vessel is to go to sea, or to steam within the limits of the United Kingdom without having a safety-valve upon each boiler, free from the care of the engineer, and out of his control and interference, and such safety-valve is to be deemed to be a necessary part of the machinery upon which the engineer surveyor is to report to the Board of Trade. This new regulation is ordered by the 21st section of the act 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 79.

On Monday information was received that two persons of gentlemanly appearance had, under pretence of requiring the use of a private room to transact some professional business, succeeded in plundering the Archway public-house, Enfield Chase, of £78 in gold and silver, a valuable gold watch and chain, and other property. The same men have committed similar robberies at other houses. They both appear about thirty years of age, and are attired in mourning, one being very thin and pale, the other stout, much seamed with the small-pox, with sandy hair and whiskers.

The expenses of Lord Arundel's uncontested election for Limerick amounted to £880, exclusive of donations by his Lordship to public charities.

About 100,000 tons of rails have been contracted for to construct the proposed railway between Aberdeen and Perth, at a cost of only £5 per ton. In former days the price per ton was between £10 and £12.

A correspondent says:—"Cab reform is at last to be carried out. A public company is forming for that purpose, on a principle entirely different from the present, and completely putting an end to all extortion and imposition, now so loudly and justly complained of. The fare will be reduced to 4d. per mile; liveries are intended to be supplied by the company, and the driver will be under as strict regulations as the metropolitan police force."

On the 12th ult., his Highness the Prince Electoral of Hesse was going from Wilhelmshöhe to Cassel, when a fulminating ball exploded near or beneath his carriage. The researches of the police have hitherto led to no result.

The Florence official Gazette, *Il Monitore Toscano*, of the 13th inst., contains three decrees of high importance, suppressing entirely the office of the Tuscan Minister of War, and putting the entire control of the military resources of the grand duchy into the hands of Austria.

Recent accounts from Rome state that that city, which had been almost deserted during the summer, had begun to fill for the winter season, and it was expected that the influx of foreigners would be greater than it had been for several years past.

The committee of watch, clock, and chronometer exhibitors have forwarded to the superintendent of the Division of the metropolitan police an expression of their admiration and satisfaction at the vigilance, courtesy, and attention of the police stationed in the vicinity of their goods in Class 10, and they accompany the same with a silver watch of a superior quality, to be presented to police-constable Jones, 343 A, who was especially attached to their department.

The Dublin papers mention the following extraordinary case:—On the 1st of December, 1854, Lieutenant R. W. Croker, late of the 32nd Light Infantry, at Prince Albert's Own Regiment, received a wound from a musket shot at the storming of Rangoon, in the Burmese empire. The ball lodged in the bone of the right leg, under the knee, and remains there until the 2d instant, causing the most excruciating and incessant pain. Owing, however, to the care and skill of Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., the Surgeon-General, Mr. Croker has been released from his sufferings. The ball has been most skilfully extracted by that eminent surgeon, and presents a most extraordinary appearance. It was half opened by the force with which it struck the bone, and it is partly covered with a hard osseous substance mixed with iron.

All the letters lately received from Greece agree in stating that the internal situation of the country is improving. For the last two months robberies had ceased, and the formidable brigand Calmatta had been forced to take refuge in the Turkish territory. His wife had requested Athens to implore the Government to grant his pardon, but without any great probability of her prayer being granted.

The last news received at Constantinople from Persia states that the Russian policy triumphs definitively in that country. At the instigation of Prince Dolgorouki, the Shah had decided to send an ambassador to St. Petersburg, to dissipate the displeasure of the Emperor Nicholas for the ill-treatment which the Russian legation had been subjected to at Ispahan by the Turcomans. The person chosen as Ambassador is the present President of the Royaume, an able man, and whose reception, it is expected, will be a favourable one, at the court of St. Petersburg. Our informant left Persia on the 1st ult.

This year the rising of the Nile in Egypt was of such a nature as to inspire serious fears for the crops in Upper Egypt: it was feared that the maize would be completely lost.

We find by a correspondence in the American papers, between an enterprising citizen and the Mayor of New York, that Mr. John N. Genin proposes to "one of a hundred persons to contribute 1000 dollars each towards a gift which will render Kossuth independent upon his arrival in the United States. The Mayor has consented to act as treasurer to this fund.

Colonel W. Reid, C.B. (Governor of Malta), and Mr. R. Mayne, C.B. (Commissioner of Police), are promoted to be Knights Commanders of the Bath (Civil Service). Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Captain Du Plat Hay (Commissioner of Police), Mr. Henry Cole, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, are appointed Companions of the same order. Mr. Paxton, Mr. Cubitt, and Mr. Fox to be Knights Bachelors.

Intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst. states that disturbances had broken out in several parts of Northern Mexico, and that Government had sent 3000 men to defend Tamaulypas. Don Fernando Romero had accepted the appointment of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The clipper ship *Flying Cloud* has made the run from New York to San Francisco, round Cape Horn, in 89 days, the quickest ever accomplished.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J M——Y, Vienna. Did our communication of the 11th come duly to hand?

X Y Z. TOBY.—A player can call a Queen for every Pawn he advances to his 8th square, and may have as many Queens as he can get on to the board at the same time.

CHESSTER.—To decide who shall move first. In a game by correspondence, you may take two scraps of paper, the one having "White men and first move" written on it, the other inscribed "Black men and second mover;" seal them up in separate envelopes, and send them to your antagonist, requesting him to choose one, and return you the other unopened.

H B Hewitt.—1. Owing to the severe indisposition of the English player, the match to decide the question you ask was postponed, but will in all probability take place at the latter end of this or the beginning of the next year. 2. Mr B took part in the last matches, and defeated his competitor gallantly.

H J C A.—They merit, and shall have, publicity.

CHAD.—It shall be reported on in the next Number. Meanwhile we shall be pleased to see some further examples of your little friend's abilities for chess.

CLUB, Scotland.—Address to Mr Löwenthal, at the St George's Club.

SUSSEXIER.—To Robert Longbottom, Esq., 3 Cavendish-square, London.

JUPP.—Received with cordial thanks.

R B W. It adds greatly to the interest of a game when we have the names of both the composers.

J H.—They shall be examined.

ANTIGO.—One of the very best little books for a beginner at Chess is Bolton's "Popular Introduction to Chess," published at the office of the *Chess-Players' Chronicle*.

G J, Eastbourne.—Major Jenkins's "Nouvelle Analyse," &c., is the most elegant and finished of the modern treatises. Apply to Williams and Margate, the foreign bookseller.

MILES.—The subscription to the St George's Chess Club is three guineas per annum for town members; and this entitles a member, not only to all the advantages of the Club, with its library, reading-rooms, &c, but to free admission at all times to the celebrated *Polytechnic* Institution, to which the Club is attached.

A GENTLEMAN.—The "Elegant Extracts" to which you allude, accompanied by a commentary on the writings and character of the author, will, we trust, be forthcoming in due time.

H E, Harrow-on-the-Hill.—Content yourself by solving Problems at present; you are evidently too unskilled to construct them.

J B of Northwood.—Nos. 1 and 3 are ineligible. No. 2 if really original, merits a diagram.

AN OLD FRIEND, New York.—The book of the Tournament will be out, we dare say, by Christmas.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 403, by Ralph, I I, M P, Dhu, Argus, Mona, R F, Bombardier, and no set.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 404, by XX, St Edmund, Jack of Shrewsbury, Dr Field, B X, H. Colman, M D, Carrick, Miles, Salem, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Mona, St Edmund, Jack of Shrewsbury, Dr Field, M P, Miles, Phiz, Alpha, Ingia, Gaia, Ghandi, Frembam, Philo-Chess, D D, are correct. All others are wrong.

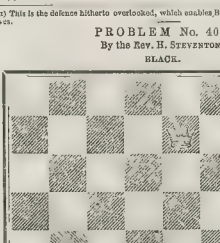
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 404.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 8th	K to B 2d (best, a)	4. R to K 6th (discovering ch)	R to K 1st (d)
2. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt (best)	5. B takes R (ch)	K moves
3. P to Kt 8th (Queens, ch)	K takes Q	6. B mates	

(a) This is the defence hitherto overlooked, which enables Black to protract the mate to six moves.

PROBLEM No. 405.
By the Rev. H. STEVENTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

GAMES IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.
BETWEEN MESSRS ANDERSSEN AND KIESERITZKY.

GAME NO. 2.
(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	29. K R takes P	Kt to K B 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	30. Kt to K 2d (*e*)	R to K B 8th
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	31. R to K Kt (*f*)	P takes P (ch)
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	32. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	33. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
6. B to Q B 4th	R to K B 2d	34. K takes Kt	R takes P (ch)
7. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3d	35. K to B 4th	R to Q 5th (ch)
8. Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	36. K to Kt 3d	R to Q 4th
9. P to K Kt 3d (*a*)	B to K 3d	37. R to K 3d	K to B 2d
10. P to Q 4th	B to Q B sq	38. R to Q B 3d	P to Q B 4th
11. P to K 5th	P takes P	39. R to Q R 3d	K to B 4th
12. Kt takes P	B to Q 3d	40. R takes P	R to Q 6th (ch)
13. B to K B 4th	Kt to K 2d	41. K to B 2d	R to Q 7th (ch)
14. Castles	B to K B 4th	42. K to Kt 3d	R takes P
15. Q to Q B 3d	Kt to Q 2d (*b*)	43. R to K Kt 7th	P to Q B 5th
16. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	44. R to Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 5th
17. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q B 3d	45. R takes K R P	P to Q B 6th
18. P takes P	B to Q B 4th (ch, *c*)	46. R to Q 5th	K to Q 6th
19. K to K 2d	P takes P	47. K takes P	R to Q Kt 5th (ch)
20. B to Q 3d	B takes B	48. K to Kt 6th	R to Q B 5th
21. P takes B	P to K M 4th	49. R to Q 5th (ch)	K to K 7th
22. B to K 3d	R to Q sq	50. K to K 6th (ch)	K to K 7th
23. Q to Q R 4th	P to K B 7th (*d*)	51. R to Q Kt 5th	K to Kt 6th (*g*)
24. Kt to K 2d	Kt to B sq	52. R to Q Kt sq	R to Q B 4th (ch)
25. B to K 2d	B takes B	53. K to B 6th	K to B 6th
26. R takes B	Q to her 5th	54. R to Q B sq	K to K 5th
27. Q takes Q	K takes Q	55. R takes P	R to Q R 4th
28. Q R to K B sq	P to K B 8th	Drawn Game.	

(*a*) A preference or gaining ground for the following mode of pursuing the attack from this point:

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
9. P takes P	B to K 2d	11. K to Q 2d	P takes P
10. B to K 3d *	B takes P (ch)	12. Q takes P	

And, although minus a pawn, the first player has a fine game.

(*b*) Better, I think, to have taken the Kt with his Bishop first.

(*c*) Fortunate indeed for White, that he had this check in store!

(*d*) If he had taken the Q's Pawn, Black's best move would have been Q R to Q square, leaving the Queen no retreat. In White's place, however, rather than weaken the Pawns, we should have played Q to her Kt's second.

(*e*) The game is somewhat interesting just now, from the sort of "bit and counter-bit" which each player adopts to avert loss.

(*f*) All this requires great nicety.

(*g*) The position here is very instructive. We consider that if Mr. Kieseritzky had played with proper care from this point, he must have won the game easily. Let us suppose, that instead of moving K to Kt 6 h, White had played as follows:—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
51. (If White play his K to Kt 6th, the natural move, he may be driven back by a check.)			
52. R takes P (best)	R takes R	57. K to Kt 7th (best)	K to Kt 4th
53. P to K B 6th (best)	K to B 4th (ch)	58. P to K R 7th (best)	R to Q B 3d
54. K to Kt 6th (best)	K to Kt 3d	59. K to Kt 8th	P becomes a Kt (best) R to B 3d
55. P to R 6th (best)	R to Q B 3d (best)		

In this position, if Black move the Kt, he loses him; if the King, mate, follows instantly: he must, therefore, advance the Q R P. White then plays his Rook alternately on Q 8d and Q B 3d, until the Pawn reaches the 7th square, when he takes it, and of course wins directly.

* 10. B to K B 4th, we have seen adopted successfully.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 687.—By SOPHIA.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, R at Q B 6th, B at K B 5th, Kt at K 3d, P at K 2d.
Black K at his 5th, P at K Kt 6th.

White to move, and mate in five moves.

No. 688.—By C. S. JELLICOE, Esq., of Oxford.

White: K at K R 8th, Q at K R 7th, R at Q R 8th, Bs at K B sq and Q Kt 4th, Kts at Q B 5th and Q B 8th, P at K 2d.
Black. K at his B sq, Q at K Kt 6th, Rs at K B 3d and Q R 8th, Bs at Q 3d and Q B 3d, Kts at K sq and Q 5th, P at Q 2d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 691.—By R. B. WORMALD, Esq., of Oxford.

White: K at Q R 5th, R at Q 5th and Q Kt 3d, B at Q 7th, Kt at K B 7th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 3d, and Q 2d.
Black: K at K 5th, Ps at K 4th and Q B 5th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC BOTANY.

One of the "first fruits" of the Exhibition is to be the establishment at Kew of a Museum of Economic Botany; and Sir William Hooker, the director of Kew Gardens, is now engaged in the initiatory steps for its immediate formation, under the direction of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

The object of the new institution is to bring together and exhibit such interesting products from all parts of the world as could be shown in the living plants of a garden, or in the preserved forms of a museum. In this way it is intended to collect and arrange in the new museum such fruits and seeds as are deserving of notice, especially those which are of large size, or possessing any peculiarity of form or structure. All leaves and plants, which, from their make, are unsuited to the *Hortus Siccus*, and which may require preservation in spirits or acid, specimens of woods used in commerce, or which would appear to be deserving of notice from their beauty, hardness, &c., will come within the range of the collection, and impart to it a most practical and interesting character. In the same way will be added gums and resins, especially those employed in the arts or in domestic economy; also dye stuffs, of which very few are as yet known to science. Another most important part of the collection will be the medicinal substances, which in the various shapes of seeds, leaves, gums, oils, roots, &c., exist in unknown extent throughout the East.

Active steps are being taken by the colonial authorities to secure the co-operation of governors of colonies, managers of botanic gardens abroad, travellers, merchants and others.

We may here mention that any parcels or packages will be brought from abroad free of charge by any of her Majesty's ships, or by the Royal mail vessels, or Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers; in these cases they should be addressed—"On her Majesty's service—for the Royal Gardens, Kew." "To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London." Packages coming by merchant vessels or by private hands may be addressed to Sir William J. Hooker, director, Royal Gardens Kew, London.

DEAN MILLS.

We described, last week, at considerable length, the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to this extensive manufacturing establishment on the morning of the 11th inst.

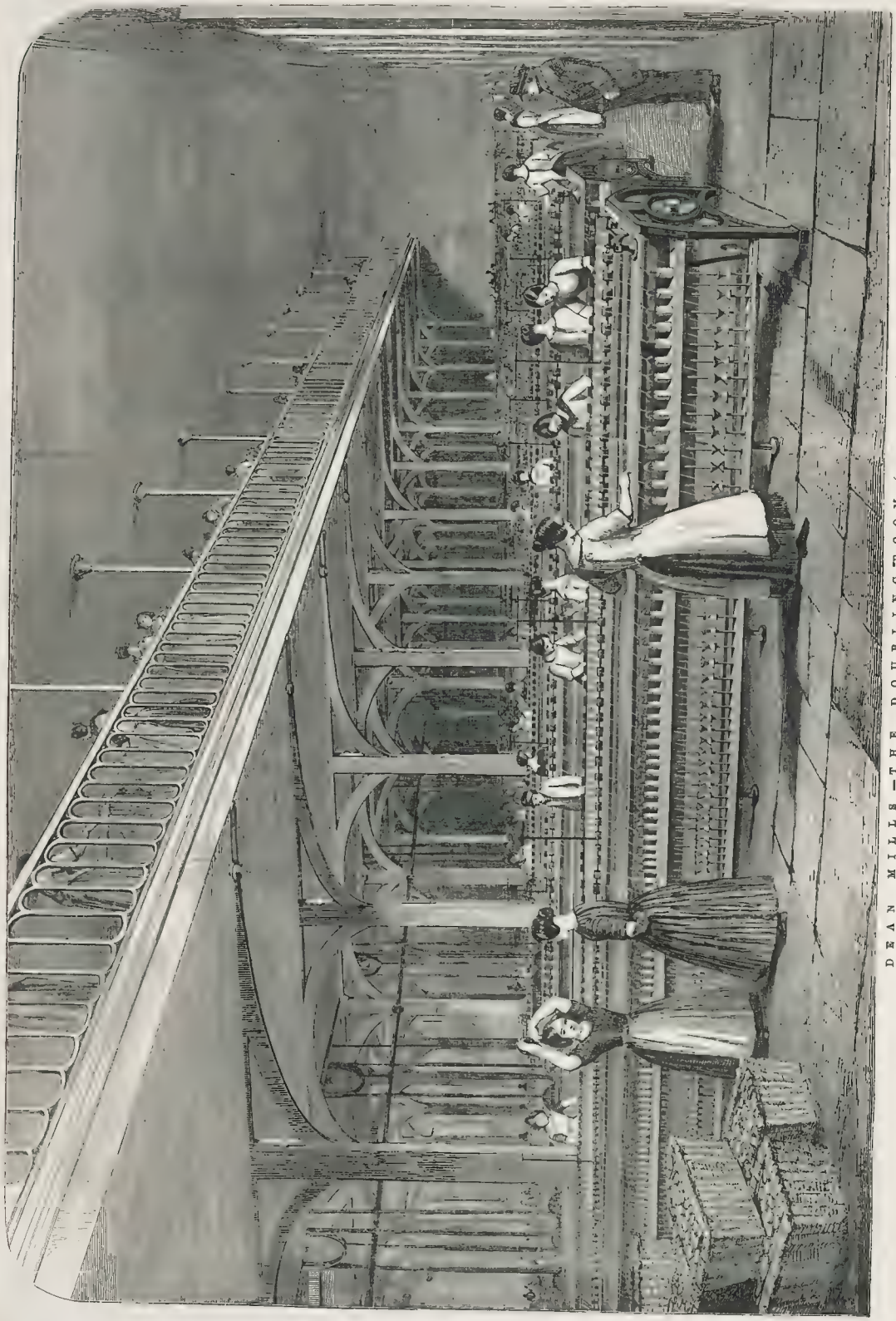
Dean Mills, of which the annexed Engraving affords a very accurate representation, are the property of Messrs. Gardner and Baxley, and are seated in a picturesque valley overlooked by the Horwich and Halliwell Moors—the haunt of the grouse—about thirteen miles from Manchester, and three from Bolton. The waters of a stream which runs through the bottom past the Mills have been collected into an artificial reservoir, or lake, which contains abundance of trout and otherfish, and forms a pleasing feature in connexion with the Mill buildings, and the village appended by the proprietors for the convenience of about 900 of the workpeople.

The space covered by the Mills, village, &c., is an area of 15 acres. The works are contained in two large stone buildings, one of which, 180 ft. in length and 90 ft. high, is the spinning mill; and the other, 265 ft. long and 105 ft. high, is the doubling mill. These edifices are connected by a building containing two large rooms, one of which is fitted up with a range of ovens for the purpose of heating the provisions of such of the workpeople as prefer to bring with them their daily supply. The adjoining room serves as the refectory, being furnished with suitable tables and benches: and, after work hours, this apartment is likewise used as a common room by the workmen, or for the practice of a very creditable instrumental band, got up among themselves. This room is lighted with gas, as are the mills and other parts of the premises, from gas-works adjoining the spinning mill. The machinery of the doubling mill is worked by four noble engines of 60 horse-power each, manufactured by Messrs. Hicks, of Bolton, at a cost of £5000; and the engines for the spinning mill make, in all, 350 horse-power. The doubling mill is the largest of its kind in the kingdom, containing 70,000 spindles in a vast room, lofty and well ventilated, in which is a gallery where the process of winding is carried on. In the spinning mill, all the processes through which, successively, the raw material is converted into fine yarn, are carried on; the work being completed in the other, by doubling the thread so as to produce the fine thread for the manufacture of lace, &c.

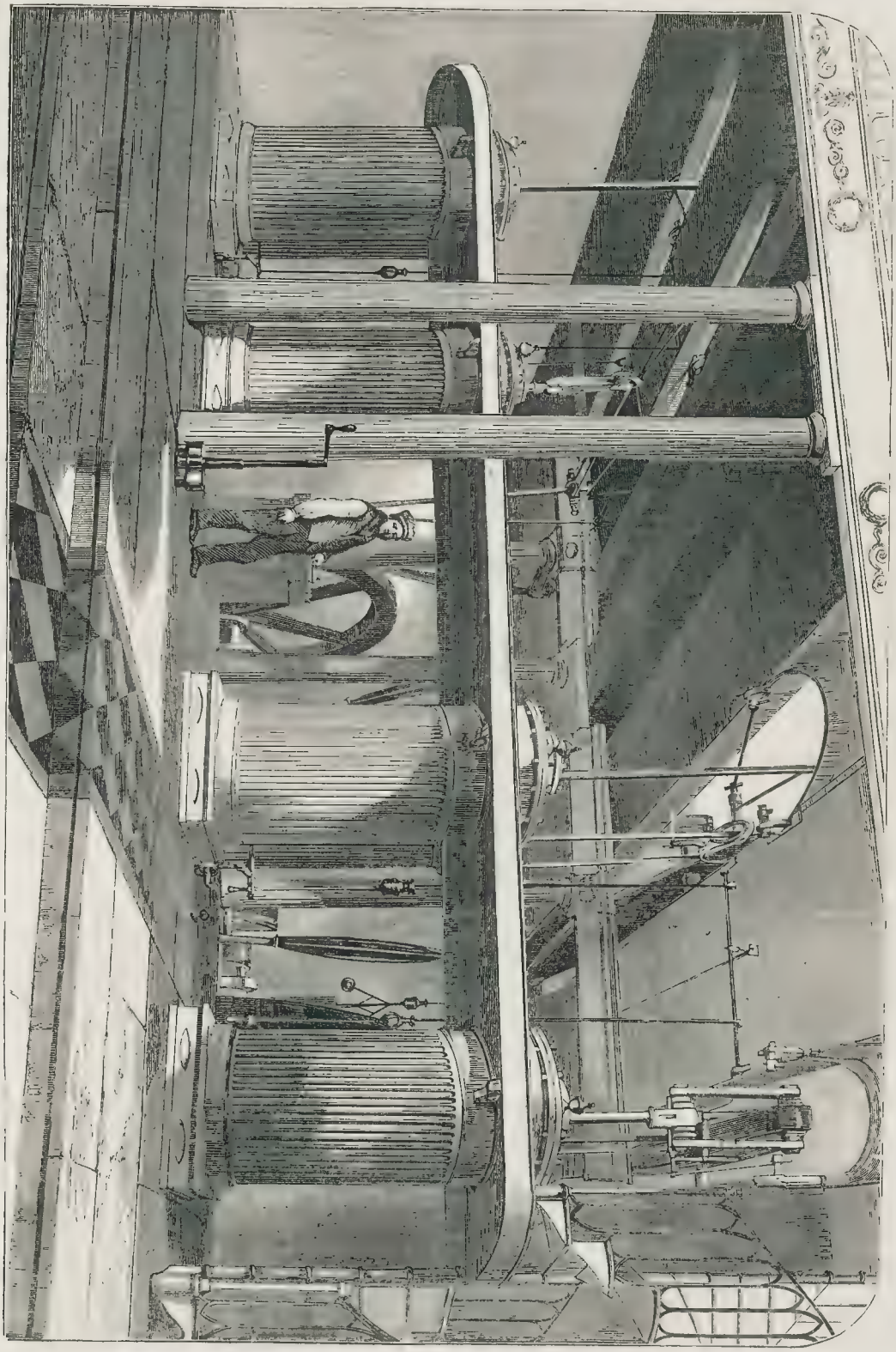
The workmen have established a co-operative provision store, for which there is a suitable allotment on the premises, with stowage for the various articles, and a blast oven which bakes 160 loaves daily, at a very moderate consumption of fuel. By these means the workpeople unadulterated articles are provided, at a cost which, although it does not appear so low as might be anticipated, is declared by the consumers to be substantially made up in point of thrift by the soundness and quality of the articles, which are retailed genuine as procured from the best market, at such a small advance only as serves to meet the expense of carrying on the concern. The retail price of bacon is 6d. per lb.; ham, 7d.; the best coffee, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tea, 4s. per lb. The store is managed by a committee of the workmen, and all accounts are settled on pay-day. About three hundred of the workpeople inhabit the neighbouring cottages, which are built of stone, standing on the slope of the valley opposite to the Mills. Each cottage, with a plot of ground, is let at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week. At the upper end of the village a substantial building has been erected, the dimensions of which are 116 ft. by 43 ft., the ground-floor whereof is divided into apartments for a boys' school, a girls' school, an infant-school, and class-rooms. The floor above is appropriated for a lecture-room. It is galleried, and capable of containing between two and three thousand persons. It is supplied with maps, globes, an air-pump, and other apparatus. The largest apartment is the scene of social *reunions* of the workpeople, and in which the proprietors frequently take a part. The use of it is likewise permitted lecturers, or the exhibitors of entertainments of an amusing and innocent character, with the use of the gas gratis. With such encouragement a succession of instructive displays are afforded to the workpeople, whose payments of threepence each supply, in most cases, a sufficient remuneration. The building likewise contains a library and newsroom, supplied with books of an instructive nature, newspapers, and some of the best of the journals. This building was erected at a cost of £4000. The schools are conducted by a master and two ushers, with a salary of £73; a mistress for the girls' school; and two infant teachers, at £48 and £43 per annum. The average number of scholars is 86 boys and 112 girls; and in the infant school about 70 children. The benefit of the schools is not limited to the children employed in the Mills, being open to others at the rate of 3d. a week. The former pay 1½d. a week, and attend school three hours a day. An evening school is likewise established for such of the boys as work full hours, and the average attendance of about thirty.

Halliwell, or Holywell, was of yore a solitary spot on the Moors, only distinguished as the resort of occasional devotees attracted by the miraculous powers of a spring celebrated for the cure of various infirmities; and it is only within times comparatively recent that it has become the nucleus of industry and humble affluence which it now exhibits. The spinning mill was erected by Mr. Bazley and the father of one of the present proprietors; the doubling mill has been added since, and is considered the largest among the great establishments which have sprung up under the energy and industry of the north. Mr. Bazley is known as the Royal Commissioner for Manchester; and as the coadjutor to Mr. Cobden in the Anti-Corn-Law Association, he received the commendation of Sir Robert Peel; but, to appreciate the results of a wise, just, and philanthropic management on the part of himself and his partner, Mr. Gardner, a day at Dean Mills would suffice. The community of interest between the employer and the employed being perfectly illustrated by the good-will and thoughtful attention of the former to the interest and welfare of their subordinates, and the contentment, steadiness, and affectionate zeal of the latter, provided as they are with every inducement to limit their enjoyments and recreations to such as are conducive to the reaction of willing labour as the alternation of wholesome relaxation. Situate apart from temptation, with such a base, the beneficial result is obvious in the sturdy cheerful demeanour of the men, and the gaiety which enlivens the village after the hours of labour. The active sports of the children affording the best token that the daily work has neither exhausted their bodily strength nor animal spirits, and the general harmony betokening a well organised community never equalled by the Utopias of philosophy.

A Portrait and Memoir of Mr. Bazley appeared in our Journal of last week.



DEAN MILLS.—THE DOUBLING-ROOM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



DEAN MILLS.—THE FOUR ENGINES.—(See Page 523.)

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S NEW REFORM BILL.—It is now pretty freely circulated, that at the late Council only three members of Lord John Russell's Cabinet supported his new Reform Bill proposition. The other members were opposed to any new Reform Bill at all. This division in the Cabinet has caused great consternation.—*Morning Herald*

The office of Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, which has lately been vacated by the Solicitor-General, has been conferred by the Chancellor of the Duchy on Richard Bethell, Esq., Q.C.

BANKING INSTITUTE.—At a general meeting of the friends and promoters of this scheme, held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, for the purpose of adopting rules, and appointing officers for the management of the institute, its objects were set forth to be the periodical meeting of all parties connected with the banking and commercial interests, reading and discussion of papers, the re-publication of rare and useful works, the establishment of a mutual guarantee fund for the fidelity of bank officers, and the opening of a central room and library and place of meeting for bankers and county members. Resolutions in accordance with the objects stated were agreed to, and a council formed of men of eminence in the banking trade.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF CLUB FOOT, &c. A meeting of the committee and friends of the above charity was held on Thursday, at the board-room, in Bloomsbury-square; Charles Harris, Esq., founder, occupying the chair. From the report, it appeared that Mr. R. W. Tampin, the senior surgeon of the hospital, had delivered the commencement of a series of lectures on the nature and treatment of deformities. The recently discovered operation, by which, in two years, no less than 18,000 cripples have had the use of their limbs restored to them, consists in severing the tendon, and was originally made known by Dupuch, of Montpellier; Dr. Stromyer, of Hanover; and from thence to England by Dr. Little. Club foot and other deformities of a similar nature has been likened to a bow tightly strung, and the operations by which so many thousand afflicted creatures have been cured may be compared to the entire or partial cutting of the string, by which the bow is immediately straightened. In the case of the human tendons, however, nature supplies the deficiency by an exudation or purulent running from each end, which, on meeting together, amalgamates, and the limb is knee'erwerd strengthened by the tendon. The report of the Institution states that there are upwards of 700 patients now under treatment; every bed is occupied, and no less than 300 are waiting their turn of admission as in-door patients.

BRITISH BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday a special general meeting of the governors and subscribers to this useful institution, which was founded for affording permanent incomes of £30 per annum to the widows and unmarried daughters of clergymen of the Church of England at the time of the society, was held at their offices, No. 63, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The report stated, that since the foundation festival, celebrated in June, 1850, there had been two elections, at which nine annuitants had been elected, each of whom is now receiving £30 per annum by monthly instalments. The council have also the gratification of announcing that the institution is now graced by the support of fifty ladies as patronesses, and 150 noblemen and gentlemen as vice-presidents, besides about 400 governors, who are annual subscribers of one guinea and upwards. From the balance-sheet appended to the report, it appeared that the total receipts from all sources had amounted to £1157 19s., and after all the necessary expenses had been paid, there was left a balance in the hands of the bankers of £270 3s. 10d. The election of five annuitants from a list of thirty-four candidates concluded the proceedings.

THE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a general court of the governors of this charity was held at the offices of the society, Bishopsgate-street, Captain T. [illegible] presiding, supported by Admiral Sir H. Hall, one of the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and other naval gentlemen. The report stated, that, on the 1st of July last, there were 168 boys on board the society's ship, and 118 had been received during the quarter, giving a total of 226. Of these 20 had been sent into the Indian navy, 79 were apprenticed to the merchant service, 6 were discharged, and 1 was dead, leaving 120 on board. During the quarter, 22 boys who had served upwards of twelve months to the satisfaction of their masters, appeared before the committee, and were rewarded with new clothes; and 17 young men, who had completed their apprenticeships, also presented themselves to the committee with certificates of good conduct, and were rewarded with medals and donations. Seven girls and four boys were apprenticed during the quarter from Hicke's Charity Fund. Several gentlemen, who had made the requisite donation of £16 16s., were elected life governors. The committee noticed with expressions of regret the decease of Mr. John Deacon, the trustee of the Marine Society's funded property, and Mr. Edmund Poppys was elected in his stead. The receipts of the quarter were: From annual subscriptions, £24; donations, £13 15s.; dividends, £1161 8s. 8d.; widows' fund, £215; Hicke's fund, £248 4s. 6d.; fisheries dues, £98 15s.; apprenticeship, £3 3s.; for the discharge of boys, £6 13s 6d., giving a total of £1891 12s. 1d. The expenditure, including £2 2s. 3d. for clothing and outfits, £593 17s. 6d. to shipping agents, and £145 as apprentice fees from Hicke's fund, amounted to £1622 5s. 3d., leaving a balance of £229 1s. 1d. The report was agreed to. The number of boys sent on board the society's ship from 1786 to 1850 was 27,187. Of these, 11,387 were sent into the Royal navy; 3140 into the East India Company's navy, 10,529 into the merchant service and fisheries; 981 discharged; absconded, 1002; dead, 48; remaining on board on the 30th of May, 1850, 100.

SUBURBAN CEMETERIES.—On Saturday last the award of Mr. Barnes Peacock, Q.C., proposed as umpire on behalf of the directors of two of the metropolitan trading companies at Brompton and Norwood, and accepted by the General Board of Health, was officially announced as to the compensation to be paid on behalf of the public for taking possession of those cemeteries for use or closing. It was as follows:—

As compensation for the Brompton Cemetery, for which £168,762 14s 6d was claimed by the company, and £43,855 offered on behalf of the public ..	£74,291 14
For the Norwood Cemetery, for which £59 319 was claimed by the company, and £28,871 offered by the Board of Health on behalf of the public ..	43,158 13
Total	£117,075 7

being £151,098 5s. 8d. less than was claimed, and coming within the rate of the estimate presented by the General Board of Health to Parliament.

NEW LIFE BUOY.—On Wednesday a trial was made on the Thames, between Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges, of an invention by Mr. Keyse, of Newington, for the preservation of life from shipwreck. The invention consists of globular-shaped pieces of wood, made concave on the under side, which, being strapped round the body of a man, will enable him to support two or three persons in the water—and, by means of a buoyed line, a communication may be made between a vessel and the land, or two vessels, when at least would not live in the sea. The party wearing the apparatus is also provided with a double hand-paddle for working himself along, and may also wear wooden shoes, with concave soles, which enables him, as it were, to tread the water. In connexion with the buoyed line are also floating buoys, to keep the passengers upon the breast of the sea whilst being guided along the line to other vessels. The inventor says he can steer a sufficient number to [illegible] as to support 100 persons in the water, in case of accident, in the same space that a boat to hold 30 persons would occupy. The person wearing the apparatus would escape the tide, were the convulsed waves in the wake of steamers, and proceeded up and down a portion of the river with apparently the greatest ease; but the true merits of the invention can only be tested in rougher water than the Thames.

On Monday evening, a meeting of omnibus proprietors took place, at the Duke of Wellington, Bathurst-street, Argyle-square, to consider the proposals submitted to them at a preliminary meeting, by Mr. Crawford, the originator of the Deptford and London Town line, for changing new horses and working them by combination, at reduced fares. Mr. Crawford having explained the object of the meeting, it was resolved to form a new association for the purpose of making various arrangements to reduce the fares, and proprietors proffered their assistance. With their omnibuses and stock. It was stated that there were in various parts of London from 200 to 300 omnibuses now "laid up in ordinary," each of which, it was observed, could be brought into use at once daily, and three men. By the proposed plan of the association, any proprietor could put an omnibus on the new route until 20 were running, when another route must be chosen and so on. The first route proposed to be adopted was from Bayswater to Tottenham-court-road, 2d.; thence to the Bank, 2d. Second route, from the Great Western to the Great Northern Railway, 3d.; and from the Yorkshire Stingo to King's-cross, 2d. It was also stated that the expense of working one omnibus per day was £2 0s. 9d., supposing each omnibus, with its 10 horses, travelled 60 miles daily (15 journeys to and fro per diem, at two miles per journey). It may here be learned to carry 24 passengers, and obtained one-half, or 12 passengers at 2d. each per journey, the profit would be 1[illegible] 2s. 2d., [illegible] two-thirds full," the profit was estimated at £1 19s. 3d. per diem; [illegible] fourths full," £2 5s. 3d.; and at "full," £2 10s. 3d. Thus giving on a first calculation, a profit on the working of 100 omnibuses, £30,035 per annum; on the second, £66,436 per annum; on the third, £84,635 per annum, and on the fourth, £139,235. Rules for the regulation of the association having been agreed to, the meeting separated. During the week the first line of these cheap omnibuses were opened in Oxford-street and between the Strand and Euston-square, and were most successful.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXHIBITION PRIZE MACHINE.—On Saturday last about three o'clock in the afternoon, as a waggon, No. 26, belonging to the Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, drawn by three horses, was proceeding down Wellington-street, Strand, the body of the waggon, and the three horses behind having lost their footing, the waggon was brought to the ground with such violence as to precipitate upon the pavement one of the most valuable pieces of machinery of the many of the articles now on view at the Crystal Palace. The machine, which was a new invention, and for which a prize had been awarded, is for dressing cotton; and, having been purchased by a foreign manufacturer, it was on Saturday last, at the Crystal Palace, consigned to the care of Chaplin and Horne, to be taken to Woolwich Dockyard, where it was to remain until arrangements could be made for shipment. The machine is said to have been purchased for £700, but the concussion was so severe as to reduce it to fragments, rendering it valueless but as old metal. The shafts of the waggon were broken short off, and one of the horses was severely injured. The machine had not been fastened to the waggon, otherwise the damage, in all probability, might have been obviated.

THE FIRST FOG OF WINTER.—On Wednesday morning our first regular winter fog made its appearance over the metropolis. It was an exceedingly dense one, and lasted for three or four hours. Although a good deal of confusion arose in the principal public thoroughfares, no accident of consequence occurred.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—This society is extending its operations in the southern counties. It has made another valuable purchase, consisting of an estate at Chichester, within three-quarters of a mile south-east of the city walls, on the Bognor-road. The estate is already laid out in a picturesque manner, and is intersected by a good road running from east to west, called Wickham-road. A meeting of the society was held at Chichester this week, to celebrate this acquisition, at which the chair was occupied by the Rev. W. Malden, a clergyman of the place.

TONBRIDGE-PLACE RAGGED SCHOOL.—At the annual meeting of the supporters of this school, held on Wednesday evening in the school-room, Tonbridge-place New-road—Mr. J. Woodward in the chair—the secretary read a report, which stated that the average attendance at the evening ragged school at Agar Town is 43 girls and 90 boys, giving a total of 90. The number of scholars attending the Tonbridge School on Sunday is 215 boys and 238 girls, and the entries on the books of the branch school 261.

THE NEW-ROAD.—The repairs so long wanted to the roadway of this great thoroughfare are progressing very rapidly. The entire length of the road from Tottenham-court-road to King's-cross is being repaired, and the part already finished presents a favourable contrast to the sunken, uneven, and really dangerous portion not yet touched.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—About a quarter to one o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in a timber-yard, in the tan-yard of Mr William Warrick, Willow-walk, owing to the overheating of a rick of tan. Fortunately it was discovered soon after the spontaneous combustion burst forth, and the exertions of the firemen prevented the fire from extending. The tan in which the fire originated, containing about fifty loads of tan, was completely consumed.

On Tuesday morning, about five o'clock, while the mail-cart driver of the Deptford and Greenwich ride was waiting for the letter-bags inside the post-office, in Deptford Broadway, some parties, it is supposed, for a "lark," jumped into the vehicle and drove off. The driver, upon reaching the street, was utterly bewildered at finding the vehicle and the horse had both disappeared. So traces of them could be found; and to prevent the delay of her Majesty's mails, the driver was compelled to find a cab as soon as possible, and proceed to the General Post-office with the letters. Information was given to the police and the vehicle and missing horse to the investigation of the police. During the day the vehicle and the horse were found left in front of the Six Bells Tavern, Lucas-street, Rotherhithe, but the thieves had managed to escape undiscovered.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18:—Males, 773; females, 670: total, 1443. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 499; females, 482: total, 981. This return exhibits 462 deaths a small increase on those of the preceding week, when the amount was 954. Taking for comparison corresponding weeks of the ten years 1841-50, it appears that the average was 906; but this calculation takes no account of the increase of persons now living in London, it becomes 997, which differs not much from last week's mortality. Last week 425 children died under 15 years of age, 367 persons who had reached 15 years, but had not attained to 60, and 184 who were of 60 years and upwards. The table of fatal causes shows that 229 persons, 158 of whom were children, were carried off by one or other of the twenty-one diseases that are classed as "epidemic." Diseases in the aggregate do not at present produce a mortality equal to the average of corresponding weeks; but under particular heads, namely, typhus and diarrhœa, the numbers exceed the usual amount at this season. Typhus was fatal in 67 cases last week (the average being 53), and this disease appears to be on the increase. Scarlatina in this return numbers 43 cases, while the corrected average of corresponding weeks is 38. Though the mortality, as collected over the whole metropolis, is not remarkable, the complaint has fallen severely on particular families. Fifteen deaths, only one of which was that of an adult, were registered as caused by small-pox. Two cases, in which it is stated that vaccination had been previously performed, occurred to a child of seven months and a man aged 30 years. With reference to a case which proved fatal in Camden-town, and in which vaccination had been performed without effect, two other children in the family had been successfully vaccinated and escaped the contagion. Diarrhœa, which numbers 42 deaths, continues to decline, though it is still rather more fatal than usual for this late period of the year. Phthisis or consumption has been rather fatal during the week, the deaths resulting from it amounting to 138. This is a greater number than in any corresponding week of seven previous years. Fifteen deaths are ascribed to disease of the liver, four of which cases the local complaints specified as "cirrhosis." The four persons who died of cirrhosis were females.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.729 in. On Sunday the mean daily reading was 30.144 in. The mean temperature of the week was 52·8 deg. The mean daily temperature was above the average of corresponding days in seven years on every day except Thursday and Friday, and was 60·4 deg. on Sunday, or nearly 10 degrees above the average; after which it gradually fell to 48·9 deg. on Friday. The wind was generally in the south-west.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRADFORD ELECTION.—On Tuesday Mr. Robert Milligan (Liberal) was elected M.P. for this borough without opposition, in the room of the late Mr. Busfield, deceased. Mr. Milligan is an eminent merchant of the locality.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD.—The inauguration of this excellent institution took place on Tuesday, in the presence of a numerous body of the local gentry and clergy. Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, delivered a lecture on the occasion.

On Tuesday a grand Masonic dinner was given at Portsmouth to Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B., by the lodges of that town; namely, the Phœnix Lodge, 349; Royal Sussex Lodge, 428; and Portsmouth Lodge, 717. Upwards of 110 brethren were present; Brother Lord George Lennox being in the chair.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning a fire took place at the large farmhouse and buildings of Mr. Edward Plumpton's farm, Ardingly. It was caused through the care essness of one of the farm labourers, who, neglecting a pot of tar that was heating over a temporary fire, it boiled over, and the flame instantly communicated to the straw lying about the yard, and thence to the farm-buildings. These ignited with astonishing rapidity and in less than an hour the fire swept over the entire property. The scene was truly awful; with the exception of the farmhouse, the whole homestead, consisting of three large barns, two granaries, cow-houses, stables, with eight stacks of corn and hay, presented one general blaze. Three engines reached the spot prior to the arrival of the brigade engine from London; but nothing could be done to stay the work of devastation, as no water sufficient to supply the engines could be obtained in the neighbourhood. The whole of the property was insured in the Sun Fire-office: the loss is calculated as nearly £3000.

THE BURGESS LIST OF MANCHESTER.—The burgess list for the borough of Manchester, after the recent revision, has been printed, and contains no fewer than 12,542 names. That of last year numbered 11,592, so that the increase is nearly 1000.

CONTRACT FOR TEA.—Messrs. W. S. Shuttleworth and Co., of 36 Fenchurch-street, have taken another contract to supply 30,000 lb. of tea for the use of the navy—to be delivered at Deptford and Gosport.

On Wednesday last £15 were collected at the Surrey Tabernacle, Borough-road, for the funds of the Early Closing Association, when the principles of the society were ably set forth by many leading speakers.

Last week, Mr. Justice Patterson, at the annual dinner of the Awliscombe, Buckerel, and Feniton Agricultural Association, at Feniton, about 12 miles from Exeter, over which place he presides as chairman of the quarter sessions, announced that it was his intention to retire from the bench in February next, in consequence of the infirm state of his health. He has been 21 years a judge. Fifteen years' service on the Bench entitles a judge to a retiring pension.

Turville, the well-known cricket player, who has been umpire for the Leicester County Cricket Club for several years past, and has also been the principal professional bowler for the Leicester Cricket Ground, died on Wednesday (last week) after a short illness.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble, whilst riding on the Grand Parade, Brighton, on Thursday week, was thrown from her horse by some violence, and had a narrow escape of a very serious injury. She was conveyed to her hotel; but after a few hours Mrs. Kemble quite rallied, and gave the reading which was announced for that evening, at the Dome, to a numerous audience, the hearty reception from a crowded audience, several of whom evinced great anxiety as to her safety.

Prussia has recommended a sum of between 70,000 and 80,000 rix thalers yearly, as a proper indemnity to the Duke of Augustenburg, for the loss of his possessions in Schleswig.

Oyster dredging has now become so extensively profitable in the Menai Straits, that fishermen from Jersey and other distant parts find it to their advantage to go thither, in order to partake upon the profits of a season.

Accounts from the Pacific state, that, both from the Sandwich Islands and California, a tide of emigration has set in to Australia, attracted by the gold discoveries.

READY EXCHANGE OF COIN FOR EMIGRANTS.—The Bank of England have respected a course with regard to the supply of bullion in Ireland, which may save trouble and risk to emigrants. At present these have to buy sovereigns, which they change for American money before proceeding into the interior, receiving gold or other coins, at the rate of 484 dol. [illegible] for £100. But, owing to the influx of specie from California, a surplus of gold in London have an abundant supply of American eagles, which they could part with at the rate of 484 dols. 40c. for £100. If the emigrant, therefore, were to take these instead of sovereigns (which he might do at a fractional profit of 30 cents, or 1s. 6d. per cent.), the would avoid the necessity of an exchange, or the possibility of any deception being practised upon him as to current value or fullness in weight; while, at the same time, the waste labour of melting and recoinage would be saved in the respective countries. It has, consequently, been communicated to the Bank of Ireland, that, if they would make these circumstances known, and would think proper to receive any number of eagles to meet the demand that might arise, there would be no difficulty in the arrangements.

MUSIC.

The Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society have issued their prospectus for the season 1851-52, which will commence in November, with Haydn's "Seasons," performed for the first time by the society under Costa's direction. Spohr's oratorio, the "Calvary," will also be produced shortly.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society will commence their season on Friday, November 14th, at Exeter Hall, with the performance of Handel's "Belshazzar," conducted by Mr. Surman, with Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, R. F. Smith, and Lawler, as principal vocalists.

The Cecilian Society will perform, on the first Thursday in November, Romberg's "Song of the Bell."

The first concert of the new Orchestral Society, for the performance of works of the highest class, particularly new, untried, or comparatively unknown compositions, will take place on the 17th of November; the direction is in the hands of Messrs. Blagrove, Howell, Hallah, Lucas, and Nicholson. Messrs Jullien and F. Gye will commence their annual series of promenade concerts early in the next month.

Mr. Dunn is on the Continent, making arrangements for his operatic campaign at Drury Lane Theatre at Christmas. Mr. Balfe will return shortly from Dresden, to superintend the production of his new opera, the libretto by Mr. Rorer. The pantomime will be written by Mr. Morton.

An English adaptation of Verdi's "Ernani" will be produced at the Surrey Theatre in a few days, the principal parts sustained by Miss Romer, Mr. Charles Romer, Mr. Travers, and Mr. Borrani. In consequence of the great success of the "Huguenots," it is proposed to mount Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," according to the original score.

The Western Madrigal Society will commence on Saturday, November 1st.

The New York papers and private letters fully confirm all previous accounts as to the complete success of Miss Catherine Hayes. Without the outrageous excitement which attended the advent of Jenny Lind, the nine concerts given by Miss Hayes in New York have attracted immense audiences; and a similar result was confidently anticipated for Boston, which was to be the next city visited by Miss Hayes. Her singing in Le "Messali," at Tripler Hall, created an almost perfect sensation. She visited the Orphan Asylum, at Brooklyn, and sang "The Harp that once in Tara's Halls," to which the children responded in a chorus of "Welcome."

Mdlle. Jenny Lind will begin her series of farewell concerts with Balfe, Mr. Burke (the violinist), and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt (the pianist), at Buffalo, and will then visit Toronto, and as far west as Chicago. After a visit to Cincinnati, Mdlle. Lind returns to New York, and here her first concert will be, on December 15. In a recent number of the *Musical World*, the journals, Mdlle. Lind, in reference to the report that she was about to return to the stage, writes "—'I have not the most remote idea or ever again returning to the stage; and, although I shall always treat with respect the opinions and sayings of writers in newspapers or otherwise, yet I should feel really thankful to you to state that no inducement whatever can lead to make me change my mind in residence to the resolution I have adopted, to quit the stage."

Madame Thillon had been successful at New York in Auber's "Crown Diamonds."

The popular English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Anderson, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Land, Pyne, and Phillips) have given concerts this week at Birmingham, the Free-trade Hall in Manchester, and the Philharmonic Hall in Liverpool.

On the 16th inst., at St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, Dr. Bexfield's new oratorio, "Israel Restored," was performed under the direction of the composer. Mr. Harcourt was the organist, and Misses Birch and Williams, Messrs. Benson and Phillips, were the principal vocalists. The *Norfolk News* states that the work was completely successful, and that the composer was much applauded at the conclusion.

The new organ to be built in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, will be the largest in the world. The entire instrument had passed the unanimous resolution, that Mr. Willis, whose great organ was at the western end of the Crystal Palace, is to have the building of the colossal instrument.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Grisi and Mario have arrived at St. Petersburgh. Meyerbeer's "Prophète" will be speedily mounted; Grisi appearing for the first time as *Fidès*. Alary, the composer of the "Tre Nozze," has composed a new grand lyric drama, "Sardanapalus," the chief parts to be sustained by Grisi, Mario, and Herr Formes. The production of Gounod's "Saffo" is also proposed; Grisi enacting the part of the disgraced poetess, with Tamberlik and Formes as their original characters.

At the Grand Opera, in Paris, a new *danseuse*, Mdlle. Bagioni (*Thé*) appeared; and Auber's "Corbeille d'Oranges" had been revived for Alboni. Mdlle. Lagrua having arrived from Dresden, the rehearsals of Scribe and Halévy's "Jaz Errant" were going on actively. Ricbert has been engaged at the Paris Italian Opera as sub-director and accompanyist.

Letters from Rome state that Verdi's last opera, "Rigoletto," produced under the title of "Viscardello," on account of the censorship, had met with no success; it was sustained by Mdmes. Evers, Bucottini, Flori; and Signori Bancardo, Benedetti, and Colotti.

For the opera campaign in Naples, three new compositions, by Pacchi, Battista, and Moscazzs are promised, to be supported by Madames Cortesi, Bendazzi, and Borghi-Masso; Signori Roppa, Marzoleno, Liverani, De Bassini, and Arati. Amalia Ferraris was to be prima donna.

The ballet of Lola Montes, at the theatre in Ghent, was a complete failure: from the moment of her appearance to the falling of the curtain, it was a battle royal between her and the audience; but the manager did not dare risk a renewal of the struggle.

The celebrated barytone, Puschel, is engaged for the United States.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

On Friday week the season ended with the Shakspearian comedy with which it commenced—"Twelfth Night;" thus gracefully marking, as it were, the closing of a cycle. Thus play, in its stage setting and acting, symbolises the whole character and results of the management. Attention to the *mise en scène*, efficient cast, and accessories remarkably elegant: these were the characteristics of the performance. Smoothness and evenness had been accomplished on the reformed stage, previous to Mr. Keane's undertaking the management of this theatre; but means were wanting to carry out the ultimate purpose of histrionic representation by the engagement of the most excellent *artistes*. These means Mr. Keane possessed. The first night undone the management credit; and we trust that experience will, in the next, suggest improvement. Let original dramatic genius be, above all things, encouraged, and the certain pleasure of the evening translation from the French and German, in any shape, altogether discouraged. Genius of the dramatic kind superabounds in England, and is entitled to demand an arena; and every season that demand will increase in urgency, gain increased intensity and force. The four principal performers of the Princess' stage, assisted with such a working company as they have brought together, possess not only talent, but genius abundantly sufficient to answer requisitions likely to be made upon them by a new and original English drama. By carrying out such a policy as we have suggested, the Messrs. Keane and Aceley may win for themselves both immortal honour and present profit. The standard at which they should aim ought to be the plenary accomplishment of native and original dramatic genius: a standard, like all other standards, not to be perfectly reached, but to exist in recognition, that the closest possible approximation to it may be constantly, and as a rule of conscience, conscientiously attempted. The success hitherto attained will be thus best secured and rendered permanent. The audience evinced its sense of the merits of the management by calling for Mr. Keane and Mrs. Keane, Mr. Keeley and Mr. Lawrence. Both came forward, and made appropriate addresses: the former with much gentlemanly modesty, the latter with characteristic humour and point. A new season will commence on the 26th of November, when we trust that the hopes we have ventured speculatively to express, may receive practical confirmation.

SURREY.

"Dreaming and Waking" is the title of a new drama, by Mr. Morris Barnett and Mr. Angus B. Reach. It was produced on Monday. The plot is interesting, but simple. A young French lieutenant, *Edouard de Sauvai* (Mr. T. Mead), marches away to Africa, from country girl, [illegible] to whose charms, is guarded and educated by a lady, until his return, as a cousin, to her native village. *Louise* (Miss Jane Coveney) has a child, whom the Colonel saves from being drowned; and *Louise* contrives to re-awaken love by reviving his associations of the past, and other devices which are shadowed forth by the word "Dreaming" in the title. At length the Colonel recognises her, and showing her a portrait of his child, she teaches the recognition by her own, and, [illegible] being thoroughly "awakened" to mutual recognition, is acknowledged as his wife. Mr. Shepherd performs the part of *Sergeant Jean*, and Mr. Widdicomb that of *Jacquinot*, the waiter of an inn, very effectively. The scenes were, indeed, very carefully acted, and the drama was perfectly successful.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

Mr. Belton, of the Princess' Theatre, during the closing of that establishment, is engaged here, and on Monday appeared as the blind husband of "The Artist's Wife," in the pretty and effective drama so entitled. His reception was gratifying, and such as befits the rising reputation of the young actor.

WHITTINGTON [illegible] Mr. Conquest [illegible] Miss Cyril [illegible] Mr. Conquest [illegible] Miss Cyril [illegible] Mr. Conquest [illegible] Miss Cyril

from their propriety or subtlety. Altogether, it was wonderfully exciting, and more spirit-stirring than any exhibition of the tragedy we have ever witnessed on the stage. Mr. Charles Kemble was among the audience, and applauded the most striking points.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—On Wednesday week, the performances at this popular resort concluded for the season, which, we are glad to learn, may be numbered among the successes of the Great Exhibition year, 1851. There has been an increase of 200,000 visitors upon the number in the preceding year. The director has performed all he promised, in ballet and illuminated fête, and national gala in accordance with the cosmopolite spirit of the day. The Franconi *troupe* was a first-rate attraction of its class; and balloon ascents, fireworks, &c., have kept up the gay round nightly. It is gratifying to add, that the amusements have been uniformly characterised by good taste, so as to render the proprietor's prosperity the more meritorious.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The professors of this establishment are now engaged in delivering a series of lectures on subjects of great interest. Mr. Pepper has chosen for his discourse the application of iron and steel in the manufactures of the United Kingdom; while his coadjutor, Dr. Bachhoffner, illustrates the beautiful art of electro plating, and, during his discourse, exhibits numerous experiments highly interesting and useful, which, with the popular style of the learned doctor, renders the place so justly entitled to the public support. The late improvements in photography by Mr. J. Beard are now exhibited here, and prove them well worth the attention of the visitor; the colouring process is now so superior, that the pictures resemble enamels both in effect and durability.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Although drawing near its close, the racing season has still a pretty good list of fixtures. Newmarket, of course, monopolises next week, its numerous meetings, and proposed engagements occupying every day, and promising to maintain its "hay and straw" reputation. The ensuing month teems with "autumn" gatherings; amongst others, Epsom, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Liverpool, Hampton, and Warwick. There are no steeple-chases advertised for next week, and only the following coursing *réunions*:—Tuesday, at Spiddal (Ireland), North Berwick, and Market Weighton; and Thursday, the North Union, in Massarene Park.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY A full attendance, but a dull market; everything being on the decline, except Brighton and Newmarket. The general averages were as follow :—

HEREFORD STEEPLE-CHASE.—2 to 1 against Bedford.

CHELTENHAM.—3 to 1 against Daniel O Rourke.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

11 to 2 against Breda.	18 to 1 against Prince Minister	25 to 1 against The Nigger
8 to 1 — Newminster	18 to 1 — The Heriot	25 to 1 — Manilo d
14 to 1 — Mountain Deer	20 to 1 — Lucetta	30 to 1 — Roarding-school Miss
16 to 1 — Ouri		

Nancy w scratched

DERBY.

30 to 1 t against Daniel O'Rourke	40 to 1 against Womersley (1)
	50 to 1 — Bedford (1)

THURSDAY.—The Cambridgeshire betting, after fluctuating a couple of points against Newminster, left off at very nearly the same prices as on Monday. The general quotations averaged as under :—

5 to 1 agst Breda.	20 to 1 agst Candlewick	30 to 1 agst Boarding School
7 to 1 — Newminster	20 to 1 — Arfama	Miss
13 to 1 — Mountain Deer	20 to 1 — Darkie	40 to 1 — Nanakee
14 to 1 — Prince Minister	25 to 1 — The Nigger	40 to 1 — Miss Middleton
16 to 1 — The Heriot (C)	25 to 1 — Manifold	50 to 1 Deneuful

DERBY.

18 to 1 agst Augur (3) 30 to 1 agst The Major (3)

NEWTON AUTUMN RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added. Royal Blue, 1. Alma, 2

SCRAMBLE HANDICAP of 3 sovs each, and 25 added. Shilmalier West, 1. Warwick, 2.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Chieftain 1. Isaac, 2.

On Monday night, as the workmen were engaged at the new building creating for the Great Northern Railway terminus at King's-cross, a large piece fell in, two of the men engaged underneath on the lower portion; one of them fortunately escaped with injury, but the other, from the immense weight of stone falling on his abdomen and thighs, was removed in a helpless state to the Free Hospital, where every attention was paid to his injuries, but he died on Tuesday.

The British Museum was re-opened to the public on Wednesday last, at ten o'clock, and will continue open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten till o'clock. During the recess another consignment of marbles has been received from the ruins of Nineveh. The gallery of sculptural antiquities being completed, the arrangement and classification of the objects is rapidly progressing.

Advices to the 2d inst. from Havannah state that forty-two American cents were sent to Spain in the brig *Ripa*. There were thirteen remaining in the hospital, being all that remained on the island of Cuba of the Lopez expedition. Captain Robert Ellis had been paralysed, and sent back to the United States.

General Garibaldi, the distinguished Italian patriot and defender of Rome, accompanied by his wife and Menotchini, an eminent merchant of Italy, arrived in Panama by the last steamer from New York, en route for Lima. Garibaldi was to leave Panama in the British mail steamer on the 23d inst., for the south.

The bricklayers, carpenters, and labourers employed in the erection of the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, at King's-cross, struck work last week, because the contractors refused to allow an hour and a half time on Saturday evening. The men issued placards to their fellow workmen to the effect that they have been compelled to cease work until the disagreement is settled. The strike has since been terminated by the men's demands being conceded. The general strike of bricklayers and labourers has not hampered the large body of bricklayers and labourers in the employ of Mr. Myers, the contractor for the erection of the new City of London Hospital at Victoria-park.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The upward tendency of the English Funds received a slight check at the beginning of the week, from the unfavourable tenor of the Cape news. Consols opened on Monday at 97, being a decline of 1 per cent. upon the price of the preceding Saturday's last, notwithstanding the unchanged state of political affairs in Paris, the public were purchasers to so great an extent on Tuesday, that a rise to 97⅛ became the closing quotation. A trifling reaction, to the extent of ⅛ per cent, occurred on Wednesday; but the quarter, on Thursday, brought a firm, at 97⅛ to ⅜. Stock has been rather scarce within the last few days, leading the Government broker to operate principally in Reduced, Exchequer bills and India Bonds have declined about one-eighth advance, evidencing the increasing difficulty of employing money. The rise that has already taken place (political events apart), and seems likely to continue, is, as remarked last week, not speculative, but the result of home prospects as fair as ever marked a closing year. The purchases of stock to be made by the Government broker, and the stream of bullion that still sets inward, must afford, also, additional support to prices. At the close of the week this feeling gave Three per Cents, 86⅞; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 101½; Reduced, 96⅜; Consols, 97⅛; Three per Cent Annuities, 1726, 96⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97⅛; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 7 ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 6 11-16ths; India Bonds, £1000, 2 p.; ditto, £500, 1 p.; under £1000, 59 p.; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 96⅛; ditto, New Annuities, 96⅛; Consols for Account, 97⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 55 p.; ditto, £500, 55 p., ditto, Small, 57 p.

Foreign securities have not commanded much attention during the past week. The committee of Spanish bondholders, at the meeting on Monday, declared that the conversion be continued to 1 March, a charge of 10s per £1000 being estimated sufficient to cover all expenses, past as well as coming. It is urged that this will afford an opportunity of not only canvassing the old bonds, but of keeping a register of the actual amount of new bonds in circulation. The committee also propose that a certificate should be issued, representing the 80 per cent. of "confiscated" stock. Since this meeting, however, information has been received that the Spanish Minister will not sanction any issue of the kind. No great effect has been produced upon the prices of the Stock, 29½ to ⅝ having been the range of the fluctuations during the week. Peruvian deferred has ranged from 41 to 41⅛; and Mexican, from 20⅝ to 21. Russian and Danish Bonds have been dealt in, and command full prices. Sardinian Scrip continues out of favour, and declines to 18⅛. The last quotation showed some buoyancy in the market, being for Chilian Bonds, Six per Cent., 104; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 1062; Equador Bonds, 3; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-half per Cent., 1840, Coupons, 13; ditto, Deferred, 3⅛; Mexican, Five per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, 21; Ditto, Account, 20⅞; Peruvian Bonds, Deferred, 41⅛; Portuguese Five per Cents, 86½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 101½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cents, 82½; Ditto, Scrip, 2⅜ dis.; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 20½; Ditto, Account, 20⅜; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 31½; Ditto, Deferred, 10⅜; Belgian, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 92; Dutch, Two-and-half per Cent., 58⅜; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 90.

The fluctuations have not been extensive in railways during the week, Midland Stock excepted. A sudden demand on Tuesday raised the quotation to 50, but it afterwards declined to 48⅜, affording, however, a better tone to the market generally. Business, upon the whole, continued, and prices, although not materially affected, show no immediate prospect of any permanent improvement. Last quotations are, for—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 5; Arbroath, Northern, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 4⅞; Bristol and Exeter, 72; Caledonian, 11; Chester and Holyhead, 16⅛; Eastern Counties, 1; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 4; Great Northern, 102; Great Western, 84; Great Southern and Yorkshire, 54; Ditto, West Riding Lease, 5; London and Blackwall, 6⅞; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 93¼; London and North-Western, 113½; London and North-Western, New Quarters, 24; London and South-Western, 81⅛; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26; Midland, 48⅛; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 3½; Newry and Enniskillen, 2; North British, 5½; North Staffordshire, 8⅛; Scottish Central, 12½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 6⅛; Ditto, Class B, 2; Shropshire Union, 22½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick Extension, 12½; Ditto, G N E Purchase, 5⅜; York and North Midland, 19½.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Buckinghamshire, 17⅜.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 16½; Eastern Counties New 5 per Cent., 11; Great Northern, 13½; Ditto, Five per Cent. Redeemable Scrip, 3⅜; Midland Consolidated Pref., 4⅛; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8⅜

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 10; Northern of France, 13⅜; Orleans and Rouen, 4; Paris and Rouen, 21⅜; Rouen and Havre, 8⅜ x d; Tours and Nantes, 6⅜.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, this week, have been but moderate, the trade is dull, and the very inactive demand for all kinds, at barely statutory prices. The comparative heaviness may be traced to the large number of sales now of void for delivery from some of the midland and eastern counties, from whence the imports of wheat are by no means extensive. Really fine parcels have moved off slowly, at late rates. Low and middling qualities have commanded very little attention. Floating cargoes off Falmouth have sold to a fair extent for the Continent. Polish Odessa has realised 36s 6d, including all charges. Barley has come forward somewhat more freely Most kinds have changed hands slowly, at late rates. No decline can be noticed in the value of malt. The oat trade has continued inactive Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour dull, but not cheaper.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 33s to 41s; ditto, white, 37s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 33s to 38s; ditto, white, 36s to 43s; rye, 22s to 26s; grinding barley, 20s to 24s; distilling ditto, 26s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 48s to 52s; brown ditto, 44s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 56s; Chevalier, 52s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 19s; ditto, potato, 19s to 21s; Scotch and Cork ditto, 16s to 18s; ditto, white, 17s to 21s; tick beans, new, 25s to 27s; ditto old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 26s to 27s; maple, 28s to 29s; white, 28s to 30s; boilers, 28s to 30s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; Suffolk, &c., 30s to 35s per sack. Essex and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per 280 lbs.

Foreign: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; rye, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, —s to 29s per barrel. Canada, 0s to 0s per barrel. French, 27s to 33s per sack

The Seed Market.—The supply of new seed continues large. Generally speaking the demand is exceed ingly inactive, at barely last week's quotations In cakes we have very few sales to report.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 68s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s. Rapeseed, 32s to 33s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 11s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s; white ditto, 6s to 7s; and tares, 3s 6d to 4s per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £22 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £7 0s to £7 10s; Baltic, £6 10s to £6 15s; and £6 5s per 1000 lbs. Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 37s to 40s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4d to 5½d per 4 lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 36s 0d; barley, 24s 9d; oats, 17s 0d; rye, 23s 6d; beans, 37s 6d; peas, 37s 8d.

The Irish Corn Trade.—Wheat, 36s 7d; barley, 25s 3d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 24s 10d; beans, 38s 3d, peas, 37s 5d.

Imports.—Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —; rye, —; beans, —; peas, —.

Tea.—The first arrival of the new crop has been reported. The quality is represented as very fine. In the absence of public sales a fair average business is doing in common black teas, at 9½d to 9½d for sound Congou. Fine qualities of pale black and green command very little attention.

Sugar.—A full average business has been transacted this week in most kinds of raw sugar, the supplies of which on offer are tolerably extensive, and late rates are well supported. Floating cargoes of brown Pernambuco have realised 16s 6d; and Havannah, 24s to 35s per cwt. Refined goods steady, at 42s for brown lumps

Coffee.—Plantation kinds have given way 1s per cwt. Good old native Ceylon has changed hands at 45s to 46s per cwt. In foreign coffee very little is doing

Rice.—The demand is less active, but no material change has taken place in the quotations Good Bengal, 9s to 9s 3d; and ord to fine, 9s per cwt.

Provisions.—Fine parcels of Irish butter move off steadily, on rather higher terms Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 78s to 80s; Waterford, 74s to 76s; Cork, 72s; Limerick, 72s to 74s; Tralee, 68s; Sligo, 70s to 74s per cwt. Foreign butter is dearer; and the same advance must be noticed in the value of English. Fine weekly Friesel, 92s to 96s, middling ditto, 76s to 84s; Devon, 86s to 88s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 12s per doz lbs. Very little is doing in bacon, at 52s to 58s for sizeable Waterford, and 50s to 54s for Hamburg. Fine Irish lard, in bladders, is selling at 56s to 58s; and hogs, 50s to 52s per cwt

Tallow.—Owing to the heavy stocks, and the prospect of large arrivals—upwards of 60,000 casks being now on passage from St Petersburg—the demand is heavy, and drooping prices Now P Y C, on the spot, is as high as 37s 9d to 38s; and old, 37s to 37s 3d. Town tallow, 37s on the spot; and rough fat, 2s 3d per 8lb.

Oils.—For home use, as well as for export, the general demand is heavy, and prices have a downward tendency. Linseed may be had at £1 0s per cwt

Spirits.—Leeward Island rum is in moderate request, at 1s 5d to 1s 6d; and East India, is 4d per gallon more. Foreign brandies are dull. Jamaica steady. A few sales have taken place in Havannah, at 1s 2d to 1s 2½d, proof Brandy moves off slowly. Irish whiskey, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; and Scotch, 1s 5d to 1s 6d net cash, and Geneva, 1s 6d to 2s per gallon

Sugar.—Barbadoes, 19s to 21s; Mauritius, 19s to 20s 6d; West-india, 19s 3d; Adelaide Town, 18s 6d; Seymour Town, 18s 6d; Tasa, 18s 3d; Hardey, 18s per ton

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 12s to £3 3s; fine clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 4s 0d; and straw, £1 1s to £1 9s per load. Trade dull

Hops.—Prices 5s to 6s per cwt lower. Duty, 2s per cwt

Potatoes.—Potato kinds are commanded a steady sale, at an advance in the quotations of 2s per 2 lb. Other kinds of stock have moved off freely, at full prices

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 8d to 4s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 17.

1st Life Guards: J Alexander, Earl of Hopetoun, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut, vice Waldo.

1st Dragoon Guards: W O Sandilands to be Cornet, vice Anderson.

2d Dragoon Guards: Lieut H St John Dick to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 6th: T Fawcett to be Cornet, vice Johnston

10th Light Dragoons: W M A Hathway to be Cornet, vice Marshall. 11th: H A Trevelyan, to be Lieutenant, vice Williams, who retires. 12th: C G Sewell to be Cornet, vice Pigott. 14th: R T Irvine to be Cornet, vice Carew

1st Foot: J J Murphy to be Ensign, vice Phillips. 10th: Ensign M V Maher to be Lieut, vice R Taylor; Ensign H Thompson to be Ensign, vice Maher. 13th: Ensign J Hall to be Lieut, vice Osborn. 19th: Lieut C R Plant to be Captain, vice Talbot; Ensign A P C Somerset to be Lieutenant, vice Plant. 24th: Ensign R W Price to be Lieutenant, vice W R Thompson. 29th: W Moore to be Ensign, vice Price. 37th: Ensign R E Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Watkins. 39th: Ensign J Sandilands to be Second Lieutenant, vice the Hon W G Boyle; F F Vane to be Second Lieut, vice Drewe. 41st: R Wilson to be Ensign, vice Smyth. 54th: W W Jordan to be Ensign, vice Gardiner. 55th: Lieut A W Cox to be Capt, vice Harris, Ensign W Wright to be Lieut, vice Ord. 58th: Ensign J T Crester to be Lieutenant, vice Watson. 63d: Major Ridgeway to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Forbes; Capt N M Phillips to be Major, vice Ridgeway; Lieut F H Synge to be Captain, vice Hartcourt; Lieut F G Wilkinson to be Captain, vice Phillips; Lieut W Milnes to be Adjutant, vice Wilkinson. 69th: W Earle to be Ensign, vice Young. 81st: Ensign F C Kennedy to be Lieut, vice Bond; Second-Lieut H T Trafford to be Ensign, vice Kennedy. 83d: C F H Layard to be Ensign, vice Peel. 91st: H G A Vivian to be Ensign, vice Kempe. 91st: Bennett to be Ensign, vice Forbes. 93d: W Anson to be Ensign, vice Ray. 95th: W Forsyth to be Ensign, vice Forbes. 97th: G R Beresford to be Ensign, vice Thompson. 81st: L E Thomas to be Ensign, vice Heugo. 99th: J H Kirk to be Ensign, vice Ford. 58th: Ensign F G N Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Hartcourt. 69th: J Abernethi to be Ensign, vice Crowdy.

Rifle Brigade.—J B Yorge to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lord Bingham

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: G M Parsons to be Second Lieutenant.

Gold Coast Corps. G B Dalas to be Ensign

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon J S Herron to be Assist-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Wedlock.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-JUSTICES.

[illegible] Chaplain to be Deputy Lieutenant

Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia: James Archer to be Capt, vice Carrick.

BANKRUPTS.

G E NILBOUR, 8 cogh, Buckinghamshire, and Pancras-road, Middlesex, J MARRIOTT, Gracechurch-street, oilman. G LAWS, Waltham Abbey, Essex, flour-dealer. J WHITAKER and J CROWTHER, late of Bushingthorpe, Leeds, Yorkshire, stuff-dyers W ADCOCK, Manchester, hotel-keeper.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 18.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Lieut F G Goldie to be First Lieutenant, vice Carden.

Corps of Royal Engineers. Second Lieut J C Oswall to be Second Lieutenant

BANKRUPTS.

J W GORDON, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, City, and Limehouse, wine-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

[illegible] NILBOUR (and not Nilboor, as in the last *Gazette*), Slough, Buckinghamshire, musicseller. J MARRIOTT, Gracechurch-street, City, oilman. E S HOWARD and T STONE, Norwich, bankers. C COOPER, High-street, Wandsworth, grocer. E W JERRARD, jun, Oxford-street, carpenter. G HAYNES, Leek, Staffordshire, dealer and chapman. T HILL, Newport, Monmouthshire, provision merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

JOHN STOCKS, Colinfield Mains, Almancrack, Ayrshire, farmer (deceased). D PYPE, Dundee, draper G WILKIE, jun, Cowdenlaw, horse-dealer. W ALLAN, jun, Edinburgh, provision merchant

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst, at Cranfield Rectory, Beds, the wife of the Rev George Gardiner Barnes, of a daughter.—On the 15th September, Adelaide, Countess von Schlippenbach, of a daughter.—On the 15th inst, the wife of the Rev Samuel Stanley Bell, of Old Somerset, Cumberland place, Southampton, of a daughter.—On the 16th inst, the wife of the Rev D W Marks, of a son.—On the 22d inst, at Oakley Lodge, Chelsea, the wife of Charles Henry Edmonds, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst, at St John's, Westminster, by the Rev W Jephson M A Mr Charles J [illegible] [illegible] and eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K C B, of Bromley, Kent, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Mr Joseph Brickwell, Bromley, Middlesex.—On the 16th instant, Sir Edward Blackett, Bart, of Matfen, Northumberland, to Frances Vere, widow of the late William Henry Ord, Esq, M P for Newport, Isle of Wight.—On the 16th inst, at Ashtead, Surrey, Henry James Baily, Esq, of Old Broomfield, Kent, to Charlotte Augusta Sarah, only daughter of Charles Robert Sparrow, Esq, of Drayton-house.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst, at Calcutta, aged 21 years, the beloved wife of W H Cowen, Esq, solicitor, and youngest daughter of the late Rev James Cobb, St John s Cathedral, Calcutta.—On Lately, at Bath, Frances, daughter of the late Rev G Hodson, rector of Liverpool.—On the 15th ultimo, in the 70th year of her age, [illegible] Peter Leopold Otto Ansell, vicar of Broad [illegible].—On the 16th inst, at Ashfield Tyler, Esq, upwards of 30 years a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Gloucester.—On the 13th instant, Jannette Sarah, relict of the late Major-General Young, aged 77 years.—On the 15th instant, Jane, widow of the late Lieut-Colonel James Stoke Clarke, aged 73.—On the 16th inst, at Penzance, Cornwall, in his 70th year, John Rashleigh, Esq, formerly an eminent solicitor of the City of Waterford.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

NOT one of the least remark able of the facts connected with the Great Exhibition, is the rapidity with which the articles have been, so far at least, cleared out of the Building ; for, though the work has been hitherto more than that of a single week, it would be no exaggeration to say, that whole acres of the space recently filled to repletion on the British side, have been swept as completely of the articles exhibited, and the fittings, as if they had never existed. On the foreign side this change is infinitely less rapid. The arrangement with the Customs, and the question of clearance dues for those articles sold, together with the comparatively small staff at the command of the various Commissioners, prevent so rapid a movement as the British exhibitors have been enabled to make.

The reduction of the Executive staff at the end of last week was very great, and we understand, each person whose services were dispensed with had a month's wages as a gratuity. In a short time comparatively few of all the crowds of officials, confidential and subordinate, will remain, except those required to arrange the records, finish the jury work, and distribute the medals to those to whom they are awarded. This brings us to the announcement of these awards, which, whatever may be its interest to the respective expectants of council medals, or prize medals, or of those who might consider themselves wronged by "honourable mention," has certainly not interested the general public to the extent that the recipients or non-recipients might themselves suppose. No one expected that every one would be pleased; and, in spite of every effort on the part of the Royal Commission and the officers of the jury department to inform the exhibitors and the public that the awards were not intended for different *degrees* of merit, but different *kinds* of merit, they, and even some who took the trouble to understand the question ever supposed would be given. Then there are another class of objectors, who declare, that, because the jury did not proceed to criticise their productions, *ergo* the said jury never saw their goods. We have knowledge of some very ridiculous cases of this kind. In saying this, however, it is by no means intended to declare that no mistakes have been made, no errors committed, which in a less gigantic undertaking might have possibly been avoided. All we say is this, that the exhibitors expected more than men could perform, and that which never was intended to be given, and they are, as a matter of course, disappointed. As to those jurors who get nervous about the matter, let them, having done their duty, take matters coolly. We said some time ago, that the smallest man would expect the greatest medal, and so it is. The juries did their best to achieve an impossibility, they did not succeed, and what then? Let those who blame them try to do it better next time, if ever that comes; but our impression is that another exhibition will be minus any prize question, and the wisdom now gained will be worth all the trouble and anxiety of working for it.

The Royal Commissioners were summoned to meet at Windsor Castle on Thursday, for the transaction of important business connected with the winding-up of the affairs of the Exhibition; and we understand, that, at the recommendation of the Finance Committee, handsome recognition of the various officers, to whose untiring energy and zeal in the working departments the success of the undertaking is so greatly to be attributed, would be made. This is only just, for many are productive men, who have for the time abandoned their ordinary pursuits, and devoted themselves exclusively to the absorbing work of the Exhibition, in some instances gratuitously, and in nearly all at a rate by no means commensurate with their talents or the amount of labour performed, and this because they felt that in a pecuniary point of view the undertaking was problematical. Its triumphant success renders it then only just, that, before any surplus is declared, the debt due to these gentlemen should be discharged in full; and it is satisfactory to know that such is the intention of the Royal Commission

The distribution of the services of those gentlemen who have appeared more distinctly before the public as the responsible managers of the Exhibition, has so far appeared to be of a very satisfactory character. The honour of knighthood, as announced in our last, was conferred on Tuesday on Mr. Paxton, Mr. Cubitt, and Mr. Fox; and, in addition to these, Dr. Lyon Playfair has been appointed Gentleman Usher in the household of the Prince, and created a Companion of the Bath (civil service). Lieutenant-Colonel Reid is promoted from C.B. to K.C.B., and also Mr. Mayne, Commissioner of Police. Captain Hay, Police Commissioner; Sir Stafford H. Northcote, one of the secretaries of the Royal Commission; and Mr. Cole, of the Executive Committee, being honoured with the rank of C.B. Mr. Dilke, not having been in the service of the Government, and not, according to rule, be so distinguished, and it was the unanimous feeling of the Board of Commissioners that he would not be agreeable to him. Her Majesty, however, with characteristic kindness, has presented Mrs. Dilke with a ruby bracelet of great value, as a memorial of her appreciation of Mr. Dilke's services in executing commissions for purchases in the Exhibition; and the young Princes and Princesses have sent that gentleman their portraits, as a recognition of his attention to them on their visits. These things show how thoroughly desirous the Queen and the Prince are to recognise the services performed. The latter, too, has written autograph letters to the gentlemen above referred to, thanking them for the earnest zeal with which they have laboured in carrying out his ideas; and to the Society of Arts in the same manner, suggesting that the Council should proceed to organise a plan by which lectures on the various subjects of the Exhibition may be delivered during the winter session by the most eminent men in the various departments of arts, science, and manufactures. This will form a fitting introduction to the permanent results, which, it is to be hoped, will arise out of the magnificent display which we have just seen brought to so satisfactory an issue.

It is understood that the Royal Commissioners have resolved to apply the interest accumulating on the large surplus funds in their hands to the formation and maintenance of a Museum of Construction for the reception of objects illustrative of the works of industry of all nations. The Executive Committee have for some time past been engaged in collecting such materials as were available within the walls of the Crystal Palace. At the present moment the place set apart for them within the Building contains a series of objects from almost every one of the thirty classes in the Great Exhibition, some of them of considerable value.

Circulars on the subject have been addressed to Foreign and Colonial Commissioners and Exhibitors, requesting their co-operation; and the following document has this week been directed to all the Foreign Commissioners connected with the Exhibition :—

Sir,—Referring to a former circular addressed to you upon the proposal to form a collection of samples, plans, and drawings of articles exhibited, I am instructed by the Executive Committee to acquaint you, that, besides the valuable contribution offered by you, they have received liberal offers from the Commissioners of other foreign countries, as well as from large numbers of the exhibitors of our own country. And they are thus induced to hope that the collections in progress of formation may in due time become developed into systematic illustrations of the produce of all countries, raw as well as manufactured, which may be of the greatest value to the community of the world.

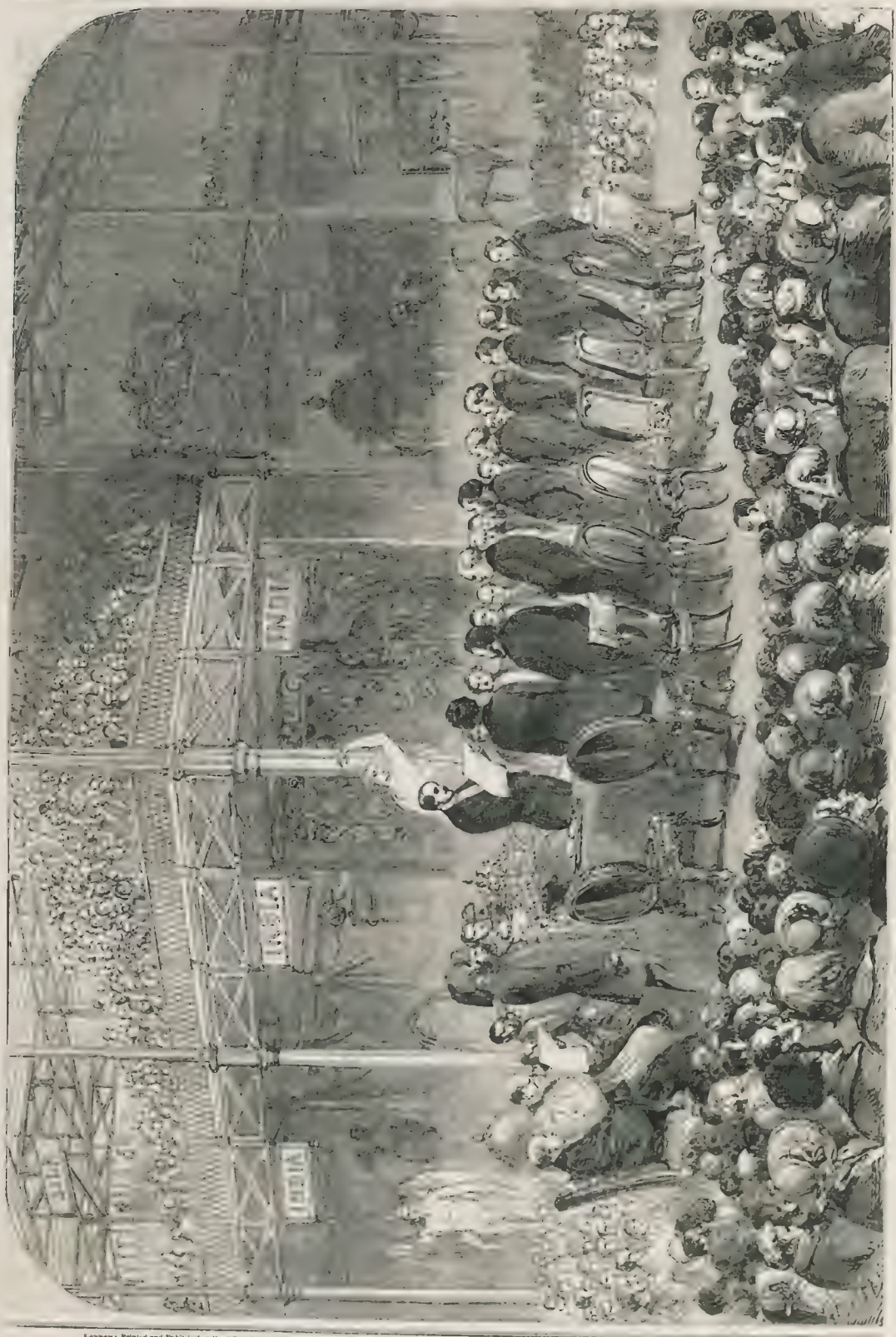
The Foreign Commissioners, in putting at the disposal of her Majesty's Commissioners specimens of the produce of their country exhibited, have naturally expressed a wish to be furnished with samples of our own produce; and the Executive Committee having represented to Prince Albert and Her Majesty's Commissioners, have been instructed to consider the best mode of furnishing you with such specimens as they can obtain, by purchase if necessary, from the [illegible] of our own country.

It will be obvious to you that it would be impracticable to form co[illegible] specimens of the British part of the Exhibition equally ample for every [illegible] and I have, therefore to request that you will be good enough to [illegible] articles you consider would be of most value to your countrymen, in commercial and manufacturing point of view, and those of which you would therefore desire that specimens should be furnished to you; and, in this view, I beg to suggest your filling up the form which I have the honour to enclose, using as much as possible the descriptions of articles in the Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue. I have the honour to be, &c.,

Your obedient servant.

H. U. TYLER (for M. Digby Wyatt).

We have engraved upon the next page the interesting ceremony of the final closing of the Great Exhibition, fully detailed in our Journal of last week. In the centre of the picture our Artist has represented the dais, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert delivering his address to the Royal Commissioners.



CLOSE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OCTOBER 15 1851

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—OFFICIAL AWARD OF THE PRIZES.

THAT a limited number of prizes should be allotted amongst 18,000 candidates, by any body of men, however immaculate, however profound in judgment, in a manner to give satisfaction to everybody, was hardly to be expected. Such a result could not have entered into the wildest dreams of the most Utopian votary of universal harmony. We were well prepared, therefore, to find that the awards of the juries in the Great Exhibition contest should give rise to much animated contention; but we were also supported by the hope that their decisions would have been such as, after free discussion, to meet with a general and conscientious support from the majority of the public. Such was our view of the difficulties inseparable from the case, such our hope of the conclusion to be arrived at. We regret to say, and it would be useless and vain to disguise it, we have in all this been grievously disappointed. If universal contentment was scarcely to be aimed at, much less expected, such general, such wholesale discontent, at the closing procedure of those intrusted with responsible authority in the affairs of the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations of 1851, was hardly to be apprehended, as that which has already begun to visit the contents of the ominous-looking packet delivered to the Prince President on that cold damp morning of the 15th of October, when, in almost solemn silence, the public business of the Royal Commission was brought to a close.

Wishing to deal with this subject with the gravity and in the coolness of temper which its importance to the whole industrial community of the world demanded, we abstained from making any comment in our last Publication; considering that what it took thirty-four juries, of five and upwards each, nearly six months to agree upon and propound, might well require as many days for the journalist to examine and understand. It was hardly possible, we thought, for any man to arrive at a correct conclusion upon the value and justness of so voluminous a report as that presented, a report comprising five thousand names, without some days' deliberation;—the malversation must indeed be flagrant and palpable, which could be detected upon a first blush of the document; and, therefore, although many murmurs of discontent on the one part, many suggestions of successful diplomacy on the other, in respect to these awards, had, during many weeks past, from time to time reached us, we preferred holding ourselves unprejudiced in the matter, in order to form our ultimate opinion upon an inspection of the actual decisions, coupled with our own knowledge of the facts. In this spirit we now proceed to consider the conduct of the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition and their delegates, in the all-important matter of the Adjudication of Prizes.

And, in the first place, a word about the Prizes themselves, which, although the closing honours of the whole proceeding, were, as we all must remember, held out as a primary object and inducement at the commencement of the undertaking.

We are not now going to discuss in the abstract, whether, in an international competition of industry, money rewards of considerable value, or mere honorary awards whose value must depend entirely upon the circumstances under which they are allotted, are the most desirable, and the most likely to bring about the object held in view. Our opinion, however, is in favour of a certain amount of money rewards in good round sums, in conjunction with honorary prizes: the former to be considered as premiums for a contribution of actual value to the whole community (accomplished, perhaps, at considerable cost to the producer); the latter as testimonials of individual merit, conducing eventually to the profit of the individual producer.

And, whether or not we are right in this view of the case, it was that adopted as the very basis of the Exposition of 1851; it was that confirmed in the most authoritative manner by the patent by which the Royal Commission was appointed. And it was so adopted upon grounds which are plainly set forth in the minutes of the meeting at Osborne, on the 1st July, 1849, thus recorded:—

"The Prizes proposed, to be submitted for the consideration of the Commission of Medals, and *money prizes so large as to overcome the scruples and prejudices even of the largest and richest manufacturers, and ensure the greatest amount of exertion. The first prize to be £1000; and one, at least, of £1000 to be given in each of the four sections. Medals conferred by the Queen would very much enhance the value of the prizes.*"

Here are money Prizes announced, and announced as inducements to individuals to support the project money prizes to the amount of £3000 at the least, "besides" medals conferred by the Queen." But that this was not the limit of pecuniary rewards at that time contemplated by the promoters, appears by the very words of the patent appointing the Royal Commission (dated Jan. 3, 1850), the premises of which state:—

"Whereas the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, incorporated by our Royal Charter, of which our most dearly-beloved Consort the Prince Albert is President, have of late years instituted Annual Exhibitions of the Works of British Art and Industry, and have proposed to establish an enlarged Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in London in the year 1851, *at which Prizes and Medals, to the value of* AT LEAST *Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling*, shall be awarded to the exhibitors of the most meritorious works then brought forward; and HAVE INVESTED in the names of our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin SPENCER JOSHUA ALWYNE Marquis of Northampton; our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and Councillor GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK Earl of Clarendon, Knight of our Most Noble Order of the Garter; our trusty and well-beloved Sir JOHN PETER BOILEAU, Baronet, and JAMES COUTHWAITE PEACHE, Esquire, *the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, to be awarded in Prizes and Medals as aforesaid*; and have appointed," &c."

This recital states that £20,000 had been actually invested by the

Society of Arts for the purpose of being distributed in Prizes, being considered as the minimum amount which it would be proper to devote in that manner as an inducement to manufacturers to come forward in competition with their best and most expensive works.

Such was the original intention of the Society of Arts, such was the scheme which was confirmed by Royal patent; and we hold that it was no unimportant feature in the affair, inasmuch as the estimates of the probable cost or risk of the whole undertaking, upon the strength of which the public was appealed to for subscriptions, included this £20,000 for Prizes as a specific item, the gross estimate being about £80,000. And to that appeal the public, though not without misgiving as replied by sending in subscriptions to the amount of £76,600, of which £64,500 had been paid up before the opening of the Exhibition, and at a time when its profitable issue was still a matter of question.

Such was the original scheme; how different has been that actually carried out, every one knows, as we said before. With respect to the abstract policy of the change decided upon in the nature and adjudication of the Prizes, we have not now to speak. It might be quite competent to a body of Commissioners, acting in a matter purely their own, and disposing of their own, to do it in any way they thought most conducive to the object they considered it desirable to attain; it might have been quite competent to them, in such case, to have substituted an unlimited number of bronze medals for a minimum amount of money prizes, in addition to medals. But how stands the question with regard to those who contributed their money to make up the required amount for the Exhibition and its announced money prizes? how stands the question with the manufacturers and other producers, who at great expense, and at great cost of labour, were induced to prepare objects for exposition upon the inducement of a possible reward in one of those money prizes?

This is a very delicate question—money matters always are—and we will not now discuss it further. We will only, with very great deference, submit that the abandonment of the large money prizes distinctly announced in the premises of the Royal patent is morally, if not legally, a fatal departure from its purpose, at least in as far as the liability of voluntary subscribers is concerned; and we will add, that nothing could justify the alteration of policy limiting the rewards to a distribution of bronze medals, except its signal and entire success.

A review of the minutes in which the altered scheme of Prizes was announced, followed by a careful consideration of the address of Vis count Canning as the head of the jury department, convinces us, that, in this very important matter—a matter involving the only tangible result of the whole proceeding—neither the Commissioners nor the Juries had arrived at any definite notions either as to what should be rewarded, or the scale of rewards to be apportioned. At the very outset of their labours, indeed, the jurors appear to have been restricted from rewarding merit according to its degree or relative importance. It was originally intended that there should be three medals: the first, for the highest degree of merit, to be awarded only by the general body; the second for superior merit, and the third for merit in a less degree—both the latter to be at the disposition of the several juries. But such a disposition of awards soon became inconsistent with an instruction from the Commissioners which at the very outset obstructed the proceedings of the juries. Viscount Canning, in his address, states:—

"The Council of Chairmen, in proceeding to the discharge of their duties, were met at the outset by a serious difficulty. Her Majesty's Commissioners had expressed themselves desirous that *merit should be rewarded wherever it presented itself, but anxious at the same time to avoid the recognition of competition between individual exhibitors.* They had also decided that the prizes should consist of three medals of different sizes; and that these should be awarded, not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects and merit, but as marking merit of different kinds and character.

"The Council of Chairmen found, to their regret, that it would be impossible to lay down any rules for the awarding of the medals, by which *the appearance at least of denoting different degrees of success amongst exhibitors in the same branch of production could be avoided.* Accordingly, after fully explaining their difficulty to her Majesty's Commissioners, they requested, as a course by which it might be materially diminished, that one of the medals might be withdrawn. Of the remaining two, they suggested that one, the Prize Medal, should be conferred *wherever a certain standard of excellence in products or workmanship had been attained*—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets, and other elements of merit being taken into consideration according to the nature of the object; and they recommended that this medal should be awarded by the juries, subject to confirmation by the groups."

The English of this is unfortunately too plain. The juries having obtained authority to distribute medals just as they would halfpence in the streets—"wherever a certain (*qu.* uncertain) standard of excellence" presented itself—had absolutely abnegated their responsibility as jurors between candidate and candidate; the value of their "prize" as a test of "superior merit" was gone, and a general scramble ensued, in which the attainment of a medal might be profitable to the small publicity-hunting trader, but could never be "honourable" to the man engaged in any of the higher branches of discovery or enterprise.

The Council of Chairmen seem to have been early aware of this inevitable result of the abandonment of a portion of their functions; and, accordingly, Lord Canning says

"In regard to the other and larger medal, they suggested that the conditions of its award should be *some important novelty of invention or application, either in material or processes of manufacture*, or *originality combined with great* BEAUTY of design; but that it should not be conferred for excellence of production or workmanship alone, however eminent: and they further suggested that this medal should be awarded by the Council of Chairmen, *upon the recommendation of a jury supported by its group.*"

The proceeding was still further mystified by a device adopted by the jurors, at their own instance; who, although they would not undertake to apportion two distinct classes of bronze medals, yet attempted to distinguish between two classes of merit. The "prize medals," unlimited in number, almost unconditional in their application, were not sufficient to mark the very ordinary level of merit required of the recipients; and accordingly—

"The juries have found it just (says Lord Canning), in framing their report, to make honourable mention of certain exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a medal."

It only wanted this to crown the adjudication of awards with ridicule; and to render their value something more than questionable. Let those who feel aggrieved at being denied one of the 170 "Council medals," and thrown into the common lot of 3384 "Prize medal" recipients, consider the feelings of the 2042 who are condemned to put up with "honourable mention."

It will be curious one day to endeavour to ascertain the line by which the juries separated the "Prize medal" class from those entitled to "honourable mention." At present, a few instances of both; the result of a very cursory examination, must suffice. The exhibitor of "a well-made shirt" from the United States, of "lamb's tail oil," of a "clay tobacco pipe," of a "wedding cake," of a "box of sweetmeats," of a "walking-stick," of "a pail," of "a broom," receives a medal of equal value with that awarded for the crystal fountain of Messrs. Osler, the pianofortes of Messrs. Broadwood and Messrs. Collard, the railway break of Mr. Lee, the porcelain and statuary of Mr. Copeland, the vertical printing machine of Applegath, the new motive power and other valuable inventions of Ericsson, the nationally-important and commercially-valuable processes in the preparation of flax of Claussen, the compensated balance of Losehy, the wood-carving of Rogers and Wallis, &c.

Amongst the crowd of subjects which have been put off with "honourable mention," we find "amber cigar mouth-pieces," "canes of rare woods," "toilet soaps," "toys," "clay pipes," guns, pistols, photographs, &c. We find also, Fowler's draining plough, Shepherd's electric clock escapement, a violin combining quality and cheapness, Bunting's "collection of furniture" (including one of the best sideboards and one of the handsomest tables in the Exhibition); Heywood, Higginbottom, and Co., for a new and important process for producing paper-hangings by machinery. We find, also, Behnes' "Startled Nymph," and some others of, to our mind, the best pieces of sculpture exhibited.

And as we have come down to the Sculpture department, which enters into Class 30, we shall, by way of making an end to our present article, endeavour to investigate the principles upon which the three classes of awards (including the Council medal) have been made as instanced in this branch of production. Now, what this medal was intended to effect, or how it was to be applied, we have no very clear notion from the official statement of the Chairman of the Council of Juries; but we are very distinctly informed by his Lordship of the nature of certain cases in which it was considered necessary to withhold it; and this must suffice as our guide for the present. Viscount Canning states:—

"It was to be expected, that cases would arise in which the Council medal, as the higher reward, would be asked for exhibitors whose claims were *only somewhat stronger in degree, without differing in kind* from those of others to whom the Prize medal had been awarded. In such cases it became the duty of the Council of Chairmen to refuse their sanction to the award of the Council medal, without, however, necessarily impugning the alleged superiority of the article for which it was demanded. On the other hand, some instances have occurred in which they have felt themselves called upon to confirm the claim to a Council medal where the object for which it is claimed showed, in itself, less merit of execution or manufacture than others of its class. It follows, therefore, that the award of a Council medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the Prize medal. It is rather a mark of *such invention, ingenuity, or originality, as may be expected to exercise an influence upon industry more extended and more important than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture.*"

Now, taking these observations as our rule and guide, we ask what the Council of Chairmen saw in Marochetti's plaster figure of Richard Cœur de Lion—what in Rise's Amazon—what in Pradier's Phryne—what, even, in the late R. Wyatt's beautiful nymph Glycera, to call for a Council medal; when Debay's Eve, Bell's Falkland, Simonis' Godfrey de Bouillon, and Watson's portrait statue of Flaxman are sufficiently rewarded with a Prize medal? when Behnes' Startled Nymph, Engel's Group of Amazons, Ellingsley's (Denmark) ivory casket, Miller's Orphan, Nencini's Bacchus, are got rid of with "honourable mention"?—and when Gibson's Greek Hunter, Campbell's Muse, Max's Hagar and Ishmael, received neither Council medal, Prize medal, nor honourable mention? It is impossible to reconcile such glaring inconsistencies with any rule of common sense or common purpose; and the only consolation we could hope to bring to the irritated and bewildered candidates, whose pretensions have been thus dealt with, would be by recurring to the emphatic words with which Mr. Cole, six months ago, closed his introduction to the Official Catalogue:—"The work is done, and the collection made of the productions of 15,000 exhibitors, working with the ability God hath given them. To those we may say with St. Paul—'In lowliness of mind let each esteem others better than themselves.'"

We shall return to the subject; in the meantime we refer to a protest which has already been sent to the Royal Commissioners from the Musical Jury (Class 10c), on learning that their award in favour of Messrs. Broadwood had been annulled by the Council of Chairmen:—

COUNCIL MEDALS.—PROTEST.

The subjoined Protest was drawn up, signed, and sent to the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition, by six out of ten members forming the Musical Jury (Class 10c), on learning that their award in favour of Messrs. Broadwood had been annulled by the Council of Chairmen:—

To his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, K.G., &c., President, and to the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, 1851.

May it please your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen.—The Jury Class 10c, consisting of the following members—Sir H. R. Bishop (chairman and reporter), Sir George Smart, M. Thalberg, Mr. Ciprani Potter, Mons. Berlioz, Le Chevalier Neukomm, Dr. Schafhaut, Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett, Dr. Black, Dr. Henry Wylde, all of whom were present except Dr. Black and Dr. Wylde—decided unanimously to award the great medal to the house of Broadwood for its successful improvements in pianofortes and pianoforte making. Dr. Black subsequently declared in the jury-room his approval of this award with the remainder of his colleagues. This decision of the jury was confirmed in the meeting of the group.

The Council of Chairmen, however (as it has been generally reported), rejected the award thus doubly confirmed; and in seeking for the grounds of this rejection, the jurors of Class 10a, who transmit these papers, are compelled to state it as their opinion, that such rejection must have been attributed to misstatements made at the meeting of the group, in the presence of many of the chairmen, affecting Messrs. Broadwood's claim as improvers of the pianoforte. The misstatements were, upon remonstrance, withdrawn; but it is a lamentable fact, that the injurious effects of such statements positively put forth can seldom be completely effaced by a retraction.

Should such a decision of the Council of Chairmen respecting Messrs. Broadwood be reported to the Royal Commissioners, the jurors who transmit this memorial beg most respectfully to be allowed to point out to his Royal Highness and the Royal Commissioners, that, *in case, a decision which has arrived at after due deliberation by the Jury Class 10a, specially qualified and selected in consequence of technical knowledge of the objects to be submitted to its judgment, and which received subsequent confirmation from the group of associated juries, has been set aside by a body of gentlemen, who, distinguished as they are for their general attainments, may have no special and technical knowledge of pianofortes and pianoforte-making, nor have they, in their capacity of chairmen (except the chairman of Class 10a, whose opinion and statements ought to have had due weight), even inspected or been called upon to become acquainted with, the instruments upon which the award which they rejected was made.* In spite of this fact, the responsibility of the award will still, probably, in the eyes of the public, rest with the primary jury; and the memorialising jurors, feeling that their professional and scientific reputation would be compromised by a decision so contrary, in their opinion, to the merits of the case, and which will, they are sure, astonish the whole European musical world, earnestly entreat his Royal Highness and the Royal Commissioners to take the case into their consideration, and to apply to it such remedy as may seem best fitted in their judgment.

With this statement is transmitted an extract from an official document setting forth the specific mechanical improvements on which Messrs. Broadwood's claims are founded. And the memorialising jurors conclude by expressing their conviction that the house of Messrs. Broadwood has eminently fulfilled every single condition contained in the terms of reference to the jurors, combining in their instruments "novelty of invention (of considerable importance and usefulness), perfection of workmanship, beauty of design, and superior quality of tone."

(Signed) HENRY R. BISHOP, Knt. (Chairman), the Professor of Music in the University of Oxford.
DR. SCHAFHAEDTL, Commissioner from Bavaria and Juror, Member of the Royal Academie, and Professor and Head Librarian in the University of Munich.
LE CHEVALIER SIGISMUND NEUKOMM.
WILLIAM LEONARD STERNDALE BENNETT, Professor in the Royal Academy of Music and Queen's College, London.
CIPRIANI POTTER, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music.
GEORGE T. SMART, Knt., Organist and Composer to her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

THE LATE CAPT. HUDDART'S ROPE MACHINE.

In consequence of the introduction of iron cables, less attention has of late years been paid to improvements in machinery for the manufacture of hempen ropes. This may account for the paucity of rope-making machines to be found at the Great Exhibition. In addition to Crawhall's vertical machine, exhibited in action, we find in a remote part of the Exhibition, among small-goods, in Class 14, a model of the late Capt. Huddart's ingenious machine for making ropes. From forty-nine bobbies, fixed regularly in a vertical frame, seven bobbins in height and seven bobbins in width, as many threads are led to a circular convex brass plate, the perforations being arranged in concentric circles. From the brass plate, which keeps all the threads separate from each other, they are led on to a circular gauge or tube of the size required for the strand, thence passing in the registering machine, which consists of a fine horizontal frame turning on its axes, one at each end, motion to which may be given either by hand or by a band in connexion with steam-impelled machinery. In this frame is a reel, on which is wound the strand after being registered. The frame in its rotation travels uniformly, by means of a cog-wheel, which works into the teeth of a fixed wheel on the top of one of the strands of the registering frame

In addition to this model, a plate and tube, as first introduced by Capt. Huddart, is also exhibited, shewing that each yarn bears its proportion of strain when in the strand; and some specimens of rope made at the rope-works at Limehouse upon this principle, together with samples of hemp—1. Italian; 2. Indian jucus; 3. American; 4. Hungarian; 5. Manilla; 6. Baltic; 7. Columbia River; and of power-loom woven sail cloth, made at the same manufactory.

It may be mentioned, in conclusion, that all the ropes used in the construction of the Crystal Palace were made by Messrs. Huddart and Company.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

We resume our notices of the various articles and groups of articles in the Great Exhibition. Our correspondents had prepared the following and many other papers on the subject, during the time that the Exhibition was still open, but we were compelled to postpone them for want of room. Now that the Exhibition is closed we present them to our readers in continuation of a task undertaken; and in order that we may complete our survey of the Great Industrial Gathering, and leave no branch of a great subject entirely unnoticed, we shall continue our gratuitous Supplements until the Exhibition and its contents shall have received at our hands, we will not say a complete, but, at all events, a comprehensive, survey, both literary and pictorial.

A LADY'S GLANCE AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

No. VI.

Our attention having been directed to the chief of those branches of manufacture which address themselves peculiarly to the use and tastes of ladies, the subjects of my present paper will be selected from features of minor importance, belonging to the same class. Of these, however, I must again distinguish merely the more prominent, as their number is great, and the interest attaching to each is far from slight.

The first claim on our attention is undoubtedly presented by a branch of elegant industry, which, as applied to certain articles of dress, has found favour with ladies of all nations, although the relative degree of its importance in their estimation has varied at different periods according to the capricious dictates of fashion. I refer to that description of embroidery which may be generally termed muslin-work, in contra-distinction to the many varieties in gold, silver, silk, wool, chenille, &c., which afford less distinctive features of interest for a description, however brilliant an effect they may present to the eye. The marvellous perfection attained by several European nations in the art of working on muslin, is proved by the exquisite beauty of many specimens contributed to the Great Exhibition. Patience and labour have indeed produced, in all the instances to be found there, but especially in the dresses, an effect which must strongly recommend them to the favour of those whose chosen style is an elaborate simplicity. Embroidery on muslin and net, applied to every purpose for which delicate ornament is suited, forms the principal attraction of the Swiss department. Our attention on entering it is first arrested by the curtains, which are displayed to great advantage on the partitions which enclose this territory. They are principally of that description generally known by the name of Swiss curtains, which have for some years been held in general estimation here; but they are, both as regards design and execution, infinitely superior to those ordinarily offered for sale in this country. On the specimen to which the place of honour is allotted, a complete *tableau* is worked, the ground consisting of coarse net. In the distance we see a chain of lofty mountains, at the base of which lies a little Swiss village: in the foreground is a placid lake, across which a girl in the picturesque costume of her country is about to guide her boat; whilst trees, figures, and animals are effectively grouped around. Thus we see the more humble arts borrowing successfully from the higher; and the everyday accessories to our comfort, no longer contented merely to serve a purpose, becoming mediums for conveying to us agreeable impressions and associations. Second only in elegance to the pattern I have described is one composed of palm trees and other tropical foliage, which, as being less elaborate in character, is, perhaps, better adapted for general manufacture: could it be frequently reproduced by the loom, and thus applied to a garment of a less expensive description, it would infallibly become extremely popular. Amidst the variety of white muslin and net draperies are interspersed a few embroidered with coloured worsted, which will doubtless find admirers and patrons.

I must dwell no longer on these more conspicuous articles, but turn at once to the delicate dresses which come especially within my province to notice. Of these, four are remarkable for their exquisite beauty, one only, out of the others on filmy muslin. The most elaborate and fairy-like embroidery is bestowed on a skirt of soft muslin, exhibited by J. Baenziger, of St. Gall; it is adorned with two deep flounces, worked in a scroll and light floral pattern. Near this, another of somewhat more ambitious design is exhibited, on which the flounces are placed almost straight, to display the deep scallop with which they terminate at the edge. The fourth dress varies in pattern, though little in quality, from the others; it consists in double skirts, the upper one varelayed and richly embroidered. The remarkable superiority of the work on these dresses would be instantly appreciated by ladies, as their general effect must be, I should imagine, by all beholders indiscriminately; but our admiration is fully equalled by surprise at the freshness and delicacy which has been preserved through the necessarily long process of their completion, for one could easily believe them unsullied by mortal fingers. This department further contains smaller articles, as handkerchiefs, collars, &c., which are enriched with even finer embroidery than that to which I have above alluded. They are too numerous to be singly distinguished; but, fortunately, I can have no difficulty in selecting the greatest curiosity from amongst them. This consists of a pocket-handkerchief cut out at the edge in scallops, of which each occupies a space of perhaps four inches. There is a narrow marginal pattern of white embroidery, and within this, in each scallop, is a view of some different Swiss scene—mountains, lakes, towns, *chalets*, each possessing so many distinctive features as to assure us that they are faithful representations of nature. I should observe, that these landscapes, which take the curved form of the edge, are worked with the finest *black* thread, by which means perfect distinctness is preserved in this very minute space. It is impossible to speak too highly in praise of this wonderful triumph of the needle; but the brief description which I have attempted to give is likely to convey a better idea of its merits than mere words of approval. The other specimens of Swiss work which remain to be noticed are two coverlets of large size, which are placed in frames, and displayed side by side. It is rather curious to compare them together, one being exactly five times as valuable as the other, in consequence of the superior fineness of its embroidered decorations: in this instance, as is frequently the case, labour and expense has been rather uselessly employed, the inferior one having a richer and more showy appearance than its rival.

The specimens of needlework which deserve the second place in our catalogue of beautiful embroidery, are contained in a glass case conspicuously situated in the Nave. They consist of baby linen made for the late Prince of Asturias, and are well worthy the purpose for which they were designed, that of adorning the heir to a great kingdom. They are extremely beautiful and fine in texture, and yet convey the impression, which is no doubt a true one, that they have been unusual, though very successful triumphs of industry, inspired, as it were, by the importance of the occasion. The best specimens of an art which had been steadily cultivated. The most elaborately designed article in this case is distinct from the set above mentioned, though contributed by a lady who bears the same name with the exhibitor of them, R. M. Guiart, of Madrid. It is a shirt front, on which are embroidered in miniature various churches and convents, all presenting the peculiar features of Spanish architecture, and is sufficiently perfect almost to earn a reputation for the country and individual that produced it.

Amongst the many examples of muslin work exhibited by France, a wedding-dress, with berthe and lappets *en suite*, from the well-known *magasin* of M. Berr, of the Rue Cléry, is deserving of especial notice. A scarf richly ornamented with a double-scalloped border, adorned with many kinds of flowers, presents an elegant variation from those generally seen. Of collars, sleeves, canezous, &c., the number is too vast to admit of a separate notice; and, indeed, there is nothing of sufficient novelty to require it. A few instances of very elaborate workmanship in shirt fronts are exhibited, the designs chiefly embodying scenes from "the chase, the turf, and the road:" they are beautiful specimens of skill, patience, and ingenuity, but, as it appeared to me, rather unworthily bestowed. A waistcoat of embroidered muslin is also presented as a novelty; but, notwithstanding the showy lining attached to it, its appearance is too little effective to secure it many admirers: we shall no doubt see similar articles occasionally worn as a caprice by those rich enough to indulge in fancies of the kind. One very attractive piece of embroidery is exhibited in this department, and must

not go unrecorded—a coverlet for a bed of full size, sent from a manufactory at Nancy. It is said to have occupied eight embroiderers nine months to complete; and very perfect it is, equally creditable to the designer who planned, and the hands which executed it. The ground-work is of the fabric called with us bishop's lawn, although of unusual width, and, for its adornment, the artist, with admirable taste, has selected those flowers only which science and fancy have chosen as emblematical of repose; and amongst them are the single and double poppy, the foxglove, nightshade, and

Every plant that ministers to rest.

How much additional interest is attached to works like these, when we obtain some little insight into their previous history, and are enabled to realise, as it were, the "means" by which the end has been accomplished!

The fame of English, Scotch, and Irish work is supported by many admirable examples, contributed by the respective countries; and it must be a source of gratification to observe the perfection they have attained in this attractive art. Messrs. Hill and Co., of Worcester and Malvern, have happily anticipated one of the wants of the day; and, at a period when the most elaborate silk embroidery is not deemed too valuable to be applied to furniture purposes, have devised coverings of worked muslin, scarcely less elegant than the materials which they are designed to protect. The patterns are arranged expressly with a view to their respective uses—as for chairs, ottomans, table-covers, screens, and even panels for the walls of a lady's boudoir. A set of tasteful specimens of these rich landscapes are exhibited, by four sisters employed in the manufactory; and although we are not likely to see work of the same quality frequently applied to such purposes, it is not difficult to prophesy the use of this material in the drawing-rooms of the higher classes during the summer season. A child's embroidered frock, stated to be of Buckinghamshire work, is exhibited (304) by Mr. Salomon, and claims admiration, both from the richness of the pattern and the excellence of its execution. It represents mingled roses and oak-leaves, plentifully interspersed with acorns, which appear literally to stand out from the cambric. The perfection of this specimen, with that of one or two others, leads to the supposition that this country, so long distinguished for its lace trade, has substituted for this branch of manufacture another likely to prove more popular and remunerative. Fewer examples than might have been expected of embroidery sent from the Moravian institutions are found in the Exhibition; but the series of elegant designs in the style, "illustrative of the poetry of flax," fully maintains their well-won reputation in the art of needlework. The beautiful dress engraved in No. 520 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will have given a good idea of the success which has been achieved in Ireland. An infant's robe, from a school on the Dufferin estate, and a specimen from that of the Countess of Enniskillen, are of singular excellence: they manifest, if such proof were wanting, the advantages conferred by the establishment of these industrial schools on the female peasantry, who are now enabled to secure a maintenance by their own skill and perseverance.

Another branch of Irish manufacture, although of entirely different character, must not be passed over in silence, as it presents a decided novelty in the articles of ladies' dress, and has not, to my knowledge, been noticed in any of the able articles on Textile Fabrics which have from time to time appeared. I allude to the flax cambric dresses exhibited by Mr. Henning, of Waringstown and Belfast. This beautiful material is as fine, and almost as transparent, as book-muslin; the designs and colours employed being also of very delicate character. In some few instances, the elegant and diminutive patterns selected are printed on a white ground, but usually, and with superior effect, on one of some pale shade. That they will be gladly and generally adopted for summer morning dresses, can scarcely be doubted, fashion having decided that the prevailing style is to be that of printed fabrics; and having been recently invented combining so high an intrinsic value with an appearance so modest and unpretending as is presented by those in question, they are specimens of the "pride that apes humility." It is curious to observe the revival of antique fashions, modified, however, and improved by science and taste, in the productions of the present day. An instance of this is presented by the revival, under a new name, and with good prospect of success, of the antique Japanned muslin, which has during the present century been degraded to the coarsest purposes; and the venerable Dutch linens, with their characteristic adornments of tulips, poppies, and Chinese pinks, are undoubtedly represented by the beautiful flax cambrics to which I have above alluded.

Let it not be imagined that the attention and invention of exhibitors have been unduly devoted to the more important and showy articles of costume which I have had so much occasion to extol. On the contrary, they have been proportionally directed to the less obtrusive features of ladies' attire, and to give proof of this I will glance at the glove and stocking. Our French neighbours have maintained a pre-eminence so undisputed in the manufacture of kid gloves, that no one could entertain a moment's doubt in which department they would be found in perfection. Accordingly, on quitting the more conspicuous and popular divisions of the French territory, I found myself in one of those quiet, cool nooks upon which we occasionally light in various parts of the Building. The one in question is principally devoted to the Exhibition of such comparatively humble articles as gloves, shoes, parasols, hosiery, bead-work, &c. It thus possesses no attraction sufficiently powerful to merit the attention of the crowd, and is chiefly visited by such enquiring spirits as are determined to let nothing escape them, or by ladies, who, like myself, find a positive relief in turning from the concourse of brilliant wonders to gaze on the best specimens of more familiar objects. Amongst the best assortments of gloves here displayed is that of M. Houlgiant, whose establishment in Regent-street has rendered the name familiar to us. Every shade of colour, from the most delicate to the most durable, is here presented, and even in sizes sufficiently small to fit a child of three years old, to whom any luxury greater than thread or silk has been hitherto denied. But the attraction, *par excellence*, is a variety of white gloves, embroidered, in some instances with flowers in coloured floss silk, but chiefly with the seats and coats of arms in gold and silver thread: the trimmings for the wrists are of gold and silver lace, *en suite*. Should this style become fashionable, and the ornament increasingly elaborate, a lady's glove may again become a really valuable possession, as in the days of chivalry, when, with precious stones, it formed so common a *gage d'amour*. A perfect novelty, as applied to long gloves, is observable in the case of M. Préville. It consists in a perfect imitation of lace, about three inches deep, the pattern being clearly stamped out in the kid, and so forming an ornamental gauntlet, which entirely supersedes the necessity for trimmings of any kind. This extremely pretty device is exemplified in almost every light colour, and is thus rendered available for walking, as well as evening dress. Other makers, of equal reputation with those above mentioned, send contributions worthy of their fame. M. Jouvin, and one or two others, have given us some little insight into the mysteries of the business, by exhibiting the various cutting machines by the aid of which so perfect an exactitude is preserved, and also the different divisions of the glove before they are sewn together: these specimens appear to excite much interest. I do not propose extending my remarks to the English department, as the gloves there displayed present no ornamental features, and, although undoubtedly of excellent quality, are designed rather for wear than for description.

In the materials and shapes of ladies' shoes and boots, there is, of course, far greater scope for taste, and every advantage of this kind has been seized upon by the French manufacturer. Of dress slippers, the prettiest examples are exhibited by M. Meier, and are composed of white and rose-coloured satin. The difference from those ordinarily worn consists in the introduction of three narrow bands of the satin across the instep: they are ornamented in the centre with small pearl drops. To allow room for these bands, the front of the shoe is diminished to about a couple of inches in depth, and, as far as appearance is concerned, this alteration is decidedly an improvement. In the same case are excellent specimens of the fashionable walking boots for ladies, which terminate, and are entirely composed of the upper of one uniform colour, which may, however, be selected to suit the taste of the wearer, or the shade of her dress. The only point in which M. Meier's boots differ from those now ordinarily worn is in the addition of very high heels, *fac similes* of those in vogue some fifty years since. Whether these appendages will again become popular, seems rather doubtful; for any advantage which they may be supposed to possess, in giving height and dignity to the appearance, is more than counterbalanced by the discomfort attending their use. For house slippers almost every description of material and ornament is employed, from velvet worked in gold and quilted inside with white satin, to the finest embroidered muslin lined and trimmed with pink and blue. In every branch of this manufacture, ample gratification is provided even for a taste the most fastidious and elaborate.

In the same department, and in close proximity to the cases of shoes and gloves, is the display of French parasols and umbrellas. I will, therefore, commence my survey of these "portable penthouses to carry in a person's hand" (as they are described in old dictionaries), with the specimens contributed by foreign countries. In their construction no particular novelty is observable; indeed, every invention or improvement has become so quickly and generally adopted as to allow the exhibitors little opportunity of materially distinguishing themselves, save in the variety and richness of the material and ornaments. Even in this respect luxury has become so universal, that a parasol which would some years since have been regarded as magnificent, now fails to excite any attention; and such an acquisition as would formerly have been cherished for a lifetime, is now thrown aside at the close of the season. It is rather a singular feature in the history of these articles, that, from the extremely remote period at which they were first known until the present time, they should have preserved their form almost unaltered, and that the only differences between the parasol discovered on the ancient carvings at Persepolis and that now used by ladies consists in the material and machinery. We do not find in the French collection much variety, except in the handles, to which great attention has been evidently directed. The handsomest specimens consist of light satin, covered with lace, and also of rich chené silk; the handles being of gold studded with precious stones, of branch coral, or of elaborately-worked ivory: this material is, in a few instances, carved into the forms of miniature birds and dogs. The advantageous display of the most complete, and, apparently, expensive amongst these parasols, was, at the beginning of the season, entrusted to the charge of a flying Mercury, in whose hand it replaced the caduceus: the precious freight has been removed; but the bronze figure remains, although its occupation's gone. We have for some time been familiar with the combination of parasol and driving-whip, and many have experienced its comfort and utility: the convenience, however, which may result from the union of an eye-glass and parasol is more doubtful; yet it is in more than one instance attached to the extremity of the handles. A far greater incongruity would be supposed to exist between an umbrella and opera-glass, which we may also observe united here. It is, indeed, difficult to imagine on a occasion on which these two articles could be conjointly serviceable, as a lady would be unlikely to carry her umbrella to the opera, or to indulge in a lengthened inspection of the objects which she might encounter on a rainy day. I must, however, de fail justice to the general elegance of the French umbrellas, which present far greater evidence of taste than those of British manufacture. Amongst those intended especially for ladies, are three of so much real beauty as to render their use rather a pleasure, I should imagine, than a penalty. The colours of the silks with which they are respectively covered are dark green, crimson, and purple. With regard to the durability of the two former shades, when exposed to the weather, I am rather doubtful; but the third may be safely recommended as a pretty and serviceable substitute for the colour which has been for so long the only one thus employed. The handles attached to these umbrellas are of very rare character, and consist of ivory most beautifully carved into the semblances of a lion, tiger, and child bearing fruit, the last design being the most finished and pleasing.

From almost every European country in which the power of the sun renders the parasol necessary, we have some few contributions in the Exhibition. Amongst those from Belgium, my attention was attracted by one composed of white satin, richly braided, and lined with crimson, which, from the advantageous union of colours, has a very brilliant effect. In the same case is another, rather singularly adorned with painted rice paper placed on a ground-work of white silk; it has much the appearance of a Chinese toy, and cannot be particularly commended for beauty. From the display of Austrian parasols, two may be selected as superb. The first is composed of white satin, covered with lace, and with black Brussels lace, the stick and handle being red coral, or, more probably, a perfect imitation of it, as the weight of the real substance would render it unsuitable for the purpose. I have above alluded to this design as existing in the French department: it is new and pretty, but the rugged branches must be inconvenient for real use. The second parasol deserves notice chiefly for the beauty of its handle, which is of ivory cased in twisted silver, a device, however, rather unfavourably received by ourselves, as girls' gloves. The various collections of parasols is usually added an assortment of unmounted handles, which display in many instances the most perfect workmanship and great magnificence. One specimen in the Zollverein department is enriched with precious stones to the value of £50. An elegant silver from Genoa is also applied to the purpose of parasol decoration: in the case devoted to this delicate manufacture, situated in the North-east Gallery, are two, composed of pink and blue watered silk, the handles, rings, and tops of which are formed of this exquisite though fragile work. They are perfect *bijoux*, unsurpassed—and, I should think, unsurpassable—for elegance.

Of English parasols, situated in the North Transept Gallery, perhaps the most important display is that of Messrs. W. and J. Sangster, of which a drawing was given in No. 520 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. This firm exhibit many specimens of their Swiss and sylphide parasols: indeed, the improvements for which we are indebted to them are applied to all the most elaborate objects in this collection. Amongst these are pre-eminent—one of green velvet, beautifully worked in gold; another of white satin, also richly embroidered; and a third of yellow satin, the adornments of which recal the pictures of Watteau. The most unquestionable novelty is the application of feathers to parasols: but, as this feature has been already noticed, I will not further enlarge upon it. Messrs. Lewis and Allenby have introduced a parasol called the Stella, which is remarkable for its lightness and elegance—twelve very fine ribs, with stretchers proportionably small, being employed, instead of the old number of eight. The fringe with which they are ornamented is graduated to form, when in use, a perfectly straight line at the extremity. These are, when compared with some others, plain and unpretending, but are not on this account less tasteful and ladylike. The distinguishing characteristic of the parasols contributed by Mr. Rutter is the deep Vandyke outline, formed by a sharp point in the centre of each section. With this rather pretty variation from the ordinary form of parasols, my notice of their beauties and singularities must conclude.

Apart from the multifarious details of costume and personal ornament, to which the attention of a lady is supposed to be more especially directed, there is scarcely any particular in which she has of late years exhibited herself more fastidious than in the novelty and elegance of the accessories of her writing-table. Formerly there was, save the handwriting, but little to distinguish the letters of a lady from those of a lawyer, and scarcely any difference was perceptible between the characteristics of a bill and those of a *billet*. Within the last few years, however, a remarkable advance in taste and refinement has become observable, and has been principally introduced into the invitation and general use of note-paper; previously to which event, a lady, when writing to a friend, was doomed either to fill the dread expanse of four sides of a sheet of post, or to exhibit, by tearing it in half, a reputation very much below that possessed by so to do. Consequent upon the introduction of note-paper came the universal adoption of envelopes, "putting up the letter in a neat little paper bag," as Mr. Power says, in one of his amusing farces. This last invention was a real convenience, and speedily superseded the square, business-like looking packet, covered with a half-sheet of letter-paper, the mere folding of which to the un-mathematical mind was a problem of almost impossible solution. After the establishment of the penny postage, letter-writing, which had been rather a luxury, appeared to have become an universal necessity, the demand for paper in stationery increased to a fearful, and the supply of novelties became proportionably great. Envelope-cases began to be substituted as depositories of writing materials for the awkward wooden desk, which had so long been universally employed. Varieties in note paper followed each other in rapid succession—the gilt-edged, when deemed old-fashioned, gave way to gilt-bordered, and the latter to coloured edges; sealing-wax after a long reign succumbed to gum wafers; and, finally, the invention of cream-laid note-paper and elaborate envelopes apparently left nothing to hope for in the way of further improvement.

A distinguished historian, recently deceased, used frequently to observe, that he never felt a few guineas at the end of his purse without experiencing a strong desire to convert them into writing-paper and sealing-wax; and, as my readers will probably more or less sympathise in this taste, I will now give the result of a rather particular inspection of this class of articles as displayed in the Great Exhibition. Having unbounded confidence in the taste of our French neighbours in connexion with every description of elegant trifles, I first directed my steps to the back regions of the French department, where, after some trouble, I discovered all that there was to find of the objects of my search. The expectations which I had entertained were certainly by no means realised, as, in the only stall professing to contain any assortment of *papeterie* (that of M. Marion, of Regent-street), I could observe nothing with which I was unfamiliar, beyond some samples of cheap bookmarks. I accordingly returned to our own regions, and was soon attracted to the display of Messrs. Delarue and Co., whose elegant and complete little envelope folding machine (engraved in a former Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) has been one of the most popular features of the Exhibition. The first articles which arrested my attention were the *coffrets*, or stationery boxes, which contain, as might be observed at a glance, every requisite for use, and are adorned at all points with rich and tasteful decorations. I especially remarked one, covered with purple velvet, lined with white satin, and enriched on the exterior with ornaments of chased gold: the destination to which its extreme beauty would render it most suitable would be that of a bridal gift, which, as we all know, is usually selected with a view to elegance rather than durability. For those whose taste may be of a less elaborate character are provided other specimens, in Morocco and Russia leather, scarcely less handsome in their way, though better adapted for use. In the envelope-cases an equal variety is observable. Some are of morocco, tooled in ornamental designs, expressly devised for the occasion; others are adorned with arabesque; some, again, are of embossed wood, the process being effected by red-hot dies. As an instance of the minute attention to detail displayed in the manufacture of these boxes, I should mention that even in those of less expensive character the paper lining corresponds with the design, whatever it may be, which forms the exterior decoration. Many examples are displayed of the useful combination of desk and envelope-case, and, in fact, no scarcity of ornamental desks is omitted. Great, however, as may be the elegance of the caskets, I must not forget that their contents have an equal claim to attention, and would possess even greater interest in the estimation of the real amateur; let us, therefore, pass on to an examination of the *papeterie* in the true acceptation of this word. First, we notice the thick vellum paper ordinarily used by her Majesty, which is merely an unusually excellent quality of the plain cream-laid note paper, and is the description which, in allotting to each kind its peculiar office and employment, one would devote to the practical and important branches of correspondence. Then come the innumerable varieties of ornamental paper, which might almost serve as temptations and excuses for writing, and deserve to be sacred to the most delicate of handwritings and the prettiest of complimentary phrases. The most elegant as well as novel design offered by the exhibitors in this department of their business consists in an open border of distinct, though minute oak-leaves and acorns: they extend about a quarter of an inch from the edge of the paper, which is quite plain, with the exception of this tasteful adornment. Equally new, although less elaborate, is the paper authentically designated as goffered: from what circumstance it derives its name, I am at a loss to divine, as its characteristic is merely a small and regular scallop at the edge. The *torsade* note-paper exhibits a slight variation of this same design, being rather more ornamental at the border. Finally, there are the numerous specimens of paper adorned only by variations in the pattern of the water-mark: among these are the Alhambra Wave, the Elizabethan Wave, and a kind watered something in the manner of a dress, although on a small scale; the last to please the most uncommon, but all are in unexceptionable taste.

In articles which admit of more elaborate workmanship and design, as, for instance, Valentine papers, the most wonderful perfection is attained. They almost deserve, in their way, the title of works of art, their style and effect being greatly raised and improved by the introduction of really pretty and graceful figures amidst the embossed lace-work of which they are chiefly composed. This branch of the trade is said to be carried on principally for exportation, the demand in England being now comparatively small. In this collection is, of course, included every variety of wedding cards, and envelopes to contain them: many are adorned with symbolical figures and emblems in silver, which would, no doubt, in the estimation of many, bear away the palm from those simply embellished by a narrow silver margin, the only ornament not permitted by the strict regulations of fashion. I could dwell much longer on these, and other equally elegant trifles of the same kind, did space allow of my doing so. I trust I have said enough to convince my readers, if they had not already made the discovery for themselves, that ample gratification is provided for the indulgence of every fastidious taste in *papeterie*, as, indeed, in almost every branch of art and manufacture.

In concluding these passing "glances" at a few of the wonderful attractions collected beneath the roof of the Crystal Palace, I cannot but sympathise with the truth of the well-known observation of a distinguished writer, "that we seldom do anything, conclusively for the last time, without a lingering feeling nearly allied to regret and melancholy." Of the former of these sentiments I am fully sensible in taking leave of those friends who have kindly accompanied me in my pleasant wanderings through the various courts and galleries, since a similar opportunity of our meeting again under the same circumstances can hardly be anticipated. Objects hitherto held sacred, "from the uttermost ends of the earth," have been unveiled; the "treasures of King's houses" have been opened before us; and, better still, we have witnessed the triumphs of science and patient industry in our own day, and seen the great family of mankind united together for the purposes of a common good. That the favour and protection of the common Father of all, so emphatically sought at the inauguration of this great work, has been accorded to it, cannot be denied; and few can reflect on its progress and termination, without a sentiment of gratitude, both Divine and human, that such a sight should have been witnessed in their day and generation.

Z. M. W.

TAXIDERMY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

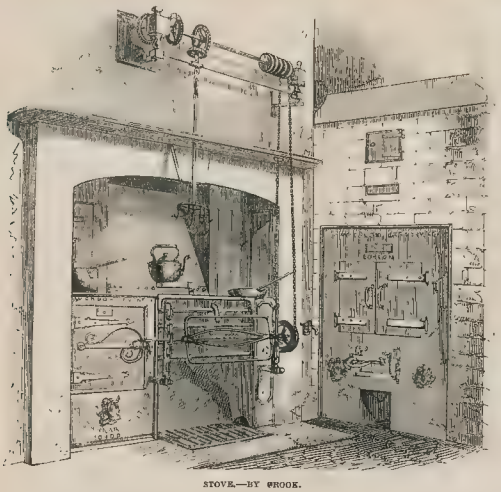
SIR,—If Mr. Waterton's sally has not quite cut away my *understanding*, it at least aims at leaving poor "Pavo," like the acquire in the ballad, in "doleful dumps." I beg Mr. Waterton's pardon, the *pegs* stand before the *person* of the bird. I have fallen inadvertently into the vain humour of the creature which is said to lament the tuckiness of its timbers. I acknowledge my fault: "*humanum est errare*." Even Waterton's *wanderings* form no exception. My adversary, I confess, has touched me on a weak point; and, no doubt, his quick eye, upon the rule of setting a thief to catch one, has found many more. If not, I can show him mine, and gladly too, for I never said that the bird was perfection—a copy at most. I only asserted, what I find Mr. Waterton is no stranger to deny, that the appearance of the bird is a near *approach* to its peculiar character when its train is spread, and that to *copy* Nature in all her ways is the true principle of the art. If your readers disbelieve that this has been in some measure accomplished, I say, let them suspend their judgment until they have an opportunity of seeing the bird alive. I quite agree with Mr. Waterton that even the legs of large birds, and it was my intention to have attended to those of the bird in question, but at the time (no exhibition of it being then thought of) I had not leisure. I could point out several other defects, from accidental causes; but none of them are of a nature to draw us away from the question Mr. Waterton started in reference to the principles of taxidermy in the Exhibition, who now, finding himself attacked, and hard pressed on a point, has fain to beat a retreat by the aid of the *legs* of my peacock. He seemed to wish to sit supremely elevated as a critic in the art; but, to use his own *happy* expression (omitting its grammar) was too *wide awake* to have sent any illustrations of his exertion in it to the Crystal Palace.

> Remember Icarus's height
> (Perhaps the observation stings);
> Dame Wisdom for a pair of wings.

May I, sir, crave your indulgence once more only? and have the honour to remain, sir, Your obedient servant, J. B. P. DENNYS.

THE PEACOCK IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

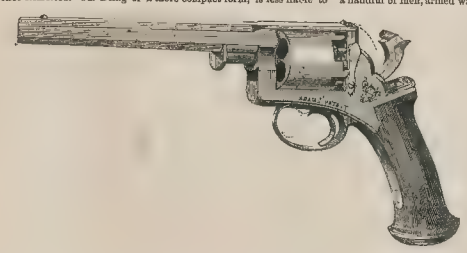
"Quantum mutatus!" By Nimrod, this is the most unsightly bird that ever a wandering forester fell in with! Could Juno see her once comely person in so sorry plight, how she would scold the author of its unpardonable deformities! Where are the peacock's nostrils, I ask?—where is that arched prominence which in life was so apparent, and which guarded the nasal sinuosities? It has shrunk to nothing; causing the face of the bird to be as ugly as that of poor Delphobus the Trojan:—"Truncas inhonesto vulnere nares." Let us proceed onwards, and take a view of the head. There is much that suits it. The crown is very fine, the cheeks are wrong; the orbits are wrong; and the ears are wrong. The skin, not dissected up to where the bill emerges from it (although it ought to have been) has dried upon the cranium. A similar disaster is visible at the anterior angle. The orbits, with their inner skin still adhering to them (and which should have been cut away), are distended by



STOVE.—BY CROOK.

RETTIE'S VICTORIA SIGNAL LAMPS

The Victoria signal lamp, or Rettie's improved patent signal lamp, for preventing collision of vessels or steamers at sea, is on the same principle as R. Rettie's patent signal lamp for the same purpose, *i. e.* indication of the course vessels are steering, by means of signalising with colours, such as red, green, and clear light. Thus, the red indicates "to port," the green indicates "to starboard," and clear light indicates steering "right on." The improvements to be found combined in the Victoria signal lamp are the invention of Messrs. Rettie and Sons, of Aberdeen, and by them provisionally patented. They are as follows, viz.—1st. Greater simplicity and precision, as, by the action of one teazel, lever, or handle, the coloured glass or other signalising medium is at once exhibited. 2d. Being of a more compact form, is less liable to injury in using, and, at the same time, is very easily repaired. 3d. From the size and form of the lens or other outer glass in front of the lamp, the signalising surface is greatly increased and more easily discernible. 4th. While signalising to vessels approaching, it also shows the steersman or person at the helm, clearly and distinctly, what signal is shown by it; and, 5th. While it shows any signal at the will of the operator, it can also be made, by the action of the helm or tiller, of itself to show, with unfailing accuracy, the course the vessel is actually steering For steamers or vessels on navigable rivers, this improvement alone will make the Victoria a valuable acquisition.



REVOLVER PISTOL.—BY DEANE, ADAMS, AND DEANE.

HERALDIC TABLE-COVER. BY UNDERWOOD.

The Heraldic Table-Cover, by Underwood, of Oxford-street, is a remarkably handsome specimen of British taste and skill, and is intended to commemorate the Great Exhibition of 1851. In the centre are the arms of the British Empire, and around are those of the principal nations of the globe. On the extreme edge are suitable inscriptions, as:—

"In tanui labor et tenuis non gloria" (The labour has been expended on a slight production, but the glory will not be trifling).

"Laborare est orare" (To work is to worship).

"Quod omnium gentium artificia apud Britannos, A.D. 1851, exposita commemorent" (To commemorate the workmanship of all nations held in Great Britain, A.D. 1851).

We understand that no less than 223 blocks and copper-plates have been used in printing this table-cover, which is two yards square.

KITCHEN STOVE. BY CROOK.

We give an Engraving of the improved open-fire hot-plate kitchen-range, with smoke-jack, &c., exhibited by Mr. Crook. It seems to be of considerable merit, combining, as it does, the improvements of the open and close fire ranges in one, with the great advantage of an open fire. The oven is heated equally all over, and the hob over it is a perfect hot plate, without any additional fire. Every process of cooking can be carried on without that unpleasant heat and effluvia which arise from those with close fires; whilst at the same time steam is afforded for kettles and hot closet, and a plentiful supply of hot water for baths in any part of the house, kitchen, scullery, &c. On the right we observed an improved furnace stove, for heating tailors' or hatters' irons, at a very small expense in fuel.

REVOLVING PISTOL. BY DEANE AND CO.

From the public interest which has been recently so much excited on the subject of fire-arms, one might be led to suppose that we were about to go to war with all the world. Happily, however, this is not the case, and, although, we adopt the maxim, "If you desire peace, be prepared for war," we are making no further preparation than to assure ourselves we shall not be taken at a disadvantage if such a calamity as war should unfortunately overtake us. This may be said to be the chief object of our Government in the various experiments they have caused to be made with fire-arms of every description. Perhaps none, from their novelty, have had more attention drawn to them than "revolvers." They were used with the most murderous effect in the late Mexican war, where a handful of men, armed with them, withstood and drove back more than ten times their number, leaving nearly three times their own number dead on the field of battle. There is a revolving pistol patented by Mr. Adams, of King William-street, of the firm of Deane, Adams, and Deane (of which we have annexed an Illustration), which, on various trials, was found so decidedly superior to any yet invented, as to elicit the unanimous approval of the officers of the army and navy, who, with several noblemen and gentlemen, attended at Enfield and Woolwich to witness its powers. The advantages it appears to possess are simplicity of construction, lightness, rapidity of loading and firing (at least ten discharges per minute), that it never misses fire, cannot easily get out of order, and does not clog up by use. As to the shooting qualities, it was found to be decidedly superior to those tried against it.

TABLE-COVER. BY M'CREA AND CO., HALIFAX.

The furniture damasks, table-covers, &c., exhibited by M'Crea and Co., display great variety and tastefulness of design. The specimen which we engrave is extremely well conceived and executed.

EMBOSSING MACHINE. BY JARRETT.

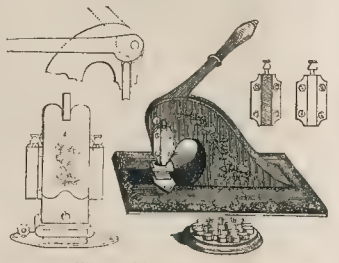
The accompanying Engraving represents a very elegant little machine, which Mr. Jarrett, the embossing press manufacturer, has presented to the Executive Committee, as his contribution towards founding a museum of record of the articles exhibited at the Crystal Palace. The ease and precision with which impressions are immediately formed by these machines have elicited general admiration during the whole period the Exhibition was open. The museum press, though under seven inches in length, and not half the width, is so constructed as to answer not only for any number of separate dies, but any combination of initial or date dies.

DESIGN FOR A CLOCK FACE. BY MISS WALTER.

This is a fanciful design for a clock face, in which the virtues and vices are arranged in two distinct circles. The former is the inner, next the Eye and Ear of Omniscience; the latter is the outer and darker circle, denominated Satan's Kingdom. It is a curiosity not undeserving of notice in a record of the contributions to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

DESIGN FOR CLOCK FACE.—BY MISS WALTER.

SIGNAL LAMPS.—BY RETTIE, OF ABERDEEN.



EMBOSSING MACHINE.—BY JARRETT.

HERALDIC TABLE-COVER, ARMS OF ALL NATIONS.—BY UNDERWOOD, VERE-STREET.

TABLE-COVER.—BY H. C. M'CREA AND CO., HALIFAX.

DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

PROPOSED MONUMENT IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The closing of the Great Exhibition and the demolition of the Crystal Palace has, as might have been anticipated, evoked the taste and genius of sculptors and others to design memorials to be erected in Hyde-park, in commemoration of the great event of 1851.

Amongst other designs is one which we have engraved in this week's Supplement. It is by a French sculptor of eminence, and pourtrays in its chief design the onward march of the Genius of Civilisation. The base is Egyptian in design, with sphynxes on pedestals, placed at angles from the square base of the monument. This is intended to convey the sentiment that all our present learning is based on that of the Egyptian. The second phase in civilisation is that of the Asyrian, the step in the design above the Egyptian being intended to be marked with characters, figures, and symbols of Asyrian character. The pedestal from this part of the design rises square in plan, the angles bevilled off, and figures of Solon, Homer, Lycurgus, &c., occupy the angles, as emblematic of Grecian progress in civilisation; above them being Roman ensigns, with the eagle, to convey the idea that from Grecian rose the Roman glory in arts and arms. The panels on the faces of the pedestal are proposed to have representations of the chief statues of antiquity, such as the celebrated ivory statue of Jupiter Olympus. Forming a cornice above the Roman portion of the design comes a piece with Byzantine character of ornament in its crosses and symbols of the Evangelists; and this again is crested by an elegant frieze and cresting of Gothic character. The sloping roof would be highly enriched. Hence the design assumes an octagonal form, the ornamentation being of *cinque cento* design, containing in arches and niches statues of the greatest rulers and most illustrious men of the 15th and 16th century. Elizabeth, Francis I., Luther, Guttenberg, &c., tell the tale of the onward character of knowledge and power; and the semi-spherical top has on it busts of the illustrious of the 17th and 18th centuries. The Genius of Civilisation bears in her hand a scroll on which is to be written the list of those nations which have contributed to the Great Industrial Gathering of 1851, in the respective order of merit. The design is extremely piquant and effective, although we cannot say it *will* be carried out; yet, as a testimonial of one of the gifted sons of France to the all-important Great Exhibition, is extremely interesting and appropriate to the closing of the World's Fair.

DISTINGUISHED JURORS AND CELEBRITIES OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

JEAN BAPTISTE DUMAS,

LATE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AT THE SORBONNE, IN THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, AND IN THE ECOLE CENTRALE, MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE, COMMANDER OF THE LEGION D'HONNEUR, &c.

J. B. DUMAS was born at Alais (Gard), in July, 1800. He completed his literary education at the age of twelve, and then studied pharmacy in his native town. At the age of fourteen Dumas proceeded to Geneva, being admitted as a pupil in the Pharmaceutical Institution, he gave himself up to chemical researches, botany, and medicine, and published an essay in connexion with the celebrated professor of Geneva, De Candolle. But what drew upon him the attention of scientific men were his researches in animal physiology, in which he was associated with M. Prevost. In 1821 he proceeded to Paris, was appointed teacher of chemistry in the Polytechnic School, and Professor in the Athenæum, and henceforth devoted himself entirely to the study of chemistry.

In 1821 Dumas published a memoir on the relations existing between the specific weights of solid bodies and their atomic weights; and extended the inquiry, the same year, in company with Le Royer, to gaseous substances. In 1823 he analysed, with Pelletier, many organic salts. In 1827 he experimented, with Boullay, upon the compounds of ethyle, and proved the atomic constitution of the different kinds of ether. Dumas investigated the nature of heavy oil of wine, and discovered the sulphate of oxide of ethyle. Nitrous ether has been investigated by Dumas and Boullay. Oxalic acid, which was discovered by Bergmann, had its principal properties shown by Dumas and Boullay. Nearly all the compounds of ether had been thoroughly investigated by Dumas, who demonstrated the chemical properties of chloroform, sodoform, and bromoform, and he, further, discovered the oxamide in 1830.

In 1832 Dumas replaced Serullas in the Academy of Sciences. In 1835 he analysed stearopthene, also the oil of rosemary and valerian. Dumas and Pelouse worked upon the oil of black mustard, Dumas and Peligot on wood spirit, Dumas and Stass upon the action of alkalies upon organic compounds, Dumas investigated the chemical properties of whita and blue indigo.

Dumas' theory of substitution is one of the most important works of the celebrated chemist. We owe to the same hand a treatise on chemistry as applied to the arts, which is the most important work hitherto published on the subject. He published also some lectures, under the title "Leçons sur la Philosopie Chimique."

As a popular lecturer, Dumas is one of the most eminent in Paris. His details of chemical phenomena are clear, and expressed in language comprehended by every one.

In 1845, Thénaud's health declining, obliged him to resign the presidency of the Society for the Encouragement of Industry. Dumas succeeded him in the office of Director.

In May, 1849, Dumas was elected to the Legislative Assembly; and the President of the Republic called him, on the 31st of October, to join the Administration, and entrusted him with the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, where his chemical knowledge enabled him to render great service. He originated annual meetings bearing on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, in which the most important social questions have been discussed and elucidated. Through his influence, the Board of Health have been obliged to depart from their established rules, which disturbed the relations of the people, without adding to their security.

In 1832 Dumas was created Knight of the Legion of Honour; in 1840, officer; and Commander, in April, 1844.

Dumas married Mdlle. Brongniart, daughter of Professor Brongniart, the learned Geologist and Director of Manufactures at Sèvres. He has a family. His son studies the sciences, and is assistant to his father. Professor Dumas was Chairman of the Jury Class 2, in the Great Exhibition.

E. EBELMEN,

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE SEVRES MANUFACTORY.

MONS. EBELMEN greatly distinguished himself as a pupil of the Polytechnic School; after passing through the higher grades of which, he was appointed professor at the School of Mines; and, in 1849, director of the Royal, now National Manufacture of Sèvres; and, under his able direction, both the manufacture and decoration owe there present high distinction. He has laboured to restore the pure classic taste; and the important improvements of using coke instead of wood in the baking ovens, and the *coulage* or process of casting, instead of the manufacture at the wheel, are due to him. By this process have been produced articles as delicate as the finest specimens of the long famed egg-shell Chinese porcelain. The whole of the articles for the Exhibition were produced under the direction of M. Ebelmen. Her Majesty purchased in the department the three bottle stands of Apsley Pellatt, the two upright Raffaelle vases, and the Etruscan vase; and the Council medal, for general beauty and excellence, was awarded to the manufacturer.

RAFFAELLE MONTI.

RAFFAELLE MONTI, the son of the celebrated sculptor, Gaetano Monti of Ravenna, was born in 1819, in Milan, where he studied under the eye of his father. At the same time (1836-37) he attended the Imperial Academy, where he won several prizes, and especially the Great Gold Medal, by his group of "Alexander taming Bucephalus." In 1838, having exhibited another colossal group of "Ajax defending the body of Patroclus," he was invited to go to Vienna, to execute a model for the statue of the late Emperor Francis. He remained in Vienna nearly three years, during which time he gained a prize for that statue, and executed for the Court busts of the Emperor Ferdinand, of the Empress, of the Archdukes Franz, Karl, and Alexander, and of the Archduchesses Sophie, Dorothea, Hermione, Elizabeth, and Marie, besides those of other children of the imperial family. For many of these he received special proofs of approbation from the Emperor and his relatives. He likewise modelled the seven colossal statues for the pediment of the National Museum of Pesth, and executed several works for Prince Lichtenstein, Count Kollowrath, and for other noblemen both in Vienna and Pesth.

In 1842 he returned to Milan, to companion and help his aged father, with whom he remained till the spring of 1847, only occasionally absenting himself on journeys both for business and instruction. During this time, besides the great number of statues for the Cathedral, he produced at the annual exhibition at the Milanese Academy several works, and among others "Nerina stepping into the water," the "Marguerite of Faust," the groups of "Innocence," a veiled bust, which were received with great favour.

In 1847 he came over to England for the first time, and exhibited at Colnaghi's, besides other minor works, the veiled statue for the Duke of Devonshire, and, together with his father) the monument to the Lady de Mauley, which attracted great attention during that season. During his stay in England he lost his father, which hastened his return to Milan, where he succeded to the business of his father.

But his good fortune was of short duration. Political changes put a stop to his artistic career and turned him in less peaceful pursuits; for we see him in 1848, as one of the chiefs of the National Guard of Milan, among those sent on a mission to the camp of King Charles Albert. However, the war was soon over, and having fled from the unquiet of his country to this, which had received him so kindly the year before, he here executed several works, among which are the groups of the "Two Sisters," the "Veiled Slave," &c., and after a visit to Milan, during which he finished his "Eve after the Fall," he decided upon remaining in England as the only country where the certainty of a lasting peace, and a great number of friends and patrons, could promise him occupation and employment for many years to come.

COLONEL HAWKER.

COLONEL PETER HAWKER was born in London, on the 24th December, 1786, and educated at Eton. He was gazetted Cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons in 1801, Lieutenant in 1802, and then reduced to half-pay by the peace of Amiens. He then exchanged into the 14th Light Dragoons, and got his troop on the 14th of August, 1804; and with this regiment he served in Portugal and Spain, and received the Peninsular medal. He left the dragoons in consequence of wounds, from which he was unable to continue on service, and was ordered a pension for four years. On his recovery, in 1815, he was appointed Major of the North Hants Militia, by command of the late King; and, in 1821, was made Lieutenant-Colonel by the Duke of Wellington, and afterwards a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. He married, at Lisbon, in 1811, Julia, only daughter of the late Major Hooker Bartlett, by whom he has issue, Captain Hawker (late 74th Highlanders) and two daughters. In 1844 he married, secondly, Helen, widow of the late Captain John Symonds, R.N., and daughter of the late Major Chatterton.

Colonel Hawker's ancestors have, without missing one generation, served in the British army ever since the reign of Elizabeth. His great grandfather was made Governor of Portsmouth in 1717, and a tablet to his memory is placed in the garrison chapel. His father commanded the 1st Regiment of Horse (now Life) Guards. The subject of our memoir has, ever since he first entered the army, been a contributor to the press on various subjects, and particularly on guns and shooting, in which he has perhaps made more experiments than any other amateur. He was also the inventor of hand-moulds, to facilitate playing on keyed instruments, which the invention was publicly recommended by Clementi, John Cramer, Kalkbrenner, Moscheles, and other great masters, though they fell into disuse, as "bad for trade," by the host of little teachers.

Colonel Hawker's inventions for wild-fowl punts and guns we have before noticed, in Class 8 of the Great Exhibition.

Colonel Hawker has lately completed a new double gun, which was placed on his counter, in Class 8, though, unfortunately, too late for inspection of jurors, as illness prevented his having it ready in time. But on the only gun of Colonel Hawker that came under official inspection (his last new ignition stanchion), the jurors have awarded to him the prize medal "for his improvements and perfection in punt-guns." The novelty of the new sporting double gun is the self-adjusting primers, without cover or spring, that will not only defy wet weather, but also the saline atmosphere in sea-coast service, in which he has proved the failure of all copper caps and fine powder. This new gun has conical breechings, that will admit, when required (as in wet weather, or at sea), the use of the largest grain cannon powder. The proportions of this gun are the result of forty years' experience.

LAMPS.

THE lamps in the Great Exhibition proved a very important feature in the hardware department on the English side, and a very ornamental embellishment to the glittering compartments of their friendly rivals. There was scarcely a variety of lamp which was not represented. It will probably have been remarked by those who study the "signs of the shops," that, in London, no article of commerce seems to be more steadily selected as the subject of extraordinary puffing than the lamp. No commendations are too extravagant for the article: handbills, placards, advertising vans, all testify to its matchless merit. The lamps of Aladdin and of the Roxy Cross united would hardly make anything equal in value and beauty to those which are now offered at 11s. 3d., 16s. 5d., and other quaint prices. Yet, we believe, the testimony of troubled bachelors, exasperated mistresses of families, bewildered servants, and other "slaves of the lamp," goes to prove that in the art of lamp-making, as in many others, we have a great deal to learn. The candle lamp, excellent as it is, shown by the popularity that the mass of purchasers have been forced to put up with an article which is no lamp at all, but a candle kept in its place by a spring. As for the splendid and expensive lamps which look so well in the windows of shops, and were so imposing under the glass cases at the Exhibition, we admit their beauty; but a lamp which requires as much looking after, morning and evening, as a baby, is a luxury which only those who can keep a nurserymaid for it can properly enjoy. The "people's lamp" is not yet before the people.

But, in addition to the domestic lamp, there was a great variety of articles of illumination on view in the Crystal Palace. There was the carriage lamp with its elaborate array of silver crowns and satin; but there was the nautical lamp, which suddenly threw us upon the deck of an ocean steamer, making difficult way through the waves, on whose disturbed tops her lights cast fitful and agitated gleams far ahead; there was the railway lamp, that fiery eye which announces the advent of the monster behind it, even before the growling of its centipede wheels can be heard, or which, again, hoisted at the telegraph, bids a thousand slumbering travellers pass on their way in safety; there was the bull's-eye, with its eyelid, to flash sudden upon the lurking burglar simultaneously with his feeling the iron grips of the officer of law; and there was the giant beacon for the rock or the lighthouse, prepared to fling its strong ray across miles of stormy sea. In all these varieties of lamp invention appeared to have been successfully excited: it is only in the humble, domestic, every-night light that we find either a simplicity which does not entitle the article to be called lamp at all, or a complexity which wastes half the day in preparing the light for the night. The *commodia vitæ* are not the easiest things to deal with

Our space will not permit us to do more than briefly to glance at some of the more prominent displays of lamp manufacture. The argand principle, namely, that of a ring-formed wick, which admits air within and without, is that most generally adopted. The carcel lamp is one in which the oil is raised through tubes by clockwork, so as continually to overflow at the bottom of the wick, and thus keep the wick thoroughly soaked. The camphine lamp, the third principal variety, is well known, especially as a never-tired agent in the emancipation of the black-. Camphine is very pure spirit of turpentine, obtained by the distillation of common turpentine. The lamps have a reservoir, between the supporting pillars of the burner: the spirit is contained in this reservoir, and the cotton wick dips down into it. The manufacture of brass-work for lamps is one of the most important departments of Birmingham, and Mr. Knight states that many of these lamps which are produced in London made are really made in the above town, and only put together here.

The first display of lamps which caught the eye in the English department was at the stand of Messrs. Sedgwick and Taylor, who exhibited what they termed diaphonous lamps. Some of these were chocolate, the metal being white and the glass a dead white also, had a chaste yet rich appearance, which would show to advantage on a dark and polished sideboard. Their neighbours, Messrs. Miller, of Piccadilly, had a large variety. Here were the sea-lights, as ordered by the Admiralty, illustrated by a pretty little model vessel, showing the disposition of the lamps—a bright one at the foremast, a green one on the starboard side, and a red on the port side. If another vessel saw but two of these lights, namely, the forelamp and the starboard either of the green or the red, but if she saw the three, the first vessel was coming directly down upon her. There were in the same collection some tricolor hand-lamps ingeniously constructed, and some reading lamps which reminded one of the days of green tea, wet towels, and impending examinations. Messrs. Salt and Lloyd, of Birmingham, exhibited some "Vesta" lamps, the stems or columns of which were of great beauty. Some carriage-lamps, by Messrs. Martin and Gray, of the same town, were admirable, both as regarded richness of cutting and taste in the pattern. The collection shown by Messrs. Messenger, also of Birmingham, deserved still more special notice. These gentlemen claim to have been the earliest manufacturers who called in the aid of classic art to give beauty to the works they produced, and to have enlisted the genius of Flaxman and Chantrey for that purpose. The articles in their compartment were characterized by a large and bold style, and a graceful outline. Their tripods were exceedingly fine—at once striking and elaborated. Messrs. Lowe, of Birmingham, exhibited some carriage-lamps of much merit, in which the crown formed an imposing feature. There was a variety of ornament in the carriage-lamps shown by Mr. Holden, of Birmingham, the corners of the lamps being made of coloured glass, the effect of which, with the light behind, would be rich and striking. Messrs. Blews, of London, showed some remarkably fine shades, and the domes of their tables-of-art were of exceeding beauty: they were in colours, the glass of English manufacture, and the grapes and convolvulus patterns were charmingly executed. Here, also, were ship-lamps of various kinds, and hung in that easy way so pleasingly suggestive of finding comfort on board, or in the berth, everything in the cabin and in the world going wrong and tumbling about, except that mercilessly virtuous and upright lamp which nothing disconcerted. Messrs. Bright, of London, exhibited, among other lamps, an article which we presume has been put out under the sanction of the fire assurance companies: it is a safety-lamp, for "reading in bed," and is fitted up with wires, or rather pins, for insertion, like a watch-case, into the drapery. With this, and with an admirable invention called the "Iris," which we saw in another part of the Building, and which is the cleverest kind of brass arch for holding your book, either in bed or at breakfast, a student not gifted with a taste for getting up might comfortably get through a great deal of good reading. Messrs. Bright have also some safety lamps of another kind, apparently of merit; but it appears to us that the real desideratum in the safety-lamp is a machine which, if the miner attempt to take the candle out, shall accomplish the only object he can possibly have in view, viz. his own extinguishment, but shall do so without injury to his associates. Messrs. Holliday, of Huddersfield and London, exhibited some lamps which they termed "self-generating gas lamps," of course without wicks, and which were described as burning a cheap ammoniacal liquor produced from coal. Some of these lamps were exceedingly elegant; and, so far as we could examine their principle, they appears practical and rational. We have not, however, seen the lamp in action. Some extremely beautiful carriage-lamps, by Mr. Hawkins, of Dublin, must not be passed unnoticed: they combined richness with taste. There were a number of other specimens of the varieties to which we have referred, many of them of high excellence, by other manufacturers. Among the most prominent contributions were those of Messrs. Clark, of the Strand, who exhibited all the varieties of diamond, pearl, star, and other prettily-named domestic lamps, and also some large and effective articles in coloured glass. An enormous white globe lamp, with massy metal supporters, three lambs in silver, at the three corners of the foot, excited much admiration; and, perhaps, on the whole, Messrs. Clark's display, as embracing almost every invention, was the most in conformity with the spirit of the Exhibition. Two exhibitors, whose numbers do not appear in the Catalogue, but which on their stalls were 227 and 442, showed respectively—the first, a variety of bronzed lamps of much beauty, and the second a very neat specimen of reading-lamp, very small, and a good design, in which Hercules, draped in the lion's skin, is supporting the lamp, the handles of which are the serpents he slew in his cradle.

The French display of lamps was very considerable, and among the varieties were some of exceeding taste and beauty, both as regarded form and ornament. The carcel or clockwork lamp is in very great favour with our neighbours, its admitted ingenuity having an especial attraction for the Parisians. We found this lamp everywhere in the French collection, and frequently found it mounted and shaded with still greater beauty. In the mounting ornaments of the lamp the French far excel us. The medallion-like decorations of some of these articles, the classical bronze-work of others, and alternating bright and dead metal of a third class, being each in its way perfection. In the glass-work, also, much elegance was displayed: but we do not think, that, as regarded the domes, there was anything in the French department more beautiful than the glass exhibited on our own side; and the grapes and convolvulus pattern to which we have referred certainly surpassed any article of foreign rivalry. M. Hadrot (Paris and Holborn) exhibited a meritorious lamp, to which he has given his own name, and which he also describes as a "moderator." M. Trac, of Paris, exhibited some porcelain lamps, the exquisitely delicate paintings upon which attracted much notice, in spite of the unfavourable light in which they were seen. Among the lamp ornaments of the lamp the French far excel us. The medallion-like decorations of some of these articles, the classical bronze-work of others, and alternating bright and dead metal of a third class, being each in its way perfection. In the glass-work, also, much elegance was displayed: but we do not think, that, as regarded the domes, there was anything in the French department more beautiful than the glass exhibited on our own side; and the grapes and convolvulus pattern to which we have referred certainly surpassed any article of foreign rivalry. M. Hadrot (Paris and Holborn) exhibited a meritorious lamp, to which he has given his own name, and which he also describes as a "moderator." M. Trac, of Paris, exhibited some porcelain lamps, the exquisitely delicate paintings upon which attracted much notice, in spite of the unfavourable light in which they were seen. Among the lamp ornamental adjuncts were some shades, by M. Gosselin (Paris), in which georamas and uranoramas were made at once to answer the purpose of ordinary coverings and of illuminated globes. The articles were but toys, but were well finished. Some new shades, bearing designs commemorative of the Exhibition itself, Queen Victoria receiving the homage of foreign nations, all enough caricatured to be removed from the conventional tributes with which every shop window is filled commonplace, repeated ad nauseam—were also in the Gallic. M. Gagneau (Paris) sent some very handsome bronze lamps, and some specimens of suspension lamps, the just poise and ease of raising and depressing which were meritorious. We did not, however, discover anything peculiar and startling in the principle of the French lamps, and our praise must be understood to apply to the artist-like character of their details, a matter of no small importance; for the lamp—more continually before the eye, and more incessantly attracting it than almost any other object in the range of domestic furniture—ought to present beauty of outline and tasteful ornament. We repeat, however, that much has as yet to be attained as regards bringing the domestic lamp to the desirable standard of cheapness, durability, certainty, and simplicity; and until this shall be achieved, we will not trouble our own manufacturers to dwell upon the details of external garnishing.

Other nations did not appear to have considered their lamps worthy a place among their contributions. We may remark, from experience, that the further south a traveller proceeds, the simpler becomes the form of lamp. In Greece the lamp, in point of form, is in other respects as unartificial an article as can well be conceived; and, voyaging eastward, the contrivances for illumination are very pristine. In Syria we have frequently smoked our *chibouques* long into the night, in the company of camel-drivers, and in other respects unaristocratic gentlemen, by the light of a brass lamp of the rudest construction, by whose side a black attendant crouched, alternately trimming it with scissors, and watching the bowl of his owner's pipe and that of his guest, prompt to supply tobacco or fresh embers when it might be required. Of the great men in the East, however, have learned to value, and even to understand, the Frank lamps, and we found in the Lebanon several of these, chiefly Parisian, and in actual working order. When their machinery is disarranged, *il faut le faire*, there is an end; the fatalist owner and his servants look at the machine for a few seconds, and finally remarking that Allah is great, the helpless lamp is put away, and the old contrivance, such as has been used since the days of the Israelites, reappears, until, perhaps, some wandering Christian straightens the wire or tightens the screw which had refused to be rectified by the prayers of the faithful.

"Lamps" is a subject which would have afforded scope for a series of articles, illustrative and descriptive; but our space forbids us to do more than give this brief glance at the principal features of this department in the late Exhibition.

S. B.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—A working man, living at a small village about four miles from Peterborough, lately resolved to gratify the curiosity excited by the marvels related by his acquaintances of the Great Exhibition. He had hitherto delayed his visit to the metropolis from having no friends or acquaintances to whom he could apply for instructions as to getting a lodging. At length he started on Saturday by the express train, and after the early excursion trains, and on his arrival at Euston-square flocked it to the Great Exhibition, where he toiled most ardently, hoping to complete his inspection in one day. In this, however, he failed, and he had only examined a portion when the closing bell rang at the usual hour. Now commenced his troubles; being alone, and without friends, mighty London was a vast desert. He was, however, not to be put down by difficulty: so, after weighing the matter, he resolved to have another day of it. He walked direct to Euston-square, and returned to Peterborough the same night; arriving at his own residence, we may suppose to-tenably fatigued, about twelve or one o'clock. At four o'clock he rose again, and started for the early train for Peterborough, and spent another most laborious day at the Exhibition: completing its inspection this time to his entire satisfaction, and returning the same evening, well satisfied with all he had seen, and bowing how much he was by making a double journey, in preference to remaining one night in London, with its risks and expenses. Only a few years ago, it took five or six days to reach London by the poor man's conveyance, the waggon. In the case we have related, the visitor found it more convenient and economical to travel some 400 miles, than remain one night a stranger in the metropolis.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTOR—Viscount Cranley married, in 1850, Katherine-Anne, youngest daughter of Earl Brownlow. Lord Cochrane married, in 1847, Louisa, daughter of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P. Lord Leigh married, 1848, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Marquis of Westminster. Lord Nass married, in 1845, Louise-Julia, third daughter of Colonel George Wombwell, of Newcastle. Lord Crawford is married to Lucy, daughter of the late William Carr, Esq., of Forglen.

H. H. is perfectly right. Manchester at present has no title whatever to be called a city; it is a borough merely. Nothing can make it a city but a special charter or grant from the Crown, or an Act of Parliament.

H. R.—The arms are—Arg. on a fesse gu. between three mullets of the last, as many annulets of the first. *Crest:* A demi lion holding an annulet between his paws.

AN SUBSCRIBER—Manchester is not a city. We were in error in calling it such

ERNON, Manchester—Smith, of Craigend, bears for *Arms:* "Gu. a chev. ern. between two crescents in chief and a garb in base, with a bordure engr. or. *Crest:* An eagle's head erased, gorged with a ducal coronet ppr. *Motto:* Mascu "

T L—A crowd cannot be assumed in the case submitted

A SUFFOLK SUBSCRIBER—*Arms* of Dallinger, "Erm. a cross engr. gu."

H. J.—*Arms* of Masson: Arg. on a cross engr. sa., five garbs or. *Crest:* A unicorn sejant or, resting the dexter paw against a tree vert."

T L E—The Chief Clerk, Will Office, Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons

A H C—Members of Bell's Life in London.

A SUBSCRIBER—A family of Morris, in Wales, bears for *Arms:* "Sa. a lion passant between three scaling-ladders arg"

A H C—"Debrett's Baronetage" has long since been discontinued in its annual issue

DE PLUME—A Writership in the East India Company's service is obtainable through the interest of a director

W H. Swynerton—A copy of a grant of arms registered at the Heralds' Office could be obtained at a small expense. You could not use, legally, the crest of your mother's family

The name of Sackville might be fairly assumed

S[illegible]X—Mr Gage Hokeswode's history of one portion of Suffolk is an able work. Mr Suckling's, too, is valuable and interesting

ARMIGER—Price, of Barton Regis, county of Gloucester, bears, "Arg. a cross between four pheons sa. *Crest:* Out of a mural coronet, a demi lion issuing"

J G—The best brief treatise on Heraldry generally is that prefixed to Burke's Heraldic Registrar." Guillim's is the oldest and fullest, for a minute knowledge of the science

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LONDON: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1851.—SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 527.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1851. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.

THE demonstrations of the English people in favour of the cause of Hungarian independence are still continued, and promise to become both remarkable and important. M. Kossuth is growing in favour. The ill-judging journalists who ostentatiously boasted of expressing the public sentiment, when they classed the Hungarian patriot along with the Red Republicans and Communists of the Parisian *carrefours*, have tardily seen their mistake, and, although they continue to carp and cavil at M. Kossuth, they have lowered their tone, preparatory, it is to be supposed, to that complete adhesion to the Hungarian cause which they conceive to be the more popular course. M. Kossuth himself is rapidly justifying, by his speeches, the enthusiasm which his name has excited; and proving in himself the possession of talents as great as his patriotism. He has caught the English manner in landing on the English shore; and, avoiding the dangerous topics into which, in a moment of not unnatural irritation and disappointment, he suffered himself to be betrayed when he lay on shipboard before Marseilles, he has addressed himself to the English understanding as well as to the English heart in words of eloquence and power, yet of calmness and reason, which will carry consternation to the councils of Prince Schwartzenberg. His speech at Winchester is the most forcible and the most elaborate he has yet made, and is alike a vindication of himself and of his country—clear, positive, and convincing. It will be carried by means of the English press to every corner of Europe, in spite of the censorship of Austria and Italy to prevent its dissemination; and, in conjunction with the opinions expressed throughout England upon the subject, will, if we may use a homely English proverb in illustration, "drive a nail" into the coffin of Austrian oppression, and teach the Emperor that not even the potent armies of Russia can effectually support him, if the public feeling of Europe and of his own dominions is alike against him.

We have more than once taken occasion to observe in this Journal, that the Liberal party in Hungary and in Italy have few objects in connexion with the extreme Republican and Ultra-Revolutionary party in France and Germany. The Hungarians and the Italians have more imperative and vital work before them than the zealots of revolution, and the clamorous barricaders of Paris and elsewhere. They struggle for the first rights of humanity. They insist upon freedom from the oppressive yoke of foreign Governments, imposed upon them against their will, and which use their power in the harshest and most arbitrary manner. The extreme Republicans of France and Germany are willing to convulse, and have convulsed, society, for a barren principle; and but too often, in their rabid fanaticism, have thrown away the rational and sober liberty which they might have enjoyed under a constitutional Monarchy, and have accepted in exchange a mob tyranny, to be succeeded by the still more stringent military despotism which is inevitably its result. Not so the Hungarians and the Italians. Their objects are widely different. They struggle to *be*—and the good wishes of all civilised nations will support them—independently of all considerations that may flow from the form of government that may ultimately be the consequence. The prediction of their destinies, which was chanted long before the explosions of February, 1848, still remains with a strong probability of fulfilment:—

> Hungary,
> Ermined and crowned, *shall sit in her own seat*
> In peaceful state and sober majesty,
> And Italy, unloosening her bonds,
> By her strong will shall be at last the home
> Of broadly-based and virtuous liberty.

We shall not attempt to run through or comment upon the various topics introduced by M. Kossuth in the excellent speeches

RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH, ON BOARD THE "MADRID" STEAMER, AT SOUTHAMPTON.—(SEE PAGE 544.)

which he has delivered since his arrival in this country; but, at the dinner given to him by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, he mentioned one subject of a personal nature, in which, we think, he merits, and will receive, the support of the great bulk of the press, against the minority who misrepresent it. Any man who appears on the great stage of the world as a reformer must be converted to be the target at which the arrows of calumny will be discharged; and must resign himself to see his acts misconstructed, his motives misrepresented, and his public character maligned. If in the course of his life he have committed any fault, error, or mistake, he must expect to have it exhumed from the natural oblivion into which it would otherwise have fallen, and to have it reproduced before the world in a distorted and exaggerated shape. If he be not pure as an angel of light, he must expect to have all his failings observed and noted, with ill-natured comments. If, on the contrary, he *be* pure as an angel - if he be the "faultless monster whom the world ne'er saw," the invention of his enemies or opponents will discover crimes in him sufficient to drag him down to the common level of humanity, or beneath it. All this is to be expected. It is the fate of every great man who aspires to work any important social, political, or religious changes. No one can escape it. Let M. Kossuth, in this respect, bear his burden with a patient spirit, and trust to the wise and good of his own time, and to all posterity, bad as well as good, to do him justice when he is in the tomb. He need not trouble himself to bring down the avenging arm of the law against those who would injure his public usefulness by attacking his private life, not as they imagine it is, but as it was or may have been in past times. The public opinion of England is clear-sighted enough to see through the motives of such attacks, and powerful enough to render them of no avail. At the same time it is as well that those who consider they may attack the private reputation of public men with impunity should be reminded occasionally that in this country, at least, there is a remedy for libel.

In conclusion, we think that M. Kossuth, in coming to England, has done well to dissociate his name and efforts from those of the political malcontents of other countries. He has but one task—the independence of Hungary—and has no call to interfere with the domestic politics of any country which may either refuse or accord him hospitality. In stating once for all that he will not be made the instrument of any section of democrats, and that the only public invitations which he will accept during his stay amongst us will be from municipal bodies, that are supposed to be non-political, he has, we think, taken a course not only the most respectful to the English people, and the most dignified in itself, but the one which will most potently serve the cause of his country.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE DOMESTIC POLICY OF NAPLES.

The following correspondence between the Prince Castelcicala and Lord Palmerston, relative to the communication, officially, by the former to the Foreign Office of a pamphlet published in London in reply to Mr. Gladstone's letters to the Earl of Aberdeen, has only recently been made known to diplomatic circles:—

PRINCE CASTELCICALA TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

15, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, August 9.

My Lord,—In a report which appeared in the *Times* paper of yesterday of the sitting of the House of Commons, I have read that your Excellency, in answer to a question put by Sir De Lacy Evans, re ative to some publications of Mr. Gladstone against the government of the king my august master, said that you considered it your duty to send copies of the same to the British Ministers at the various Courts of Europe; and since a reply to the said publication, grounded upon substantial documents, has recently made its appearance, I have the honour to send 15 copies to your Excellency, and, therefore, request your Excellency will take precisely the same means for their distribution as you have done for those of Mr Gladstone

The known maxim, "*Audi alteram partem*," the courtesy of your Excellency, and, in the present conjuncture, what is better, your justice, all lead me to hope that your Excellency will not find my request indiscreet.

CASTELCICALA.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON TO PRINCE CASTELCICALA.

Foreign Office, Aug. 18.

Prince,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 9th inst. inclosing a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The Neapolitan Government and Mr. Gladstone," and requesting that copies of that pamphlet may be forwarded to her Majesty's Ministers at the several European Courts. I have to inform you in reply that I must decline being accessory to the circulation of a pamphlet which, in my opinion, does no credit to its writer or the Government which he defends, or to the political party of which he professes to be the champion.

I should never have taken the liberty of addressing you on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, if you had not by your letter of the 9th inst. rendered it necessary for me to do so; and I can assure you that it is not without pain and reluctance that I state to you my opinion in regard to those pamphlets and to the matters of which they treat; but I feel that silence on my part, after the receipt of your communication of the 9th, would expose me to misrepresentation. I feel myself, therefore, compelled to say that Mr. Gladstone's letters to Lord Aberdeen present an afflicting picture of a system of illegality, injustice, and cruelty practised by the officers and agents of the Government in the kingdom of Naples, such as might have been supposed not to have existed in any European country in the present day; and the information which has been received upon these matters from many other sources leads, unfortunately, to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone by no means overstated the various evils which he describes, but that Mr. Gladstone's letters were evidently written and published, not, as the pamphlet which you send me insinuates, in a spirit of hostility to the King of Naples, or with feelings adverse to the Parliamentary and Monarchical constitution which his Sicilian Majesty has granted to his subjects, and has confirmed by his Royal oath. Mr. Gladstone's object seems, on the contrary, to have been the friendly purpose of drawing public attention to, and of directing the force of public opinion upon, abuses which, if allowed to continue, must necessarily sap the foundations of the Neapolitan monarchy, and prepare the way for those violent revolutions which the resentments produced by a deep sense of long-continued and wide-spread injustice are sure sooner or later to produce. It might have been hoped that the Neapolitan Government would have received those letters in the spirit in which they manifestly were written, and would have set to work earnestly and effectually to correct those manifold and grave abuses to which their attention has thus been drawn. It is obvious that, by such a course, the Neapolitan Government would do more to frustrate the designs of revolutionists, and to strengthen the monarchical institutions of their country, than could be effected by the most rigorous proceedings of the most vigilant Ministers of Police. But the Government of Naples will be much mistaken if it imagines that a pamphlet consisting of a flimsy tissue of bare assertions and reckless denials, mixed up with coarse ribaldry and commonplace abuse of public men and political parties, will accomplish any useful purpose or render any real service to the Government on whose behalf it appears to have been written. And I must take leave to observe that there are admissions, direct and indirect, in Mr M'Farlane's pamphlet, which go far to establish the conclusions which he professes an intention to overthrow.

PALMERSTON.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LIGHTHOUSES.—A plan of much importance to commercial interests has been put forward by Mr. George Wells, of the Admiralty, for giving a telegraphic character to our various lighthouses. The evils of the existing lighthouses are alleged to be:—"1. Their unnecessary elevation, which gives them the appearance of being at a greater distance than they really are. 2. In giving coloured lights to some, which in worse than ordinary days, hazy or foggy weather the density of the atmosphere creates such an optical illusion as completely to vary all descriptions of colour, and consequently to lead the seaman to hesitancy, and frequently to error and destruction. 3. The general inefficiency of the light, and its similarity in appearance, which not unfrequently misleads the mariner as to the actual locality of the lighthouse and the course of his ship, as was evidenced, amongst many other instances, in the disaster that befell the *Great Britain*, though under the guidance of a most experienced sailor." And the following is the remedy proposed:—"The process is to change each the existing lighthouse is exceedingly simple, and the expense of it comparatively trifling, bearing in mind the security it would insure, being no more than the cutting of four or more peculiar apertures in all the present structures, just below the lantern, and fitting the openings with glazed sashes of ground plate glass, painted so as to leave the initial of the particular lighthouse bold and distinct. The length of the latter being three times the size of the light of the lantern would be more clearly visible, and leave no doubt as to what the lighthouse is, and where situated. "'Tis the few moments lost in thinking what lighthouse it is that allows the ship to be drawn by wind or current upon the iron-bound rock, where all are lost.' The alteration is suggested for the existing lighthouses; but where it might be necessary to construct new ones, it would be better they should not be carried to the present altitude, as the nearer the light is level to the eye, the less probability would exist as to any mistake in the distance of it."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, THURSDAY, Oct 30.

The Cabinet has, at length, been reconstructed. Most of the gentlemen named are favourably known for their attachment to the cause of order. It is understood that the President of the Republic found it necessary, in consequence of the general alarm created by the reports of his being about to abandon the Conservative policy he had hitherto acted upon, to declare, in a semi-official manner, that all rumours abroad to this effect were totally unfounded; this *eclaircissement* took place at St Cloud a few days ago, in the presence of some of the foreign ministers and others, who thought it necessary to seek explanations on the subject. The reply of Louis Napoleon, which is said to have been delivered with an unwonted energy for him, was, that, "Come what would, whether as head of the Republic, or fighting in its ranks, he would ever be found the defender of order and propriety against anarchy and Socialism." This declaration, since confirmed by the nominations in the *Moniteur*, has done much to reassure the public mind. The Ministry was organised on Tuesday; but the details were not finally settled until past one in the morning, when the list was drawn up, and at that late hour despatched to the *Ministère de l'Interieur*, whence all official insertions are sent to the *Moniteur*. Our *mauvais plaisants* have not failed to discover in this incident the subject for a joke which is heartily laughed at: it is a caricature representing poor Léon Faucher in his shirt, called up at two in the morning, to transmit the names of the new Ministers to the official journal, thus turning himself and his friends out of office with his own hands. The droll expression of despondency upon the not over-handsome features of the ex-Minister is something *inpayable!*

The Faubourg St Germain, the great stronghold of Legitimacy, has placed itself in mourning for six months in consequence of the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Angoulême.

Our musical season as yet moves a little languidly—in fact, it never begins, as earliest, before the middle of November. In the meantime the *loges* for the Italian Opera are in such request that a good one is not now to be had for the season. We have had "Linda" for the *début* of Mdlle. Corbari; but her performance, though commendable, was not commensurate with the expectations of the *habitues*, who had so much admired her in *Adalgisa*, and other characters of a similar kind. Calzolari was our *Edgardo*, and, though unwilling in force for the more dramatic passages, sang the other parts with a tenderness and a beauty of tone which won him golden opinions. Mr. Lumley has secured a treasure in Herr Hiller, his new musical director; nothing can be more satisfactory than the general execution of the orchestra and choruses. "Fidelio" is in active rehearsal, and promises, under the fastidious vigilance of this eminent *maestro*, to be a mirably performed. Mdlle. Cruvelli will make her first appearance for the season in this opera. Madame Barbieri-Nini gains upon the public at every hearing. The power of this great singer lies in the perfection of her style, combining with the elegance and softened grace of the beautiful old Italian school a something of the boldness an effective energy of the Verdian mode, which is not without its charm, let your London critics write as they will.

The newly-opened musical theatre, the Opera National, produced its second novelty a few nights ago. It is a little one-act affair, under the startling title of "Murdock le Bandit." The subject, a little too farcical, is just out out for the meridian of your Adelphi. The music is considerably higher, containing several pretty and well-performed motives: a roudo for the soprano is particularly noticeable for the freshness and beauty of its melody, and the quaint originality of the orchestration; this is the striking *morceau*. Generally, the composer, M. Gautier, exhibits the gift of an excellent memory, which accounts for our meeting snatches of Rossini, Donizetti, &c., more frequently than can be considered desirable. This little work is, however, one of real promise. Mdlle. Mendez, a charming young soprano, sang the principal part with ease and intelligence. She was immensely plaudied, and we trust soon to find her transferred to a region less remote than the Boulevard du Temple. As a proof of the unfitness of these distant latitudes for musical entertainments, I may mention that the new theatre, or concert-room, which was built and opened a few months since, the Salle Barthielemy, constructed to accommodate 4000 spectators—in perfect conformity with the science of acoustics, and, in fine, with every improvement which modern invention could suggest—is already advertised to be sold for the *ground rent!* The sale is to take place on the 12th of next month.

At the Français, M. Scribe's 306th (!) comedy is in preparation; *en attendant* we have had this week a little act, 'Les Derniers Adieux." A lady and gentleman, formerly lovers, after a six years' separation, accidentally meet at the hotel during the summer quarter ending Sept. 30, 1851; and the marriages in more than 12,000 churches or chapels, about 3190 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 623 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended June 30, 1851

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London has enjoyed a degree of health above the average in the last summer quarter. 13,054 deaths were registered, which was a less number than was registered in the summer quarters of 1847 and 1848, and half the number (21,172) registered in the summer quarter of 1849, when cholera was epidemic.

Notwithstanding the severe measures taken by the French authorities, malefactors and discharged prisoners continue to make Paris their headquarters. Having learned at the beginning of last week that a number of most dangerous malefactors were residing in the capital and the suburbs, detachments of secret police were employed to arrest them, and on Saturday nineteen of them were captured. Amongst them are eight liberated convicts or prisoners, four men condemned by default, a female, a German—the latter under a decree of extradition.

FRANCE.

The Ministerial crisis has been at length terminated, and the new Cabinet installed in office. Its members are men of comparative obscurity, and therefore not likely to command confidence in political circles; and it is consequently considered probable that they will not hold their portfolios for any length of time. The following are the names and offices of the new Ministers respectively:

Justice: M. Corbin, Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal in Bourges, in the room of M Rouher. Foreign Affairs: M. Turgot, ex-peer of France, in the room of M Baroche. Public Instruction and Worship: M. Charles Giraud, member of the Institute, in the room of M. Dumbionau de Coincidnes. Interior: M Tiburce de Thorigny, formerly Advocate General of the Court of Appeal at Paris, in the room of M. Léon Faucher. Agriculture and Commerce: M. Xavier de Casabianca, representative of the people, in the room of M. Buffet. Public Works: M. Lacrosse, Member and Vice-President of the National Assembly, in the room of M. Magne. War: General de Division Le Roy de St. Arnaud, Commander of the Second Division of the Army of Paris, in the room of General Randon. Marine: M. Hippolyte Fortoul, in the room of M de Chasseloup Laubat. Finances: M. Blondel, Inspector-General of Finance, in the room of M. Achille Fould. M. De Maupas, Prefect of the Haute Garonne, is appointed Prefect of Police, in room of M. Carlier

According to the *Constitutionnel* the forthcoming message of the President of the Republic will recommend an appeal to the country at once upon the subject of the Presidency, as the natural and foreign arbitrator between the National Assembly, which refuses revision, and the 2,600,000 petitioners, with the 80 General Councils, which demand it. To wait till 1852, it is contended, is only to prolong disquietude and uncertainty, with all their attendant evils; and as the wishes of the country will then be distinctly expressed, the Legislative Assembly will be able to amend the constitution in conformity therewith.

On the other hand, the *Patrie*, wh ch is also a Government organ, contradicts this statement of the *Constitutionnel*, notwithstanding which considerable belief is attached to the article in the first-named journal, because of its close connexion with the Elysée. and the general dependence that is to be placed upon its demi-official announcements.

M. de Maupas, the new Prefect of Police, has issued his first proclamation to the inhabitants of Paris, assuring them that his utmost endeavour shall be employed in maintaining public order and tranquillity, as the only foundations upon which the happiness and prosperity of the people can with safety repose—and solicits their co-operation in carrying out the great objects he has in view.

The President of the Republic has approved of a decree by the ex-Minister of the Interior, M. Léon Faucher, dated October 12, by which it is decreed, in order to remove the complaints made of the immoral and dangerous political tendency, and the literary imperfection, of a great number of theatrical pieces, that the following prizes shall be annually given:—

A sum of 5000 francs to the author of a successful dramatic work in four or five acts, in prose or verse, represented at the Théâtre Français, and which shall be moral in character and brilliant in execution. A sum of 3000 francs to a piece of the like character, of less than four acts, represented with success at the same theatre. A sum of 5000 francs to the author of a work in four or five acts, in prose or verse, represented with success at any theatre in Paris, or even if given for the first time in a provincial theatre, "which shall be of a nature to serve in the instruction of the labouring clas es, by the propagation of healthy ideas and the spectacle of good examples." A sum of 3000 francs to the author of any such piece of less than four acts, represented with success in any Parisian or provincial theatre. A commission, consisting of the director of the department of fine arts, of four members of the academy, and of four members of the commission of the theatres, is to make a report on the pieces to be recompensed, and the Minister is to choose the author from the list is to present. The funds are to be taken from the subvention of the Théâtre Français, and from the budget of the fine arts.

The following diplomatic changes have been made:—

M. de Saligdac-Fenelon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Saxony to Switzerland; M. de Ferrière-Levayer, from Hanover to Saxony; M. de Bassano, from Baden to Hanover; M. de Ménéval, first Secretary of the Legation at Vienna, to Warsaw; and M. Baude and M. Sarre, Chief of the Cabinet, and of the secretary's office in the department of Foreign Affairs, to be first Secretary at Vienna. The rank of officer in the Legion of Honour has been conferred on M. de Vallat, Council of Twelve years' standing.

UNITED STATES.

Our accounts this week from New York are to the 14th ult. The arrival of Kossuth was anxiously expected. Orders had been issued to the several ships and garrisons to salute the Hungarian patriot on his landing. As Congress has already signified its desire to treat him as the guest of the country, the President will doubtless extend to him all proper courtesy. No appropriation, however, has been made for this purpose

The President has issued orders, in consequence of the disturbed state of the frontier, to the military commanders there, to prevent an invasion of Mexico by American citizens; but, says the *Intelligencer*, later advices show but few are engaged in it.

The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway was to be opened on the 15th. From Havannah, under date the 8th ult., we learn that the official report of the capture of Spanish troops landed in the recent engagements estimates the number at 245 men and officers. The indemnity subscription had reached the sum of 150,000 dollars.

CANADA.

The advices from Toronto state that the Governor-General had been partially successful in forming a Ministry. The following were said to be the persons selected:—Mr. Hincks, Inspector-General; Dr. Ralph, President of the Council; Malcolm Cameron, Postmaster-General; William Morris, Commissioner of Crown Lands; W. B. Richards, Attorney-General for the Western Province; Mr. Drummond, Attorney-General for the East. Mr. Morin, Provincial Secretary. Three other members of the Cabinet have yet to be appointed.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

QUARTERLY RETURN.

On Monday last the official quarterly return of the marriages, births, and deaths registered in the divisions, counties, and districts of England, was issued day, from the office of the Registrar-General.

The return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2189 registrars in all the districts of England during the summer quarter ending Sept. 30, 1851; and the marriages in more than 12,000 churches or chapels, about 3190 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 623 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended June 30, 1851

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DUCHESS OF ANGOULEME.

MARIA THERESA CHARLOTTE DE BOURBON, Duchess of Angoulême, and Dauphiness, the sole survivor of those illustrious prisoners of the Temple whose foul putting to death throws the darkest shade over the annals of France, was born 19th December, 1778. She was the elder child and only daughter of Louis XVI. by his consort Marie Antoinette of Austria; and through her mother she was granddaughter of the Empress Maria Theresa, whose names she bore. The whole life of this Bourbon Princess was one course of misfortune one long martyrdom. The first revolution broke out in her infancy, and when she had reached her thirteenth year she had to share the frightful captivity of her Royal parents, her aunt, and her brother. The three former of these quitted her for the scaffold. Louis XVII. perished under such grief and cruel treatment as childhood could not bear; he died the 8th June, 1795, and his sister remained the sole living victim. An accidental circumstance rescued her. General Dumouriez, disgusted with the horrors perpetrated in Paris, declared openly against the Jacobin power. Four commissioners of the Convention came to remonstrate with him; these he sent prisoners to the Austrian camp, and then went thither himself with the young Duke of Orleans, the late Louis Philippe. Austria, in exchange for the Convention commissioners, received, on the 19th of December, 1795, the youthful and unfortunate scion of her imperial house. The Princess, after that, resided at Vienna until she rejoined, in 1799, her uncle, Louis XVIII., then in exile at Mittau. Here, on the 10th of June of that year, she was married to her first cousin, the late Louis Antony, Duke of Angoulême, elder son of Charles X., and afterwards Dauphin. The Cardinal de Montmorency, Grand Almoner of France, officiated; and, through a pleasing coincidence, the hero of Abbé Edgeworth, one of a family of fame, the priest who had risked his life to afford the consolations of religion to the Princess's father in his last agony, was also present at her nuptials. The Duchess of Angoulême followed all the vicissitudes of her exiled family on the Continent, and subsequently in England, where she resided at Hartwell in perfect retirement until the restoration. On the 4th May, 1814, she returned to Paris with Louis XVIII.: she was at Bordeaux when the Emperor landed at Cannes. Her conduct on that occasion, when she vainly endeavoured to stem the tide that had set in in favour of Napoleon, obtained the highest praise for gallantry and spirit. The second restoration that followed brought no joy to the Duchess. Little more than four years after it, she had to attend the deathbed of her brother-in-law and cousin, the Duke of Berry, assassinated by Louvel; and in 1830 a new revolution drove her and her family again from France. In this change she may be said to have lost the most; her piety and goodness had gradually won the people to her. She had on many occasions, and especially at the inauguration of the statue of her great ancestor, Louis XIV., in 1829, at Caen, been received with marked popularity; and it was hoped that, as Queen, she would have conciliated all parties to the sovereignty of her house. But this was not to be, and she had to endure a new banishment, in which she witnessed the deaths of her father-in-law and uncle, Charles X., in 1836, and of her husband, the Duke of Angoulême, in 1844. Her own demise occurred at the Château of Frohsdorf, on the 19th ult., nearly the anniversary of the murder of her mother, Marie Antoinette, who perished on the 16th October, 1793. The Count de Chambord, Henry of Bourbon, was present at the death of his aunt, which leaves him the last of his regal line, except his sister, the Sovereign Duchess of Parma, and her children.

Marie Theresa, Duchesse of Angoulême, though naturally enough, from the horrors she had witnessed, somewhat serious and reserved, was a woman of great good sense, and much amiability of disposition. She had, too, a dash of that chivalrous valour characteristic of her race which made her act on trying occasions with marked energy and spirit. Yet she rarely appeared in public, and passed the larger portion of her time privately and piously, being a woman, to use the words of Shakspeare, "oftener upon her knees than on her feet." A few years ago, in times of revolutionary turmoil, the death of this Princess would have passed little heeded; not so now. Nothing shows more the change that is working in the French nation than the general feeling of respect and sorrow arising at the news that Maria Theresa of France was dead the last who bore the title of Dauphiness, and the relic of royalty, honoured, revered, and mighty, in times long gone by.

KATHARINE ELIZABETH, COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF MORNINGTON.

HER Ladyship, who died at her residence in Grosvenor square, on the 23rd ult., in the 92nd year of her age, was the elder daughter and co-heir (with her sister, Maria Eleanor, Countess of Clarendon) of the late highly distinguished Admiral, the Hon. John Forbes, by the Lady Mary, his wife, daughter of William, Earl of Essex.

Her Ladyship married, 17th of May 1784, Richard, Lord Maryborough, who succeeded to the Earldom of Mornington at the decease of his brother, the Marquess Wellesley, in 1842. By him she had one son, William, present Earl of Mornington, and three daughters, Mary Charlotte Anne, who married the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., and died in 1845; Emily Harriet, married to Lieut.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset; and Priscilla Anne, married to the Earl of Westmorland.

CAPTAIN BOURNE, R.N.

CAPTAIN BOURNE, R.N., a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, expired at his house in Blackheath Park, on the 16th ult., in the 81st year of his age.

During the late war Captain Bourne saw much active service, and was twice rewarded by the patriotic fund at Lloyd's for the gallantry he had on various occasions displayed. But it is chiefly as one of the most eminent pioneers of steam-navigation, and as the founder of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, that Capt. Bourne will be remembered. He was not, indeed, the projector of that company. That merit belongs to Majors Willcox and Anderson, the present managing directors. But their efforts to carry out the undertaking failed; they endeavoured to get up a company, in which attempt they were unsuccessful, and in all human probability the scheme would have remained unestablished had not Captain Bourne taken it up. By his skill, energy, and means he at once imparted a practical character to what was before only a project. Of the seven steam vessels of which the Peninsular line originally consisted, six belonged to Captain Bourne and his family. One small vessel, the *Iberia*, was contributed by Messrs. Willcox and Anderson, and their friends; and this was done because Captain Bourne thought it right that they should have a pecuniary interest in the success of the undertaking. The vessels put upon the Peninsular line by Captain Bourne and his family were the following:—the *Don Juan*, the *Tagus*, the *Braganza*, the *Liverpool*, and the *Royal Tar*. At first the undertaking was found to be the reverse of profitable, and it was chiefly by Captain Bourne that the loss was sustained.

In 1840 the Peninsular Company was, by an extension to India, expanded into the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Since that time its profits have greatly increased; but, as the company simultaneously became a joint-stock one, the preliminary losses sustained by Captain Bourne and his family in establishing the undertaking have never been made up.

Captain Bourne was born at Fethard Castle, in Ireland, in 1770. In 1787 he entered the navy, and in 1806 he retired upon half pay. In 1816 he married Louisa Helena Blake, sister of the 2nd Baron Lord Wallscourt, who still survives him, and by whom he has issue three sons and two daughters. Up to the end of 1850 he continued to be one of the most active members of the Direction of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company. He was then attacked by partial paralysis, accompanied with great debility, and these ailments continued to increase until they finally proved fatal. In bodily stature he was below the average height, but of great activity and strength in his younger years. His mental characteristics were remarkable intelligence and sagacity, great energy of will, untiring perseverance, and fastidious integrity of character. Previous to the establishment of the Peninsular Company, he had saved from miscarriage, and, with his brothers, had become almost the sole proprietor of, the line of steamers between Dublin and London. In connexion with his brothers also he had introduced the mail-coach system into Ireland, and in numerous cases he had to make the roads as well as to establish mail communication upon them. These, however, and various similar achievements it would far transcend the limits of this notice to enumerate further, but a memoir is, we believe, in preparation, which will supply the defect.

MR. SAMUEL BEASELEY.

On Sunday week died the celebrated theatrical architect, dramatic writer, and novelist, Mr. Samuel Beaseley, the committee architect and surveyor of Drury-Lane Theatre. On the previous Saturday he had attended a meeting of renters, and cheerfully transacted the routine of business, and left the meeting in apparent good health, for his offices in Soho-square, from whence he shortly afterwards took his departure for his residence, Tonbridge Castle, Kent. He was in his 66th year. His sudden death was owing to an apoplectic fit.

Mr. Beaseley was born in Parliament-street, and early attached himself to art, letters, and the stage. Besides his situation at Drury-Lane, he held that of Comptroller of the Works at her Majesty's Theatre. The colonnade in Russell-street was among the many improvements which he effected in connexion with the former establishment. He was also connected with the Old English Opera House, previous to its destruction by fire, in 1830, and wrote several farces for it: and projected the plans for the present Lyceum, St. James's, the City of London, and the Royal Birmingham Theatres. The façade of the Adelphi was also executed from his designs, the *renaissance* style of which, doubtless, has displeased Mr. Ruskin. Others, however, less ornately gifted than Mr. Beaseley as an architect; and the private and public buildings in which he was concerned are numerous, both in the metropolis and in the country. Among his productions as an author may be mentioned his novels of "The Roué" and "The Ottomans," and his farces of "A Old Custom," "Bachelors' Wives," "Jealous on all Sides," and "Is he Jealous?" the last of which introduced Mr. Wrench, as *Belmour*, to the public. Mr. Beaseley's merits as an architect were generally acknowledged; and, although he lived with great generosity, his talents and industry enabled him to realise a considerable fortune. He was buried on Saturday morning, in the family vault, Old Church, Bermondsey.

DEATH OF WILLIAM WYON ESQ., R.A.—We regret to announce the death of this distinguished artist, which took place at Brighton on Wednesday. Mr. Wyon had for several years filled the office of chief engraver to her Majesty's Mint, and his works rank among the finest productions of medallic art.

ST. ALBAN'S BRIBERY COMMISSION.

The commissioners, F. Slade, W. Forsyth, and T. Phinn, Esqrs., appointed by act of Parliament to inquire into the existence of bribery in the borough of St. Alban's opened the investigation at the Court-house, St. Alban's, on Monday.

The court was crowded each day during the week.

The most important evidence yet taken was given on Wednesday by Mr. Edwards, whose name has been so intimately connected with the Parliamentary proceedings of last session on the subject.

Mr. Edwards, on being called, said that he had not volunteered any testimony. He had been summoned, and would answer truthfully all questions. He would give a narrative if it were insisted on. But the position in which he was placed made it preferable that his evidence should be drawn from him.

In answer to questions,

Mr. Edwards then stated he had been long a resident in and about the borough. He had been manager of the St. Alban's Bank; and had had a vote for the borough. He was now a farmer. He had taken part in elections for this borough for twenty-five years.

* * * * * * *

With respect to the immediate acts of bribery, Mr. Edwards said:—When there was anything to give, he (witness) always gave it. It was a distinct understanding in St. Alban's that voters should have head-money. This was notorious. Out of the 1,200 electors about 250 always looked for head-money. The other parties were like his (witness's) own party, they all looked for head-money. He should have considered it strange if any one voted for Carden without getting money. Witness had paid money at previous elections to fifty of those who, at the last election, voted for Mr. Carden. Calculations were always made to meet the expectations of head-money. At the last election the voters got £5 each; that was the lowest. Some got £8; that was the highest. The five-pound-rs were called light-weights: there were the heavy weights. Those who got £7 were the heavy weights. The course was to come to witness to get the money. This was not the general canvass. The mode was this. The town was canvassed all day. In the evening witness took up his position at his office. The custom was for the voters to come to him, and they got their money. That had been the custom for twenty years. Those who came stopped below stairs. Witness's brother-in-law stood at the top of the stairs, and introduced the voters one by one. Generally the whole sum to each was paid at the time. The sum given to each person varied at different elections. Most of the voters were engaged at elections as messengers, spies, and so on; and each was remunerated as he deserved. A man got more or less. Each man was put upon the footing of a servant. Some were actually and some only nominally employed. Those who got money under the colour of work got least. Those who did work got most. The coming to the house in Chequers-street, or "Sovereign's lay," commenced on the 30th November. The paying commenced on the 30th November. Some men were certs lay paid that day.

Mr. Slade—Did you keep a list of the persons who came, and an account of the money you paid?

Mr. Edwards—Yes. But I have destroyed the list. I don't want to mention names. I will tell every hing else.

Mr. Phinn—But the act of Parliament renders it necessary for us to know the names

Mr. Edwards You see how painful is my position. Does the act of Parliament compel me?

Mr. Slade—The act gives us power to compel you. We feel for your position But these names must be given.

Mr. Edwards—Let me know in the presence of those around me, my townsmen, what will be the consequence if I refuse to tell the names.

Mr. Phinn—You will be imprisoned until you do.

Mr. Edwards—I have already been in gaol eighteen weeks, and would go for another eighteen weeks sooner than tell the names.

Mr. Slade But you may be imprisoned for life.

Mr. Edwards—Then I am compelled. I will give you the names. I will give every one of them. I will take an alphabetical list of the electors, and will tell all I know of each one of them. I won't select names. I won't make fish of one and fowl of another. It shall all come out.

Mr. Slade—You are tradicting nobody here. You are to satisfy the supreme power in the state, and simply to tell the truth.

Mr. Edwards—I wish to do so; and I hope it will do good.

Great excitement prevailed in court during this conversation. A scene was now about to be enacted such as had never before been witnessed.

Copies of the register were procured. The commission took a copy and began with the first name. Mr. Edwards being given to understand when a name was called the question was, "Did that man receive money from you?" Many of the parties referred to were in court at the time, and the answers offered by Mr. Edwards were followed, in each case, by murmuring comments from the audience. At four o'clock about two hundred names had been called, and ten were certs lay paid that day.

Mr. Slade—Do

THE CORSO HALLE, BERLIN.—SKATING WAITRESSES.

In these Berlin beer-houses, there is a continual endeavour to attract custom by some odd expedient: the usual resource is a novelty in the costumes of the waitresses. Last winter there was a run on fays, or fairies. The etheriality was imperfectly represented by a pair of miniature gauze wings, symbolic pinions, out of all proportion to the substantial shoulders to which they were often affixed. Before that, the Turkish costume, Bloomerism anticipated, was in vogue; but it did not take well: the Polish, or "Polka" dress, did better, and also something that was called Circassian, but which might have been Nubian for anything the public knew to the contrary. Lately, a "spirited proprietor," speculating on the weakness of the Berliners for things military, has put his damsels into uniform, as far as it can be done without dispensing with the petticoat, the police allowing no assumption of male costume by the other sex. There is a hussar, all fur cap, braided jacket, looking what the "daughter of the regiment" might have been, had fate thrown that young lady into the light cavalry instead of the line. A second uniform may pass for nondescript; a third is meant for a cuirassier, with helmet and steel breastplate, the last borrowed from the stores of the property-room, and giving the wearer the appearance of Joan of Arc reduced to the taproom. For all this, less finery and better beer would often be an infinite improvement; but no amount of competition will bring the Germans up to XXX, and the glory of brown stout in pewter.

Our Engraving is from a sketch of the "Corso Halle" by a native artist; the groups consist of soldiers, students, and other frequenters of the *kneipe*, which is not one of the first establishments in the city, but is not, therefore, less characteristic.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

The predominant taste of the day is that of rich stuffs; and the preceding year's patterns, remarkable for their simplicity, are not sufficient for the gorgeous taste of this year. Older patterns are successfully imitated; and this, added to the fulness of the skirts, almost reminding one of the hoops of last century, completes the revivalism of ancient costume. The materials are lampas, *gros de Tours*, and figured satins.

Among the handsomest dresses which we have noticed in the shops is a marone satin dress to be trimmed with four flounces. The difference from last year is in the number of flounces: this year it is four instead of three, with which ladies were content last season. These flounces are edged with a strip of plaid velvet, woven with the stuff. Should the flounces not be made use of, the same strips would present themselves, four in number, on a plain but very full skirt. These stuffs are intended for high dresses; and the plaid strips are so arranged, that sufficient is found to trim the body, the small skirts, and sleeves. Another stuff, *reps*, bears the same ornament, and can be found of all the shades in vogue, the strips being varied according to the shade of the ground. A *gros bleu* satin, for the front of the dress, has a very rich velvet pattern, same shade, apron-shaped; and edgings of the same pattern are formed in the stuff for trimming the body and sleeves. These dresses, which, a few years back, were only intended for *soirées*, are now worn for visiting and the promenade. The *gros de Tours* stuffs are remarkable for their richness, and the fulness of the folds; also by the variety of patterns, such as detached bouquets with a thousand varied hues, and wreaths blooming with all the vivacity of natural flowers. Next to these three magnificent stuffs, which will take the lead in fashion, there are also *taffetas*, and *velours à la Reine*, or Queen's velvet, which is plain. Silk and woollen popeline is both worn plain or plaided. There is also a new kind of popeline, called double-ribbed; for the woof really has that effect. At present, we know nothing new in merino stuffs, which are all plain: still, we should mention a novelty in this texture. There are merinos with running patterns, spots, or lozenges; and with stripes, for the front of the dress; these stuffs, however, can be used only for dressing-gowns. Valencias are also fashionable for morning dresses. Bonnets have not altered their shape generally as yet, with the exception of this innovation: the crowns are plain capote-shaped; the stuff alone forming the crown, and preserving all its suppleness.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Mantelets of all sorts of shapes are worn; the most striking are very full, and have a hood. It requires great dexterity in cutting out the mantelet to give a graceful appearance to this innovation. The shape adopted is that called *capuchin homme femme* (or old woman's hood); it is very comfortable, and the least apt to spoil the flowers or feathers of the head-dress. There are also mantelets like the above, made of lace, lined with coloured silk, which sets off the pattern; and this is most in favour. Everything in preparation for this winter is far from plain, being trimmed with embroidery, &c., or jet, lace, ribbons, velvet, bloud, braid, half-twisted silk, gold beads, coloured embroidery; in short, all the array of rich ornaments possible will be the order of the ensuing season.

The waistcoat fashion increases somewhat; but this question is not finally settled. However, for this winter at least, we are a long way from Bloomerism.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Bonnet of padussoy, quadrilled white and marone and blond; the crown of flexible stuff. Mantelet of velvet, with hood, embroidered with lace and braid, mixed with jet; fringe of chenille silk and jet. Dress of blue *gros d'Espagne*, plain, without flounces. Net cap, and Valencias dress, with pattern. Little in-door mantelet of velvet. Blond cap, with ribbons. The bodice, or front of the body of the dress, has buttons, and is trimmed with Maltese lace, waistcoat-shaped. Little Turkish pardessus, embroidered with gold.

Girl's Dress.—White satin capote; black velvet dress with berthe; and sleeves trimmed with slight silk fringe. Trousers of English embroidered work.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL AT SHRIVENHAM, BUCKS.

Bourton, situate in the parish of Shrivenham, Bucks, is one of those numerous little agricultural villages situate in and around the "White Horse Vale," from which the inhabitants have one or two miles to walk

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, SHRIVENHAM, BUCKS.

to their parish church, and of course equally distant from any spiritual instruction. But there was recently witnessed therein a very animated number congregating together, on the occasion of the opening of a little chapel (to which a clergyman's house is attached), by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A. Both have been erected by a family who are natives of the place.

Two very appropriate sermons were preached on the occasion, both of which were attended by a very large congregation: the ministers present were the Rev. T. Gilbert, of Highworth; E. Soper, of Farringdon; R. Breeze, of Swindon; and those of Langford, Seaton, &c., &c. The Chapel, which the accompanying Engraving will testify, is a very picturesque object: it is of a substantial character, accommodating about 300 persons, being a greater half of the population of the village—but to which it is expected many in the byways will resort. The baptistry is divided from the church by an open screen; the greater portion of the seats are free. The length of the chapel is about 60 feet by 30 feet, built and covered with stone, erected under the personal superintendence of the donor; the drawings were furnished by Mr. Frederick W. Ordish, of John-street, Adelphi.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND PRACTICAL SCIENCE AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

At the recent commencement of the winter session of the medical department of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine and Practical Science, the inaugural address was delivered by Sir John Fife, the founder of the Medical School, in the Barber Surgeons' Hall. The foundation-stone of the new College was laid by the Venerable and Rev. Archdeacon Thorp, Warden of the University of Durham, a few months ago. The structure is not yet finished, but sufficient progress has been made with it that its occupation by the medical students and lecturers is not impeded. The situation of the building is admirably adapted for an institution of this description. On entering the building, it is at once apparent that the architect has duly considered the facilities afforded by the favourable aspect to the south, on which side of the edifice is placed a private dissecting-room, 21 feet by 15 feet; next, the library, 30 feet by 20 feet, and students' waiting-room adjoining, 21 feet by 14 feet; and above these rooms is a magnificent museum, 60 feet by 28 feet. This spacious

NEW COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND PRACTICAL SCIENCE, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

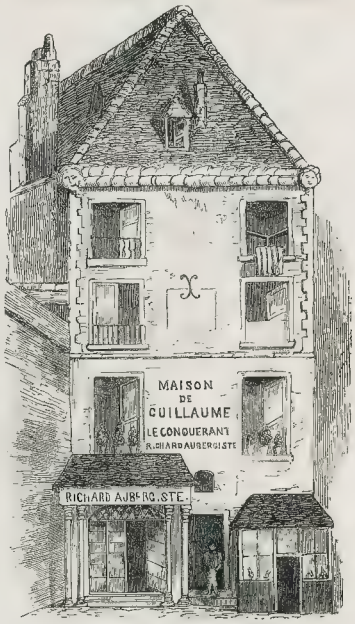
apartment is lighted, not only by five windows on the south side, but also from the roof. The rear of the hall is divided by a passage, to the west side of which is an excellent lecture-room, arranged as an amphitheatre. This room is 30 feet long by 25 wide, and is capable of seating 130 students. Adjoining it is the laboratory, 25 feet by 11. There are also, in this part of the building, dissecting and other rooms.

The elevation of the building is of the Italian style of architecture, and is divided into three bays, which rise from a noble basement. The exteriors are margined with fine rusticated quoins. The windows, in the upper division, have plain architraves, and the interior or centre bay has three windows in each stage, the lower ones being quite plain, and separated from the upper bay by a string course. The windows in the upper stage are more ornamental, having an arcade with imposts and archbolts. The arms of the Barber Surgeons' Company fill the spandrils, and the keystones are decorated with the Æsculapian Serpents. Immediately above these windows is a bold and massive dental cornice, with a dwarf attic, and the whole is surmounted by elegant chimneys, similar to these designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, as instanced at the Town Hall, Morpeth, and at Seaton Delaval Hall.

STATUE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR AT FALAISE.

The visitor who has exhausted Caen, and who is in search of objects having a picturesque or historical interest, cannot turn his steps in a more profitable direction than Falaise. It is about twenty miles from Caen, and is easily accessible by *diligence*. There is little in the intervening country to call for remark; but, as you drive into the Place St. Gervais, your eye cannot fail to be directed to the castle of William the Conqueror, which towers high above the town and surrounding country. You have only to look around you to discover that Falaise is a place of great antiquity. It has a quiet, ecclesiastical air, so to speak, about it, which reminds one of an English cathedral town; but, so far as payment is concerned, any reminiscence of home is impossible. You can go in and out of the several churches here, as well as elsewhere over France, without any stronger solicitation than is conveyed by the *tronc*, which receives, if you are so inclined, your donation for the poor. Falaise contains about 10,000 inhabitants, several churches, a Palais de Justice, and a theatre. The Church of St. Gervais stands in the quadrangle of that name, and is singularly interesting. It is said to be the one in which William the Conqueror was admitted a member of the Christian Church. Be that as it may, the old building well deserves a visit. Much as we lament the injuries which have been inflicted either from sheer ignorance or from brutality, prepense and intense, we are in justice to ourselves bound to say that, with a single exception, we can remember no instance in which church walls have been converted to such uses as at Falaise. On one side the Corn Exchange blocks up the windows, on two others shops and dwellings of various sorts and sizes are built against the wall. Whatever the beauty or effect of the fenestration may have been, at present a "dim religious light" is secured in a manner of which the architect of the church could have formed no idea. It makes a picture, quite unique of its kind, but it is sad work at best.

Standing on the steps of St. Gervais, or anywhere in the market-place, you must notice the house of William the Conqueror. There appears to be some difference of opinion amongst the good folks of Falaise as to the precise *locus in quo* of William's birth, some saying that he was born in the Castle, others affirming that he was born in the house which still exists in excellent preservation in the Place St. Gervais. That Arette, or Herleva, the mother of William, was born and brought up in this house is an undisputed and most trustworthy tradition; and we incline to think that either William or his mother must have rebuilt the premises on which his grandfather carried on the business of a fellmonger or skin-merchant. The principal portion of the lower story of the house is in possession of an innkeeper of the inferior class. Passing through a glass door, you see a long row of small tables at either side, and, in the distance, the presiding genius, portly M. Richard, dispenses to the agricultural interest tough-looking collops of boiled beef and quarts of cider—the prevailing beverage of the district. At one side an eating-house, at the other a baker's shop; the upper region of the house is variously occupied, as the windows indicate, for there are no two exactly alike. The original door, narrow and high, and approached by steps, stands between the shops. The neighbouring quarries of Aubigny have furnished the material for this and other structures of ancient date. None but a perdurable material could last through the wear and tear to which a large dwelling-house must have been subjected



HOUSE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, AT FALAISE.

STATUE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, AT FALAISE.

in the course of eight centuries—indeed it has given evidence of weakness at one point, as the iron clamphin naturally leads one to surmise.

A very interesting memorial of the Conqueror has just been produced by the art of our own time, in a spirited equestrian bronze statue, which was inaugurated with great ceremony on Sunday last. We shall illustrate this spectacle in our Journal of next week. Upon the preceding page we have engraved the Statue. The King is represented mounted on a fiery charger, and turning towards his companions, whom he urges to follow him, showing them the banner which the Pope had sent to him for the northern crusade. He wears round his neck some of those relics upon which Harold swore to be loyal, to him. His costume is that in which he is represented in the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, embroidered by Queen Matilda, the most authentic monument of that period, which Napoleon caused to be exhibited at the Louvre, in 1804, when he contemplated to repeat at Boulogne the expedition of William—that is, the invasion of England.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 2.—20th Sunday after Trinity. All Souls.
MONDAY, 3. Sir Samue. Romilly died, 1818.
TUESDAY, 4.—William III. landed at Torbay, 1688.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.
THURSDAY, 6 —St. Leonard. Princess Charlotte died, 1817.
FRIDAY, 7.—Milton died, 1674. First Gazette published, 1665.
SATURDAY, 8.—Day breaks, 6h. 7m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
8 34	9 0	8 57	10 30	11 10	11 44	No	0 0	0 19	0 48	1 1	1 21	1 39	1 55

THE NATIONAL MUSIC
OF
ENGLAND,

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D., THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR HENRY R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED BY THE FIRST ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have the honour to announce to their readers and the public, that they have entered into engagements with

SIR HENRY R. BISHOP, KT.,

a gentleman whose name, in connexion with the Music of England, is of itself sufficient to stamp with approval any composition to which it is attached; and with

CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.,

whose popularity as a poet is justified by some of the most beautiful lyrical compositions of our day, to publish, in connexion with that Journal, a SERIES of the

ANCIENT AND POPULAR MELODIES OF ENGLAND,

copiously illustrated in the finest style of Wood-Engraving by the most celebrated Artists, and at a price which shall place these effusions within the reach of the humblest purchaser. It has often been alleged that the English have no national music—a reproach which the forthcoming series will show to be entirely unfounded. Many of the ancient melodies which delighted our forefathers have fallen into neglect as songs, on account sometimes of the grossness, indelicacy, or unfitness of the words with which they are associated; at others, of the vulgarity of their tone or the obsoleteness of their allusions. Good music is of all time; but it has been the misfortune of English music, in too many instances, to have been married—not to immortality—but to mortal verse. For this reason it has been banished, except in an instrumental form, from the company of the educated and refined of both sexes. It will be the object of the proprietors and editors of the forthcoming series to remove this objection, and to perform, for English music, what Burns and his coadjutors performed, to some extent, for the music of Scotland, and what the poetic genius of Thomas Moore, aided by the musical skill of Sir John Stevenson, performed so thoroughly for the music of Ireland. The music of England is as rich and varied as either, but has hitherto wanted the poet and the musician to restore it to the place which it ought to hold in the affections of the people. The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in selecting Sir Henry Bishop and Mr. Mackay to perform this task, believe not only that they have made a good, but the very best possible selection, and that their forthcoming series, while it will be a marvel of beauty and of cheapness, will recommend itself to all lovers of poetry and music as a national work.

Further particulars of the time and mode of publication will be duly announced.

198, Strand, Oct. 16th, 1851.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS.—M Jullien has the honour to announce that his Annual Series of Concerts will commence on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1851.—Full particulars will be duly announced.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W BATTY.—On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, will be produced, for the first time an entirely new and gorgeous Spectacle founded on the opera of "LE Prophet," which has been set into extensity for this establishment by E Fitzball, Esq, entitled AZELI, or the PROPHET OF MEMPHIS, in which will be introduced the same highly-trained Horses and Gemels that appeared at the Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, with an addition of Dromedaries, Zebras, &c., and the whole of the well-known resources of Astley's, to give due effect to the representation Mr Batty has entered into engagements with several artists of eminence After which Batty's inimitable Scenes on the Arena, concluding with a few extra Scenes from the horses till Four daily Stage Manager, Mr T Thompson, Acting Manager, Mr. Frederick.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—The Commencement of the Fourth Season.—On FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7th, will be performed, for the first time in England, Haydn's Grand Oratorio, THE CREATION. Vocal assistance Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr Lockey, Mr T Williams. Mr F Smith and Mr Lawler Conductor, Mr Surman, founder of the Exeter Hall Oratorios The Subscription to the Society is £1 1s per annum, or for Non-resident Seats £3 3s; each Subscriber will be entitled to Two Transferable Tickets to each subscription Concert.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—On MONDAY, NOV. 3, Mrs T C FOSBROKE will deliver a LECTURE on the HISTORY of a CENTURY of FEMALE COSTUME, from the HOOP to the BLOOMER, illustrated by Paintings, Dresses, &c. At the latter part of the Lecture Mrs Foster will wear an elegant modification of the Bloomer Costume. Commence at Half-past Eight o'clock. Tickets, 3s each; Reserved Seats, 5s.

MR. CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES every Evening, from Eight to Twelve Admission, 5s; per quarter, £1 1s. Splendid new Saloon, with all the arrangements complete. Musical Director Mr J Bradley, of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. Combined with guarantees to teach any lady or gentleman, actually unacquainted with the routine of the ball-room, to enjoy with grace and freedom, and take part in the fashionable amusement, in six private lessons for £1 1s. Dean-street, Soho.

SKETCHES and DRAWINGS, at the Gallery of the Old Water Colour Society, 5, Pall-Mall East, comprising numerous other important we ks. RA, Landseer, R.A. Hart, R.A. John Phillips, R.A. Roberts R.A. Stanfield R.A. Webster, Ingo, Frith, A R A. Ward, A R A Egg, A R A. Hunt, Lance, Cattermole, John Lewis, Copley Fielding, Aaron Penley, Duncan, Absolon, Cox, Cross, Eddis, Gastineau, Goodall, Richardson, Frost, &c. Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East. SAMUEL STEPNEY, Sec.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, showing Southampton Docks, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent mancuvre, the "Dal Mehal" (the ex-by the CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN, is exhibited daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM, and FALLS of NIAGARA.—Now open at BURFORD'S PANORAMA both views, in order to meet the present unprecedented demand, the views of the FALLS of KILLARNEY, and of the Mediterranean, are also now open. Admission, 1s to each circle, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half price. Open from 10 to dusk.

THE GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND; from drawings made on the spot by Mr W H BARTLETT, painted under the direction of Mr W. BEVERLEY. An entire scenic of this grand MOVING DIORAMA is devoted to the Sacred Subject with its solemn and interesting associations, including Bethlehem, Mount of Olives, Garden of Gethsemane, Valley of Jehoshaphat, Pool of Siloam, Mount Zion, site of Solomon's Temple, Jews' Place of Wailing, and the Holy Sepulchre, with many points of interest in the City of Jerusalem; and accompanied by grand Sacred Vocal Music —Open at the NEW GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK CORNER. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Stalls, 3s 6d Doors open at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock.

PRINCE OF WALES'S BAZAAR, or the CRYSTAL PALACE of REGENT-STREET, 207 to 209, and COSMORAMA.—This beautiful BAZAAR, fitted up in a style of decoration never before attempted in this or any other country, is open daily from 10 to 6 and includes every useful and fancy article in endless variety, together with a selected AVIARY of Native and Foreign Birds, and also a fine GALLERY of PAINTINGS for SALE, by the old and modern masters.—Admission free.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The URAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY; together with the ELEPHANT CALF and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

LANGHAM BAZAAR, Langham-place, Regent-street.—The spacious GALLERIES, comprising an area of 2,000 superficial feet, situated in the most fashionable locality, now OPEN for the reception of Fine Arts, Models, Ingenious Articles of Virtu, Works of Fine Arts, and Manufactures of high order, for sale on Commission. The premises are most elegantly lighted, and may be considered nearly fireproof. For terms apply to the Manager, personally or by post

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The present lectures are by J H Pepper, Esq, on the Application of Steam and Gas to Locomotion, illustrated by a Splendid Series of Models Manufactures, &c.—On Electro-Metallic Deposits, illustrated by a Splendid Series of Messrs Elkington's Specimens, and followed by an explanation of Mahoney's patent Dipping Battery for Developing These Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, magnifying objects upwards of 50,000 times their natural size. The great economy of working by this explained. A Lecture on the History of the Harp, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq, with Vocal Illustrations. A Series of splendid Dissolving Views Diver and Diving Bell, &c. Admission, 1s, Schools, Half-price Open daily from Eleven till Five and every evening from Seven till Half past Ten. Admission, 1s.

ILLUSTRATED CYCLOPÆDIA of the GREAT EXHIBITION.—The FIRST PART of the CRYSTAL PALACE and its CONTENTS for NOVEMBER is now ready, price 6d, in a handsome wrapper. It comprises 32 of 64 pages, and is embellished by 50 Engravings, consisting of Views in the Interior of the Crystal Palace and various subjects in the following departments—the Indian and Canadian Departments—the Zollverein—the Machinery Department—Cotton Manufactures, &c.—the Agricultural Department Glass Manufactures—the Fine Arts, Sculpture, &c. When finished, this will form a complete record of the Great Exhibition and of the state of industry and the arts in 1851. Published in Weekly Numbers, 1d; and Monthly Parts, 6d.—W. M. CLARK, 17, Warwick-lane; and all Booksellers.

HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Middlesex.—The Term will divide on MONDAY, the 10th inst. Prospectuses with full particulars of each Department may be had on application to the Secretary

A. A. EMERSON, LL.D., Principal.

NEW ASYLUM for INFANT ORPHANS, Stamford-Hill (Under the patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN).
For Fatherless Children under Eight Years of Age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion

The NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this CHARITY will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY NEXT. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for candidates, and every information, may be obtained on any day, from Ten till Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID WILLIAMS WISE, } Hon. Secs.
THOMAS W. FIELDING, }

N.B.—All communications, subscriptions, and Post-office orders to be addressed to Mr. JOHN CUNNER, sub-Secretary, at the Office, 32, Poultry.

LONDON to DUBLIN, via HOLYHEAD, in 13½ Hours.—Three communications daily on week days, two on Sundays. Sea passage 4s hours First Class, £3; Second £2. Return tickets (available for a fortnight); First class £4 18s. Second, £3. Children under 7 years, Half-Price. For full particulars of the booking-through system between England and Ireland, see "Bradshaw's Guide," page 122; "Walsh's Irish Guide," page 99; and "Fisher's Irish Guide," page 5.

L'EDITION FRANCAISE.

L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS en FRANCAIS.

Le 27ème Numéro qui paraîtra SAMEDI, 1er NOVEMBRE, contiendra comme par le passé tout ce que l'histoire de la semaine renferme d'intéressant dans le domaine public de la politique, de la littérature, des sciences, et des arts.

Tous les Numéros qui ont parus depuis le commencement, ont été réimprimés On peut se les procurer séparément, ou réunis en une brochure, avec une couverture magnifiquement illustré. Prix du Cahier, contenant Douze Numéros et Vue du Palais de Cristal très à part, 6s shillings.

NOTA.—Les Propriétaires de L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS croient devoir faire observer ici, que le Journal Français publié sous le titré ci-dessus n'est point une traduction de l'Edition Anglaise, mais bien une publication avec rédaction toute séparée, et dirigée à Londres par des écrivains de la presse Parisienne.

GRAND PANORAMA
OF THE
GREAT EXHIBITION.

In order to perpetuate a complete and comprehensive view of the Great National Exhibition, as presented within the Crystal Palace, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are preparing a series of Panoramic Views, based upon Photographic Sketches by Claudet, which they intend publishing.

These Views, extending to a length of nearly eighty feet, comprehend, with a reality impossible to be surpassed, every object in the whole range of the Exhibition—every Department, and each particular object in the main avenues, being successively embodied in the precise order in which they stood. This series of Views will therefore constitute a pictorial remembrance of the more striking features of this Great Industrial Gathering, at once vividly truthful, and of inherent and lasting interest.

Further particulars of the time and mode of publication will be duly announced.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—FINAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Engravings of the following articles in the Great Exhibition (completing the series) will appear in

GRATIS SUPPLEMENTS
TO
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

General view of Nave, looking west—General view of Foreign Nave, looking east—Two views in Foreign Nave—View of the locomotive department, looking west—Thorncycroft's statue of the Queen on horseback—Jewel Casket, made for her Majesty by Elkington—Silver table, made for her Majesty, by Elkington—Carpet for Windsor Castle, Dowbiggin—Dessert service, by Minton, purchased by the Queen, as a present to the Emperor of Austria—Large vase, by Minton the handles by Elkington: purchased by Prince Albert Gothic chair, by Bernhuter, Saxe Coburg—Gold and enamel cup by Seymour.—Waiter, decoration in carved pierre, Jackson and Son—Chandelier in situ, by Jackson and Son—Ebony cabinet, by Blagden Frame—Wood-carving—Spring—W Wade, of Leeds—Group of birds—W Wade, of London—Gothic stove, Smart and Smith, sheffield—Planoforte, ebony and gold; Messrs Broadwood—Painted glass window, subject from Dante; Bevan—Silver plate window, by Hardman and Bogdin.—Glass Company—Group of church furniture &c. Gibert, J French—Crystal fountain Messrs Osler—Silver-mirror-frame Jones and Sons, Sheffield—Group of china, W F Copeland—Tripod for conservatory, by W F Copeland—Vase of fine gold, enamelled, Wagtaffe and Bragden.—Toilet-glass, made for Duchess of Sutherland: W Potts, Birmingham—Bracket, a stand; Hardman, Birmingham—Chimney-piece in ormolu, made or mon. H W Wing & Co. Birmingham—Queen Eleanor's Tomb: G G Scott—Sideboard, Lewis—Sideboard, Trollope Topof sideboard Chair—Furniture, Sandys, Ingestrie Place, Staffs—Dressing case, Mechi.—Jewel, Wilkinson—Queen Elizabeth, Rose!—Children in the Wood, J Bell—Mexican figures Mechanical action of the Wallachian Battery—Flowers of rose—Shop gem, Tyler—Table made of mirror, Mrs Vowers. Worked in, in Messrs Hoaden—In and table, Spell—Canadian sleigh—Native furniture—Carpet pattern Brinton—Wicker chair, H Isburgh—Table-top Tunc-ry—Silver Centre-piece, Fromont Meurice Clock, Parkinson and Frodsham Paper pattern Arundel—Paper pattern, W Woollams, Feaders, Chandelier—Fountain of perfume, Rimmel—Lock, E Wolverston—Clock, Clarke—Steering-wheel, Payne and Robinson—Electric light, Alexander—California gold plate Seam of hollow brick, J H White Fire-place, Shand and Mason Telescopes, &c. Chandelier—Fountain of perfume, Rimmel—Papier maché box Jennens and Bettridge—Papier maché, Loveridge and Co Kay, Fen bam Group of lamps, Smart, Manchester—Wine-cooler, James, Dublin Stove, Dove and Dray—Wedding cake—Elliptic graph, Filsacher—Match ne for the blind W Wood—Coffin furniture—Norris Verham, Kingston—New rail, Grayson—Cotton prints, Dalgleish and Co—Lever, Beckham and Hickling—Poplins, Prin, Dublin—Handkerchief pattern, Wilkie & Shaw, Derby Rose—Shawl Webster and Brothers, Manchester—Stained glass Collegiate Well-cross Hyatt and Son—Engine, Fairbairn—Soda-water machine, Tylor and Sons—Irish, Garrett—Egyptian group—Fast India ballie—Invalid chair, Mrs. Dillamore—Expanding figure—High and stall, M'Dougal.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
Kossuth and Magyar Land.—Punch's Pocket-Book.—Travels in European Turkey.
MUSIC.—The Bloomer Schottische, Waltzes, and Quadrilles

*** Our remarks on the Awards of the Great Exhibition Juries will be renewed in next week

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1851.

THE most serious dilemma in which the French Government has been placed since the fearful days of June, 1848, is evidently fast approaching. The President, having dismissed his Ministers upon a principle which has brought him into direct collision with the majority of the Legislature, and having made several futile attempts to form a new administration of Parliamentary celebrities, has at length got together a kind of stopgap Ministry, formed of men devoted to the interests of the House of Bonaparte, and for the most part unknown to and unconnected with the Assembly. The next step will be the delivery of the President's message, and we shall then see what attitude the Assembly will assume, and whether active or passive hostility between the Executive and the Legislative will be the order of the day.

Amid all the conflicting interests and passions of French politics, the feud between the President and the Assembly resolves itself into a very simple and intelligible one. The President desires his re-election—the Assembly objects to it. To the President the prolongation of his powers is a matter of life and death. He is President, or he is nothing. To be consigned to private life is to be consigned to poverty and humiliation, a fall as to insignificance. His game is, in fact, "double or quits." Hitherto, the war carried on between the two powers that, in the unworkable and foolish thing called the French constitution, are supposed to form a Government, has been a bitter one on both sides, and an unseemly as well as impolitic one on the part of the Assembly. The President has been almost uniformly cold and calculating; and on the three great occasions when he has found it necessary to act with vigour, and to set the Assembly at defiance, he has justified the truth of the proverb that "Fortune favours the bold." He dismissed the redoubtable Changarnier, his rival in the race for supreme power, and the pet for the time being of the Assembly, and no more mischief ensued than if Changarnier had been a simple drummer boy of the National Guard. He formed a Ministry of men who had not seats in the Assembly, and the proud and imperious majority were compelled to endure the insult. He has done the same thing a second time, and, by raising the awkward and exciting question of Universal Suffrage, has contrived to place the Assembly, as well as himself, in a position of extreme delicacy and difficulty. Perhaps in this case, as in the other two, the boldness of the movement may be the salvation of him who made it. We have but to reflect upon the turn that a street insurrection might take, when there would be on the one side the Legislative power denying the right of the multitude to vote, and the Executive endeavouring to affirm it with a body of soldiers interested in the solution. Such an insurrection would in all probability seal the doom of the Assembly, and leave the supreme power—for a time at least—in the hands of him who staked the fortunes of the country upon the issue. In a few weeks we shall see the next move in this mighty game, in which all the powers of Europe are not simple spectators merely, but interested parties. Their policy for the next few years will depend upon the issue. It seems to us, however, that Louis Napoleon has by far the best of the position, notwithstanding all the formidable difficulties and dangers which he has conjured around him. France, by his act, and by his pretensions, is in such a situation that no power short of the universal suffrage of the people will suffice to extricate her. No minor decision by a fraction of the people would settle anything. The whole crew are on a raft, and in danger: and universal suffrage must name the captain. No other power is equal to the emergency.

AMID all the stern necessities of our daily life, in this busy nineteenth century, the good people of Falaise, an obscure town in Normandy, have suddenly recollected that William the Norman, the conqueror of England, was born among them. Though France labours in the first faint throes of a revolution, and although the present time is stern enough to demand all the care and thought of the men who live in it, these worthy provincials have gone back eight hundred years to exhume the memory of their townsman—a bygone Lopez, who chanced to be successful—and M. Guizot, the celebrated statesman, has not thought it beneath his dignity to attend upon the occasion, and read them a homily. But we may well exclaim, *ut bona?* Indeed, we are greatly at a loss to know why M. Guizot and the Falaise people think William the Conqueror so deserving of their homage. "We are right," says M. Guizot to his gaping-mouthed auditory, "to render justice to William, *as his glory has cost us dear.* It was the origin of that national struggle which lasted more than three centuries between France and England." To us it seems that this phrase is either nonsense, or that it betrays an *animus* which we should be sorry to think lay latent in the heart of that eminent orator. Is it because William, a Frenchman, invaded and conquered Saxon England, that the modern Frenchmen of Falaise raise this tardy monument to his memory? Or is it because he sowed the seeds of that animosity which lasted three hundred years, as M. Guizot reminds us, and which, if certain people in France had the power to carry their inclinations into effect, might be revived in this day? It is not long since a *coup de main* against our peaceful shores from the brigand harbour of Cherbourg, led on by the gallant Joinville, was suggested, just to wipe off an old score between the two countries. But M. Guizot can hardly think that either of these reasons has justified the inauguration of William's statue in the town of Falaise. The truth seems to be, that M. Guizot, being present on an occasion which would have been more graceful if more private, was obliged to talk a little nonsense for the benefit of the *badauds* of Falaise; but, as soon as he had disemburdened himself of it, while all the contradictions involved, he broke forth into a nobler and more natural strain, and told the people of Falaise, in effect, though not in words, that their great celebration was a great anachronism. "I care not," he said, "to dwell upon those glorious but saddening memories of the past. I rather love to contemplate ourselves and the history of our own days. In our times, also, ships without number crowd our coasts, and convey thousands upon thousands of voyagers to the shores of England. But is it for another war that they thus depart? No, no! It is peace peace that beckons all guilds them to a foreign land, and leads them back again. Their desire is not for chivalrous adventure, nor is their ambition that of conquest. They crowd thither to offer, or to bring back, the pledges of reciprocal prosperity. The intercourse between the two nations is now as pacific as it is frequent and animated. A Crystal Palace, where they congregate in thousands; an invisible thread—a flash of lightning shooting beneath the wave, which conveys from the one to the other the message of their mutual wants and their mutual services—such, gentlemen, are the tokens which now replace those that William the Conqueror wished to establish!"

If the people of Falaise did not see after this that they would have done better to have raised their statue with less parade, and without asking M. Guizot to be present at the ceremony, they have still something to learn.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The *Morning Herald* says, on this subject:—"We believe there is no truth in the report that the Admiralty have yet decided on renewing the search for Sir J Franklin and his party in the ensuing spring. In all probability their Lordships' decision will depend on the report of the committee appointed by their Lordships to consider the reports of Captain Austin, C B, and Captain Penny, and to examine the officers late of the expeditions under the above chiefs." The committee commenced their labours on Monday.

Captain Penny's crew have presented him with a handsome silver snuff-box, in proof of their gratitude and attachment; and the same compliment has been paid to his second in command, Captain Stewart, of the *Sophia*. A vote of thanks has also been presented to them by the seamen of the port of Aberdeen, to mark their sense of what may be accomplished by appealing to the better feelings of men.

SIXTH DRAGOON GUARDS (CARABINEERS).—It has been determined to convert the 6th Dragoon Guards from heavy to light cavalry; indicating, we presume, an intention of employing this regiment on foreign service.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Thursday evening, after the presentation of the address to Kossuth, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained a party of private friends at dinner. Covers were laid in the long parlour for seventy. Amongst the guests present were Mr. Justice and Lady Talfourd, Alderman Wilson, Alderman and Mrs. Hooper, M. and Madame Kossuth, the Governor of the Bank of England and Mrs. Thomson Hankey, Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Alderman Salomons, M.P., Alderman Moon, Alderman and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Cotterell, Mr. Sheriff Swift, M. and Madame Pulszki, Mr. Cobden, M.P.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The week just closed has been marked by the same round of Royal hospitalities distinguishing that which preceded it. The guests of her Majesty and the Prince Consort have included his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands (who arrived on Saturday last, to take leave on his return to Holland), his Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord and Lady Normanby, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Rev. the Provost of Eton, Sir William Reid, &c.

On Monday the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, paid a visit to the Countess de Neuilly, at Claremont.

On Tuesday the Queen held an investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, at which Lieut.-Colonel William Reid (Royal Engineers), Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, and Richard Mayne, Esq., Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon them by her Majesty, and were invested by the Queen with the riband, badge, and star of Civil Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort almost daily during the week.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have taken their accustomed out-door exercise every day, occasionally accompanied by the Royal children.

Lord Elphinstone has received the Earl of Morley as Lord in Waiting, and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore has relieved Major-General Sir E. Bowater as Groom in Waiting.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence entertained at dinner, on Saturday last, at the residence of the Legation in Piccadilly, the American commissioners and jurors of the Great Exhibition, together with a number of the exhibitors from the United States.

Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington have left town for Germany, where they purpose remaining some weeks.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, Lady Stratheden, and the Hon. Misses Campbell, are now on a visit to Lord Brougham, at his *château* in Provence

The Countess Reventlow and the Countesses Hilda and Malvina Reventlow left the residence of the Danish Legation on Wednesday, on their return to Denmark.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

PROPOSED NEW PRIZE.—The Master of Trinity College (the Rev. Dr. Whewell) has offered to the University a prize of £20, to be given every year, for the next four years, to the student who shall show the greatest proficiency in moral philosophy, in the Middle Bachelors' Moral Science Tripos Examination, appointed to commence in 1852, provided that, in the judgment of the examiners, he possesses sufficient merit.

NEW TRAINING COLLEGE IN OXFORDSHIRE.—The defective state of education among the labouring classes of the community has attracted the attention of the Bishop of Oxford, and through his Lordship's instrumentality a scheme for the training of persons to whom the education of the rising race should be entrusted has been devised. This plan has so far succeeded as to enable the committee to commence the erection of a Training College and chapel, in the parish of Culham, and within a quarter of a mile of the Abingdon-road Railway station. The ceremony of laying the chief stone of the chapel, in connexion with the college, was performed on Tuesday afternoon by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of a large concourse of clergy and laity. The estimated cost of the building is £12,000, towards which large subscriptions have been made in the diocese, and liberal grants have been made by the Committee of Council on Education and the National Society. The style of architecture of the buildings is the early decorated Gothic of the later period of the 14th century; they will extend over an area of eight acres, and will accommodate 150 students, four or five assistant-masters, and a principal.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments have recently been made:—*Hon. Canonry:* The Rev. Charles Green, M.A., to the cathedra church at Norwich. *Rural Deanery:* The Hon and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, to Birmingham. *Rectories:* The Rev. C. Wing, to Staunton, Notts; the Rev. T. C. Blofeld, M.A., collated to Drayton and Hellesdon, Norfolk; the Rev. S. W. King, B.A., to Saxlingham-thorpe and Saxlingham-Nethergate, near Norwich; the Rev. J. Marshall, M.A., to Wark, Northumber and; the Rev W. Roberts, to Radwell, near Baldock, Herts.

The Rev. Charles F. Secretan, B.A., Curate of St. Mary's Church, Vincent-square, has been appointed to the incumbency of the church of the Holy Trinity, Hanlon, now in the course of erection at the foot of Vauxhall Bridge. at the sole cost of Archdeacon and Mrs Bonfinck.

NEW CHURCH AT PRESTWICH.—The new church of St. Margaret, at Prestwich, recently erected, has just been finished, and was opened for the formal request of the Right Hon. the Earl of Wil on and Archdeacon Rushton, the Bishop of Manchester has licensed it for the performance of divine services, difficulties of a pecuniary nature standing in the way of its construction at present.

It is said that the prompt and decided tone of the Archbishop of Canterbury's monitions served on a large number of the Puseyite clergymen in his Grace's diocese has had the desired effect, and that the whole of the gentlemen alluded to have signified to his Grace their intention of discontinuing the practices objected to.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—George Hill, Esq., late of Egremont-road, formerly of Keston, Northumberland, has bequeathed to the Hospital for Consumption and Disease of the Chest, at Brompton, £100; and to the Newcastle Infirmary and Newcastle General Dispensary, £100 each, free of duty. Mr. John Hough, late of No. 20, Bridgewater-street, Clerkenwell, Mrs. Prince, of Newland, Oxon, £100 for the poor of Corgs; and to the National School and Matrons' Society, at Witney, nineteen guineas each. Mr. William Foster, of Bishop Wearmouth, Warwickshire House Hospital, £50 to the West Orchard Chapel, Coventry, and £50 for the Sunday-schools and Home Missions connected with that chapel. The Rev. Theodore Coldridge, of Exeter, among other bequests has left to the Devon and Exeter Central National School, and the Exeter Diocesan Association for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, nineteen guineas each. £2000 is bequeathed to the Middlesex Hospital, and also £2000 to the Hospital at Brompton for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, left by the late Edward Briggs, Esq., of Wood-end Green, Middlesex; also, to the latter institution, £100, by the late Mr. John hill, of the Edgware-road, who also leaves £100 to the Newcastle Infirmary, and £50 to the Newcastle General Dispensary.

The late Slingsby Duncombe, Esq. (uncle of the member for Finsbury), died possessed of £350 000, funded and personal property, from which estate the Government will receive £400.

The will of the late John Deacon, Esq., banker, London, disposes of the entire property to his re ict for life, including the mansion and estate at Maidedon Park, and the furniture in any of his residences, acwesons, freehold property, leasehold, funded property, and personal estate of every kind being valued at £200,000; and authorises her to continue in any business in which he might have been engaged, or to discontinue the same if she thinks proper; and after her decease the property to be divided into four parts among his eleven children, or their issue, his elder son to take three shares, his younger son two shares, and his nine daughters to receive one-fourteenth share each; and to his executors, who are acting under the will in conjunction with the widow, namely, John Deacon, Esq., the son; G. C. Courthope, Esq., son-in-law; and the Hon. John T. L. Melville; and John Labouchere, Esq., of the firm, each a legacy of £500. The stamp duty was £3000.

The New York journals publish a correspondence, according to which the New Confederation of Central America has refused to hold any further communication with Mr. Chatfield, the British representative in those parts, Mr. Chatfield declining "to recognise a Government which does not possess the accustomed conditions of a political existence; but, on the contrary, presents anomalies and contradictions calculated to interrupt international relations."

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—An escape which was almost miraculous from destruction by a railway train occurred a few evenings since upon the South Yorkshire line, near Doncaster. Mr. Cartmell, a clerk in the employ of the company, was engaged near the Little Moor crossing in assisting the driver of a coal-engine to "shunt" his locomotive into one of the sidings. The night being quite dark, he was beckoning the driver forward in the usual manner with his hand-lamp, and for this purpose he was standing upon the main line, when the Barnsley train came upon him unawares, and before he could escape he was struck by the buffer of the tender, and his right arm caught the draw bar hook, which tore it from the socket at the shoulder and the elbow. At first he was so stunned as to be momentarily unconscious of his dangerous position, but on recovering he found himself suspended in the coupling chain, with the train going at the rate of from fifteen to sixteen miles an hour. His cries, drowned by the whistle, were not heard either by the driver or the guard, and in this way, hanging between life and death, and expecting every moment to be dashed to pieces, he was carried for nearly half a mile, fortunately his voice was heard by two platelayers on the gait-keeper at the Cherry-lane junction, which the train was then approaching; and, hallooing from the cries that some one had got entangled among the machinery, this individual, with great presence of mind, exhibited the danger signal, and the driver at once reversed the engine and brought the train to a stand. Mr. Cartmell was immediately extricated from his perilous position, and being, with the exception of the shock and an incised wound upon one of his arms, but little the worse of his accident, he was enabled in a day or two to resume his duties. Two fellow-clerks, who were with him at the point where he was struck, and who called out to him on the approach of the train, picked up his cap and lamp and walked slowly along the line in search of him, expecting every moment to find his mangled remains. Their surprise and delight on learning the providential escape of their friend may be easily imagined.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST HOSPITAL SOCIETY OF BLUES.—At the annual meeting of this benevolent society, at the London Tavern, on Wednesday evening, the result of the election that had taken place earlier in the day was announced. Out of eight candidates, two had been elected pensioners on the funds of the society, one an aged widow named Jane Engelheart, and the other George Chapman, formerly a solicitor, but now reduced by circumstances. According to the excellent custom of this society, the unsuccessful candidates were then called in, and presented by the chairman with the sums of £3, £2, £1, in recognition of the talents of their appeals to the society for relief. The pensions, it was stated, would in future be raised from £10 to £12 and £16 a year, as the funds in might permit of the increase. It was announced that the late trustee of the charity, Mr. Stuckeley, had bequeathed £9,000 to it.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—Of the many charitable and benevolent institutions which it is the great pride of London that it abounds with, there is not one which displays more real relief to the poor and the afflicted than the above-named dispensary, which the committee have lately issued their thirty-fourth annual report, from which it appears that the number of patients admitted during the year was 876, of whom 514 had been discharged cured, and 150 relieved, and that there were in weekly attendance 260. The danger and the pernicious effects to so delicate an organ as the ear, which result from the ignorant attempts at curative operations made by the incompetent and the unskilful, are set forth with great ability by Mr. Toynbee, surgeon to the institution, in a statistical report, which is appended to that of the committee, and runs which it may be seen how numerous are the victims of quackery in aural surgery.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—On Thursday a general meeting of the friends of this institution was held at the London Tavern; Sir George Carroll in the chair. The report stated that there were at present 141 patients, and every month bore ample testimony to the decided progress which had followed the labours and efforts made on behalf of the inmates of this asylum. The receipts for the last year amounted to £3104, and the disbursements to £7450, leaving a balance of £654. Fifteen children, from 164 candidates, were then elected, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL.—On Tuesday afternoon, the half-yearly meeting and election of children into this charity took place at the institution, John-street, Bedford-row. Mr. J. Masterman, M.P., took the chair. The address of the committee, after adverting to the highly flourishing and progressing condition of the charity, stated that there were at the present time 5 poor girls entirely provided for until the age of fourteen, when suitable situations are sought for them by the committee; the conduct of the children after leaving the house had, with scarcely an exception, been such as to answer the wishes of their benefactors and bear testimony to the advantages which result from the early inculcations of Christian principles. The proceedings terminated with the election of three children to the charity

TOWER HAMLETS BRITISH DAY SCHOOLS.—The annual meeting and examination of these flourishing schools took place this evening, under the presidency of Sir Wm. Clay, Bart., M.P., in the school-room, a spacious and well-ventilated building, situated in Gascoigne-place, Virginia-row, where accommodation is provided for about 400 children. The answers were given by the children with promptness and accuracy, and great proficiency was displayed. According to the annual report, the number of children attending the school was greater than at any former period. There had been admitted during the year, from 28th October last, 233 boys and 112 girls: total, 345. The average attendance during the same period had been 174 boys and 121 girls: total, 295. Occasionally the total attendance had been as high as 350. The fluctuations were accounted for to a considerable extent by the time spent in visiting the Great Exhibition, and by many of the boys having, during the latter part of the year, left the school for the workshop. The number of children present in the schools at each visit paid by her Majesty's inspector, at his annual visitation, had been as follows: March, 1848 108; 1849, 119; 1850, 140; 1851, 155. There were six pupil teachers—four males and two females employed in the school, three of whom were passing through the fourth year of apprentic ship. The penny bank was maintained with increased support. The amount contributed during the year ending Christmas last was £69, and in the subsequent period upwards of £110. The committee had incurred a liability of £50, and they asked for increased support, that they might be enabled to provide an additional infant school. The treasurer's account showed an income from subscriptions and donations of £100 6s., and from children's pence of £129 10s. There was a balance due to the treasurer of £3 1s. 2d.

MISSIONARY INSTITUTION.—On Monday, the Earl of Chichester laid the first stone of an Institution connected with the London Missionary Society, to be designated the Missionaries' Children's Home," at Highbury. The site selected for the building is one extremely airy and salubrious, being on the eastern slope of the high ground on the east side of Highbury-grove, a very short distance from the entrance to Highbury Fields, and the station of the London and Blackwall Railway. The style of architecture adopted will be the modern Italian, after a design and working drawings of Messrs. Reeves and Veysey, the architects. The building will have a frontage of 200 feet, the extreme depth being 90 feet. The fronts which will be of Suffolk brick, with rustic quoins, will comprise a centre elevation and two wings, the wings being three stories in height, and the centre five. The buildings and grounds will occupy rather more than an acre of land, which has been purchased by the society. It is intended to accommodate 150 children, 75 of each sex; the object being to provide a home and suitable education for the children of missionaries resident abroad. The dining-hall, or large school room will be 60 by 30. Mr. Holland, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury, is the builder. The building is to be warmed by open fireplaces, the foul air being evolved by means of horizontal and perpendicular shafts. The institution has been undertaken by the Church Missionary Society, as a memorial of their late jubilee in 1849, the society having then existed for fifty years. It was estab ished in 1799, and has been conducted in conformity with the doctrines and practice of the Church of England, and its missionaries are under the superintendence of the bishop of the diocese where they are placed. The society has missionary stations in Western and Eastern Africa, in the Mediterranean, in India, Ceylon, China, New Zea and, the West Indies, and North-West America

METROPOLITAN BENEFIT SOCIETY ASYLUM.—On Thursday the half-year y meeting of the subscribers and friends of this society was held at Gerard's-hall, Basing'ane: Mr. R. Powell in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for the half year amounted to £156 10s. 11d., and the payments to £181. The payments, however, had far exceeded the regular expenses of the half-year, as a large amount of outstanding debts had been paid. This institution, since its establishment, had received 126 persons under its roof, 41 whom were now enjoying its benefits, consisting of house-room, coals, candles, medical attendance, and medicine. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Wednesday a special Court of Sewers was held at its principal office, No. 7, Greek-street, Soho. Present: the Chairman, Sir John Burgoyne, Captain Vetch, Mr. Allason, and Mr. Hawes. An abstract of the proceed ngs at the last Court having been read and confirmed, Mr. Hawes, in practice but recently adopted, the accountant, Mr. Hatton, reported that the balance in hand, on the 25th of October, amounted to £10,448. The Court then sanctioned payments to the extent of £5112, leaving a present balance of £5336 Works were ordered to be executed in the Finsbury division, to the extent of £434 1s. in the Surrey and Strand districts, £444 Holborn division, £108; Spitalfields, &c., level, £950 for the construction of 1750 feet of sewer in the East India Dock-road.

OMNIBUS SERVANTS.—On Monday evening a preliminary meeting was held at the school-room, Liverpool-road, Islington, to arrange for an aggregate meeting at Exeter Hall, to consider the best mode of improving the condition of the omnibus drivers and conductors of London, and affording them some relaxation and opportunity of attending public worship. Some interesting statistics were stated on the occasion. There are at present 3000 omnibuses plying on the streets, the cost of which has been £300,000. Each of them had ten horses attached, the value of which in the gross was also £300,000. The harnesses were worth £60 000, and sundries being taken at £20000, the total of capital invested amounted to £960,000. The number of drivers and conductors employed was 6000; of horse-keepers, 3000; and "all men," that is, persons occasionally employed, was 2000; making a total of 11,000 persons daily employed in the omnibus traffic of London. The number of persons conveyed by each omnibus per day was calculated to be 250, or 500 per week, which would give as the total number of persons conveyed in all the omnibuses running, no less a number than six millions a week, and about twenty-five millions per year. It was argued that something ought to be done for the men who were in fact the active servants of these numerous passengers, who, for 16 hours a day, drove between 60 and 70 miles, so as to enable them to obtain some of the comforts of social and family life. A very strong description of the hardships and serious injury to health arising from continuous labour and perpetual absence from their homes was given by Mr Scully, a working man. He advocated the claims of the "Metropolitan Omnibus Servants' Society," and expressed a hope that a school for the children of omnibus conductors and drivers would be established. It was ultimately arranged that another meeting should take place next week on the subject.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Information has been received by the officers of the Mint, that the coiners in the metropolis have adopted a new process for the production of base coin, with which it is of some importance the public should be acquainted. There are at the present time in circulation a large quantity of counterfeit half-crowns, which have been produced from dies in brass, and then electro-plated with silver, and by this method the base coin has much more the appearance of silver than that produced by the ordinary means of the defects apparent in the latter being by the new process altogether avoided. For instance, the milling round the edge of the coin struck from the die is as perfect as that on coin which has been issued by the Mint; and the next most greatest difficulty the coiner had to contend against was to mill the edge of the spurious equal to the genuine coin. To these brass half-crowns the little "coin-detector" has no power, and as we are of no avail, for they cannot be bent by them. The preparation of these dies is rather an extensive affair, and one not have already found their way into the possession of the authorities. These half crowns have been pronounced the best imitation of the genuine coin yet produced, and they are only to be detected by the peculiarity of the ring, and the weight—being lighter by one penny-eight than the genuine half-crown. The moulded counterfeit half-crown is about three penny-weights lighter The police are endeavouring to trace the manufacturer of the spurious coin, there being reason to believe that all the half-crowns of this character at present in circulation have emanated from one source.

THE BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—On Thursday afternoon a general meeting of the patrons and subscribers of this institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of electing eight males and four females; Mr. Sharp in the chair. The receipts for the past year amounted to £2355 and there was a balance in the hands of the bankers of £572; total amount of funded property, £19,043. The report was adopted, and the meeting was proceeded with; after which the meeting separated.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The number of births registered in the week ending Saturday, October 25, was: Males, 876; females, 787: total, 1663 during the same period Males, 813; females, 693: total 977. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1841-50, the number of deaths was not so great as that of last week, except in two instances, namely, in 1843 and 1848, when it rose above 1100; while the average was 923. But if this average for the same of better comparison, be raised in proportion to the increased population of the present time, it will become 1022, and last week's return will show a decrease of 59 on the estimated amount. There is a considerable increase in cases arising from epidemics, the number in this class of diseases having risen from 242 and 249, the numbers returned respectively in the two previous weeks to 326 in the last. The two epidemics which attract notice in the table are scarlatina and typhus, the latter from both bills, but only on the increase, the former having 67 deaths assigned to it, the latter 75. Small-pox was fatal last week to 23 persons, of whom all with only two exceptions, were children under 10 years. In only two cases, those of a boy of five years and a girl of four, it is stated that vaccination had been previously performed. The diarrhœa exhibits a similar decline, and numbers only 30 in the present return Cholera and ague carried off the child of a labourer, aged three months, after five days' illness, at 6, St. Peter-street, Walworth-common. Other epidemics, beside those already mentioned, present nothing of unusual character. Thirteen children died of measles, 11 of hooping-cough, 7 of croup, 5 of scrush, 1 of purpura, 1 of remittent fever, 1 of infantile fever, 3 (seven persons died of erysipelas, 3 of rheumatic fever, 2 of influenza, 4 of dysentery, 5 (of whom 3 were children) of syphilis; and 10 women died after childbirth, to half of whom the cause of death appears to have been puerperal fever. The class next to epidemics, as regards the amount of mortality ascribed to it, is the "tubercular," in which are enumerated 174 cases. These are distributed thus: to scrofula, 9; tabes mesenterica, 17; hydrocephalus, 23; phthisis or consumption, 123. To the last mentioned malady destroys more lives than any other single disease on the list, but is no more than usual at present

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the barometer was high; the mean daily reading on Tuesday was 30 131 inches; on Friday, 30.318 inches; and on Saturday, 30.286 inches. The mean of the week was 30 242 inches. The mean daily temperature was also high, and on every day of the week exceeded the average of the corresponding days of ten years. On Sunday and Monday the mean temperature was about 58 degrees, and exceeded the average by about 10 degrees On Tuesday it fell to 56 4 degrees, and was then about 9 degrees above the average. On Wednesday it fell to 51 7 degrees, and on Saturday to 50 degrees; but on all the last four days it still exceeded the average by an amount varying from 3 to 7 degrees. The mean temperature of the week was 54.5 degrees, and showed an excess above the average of 7 degrees The wind was in the south-west in the beginning of the week, calm in the middle, and in the north-east on the last two days.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE JUDGE OF THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT. APPROACHING INVESTIGATION.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Liverpool, on Wednesday, a memorial from 21 inhabitants, very numerously signed, was ready, calling upon the council to become prosecutors in the inquiry, to be held on the 5th instant, at Preston, before the Earl of Carlisle, into the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, the Judge of the Liverpool County Court.

Mr. Councillor Samuel Holme (amidst loud cheers) moved that the council adopt the prayer of the memorial, and become the public prosecutors of the inquiry; and that the Town-clerk be directed to conduct the approaching inquiry on the part of the corporation.

Mr Alderman Bramley Moore opposed the motion, on the ground that to appropriate the corporation funds in conducting the inquiry would be decidedly illegal.

After considerable discussion as to the legality of the corporate funds being applied in conducting the inquiry,

The Town-clerk was called upon for his opinion. He said his own opinion was that it would be illegal to appropriate the money of the corporation in the manner proposed; but, lesling some doubt about it, he had submitted it to counsel. He wrote to Mr. Crompton, barrister, and the gentleman had forwarded an opinion to the effect that to apply the funds of the corporation as proposed would be against the spirit of the Act of Parliament. The Town-clerk then proceeded to say that, being satisfied with the illegality of so applying the corporate funds, he should refuse to countersign the order for payment of the money, should the council decide so to expend it.

A very long discussion took place, in the course of which several councillors expressed themselves strongly in favour of the council becoming prosecutors, but the general impression seemed to be that the opinion of counsel and the town-clerk was fatal to this course.

Ultimately, Mr Holmes withdrew his motion, and substituted the following one, which was carried by a majority of 51 to 3; Mr. Holmes remarking, that, seeing the responsibility of coming to a decision in the face of the town's opinion, he had so modified it as to express the opinion of the council on Mr. Ram-hay's extraordinary proceedings The motion, as carried, was as follows:—"That, in the circumstances which the council consider to have taken place in relation to the course pursued by the judge of the county court for this district are such as to call for an inquiry before the proper authorities, but the council, having been advised that it cannot legally expend the corporate funds in prosecuting such inquiry, regrets that it cannot comply with the prayer of the memorial."

LIVERPOOL ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO KOSSUTH.—A numerously attended meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool took place on Thursday, at the Amphitheatre in that city, at which an address of sympathy and congratulation to the Hungarian patriot was unanimously adopted amid much enthusiasm.

EXPECTED VISIT OF KOSSUTH TO MANCHESTER.—Mr. George Wilson has received a letter from the Mayor of Southampton, announcing Kossuth's intention to visit Manchester. A request on is in preparation, signed by many members of the town council, requesting the Mayor of Manchester to convene a meeting of the municipal body, to consider the propriety of presenting an address to Kossuth.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM AT MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the Council of the Parliamentary Reform Association was held at Manchester on Tuesday evening, Mr. G. Wilson in the chair, and influentially attended, to consider the propriety of a conference being held in reference to the measure of reform said to be contemplated by the Government. After a deliberation, in which great unanimity of sentiment prevailed, it was agreed, upon the motion of Mr Bright, M.P., seconded by Mr Kershaw, M.P., that the Prime Minister having announced it to be the intention of the Government to introduce a measure for the reform of the representation in the coming session of Parliament, this council, considering with the many urgent requests from various parts of the country, resolves to convene a meeting of the friends of reform, chiefly, though not exclusively, from Lancashire and Yorkshire, for the purpose of conferring on the steps which may be necessary to give due expression to public opinion, and thus to secure such a measure of reform as may be satisfactory to the country. Arrangements were to be made, if possible, to hold the conference in the first week of December.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, the works of Mrs. Sheffield, fustian shearer, stiffener, and dyer, Cornbrook, Hulme (Manchester), were discovered to be on fire, and the flames burst forth amidst the combustible materials in the store, and burnt with much fierceness. By the efforts of the firemen two of the buildings were saved, but one was entirely destroyed and the low, which is covered by insurance in the West of England office, will probably be between £20000 and £30000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

About half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning a three-story building, occupied as part of the machine manufactory of Messrs Wren and Hopkinson, Altrincham-street, Manchester, was discovered on fire. Seven engines from the police yard were taken to the spot, and were successful in preventing the remaining portion of the premises from being burnt, but that which the flames had attacked, and which contained a great number of wood patterns, the accumulation of thirty years' business, was entire y destroyed. The cause of the fire is also unknown, the works having been closed at half-past twelve o'clock on the previous night. The loss, between £3000 and £4000, is covered by insurances in the Sun, Legal and Commercial, Atlas, and three other fire-offices, so that it will all very lightly upon each.

On Monday last, as two labourers were engaged in digging chalk in a pit belonging to Mr. Ward, on the Beacon, at Cobham-hil, Kent, a large quantity of about three tons weight suddenly gave way, and fell on one of them, John Kear, who was killed on the spot, while his companion, who was fortunately standing upright at the time, escaped unhurt.

The retirement of Mr. Sullivan as Deputy-Secretary at War will make three retired Deputy-Secretaries at War on large allowances, viz. Mr. Moore, Mr. Barry, and Mr. Sullivan.

Professor Pellegrini, one of the members of the Provisional Government of Parma in 1848, and who has since occupied a chair of philosophy at Turin, died on the 16th ult.

A letter from Curistiana, in Norway, of the 16th ult., announces that, on the previous evening, the Governor-General of the Kingdom, in virtue of orders from Stockholm, caused M. Mayslender, lieutenant-General of the Norwegian army; M. Gloersen, director of the military *depôts*; M Tiltenberg, commander-in-chief of the national guard of Christiana; and M. Bergh, a merchant, to be arrested on the charge of having embezzled, or aided in the embezzlement of, 320,000 crowns (about 1,140,000 francs), the property of the Government.

A tribute is collecting in America for Father Mathew, whose pecuniary embarrassments are considerable. The £300 a year pension which he receives from the British Government is appropriated to his creditors.

ARRIVAL OF M. KOSSUTH IN THE SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.

M. KOSSUTH.

THE arrival in England of the man who, in his noble endeavours to secure for his native country the blessings of political liberty, maintained, against overwhelming odds, by the force of his own great genius during the recent revolutionary epoch, one of the most gallant struggles which the history of nations records, will long be memorable as an occasion which has called forth on the part of the only truly free country of Europe a spontaneous and enthusiastic outburst of generous sympathy both for the extraordinary man himself and for the glorious cause which he represents, at a time when everywhere else gloomy doubts and apprehensions of the future beset the political horizon.

Kossuth has met with a series of triumphant receptions since he first touched our shores, which must have brought home to his heart and to his head, if he had ever had any misgivings on the matter, the proud feeling, the ennobling conviction, that the hero of the Hungarian contest has been, and continues to be, regarded with the highest appreciation by the vigorous minds to which the freedom and civilisation of Western Europe have given existence.

ARRIVAL AT SOUTHAMPTON.

In our Journal of last week we announced the long-expected arrival of M. Kossuth, in the *Madrid*, at Southampton, at half-past two o'clock on Monday. We now give the very interesting details of his reception.

The first indication of the reception intended for him was given by the crowds that covered the pier heads, whose cheers, as the vessel passed the entrance, and as Kossuth was recognised, gave intimation to those at the landing-place that this time there was no delusion, and that the hero had really come at last to Southampton. As the *Madrid* neared the shore, and her passengers could be personally recognised, the feelings of the Hungarians broke out afresh in affecting indications of welcome. After some little delay, the *Madrid* was brought to her moorings, and Kossuth and his attendants, taking a courteous leave of the captain and of their fellow-passengers, prepared to go on shore. The Mayor of Southampton led Madme. Kossuth up the gangway. M. Kossuth himself escorted Madame Pulszki, and the rest of his attendants followed. The moment he set his foot upon the quay, his countrymen crowded round him; many of them threw themselves upon his neck; all seized his hand, kissed it, and shook it as if they could not be persuaded to part with it. Many brawny arms were extended, and many an honest English grip was given to him. The Hungarian seemed much affected by this cordial mode of reception; he heartily entered into it, and with right good will shook every hand that was extended to him. After some little time, he and his family entered into an open carriage, drawn by four horses, that had been prepared for him by the mayor; his attendants followed in another carriage; and he proceeded by the railway station through Oxford-street, along the Esplanade, and up High-street, to the mayor's place of business (an extensive coach works), Above Bar, amidst tremendous cheering, intermixed with wild shouts of "Eljen Kossuth!" from the Hungarians in the procession. All along the road the windows were full of people, most of whom cheered or waved handkerchiefs; the joy-bells rang cheerily from all the steeples; and as Kossuth, bare-headed, stood bowing at the back of the open carriage, his hands were repeatedly seized and pressed by his own countrymen, as well as by the crowd.

In a few minutes after Kossuth and his family entered the residence of the Mayor of Southampton, the ex-governor of Hungary appeared alone in the balcony of one of the windows of the house; and then, in reality, his reception at the hands of the English people commenced. The cheering from the immense mass beneath him was tremendous. After a few words from the Mayor, Kossuth proceeded to address the multitude. His voice was clear and distinct; it was also deep and sonorous, like that of a man who had been long used to public speaking. His utterance was energetic, and his accent wonderfully good; but naturally enough he seemed sometimes embarrassed with too many words, sometimes at a loss for any suitable to express his precise ideas; but he certainly has an extraordinary command of the English language, as is evidenced by his speeches.

Silence having been obtained, Kossuth advanced to the front of the platform, and, addressing the crowd, said;—

"Excuse my bad English. (Cheers.) Seven weeks ago I was a prisoner in Kutayah, in Asia Minor; now I am a free man; because glorious England chose it—(Cheers)—that England which the genius of mankind selected for a monument of its greatness, and the spirit of freedom took to be its happy home. (Cheers.) Cheered by your sympathy, which is the anchor of hope to oppressed humanity, with the view before me of your freedom, your greatness, and your happiness, and with the consciousness of the misfortunes of my native land in my heart, you must excuse me for the emotion I feel—the natural consequence of so striking a change, and of such different circumstances. (Cheers.) Excuse me that I am not able to thank you so warmly as I feel for the generous reception with which you have honoured me, and of which I feel that I am undeserving. (No, no.) I only say, may God Almighty ever bless you and your glorious land. Let me hope you will be willing to bestow a ray of hope on my native land by this your generous reception. May England ever be great, glorious, and free! But let me hope, by the blessing of Almighty God, and by your steady, persevering, and

M. KOSSUTH LEAVING THE DOCKS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

generous aid, that England, though it may ever remain the most glorious spot on earth, may not long remain the only one where freedom dwells. (Cheers.) Inhabitants of the generous town of Southampton, in shaking hands with your Mayor, our best and truest friend (here Kossuth turned, and shook hands cordially with Mr. Andrews, amidst the cheers of the people), I have the honour to thank you, and to salute you with the deepest respect—you, the inhabitants of this industrious, enlightened, noble-minded, and prosperous borough of Southampton." Kossuth then bowed and retired, amidst renewed cheering. The Mayor then led Madame Kossuth to the edge of the balcony, when the crowd cheered her vociferously, which the lady, who was apparently labouring under deep emotion, acknowledged by waving her handkerchief. The children were also led to the front, and one enthusiastic admirer lifted the youngest boy up to the top of the balustrade, when, again the cheers broke forth.

M. KOSSUTH ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE FROM THE MAYOR'S HOUSE, AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The band in the street hereupon struck up the Scotch air of "Auld lang syne," and a great proportion of the crowd, catching up the words, joined vocally in the air. When it had been concluded,

The Mayor stepped forward and said: "Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind reception you have given to Kossuth. You will bear me witness that I have taken no means whatever to induce any man to leave his work, but I am glad to see such a noble specimen of the well-conducted people of England present."

Kossuth again came forward, and said: "Gentlemen, it is a glorious sight to see a Queen upon the throne representing the principles of liberty. (Loud cheers.) That is a right which you enjoy in Britain. It is a glorious sight to see the public authorities, the municipalities of the towns, elected by the free choice of the people—that they are the first to take the lead in carrying out the wishes of the people. Gentlemen, three cheers for my best friend, the Mayor of Southampton." The cheers were heartily given.

The band then played "God save the Queen," and the crowd joined heartily in chorus. On its conclusion,

Kossuth then addressed them and said: "I thank you once again for your generous welcome, and now, in bidding you adieu for a short time, allow me to express the warm feelings of my heart by proposing that you should join with me in giving three cheers for your gracious Queen."

Then taking off his hat, he led the cheering in a manner which seemed to indicate that he was no stranger to the practice, and it is needless to say that his call was vigorously responded to by the crowd. He ended with an impressive "God bless you all!" and, bowing, retired with his family into the room, and the crowd began slowly to disperse.

It had been arranged that two addresses—one by the corporation, another by the inhabitants at large—should be presented to Kossuth in the Town Hall; and, about half-past four, the building was filled with respectable persons, a number of them ladies. The Aldermen and

M. KOSSUTH RECEIVING THE CORPORATION ADDRESS, IN THE TOWN-HALL, SOUTHAMPTON.

Common Councilmen appeared in their robes. Among the strangers appeared Mr. Wyld, M.P.; Mr. Gilpin, Mr. George Dawson, M. Pulszki, Mr. Helmk, &c. A messenger came down from M. Kossuth to ask for a short rest, ire he felt rather indisposed after the voyage, but would appear at a quarter past five o'clock; and, punctual to the moment, M. Kossuth entered, and was received with the warmest acclamations. He was accompanied by the Mayor, who took him by the hand, and introduced him to the members of the Corporation and others.

The Mayor then proceeded to address M. Kossuth in an energetic speech, which our limits forbid us reporting, and was loudly applauded throughout. He pronounced a very warmly-coloured panegyric on the ex-Governor's acts, character, and career—declared that England was determined to emancipate the whole world—and hoped the acorn determined to emancipate the whole world—and hoped the acorn planted in Hungary to-day might grow up a mighty oak, to protect the rights and liberties of the people. He was satisfied the people of England looked on Kossuth as a great and noble man, equal to Sydney, to Hampden, or to Washington; and when he was laid in his grave his name would be handed down to posterity, as theirs had been.

The address (which has already appeared in our journal) was then read by the town-clerk, Mr. Deacon, and was received by M. Kossuth amid great cheering. When it had subsided M. Kossuth stood forward and replied, commencing his address by thanking the Mayor and Corporation, and the town of Southampton, for their generous welcome. M. Kossuth continued: "It is not on this day only, but from my early youth, that this glorious country had a mighty share in my destiny. (Cheers.) I was used to look on England as on the Book of Life, which had to teach me and the nations of Europe how to live. (Loud cheers.) Through three centuries the house of Austria has exhausted against Hungary the arts of persecution and of secret intrigue, and it was our municipal institutions which still, among the most arduous circumstances, conserved to Hungary some spirit of public life, and some part of constitutional liberty. (Loud cheers.) It was at the time when this fatal sickness of political feeling to centralise every power, and to tutor the people into this notion of political wisdom—when this fatal sickness, I say, spread over the continent, and made its way even to my own country, so that it became almost the fashion, and almost a mark of intelligence, to bend towards the doctrine of centralisation, that I, my humble self, with a few friends who stood by me, struggled against this storm—against these rushing waves coming over the spirit of Europe, because I regarded, and I ever shall regard, municipal public life as a public benefit, without which there is no practical freedom whatever.—(Loud cheers)—and for the loss of which I think all ministerial responsibilities and Parliamentary privilege but a pitiful equivalent. (Loud cheers.) In this land is seen the finest fruits of the conquest of liberty the glory outside, the freedom within, unwithered by the blighting finger of centralisation. (Cheers.)

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The generous sympathy of the people of England for my bleeding, struggling, down-trodden, but not broken, nationality—(Loud cheers)—is one, but not the only one, manifestation by which England shows she is ready to accept this glorious *role* of the elder brother of humanity. (Cheers.) This country, though it has not to fear any direct attack on its own liberty, still knows that its welfare and prosperity, founded as they are on the continued development of your genius and industry, cannot be entirely independent of the conditions of other nations. The people of England know that in neither social nor political respects can it be indifferent whether Europe be free or groaning under Russia and her satellites: the people of England are conscious of their glorious position -they know that, while England preserves its freedom, it cannot grant the privilege to Russo-Austrian despots to dispose of the fate of Europe, but must have its weight in the balance of the destinies of Europe, or England would no more be an European power. (Loud cheers.) And it is this knowledge which is the source of hope and consolation to my oppressed country, as well as to all the fellow nations of Europe; for by the principle on which your freedom continues, and on which your happiness is founded, and by your generous sentiments, we are assured that, let the people of England once throw their weight into the balance of the fate of Europe, then they will never assist despotism, but freedom—(Cheers)—not injustice, but right—not the ambition of a few families, but the moral welfare and dignity of humanity. (Cheers.)

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I hope the Almighty will grant, before I leave this country and cross the ocean, and go to the young giant, the younger brother of your mighty race, and thank him for the generous welcome bestowed on me, and entreat his brotherly hand for the future of Europe and my own country, that I shall see established in full activity, and spread over these glorious isles, some of those mighty associations by which you carry the triumph of every great work and of every blessing to your constitution. (Loud cheering.) I hope to see some of those associations lending their attention to the solidarity of the independence of Hungary, with the hope that the peace of Europe and the future of these glorious isles will take for its aim to give a practical direction to the sympathy of the people for your down-trodden country -that the people of England will look upon my unhappy land, and that they will reduce to a ruling principle that sense of the public spirit of Britannia which evidently shows itself to accept the solidarity of the rest of mankind, and especially of the liberties of Europe itself. (Cheers.)"

M Kossuth concluded amidst loud cheers.

The Mayor then presented a large silk banner, being the national flag adopted by the Hungarian Republic to Kossuth, at the same time stating that it had been worked by his Hungarian wife in New York, and transmitted to England for conveyance to Hungary, but before that could be done the Austrians were in the ascendant, and the banner itself was detained in the Custom House for non-payment of duty. Since then it had been purchased by the corporation of Southampton, who had deputed him to present it to the Hungarian leader.

Kossuth received the flag with great emotion, and said: "I receive it, gentlemen, as a most valuable trust entrusted to the people of Hungary; and I swear you, whatever may be my fate—cowardice or ambition shall never tarnish this flag." The noble Magyar then resumed his seat, upon which the whole meeting rose and gave several rounds of enthusiastic cheering.

The Mayor then introduced Mr. Falvey, of the *Hampshire Independent*, who read and presented an address, signed by about 1100 of the inhabitants, to which M. Kossuth briefly replied.

Upon the proposition of the Mayor were given three cheers for the Queen; three cheers for Louis Kossuth, and success to Hungarian independence; and another good one for Madame Kossuth and her family.

Mr. Charles Gilpin then addressed the meeting, and said, that, to his mind, he greater glory of Kossuth was that he had emancipated the serfs in Hungary.

Mr. George Dawson, of Birmingham, invited Kossuth to that town, and promised him a hearty reception from the most democratic town in England.

Mr. Falvey again came forward, and invited Kossuth to a banquet to be given by the working men of Southampton; and promised, if he would consent, any day would be fixed that would suit his convenience.

Kossuth and the Mayor here consulted for a few minutes; after which the Mayor stated that nothing would give Kossuth greater pleasure than to meet the working men of Southampton; but that as his stay was to be so short in this country, and his engagements so numerous, he was unable to commit himself to any positive promise.

A vote of thanks was then carried by acclamation to the Mayor, after which the meeting broke up, and the public proceedings of the reception termi. ated.

Up to a late hour the residence and factory of Mr. Andrews, the Mayor of Southampton, were surrounded by persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the Hungarian patriot; however, he remained closely within doors, receiving many visitors from London, including Mr. Gilpin, of the Court of Common Council; Mr. Wyld, M.P.; Toulmin Smith, Esq.; Mr. Dawson, of Birmingham, and the notabilities of this town.

WINCHESTER.

At eleven o'clock on Friday morning the landau and four greys, which conveyed Kossuth on the previous day from the docks to the Mayor's house in High-street, conveyed him to Winchester. Madame Kossuth, Madame Pulszki, and the lady of the American Consul, were in the carriage; on the box were Kossuth and the Mayor; and in the seat behind were Lord Dudley Stuart and the American Consul. A second carriage contained M. Pulszki, Mr. Toulmin Smith, &c. All the workmen of Mr. Andrews's factory assembled, and gave three cheers to Kossuth on his departure. The street was filled with spectators, and he was enthusiastically greeted by the populace

The three interesting children of Kossuth—a girl eight years of age, and two boys, one nine years old and the other seven—left this town by the twelve o'clock train for London. They will remain at M. Pulszki's residence, at St. Petersburgh-place, Bayswater, until the arrival of their parents.

Before Kossuth's departure he addressed a letter to Mr. Toulmin Smith, which, it will be perceived, disposes of the Baroness Von Beck's imposture. The following is a copy of the letter:—

Southampton, 24th October, 1851.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your note, I beg leave to assure you that the case of *Baroness Von Beck* is utterly unknown to me. There was a person named *Zadula* employed by the Government as a spy, whom I saw twice in my life, and gave special instructions to, *as a spy*. That is all I know about her.

I am, sir, with the highest regard, your obedient servant,

L. KOSSUTH

To J. Toulmin Smith, Esq.

When Kossuth quitted Southampton in the morning, no demonstration was anticipated in the old Tory town of Winchester. It was known, in fact, that the attempt to get an address to Kossuth had failed in the Town Council, owing to the influence exercised by the Cathedral Dean and Chapter. Application had been made to ring the bells of the ancient cathedral, in which the Dean had acquiesced, but the canons had refused their authority. Great was, therefore, the astonishment of Kossuth and his friends, on approaching Mount Cross, to find a band of music, and a regularly organised procession of men with banners, headed by gentlemen on horseback. A large flag, carried by two men, bore the inscription, "Civil, commercial, and religious liberty." A number of boys carried Hungarian colours. The streets were densely crowded—all the windows in every house were filled with spectators—and the cheering was most fervent as Kossuth's carriage passed the college, the cathedral, &c., and went up High-street, to cross the bridge over the railroad, towards the Cemetery. At the top of the hill is Mr. Andrews's villa. A Chinese edifice, which is styled "Hong-Kong." The grounds are very beautiful, and there is a magnificent view of Winchester and the surrounding country. On nearing the extensive barracks by the side of the railroad, many of the soldiers loudly cheered Kossuth. In the High-street an interesting incident for a moment stopped the slow progress of the *cortège*. A working-man stepped forth from the crowd, and tendered to Kossuth a glass of ale, which the latter gracefully accepted, and drank to the prosperity of the city of Winchester. The Mayor of Southampton added, "May they live a hundred years, and Kossuth live to see it"—a good-humoured addition, which was received with hearty approval by the crowd. After this little incident, the cavalcade proceeded without further interruption, except from the tremendous pressure of an applauding crowd, to the Mayor of Southampton's country residence. After he had entered the Mayor's house, being loudly called for, he came forward and addressed the assemblage in a most powerful address, alluding with happy facility to the historical associations connected with the old town of Winchester, and expressing his strong admiration of the municipal institutions with which this country is blessed. He thanked the population of Winchester for their generous reception of the exiled stranger. "Words," he stated, "were the offspring of ideas; but he had then no ideas to express, for his feelings were paramount, and these were of gratitude for the kindness with which he had been received." Three cheers were given for the orator at the conclusion of his brief and emphatic address; and then the Mayor of Southampton spoke to the multitude, amidst much sympathetic cheering, especially for the passage referring to Kossuth's career.

GRAND BANQUET IN SOUTHAMPTON.

We notice, in another place (see Supplement), the occasion which witnessed the first great oratorical effusion of the distinguished Magyar in this country, namely, the banquet at Winchester; and here we propose to give, with much greater fulness than we usually accord to any displays of eloquence, however attractive, a report of the proceedings at Southampton on Tuesday, when the fervid spirit of this gifted man again enchained the listening admiration of his hearers, and evoked the enthusiastic expression of sympathetic aspirations for the success of Hungarian independence, from public men of the two hemispheres.

On Monday M. Kossuth came up to London privately to visit his family, who are staying at the residence of Mr. Massingberd, an officer of the Horse Guards (Blue), who has placed his mansion in Eaton-place at the service of the illustrious exile while he stays in this country, and on Tuesday he returned to Southampton, accompanied by Lord Dudley Stuart, M. Pulszki, and several friends. The party arrived by the two o'clock train, and were received by the Mayor and Town Clerk of Southampton, Mr. Borrett, J.P., and some other members of the corporation, at a distance from the town. From the station the party proceeded at once to the house of the American Consul, and partook of a *déjeuner*, after which he proceeded to the town residence of the Mayor, to receive addresses. During his short stay at Mr. Andrewkey's office he was visited by the part of the American Ocean Steam-packet Company, of a free passage to America for M. Kossuth and his family. About five o'clock the party proceeded to the town residence of the Mayor, where an immense crowd awaited the arrival of the distinguished exile from town. Deputations were then received from Sheffield, Durham, Sunderland, and other places, to all of which M. Kossuth returned short verbal replies, and proceeded in the Mayor's carriage to the banqueting-room. So great was the crowd that filled the streets, that the Mayor and M. Kossuth were obliged to alight at some short distance from the hall, and make the rest of their way on foot, amid the most enthusiastic cheers from the people.

THE BANQUET.

The Town-hall, at which the banquet took place, was handsomely decorated with flags, flowers, &c., considerable space being set apart for ladies. A seat of honour was provided for the Mayoress, who was accompanied by Miss Croskey, the daughter of the American Consul. A magnificent dinner for 200 was provided, and it is hardly necessary to add that the room was densely crowded indeed, so great was the public interest on the occasion, that five guineas were offered for tickets in the course of the morning. His worship the Mayor presided in his robes of office, having the mace before him. On his right, attired in a close-fitting frock coat, with open sleeves, sat Kossuth, who, we regret to say, appeared to be in indifferent health. At the Mayor's table were Lord D. Stuart, M.P.; Mr. Wyld, M.P; Alderman D. W. Wire, Colonel Lawrence, U.S. Mr. Croskey, American Consul; Hon. Mr. Walker, late Secretary to the Treasury, United States; M. Pulszki, Mr. J. E. Crowe, Mr. E. G. Salisbury, Mr. C. Gilpin, Mr. Deacon, Town Clerk, Mr. Wilcox, M.P. for Southampton, Mr. Mangles, M.P., Mr. G. Borrett, J.P., Samuel Adams, Esq., banker, &c.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the Town Clerk read the following letter from Mr. Abbot Lawrence, the American Minister:—

"Legation of the United States, London, Oct. 28.

"Sir,—I had hoped to have had the honour of being one of your guests this evening, but am prevented by a cold, forbidding me to go out. I believe, however, that I am in my present state of health suffering, as I am, under a severe cold, and the consequences of exposure in London last evening, I must not make the journey to Southampton. I feel the less regret at my unfortunate absence, as I am thus prevented from joining the authorities and citizens of Southampton, in this testimony of respect to his Excellency M. Kossuth, and their congratulations upon his release from captivity. I watched his career during his brilliant administration of affairs in Hungary, and I have seen what he has done since; and I am persuaded that he has eminently deserved the admiration of all lovers of constitutional government and freedom. He appears to possess the affection and confidence, in a rare degree, of the people among whom he was born, and with whom he has lived—a people devoted to constitutional liberty, and jealous of their rights and privileges. He is now free, through the joint efforts of the United States and Great Britain, two nations animated with a common desire to see it enjoyed by all civilised nations, and now has the opportunity to see, on the shores of England, the workings of a constitutional government, and the happiness of a free people.

"The citizens of the United States, of every shade of opinion, without yielding to the influence of any visionary ideas, sympathise deeply with every struggle for human freedom. Possessed themselves of institutions whose liberty is founded on law, and progress is compatible with stability, they cannot look with indifference on the exertions of other nations to attain the same happy state. They will welcome M. Kossuth warmly and gladly as one who, though he failed in the effort, laboured to establish in his native land a constitution which should work such results. I beg you, sir, to convey to your illustrious guest my sincere respects and congratulations, and accept for yourself and the corporation of Southampton the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be, sir, your obliged and most obedient servant, ABBOT LAWRENCE.—To the Worship the Mayor of Southampton."

The various passages which referred pointedly to the late struggle in Hungary were loudly cheered by the company. The next letter was one from Captain Townshend, the member for Tamworth, which was as follows:—

"Brooks' Club, Oct., 1851.

"My dear Andrews,—Regret that the state of my health will not allow me to attend the public dinner which is to be given to-morrow to Kossuth, as nothing would have given me more gratification than to join in this mark of respect to so distinguished a man I regret it the more as an attempt has been made by a portion of the press to throw odium on his name. The acts and career, however, of this illustrious individual speak for themselves, and ought to result to the reclamation of all true and right-minded Englishmen the proudest and noblest epoch of their own country. He may safely defy the malignant insinuations of the *Times*, and the equally slanderous, though abortive, efforts of the *Morning Post*, secure in his own self-respect and approving conscience. I am happy to see that the public press has (with the two notorious exceptions) approved of Kossuth's conduct; and I shall be very much surprised if, during his short stay in England, he does not everywhere meet with the same generous, cordial, and enthusiastic reception that the people of Southampton, with their worthy and liberal mayor at their head, have already shown him. I remain, my dear Andrews, very faithfully yours,

"J. TOWNSHEND."

Some interruption was occasioned by an attempt on the part of Mr. F. O'Connor to come up and address M. Kossuth. The hon. and learned gentleman commenced an eulogistic harangue, but was met by a general shout of disapprobation from the company. The Mayor requested and peremptorily requested Mr O'Co nor to resume his seat, and harmony was restored. Another attempt was made by the hon. and learned gentleman to enter into conversation with M. Kossuth on the removal of the cloth, but the company again interfered, when the Mayor again rose and said—"If the gentleman does not know what is the proper course to be pursued at public meetings of this kind, it will be my business to teach him." He was received with the most tremendous cheering, and Mr. O'Connor again retired to his seat. The announcement of the toasts was then resumed; and the following were given amidst great applause in succession by the Mayor, who accompanied each with appropriate observations, viz. "Long life and prosperity to his Highness the Sultan of Turkey." "Health, success, and long life to the President of the United States." "Lord Palmerston and her Majesty's Ministers" Health of the two members for Southampton (Lord Dudley Stuart and Mr. Wilcox, M.P.)

The next was the toast of the evening, viz., "Our illustrious guest, Louis Kossuth."

His Worship said—In rising to propose the next toast, I feel I am quite inadequate to the duty of giving it one hundredth part of what it deserves. (Cheers) I have not the ability to do justice to the subject, or the character, or the services of our illustrious, brave, and honoured guest. (Cheers.) But having before, in his absence, in this ancient Hall, urged strongly, and I am happy to say successfully, his release from bondage, and his return at liberty in the land of the free, I thank God it has fallen to my happy lot to welcome, with my fellow-townsmen, so great, so good, and so noble a patriot. (Loud cheers.) But I am sadly wide went out to meet him and welcome him. I say the wealth of the nation the working classes. His reception by the people shows me that there is still in the hearts of my countrymen the spirit that breathed in a Cromwell, a Hampden, a Sidney, and a Russell, and I am glad to see that the sons of such great men are proving themselves worthy of such sires. (Hear, hear.) Who went out to meet an exiled Monarch, hurled from power by the voice of an injured people on the throne of France? No one went out. And her sons found him a palace to retire to in his dismay and despair. But, my friends, we have seen a contrast which must have been fresh in your memory, of a foreigner, distinguished, and I say, landing on your shores, with a splendid sword hanging by his side, and his breast covered with stars and medals for his valiancy in fighting one of the weaker sex, an act which would disgrace a savage—I mean the brute Haynau. (Groans) He was hunted and driven by the true English-hearted draymen to seek refuge in the dust-hole of a public house. But our noble illustrious guest, drawn by the cords of love, affection, and sympathy, is welcomed by a great majority of the people of England. (Hear.) This must be as gratifying to our honoured guest as it is to all. (Cheers) There is no doubt that the Czar and Kaiser have heard of the disgrace of Haynau, and no doubt they will soon hear with great terror of the triumph of Kossuth. (Cheers.) I am asked, why are these opponents to Kossuth, when his cause is so just and his eloquence so convincing? Why, the opponents are the same as they were in the days of Hampden, Milton, and Sydney, careless as to principles of liberty, whether they professed or not; and they say, as their forefather did in Holy Writ, "Am I my brother's keeper?" These are the replies of men without their proper share of into fact, and who are quite careless about the moral the social, physical, or political conditions of their fellow-creatures. (Loud cries of hear, hear)—and having not any other employment, they vilify and traduce the motives, actions, and intentions of great and good men. Our illustrious guest has come here, not with the blade of the sword victorious, but in some here with it unbroken and unburnished either by dishonour or defeat. (Hear, hear.) He had ever drawn it on the side of that which is good, and he has ever used it in defence of his country's good, but he has ever used it in defence of his country's freedom. (Loud cheers.) He has ever accompanied its exercise with words of peace and progress, of hope and comfort; for he is as eloquent in words as he is great in action, as powerful in deeds as he has been magnanimous in defeat. I give you "The health of his illustrious guest, Louis Kossuth."

It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which this speech was received The company rose and stood for several minutes cheering. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the object of all this popularity stood with his arms folded on his breast, and indicated his gratitude by bowing repeatedly.

M. Kossuth rose, and was received with a fresh burst of cheering. He said, Mr Mayor, my Lords, and gentlemen, this is the second festive occasion upon which I have had the honour to express my sincere thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton for the generous welcome with which they have honoured me; and to you, my Lords and gentlemen, for the noble sympathy with which you have honoured the demonstration. God has awarded two blessings for those he has determined to favour—bless in heaven, and freedom in earth. (Loud cheers.) May your noble nation be ever gifted with both these blessings. (Cheers.) No man who is aware of the importance of his destiny can live satisfied without freedom; but he to whom God has granted freedom has not everything, if he has got the mind and the will to use his freedom to the development of his fellow-creatures' happiness, with such consistency of purpose as the English people have exhibited. (Cheers.) That is the basis upon which England has grown into the Paradise she now is, upon which my sad heart rests with joy, and which cannot fail to increase the desire of every foreigner to become also free, and so endowed with the capability of changing his own part of the world into a Paradise like England. (Loud cheers.) During all my life I have had one single leading idea—liberty. (Loud cheers.) The sole object of my existence was to secure the blessings of that liberty to my people, although I knew those blessings but instinctively. (Hear, hear.) Now, when I behold England, and see how liberty enables men to beautify more and more their dwellings of freedom, it is also a glory elevated to you, your proud position is to be able not only to bear goodwill to those who do not enjoy the happiness of freedom, but also to have a helping hand always ready for your more unfortunate brethren. (Cheers.) That is the glory of England, and in your national capacity you have illustrated the words of our Saviour, "Love thy neighbour as thyself." (Cheers.) It is only so I can explain the great phenomenon that I see around me, where so many men of different rank and station, but all united in the love of liberty, join to express their sympathy for that principle of liberty of which they choose to consider me the humble representative. (Cheers.) It is only thus I can explain the great phenomenon that even that honourable class whose entire capital is the labour of their hands stop in their work, and sacrifice their time, to say, with their presence, that the cause of a people before whom every individual person must bow, that the great principle of liberty can reckon on the people of England. (Cheers.) And well may the working classes of England be identified with the great principle of liberty, because without liberty there is no lasting welfare for them. It is indeed true that every man should in full security enjoy the fruits of his own labour. Without liberty, obedience to the law cannot be ensured, because, when the lawgiver is a tyrant and a despot, obedience to the law becomes a crime; then the lawgivers are the people themselves they will obey the laws, although they may be oppressive, because they know that within themselves is the power of modification (Hear, hear.) Therefore, that without liberty there is no balance to law. Without liberty there is no field for the productive labour of those who work. Without liberty there is no security for person and property. (Hear, hear.) And yet if it be not the aim of human nature to spend a field for productive labour, to create security for person and property, to soften men's hearts and to develop men's minds, I do not know what the aim of human nature can be. (Hear, hear.) It is with confidence in such principles that I come in express my fresh sympathy with that principle which, under different forms of government, but under similar institutions, is the blessing, the glory, and the happiness of the United States of America. (Loud cheers.) The blessings of this liberty may be allotted to other peoples, to enjoy it under such government as may suit their wants and wishes It is not without reason this sympathy with liberty, not only for themselves in a moral sedentary sense of the words, but also, when the product we labour of a country produces more than it can consume, such a country must have free intercourse and an interna, ed communications with the countries. (Hear.) This free intercourse, this country and interchange of products, is summed up in the words—free trade. (Hear, hear.) Now, I beg to ask the question, is this the idea of free commerce realised by the fact of free imports into England? I believe there is yet another part of the idea very important, very true, and that is the free exportation of that which the industry of England produces. (Hear, hear) But free exportation has no meaning, if that which is exported cannot find a free market in other parts of the world. Therefore I say that it is without reason the people of England sympathises with the principles of [illegible] without the liberty of Europe there can be no free trade. (Hear.) All despots fear free trade, because they commence a system of prohibitive tariffs for the extension of civilisation. Free-trade to England as to every other nation is only with a free Europe possible (Hear, hear) I hope, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I did not do wrong in touching upon this matter here. (No, no) I feel that it is glorious, when the material interests of a great nation are identified with the freedom of that nation. This is a providential matter. No single community can enjoy welfare and happiness, except on the condition that the interests of the communities are in harmony with the interests of individuals. Your sound judgment, gentlemen, and your comprehensive views, make it unnecessary for me to develop all that I could say about the connection of the material interests of England and the interests of the freedom of the world. Be it, therefore, sufficient to state my humble views in very true but truthful words. The principle of all evil on the European continent is the despotic and encroaching spirit of the Russian

(*Continued on page 548.*)

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Hawes, it is understood, is about to resign his office of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon his appointment to that of Deputy-Secretary at War, in place of the Right Hon. Lawrence Sullivan, who retires, after upwards of forty years' service. Mr. Hawes is succeeded in the Colonial Department by Mr. Frederick Peel, second son of the late Sir R. Peel.

Circulars have been issued from the Home-office, in pursuance of a Parliamentary Address, to all the town clerks in the kingdom, requiring a return of a municipal electors within their respective boroughs.

The *Conservator Romana* announces that, in consequence of his Holiness showing under a severe indisposition, for three days' service, has been ordered in the churches, to avert evil consequences.

Earl Granville, the Paymaster-General of her Majesty's Forces, has conferred the military appointment of Whitster, or Superintendent of the Laundry at Chelsea Hospital, upon the widow of the late Captain Ebhart, 45th Regiment, and daughter of the late M.jor Ebhart, 72d Highlanders.

The National Gallery re-opened on Monday to the public, after being closed for six weeks. Three new pictures, which form a valuable acquisition, have been added to the national collection. Two of them are portrait studies, a little portrait of an old man, by Van Eyck, and of Rembrandt, by himself, both of which have been lately purchased by the trustees of the National Gallery, from the collection of Lord Middleton, formerly at Pepper Harrow Park, and at the sale, about two months since, the Van Eyck brought £365, and the Rembrandt £400. The third picture is by Sachleyven, "De Royter and his colt embarking," which was No 57 in the catalogue of the pictures at the last exhibition of the British Institution, from the collection of Mr. Bredel, who has since died and bequeathed it to the nation.

An unprecedented occurrence (says a Jamaica paper) has taken place at St. Jago de la Vega. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Edward Grey, K.C.B., has been assessed for taxes to the amount of £35, and having refused to pay, and after repeated applications for payment by the lieutenant constable, his carriage was levied upon, and advertised in the *Jamaica Gazette*, by authority, for public sale to the highest and best bidder. The sale has not yet taken place; but unless his Excellency "paid up" it would inevitably occur

The late gold-dust robbery on the South-Western Railway is likely to give rise to an action in one of the law courts; some portion of the gold dust which was stolen, and which was recovered, was consigned to Messrs. Rothschild, and they demand its value of the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company. The latter have resolved to resist the demand in order that their liability may be settled in a proper form.

The list of arrears of the Court of Common Law, at the commencing of the ensuing term, numbers only 86 rules. The arrears of the Court of Chancery remain in very different condition, numbering about 1000. The Lord Chancellor will regulate the sittings of the appeal judges, and they are expected to sit in the court used by his Honour Knight Bruce, now one of the Lords Justices.

According to the last report of the keepers of public records, the new repository, now in the course of erection on the Rolls estate, is to be roofed in by the month of July next. A sum of £30,000 has been voted by the House of Commons and of £25 for repairs of the old building. A new scheme of arranging the public records is to be adopted in the repository.

The Earl of Dunraven has located £1000 for the repairs and fitting up of an old abbey, the remains of which are on his Lordship's demesne at Adare, county Limerick, for the reception of a society of the Redemptionist Fathers. The abbey formerly belonged to a fraternity of the Dominican order of friars.

A young lady, Miss Barke, in Dublin last week, fell into a cistern of water in the area of her brother's house, and when discovered was quite dead.

There is a report of a conspiracy against the Imperial Government at St. Petersburg, mentioned in the *Cologne Gazette*, which, if true, is very important. It is as follows:—"Rumours are in circulation of a newly-discovered conspiracy among the nobility at St. Petersburg, and of the arrest of several considerable persons standing very near the throne. The discovery, it is said, was made by officers of the body guard of the Emperor, whom the conspirators endeavoured to bring over to their party, but who revealed the whole matter to the Emperor. Further details are not known."

His Government have refused to postpone the payment of the hop-duties.

The Duke of Wellington, as Warden, held last week, at Dover, a court of leadmanage in St James's church, and after that a pilots' court, for the purpose of making a new arrangement in the room of Mr. Peake, who retired (80 years old), after having held the office many years. Mr. Austin was elected. New wardens were also appointed; eighteen younger pilots were elected in place of many of the ones who are superannuated. This is infusing new blood into the fellowship.

The annual financial statement of the treasurer to the Liverpool Corporation has been issued. It appears that there has been a considerable increase in the ordinary income, and that the surplus income, over obligatory and other expenses, has been nearly doubled, compared with the accounts of last year. The ordinary income for last year was £139,182. This year the amount is £169,704, or an increase of £27,552. The surplus income, the only available resource for many useful public purposes, has increased from £25,477 to £50,311. The town dues this year yielded £160,402, against £99,877. The fines in lieu of ground-rents, which last year amounted only to £5717, have this year produced £24,014.

On Monday morning, at seven o'clock, the British and North American royal mail steam ship *Africa*, which left Liverpool for New York on Saturday last, returned to her berth, having met with an accident when only a few hours out, by running aground near the Copeland Islands, near Belfast Lough, during a dense fog, at about two o'clock on Sunday night. There was no loss of life, and, beyond the damage done to the hull of the steamer, the disaster was unattended by any serious results.

The St. George's Hall Committee of the Liverpool Town Council have recommended that a contract be entered into with Mr. Henry White for the construction and erection of an organ for St. George's Hall, according to the plan and specification submitted, for the sum of £6250, exclusive of the case.

A farewell banquet was given at the London Coffee-house, on Monday evening, by George Peabody, Esq., an American gentleman residing in England, to his countrymen who have contributed to the Great Exhibition. There were present Mr. Lawrence, the United States Envoy; Lord Granville; Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister to America; Sir Joseph Paxton; Mr. Thompson Hankey, the Bank of England; Mr. Bates, the American Commissioners, the Secretary of Legation, and about eighty or ninety other gentlemen. The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic character.

From Prince Edward's Island we learn that a fearful storm was experienced from the 4th to the 6th of October, which was attended with a fearful sacrifice of property and life. The storm extended along the north side of the island to St. Peter's Harbour on the west, a distance of nearly 100 miles. At the commencement there were at least 100 sail of the north side, as reported by the fishing-vessels, 80 of which had been totally wrecked, and a still greater number foundered. No less than about 800 men had perished. The coast is described as literally covered with wrecks and dead bodies.

Accounts from Cavarzera, in Northern Italy, dated the 18th ult., mention the rising of the Adige, by which the whole country had been inundated, which it rested in the valleys destroyed. Great misery and desolation were occasioned, and 2000 persons were encamped on dikes.

It had been stated some time past that the Austrian Government intended to take under its protection the Christians in Turkey, in order to cause embarrassment to the Turkish Government for the benefit of Russia. But the *Spener Gazette* of Berlin now asserts that it has abandoned this design on the recommendation of a friendly power, and in order also not to increase its financial and political embarrassments.

A letter from Vienna to the *Indépendance* of Brussels states that the reduction of the Austrian army has at last been decreed, and will shortly be published. Thirty-five battalions of the landwehr are to be completely disbanded; the companies of the 4th Hungarian battalions are to be reduced to fifteen men each; and the expenses of fortifications are to be lessened by some millions. A saving of at least 15,000,000 florins is calculated upon.

From Rome we learn this week, that the Pope has formed a mixed commission of cardinals, prelates, advocates, merchants, and manufacturers, and simple workmen, to examine all the laws relative to corporations, and report up a due amelioration where they are susceptible.

The finest stag shot in Sutherland this season was killed in Strath Forest, on Saturday week, by Mr Hawden, Kildonan Lodge. The head is said to be the most noble that has been seen for many years. Mr. Hawden's shooting before within a few days of the Duchess of Sutherland, has gained the good fortune of bringing down more deer of large size than fall to the lot of most sport-men.

During Monday and Tuesday last the tide of the river Thames rose to its greater height than at any period this season. The area in front of Lambeth Palace, up to near the gate of the parish church, was on these occasions covered with water, and a similar state of things prevailed along the southern shore, from Battersea to Greenwich, many of the cellars being inundated; but from the precautions adopted, no serious damage has occurred.

An Industrial School, upon a small scale, has just been established at Ipswich.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Pau shortly after five o'clock in the morning of the 22nd inst. At Begnères, also, a shock was felt at about the same hour. It lasted about two seconds. This is the third time the same phenomenon has been noticed in the valley of Bagnères, at the same period of the year.

The admission of the Jews to fill judicial offices in the courts of justice in Prussia, which has long occupied the public mind, has been brought to a partial settlement. The Jews will in future be admitted to the study of the law, and every opportunity afforded them for prosecuting their studies; but it has, at the same time, been notified that they cannot be admitted to the office of judge until the present laws on this subject undergo a change.

The number of poor relieved in the metropolitan parish of St. Pancras last week was 9736, and the sum expended £191 11s. The number relieved in the corresponding period last year was 9230, and the amount expended £207 18s. 10d.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CRAB—Our little friend is right in the position given White must rest content with a drawn game.

JUDY—Enigma No. 689 is extremely clever. If the ladies continue to progress at Chess as they now do, gentlemen must look warily to their laurels. Thanks for the additional Diagrams.

J V—South-down Ram—You have not quite hit upon Black's best defence in No 474, as you will perceive by reference to our Solution in our last week's Number.

R T C—In playing a match by correspondence it is quite allowable for the parties engaged to obtain assistance from books, but not from other players. S. Andy Smasher. 3. Your Solution of No. 404 is imperfect.

A SUBSCRIBER, Hoxton—In a drawing game of "check" to a King. 2. Address the publisher, who will give you every information.

J M E. Very acceptable; though like Virgil's waifs, they are far between.

BETA, Massachusetts. In writing for information, might surely have the courtesy to pay the postage of his letter.

PUNIC—Both parties should retract their moves up to the time when the King was checked, and resume the game from that point.

ASPIRANT. There is a thriving Chess Club at Kidderminster—the President of which we believe, is Lord Foley—that meets every Wednesday at the Swan House, and possesses many excellent players.

DERBYON—Send early in the week, and you will never have cause to complain.

W S, Glasgow—Your solution of Mr Horton's problem is correct. The problem shall be examined, and we think it take care that the grossly expressed complaint with which it is accompanied is unmerited by the giver as we are sure it will prove gratifying to the receiver to duly made known to the veteran composer.

LITTLE—We have no doubt as to the possibility of Black's protracting mate to six moves, unless he play K to B 3d as in first step.

SECRETARY—You should write to Mr Löwenthal himself. We believe our announcement of his absence to make a professional tour has produced him several engagements in the more Metropolitan districts, that the clubs will have no occasion of availing themselves of his services should these arrangements for his visiting them without delay.

CLERICUS, Ivan—Mr Buck is played three games out of six by Mr Andersen, and won them all. We are not informed of the results of Mr Kieseritzky's play with Mr Horwitz—we do not, indeed, if they were played together.

MARCUS—The CHESS TOURNAMENT—The Match between Mr Deacon and Mr Lowe has terminated in the triumph of the former by their final scores giving to

Deacon, 7 games
Lowe, 2 "
Drawn 1 "

EPS—A piece does not lose its attacking or checking power by being prevented moving, in the case you mention, the Black Kt would therefore give check to the White King.

HAZAR, Copley—Your solution is correct.

JOSEPHINE, Edinburgh—It can, as you suggest, be solved in *three* moves.

KNIGHT—The position is anything but difficult—Play the Rook back to Q sq, first, if then the Black King is moved to his own square, play the Rook to R 8 sq; the King is then obliged to return to K sq, and you mate at K B 8th. If the Black King, at his first move, goes to Q B square, you then play the Rook Q Kt sq, and, when he returns to Q sq, give mate at K 6th.

A C—In Casting, it is quite indifferent which piece you move first, but the best players usually move the King before touching the Castle. The only code of Chess Laws adopted in this country is that given in the "Chess-player's Handbook."

SIR, Manchester—You mistake altogether. Look again.

CARDIFF; and H T T, Reynoldston—You can Castle after your King has been checked, provided he has not moved.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 404, by Judy, Abassa, Mirza, Philo-Bolton, Midge, and Deveron, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 405, by Jack of Shrewsbury, Judy, Deveron, Derg, Hutt, G J B of Norwich, Sample Simon, Grower, P G S, H P, W W, S K, W T, J Q R, A, of Calcutta, M S R, St Edmund, C G, of Pendleton; T A, of Hamilton; Dr Field; A Lady, of Hoxton; Clevedon; H B, R B, M D, L S D, are correct.

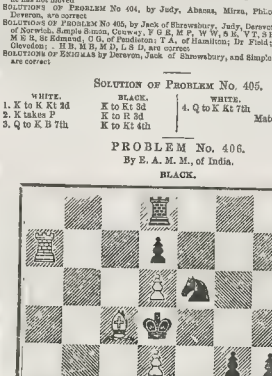
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Deveron, Jack of Shrewsbury, and Simple Simon, St Edmund, are correct.

Solution of Problem No. 405.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to K Kt 3d	K to Kt 3d	4. Q to K Kt 7th	
2. K takes P	K to B 3d	Mate.	
3. Q to K B 7th	K to Kt 4th		

PROBLEM No. 406.

By E. A. M. M., of India.



WHITE.

White, playing first, is to mate in five moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 692—By R. B. WORMALD, Esq., of Oxford.

White: K at Q R 6th, Q at K Kt sq, B at Q R 2d, Kt at K sq, Ps at K R 3d, K B 2d, Q Kt 2d and 4th.

Black. K at Q 5th, Q at K Kt 2d, Rs at K B sq and Q R sq, Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 3d, K B 2d, Q Kt 3d, Q R 2d and 5th.

White plays, and mates in four moves.

No. 693.—*La Régence.*

White: K at K B 4th, Q at Q B 3d, K at K 4th, P at K B 5th.

Black: K at K B 3d. Bs at K Kt 2d, and K B 2d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 694.—*La Régence.*

White: K at Q 2d, B at Q B 3d, Kts at K 2d and Q 4th, Ps at K B 4th and Q B 4th.

Black: K at his 5th, P at Q 3d.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN PARIS AND LONDON BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

At the suggestion of Mr. Staunton, an experiment the most interesting perhaps ever attempted in connexion with Chess is about to be carried out. This is no other than playing a match between this country and France through the medium of the Electric Telegraph. Amidst the many wonders of this marvellous age, a match of Chess played between two capitals three hundred miles asunder, and separated by the coast, is surely not the least. Nor is this the only astonishing feature of the undertaking, for the telegraphic communication is now completed to many of the chief continental cities, and as each move from London to Paris, and *vice versâ*, will be instantly telegraphed on to Prussia, Austria, &c., it will absolutely be a game of chess played between England and France, with the rest of Europe looking on!! The patentees of the submarine electric telegraph have offered every facility for carrying out this novel scheme, and the committee of the Tournament have liberally given fifty guineas as a compliment to the winners. In Paris too, the following communication shows, the idea is most favourably looked upon, so that we entertain but little doubt of its complete success:—

Paris, Oct. 25, 1851.

My Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. I hastened to communicate your project of playing a match at Chess by the submarine electric telegraph to the committee of our club. This happy idea was received in the most favourable manner, and the amateurs of the Paris Club willingly accept the offer of a prize which the Tournament Committee have appointed for the winner. In return, the members of the Chess Club in Paris offer a prize of 1250 francs, to be played for in a match, by correspondence, between the Sir George's Club and their. The contest to consist of two games with each opponent. The principal object of this match is to keep up the amicable relations at present subsisting between the two countries, and add to the interest of the Chess periodicals.—Awaiting your reply, I rest, with every sentiment of esteem, yours, &c.,

L. KIESERITZKY.

The projected completion of the Louvre Palace in Paris will, it is said, receive a speedy solution. The Minister of Public Works has appointed a commission to examine a plan of works to be executed for the purpose of uniting the North Gallery, which joins the Tuileries by the Pavilion Marsan, and extends as far as the Rue de Rohan, with the Pavilion de Beauvais, the construction of which, commenced in 1802, remains unfinished at the extremity of the Place de l'Oratoire, almost opposite the Rue du Coq St. Honoré. This part of the gallery near the Tuileries was commenced in 1807. It is now appropriated to the use of the National Guard, to the residence of the Commander-in-Chief to that force, and to a barracks. Its completion will (complete the Place du Carrousel by creating a building parallel to that of the picture gallery.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The leading points of interest during the past week have been those connected with the grants of remuneration to the various officers; and, indeed, we may say to all parties who can be recognised as having rendered direct service in the work just completed.

Mr Paxton (now Sir Joseph) gets £5000, or about 2½ per cent. on the cost of the Building; the design for which certainly saved the Exhibition from being completely overwhelmed in the bricks and mortar of the Building Committee, or completed extinguished by Mr. Brunel's sheet-iron doom. The other rewards, or rather payments, are upon a similar scale; so to speak, Messrs. Fox and Henderson's claims to extra remuneration, in consideration of the novelty of the undertaking and the impossibility of making strictly accurate estimates, have yet to be awarded upon. There can be no doubt, however, that they will be fairly and honourably dealt with.

The remuneration voted to each of the active members of the Executive Committee—Colonel Reid, Mr. Dilke, and Mr Cole—has not publicly transpired, but the two former doubtless receive twelve hundred pounds each. Colonel Reid, on the ground that, being in the pay of the Government as an engineering officer, he was bound by etiquette and duty to render all the assistance in his power to such an undertaking; and Mr Dilke, having, fortunately for himself, these independent means which enable him to give gratuitous services, is hungry denied to so many men, declines receiving any payment now for that which he undertook as a "labour of love." Mr. Cole, being in a different position to either of his colleagues, since his official salary was suspended, feels that he was moderately paid for his services by the Royal Commission, accepts remuneration, which no one who has witnessed his exertions will begrudge him. Indeed, he deserves to be considered the real acting spirit—the mere intimidator and direct work—of the undertaking, and, therefore, deserves to be amply paid.

The question of the surplus has been referred in the first instance to the consideration of a committee of the Royal Commission. These gentlemen will, of course, examine and report upon the various propositions now before the public, or which may be made by various individuals direct to the commissaon. As a matter of course, great deliberations will be required; but all things considered, the most likely course to be adopted will be the appropriation of a sufficient sum to form such a record of the contents of the Exhibition as shall serve as a standard of manufacturing and artistic excellence, and the materials and mechanical means employed therein. This being effected, and the first difficulties funded, the interest may be used to enlarge it gradually, and promote the better application of whatever science may add to the purposes of industry. Many minor points must of course enter into this question, but the one indicated seems at once the safest, and the most likely to be adopted by the gentlemen who have so far carried this undertaking to a successful issue. Many of the leading houses in the City have expressed in favour of this course in a letter addressed to the Executive Committee. These gentlemen state that they "anticipate great benefits to merchants, manufacturers, and brokers, from the formation of a great trade museum or collection, which the one proposed would be the foundation, and in wh ch specimens of natural productions or exports of all countries should be deposited, together with such accessories, practical, and commercial information as can be procured," and that "such a museum would at all times give the most valuable aid to the mercantile community, and afford that information which is so constantly required, and which there is now no means of obtaining." The latter point finally suggests that the collection be deposited and arranged in the city of London. This latter point is questionable, but may admit of consideration.

In the meantime his Royal Highness Prince Albert has taken up the question of making the Exhibition as useful as possible in this direction, by urging, in an admirable letter to the Society of Arts the propriety of establishing, during the winter months, a series of lectures on the different departments of the Exhibition by professional men best acquainted with the various subjects His object is evidently to elicit the opinions, however varied, of all those who are best enabled to give such opinions, as to the probable influence of the Exhibition on the fine arts; chemistry, as applied to manufactures; special processes of manufacture, mechanics, railroads, agriculture, tools and implements, commercial relations, political economy, &c.; and in the course of his communication the Prince gracefully alludes to the connexion which the Society of Arts had with the early progress of the undertaking, now so far consummated, and states that he considers this matter as peculiarly within its province. The council of the society has affirmed all this, and resolved to carry out the suggestions forthwith.

We ought to state, that the Hon. Esast India Company has presented her Majesty with a most magnificent and choice selection from the objects exhibited by the company, embracing muslins, jewellery, filagree-work, jewelled agate cups, furniture, brocades, shawls, and carpets. The remainder of their collection the company intend to distribute as follows:—Having provided for an accurate and complete illustration of all raw materials, foods, or mechanical contrivances exhibited from India, the distribution of the remainder to scientific institutions or individuals is duly authorised, and the manufactured goods purchased by the company for exhibition will be sold, probably at auction, at some place appointed for that purpose.

The police returns of delinquents and lost articles in connexion with the Exhibition are curious, and therefore we give an abstract, the insertion *in extenso* being precluded by its length.

Six men and seven women (all English) were apprehended for picking pockets. Of these, six were convicted and one discharged by the magistrate. Three men and two women (all English) were taken for attempting the same delinquency, four being convicted and one discharged. For stealing articles exposed in the Exhibition, six men (all English) were apprehended, five convicted, being either fined or imprisoned, and one discharged. Of foreigners there were five for the same offence, and those were punished in one of the two modes named.

Of lost and restored articles there were an enormous number; chiefly articles belonging to females; and among them two petticoats and two busties, none of which, up to the present time, have been claimed. 1697 articles were restored to their respective owners, and £48 8s. 9½d. in purses and cash, as also £142 6s. in loose cash and checks. The number of articles still in the hands of the police amount to 3347; of those, above 700 are sunbrus pocket handkerchiefs, and 1 a carpenter's tool-basket with tools. In money yet unreclaimed there are £18 18s 9½d. in purses with cash, and £4 10s. 8½d. in loose cash, together with a 5 doz. Prussian note. Such are, briefly, the statistics of crime and lost and restored property connected with the Great Exhibition from 1st May to 24th October, both inclusive. The positive crime is wonderfully low considering the fact that 5,000,000 persons visited the building.

CIVILISATION IN "THE FAR WEST."—The *Arkansas Banner* gives the following account of a most desperate attempt at assassination recently made at Little Rock, in that state.—" While standing at the corner of the Anthony House, in this city, the editors of the *Banner* were attacked by B. F. Danley, the sheriff of the county; C. C. Danley, the auditor of State; W. Danley, a steamboat engineer; and S. Borland, United States senator. The attack was made upon Mr. Whitsey by B. F. Danley and C. C. Danley striking at him with heavy bludgeons, both at the same instant. Whitsey first drew a pistol at B. F. Danley, without effect, and closing with him succeeded in wrenching his stick, but with it beat him to the ground; during this time C. C. Danley was striking him (Whitsey) on the back part of the head with a heavy cane. Whitsey, upon turning to ward off the blows of C. C. Danley, was shot in the right breast by a pistol ball from B. F. Danley. In the meantime Mr. Reardon, who had taken no part in the affray, was seized from behind by Borland, twisted to the ground, and disarmed. Borland held him down and choked him, with a pistol presented at his head, until pulled loose by Gordon N. Peay, as Mr. Reardon, being raised from the ground, William Danley, coming up behind, dealt him a blow on the side of the head with a heavy stick, which left him apparently lifeless. When this feat was accomplished, the two desperadoes, the honourable senator joined their companions, the said tor and sheriff, in their assault upon Mr. Whitsey, which was continued until he fell exhausted by the attack and the wound he had received in the outset. When the bystanders, shocked with the proceeding, sought to prevent the murder of a man in such a state of exhaustion, they were set upon by Borland, with pistol in hand, who continued even then to cry out to his confederates, 'Shoot him! kill him! kill him!' It is due to Mr. Whitsey to state that he only saved his life by a most desperate resistance to the combined attack; that though assailed from every quarter, in front and from behind, by sticks, knives, and pistols and defending himself under every disadvantage (his right arm having rendered useless by the pistol ball), he never so far forgot himself as to strike Captain C. C. Danley, the cripple, though he had frequent opportunities to have felled him to the ground."

THE FRENCH ACADEMIES.—The great annual sitting of the five academies, united in one assembly, was held at the Institute on Saturday; M. de Tocqueville, the president of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, was in the chair, supported by MM. Viennain, Langlois, Royer, and Auguste Dumon, who severally represented the French Academy and those of medicine, fine arts, belles-lettres, sciences, and fine arts. The attendance was very numerous. M. de Tocqueville opened the sittings at two p.m., with an appropriate discourse. The secretary then read a report on the results of the competition of 1851 for the prizes of philology founded by M. de Volney.

Prances was awarded to M. H. Scheinthal, Ph. Dr., for an essay on certain languages spoken by the Yoolf and Bambarra negroes, considered in a philological point of view. A prize amounting to the same sum was awarded to Mr Munk, the celebrated Hebraist, or a notice on some Hebrew grammarians of the 10th and 11th centuries; a work remarkable for the sagacity displayed by the author in his researches, and for the abundance of information. Dr. Lorenz Diefenbach obtained an honourable mention for his "Comparative Dictionary of the Gothic Language." After this report the conditions of the new competition for 1852 were proclaimed, and a number of each of the five academies successively took his seat at the tribune, and read an original paper on a subject of science, literature, or fine arts; the most interesting of these was one by M. Arago, read by M. Langier, on the physical constitution of the sun and stars, and on the ancient and modern coin ons expressed on the subject.

Another screw-steamer for the Peninsular and Oriental Company was launched on Monday last at Newcastle. She is named the *Chusan*, is about 800 tons burden, and is a larger ship than the first vessel, the *Shanghai*, now en route to China. The *Chusan*, like the *Shanghai*, was designed by the late Mr. Fawcs, and was built of iron at the new premises of Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Salked. She will follow the *Shanghai* as soon as she is fitted with her engines and equipped for sea, to the China station.

THE PROCESSION PASSING THE CHURCH AND HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS, WINCHESTER.

(*Continued from page 546.*)

power. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers.) There is the pillar which supports everybody who wishes to establish his way on the sufferings of his nation, and to raise himself upon the ruins of liberty. (Hear, hear.) There is the rock which breaks every sigh for freedom on Europe's continent. It was not without reason, then, that I said that the principle of all evil upon the Continent was Russia. (Hear, hear.) These words are so true, that even Jesuitism, which in these last times commences again to raise its head, finds its support in the power of Russia. (Hear, hear.) We are are in the neighbourhood of a great nation, which mourns enough at not enjoying the fruits of its many sorrows and sufferings. There is a party there which is called—I don't know with what right—the jesuitical party; and you all know that that party threatens France with the Cossacks. And even here, in this glorious country, it is not longfsance there was a question much agitated as well in public opinion as in Parliament. I know what is convenient in the place and due to you. I will not enter into the question, but will only state one curious coincidence. I am a Protestant—(Cheers)—not only a Protestant by birth but by conviction. (Cheers.) But I am a humble member of a nation the majority of which is composed of Catholics. Now it is not one of the less glories of my nation that in all times, in the present day as well as in former times, when our fathers bled for liberty in religion and freedom of conscience, there have been Hungarian Catholics who have taken the lead in struggling in a peaceful manner, as well as on the field of battle, for religious liberty and freedom of conscience. In that way the freedom and the rights of Protestantism, always opposed by the House of Hapsburg, who were ever strongly united with the principle of Jesuitism, this freedom, these rights, were established by treaties, by pacific means, by the victorious swords of Hungarians fighting for freedom of conscience. It is true, that, so soon as freedom was obtained, the sword was laid aside; for Hungary has been a land of loyalty in all time. It may suffice to say, that the freedom of Protestantism in Hungary was secured by laws, was secured by treaties, on the maintenance of which the existence of the Hapsburg dynasty was made to depend. In 1848 this was included amongst other reforms; and scarcely had Russia raised the fallen House of Austria, by putting its foot on the neck of Hungary, when the first deed of the restored House was to destroy the rights of Protestant liberty in Hungary. And then, gentlemen, this is connected with another fact with respect to the Catholic Church. The Kings of Hungary, in former times, were always anxious not to allow any power to meddle, and chiefly not to allow the Court of Rome to meddle, in the temporal affairs of the Catholic Church of Hungary; so much so, that one of our most glorious Kings, Matthias Corvinus, a Hungarian by birth, seeing the encroachments of the Court of Rome on his rights, said to one of the Popes, "May your Holiness remember that Hungary, which bears a double cross on her banners, has never endured that the Court of Rome should interfere with the liberty of the Hungarian people." So anxious were the Hungarians in former times to secure their independence. And when the Emperor of Russia had succeeded in crushing Hungary, one of the first things that he did was to give the Jesuits of Rome full power to feed on Hungary (Hear, hear); and with this he united the destruction of the autonomy of the Protestant Church. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, these are the things which have caused so great an agitation in this land. Jesuitism was established by the satellite of the House of Austria; and even in that respect I am entitled to say that the principle of every evil in Europe is the despotic and encroaching spirit of Russia, upon which leans every man who will do that which is wrong to the many. You know, gentlemen, that that is the power which England meets at the Bosphorus, at the Nile, and all over Europe. This identity of the interests of England with the interests of the freedom of Europe makes me hope that the generous sympathy which we meet with here will not remain an empty sound.—(Hear, hear)—that it will not remain without some practical results to my poor country and to humanity. (Much cheering.) There is my confidence, my hope. (Hear, hear.) No party in England, I believe, will deny that the armed interference of Russia in Hungarian affairs has increased beyond measure the preponderance of Russia on the European continent. (Hear.) Russia having violated the independence of nations, and taken upon herself to dispose of their domestic councils, it can scarcely be denied that so long as Hungary is not restored to its liberty and independence, the preponderance of Russia in Europe will not only not retire, not only not subside, but will increase. And what I request in the name of my poor country, and in the interest of all the oppressed nations in Europe, is not that England may draw its sword for the restoration of Hungary! Gentlemen, all I humbly request, wish, and hope, is that England may not abandon that right which in Europe is due to her—(Hear, hear)—that England may not give a charter to the Czar to dispose of the destiny of Europe. (Hear, hear.) Public opinion in England can make it a living principle in acknowledging the natural right of every nation to dispose of itself—not to allow the Czar to interfere with the domestic concerns of whatever nation in Europe. (Hear, hear.) People of the mighty Albion, that is all—there is nothing else that oppressed humanity expects, entreats, and hopes for. As to the rest, leave it to the nations of Europe. (Cheers.) Austria—but no, not Austria—I love, I esteem the people of Austria as my own brethren. (Cheers.) I feel their sufferings as truly as the sufferings of my own people; I have wishes and hopes for the people of Austria as fervent as for my own people. I have a right to say this. My life is an open book. (Cheers.) It is history which will pronounce its judgment upon me, and neither Austrian birelings, nor party spirit, nor blind passion, nor those base and absurd calumnies which, in my position, could not fail to be launched at me, though I am almost surprised to see these calumnies find their way into certain places in which I should not have expected to see them. (Hear, hear.) It may be that, relying on the fact that my people is a moral people—a people which never, never can be charged with having given its confidence or its love to a man who was not an honest man—it may be that, relying upon the testimony of my people, I shall not consider these calumnies. It may be that I shall entrust the protection of the law of England. (Loud cheers.) I will consider the matter so soon as my duties to my fatherland shall leave me a single moment to sacrifice to myself. Still I must say that I sincerely regret to see that these calumnies have spread in England, not for my own self, because I believe they can but enhance the generous affection of generous men, it being natural to generous men to feel indignation at such calumnies; but I regret this, because it is no pleasing prospect for our humanity to see our fellow-creatures delighting in such matters. But still it is history which will pronounce its verdict upon my public life. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Humble as I am, I have had a public life, and perhaps I may have one yet. (Loud cheers.) In respect to Austria, I had a right to say what I did, because I can declare that the people of Austria have never had, and have not now, a more faithful friend than myself. It is, therefore, not in respect to the people of Austria, but in relation to the house of Hapsburg, that I was going to say a few words. And all I am willing to say is this, that the house of Hapsburg, because of its perjury, because it has violated every right of every one of its nations, is doomed to destruction. (Cheers.) There is a God in heaven, and there must be justice on earth. (Cheers.) The house of Hapsburg, having forfeited even the possibility of the love of its nations, has no more basis for its existence. (Hear, hear.) Bayonets are no basis, because the soldier always belongs to the people. The soldier also thinks. There is a great example of this in the past struggles of Hungary, and there will be, if God grants it, another. Every citizen of Hungary was and may be—he will be—a soldier, and every soldier is a true citizen. From soldiers belonging to England I have heard the most generous sentiments; this was the case at Gibraltar; and therefore I say that bayonets alone are no basis for the existence of despotic power. On what basis, then, rests Austria? On nothing else than her being an obedient satellite. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) But while the house of Austria cannot have a future, Hungary has a future. (Loud cheers.) It has a future because it deserves to live; it has a future because it has vitality; it has a future because its independence is necessary to the liberty of Europe. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, to me every occasion is in the highest degree valuable when my feeble words—but the flower of eloquence, you see I designedly employ no eloquence, but rely on plain and simple statement as the means of convincing a logical understanding—to me every moment is valuable which enables me to discourse to you of the affairs of my poor native land; but I suffer here [putting his hand

AN INCIDENT IN MILL-STREET, CHESEFIELD, WINCHESTER.

EXTERIOR OF THE COTTAGE OF THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON, AT WINCHESTER.

to his chest], and am not capable of speaking very long without suffering some evil consequences; and, therefore, I beg leave to ask you to charge your glasses. It is to the future of my country, for which I hope that I devote the activity of my life—that activity which is regained by my liberation from the bondage at Kutayah. This liberation is due, in the first place, to the noble sentiments of the Sultan, who, from the beginning, in spite of all the menacing threats of Russia and Austria, preserved and protected my life and the life of my associates. For a time, yielding to the pressure of circumstances, he surrounded his hospitality with the appearance of detention; and, at last, raising himself by his own noble inspirations, and by his respect for the rights of humanity, he restored me in the most dignified manner to liberty. (Cheers.) If I were to live a thousand years, I could never forget any wrong done to my people—to my country; but as to my own self, it is part of my nature that I do not like to look to the past for griefs, but only for instruction for the future; and partly on this account, partly because I have the knowledge of the conviction that the people of Turkey has a vitality yet, because I have a conviction that the future of the Turkish empire is in no contradiction whatever to any political interest in Europe, but rather in very strong and intimate connection with the interests of some nations, especially with the interests of England and the interests of Hungary; it is by these considerations that I am led to declare that Turkey will ever find in me a faithful friend. But while acknowledging the conduct of the Sultan, I must also return my most heartfelt thanks for the magnanimous interference of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in so high and generous a manner, supported by the public opinion of the people of both countries, and even sanctioned by the Congress of the United States. It is, therefore, in somewhat broken strains, owing to the state of my chest, but with the deepest feelings of a grateful heart, that I propose the toast, "England, Turkey, and the United States." (Loud cheering.)

RICHARD ANDREWS, ESQ., MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Colonel Lawrence and Lord Dudley Stuart responded to the toast.

Col. T. B. Lawrence said—It is with embarrassment that I rise to acknowledge the kind sentiment just proposed, and to thank you on behalf of my country for the cordial manner in which it has been received. But, gentlemen, my embarrassment is mingled with regret that the American Minister himself, whose pleasure it would have been to have united with you in this offering of hospitality, should have been prevented from being here to-night. I cannot venture to occupy your time with any lengthened remarks, but, as a member of the American Legation, and as an American citizen, I cannot but give expression to the greetings which rise responsive from the heart upon an occasion like this. In the presence of one who, animated by that spirit of freedom which sustained the patriots of my own land, and made our country what she is; of one who with undaunted purpose dared all, suffered all, endured all, for his country's good, of one who, exiled from his native land, yet holds aloft the banner of human liberty and constitutional law—in such a presence, what American, what freeman,

SPEECH OF M. KOSSUTH, AT THE MAYOR'S COTTAGE.

can avoid giving utterance to a sympathetic word—a hearty welcome? Yes, gentlemen, I am proud to be here the guest of Englishmen, in defence of whose liberties Hampden bled and Sydney died; to see about me some of the citizens of my own happy land, to secure whose freedom Washington and Franklin devoted their lives, and to unite with them in extending the right hand of fellowship to the patriot leader of the oppressed Hungarians. (Cheers.) Sir, we Americans are too young a people to have forgotten our own struggles for liberty. The generation which witnessed and took part in those arduous struggles has not yet passed away. We have still some of those who acted a part in that great drama, and we know too well what they dared; the trials and sufferings that they endured, not to sympathise, and deeply, too, with those engaged in the great revolution in Hungary. Sir, I well remember the gloom that overshadowed every countenance when the news reached America of the capture of Kossuth, and its consequent disasters—when we knew that despotism had succeeded in riding roughshod over one of the finest nations in Christendom, and one whose feelings and whose principles were akin to those of my own land. (Cheers.) But, sir, we feel that the time must yet come when the iron rule of tyranny of Eastern Europe must be broken, and when right and justice must prevail against despotism and oppression. In conclusion, let me assure your illustrious guest of the warm and fervent welcome he will meet with in the United States, from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. But, sir, I will not detain you longer; but offer the following sentiment:—"May the star of freedom in Hungary, though now dim, yet culminate and shine in the zenith; and may the Hungarians as a people be yet reunited in the land of their fathers." (Hear, hear.)

Lord D. Stuart said he had not words to express the feelings under which he rose on the present occasion, but those were feelings common to every one who wished well to freedom over the world. (Hear, hear.) The toast to which, in common with the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, he was called upon to respond, was one of deep importance, but yet he felt proud of the occasion on which he was called upon to respond to it. The toast was, "England, the United States, and Turkey;" and what a noble thing it was to see two free countries of the Saxon race, and one in the east, which, if not free, deserved to be so, joining in a deed which would render them all famous in future history! To think of their having been brought together in such close alliance, not by their material interests, but for the advocacy of a great principle, the principle of the independence of nations. (Cheers.) But he was wrong, it was for the material interests of a nation to advocate and maintain sound principles. (Hear, hear.) Their distinguished guest who had that day delighted them had shown them that Free-trade was intimately bound up with the interests of liberty. Their illustrious friend gave all honour to the Sultan of Turkey for his magnanimity in saving him from a lingering death in a dungeon, or by the hands of an Austrian or Russian assassin. He gave all honour to the Sultan of Turkey, but it should be remembered that without the remonstrance of our foreign minister speaking the will of a noble people the Sultan would hardly have ventured to act in defiance of two of the most powerful empires in the world. It was England and the United States which, by uniting together, had procured the liberty of the Hungarians, and he trusted that they would always act together in causes equally holy. (Hear, hear.) When he spoke of these three nations, and the hopes he entertained of their union, there were other nations as well as Hungary to which the alliance might be an advantage. There was one in which he had long taken a deep interest—he meant Poland. (Cheers), to which such alliance would be an augury of hope. (Hear, hear.) The cases of Hungary and Poland are intimately connected. (M. Kossuth, "They are.") He thanked his distinguished friend for the testimony that Poles and Hungarians had common interests and common enemies. There was no doubt but that the Czar, when he perpetrated his atrocious interference in Hungary, was well aware of the truth of that observation. He had, in fact, put his intervention on a false pretence, had said that the movement of Hungary was no national movement, but the machinations of a parcel of foreigners—Poles, in fact, who had no interest or stake in the country. Why, the fact was that when the Hungarians had 200,000 men under arms there were not in the whole army more than 5000 or 6000 Polish auxiliaries

BANQUET TO M. KOSSUTH, IN THE TOWN-HALL, SOUTHAMPTON, ON TUESDAY.

amongst whom, he would add, were the glorious Boer, and some of the most able generals in the service. It was said that the Poles were turbulent, and against every Government. True, they resisted oppression to the best of their ability, and he trusted they would always be ready to draw the sword against all tyrants and oppressors. (Loud cheers.) The toast of "England, Turkey, and America," had been given by the late Governor of Hungary, and he (Lord Stuart) thought he would soon again be filling that distinguished position through the Strand towards Temple-bar. The greatest enthusiasm appeared to prevail at Temple-bar, Farringdon-street, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Cheapside; the crowd was immense, and from numerous houses were displayed innumerous banners of the Hungarian tricolor.

Precisely at eleven o'clock two carriages and four drove up in front of the residence of M. Kossuth. The crowd had by this time become immense. In a few minutes Mr. Alderman Wire and Mr. Charles Gilpin, followed by Lord Dudley Stuart, who was warmly received, entered from the house, and took their seats in the first carriage: the illustrious Kossuth immediately followed, and his appearance was the signal for the most enthusiastic bursts of welcome, with cries of "Long live Kossuth!" "Down with Austria!" &c. The appearance of the noble Magyar was most commanding and imposing; he was dressed in a blue braided uniform, and wore a green hat and feather, which he raised repeatedly, and bowed with a smile of manly gracefulness that called forth fresh shouts of "Welcome!" Having taken his seat by the side of Lord Dudley Stuart, the carriage drew on, when the second carriage drew up, and the distinguished officers and members of the Magyar's suite entered; a procession was then formed, notwithstanding the wish of the illustrious exile that all unnecessary ceremony should be dispensed with, and the carriages, preceded by the cortège (the principal carriage containing a number of Hungarian gentlemen, and cabs bearing banners with the mottoes of "Kossuth, Liberty, and Independence," the Hungarian tricolor, and various other banners and odevices. The cortège then proceeded throughout the route, during the whole line of which at various points, from the pressure of the crowd, the progress of the carriages was delayed, and the cheering became more loud and enthusiastic, the noble Magyar frequently rising from his seat and returning his acknowledgments. In Piccadilly the crowd following the carriages became increased, which continued to augment until its arrival at Charing-cross, where at least 6000 persons had by this time assembled.

As the *cortège* progressed through the Strand the enthusiasm increased, and at Temple-bar, through Fleet-street, and Farringdon street, the shout of welcome rent the air. The windows, and every point where a view could be obtained from the houses of the inhabitants of the Strand and through the City were filled with ladies and well-dressed gentlemen, who cheered, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

At a few minutes before one o'clock the arrival of the *cortège* at Guildhall was announced to those within by the cheering in the streets.

Madame Kossuth, who had arrived somewhat earlier, was accommodated with a seat on the platform, occupied by the aldermen, on the right of the Lord Mayor, as was Madame Pulszki. The former lady was dressed in black, and the latter in a silver-coloured silk bonnet.

Amongst those who were present were—Aldermen Humphery, Challis, Sidney, Salomons, Hooper, Gibbons, Garden, Wire, &c.; and the sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other city officers, were also in attendance.

On the entrance of Kossuth into the Hall, every person in the court rose up. He was introduced by Mr. Gilpin and Alderman Wire, amidst the most tremendous enthusiasm His face was pale and somewhat haggard, but full of intelligence and self-possession. He was immediately introduced to the Lord Mayor, and accommodated with a seat on the left of his Lordship.

The Town Clerk then read the following address to Kossuth, by the Corporation on his liberation, which was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

"Illustrious Sir,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, present to you our heartfelt congratulations on your liberation from captivity, and your safe arrival in this country.

"We have watched with deepest interest your struggles in behalf of the constitutional liberties of your fellow-subjects; when these struggles proved unavailing, and you were compelled to become a fugitive in the land of the stranger, our sympathies followed you to Widdin and Kutayeh, and we addressed the Foreign Secretary on your behalf to exert his influence for your liberation.

"We now see you in this our free country, and are eager to offer you a hearty welcome.

"Accept, illustrious sir, the expression of our earnest desire that it may please Him who ruleth over all to grant you yet again to behold your native country in peace, enjoying all that constitutional liberty it has been your object to secure

"Accept, illustrious sir, the expression of our profound respect and consideration."

M. Kossuth (who remained standing while the address was read) replied to it at close repaid (the members of the Common Council standing up. He said—His heart was overpowered with gratitude and emotion in respect to the honor which had been conferred upon him by the Corporation and by Guildhall, and he was deeply impressed by thousands as he passed through the streets for the liberties of Hungary, and as he heard that expression. He asked who were the despots who could resist that noble sympathy? The inhabitants of London of all the sects had been eminent for their attachment to liberty, and it was most gratifying to him to find that they had watched the struggles of the Hungarians in the cause of liberty, and that to his person they had extended the sympathy which that noble cause in which he had been engaged. He begged to express his sincere thanks for his country as well as himself, for the reception he had met with; and if he were ambitious, that ambition would be to merit such a welcome. He would shortly enter into what he considered the real meaning of that demonstration. He considered the meaning of the demonstration to be that they approved the principles of which he had spoken in the speech he addressed on to the man. The demonstration was by the Corporation of London—not the metropolis of England, but the metropolis of the world—and there was no such bulwark connected with the liberties of the world as the Hungarian war, for they were the champions of the principles of free legislation from arbitrary power. No place in the world was more interested in freedom than London. Anarchy or despotism could not remain in London, because they could not exist where true freedom was known and appreciated. He considered here the principle of social order prevailing, and that was one of the great bulwarks of liberty. The Austrians and the despotic associates could not boast so much of the maintenance of social order in this country as they could in London, and as was exemplified by the thousands who met him in the streets that day. (Loud cheers.) In Austria, 300 bayonets could not preserve social order so well as he saw that day maintained by a few policemen. He believed one of the surest safeguards of social order was the promulgation of liberty by the principles of London and other corporations If he were before ignorant of the great principle which maintained social order in this country, that day's proceedings would have informed him of the cause. Social order was maintained, and liberty preserved, without the political institutions of England. Nations and empires had fallen mighty peoples had had a revolution; still freedom was all among preserved. What was the keystone to this preservation? It was, in his opinion, the municipal institutions of England which had not been swept away by the disease of centralisation. (Cheers.) It was that disease which was the bane of the Continental governments—it was the basis of the Governments of Russia and Austria. The tyranny of Austria was directed to get rid of the municipal institutions of Hungary; and while those institutions remained intact Austria could not accomplish its purpose; absolutism had in its train, and must have in its train, everything that was opposed to liberty. Absolutism was prohibitory and must be so, because it feared free trade in commerce and politics. The absolutism of Austria was in strong harmony with its prohibitory principles; and although Austria could boast of the millions of France per annum were consumed in Hungary, they were obliged to get them to Austria and not in England, because Austria was absolute and prohibitory. Russia had placed its foot on the neck of Hungary; in having done so, it also had placed its foot, to some extent, on the introduction of the principles of English industry wherever the influence of Russia prevailed. In England alone social order prevailed with the existence of freedom, and whatever interfered with the commerce of England was to that extent injurious to the freedom of the human race. London was the regulator of the money market of the world, and it was therefore that it should, therefore, countenance the freedom of nations, that the loans which were raised in London might be repaid. (Cheers.) He would ask whether London possessed its power of giving loans from its industry rather than its despotism? He was sure that they would agree with him that the leading powers accepted from the industry, and not its absolutism. His principle was to make free the soil, to make free labour, and to make free the people; but, at the same time, to protect, maintain, and improve every material which was produced in Hungary. That the nations of Europe were destitute of humanity, they might be certain not to pay respect to the repayment of loans which were obtained for the purpose of repressing humanity and putting down liberty. The advice for the repayment of loans was not in absolutism, but in the principle of liberty. (Cheers.) Another security was the peace of the world, and peace could only be obtained when the people were free. Nothing could prevent England to take the lead in the great work of propagating peace and promulgating liberty. (Cheers.) For the reception which he had met he begged to express his warmest thanks, and at the same time his admiration of the principles of liberty which prevailed in the city of London. (Cheers.) He did not wish to engage their sympathy for the purpose of armed intervention in the cause of Hungary, but to excite them to express an opinion that Hungarian freedom was worthy of their approbation, and ought to prevail. (Cheers.) England and America were the patterns of free nations, and their sympathy would influence the other nations of the world. M. Kossuth then sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Norris moved that the address be fairly written out, and be framed and placed in the usual way.

Mr. Bennock seconded the resolution.

Mr Deputy Harrison opposed the motion.

After some discussion the motion was carried unanimously.

Outside an immense concourse of people were assembled, and as M. Kossuth and his friends were coming out they were hailed by those in the Guildhall and the pas-ages, as well as by the crowd outside with the most enthusiastic bursts. There could not have been less than 10,000 persons in and outside the Hall.

The proceedings terminated at about half-past two.

M. Kossuth returned in procession as he went. He passed up the Strand at three o'clock, and was received with the warmest demonstration of applause.

[We purpose, next week, illustrating the scene at Guildhall.]

KOSSUTH AND THE WORKING CLASSES.—It has been announced that M. Kossuth has expressed his readiness to meet the working classes in the open air in some public place, but that, owing to the weakness of his voice, he would be compelled to give his principal answer to the address in writing. Copenhagen-fields was the place selected for the demonstration, and thither the working men, on Monday next, will walk in procession.

RICHARD ANDREWS, ESQ., MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Mayor of Southampton, Richard Andrews, the coachbuilder, was born at Bishop Sutton, in Hampshire, in the December of 17 3. His father, Thomas Andrews, was a working wheelwright in the village of Brambden, in Hampshire, to the trade to which he was apprenticed by the kindness of Madame Venables, of Woodcot. The earn ngs of the father in those times, when schools were few and provisions dear, barely enabled him to send his first son, Richard, from about five until he was eight or nine years of age, to a dame-school, at twopence a week. Thus slenderly provided for with education, his mother's father, an agricultural labourer, took him to work at ploughing, turnip-hoeing, thatching, and all the other usual odds and ends of a farmboy's hard work, at the magnificent wages of 8d a day, for which he laboured away for nearly three years. He was always, however, on the look out for something better; and when a little more than twelve years old, a chance turned up for him of employment as an under sawyer, at the village of Hitchen Stoke, where, for about two years, he worked in the saw-pit at a shilling a day. For this he laboured ten hours; and, having to walk to and from Hitchen Stoke, ten miles, was on foot or in the saw-pit from four o'clock in the morning until nine at night.

The saw-pit led to a better trade; he used to go to the forge to get the tools in order, and—as might be from the flying sparks, or the free swing and ring of the hammer, or the warm look of comfort of the forge fire on a winter's day, or the pleasure of seeing the iron beaten out to any shape, that the wish took hold of him to become a smith; and, whilst waiting for the tools, he used to amuse himself trying his hand at heel and toe tips and hobnails, at which he soon became an adept, and showed much skill at iron, and spoke with such desire to learn the trade, that Mr. Beaumont, then a great stage-coachmaker, gave him employment as hammerman, under one of his smiths. Here he soon gained the approbation of his master and fellow-workmen; had his wages raised from 5s. to 6s., 7s., 8s., and 9s. a week, and in three years, being four years before the end of his apprenticeship (and a most unusual thing), had a fire to himself, and a hammerman under him.

During the last four years of his apprenticeship, Andrews was considered the first hand in the shop. He made all the heavy coach axles, which in those days were wrought from well-used wheel tyres, and he made, too, the whole of the tyres for that immense stage-coach factory, which employed at the time upwards of 100 men

At a dance at Ichbourne Down, Andrews, then nearly out of his time, met his future wife, who was living at Alresford. She soon, however, went home to Hounslow. Those were not days of railways or excursions—Hounslow was forty-seven miles from where Andrews lived; but he walked the distance in a day, and in about a week walked back on one of the hottest days in summer

Three or four months afterwards, his seven years being ended, he once walked the distance to be married: to this day Hampshire Dick's wedding is remembered in Roundham, and he put down the immense mugs on such occasions of setting up a hideous din of pokers and tongs, tin kettles, and cows' horns.

The apprenticeship over, the mystery of smithcraft thoroughly mastered, and Andrews' 21 years of age married, his employer offered him a gunne a week He knew he was worth more; so he left the shop to seek better fortune. It was the depth of winter, when, on a Thursday, Andrews and a companion workman set off from Chichester at two in the morning. The distance is 59 miles, but they arrived in time to breakfast in the city, at half-past nine. The companion failed at the breakfast table. There was no work to be had at Chichester; so next day Andrews walked back the 30 miles. His former master then offered to take him on to engage with him for a year; but he had too recently got over his apprenticeship to relish his old place, and so the very next day, Saturday, he started at four in the morning, and by nine had walked the twenty miles to Southampton. This was in 1821; and he had in all the world just 2s. 6d. in his pocket. He, however, got work at Jones's coach factory, at 24s. a week; and having in three weeks saved £2, he returned to Hitchen Stoke, to bring his wife and child home to Southampton.

For seven years he worked at the same factory, and got on from the 24s. to earning two guineas a week. He resolved, and kept to it (though his family increased rapidly), to put something, little or much, into the savings-bank every week; and at length having gathered £70, he started, in a little back street, on the 1st of October, 1832, as a master coachmaker, with two workmen. In three weeks the £70 were gone, in first expenses; but repair jobs came in fast, were well and punctually done—a name was earned, and trade grew. In the same year came on the general election, at which the Tories fought their great battle against Reform. The most influential canvassers came to Andrews. They promised him that he should make his fortune by the support of the surrounding gentry if the Tory had his vote. They urged that his was a business depending solely on the gentry, and that they must set against them he must look for rum. Southampton was then but a fashionable and invalid watering-place, a whole day's fast stage-coach journey from London; it had neither dock nor warehouses; the Peninsular and Oriental Company was not formed; there was no railway, no West India steam-boats; no one thought, then, of such a town of trade and prosperity as it is now increasing every day in Southampton water. The odds seemed dead against the man who should go against the gentry. "Give me," said Andrews, "the honor to make up my mind. Come back then, and you shall have your answer." They came, and Andrews gave his vote against Reform. Andrews looked up from the forge—"I believe," he said, "Reform to be right, and I will vote for it. I have so far worked my own way in business for himself brought him in over £2000, and within ten years of that election he had laid out £10,000 on the ground and buildings of his factory; and in a single year (1845) he earned more than £22,000, selling upwards of 300 new and second-hand carriages. Travellers by overland route to India cross the desert in Andrews' omnibuses; he built the state carriages for the late Mehemet Ali and the Sultan, has a large trade with the colonies, Mexico, Valparaiso, and Porto Rico; carries on every part of the manufacture of carriages, with the exception of patent axles, on his own premises; and employs upwards of 200 men, a majority of whom are electors of the borough.

But it was not only on the Reform occasion that Andrews stood by his opinions against his apparent interest. He was one of the first members of the Anti-Corn-law League, belonged to its Council; gave a handsome long carriage to the League Bazaar in 1844, and, in 1842, when the Mayor refused the town hall, and a public meeting was violently broken up, Andrews cleared out his carriage bazaar, which held from 2000 to 3000, his workmen mounted guard at the entrance, wheel-spokes in hand, and so Free-trade had a place for its advocacy in the home of a business and so to depend solely on the favour of those who were strong monopolists. Threats again there were in abundance of supporting others, and setting up fresh opposition in coachmaking, to all of which Andrews used to reply, "Set up as many as you please; coachbuilding has already grown to be the staple business of the town; the more makers, the more trade." The place will have for carriage-building, and I am certain of getting as good a share of it as I deserve" Nor has this been mere talk; Andrews has been always ready to help others into business with both material and patterns.

In 1843 he was elected Sheriff of Southampton; in 1849, by a great majority, Mayor, and again in 1850 and 1851; and he goes by the name of the "people's Mayor." His love of liberty and the unbecurrent energy of character, of which we have given so many instances in his memoir, have made his welcome of Kossuth, which we have elsewhere detailed, not a mere matter of official form, but of individual enthusiasm.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerréotype taken at Winchester.

MUSIC.

DR. BEXFIELD'S "ISRAEL RESTORED."

The successful performance by the Choral Society of this new oratorio, "Israel Restored," composed by Dr. Bexfield, at St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, was recorded in our last; but the production of such elaborate works is so rare, that we willingly borrow from the *Norfolk News* and *Norwich Gazette* a more detailed notice of the composition. It is certainly a curious fact that our provincial choral societies have a somewhat the start of us in bringing forward new oratorios. We have recently seen the Liverpool Philharmonic Society produce Mr. Charles Hornby's "David;" the Mancuester amateurs, Mr. Glover's "Jerusalem;" and now Norwich takes the lead in performing Dr. Bexfield's "Israel Restored." Being a native of Norwich, he was patronised by the Bishop, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean, the Mayor (H. Woodcock, Esq.), and the Sheriff (E. Blakley, Esq.), E. Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., Miss Agnes Strickland, the authoress, &c

The poem has been compiled on the same plan as "The Messiah," but the work is a regularly connected story in a form of which there are no examples. We have recently seen the Liverpool Philharmonic Society produce Mr. Charles Horns

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VOL. XIX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

ursuance of our design of Illustrating all works of interest in the t Exhibition, we this week present our readers with another Sup- ent gratis, containing a great variety of objects in various depart- ts, British and Foreign.

BOOKCASE. BY BARBEDIENNE.

his is a remarkably elegant piece of furniture, in ebony, with bronze als, &c. The proportions and general outline are classically correct; the decoration is rich, and bestowed with a lavish hand, but at the s time is executed in a manner to render it by no means predomi- over the obvious utility of the work.

AMERICAN PLOUGH.

mong the contributions from the United States of America to the t Exhibition of '51, our readers, doubtless, have not failed to rve a large number of ploughs. We have chosen one of the best of e, by Starbuck, for illustration: it will be found on page 555.

ne American plough differs much from the English in the shortness fullness of the breast, as also the shortness and high pitch of the or handles. This plough, as adapted to English agriculture, is de- lly inferior in nearly all respects to our own; but, doubtless, for own lands and modes of culture, they are well adapted.

GARRETT'S PORTABLE STONE MILL.

lthough a variety of ingenious and really useful mills have been constructed by various millwrights for the use of small holders, yet when there is the amount of work to be done, nothing will be found to equal for nearly all purposes an efficient stone mill. The one we have engraved is exhibited by Messrs. Garrett, of Saxmundham, and is in every respect a first-rate mill. The stones are 33 inches diameter, and enclosed in a metal and wood framing. The top stone is hung on an upright shaft, and worked by a pair of bevil wheels, from which the attachment may be made to either steam, water, or horse power. Its construction admits of the stones being readily adjusted for grinding wheat, barley, beans, or peas. This mill will be found very convenient on large occupations, where it is desirable to perform all such work on the farm instead of having to convey it to a distant mill.

SIDEBOARD. BY MESSRS. BANTING.

(See page 557.)

This very handsome sideboard is made from oak grown in Windsor Forest. The form is simple, consisting of a slab resting upon four truss supports, which are richly carved. There is no attempt at allegorical conceit or story-telling. The plate-glass mirror at back is of large dimensions, and rather unusual in form. The frame has the appearance of lightness, combined with sufficient solidity. This production is favoured by the jury with "honourable mention," as part of "a collection of furniture." It was fairly entitled, individually, to a prize.

WINDOW CURTAINS. BY HEYMAN, ALEXANDER, AND CO. OF NOTTINGHAM.

The machinery wrought cotton-lace curtains of Heyman, Alexander and Co., of Nottingham, exhibit great perfection of manufacture, and most creditable taste in the various designs. The sample which we engrave is particularly handsome. This firm also exhibits some "cotton extra twist Brussels net," and Mechlin net, which, at first sight, might deceive the connoisseur.—(For the Illustrations of this and the following see next page.)

POPLIN. BY PIM, OF DUBLIN.

The poplins of Pim are of old-established celebrity, and the patterns exhibited in the Crystal Palace are of such variety and elegance as to enhance the attractiveness of this very rich and beautiful material.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEF. BY J. HOLDEN AND CO., BELFAST.

Messrs. Holden and Co., of Belfast, exhibit a very rich and varied assortment of cambrics of the finest qualities, both plain and embroidered, for flouncings, insertions, and handkerchiefs. The embroidery is of the most exquisite delicacy of finish, and fairly rivals anything of the kind we ever met with of Continental origin.

RIBBON PATTERN. BY CORNELL, LYELL, AND WEBSTER.

A light and showy pattern, with colours well assorted and displayed.

POINT LACE. BY JANE CLARKE.

A very fine specimen of point lace of the richest class.

DAMASK PATTERN. BY BROWN, OF HALIFAX.

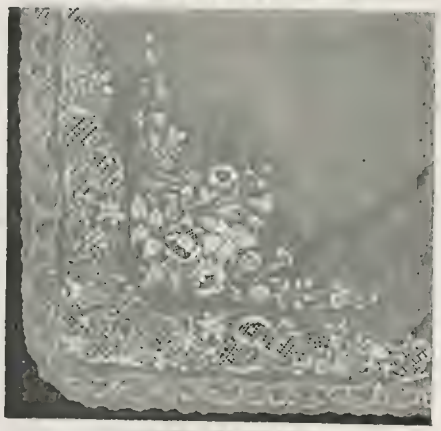
There is nothing out of the ordinary run in this pattern, which we think is likely to prove effective.

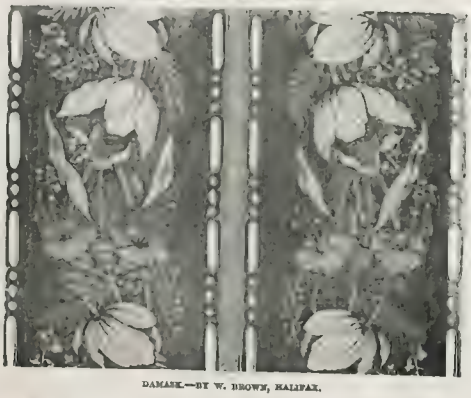
BOOKCASE,—BY BARBEDIENNE.

POPLIN.—BY PIM, DUBLIN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

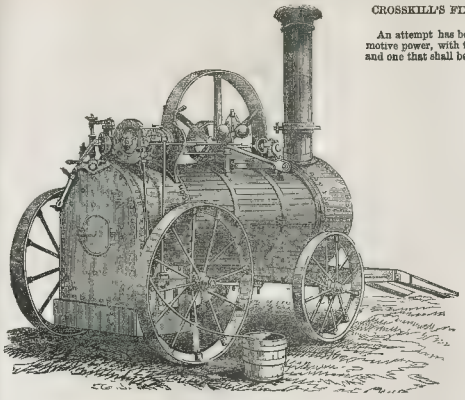
DAMASK.—BY CORNELL, LYELL, AND WEBSTER.

WINDOW-CURTAIN.—BY HEYMAN, ALEXANDER AND CO., NOTTINGHAM.





DAMASK.—BY W. BROWN, HALIFAX.



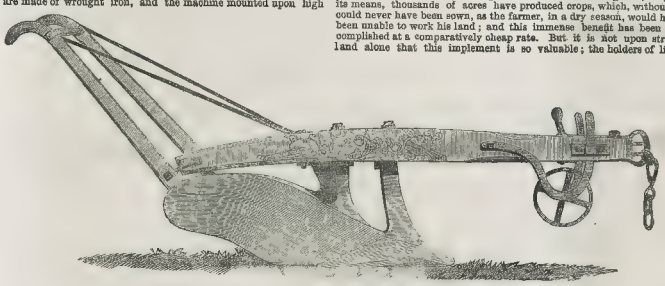
CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.'S PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE.

This is a good specimen of a portable steam-engine; it weighs about 60 cwt., and can be removed from place to place by two horses. It is simple, and easy to manage—an important point when used for agricultural purposes. The boiler is fitted with an efficient safety-valve, acted upon by Salter's spring-balance. It has also an improved form of governor. The starting lever, water and steam-gauge, cocks, feed-pump, and steam-whistle, are all placed accessible to the driver without his moving from the front of the boiler.

HOWARD'S (OF BEDFORD) HORSE RAKE.

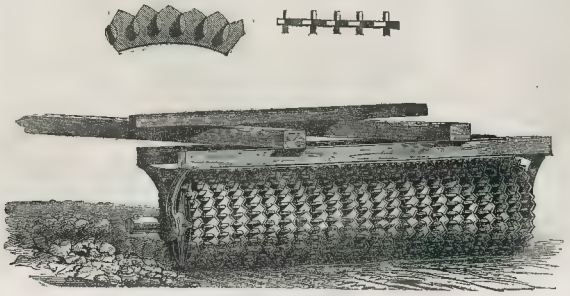
This implement is intended for raking hay, corn, stubble, or twitch grass. The draft irons are so constructed that the teeth may be made to act more or less at their points, and nearer or further from the ground. By this means, the collecting of soil or rubbish along with the corn is prevented. The teeth are so arranged as to be equally effective on all parts of the land, however unequal its surface may be. The frame and teeth are made of wrought iron, and the machine mounted upon high wheels, so fitted that no hay, &c. can work round them. The arrangement of the lever for raising the rake has been well studied, and is simple and efficient.



AMERICAN PLOUGH.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

BUSBY'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE PLOUGH.

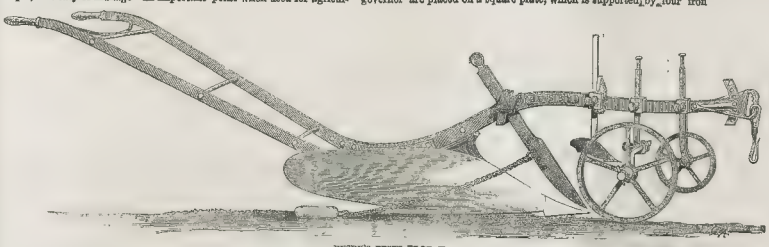
A large medal has been awarded to Mr. Busby, of Newton-le-Willows, near Bedale, Yorkshire, for the best plough exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Its chief peculiarity is in the scientific form and great length of the mould-board, which turns the seam in a better manner, and with a lighter draught, than any other. It is also fitted with a moveable nose-piece, on which the share is placed, and which will be found of great advantage where cast-iron shares are used, for as these wear down, by this arrangement the plough still retains the same hold of the ground; by the same contrivance, also, the share may be set more or less to land, and it will work from four to eight inches deep.



CROSSKILL'S CLOD CRUSHER

CROSSKILL'S FIXED STEAM-ENGINE FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

An attempt has been made in this engine to produce a good steam-motive power, with the fewest number of parts and at the least cost, and one that shall be fixed in the easiest, simplest, and cheapest manner. For this purpose the oscillating engine has been chosen as being the simplest form of steam-engine. This is placed on a circular stone base, which requires no other foundation than a good flag-stone or a couple of stout wooden sleepers. The crank-shaft, driving-gear, fly-wheel, and governor are placed on a square plate, which is supported by four iron columns, as shown in the Engraving. The engine is exhibited at work in Class 6, and is employed in driving several universal mills constructed by the same house.



BUSBY'S PRIZE PLOUGH.

CROSSKILL'S CLOD-CRUSHER.

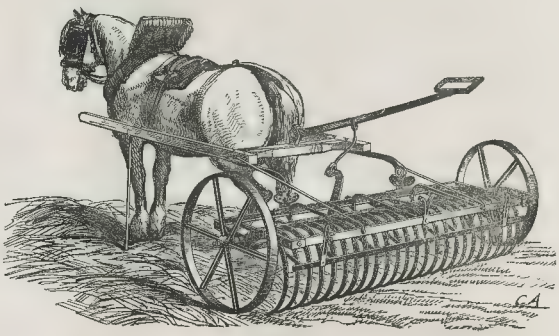
It is doubtful if any implement that has been introduced of late years has come into such general use, or conferred more benefits on the agriculturist, than the subject of our Engraving.

The original implement was first introduced by Mr. Crosskill about the year 1846. It met with but little encouragement at first; but when the improvement was made of placing the roller parts upon a round axle, its value became at once evident; and, since that period, it has found its way on to every description of land in the kingdom; for, by its means, thousands of acres have produced crops, which, without it, could never have been sown, as the farmer, in a dry season, would have been unable to work his land; and this immense benefit has been accomplished at a comparatively cheap rate. But it is not upon strong land alone that this implement is so valuable; the holders of light lands bear as ample testimony to its efficacy as they who farm stiff clay. For destroying and preventing the ravages of the wire-worm, and for producing the effect of the tread of sheep, this implement has a high reputation. For these, and a variety of other advantages, Mr. Crosskill has received an immense number of testimonials, all expressing in the strongest manner the efficacy of the implement for the various purposes to which they have applied it.

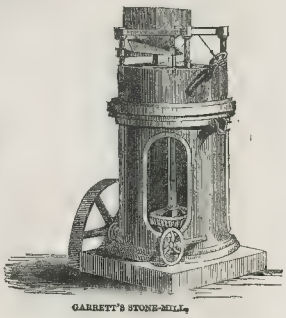
We have engraved to a larger scale the plan and side elevation of a portion of one of the serrated rings, that its action may be more fully understood.

GILLETT'S GUILLOTINE CHAFF-CUTTER.

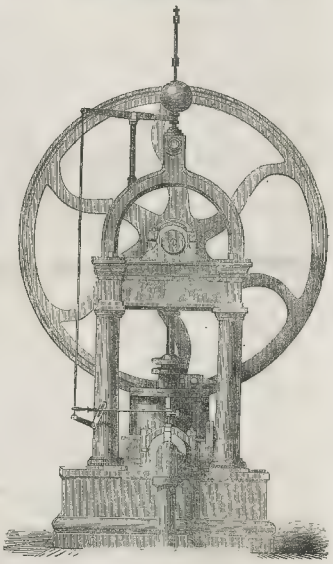
This implement is of very ingenious design, elegant appearance, and bears an excellent character for efficiency. The principle upon which it acts is totally different from the ordinary chaff-engines, and in some points has decided advantages. The knife is worked in a groove up and down by a crank, cutting both in its upward and downward stroke; the material to be cut is fed through an aperture in the face plate, and has a solid bearing while being cut. It is exceedingly compact, and works very steady at high velocity when driven by steam or water power



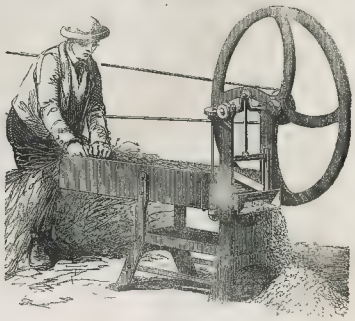
HOWARD'S HORSE-RAKE.



GARRETT'S STONE-MILL.



CROSSKILL'S FIXED STEAM-ENGINE.



GILLETT'S GUILLOTINE CHAFF-CUTTER.

FIRE-PLACE.—COALBROOK DALE COMPANY.

FIREPLACE. COALBROOK DALE COMPANY.

Amongst the various magnificent productions, upon a larger scale, of the Coalbrook Dale Company, their beautiful and highly-finished grates and fireplaces must not be overlooked. The designs are all original, and are generally extremely tasteful. That before us, which is more simple than some others, is composed of burnished and spring steel, with electro-gilt ornaments and panels. The workmanship of this and o works of this company is not surpassed by any productions of the k n the Exhibition; they fairly stand at the top of the tree.

GLASS MOSAIC TABLE. BY STEVENS.

This contributor exhibits specimens of table-tops and other article furniture, inlaid with glass mosaic, to exemplify the w ng of cr coats of arms, and geometrical patterns in this materi . One of t we engrave. The effect is light and brilliant; and, where striking varied colours are required, may be pronounced highly successful.

QUILTING FOR WAISTCOAT.—SPENCER AND SON, MANCHESTER.

A very neat pattern for summer wear.

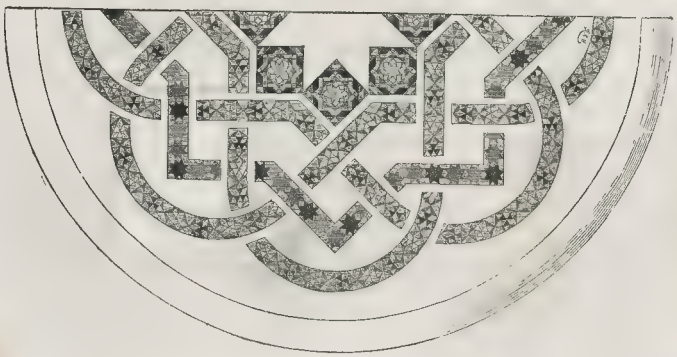
TABLE-TOP. BY HERRING AND SONS.

This is a centre table, made of fine walnut-wood, inlaid with meta ivory, and pearl. The border presents, intermixed with trophies, t six subjects designed by Flaxman, "the opening of Pandora's box," i laid in brass, and etched. The table is of handsome form, and in eve respect a most creditable piece of workmanship.

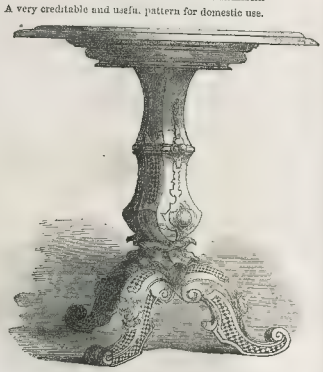
TABLE-TOP.—MESSRS. HERRING AND SON.

DAMASK PATTERN.—CADLEY AND CO., HALIFAX.

A very creditable and useful pattern for domestic use.



GLASS MOSAIC TABLE-TOP.—STEVENS.



INLAID TABLE, GLASS MOSAIC.—STEVENS.

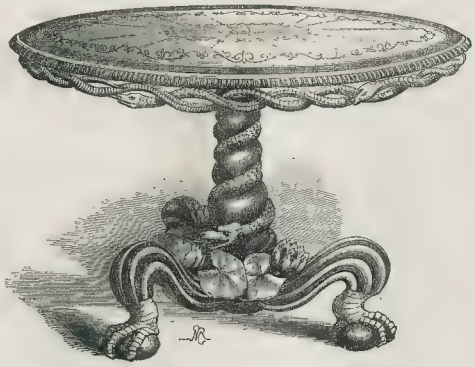
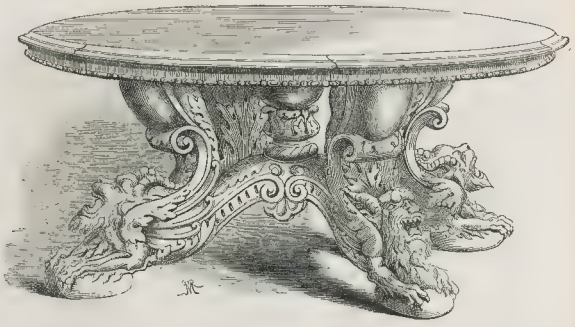


TABLE.—HOLLAND AND SONS.



EXPANDING TABLE.—JOHNSON AND JEANES.

TABLE. BY HOLLAND AND SONS, WARWICK.

The top of this table is very beautifully inlaid; but the effect of this matter of observation is marred by the egregiously bad taste of the adjuncts introduced on the lower periphery and on the stand itself. These consist of twining snakes, the claws being those of an eagle, griffin, and other savage monsters. The very idea of such presentments in the very midst of the social circle is repulsive and absurd. When will artizans learn to know, not how to imitate, but what to adopt for imitation? Not until common sense is admitted to their councils.

RIBBON.—BERRY, COVENTRY.

BOG YEW FURNITURE.—JONES, OF DUBLIN.

BOG YEW FURNITURE. BY A. J. JONES, OF DUBLIN.

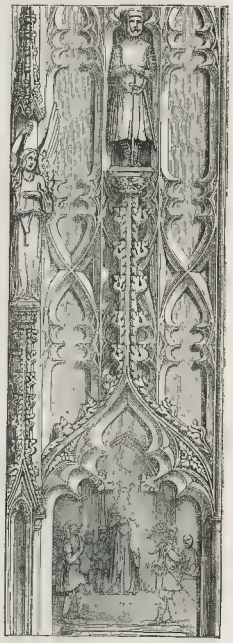
Jones, of Stephen's Green, Dublin, has brought together a very extensive series of decorative furniture in Irish bog yew, designed to illustrate the history, antiquities, animal and vegetable productions, and other national features and peculiarities of he elster isle. The intention is highly creditable to his spirit of patriotism; and he talent bestowed upon the various objects is of a character to warrant the belief hat the Irish artificer only wants encouragement, to enable him to take a position of honourable rivalry with those of any other European nation. The devices are varied and striking, and the execution, in most of the details, at once bold and careful. It is to be regretted, however, that in most cases the subjects have not been better chosen, being often extravagant and inappropriate. We will refer only to a single instance, out of many, in which an unbridled striving after variety runs into absurdity—an arm-chair, the arms of which are impersonated by dogs, the one lying down, the other half standing. Can anything be conceived less inviting, or less comfortable? The chair and card-table which we engrave, being less ambitious in style, are generally commendable as handsome and serviceable pieces of furniture.

EXPANDING CIRCULAR TABLE. BY JOHNSTONE AND JEANES.

This is an extremely ingenious invention (patented), which has received the honour of a prize medal. It is a circular table, which, by means of a very simple arrangement of radiating curved iron bars beneath the top, may be made, by a slight revolution of the surface, to expand to the size required at any moment, extra leaves being provided for insertion between the separated parts. The table exhibited is capable of being arranged to two different sizes, besides the original form; but, of course, the number of changes is optional. The mechanism is so simple, that one pair of hands can adjust it in a couple of minutes, and that apparently with very little exertion. The stand is carved in the Italian style, with grotesque masques.

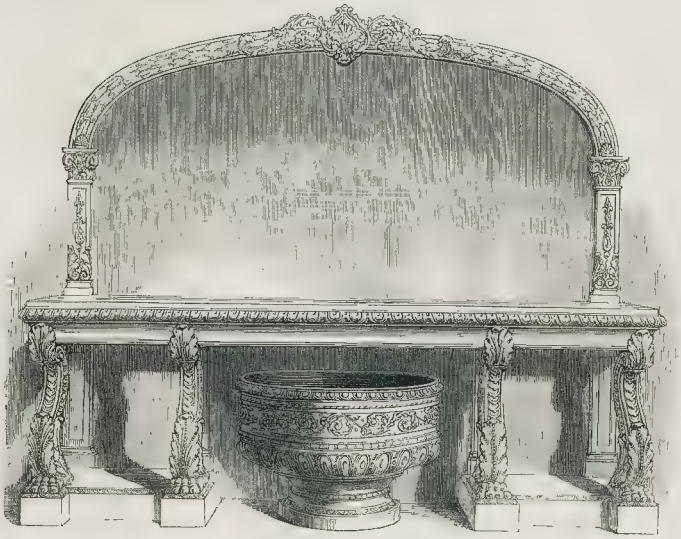
RIBBON PATTERN. BY BERRY, COVENTRY.

The reputation of the Coventry ribbons is well supported by this firm, from amongst whose display we select a very pretty pattern.



DESIGN FOR A GOTHIC PANEL.—G. THOMAS.

This design has considerable merit in the idea, which is successfully carried out.



SIDEBOARD.—MESSRS. LANTING.—(SEE FRONT PAGE.)

LEG OF SIDEBOARD.

M. KOSSUTH AT WINCHESTER.

The Mayor of Southampton gave a public dinner in honour of the Hungarian patriot on Saturday last, at his country residence, near Winchester. The party consisted of upwards of sixty gentlemen, amongst whom were Lord D. Stuart, M.P., Mr. Cobden, M.P., the American Consul, Mr. Croskey; M. Pulsky, Mr. E. E. Crowe, Mr. Sheriff Payne; Aldermen Lolshy, Brookes, Lancaster, Tucker, and Peard, and several of the Southampton Town Council.

On the occasion was remarkable for the extraordinary command over a foreign language which the ex-Governor of Hungary exhibited (for he spoke in English), and for the Anglo-Saxon energy of his style and impressive earnestness of manner, and the very English tone of the sentiments to which he gave utterance.

After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the Mayor proposed "The health of Louis Kossuth, and prosperity to his undertakings."

M. Kossuth, who was received with loud cheering and applause, spoke as follows:—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, in rising to thank you most heartily and most sincerely for those noble-minded generous sentiments which you, Mr. Mayor, were pleased to express, and for the sharing in that expression of those noble sentiments by you all, I cannot forbear a strong emotion, which, however, is not quite subservient to eloquence. Besides, I must say that I am quite unprepared for this opportunity to address such a distinguished assembly of friends and brothers. (Cheers.) Though not quite unaccustomed to speak in my own language, still I must feel it now a double difficulty to address you connectedly in English, and therefore permit me for a moment to ask your indulgence while I address you. I feel, gentlemen, that the generous sentiments you have expressed I can attribute to nothing else than to the noble sympathy which you entertain for the free Englishman for the noble principle of liberty (Cheers), and to the belief that the cause of Hungary was a just cause, and was a cause intimately connected with the principles of freedom. (Cheers.) Now, instead of a vain effort to give you a good speech, perhaps it would be better for me to take the liberty to allow me in a plain, common manner—still begging excuses for the faults of my language, which I cannot fail to admit—to give you some information (Cheers) about the true nature of the past struggle which I have the honour to be entrusted to explain to have this egotism—to be anxious to conserve those generous sentiments, and I believe there can nothing better be done than by a plain, common statement of the facts, without any flourish, without any attributional pomp, as they passed in Hungary. (Cheers.) To understand exactly the Hungarian cause, it is quite necessary to be somewhat acquainted with the true nature of the form of Hungarian institutions. You all know that Hungary was for the benefit of 300 years in Europe always a constitutional Monarchy, and, perhaps, this is no small proof of the elements of life, which, in my notion, are to be found, when we consider the geographical position of Hungary, and the moral position of the native Magyar race—an Asiatic people thrust into the midst of European nations, without any kindred, without any affinity, without any resemblance; and when we consider they were surrounded on all sides by absolute and despotic powers; on one side Turkey, which encroached for centuries, not only upon civilization but on religion, and where my poor nation was the bulwark of Christianity in Europe; on the other side the Russian empire, which has, not for the benefit of mankind (Cheers), grown up prodigiously in the one-and-a-half century; on the third side, the Austrian power, not the Austria of to-day, for that Austrian empire is a very new one, but the Austrian power of the House of Austria, which never, if there be told truth by history, gave one friend to political freedom, though one genius it had, one friend to religious freedom, one friend to the rights of conscience, but even had the opposition to the moral and political freedom of the people—the Emperor Joseph II. This then was our position. Turkey, Russia, and Austria, or rather the House of Hapsburg, by such was Hungary surrounded; and besides, the people within must ever be considered as the most firm and mighty basis of greatness and welfare of a country (Cheers), and as the most strong, sure, and powerful safeguard of its liberties; the people in Hungary unhappily were excluded from any political, that is, raised from the constitutional benefits; and still this Magyar race, in such difficulties of circumstance, through eight centuries and more, has conserved not only its life but its constitutional liberty and national institutions. (Cheers.) There is with some race, in such a nation, elements of a future; and I believe, with some pride I have a right to say, such nation deserves to have freedom. I told you a little ago that my nation had not shared in the constitutional rights of the country. The constitution of Hungary was an aristocratic one entirely; but it was an aristocratical constitution which had somewhat a different meaning from that which you are used to attach to aristocracy. A nobleman in Hungary was not synonymous with power and with the wought of wealth, but was simply an aristocracy of birth, and was not reduced into only elder brothers, but whoever had been a nobleman, he and his children, and their children's children, remained through all centuries noblemen always. (Laugh.) What was the consequence? The consequence was, that, as human fate is subject to many changes of circumstances, the descendants of the old noblemen of Hungary did not remain wealthy, great, and powerful, but were diffused, and, by the course of centuries descending among them, became almost one part of the people itself; so that the great part of the aristocracy of Hungary remained as poor, as, poorer, than the people, because the people was not so poor, as if work was not the greatest honour to humanity. So therefore we had not only a landed proprietary, but we had these most poor classes of the aristocracy, which were not only in the same circumstances as that which exists still now and then, in a worse condition, not being so industrious. But one prominent feature was, that the old aristocracy was not quite so opposed in its great extension to the rights of the people, to the popular liberties, as we find it to be in the middle ages on the Continent, and through Europe—because we must confess that the aristocracy of England has known in time to meet the exigencies of the time, to share their privileges with the people, and to take its part in the burdens of the people. and therefore the aristocracy of England remained when those other aristocracies were swept away like dust from the earth. (Cheers.) In Hungary the nobility were not in the same position, but the noblemen raised with al. classes of the people they were not in strong opposition to the people, but they were agriculturists, working not their own land, but the soil of their landlord; but they became manufacturers; they engaged in every trade and every profession, and, therefore, it was not in such opposition to the people as the word "aristocracy" signifies here: and though it is no wonder that in Hungary, and before the bounds of this aristocracia constitution, where the people had no right to speak for itself, it should not have had its fall share of privilege; still, out of the ranks of this aristocracy which I have mentioned, there was found in the past, and through all their history, generous men, who manfully struggled by all legal means to improve the condition of their country, and who strove for the rights of humanity. Now, in the struggling for the rights of humanity, and the improvement of the condition of the country, we had, according to our constitution in Hungary, two principal means: the first was—to call it by a name which is popular, and is understood here—the Parliament of Hungary; and the second was, by our county and municipal institutions. These two great institutions were, still more than in any other part of the world whatever, against the encroachment on the rights of the nation by the Government, because these county institutions were so framed that the Government was unable to convey any order whatever, but only through the medium of the county meetings. The county meeting was composed of all noblemen who were residents in that country, and the noble population of a county might number about 20,000 to 25,000 persons, and in some counties it amounted to 30,000. Therefore every one of the nobles had a right to speak in these meetings; not, of course, every one of every occasion, but every one had a right to speak when he pleased, and the number of them that appeared in the same way at these meetings. Every noble had a right to be elected a magistrate of the county, who were the only executive power of the Government; so that when the Government ordered something to be done, the hand of execution was that of the municipal magistrate of the county, who alone had to carry it out; but, the magistrate coming from the county, the Government was nearly to receive no order but only through the medium of the county meeting, which county meeting, under public assembly, had the right to discuss the legality of the Government order, and when the majority of the assembly had an order of Government to be illegal, it did not go into the hands of the magistrate to execute it, but the meeting made a remonstrance against it to the Government, and therefore these municipal bodies were a very powerful means put forward against the encroachments of Government. And, to be sure, no country in the world had greater need of such a barrier than Hungary, because we have been governed for three centuries by the House of Austria, which never, according to the evidence of history, had a single fixed friend to political freedom. (I do not know whether I am weary. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Go on.") Now, the House of Hapsburg ruled Hungary by the necessity of its

those who had revolted against us; but the Austrians not only respected him, but his troops joined the Austrian army. The Austrian army joined him—the siege of Vienna was made, and after that these two armies came into Hungary under the command of Windischgratz, calling us, and especially my humble self, rebels. We opposed, we struggled, we fought battles; history will tell how—(Cheers)—but still I must add one single thing, and that is, that though we had been victorious, defeated the Imperial arms in repeated battles, though the Emperor of Austria issued a proclamation, dated the 4th of March, 1849, when he, relying on the false report of the Camarilla, of a victory in a battle that never was won, declared by one scratch of his pen that he blotted out Hungary as a nation, that that nation was no more in existence, that by its constitution was torn up, and that Hungary was declared to be incorporated in the Austrian empire and ruled according to the laws which his good pleasure would grant—nothing was heard beaten, nothing enemies—notwithstanding this proclamation which several allies between Austria and Hungary—still we did not even proclaim a rupture with the House of Hapsburg. When did I make the proposal to declare and pronounce the House of Hapsburg? When I got true and exact intelligence that the Russian intervention was decided on, that had been accepted, and when I had got, I am sorry to say, the intelligence that in order to avoid the Russian intervention we had no help in the world—from nobody—no, not one—(Here, overcome by irrepressible emotion, the voice of Kossuth faltered, he burst into tears, and for some moments was incapable of proceeding, while a burst of sympathy broke from the assembly. As soon as he had recovered his self-possession, he said)—Then I considered matters in my conscience, and I came to the resolution that rather my nation must submit to the deadly stroke aimed at her life, or, if we were not cowards enough, not base enough to accept this suicide, it would not be mine to put as the reward of our struggles—our fatal struggles—that which should have the merit of being worthy the sacrifice of the people; and if we had to contest with two great empires, I had no one to help us, if we had no friend, and to contest in our struggles for the liberties of Europe, because now the Hungarian question rose Europe "thigh," it assumed the dignity of an European question—if it was our fate to struggle for the liberties of Europe as once we had struggled for her Christianity, and if God should bless us, I proposed as a reward the independence of Hungary, and it was accepted. (Cheers.) That is the statement, the brief—no, not the brief, but the true statement of the relations between Hungary and Austria. What was the result? How we fall—let me not speak about it. (After a pause)—that is a matter of too deep sorrow to dwell on. So much I can say, that, through a treachery by the whole world, I, and the nation we could have been a match for the combined forces of those two despotical empires, but that it was my fault and my debility, that I, the Governor of Hungary, who had the land of the people in my hands, was unable to match Russian diplomacy, which knew how to introduce treason into our camp—(Cheers)—but I been capable even to imagine all these intrigues, we should not have fallen. As it is, you know the House of Hapsburg as a dynasty, is gone; it exists no more—it merely vegetates. The Emperor can only act as the tool and will of his master, the Czar. If only the Czar would not threaten every portion of the world where the prayers for liberty rise up from the nation to Almighty God—if the people of England would only decide that the Russian should not put his foot on the nations of Europe—if England would but only say "Stop"—and nothing more—the boast of Pashkevitch, that he put his foot on the neck of Hungary, would never be realised, and Hungary, I am sure, would have knowledge enough, truth enough, and courage enough, to dispose of its own domestic matters, as it is the sovereign right of every nation of the world.—(Loud cheers)—and would not submit to aggression on her liberty. (Cheers.) Excuse me, gentlemen, if I have not answered your expectations—I fear I have tired you. (Loud cries of "No, no!" "Go on if you can.") My intention was to show you the past of my country was worthy of your generous sympathies, because it has struggled in a fair cause, it has struggled valiantly for its national existence, which, once lost, there is no resurrection more for the people. (Cheers.) That is the case of my country, I wish to secure for her your generous sympathy for this plain exposition of facts. The principle involved is one which you honour; the cause has been honoured in my undeserving cause. When landing on your shores I was received by my kind friend the Mayor, the father of the unfortunate, brother to the oppressed. Happy is the nation where such men as he rise from the people, for I have been told by one of the glories that he has risen by his own energy, by his own perseverance, by his own integrity, from the people; and it is the glory of England that such men, rising from the people, gain the love and confidence of their countrymen. (Loud cheers.) Let me, in returning my best thanks, to the acknowledgments for the opinion you have given me, propose, with the deepest affection and respect, "The health of the Mayor of Southampton."

M. Kossuth resumed his seat amid rapturous and long-continued applause.

The Mayor of Southampton returned thanks in a well received speech, and proposed "The health of the Liberal Members of the House of Commons," coupling with it the names of Lord Dudley Stuart and Mr. Cobden, M.P.

Lord Dudley Stuart returned thanks, and expressed the gratification he felt at the great speech delivered by that great man, M. Kossuth. His name was now famous throughout the world, and would be celebrated to the latest age. It was a privilege for them to behold him in England, saved from the power of his enemies.

Mr. Cobden said:—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I was rusticating in a neighbouring county, where I have been seeking some repose after the labours of a session more than usually laborious, and far more exciting than usually unprofitable, and after labours of a far more pleasing nature, such as entertaining friends come up to town to see the Exhibition, when I heard of M. Kossuth's arrival. I mention these facts, because it justifies me for not being on the spot to witness the reception given to our distinguished visitor. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, the moment I received, in my retirement, the news of the arrival of Kossuth in England, I resolved to come at once to pay him my humble respects. Not that I had any doubt about his reception at Southampton—not that I feared any want of zeal or enthusiasm among the people; but because I saw an attempt made by a portion of the press of this country upon a man who, after escaping the plots and snares of Austria, the scaffold, and the dangers of a barbarous climate, was about to visit hospitable shores. I saw that an attempt was being made in England—hospitable England—to destroy, not the character, but what he valued more dearly—the reputation of this man; and from the moment I saw that dastardly attempt I determined to be here, to show these calumniators, that, if these slanders reach his character, it shall only be through ourselves. (Loud cheers.) We owe this not only to our illustrious guest and the country which he represents—not only to that great realm, America, whose guest I may still say he is, and whom I see here represented by its worthy Consul, but we owe it to ourselves—to every man who has a regard for the character of this nation, that we should come forward and vindicate ourselves from the charge of having a share in the most base and dastardly attempt that was ever made to injure the character of any public man. (Loud cheers.) I do not presume to enter into the internal affairs of Hungary. How, then, do I judge him to be a great worthy of the hospitality and moral assistance we give him? I judge of him by the proceedings of the nation of which he is a whole nation, and endorsed by the suffrages of a people. (Cheers.) When fugitive sovereigns are driven from their shores by the execrations of their people to our shores, we throw open our vacant palaces for their reception—(Cheers and laughter)—and I will not say a word against the hospitalities of Claremont—but when a man arrives on our shores bearing not the blessings of his country—and, I say, with a cold refusal refuses a welcome to such a man, adieu for ever to that sympathy with nations and with nations' rights which has hitherto been the boast of England. ("Hear," and cheers.) But I take no merit in sharing in these honours. Selfishness as a public man might induce me, if I had no other motive, to be here to-day. But I am here speaking in the name of the great majority of the people of this country. I say it advisedly, I know as much of public opinion as any newspaper can pretend to know; and I say that this meeting, enthusiastic as it is, fairly represents a large majority of the people, I say, and the women of this country. (Loud cheers.) And why is such sympathy felt for the cause of Hungary in England? Why is it that the name of Louis Kossuth is familiar to families of the middle classes, and I would fain hope of the higher classes, one of whom we number among our visitors to-day? It is because he is believed worthy to represent the wants and wishes of a great people; he has intellect to understand, he is worthy of their confidence, and that he has these qualities of the highest character which intellect would be a curse. (Hear, hear.) I confess I had formed a reasonable opinion of the refugees from those halls I see in the honour to be acquainted with, and probably there are few who have had greater opportunities of judging of the refugees than I have had. I have seen in their demeanour a manly fortitude in the midst of their distress, which has convinced me that they possess in a great degree those qualities of which Englishmen are so justly proud. I am convinced that if a people more than any other resemble the English character, the people of Hungary, and, gentlemen, the presence of our friend amongst us and among the people of England will enhance our respect for his people. It is impossible to hear him speak, to hear his friends and colleagues speak of him, without feeling that here is a man, who, being thrown in the highest position, acted in a manner worthy of that position, and that the people who placed him in such a position were worthy of such a man. Many indeed, and most particular results can flow from our demonstrations of respect for our friend? I am sure they will not be quite barren of fruits, if they afford him some consolation for the hardships he has been obliged to undergo during the last two or three years. But there is more than that in the respect we have heard from his friends, and there is an additional passport to our favour in the malignity of his enemies, his enemies being the friends of despotism. (Hear, hear.) Now, people will see how far the aspirations of Europe will go with his cause, and how far they may expect the support of Englishmen or Americans, in their future proceedings. (Hear, hear.) Now, my illustrious friend stated, as the conclusion of his most eloquent address, if he wishes only for such a demonstration in this country as shall prevent Russia from invading his country, or from interfering with the settlement of its domestic affairs. Well, if there be one man who has a stronger opinion than an other on the subject of non-intervention, I am that man. I am fanatical in that doctrine, because I think there can be no vigour or manhood in the country which looks to the right or left for external aid, and is not allowed to develope its resources by its own internal working; but I quite agree with my friend that a word spoken by England would have an almost irresistible force in the councils of despotic sovereigns. I confess I bear with regret that the invasion of Hungary by Russia, the greatest scandal in civilisation in our day, should have been allowed to pass without an angry protest from this country. I stated that so long as the dispute lay between Austria and Hungary, we should go no further than express our sympathy with the right; but from the moment that Russia interfered it became a classical question. Here was a semi-barbarous power coming down with its hordes to crush a more civilised country, and a strong protest from the Government and people of this country would have been of immense advantage. I look back for the last Other states were in the toils of a reaction, and the leading newspapers of this country not only entered no protest, but actually expressed opinions in favour with the Russian cause. (Hear, hear.) And, I say that, were public opinion so far enlightened that newspapers would not dare to falsify it by taking side with Russia, it would not require many words from an English Foreign Minister to make the cabinets of the most wild despots. (Hear, hear.) But be that as we wish our opinion to have weight, we must come into court with clean hands. My efforts have been made to make us understand our duty with regard to intervention in foreign countries, and yet I believe that, from the passing of the Reform Bill, there has been more intervention than, in the form of "force," I am for. Let then, get to the sound principle, and then I believe that the word "Stop," applied to Russia, would be as conclusive as if we spoke with the voice of a thousand cannon. (Hear, hear, hear.) Gentlemen, my friend there is now to England, but no doubt he that has gone through the toil and turmoil of public life knows that the threats of the enemies of liberty are the same in Austria as in England. He must expect to be assailed with every calumny by the organs of Russia, and will be accused of violating every commandment in the decalogue. The only regret will be, that there is not an eleventh commandment, to charge him with breaking it. (Laughter.) I myself have been accused of every crime short of actual murder; but I can assure you that in England these shafts of calumny have very little effect, so long as you have truth and justice on your side. (Cheers.) Now my friend tells us that he comes here on the principle of non-interference, and I think we owe him some explanation before he is fairly launched on the public platform that attends him. He is asked by us whether we are to have a hand interfering in our domestic affairs, and under these circumstances I think it would be wrong for any political party to offer any act of special fraternisation with our Hungarian friends or to claim political sympathy. (Cheers.) In short, I think I may once for all avow that there is nothing in the position of our friend to warrant any party claiming political identity with him. (Hear, hear.) He has told us that the movement of the Hungarian nation was not a movement having for its object organic changes in the national institutions, but that the Hungarian movement was not a democratic movement solely, but a movement of the people, with the aristocracy at their head, to maintain the nations independence. Had it not been such a movement, they could not have achieved what my friend has detailed to us this evening. In short, we honour in him the champion of a nation that is identical with constitutional institutions. (Hear, hear.) He took the constitution as it had existed for 800 years, and therefore I see no reason to identify him with Whig, Tory, or Radical in this country. I hope that after his moderate and singularly talented address this great community will see that he is to be received on the part of the nation at large as representing an entire people, and that at no public meeting will any question be introduced which he could not, consistently with mourning the misfortunes of that intervention which he is most anxious to avoid. (Hear, hear.) I have nothing further to say, but that I feel highly gratified at the present meeting, and to propose any opinion that the Mayor of Southampton has nobly done his duty in representing on this occasion the public opinion of the large majority of the people of this country; and when our distinguished friend has passed from under this roof to the metropolis, I will leave him to judge, and he entreated to witness, whether the respect paid to him elsewhere does not justify the beginning made by the town of Southampton. (Cheers.)

Mr. Crosley, the American Consul, in returning thanks, said, that he did not wish to take a very prominent part in the demonstration, which it was his wish should be purely British in its character. He wished that when the news of the reception given to Kossuth in this country went to the other side of the Atlantic, it should have all the value of spontaneity on the part of the British people. He felt sure that when their illustrious guest reached the shores of America he would be received by all parties, whether Whig or Democrat, as Lafayette was in 1825—as the nation's guest. (Cheers.) The American people, as well as Republicans—they loved law, order, and the constitution as the basis of their liberties; and although it had not appeared that Kossuth had not intended to institute a Republic in Hungary, still he had fought for the constitutional rights of its nation. (Cheers), and as such had rendered himself dear to the friends of liberty. He would take that opportunity of saying a few words in regard to the subject of intervention and non-intervention, upon which his friend Mr. Cobden had so much dwelt. Every country had an undoubted right to the law of intervention as had the United States. The doctrine had been bequeathed to them by Washington, and they still looked upon it as a sacred bequest. But there were many of his countrymen, who considered this with their increased power and their dazzling future, a new and different policy might be forced upon them by the necessities of their condition. The time would come, if it had not already come, when the United States would be forced into taking more than an interest in European politics. When they should be so forced, he hoped that they would adhere to the advice of Washington, and, at the same time, require of other members of the great family of nations to adhere to the same doctrine. He hoped, when introduced into the arena of European politics, they would be introduced as the ally of England upon some great constitutional cause, as that of the independence of Hungary crushed by foreign intervention. Hand in hand with Great Britain, such a combination of despotic Governments could re-enact the terrible drama of placing the foot of absolutism upon the neck of national independence and constitutional freedom. (Loud cheers.)

Lord D. Stuart proposed "the Corporation of Southampton"—(Cheers)—for which Mr. Alderman Lashley returned thanks.

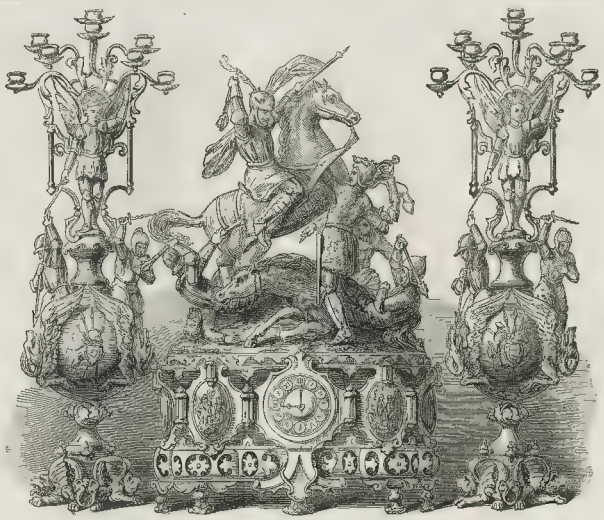
M. Kossuth rose and said:—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, allow me to interpose for a few minutes, and make one or two observations in reply. (Hear, hear.) Allow me, in the name of my nation, to express the gratification with which I have heard the sentiments expressed, and the hope that has been uttered and so warmly responded to by you, that, through the justice of the Eternal God, my country may yet regain her liberties. (Cheers.) I am proud to find that we are supported by the sympathies of this mighty people, and of the offspring of England across the Atlantic, through whose Government the blessings of liberty are enjoyed in both hemispheres. Supported by that sympathy, I trust in God to see the hope so fervently expressed realised, and that soon. (Cheers.) I am not eloquent; but the words—I cannot say the brief words—which you have done me the honour to listen to, fell from my lips in order to explain the position of my country, and not with a view of exciting sympathy for myself. Ours is not the cause of one family—of one party—but it is the cause of a whole people claiming those just rights to which the nation is entitled. After the length at which I have already addressed you, I feel that I dare not now long detain you; but I am a man who speaks, as it were, by the inspiration; and I now feel that, had I not already spoken, I could address volumes to you from the energy and warmth of my heart. (Cheers.) In consequence of that inspiration you must allow me to address you a few more words. I had heard of the reception which I might expect in England, and I had not pictured to myself so warm, so cordial a greeting, as that which you gave me on landing, and the noble welcome with which you have given me in this room through the hospitality of your Mayor. (Cheers.) But I came from the East, where I have always loved to see and closely examine the institutions and habits of the people of the country in which I have been. No study can be more interesting, because the character of a people is chiefly dependent on that of her institutions. As I am naturally somewhat impressed with Eastern laziness, perhaps you will permit me, in the Eastern manner, to speak a brief tale. (Hear, hear.) It is reported that the Sultan Saladin, the great enemy of Richard Cœur de Lion, once met a Jew named Aaron, called "the Wise." Saladin said to him—"How is it that you, who are a wise man, do not change your religion and become either a Christian or a Mahometan, although they differ in doctrines, they agree upon one principal point? Your religion speaks to you, moreover, of that God Almighty can only take to his bosom the children of those who profess that God Almighty can only take to his bosom the children of those who profess that God Almighty can only take to his bosom the children of those who profess

MODEL OF BRIEN BOROIMBE'S HARP. EXHIBITED BY MR. BALL, OF DUBLIN.

This little subject will be viewed with interest, as a correct counterpart of the ancient Celtic harp. It is described as a model, being a restoration of the ancient harp commonly called the harp of Brian Boroimbe Brien Boru), King of Ireland, preserved in the University Museum

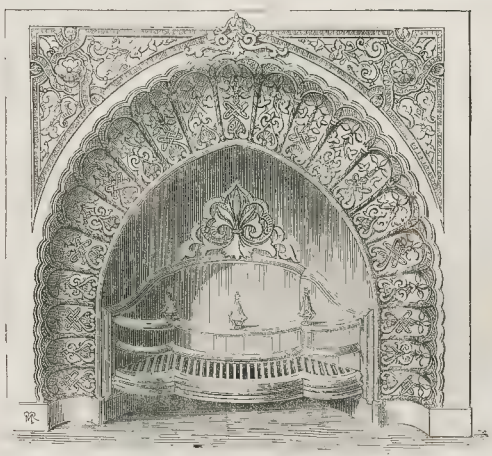
MODEL OF BRYAN BOROIMBE'S HARP.—BALL, DUBLIN.

Dublin. This restoration is made in the hope of inducing artists to adopt it as a model in emblematic devices relating to Ireland. It is certainly the oldest existing Irish harp; and is supposed to have been figured on the coins of Henry VIII., and, in the mutilated state in which it long remained, it gave origin to the curt and inelegant form not unfrequently used in jewellery, &c. It is now restored to the graceful form it originally possessed, and its elaborate carving has been carefully and accurately restored.



CLOCK.—LEROY AND SONS, PARIS.

CENTRE-PIECE.—MESSRS. WIDDOWSON AND VEALE.



ALHAMBRA STOVE, PURCHASED BY HER MAJESTY. MESSRS. STUART AND SMITH, SHEFFIELD.

CENTRE-PIECE. BY WIDDOWSON AND VEALE.

This is a very splendid and elaborate piece of table ornament. It represents a scattered group of cupids, some sporting amongst the fruits of the earth, whilst others play upon various instruments of music. The execution is of a very superior order, as regards style and finish.

CLOCK AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS. BY LEROY & SONS.

The decoration of this group of objects is of a *chivalresque* character, and is worked out with an expressiveness of spirit, and withal a delicate finish in the details, for which Parisian workmen are justly celebrated.

ALHAMBRA STOVE. BY STUART & SMITH, SHEFFIELD

This is one of the very handsome stoves manufactured by Messrs. Stuart and Smith, of Sheffield, which we particularly commended in a previous notice. The pattern is arabesque of the richest description, in or moulu and bright steel. It has been purchased out of the Exhibition by her Majesty.

CONSOLE TABLE. BY CLARKE.

This little piece of decorative furniture is very delicately fashioned, and has a very elegant appearance.

CONSOLE TABLE.—BY CLARKE.

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MERITS AND HONOURS IN ENGLAND.

If a man deserves well of his country in the military or the naval career, in the diplomatic service, or in the direct employment of the State, his merits may be recognised in England. The great soldier or sailor may receive a peerage, or a pension, or both; for services minor in degree there is a baronetcy or a knighthood; while for those who are not considered to rank quite so high as the recipients of hereditary titles, or even of the strictly personal honour of the knighthood, there is reserved the companionship of the Order of the Bath. All these matters are well understood; and the several honours are conferred according to a precedent which not even the Sovereign—the fountain of honour—can break through. The old feudal and hereditary rewards of the peerage and the baronetcy are never conferred upon individuals, however brilliant their merits or important their services, unless they are possessed of sufficient pecuniary means to support the dignity with becoming splendour, except in rare instances, like those of a Marlborough, a Nelson, or a Wellington, when pensions for a specified number of lives are granted with the title. The Order of the Bath, a personal honour, cannot, according to the same strict rule of precedent, be conferred upon any one who has not been in the civil or military service of the State; and the simple knighthood remains, therefore, the only available means at the disposal of the Sovereign or the Government for the reward of civil merit. Of late years this honour has become more civic than civil, and the knighthood of England consists principally of Aldermen and Sheriffs of London, or the Mayors and Lords Provost of provincial cities and towns, who, but too often, carry off the distinction without personally meriting it, and receive it for their office, rather than for themselves.

The recent close of the Exhibition, and the bestowal of honorary and other rewards upon the various gentlemen by whose talents and exertions it was made so eminently successful, have attracted attention to this subject, and proved how inadequate are the powers of the Sovereign to confer distinction upon individuals who do not happen to belong to a small and particular class. If the very respectable, but possibly very stupid, undignified, or illiterate person, who happens to be a Mayor or Sheriff when the Queen of England pays a State visit to his city or jurisdiction, is invested, as a matter of course, with the dignity of knighthood, the dignity, especially when the visits of the Sovereign are as frequent, and, let us add, as agreeable, as those of Queen Victoria, ceases to be a distinction which men of genius or talent are very solicitous to obtain. To be Mayor of Manchester or of Salford at a particular time, to present an address on the birth of a Princess, and to imagine or construct the Crystal Palace, discover a new truth in science, extend the fame of England in art or literature, or increase the national wealth by the development of our own resources, or those of every portion of the globe with which we may have profitable intercourse, are certainly deserving of different forms of appreciation on the part of the State. If the Knighthood is a pleasing and appropriate honour to bestow upon the Mayors and Aldermen, upon whom it falls like the gentle shower, without any desert on their parts irrespective of the accidental part which they play in a state ceremonial, it cannot be considered equally appropriate for the reward of men who owe nothing to the chances of their position, but who owe everything to their energy or learning, their virtues or genius. For this reason, a disinclination to accept the honour of Knighthood has become rather general among men on whom the Sovereign and the State would be most willing to confer dignity. It has become a question, which is peculiarly interesting at the present time, to consider whether an innovation upon established forms might not be profitably made, and whether a new Order of Merit, dating from 1851, would not be a fitting result of the peaceful and ennobling contest of art, science, and industry, which has rendered the year so memorable.

There may be a class of austere philosophers who despise, or affect to despise, the honours which it is in the power of Sovereigns to bestow, and who look with contempt upon hereditary dignities, and sneer at the crosses and ribbons which Governments can scatter around them. But these are not only a small minority of mankind, but, if sincere in their condemnation, are wofully ignorant of the latent and palpable springs of human action. The love of distinction is both natural and praiseworthy, and is only ridiculous when it is not justified by virtue or genius. In all ages, and among all nations, to be recognised as worthy of the approving voice of our fellows is a high incentive to noble deeds; and the bestowal of personal dignities is alike a cheap and a powerful means of eliciting and rewarding merit. It is easy to laugh at ribbons and crosses. The Order of the Bath is perhaps as foolish, as far as the name is concerned, as the Order of the Bathing Machine would be; and there may be as much to be said for a knighthood of the "Nettle" or the "Shoestring," as for the knighthood of the "Thistle" or the "Garter;" but while these dignities are hallowed by old and worthy associations they cannot become ludicrous. As long as they are confined to eminent and deserving men they will be held in esteem by the truly wise. They cost the commonwealth nothing, but they acquire something for it. A pennyworth of ribbon, if solemnly given by the Sovereign of a great and free state as a token, not of reward, but of appreciation, becomes a priceless treasure to the man whose abilities and whose virtues have pointed him out to his contemporaries as its fit recipient. Every man loves to have his merits recognised; and whether it be the privilege of wearing certain boots as in China, certain horse tails as in Turkey, certain bits of red ribbon as in France and Germany, certain stars and garters as in England, or the simpler privilege of appending certain magic letters to the surname, it is equally gratifying to the individual, and equally serviceable to a Government that desires to recognise its best men, and point them out to the new generation as most worthy of emulation.

The establishment of a new Order of Merit, not to supersede the ancient and respectable dignity of knighthood, but to include persons of a very different class, and on whom so feudal a title would neither sit well nor prove acceptable, would, we think, excite very general satisfaction at the present time. It has been the misfortune of the world, until the peace of Waterloo allowed it leisure to work and to think, to have been compelled to find its most brilliant examples of public usefulness in the military career; but, in the new era which has dawned upon humanity since that time, merit of a thousand other kinds has had opportunity to display itself. We have amongst us men whose splendid

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN H. M. STEAM-FRIGATE "JANUS" AND THE RIFF PIRATES, ON THE COAST OF MOROCCO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

discoveries in science have conferred inestimable benefits upon the world; we have philosophers who have shed lustre upon the country of their birth; we have poets and prose writers whose works have been the delight and the instruction of millions; we have painters, sculptors, and musicians who have added new splendour to the ancient arts which they cultivate; we have mechanicians and engineers who have practically abolished time and space for our pleasure, profit, and convenience; and we have men of energy and enterprise who have opened up the hidden places of the world for the benefit of the human race. All of these and many more might be enrolled in a new Company of Honour. The advantage would not be theirs, but that of the nation. The illustrious Prince to whose thoughtful and philanthropic mind we owe the Great Exhibition of 1851 has, if rumour speak the truth, already turned somewhat more than a passing thought to this subject. It would be an achievement worthy of his purest fame and his interesting position, if he could gather together the living worthies of the new country to which he has rendered himself so dear, and become the founder and chief of the new Order of Civil Merit. We trust, and believe, that the rumour is not entirely baseless, and that art, science, literature, and intellectual and moral greatness of every kind will receive under his auspices the appreciation which society owes, not so much to them as to itself.

PIRATES IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

THE African coast in the vicinity of Gibraltar and the Western Mediterranean, especially the Riff of Morocco, which was formerly so noted for its daring pirates—the Salee Rovers, as they were usually called—has again become a terror to the unarmed craft which frequent the locality. On the 16th ult. it was made known at Gibraltar that the schooner *Emilia*, belonging to Messrs. Heredia, had been captured by the Moors, and that her crew, when defending her, had been very severely handled by the pirates, many of them being seriously wounded; and, as it was thought probable that other vessels had been captured by the Moors, the Governor of Gibraltar despatched her Majesty's steamer *Janus* on the 17th, to endeavour to recover the missing vessels, and effect the release of any British subjects who might possibly be held in captivity by the Moors, and also to chastise those lawless tribes who inflicted so much inconvenience on the operations of commerce.

The following letter from Gibraltar, dated the 26th, gives an account of the proceedings of the *Janus*, from which it will be seen that the *Janus* was only partially successful, and that although she administered a severe castigation to the Moors, yet that she was in the end beaten off, with eight of the crew severely, if not dangerously, wounded:—

Although no official account has been published here, there can be no doubt but that many versions have been sent to England relative to the *Janus's* attack on the Riffians. As it may be gratifying to the friends and relatives of those on board of her to learn that no lives were lost, and that the worst case of those wounded is progressing favourably, the following short account of the affair may be interesting.

The *Janus*, which, on hearing of the capture of Mr. Heredia's schooner, had steamed for the coast of Riff on the 17th inst., came back on the 20th. She arrived there on the 18th, and found the *Emilia* high on the beach, a total wreck, entirely stripped. As some of the Riffians' boats were about the wreck, the *Janus* sent a few shells among them, and the next morning manned her boats and proceeded to the wreck. The Riffians, observing their movements, set fire to it. The *Janus's* boats thereupon commenced firing upon them with shot and shell, and, having, after two hours' firing, completely destroyed them (the boats), rejoined the steamer, which again put to sea. On the morning of the 19th, having steamed twenty miles westward of Cape das Forcas, she perceived the ribs of another vessel on the beach, and as she approached the Bedouins began to fire upon her. The *Janus's* boats were immediately manned and armed, and, the crew being landed, they endeavoured to destroy the Bedouins' boats; but their greater number enabling them to keep up an overpowering fire, our people were compelled to re-embark, and retreat to the *Janus*, which during the whole of the contest had been firing shot and shell, a circumstance which warrants the conclusion that the enemy must have sustained a very heavy loss. The following is a list of the casualties on board the *Janus's* boats:—

"Commander Powell, shot through both thighs, not dangerously; Mr. Paynter, shot through both thighs, slightly; John Ford, boatswain's mate, leg shattered, dangerously; J. Reading, seaman, thumb shattered, dangerously; James Frost, seaman, shot through the body, dangerously; J. M'Lean, marine, shot in the hip, slightly; James Connoly, boy, shot in the arm, dangerously; B. Mason, boy, slightly wounded in the head."

The *Janus* proceeded to Tangier on the 21st., no doubt for the purpose of acquainting our Consul there with what had taken place, that the same might be made known to the Emperor.

On the day of her departure accounts were brought from the Commandant of Melilla that five British subjects were in the hands of the Bedouins, who demanded the sum of 150 dollars each for their ransom. The commandant offered them 60 dollars, and immediately informed our Consul at Mazagan of it, and it is understood that the Governor of Algeziras had despatched a war-steamer to Melilla, the *Janus* being at Tangier.

It is said the brigantine *Violet*, of Whitehaven, from Galatz, has fallen into the hands of the pirates; and that her owner, Mr. Edward Bailey Cross, who was on board, and her crew (of whom one man was killed and the master wounded) are the British subjects referred to as being in the hands of the pirates.

The mishap to the *Janus* will probably be shortly followed by more effective demonstration against the pirates. The Governor of Gibraltar, on the 28th, forwarded despatches by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Sultan* to Commodore Martin, at Lisbon; on receipt of which the *Arethusa*, 50, and screw frigate *Dauntless* were instantly ordered to Gibraltar. It was also understood that reparation would be demanded from the Emperor of Morocco for the aggressions and piracies of his subjects on the Riff coast.

The accompanying sketch by our correspondent, a young officer of the *Janus*, and present in the action, represents the *Janus* covering the landing of three of her boats—viz., the gig, commanded by Lieut. Powell; the cutter, by Mr. Paynter (master's assistant); and a paddle-box boat, by Mr. Woolridge (master's assistant); who, having succeeded in destroying three of their piratical craft on the beach, under a most galling fire from the bushes and heights, and in killing and wounding great numbers of the enemy, regained the steamer, but unfortunately having the commander, Mr. Paynter, and seven men badly wounded, one, as it is feared, mortally. Then pirates are the terror of all who sail the Mediterranean; but the *Janus* has given them a lesson which they will not soon forget. The *Janus* was also engaged the two previous days, under a heavy fire of musketry from the surrounding heights, in shelling and completely destroying several of the craft, with their stores, in a creek, when upwards of 50 of the pirates must have been killed, and although the sides and decks of the *Janus* are much cut up with bullets, and her funnels indented, &c., most fortunately no casualties occurred on those days.

FATAL COLLISION AT SEA.—On Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, the sloop *Samuels and Eliza*, Skinn, from Goole for London, was run into by the schooner *Alert*, of Ipswich, between the Longsand and Cromer, wind about S.W. a-trip. The crew of the sloop, on hearing the hailing of the schooner for her name, which was refused, were in the act of jumping on board the smack, when returning to the vessel, in between the two vessels. After the vessels cleared each other, the schooner sailed on immediately. Instead of her name being known, and the vessel in a sinking state. They, however, took no further notice. But, with great exertions at the pumps (there being only two hands and the master's wife), they kept her afloat till about eight o'clock, when, finding the vessel rapidly sinking, they took to the boat, the vessel sinking under them (with his corpse on board), and although the crew were unable to raise, and were shortly afterwards picked up by the schooner *Swan*, Hull, of Deeny, and brought to shore at half-past seven p.m. same day (Sunday). The crew have been forwarded to their homes by the honorable agents to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society. The *Alert* subsequently became unmanageable from the injuries she had sustained by the collision, and she was abandoned in a sinking state by her crew, who were subsequently conveyed on shore by the *Uncle Sally*.

The excavations now being carried on near Malton, in the course of the construction of the Thirsk and Malton Railway, have disclosed several antiquities of interest. The line cuts across Orchard-hill, which is levelled, an elevated platform commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, and which has been the site of Roman, Roman, and other encampments—part Celtic. A few days since the workmen cut down a small portion of the eastern side of Mason Dyke, which they discovered, a cavity four or five feet deep, of irregular shape, and the Roman passage which (tradition asserts) existed between the ancient castle and Malton Abbey, about half a mile distant. The foundations of ancient buildings have been laid bare, and the remains of fires extinct for centuries. Skeletons have been dug up, mingled with the bones of animals; and the workmen came upon a lachrymatory, together with a funereal urn, and various coins of Vespasian, Domitian, Constantine, and Aurelian.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

Society in Paris partakes of the inquietude created by the present aspect of political affairs. The galleries of the winter, which had begun with some spirit, have suddenly been brought to a standstill. Even the *Charivari*, which, like the stormy petrel, generally sports so merrily in our political tempests, shares the general dulness, and is positively at a loss for a joke.

A faint echo of our late Ministerial resignations has been heard this week in the Cour d'Assizes—M. Carlier, the late Prefect of Police (whose retirement, *en passant*, was more regretted than that of the whole Cabinet put together), having indicted *La Revolution*, a pre-eminently Liberal journal, and something more for having transformed the ex-functionary into a large landed proprietor, by making him the purchaser of a splendid estate at the cost of only half-a-million of francs, the money being, of course, obtained by the corruptions of office. M. Carlier, who has the reputation of an honest as well as an able man, at once determined to prosecute the calumniators, for the entire story was a fabrication. The publisher and editor were accordingly brought to trial a few days ago, found guilty, and fined 6000 francs, with the costs of suit, and the addition of 18 months' imprisonment each. This sentence is severe; but the system of slandering the private character of political opponents is carried to a shameful extent in the French press, and calls for energetic repression.

The attention of our Paris *savans* has for some time past been drawn to a reported discovery of nearly a thousand ancient MSS., by a young Greek named Simonides, a native of the little island of Simi (one of the Sympiegades). Among them are said to be poems, hitherto unknown, of Pindar, besides historical fragments and geographical treatises. There is some mystery respecting the alleged mode of his becoming possessed of these treasures, which he declares was by the will of a deceased uncle, a monk of Mount Athos, who first discovered the place of their concealment, and he (the present owner) found them enclosed in leaden boxes. M. Simonides, who is said to be a young man of much erudition, was desirous to induce the Government of Athens to publish them—of course with some advantages to himself; but they refused, and threw their doubts on the authenticity of the manuscripts. The entire story involuntarily reminds one of the tale of the unfortunate Chatterton. Unsuccessful at Athens, he went to Constantinople in the hope of procuring the means of publishing them—a singular route for the execution of such a design, for, if genuine, he could scarcely be ignorant that Paris, London, or Leipzic were the cities, above all others, where such an undertaking would find patronage. In Paris, M. Hase, M. Boissonade, M. Dübner, and some others, whose profound knowledge of Greek palmography is recognised throughout Europe, could at once have been able to pronounce on their authenticity, of which many persons entertain a doubt. He has, however, published one of them, purporting to be a history of the Septanim under Ptolemy Philadelphus, of which a favourable opinion is given. How such a work, however, could have found its way from Alexandria to Mount Athos, without attracting the notice of Cinyras of Samos, and other learned grammarians of that day, seems difficult to account for.

M. Jules Sandeau, one of the best of French novelists left under poor M. de Balzac, has just made his first theatrical essay with a comedy produced on Tuesday night at the Français. This production, "Mdlle. de la Seiglière," has been built in Russia, generously returns the property to its former master. Even this noble act of disinterestedness cannot, however, force the prejudices of the *Marquis* and his Lenorcal court to forget that his benefactor is a *roturier*, and they treat him accordingly with the haughtiness of caste *Ancien Cour*. These prejudices soon undergo a terrible shock by the appearance of a new character on the scene. The son of the steward supposed to have been killed suddenly returns, and, brave, accomplished, and handsome, he enters the lists in open warfare against the *bourgeoisie* against the narrow exclusiveness of mere pride of birth, and succeeds in so well that he not only turns the tables upon his supercilious adversaries, but wins the heart and hand of *Mdlle. de la Seiglière*, the only treasure of the family. The plot is not surprising; but it is enlivened with a variety of incidents and details so gay, so dramatic, and so interesting, as to be perfectly surprising in a first essay. The piece is acted as such things are only done at the Français. Madeleine Brohan, in the principal character, played most charmingly; and Samson Regnier and Mdlle. Nathalie, in the other characters, complete an *ensemble* only to be found in this theatre. The success was triumphant. The President of the Republic was present, and, notwithstanding a brow somewhat more than usually clouded at the defeat his chosen Ministers had just suffered in the Assembled, laughed heartily more than once at the allusions of the *Marquis* and his friends of the ancient *régime* to "*Monsieur de Bonaparte*," by which name he, throughout the piece, speaks of the Emperor.

FRANCE.

The annual message of the President of the Republic was read to the National Assembly on Tuesday last, on its meeting in Legislative Session at the close of the recess.

It is a State paper of the usual extended length which Presidential Messages generally reach, and treats of all the various departments of the administrative government of the country, whether relating to external or internal affairs, under the following heads—viz. Interior, Finances, Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce, Justice, Public Instruction and Worship, War, Navy, Foreign Affairs, and a general *resumé*. Its chief feature is the proposal to restore universal suffrage by the repeal of the restrictive law of May 31, 1850. It opens with a rather formidable announcement, viz. that a great Democratic conspiracy against law and order is at the present moment fermenting in France and throughout Europe.

A vast demagogical conspiracy (says Louis Napoleon) is now organising in France and Europe. Secret societies are endeavouring to extend their ramifications even into the smallest communes. All the madness and violence of party is brought forth, while these men are not even agreed on persons or things: they are armed to meet the future movement, but to conquer. Your patriotism and your courage, with which I shall endeavour to keep pace, will, I am sure, save France from the dangers wherewith she is threatened. But to conquer these dangers we must look at them without fear and without exaggeration; while we are convinced that, thanks to the strength of the Administration, the enlightened zeal of the magistracies, to the devotion of the army, France will yet be saved. Let us, therefore, unite our efforts to deprive the spirit of evil even of the hope of a momentary success.

The best means to attain this end has always appeared to me the application of that system which consists in satisfying the legitimate interests on the one hand; and, on the other, to suffocate, at the moment of their appearance, the slightest symptoms of an attack against religion, morality, and society.

Thus to procure labour by granting to companies our great lines of railway, and with the money which the State will procure by this operation, to give a strong impulse to the other works in all the other departments—to encourage those institutions destined to develop agricultural and commercial credit—to come by means of charitable institutions to the assistance of all poverty—which has been and such still must be our first care; and it is by following this course that it will become unnecessary to have recourse to means of repression when their necessity shall have become fatal.

The President then states that the Government has been obliged to declare the departments of Cher and Marne in a state of siege, in order to put down a *jacquerie*, or peasant insurrection, which had commenced there; he reports favourably of the state of the finances of the country; glances at the progress of commerce and industry, and then proceeds and dwells on its importance in a commercial, political, and military sense, and on the advantage of canals as an auxiliary to railroads; points out the benefits arising from the exertions of the Council General of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce; and indicates the advance made in the promotion of national education by the establishment of free schools in the provinces.

Under the head of "War" it is stated that on the 1st of October last the army numbered 387,819 men and 84,306 horses, which would be reduced, if no unexpected obstacle interposed, in the budget for 1852, to 377,130 men and 83,435 horses; and it is added that no supplementary credit would be needed for the year 1851. The navy is pronounced to be in an efficient state, and colonial affairs in a satisfactory condition.

Under the head of "Foreign Affairs" the President says:—

I congratulate you upon the state of our relations with foreign powers; from all parts we receive the strongest assurances from the various courts of a desire that our internal difficulties may all be peacefully resolved; and, on our own part, we are unitedly doing all in our power to assist in those measures which will best secure the repose and peace of Europe.

The relations of France with Rome, Constantinople, Spain, Germany, and Denmark, are referred to with satisfaction; and the conclusion of commercial treaties with Great Britain, Tuscany, Belgium, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden is adduced to testify the desire of the Government for the development of the commercial and maritime relations of the country.

Glancing, from the French point of view, at the Great Exhibition of Industry in London, the President eulogises it as tending to cement all nations in peace and good-will:—

The English people (he says) received our people with the most welcome cordiality; and the rivalry which took place amongst the various productions of the world, so far from fomenting jealousy, only increased the reciprocal esteem of all nations.

The grand feature of the message is reserved for its close, viz. the restoration of universal suffrage. On this all-important question Louis Napoleon thus addresses the Assembly, reasoning on the propriety of the course which he recommends:—

Well, now I have asked of myself whether, in the presence of the division of passions, of the confusion of doctrines, of the division of parties, when all combine to attack the morals, the justice, the authority of the nation, we ought to stand by and leave shaken and incomplete the only principle which in the midst of the general chaos Providence upholds for us to gather round it.

For a revolutionary and salutary agitation has taken place amongst the masses; and lastly, I have asked myself if, when new powers shall preside over the destinies of this country, we should not from the first compromise their stability if we left a pretext for questioning their origin, or for misrepresenting their legitimacy.

No doubt it was possible, and, without wishing for a single instant to swerve from the policy of order which I have always followed out, I have been obliged in many respects to separate from a Cabinet which had to the full my confidence and respect, in order to choose another which, equal y composed of honourable men, and of men in whose Conservative sentiments are publicly known, but who consented to admit the necessity of re-establishing universal suffrage on the broadest possible basis.

I am still, therefore, have presented to you the draught of a law which restores the principle in all its fullness, in returning from the law of the 31st of May everything which winnows universal suffrage from impure elements, and which makes its application more moral and regular.

The project has, consequently, no feature which can possibly govern this Assembly; for, if I think it expedient to ask to-day for the withdrawal of the first time to the Cabinet which claimed from the chief of the majority, whose work this law was, the honour of presenting it.

I appreciate the circumstances under which that law was presented, we shall not, I believe, refuse to allow that it was a political act rather than electoral law, that it was really and fully a measure of public benefit. Whenever the majority shall propose to me energetic measures for the safety of the country, it may rely on my loyal and disinterested support. But the best of measures for the public welfare have but a limited time.

The law of the 31st of May has, in its application, even gone beyond the object intended to be attained. No one foresaw it; suppression of 3,000,000 of electors two-thirds of whom are peaceful inhabitants of the country. What has been the result? Why, that this immense exclusion has served as a pretext to the anarchist party, who cloak their detestable designs beneath the appearance of a right withdrawn and to be reconquered. Too weak in numbers to take possession of society by their votes, they hope, under favour of the general confusion which the decline of the powers of the State, to kindle in several points of France at once troubles, which would be qualified, no doubt, but which would throw us into fresh complications. Independently of these dangers, the law of the 31st of May presents as an electoral law grave inconveniences. I have never ceased to believe that a day would come when it would be my duty to propose its repeal. Defective when applied to the election of an Assembly, it is still more so in the case of nominating a President; for though a residence of three years in a commune may have appeared a guarantee of discernment imposed on electors in the knowledge of those who are to represent them, so long a term of residence cannot be considered necessary for the appreciation of the candidate destined to the government of France.

Another serious objection is this, the constitution requires for the validity of the election of a President by the people at least 2 000,000 of suffrages, and, if this number is not collected, the right of election is conferred on the Assembly. The Constituent Assembly had therefore decided that, out of 10,000 000 voters inscribed on the lists, one-fifth was sufficient to render the election valid.

At the present time, the number of electors being reduced to 7,000,000, to require 2,000,000 is to invert the proportion,—that is to say, it is to demand one-third instead of one-fifth, and thus in a certain eventuality to take the election out of the hands of the people to give it to the Assembly. It is, therefore, positively changing the condition of eligibility of the President of the Republic.

Lastly, I call your particular attention to another reason which, perhaps, may prove decisive.

The re-establishment of universal suffrage on its principal basis furnishes an additional guarantee of cleaning the soil of the constitution. You have not forgotten why the adversaries of this revision refused at last session to vote for it. They urged this argument, which they knew how to render specious: "The Constitution," said they, "which is likely to be revised, is the work of an Assembly having its rise in universal suffrage, cannot be modified by an Assembly less big from a restricted suffrage." Whether or not this be a real motive or a pretext only, it is expedient to set it aside, and to be able to say to those who would bind the country down to an immutable constitution—Beloved universal suffrage re-established, the majority of the Assembly, supported by 2,000,000 of petitioners, by the greater number of the councils of arrondissement, and almost unanimously by the councils general, demands the revision of the fundamental compact. Have you less confidence than we in the expression of the popular will? The question, therefore, may be thus stated to all who desire a pacific solution to the difficulties of the day:—

The law of the 31st of May has its imperfections, but even were it perfect should it not, nevertheless, be repealed if it is to prevent the revision of the constitution, the manifested wish of the country?"

It is objected, I am aware, that on my part these proposals are inspired by personal interest. My conduct for the last three years ought to repel such an allegation. The welfare of the country, I repeat, will always be the sole moving spring of my conduct. I believe it my duty to propose every means of conciliation, and to use every effort to bring about a pacific, regular solution, whatever may be its form.

Thus, then, gentlemen, the proposal I make to you is, neither a piece of party tactics, nor an egotistical calculation, nor a sudden resolution;—it is the result of serious reflection, and of a profound conviction. I do not pretend that this measure will banish all the difficulties of the situation. But to each day its appointed task.

The way to re-establish universal suffrage is to deprive civil war of its ensign, the Opposition of its last argument. It will be to furnish France with the possibility of giving itself institutions which may ensure its repose. It will be to give back in fixture to the powers of the State that moral force which can only exist so long as it reposes on a consecrated principle and an incontestible authority.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of my high esteem,

Elysée National, Nov. 4. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The Message was read by the new Minister of the Interior, M. Thorigny, and throughout the greater part was listened to in attentive silence, a slight murmur of dissatisfaction only escaping from the Left at the mention of the democratic conspiracy; but towards its close the Right and Centre (Conservative) benches repeatedly expressed their dissatisfaction at the proposal for the repeal of the existing electoral law.

M. Thorigny subsequently read the draft of law, proposing the complete abrogation of the law of the 31st May, 1850, and re-establishing the electoral law of the 15th March, 1849. In virtue of the new law, all citizens 21 years of age, and having resided six months in the commune where they were born and drew the conscription. Public functionaries and ministers of religious worship recognised by the State are to exercise their electoral right in the commune where they exercise their functions, whatever may be the period of their residence.

The Minister in conclusion demanded the urgency, which was opposed by M. Berryer, and, on the question being put, the demand of the Minister for the immediate or urgent consideration of the bill was rejected by a large majority. The Assembly without taking a vote, but according to the more unceremonious method of "sitting and rising" (*assis et levé*).

The reception given by the press to the Message is not very encouraging. The Democratic papers approve of the proposed extension of the suffrage, but disapprove of all the other parts of it; while the Conservative organs express strong dissatisfaction with it throughout, and augur an unfavourable reception for it in the provinces.

The ill-concealed hostility of the majority of the Assembly to the new Ministry, and their opposition to the main proposition of the Message, have begun to produce their natural effects on the public mind—uneasiness and anxious foreboding relative to the future.

M. Daviel, Procureur-General at Rouen, is named Minister of Justice, in place of M. Corbin, who declined accepting office.

BELGIUM.

The parliamentary session of the Legislative Chambers was opened on Tuesday by the King of the Belgians in person, with a speech from the throne, in which his Majesty, having referred to the prosperous and

tranquil situation of the country, as showing at once the solidity of its institutions and the excellent spirit of its inhabitants, which recommended Belgium to the esteem of other nations, proceeded to observe that their relations with foreign powers showed the happy effects of this state of things, and that his Government continued to be on the happiest terms with regard to those foreign powers. Having then alluded to some measures of finance which would be submitted to them, his Majesty went on to say

Present circumstances, gentlemen, render more than ever desirable harmony between the powers of the state; and Belgium, which for four years had maintained herself in a strong and peaceful situation, will not, I hope, submit to any vexations embarrassment in the administration of her affairs. Independently of the new laws which will be presented to them, the Chamber will have to occupy themselves with the examination of the vote which was suspended last session. You will doubtless place among your first labours the making of laws with regard to consular jurisdiction, forest lands, pollard, the reform of the penal code and the new law of poll-tax, intended to place taxation upon the most equitable basis.

His Majesty then intimated that the tax which for twenty-five years had weighed upon the Belgian flag in English ports was about to be removed, and, having alluded to the Great Exhibition, concluded by saying that his Government looked with confidence to the support of the Chambers.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 22d ult. bring intelligence of considerable interest. It would appear, according to the highest legal opinion, that the persecution of the coloured population under the provisions of the recently enacted Fugitive-slave Law is opposed to the spirit and to the letter of the Constitution of the United States, and that, therefore, all the proceedings under that Argentine act are null and void. At least such is the legal doctrine drawn from a judgment recently delivered by Mr. Justice Hoadley, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, in the case of an absconding debtor from Maryland on the occasion of the debtor's arrest at Cincinnati upon the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, who sought to have him brought back to the latter state in the same way as absconding or fugitive slaves, from any one state in the union, have been arrested and brought back to the state out of which they had fled, on the requisition of its governor. The absconding debtor, when arrested at Cincinnati, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, his case came up in the Superior Court, and Judge Hoadley pronounced that the arrest was illegal, and that the law of the United States, as well as all the decisions hitherto made by the higher courts, were quite unconstitutional. The matter will be carried before the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision.

It is hoped, in the cause of humanity, that the other eminent law authorities will sustain the decision of Judge Hoadley.

The air of revolution which has been for a time at least crushed in Europe, secure in the haven of the United States, raises its head against the re-action of the Absolutist Governments of the Old World. Professor Kinkel, who escaped a short time ago from his prison in Prussia, is engaged at present at Washington in raising a loan, which is to amount to 2,000,000 dollars, for the purpose of again revolutionising the German States.

Referring to this subject, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that the Italians have already raised 2,000,000 dollars, which are now in deposit in a London bank, subject to the control of the revolutionary democrats, who are preparing to blow up the crowned tyrants of the Old World."

The President has appointed Coolidge Sharkey as consul at Havanna, in the room of Mr. Owens, recalled.

Accounts of a disastrous character from the whaling fleet in the North Pacific have reached New York. After wintering in the Gulf of Anadir, in Russian Kamtschatka, the fleet attempted to pass into the Arctic Ocean, when they became surrounded with fields of ice, by which not less than eight vessels are known to have been destroyed, and it was supposed that upwards of sixty others had experienced the same fate. Some of the crews of the lost ships reached the main land, but afterwards met with difficulty with the natives, and, in consequence, many of them were killed. The whale-fishing, during the season, is said to have been an entire failure, and a number of vessels were on their return to the north-west coast, in the hope of retrieving their ill-luck.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest intelligence from St. Francisco is dated September 15, and from it we learn that the productiveness of the gold mines continues to be most marvellously great, in some localities the supply of gold being so little exhausted being daily on the increase. The auriferous quartz veins are being extensively worked, and generally with great success. The amount shipped by the steamer *Panama*, which conveyed the present advices, was 1,700,000 dollars, and probably exhibits no falling off in the production of gold. In the dry diggings miners were only waiting for the rainy season to take out large amounts of gold.

San Francisco had recovered from the two great conflagrations of May and June, and has been rebuilt in a better style than before. Numerous fireproof brick and stone buildings have been erected, and many others have been commenced.

A destructive fire visited Marysville on the night of the 30th of August, by which three entire squares, including upwards of eighty houses and property valued at 300,000 dollars, were consumed. On the 10th of Sept. the same place was again visited by a disastrous fire, which destroyed twenty-five buildings and a large amount of valuable merchandise. Both fires are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Crime has most sensibly diminished throughout the state, and no execution has taken place, either here or in the interior, since the sailing of the last steamer.

The Californian papers express their gratification at the departure of several unruly characters whom the news of the Australian gold discoveries had attracted back to Sydney, whence they had originally come.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Advices to the middle of September have been received this week from Brazil and the Confederated Republics on the river Plate, in South America.

The hostile tire at present waged in that quarter requires a few explanatory observations, in order to render intelligible the accounts which have just come to hand.

The petty states or provinces situated upon and contiguous to the river Plate and its branches, which form the Argentine Confederation or Buenos Ayrean Republic, are Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Corrientes, and several others of less note. Of these the eastern group, lying immediately on the banks of the Plate and its tributaries, is called the Banda Oriental, and with these it is of the utmost importance to have unrestricted intercourse with the seacoast for the purposes of commerce, a policy which Rosas, the dictator of Buenos Ayres and virtual ruler of the entire Argentine Confederation, has continually thwarted in the most oppressive and unjust manner; and one of the chief objects of the present movement of these eastern provinces, headed by General Urquiza, is to put an end to the obstructive measures of Rosas against their commercial interest

The two independent states of Paraguay and Uruguay are situated between the empire of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation. The important seaport of Monte Video is in the Uruguay, and its commercial importance has long made it a bone of contention between the rival states and the military adventurers who from time to time rise to the head of affairs in them. For a considerable time back General Oribe, the ally of Rosas, has wielded the supreme power in Uruguay, which is on the sea coast, in support of the policy of Rosas, whether directed against the interests of the Banda Oriental, or the interests of the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, which latter district their agents have kept in a constant state of embroilment.

From this sketch of the parties and their objects, it will be seen that Brazil, the Banda Oriental, and the greater portion of the Argentine provinces, have a common interest in putting down both Rosas and Oribe, whose sanguinary terrorism has alienated all the various populations from them, the small number of their adherents being retained only by fear or the hope of plunder.

The Brazilian troops number 15,000, under the command-in-chief of Count Caxias. General Garzon is Commander-in-Chief of the Oriental troops, who number upwards of 5000 men; the opposing force of Oribe being under 6000.

The Brazilian Admiral Grenfell, with a small naval force in the Parana, the chief tributary of the river Plate, co-operates with the allies.

The relative position of the parties and the questions at issue between them being thus defined, the recent news from Rio Janeiro becomes more intelligible

The advices are dated September 16, and state that Oribe had been defeated by [illegible] near the Rio Negro, and had retreated, with the loss of much of his cavalry and baggage, both of that river; that the country was in the possession of the allies; and that Oribe was pursued by the Brazilian forces under Caxias. Urquiza was advancing rapidly upon the capital of the Banda Oriental, and Admiral Grenfell, with the Brazilian fleet, had turned back all the vessels proceeding up the Parana. Rosas had asked the intervention of Mr. Southern, the British Minister, to put a stop to hostilities, but there was no appearance of the raising of the siege. The Basque soldiers formerly in the army besieging Monte Video had refused to march under General Oribe, who had gone into the interior. It was reported, for the second time, from the Grande do Sul that the Brazilian force had marched into the Banda Oriental, but no conflict had taken place.

CANADA.

From Canada we learn that the ministerial crisis had terminated, and that the new Ministry is rather popular. The Governor-General had left Toronto for the city of Quebec. The Jenny Lind mania at the former city was terrific.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to the 1st of October, by the screw-steamer *Bosphorus*, bring intelligence of the same melancholy character as that hitherto received from the Cape.

Our soldiers are no match for the Kaffirs in bush-fighting, and, consequently, generally get the worst of it in those perpetual skirmishes of which this most harassing war is made up. Thus, in the Fish River bush, near Committee's Drift, the 2nd Queen's Regiment, under Colonel Mackinnon, on the 6th of September had its grenadier and light companies cut off in detail, while separated from the main body. Captain Oldham was slain on the spot; and the number of killed, wounded, and missing of the rank and file was 78.

Colonel Fordyce, with the 74th Highlanders, appears to have been more successful in a foray against Macomo's Kaffirs, who were ravaging, in the early part of September, the Winterkloof colony. In a skirmish he had with them, on the 7th of September, he inflicted severe chastisement on the marauders, but lost eight of his men.

The war has all the appearance of being indefinitely protracted, unless large reinforcements are sent out to the colony.

The 60th Rifles and a detachment of the 12th Lancers, amounting in all to 850 men, had arrived in the colony, and were forwarded to headquarters, at the seat of war, on the 23d of September.

IRELAND

THE PROPOSED REFORM BILL AS VIEWED IN IRELAND.

At the public dinner recently given in Athlone to Mr. Keogh, M.P. for that borough, at which several of the Roman Catholic prelates and members of Parliament were present, that honourable gentleman, who is now regarded as the parliamentary leader of the Irish Libsral party, thus adverted to Lord John Russell's proposed measure of Reform :—

At the opening of the session (said Mr. Keogh) Lord John will introduce his new reform bill. What will be our course—the men who intellects are cramped whose souls are enslaved?—and what will be lost of the men who hung upon Lord John Russell's lips as he repeated that unfounded calumny? Will any among them support this bill? Not a man. What will be our course? The path is plain and wide. I unhesitatingly declare that I am for a bold, real, comprehensive measure of reform. I am for making the House of Commons the representatives of the people, not the mere tools of the peerage. (Cheers.) I am for making the voices of the middle and working classes, the classes of the towns, and the classes of the fields heard and strongly felt within that house. (Continued cheering.) I am for removing all incessant to corruption as the only way in which it can be done—by the ballot. (Loud cheers.) I am for securing the independance of members, and breaking down the corruption of the House of Commons in the only one way—shortening the duration of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I am for extending the enfranchisement of an oligarchy which has ruled England for centuries by their own creatures and for their own purposes—an oligarchy regardless of every generous ambition and popular aspiration, in the only way in which that can be done—namely, by breaking up those territorial divisions, which are the foundation of the aristocratic power, and lathing into the system of our representation the full fresh tide of popular liberty. (Enthusiastic cheers.) I scarcely know the limit which I would place to the electoral franchise. This I am certain of, that every man who pays a direct tax, governmental or municipal, ought to have a vote. (Hear, hear.) Every man who has a profession or trade who has a trade after years of apprenticeship—every man who has a house or a piece of land subject to poor rates—I have no doubt should have a vote. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") I have no fears of the people. The bold history of England teaches me that the true method of avoiding revolution is by making reform. (Hear, hear.) I have had large opportunities of seeing and witnessing the bursting of the noble middle and working classes of England. The whole history of the manufacturing towns. I have seen the wealth, which they, and not the Greys, or the Russels, or the Elliots, have created. Compared with the wealth of the trading, manufacturing, and working classes, the accumulated possessions of the aristocracy sink into insignificance. The house of Bedford had a good start—i.e. plunder of the religious houses made over to the first of the line, the unscrupulous ambition of a profligate tyrant. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") But the wealth of the house of Bedford is not as a grain of sand compared with the accumulated savings of the class from which has sprung Sir Peter, the Lodges, the Brights, the Cobdens, the Brassays, and the Dargans. (Loud cheers.) I have no fear of the admission of those classes to their just rights. Their rights, be it remarked, are admitted; and never were their powers and talents more strikingly illustrated, than in the great exhibition of the industry of all nations, when, day after day, hundreds of thousands of working men passed amidst piles of precious things, and every article remained as secure as if they had been seen only by the aristocratic visitants of the royal palace. I am for the full and entire enfranchisement of the classes to which I have alluded, and in the way I have mentioned. If Lord John Russell brings in a bill of this nature it shall have my support. (Cheers.) But I will not support any instalment principle bill. And why? Upon this simple ground: when the debt is fairly due, and there is plenty of money to pay it, the creditor would be a fool who did not insist on twenty shillings to the pound. (Cheers.) I will not by my vote assent to any proposition, which, called reform, only again results in placing in power, almost of family aristocrats. I care not whether they be Greys and Russells, or Stanleys or Richmonds—Whigs and Tories. Foolish or Protectionists, are the same to me. (Cheers.) I desire to see the people governed for the benefit of the people, and by men chosen from the people for their integrity and ability, not, as now, solely on the ground of their connexion with the oligarchical power. Another topic I wish to dwell upon with respect to this promised reform bill. If it is confined to England I will vote against it. If it is confined to England, Wales, and Scotland I will vote against it. If it does not in the same bill, to the same extent, and with an enlarged and liberal measure of justice, deal with Ireland, not only as to the electoral franchise, but as to the number of representatives, I will vote against it. (Loud cheers.) The old game must not be played over again—first a bill for England, then a bill for Scotland. These two in any case, and a bill for Ireland at our leisure. I have not the slightest desire to consult the interests of her Majesty's Government. I emphatically declare—and in doing so I know I express the sentiments of my honourable friends—that unless in the same identical bill intended to be brought in for the benefit of England there is full justice for Ireland I will vote against it. (Cheers.)

MR. BIRCH, PROPRIETOR OF THE WORLD NEWSPAPER, *v.* SIR W. SOMERVILLE, CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

On Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, an application was made on the part of the defendant that the bill of particulars furnished in this case by the plaintiff be amended, by setting out a full and accurate statement, which would enable the defendant to know for what the action was brought. Sir W. Somerville had made an affidavit, in which he stated that the bill of particulars furnished with the declaration did not afford him the necessary information to prepare his defence, and that it was necessary that he should have it for that purpose.

The motion was opposed on the ground of irregularity, and on the merits. The plaintiff had in his affidavit stated that the action was one for work and labour, and was brought to recover the sum of £6300 from the defendant for services rendered to him as chief secretary, £6000 for writing and publishing articles in support of the Government for two years and six months, and £300 newspapers forwarded to various parties by the defendant's direction during that period. The affidavit of Mr. Birch further stated that Sir W. Somerville well knew what the nature of the action was, and counsel contended that, under the new rules, it was incumbent on the defendant to have sworn that he did not know the nature of the demands to entitle him to an amended bill of particulars. It was also relied on that the copy of the affidavit of the defendant furnished to the plaintiff was not in compliance with the Act of Parliament, as it did not appear by the *jurat* to have been sworn.

The Lord Chief Justice decided that the motion should be refused upon the technical points raised against it, but they would not give costs, as it was evident that the bill of particulars furnished was an illusory document calculated to mislead—it was, in fact, a misnomer to call it a bill of particulars.

DISCOVERY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LINEN.—The *Belfast Mercantile Register* has published the following interesting statement :—"We have the satisfaction to announce a discovery, the importance of which it is not easy to over-estimate, as marking the date of a new era in our staple trade—one scarcely less valuable than the invention of the Jacquard loom, and one which will reflect lasting honour, as it will entail the most splendid advantage, on the north of Ireland, where it has first come to light, and where it is in course of actual development. It is well known that one of the greatest difficulties hitherto to be contended with in the linen process of the linen manufacture is the great length of the steeping, and to bleach and finish for sale the woven fabric. Those unacquainted with the art of preparing linens for the market will be astonished to learn that it requires three months to bring the [illegible] to its proper colour and to that consistency in the [illegible] cloth necessary to command the highest price in the markets of [illegible] Success has an immense advantage would be derived, both by the manufacturer and by the consumers, if this delay could be materially abridged. [illegible] tens of the process absorbs, or rather locks up, during the interval, an enormous [illegible] capital, thus restricting operations, preventing to a considerable extent [illegible] manufacture, and of course largely enhancing the price of the commodity to the purchaser. This very serious difficulty, this great [illegible] at the very threshold of the trade, is now likely, we understand, entirely removed. We have learnt that one of the first linen houses in [illegible] has discovered an invaluable process by means of which [illegible] goods can be bleached and finished within from ten days to a fortnight [illegible] It not be imagined that the vast and manifest importance of this [illegible] to the extent of the interest embarked by the least in severity in the art [illegible] reverse is the case. We are assured, so far from [illegible] pure the fabric, or deteriorate its commercial value, it [illegible] quality of the article, being unattended with any of the [illegible] effect by the old process. Of the nature of this process [illegible] power to speak. We can only state, with the utmost certainty [illegible] of its effects, and of the great advantages it will confer upon the community, by improving the quality of linen fabrics, it will place them once more far ahead of the competition of the cotton goods and cotton mixtures, which has latterly run them so close; by [illegible] shrinking of so large an amount of absorbing capital, it will give great facility to the linen trade, afford a larger margin of profit, and, by consequence, a wider field of employment; while it will also have the effect of enabling the manufacturer to supply his goods to the public at a cheaper rate, thus conferring a lasting and general benefit upon the country at large. In short, by its means an entire revolution in the condition of the trade will be effected. The firm, too, is most propitious for the development of this astonishing discovery and its practical operation on the largest scale; for we learn with the most sincere pleasure that the advices from the East and West Indies, as well as from America, are exceedingly favourable for this particular branch of our native manufactures; and we have no doubt that we shall soon have a start in the supply of linens to these markets which will [illegible] to distance all competitors."

A "PEASANT PROPRIETARY."—The first practical attempt of the project for the establishment of a small proprietors' society for Ireland, suggested by Mr. Vincent Scully and Mr. John Saulier, M.P., was carried into effect, on Thursday last, in the purchase of a small estate in the county of Kilkenny, which was sold under the Encumbered Estates Court. [illegible] property was put up in two lots, the gross profit rent of which is about £540 per annum. The first of which was bought by Mr. B. Corcoran, a solicitor, and the second by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor, vicar-general, and parish priest of Maryborough. The *Athenæum Journal* [illegible] "Lot No. 2, purchased by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor, V.G., [illegible] was, it is understood, purchased by this excellent pastor [illegible] of affording to the tenants in occupation respectively [illegible] by the payment of an annual sum for a given period, [illegible] simple of their farms. We are rejoiced to be enabled to announce [illegible] ing features in the sale of this lot. As soon as the sale effected to the very rev. gentleman shall be confirmed, steps will be taken to carry out the wise and patriotic arrangements, by which a number of us, who are now little more occupiers of this estate as yearly tenants, will be gradually converted into proprietors of the soil on which they and their ancestors have been born and born. This desirable change will be effected by the machinery of the land company advocated by Mr. Sadlier, M.P., in a recent letter which [illegible] in London and in those of our contemporaries generally, the company founded on the model of the Equitable Benefit Building societies, and in accordance with the principles contended for in the first entitled 'A Proposal for the formation of a Small Proprietors' Society of Ireland,' and in the pamph et published by Mr. Vincent Scully, Q.C. It is also understood that lot No. 1, purchased by Mr. Edward Corcoran, solicitor, was purchased with a view of reselling it to the several tenants in possession, and that each tenant is quite prepared to become the owner of his own farm, availing himself of the facilities offered by the society in course of formation."

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—Several privileges of an important character have been recently conferred, at the instance of the Earl of Clarendon, on those graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland, and the students of the Queen's College, who may be preparing for either branch of the legal profession. These privileges also obviate the claims of the Queen's Colleges, in respect to legal education, should receive from the members of the Queen's Universities the most favourable consideration. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IRON BRIDGE RECENTLY ERECTED ACROSS THE MARTHA BRAE RIVER, NEAR FALMOUTH, JAMAICA.

REMAINS OF THE OLD HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, OCTOBER 27, 1851.

NEW IRON BRIDGE IN JAMAICA.

THIS elegant Iron Bridge has lately been erected across the Martha Brae river, about two miles eastward of the town of Falmouth, in the north of the island of Jamaica, in the place of a wooden structure, which for some time has been greatly dilapidated, and a source of constant expense to the parish of Trelawney, in repairs. The new Bridge has a clear span of 162 feet, and is divided into a carriage-way 17 feet wide, and two foot-ways each 4 feet 6 inches wide. It is supported by four chains, resting on a cast-iron tower 16 feet high, the foundations of which are on screw-piles. The total cost of erection, including approaches will be about £3000, one-half of which is advanced by a vote of the House of Assembly, and the other half by the parish of Trelawney. It is constructed on Dredge's taper principle, from the designs of Messrs. Dredge and Stephenson, London; and Blayney W. Walsh, Kingston, Jamaica. The contractors for the iron-work were Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., of Edinburgh.

REMAINS OF THE OLD HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

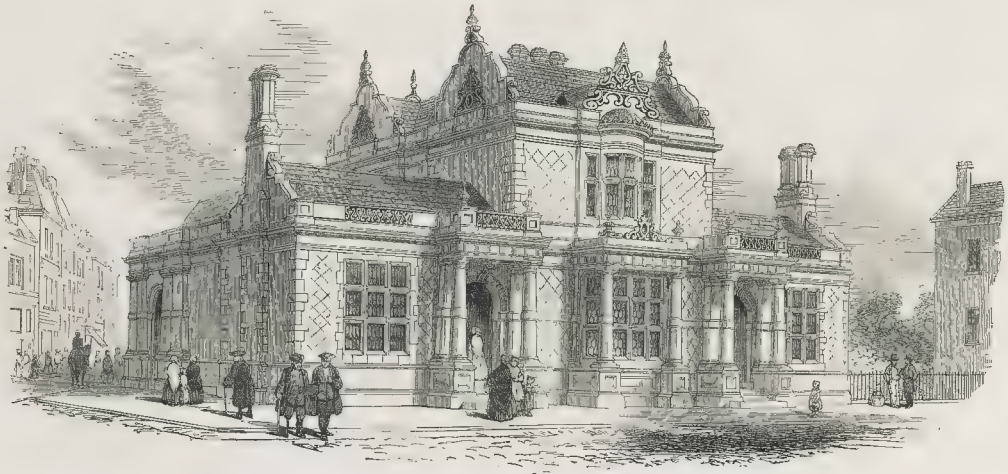
SINCE the sale of the materials of the Old Houses of Parliament, large portions have been cleared away; and the beauty of the new building has become the more striking in contrast with fragments of walls and windows of almost every age. The accompanying Sketch, taken October 27th, shows the south end of the old House of Lords (latterly used by the Commons), and is remarkable for three Norman windows, with zigzag mouldings, which the recent demolition has brought to light; while in the upper portion we have the unsightly "holes in the wall" of the last century. Beyond is seen in outline a portion of the new Houses, their embattled and crested roofs, &c.

BANNERS PRESENTED TO M. KOSSUTH AND THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

IN our journal of last week we described the interesting presentation of these banners to M. Kossuth at Southampton. That on the right hand is the silk flag adopted by the Hungarian Republic; it was wrought by Hungarians at New York, and transmitted to England for conveyance to Hungary, but was detained in the custom-house at Southampton, for non

HUNGARIAN COLOURS PRESENTED TO M. KOSSUTH, AND THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

payment of duty. It was, however, purchased at the customs sale by the Corporation, and presented to Kossuth by the Mayor. The gift has been gracefully reciprocated; for the flag upon the left hand is a present to the Mayor of Southampton by the Hungarians.



BATHS AND LAUNDRIES JUST ERECTED AT GREENWICH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

M. KOSSUTH ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE AT CHARING-CROSS.

M. KOSSUTH IN LONDON.

THESE two Engravings illustrate two striking scenes of M. Kossuth's reception in the metropolis on Thursday, last week. The first shows the arrival of Kossuth at Guildhall. Mr. Alderman Wire and Mr. Bennoch had proceeded to the entrance of the Guildhall to be in readiness to receive Kossuth. At a few minutes after half-past twelve, the *cortège* was observed approaching up King-street, and presently the carriage, containing the ex-Governor of Hungary, drew up at the grand entrance. The shouting of the spectators at this moment was something wonderful—Kossuth was evidently deeply affected by the heartiness of his reception, and stood up for some moments in the carriage to accord his thanks before he would alight. At length he stepped from the carriage. A momentary interval was spent in mutual recognition and congratulations, while the members of M. Kossuth's suite assembled. Among these gentlemen were General Vetter, General Klapka, General Czecz, Colonel Gall, Colonel Kiss, Colonel Count Bethlen, Colonel Count Teleki, M. Vukovicks, Colonel Baron Kemeny, Lieut.-Colonel Ihasy, Captain Török, M. Hajnik, and M. Pulszki. At a quarter to one o'clock precisely, M. Kossuth entered the hall, resting on the arm of Mr. Alderman Wire. His appearance within the building was greeted with the most tumultous shouts of welcome, which the ex Governor very graciously acknowledged by turning round, when he reached the upper step of the passage leading to the Council Chamber, and bowing to the assembled multitude in the hall.

Upon page 563 we have engraved the impressive scene of the presentation of the Address in the Council Chamber.

The second Illustration shows an incident of the return from the City—

M. KOSSUTH ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE AT CHARING-CROSS.

The return procession had reached Charing-cross, when, opposite the Nelson Column, M. Kossuth's carriage halted, and he delivered a brief address to the crowd who pressed around him. He thanked them very warmly for the reception they had given him. "He hoped the noble demonstration he had that day witnessed would have its effect. All power was with the people, and it was only for the people to make known their wishes, and all the tyrants of the earth would be put down, and universal liberty established."

This incident concluded, the procession made the best of its way to Eaton-place, where M. Kossuth's admirers, still untired and hungering for oratory, would have drawn him forth, but for the interposition of a Mr. Dunford, who, from the balcony, reminded them that M. Kossuth was labouring under indisposition, and that he had already undergone that day more than sufficient exertion for an invalid. The crowd had the good sense to appreciate the justice of this appeal; and after loud cheers for M. Kossuth, and groans for Russia and Austria, they retired.

ARRIVAL OF M. KOSSUTH IN GUILDHALL-YARD.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 9.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Lord Mayor's Day.
MONDAY, 10.—Martin Luther born, 1483.
TUESDAY, 11.—St. Martin.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Cambridge Term divides at midnight.
THURSDAY, 13.—St. Brithus.
FRIDAY, 14.—Source of the Nile discovered by Bruce, 1770.
SATURDAY, 15.—St. Machutus.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
2 10	2 53	3 45	4 38	5 31	6 25	7 20
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
2 32	3 18	4 5	4 54	5 44	6 35	7 28

THE NATIONAL MUSIC
OF
ENGLAND,
THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.; THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR HENRY R. BISHOP, KT.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED BY THE FIRST ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have the honour to announce to their readers and the public that they have entered into engagements with

SIR HENRY R. BISHOP, KT.,

a gentleman whose name, in connexion with the Music of England, is of itself sufficient to stamp with approval any composition to which it is attached; and with

CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.,

whose popularity as a poet is justified by some of the most beautiful lyrical compositions of our day, to publish, in connexion with that Journal, a SERIES of the

ANCIENT AND POPULAR MELODIES OF ENGLAND,

expressly illustrated in the finest style of Wood-Engraving by the most celebrated Artists, and at a price which shall place these effusions within the reach of the humblest purchaser. It has often been asserted that the English have no national music—a reproach which the forthcoming series will show to be entirely unfounded. Many of the ancient melodies which delighted our forefathers have fallen into neglect as songs, on account sometimes of the grossness, indelicacy, or nullness of the words with which they are associated; at others, of the vulgarity of the tune or the obsoleteness of their allusions. Good music is of all time; but it has been the misfortune of English music, in too many instances, to have been married—not to immortal—but to immoral verse. For this reason it has been banished, except in an instrumental form, from the company of the educated and refined of both sexes. It will be the object of the proprietors and editors of the forthcoming series to remove this objection, and to perform, for English music, what Burns and his coadjutors performed, to some extent, for the music of Scotland, and what the poetic genius of Thomas Moore, aided by the musical taste of Sir John Stevenson, performed so thoroughly for the music of Ireland. The music of England is as rich and varied as either, but has hitherto wanted the poet and the musician to restore it to the place which it ought to hold in the affections of the people. The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in selecting Sir Henry Bishop and Mr. Mackay to perform this task, believe not only that they have made a good, but the very best possible selection, and that their forthcoming series, while it will be a marvel of beauty and of cheapness, will recommend itself to all lovers of poetry and music as a national work.

Further particulars of the time and mode of publication will be duly announced.

198, Strand, Oct 16th, 1851.

GRAND PANORAMA
OF THE
GREAT EXHIBITION.

In order to perpetuate a complete and comprehensive view of the Great Industrial Exhibition, as presented within the Crystal Palace, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are preparing a series of Panoramic Views, based upon Photographic Sketches by Cundell, which they intend publishing.

The Work will consist of a length of nearly eighty feet, compressed, with a small space between each subject, every object in the whole range of the Exhibition being thus arranged, and each particular object in the main avenues, or transepts, being embodied in the precise order in which they stood. This series, when complete, therefore constitutes a pictorial reminiscence of the more striking features of this Great Industrial Gathering, at once vividly truthful, and of absorbing and lasting interest.

Further particulars of the time and mode of publication will be duly announced.

BOSWELL'S LIFE of Dr. JOHNSON is now COMPLETE in Four Volumes royal octavo, profusely illustrated with several hundred Woodcuts, and handsomely bound in cloth, and gilt, 31s per volume.

Or a few half-crowns a day, a good, solid and competently-edited copy of an invaluable Literary Companion.

Address (free of the ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, 227, Strand; and to be had of all Booksellers and Railway Stalls.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE and its CONTENTS.—With this title we are happy to see a weekly publication is announced, having for its object the placing within the reach of the humblest classes a complete record of all that is present within this, to many, mysterious abode, and illustrations of a large number of the articles, gathering which have already made trips across, few if any of them have been more than a shilling each. The publication will be issued in parts of ten pages, price 6d, and will be completed in twenty-four parts, which, whether viewed in a scientific, industrial, or social point of view, will be found worthy of a place in every household. The first number is before us, and we have little doubt, from its contents, that the work will succeed. It will contain a description of the Building, the Contents of the Transepts, the Nave, the Galleries, the Avenues, the Glass Fountains, the Medium, and a host of other striking features. The publication is to be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND ITS CONTENTS, a weekly publication of the Exhibition, by Cundell and Co.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Immense success of the new grand Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND GOLDEN FLEECE, which will be repeated, for the 24th time, on MONDAY NOVEMBER 10th, and during the week, combining a performance pronounced by public report one of the most gorgeous and effective productions ever witnessed within the walls of the Establishment, which will negative all rivalry, new quadrupeds, and brilliant costumes. The new drama, in which eight of the first professionals are engaged, will be produced every evening during the week, and every night of the representation will be a Benefit. After which, Batty's extensive array of Horses, Ponies, &c. open each Evening at Half-past Seven. Stage Manager, Mr. [illegible]son.

THE DEPOSITORS of WORKS of ART and INGENUITY, in the GREAT EXHIBITION, and others, are respectfully informed that the ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, Leicester-square, will be CLOSED to the Public for the Season on the 15th of NOVEMBER, when all Articles not withdrawn by the Depositors will be considered as presented to the Institution, and will be disposed of accordingly. The Collection will be OPENED on the 8th of DECEMBER.

AT the PRINCE of WALES'S BAZAAR, 209, REGENT-STREET, [illegible] Fancy Articles, now exhibited for Sale during the Season. Open from 10 till 6 o'clock. Admission by Private Address Card, or by Visitors' Tickets, which may be had of the Bazaar Committee.

MUSE M. UNTAIN of GOLD from CALIFORNIA.—The mass of gold, weighing 93 lbs., lately exhibited at the Crystal Palace, is now exhibiting at 191, Regent-street, and is valued at 5000l sterling. Admission 1s.

LANGHAM BAZAAR, Langham place, Regent-street—[illegible] Articles of Vertu, Works of Art, and Miscellaneous Productions of Foreign Manufacture, are now exhibited for Sale at this Bazaar. Admission by private address card, or by visitors' tickets, which may be had of the Committee. The proceeds are most kindly applied, and may be considered strictly charitable.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATIONS, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Dissolving Views, Stereoscopes, Chromatropes, Gibraltar, &c. &c. Open from [illegible] Admission 1s.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The Gardens are now open, by the Permission of the Council, each day, Sundays excepted, from 10 o'clock till sunset. ADMISSION, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

LONDON to DUBLIN, via HOLYHEAD, in 12¼ HOURS.—Three communications daily on week days, twice on Sundays. Fare—Cabin passage, 4 Sovereigns. First class £3, Second, £2. Return tickets (available for a fortnight): First class, £4 10s; Second, £3. Caledonian mail-boat Twelve Half-price. For full particulars of the booking-through system between England and Ireland, see "Bradshaw's Guide," page 132; "Walsh's Irish Guide," page 96; and "Fisher's Irish Guide," page 2.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

GRATIS
EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENTS
WILL APPEAR
WITH FUTURE NUMBERS
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

History of the Queens of England. Vol. IV.—A Selected Sermon.—Crabb's Technical Dictionary.—Young Ladies' Journal.—Hayward's Three Vols.—Bou's Guide to Music.—They won't let me out.

** Replies to Correspondents will be found in the Gratis Supplement, page 573, given with the present Number.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1851.

The annual message of the French President—a document which, in the present peculiar position of affairs in that country, has been expected with more than usual interest—was read on Monday to a hostile audience in the Legislative Assembly. Seldom has a more melancholy State paper been presented to a nation. The picture which it draws of the actual and prospective condition of the Republic is anything but a flattering one, and the misfortune is that the picture is but too faithful. But, although it recals attention to the facts that a great part of the country is under the operation of martial law, that the finances are not flourishing, and that anarchists look forward to a fixed period in 1852 for the overthrow of society, the one great and immediate fact which it was framed to develop is the absolute necessity of a revision of the law of the 31st of May—that now famous day, on which the universal suffrage proclaimed by the Revolution was abolished by the Reaction. It also administers a reproof to the various warring factions, and in particular to that of the ultra-Democratic and Social Republicans, who would accomplish their ends by insurrection and anarchy. It must be acknowledged that Louis Napoleon "runs with the hare and follows with the hounds." He would at the same time destroy and uphold the law, and is as notable a Conservative as he is a Revolutionist. But these contradictions are inevitable; and he does his best to reconcile them by seeking the consent of the Legislative Assembly to his measure for the restoration of the right of voting to the whole body of the people. At present the Assembly does not appear to be in any mood to listen to him, but with sullen—not to say mutinous—precipitation, has rejected the demand of the new Ministry to debate the proposition as an "*affaire d'urgence.*" This defeat is significant; it is the first howl of the approaching tempest, and is ominous of difficulty and danger to the fortunes of the Republic. Every one asks, what will be the next incident; but as it is fast becoming evident to all Frenchmen who are not members of the majority in the Assembly, as well as to all the lookers-on in Europe, that the repeal of the law of the 31st of May is absolutely necessary to public order in the present circumstances of France, and that it affords the best, if not the only, mode for a peaceful solution of the complicated difficulties of the hour, it is possible, and most probable, that Louis Napoleon will keep his own temper, and try that of the Assembly once more, and perhaps oftener. The question which the Assembly may not consider urgent to-day may become urgent in their estimation to-morrow. Time is the great lever with which such heavy bodies can be moved by a man of strong will and desperate position; and it is so clearly the policy of the President to submit quietly to their adverse decisions to-day, and to renew his propositions to-morrow, as if nothing had happened, in the meantime, to produce estrangement between them, that we look forward to the speedy renewal of the Ministerial proposal, supported by new and by cogent reasons. The President has yet time to play his great game. He has the bulk of Frenchmen in his favour; and the enmity of Legitimists, Orleanists, and Red Republicans is only so excessive, because his popularity is so great, and because his success would so effectually prevent theirs. Let him take time and act warily. His greatest opponents in the Assembly are Orleanists—led on by a statesman whose every public act has been a public misfortune to his country—and who contributed more than any other man, M. Guizot excepted, to ruin that very house of Orleans of which he would now make himself the champion. It forms a portion of the strength of the President's position that such unlucky, impracticable, unscrupulous, and wrong-headed men should be his opponents.

The Commission now sitting in the fast-decaying town and rotten borough of St. Albans has succeeded in eliciting many facts that, although quite notorious, escaped the severe and jealous scrutiny of the Parliamentary Committee of last session. To buy and sell votes in St. Albans is proved to be as common as the sale of mutton-chops; and the dealers in the less tangible articles—if we may so call them—seem to be little ashamed of their trade as the butchers and the bakers are of theirs. The exposure, which, if it make the political Herculitus cry, will as powerfully excite the laughter of the political Democritus in edifying to both classes of philosophers. It is true that nothing new has been elicited. The venality of St. Albans was as evident before the inquiry as it is now; but still the case has been put in such a light that no Government can allow the delinquency to remain unpunished. That St. Albans will ever again return a member to Parliament is extremely improbable. Whether the borough is to be extinguished, with a score or two of others by the new Reform Bill which Lord John Russell has promised us at some early day in 1852, or whether it is to be made the subject of a special disfranchisement, independently of its nonexistence, the result, as far as the shameless voters of that town are concerned, will be identically the same. Mr. Edwards has received his last consignment of thousands of sovereigns in brown paper parcels; the last bribe has been received by the electors; the last little place in the Post-office or the Excise has been badgered out of the Treasury, and the last member has sat for St. Albans. Its power has departed, and nothing but its punishment and its infamy will remain. Should we not receive the new Reform Bill as promised, the disfranchisement of this, and a few other places almost equally notorious, and the enfranchisement of a few rising towns or populous districts—like Hammersmith, Kensington, Crewe, Birkenhead, or the Gorbals of Glasgow—would be no unacceptable substitute. At all events, St. Albans is too rotten to care, and, politically, it may be considered as defunct as Gatton or Old Sarum. It cannot possibly escape after such palpable proofs of its delinquency as the last week has afforded.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the younger branches of the Royal family have taken their usual exercise each day in the Home Park and on the Slopes.

On Monday Prince Albert went out shooting; and in the evening her Majesty and the Prince visited the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; at which the Right Hon. Charles William, Earl Fitzwilliam, was duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. After the investiture, the Knights and Officers of the Order of the Garter partook of luncheon in the dining-room. Her Majesty gave a grand dinner in the evening, in the Waterloo Chamber, to the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and a distinguished circle.

On Wednesday the Queen gave a grand dinner party in the Waterloo Chamber, which consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Norfolk; the Dukes of Norfolk, Wellington, Bedford, and Cleveland; the Marquises of Lansdowne, Salisbury, Hertford, and Camden; the Earls Fitzwilliam, De Grey, and Mulgrave, &c.

On Thursday his Royal Highness Prince Albert came to town to preside at a meeting of the supplementary committee of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas and family have arrived at Edinburgh, *en route* to their mansion in St. James's-place, London, from Bowick Castle, Isle of Arran.

Viscount Palmerston left town on Tuesday evening for Brocket Hall, Herts, the seat of Viscount Melbourne.

There is a very slight amendment in the state of health of the Earl of Elden. The noble Earl and family are staying at Shirley House near Croydon.

Lady Brougham has arrived in Grafton-street, from the noble and learned Lord's seat in Westmoreland. His Lordship is still staying at his *chateau* in the south of France, in improved health.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

LEEDS RURAL DEANERY.—At the recent sittings of the rural deanery of Leeds, under the presidency of Dr. Hook, Church questions of a practical character and the deepest importance have been discussed, with a view of recommending their adoption to the bishop of the diocese. It is understood that four points have attracted the special notice of this synod. 1. The advisability of shortening the services, by having the litany and communion services in the afternoon. 2. The publication, by authority, of a hymn-book. 3. The feasibility of Archdeacon Hale's suggestion, that the Church should employ permanent deacons, who might pursue their secular calling. 4. Out-door preaching.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Canonry:* Rev. W. W. Champneys, to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London. *Prebend:* Rev. W. H. M'Causland, to Tullogh, Killaloe. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. W. Clarke, M.A., to Castleside, Dorset, Rev. G. Bellamy, M.A., to Bolam, Northumberland; Rev. W. Hale, M.A., to Cleverton, Somerset. *Vicarages.* The Rev. J. H. Brunt, B.A., to Pitchley, Northamptonshire; Rev. W. Stow, M.A., to Avebury with Winterbourne-Monkton, Wilts; Rev. T. Philips, M.A., to Walton and Felixstowe, Suffolk.

On Sunday afternoon the Rev. Frederick Gadalets, lately a Benedictine monk of the Cassinensian Order, and priest in full orders of the Church of Rome, made his public profession of Protestantism in the Hanoverian chapel, in Dufour-place. Dr. Achilli conducted the solemn service. The Rev. Mr. Gadalets then addressed the congregation at length on his reasons for separating himself from the communion of the Church of Rome, and uniting himself to the Italian Protestant Church.

The rumour in the Paris papers that Lord John Russell proposed to visit Paris has been contradicted.

At the pension of the Honourable Society of Gray's-inn, held on Monday, Edward Vaughan Kenealy, Esq., and Owen Tayler, Esq., were called to the degree of barrister-at-law. At the same pension Walter Dunn, Esq., one of the recently appointed Queen's counsel, took his seat as a bencher of the society.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Joseph upon M. de Baumgartner, Minister of Commerce at Vienna.

Count d'Azinghaga, brother of Marshal the Duke de Saldanha, arrived on Monday in Paris, to enter on his functions of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal to the French Republic. The Count has just left Brussels, where he has long been the representative of Portugal.

M. Quinette, the Ambassador of the French Republic at the Court of Brussels, has just arrived in Paris.

A parliamentary blue-book has just been issued containing the evidence given before the select committee of the House of House of Commons in the last session on the subject of assessing and levying church rates. A number of witnesses were examined, of various opinions, on church rates.

NEW REGULATION RESPECTING PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Parliamentary Paper 249, just issued by the House of Lords, shows that that House has laid down the principle, that petitions must not be a good before the event to which they refer have happened. At the close of the session, the House appointed a private committee to consider the circumstances under which the petitions against the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Bill had been signed, and the evidence which the paper now before them contains. It appears by the evidence of Mr. Nash that the petition (containing allegations of fraud) was signed *results of a special meeting of shareholders*) was signed by some before that special meeting was actually held; that it was prepared for use in case of need, time pressing, and in anticipation of the result, judging from past meetings, without any attempt or motive to mislead. The evidence of the agents of the company (now first made known) hinted that such a course was common. The committee (of which Lord Montague was an ex officio member, and Mr Spring Rice counsel for one of the bills) report against the irregularity, and censure it, and the Parliamentary proceedings of the House followed out those conclusions. The evidence was taken in private and separately, and orders not to be made known, until after the committee had decided upon it.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN.—The following gentlemen of the committee of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society attended at Woolwich, on Wednesday, for the purpose of inspecting a life-boat ordered by the society from Mr. Beeching, of Yarmouth, the winner of the prize given by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland for the best model of a life-boat—viz. Captain P. Clarke, Miller, and Lean, and A. Henderson, Esq., accompanied by the secretary to the institution, Francis Lean, Esq., R.N., and the travelling secretary, L. Symons, R.N. The boat was thoroughly examined on shore, then put into the water, and manned with ten men and a coxswain, to try her pulling qualities when fully laden (water ballast) for service; after which it was attempted to capsize her, by throwing her crew of 11 men on her gunwale, without effect. Then she was placed under a crane, and tried by means of ropes under her bottom, with a view to try her righting powers, and her capability of freeing herself of water: she was then loaded up, and placed on a weighing machine, to ascertain her weight, first without gear, then with it all on board, and lastly with her full crew. The boat was proved to pull well (having been a light four-oared boat belonging to her late majesty's ship *Fingard*); to right herself, when capsized, in five seconds; to ballast herself with water in twenty-five seconds; and to clear herself of water to her floatation in twenty-five seconds. Her weight was ascertained to be 30 cwts., 3 qrs. 7 lbs. in her gear, and 50¼ cwt. with her crew of eleven men; to which may be added 20 cwt. of water which she would take in, as ballast when afloat. It is the intention to test her qualities in the open sea, before sending her to her station at Teignmouth. It is to be hoped that the benevolent exertions of this society for the saving the lives of our seamen, when shipwrecked on the coast, will be liberally encouraged.

The most extensive preparations are making for the ensuing civic pageant on Lord Mayor's Day, which takes place on Monday, the 10th inst., the 9th falling on Sunday. The procession will be arranged by Mr. Fenton, R.S.A. scenic artist, in a style similar to what took place last year. The whole of Mr. Brady's staff of horses, &c., will again be employed, as well as the equestrian corps attached to the amphitheatre, all of whom will appear in splendid costumes and suits of armour of the period of Francis I. and Henry VIII., which are being made expressly, after designs sketched from the best authorities. It is said there will be the unusual number of 24 knights, armed *cap-a-pie*, with their attendants, squires, banner bearers, &c.

It is not generally known that there is an act in force called Lord Campbell's Act, under which all courts can order an indictment for perjury, instituting the Courts of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and County Courts. It is important that this provision should be known. Some difficulties have been removed from indictments for perjury by the same act.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PRESENTATION OF THE LORD MAYOR TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—Monday being the first day of Michaelmas Term, the Lord Mayor elect, William Hunter, Esq., proceeded, accompanied by the Sheriffs and other civic officers, to the residence of the Lord Chancellor, in Eaton-square, for the purpose of obtaining her Majesty's approbation. His Lordship was introduced by the Recorder, who in an appropriate speech described the past history and personal qualifications of the Lord Mayor elect; after which the Lord Chancellor signified the approbation of her Majesty of the choice of the citizens. The Lord Mayor and the other City officials who accompanied him then returned to Guildhall. After her Majesty's approbation of the choice made by the citizens of Aldermen Hunter as Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, the Lord Mayor elect entertained a large party at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY FOR AIDING MISSIONS, AT HOME AND ABROAD.—On Monday night, at the Music-hall, Store-street, a meeting of the North London Auxiliary Branch was held, to hear the second of a series of six lectures, which was given by the Rev. William Cadman, M.A., minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea; the subject being the "Traditions of Rome, contrasted with the truths of the Bible." The chair was taken by J. Cummins, Esq., who at the conclusion of the lecture conveyed the thanks of himself and the meeting to the rev. gentleman for his able lecture. The hon. secretary announced that Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart., would take the chair at the next meeting.

SCRIPTURE-READERS' ASSOCIATION.—Last Monday night the annual meeting of the Church of England Scripture-Readers' Association was held in the large assembly Room at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. The room was quite crowded. The Venerable C. J. Hoare, Archdeacon of Surrey, took the chair. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gregg, the venerable chairman addressed the meeting on the necessity of the assistance of lay-readers, or Scripture readers, as in 33 districts attached to 65 churches only, in the deanery of Southwark, there were only 120 ministers and 27 scripture readers. The Rev. W. Langmore, rector of Whitechapel and canon of St. Paul's, and the Rev. C. Campbell, incumbent of St. Michael's, Stockwell, moved and seconded a resolution expressive of the thanks of the meeting at the progress making by the association, more particularly in the southern districts of the metropolis. The Rev. J. Jessop, chaplain to the King of the Belgians, and the Rev. J. M. Hussey, minister of St. John's Episcopal Chapel, moved and seconded a resolution declaratory of the determination of the meeting to support the Scripture-Readers' Association. The Rev. Mr. Weeks, and Captain F. Percy Nott, moved the vote of thanks to the chairman, who stated that the income of the society had risen from £3000 in 1845, to upwards of £5000 in 1851.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, LAMBETH.—On Sunday morning and evening last, a "Thanksgiving" was celebrated at this deservedly popular and effectual institution, when several domestic events, former inmates of the establishment, attended to return thanks, after having completed five years of faithful service, and to receive a purse of five guineas each as a gratuity. The chapel of the institution was very crowded, and numbers were unable to gain admittance on leaving the doors. The beautiful harmony of the voices of 180 orphan girls, aided by those of the congregation, gave full effect to the psalmody and anthems selected for the day. Prayers were read by Mr. Cadby, the chaplain; and the sermons were preached by Mr. Jessop and Mr. Curling.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, Mr. J. O. Westwood, president, in the chair. The chairman exhibited a living larva of *Sesamia cerealea horrea*, which had been sent to him by Sir T. Pasley, having been found in an Italian oak which was being cut up at Pembroke dockyard. Mr. Wilkinson exhibited some wingless *tabanidæ* females and the young larvæ, produced from them without male intercourse. Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a specimen of *dircæa discolor*, and also a *gracilaria phasianipennella*, taken by Mr. Weaver, in Scotland. Mr. Saunders exhibited some wheat, destroyed by a small species of *anobium*, and some foliage of French beans, which had been attacked by a small *acarus*, in such numbers that in ten days after their first appearance the French beans had been completely destroyed. He stated that this had been very general in the neighbourhood of Wandsworth and Putney this summer. Mr. White made some interesting remarks on the new forms of *crustacea* met with during the recent Arctic expeditions by Mr. Edge.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—On Monday evening Mr. R. W. Tampin, the senior surgeon of the above charity, delivered a lecture on the nature and treatment of deformities. The lately-discovered operation, by which the cure of the most severe cases of club foot, and other bodily deformities is stated to be a certainty, was originally made known by Delpech, of Montpelier, and was taken up by Dr. Stromeyer, of Hanover, and introduced into England by Dr. Little. In 1841 the Royal Orthopædic Hospital was founded for the purpose on the principle referred to was established in Bloomsbury-square, and, during the twelve years which have elapsed, no less than 12,000 patients have had the use of their limbs completely restored to them. The applications for admission from all parts of the country since the benefits of the charity have become known have much exceeded the accommodation of the institution, and the committee are now making use endeavours to raise the necessary funds for providing a more suitable building.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The committee at their meeting on Wednesday received from Messrs. Chapman, Cunningham, and Denton, the executors of the will of the late Mrs Bentham, of Gower-street, who died in the month of August last, the sum of £300, the amount of the legacy, free of duty, bequeathed to the hospital by that lady. Thanks were returned to the executors for the early settlement of the bequest, and a vote was passed to place them on the list of vice-governors. The committee resolved that the £300 should be added to the invested funds of the hospital, and that for the liquidating of the large number of debts due to the tradesmen of the charity, they would trust to the benevolence and exertions of its surviving friends.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The members of the district committees of this association met at the Exeter Hall Hotel on Wednesday night; Mr. Underwood, of St. Paul's churchyard, occupied the chair. Tea and coffee were served, and the company was addressed successively by Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Cocks, Mr. Shipton, Mr. Haslam, Mr. Waind, Mr. Heath, and others. Various sentiments were proposed and applauded. The different speakers gave information derived from their own personal knowledge and observation with respect to the progress being made by the society; and it would appear from the aggregate report that the movement is exceedingly successful.

HOXTON RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The half-yearly tea-meeting of this benevolent institution was held on Wednesday evening in the school-room, Hampton-place, Hoxton Old Town. The Rev Dr. Fletcher presided. It appeared that the day school was attended by about 140 boys and girls; that there was an evening school four times a week, frequented by 40 boys and 25 girls; and that at the Sunday school there were present on Sunday last not less than 500 boys and girls. It was further stated that those schools stay owed a sum of £288; but towards the payment of this debt a sum of £.60 had recently been contributed by Mr. H. C. Stuart, who had formerly made the promoters of the undertaking a donation of a similar sum, and had granted them the freehold of the property on which the schools are erected. The Ragged Schools Union had also promised this society a sum of £30 as soon as they should themselves have raised a sum of the same amount. Resolutions were passed to place the establishment on a more efficient footing.

KING EDWARD RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND EASTERN REFUGE.—The Earl of Carlisle presided at a meeting on Wednesday evening at the School-house, Albert-street, Spitalfields, being the anniversary of laying the foundation-stone of the edifice. From the report it appeared that on the first Sunday of the opening, on the 23rd of March last, 450 children were admitted, and on the second day of Monday, August 10, the number was 656. At the day school the attendance was now 300. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and singing were taught, as also needlework for the girls. A ladies' committee had been formed, to prepare clothing for the poor children; 190 children had deposited £6 13s. 10½d in the Savings-bank. The Society owed £700, of which only £100 is 6d. was in hand. The total receipts had been £2412, but £1300 more were required to meet the necessities of the school. Mr. Samuel Gurney had given a donation of 50 guineas per annum for three years, and Mr. T. B. Procter had given £25. The Lord Mayor, the Rev. G. Smith, the Rev Mr. Kennedy, and Charles Buxton (who feelingly alluded to the loss of his poor John Powles, the old shoemaker of Portsmouth, and the originator of ragged schools), and other gentlemen addressed the meeting on behalf of the institution.

LECTURE AT THE LAW INSTITUTION.—On Monday night the first of a series of lectures on common and criminal law was delivered in the hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane, by Henry A. Hodgson, Esq., barrister-at-law, who selected the subject of the law of assurance, dividing into maritime, life, and fire. The lecturer directed attention principally to the first branch, in respect to the three classes of policies—interest or wager; second, open or valued policies; and, thirdly, voyage and fire policies. Wager policies, as regarded British ships, had been prohibited by statutes. It was enacted that the name of some essential party, either the assured or his agent, should be inserted in the policy, and broker sometimes guaranteed the solvency of the underwriters. The attendance of students was very considerable.

SPANISH BONDS.—A meeting of Spanish bondholder, dissenting from the arrangement recently entered into by the committee with the Spanish Government, was held on Monday, at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by Sir J. Fitzgerald, K.C.B. Mr. Los moved and Major Duncan seconded a resolution expressive of the disapprobation of the meeting at the conduct of the Spanish bondholders at the London Tavern, on the 20th of October. After a speech from Mr. Tasker, the resolution was carried unanimously; and a committee, to consist of an equitable adjustment of the claims, was nominated, a subscription being raised to defray the expenses of the opposition.

BLOOMERISM.—On Monday night, no less than six lady lecturers, in different parts of the metropolis, were engaged in expounding the mysteries of Bloomerism. Mrs. C. C. Foster appeared for the first time at the Hanover-square Rooms, Miss Atkins delivered her lecture at the Sussex Hall, in the City, and Miss Griswold, described in the advertisements as only 16 years of age, held forth at the Lecture Hall in the Vauxhall Bridge-road. Miss Griswold assured her auditory that in America the ladies would shortly compel the men to give them seats in Congress.

EARLY CLOSING OF THE TOWER GATES.—The gates leading from the Tower to East Smithfield are now closed at four o'clock in the afternoon, instead of at seven in the evening. Persons proceeding to the steam-vessel wharfs at the water side of St. Katharine's Docks must therefore make their way round the Tower. This notice may prevent much trouble, as the western gate near Thames-street will be open as usual.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S BREAKFAST.—On Monday last, being the first day of Michaelmas Term, the Lord Chancellor gave a breakfast to the Lords Justices, the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellors and Judges, Sergeants, Queen's Counsel, &c. The assemblage of the members of the long robe on Monday was exceedingly numerous, the present being considered an important era in regard to our legal government, as on Monday no less than seven equity judges took their seats on the bench, viz., the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justices Lord Cranworth and Sir J. L. K. Bruce, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellors Turner, Knightsley, and Parker. On Lord Lyndhurst giving his first official breakfast after regaining the seals in 1841 there were but three equity judges, viz., the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice Chancellor of Lincoln. The whole of the magnificent suite of rooms of the mansion were thrown open, and the choice specimens of taste exhibited formed the subject of much admiration. The Master of the Rolls, at an early portion of the morning, received a select circle of the members of the equity bar.

GRAY'S INN.—Upwards of 100 students were present at Mr. W. Lewis's introductory lecture "On the several advantages of the study of the English statute law," last Monday evening.

MANSION-HOUSE.—The farewell ball of the present Mayoralty took place on Tuesday evening, when upwards of 600 ladies and gentlemen assembled to do honour to the closing festivities of the civic year. The Lady Mayoress received the guests in the drawing-room with her accustomed kindness and cordiality. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock to the music of a splendid orchestra, and was kept up with unflagging spirit until midnight, when a superb supper was served in the state drawing-room. The galeries were subsequently thrown open, and it was early morning when the curtain fell on the last of the brilliant entertains ents distinguishing the seventh year of office of Sir John Musgrove.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—STATUE OF SIR WILLIAM WARREN.—The committee for superintending the execution of the statue of Flaxman by the late Mr. M. L. Watson having determined that the statue, when completed, should be presented to the council of this college for erection in the Flaxman Gallery, it was last week decided that the college is being removed from the Exhibition, and the council, at their session on Saturday, received from the committee, by a communication in writing from Mr. Peter Cunningham, their honorary secretary, the formal act of presentation of the statue to the college. A vote of thanks to the committee was passed by the council. Andrews Scholarships.—At the same session the council received the report of the examiners for the Andrews scholarships for superintending the examination in classical and natural philosophy, and on their recommendation awarded a scholarship of £100 to Mr. John Charles Addyes Scott; and a scholarship of £50 to Mr. John Power Hicks. It was also examined to offer for competition in 1852 an extraordinary scholarship of £50, in addition to the three ordinary scholarships of £70, £40, and £45 for that year previously sanctioned.

NATIONAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—The fifth annual meeting of the members of this society took place on Wednesday, at the offices, 4ed Lion-square. The report of the directors stated that during the year there had been a steady and satisfactory progress in the business of the society. The total number of members effected was now 882. The claims upon the society for sickness, £163; for sickness, £379, being a total payment of £542. The society had provided help and succour in upwards of 150 cases of sickness and 16 of death during the year sgreat sums had been formed at diverse places. The principle of the society was to help men to help themselves; and it was entirely self-supporting, consequently each individual member was concerned for its progress. The directors wished to impress on the members the necessity of each one for himself, as they were the only parties interested, and the chief power and influence which the society possessed for its development and success. The report was unanimously adopted, and the meeting dispersed.

BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL FOR MARRIED WOMEN.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this institution was held at the hospital, Endell-street, Long-acre, Dr. John Clarke in the chair. The report stated that there had been 1,000 cases attended during the last six and 50 out-patients. The income for the same period amounted to £296 15s. 9d.; the expenditure had been £259 14s. 11d., leaving a balance of £46 10s. The report was adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

CEYLON BANK.—On Thursday a special meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held at the offices of the Oriental Bank, Walbrook—H. Gordon Esq., in the chair—when it was resolved that the affairs should be forthwith wound up, and the company dissolved. This dissolution arises from the fact that the Oriental Bank have recently obtained a charter, and it has been agreed to merge the Ceylon Bank into it—the Oriental taking all the liabilities, which are very small, upon themselves.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Thursday the quarterly court of this hospital was held in the board-room of the institution; George, Pitt, Esq., in the chair. The report recorded two legacies—one of £2000, bequeathed by Mr. E. Briggs. The number of patients admitted were 1062, and there were at present in the hospital 235. There were 68 gentlemen now pursuing their studies in the medical school, 23 of whom had entered during the present quarter. The annual income of the £9000 per annum to support this charity, and it appeared that the income was inefficient to meet the expense of the increased number of beds. The report was received; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.—On Thursday a meeting of the Governors of this hospital was held in Bloomsbury-square; the Hon. A. H. Moreton presiding. The report stated, that at the present time there were 50 patients in the hospital, the total number relieved as in-door patients during the past year being 212. The number of out-patients during the same period had accumulated to 2,000, and the applications for relief were daily increasing. The report was adopted, and some formal business transacted.

KING'S-CROSS INDUSTRIAL RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Thursday the first annual meeting of the supporters of this school was held at the British School House, Calthorpe-street, Gray's-inn-lane; Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the experiment which had been tried to render the labours of the boys productive by chopping wood had not been successful. The number of boys admitted was 96, of whom 12 left the school for situations, 2 had gone to the Shoe-black Society, and 8 or 10 had returned to their former habits. The boys generally had been instructed in tailoring and shoemaking. The receipts amounted to £.6 5s. 6d., which was totally inadequate to meet the expenses. After a few observations from the chairman, the report was adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

THE DOCK COMPANIES AND THE QUESTION.—We have some reasons for believing that the Court of Exchequer will be no longer troubled with the questions litigated between the Board of Customs and the London and St. Katharine Dock Companies. We are not yet at liberty to disclose the terms upon which the proceedings have been brought to a termination. But we believe they will be found of a character to protect the public revenue—to do away with future abuse—to benefit the Dock Companies themselves, and to secure an amicable intercourse henceforward between so important a department as the Customs and those two scarcely less important *entrepôts* of our metropolitan commerce.—*Globe*

MANNOPPAH.—The *Morning Herald* of Wednesday states, that, at a large meet ng of noblemen, members of Parliament, clergymen, and ministers of various denominations, at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved to commence, without delay, a movement for the purpose of bringing the public voice to bear upon Parliament in the matter of the grant to Maynooth. A public meeting is to be held in London, and similar demonstrations are promised for the provincial towns of the Sister Kingdom.

CITY SEWERS COMMISSION.—At the meeting held on Tuesday, at Guildhall, notice was given of a motion, by Mr. Barber, at the next court, to renew the application to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral for the removal of the iron railing 32cd of an inch in thickness, and 450 stid'ron were admitted. and on the evening of Monday, August 10, the number was 656. At the day school the attendance was now 300. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and singing were taught, as also needlework for the girls. A ladies' committee had been formed, to prepare clothing for the poor children; 190 children had deposited £6 13s. 10½d in the Savings-bank. The Society owed £700, of which only £100 is 6d. was in hand. The total receipts had been £2412, but £1300 more were required to meet the necessities of the school. Mr. Samuel Gurney had given a donation of 50 guineas per annum for three years, and Mr. T. B. Procter had given £25. The Lord Mayor, the Rev. G. Smith, the Rev Mr. Kennedy, and Charles Buxton (who feelingly alluded to the loss of his poor John Powles, the old shoemaker of Portsmouth, and the originator of ragged schools), and other gentlemen addressed the meeting on behalf of the institution.

LECTURE AT THE LAW INSTITUTION.—On Monday night the first of a series of lectures on common and criminal law was delivered in the hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane, by Henry A. Hodgson, Esq., barrister-at-law, who selected the subject of the law of assurance, dividing into maritime, life, and fire. The lecturer directed attention principally to the first branch, in respect to the three classes of policies—interest or wager; second, open or valued policies; and, thirdly, voyage and fire policies. Wager policies, as regarded British ships, had been prohibited by statutes. It was enacted that the name of some essential party, either the assured or his agent, should be inserted in the policy, and broker sometimes guaranteed the solvency of the underwriters. The attendance of students was very considerable.

SPANISH BONDS.—A meeting of Spanish bondholder, dissenting from the arrangement recently entered into by the committee with the Spanish Government, was held on Monday, at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by Sir J. Fitzgerald, K.C.B. Mr. Los moved and Major Duncan seconded a resolution expressive of the disapprobation of the meeting at the conduct of the Spanish bondholders at the London Tavern, on the 20th of October. After a speech from Mr. Tasker, the resolution was carried unanimously; and a committee, to consist of an equitable adjustment of the claims, was nominated, a subscription being raised to defray the expenses of the opposition.

BLOOMERISM.—On Monday night, no less than six lady lecturers, in different parts of the metropolis, were engaged in expounding the mysteries of Bloomerism. Mrs. C. C. Foster appeared for the first time at the Hanover-square Rooms, Miss Atkins delivered her lecture at the Sussex Hall, in the City, and Miss Griswold, described in the advertisements as only 16 years of age, held forth at the Lecture Hall in the Vauxhall Bridge-road. Miss Griswold assured her auditory that in America the ladies would shortly compel the men to give them seats in Congress.

EARLY CLOSING OF THE TOWER GATES.—The gates leading from the Tower to East Smithfield are now closed at four o'clock in the afternoon, instead of at seven in the evening. Persons proceeding to the steam-vessel wharfs at the water side of St. Katharine's Docks must therefore make their way round the Tower. This notice may prevent much trouble, as the western gate near Thames-street will be open as usual.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The municipal elections throughout the country on Saturday appear to have excited very little interest. In several boroughs there were no contests—whilst in by far the greater number they were partial—at all, extending only to three or four wards. The election of mayors, on the 9th inst., promises, with few exceptions, to be equally remarkable for the absence of opposition.

COMMITTAL OF A POOR-RATE COLLECTOR.—At Ilford, on Saturday, William George Beadle, of Barking, the late assistant overseer and collector of the poor-rates, against whom a warrant of distress had been issued, at the instance of Mr. Banks, the rector of the Romford Union, for £1069 9s. 8d., the balance due from him, appeared before the bench, pursuant to his recognizance. A return was made to the warrant, under which it appeared that the sum of £59 9s. had been realised, leaving a sum of £1010 0s. 8d. still due from him, and that sum not being forthcoming, he was committed to the House of Correction.

REFORM IN THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.—The first of a series of visits intended to be paid to the principal seaports of the country, by deputations from the London Committee for the Reform of the Board of Customs, took place at Hull on Monday. The committee were represented by Mr. W. J. Hall, the well-known wrangler, of London; and by Mr. Sidney Smith, and there was a numerous and highly influential attendance of the principal merchants and traders of the port at the Exchange, to hear the views of the deputation, and to support the object contemplated by them. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Foster, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Resolutions, in accordance with the views and suggestions of the London committee, were moved by Mr. H. Blundell, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Keighley, Mr. Crowther Harrison, Mr. W. B. Brownlow, Mr. Middleton, Mr. J. Blundell, and Mr. J. Malcolm, and were unanimously carried.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce are about to memorialise the Postmaster-General for the despatch of the north mail from London by the fast train leaving at half-past nine o'clock, instead of at ten o'clock, by which alteration the delivery of letters could be secured at that port, and also in Manchester, at four o'clock p.m.

On Friday (last week) Lady Vernon, and her sister, Lady James, with Sir Walter James, descended by the Prince Albert Pit, in Poynton, and ascended by the Lady Pit, in Worth, 180 yards in depth, having travelled more than a mile by railway underground, with perfect safety, to the astonishment and delight of all the colliers. In her progress her ladyship witnessed the whole process of hewing and wedging out large blocks of coal. She was delighted to find from experience that even by good ventilation, in one straight level or road underground, the colliers had fixed their lighted candles by clay against the wall in straight lines. On their ladyships' return to the top of the pit, they were greeted by repeated hearty cheers from the assembled multitude of the workmen, who had hastily collected in their black faces. Lady Vernon rewarded the men who had accompanied her underground, and also those there in readiness, the sum of £10, which, as might have been supposed, will have been spent in ale—instead of which, they have generously given £5 to the Colliers' Sick Club, and £5 as a subscription towards building two almshouses.

UNION OF THE ORIGINAL SECESSION AND FREE CHURCHES.—The *Berkshire Advertiser* states, apparently on authority, that a union between these two denominations of Christians is in contemplation, and favourably entertained on both sides.

THE CLEANSING AND LIGHTING OF MANCHESTER.—Sweeping the streets of the metropolis of manufactures costs the inhabitants yearly above £7000, deducting the receipts from various sources connected with the scavenging department. The gross expenditure may be thus stated:—Salaries and wages, £4705 19s. 2d.; hire of horses and drivers, £2295 12s.; tools and implements, £311 5s. 3d.; rent and taxes, £170 12s. 4d.; water for streets and allowance to men where water given, £163 17s 6d.; clothing for officers and men, £156 8s.; repairs of yards, water stations, and implements, £253 17s 5d.; printing and stationery, £10 9s. 6d.; gas for offices and gas fittings, £19 17s. 5d.; miscellaneous expenses, £39 12s. 4d.; total, £8117 1s. 11d. The committee of the town council entrusted with the management of this department employ 140 men for the actual cleansing of the streets and the superintendence of the scavengers; also 24 horses, carts, and drivers, for removing the sweepings, collecting dust, and watering the streets. The work performed during last year was the sweeping of 194,338 streets, having an area of 728 928,611 square yards, the removal of 32,395 loads of sweepings, 3618 of bell dust (so called from the character of the dust), and 2 of soot, and the watering to take it up, and consisting of ashes from offices, &c.), and 8218 of rubbish. The surface swept averaged 2,495,934 square yards each week, exclusive of the footpaths. The expense of cleansing and watering for the township last year was 13¾d. for every 1000 square yards of the surface swept. The net expenditure for cleansing ashpits, &c., was, last year, £3892, the gross expenditure being reduced to £4,000 by the amounts received. In the service 72 carts are employed, 30 horses, carts, and drivers, and 90,248 tons of the contents of ashpits, &c., removed. The total number of lamps in the township of Manchester is 12,500, of which 3250 are gas lights; the expenditure in the department, £2864. Thus the cost of cleansing the streets and ashpits of Manchester, keeping the names of the streets in a proper state of legibility, and lighting the town generally, is £6,750.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—On Friday afternoon (last week), between one and two o'clock, a portion of the workings of West Moor Colliery exploded, by which six men and two boys were killed, and six others (one of whom has since died) dreadfully burnt. West Moor Colliery adjoins the York and Berwick Railway, lies about five miles from Newcastle, and has been wrought for forty-six years. The colliery belongs to the "Grand Allies," of which Lords Ravensworth and Wharncliffe are the partners, but it is understood to have been wrought recently by Messrs. Nicholas Wood and Co. There is considerable interest about this old colliery, as it was the pit at which the celebrated George Stephenson followed the humble occupation of brakesman. A model of the first locomotive engines he built are still employed on the waggon-way. The explosion, it is thought, was caused by one of the men smoking his pipe in the workings.

PRESENTATION OF THE CORPORATION ADDRESS TO M. KOSSUTH.

Or this very interesting ceremony, which was fully detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week (page 550), our Artists have enabled us to present the large picture upon the ensuing page. It may, however, add to the interest of the scene to recapitulate the arrangements and proceedings of the day.

The Lord Mayor arrived at Guildhall, in dress state, at twelve o'clock. His Lordship was accompanied by the Court of Common Council, which at this time was densely crowded. There were nearly 200 members of the Court of Common Council present, nearly the whole of whom wore their mazarine gowns. Among the Aldermanic body in attendance we remarked Alderman Wilson, Alderman Sir Robert Carden, Alderman Carter, Alderman Challis, Alderman Sidney, M.P., Alderman Hooper, Alderman Wire, Alderman Humphery, M.P., and Alderman Sir Thomas Cotterell; were also present, in their full state robes

The Guildhall was densely crowded—a passage through the centre being with difficulty maintained by a strong body of police. All the passages and avenues leading to the chamber were also lined with spectators, each anxious to obtain a glimpse of the distinguished stranger

At a few minutes after twelve o'clock, Madame Kossuth arrived at Guildhall, in company with Mr. Rowland Hicks and Captain Messinghen. On reaching the Council Chamber, they were conducted by a private entrance on to the dais, where Madame Kossuth was received by the Lord Mayor, and accommodated with a seat on the left hand, adjacent to the Lord Mayor's throne. The entrance of these ladies into the chamber was greeted by the whole of the parties present with loud and continued applause. Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Binney, and several other gentlemen, not members of the Corporation, were also admitted to places within the court.

A long interval now occurred, during which the ordinary business of the Court was proceeded with.

It was close upon one o'clock before M. Kossuth entered the court, accompanied by Lord Dudley Stuart, M. Pulszki, Mr. Alderman Wire, and Mr. Gilpin. His reception was the signal for a burst of cheering. He was received by Mr. Alderman Wire and Mr. Gilpin to the Lord Mayor, who shook him very cordially by the hand; and he was then conducted to a place on the Aldermen's bench close to the chair occupied by the Lord Mayor.

The motion under discussion having been suspended, the Town Clerk (Mr. Sergeant Merewether) approached, bearing in his hand the address of the corporation to M. Kossuth, and when he immediately proceeded to read

The conclusion of this address, which was read by the Town Clerk in a very dignified and impressive manner, M. Kossuth, who had remained standing while it was delivered, received it from the hands of Mr. Sergeant Merewether, and placed it in his breast with much fervency, and then addressed a few words, privately, to the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor immediately rose, and requested that as much silence as possible should be observed, in order that they might hear the address of their distinguished visitor, who was about to address them; as he was labouring under a severe cold and oppression of the chest, and quite unable to speak with the force he could wish.

The attention of the audience was then directed to the address, which was read by M. Kossuth. Our Artist has portrayed the illustrious orator in one of his most expressive attitudes. The picture comprises the dais or western end of the Council-chamber, and part of the north side, showing a few of the patriotic tributes of art which grace the walls of the chamber; including the marble statue of George III. (Chantrey's first statue); the Hon. Mrs. Damer's bust of Nelson; Northcote's picture of [illegible] and Copley's "Siege of Gibraltar;" and Northcote's large picture of the "Death of Wat Tyler."

The picture is, altogether, a scene of intense interest; and the official personages upon the dais, and the auditory in the area of the Court, are alike impressed with the eloquence of the accomplished orator.

Mr. W. Corrie is appointed police magistrate for the district of the metropolis. Mr. Corrie was deputy steward of the Palace Court at the period of its abolition; and the annual compensation then awarded to him is saved to the public, and is to be deducted from his present salary, according to the decision of the Treasury.

M. KOSSUTH ADDRESSING THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

FINE ARTS.

HARVEY DEMONSTRATING to CHARLES the FIRST his THEORY of the CIRCULATION of the BLOOD.—Painted by R. HANNAH. Engraved by H. LEMON. Published by Lloyd, Brothers, and Co.

Mr. Hannah's masterly picture of Harvey's great discovery (which picture we noticed at the time of its exhibition at the Royal Academy) has just been engraved in the highest style of line, by Mr. Henry Lemon: the size is important, 28 inches wide by 25 inches high, including a suitable margin for framing; and the print, as our reduced copy of it shows, is a most impressive representation of this remarkable event in the history of natural science. The composition is handled with great breadth of light and shade, effects which are vividly rendered in the print. The picture is the property of Joseph Hodgson, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, who has most kindly and liberally lent it to the publishers for the purpose of engraving.

This picture is of a very interesting class, and so far superior to the scenes of battle and carnage which too often formed the "furniture prints" of the last century, that, to explain more readily the incident before us, it may be permitted to recal some of the leading phases of Harvey's life.

The date of the first promulgation of Harvey's doctrine of the "Circulation of the Blood" is not absolutely ascertained. At the age of thirty he was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians, and shortly after appointed physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital. On the 4th of August, 1615, he was chosen by the College to deliver the Lumleian lectures on Anatomy and Surgery; and, upon this occasion, is supposed to have first brought forward his views upon the circulation of the blood. It is commonly asserted that he first disclosed his opinions on the subject in 1619, after he had been lecturing four years. The Index, however, of his MS. in the British Museum, which contains the proposition whereon the doctrine is founded, refers them to April, 1616; yet, with patience and caution, peculiarly characteristic of the sound philosopher, he withheld his opinions from the world, until reiterated experiment had fully confirmed his system, and had enabled him to demonstrate it in detail, and to advance every proof of its truth of which the subject is capable. It was not before he had attained his fiftieth year that Harvey's "Treatise on the Motion of the Heart and Blood," dedicated to Charles I., appeared. It was printed at Frankfort in 1628.

Some time before this the reputation of Harvey had recommended him to the notice of the Court, and he had been appointed physician extraordinary to James I. In 1633 he was made physician to his successor, Charles I.; and was in the habit of exhibiting to him and the most enlightened persons of his Court the motion of the heart, and the other phenomena upon which his doctrines were founded.

When the Civil War broke out, Harvey, who was attached to the King as well by his office as by gratitude and affection, followed the fortunes of his master; and, on his leaving London in consequence of increasing tumults, attended him, and was present at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642. He related to a friend, that, on the day of the battle, he had charge of the two Princes (afterwards Charles II. and James II.). They sat under a hedge whilst the fight was going on; he took out Virgil (a copy of which he always carried with him) and began to read; but he had not long pursued his studies before one of the princes drew his attention to a cannon-shot, which had torn up the ground near them. He then removed his charge to safer quarters.

During their stay at Oxford, Harvey had abundant leisure to pursue his favourite studies, though under the disadvantage of having, at the beginning of the rebellion, when his lodgings at Whitehall were plundered, lost many valuable papers, containing notes of curious observations on the dissection of animals; which loss he never ceased to lament, saying, "that for love or money he could never retrieve or obtain them."

By his unfortunate Royal master, Harvey was always treated with regard and favour and the attachment to arts and sciences, which formed a conspicuous part of the King's character, contributed not a little to promote and encourage the pursuits of the philosopher. Charles's passion for stag-hunting enabled him abundantly to supply Harvey with animals for dissection; *and the King, with some of the noblest persons about the Court, were frequent witnesses of the experiments.*

It is said, that after the death of Charles, Harvey travelled again into Italy; but it is certain that he shortly after withdrew from the world, and passed his time in retirement, in a house he possessed at Combe, in Surrey. Here he prepared for publication his second great work, "Exercitations on the Generation of Animals," which had employed his time for nearly twenty years. His "Treatise on the Circulation of the Blood" cost him twenty-six years to bring to maturity. His discovery was ill received. Most persons opposed it; others said it was old; very few agreed with him. To an intimate friend he himself complained, that, after his book came out, he fell considerably in his practice; and it was believed by the vulgar that he was crack-brained; all the contemporary physicians were against his opinion, and envied him the fame he was likely to acquire. That reputation he did at last enjoy: about twenty-five years after the publication of his system, it was received in all the Universities of the world; and Hobbes has observed that "Harvey was the only man, perhaps, that ever lived to see his own doctrines established in his life-time."

He died in 1657, and was buried on the 26th of June of that year. All the Fellows of the College of Physicians attended his funeral, and one who was present states that he lies buried in a vault at Hampsted, Essex. He is lapt in lead, and on his breast, in large letters, was to be read—"DR. WILLIAM HARVEY."

The scene of the picture is Harvey's apartment in the palace. The King is seated in the foreground. The courtier who stands behind him, with his hand familiarly resting on the back of the chair, indicates the attachment and devotion of the cavaliers to the King. The close proximity of the young Prince to the philosopher indicates the gentle character of the man, and the inoffensiveness of the operation. The Prince has

FINE ARTS.—"HARVEY DEMONSTRATING TO CHARLES I. HIS THEORY OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD."—PAINTED BY R. HANNAH.

[illegible] perused Harvey's favourite author for the greater excitement of his friend and tutor's demonstration. The extreme fondness for anatomical studies which in after-life characterised both Charles II. and James II. is thus explained.

The courtier behind is permitting himself to be entertained by some of Harvey's opponents. These are incarnations of pedantic bigotry and stolid imbecility—the two great opponents of scientific progress—who by insult and obloquy, show their hatred of him who dares, by asserting truth unsettle their long-cherished absurdities; and few men have felt this truth more keenly than the immortal Harvey.

The artist has taken great pains to preserve the likeness of Harvey, and was guided by his excellent portrait by Cornelius Jansen, in the College of Physicians, the authorities of which most kindly placed that and all that the college contained concerning Harvey at his disposal.

THE LATE WILLIAM WYON, ESQ., R.A.

THIS distinguished artist possessed a world-wide reputation as a medallist for the number and excellence of the works which he executed. He was born May 25, 1795; and was the son of Mr. Peter Wyon, who enjoyed the reputation of being at that period the best medallist of Birmingham. The subject of our memoir early attained considerable proficiency in his art, and before he was sixteen years old commissions were given to the father on the understanding that the son should execute them; and at the age of seventeen he was honoured by the Society of Arts with a prize for a beautiful head of Ceres.

His cousin Mr. Thomas Wyon at that time occupied the situation of Chief Engraver to the Mint; and, being a man of considerable talent, Mr. Wyon was placed under his tuition. On a vacancy occurring in the situation of the second Engraver, his cousin recommended William Wyon for the appointment; but, as the Master of the Mint was unfavourable to his application, a general competition was proposed. The different works were submitted to Sir Thomas Lawrence, who selected that of Mr. Wyon, and, upon that award, the office was at once conferred upon him.

At an early part of his career—in fact, when Mr. Wyon was not more than twenty-two years of age—he received a commission for a model for the Indian coin, with the understanding that Flaxman should complete it. Young Wyon, on finishing the work, carried it to Flaxman, who immediately exclaimed, "Mr. Wyon, I shall not touch this." The young artist, misunderstanding his meaning, and greatly mortified, replied, "If permitted, he would endeavour to model a second worthy of his notice." "Mr. Wyon," said Flaxman, "you mistake me; when I said that I should not touch this, I intended that you had left nothing for me to do." Being a great admirer of the genius of Flaxman, he was proud of this; and he delighted to tell the circumstance to his friends, even after he had obtained his subsequent reputation.

Mr. Wyon was appointed Chief Engraver to the Mint in 1828. The importance of this office has always been recognised by the Government no less than by the public; for, by the abilities of the medallist, the likeness of the Sovereign is familiarised to the people. The coin not only [illegible] features, but is also a record of the state of art at the period; thus, as we curiously examine ancient coins for the features [illegible] scrutinise the features of our gracious Queen, as handed down by coins, some [illegible] and years to come. Judging of the future from the past, the works of Wyon will last for ages upon ages; and, as he has executed the whole of the coins of King William IV. and Queen Victoria, together with a large portion of those of King George IV., posterity will be indebted to Mr. Wyon to a very considerable extent for the preservation of likenesses of those Sovereigns who have reigned at a very important period of English history. Of all these productions, the five-pound and crown pieces of the present reign were received by the public with the greatest favour. The latter is always preserved with great care; and we would venture to recommend to the Mint authorities that a further issue should take place, in order that the people may possess a fine work of art and a correct likeness of the Queen. Of all Wyon's coins the florin was the most unpopular. The letters "D. G." were omitted, the coin was thick, and it was badly struck. Previous to his death Mr. Wyon executed another of great beauty, with the letters "D. G."

Mr. Wyon was elected R.A. in 1836, and in his proper rotation served upon the Council. In addition to his other appointments he was engraver of the Goldsmiths' marks. As an artist, he was remarkable for the care with which he finished his models. It may be useful for the future aspirant to numismatic honours to be informed of the hours which he spent to obtain a perfect design in wax. To the uninitiated, on visiting his studio, a model would appear perfect; nevertheless, the artist would be found steadily working at the same design, at a subsequent visit two or three weeks afterwards. Whist modelling, he was fond of the company of his intimate friends, or he was pleased to have books read to him by his family. As a companion, he was greatly sought by the *élite* of literary, scientific, and artistic circles; and his engaging manners and delightful conversation, no less than his eminent talents, secured for him a very large number of friends. He appeared to have so keen a sense of classic taste, that the slightest aberration therefrom discomposed him, and gave an idea, to those who were unacquainted with his true character, of his being hypercritical.

It would be impossible for us to give a detailed list of Mr. Wyon's works; since, for several years, he has made, with few exceptions, every medal required for the services of the State or for public institutions, including all the war medals conferred by the Government and East India Company. One of the first fine works of art which he produced was the Cheselden obverse, for St. Thomas's Hospital; and the study of a subject on the reverse is a good example of his talent. The likeness of Brodie is another noble production; but perhaps the medals executed for the Royal Humane and London Shipwreck Societies must be placed amongst his most classic productions. The medal executed for the Gresham Society has always been regarded with much public favour; but, probably, of all Wyon's medals, that executed on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Guildhall has been the most popular. The high finish of its workmanship and beauty of its execution have

pleased the public; and to this day the schoolboy is delighted to electrotype it. The very noble medal, with the portrait of Prince Albert on the reverse, and St. George and the dragon on the obverse, is not known to the public. It is the beautiful work which Prince Albert has announced his intention of presenting to Messrs. Dilke, Cole, and others, who have rendered important services to the Great Exhibition. Amongst Wyon's other numerous works he executed three charming miniature medals of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, which retain the likeness, notwithstanding their extremely diminutive size.

It should here be stated that not only is Mr. Wyon's genius testified upon the English coin, for he also executed the entire coinage of Portugal, Venezuela, and New Granada.

For the last two or three years it has been known to Mr. Wyon's intimate friends that his health has been declining. At the commencement of the year the loss of his wife, to whom he was most affectionately attached, produced its effects on his highly sensitive mind. At the Great Exhibition, the arduous duties of a juror were added to his other important avocations. Moreover, it became a great object that, in the prizes which were to be awarded, a correct and highly finished likeness of both the Queen and Prince Albert, should be handed down to posterity. The reverse was submitted to competition; but all the obverses were specially entrusted to Mr. Wyon; so that he had ample labours, with diminished physical strength. The original model of the Exhibition medal is nine inches diameter, and the electrotype therefrom is a splendid example of a medallion, which should be preserved. The purposes of the Exhibition require five medals. The Council Medals are 3½ inches diameter: the greater part of these are struck, and many of them have the names of the recipients placed upon them. The portraits of the Queen and Prince are remarkable likenesses, and are examples of the high finish which characterises all Wyon's productions. The Prize Medal is somewhat smaller than the last; and the reverse, which is by Leonard Wyon, is not to our taste than that of the Council Medal; so, in fact, the second medal is more beautiful than the first, from the obtaining of which there have been so many foolish heartburnings and vexations. These medals are all struck, but are not at present lettered. The Jury Medals are nearly finished. The Exhibitors' Medal is Mr. Wyon's last production. The obverse presents a likeness of Prince Albert, and the reverse a glory, surrounded by a dove resting upon it, as though it had just alighted, with the word "Exhibition" on a scroll, and it is somewhat remarkable that the very last work which Wyon executed should represent the emblem of peace. The fifth medal is for services. The obverse contains a portrait of Prince Albert, but the reverse is a simple wreath, perhaps hardly worthy of the occasion for which it is designed.

"In the midst of life we are in death." Whilst actually engaged in the completion of these most important works Mr. Wyon was struck with paralysis, at Brighton. On the very day of this calamity, he was amusing himself by modelling a design of high artistic power. He recovered from the effects of the paralysis; but other symptoms supervened, and, notwithstanding the unremitting attention of Dr. Jenks and Dr. Ormerod, he sunk on Wednesday morning, Oct. 29th, in the 57th year of his age. He has left four children, two sons and two daughters.

The eldest son, Mr. Leonard Wyon, who now holds the situation of second engraver to the Mint, was the designer of the reverse of the Prize Medal; and we confidently expect he will not be unworthy of the great name which has been bequeathed to him by his father, whose amiable disposition endeared him to his family and all his acquaintance.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE TESTED BEFORE PRINCE ALBERT.

A trial of the powers of this machine, a rival to M'Cormick's, which received the Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, was made on Saturday last, at Windsor, in presence of Prince Albert. On the occasion of the Exhibition trial, Mr. Hussey, the inventor, not having been present, the working of his machine was entrusted to one of the porters at the Exhibition, who was wholly unacquainted with its action, whereas that of Mr. M'Cormick was worked by skilled labourers, and it was therefore considered that the merits of the competing inventions had not been fairly or equally tested. Messrs. Bray and Co., of Swan-lane, the London agents, accordingly gladly accepted a challenge from the proprietors of M'Cormick's patent, and a public competition took place at the Cleveland Society's show at Mitcham, Surrey, when the performances of the rival inventions were again tested by a jury of 13 gentlemen, on a crop of wheat 25 bushels to the acre, very much "laid," and a field of barley, also 25 bushels to the acre, very short in the straw, and, if possible, more laid than the wheat. The result was that the jury gave their award in favour of Mr. Hussey's machine upon seven out of the nine leading points on which it had been pre-arranged that their decision should turn. These seven points of superiority were—

1. That Hussey's reaper cut the corn in the best manner, especially across ridge and furrow, and when the machine was working in the direction of the laid. 2. That it caused least waste. 3. That it did most work (taking the breadth of the machines into consideration). 4. That it left the cut corn in the best condition for gathering and binding. 5. That it was best adapted for ridge and furrow. 6. That it was least liable to get out of order. And, 7. That its first cost was the least. Of the two remaining points (viz. which required the least amount of horse labour), the jury declined to give any decision, as they refused to express any decided opinion, in consequence of the very unpropitious state of the weather.

Messrs. Bray, to mark their success in a more emphatic manner, subsequently applied to Prince Albert to be allowed to make experiments in his presence, to which his Royal Highness assented, and on Saturday last, therefore, the trial was made, Mr. Hussey himself guiding the machine, in the presence of the Prince, General Wemyss, Colonel Seymour, Mr. J. Cathcart, and several gentlemen and ladies of the neighbourhood. The spot selected for the trial was behind the statue of George III., at the end of the Long Walk, fern—of which there is an abundance in that locality—being the article on which the machine had to operate. The machine was drawn by two strong horses, and proceeded on heedless of ruts and hillocks in its course, which was very rapid, bringing down everything it encountered cleanly and completely, including two or three slices of turf at least a foot long and more than an inch thick. The Prince inquired whether the iron wheel did not sometimes sink in the earth? to which Mr. Hussey patentee replied that in wet weather there was that inconvenience. The Prince expressing his surprise at the clearance of the opposing turf, it was remarked that nothing could withstand the action of the knives; and the further remark was to be done on the sharpening of the knives got out of repair, led the proprietor to observe that spare knives, like spare plough-shares, should always be kept on hand. For the purpose of illustration, the whole length of knives was then drawn out at the side, when it was observed that each knife was fastened to the long supporting plate at the back with small rivets. By subsequent questions of the Prince were elicited statements that, notwithstanding the precautionary necessity for a reserve, the knife is, in fact, as durable as the machine, both being estimated and proved to last from fourteen to twenty one years, and that the price of the machine complete is twenty guineas.

The performances of the machine were not confined to one single course. A considerable amount of work was performed in the most satisfactory manner.

At the close of the trial his Royal Highness ordered two of the machines for himself, one for Windsor and the other for Osborne.

The Austrian Consul applied on Tuesday to Mr. Yardley, the magistrate at the Thames Police-office, for his interference on behalf of the Captain of the Austrian ship *Etquette*, the crew having been excited by Kossuth's rival, and committed various acts of insubordination. The Consul stated that when Austrian seamen came to London they generally threw themselves entirely on anything in a free country, but their not on of "freedom" was very distinct. Mr. Yardley remarked that they had, perhaps, no real experience of it in their own country. The Magistrate explained that the police might interfere if they witnessed any serious offence against the laws, and that information of others might be given of any violence or mutiny. The inspector stated that he had seen the crew, and they had promised to be quiet for the future.

The *Official Milan Gazette* of the 27th ult announces that cries of "Kossuth for ever! the Republic for ever! viva Mazzini!" having been heard at Stradella on the occasion of a ball being given at a theatre, and similar acts having taken place at Montio de Gabbi, judicial proceedings have been commenced against the persons supposed to be the guilty parties.

A Madrid letter of the 27th ult. says:—"A letter of the 23d, from Lisbon, states that Queen Dona Maria was very dissatisfied at the interest which the Count de Sobral, the governor of Lisbon, and M. Maria Bastos, the Minister of the Interior, had shown towards Kossuth during his short sojourn in that capital. These marks of sympathy would naturally be displeasing to her Majesty, who is a near relative of the Emperor of Austria; but, although she would willingly have dismissed these two functionaries, she has not yet done so, as she could not struggle advantageously against the revolutionary tendencies of Marshal Saldanha and his ministerial colleagues. The Spanish ambassador at the court of Lisbon had received despatches, desiring him to inform the Queen of Portugal that the court of Madrid participated in her sentiments on the subject."

KOSSUTH.

THE WORKING-CLASS DEMONSTRATION.

On Monday the working classes of the metropolis expressed their sympathy with the principles for which the chosen head of the Magyar nation has contended. Russell-square was selected as the most convenient *locale*, and by half-past eleven some twelve or fifteen thousand persons had congregated together in the space between the railings of the square and the houses arranged in order according to their trades, each distinguished by appropriate banners. The members of the Central Demonstration Committee, having assembled in the square, formed in order of procession, and taking the lead, accompanied by a band of music, were followed by the immense multitude assembled, marshalled five abreast, in the order making their way round the north and to the west side of the quadrangle, leaving it slowly (and not without some difficulty, in consequence of the impediment which thousands of spectators, brought together the major part of them by a rumour that Kossuth would meet and join with the *cortège* at its outset, occasioned) by way of Keppel-street. The flags and banners displayed throughout the whole length of the procession were numerous. First came the Hungarian colours, with the motto, "Welcome Kossuth." Then followed a large banner, also with the red, white, and green ground, carried by four or five men, bearing on it the inscription "There is no obstacle for him that wills." This was followed by the Turkish flag, after which came in succession the union jack of England and the stripes and stars of the United States, and, following later in the procession, a large silk banner, having on it the words, "Kossuth and Mazzini Italy and Hungary," and another, a blood-red flag, with an inscription in Italian, "The democratic republic of Italy, and fraternity of the people." A sort of gallows was also carried in the procession, from which was suspended a number of copies of the *Times* newspaper, and a placard inscribed "The *Times* and Hayman, burn them both." Being at the time the leading rank commenced its march until the rear turned into Keppel-street, nearly three quarters of an hour had elapsed, so numerous was the body of which the assemblage was composed. Copenhagen-fields presented an appearance of animated excitement which, since the memorable gathering of the "trades' unions some few years ago, has not been witnessed in that locality. From a front window of the tavern a sort of balcony had been thrown out, where, under the protection of the British flag, Kossuth was to receive the address of the working classes, and from which he was to speak his acknowledgments. In addition to the flag which floated over the balcony there was in front of it the following inscription: "By united effort much is accomplished."

About half-past one o'clock M. Kossuth arrived, accompanied by several Hungarian friends, and at half-past two the distant sound of music and the gleam of numerous banners announced the approach of the cavalcade, and in a few minutes after it approached the balcony, when the committee alighted and repaired to M. Kossuth's apartment. The whole of the open space in front of the balcony was densely packed with human heads, of which the upturned faces, when M. Kossuth made his appearance, had a most singular effect. It is almost superfluous to say that M. Kossuth was received with the most deafening and enthusiastic cheering. He bowed gracefully in acknowledgment, and at last, having obtained silence by an expressive gesture, turned round to the committee and listened attentively while Mr. J. Petty read the address, and at the words, "Welcome to our country," placed his hand on his heart and bowed profoundly. The address, which was neatly engrossed, and mounted on a handsome gimmen roller, was presented to M. Kossuth on the termination of the reading.

M. Kossuth then came forward to address the vast assemblage, and thanked the people warmly for the generous sentiments in favour of his native land. He expressed his gratification at seeing the working classes, with whom he was identified, his beloved father having left him nothing but a name. He had lived his whole life by his own honest and industrious labour, and therefore was well acquainted with the habits, the domestic and social necessities of the people. He had laboured for the whole race, and not for a class—for agriculturists, manufacturers, and trading men; and he looked back with pride to the association he had formed for the encouragement of manufacturing industry, to the free schools, to its exhibitions, to its press, and to its industry. He had been politically persecuted, and not for class privileges. In the demonstrations of the English operative classes he recognised that natural instinct of the people before which every individual greatness must bow down with respect. Public opinion was the basis of the international code under which the republican or monarchical form, and must give direction to the policy of the country. The eloquent orator then developed at great length the question, whether the Continent was to be ruled by the principles of freedom or by the force of absolutism; and whether England could remain indifferent to the approaching struggle and final decision of the question.

The people of England (continued M. Kossuth), by its lordly-proclaimed sympathy with the cause of its freedom and independence of Hungary, has pronounced itself willing not to remain indifferent, and to side, not with absolutism, but with liberty, by supporting and protecting against all interference of foreign governments the sovereign right of every nation to dispose of itself. (Loud cheers. You have, therefore, proclaimed that principle of freedom, and that happy condition which you feel assured that your institutions, your freedom, and your public spirit, will go on peacefully developing—morally, materially, and politically. That all this is intimately connected with the victory of the principle of freedom on the European Continent. (Cheers.) In a word, you have pronounced for that truth I, since in England, on no occasion have omitted to express, viz. that there is a community in the principle of freedom as there is an identity in the destines of humanity. Besides, you have duly considered that the material welfare of Great Britain is also in the highest degree dependent on and connected with the victory of the principle of freedom in Europe. And truly it is so.

M. Kossuth then vindicated the influence of Free Trade, by showing that the amount of commerce with the United States was at the rate of 7s. per head, whilst with Absolutist Russia and Austria it was only 7d. per head. After dwelling on the importance of insuring the independence of Hungary, as indispensable to the independence of Europe, he continued:—

As to France, my sentiments are known; I have declared them openly. I will be true to those sentiments; and can only add, that it is a highly important step in mankind's destiny for the French nation, a country nations so substituted for the unhappy rivalries of old, as to elicit in England also sympathies that welcome to the French as was seen at the late Great Exhibition, and to elect such sentiments in England as that country steadily should ever be. The French nation is great enough for the pulsation of its heart to be felt always, and have been always felt over the greatest part of the European continent. Till now it is true that the French nation have been realised which Europe's oppressed nations had formed to themselves—(Hear, hear)—but it must be remembered that the French nation has fallen short in the realisation of its own democratic hopes also. (Hear, hear.) It would, therefore, be unjust to make a reproach of that which was a misfortune, which had emanated from the despotic power. I only attribute their mischance to the unfortunate propensity to centralization which the French nation during all its trials conserved centralisation which leads over to the opposition of liberty—centralisation with which the practices of liberty rest rather upon personalities than upon principles; and when an omnipotence of power is centred, be it in one man or in one assembly, that man must be a Washington, or that assembly be composed of Washingtons, not to become ambitious, and, through ambition, dangerous to liberty. (Hear, hear.) Now, Washingtons are not so thickly sown as to be gathered up everywhere for the respite. (Cheers.) I would, however, solemnly protest, should any nation attempt to meddle in the domestic concerns of my fatherland; so, of course, I cannot have the arrogant pretension of mixing with the domestic concerns of any other nation, and, least of all, of the great French nation, which is powerful enough to come at last triumphantly out of its trials and sufferings. I hope that the great French nation, in case it realises the name which it bears, will not forget that it is for her sacred mission to unite the United States to check the encroaching spirit of absolutism wherever it should dare to threaten the independence of nations and their right to dispose of themselves. (Hear, hear.) That is what oppressed humanity expects from the French Republic as well as from England and the United States.

K. Kossuth emphatically denied that Hungary was imbued with socialist notions or theoretical speculations about property. He expressed his sympathy for Italy, Poland, and Germany; he cordially thanked that England wanted no revolution at all, because, firstly, it wishes but a progressive development; and secondly, because England has sufficient political freedom to be insured that whatever Great Britain may still need, it will not only carry it out, but carry it out peaceably:—

Now this (continued M. Kossuth) being my duty and my resolution, I act consistently—my ground was, is, and will be, in England, this—such and such are the true facts of the past struggles of Hungary. These facts, I confidently hope, are certain to secure the generous sentiments of England to my country's cause. I stated that, in my opinion, the form of government can be different in different countries, according to circumstances, their wishes, and their wants; England loves her Queen, and has full motive to do so; England feels great, glorious, and free, and has full motive to feel so; but England being a monarchy, that can be no sufficient reason to her to hate and discredit republican forms of government in other countries, differing in circumstances, in habits, and in wants. (Cheers.) On the contrary, the United States of America, being likewise a great, glorious, and free country, under republican government, the circumstance of being republicans cannot give them sufficient motive to hate and discredit monarchical government in England. (Hear.) It must be entirely left to the right of every nation to dispose of its domestic concerns. Therefore, all I claim for my country also is, that England, seeing out of our past fate or cause is just, should acknowledge the sovereign right of every nation to dispose of itself; and, by acknowledging this, England should not only not interfere, but also not allow any power whatever to interfere with the domestic matters of my country, or of any other nation.

M. Kossuth then defended the conduct of Hungary towards the house of Hapsburg, and maintained that the deposition of the Austrian Monarch was quite justifiable. M. Kossuth thus concluded:—

I will ever respect the laws of England, and do nothing here contrary to them; but so much I can state, as a matter of fact, that my nation will never accept and acknowledge the perjured house of Hapsburg to become again lawful sovereigns of Hungary; never will it enter into any transactions whatever with that perjurious family, but will avail itself of every opportunity to shake off its yoke. Remember, that though the people of Hungary were monarchical for a thousand years, yet the continued perjury of the Hapsburgs during 300 years, the sacrilegious faithlessness by which it destroyed its own historical existence, with the barbarous existence of Austria, as also my country's present intolerable oppression, have so entirely plucked out of the heart of my nation every faith, belief, and attachment to monarchy, that there is no power on earth to induce the nation to submit again; and, therefore, Hungary wills and wishes to be a free and independent republic; but a republic founded on the ruin of law, secuaring social order, security to person and to property, and the moral development as well as the material welfare of the people.—(Cheers)—in a word, a republic like that of the United States, founded on institutions inherited from England itself. This is the conviction of my people, which I share in the very heart of my heart. I confidently hope that the people of England will appreciate the justice of these remarks, and appreciate the honest convictions of my heart; neither will it falter in its sympathy to that cause which it honnured with its sympathy, which it judged to be righteous and true, and which it consoled by its wishes and hopes. All I entreat is that the people of England may not give a charter to the Czar to dispose of the world, but rather make respected, by its powerful position, the right of every nation to dispose of itself. (Cheers.)

M. Kossuth, after a few minutes spent in his apartment in conversation with the committee, proceeded to his carriage, which drove off at a very rapid pace, amid the enthusiastic cheering of the crowd, which dispersed soon after in the most tranquil and orderly manner.

DINNER AT HIGHBURY BARN TAVERN.

In the evening, a public dinner was given at the Highbury Barn Tavern; Mr. Thornton Hunt in the chair. The spacious room was crowded, and the company was graced by a fair sprinkling of ladies. Probably not fewer than 800 persons sat down to the substantial repast which was provided for them. Most of the banners which had figured in the procession were now displayed on the walls, and a powerful brass band was in attendance, which played a number of popular airs during the evening; of these the "Marseillaise," "The Roast Beef of Old England," "Yankee Doodle," and "Kossuth's March," appeared to be the favourites, and were received with several rounds of applause

Speeches were delivered by Mr. Pottie, Mr. G. Massy, Dr. Hyacinthe Ronay, Mr. Conyngham, M. Leon Blanc, M. Ernest O'Brien, Mr Amand Goegg, Mr. G. F. Holyoake, Mr. Fleming, &c. M. Mazzini sent the following letter of apology for his absence:—

Sir,—Your kind invitation reached me very late on Saturday. I regret that both previous engagement and other merely personal motives will prevent me from availing myself of it, but in heart, soul, and wishes I am with you and with all those who advocate the principle contained in the address to Kossuth, that "on the brotherhood of peoples rest the hopes of civil isation and the free development of man's noblest faculties."

A truly holy alliance of the nations, on the basis of freedom and equality for the moral, intellectual, and physical progress of mankind, has been the parent thought of all the Hungarian cause has ever spoken, written, done, and endeavoured. Let that parent thought live and set through all your manifestations. God and the people, truth and might, will help you on your way, on which the hearts and friendly wishes of all now bleeding and struggling nations will welcome the English workers.

Believe me, sir, with cordial thanks, ever faithfully yours,

2, Sydney-place, Brompton, Nov. 3. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

M. Mazzini had an interview with Kossuth on Tuesday.

Sir James Clarke, the Physician to the Queen, called on Kossuth on Saturday, and kindly tendered his professional services.

Kossuth has called on Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, and had a lengthened interview.

Letters from Vienna of the 31st ult. state that the reception given to Kossuth in England had made a profound impression; it is added that despatches had been of a menacing character in tone and temper had been written by Prince Schwarzenberg to Downing-street.

The trustees of the Kossuth fund, in aid of the Hungarian refugees, deserve all praise as much progress as possible before its departure, have requested that subscriptions may be paid into the hands of Messrs. Barnards, Devis, and Co., Cornhill; Coutts and Co., Strand; or the Commercial Bank of London. Lord Dudley Stuart has signed the request for the trustees.

It has been decided that the addresses from the metropolitan boroughs shall be presented on Thursday next, Kossuth having fixed that day in answer to the deputation headed by Lord Dudley Stuart, which waited on him in Eaton-place, on Tuesday. It was intimated that, as Kossuth had witnessed a demonstration of the working men, a middle-class demonstration should also be seen by him.

Upwards of 250 leading gentlemen of all parties in Manchester have given their names to put down a demonstration in favour of the Magyar patriot; Mr. John Potter, the Mayor of Manchester, having refused to call a meeting of the town council to address Kossuth, on the ground that the members had not the constitutional power to convene such meetings.

On Wednesday the committee to organise the reception of Kossuth met in Birmingham. Mr. Toulmin Smith attended on the part of M. Kossuth. The result was, that an invitation was accepted to a banquet in the Town-hall, on Wednesday next, and it is most likely that Kossuth will enter Birmingham on Monday next, on his way to Manchester. A grand procession will then take place, in which all the trades in the town will join. At Birmingham will be presented the addresses from Coventry, Kidderminster, Derby, Coventry, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Atherstone, Grantham, and all the towns in the midland districts. The surplus funds arising from the banquet will be devoted to the Hungarian cause, and placed at the disposal of Kossuth, to be applied by him as may seem most advantageous. The arrangements will in every way be such as to give to this the character of a great Midland demonstration, in which all parts may join, and there is no doubt that they will participate. At the banquet the chair will be taken by Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and a most influential committee and list of vice-presidents have been formed.

On Wednesday a very numerous deputation from the Society of the Friends of Italy waited on Kossuth, in Eaton-place, for the purpose of presenting an address. Mr. P. A. Taylor, chairman, *pro tem*, of the managing committee of the society, having spoken at some length, prior to the reading of the address, Kossuth replied, and declared, of course, there could be no man on earth who would not wish for peace, but in the particular life of a people such, as in large communities, the aim must never be confounded with the instrument by which it is to be attained; and so with public opinion, which in itself is no aim but only the medium for carrying that which it takes for its aim; and public opinion could not be of any weight if it were to reject media of action which circumstances may render necessary. The mere declaration of sympathy for freedom, accompanied by the assurance that in no case would arms be taken in its defence, would be a charter to despotism. He was convinced that if every Englishman gave one drop of blood or one shilling of money for England to be a country of dead as well as of sentiment, because Absolutism would consider the strength of England and peace before everything to be assured

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

According to accounts, dated Sept. 20, fresh disturbances have broken out in Chili, the only one of all the South American Republics which has hitherto preserved social order. The revolutionists had taken several towns, and were sweeping everything before them, and the troops had declared in favour of a new President—General Santa Cruz.

Mr. William Hutt Synge, of the Foreign Office, has proceeded to Washington as *Attaché* to her Majesty's Mission in the United States.

The Queen has nominated Master Walter Campbell of Islay to the to the vacant Scholarship in the Charterhouse, in the gift of her Majesty.

The residence of the Portuguese Legation has been removed to No. 12, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

Letters from Florence, of 28th October, announce the promotion of Mr. Burke Honan, junior, from the post of *attaché* of the Naples Legation in that city, to a position of *attaché* to the embassy of his Gracious Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies at Paris. The *attaché* is son of Mr. Honan, the correspondent of the *Times* in Naples.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Truxillo (Central America), on the 18th of August, and extended throughout Honduras, without, however, doing much damage, save a severe shaking to the houses, causing the inhabitants to leave them immediately.

Late accounts from Venice deny the truth of the assassination of Fraschini, the celebrated tenor singer.

The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Hackney National and Infant Schools (Kent) took place on Friday week, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury. The site is on part of the property well known as formerly Mr. Cormack's nursery, and very near the Royal Naval School. It appears that out of the £6000, the estimated cost of the intended new church, no more than £3000 is required to make up that sum.

The ceremony of turning the first sod on the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad was performed on the 16th ult., at Toronto, by the Countess of Elgin, in the presence of some 20,000 people. Lord Elgin made an excellent address on the occasion.

Mr. Tucker, an engineer attached to the arsenal at Malta, has arrived at Alexandria on a mission from the Government to survey the prostrate obelisk (Cleopatra's needle), and report as to the practicability and expense of conveying it to England. He has had it entirely uncovered, and finds it to be in about the same defaced condition throughout.

Fifteen of the band of Pasatores, the famous Italian brigand, were executed on the 14th ult., at the gate of St. Felix, at Milan. Another was also condemned to death, but the penalty was commuted to twelve years' hard labour in irons, in consideration of his having made revelations. Six others were condemned to different periods of imprisonment, with hard labour in irons.

The directors of the Submarine Electric Telegraph have decided to open to the public the submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais very early next week, as everything is perfect for the transmission of messages between the two countries.

The Duke of Cambridge has forwarded from Dublin a donation of £10 to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

M. Turgot, the new French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was an officer in the Garde-du-Corps of Charles X., and gave in his resignation in consequence of the ordonnances which led to the revolution of July. In the insurrection of June, 1848, he distinguished himself greatly against the barricades as a simple grenadier of the 1st Legion of National Guards, and it was the admiral on felt by the legion for his conduct on that occasion which led to his election as Lieut.-Colonel.

The *Courrier de la Gironde* states that the produce of the vintage in France of this year for red wine will be about half that of ordinary years, and for white rather less than that proportion. The quality cannot yet be judged of, but the Medoes and the Graves are considered to be about the same as in 1846 and 1844.

The site fixed upon for Marochetti's equestrian statues of the Queen in Glasgow is St. Vincent-place, fronting Buchanan-street. The artist has undertaken to complete his task in eighteen months, and the cost will not exceed £4000.

The committee for the erection of a monument at Genoa to the memory of Christopher Columbus has issued a notice, informing the public that the events of the last three years have caused a considerable diminution in the subscriptions for that national work, and that about 100,000 fr. more will be required to complete it.

It appears from a statistical account in the *Ecodella Speranza* of Naples, that the number of foundings received in 1850 in the hospitals of the Neapolitan continent amounted to 2939 boys and 2939 girls. The deaths among that in the same hospitals during that period to 1834 boys and 1312 girls.

Signor Denarchi, a gentleman connected with the public press of Venice, has been condemned to three months' imprisonment in irons in the military prison, for a seditious article in the *Bretta*, a Venice paper.

The Hanover Official Bulletin of the 31st ult. contains the following:—"The King has passed a good night, and no particular change has taken place in his state."

The Court of Prussia went into mourning on the 1st inst., for three weeks, on the occasion of the death of the Duchess of Angoulême. Low masses were said on the 29th ult. in all the churches of Bordeaux for the repose of the soul of the Duchess.

The statue of the late lamented Lord George Bentinck was on Tuesday placed upon the pedestal in Cavendish-square. This testimonial of the respect and gratitude of the friends and admirers of the late Protectionist leader will not, however, be open to public view for a short time, as some slight additions in the work have been deemed desirable, and until they are completed a temporary covering will surround the statue.

On Monday a general assembly of the Academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar square, when Mr. William Boxall, Mr. Edward William Cooke, Mr. Frank Stone, and Mr. Henry Weekes were duly elected associates of that institution.

Mr. Augustus Craven, Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Wirtemburg, is shortly expected to arrive in this country on leave of absence.

In the event of a general election, Mr. Macdowall Grant has consented to become a candidate for the county of Banff.

It was announced at the constables' dinner, on Monday last, at Lewes, by the local agent of E. Porter, Esq., that it was not the intention of that gentleman to offer himself at the next election as a candidate for the representation of that town.

The monument in memory of the late Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, erected by tenantry and others connected with the county, at a cost of about £700, has just been completed.

Admiral Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., being at present the guest of Sir Thos. Thrvistone, Bart., of Wadsyarter, Buckinghamshire, the inhabitants of Fakenha, in honour of his distinguished services, and also to mark the high respect in which he is held by the people of that district, entertained him at dinner on Monday last. Upwards of a hundred gentlemen were present.

The new Catholic church of St. John the Evangelist, Gravesend, was formally opened for service last week by Cardinal Wiseman.

Last week from 20 to 30 young females left the Orkneys by the *Queen* steamer for the south, all bound for situations.

A splendid service of plate is about to be presented to the Mayor of Southampton for his conduct as chief magistrate, an office which he has now filled for the second year in two years.

The terrible effects of the recent gale in the vicinity of Nova Scotia are shown by the late loss of life announced. The remains of sixty persons who were lost during the storm have been buried in one grave. No less than one hundred and eighty vessels, of all kinds, are reported to have been wrecked, among which we notice one Russian ship stranded and condemned, and one English ship sold to be buried in the sand.

Mr. Megevand, the new English minister in Switzerland has arrived at Berne, and presented his credentials to the President of the Confederation.

Mr. Magennis was Chief Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

A ukase of the Emperor of Russia, dated the 19th ult., enacts, that men who may maliciously desert military service shall, on being convicted before a tribunal, be incorporated in the companies of discipline, and that if they are incapable of serving in such companies, they shall be sent as colonists to Siberia.

Parliament was on Tuesday further prorogued by Royal commission unn the 15th of January. The proceedings were of the usual formal nature, and attracted comparatively little interest. The Commons were represented at the bar of the House of Lords by two of the clerks of the Lower House, there being no member of the House of Commons present, and only two or three strangers.

The *Artemisia*, French corvette, which is about to sail from Cherbourg for Tahiti, is to carry out a certain number of masons, carpenters, smiths, and other workmen, for the Marquesas Islands, where the Government intends to erect buildings destined for lodgings for persons condemned to transportation. These workmen are to remain for four years certain, and during that period are to receive good pay.

A letter from Leipsic says, "The catalogue for the book fair of Saint Michael has just been published. It results from it, that during the short space of time which has elapsed since the last Easter fair, not less than 3600 new books have been printed in Germany, and that 1150 others are in the press. More than one-half of these works relate to scientific subjects."

The sum paid into the Paris Savings Bank on Sunday and Monday by 3115 depositors, of whom 313 made deposits for the first time, was 241,854f.

The first stone of a Protestant Church was laid at Turin, on the 25th, 26th great Monday, in the presence of the British Ambassador, Sir H. Aberdeen, the American Minister, Mr. Kinney; Count Reform, the Prussian Minister; and M. Bert, a pastor at Turin.

On the 25th ult. the Jesuits took possession of the convent of St. George at Venice.

A workmen's lodging-house of large size has just been erected at Christiania, in Norway. Twenty-two families are already established there. This is the first instance of such an establishment having been completed on the Continent of Europe.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W C B—Look at the "finish" again, and you will perceive that the game is equally drawn if White take the Rook, since the advance K B P can most always cost the place

W C K—Several correspondents have observed the same thing, and we intend submitting the point to the author

J S, Isle of Man—It is impossible to solve Mr Bolton's Problem 404 in five moves if Black makes the best defence. See our solution in a previous Number

M A—The price of Mr Boden's clever little work, called "A Popular Introduction to Chess," we believe is 6s

TOURIST, Ayr—The most becoming Christmas present to your club would be one of Mechi's magnificent "Terrace Chess-boards" and a set of the new men

X S Cantor—You are correct in No 691; but have failed to discover the key to the preceding one

ARAB, Lynn—"The Staunton Chessmen" are, we believe, procurable through any bookseller in the country. You can have no authority whatever, therefore, in obtaining them for your club

TREASURE SEEK—Ask for Bohn's "Chess-player's Companion," and Jaenisch's "Amateurs Nouvelle." &c

AN AMATEUR, High Wycombe—1. See notice above to M A. The office of the *Chess-players' Chronicle* is 31, King William-street.

L B, Nass—You will see by our solution of No. 405 that you have lost your wager

A TRUE LOVER OF CHESS—We have had many complaints of the same kind; the remedy, however, rests with the public: they should refuse to encourage such absurd publications

G A VETERAN—It shall be examined again

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—You shall have them next week

B X—Quite right. Is it not pretty? BOLDONIA—We shall consider it attentively

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 404, by Argentine, Theleonous, Verger, M D, Scot, Marpiot, G M D, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 405, by Lougbor, is correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 406, by Conway, Hunt, Dr Field, Judy, Bessie, Jack of Shrewsbury, B Kennon, J M of Sharnbrook, M B, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Dr Field, Mentor, Quail, S S, Mitre, Fidle-Chess, P S T, Berwick, Judy, B X, Bessie, F H H of Horsham, Jack of Shrewsbury, St Edmund, are correct.

*** A number of communications on Chess must remain unanswered until next week for want of space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 406.

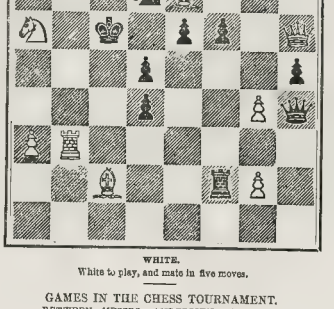
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 7th	Kt takes R (best)	4. P takes R (becoming a Kt	Anything
2. B to B 3d (ch)	P takes B		
3. P takes Kt	R takes R, or (a)	5. P mates	

(a) 3. P to Q 3d | 4. P to B 8th Queens
If R takes Q, the B takes P mate; and if R takes R, the P mates

PROBLEM No. 407.

By Mr. H. J. C. Andrews.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

GAMES IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT,
BETWEEN MESSRS. ANDERSSEN AND SZEN.

GAME No. 6.

(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	17. P to K R 4th	Q to B 3d
2. Kt to K 2d	P to Q B 3d	18. B to K 2d (d)	K R to Q square
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Q to B 3d (e)	P to Q 5th
4. Kt takes P	P to K 3d	20. P takes P	P takes P
5. B to K 3d	Kt to K B 3d	21. Kt takes P (f)	Q to K 4th (ch)
6. B to Q 3d	B to K 2d		(ch) (g)
7. Castles	Castles	22. K to his square	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
8. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th	23. B to Q 2d	R takes Kt
9. Kt takes Q Kt (a)	P takes Kt	24. B takes B	R takes B
10. P to K 5th	Kt to K sq	25. Q takes Kt	R to K 8th (h)
11. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	26. K to K B 2d	Q to K R 8th (ch)
12. Kt to Q 2d	Kt to Q B 2d	27. R to K R sq	Q to Kt 6th (ch)
13. P to K Kt 4th (b)	P to K Kt 3d	28. K to Q sq	R takes B
14. P to K Kt 5th	P to Q B 4th	29. K takes R	R to Q R 3d (ch)
15. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	30. K to Q 2d	Q to her 6th (ch)
16. K to B 2d (c)	Q to her 2d	And White resigns.	

(a) Better, we believe, to have taken P with P, when we should have had an even game.

(b) This move, under present circumstances, appears to be quite safe, and calculated, with judicious after play, to give an advantage to White.

(c) The King is well posted here, and affords White an opportunity of pursuing his attack on the side with vigour.

(d) An unaccountable error. By playing R to K Kt square, Mr Szen would have been secured from all immediate danger of Black's attack, and have been in a small liberty to prosecute his own.

(e) One mistake in three is in life is too often the forerunner of another. After this unfortunate move, White becomes subjected to an attack which it is not to be resisted. Instead of playing B to Q 3d, we believe he might have saved his Q Kt to Q B square, and have relieved himself entirely from the pinch of Black's assault, and have got out of the press with a game of very nearly equal position.

(f) It is pretty clear that White cannot exchange Queens, on account of Black's being able to take the Bishop with Pawn, checking; and now we perceive the immense importance of the play K B to K Kt square, as recommended by him at his 8th move

(g) Mr Andersen considers the termination very skilfully

(h) The correct move. White is now bereft of all resources

*** This game was the concluding one between these eminent players. The score giving to Anderssen 4 games
Szen 2 do.

BETWEEN MR. WYVILL, M.P., AND HERR ANDERSSEN.

GAME No. 6.

BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Herr A.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Herr A.)
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th	26. K to B sq (d)	B takes Q
2. P to K 3d	Kt to K B 3d	27. P takes Q	B to R 8th
3. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	28. B to K Kt 4th (e)	K to B sq
4. Kt to K B 3d	B to K 2d	29. R to Q B 5th	Q to Q sq
5. B to K 2d	Castles	30. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes Q Kt P
6. Castles	P to Q 3d	31. B P takes P	B to K 2.
7. P to Q Kt 3d	K to K 5th	32. K R to Q B sq	B to Q 3d (f)
8. P to Q R 3d (a)	B to K B 3d	33. B to K sq	R to K R 3d
9. B to Q R 3d	P to Q B 4th	34. Q R to Q B 2d	K to K 3d
10. P to Q 3d	Kt to Q B 4th	35. P to Q Kt 5th	P to K Kt 3d (g)
11. Q Kt to Q 2d	Kt to Q B 3d	36. Q R takes Q B P (h)	B takes R
12. P to her sq	Kt to K 5th	37. R takes B	Kt to K B 4th
13. Q to Q B 2d	P to Q 4th	38. K to K 2d	R to Q R sq
14. Kt to K 5th	B to Q 2d	39. B to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to K sq
15. B takes Q P	P takes P	40. R takes Q Kt P	B to Q R 7th (ch)
16. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	41. B to Q 2d	Kt to K 4th
17. B to Q Kt 5th	B to K 3d	42. R to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 2d
18. Kt takes Kt	B P takes Kt	43. K to Q sq	R to Q Kt 7th
19. B to Q 2d	R to K B 8d	44. B to Q R 5th (i)	P to K Kt 4th (j)
20. K R to Q B sq	K to K 3d	45. B to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 2d (j)
21. P to her sq	Q to Q B sq (c)	46. B takes K R P	R to K Kt 3d
22. Q to K sq	Kt to Q B 2d	47. B to K B 4th	R takes Q Kt P
23. B to K 2d	Kt to Q B 3d	48. R takes R	Kt takes R
24. P to K R 3d (c)	Q takes P	49. P to K B 5th	
25. Q to K B 2d	B to K R 5th	And White resigns.	

(a) In anticipation of White's move of B to K B third

(b) To enable him to move his Kt

(c) An extraordinary lapse for such a player in such a contest

(d) Fairly in the teeth of spirits. It is in situations of peril like the present that the science of an old hand is necessary

(e) Having succeeded to obtain immediate danger, Black now plays cards in

(f) Seeing the Q Kt P would have avail him nothing, since Black was sure to win the Q Kt P or Q B P in return

(g) Which never recovers for in the consequences of shutting his Rook in thus

(h) Drawing for mate. The rest of the game is beautifully played by Mr. Wyvill

(i) In the making of a masterly combination

(k) It was in expectation of White's endeavouring to extricate his unfortunate R that the Black Bishop was played to Q B 5th, and now the aggrandised player will soon perceive the full force of that fine coup

(l) It is clear he has no better retreat

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD PRESIDENT HOPE.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES HOPE, of Granton, a distinguished lawyer, and formerly Lord President of the Court of Session, was the eldest son of John Hope, Esq., a London merchant, and the great grandson of the first Earl of Hopetoun: he was born the 29th June, 1763. Having been admitted an advocate in 1784, he very soon obtained an eminent position at the Scottish bar. Endowed with no common powers of oratory, Charles Hope took part in most of the important cases of his day. His celebrated defence of Sir Archibald Gordon Kinlock, an unhappy lunatic who, in a moment of frenzy, had killed his brother, Sir Francis Kinlock, is a fine and remarkable specimen of Mr. Hope's eloquence: it is to be found in the "State Trials," and in a series of celebrated trials recently published. Mr. Hope attained successively most of the high honours of his profession. Two years after he was at the bar he was made Deputy-Judge Advocate; he was named Sheriff of Orkney in 1792, and became Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1800. He was appointed in 1804 a Lord of Session; in 1811 Lord President of the Court of Session, and in 1837 Lord Justice General of the High Court of Justiciary: he retired from the bench, in his seventy-ninth year, in 1841. Prior to his elevation to it he had been M.P. for Haddington for several years. He was made a privy councillor of Great Britain in 1822.

The Lord President married, the 8th Aug., 1793, his cousin, the Lady Charlotte, fourth daughter of John, second Earl of Hopetoun, by whom (who died the 22nd Jan., 1834) he had issue four sons and eight daughters: his eldest son is the present Right Hon. John Hope, Lord Justice Clerk.

Besides his legal fame, the Right Hon. Charles Hope obtained other repute, as Lieut.-Colonel of the Edinburgh Volunteers. He was also Lieut.-General of the Royal Archers, the Queen's Body Guard, and Director of the Royal Academy of Scotland. To the regret of all who knew him, this venerable lawyer and judge, whose private virtues were as great as his public worth, departed this life on the 31st ultimo, at his residence, Moray-place, Edinburgh. He will be long remembered as one of the brightest ornaments of the Scottish bar.

JAMES NOBLE, ESQ., VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

THIS gallant officer entered the Royal Navy in July, 1787, and served as midshipman in the *Bedford*, in Rodney's action. In 1795 he was nominated acting lieutenant of the *Agamemnon*, under Nelson, and, in 1796, was severely wounded by a ball in the throat, at Leghorn. "In this with the greatest grief I have to mention," says Nelson, in his report of this affair, "that Lieutenant James Noble, a most worthy and gallant officer, is, I fear, mortally wounded." He soon, however, recovered this, and followed his heroic chief into *La Minerve*, serving as aide de camp at Porto Mejo, Corsica, &c. He was present, and again wounded, at the capture of the Spanish frigate *Sabina*, and shortly after, as flag lieutenant to Nelson in the *Captain*, he highly distinguished himself at Cape St. Vincent, taking a prominent part in boarding the two line of battle ships *St. Josef* and *St. Nicholas*. In one of his despatches Nelson thus expresses himself:—"Lieutenant James Noble's merit and repeated wounds entitle him to every reward a grateful country can bestow." He attained to post rank April 29th, 1802, and became rear-admiral in 1837.

This eminent seaman was the second son of Major Isaac Noble, of North Tawton (and Bristol), who settled in New Jersey, North America, and lost his life and sacrificed very considerable property as a loyalist in the war of independence.

Admiral Noble married first, in 1801, Sarah, daughter of James Lamb, Esq., of Eye, Co. Sussex, and by her (who died in 1818) he had seven sons and three daughters. He married, secondly, in 1820, Dorothy, daughter of the late Dr. Hallifax, and by her, in 1842, Jane Anne, wife of Edmund Spettigue, Esq. His eldest surviving son, Jeffrey Wheelock Noble, is a Captain in the Royal Navy. Two brothers and one son of the deceased likewise lost their lives in the naval service of their country.

THE REV. SIR H. D. BROUGHTON, BART.

THE REV. SIR HENRY DELVES BROUGHTON, eighth Baronet of Broughton, in the county of Stafford, was the second son of the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, the sixth Baronet, and the next brother of General Sir John Delves Broughton, the seventh Baronet: he was born 10th Jan., 1777. Having entered holy orders, he was appointed perpetual curate of Broughton, Staffordshire; he succeeded to the family honours at the decease of his brother, the 9th Aug., 1847, and in 1821 married, the 15th June, 1807, Mary, daughter of John Pigott, Esq., of Capard, and had issue five sons and several daughters. The Rev. Baronet's death has just occurred at his seat, Broughton Hall, Staffordshire; he is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Henry Delves Broughton, the ninth Baronet. The families of Broughton and Delves, which this baronetcy represents, are amongst the oldest in the realm.

SIR EDWARD CROMWELL DISBROWE, G.C.H., ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO THE NETHERLANDS.

The decease of this eminent diplomatist occurred at the Hague, on the 29th ult. Sir Edward Disbrowe, a scion of the ancient Huntingdonshire house, was in direct descent from the family of Oliver Cromwell, was son of Col. Disbrowe, by the Lady Charlotte his wife, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Buckinghamshire. From an early age he was attached to the diplomatic service, and filled high ambassadorial offices at the Court of Russia, Wirtemberg, Sweden, and Holland. He received the honour of knighthood in 1831.

Sir Edward married in 1801, Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert Kennedy, third son of the eleventh Earl of Cassilis.

LIEUT.-GENERAL LLOYD.

LIEUT.-GENERAL ARTHUR LLOYD entered the army at an early age, and served many years in Egypt, the West Indies, and America. In Egypt his sight was greatly impaired; and, in 1819, he retired from active duty; since that time he has resided mostly in Upper Canada, where he was a member of the Legislative Council, and where he possessed a large property. General Lloyd's early repute in Egypt, and his subsequent honourable military career, had been a short time ago rewarded by a medal and a distinguished service pension, conveyed in terms highly complimentary by the Duke of Wellington.

General Lloyd married in 1811, Anne Derig, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Geo. Henry Monk, judge in Nova Scotia, which lady survived him; he leaves no issue. The gallant general died recently at Lybham, in Lincolnshire, in the 79th year of his age.

CAPTAIN THOMAS TAYLOR WORSLEY.

THIS gentleman died on the 25th ult., aged 57, at Wallingwells, the seat of his cousin, Sir Thomas W. White, Bart. He was a military officer of great personal distinction, having served through the Peninsular war in the Rifle Brigade. At the siege of Badajoz he was wounded in the head and in the ears: the musket ball, making the circuit of the neck, was taken out at the opposite side. Again at Waterloo Captain Worsley received a severe wound, singularly enough under the other ear, the ball, as before, making the circuit of the neck. He, of course, had the Waterloo medal and a Peninsular one with nine clasps.

Captain Worsley was second son of James Worsley, Esq., by Lydia, his wife, sister of Sir Thomas Woolaston White, Bart., of Wallingwells.

The funeral of the Duchess d'Angoulême took place on the 28th ult., in the Franciscan convent at Goritz. The *cortège*, which was very numerous, was headed by the Count de Chambord, Don Carlos of Spain, and his two sons; and in it, also, were the Count de Montbel, Duke de Lovis, and Count de Blacas. Waiting in the church were the Countess de Chambord, the Duchess of Parma, the Duchess de Berry, Count Lucchesi Palli, and Marshal Marmont.

The total amount of municipal dues and duties levied on the importation of coal and coke into all the ports in 1850 was £201,847 11s. 7d., against £241,382 1s. 1d. in 1849. Of the above sum £233,733 12s. 7d. was levied in England and Wales; £10,857 8s. 3d. in Scotland; and £6986 9s. 9d. in Ireland; London alone contributing £175,911 15s. 6d. The export dues for the same periods for the United Kingdom were £94,932 15s. 4d. and £93,768 19s. 9d. respectively. The amount of duties levied on coal brought by railway into the ports of the United Kingdom during 1850 was £8363 9s. 3d. against £6392 7s. 5d. in 1849.

The long-expected match at billiards between Lord Eglinton and Captain Mr. Jy, the best of eleven games, was played at Eglinton Castle on Monday (last week), and terminated in favour of the former winning six games to the latter's three.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN PARIS.—A group of eighteen wires starts from the telegraph tower at the Hotel of the Minister of the Interior, follows the Rue de Grenelle, goes along the Esplanade of the Invalides as far as the parapet of the Quai d'Orsay, and, following the line of that parapet, goes as far as the Pont de la Concorde, at that bridge the group divides into two parts. One goes along to the octrol wall at the Barrière de la Conscrite, which it follows as far as the terminus of the Chartres Railway at the Barrière du Maine and the Orleans terminus. The other part of the group crosses the Pont de Jena, ascends the Trocadero to the octroi wall of the bank of the Rue Neuve des Bons Hommes, and thence to the Rouen, Northern, Strasburg, and Louis Railways. As the new electric telegraph watch crosses the Champs-Elysées to form a communication between London and Paris, the wires are placed underground in a wrapper of gutta percha, and follow the following itinerary:—They leave the Batignolles, follow one of the side alleys in the outer Boulevards to the Barrière de Passy, that over the Grande Epicerie de Paris, the Pont Neuf, then by the Allée d'Antin to the river, which it crosses under the Pont des Invalides, and, following the right Quay, reaches the Ministry of the Interior by the Rue de Grenelle. The wire, with its wrapper of gutta percha, is only placed about from 40 to 50 centimetres under ground on a bed of sand. It has been already laid down as far as the Barrière du Maine, and it is expected that it will be completed in about a week.

STATUE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR AT FALAISE.

THE INAUGURATION.

We continue, from our Journal of last week, page 542, our account of this commemorative Statue.

The inauguration (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week) took place at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 26th of October. The *cortège*, arranged in the order of procession beforehand at the Palais de Justice at Falaise, first moved towards the spot appointed for the ceremony with the Sappers' band of the Garde Nationale at its head. It was composed of the Prefect, Mayor, and his two colleagues at Caen; of M. Guizot, with his grand decoration of the Legion of Honour; and the representatives of Calvados, the magistracy, advocates, members of the committee for the Monument, the College professors, followed by M. Louis Rochet, the sculptor, and M. Julien Travers, professor at the Faculty of Arts at Caen, author of the cantata set to music by M. Auber.

The *cortège* stopped at St. Trinity, an ancient church of the time of William, and decorated for the occasion. The celebrated mass was then performed (not, as has been stated, by the Bishop of Bayeux, but by Monsieur le Curé of the parish, preceded by the clergy, placed around the statue. The *façade* of the Hotel de Ville was richly ornamented with the armoury of the five departments of Normandy. The cannon thundered from the top of the ramparts, music below gave the reply, and the veil covering the statue was suddenly lowered. Then the members of the Société Neustrienne of Caen performed the music of the Song of the Normans, by MM. Travers and Auber. After the inauguration and the music came the addresses—first the Curé, followed by the Mayor and associate functionaries, and lastly M. Guizot, whose speech seemed to be ill received by some of his auditors.

The various representatives and other official personages re-assembled at a banquet, at five o'clock, which was followed by a grand ball.

Scarcely any English attended; Lord Palmerston, although announced in the programme, was absent. His presence would have rendered more remarkable (if possible) the circumstance of an inauguration in France, and by France, of a statue erected to the founder and chief of the dynasty of England.

THE CASTLE OF FALAISE.

Those who have stood in the Grass-market of Edinburgh, and looked up at the old walls which frown high above the crags, or those who have lain outstretched on some projecting rock, "midway down the cliff" at Stirling, looking out over Bannockburn and the silver links of Forth, and far away towards the highland peak, will find themselves irresistibly carried back to Auld Reekie, or Stirling, as the case may be, when they ascend the gentle slope which leads to the donjon of Falaise. Its situation is even more picturesque than either of the Scotch strongholds we have named, and its strength was in high repute before 9-pounders were in vogue. It sustained in all fourteen sieges, from the time of William to the wars of the League, inclusive. It was stormed by Henry of Navarre (A.D. 1589). Henry in person conducted the siege, and the breach which he effected in the wall remains unimpaired till the present time. Falaise was the prison of Prince Arthur, nephew of King John; and it was of this castle that Hubert de Burgh was governor—the "good Hubert" who failed to execute on the helpless heir to the throne of England the ferocious mandate of his unscrupulous uncle. "The wall is high" are the words which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of the princely boy; and the words occur forcibly enough to those who look down upon the town far beneath. The view of the summit of the keep is magnificent, and repays one even for an attack of *la maladie de mer*. You may linger here as long as it suits your humour; and a few sous will satisfy the old gentleman who acts as janitor and guide. But you must not leave without seeing the apartment in which the Conqueror is said by some to have been born. It is about eight feet square, about as many high, with an arched recess at one end, about four feet deep and six in height. Whether William was born here, or in the house of his maternal grandfather, it is indubitably certain that the scenes of his birth, youth, and early manhood were intimately connected with both places, and both are on that account interesting. As you cross the castle-yard, you are warned to avoid the open mouth of a well which is said to be unfathomable. Without the least wish to disturb one article of belief in the legendary creed of Falaise, we cannot help stating our opinion that the bottom of the well, though "deeper than did ever plummet sound," has been found out, happily very long ago; but at the same time we imagine that those who made the discovery never found their way up again to describe its exact whereabouts.

THE CASTLE OF FALAISE, THE BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, AT FALAISE.

FIREWORKS ON GUY FAWKES DAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MONUMENTAL FOUNTAINS AT BARCELONA.

Much has been written of late upon the construction of fountains, which formed very appropriate contributions to the Crystal Palace. Neither of them will, however, detract from the interest of the accompanying design, which has lately been constructed at the Spanish fortified city and port of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. The tasteful work was inaugurated some three months since, and is dedicated to the memory of Galceran Marquet, ancient Conceller of Barcelona, and renowned commander of the Catalan galleys, in the Mediterranean, in the beginning of the 14th century.

The fountain consists of a hewn stone basement, with four wings; from the centre of which rises a cast-iron rostral column, 3 feet 5 inches in diameter at its base, and 45 feet in height, composed of six pieces fitted into each other, and fastened by a bar which passes down the interior to the base of the foundation. On each wing is a satyr mounted on a triton, throwing forth water through his mouth and shell.

This monument was designed by the architect Don Francisco Damel Molina, who proposed it to the municipality of Barcelona; and Don Valentin Espara, iron-founder and machinist, of Barcelona, having undertaken the execution of the entire work, the statue, tritons, and other metal parts, were made on his premises under the direction of Mr. John Whytehouse, an English gentleman

In the centre of the column is a reservoir for receiving the water, as well as the water-pipes for its distribution; and for the examination of the water-pipes an elliptical door is made both above and below the reservoir, large enough to allow a man to enter.

This work, the first of its kind in Spain, has given general satisfaction; and the civil, military, and civic authorities vied with each other in celebrating its consummation.

MONUMENTAL FOUNTAINS RECENTLY ERECTED AT BARCELONA.

PEDESTRIANISM.—MANKS'S FEAT OF WALKING ONE THOUSAND MILES IN ONE THOUSAND CONSECUTIVE HALF-HOURS.

Some years since, the feat of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours was considered next to an impossibility; but here we have to record the wonder doubled. This has been accomplished on the Surrey Cricket-ground, Kennington Oval, by Richard Manks, whose feats of walking present instances of the capability and endurance of the human frame altogether unparalleled. Manks commenced this feat on Friday, the 26th of last September; but, being suddenly attacked with diarrhœa, he was compelled to give up on the Monday following, after having walked 129 miles. His surgeon ordered Manks to rest for a time to recruit his health and strength. This the pedestrian reluctantly yielded to, and for a fortnight he remained under medical treatment. On Friday the 10th October, he re-commenced his great task, starting for the first mile at four o'clock in the afternoon; on he went, full of spirit, completing his first 100 miles at 43 min. 15 sec. after five o'clock on Sunday evening, 12th Oct., his second 100 miles at 44 min. 10 sec. past seven o'clock on Tuesday, 14th Oct., his third 100 miles on Thursday, 16th Oct., at 44 min. 45 sec. after nine o'clock P M., his fourth 100 miles, at 45 min. 16 sec. after 11 o'clock, P M, Saturday, 18th Oct; his fifth 100 miles, on Monday, 20th Oct., at 44 min. 10 sec. after 1 o'clock in the morning; his sixth 100 miles on Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 47 min. 10 sec after 3 o'clock in the morning; his seventh 100 miles on Saturday morning, 25th Oct. at 44 min. 16 sec., after 5 o'clock; his eighth 100 miles on Monday morning, 27th Oct., at 44 min. 30 sec. past 7 o'clock; his ninth 100 miles on Wednesday morning, the 29th Oct., at 45 min. 15 sec. after 9 o'clock; his 960th mile at 45 min. 20 sec. past 10 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, 30th Oct.; and finally going for his 1000th mile at half-past 11 o'clock on Friday morning, Oct. 31.

The weather was delightfully fine for the season up to Wednesday, 15th October, when it rained heavily throughout the whole of the day; after which it continued favourable up to Tuesday night, 28th October, when, at about ten o'clock, there commenced a heavy fall of rain, which continued for nearly six hours: this was very trying for the almost worn-out pedestrian; and, although so near the finish, many persons were apprehensive that he would not be able to complete his task; still onward Manks went, against the most fearful odds and obstacles, although his feet were severely blistered, his limbs in great pain, and he altogether showed the frightful

RICHARD MANKS, THE PEDESTRIAN, COMPLETING HIS THOUSANDTH MILE, ON KENNINGTON-OVAL.

effects of his incessant labour. On Wednesday the weather cleared up, yet the ground was slippery and difficult to traverse; notwithstanding his trotting-path was a rowed with sawdust, each separate mile took two or three minutes more off his limited per od to go through, whilst a few were covered with blasts and sand. The surgeon ordered them to be poulticed, which was done. Manks's shoes were then changed and cut, to give him more ease, and in that state he kept on his task. During Wednesday night it again rained heavily, so that it was with great difficu ty Manks could get over the ground. Thursday morning brought again sunshine, which enab ed the pedestrian to proceed, and the 1000th mile was gone over in 7 min. 40 sec. In the presence of upwards of 30 0 spectators, besides a great crowd outside the Oval.

To perform every 100 miles, 50 hours were required, including rest, meals, change of clothing, ablution, &c. The average rate of walking for the first 300 miles was at the 14 minutes per mile, leaving about 16 minutes only for rest, &c. The next 300 miles took 16 minutes on an average for a mile, leaving less than 14 minutes for rest, &c. The third 300 miles averaged 16 min. 30 sec. per mile, allowing about 13 minutes' respite between each mile; and it is to the finish about the same time per mile was taken.

During his Manks was d rank of 1781 yards, being 21 yards beyond the required distance, exceeding by eight or nine miles any previous effort, he went 11 miles more and was able to walk the last mile 11 minutes.

Manks's appetite remained good, and his general health excellent; on minute examination of his person, not a blister was discovered on his feet, and only eight or ten blisters during the twenty-four hours, including game and poultry, roast beef and steaks, mutton and chops, &c., since the last he drank in considerable quantities of milk and tea, but the latter he sipped, and he took tea with brandy in it during the night.

Manks has been heard to declare that never again will he attempt such a frightful feat. At half-past two o'clock on Friday morning, he refused to rise, cried like a child, and said to the timekeeper, "I shall walk no more," asking, "Do you want to kill me?" But he at length was induced to persevere unto the finish.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

Powder Plot is a general holiday in our calendar, but with many modifications from the olden state. It was first appointed in 1605, as a day of thanksgiving, when all persons were required to go to church. In Spelman's time the judges went to church in state on this day. Bishop Sanderson, in one of his sermons, says—"God grant that we may not ever live to see November the fifth forgotten, or the solemnity of it all-nused."

The sacred observance of the day has formed a feature of the revivalism which characterises the present age; has far the most commonly engaged the attention of the clergy; and has far the most widely extended notoriety. But the secular treatment of the subject has assumed a great variety of complexions, varying almost with the year itself. Last year Guido Fawkes gave way to the Pope and an offending Cardinal, whose notoriety was in full force at the time. On Wednesday last there was no lack of observance of the anniversary, and the Pope and the Cardinal were not forgotten; but the street humour took another turn, and certain persons—no friends to the legitimate subject of the day—allowed their fancy to run in effigies of the Emperor of Austria, Marshal Haynau, and the Czar Nicholas; and, to complete the chapter of absurdities, a monster "Bloomer" was added to the grotesque bevy. But, like another pageant we could name, that of Guy Fawkes was, in many instances, too theatrical or stagy; and they appeared to excite a good deal of curiosity among foreigners not well versed in the calendar of our Church.

The even ng brought its "wonted fires." Upon Tower-hill there was the customary blaze; Clapham-common had its bonfire, as well as the suburbs generally, with the usual accompaniment of fireworks.

The scene which our artist has pictured upon the preceding page is, however, not a public observance, but a display got up to please a family party, the lawn adjoining a well-appointed house, and the spectators enjoying the spectacle from the window balcony. Below, all the pyrotechnic fun: the "Guy" has just been consigned to the bonfire; the boys and girls are in high glee, and the fireworks fret the dark atmosphere with their golden fires. The pastime, within proper limits, is harmless enough; though pyrotechny is about as expensive a game as any we know.

By the way, a 5th of November display has of late years been made subservient to the cause of charity as well as mere amusement. Here is a laudable instance. On Wednesday evening a grand display of fireworks took place on the grounds of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Bow-road, in aid of the funds of the institution. The grounds were illuminated somewhat after the fashion adopted at Vauxhall, and a band of music was engaged. In the rear of the premises was a gibbet, to which was suspended an effigy of Guy Fawkes, and around it were several barrels of tar, which at the proper time were consumed in a most formidable blaze. The exhibition was attended by a large concourse of people, and the result promised to be of considerable benefit to the funds of the charity.

REFINED SPORT AT THE PARIS JOCKEY CLUB.

—We take from a daily contemporary the following extraordinary account:—"The long-talked-of fight between Lord H. Vane and Count Romagnesi took place at twelve min. to one o'clock on the 27th of October, in the drawing-room of the Jockey Club. The bets on the side of the rats, amounting to £1250, were all taken by Lord H., who backed his pluckiest champions. The combatants were placed in the drawing-room. The place of every spectator was assigned to him by the judges of the battle, whose orders were implicitly submitted to. Lord H. had on his right M. Méry, the poet of Marseilles, while the warlike preparations were going on, improvised a dozen strophes inspired by the singular occasion. At about half-past seven Victor Couturier introduced the rats. The large cage in which they were contained was placed upon a table in the centre of the room, in order that the inmates, who had fasted for twenty-four hours, might be publicly fed. The dish chosen to sustain their strength and animate their ardour was a pasty of Perigueux truffles, prepared by that worthy successor of Vatel, the head cook of the club. In three minutes these delicacies were disposed of, with an evident relish and appreciation which cordially have been predicated of them. Lord H. then ordered the caterer to bring in the owls. Iron Beak and Young were born in Scot and, under the auspices of his Lordship's, where for two years they inhabited an old tower, on which they were one day surprised and captured by William Perkes, the falconer. They are owls of the largest kind. They are each two feet high; their eyes of a ghastly transparency; their plumage a mixture of various shades of grey; their talons remarkable for their form, strength, and flexibility. As the clock struck twelve, the signal for the combat was given. Victor Couturier let loose the twelve rats. They had previously organised each a separate system of defence. The former placed themselves on the 8 or of the drawing-room, while the digestion of the truffles was going on, were about to fall foul of each other, when William Perkes turned the two owls into the arena. At this moment a profound silence prevailed among the spectators. Nothing was heard but the piercing cries of the rats and the gnashing of the beaks of the owls. Iron Beak opened the war by flying at Robert Macaire, *alias* the Greek, and seizing him by the back-bone, rounded him as completely as a box connector would do a calf's head; he was about to swallow Young at the same time as effectually disposed of the m lancy Cogaard, *alias* the Book-keeper. Prince Pe hient *alias* Chamounix, Rodhard *alias* the Yankee, and Richard the Lion-hearted, all fell altogether upon Young and hung on to his claws. Young caused Rodhard and Briaquet successively to bite the dust, but Prince Petulant obstinately renewed his attack upon Young's talons, and broke his thigh in the two places. By this time Iron Beak had slain Voltaire *alias* the Enemy of Obscurity; the brave Ratapoil *alias* the Vexer, and Darkness *alias* the Pancake-eater. Bec Salerne had also injured Jack Baker so much that the chances were now nearly equal. The two owls were seriously wounded, but five rats only, more or less injured, survived. The interest of the battle was at the highest pitch; Boulanger, of the Vigneraie, and Prince Lubbet covered in a corner as if ashamed of himself, suddenly rushed upon Young, threw him upon his side, and literally ate out his eyes. The owl utter d a horrible cry, but in his pain he tore open the bowels of Poulestrol with his beak, and the two enemies expired side by side at the same moment. Iron Beak was now singly opposed to Tourieuron, *alias* the Brushmaker, the Baker, Pipe-in-Mouth, the Parisian, the Chief, the Cloister, and Prince Petulant. The latter, who had eaten more truffles than any other rat, was furious beyond measure. He clung to the sound leg of Iron Beak, and, considering the battle lost, while the owl killed all the remaining rats. Of all the gallant combatants, Iron Beak, the owl, and Prince Petulant, the rat, alone survived, both mortally wounded, disabled, but still flashing sparks of fury at each other from their eyes. The judges at this stage declared the battle a drawn one for the present, but decided that the attacks are to be hat d d to the owner of the combatant who shall live the longest. Upon this announcement, Prince Petulant was carried to the Parisian, who, after having examined and nursed. Wm. Perkes, the falconer, took care of Iron Beak, and the backers on either side are now awaiting with anxiety the result of the skill of the respective medical attendants of the mutilated heroes."

NOLO EPISCOPARI.—From a note in "Blackstone's Commentaries," vol i. p. 380, edit. Christian, we learn that "it is a prevailing vulgar error, that every bishop, before he accepts the bishopric which is offered him, affects a modest coyness, and answers *Nolo episcopari*. But these words are the notion I have not been able to discover; the bishops certainly give no such refusal at present, and I am inclined to think they never did at any time in this country.—From *Notes and Queries*.

In an inquest on two young men, killed while making fireworks, Mr. Payne, the coroner, stated that the manufacture of fireworks was prohibited by law, and that, being an illegal act, any one who should be accessory to the death of another, by an explosion of the composition for making them, would be guilty of manslaughter. The Recorder had supported this view of the law. As all the parties concerned were the sufferers, and in all probability the proprietor of the manufactory would not live long, the coroner suggested that the law should not be pressed to the extremity in this case.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Alboni has terminated her engagement at the Grand Opera in Paris; her destination is stated to be Italy. After her visit to her native country, it is rumoured that she will sing in English at Drury-lane theatre, under Mr. Bunn's operatic management. Madame Tedesco was to make her *début* in Halévy's "Reine de Chypre," in which M.M. Roger and Massol were to perform. The new ballet "Vert, Vert," for Mdlle. Priora, the new danseuse, and Mdlle. Plonkett, was to be soon produced. Halévy's "Juif Errant," for Mdlle. Lagrua, Mdme. Tedesco, Morelli, and Roger, in active rehearsal. Meyerbeer's "Prophète" and the ballet were to appear at the Parisian Italian Opera in *Semiramide* and *Oberon*, and Mdlle. Cruvelli was to re-appear in *Norma*. Beethoven's "Fidelio" became a favourite piece at the Hungarian Opera; it has created a great sensation to Richard Wagner, the composer who was compelled to fly from Dresden in consequence of his, and who was a refugee at Zurich. At the request of Liszt, the Grand Duke of Weimar has given Herr Wagner the permission to produce one of his great operas, in a Scandinavian subject. Meyerbeer, on passing through Brussels, on his way to Berlin, received ovations offered at the theatre, where were present Mdlle. Caroline Duprez's *Fiora*. Having been recognised, M. Hanssen, the conductor, proposed a performance of portions of the "Prophète," and the composer was compelled to come forward and receive the cheers of the audience at this act of manifestation, after which the third act of "Lucia" was given in due course. Esther Kicken has been nominated Chapel-Master to the Royal Theatre of Stuttgard. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg's opera "Casilda," is going the round of the German stages; it will shortly be produced at Mannheim, on the Queen's *fête*-day. Spontini's "Olympia" has been received with the greatest success at Berlin, Mdlle. Wagner and Mdme. Köster sustaining the principal parts.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Cecilian Society (instituted 1785) performed on Thursday night at the Albion Hall, London-wall, Romberg's "Song of Victory," and Bach's "Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given Dec. 4th, and Handel's "Messiah" Dec. 24th. Next Friday, the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction, will commence their season with Handel's "Belshazzar." Mr. Macfarren's "Charles II." will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre for the re-opening. Jullien will commence his promenade concerts, next Monday, at Drury Lane Theatre, with a stirring programme. Miss Mallie Lind gave her first concert, since her repose at the Niagara Falls, at Buffalo, on the 16th inst.; the proceeds were given to a charity; on the 17th she sang at the Washington-street Church, at her farewell concert in Buffalo, assisted by Salvi, the tenor, Mr. Joseph Burke, violinist, Signor E. Bellchi, the clarionettist, and Herr Goldschmidt, the pianist. Miss Catherine Hayes has given two concerts in Fremont Temple, Boston, with signal success, but, owing to indisposition, was obliged to postpone her third concerts from the 18th to the 21st ult. A serenade was given to h r by the Germanic Musical Society, at the Winthrop House, and Miss Hayes had to address thanks to the multitude, who called for her vociferously.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.

If critics had not a very vivid recollection of the blame, abuse, and derision which attended the first production of the operas of Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, and Meyerbeer in this country, it would be a very disheartening task to attempt to write a word in praise of Verdi. The wholesale condemnation which has been passed on all his works brought out on the Ang.-Italian stages has always appeared to us signally unjust; but it is not at all necessary, in defending this much-abused composer, to conceal the manifold vices of his school. The main objection, that his writings are destructive of the voice, concerns the Singer principally. His defective phrases, his jejune melody, his unsonorous artifices, the lack of novelty in the harmonies, and his general meanderings, may all be admitted drawbacks; but, on the other hand, he has a vivid and passionate imagination, a quick perception of dramatic power and combination, and no small knowledge of orchestral painting. His "Ernani" has survived seven years of incessant raising, and has at length reached the English boards, an adjudication having been intrusted to the audiences at Saint Saturnin day night with decided success. Now, this is a curious fact, for we were not a little curious to know in what manner one of our southern and musical y uneducated audiences would confront the hyper-lyric drama, given in its entirety, the score having been so closely adhered to that even the recitatives were retained. Let it be recorded to the high credit of the Surrey auditory, that "Ernani" was listened to with profound attention, only interrupted by the applause, in precisely the same situations in the opera which always exacted the enthusiasm of our more aristocratic amateurs on the side of the Thames. This enthusiasm at the Surrey more strongly confirms the impression that Verdi has been underrated by criticism; for the vitality of "Ernani" is mainly owing to the support of the public, which is always sensible to musical earnestness, if it cares not largely for learned combination. The most ingenious construction, the want of which, qualification has been pronounced to be fatal to "Ernani." Divided as the opera is into four parts, we have never witnessed a more profound attention, only interrupted by the finding that the audience have been much moved, by some pieces in each act. Why the muse o effect must be rejected and anathematized, is quite incomprehensible; and, most assuredly, in "Ernani," a sensation is never wanting for the admirable concerted ensembles

The Surrey execution was on the whole careful, conscientious, and in some portions, more than respectable. Even at the "cheap prices," we think that the management could afford a more liberal outlay in the engaging of the vocal forces. Why cut off the harp, or the lovely duo of the second act, between Elvira and Ernani, so charmingly sung by Miss Romer and Mr. Travers, and rapturously re-demanded; and why, in the second part, not have given the private the exquisite melody in the minor, sung by *Carlo* (Mr. Charles Romer), of half its fine effects and contrast from the harp accompaniments, the subject being given to the lower tones, and the voices sustained by the entire orchestra? The last act quite exceeded the house, so powerfully did Miss Romer, Mr. Travers, and Mr. Bernau—whose picture of the morose, revengeful *Silva* was life-like—act and sing in the well-known trio, in which, with demoniac jealousy, *Silva* inexorably exacts from *Ernani* the performance of the fatal pledge to die.

The part of *Don Carlos*, originally written for a high barytone, is here sustained by a tenor, Mr. Charles Romer; this is not unprecedented; Gardoni having played the part at Her Majesty's Theatre, and Alboni, the contralto, once essayed it at the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. C. Romer has most excellent enunciation and a very good voice, but he has in style, and acting particularly, everything to learn.

OLYMPIC.

Miss Laura Keene appeared in a new character on Monday, that of *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It." In this she gave evidence of her possessing decided comic talent, and the best-conned lady-like manner to this lady in the delivery of the lighter *rôles* or the drama, leaving the stronger to physiques better adapted for forcible demonstrations.

ASTLEY'S.

Some recent differences between the management and the company have led at length to a change of entertainments. The everlasting "Mazeppa" has given place to "Azael; or, the Prodigal of Memphis." The success of this production will ensure its attraction. Mr. Batty has emulated the Opera in the appointments of his drama, which, by the way, we may mention has been manipulated for the stage by Mr. Lacy, from the pen of Mr. Gilbert à Beckett. With these we have solely to do in this transplantation of the story to a transpontine theatre. The spectacle and scenery are indeed magnificent, nor was the acting to be despised. Mr. Batty as the *Jew*, and Mr. Maddocks as the *Prodigal*, are at least respectable representatives of the characters. The principal dancer of the Almées, *Lea*, was effectively represented by Mrs. W. H. Payne, and the last scene introduced the heroine, *Jepchè*, looked and acted the character admirably. The house was crowded.

THE BATEMAN CHILDREN.—We are glad to learn that these *petite* artists have been highly successful in Edinburgh. The *Edinburgh Advertiser*, speaking of their performances of "The Young Couple," describes them as "happy, delighted children, gambolling through private theatricals in their mother's drawing-room. The audience were most enthusiastic; and, as the Young Couple came before the curtain at the close, the pit was a mass of waving hats. Next summer they are to return to America, so that this may be their last, as well as their first, visit to our northern metropolis."

The grand Polish and Hungarian ball and concert at Guildhall will take place on Thursday next, the 13th inst., and promises to be a most magnificent *fête*. The hall will preserve all the splendid fittings used on the Lord Mayor's day; and the floor will be this time covered with cloth, to obviate the inconvenience of the dust arising from the chalk formerly used. Among the list of patrons and patronesses, many of whom will attend, shows the interest of all classes in this praiseworthy object. To vary the attractions of the ball, a very select concert will take place in the council chamber, in which the most accomplished *artistes* have generously proffered their assistance. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Sloper, supported by Mrs. Weiss, Mademoiselle Therese Magner, Miss Amelia Edwards, Miss Rainford, Miss Dolby, Mr. W. H. Harrison, Mr. Benson, Mr. Frank Bodda, and Mr. Weiss. Owing to a positive intimation of the illustrious Hungarian patriot, M. Kossuth, to be present at the ball (for which purpose he has delayed his departure till the 14th instant), the applications for tickets are incessant; and the committee, with regard to the comfort of the visitors, have properly limited their issue.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives the following account of the new French Minister of War:—General Count Randon, who succeeds Marshal St. Arnaud, entered Grammont's company of the *gardes-du-corps* on the 16th December, 1816. After having passed sub-lieutenant in the 49th regiment of the line, he quitted the service for some years, but resumed it in 1831. In 1837 he became captain in the foreign legion, and in 1844 named colonel of the 32nd regiment. Being promoted in 1847 to the rank of major-general, he was named commander-in-chief of the division of Constantine, and in 1851 was appointed to the command of the second division of the army of Paris. General de St. Arnaud has been employed in all the campaigns in Africa since 1837; and the energy and ability he displayed in the late operations against the Kabyles have been justly lauded.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The contrast between the British and Foreign sides of the Transept of the Exhibition Building becomes more and more mark d every day; and to those who remember the same effect in the earlier period of the arrangements this will be a full confirmation of the opinions then expressed, that the men of business were certainly to be found on the British side; and we do not doubt that, were any day fixed for the final clearance of the Building on the Foreign side, our Continental friends would be as far behind as they were on the 1st of May, when the display was inaugurated. Doubtless, as we have before stated, the Customs' restrictions interfere with very rapid movement, but not to the retarding of the process to the extent shown. In fact, in many instances, there does not appear to be a disposition to move at all, and the reluctance to quit the Building is quite as great as the original tardiness in getting into it. The Swiss exhibitors, as also the Tunisians, have nearly cleared their space; and are, as at the outset, honourably in the van of their neighbours. In some instances, where rifts and purchases have been made by learned and scientific societies, the Treasury has remitted the duty. This is the case in some French weights and measures presented to the Society of Arts, as also some anatomical models purchased by medical societies.

The Royal Commissioners appear to be determined to act liberally by all engaged in this magnificent undertaking, and that the surplus, whatever it may be, shall be a real one; and that, as far as possible, every one shall be amply rewarded for the labour and pains they have bestowed on the work. £3700 has been voted to the police force engaged during the Exhibition; and every one will say that they have well earned their gratuity. Mr. Superintendent Pearce, whose anxiety and responsibility have been very great, gets £200 and each of the inspectors £150. The sergeants and men receive each a proportionate share, and 4000 goes to the Police Fund, which, it will be remembered, was commenced by a portion of the £1700 presented to the force by subscription in 1848, for its services during the Chartist agitations of that year. The Royal Sappers and Miners, too, are each to receive a suitable present, as a record of the very useful and efficient services they have rendered during the whole period, but only to the laying out of the general plan of the Building, the measuring off of the spaces allotted to the various exhibitors, but in the constant care and attention they have taken of everything under their charge. The Engineer officers, however, imitating the disinterested act of their commander, Colonel Reid, have declined accepting the remuneration voted to them. However honourable this may be to their sense of duty, it is to be regretted that they should have felt compelled to do this. Many of them have laboured incessantly for nearly twelve months, one of them, Captain Owen, for more than that period; for it is, in connection with Mr. Henman and Mr. Wallis, had the whole question of the allotment of space in hand as early as this time last year. Lieutenant Ward, as secretary to the Jurors, had no sinecure. Captain Grenfell, Lieutenants Drummond, Stopford, and Tyler, had equa responsible though less arduous duties; and in a *corps* where promotion only comes by seniority these gentlemen might indeed claim some indulgence, except that the satisfaction of having assisted so materially to carry out so great a work must be, after all, the best reward to them, though not so substantial an one as they certainly deserve. It is useless now to speak of military arrangements, having assisted in a commercial undertaking, and that the peculiar notions and wants of manufacturers could not be, as they certainly were not, understood by officers whose vocation was so different, and who did not see the importance of many branches of manufacture to the extent which in all probability they now do. It is sufficient that there were those who did, and that these gentlemen did their duty, and, deserving their reward, ought to receive it in some form. The Prince has recognised the services of the whole corps employed in the Exhibition, in an autograph letter addressed to the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Marquis of Anglesey, and we understand that they are all to receive service medals, as also the police employed. These medals are to be of bronze, the same as all the others, although by some strange mistake a notion has got abroad that they are to be of silver.

It is now generally believed that when the Building is perfectly cleared, and the medals are prepared, a ceremonial of distribution will take place, and the leading prize-holders and the principal officers be publicly decorated. Whether such is the case or not, we trust that the process of distributing the medals will not be prolonged beyond the period absolutely necessary for their preparation.

In addition to the recognition of the services of the officers employed on the British side of the Building, a return has been required to be made by the Foreign Commissioners of all persons employed by them in the work of the Exhibition during its progress, and the Royal Commission offer pecuniary acknowledgments to such individuals, which is a graceful act, and one which will make a lasting impression on the minds of those who left distant homes to attend the world's gathering of the works of industry.

The question as to the purchase of the surplus stores with speculative minds. One ardent individual has proposed as its most appropriate investment the gilding of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, at a cost of £150,000; another proposal has been made to agree with the Treasury to add that sum to a similar vote by Parliament, and purchase Gore House and its grounds for the erection of a School of Design and Galleries of Manufactures, &c. One of the best and most appropriate claims we have seen is that from the Royal Dublin Society, for a very small share of the surplus, on the ground that the society has for more than a hundred years been engaged in the promotion of arts and manufactures in Ireland; that, since 1839, an Industrial exhibition of manufactures has been held in the building of the Society, which much good has been effected to native industry; and that, as it is intended to continue these exhibitions, and that portion of the society's premises in which the exhibitions are held being now appropriated to the use of the Government School of Design, it is desirable to erect a suitable building upon the grounds belonging to the Society, the cost of which would be about £5000. for this sum a return is made, as being entirely consistent with the purpose to which the Royal Commission pledged itself to devote any surplus which might arise from the Great Exhibition. How far the application may succeed remains to be seen, but the claim for the balance in hand does not to be decided; but it certainly has the advantage over all other claims of being more directly to the point.

We perceive that Mr. Wade, the indefatigable registrar, has issued a very interesting official memorial of the Exhibition, pictorial as well as statistical, showing daily, from the opening to the closing, the number of persons paying at the doors, and at what rate; the amount received; estimated number of persons attending each season ticket; number including staff, exhibitors, and attendants; greatest number of persons in the Building at any one time; and the mean temperature in the Building.

On Thursday evening a thanksgiving meeting was held at Exeter Hall for the purpose of gratefully recognising the Divine hand in the various circumstances which led to the Great Exhibition, in the auspicious manner in which it had terminated, and in the success which had attended the Sabbath services held in that hall. Mr. Samuel Morley took the chair, and stated that the services performed during the summer months had numbered forty-four, and had been conducted by upwards of 130,000 persons of various sects and denominations. On the opening of the Great Exhibition several prognostications of evil had been foretold, but they had not been verified; and it is on that account, that those who had taken an active part in these proceedings had wished to appear on the present occasion to express their fervent gratitude. Several appropriate chapters from the Holy Scriptures were then read; and at intervals during the evening the congregation joined in hymns, and other devotional exercises provided for the occasion.

An excellent portrait of Sir Joseph Paxton has just been drawn on stone from a Daguerréotype by Kilburn; the likeness is admirable.

SALE OF THE COTTINGHAM MUSEUM.

—The sale of this valuable collection—presumed to be the most ample and varied series of examples of medieval architecture ever brought together—commenced on Monday last. The following are the particulars of a few of the more remarkable items disposed of:—The bust of Shakspeare, from the mouth rent at Stratford-on-Avon, was bought by Mr. Lacy, for the museum at the Shakspeare Tavern, York, for £9. The enamelled fire-dogs, once belonging to Sir Thomas Moore, were bought by Mr. Rogers, for £5 0 10s.; as also were the two groups of figures from St. Sebold's Church, Nuremberg, for £8 8s. The carved Saxon cradle, some of the early carvings in wood, and the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, by Holbein, were purchased by Mr. H. Bohn, the bookseller. The ebony table from Nonanch Palace, a unique work, was secured by Mr. Dobbinson, for £18 18s. The Flemish altarscreen, once in possession of Philippe Egalité, after a very spirited competition, passed into the possession of Mr. Woolley, of Campden House, Kensington, at 172 guineas. The chasse, or reliquary of the seventeenth century, was bought by the Rev. Doctor Duncan, the bursar of Magdalen College, Oxford, for £18 2s. 6d. Mr. Henry Bohn also bought a most choice original work in terra-cotta, with the date 1549, and artist's initials on it, the whole richly illuminated in gold and colour, for the sum of £16 5s. The African girl's head, in marble, from Pompeii, an antique gem of first excellence, after an animated contest, was finally knocked down to Mr. Lacey, for the Ame ican Museum, at 14½ guineas. The bust of Wallenstein-place, Pall-mall, bought the next lot, a head of Socrates in marble, brought from Pompeii, for 11 guineas, quite equal as a work of art to the black girl's head—indeed to them rare works of art the national trustees ought to have secured. Mr. Walesby also bought the famed Crosby Hall Council Chamber ceiling, the Chaucer monument, and several other valuable and interesting lots. The auctionary sale was purchased by Mr. Farrell, for the sum of £16 5s. The African girl's head, in marble, from Pompeii, an antique gem of first excellence, after an animated contest, was finally knocked down to Mr. Lacey, for the American Museum, at 14½ guineas. The bust of Wallenstein-place, Pall-mall, bought the next lot, a head of Socrates in marble, brought from Pompeii, for 11 guineas, quite equal as a work of art to the black girl's head—indeed to them rare works of art the national trustees ought to have secured. Mr. Walesby also bought the famed Crosby Hall Council Chamber ceiling, the Chaucer monument, and several other valuable and interesting lots. The auctionary sale was purchased by Mr. Farrell, for the sum of £16 5s. The African girl's head, in marble, from Pompeii, an antique gem of first excellence, after an animated contest, was finally knocked down to Mr. Lacey, for the American Museum, at 14½ guineas. The bust of Wallenstein-place, Pall-mall, bought the next lot, a head of Socrates in marble, brought from Pompeii, for 11 guineas, quite equal as a work of art to the black girl's head—indeed to them rare works of art the national trustees ought to have secured. Mr. Walesby also bought the famed Crosby Hall Council Chamber ceiling, the Chaucer monument, and several other valuable and interesting lots. The auctionary sale was purchased by Mr. Farrell, for the sum of £16 5s.

A letter from Messina, in the *Genoa Gazette*, states that on the 16th ult. the captain of the Sardinian brigantine *Secondo Vittorioso* perceived a vessel without colours steering towards him, and, having ascertained that the crew were the Greek costume, he conceived they might be pirates. Two musket shots being fired, they changed their course, but were again seen on the following day off Cape Spartivento. The captain of the *Vittorioso* immediately gave information to the Neapolitan Government, who, it is said, have despatched a war steamer to give chase to the mysterious vessel.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC COMMITTEE.—The members of this committee continue to hold their sittings, and examine officers of the recent Arctic expeditions. It appears that Captain Sir John Franklin, when parting with an intimate acquaintance at Woolwich on the night previous to the day of his sailing in the *Erebus* for the Arctic regions, said it would be a long time before he would return home, as it was his intention to obey the instructions he had received from the Admiralty as far as possible, but this own impression was that he would obtain a passage up Wellington Channel, and he would leave no means untried to effect a passage up that channel before he returned. The safety of the Admiralty and of Lady Franklin that the search for the missing expedition should have previously been made in the direction of Melville Island was adopted from the best of motives, as in the event of the vessels having been wrecked the most probable place to find any of the survivors would have been in that direction; but having now been ascertained, as the result of the recent expeditions of Captain Austin and Captain Penny, that the *Erebus* and *Terror* have not been wrecked in the direction of Melville Island, the exertion of the officers and men of future expeditions will be to effect a passage up Wellington Channel, as the only direction in which it can now be expected to find or ascertain the fate the long-absent officers and crews of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

VISITORS TO WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—The following is a return of the number of British and foreign visitors who visited the dockyard, the gun and armour manufactories, and the museum of ordnance, during the month of September, 1851, viz.:—English, in May, 2418; in June, 6147; in July, 17,049; in August, 34,443; in September, 50,983; and in October, 24,625; making a total of 135,663 in those six months. Foreigners, in May, 199; in June, 383; in July, 223; in August, 2414; in September, 3133; and in October, 894; making a total of 9758; and the grand total, including English and foreigners, 145,421. The number of visitors to this dockyard in the months of May, June, and July, 1850, were in May, 1897; in June, 1937; and in July, 2067 English; making a total in three months of 5831, the total of the same months in 1851 being 25,611. The number of foreigners in May, 1850, who visited the dockyard was 23; in June, 27; and in July, 41; making a total of 91, the total number in the same months of 1851 being 3315.

THE BREVET.—It was believed to be in contemplation to postpone the brevet this May next: but it is now understood it has been decided to publish it on Tuesday next. It is confidently expected that it will embrace the following:—Lieut.-General Charles Gold, Scots Fusilier Guards—Major-Gen. Aitchison—Major Lieut.-General; Colonel Chamberlayne to be Major-General, and the Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, and Captains of 1840 will each advance a step. It is hoped the services of the present military secretary at head-quarters will not be lost sight of by promotion. The Duke of Cambridge obtains the command of the cavalry in England.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Sir Henry J. Locke, R.N., was appointed Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

A good-service pension of 25*s.* per diem is at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief by the death of Lieut.-General Arthur Lloyd.

Major-General Aguilar assumed the command of Portsmouth garrison and the south-western district during the absence on leave of Major-Gen. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, on Tuesday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

OLMONDAY, which was the first day of Michaelmas Term, the Court of Queen's Bench granted, on the application of Sir F. Thesiger, a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against James Steel, the printer and sole proprietor of the *Carlisle Journal*, for a libel published on the 15th of August last, on the Earl of Lonsdale, arising out of circumstances connected with the management of the Whitehaven union workhouse; the imputations in the article were denied on oath by Lord Lonsdale.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, Sir F. Thesiger obtained a rule, calling on Messrs. Hanson and Lambert, the publishers of a pamphlet entitled "Letters on the Present Position of the Catholics of England; addressed to the Brothers of the Oratory; by Dr. Newman; Letter V."—to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for a libel on Dr. Achilli, the minister and preacher of the Italian Protestant Chapel, near Broad-street, Golden-square. Dr. Achilli, in his affidavit, denied the accusation reflecting on his character in the pamphlet, and charged the publishers, Messrs. Hanson and Lambert, it had been in vain tried to fasten on Dr. Newman, in order that the legal proceedings might have been taken against him.

Messrs. Ingham, Williams, Phillimore, Mellor, Warren, Pashley, Bramwell, Hugh Hill, and Mr. Commissioner Hargreaves, took their seats within the bar of the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday, as new Queen's Counsel.

In the Court of Exchequer, sittings at Nisi Prius, before Baron Martin, an action for slander, arising out of the same affair as that to give evidence, was for the first time acted upon, and the plaintiff and defendant were both examined.

At the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, the choice of assignees under the flat against the Newport Old Bank (Monmouthshire) took place, and debts to the amount of £51,000 were proved.

At the request of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Lieutenant, the magistrates of all the hundreds of the 17th inst. at the Session-house, Hertford, to carry out the Act of 14 and 15 Victoria, c. 55, authorising the justices to alter or amend the several sessional divisions of the county of Middlesex, many of which, from their size, are not only inconvenient to the public, but to the local magistrates who attend them.

On Monday, before the Master in Chancery, Sir William Horne, an application was made on behalf of Mr. W. H. Besley, to have his name struck off the list of contributories, in the matter of the Royal British Bank. Counsel for Mr. Besley had been a provisional committeeman of the Direct Exeter and Plymouth Railway, and had acted and attended several meetings in that capacity. The case present for winding-up involved the affairs of numerous joint-stock companies. Originally, Sir W. Horne placed Mr. Besley on the list as liable; but, upon appeal to Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Mr. Besley's name was removed from it. It was then taken before the late Lord Chancellor Cottenham, who directed Mr. Besley's name to be put on again. Ultimately the whole case was reheard before Lord Chancellor Truro, who decided that Mr Besley's name should be struck off. His Honor Sir W. Horne, in striking the name off, expressed his regret at the present anomalous state of the law. To its uncertainty was to be attributed, in a great degree, all the litigation that was going on in analogous matters.

MR. RAMSHAY OF THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.—On Wednesday the inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, the judge of the Liverpool County Court, commenced at the court-house, Preston, before the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle (the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Mr. Elis, Q.C. (the Attorney-General of the Duchy), sitting as assessor. Mr. Danvers (the Clerk of the Duchy) was also in attendance. A considerable number of gentlemen from Liverpool were present, and great interest was manifested in the inquiry. Mr. Monk and Mr. Tindal Atkinson appeared in support of the inquiry; Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, Mr. Cowling, Mr. Owens, and Mr. Pigott appeared on behalf of Mr. Ramshay. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Danvers reading the memorial presented by the inhabitants of Liverpool, signed by upwards of 2000 persons. It complained generally of the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, and, after detailing several instances of misconduct, prayed for the removal of the gentleman from his office. Mr. Monk then opened the case of the promoters of the inquiry, going into the details of Mr. Ramshay's conduct and language generally on the bench, and particularly in the matter of the Messrs. Whitby, of the *Liverpool Journal*, who it was recently before the public. On Thursday Mr. Monk concluded his address, and then called witnesses in support of the charges. Evidence was chiefly directed to prove the accuracy of the reports recently given of Mr. Ramshay's conduct and proceedings. Mr. Monk, in commenting upon this evidence, said it completely proved that the whole conduct of Mr. Ramshay exhibited such irritability and want of temper as to render him unfit to sit on the bench, as was alleged by the memorialists. The liberty of the press and the liberty of the subject were deeply involved in this inquiry; and liberty would exist only in name if the proceedings of Mr. Ramshay could be tolerated. The inquiry is likely to be a protracted one.

FINE ARTS IN HOLLAND.—The King of Holland has just issued a decree dissolving the Royal Netherlands Institute of Science, Letters, and Fine Arts, from the 1st of December next, in accordance with the petition lately addressed to his Majesty to that effect by that body. From the 1st of January, 1852, this institute is to be replaced by a Royal Academy, which will specially devote itself to exact and natural sciences; this body will receive from the state an annual grant of 6000 florins (12,000*l.*). It will be composed of 26 ordinary, 22 extraordinary members, 12 honorary members, will be also 18 foreign members, and an unlimited number of correspondents. The names of foreign members appointed are MM F. Arago, Becquerel, H. K. W. Berghaus, R. Brown, M. Burnas, Dumas, Encke, Faraday, C. F. Gauss, Thomas Horsfield, Baron Alexander de Humboldt, Baron A. de Liedig, Lindenau, H. de Mohl, J. de Oomalius, E. Owen, A. Quetelet, Ramon de la Sagra, E. Tiedemann, and the Duke d'Ursel.

M. Godard made an ascent in his balloon l'Aigle, from the Hippodrome, on Sunday, having with him in the car his brother and three amateurs. Soon after ascending, the balloon was caught in a violent storm, and proceeded towards Vincennes at the rate of more than sixty miles an hour. The wind was so high that M. Godard feared if he descended in the plain his passengers would be thrown out, and therefore resolved to come down in the forest, so that he and his companions might have the advantage of the branches of the trees. He did this successfully, and by the branches they reached the ground safely. The balloon was secured to the trees until assistance could be procured to remove it.

The following extraordinary statement relative to the immigration into Canada is made in the *Toronto Herald*:—"Complaints are loudly preferred by the provincial press of the number of destitute pauper emigrants sent out to Canada by Irish and Scotch landlords. From estates in South Uist and Barra, in the Highlands of Scotland, more than 1100 destitute tenants and cotters have been sent off under the most desolate temptations, they being assured that they would be taken care of immediately on their arrival at Quebec by the emigrant agent, receive a free passage to Upper Canada, where they would be provided with work by the Government agents, and receive grants of land on certain emigrating conditions. 71 of the last cargo of 460 have signed a statement that some of them fled to the mountains when an attempt was made to force them to emigrate."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The list of racing fixtures is getting "small by degrees and beautifully less," and but two days more will be finished. The meetings to come off are Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday next; Hampton, on Wednesday, with a little "go" in the way of steeple chasing; Liverpool, on Thursday and Friday, for flat and steeple racing; Warwick, on the following Tuesday and Wednesday (the first day for the "legitimates," and the second for "across the country"); and Aberystwith, on Thursday. The coursing fixtures for the ensuing week stand as follows:—Kenilworth and Newcastle, on Tuesday; Baldock, on Wednesday; and Swaffham, on Wednesday following.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Owing to the time necessarily occupied in settling, speculation was limited and unimportant, affording only the following brief quotations:—

	EPSOM AUTUMN HANDICAP.		
9 to 2 agst Ishia	7 to 1 agst Stafford	10 to 1 agst Alp (t)	
6 to 1 — Don Pedro	10 to 1 — Bel Demonio (t)	10 to 1 — Castle Gorge (t)	
	DERBY.		
20 to 1 agst Augur	8 to 1 agst Worth Paley	50 to 1 agst Little Harry (t)	
22 to 1 — Kingston	50 to 1 — Barbarian (t)	1000 to 15 — Blackstone (t)	

Sir J. Hawley has announced his intention to retire from the turf; his horses (including some to be disposed of) on the 17th inst.

THURSDAY.—A very moderate amount of business was transacted at the following prices:—

	WORCESTER STEAPLE CHASE.		
7 to 2 agst The Young 'un (t)		5 to 1 agst Rat-trap	
6 to 1 — Sam Hood		6 to 1 — St. Helier	
	CHESTER CUP.		
1000 to 15 agst High Sheriff (t)		1000 to 15 agst Nancy (t)	
	DERBY.		
100 to 8 agst Claverhouse		15 to 1 agst Womersley	
20 to 1 — Augur (t)		40 to 1 — Chief Baron Nicholson (t)	
	50 to 1 agst Marionilla colt (taken)		

EPSOM RACES.

The Annual Autumn Meeting came off on Tuesday, but owing to the inclement state of the weather there were not above a dozen gentlemen present, and only a section of the ring. The grand stand was more thinly attended than we recollect on any former occasion. The fields for the principal events were large, and speculation moderately brisk; it commenced with—

PADDOCK STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.—Mr. Carew's Prestige (Bailey), 1. Mr. Magenis's Deceitful (Wells), 2.

BEDDINGTON STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr Mcgrath's f by Epirus out of Joanna (Wells), 1. Mr. Massingberd's Kate (J. Mann), 2.

EPSOM AUTUMN HANDICAP of 200 sovs.—Mr. Douglas's Don Pedro (T. Sherwood), 1. Mr. J. Osborne's Achyranthes (J. Osborne), 2.

SELSEY STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Magenis's Deceitful (Wells), 1. Mr. W. Fry nd, Madamo Wharton (Lowe), 2.

BENTINCK PLATE of 100 sovs.—Mr. Russell's Iantho (Preece), 1. Mr Bedford, Miss Flyaway (Wells), 2.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Mr. Armstrong's Sabra (Charlton), 1. Mr. Wind.'s Herschel (Treen), 2.

EPSOM STEEPLE CHASES.

These events came off on Wednesday, but, like the racing of the previous day, drew but a thin company. The sport was not of a character to require more than a brief return.

THE WALTON FREE HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. B. Land's The General (Owner), 1. Mr. C. Huggins's Forest Lad (C. Flanagan), 2.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Mr. C. Higgins's Mati Monk (Planner), 1. Mr. Mansell's Malmesbury (Horsley), 2.

THE SCRAMBLE STEEPLE-CHASE of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Marsom's Guinare (Archer), 1. Mr. Beaman's Link-Boy (Hill), 2.

THE EPSOM AUTUMN STEEPLE CHASE.—Mr. Carew's The British Yeoman (Oliver), 1. Mr. Anson's Spring Buck (Jones), 2.

THE HOP DUTY.—An account of the duty on hops of the growth of the year 1851, distinguishing the districts, and the old from the new duty:—

Barnstaple	..	..	..	..	..	..	£25	0 25
Canterbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	48 5s.	6 17 21
Cornwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10 11
Derby ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	13 11
Dorset ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7 9
Essex ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7 10
Gloucester	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	18 6
Hants	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	711 16 2
Hereford	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	14 14 0
Isle of Wight	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5 9 3
Leicester	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10 1
Lincoln	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10 1
Middlesex	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	10 7
Northampton	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18 7
Reading	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	6 9
Rochester	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	1943 1
Shrewsbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16 4
Sheffield	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	1 8
Staffordshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	402 12 10
Suffolk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	013 0 11
Surrey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	990 2 5
Sussex ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	5s. 14 8
Taunton	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	22 4
Worcester	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4 12 10
Wales ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18 10
Worcester	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,567	7 2
							£25,420	16 11½
Old duty at 1d 12-20 per lb	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	5s. 4 10 16-20
New duty at 2d 8-20 per lb	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	18 3 12 4-20
Additional duty of 5 per cent., per act 14 Victoria, c. 17							11	19s. 18 1½
							£237,490	16 11½

Inland Revenue Office, Broad-street, Nov. 3, 1851. E. B. LYNE, A. and C. G.

TESTIMONIAL.—A massive silver salver has been presented to Mr. Samuel Groves, of London, by the trustees of Parliament-street Chapel, Nottingham, as a testimonial for the very satisfactory manner in which he has completed the erection of their organ.

The overseer of the poor at Colchester was fined in the mitigated penalty of 40*s.* on Saturday last for having forgotten to return the jury list of the parish in time for it to receive the signature of the magistrates.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The growing abundance of unemployed capital, and the narrowing limits of its safe employment, occupy much attention at this moment. Foreign loans are now completely rejected, the absorption in railway securities has nearly reached its limits, while investments in joint-stock enterprises—save for banking or other purposes—have been gradually falling into disfavour, from the ruinous results to shareholders in so many instances within the last few years. These circumstances naturally direct attention to some modification of the laws of partnership, for the treble purpose of facilitating trade, employing capital, and at least limiting the loss that any sleeping partner may be disposed to risk, without, as the law now stands, involving the whole of his property. The subject is, however, too extensive to admit of its being canvassed within the limits of such a paper as this; attention is directed to the subject, as bearing upon the price of the funds as the recent period of Consols will return little more than 3 per cent.; nor does any improvement in the value of money appear probable. The foreign exchanges from the gold-producing countries continue in our favour, and the abundance of money will render the importation of corn (should any be required) a mere trifle in amount. A striking instance of the present difficulty of employing money has been shown during the past week. Notwithstanding the success of the Spanish loan, which

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COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, October 14th, 1851.

Messrs. W. and S. Kent and Son, Upton-on-Severn

Dear Sirs,—The cask of French wine vinegar came safely to hand. I have submitted it to analysis and find it to be perfect in pure. I shall only commend those matters which are in all fermented grape juice. It is very much liked in my house, being a most agreeable acid. The remainder of my sending I shall use for culinary purposes on account of the fearful mixture sold here under that name, some of the samples I examined contained upwards of 2% of vitriol, and arsenic.—Yours truly,

SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E., Dr Phil., &c.

TREASURES of NATURE.—It has been well remarked that there is not an imperfection that is not a step for which a remedy is not at hand, to discover which we have only to search the vast laboratory of nature. A more apt illustration can scarcely be given than in the application of a natural production, of American growth, namely, the Balm of Columbia, in cases where the human body has been deprived of its becoming and natural ornament As a promoter of growth, strengthener, and restorer of the human hair the BALM of COLUMBIA is unrivalled, and even in cases of baldness its virtues are inestimable. 3s 6d 6s, and 11s per bottle no other prices Ask for Gutridge's Balm, and never be persuaded to use any other article as a substitute.—13, Wellington-street North, seven doors to either the Strand

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XIX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AWARDS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

THE outcry, both on the part of the Exhibitors and the public, against the awards of the juries continues unabated: it may be said to be universal. By one consent it seems to be agreed that, as respects the only authentic and useful result for future reference or guidance of which such a congress of intelligence was susceptible, the Great Exhibition of 1851 has been a nonentity, and all owing to the inefficient manner in which those intrusted with the responsible duty of deciding upon the merits of competitors got through—we will not say performed—their task. In ridicule and disappointment, and angry contention and bickering and ill-feeling, therefore, ends the great enterprise which, two years ago, was so well begun.

Meanwhile, the Commissioners, Executive Committee, and others—so glad to get the thing over anyhow, and too agreeably occupied in counting up their gains and complimenting one another, not only with 'honourable mention," but slices of "solid pudding"—turn a deaf ear to all rebuke, all appeals for a revision of particular awards; and, when their prize medal is indignantly refused, complacently pocket it. In this, perhaps, they are wise, for the matter is past remedy at their hands.

But with the journalist the case is different; indeed it becomes with him a duty the more paramount, and in itself the more interesting, to correct the errors and supply the deficiencies of others, in respect to acknowledged or ascertainable results. It becomes his duty, also, to investigate the causes of a failure which has led to so much disappointment, in order that upon any future occasion this important feature, inherent in Industrial Expositions, may be more efficiently provided for.

The grand secret of all the blundering appears to be reducible to this—that the juries, severally, did not know what they were about, and that they were regulated in their proceedings by instructions," framed by the Council of Chairmen, which nobody could possibly understand, being probably studiously framed in such ambiguous terms as to leave them open to the widest latitude of discretionary interpretation. So much for the principles upon which prizes were to be awarded. In practice, the several juries were absurdly hampered by being lumped into groups, composed of juries upon other distinct branches of art or industry; the consequence of which was that an award upon a pianoforte, or an ingenious piece of horological mechanism, after receiving the fiat of the musical or horological jury, or sub-jury, respectively, had to run the gauntlet through a miscellaneous "group" of juries, representing railway carriages, naval architecture, manufacturing machines, civil engineering, and architectural contrivances, agricultural machines and implements, surgical instruments, &c.; and so *vice versâ* with awards upon any article in any one of those departments which had to receive the assent of the musical instruments and clock machinery juries before they became final.

The award of the Council Medal was subject to the ordeal of a third and a still more mixed tribunal, namely, "the Council of Chairmen," consisting of the chairmen of the thirty juries. And as these awards were to be given for excellence in the highest degree, in products of all kinds, upon the representations of the respective juries, it followed that justly to award these distinctions preconceived the idea that all the chairmen of the thirty juries were men of such high and universal attainment that every branch of production, natural and industrial, in its most perfect manifestations, was familiar to them. T is is an amount of attainment, a grasp of mind, and an infallibility of Judgment which the jurors of several classes, and the candidates whose interests were in their hands, seem not disposed to admit. The case of Messrs. Broadwood, the pianoforte-makers, has already led to a protest, which we printed a fortnight ago, wherein the subscribing jurors, Sir H. Bishop, Dr. Schafhauth, the Chevalier Neukomm, Mr. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Cipriani Potter, and Sir G. Smart, aver that

In this case, a decision which was arrived at after due deliberation by the Jury Class 10a, specially qualified and selected in consequence of technical knowledge of the objects to be submitted to its judgment, and which received subsequent confirmation from the group of associated juries, *has been set aside by a body of gentlemen, who, distinguished as they are for their general attainments, may have no special and technical knowledge of pianofortes and pianoforte-making*, nor have they, in their capacity of chairmen (except the chairman of C—, 10a, whose opinion and statements ought to have had due weight), *even inspected, or been called upon to become acquainted with, the instruments upon which the award which they rejected was made.*

But the injustice in the pianoforte award has not been confined to Council of Chairmen appear to be in fault. Messrs. Collards were also awarded a council medal by the musical instruments jury, in common with Messrs. Erard, and Messrs. Broadwood; but of these three the "group" jury, who—lost amidst railway carriages, machinery for direct use, architectural contrivances, surgical instruments, &c.—knew nothing of pianoforte mechanism, knocked off one, and the Council of Chairmen knocked off another, so that, of three recommended to equal honour, Messrs. Erard were left "alone in their glory."

In respect to the awards in another branch of the same group (that of Scientific Instruments), Mr. Pritchard has published the following protest, addressed to the "Late Council of Chairmen at the Great Exhibition";—

Gentlemen,—I beg to bring before your notice, and through you before that of the public, the following statement of facts, which may be substantiated by a reference to documents hereafter to be published:

A jury, comprising among them some of the most illustrious philosophers in Europe, such as Sir John Herschel and Sir David Brewster, associated, moreover, with other men of great eminence and undoubted competence, such as Mr. Glaisher (of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich), M. Mathieu (of the Paris Observatory), Professor Miller (of Cambridge), and others, reported to you, as their *unanimous* decision, that the astronomical instruments exhibited by Messrs. Troughton and Simms merited the highest award it was in their power to confer.

This *unanimous* decision of these most eminent men—in a matter, be it observed, wherein they, beyond almost all other men, were most competent to decide—you thought fit to set at nought.

Thereupon followed an expostulation from the reporter of the jury, sanctioned by Sir John Herschel and Sir David Brewster, wherein those great men told you that "Mr. Simms's exhibition of astronomical instruments is not only the finest in the Exhibition, but there are more important inventions in their construction than in all the other exhibited astronomical instruments put together."

Still you refused to award the council medal, though in at least two other instances you did award it for astronomical apparatus. That is to say, you, who, whatever may be your eminence in other respects, are no astronomers, set aside the verdict of a Herschel and other eminent astronomers in the matter of astronomical instruments.

In [illegible] tion and admirable execution displayed [illegible] no real injury; but through your verdict, you have substantially injured them in the eyes of that far greater multitude, who, though quite competent to purchase, are not able fully to appreciate the real merit of astronomical instruments.

I believe I am not altogether without some claim upon your attention—firstly, because every man has a natural right, and in this free country a natural tendency, to express his disapprobation of injustice; and secondly, because, perhaps, the most important of these beautiful instruments was, to my great inconvenience, removed from my observatory, for the purpose of the Exhibition.

I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

Clapham. CHARLES PRITCHARD, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.S.A., &c.

Still in the same group we find the Horological Jury not going exactly like clockwork. We will not go into the wrongs of the various repudiators of proffered medals and honourable mentions; we will confine ourselves to quoting one passage from a report of a committee of watch clock, and chronometer makers, at a meeting held some days ago, which imputes something more than error of judgment in the proceedings of the Council of Chairmen:—

The committee had received additional communications from members of the jury and others, which proved to their minds, beyond the possibility of even a doubt, that *the functions of the jury had been entirely usurped by one of their body*, and such evidence had been given to the committee as convinced them that the Juror who made the award *had actually superintended the construction of the instrument for which he had given the council medal.* The secretary then read a letter from Sir John Herschel, in which that honourable baronet stated that he did not consider himself in any way responsible for the horological award. Also, a letter from Professor Potter, another of the jurors, stating that the *proceedings on which the horological award had been given were quite irregular.*

Now, it happens that, in respect of this very Class X., council medals have been more lavishly disposed of than in any other; amounting, as they do, in all, to 43 out of the 170—more than a quarter of the whole; and, amongst other matters which are rewarded with this high distinction, we find such entries as the following:—Count E. Dunin, "For the extraordinary application of mechanism to his expanding figure of a man" (many of our readers recollect this huge toy, which was a laughing-stock to all beholders, being positively useless, except as a tailor's "dummy"). Of contributions from France and Algiers, one has a council medal "for good telescopes, the object glass being of rock crystal;" another, "for the goodness of the work of his theodolites and divided metre;" a third, for "a platina alembic, to hold 250 pints, all in one piece, without solder, seam, &c.;" a fourth, "for his application of the pneumatic lever to a church organ;" a fifth, for "a clock with a continuous motion, for driving telescopes, and for his collection of turret clocks—displaying great fertility of invention;" a worthy Dutchman has a council medal in the same class "for the excellence of the magnets shown by him." Several have first-class awards for Talbotypes, photographs, &c., but there is not a single council medal awarded for a chronometer, an important branch of mechanism, in which it is well known English makers have long been held unrivalled throughout the world.

It is not in reason—it is not in dullness, to attribute all this to stupidity. We are afraid that the imputation of unfair dealing boldly averred by the committee of watchmakers is but too well founded, as characterising not only the award in question, but many others which seem so palpably at variance with the real merits of the case. We all know how a great majority of members of committees, and other

WOOD CARVING.—STUDIO OF MESSRS. COOKES, WARWICK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

deliberative bodies, having no very strong convictions of their own, are apt to be swayed and influenced by the busy few who make a trade of their little brief authority; and we can easily understand how the machinery of a *clique* acting first in the juries, then amongst the "groups," and, lastly, upon the Council of Chairmen, should have eventuated in a systematic jobbing in awards intended as honourable distinctions, but which, under the circumstances, must be considered utterly valueless in any other light than as the groundwork of a "puff." And in the pursuit of this one common object, no sense of shame or delicacy restrained the zeal of the members of the *clique*, whenever an opportunity offered of carrying their point. To recur to the pianoforte case, we have reason to believe that to the accidental absence of Lord Canning from the Council of Chairmen, which placed a distinguished foreigner in the chair, we have to attribute the refusal of the council medal to Messrs. Broadwood, and its being granted to M. Erard; *both* having been recommended for that honour by the "courts below." There is something very significant, as bearing upon this point, in a passage in Lord Canning's address, wherein, after explaining (?) the intended object of the distinction (without a difference) between the prize medal and the council medal, as defined by the Council of Chairmen, and approved by the Commissioners, he says:—"Its application, however, was not without difficulties, *especially as regarded the foreign jurors.* Many of these had taken part in the National Exhibitions of France and Germany; and to them the distinctive character of the medals, and the avoidance of all recognition of degrees of merit between the recipients of prizes, were novel principles, and at variance with their experience; inasmuch as one of the chief purposes of the National Exhibitions on the Continent has been *to distinguish the various degrees of success attained by rival exhibitors.*"

No doubt about it. The foreign competitors "meant business," and the foreign jurors entered into their views; not intentionally in an unfair spirit perhaps, but still in a spirit of rivalry, as between producers of different nations. And, unfortunately, the arrangements of the juries already commented upon, and the reasons given for those arrangements, foresaw, if not courted, this sort of feeling. "Again, quoting Lord Canning's address, we find that he thus explains the object of subjecting decisions of particular juries to revision in groups:—"The chief object of this provision was, that none of the many foreign nations taking part in the Exhibition should incur the *risk of seeing its interests overlooked or neglected from the accident (an unavoidable one in many instances) of its being unrepresented in any particular jury.*"

Before we read this we had always considered that the "interests" of industry were common; at least, we fancied that it was in this spirit that the late great international gathering was projected. And, whatever may be the case of a certain class of "interests," which are not always held subservient to truth, we had always considered, and would still maintain, that the language of science is a common tongue, the achievements of industry, the revelations of discovery, patent to all, appreciable by all having comprehension for such matters; and with these convictions, therefore, we hold that to subject the awards of particular juries to revision by groups of juries, the members of which must be more or less unacquainted with the scientific and technical questions involved, was unwise in itself, and rendered still more repugnant to the feelings of the jurors themselves by the explanation about "interests" volunteered by the noble President of the Council of Chairmen. As to the Council of Chairmen itself—that was as much more ridiculous a contrivance than the group scheme, as 30 is to 6 or 4.

In the present article we have pursued—and, as we think, pursued to the end—the obvious errors of contrivance involved in the whole scheme of juries, groups of juries, and council of chairmen, as distinct jurisdictions; we have also pointed out some errors of principal, and some particular cases of grievance immediately deducible from those prime vices in the organisation of the constituted authorities. In our next we shall proceed to examine some of the awards affecting important branches of production, in which we consider that the general interests of science and sound commercial policy have been sacrificed to chance, caprice, or adverse influences. We have no predilection for the task we have thus entered upon; we undertake it from a sense of duty in a cause which we have already laboured not unworthily, we trust, to promote, and in the hope of doing justice to the public interests and to private deserts, before the only tribunal which now remains available for the purpose —namely, that of public opinion.

WOOD CARVING.

AMONGST the decorative arts, Wood Carving has a distinct and legitimate position, and, confined within due limits, is always effective. Nevertheless, its province is a restricted one; it should be viewed purely as an appliance for the ornamentation of the material when applied to a useful purpose, and not as a work of art *per se*. Another restriction should be put upon the fancy of the operator; namely, that the object decorated be one proper for decoration, that it be decorated with appropriate device, and that the devices be not in excess as to character, nor in dimensions, so as to risk being injured themselves, or inconveniencing those who are to use the articles to which they are applied. All attempts to confound wood carving with sculpture we utterly denounce; and for the simple reason, that the material is not worthy of a work of the highest art, and that its colour is more inappropriate to represent the human frame than white marble; whilst it is also less susceptible of fashioning into the round and smooth surfaces than that material. Let any one doubt this assertion, and then call to mind that most objectionable representation of the Crucifixion which occupied a prominent place in the Fine Art Court, or the figure-head of her Majesty close at hand, or the figures (and especially the faces) in that very magnificent production the Kenilworth buffet, or the human lineaments in any other work of wood carving in the Exhibition, and compare their relative truthfulness of effect as to contour and colour with that of other objects, such as flowers, foliage, and fancy devices, and they will at once admit the force of the principle that we now contend for.

The two principal contributors in this department are W. G. Rogers, of Carlisle-street, Soho; and T. Wallis, of Louth: and their works, which were placed in juxtaposition on the same wall, have been daily visited by crowds of eager gazers, who warmly contested their respective merits. Until the appearance of Mr. Wallis in the field, Mr. Rogers had enjoyed the reputation of being not only first, but almost without a rival, in this interesting branch of art; and, although the Lincolnshire carver now certainly treads pretty closely upon his heels, we must, after a very careful examination of their respective performances, still give the metropolitan artist the preference. We do so in consideration of the greater number and variety of the works exhibited by him, and of the greater success which he has achieved in the application of the art to legitimate decorative purposes. In this he seems to have studied the examples of Gibbons, by far the greatest carver of wood that ever existed, and who, whilst he possessed a wonderful fertility of fancy and facility of execution, knew exactly where to apply them with advantage and propriety. It would be impossible to enumerate all the little beauties of device lavished by Mr. Rogers in the various works—sixty-one in number—which he exhibited: we must restrict our attention to one or two of the larger ones, in the production of which he appears to have taxed his resources to the utmost. No. 61 is a Royal trophy, carved in lime tree, upon a gold frame, 5 feet by 4 feet, and projecting 1 foot 2 inches. It is intended to represent the Crown as the chief power, the source of all titles and dignities—the patron and promoter of the arts and sciences, field sports, &c. The centre group is composed of musical instruments, scrolls, books, palettes, pencils, coronets, sceptres, helms, swords, and other in ignia, bound together by a rich drapery of Spanish point lace, which stands out in remarkably bold relief. In the lower part are medallion portraits, including those of the Queen, Louis Philippe, &c. Around the whole is a border, composed of groups of game, fruit, flowers, fish, and shells No 8, a trophy emblematical of "Folly," is also worthy of distinct notice, introducing a skull crowned with a garland of oak leaves, a group of musical instruments, the wings of Time, &c. No 2 is a large mirror frame, 11 feet high by 9 wide, composed of English flowers and fruits, with various insects revelling amongst them in the style of Gibbons, but including many flowers never introduced by him in his works. The carved box-wood cradle, by the same artist, exhibited by her Majesty, must not be passed unnoticed, although we by no means participate in the wild admiration which it has excited amongst the numerless mothers and daughters of England, who have gazed enviously at it. The shape itself is not elegant, being heavy, and more like a sarcophagus than a cradle; and the decoration, though doubtless appropriate as "symbolising the union of the Royal house of England with that of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha," is neither picturesque nor interesting in a general point of view, whilst the execution, though exquisitely neat, is perhaps a *tant soit peu* tame.

Mr. Wallis has some wonderful productions, though, as already observed, fewer in number and less varied in character. He has worked, perhaps, with more the spirit of an artist than Mr. Rogers, and has aimed almost exclusively at the accurate embodiment of beautiful objects of nature—such as birds, foliage, flowers, insects, &c., but without regard to conventionalities of forms or adjunct. Nothing can equal the downy softness of his dead game, producing, but for the colour, the effect of perfect illusion; nothing can be more exquisite than the delicate articulation of his foliage, copied, as he states, from nature: not even Mr. Rogers can surpass him in the delicacy of handling which he has displayed in the production of the minutest objects, and in the boldest efforts of under-cutting; but his works are more to be admired for their individual beauties than for their applicability to decorative purposes. Mr. Wallis's principal effort is a group of flowers, &c., emblematical of spring, carved in a solid piece of lime tree, about 2 or 2½ feet high, by 1½ wide, and projecting 1 foot or more. Spring is allegorically represented by the grape buds and apple blossoms; and in this space we have no less than 1060 buds and 47 varieties. Here we see the blue-cap titmouse picking insects out of an apple blossom; there another taking food to its young, which are partially concealed in their nest; in a third, caterpillars dragging their slow length along. A shepherd's crook and lamb's head are added, symbolical of the season. The whole of this work has been copied from nature, and executed expressly for the Great Exhibition.

Amongst the other contributions in this line on the British side of the Building we find several who deal in small conceits, more or less creditable in execution, but with little of a useful character, even as matters of decoration, to recommend them. Richard Fuller, a self-taught artist, of Farnham, has a village cherry-making, somewhat roughly handled. G. Cook has a piece of carving in lime tree, "Virtue surmounts all obstacles;" another of Alexander attacking the Persians, and another of the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo—the last two after engravings which may be bought for a few shillings, and which are much more effective than these laboured copies. Perry, of Taunton, another self-taught artist, who states that he did a great part of the carving in the Royal cradle, has a small "Crucifixion," carved out of a solid piece of wood, embellished with various allegorical devices, in diminutive size, illustrative of the Great Exhibition; but here, again, is labour comparatively thrown away, by reason of the nature of the material. Mr. Field exhibits a specimen of wood carving of about the middle of last century, by Demontreuil a childish composition, with bird's nest, &c. Arthur Harvey, of Penzance, has several small subjects in boxwood, as the "Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great," the "Labocon," wild sports of the East, "Attack of the Lion," which are executed in a hard manner. R. Pullen, of Farnham, has also some *pièces de genre*, attempted in the same material with moderate success. J. Gordon, of Bristol, has several subjects, including a "Vase from the Antique," and a "Belisarius," in boxwood, the last named executed with great finish and delicacy.

From Ireland we have several productions in carved furniture, and ornamental works, executed in Irish bog yew, and exhibited by Mr. Jones of Dublin, the execution of which, barring a little crudeness, is generally creditable. Some of these we have engraved.

From Scotland we have very little in this line. We remarked, however, in the Fine Art Court, a pier-table and mirror in carved wood, "with a design representing the seasons, Peace, War, Commerce, Navigation, Science, Art, and the progress of civilisation," wrought in a wood of a very coarse grain, in a barbarously clumsy style. Jersey sends an oak sideboard, with a representation of King John signing Magna Charta in figures nearly two feet high—rather stiff in character, but not badly executed. Mixed up with this class of wares is a "God save the Queen," in worsted work, by Mr. Thompson: all, doubtless, cut out of his own head! In short, there is no end to the ingenuity of the whittlers of wood, as Brother Jonathan would call them.

In the above observations upon wood carving, we have considered it in the light of an art, entitled to rank, according to its degree, with the other "arts of design." Of late years, however, the manufacturing spirit of the age has prompted several very ingenious individuals to attempt wood carving by machinery, and, what is worse still, imitations of wood carving in various materials, as leather, *papier mache*, *carton pierre*, gutta percha, &c. We have already had to denounce such trash against these presentments: they are impostors. They pretend to be what they are not; they look something like the real thing at a distance, and mock our credulity. When we come to examine them close, we find them wanting in all that bargaining and flow of outline, all that variety of conceit in repetitions of similar objects, which distinguish the hand of the inventor and producer, and the labour which is loved for itself. For vulgar, clumsy-sighted people, these imitative works of art may do very well as substitutes; and all the punishment we might wish them for their bad taste would be, that they may never have anything better to look at, nor the capacity to appreciate anything better, but that, as by such exhibitions they inflict a positive nuisance and expense upon those who have occasion to come near them in their villas *ornées* and Cockney *boudoirs*, they are entitled to some signal penalty for the sake of public justice and public example. Wallis, however, the commonwealth of taste are devising the proper mode of punishment, we must only hope that no squeamish delicacy will prevent individuals from pointing "the slow unerring finger of scorn" at all such efforts of spurious adornment, whenever they are thrust in their way, just as they would denounce a mosaic chain, a paste diamond pin, or a pinchbeck bracelet, which was attempted to be palmed off upon them as jewellery. Independently of this falsity in appearance, which applies to all the above "manufactured products," there is about gutta percha, *papier mache*, &c., another falsity much more to be deprecated in an utilitarian point of view: "breach of promise" of service: as any man may find out to his cost who subjects them to ordinary wear and tear for a twelvemonth. We have met with these castings in paper and gutta percha on sea and land, in steam-boat and tavern parlour, and we have scarcely ever met an instance where some member of the family group had not been torn or shaken from his allegiance by the force of circumstance.

With respect to the applications of carving, as decorations of articles of furniture, we have already spoken in the case of several examples, both of British and foreign make, which we have illustrated from time time. It may be proper, however, to add a few general observations upon this branch of the subject.

The exhibiting artists, both British and foreign, with few exceptions, show great skill of handicraft, great inventiveness, and a determination to spare neither labour nor expense in the production of works which they fondly consider will be admired for the amount of decoration lavished upon them. In aiming at striking effects, however, they have very often gone into an undue excess of ornamentation; and, in not a few instances, in the choice of decorative devices, have lost sight of what would be appropriate in that light. Accordingly, we have high art—or what assumes to be such—playing second fiddle to the cabinet-maker; and poetry—poetry run mad sometimes—decorating the footboard of a bedstead, the leg and back of a sideboard, the various limbs of an arm-chair, &c.; the conformableness of which to their several useful purposes is absolutely impaired by the obtrusiveness of these devices, which break that smoothness of outline so essential to comfort in contact, and to pleasurable contemplation in the mind's eye. All this is wrong. The decoration of the material of a work of utility should be a secondary consideration—beauty and convenience of form the primary; above all, lightness of appearance, combined with actual strength of structure, which can never exist in perfection, when a single square inch of wood projects beyond the necessary sweep of the outline, however highly and ingeniously it may be carved. Our upholsterers would do well to consult the exquisite models of carved furniture from India and from China, in which the true principle is adhered to—where all is elaborate in beauty, but in the centre, from the bottom upwards to a distance of five spans, so as to form the legs of tronser; and let the whole be sewed entirely round, leaving no opening at the hands or feet. Instead of a collar, a friar's cowl, or capuccino, to be cut out, which will fall to the face like a nightcap, and to be used close under the chin by two tapes. This hood is to be attached to the dress by sewing it round the neck; as it will be a very loose fit, the seam must be lined by a tape, so as to admit a running riband. On each side of the opening in front, a plain frill of four inches wide, *without any fulness*, is to be sewed from top to bottom, and three pair of narrow tapes, for tying, to be fixed at regular distances close to the setting on, and on each side of the frill.

Having put on the dress, tie the hood under the chin, draw the riband round the neck as close as may be considered convenient, and, if the traveller should be unable to do it himself, let his valet *roll up the frill lengthways*, and slightly tie the three pair of tapes. He may then lie down and defy the encroachments of the most numerous insects.

Some articles of furniture, we have already spoken in the case of several examples, both of British and foreign make, which we have illustrated from time time. It may be proper, however, to add a few general observations upon this branch of the subject.

The exhibiting artists, both British and foreign, with few exceptions, show great skill of handicraft, great inventiveness, and a determination to spare neither labour nor expense in the production of works which they fondly consider will be admired for the amount of decoration lavished upon them. In aiming at striking effects, however, they have very often gone into an undue excess of ornamentation; and, in not a few instances, in the choice of decorative devices, have lost sight of what would be appropriate in that light. Accordingly, we have high art—or what assumes to be such—playing second fiddle to the cabinet-maker; and poetry—poetry run mad sometimes—decorating the footboard of a bedstead, the leg and back of a sideboard, the various limbs of an arm-chair, &c.; the conformableness of which to their several useful purposes is absolutely impaired by the obtrusiveness of these devices, which break that smoothness of outline so essential to comfort in contact, and to pleasurable contemplation in the mind's eye. All this is wrong. The decoration of the material of a work of utility should be a secondary consideration—beauty and convenience of form the primary; above all, lightness of appearance, combined with actual strength of structure, which can never exist in perfection, when a single square inch of wood projects beyond the necessary sweep of the outline, however highly and ingeniously it may be carved. Our upholsterers would do well to consult the exquisite models of carved furniture from India and from China, in which the true principle is adhered to—where all is elaborate in beauty, but in the centre, from the bottom upwards to a distance of five spans, so as to form the legs of tronser; and let the whole be sewed entirely round, leaving no opening at the hands or feet. Instead of a collar, a friar's cowl, or capuccino, to be cut out, which will fall to the face like a nightcap, and to be used close under the chin by two tapes. This hood is to be attached to the dress by sewing it round the neck; as it will be a very loose fit, the seam must be lined by a tape, so as to admit a running riband. On each side of the opening in front, a plain frill of four inches wide, *without any fulness*, is to be sewed from top to bottom, and three pair of narrow tapes, for tying, to be fixed at regular distances close to the setting on, and on each side of the frill.

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Mr. Wallis has some wonderful productions, though, as already observed, fewer in number and less varied in character. He has worked, perhaps, with more the spirit of an artist than Mr. Rogers, and has aimed almost exclusively at the accurate embodiment of beautiful objects of nature—such as birds, foliage, flowers, insects, &c., but without regard to conventionalities of forms or adjunct. Nothing can equal the downy softness of his dead game, producing, but for the colour, the effect of perfect illusion; nothing can be more exquisite than the delicate articulation of his foliage, copied, as he states, from nature: not even Mr. Rogers can surpass him in the delicacy of handling which he has displayed in the production of the minutest objects, and in the boldest efforts of under-cutting; but his works are more to be admired for their individual beauties than for their applicability to decorative purposes. Mr. Wallis's principal effort is a group of flowers, &c., emblematical of spring, carved in a solid piece of lime tree, about 2 or 2½ feet high, by 1½ wide, and projecting 1 foot or more. Spring is allegorically represented by the grape buds and apple blossoms; and in this space we have no less than 1060 buds and 47 varieties. Here we see the blue-cap titmouse picking insects out of an apple blossom; there another taking food to its young, which are partially concealed in their nest; in a third, caterpillars dragging their slow length along. A shepherd's crook and lamb's head are added, symbolical of the season. The whole of this work has been copied from nature, and executed expressly for the Great Exhibition.

Amongst the other contributions in this line on the British side of the Building we find several who deal in small conceits, more or less creditable in execution, but with little of a useful character, even as matters of decoration, to recommend them. Richard Fuller, a self-taught artist, of Farnham, has a village cherry-making, somewhat roughly handled. G. Cook has a piece of carving in lime tree, "Virtue surmounts all obstacles;" another of Alexander attacking the Persians, and another of the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo—the last two after engravings which may be bought for a few shillings, and which are much more effective than these laboured copies. Perry, of Taunton, another self-taught artist, who states that he did a great part of the carving in the Royal cradle, has a small "Crucifixion," carved out of a solid piece of wood, embellished with various allegorical devices, in diminutive size, illustrative of the Great Exhibition; but here, again, is labour comparatively thrown away, by reason of the nature of the material. Mr. Field exhibits a specimen of wood carving of about the middle of last century, by Demontreuil a childish composition, with bird's nest, &c. Arthur Harvey, of Penzance, has several small subjects in boxwood, as the "Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great," the "Labocon," wild sports of the East, "Attack of the Lion," which are executed in a hard manner. R. Pullen, of Farnham, has also some *pièces de genre*, attempted in the same material with moderate success. J. Gordon, of Bristol, has several subjects, including a "Vase from the Antique," and a "Belisarius," in boxwood, the last named executed with great finish and delicacy.

From Ireland we have several productions in carved furniture, and ornamental works, executed in Irish bog yew, and exhibited by Mr. Jones of Dublin, the execution of which, barring a little crudeness, is generally creditable. Some of these we have engraved.

From Scotland we have very little in this line. We remarked, however, in the Fine Art Court, a pier-table and mirror in carved wood, "with a design representing the seasons, Peace, War, Commerce, Navigation, Science, Art, and the progress of civilisation," wrought in a wood of a very coarse grain, in a barbarously clumsy style. Jersey sends an oak sideboard, with a representation of King John signing Magna Charta in figures nearly two feet high—rather stiff in character, but not badly executed. Mixed up with this class of wares is a "God save the Queen," in worsted work, by Mr. Thompson: all, doubtless, cut out of his own head! In short, there is no end to the ingenuity of the whittlers of wood, as Brother Jonathan would call them.

In the above observations upon wood carving, we have considered it in the light of an art, entitled to rank, according to its degree, with the other "arts of design." Of late years, however, the manufacturing spirit of the age has prompted several very ingenious individuals to attempt wood carving by machinery, and, what is worse still, imitations of wood carving in various materials, as leather, *papier mache*, *carton pierre*, gutta percha, &c. We have already had to denounce such trash against these presentments: they are impostors. They pretend to be what they are not; they look something like the real thing at a distance, and mock our credulity. When we come to examine them close, we find them wanting in all that bargaining and flow of outline, all that variety of conceit in repetitions of similar objects, which distinguish the hand of the inventor and producer, and the labour which is loved for itself. For vulgar, clumsy-sighted people, these imitative works of art may do very well as substitutes; and all the punishment we might wish them for their bad taste would be, that they may never have anything better to look at, nor the capacity to appreciate anything better, but that, as by such exhibitions they inflict a positive nuisance and expense upon those who have occasion to come near them in their villas *ornées* and Cockney *boudoirs*, they are entitled to some signal penalty for the sake of public justice and public example. Wallis, however, the commonwealth of taste are devising the proper mode of punishment, we must only hope that no squeamish delicacy will prevent individuals from pointing "the slow unerring finger of scorn" at all such efforts of spurious adornment, whenever they are thrust in their way, just as they would denounce a mosaic chain, a paste diamond pin, or a pinchbeck bracelet, which was attempted to be palmed off upon them as jewellery. Independently of this falsity in appearance, which applies to all the above "manufactured products," there is about gutta percha, *papier mache*, &c., another falsity much more to be deprecated in an utilitarian point of view: "breach of promise" of service: as any man may find out to his cost who subjects them to ordinary wear and tear for a twelvemonth. We have met with these castings in paper and gutta percha on sea and land, in steam-boat and tavern parlour, and we have scarcely ever met an instance where some member of the family group had not been torn or shaken from his allegiance by the force of circumstance.

With respect to the applications of carving, as decorations of articles of furniture, we have already spoken in the case of several examples, both of British and foreign make, which we have illustrated from time time. It may be proper, however, to add a few general observations upon this branch of the subject.

The exhibiting artists, both British and foreign, with few exceptions, show great skill of handicraft, great inventiveness, and a determination to spare neither labour nor expense in the production of works which they fondly consider will be admired for the amount of decoration lavished upon them. In aiming at striking effects, however, they have very often gone into an undue excess of ornamentation; and, in not a few instances, in the choice of decorative devices, have lost sight of what would be appropriate in that light. Accordingly, we have high art—or what assumes to be such—playing second fiddle to the cabinet-maker; and poetry—poetry run mad sometimes—decorating the footboard of a bedstead, the leg and back of a sideboard, the various limbs of an arm-chair, &c.; the conformableness of which to their several useful purposes is absolutely impaired by the obtrusiveness of these devices, which break that smoothness of outline so essential to comfort in contact, and to pleasurable contemplation in the mind's eye. All this is wrong. The decoration of the material of a work of utility should be a secondary consideration—beauty and convenience of form the primary; above all, lightness of appearance, combined with actual strength of structure, which can never exist in perfection, when a single square inch of wood projects beyond the necessary sweep of the outline, however highly and ingeniously it may be carved. Our upholsterers would do well to consult the exquisite models of carved furniture from India and from China, in which the true principle is adhered to—where all is elaborate in beauty, but in the centre, from the bottom upwards to a distance of five spans, so as to form the legs of tronser; and let the whole be sewed entirely round, leaving no opening at the hands or feet. Instead of a collar, a friar's cowl, or capuccino, to be cut out, which will fall to the face like a nightcap, and to be used close under the chin by two tapes. This hood is to be attached to the dress by sewing it round the neck; as it will be a very loose fit, the seam must be lined by a tape, so as to admit a running riband. On each side of the opening in front, a plain frill of four inches wide, *without any fulness*, is to be sewed from top to bottom, and three pair of narrow tapes, for tying, to be fixed at regular distances close to the setting on, and on each side of the frill.

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Some

TOYS.

Toys are a comprehensive subject. The toys in the Crystal Palace might strictly be made to include at least one-fourth of the whole collection from the Koh-i-Noor and other diamonds—the toys of Princes—to the farthing rattle, the cradle-music of the babe. But, happily, our labours are not of this herculean description, as we have restricted ourselves in this article to those toys alone which, properly speaking, belong to the amusements of children.

It has been remarked that *play* and *work*, amusement and instruction, *toys* and *tasks*, are invariably, but most unjustifiably, employed as words of contrast and opposition; an error which has arisen from the indefinite ideas which we attach to such words. If the degree of mental exertion be said to constitute the difference between *play* or *work*, the definition would be violated in the first illustration; for when do boys exert so much thought as in carrying into effect their holiday schemes? The human mind is ever gratified by the acquisition of information; every occupation soon cloys, unless it be seasoned by this stimulant. Is not the child idle and miserable in a nursery full of playthings? and what expedient does he instinctively fly to relieve his *ennui*. Why, he breaks his toys to pieces, as Miss Edgeworth justly observes, not from the love of mischief, but from the hatred of idleness, or rather from an innate thirst after knowledge; and he becomes, as it were, an enterprising adventurer, and opens for himself a new source of pleasure and amusement in exploring the mechanism of their several parts. And how would the learned man unbend his mind to the perceptions of youth? The three grand laws of motion can be demonstrated by a game at ball, while the composition and resolution of forces may be beautifully exemplified by a game at marbles. The author of "Philosophy in Sport" enumerates the various philosophical principles which are involved in the operation of the several more popular toys and sports. The ball will illustrate the nature and phenomena of elasticity as it leaps from the ground; of rotatory motion while it runs along its surface; of reflected motion, and of the angles of incidence and reflection as it rebounds from the wall; and of projectiles as it is whirled through the air: at the same time, the cricket bat may serve to explain the centre of percussion. How many laws in practical philosophy may not a marble serve to illustrate, and by their familiarity impress them indelibly upon the mind. Take one, and press your fore-finger strongly upon it, it springs forward a short distance and comes rolling back again. Here are two motions given to the marble—the one impulse which send it forward, the other which gives it a rotatory motion round its axis, which comes into action after it has lost the first, and back the marble rolls into the hand. The same thing is done with a hoop. Impel it forward with force, and at the same time giving it a spinning motion, and it flies away a pace or two, but so soon as it touches the ground it revolves back in an opposite direction, and returns to the hand that cast it forth. Jack-in-the-box will serve to elucidate the nature of natural springs, assisted by the numerous leaping frogs and cats with which the nursery abounds. The various balancing toys elucidate the nature of the *centre of gravity*, *point of suspension*, and *line of direction*; the see-saw, rocking-horse, and the operation of walking on stilts, come in aid of such explanations. The combined effects of momentum, and a change in the centre of gravity of a body, may be beautifully exemplified by the action of the Chinese tumblers. The game of cup and ball proves the influence of rotatory motion in steadying the rectilinear path of a spherical body, whence the theory of a rifle gun may be deduced.

The common leather sucker, which by being wetted and closely pressed upon a stone, raises it even if it be of heavy weight, exemplifies the nature of a vacuum; and even the immense pressure of the air thereon causes the leather to adhere to the stone. Limpets have this power of converging themselves into suckers; and the claws of the polypus are provided with arrangements of a similar description, by which they draw towards them, and hold firmly, any prey within their influence. The feet of flies, by which they can walk with security upon glass, and other very smooth surfaces, are similarly provided. The well-known pop-gun, formed of a piece of elder-wood, with the pith extracted, and by which pellets of chewed brown paper are projected with great force, shows the expansive nature of the air, while it illustrates the principle of the air-gun and air-pump. Will those, who, well acquainted with the simple principles of astronomy, thoughtlessly scoff at toys, say, when they learn that the gyrations of the top depend upon the same principles as the precession of the equinoxes? How much, then, depends upon the first impressions of youth. While the parent is anxious, and the youth is eagerly looking around for the means of storing the young mind with the most useful of knowledge, lo! the practical illustrations of the profoundest truths of science and philosophy are already endeared objects in the possession of the pupil. Coleridge's metaphor upon the juvenile mind of the present century will equally apply to the best class of toys—they may be truly said to represent a collection of mirrors set in the same frame, each having its own focus of knowledge, yet all capable of converging to one point.

The sling teaches the youngster, while whirling it around his head, the *centripetal* motion; while the act of discharging the stone, when this action is at its highest, imparts a knowledge of *centrifugal force*—the projected body flying off from the centre. The passage of the missile through the air, in which the gravity causes it to form a curve, illustrates the theory of *bola*. There are many pleasing experiments which serve to show the reason why the stone does not fall out of the string while being whirled about. A tumbler of water, for instance, may be placed in the bottom and inner rim of a flat hoop, and, if dexterously swung around the head, not a drop of water will escape, and the glass will remain in the position in which it was placed. The trundling of a mop is another familiar example of this fact: the fibres of the rags fly off from the centre, but, being secured to the stick, they cannot escape, while the moisture it contained is effectually thrown off at a tangent. The centrifugal drying-machines at our large bleaching and calico-printing establishments; the apparatus for drying the blankets at the Bank of England, between which the damp bank-notes are pressed, are upon this principle; and the recent invention for separating the sugar from molasses is somewhat similarly constructed, as is likewise that for the rapid cooling of brewer's wort. It may be here mentioned, that the children of the ancient natives of the Balearic Islands were so expert at the sling, that they were allowed no food by their parents but that which they could knock down by this means from a high post, upon which it was purposely placed.

The kite, that favourite toy of Newton in his boyish days, at once developes the composition and resolution of forces, and explains many subordinate principles. The form commonly adopted for it is the best. The curvature of the bow assists it to avoid the resistance of the air as it rises, which, after having struck it, slides off just as the current is more effectually turned aside by the gently curved prow, than by that which has a sharp outline; for the same reason, the mast of a ship, though it has a conical shape, is more easily drawn through the water with its broad than with its narrow end foremost; for although the primary obstruction is no doubt greater in the former case, yet the water, escaped as it were on the front, is made to stream off with a right divergency, and, therefore, does not hang on the sides of the mast as it would in the latter case. This shape of the kite, moreover, presents the largest surface at the point upon which the wind can act with the greatest effect, while the centre is lightened by the removal of parts that would obstruct its action. The tail has also a greater control over a figure of such a description. It is supposed that we are indebted for the invention of the kite to the Chinese, in which country the pastime is of very ancient date. They make a second to unmeasurable heights, and by means of round holes supplied with vibrating cords cause them to produce a loud humming noise like that of the top. The ninth day of the ninth month is a holiday especially devoted by them to this national pastime, on which day numbers may be seen repairing to the hills for the purpose. Strutt alludes to the kite, but he traces its introduction only 150 years back from his own time. In a French and English dictionary, by Miege, 1690, the kite is given as *cerf volant*, or flying stag; but why thus called we have no means of ascertaining, although in this toy has been one of various shapes. There are many very interesting inquiries which the kite and its flight naturally suggest, but it must be obvious that our space is far too limited to enter into philosophical induction to any extent upon the subjects under notice. We must add, however, that it was by means of the kite that Dr. Franklin was enabled to demonstrate the identity of electricity and the cause of lightning, and thus to disclose one of the most awful mysteries of nature. And how much of philosophical enquiry does not the healthful game of battledoor and shuttlecock suggest. A learned physician speaks of that pastime as a most invigorating one, being admirably calculated for females; expanding the chest while it creates a graceful pliancy of limbs, and muscular exercise being gained without compromising gracefulness. Can any one call forth the agreeable sounds of the Jew's harp, or, as it is supposed to have been originally called, the jaws harp, without being awakened to a whole train of agreeable associations, involving the desire to know more of the science of acoustics and the mysterious sympathy of harmonious vibrations. Is not a child eager to know why the pea is inserted in the whistle, and does an inquiring mind rest satisfied when told that it was to agitate and break the current of air, and thus to produce a succession of quick vibrations, upon which the acuteness of its sound depended. And how admirably have optical illusions been of late accounted for and explained by numerous toys? The magic lanthorn and phantasmagoria have had their effect in dispelling the "bugaboos" of the nursery, and affording the child the power of smiling at the ignorant and superstitious tattle of the illiterate, who was wont to disturb the most healthy fancies out of a tender brain with sleep-dispelling or night-mare courting tales of fright and horror. The see-saw unfolds the general principle upon which mechanical powers are founded, and the boy may thus be easily led to the theory of the lever, by being shown how readily he can balance the heavier weight of a man by riding on the longer arm of the plank. The theory of colours may be pointed out to him as he blows his soap-bubbles (see Herschel's Preliminary Discourses)—an amusement which will at the same time convince him that the air must exert a pressure equally in all directions. For explaining the theory of sound, the whistle, the humming-top, the whiz-gig, the pop-gun, the bull-roarer, and sundry other amusements, well known in the playground, would amply suffice.

There are few marbles to be found in the Crystal Palace. Part of those few are thrown carelessly amongst some toys in the Dutch department, but are scarcely equal to those of our own potteries. They are of a description which very readily split upon contact, and would never do for "pinking out" at long distances, and in "bonciug" would go to shivers. Marbles is a very ancient game, it being related by Suetonius, that Augustus, when a boy, spent many hours at this sport. Despite the bad specimens alluded to, the Dutch are excellent makers, and very large exporters of marbles, which they make by grinding fragments of stone and alabaster in a peculiarly-constructed mill of iron, in which there are several partitions furnished with rasps, which turn with great velocity; and, after rounding the stones, they roll out of themselves. They are brought down the Rhine, and thence dispersed through Europe. India and China, likewise, export immense quantities, although we were not successful in finding any in either of those departments. The inferior kinds of our own potteries are made of clay, covered with a glaze and burned in a furnace. The term *taw* and *ally* appear to be derived from the brown colour, *tawny*, of the one, and the mottled *alabaster* of the other.

In Saxony (No. 35), is a large quantity of tin and lead toys, of a very low class. They are principally intended to represent soldiers, cannon, chairs, tables, cups, &c. They bend almost with their own weight, and the colouring matter upon them stains a moist finger, and seriously injures the health if applied to the mouth. They are not made much better than are often made at school or at home, with a mould cut out in two exact pieces of Bath brick, and an old iron spoon as the ladle for the lead—an early lesson in the casting of metals. The zoological specimens in tin are good, having evidently been traced from a judiciously embellished work upon natural history.

No. 32 and 83. Messrs. Wittich, Kemmel, and Co., of Geislingen, have an upright case crowded with bone and ivory toys for children. The taste and finish of these are worthy of admiration. The Swiss cottages are in excellent proportion, admirably carved. The doll's furniture, cut with the nicest detail; an occasional stain, to imitate horn, giving a variety to the colour of the ivory. The miniature sideboards, the cabinets, dumb waiters, with their champagne glasses, hot-water jugs, bottles, &c., are cut with a sharpness equal to many of the more pretentious examples of the Chinese. The baby's rattles and whistles are of novel designs, and the frames of the puppet looking-glasses, of open-through work, are singularly tasteful for this description of toy. Every design, however, to turn the human figure, is a signal failure.

No. 80, F. H. Riess, of Gmund, Wirtemburg, is a collection of toys in wax—dogs, ducks, cats, &c. The heat has made sad destruction amongst them. Dogs have run away without their legs, mice have sought sustenance with cats, and swans have sunk to the bottom of ponds. The beasts of the field and the fowls of the air will be soon mingled in one heterogenous mass, and it would be a mercy at once to turn them over to the chandler. There is some children's crockery-ware near this, of the most ugly forms.

No. 95, J. Kominger, Stuttgard, are tin and glass toys, lamps, decanters, glasses, and every conceivable vessel, *in little*, to teach the young idea how to drink. In a second case is dolls' furniture in bronze, which exhibit some taste, and cast-metal baskets of open work, requiring a very little more attention to detail to make them really good.

No. 94. H. Blumhardt, Stuttgard, has a collection of Japanned, tin, lead, pewter, bronze, iron, and wood toys, which are correct delineations of the objects sought to be imitated, and would serve as models to artists and local manufacturers of the articles used in those countries.

No. 92. C. Hedinger, Stuttgardt, has some very neatly-made carriages, steam-engines, &c., in metal, which serve to give youth a general notion of the construction of these things.

No. 96. Detrich, G. F., of Ludwigsburg, shows several well-made juvenile agricultural instruments, boxes of tools, &c.

No. 91. Froeglen, G., Ulm, has a very large assortment of toys in sugar. The largest is the capture of a lion, in which much anatomical knowledge both of lions and men is displayed. The Arabs in full costume are ably treated, and the whole is deserving of a better material.

No. 87. Baur Brothers, Biberach.—Toys in sugar and chalk, well worth a close inspection. The figures in costume have evidently been well studied, and the modelling of the faces, the hands, and the feet is really exquisite. Amongst them is a comic race on horse and on foot, and the mishaps in which, while perfectly natural, are laughably droll. There are likewise several quaint conceits, upon which a care and finish have been bestowed by a gifted hand: a mouse has built its nest in a withered apple; a cupid is asleep in a slipper; another cupid is riding full tear, with a love-letter, on a lap-dog, &c.

There are no toys discoverable in the Swiss department. The Swiss are amongst the largest exporters of toys into this country; but it may be, like many others, they did not attach sufficient importance to the Exhibition, or they attached too much, and considered toys as articles of too small a purpose. In either case, they erred.

Austria sends a very large quantity; and in No. 652, from Widow Hallers, of Vienna, will be found the greatest display. Here has been erected an immense pyramid on the top of which are dogs, kept in their places by *papier maché* cuirasses, breast-plates, cuisasses, and all the panoply of war, &c., highly embossed, surrounded, as each step of the pyramid arrives at its base, with toys of almost every description sufficient, indeed, to supply all the booths at a fair. We had to make our way through a dense mob of children, who were greedily devouring the whole with their eyes, and complaining loudly of the cruelty of their parents not being permitted to purchase what they so much coveted. There is some reason in this complaint, for it is difficult to persuade a child that toys are placed within his reach for mere display; and for the first time he either doubts his parent's word of the truth of the fact, or the omnipotence of money receives an early and perhaps enduring blow from so unexpected an announcement. In this group there are several mechanical toys, in which cobblers at work, soldiers exercising, &c., are set to their respective avocations with a comicality truly ludicrous, and an energy perfectly marvellous. These toys are not new, but are noticeable from the readiness with which almost any lithographic drawing may be cut up, and turns set to humour.

No. 701. H. Schinen (Wien) exhibits wax dolls under small glass cases; boxes of wooden culinary toys, which appear to have much improved of late years. The turning in this selection is very good, and the shapes taken from fair examples.

No. 709. J. Buerger (Vienna).—A large collection of artificial flowers grouped and framed, of the lowest order of taste. They are of that class which is, even now, occasionally met with hung over the mantels in the cottages and village ale-houses of England, suspended between plaster poll-parrots and plastic poodles. They were brought over in very large quantities, and hawked by itinerant vendors through the country, until a better taste kindled a desire for a higher order of chimney ornament, and gave thought and employment to a more gifted class of domestic rustic decorators. These "gim-cracks" would stand but little chance of encouragement now, except in some far-off region where the age of iron has not yet dawned.

No. 702 (Serafino and Co., Venice) is an admirable selection of masks, similar to those used by the first family in the carnivals of Venice. These masks are very ductile, and closely resemble the colour of flesh, in which respect they differ materially from even the very best masks lent out or sold in England, which are generally hideous imitations of the exquisite beauty and semi-transparency of the face of woman.

Near this spot, without a number, are several *papier maché* figures of gipsies bivouacking, viol-players, beggars, &c., which are good of their kind, but they have amongst them a very nasty dog, which ought at once to be turned out, or, rather, should never have been let in. There are, likewise, several baskets of imitation fruit, quite sufficiently natural to tempt the teeth, which would be most undoubtedly broken by the contact, as the plums are all stone, and the apples *pomme-granite*. These alabaster imitations are carried to a considerable stage of perfection, and are used in a variety of ways. In some cases, for the explosion of practical jokes. For instance, pieces are broken to imitate lumps of sugar, which are slyly mixed with those in the basin, and it becomes a lottery, at a tea party, to whom they are helped. Suddenly, a lozenge or an old bean is observed struggling hard with one of those incorrigible pieces, which refuses all the stirring up to make it diffuse. The family plate suffers in the encounter; and those spoons which are worn the most, to the mortification of *la dame*, often break in the engagement. Imitations of tallow candle ends are unexpectedly met with, to the great disgust of the finder, in pies and puddings, custards and pottages—the suddenness of the discovery not allowing the thought to arise, that, had they been real, they would not have borne the warmth of either oven or pot. Near this collection is a target for cross-bow practice, of a novel kind. It is formed of a comic male head, with mouth wide agape, and eyes at full stretch; should the shot hit either one of these three features it is known by a separate and distinct noise, and the hit scores accordingly.

In fitting state proximity to the last will be found a very large collection of wooden dolls, unclothed. Their waists are cut away to the spider or wasp form; and if the first dolls which were ever made were as these, we have at once the origin of tight lacing—the desire to imitate being strongly inherent in the young mind. One of these dolls would prove an useful and instructive contrast by the side of any of the many fine unrestricted developments of the female form in marble to be found in the Crystal Palace. Next to these (No. 655, Austria) are several toys of a religious kind, well known upon the Continent, but certainly seldom seen here. They represent either monks or nuns, the folds of whose garments, from the waist, fall in a bottle or bell shape. The head and chest of these figures draw off from the body, and the body, by a hinge attached at the back, is made to open, and, in the inside, which is hollow, is discovered a complete altar-piece, with a monk or nun upon his or her knees, at their devotions. One of these has a placard thereon, "Exhibited for cheapness."

Here, too, are sufficient frogs to stock the fens of Norfolk, or the whole common of Peckham. Their tails (for these frogs have tails for the nonce) bend down to a piece of cobbler's wax beneath the body, which, after a while, gives way, and the spring of the tail sends them croaking in mid air

The next counter—that of T. M. Essayer, of Nuremberg—displays a tolerably good assortment of magnetic toys—fish, ducks, crabs, lobsters, swans, mermaids, boats, frogs, and nondescripts. These are hollow, and, of course, float upon the surface, and, by a piece of steel being attached, are led by a magnet in any direction upon the water. Some of the other toys in this collection have their prices marked, and certainly are very cheap. An open landau, well made and finished, in metal, with panels and wheels painted and picked out; her Majesty and Prince Albert seated therein, well modelled and tastefully dressed; coachman, two footmen, four grey horses, and postilion, and the whole at least four feet in length, for six francs! This contributor's tin culinary utensils are nicely made and finished. There is likewise a screw press for dolls' linen and several other pieces of furniture, which would serve to teach a girl the first rudiments of house-keeping It is in the dressing of her doll she first learns to cut and contrive, to fashion, and to arrange; and in the inquiries of her elders, which naturally arise during the examination of these little examples of furniture and utensils, facts are elicited of the greatest use in after life. The "puff and dart," a game that is at once dangerous to the player and to those around, is also here: dangerous to the player, as the respiration necessary to the preparation of the expulsion of the lungs, often draws the dart up the tube into the throat, where strangulation has more than once followed; dangerous to those around, as the slightest inequality in the worsted surrounding the needle or arrow, has a tendency to carry it out of a direct line. This toy has its origin in the Indian blow-pipe, with which the natives go in quest of small birds. Waterton, in his "Wanderings in South America," gives a long account of this weapon, which, in the hands of the *natives* of Macoushi, appears to be a very formidable instrument. In this collection are likewise several boxes of wooden building materials, which may serve to stock a future engineer or railway contractor, and yet, after being stocked about, be equally useful for succeeding children from one generation to another. Besides the common wood bricks, pillars, and arches, are boxes of geometrical solids, together with the octahedron, the rhombic dodecahedron, and the icositetraedron, with Chinese pagodas vertebrated like the spine of a shark; fountains as good as those of Trafalgar-square; fortresses that a child may take, and no one can get into; rock-work of sanded paper, and pine trees of curled goose quills.

265. G. Schike, of Berlin.—A case representing a painting of Windsor Castle in the water-colour taking place in the foreground. The figures are all of lead, coloured, and are for the most part well cast. Prince Albert is seen with his staff, and the Queen rides a palfrey most gracefully. Her Majesty is, however, clearly out of temper with something. In a second case is a complete dinner and tea service in tin and gilt, well modelled and finished. The candelabra and looking-glasses in the same case are equally commendable.

317 and 329. C. F. Gerlach and W. Leopold, of Prussia, have respectively several excellent examples of culinary ware, and puppets, the costume of which has been well considered. Near these dolls rent by A. E. Bahn, of Berlin, and Gustavus Neubronn; the wax faces of which are better than usual from this country, although the faces are too large and out of proportion, and the attempt to give the effect of eyelashes, by drawing lines up and down from the lids, is a failure.

91. Lowerthal and Co., of Hamburg.—Wax dolls' heads, with staring eyes; feet and hands misshapen. These are the size of life, yet far from nature. What could be more easy than to take casts of an infant hand and foot and what more beautiful? If this is pronounced a difficulty, there are hundreds of Flamingo's glorious figures of children accessible to all, from which the most perfect forms are at once obtainable.

May we designate the next a toy—"Rosenau Castle, the Birth-place of Prince Albert," executed, as it states, by an association of Souneberg, in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen? It is a very large model of some (we are guessing) thirty feet by eighteen. A fair, or village festival, is being held, and various games are going forward. Punch, with an admiring group, is very droll little bit, excellently composed. A fellow preaching on a tub with his audience is another group of character. Amongst these figures, of which there are some hundreds, there are no two alike, either in contour, costume, or expression; but each has his or her own individuality, an individuality which shows the artist for artist he must be—it is nature—nature of human nature. These figures are so true, that they at once impress us with the fact that they might be grouped *ad infinitum*, without detracting a jot from their consequence or value. The only thing in the Exhibition at all comparable with it is the Gulliver, which it does not, however good, approach in quiet humour and high finish.

In the Gallery over the north-east of the Transept are the dolls contributed by Madame Montanari, of Upper Charlotte-street. These are the aristocracy of all dolls—in every sense as superior to anything of which we have been writing, as a Raffaelle or a Claude to a sign-board or the Chinese landscape on a tea-chest. But, with all their superlative perfection in form, grace, and life-*ism*, we much question whether they are not far too good *as dolls*. They are too finely dressed to be pulled about, and they are intimidate as faithful copies of real little misses, but as dolls they are next to useless. But what have we here in this next case? Dolls made of rags; legs and feet of rags; arms and hands of rags; and oh! a miracle—faces of rags! And very cleverly indeed is it done. Here is softness—poor Popsys need not be again hurt by that wooden lump, yclept a doll, falling upon her dear little forehead. Durability—defying all the mishaps which dolls are heir to. Cheapness—cheap as rags. Little Dick in his rage may "shy" it at his nurse, but it will fall as harmless as drifting snow. It may get wet through—you have but to cook-horse it over the fender to dry. Serve a wax one thus, and you will find its pottery eyes in its shoulders ere you could snatch it from its *auto da fé*. Yes, after all, these are the dolls for our nursery, and Madame Montanari deserves every patronage for her ingenious invention, which at once introduces peace into the ranks of our infantry even in arms. And now let us have one more peep into the first case. Yes, we are right. These are fine ladies, and not dolls; the others are dolls best fitting even for fine ladies.

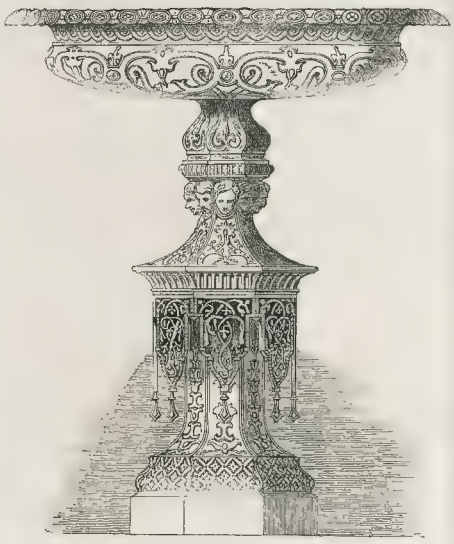
(To be continued.)

ENAMELS, ETC.—BY DUTERPE GENEVA.

PENCIL-CASE, FROM GENEVA.

IRON VASE. BY HANDYSIDE, DERBY.

This is an "object" which must not be passed over in silence: the extreme absurdity of the "one idea" calling for one word at least of reprobation. For the vase itself, it is a common, ordinary-looking wash-hand basin enough, of cast iron, partly gilt. The feature which excites our spleen is the gibbeting of the heads of Shakspeare, Wellington, Milton Peel, Watt, Scott, and a lot more, midway up the pedestal objects of commiseration and ridicule as long as the vase lasts, which we hope will not be long; for the sooner it is consigned to the melting-pot again, the better for Mr. Handyside's reputation, and for our peace of mind



IRON VASE.—BY HANDYSIDE, OF DERBY.

CLOCK.—BY VITTOZ PARIS.

This is one of several clocks exhibited by this manufacturer, upon a very favourite model, in which the dial occupies a place upon the face of an urn or globe, with attendant figures, either in illustration of the march of time, or the passions and frivolities which very often help it in its march in the busy world.

SILK PATTERN.—FROM SWITZERLAND.

The silk manufactures of Switzerland have always held a very high rank, ever since their first foundation by emigrants from France, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Notwithstanding the fiscal restrictions of surrounding countries, the Swiss producers maintain a very good trade in this article. The pattern before us is a very pretty sample.

SEVRES PORCELAIN.

The Sèvres porcelain in the Gobelins Room was so much and justly admired, that we engrave one of the principal groups as it there appeared. The artistic merit of the designs, and the richness and beauty of the colours, are such as to stamp these productions, for the present, at least, as unique. The group consists of a variety of vases, chased and ornamented with designs chiefly after the great masters; artistic articles of furniture, as a richly ornamented table, complete tea and coffee, services, enamels, &c.

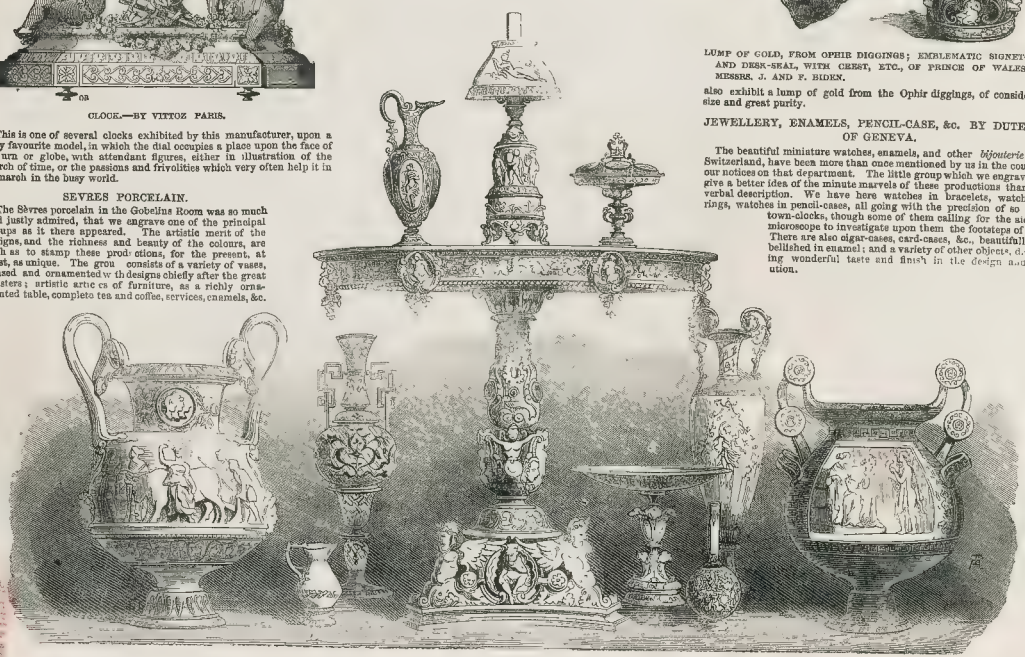
SEAL, RING, &c. BY J. AND F. BIDEN.

This house exhibits a variety of solid gold seals, rings, &c., of the good old substantiality, and with great good taste in the designs. Amongst them is a library seal of a fine cairngorm, engraved with the arms and badges of the Prince of Wales, and a ring with a rich setting emblematic of the wide and valued regions of the globe. They also exhibit a lump of gold from the Ophir diggings, of considerable size and great purity.

LUMP OF GOLD, FROM OPHIR DIGGINGS; EMBLEMATIC SIGNET-RING AND DESK-SEAL, WITH CREST, ETC., OF PRINCE OF WALES.—BY MESSRS. J. AND F. BIDEN.

JEWELLERY, ENAMELS, PENCIL-CASE, &c. BY DUTERPE OF GENEVA.

The beautiful miniature watches, enamels, and other *bijouterie* from Switzerland, have been more than once mentioned by us in the course of our notices on that department. The little group which we engrave will give a better idea of the minute marvels of these productions than any verbal description. We have here watches in bracelets, watches in rings, watches in pencil-cases, all going with the precision of so many town-clocks, though some of them calling for the aid of a microscope to investigate upon them the footsteps of time. There are also cigar-cases, card-cases, &c., beautifully embellished in enamel; and a variety of other objects, displaying wonderful taste and finish in the design and execution.



SEVRES PORCELAIN.

'THESEUS AND THE AMAZONS."—BY T. ENGEL.

"THESEUS AND THE AMAZONS." BY T. ENGEL.

This group, which is the property of Prince Albert, occupies a good position in the South Transept, facing the crystal fountain. The artist is a Hungarian by birth, but has studied many years in this country, and also at Rome, at which latter place this group was executed.

The situation intended to be presented is an incident supposed to have occurred in the course of the war of the Athenians under Theseus against the Amazons; when one of the female warriors being badly wounded, a sister in arms rushes to her rescue; and, having seized her in her arms, is about to deal vengeance on the foe, when on a sudden a sentiment of pity touching the breast of the wounded Amazon, as she views his prostrate position, she restrains the arm which was to have dealt his death-blow.

The group, which is executed in marble, is prettily conceived, and carried out with graceful rather than powerful effect. There is in truth a certain tameness about it leading to disappointment, which may be accounted for by the fact that the artist has not sought to embody the Amazonian *physique* in his female subjects. M. Engel's heroine wants a little of the masculine energy of the Amazon of Kiss. With this reservation, we must add that the figures in this group are executed with great artistic feeling; the character of the heads is dignified and expressive. The draperies are not so successful they want flow and smoothness.

The actions of this race of heroines, whether fabulous or not, were often the subject of the ancient sculptor's chisel. There are various representations of the figures and costume of Amazons among the terra-cottas in the British Museum. The battles of the Athenians and the Amazons are represented on the friezes of the Temples of Theseus at Athens, and of Apollo Epicurus on Mount Cotylion, near the ancient city of Phygaleia, in Arcadia. In the latter sculptures, which are now in the British Museum, the Amazons are all represented with perfect and well-shaped breasts. Indeed, the same is the case in all the other ancient works in which Amazons are introduced; they are invariably sculptured with both breasts entire; but they have generally, like the huntresses attendant on Diana, one exposed and the other concealed by drapery.

Among the ancient artists who are reported to have painted these heroines, Pausanias (Attic. c. xv. and xvii.) describes the walls of the Temple of Theseus to have been paintedwith the battle of the Athenians under the command of Theseus against them, but does not mention the names of the artists; but Pliny says that the paintings were executed partly by Polignotus and partly by Micon. Adrian and Aristophanes, on the contrary, relate that the Amazons was painted by Micon.

In the late collection at Paris was a very fine antique statue in Parian marble of an Amazon; and there is also a very beautiful one of a Queen of this nation, at Wilton, a seat of the Earl of Pembroke, among his Lordship's numerous and fine collection of ancient marbles, sculptured by Clesmenes.

BRONZE VASE.—BY MATIFAT.

BRONZE VASE. BY MATIFAT, OF PARIS.

The bronze castings of Matifat are very bold and successful—crisp and well defined in all the essential points, and of an admirable colour The design of the vase before us is very original and spirited. It representsan ice scene in the polar regions, with bears disporting themselves.

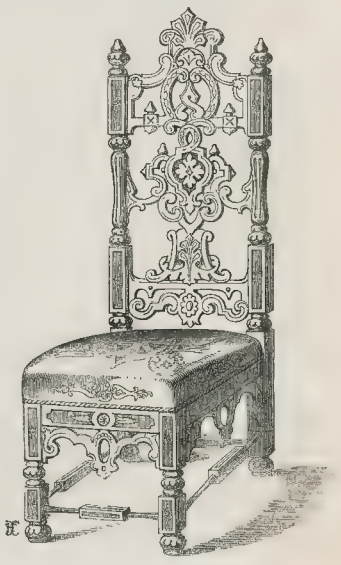
THE MADONNA. BY JEHOTTE, OF BRUSSELLS.

This little marble work is treated in a manner somewhat peculiar to the Belgian school, combining great study and laboured effects, but very little of the true inspiration of genius. In accordance with the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, Mary is treated as the principal object of the group, the infant Christ holding a subsidiary position.

STATUE OF THE MADONNA.—BY LOUIS JEHOTTE, BRUSSELS.

PAPIER MACHE CHAIR. BY JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

This very graceful and highly decorated chair in *papier mache* is described as of the Elizabethan style, but we are inclined to think it would be more properly referred to the period of William III. Whatever its period, it is very pretty, and is remarkable as one of the first instances of the application of this material to articles of furniture.



PAPIER MACHE CHAIR.—JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

KOSSUTH AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following address by M. Kossuth to the people of the United States has been published by the *New York Herald*, together with an introductory letter to the editors and writers of the public journals of America:—

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1851.

Gentlemen,—In the month of February last Governor L. Ujhazi, late of Hungary, sent me a proclamation of the Hungarian leader, Louis Kossuth, addressed to the people of these United States, requesting to cause the same to be published, and to deposit its original, written in the Magyar language, in the archives of Congress.

When that valuable document came to my hands a negotiation was pending having for its object the liberation of Kossuth from the Turkish custody. This consideration induced me to consult confidentially with a number of distinguished citizens, occupying high and exalted stations, whom I knew to be the truest and warmest friends of the Hungarian cause and its great leader; and, finding that each of them concurred with me in the opinion that the publication of that document at that time might have defeated the object of the negotiation, I informed Governor Ujhazi of it; whereupon he authorised me to retain in my possession its original until it could be safely published.

This time has now arrived. The great Hungarian leader being already under the protection of the stars and stripes, and approaching these hospitable shores, there is no necessity of withholding it longer from the public eye.

Having set forth the foregoing explanation of the reasons why the proclamation referred to was not laid sooner before the people of these United States, to whom it is addressed, I respectfully beg for it the liberality of your columns.

The original of the proclamation will remain in my possession until the next session of Congress, when it will be respectfully deposited within the hands of the representatives of the people.

I have the honour to remain, with great respect, your obedient fellow-citizen and servant,

G. TOCHMAN.

[TRANSLATION.]

ADDRESS OF KOSSUTH TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

BROUSSA, March 27, 1850.

Two years ago, by God's providence, I, who would be only an humble citizen, held in my hands the destiny of the reigning house of Austria.

Had I been ambitious, or had I believed that this treasureous family were so basely wicked as they afterwards proved themselves to be, the tottering pillars of their throne would have fallen at my command, and buried the crowned traitors beneath their ruins; or would have scattered them like dust before a tempest, homeless exiles, bearing nothing but the remembrance of their perfidy, and that royalty which they ought to have lost through their own wickedness.

I, however, did not take advantage of these favourable circumstances, though the entire freedom of my dear native land was the only object of my heart. My requests were of that moderate nature which, in the condition of Hungary and Europe, seemed best fitted for my countrymen. I asked of the King, not the complete independence of my beloved country—not even any new rights or privileges—but simply these three things:—

1. That the inalienable rights sanctioned by a thousand years, and by the constitution of my fatherland, should be guaranteed by a national and responsible Administration.

2. That every inhabitant of my country, without regarding language or religion, should be free and equal before the law—all classes having the same privileges and protection from the law.

3. That all the people of the Austrian empire that acknowledged the same person as Emperor whom we Hungarians recognised as King, and the same laws of succession, should be preserved their ancient constitutional rights, of which they had been unjustly despoiled, modified to suit their wants and the spirit of the age.

The first demand was not for any new grant or concession, but simply a fresh guarantee. In the arrangement made between our ancestors, when, by their free votes, they elevated the house of Hapsburg to the throne, a condition was made that the King should preserve the independence and constitution of the country. This independence and this constitution were the very vitality of our national being. During three centuries twelve Kings of the house of Hapsburg had sworn, in the presence of the eternal God, before ascending the throne, that they would preserve our independence and the constitution; and their lives are but a history of perpetual and accursed perjury. Yet such conduct did not weaken our fidelity. No nation ever manifested more faithfulness to their rulers; and, though we poor Hungarians made endless sacrifices, often at the expense of our national welfare—though these Kings, in times of peace, drew their support from us, and in times of war or danger relied upon the unconquerable strength of our army—though we ever trusted in their words, they deceived us a thousand times and made our condition worse.

While other nations were able to apply all their energies to promote the general welfare and to develop their means of happiness, we had to stand on guard, like the watchmen mentioned in scripture, for three centuries, to prevent our treacherous Kings from destroying entirely the foundation of our national existence—our constitution and independence.

I, as the representative of my countrymen, asked nothing more than a constitutional Ministry, whose responsibility would prevent the King from violating his oath.

The second demand was still less for any political right. We asked for nothing more than a reform in the internal administration of the State; a sample act of justice which the aristocracy owed the people; and in this how much the King would have gained! He would have secured what have been increased tenfold by thus winning the affections of his faithful people

The third demand was prompted by humanity and fraternal feeling. It was the proper and holy aim of every nation, possessing a constitutional existence, and possessing a constitutional form of government, to raise its voice in behalf of those sister nations under the same ruler, and who were united to us by so many ties of consecrated rights of freedom, while it left them free as to themselves alone; we would not boast of privileges that others did not enjoy, but desired to be free, in fellowship with free nations around us. This motive was inspired by the conviction that our power—a constitutional and a despotic crown—could not be worn by the same head, no more than two opposing dispositions can harmonise in the same breast, or that a man can be good and evil at the same time.

The King and Royal family granted these requests, appealing to the sanctity of their oaths as a guarantee of their fulfilment; and I—weak in myself, but strong through the confidence of my countrymen and the noble sympathy of the Austrian people—proclaimed everywhere, amid the raging storm of revolution, that "the House of Austria should stand; for, by the blessing of the Almighty, it had begun to move in the right direction, and would be just to its people." It stood, and stood, too, at a time when, whatever might have been the fate of Hungary, the revolutionary tempest, under my direction, would have blown away this antiquated and helpless dynasty like chaff before the winds of Heaven.

I not only preserved the House of Austria, but placed in its hands the materials of a long and glorious future—the foundations of an indestructible power in the affections of 32,000,000. I imagined, although I stood on the very pinnacle of my own heroic Hungary, which alone was able to defend them against the assaults of the world. I afforded them the glorious opportunity—more glorious than had ever been granted to princes—of establishing an impenetrable barrier to protect freedom, civilisation, and progress against the Cossack power which now threatens Europe. To attain this honour, this glory, one thing only was necessary—that they should remain faithful to their oaths. Who could dream that Austria was not treacherous? We look in vain for so much honour as is found even among robbers in the Hapsburg family.

On the very day they regarded as last of those moderate demands of the Hungarian people, and solemnly swore before God and the nation to maintain them, they secretly resolved and planned the most cruel conspiracy against us. They determined to break their oaths, to deceive the land with insurrection, conflagration, and blood, till, feeble and exhausted under the burden of a thousand miseries, Hungary might be struck from the roll of living nations. They then hoped, by the power of the bayonet, and, if necessary, by the arms of Russia, to erect a united and consolidated empire, like the Russian, of 16 various nations; they hoped to realise their long-conceived purpose of making themselves an absolute Power.

Never were so many hellish arts used against a nation before. Not suspecting a counter-revolution or an attack, we were not prepared to defend ourselves when suddenly we were surprised by danger. The perfidious Hapsburgs, destitute of all shame, and rejoicing in the anticipation of an easy victory, hesitated not to disclose before the civilized world their horrible plans—to subjugate us by the force of arms, to excite hatred of race, to call in the aid of robbers, incendiaries, and rock-ess insurgents.

At this crisis of great danger, when many of our ablest men even were ready to yield themselves to despair, to desolate

quer one race after another, and thus bring them all under the yoke of slavery.

It is true, some of the races in Hungary had reason to complain: but these subjects of complaint were the inevitable consequences of the pre-existing state of things and the Austrian interference. But the Croatians had no reason to complain. This race of half a million, in a separate province, had a National Assembly of its own, and enjoyed greater privileges than even the Hungarians. They contributed proportionally but half as much in taxes. They possessed equal rights with Hungary: whilst the Hungarian Protestants, on account of their religion, were not suffered to hold lands in Croatia. Their privileges and ours were the same, in the perpetual violation of the constitution by the Imperial Government. But their own peculiar grievances arose from the evils of former times and from the Austrian system of government, which forcibly placed the Slavonian, Servian, and Wallachian boundary districts on the German military system.

The moment, however, our people became free and enjoyed their political rights they became just, and placed all things upon the basis of freedom and perfect equality. But some of these races, blinded by the infernal slanders and suggestions of Austria, took up arms against us. This people, who for centuries had endured slavery, fought against their own freedom! God forgive them! They know not what they did.

In America people of different languages dwell, but who says that it is unjust for six states and representatives to use the English language in their debates, and to make it the official language or the Government?

This was the Magyar case asked in Hungary. There was this difference only, that in America it was not necessary to establish this by law, for the original settlers had stamped their language in the country; but in Hungary a law was necessary to make the Magyar the official language, for the Latin language—a bad relic of the middle ages, which the clergy and aristocracy preserved as something precious, imitating the ancient despots who caused the laws to be written in small letters and placed on high towers that the people might not understand their rights—had been retained among us. It was necessary to have a living, spoken language. And what other could we have than the mother tongue?

How often have I and other leaders with me said to my countrymen that they must be strictly just, and seek their future greatness, not in the predominance of one race in the perfect equality of all? My counsel was adopted, and made the basis of the Government. The same freedom, the same privileges, without regard to language or religion, the free development of each race under the protection of the law, were accorded to all. We not only guaranteed the right to use any language, but schools and schools, but we afforded all for the education and development of each nationality. The principle we announced was that either the State should protect no religion, no nationality—leaving all to find protection of people—or that it should protect all alike.

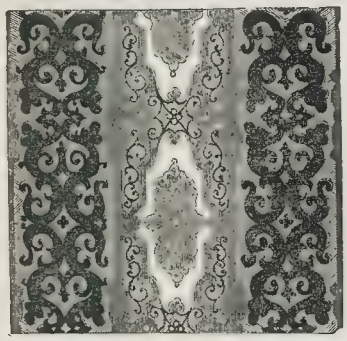
In the general administration, the predominance of our language, and, consequently, the race that spoke it, was a necessity; but, in the administration of county affairs, in some respects resembling that of the individual States of North America, the use of each language was granted. In the courts, in the trial by jury, in the right of petition, in the republication of all laws and ordinances, the various races were placed on the same footing. Of

DAMASK PATTERN.—BY SHEPHARD AND CO, HALIFAX.

We give three Illustrations of damasks contributed by Messrs. Shephard and Co., of Halifax. One of them is called a Victoria velvet, and has this peculiarity—that the design is in part raised in worsted velvet pile,

DAMASK PATTERN.—BY SHEPHARD AND CO., HALIFAX.

which adds considerably to the richness of effect; so that, in fact, it scarcely seems, without close examination, to be wrought only in wool and cotton, and producible at a very moderate price.



DAMASK PATTERN.—BY SHEPHARD AND CO., HALIFAX.

STOVE.—BY DEANE, DRAY, AND DEANE.

IMPROVEMENT IN BANKERS' PAPER MANUFACTURE.

The specimens of paper (for which a prize medal was awarded), exhibited by Mr. T H. Saunders, of Queenhithe, London, and Dartford, Kent, comprised, in addition to superior samples of book and writing papers, a sheet of paper which, although weighing less than one ounce and a quarter, sustained without fracture more than five hundred weight.

In Case 36, Section 17, Mr. Saunders also exhibited the tinted cheque papers in ordinary use by bankers, as well as another specimen of his manufacture called "Stone's patent cheque paper," the object of which is the prevention of fraud. The great improvement consists in rendering a paper perfectly resembling ordinary writing paper secure against the removal of ink by chemicals, as, on the application of the usual means for dissolving ink, the proof of its having been tampered with immediately becomes manifest, the paper becoming indelibly discoloured.

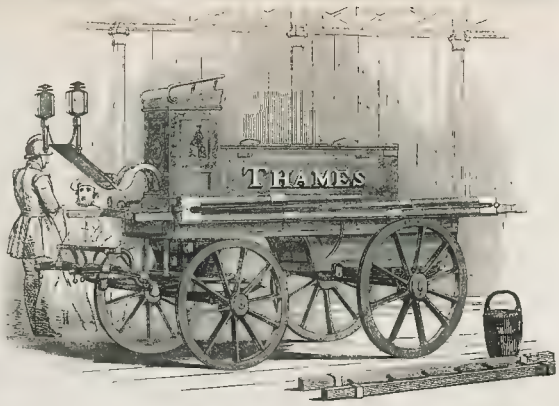
Two large transparencies were devoted to specimens of outline and shaded watermarks. In several of the designs great artistic skill and much taste were displayed—particularly in the view of York Cathedral, in which the elaborate architectural details of the front of that noble structure were accurately delineated; the St. George and Dragon, after Wyon; and a copy of the "Wooden Bridge" in the Vernon Gallery. The gracefully flowing and delicate tracery of these subjects formed a very decided contrast to the antiquated figure of Britannia, so long and well known as the accompaniment to the sheet of foolscap.

But more remarkable and interesting were the highly successful attempts to secure the effect of light and shade evinced in Raphael's "Holy Family," and a female head, which were perfect pictures—works of art. *Habitués*, in their rambles through the Crystal Palace, must have frequently heard the inquiries of "What is the use of this or that?" applied, say, to Rodgers' knife, with its myriads of blades, and a host of other things. These, however, showed the powers of the manufacturer. The maker of the greater can produce the lesser. Copeland can produce a statuette, and an ordinary plate: so with these artistic watermarkings, which in their present form are beautiful curiosities; yet their object and utility are equally apparent; for there can be no better security than making the paper itself thus bear witness of its authenticity. Such a plan at this particular period, when forgery has unhappily become somewhat common, comes in as a check very opportunely.

Under all these circumstances, it is not, therefore, surprising that the jurors have awarded a prize medal to this exhibitor.

SHAND AND MASON'S IMPROVED BRIGADE FIRE-ENGINE.

In this very efficient and powerful Fire-engine, for which a prize medal has been awarded, the manufacturers (who have succeeded the well-known Mr. Tilley, of the Blackfriars-road) have introduced several improvements upon the engines now in use by the London Fire Brigade. It has attracted considerable attention, from its elegant and highly finished appearance, and conspicuous position in the South Transept (where it was placed at the request of the Executive Committee), to be available in the event of fire, and where it will remain while the firemen of the London Brigade continue on duty in the Building.



FIRE-ENGINE.—BY SHAND AND MASON.

TEA SERVICE OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD. BY MESSRS. BALL, THOMPSON, AND BLACK, NEW YORK.

This very handsome tea service was presented by the Mayor and citizens of New York to E. K. Collins, Esq., the owner of the splendid steam-vessels trading between England and New York, and known as the Collins line. The gold of which the service is made is of a very beautiful colour, and was but six months since extracted from the mines in California, and is of 22 carats degree of purity. The tea service, in point of workmanship, reflects much credit on the skill of the transatlantic goldsmiths, Messrs. Ball, Thompson, and Black.

TEA SERVICE OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—BY MESSRS. BALL, THOMPSON, AND BLACK.

STOVE. BY DEANE, DRAY, AND DEANE.

This is one of the fire-lump stoves (Leslie's patent) manufactured by this firm, and of which they exhibited several samples. The peculiarity in their construction is, that the bottom, sides, and back are formed of a single fire-lump. The front, facings, and other parts are of iron. The curved bottom of the fire-lump projects in front to with n half an inch of the grate-bar, and it rests upon a cross-bearing, which is turned up behind, in order that the latter may offer resistance to any thrust from the front against the fire-lump. The fire-lump is removable without disturbing any other part of the stove. The peculiar recommendation of this grate consists in the receptacle for the fire being entirely in front of the reflecting cheeks, and the additional reflector below the grate; the heat being thus all thrown out in the room.

BEAM OF HOLLOW BRICKS. BY J. B. WHITE.

The beam of hollow bricks represented in our Engraving was constructed by Messrs. John Baxley White and Sons, of Millbank-street, Westminster, for the purpose of testing the strength of Portland cement, and of showing its superiority over Roman cement. It was erected in the month of April, at the west end of the Exhibition Building, and was broken down after the lapse of five months, on the 22d of September, in the presence of several members of the Jury of Class 27, consisting of Signor Pistrucci, Professor Ansted, and Mr. Godwin, besides Sir Charles Pasley, Captain Owen, and many other engineers and gentlemen of eminence in the scientific world. The dimensions of this beam were nearly identical with one built at Nine-elms in the year 1835, of solid bricks and Roman cement, which, after standing eighteen months, was broken down with a weight of 50,652 lb. The dimensions of the hollow brick beam were as follows:—Length, 21 ft. 4 in clear bearing between the piers thickness, 2 ft. 3 in. at bottom; 1 ft 6 in. at top of beam; depth, 4 ft. 5 in. The hollow bricks (9 in. long by 6 in. by 4 in.) were bedded in Portland cement, gauged in equal parts of cement and sand; and, as in the case of the Roman cement beam, fifteen strips of hoop-iron were inserted through the beam, between the lower courses. The weight was suspended from the centre by a scale, in which pigs of iron were successively placed till the fracture was accomplished. The testing was commenced on Saturday, the 20th of September: when the loading had reached 15,000 lb., the beam was left with this weight suspended till Monday the 22d, when the loading was resumed. At 41,600 lb. a crack appeared in the centre, and soon after two other cracks right and left of the centre were observed. These fissures extended gradually upwards until at 52,800 lbs. the beam gradually separated into two equal parts, the fracture being vertical and passing indiscriminately through bricks and joints. Of the 14 layers of hoop iron, 7 were broken and 7 were drawn. The stone slab, 4 inches in thickness at the top, was broken, and one of the piers was forced 7 inches, the other 2 inches, out of the perpendicular, the whole experiment terminating in the most satisfactory manner for the reputation of Portland cement and hollow brick construction. These hollow bricks were made with Mr. Clayton's prize machine, which was shown at the Exhibition.

BEAM OF HOLLOW BRICKS.—BY J. B. WHITE AND SONS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1851.—SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 529.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1851. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT. GRATIS.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

THE annual celebration popularly known as "Lord Mayor's Day" is an event of so little novelty and importance as rarely to call forth the comments of the journalist. Yet there are times when the ancient ceremonial of the day excites reflection, and when antecedent circumstances invest it with unusual interest. At present the Corporation of London and its doings are prominent topics of discussion. It has foes within and without. Its champions defend alike its undoubted merits, and its equally undoubted but perhaps more palpable and evident defects. On the other hand, its opponents, who are in this respect as unreasonable, or as unreasoning, as its friends, deny its merits altogether, and assert it to be a gross anomaly, anachronism, and abuse. But truth, as in most instances, dwells in the centre between the two extremes; and is expressed by a steady, unimpassioned, growing public opinion, which, admitting neither its very great merits nor its utter uselessness, demands and anticipates its thorough reform. Public opinion, as it always does, will work its way. The Corporation of London, and that at no distant date, is destined to be reformed, even although Lord John Russell, its promised reformer, has abated in the zeal of his youthful days, and has no other phrase by which to express his respect for it than the "*esto perpetua*" which Blackstone applied to the constitution of England.

But, while numbering ourselves with those who desire that the corporate London of the nineteenth century should be as useful a reality as the Corporation was in its earlier days, we are not of those who would sweep it from the land, as a thing of the past, that had lived its hour, and was only fit to be decently buried in the grave of all the Mischiefs, and to be surmounted by the quiet *hic jacet* of all the Absurdities. There is yet vitality in its frame. It is impossible to look without respect upon an institution which has stood so long, and done such good service. The Mayoralty of London during the six hundred and seventy-two years that have elapsed, since Richard Fitzalwyne was nominated its first Mayor by Richard Cœur de Lion, has been the stanch ally of that sober and enduring liberty which Englishmen understand better than any other nation in the world. It would be a long list that should attempt to include all the services it has rendered to the Crown and the people, from the days of Fitzalwyne and Walworth to those of Beckford and our own. Its politics have been uniformly sound. In good times and in evil times it has been alike true to the principles which make nations great, and keep them so. The Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts have passed away in succession; but the Corporation of London, that always supported them when in the right, and opposed them when in the wrong, has outlived them all, and still flourishes in political vigour, not only the oldest and most illustrious, but the most powerful, municipality in the kingdom. To cut down so noble a tree, with its roots so deep in our history, would indeed be a wantonness of destruction quite alien to the habits and ideas of the English people, and which we are certain will not be attempted by any statesman from without, or by any ardent reformer from within, who desires to maintain a character for prudent common sense.

But the Corporation of London, strong in the consciousness of its past services no less than of its present merits, must not shut its eyes against the fact that, in an age when all is growing around it, it cannot be permitted to stand altogether upon the ancient ways, and to maintain itself at the expense of that wider metropolis which is known to the world as London, but which is not London, legally speaking. All corporations have a strong tendency to do selfish things—a tendency stronger than exists in individuals—because it is not tempered and subdued by the same sense of responsibility. Corporations, as a great law lord once remarked, will commit actions in their corporate capacity which every person composing them would scorn to do as an individual. "A man," as the acute judge remarked, "has not only a soul to be saved, but a part of his person that *may* be kicked;" but a corporation, *as* a corporation, has neither, and has no fears of punishment either in this world or in the next. Upon this principle we may account for most of the abuses that have crept into the administration of the affairs of the ancient city, and the obstinacy with which these abuses have been defended, and with which all proposals of reform have been met. It must be admitted, at the same time, that the Corporation of London is not altogether to blame for being what it is and nothing more—for contenting itself within its ancient limits, and for insisting upon the expenditure of its own funds for its own purposes. If other cities and boroughs have clustered around it as their great parent—if they have increased in population, wealth, and power, without adopting adequate means for their own local government—it has not been the fault of ancient London, but of the modern metropolis, and of the statesmen who should have provided, with a wise forethought, for the extension of the old jurisdiction or the creation of a new one. This oversight or neglect on the part of the State has been the occasion of most of the odium into which the Corporation has fallen, and it is this defect which at the present day most loudly calls for a wise remedy. London would not have so putrid a river—so abominable a cattle-market—such a congestion in her one great artery of Cheapside, and such narrow and inconvenient thoroughfares, if the proper extraneous influence had been brought to bear upon her, to prove to her that the "City" was no more to be considered the whole metropolis than the abdomen was to be considered the whole man; and that what was good for the centre was also good for the extremities, and *vice versâ*. But this great want can be supplied without the destruction of the ancient Corporation. The necessary reform may be operated either by the extension of its powers, subject, of course, to revision and readjustment; or by the creation of a congeries of new Corporations, equal in authority and power, for all the constituent boroughs of the metropolis.

It is pretty evident that one or other of these courses must be speedily adopted, not merely for the sake of the "City," and its tributary borough of Southwark, but for the sake of that wider London, which includes the city of Westminster, and the boroughs of Finsbury, Marylebone, Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, and the immense outlying district which is not yet entitled to Parliamentary or civic privilege. Over all this district, and a

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM-SHIP "DEMERARA," ON HER PASSAGE DOWN THE RIVER AVON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

far wider one, extending to a radius of twenty miles from the Mansion House, the City at present exercises powers of taxation, in lieu of which it renders no equivalent benefit. Indeed, it may be said that it renders no benefit at all. It levies an impost upon the coals consumed in the whole metropolis, and in a large portion of the frontier counties of Herts, Bucks, Surrey, Kent, and Essex. Even if it spent the money thus obtained upon the improvement of its own inconvenient streets, and upon the general beauty and amenity of its ancient site, and not upon guzzling, and other abuses, it would be a series question to consider whether its property of taxation were for the general benefit, and whether the necessary improvements of the city of Westminster, or of any borough or parish of the metropolis, ought not to be paid for out of the funds hitherto restricted by City men to City uses.

But this is not a matter in which the City itself can act. The needful reform must come from without; and although Lord John Russell, if we may judge from his short speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Monday last, is too well satisfied with the Corporation to think of meddling with it in any way whatever except in grazing its festivals with his presence, there can be little doubt that, in his default, some one else will be found to undertake the work. We only hope that, when the inevitable reform shall have been accomplished, the new municipality, if there be but one, and the new and coequal municipalities, if there be several, will Go as good service as the old Corporation of London, and be entitled, after the lapse of ages, to as much popular gratitude, and to as little blame, as the venerable body whose faults we admit, without any disparagement of its great and enduring merits.

ACCIDENT TO THE DEMERARA STEAM-SHIP.

It is with greatfregret that we announce the occurrence of an accident to this splendid vessel, constructed by Messrs Patterson and Co., of Bristol, for the service of the West India Mail Steam Packet Company. In going down the river from Cumberland-basin, on Monday morning, her bow unfortunately struck on a bank of hard gravelly soil, a few hundred yards below the spot known as the "Round Point," on the Gloucestershire side of the Avon, and, the tide ebbing strongly at the time, her stern was carried round to the opposite bank, where it grounded so firmly as to preclude all hope of remedying the disaster.

It was arranged that the *Demerara* should leave Cumberland-basin at seven o'clock on Monday morning, for the purpose of going to Glasgow, to be fitted with her machinery, and a pilot for the charge was appointed by the harbour-master. A steam-tug, named the *Independence*, of between 150 and 160 horse power, had been despatched from Glasgow to wait upon the *Demerara* as a tender during the voyage.

On Monday morning it was a high spring tide, flowing to within a few inches of 30 feet, the *Demerara*, with 1200 tons of ballast on board, not drawing more than 15 feet. It was intended to quit the basin some minutes before high water, so that the more difficult reaches of the river might be made with a full tide; but some delay being experienced in getting the vessel to the entrance of the lock, the tide had turned before she was fairly in the river. The detention was said to have arisen from her having sank rather deeply in the mud of the basin, while the water was at a low ebb. No difficulty was experienced in shooting the lock, and, when outside, the *Demerara* was taken in tow by the *Independence*, which commenced steaming away at four or five knots an hour. The dangers attendant upon this fast progress were evident, the great length of the *Demerara* rendering it difficult for her to follow the windings of the river—a disadvantage increased by the great size of the *Independence*.

Mr. Patterson, who was on board the *Demerara*, was sensible of the danger caused by the great speed the vessel had attained, and called out to the *Independence* not to go so fast; that there was "too much way" upon her. In a short time Mr. Patterson's fears were realised. Soon after passing the "Round Point," the vessel's bow struck on a hard bank, which it penetrated like a wedge to the depth of several feet; the stern swung round to the bank on the opposite side of the river, and the vessel lay diagonally quite across the entire current, settling into an immoveable position as the tide ebbed. Strenuous efforts were made to get her off the mud, but without effect; and, as the tide left the hull, her butts started, her form twisted, and there seemed to be every prospect of her becoming a total wreck.

Many offers of assistance were tendered to and accepted by Mr. Patterson. All day a crowd of men were engaged in lightening her by getting out a quantity of ballast, and making other preparations with the view of enabling her to float with the next tide. As night came on, a number of tar-barrels and torches cast a most unearth.y glare over the busy multitude, who were making the air ring with the noise of their labours. The scene, as viewed from the top of St. Vincent's rocks, was very exciting; the numerous small craft that kept plying about the *Demerara*, conveying ropes from shore to shore, and carrying out other necessary arrangements for helping the vessel from her sticking position, and the multitude of ants round the carcase of a prostrate giant. Their exertions were not in vain. As the tide flowed the *Demerara* gradually floated; by seven o'clock she was lifted from the banks, and, though sadly altered from her original symmetry, again sat upon the water, and, amidst the hearty huzzas of the thousands who watched the proceedings with the most intense interest, was towed to a soft bank of mud opposite St. Vincent's rocks, where it was thought she might lie when the tide ebbed, until the damage she had sustained was sufficiently repaired to enable her to be brought back to the harbour, the leakages in the lower part of the hull rendering her unfit to return quite impossible. Anchors were thrown out, and other means adopted to secure her in her new position, but despite these precautions further misfortunes still awaited her.

About ten o'clock the force of the retiring tide broke her away from her moorings dragging the anchors out of the ground, and again casting the hull across the river in a most dangerous manner. In this critical situation she remained until the reflux of the tide on Tuesday morning, when operations were again renewed, and with success, for her conveyance to the entrance of the Cumberland-basin was effected without further misfortune or mishap, and she was moored there to await further proceedings on the part of her builder.

On Wednesday morning, by the directions of the dock-master, the *Demerara* was moved from her position at the entrance of the lock, to a place on the Somerset shore bank of the river, known by the name of "Transport Hole." It is *Demerara* will remain in that place, where she will offer no obstruction to the trade of the port, about ten days, when it is thought she will be sufficiently repaired to allow of her being docked.

Captain Maugles, R.N., managing director of the Royal Mail West India Packet Company, with Commander Hast, has inspected the hull, and, we believe, has given it as his opinion that the vessel must be abandoned to the underwriters, for them to say what shall be done with her. The most prevalent idea is that the hull is far too serious y injured to admit of its being repaired, and that the vessel must be entirely broken up, when, it is said, her materials might be sold for £12,000.

The vessel was insured for a sum very little short of £30,000, and any question as to the amount of damage will, as we understand, have to be settled between Mr. Patterson and the underwriters.

With the exception of the *Great Britain*, the *Demerara* was the largest steamship afloat: her length of keel is 276 feet; length between the perpendicular, 284 feet; length over all, 296 feet—about 6 feet shorter than the *Great Britain*. It is stated in quarters like y to be well informed that a new vessel will be forthwith laid down for the company, and that such is the confidence entertained in Mr. Patterson's superior abilities as a marine architect, that the building of the new ship will be entrusted to him. All accounts agree in ascribing the disaster to the improper conduct of the pilot, who, it would seem, was cautioned by Mr. Patterson and Lieutenant Hast against the dangerous rate of speed at which he was propelling the ship.

LONDON DOCKS AND THE CUSTOMS.—A correspondence between the secretary, Mr. J. D. Powles, of the London Dock Company, the Commissioners of Customs, and the Lords of the Treasury, has been published. Mr. Powles' first communication contained the admission that there might be legal and other grounds for making seizure of some of the goods on the score of irregularity, which the Commissioners having submitted the letter to the Lords of the Treasury, with the expression of their wish that the goods might be released from detention, the Government proceedings have been abandoned, and the goods relea sed, on the payment of a fine of £100. The secretary of the company, in his answer to the Commissioners of Customs, complains that, after some personal communications had taken place, a publication should be sought to be advanced for the benefit of the public a matter that had been taken against the company, and denying imputations that had been cast upon the company's servants and justified this infliction of a mockery fine, however small in amount, but pressed, in consequence,

COUNTRY NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE WALMER BARRACKS.—On Thursday night, last week, a fire broke out in the north central building at Walmer Barracks, occupied by the staff of the 30th regiment. After several hours' exertion, the progress of the fire was stayed, but of the central building nothing remains but the blackened walls, the whole of the interior having been consumed. The loss will prove considerable; but a quantity of the valuable furniture was preserved. Captain Fakenham and Lieutenant Green are severe sufferers.

NEWLY-ELECTED MAYORS.—Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Littledale; Manchester, Mr. Robert Barnes, Salford, Mr. Frank Ashton; Leeds, Mr. G. Goodman; Oxford, Mr. W. Ward.

THE MANCHESTER "ROYAL EXCHANGE."—On the 28th ult. Sir John Potter, Mayor of Manchester, with a view of commemorating the Queen's visit to Manchester, communicated through Sir George Grey a respectful request that her Majesty would be pleased to grant her gracious permission that the Exchange of Manchester should henceforth bear the designation of "The Royal Manchester Exchange." Thereupon the Mayor received the following reply from Sir George Grey:—"Whitehall, 3rd November, 1851. Sir,—I have had the honour to lay your letter of the 28th October before the Queen; and I have the satisfaction to inform you that her Majesty has been pleased graciously to comply with your request, that the Exchange at Manchester should henceforth bear the designation of 'The Royal Manchester Exchange.'—I am, sir, your obedient servant, G. GREY. The Mayor of Manchester." On receiving this, the Mayor having communicated this gratifying fact to the committee of the Exchange, at a meeting held by that body on Thursday, they passed unanimously the following resolution:—"That the best thanks of the proprietors of the Royal Manchester Exchange be given to Sir John Potter, Mayor of Manchester, for his very great kindness in obtaining from her Majesty the honourable distinction or title of 'Royal' to be in future affixed to the Manchester Exchange;" and which the request was complied with in another proof of the very great kindness which her Majesty has taken every opportunity to manifest towards her loyal borough of Manchester, since her gratifying reception there.

CAR-DRIVERS' STRIKE IN LIVERPOOL.—The coach and car-drivers of this town struck, on Saturday night last, for an advance of wages, and for the privilege of having leisure on every alternate Sabbath. The wages at present given by the masters is 14s. per week; from which, provided the men do not clean their own cars and coaches, a deduction of 3s. 6d. a week is made for paying persons to do that work. The advance sought by the men is 4s., making the weekly wages 18s. Fourteen days' clear notice of the intended "strike" was given by the men to their employers. On Sunday forenoon nearly three hundred of the car-drivers assembled in Clayton-square. They there formed in procession, and marched to St. Saviour's Church, where Rev. Mr. Connor, in the course of his sermon, alluded to the turn-out, saying he would not interfere with the question of wages, but contended that the men were in the right in seeking for the enjoyment of the Sabbath. On Monday thirty masters were reported as having replied by the secretary, conceding the terms. If they fail in their endeavours, they say they will appeal to the public for sympathy and support.

THE ST. ALBAN'S BRIBERY COMMISSION held several sittings during the week, but the interest of the investigation has been exhausted. On Tuesday, upwards of one hundred "free and independent" electors were called up by the commissioners, and acknowledged, some with the greatest nonchalance, some with the subdued decency, to having received £5 and £10 at the hands of Messrs. Edwards, Blagg, Vass, and other election agents. Amongst the more noticeable *nuances of* the scene were Waggett, Bunker, and Mr. Knogs, who, it will be remembered, forwarded to Bentinck from the committee of the House of Commons, and in connection with whose absconding a Royal proclamation of £400 reward was offered. They are men in the humblest rank of life. On Wednesday several other voters were examined as to their having been bribed, bringing up the number of admitted cases of corruption to 250. This branch of the inquiry it was expected would be brought to a close this week.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. G. F. Young has not abandoned the honour of representing Cambridgeshire in Parliament. He says, in a letter to one of the electors, he regards himself as only the temporary representative of Scarborough, elected upon an emergency under peculiar circumstances, so that with the present Parliament his connexion with the borough in question will, in all probability, cease. Mr. Duff has visited the principal districts of Cumbershire. Grant is also prosecuting his canvass with the help of a scion of the house of Richmond.

COUNTRY LETTER CARRIERS AND PERPLEXMENT OF LETTERS.—The following notice was issued by Wednesday by command of the Postmaster-General:—"Instructions to all Postmasters and Sub-postmasters. General Post Office, November, 1851. Although money prepayment of postage on inland letters is no longer compulsory, any person desiring to prepay the postage on letters are at liberty to do so, according to the former practice, to receive money for the postage of letters which may be handed to them along their routes for the purpose of being posted, it being the duty of the messengers to affix stamps for such money payments immediately on their arrival at the post-office."

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—On Thursday last the annual meeting of this society was held at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for general business, Sir R. Inglis, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the income arising from dividends on £8000 Consols, subscriptions, donations, and collections amounted to £1164 11s. 5d., all of which had been expended in carrying out the objects of the charity. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

DIOCESAN AND CHURCH MISSIONS, COUNTY KERRY, IRELAND.—On Thursday a public meeting of the clergy connected with, and others interested in, these missions was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of bringing the claims of the society before the attention of the public. The chair was taken by the Hon. William Cowper, M.P., in the chair. After a few observations from the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Moriarty and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, inculcating the duties of officers for the ensuing year, and for general business, Sir R. Inglis, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the income arising from dividends on £8000 Consols, subscriptions, donations, and collections amounted to £1164 11s. 5d., all of which had been expended in carrying out the objects of the charity. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.—On Thursday evening a meeting of this society was held at Crosby Hall; Rear-Admiral C. R. Moorsom in the chair. The report stated that the society maintained the Sailors' Church, near the London Docks, where a chaplain preached on the Lord's day and during the week. The seats were all free to sailors, and whom more than 5000 had attended the service during the past year. In connection with this church there was a Sunday School and a Sick Visiting Society, by which the neighbourhood had been greatly benefited. It employed in the Port of London five missionaries, who were daily engaged in visiting the English and foreign ships lying in the Thames, and in the various docks. There were lodging-houses where sailors, while in port, were accommodated; and where both their property and morals were respected. Several gentlemen having addressed the meeting, resolutions were passed to the effect that the maritime population of every country, not excepting that of Great Britain, must of necessity labour under great disadvantages, both temporal and religious, and therefore possessed the strongest claims on the generous sympathies of all British Christians, especially as parties, though not to the Mohammedan Church, were equally entitled to the Christian name. The Rev. J. Russell, of Enfield, secretary to the Ecclesiastical (late Cambridge Camden) Society, with numerous other purchases, became possessor of a splendid processional cross of copper, silver plated, of the 14th century. There yet remain upwards of 500 lots for the ensuing three days' sale, and a supplementary sale of two days; comprising an infinite variety of models and casts connected with the study of architecture, with further portions of works in metal and metal work, together with some more painted glass and furniture. One of the items which next Monday's sale will comprise consists, in one lot, of considerable portions of the alabaster canopies, &c., to the niches which formerly surrounded the tomb of Queen Philippa of Hainault in Westminster Abbey, and of which a specimen and proposal for restoration were exhibited this year at the Great Exhibition, by Mr. Scott, the architect. The pieces are all of the most beautiful workmanship, and are sold without any scruple with several other portions of the shafts, &c. of the supporting pilasters, and two large pieces of the canopy to the effigy. These were all purchased by the late Mr. Gottingham at the sale of the effects of Mr. Gage, the Abbey mason, 25 years ago, who discovered them, covered with the dust of half a century, in a loft in the Abbey, among much old lumber there deposited.

RAILROAD PROJECTS IN ITALY.—It is said to be pending for the connexion of a railway purposing to start from Milan, and to join the Pavia and Genoa Railway, branching off towards the Lago Maggiore. The commercial treaty with Piedmont is said to be in a fair way towards being brought to a conclusion. Austria would consequently derive much benefit from the establishment of this line. The projected route is as follows:—From Milan by Gravellons to Pavia. From Milan by Vigevano to Abbiategrasso. A project also exists for a railway from Milan to Seno Calende.

The three hundredth anniversary of the day on which the family of Hohenzollern, the reigning dynasty in Prussia, and the citizens of Berlin embraced Protestantism (27th Sep, 1551), was celebrated on Sunday last with very great pomp in all the Protestant churches of Berlin.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BREVET.—The promotions by brevet which have been expected for some time past were *Gazetted* on Tuesday last, the 11th inst., from which day the commissions are dated. By the changes consequent upon the brevet the following commands and situations in the army have become vacant:—District Commands: York, Birmingham, Portsmouth, Davonport, Carmarthen, Jersey, Guernsey, Edinburgh, and Cork. Staff Situations: The Inspecting General of Cavalry, Commandant at Madras, Commandant at Chatham, the Deputy-Adjutant-General and Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Dublin, the Inspecting Field Officers of the recruiting districts of Newry, Bristol, Liverpool, and Leith, three Aide-de-Camps to her Majesty, Regimental Commands: The 3d Buffs, 54th, 93th, and Cape Mounted Riflemen. The general officers commanding the troops in Ceylon and New South Wales have been promoted, but this does not as a matter of course oblige them to relinquish their present employments.

THE ARCTIC COMMITTEE.—The members of this committee, of which Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B., is president, still continue their sittings, and it is not now expected that their labours will be ended until the latter part of next week. A short-hand reporter from the House of Commons has been in attendance daily, but the proceedings are necessarily kept secret, and the result is not expected to be made public until Parliament meets.

In consideration of the extreme heat which prevails during some months of the year at the military stations in the Bombay Presidency, the Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned white linen jackets being worn during the hot season in "undress," in lieu of the cloth shell jacket.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Admiral Taylor, C.B., has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition, suggesting that the Crystal Palace should be opened as a promenade for one or more months, on the same terms as at the Exhibition, to raise funds to send out three squadrons with volunteers in search of the missing expedition, to leave on the 10th of May; to have a board constituted for carrying on their work from whom Cape Inaos to Cape Bowden, and the north of Cornwallis island. We shall look forward with great interest to the result of Mr. Rae's boat exploration, which was to be carried on last summer in the direction of Banks' Land. As we imagine, since, though of no value as regards the search for the missing expedition, because many degrees to the southward of its now ascertained course, the geographical interest of such a search is very great. Any decision on this point which might naturally arise for the safety of this little party must give way before Mr. Rae's singularly satisfactory report, that they had returned from their expedition even better prepared for carrying on their work than when they started. Letters have again been received from the *Prince Albert*, mentioning the purchase at Upernavik of dogs for sledge travelling, together with the fact that attempts had been made to send off the carrier pigeons, but that they refused to quit their floating home, either singly or in pairs, a very important fact appears in the postscript of Sir John Richardson's very interesting account of his boat-voyage in search of Sir John Franklin's expedition, viz., that the 700 empty preserved meat-tins left upon Beachey Island by the *Erebus* and *Terror* formed only a very small proportion of the entire quantity taken out in those ships, amounting to about 24,000 in all

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS IN STEAM MACHINERY.—The subjoined circular has been issued by command of the Lords of the Admiralty:—"Admiralty, Oct. 30, 1851.—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that all subordinate officers (except clerks) serving on board any of her Majesty's ships having steam power be instructed by the senior engineer on board in the knowledge of the component parts of the engine and boilers, and the practical working of the machinery, as it is their Lordships' intention, at some future period, to institute an examination on the above subjects when officers come forward to pass their final examination for rank. But should any officer who is now serving wish to be examined as to his knowledge of the above subjects when passing for his final examination, he is to submit his wish to his captain, for the information of the commander-in-chief or senior officer, and, if found to possess a competent knowledge thereof, the same is to be certified on his passing certificate for rotation in the Admiralty Office. Commanders-in-chief are, in such case, to give the requisite orders for the examination, and to nominate a senior engineer officer to attend on the day of examination, should the passing captain require his services.—By command of their Lordships, JOHN PARKER.—To all commanders-in-chief, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of her Majesty's ships and vessels."

PRESERVED MEATS.—The following circular has been issued:—"Admiralty, Oct. 31, 1851.—The attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having been drawn to the frequent and heavy condemnations that have occurred on board her Majesty's ships, in consequence of the bad quality of the preserved meats supplied under the contracts of Mr. Goldner, their Lordships are pleased to direct that no further issues of Goldner's preserved meats shall be made to the crews of her Majesty's ships, and that the whole of such as may be on board the ships at home shall be immediately returned into store, and that the whole of such quantities as may remain in store, and on board her Majesty's ships abroad, at the time of the receipt of this circular, shall be returned to England free of expense by any of her Majesty's ships, as opportunities shall offer, in order that the same may be surveyed by the proper officers who may be appointed for the purpose, and disposed of in such manner as their Lordships may direct: but any canisters which may be found to emit offensive effluvium from the decomposition of the meat, or appear to be unfit to be sent to England, are to be destroyed; care being taken in all such cases that a survey be held previously thereto, at which a medical officer is to be present; and the name on the canister, its weight, and any other particulars are to be stated in the report of survey. By command of their Lordships, J. PARKER.—To all commanders-in-chief, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of her Majesty's ships and vessels."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A long and busy, but not very brilliant, racing season comes to a close next week, with the Newmarket Autumn Meeting, on Tuesday, the succeeding day being exclusively devoted to hurdle and steeple-chasing. If the turfites, however, are preparing for the vacation, the "lovers of the leash" are coming out with vigour—their calendar, which extends up to December, and promises an abundance of sport, offering the following meetings for the ensuing week:—Malleny, on Tuesday; Sundorne, on Wednesday; and the South Lancashire, at Chatsworth, on Thursday. The Steeple-chase Meetings are, the Warwick on Wednesday; Abergwilwh, on Thursday; and the Liverpool (Hoylake), on Saturday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—About a dozen bets were laid at the following prices:—

CHESTER CUP.—50 to 1 agst High Sheriff; 1000 to 15 each agst Nancy, Lucio, Hippolyta, Goldfinder, Truth, and Grey Tommy

DERBY.—20 to 1 agst Lapidist, and 50 to 1 agst Barbarian.

THURSDAY.—A blank day.

HAMPTON AUTUMN MEETING.—Tuesday.

HANDICAP PLATE of £50.—Mr. W. Fry ns Madame Wharton (Gilbert), 1. Mr. Carew's Prestige (Holt), 2

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Mr. Salt's Sir Alexander (Salt), 1. Mr. Bowman's Michael Brunton (Archer), 2.

SELLING STAKES of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Ewitt's Amoroso (Kendall), 1. Mr. Lee's Petticoats (T. Sherwood), 2.

HAMPTON STEEPLE-CHASE of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Thomas's Rendsburg (Maher) walked over.

SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE of 3 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Routh's Recruit (Archer), 1. Mr. Lane's Frank (Owner), 2.

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING. Monday.

HUNT STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 20 added.—Selina, 1. Lady Bibina, 2.

ASHBY STAKES were won by Urbanity

SHREWSBURY HANDICAP.—Youth, 1. Le Juf, 2.

ABBEY STAKES.—Young England, 1. Selina, 2.

Tuesday.

GREAT SHROPSHIRE HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE.—Peter, 1. The Young 'un, fell.

COLLEGE STAKES.—Selina, 1. Cobweb, 2.

HURDLE RACE.—Tallyho walked over.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—Thursday.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Lord George, 1. Little Queen, 2.

THE SEFTON HANDICAP.—Chief Justice, 1. Gholab Singh, 2.

On Monday the hired convict ship *Absolkie* came to moorings off Woolwich Dockyard, where she will receive on board 400 male convicts, for conveyance to Hobart Town, among them being the notorious burglar BARRS, and the gangs that were concerned in the Frimley murders. She is appointed to sail on the 1st of December.

The Spanish Cortes were opened at Madrid, on the 5th inst., by a decree of the Crown. There was no speech. A vote of thanks to the army and the inhabitants of Cuba was carried unanimously. The Minister has refused to suppress the *Nacion*, on demand of the Pope's Nuncio, on account of the clerical indignation called forth by the suppression of the *Europa*, the Radical evening paper. However, the *Nacion* and four other morning prints have had informations filed against them by the fiscal.

The following prophecy of the *Boston Herald*, a Protectionist journal, on the opening of the Great Exhibition, appeared as a leader on Tuesday, May 6, 1851:—"This monster plaything was opened on Thursday last. We express no low sentiment of levity when we say we do not consider it worth while to clog our columns with its details. The principle and its celebration we will probably die in contemptuous silence, or amidst the irrepressible disgust of a deluded and repentant people."

It appears, from the accounts relating to trade and navigation which have just been issued, that there was a decrease in the consumption of spirits in the last nine months, compared with the preceding year. In the nine months ending the 10th of October, 1850, the quantity of spirits—rum, brandy, and Geneva—was 3,521,936 gallons, and in the nine months ending the 10th ult. the quantity entered for home consumption was 3,449,089 gallons, showing a decrease of 72,846 gallons. Less spirits were consumed during the time the Great Exhibition was opened than in the preceding year.

THE JUDGE OF THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

The inquiry at Preston was to be resumed on Monday before the Earl of Carlisle, but Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, appearing for Mr. Ramshay, not having been quite ready with his defence, an adjournment took place to next day.

On Tuesday, accordingly, the proceedings were resumed. The court was crowded to excess, the bench being completely filled by magistrates, the body of the court by well-dressed inhabitants of Preston, and the galleries by elegantly-attired females. The most intense curiosity was manifested by all present. The Earl of Carlisle took his seat at twenty-five minutes past ten.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins proceeded to address his Lordship on behalf of Mr. Ramshay. He trusted that the adjournment which had taken place would contribute to any want of confidence in the intrinsic merits of Mr. Ramshay's case, for he should be prepared to show that the only real delinquents in the business which his Lordship sat there to inquire into were those who had agreed the memorialist had committed to prison; that their object was to rob his Lordship of the patronage of the office of county court judge, by wounding him through the sides of Mr. Ramshay. Having commented at considerable length on the evidence adduced in support of the memorial, he contended that the authorities to which the courts have freely exercised the right of committal for contempt, or of inflicting a heavy fine for disobedience of merely verbal orders or admonitions. In the case of Clement the fine was £500, and Chief Justice Abbott and the whole bench concurred in its propriety. He next brought before his Lordship's notice the specific words of the act of Parliament under which Mr. Ramshay had been appointed, maintained that he had acted strictly and properly applied its provisions, and vindicated the powers which had been vested gin him.

The speech of the learned sergeant occupied the whole of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On the latter day the learned sergeant, having finished his commentary upon the evidence, took a review of the whole case, and contended that Mr. Ramshay had acted *bonâ fide*, and legally, and properly.

[Towards the end of his speech Mr. Sergeant Wilkins referred to the private character and good personal qualities of Mr. Ramshay, and exhibited so much emotion that he sat down, burst into tears, and covered his face with his hands for a few seconds. He concluded his speech by calling upon the Earl of Carlisle, "in the name of God," and of the Queen, not to yield to clamour and faction, but to do that which justice demanded.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SIR George Turner, Vice-Chancellor, has given judgment in the case of the Kidderminster Grammar School, being an information filed in the Attorney-General's name, on the relation of certain inhabitants of Kidderminster, against the Bishop of Worcester as visitor, and other defendants, as trustees and feoffees of the Free Grammar School, praying that the whole of the proceeds of the charity property might be applied to the free scholars; that the master of the school should be prohibited from taking boarders; and that children of dissenters should be admitted to the school, and all children who could read should be admitted independent of age; and that it should be referred to the master to settle the new scheme. His Honour's decree dismisses the information with costs, except in reference to the prayer to alter the scheme of religious qualification and instruction; and to save expense by a reference to the master, if the parties would agree to such a course, he would amend the scheme himself. His Honour refused costs even in this portion of the case, as he highly disapproved of subscriptions got up at public meetings to contest matters relating to charities, the effect of which was to waste the funds. The defendants, therefore, by this decree, will have their costs out of the fund, and the promoters of the suit will have to pay their own costs and a portion of those of the defendants, with the advantage that dissenters will be hereafter admitted to the benefit of the school.

In the Queen's Bench, Lord Campbell, at sittings *in banco*, has given two important judgments in respect to public bodies and institutions. In the case of the East London Water Works it has been ruled that water companies cannot be rated by the trustees for lighting and paving, although they were liable to be assessed for the relief of the poor; in the case of the Manchester Athenæum his Lordship decided that institutions of that nature were liable to be rated, like the Manchester Concert-hall, as it did not come within the exceptions contained in the act relating to the rating of buildings. Lord Campbell stated he should have been surprised if the legislature had created an act to exempt institutions from which the members derived a particular benefit—as hardly a club in London might not then claim to be freed from rates. The liability of the United Service Institution to poor-rates is now a question; but the Queen's Bench has taken time to consider its judgment, after a long argument on Tuesday, on behalf of the authorities of St. Martin's parish and the institution. On Wednesday in the Court of Queen's Bench conference, Lord Campbell's view of the law, by deciding that the Manchester Athenæum was liable to be rated to the relief of the poor, on the ground that the institution was a source of profit to the proprietary, and not established for purposes of literature, science, or the fine arts, and owing to the exceptions laid down by the Legislature

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, Miss Sarah Mary Hoare appeared in person to show cause against a rule obtained by Mr. Bovill to enter judgment, in the name of a nonsuit, in the action brought by Miss Hoare against the proprietor of the *Morning Herald*, for libels on her character, during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847. The action was to have been tried at the Middlesex sittings after Trinity Term, and the plaintiff's inability to produce copies of the journal filed at the British Museum, the record was withdrawn. The Lord Chief Baron, having asked Miss Hoare if she wished to try the case, and the lady having answered affirmatively, his Lordship stated that he must pay the costs of the day. Miss Hoare argued that she was not bound to pay the costs, at considerable length, relying on some authorities, which the judge explained had been superseded by new rules. "Then why," rejoined Miss Hoare, "does the Court of Exchequer place them into my hands, my Lord?"—The Lord Chief Baron: We can't have all the old books burnt.—Miss Hoare: They ought to have been sealed up. (Laughter.) His Lordship then repeated to the plaintiff that she must enter into a peremptory undertaking to try the case, and consent to an order to pay the costs of the day of the last trial. Miss Hoare having consented to this, the rule nisi was discharged.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, a writ of delivery, ordering the Commissioners of Customs to give up the goods seized on the premises of the London Dock Company, on payment of duty, was granted in all the cases against that company.

The vestry of St. Pancras and the North-Western Railway are at law respecting the amount of the rate imposed on the property of the company.

The Michaelmas Term calls to the bar (Middle Temple) were made on the 8th instant, and include Messrs. C. Pridham, W. Brandon, J. B. Smith, J. Motteram, and W. Henfrey.

The magistrates of the county of Surrey within the metropolitan police district have received notices from the clerk of the peace announcing that the new prison or house of correction at Wandsworth was ready for the reception of prisoners committed by them summarily for hard labour, or non-payment of fines, for wilful damage, and assaults on police-officers.

There are indications of an approximating severe winter. Great flocks of sea-fowl have visited and remained on the coast of Northumberland, during the last few days, apparently *en route* from the inclement and boisterous coast of Norway to a milder climate.

CALIFORNIAN LYNCHINGS.

ANOTHER terrific "Lynching" took place at San Francisco on the 31st of August last. We trust this will prove a timely warning to the public, and prevent the mania from spreading of growing 200 per cent. premium on Fire Insurance Companies formed for the ostensible purpose of working quartz mines in California. Owing to the lax conduct of the United States officials, the inhabitants of California found their lives open to the attacks of the assassin, and their properties subjected to the mercies of the incendiary. Three had Firemen had been almost reduced to ashes, and numerous attempts were made on the part of those entrusted with the maintenance of order to bring the wretches to justice, when, for this purpose, "a Committee of Vigilance" was formed, supported by the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of California. The following are the details of the painful scene of the accompanying Illustration

Two persons, Whittaker and M'Kenzie, were arrested and confined by the Committee of Vigilance, who acknowledged to an almost unparalleled amount of crime, and were consequently sentenced to death. Their confession, duplicated and numbered, many in official capacities. On the 31st the Governor and Sheriff Hays attended at the warehouse where the committee held its sittings, and seized the two prisoners and took them to the County Prison; a writ of *habeas corpus* having been previously issued on an affidavit made that the two parties were unjustly imprisoned.

On Sunday, 24th ult., the city was startled by the peals of the Vigilance bell, and before the excited multitude could concentrate at any point, to impede or promote action, a carriage had dashed through the principal streets and conveyed the two prisoners again into the hands of the committee, at their chamber of deputies, many in official capacities. On the 31st the Governor and bolts of the authorities. They were hung at high noon from the loft of the committee-rooms—the fifteen thousand people beneath venting their approbation in one unanimous and terrific assent. This event only occupied eighteen minutes.

Two days previous to this appalling event, on the 29th, Sacramento City was agitated by the thrilling scenes of an execution, under the following circum-

BURNING THE BODY OF THE LATE DEWAN MOOLRAJ, ON A SANDBANK IN THE GANGES.

ances:—Robinson, Thompson, and Gibson had been tried by the Courts for highway robbery, and under the new statute had been condemned to death. On the morning fixed for their execution a reprieve arrived in the city for Robinson, which the Governor had subsequently asserted he was induced to issue on the representation of about forty respectable men. The people, believing Robinson to be the greatest villain of the three, took him away from the authorities; and, after the execution of Gibson and Thompson, he was made to swing from the same rope's end. An indignation meeting was held that evening, which passed resolutions requesting Governor McDougal to resign.

The sketch was accompanied by a letter, whence the following is an extract:—

I enclose, with a specimen of gold dust, a drawing of two men who were hung, or "Lynched," by the Vigilance Committee. They were exceedingly bad characters, from Sydney. This is a good place for young indigotions people to settle, as they must with care realise a competency within a reasonable period. I do not, however, like the place myself, as I have not had really good health since I have been here; and I intend to sell out, business not being so good since the fires, owing to parties in general having lost the major part of their substance by them; but the place is overdone with mere traders and traffickers.

This is a very fine country for farming; vegetables grow here better and larger than I ever saw elsewhere; they are, however, still high-priced, owing to the heavy cost for labour. You must not believe all that is said about fortunes being made by gold-hunting. Charles went home by the steamer a fortnight ago; he was at the mines sixteen months, and only cleared about 1000 dollars. Notwithstanding this statement, I believe, with others, well informed, that as much, or more, gold will be raised this year than any previous one; but the time for individual mining is fast passing if it has not already passed away. With skill, machinery, and capital combined, immense fortunes may yet be realised by quartz mining—in fact, the last-named is all the rage

You will, no doubt, have numerous bubble companies by this time, with pretended titles and grants of rich gold quarts; but we don't want capital: it is skill, machinery, and labour that we require to develop our resources.

Notwithstanding the apparent difficulties that the resolutions offer to companies of large means, miners' claims can be easily purchased and a secure tenure thus obtained; if, however, mere parchment titles are bought in England, those embarking their capital on such securities must expect to lose their money. The idea of paying "royalties" is laughed at here. Such a one as —— ought to do well here with his skill in mining and metallurgy, particularly as he has paid so much attention to both as connected with gold. Legal tenures, other than those of possession, whether as respects mineral or agricultural land, are not recognised, as you might and no doubt have anticipated. With regard to the public lands, all the candidates for senatorial honours advocate that every male of twenty-one years shall be entitled to a quarter location, 160 acres. Goldmining grounds will for some time to come belong to those only in occupation, according to the resolutions of the miners; and, as they are now assumed to be 200,000 strong, you may easily imagine that their resolutions have more effect than an act of Congress, as no force can be brought to bear against the fiat of the Miners' Committee.

DEATH OF THE DEWAN MOOLRAJ.—BURNING OF HIS BODY.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Berhampoor, Bengal, says, in a postscript:—"As the mail was about to leave, news reached us that the ex-Dewan of Mooltan, Moolraj, who was a Government prisoner, had just died on board one of the Government steamers in the Ganges." Our Correspondent has sketched the Hindoo ceremony of burning the body, which we have engraved.

In the *Friend of India* we find the following interesting notice of the ex-Dewan:—"This chief—of the pacific caste of Indian Bankers—went into rebellion against the vast power of England in April, 1849; and although he had at the time but an inconsiderable body of troops, and a very limited supply of cannon, yet he was enabled, by dint of the most extraordinary exertions, so to improve his resources of men and artillery as to stand one of the best contested sieges in the annals of British India. The siege of Mooltan will long continue to be remembered for the skill and perseverance of the assailants, and the chivalrous and obstinate defence of the besieged. So gallant was the bearing of the brave Moolraj in circumstances the most difficult, as well as the most foreign to his previous habits, that it naturally led many to overlook the disloyal position in which he stood, and to consider the severe penalty meted to him, when we had at length succeeded in reducing the fortress, as incompatible with the proverbial generosity of our national character; and it was therefore with no small delight we learnt that the idea of subjecting him to a punishment worse than that of death, by transporting him to the Straits, had been abandoned. We have learnt, on what appears to be good authority, that during his confinement in the fort he was treated with great consideration, and with every indulgence compatible with the security of his person. But the climate of Bengal and the barracks of Fort William were totally unsuited to the constitution of one born and bred in the Punjaub; and his health at length suffered to such an extent as to render it necessary to remove him, as the last chance of saving his life, to Allahabad. But he was past recovery before he embarked; he died on the steamer during the voyage; and he who had so gallantly borne the terrific storm of our artillery, and refused to yield his fortress till it was crumbling around him, and his army had been reduced to the lowest ebb, died among strangers and in captivity, and his body was burnt on a sandbank in the Ganges, by a few of the faithful adherents to his fallen fortunes—another addition to the numerous instances of the mutability of human affairs with which the history of British India is crowded."

LYNCHING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

HORNS FOUND IN A BEECH TREE.

ABOVE four years since a man was seeking for strayed cattle in a forest in the fourth concession of the township of Thurlow, in the county of

HORN OF DEER FOUND IN A BEECH-TREE IN CANADA WEST.

Hastings, and Victoria province of Canada West; he discovered, cleft and partly grown into the trunk of a beech tree, part of the antlers of a deer, as shown in the accompanying Illustration

Trees of such size (says a correspondent) are usually cut about four feet from the ground, the top of the stump being left square or flat across, and the lower end of the falling tree being cut in the fashion of a wedge. The horn was found within about one foot above the gap made in the wood with the axe.

The deer now found as denizens of the forest in Canada West are commonly called red deer; their hair is a mixture of red, grey, and white. The antlers in the wood were precisely such as are found in the present day. The tree was cut down by Andrew Bruce, a man well known to our correspondent, in the month of March last

The occurrence is a very remarkable one, for the horns appear to be *grown over* by the timber; in which case they must have remained undisturbed for many years.

THE POTATO ROT IN INDIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, the presence of that fearful scourge, the rot in the potato, occupied not only the attention of England and Ireland, but the attention of all Europe, America, and a part of Asia. In India we have not escaped, the disease having attacked the tuber in all parts of the country.

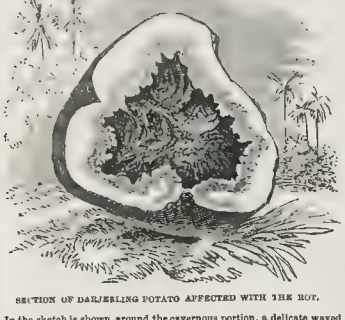
Enclosed is a Sketch of two Dageling Potatoes affected with the rot.

The hilly sides of the lofty Sub-Himalayah Mountains produce the finest potatoes in India; they are cultivated by the natives of the hills, and are grown at an average height of 6000 feet above the sea, and in sight of the perpetual snows and glaciers of the Great Kunchinjinga, whose peak rises to upwards of 28,000 feet above the sea. The produce is exported to Bengal, and all the bazaars and large cities and stations from Benares to Calcutta are supplied from this mountainous region.

During the year 1850 nearly the whole crop was affected with the rot, the disease appearing in two forms—the wet and the dry: specimens of both diseases, drawn from nature, are here exhibited, and are of the average appearance of a great many that were opened. The potato was in no way affected externally, or, rather, there was no external sign to indicate that the potato was diseased. The dry specimens generally contained the ova of insects, and in some cases the insects themselves, such as earwigs, red ants, &c., and were all pierced at the insertion of the stalk. The wet specimens were entirely free from insect life.

SECTION OF DARJEELING POTATO AFFECTED WITH THE ROT.

From the numerous specimens examined it appears that the disease commences at a point near the centre of the potato, where the disease appears as a black and soft spot, which rapidly spreads, and by corrosion speedily forms itself into large rugose cavities, the walls of which give out a fœtid, ichorous fluid. When the disease reaches the skin, the potato collapses, and the whole mass is speedily converted into a heap of corruption.



SECTION OF DARJEELING POTATO AFFECTED WITH THE ROT.

In the sketch is shown, around the cavernous portion, a delicate waved shade: this is the spreading disease, but, strange to say, it is separated from the actual decayed portions by a belt of sound potato.

THE AUSTRALIAN "DIGGINS" AND THE ROAD TO THEM.

The Bathurst way is steep and long,
The mountain airs are keen and strong;
The winter rains are heavy too,
And food is scarce, and dwellings few;
These things are disagreeable, no doubt;
But virgin gold is lying all about.

When I am digging out the mud,
That buries with gold its lumps and grains,
Up to my middle in the flood,
Will thou, my fair, gloat o'er the gains?

When I the glittering quarts to pieces knock,
Will thou with scugs the golden crevice rock?

* * * *

Vigorous and healthful, sanguine, sleek,
With provisions for a week and day,
Pistol and pistols, spade and pick
He look that mens the upland way.
We have not looked in his pocket with a pry,
But think he may come back an altered man.

Sydney Morning Herald.

ALTHOUGH every fresh arrival from Sydney brings some additional piece of news from the diggins, as the letters and reports are chiefly written by old colonists, they take it for granted that every one knows where the gold regions lie, and how situated as regards means of cultivation and facilities of communication with the settled districts. The fact is, that even among the educated part of the English community the most extraordinary ignorance prevails as to the geography, natural resources, and population of Australia, considering the important share its colonies have in supplying raw material for our manufactures and in consuming British produce.

A clergyman of superior literary attainments, who was the other day enlarging on the superior attractions of New Zealand as an emigration field, was astonished, and at first quite incredulous, when informed that the whole white population of all the colonies of New Zealand scarcely equalled that of the city and port of Adelaide, and that the whole annual exports of New Zealand fell short of the value of one week's exports from either Sydney or Melbourne. Yet such is the fact!

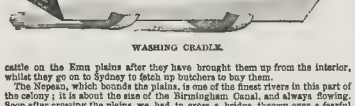
In the same manner persons ignorantly fancy that the gold regions are as barren and inaccessible as those of California, the truth being that they lie within about thirty miles of a post-town, founded in a fine table land, nearly forty years ago. Mistakes equally absurd prevail as to the character of the people, whom it has been a sort of fashion to represent as a mixture of felons and semi-savages.

For these reasons it may not be amiss to give, before describing the actual diggins from the latest intelligence, the following

RIDE FROM SYDNEY TO BATHURST.

Our first stage was to Paramatta, fifteen miles, with villas or cottages almost all the way on either side, Paramatta being a sort of suburban dependency of Sydney. After baiting at the Brown Cow, we pushed on over a macadamized road to Penrith, twenty-two miles, where we put up for the night, after a light supper of a mutton chop nicely broiled, fried eggs, ham, a potato, and a cup of tea. They call Penrith a town. I should call it a village; it stands on the river Nepean, which stream we crossed the next morning on a floating bridge or punt worked by men. On reaching the opposite side we crossed the Emu Plains, which are the grazing ground or "lays" for graziers. They leave their

"OFF FOR THE DIGGINGS," AT BATHURST.



WASHING CRADLE.

cattle on the Emu plains after they have brought them up from the interior, whilst they go on to Sydney to fetch up butchers to buy them.

The Nepean, which bounds the plains, is one of the finest rivers in this part of the colony; it is about the size of the Birmingham Canal, and always flowing. Soon after crossing the plains we had to cross a bridge, thrown over a fearful abyss, and began to ascend the celebrated Blue Mountains, which formed an impenetrable barrier to the first colony, until after many attempts a pass was discovered across them in 1813. Since that period a capital road has been constructed, planned, and executed by Sir Thomas Mitchell, over a country which in physical difficulties may be compared to the route executed by order of Napoleon over the Alps. As we ascended Lapstone Crag the road wound along the sides of the mountains; crag towering over crag, and rocks overhanging, seemed every moment about to fall and crush us. For miles the road zigzags to find a gradient over which drays can travel—in some places cut through solid rock. We did not halt until we reached the Weatherboard Inn, so called from the materials of which it was first built, distant twenty-two miles from Penrith. Travelling in these regions is dear, but good—no less than £2 a day for myself and horse. We had roast fowl, ham, beefsteak, and potatoes served as well up as at any roadside inn in England.

After dinner we rode over a very fair macadamised road, up and down like the dales and hills of Derbyshire, occasionally passing over a wooden bridge uniting two mountains meeting on the skew. At the next inn, Pulpit Hollow, we only took a glass of brandy and water, without dismounting, and went on to Blackheath, which is 70 miles from Sydney, where we slept.

The inn at Blackheath is on the top of a high mountain, one of the coldest dwellings in the colony, exposed to continual rain, with snow and rain for a change. Potatoes grow here, which they won't do to perfection on the Sydney side. Here we had a capital dinner and supper combined—good vegetables, with roast fowls, a bottle of colonial wine, and pancakes. I mention these things to show how comfortably we got along, so different to the accounts from Californus. For the horses there was a good warm stable well bedded down, and plenty of corn. The next day we arose at daylight and rode to the foot of Mount Victoria, so named in 1832, after our Queen, then Princess, by the Governor, Sir Richard Bourke, when Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, by means *of correct labour*, cut a road through the mountain, which any dray can now descend locked, and can ascend with a full load and ten bullocks; thus superseding a dangerous pass by Mount York. Our railway cuttings have nothing more formidable than this Victoria Pass.

We were now within fifty miles of Bathurst, but instead of keeping the mail road we turned off over one of the old tracks used before the road was cut, to visit a friend of my companions.

ASCENDING A PASS IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

On this day we had our first feed on bush fare, viz., damper (unleavened bread baked in ashes) and salt beef, at a bush inn.

On the second day we reached Bathurst, although we might have saved twelve hours had we been so inclined.

Bathurst is situated on the borders of immense plains of the same name, and was founded by Governor Macquarie; the Macquarie river runs through the centre of the town. It contains some capital inns (Mrs. Black's the best), and a famous store, where everything may be had from a needle to a dray complete; but although the inhabitants, with a magnificence which is truly colonial, call it the "City of the Plains," it struck me as rather a mean-looking place. The population is about 6000. In the immediate neighbourhood reside some of the wealthiest men in the colony.

On the Bathurst Plains, comprising 250 square miles of open downs, without a tree, great fortunes were made by the first grantees and squatters, in pastoral pursuits and corn-growing, but the great drought in 1839 destroyed their agricultural reputation. It is chiefly held in large grants of 2000 acres. The whole district is more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea, which renders it peculiarly suitable to grow potatoes and other vegetables which cannot be raised in the lower latitudes of the Sydney district. A mail runs regularly three times a week between Sydney and Bathurst.

The Ophir Gold Diggins are distant from Bathurst about thirty-five miles, in a country to which as yet no roads beyond dray tracks extend. Although the gold is found within a circle of the most sterile and inaccessible hills (or colonial ranges), within a circle of a few miles of the diggins are large tracts of land admirably suited for dairy purposes and growing all the ordinary produce of English farms. At the Cornish Settlement, about seven miles from Ophir, Mr. Thom (commonly known as Parson Thom), a Cornish farmer, who came out to the colony about three years ago, and obtained a grant of land, made 4260 000 by growing wheat in the face of the great drought, when crops failed at Bathurst as well as throughout the greater part of New South Wales. His neighbours are chiefly Cornishmen. The climate there and all round the Cannobelt Mountain, from whom the streams descend that wash the gold country, resembles that of the south of England—rather hotter in summer, not so cold in winter; at that, beside the Cornish settlement, on Emu Swamp, Blackman's Swamp, King's Plains, Pretty Plains, Frederick's Valley, there are lots of small settlers, either free-holders or leaseholders, who have their gardens, and raise wheat, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, Indian corn, make butter and cheese, and do all that can be done with the help of their own families, without much hired labour. There a penny of land fit for plough, on which it would not be necessary to cut down a single tree, beside other land, that a very little clearing would render cultivable; and, now that gold has been found in quantity, there is no place in the world which offers a better opening for a hard-working farmer than the Bathurst and Wellington districts.

On the Summer-hill Farm, close to the Summer-hill Creek, where Mr. Hargreaves's first discovery took place, there are 120 acres of the dark loam, which scarcely a tree, out of a grant of 10 000 acres, and the whole, if cleared, is fit for growing wheat. It is also a capital dairy district, and the traditionary prices of 2s. 6d. per lb. for butter are now likely to be obtained again. Peas and broad beans may be seen growing alongside of melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers.

Thus it will be seen that the gold diggins of Australia lie within forty miles of a town where every luxury is to be obtained, with a post-road all the way to Sydney, and that they are surrounded by tracts of fertile land, partly occupied, where food for millions may be grown if required.

Although there are three or four thousand at work where twenty men were never seen in one day before, a good meal of damper and mutton can be had within a few miles of Summer-hill for 2s.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Picture speaks for itself. One of the parties which it has become customary to make up on the joint-stock principle is engaged in loading a dray with the necessaries for a month's encampment at the diggins, and a journey of 150 miles, of which 120 to Bathurst are over a macadamised road, sadly cut up now by the army of gold-seekers; the rest a bush track.

Our second Engraving represents a stream of gold-diggers on foot, on horseback, and with drays, ascending the pass cut through Lapstone Crag, one of the formidable obstacles which the Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, had to overcome in making his celebrated road over the Blue Mountains. Many of the Sydney horses have broken down on these steep ascents, which are more suited and used by oxen than horses. The roads are so cut up that the ruts often cover the axletrees, and breakdowns are met on every steep pass.

THE CRADLE.

This represents the simple machine by which the sand, mud, and gravel is washed from the gold. Water being poured in, the cradle is rocked until the heavier gold falls through a sort of cullender into a receptacle below.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR J. M. RICHARDSON BUNBURY, BART.

Sir James Mervyn Richardson Bunbury, Bart., of Castle Hill, in the county Tyrone, was the only son of Sir William, the first Baronet, by his wife, Eliza Richardson: he was born in 1781, and married, in 1810, Margaret, daughter of John Corry Montray, Esq., of Favour Royal, county Tyrone. Sir James succeeded his father, as second Baronet, the 29th September, 1830, and on the 30th April, 1822, he assumed, by sign manual, the additional surname and arms of Richardson. The worthy Baronet died on the 4th inst., at his seat, Augher Castle, or Castle Hill, in the county Tyrone. He leaves three sons and seven daughters: his eldest son, John, succeeds him, and is now the third Baronet of this old and highly respectable family.

MATTHIAS ATTWOOD, ESQ.

This gentleman, a distinguished member of the House of Commons, and an able debater there on questions of currency and finance, was a London banker, one of the eminent firm of Spooner and Attwood. He entered Parliament in 1819, and from that time, till 1841, he continued to have a seat in the Lower House. He first was elected for Callington, then for Boroughbridge, and lastly for Whitehaven, being its first representative when the Reform Act, in 1832, made that seaport a parliamentary borough. Mr. Attwood was a determined and persevering opponent of the monetary policy adopted by the late Sir Robert Peel in 1819: his researches and the evidence he gave before Parliamentary committees on the subject display great knowledge, research, and ingenuity. The private life of Mr. Attwood was much respected and beloved for his disinterested kindness and unostentatious benevolence. Of late years he lived a great deal in retirement. He died a convert to all his house, Dalwich Park, on the 11th inst.: he was at the time in his 72nd year.

THE RIGHT HON. H. M. PIERREPONT.

The Right Hon. Henry Manners Pierrepont, of Coubbett Park Hants, Baron Kenyon in the Court of Denmark, was the third son of Charles, first Earl Manvers, and the next brother of Charles Herbert, the second earl. He was born the 18th March, 1780 and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He afterwards entered into the diplomatic service of his country. He was appointed a Privy Councillor in 1807. The Right Hon. Gentleman married, the 14th of May, 1818, the Lady Sophia Cecil, only daughter of the first Marquis of Exeter by whom (who died the 3d Nov. 1837) he leaves an only child, Augusta Sophia Anne, the wife of Lord Charles Wellesley, second son of the Duke of Wellington. Mr Manvers Pierrepont died on the 10th inst., at Thoresby Park, Notts, the seat of Earl Manvers.

THE HON. LLOYDAS KENYON.

The Hon. Thomas Kenyon, of Peckfoe, Salop, was the third son of the eminent Lloyd Kenyon, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and first Baron Kenyon; his next brother, George, is the second and present Baron. Thomas Kenyon was born the 27th September, 1750, and married, the 12th April, 18 3, Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. John Robert Lloyd, of Acton Park, Salop; by whom, who survives him, he has seven sons and one daughter: Thomas, the eldest son, Robert, D.C.L., Barrister-at-law, is Recorder of Tewkesbury. Mr. Kenyon's son was formerly Clerk of the Outlawries in the Court of King's Bench. His father lived at his seat, Peckfoe, as a country gentleman, and was esteemed for his usefulness and benevolence. He died a widower, on the 4th instant.

The mortal remains of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, Master of the Household, arrived in the river, by the Government steamer, on Wednesday, and were landed at the Tower, in this country. The First Secretary of Legation will act as Minister *pro tem.* until the appointment of Sir Edward's successor.

The Hon. Augusta Mary Byron, better known as the Hon. Augusta Leigh, died a few days since at her apartment in St. James's Palace, in the 68th year of her age. She was the half-sister of the author of "Childe Harold" by a former marriage. Her mother was Amelia Darcy, Baroness Conyers, divorced Duchess of Leinster. In 1807 she married her cousin, Lieut.-Col. George Leigh, of the 10th Light Dragoons. By this marriage she had several child en, some of whom survive her. She had been a widow for some time. Lord Byron is known to have entertained for his sister a higher and sincerer affection than for any other person. One of the few presentation copies of "Childe Harold" was sent to his sister with the inscription—"To Augusta, my dearest sister, and only best friend, who has ever loved me much better than I deserved." This volume is presented by her father's son and most affectionate brother." This attachment is has himself chosen to account for, but wisely not. Lever having been much together, we are nature ly more attached to each other." Nor was "Augusta" forgetful of her brother. She publicly evinced her regard for him by the monument which she erected over his remains in the little church of Hucknall.

KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published, Price 1s.,

AUTHENTIC LIFE of his Excellency LOUIS KOSSUTH, Governor of Hungary. His Progress, from his Childhood to his Overthrow by the combined Armies of Austria and Russia, with a full Report of his SPEECHES DELIVERED in ENGLAND, at Southampton, Winchester, London, Manchester, and Birmingham, with his ADDRESS to the INHABITANTS of the UNITED STATES. The whole EMBELLISHED with BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Nov. 16.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 17.—St. Hugh. Lotteries abolished, 1826.
Tuesday, 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.
Wednesday, 19.—Blackfriars-bridge opened, 1766.
Thursday, 20.—St. Edmund, King and Martyr.
Friday, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
Saturday, 22.—St. Cecilia.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m / h m / h m / h m / h m / h m / h m						
6 49 / 7 10 / 7 30 / 8 39 / 9 15 / 9 55 / 10 35	11 13	11 46	Tide	0 5	0 30	0 56
A M / A M / A M / A M / A M / A M / A M						
Tide	1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 1	3 30

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—SATURDAY NEXT, the 15th inst., will be performed, for the SECOND TIME, the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Principal characters by Mr Bat, Mr Bennett, Mr A Wigan, Mr Harley, Mr Meadows, Mr A Lee, Mr James Vining, and Mr Keeley; Mrs Keeley, Mrs Stirling, and Mrs Keeley after which the petite comedy, FATHER AND GUARDIANS. London Monday, 17th inst., for the second time, Shakspeare's play, first time of the First Part of Henry the Fourth. On Tuesday, for the first time, a new and original Comedy, in two acts, entitled Tender Pressure, or the Romance of Marriage, in which Mr and Mrs Keeley and Mr and Mrs A Wigan will appear. The Management have much pleasure in stating that they have entered into an engagement with Mr Sheridan Knowles, for a limited period, to perform the character of Sir John Falstaff—A Romantic Drama in Three Acts is in preparation, and will speedily be produced.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. Batty.—Brilliant success of the highest popular and much admired Spectacle. MONDAY, NOV. 17, and following Evenings, will be presented, for the 16th time, the Grand Equestrian Historic Drama of AZAEL, Introducing New Scenes, gorgeous Panoramic Decorations, magnificent Stud, and rare Equestrian Feats of Skill will be introduced Banks's prominent and peerless SCENES of the ARENA; assisted by Mr. Batty, Mr. Cooke, and the whole of the Company. The whole concluding with a laughable Afterpiece, entitled THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR.—Tickets may be had at the Box-office, from 9 till 4 Four daily.

ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—FIRST CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, November 17, will be performed, Overtures—"Don Carlos" (MS.), Macfarren, and "Preciosa," Weber. Pianoforte Concerto in D Minor, Mozart; Septet for Wind Instruments, Lucas. Symphony, No. 8, Beethoven. Vocalists—Mrs. Endersohn; Messrs. Wilworth and Lockey. Solo Instrumental Music K Loder, Messrs Pratten, Nicholson, Reeves, Maycock, Harper, Baumann and Lucas. Subscription to the Eight Concerts, £2 2s. Stall 8, 2s 2d; Single Tickets, 10s 6d and 15s. To be had only at Messrs ADDISON'S 210 Regent-street.

MR. CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES every Evening, from Eight o'Twelve. Admission, 6d; per quarter £1 1s. Splendid new Ballroom, with all the arrangements complete. Musical Director Mr J Bradley of the Royal Italian Opera Covent-garden. Mr. Caldwell's Quadrille Band of performers entirely unconnected with the routine of the ball room, and are worth grace and attention, as music, part to the fashionable amusement, in all private Soirees for the Ball Room.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. John Parry will repeat his NOTES, Vocal and Instrumental, on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th November, at Newman-street, on Tuesday, 18th, at Reading; on Thursday, 20 h, at Gloucester, on Friday, 21st, at Bristol; on Monday, 24th, at Taunton, on Wednesday, 26th, at Brecknock, on Thursday 27th, at Edgbaston; and on Friday 28th at Leamington.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The CRYSTAL PALACE and VIEW GARDEN is exhibited immediately previous to the Diorama of the Overland Mail to India, showing Southampton Docks, Ghiza, the Pyramids, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent Mausoleum. The Two Models of the Great Exhibition, the beautiful gateway, and gorgeous interior. Daily at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each performance.

PRINCE of WALES'S BAZAAR, or the CRYSTAL PALACE of REGENT-STREET, 207 to 209, and COSMORAMA.—This beautiful BAZAAR, fitted up in a style of elegance never before attempted in this or any other country, open daily from 10 to 6, and includes every useful and fancy article for the ensuing season, together with a splendid STAFF of Native and Foreign Birds, and also a fine collection of PAINTINGS for SALE, by the old and modern Masters, and their works before the list of December, and they will then be fully particularized in the Catalogue.

The INSTITUTION will be re-OPENED on the 1st of DECEMBER.

R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The URAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY; together with the ELEPHANT CALF and the ORANG-OUTANGS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

LANGHAM BAZAAR, Langham-place, Regent street.—The above spacious GALLERIES, comprising an area of 18,000 superficial feet, situated in the most fashionable locality, are OPEN for the Season, 1851, 1852, &c. Models, Works of Artists, Works of Virtu, Works of Fine Arts, and Manufactures of high order, for Sale on Commission. The premises are handsomely fitted up, and may be considered nearly disposed. For terms apply to the Manager, personally or by post.

THE DEPOSITORS of WORKS of ART and INGENUITY in the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, are respectfully informed that the ROYAL purpose of receiving approved Deposits for sale or otherwise, without expense to the Depositors. Those who wish to embrace the opportunity should send their works before the list of December, and they will then be fully particularized in the Catalogue.

The INSTITUTION will be re-OPENED on the 1st of DECEMBER.

R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW.—The THIRD GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE and the various kinds of DOMESTIC POULTRY will be held in the SPACIOUS EXHIBITION HALL, BIRMINGHAM, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of DECEMBER next. The Private View on Tuesday, December 9.

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC.—KING'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Examination of Candidates for the two King's Scholarships, one male and one female, annually awarded at Christmas, will take place at the Academy on Friday, the 19th of December next. Candidates (whose age must not exceed fifteen years) will please forward their names and address to the Secretary at the Academy, accompanied by the recommendation of a Subscriber of the Institution, on or before Saturday, the 13th of December. The Certificate of birth must be produced previous to the Candidates being allowed to compete for a scholarship.

By order of the Committee, J. GIMSON, Secretary.

Royal Academy of Music, 4, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.
November 3, 1851.

LONDON to DUBLIN, via HOLYHEAD, in 13½ Hours.—Four communications in each week days, two on Sundays. Sea passage 4½ hours. First class fare, £1 10s.; second class, £1; deck passengers, 10s. For full particulars of the booking-through system see "Bradshaw's Guide," page 192; "Walsh's Irish Guide," page 2; and "Slater's Irish Guide," page 2.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

On the 20th November will be published, price 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1852.

In the form of a rich and useful Almanack, containing Twelve Engravings of the Months, Designed by William Harvey, and Engraved by Dalziel; Twelve Designs by Gavarni, Engraved by Mr. Thomas; Events of the Month, with numerous Illustrations; Fifty Astronomical Diagrams, by James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; a History and Tables of the Great Exhibition, and Twelve Portraits of the Royal Commissioners, &c. &c.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1851.

There are many predictions that work their own fulfilment. In like manner, to have a strong faith in one's destiny is half the battle of life. Louis Napoleon is reported to have a superstitious notion about his star; and certainly the events of his extraordinary career are of a nature to strengthen his belief, and to make him do and dare many things which he would not attempt unless supported by so invincible a conviction. It was his belief in his star that guided him to attack the throne of Louis Philippe from the barracks of Strasburg. It was the same idea that impelled him to invade Boulogne with a handful of men and a tame eagle; and that led him after the events of February, 1848, to step into the arena, and carry off the crown of victory from all competitors. The same conviction has impelled him in his long and arduous struggles with the Legislative Assembly, and has probably caused his last defiance to that body to appear as prudent and wise to himself as it appeared imprudent and unwise to the lookers-on of Europe. But circumstances are rapidly justifying the President in the conviction of his own high fortunes which he has so long felt and acted upon. Events no longer creep in France; they march—or gallop. The luckless Assembly, with scarcely an honest statesman within its walls, pays the penalty both of its want of principle and of indivisuality of will; and the President, with whatever degree of rashness he may seem to proceed, uniformly comes out a conqueror in the strife. His greatest foes serve him even more effectually than his friends; and every succeeding move in the mighty game narrows the issue, and points him out as the inevitable winner. Nothing, for instance, could have been devised more fortunately for him than the inquiry originated by his opponent, M. Baze. That representative of the people, foreseeing that the day was close at hand when the President might attempt to imitate the example of Oliver Cromwell, and of Napoleon, thought it expedient to moot the question of the power of the Assembly to call out an armed force for its protection. It was straightway discovered—what every body knew—that the Assembly had the undoubted right to call out its own army; and it was also discovered—what scarcely anybody knew, not even the President himself—that, although the Assembly could summon an army to protect it against the assaults of foreign or domestic enemies, the power of naming the General remained with the President. The Assembly has thus been egregiously checkmated, and the friends of Louis Napoleon are consequently in high spirits. The President himself has been elated as to make a speech to the officers of some regiments recently arrived in Paris; in which he has, in terms by no means ambiguous, declared what his own intentions are in case of a final rupture with the Assembly. "*If ever*," said he, "*the day of danger should arrive, I will not do as the Governments which have preceded me have done; I will not say to you, 'March! and I will follow you,' but I will say to you 'I* MARCH! FOLLOW ME!'" There can be no mistake about such language, and there can be as little mistake that the President will be supported by the army in case of conflict. General Magnan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, anxious to ascertain the sentiments of the Generals under his command on the embarrassing question raised by M. Baze, summoned a meeting at his house, at which most of the Major-Generals were present. They declared, with significant unanimity, that, whatever orders might be issued by the Legislative Assembly, they could not constitutionally obey any which were not issued by or through the Minister of War. Under these circumstances it is scarcely surprising that the Assembly should awaken to the conviction that it is playing a losing game. Temerity, not timidity, is the policy which events indicate; for Louis Napoleon, however much he might be inclined to act tardily and warily, is compelled to act boldly by the very blunders of his adversaries. The succession of events is now so rapid, that it becomes doubtful whether, after all, the year 1851 will not see the catastrophe which was not expected until 1852.

The great Hungarian patriot continues his triumphal progress through England, and is everywhere received with a warmth and an enthusiasm that must be balm to his wounded spirit. His experience of England must inspire him with the confidence, so valuable to his cause, that, whatever may be the opinions of the great potentates of Europe, the sentiments of the people are sound. M. Kossuth, with a not unnatural impatience, considering the circumstances, seems to rely more upon the physical than upon the moral support of the nations; but the spectacle offered to his gratified eyes at Birmingham, and also at Manchester, if it give him no money, must certainly give him hope and courage. Such moral support is by no means to be despised, even by a warrior. A cause less noble than his might well derive strength from such manifestations of sympathy; and although we shall not go to war with Austria or Russia in support of Hungarian independence, our good wishes, and those of all the civilised nations of Europe, Austria included, ought to count for something. But M. Kossuth has a more potent ally than Great Britain would prove, even if she were disposed to draw the sword in his behalf. He has the senility and rottenness of Austria to work for him. A state that has been several times bankrupt—that is notoriously insolvent at the present time—that is keeping up an immense army at a stupendous cost to overawe and coerce its own subjects; and that could not live an hour but for the armies of an ambitious neighbour, whose support is a national disgrace—cannot long continue to duty freedom to Italy and Hungary. It can only keep by robbing the future to help it over the present; and neither men nor nations can carry on for any lengthened period such a course of procedure as that. The evil day must inevitably come, even should no extraneous accident cause a sudden dislocation of the crazy fabric. Such an accident, for instance, as the withdrawal by the French Government of the army it has so wantonly maintained in Rome would be a perilous incident for Austria, and a hopeful one for Kossuth and Hungary. The Emperor of Russia could not intervene in Italy as well as in Hungary without an outrage to English opinion, which, powerful as he is, he would be frightened to attempt. M. Kossuth's best friends are, after all, to be found in Italy, Germany, and Austria. He has also friends in France who dare not speak, and friends in England who may; and he will, in due time, there can be no doubt, find sufficient physical aid in the three first to enable him to dispense with any support from the last mentioned than that which the English have so largely afforded in Southampton, Winchester, London, Birmingham, and Manchester. And there is this to be said, that the physical aid might not have been so readily available in continental Europe had not the sympathy of such a nation as ours prepared the way for it.

KOSSUTH FUND.

From all quarters of the country, people have manifested their intention of subscribing to a Kossuth testimonial, worthy of the nation offering it, and of the man to whom it was to be presented. Now, though Kossuth has privately and publicly declined any such personal acknowledgment, he has declared in his speech at Manchester that, though he will accept nothing for himself, he would not for his country be ashamed to beg from door to door.

In the midst of the autumnal demonstration with which we have been greeting him, we must not forget that he is rather a man of deeds than words—the great deeds he has achieved being more than his words, though eloquent and many—and that the noble Magyar is always asking us, like a practical man as he is, whether our sympathy is to prove barren. We owe it to ourselves that this reproach should not rest upon us, and that whilst thousands, tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, in accumulating multitudes, as he progresses, assemble to do him honour—whilst each corner of England forwards its addresses—whilst Birmingham turns out its populations, and Manchester its quarter of a million of spectators, to greet him, that this welcome should not be limited to a mere tossing up of hats and empty vociferation.

M. Kossuth fund—that is to say, a fund to be placed at Kossuth's disposal, for the purpose of forwarding his country's cause, and with it the cause of true liberty and social order—is wanting, and has been advertised. The names of the treasurer, bankers, and committee have been published. We call, therefore, on all our readers who unite in sympathising with this great man, and the principles he represents, to pour in their contributions, large and small, from the bank-note to the postage stamp, which may prove equally the practical good-will of the donor.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal family, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty and the Prince have taken daily walking and driving exercise during the week, frequently accompanied by the youthful Princes and Princesses.

The birthday of the Prince of Wales occurred on Sunday last, when his Royal Highness completed his tenth year. The Queen and the Prince Consort entertained at dinner on Sunday evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness (the Baroness de Speth), the Dowager Lady and the Hon. Caroline Lyttelton, Lady Caroline and Miss Barrington, Colonel the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Grey, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Sir George Couper, Sir George Bowles, the Rev. Mr. Birch, Mr. Glover, and Mr. Becker.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the younger members of the Royal family, walked in the Home-park, accompanied by the visitors, and witnessed the firing of a *feu de joie* by the Royal Horse Guards and the 2d battalion of Grenadier Guards (now stationed in Windsor) in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday. After the firing the troops marched past in slow and quick time At a subsequent period of the morning Prince Albert, accompanied by Sir Charles Wood, went out shooting, attended by Col. the Hon. Charles Grey and Col. F. H. Seymour.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert went to town by a special train of the South Western Railway, attended by the Lady in Waiting, the Countess of Charlemont; the Lord in Waiting, Lord Elphinstone; the Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness, Col. F. H. Seymour; and the Master of the Household, Col. Biddulph. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness arrived at Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, and at noon proceeded to the Exhibition Building in Hyde-park, where the Royal party remained nearly an hour, returning to Windsor in the afternoon.

On Wednesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Prince Alfred, took a drive in an open carriage and four. Lord Charles A. Fitzroy and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour attended on horseback. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford, and the Lady Cowley, arrived at the Castle on Wednesday on a visit to her Majesty.

On Thursday Lord and Lady John Russell arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

The Earl of Litowel has relieved Lord Elphinstone in his duties of Lord in Waiting, and Colonel Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. R. Ormsby Gore as Groom in Waiting.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will pay a short visit to their new residence in the Isle of Wight next week

The Duchess d'Orleans is about to leave Eisenach, to pass a short time in England

The Earl and Duchess of Beaufort and the Ladies Somerset, after a lengthened absence, have arrived at Badminton, from Granard Lodge, Roehampton.

The Duchess Dowager of Bedford and Lady Rachel Russell are about to cave Campden-hill, Kensington, for Nice, where they purpose to past the winter.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas and family have arrived in St. James's place from Scotland.

The Earl and Countess Fortescue are entertaining a select party at Castle-hill, Devon. The Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington are staying with their noble relatives

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond, with the Ladies Augusta and Cecil in Gordon Lennox, and Lord Geurge Leunox, are now in London, for the celebration of the nuptials of Prince Adolphus of Saxe-Weimar with the Lady Augusta Lennox which is to take place towards the end of this month, at St. George's, Hanover-square.

The Duchess of Sutherland and the Lady Constance Leveson Gower arrived at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, on Sunday last, from Dunrobin Castle, North Britain; and her Grace left the same seat on Tuesday, for Dublin, whence her Grace is expected to proceed on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, at Lismore Castle. The noble Duke, with the youthful Lords Ronald and Albert Leveson Gower, is still staying at Trentham.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

NEW CATHEDRAL FOR MANCHESTER.—The Rev. Dr. Parkinson, Principal of St. Bee's, Cumberland, and Canon of Manchester, has proposed, by way of commemorating Her Majesty's visit to that city, the conversion of the Collegiate Church into a suitable cathedral, at an estimated cost of £50,000, of which the sum of £10000 has already been raised within a year, according to a design prepared some time since by his directions.

The Hon and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, vicar of Bovey Tracey, Devon, is about to erect, on a site in the handsome new church, with a parsonage house, about three quarters of a mile from the present church, to meet the spiri ual wants of the population gathering at or near the Pottery. The site chosen is on the heath, at the distance from the turnpike, and the good work, we understand, will soon be commenced.

ROCHDALE VICARAGE.—The living of Rochdale is worth between £3000 and £4000 per annum. The *Bradford Observer* states that the vicar, Mr. Molesworth, intends applying to Parliament for a bill enabling him to divide the revenues of the vicarage on a plan similar to the one adopted in Leeds

RESTORATION.—Steeple Barton Church, Oxfordshire, is now complete, and quite as beauty of detail most restored churches: one of its interior features is the split, made of oak, presented by the Rev. W. C. Risley. The re-opening is to take place on Friday, the 28th inst., when the Bishop of Oxford has promised to preach.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have been made:—*Prebend:* The Rev. W. F. Neville to Barter Saint David, in Wells Cathedral. *Deaneries Rural:* The Rev. F. Bagot to Axbridge; the Rev. F. Whitaker to be Assistant Rural Dean (Burnham District) of Axbridge. *Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. C. G. Granville to the seventeenth of St. John's. *Rectories:* The Rev. R. Bickersteth, incumbent of St. John's, Clapham, to St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; the Rev. W. Cockin to St. George's, Birmingham; the Rev. S. Fairles to Ludgershall, Sussex; the Rev. J. Garrett to Biscathorpe, Lincolnshire; the Rev J. Hill to Wyke Regis, Dorset; the Rev. C. J. H Hon to Badlesmere and Leaveland, Kent; the Rev E. A. Sanford to Combe Raleigh; the Rev Dr Mills to St. Paul. Exeter; the Rev. C. J. Hughes D'Aeth to Knowlton, Kent; the Rev. J Bullock to High Ham, near Lonsport, Somersetshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. E. W. Wilson to Mears, Somerset, the Rev F. H. Thompson to Llanllwchaiarn, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. T. Phillips to Wa ton, with Felixstowe annexed, Suffolk

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. John Hayes, incumbent of Christchurch, Harpurhey, and Mossop, from his congregation; the Rev. Thomas Cawse, vicar of Ashbourne, from his former pupils; the Rev. James Fawcett, Immanuel Church, Manchester; the Rev. Mr. Woodhouse, from the parishioners on his preferment to the vicarage of Knaresborough; the Rev James Rushton, from the parishioners of Brackenfield; the Rev. W. M. Townsend, curate of Rockfield, Stafford shire, from his congregation, on his removal; the Rev. H. Hamilton, from the parishioners of St Matthew's and St. Mark's, Holbeck, near Leeds; the Rev Charles Hayes, Rotherham, from his pupils; the Rev. David James, of St. Mary, Kirkdale, Lancashire, from a number of gentlemen connected with the Welsh Methodist Association recently held in Liverpool; the Rev. G. F. Keogh, curate of St Mark's, Lyncombe, Bath, from his friends and the members of the church, and from the poor of the parish; the Rev. Edmund Wa., on his leaving the curacy of Upsall; the Rev. F Kitchen, incumbent of Christchurch, Stoke, Staffordshire, from the congregation, on his removal.

VACANT PROFESSORSHIPS.—Sydney College, New South Wales.—Of class ics and principal ship, salary, £600; of mathematics, salary, £500; of chemistry and experimental philosophy, salary, £300; with £100 per annum for residence. Testimonials before December 1.

An application is to be made in the next session of Parliament for new rs to enable the Woods and Forests to convert Kensington-common and the two p ces of vacant land east and west of it into an ornamental park, to be open to the public

WHAT IS A POUND ?—In 1758 the House of Commons issued a commission to adjust the standard of weight, and under the superintendence of officers of the Mint, and eminent scientific men, the standard was determined, and two troy pounds, of extreme accuracy, were produced. One of these pound weights was deposited in the Houses of Commons, and was destroyed in the fire in 1834, and another, similar, has been in private hands. This duplicate, a model of the original standard troy pound has been, since the destruction of its fellow, the weight always appealed to in any commission for the trial of weights It was on Wednesday sold by auction by Puttick and Simpson, of Piccadilly, amongst other effects of the late S. Aichorne, Esq., formerly King's assay master. The we ght produced £17, and was understood to have been purchased for the Government. The hydrostatic balance, used for the trial of the standard in 1758, with several boxes of extremely accurate weights, were withdrawn, no bidder appearing for the same The sale included many curious MSS on mint affairs. An ongst these was Crocker's Register Book of drawings for medals, certified under the hands of various officers of the Mint, and containing thirty autographs of Sir Isaac Newton, sold for £40, and will find its resting-place in the British Museum Lot 179, a £5 piece, of George III., dated 1820, and in very fine condition, sold for £3 1.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.—At a meeting, on the 8th inst., at the London Tavern, Mr. Macgregor, M.P., in the chair, of the committee of the Society for Promoting the Establishment of Tribunals of Commerce, and reducing our various mercantile laws into one commercial code, Mr. Levin Levi, at the suggestion of Lord Brougham, explained his views. Mr. Levi has written a work on the subject. Mr. Levi advised that a qualified person should prepare a project or digest of law comprising the permanent law and what was acceptible or modification, taking where the differences existed between the English and Scotch laws, and then this project should be submitted to the various mercantile committees, in order that an inquiry of at least six months should take place in local situations. This plan was accepted, and every preparation made for a bill might then be submitted to the Legislature The chairman approved of Mr. Levi's advice, but thought the Government would do nothing, unless there was the support from without. Letters were read from Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., &c., expressing their concurrence in the objects of the society.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A special court was held on Wednesday, Mr. Lewis in the chair. A rate of threepence in the pound on the Holborn division—the largest under the new act—was ordered. This rate was estimated to produce £12,952 8s. 6d., and the probable expenses of the new works were £29,154. A similar rate was ordered for the Rankeigh district. Various new works were ordered in various districts, and applications for detective drainages disposed of

CHURCH EXTENSION FUND SOCIETY.—On Tuesday night a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras took place in the Collegiate school Rooms the Rev. T. Dale, the vicar, in the chair, who stated that the Duke of Bedford had granted a site for a new church, with a contribution of £500; the Archbishop of Canterbury, £200; the Metropolitan Church Fund, £300, provided the edifice should be roofed in by Midsummer, Lord Southampton, £100; an anonymous friend of the vicar, £100; and there was every reason to expect £500 more from the Pancras Church Extension Fund Committee. A committee had arranged to have the foundation completed at £1070, so that the first stone might be laid in the spring The vicar now appealed to all classes, to aid with their half-pence, shillings, and even pence, for he expected that the first difficulty was the erection of the new edifice. The Rev. Mr. Laing, the Rev. C Phillips, M.A., Mr. Shorbridge, the Rev. Mr. Williams, and other gentlemen having spoken in favour of the church extension, the proceedings ended.

CAREY-STREET DISPENSARY.—A special general meeting of the governors and subscribers to this useful charity, which was founded in the year 1782, was held on Tuesday. The number of patients admitted during the past quarter had been 1232, of which 227 were visited at their own homes. The financial statement is not so satisfactory, and the committee expressed regret that, whilst the number of patients have increased during the last three years from an average of 4000 to 6000, the funds had seriously decreased. The various reports having been adopted the meeting separated.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—On Tuesday a meeting took place for the purpose of electing seven male and three female children to the benefits of the institution. The school at present contains 75 boys and 76 girls, it has a manufactory attached, the produce of which last year sold for £1301 os. 10d. Three of the pupils have recently received testimonials of merits in chronicles at the respective salaries of £50, £30, and £20. The receipts of the charity reached £10 000 last year.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—On Tuesday night, at the London Tavern, a public meeting was called by the Peace and the Aborigines' Protection Societies, to investigate the cause and to consider a remedy for the war in south Africa. Samuel Gurney Esq., took the chair, who addressed the assemblage, as also Mr. John Hodgkin, the Rev. Henry Richard, Secretary to the Peace Association, Mr. Merington, a colonist, Mr. G. W. Alexander, the Rev. John Burnet, Mr Chesterton, Secretary to the Aborigines' Protection Society, and Mr. R. N Fowler. It was agreed that a memorial should be presented to her Majesty's Ministers, recommending them to inst tute an open inquiry on the spot, under the presidency of respected civil commissioner ers, so as to cause an immediate suspension of hostilities, and to regulate our future relations with the Kaffirs on the humane principles as outlined in this

LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.—The usual monthly general meeting took place on Tue day, at St. Martin's Hall, when the report of the committee was adopted, and re olutions, expressive of acknowledgment for the recent exertions in favour of the revival of synodical action, were passed. The recently published charges of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of Lincoln, and which the expediency of the speedy revival of Convocation is maintained, were approved of in the report.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—The nineteenth of the series of embarkations of emigrants, under the auspices of the society formed by Mr. Sidney Herbert, took place at Gravesend on the 8th inst. There were twenty-one females, who went in a steamer from Blackwall, and embarked on board the Bengal barque of 500 tons; there were 100 emigrants in all on board, besides the females sent out at the society's expense. The vessel is the first chartered by the Australian Assurance Association, recently established for the purpose of sending out emigrants to Western Australia, one of the leading features of which is, that it conveys passengers at a very low rate, on the condition of receiving a grant of land as a part of the consideration. The whole cost of the passage is £5 per head for the voyage; the Colonial Government making up a most adequate remuneration by transferring to the company 20 acres of land for every such passenger. Parties purchasing land of the corporation to the extent of £50 money are offered free passage for three labourers. The Rev. John Sandford, the Rev. Sydney Smith, of the committee of the Female Emigration Society, feelingly addressed the 21 emigrants. Mr. Quakett stated that one of the first emigrants had saved enough money, as domestic servants, to purchase 200 acres of land in the district of Australia. Mrs. Johnson, a widow, who was lately so cruel y robbed of all she possessed, and for whom a subscription, amounting to £100, had been raised, was also there. Mr. Wright, the chief engineer, was engaged in making a most substantial cub-matron. Hearty salutes were exchanged with the emigrants by the visitors to the *Will Watch*, and in the afternoon she sailed for her destination, Perth, Western Australia.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY FOR AIDING MISSIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Sir E. H. Inglis, M P, took the chair, on Monday night, at the Mission Hall, Store-street, at the lecture delivered by the Rev. Rand Rev. R. M. Villers, Rector of Bloomsbury: the subject was "The Liberty enjoyed by Protestants contrasted with the Slavery at Rome." After the usual vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY.—Mr. Commissioner Fane presided at Monday's meeting, which was well attended. The following gentlemen were ballotted for and e cted:—Mr. James Hannen, barrister; Lord Robert Grosvenor, M P; Mr. H. P. Roche, barrister; James Patchelli; Gabriel Murray, Lord of Session, Scotland; Mr. C. Colvin, judge of the Sudder Adawlut, Bengal; Lord Ashburton; Mr. R. M. Kerr, barrister; Mr. Edward Walker, clerk to the County Court, Belgrave; Mr. C. Tegart, solicitor; Mr. Serjeant Jas. Stephen, barrister; Mr. Edward H. J. Crawford, barrister; Mr. Samuel Bowler Bristowe, barrister; Mr. Arthur Sparing; Mr. Sheriff Barclay, sheriff substitute of Perth; Mr. Robert Wallace, Mr. Thomas Bell, Mr. William Hosack, barrister. It is proposed to form branch Law Amendment Societies in Scotland, to co-operate as to the best means to assimilate the laws of England and Sco land, where it can be advantageously done. On the motion of Mr. Pitt Taylor, a committee was named to draw up the present report, consisting of Counsellor, the attorneys, and the clients, and to report what alterations can be made with advantage to the pub lic. A discussion took place, on a paper by Mr Stewart, on framing the articles of the Court of Equity, by which the masters carry out their own decrees without the intervention of the Masters in Chancery. The paper was referred to the Equity Committee to report thereon as speedy as possible

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—Professor Forbes, on Monday, at the Government School of Mines, delivered a lecture, showing the application of natural history to industrial purposes. Trap protrusions were the appearance of obtaining an exact knowledge of natural history in many industrial operations. He quoted numerous cases of the waste of capital in the search for coal, against the palpable evidences of natural history that the formations were much below the carboniferous strata; and that the only chance of success was to sink through the centre of the earth, in the hope of reaching coal at the Antipodes. To natural history we owe the resources of gutta percha and vegetable wax; the former would be much benefited also by a study of natural history.

WESLEYAN REFORM.—A very crowded meeting took place at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night; the Rev. Jabez Burns, D.D., in the chair. The Rev. J. Rowland, the Rev. J. G. Manley, and the Rev. W. Burns, addressed the meeting respecting at sed acts of persecution by the Conference. Messrs. Rowland and Burnett had been expelled, and Mr. Manly had been suspended, because he would not submit, as he affirmed, to the despotism of Methodist government. The Rev James Everett, one of the expelled ministers, and Mr. Langridge moved resolutions expressive of sympathy for Messrs. Rowland, Burnett, and Manley.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Baldwin, collector of Customs at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, has been appointed to the situation of collector at Stockton, and the following promotions have taken place in consequence, viz.:—Mr. Wearing, collector at Penzance, to be collector at Douglas; Mr. Beresford, collector at Newport, to be collector at Penzance; Mr. Lee, collector at Boston, to be collector at Newport; Mr. Strike, comptroller at Rochester, to be collector at Boston; Mr. Thomas, collector at Cardigan, to be comptroller at Rochester; Mr. Edwards, principal coast officer at Fwilheli, to be collector at Cardigan; Mr. Aikey, principal coast officer at Ryde, Isle of Wight, to be principal coast officer at Fwilheli; and the situation at Ryde, held by Mr. Aikey, has been abolished, and the duty will in future be performed by the coast guard there. Alexander Barclay, Esq., is appointed Receiver-General of Jamaica. Captain Frome, of the Royal Engineers, is appointed collector of Customs in Trinidad. R. C. Temple has been appointed Chancellor of Durham, one of the offices held by Mr. Kinnersley. This is a place of honour, not profit, and was formerly filled by Lord Elden, Sir Samuel Romilly, and Sir Charles Wetherell

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen were admitted members of the college on the 7th inst.:—Messrs. R. Bowman, Richmond, New South Wales; W. Haughton, Dublin; J. B. Paterson, London; R. S Colston, Bombay; J. W. Howard, Fenchurch-street; J. Wills, Shaftesbury, Dorset: W. T. Colby, New Malton, Yorkshire; W. Robinson, Carlisle; and W. H Harris, Australia. At the same meeting of the court Messrs. F. Mangor and H. M. Smith passed their examination for naval surgeons.

THE IRISH SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The above society was incorporated by Charles II. and James I., for colonising the county of Londonderry, in the north of Ireland. By the report of the companies just issued it appears that this work has been long since accomplished, and that the society has become valueless to the locality, having no common interest with the residents. It further states that the society's income is about £13 000 a year, value about 25 years' purchase—new £300,000. The report proposes to alter the charter, to a large the object of the society.

A NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—We understand from positive authority that a new Westminster Bridge is to be erected. It is to be built as near as possible to the present structure Notices were, on Tuesday last, given to the inhabitants of the north end of Bridge-street, Westminster, of Manchester-buildings, of Canon-street, up to the Board of Control, and of other portions of the east end of Parliament-street, that Government were prepared to bring in a bill in the ensuing session to pull down their houses to make room for the new bridge—*Herald*

WARD SCHOOL OF COLEMAN-STREET.—Perhaps one of the most pleasing features connected with the recent celebration of the election of Lord Mayor was the entertainment, by order of his Lordship, of the children belonging to the ward school of Coleman-street, of which he has long been president and a most liberal patron. The best old English fare was given to the children, 99 in number, and every one of them was presented, by order of the Lord Mayor, with a new shilling, after which they sang the National Anthem. We understand that this excellent example has been followed by several inhabitants of other wards within the city of London.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.—The Rev. C. M. Robins, M.A., on Tuesday night, began the first of a series of lectures on the progress of printing, at the Moorfields Literary Institution

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS.—The St. Pancras vestry resolved on Wednesday that the vestry clerk should give notice for an application to Parliament for a provision to give the vestry efficient power in the inspection of rates in Church matters, the new bill for the division of St. Pancras parish into ecclesiastical districts placing such power in the hands of church trustees, without any concurrent jurisdiction of the vestry

CHARACTERISTIC.—A meeting was held on Wednesday night at the British Institution, Cowper-street, City-road, "to consider the best means of securing a measure of social and political reform based on manhood suffrage, and the other points of the People's Charter." The attendance was chiefly of young tradesmen, and the discussion was boisterous. After divers divisions, a declaration in favour of the Charter was carried.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. R. J. WALKER.—It is stated that it is proposed to invite the Hon. R. J. Walker, late Secretary to the United States Treasury, and now in England, to a public dinner on the 25th Instant. The Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce have taken the initiative in making the necessary arrangements.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have given notice that they are about to form a new street from the end of Lower Grosvenor-street to the north end of the Chelsea Suspension-bridge, to afford direct access to Battersea-park, now in the course of formation; also an embankment along the north side of the Thames, from Vauxhall bridge to Chelsea Hospital; also, to enclose Kennington-common, and to lay the same out as a park, with ornamental walks and shrubberies, for public recreation; the toll-gate in the Clapham-road is to be done away with, and the new road from Camberwell-gate widened and improved. In order to facilitate the carriage approaches to Victoria-park, Bethnal-green, a new street is forthwith to be formed from the junction of Bethnal-green and Cambridge-heath roads, near the church of St. John's, in a north-easterly direction, across Bethnal-green to the Old Ford-road, through the Bishop's-road to the west entrance of the park; and another from the turnpike at the meeting of the Hackney and Cambridge-heath roads, in an easterly direction, along Prospect-place and Bishop's road, to the latest entrance of the park.

PROPOSED CENTRAL RAILWAY TERMINUS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—A meeting of aldermen and councilmen took place in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house on Wednesday—Sir G. Carroll in the chair—to hear Mr. Charles Pearson's explanation of his plans for the improvement of the City, and relieving its thoroughfares by means of a central railway terminus. The scheme is to widen Holborn, extended now even from Farringdon-street to Berkeley-st, by raising it on a level with the high ground of the adjacent streets, and extending it to King's-cross; by constructing a trunk railroad on a well lighted and ventilated subway under the surface of the street connecting the northern railroads and suburbs, with terminal in Farringdon-street and the new street leading to Holborn valley 17 feet, nearly on a level with Holborn-hill and Snow-hill; and by removing the wholesale meat and vegetable markets and the railway carriers' receiving houses to spacious sites in the n ighbourhood, so that the present overcrowded streets may be relieved of a large portion of the railway waggons and omnibuses from the northern railroads and suburbs. The connexion between the Blackfriars and Ye tralway terminus is to be underground, so that the three minutes the letter-bags could be at the station. A vote of the next Court of Common Council is to be taken on Mr. Pearson's plan.

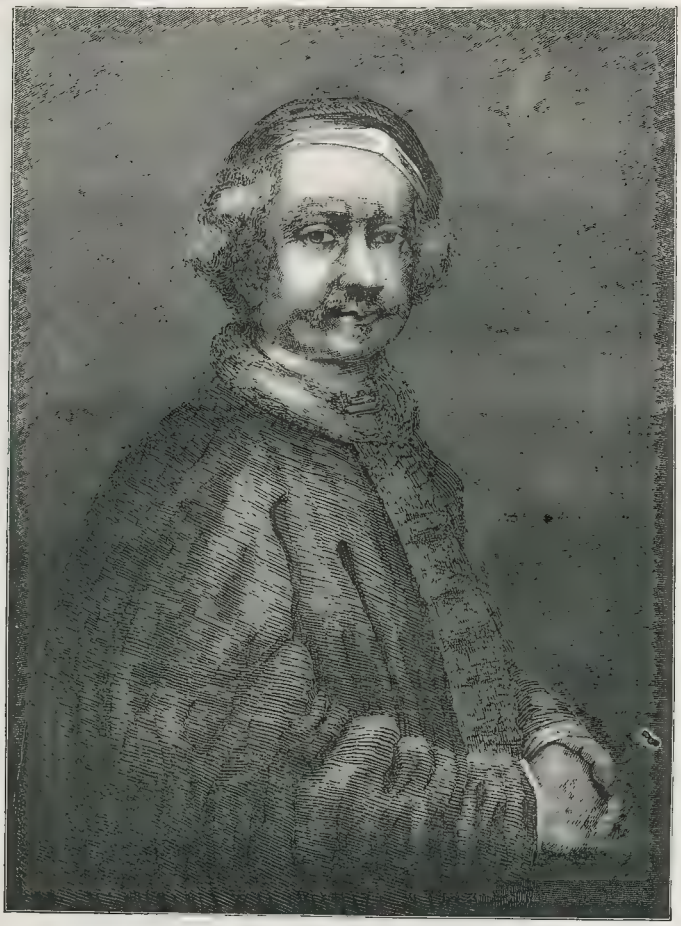
THE GRIEVANCES OF OMNIBUS SERVANTS.—At a meeting on Saturday night last of the Omnibus Servants' Provident Society, a discussion took place on the threatened measures of the omnibus proprietors to reduce the men's wages. The chairman of Mr Alderman Wilson as to the abolition of the centre seat in the omnibuses led, it is known, to the gross imposition on the public of raising the 3d. fares to 4d., to which, during the time of the Exhibition, the public were compelled to submit; but, in spite of the extra labour required from the men, the masters made no mention of increasing the wages. Now, however, that their conduct has irritated the public, and a general support is given to the penny-fare system, the omnibus proprietors propose to meet it by a reduction of the wages of an already underpaid and overworked class of men. Mr. Scully said that at last the public began to know the real condition of the men employed about omnibuses. They suffered a severity from which their wages were exempted, whilst they dared not remonstrate. After a day's work of fifteen or sixteen hours, the men were liable to be told they were not wanted. Even if ill, their places in the omnibus could find time to attend, unless they met, as on the present occasion, at midnight. The masters defended themselves by saying that they paid such excellent wages. Was that the fact? For 8s. or 4s. the conductor worked sixteen hours a day, out of which he had to pay 1s. a day to his master's servants; and the driver, who realised in the finest weather about £1 16s. a week, had 11s. 6d. to pay out of it for various items. There was no rest to the omnibus people, for they sometimes got a few hours' sleep on a Sunday." In fact, no days was so imposed upon. If the masters persevered in their attempt to reduce the wages of the men, the matter must be brought before the public, and some plan proposed by which the men might be protected from a gross tyranny. It concluded by recommending the men not to combine, for their masters did that, and they, the servants, had found it to be tyrannous. Neither ought they to take the law into their own hands, but resolve the public in a manner that could scarcely be calculated upon; but he would recommend them to call a meeting at Exeter Hall, and then they could make their appeal to the public to protect them.

UNDERGROUND LODGINGS.—The General Board of Health have issued a notification, under the 67th section of the Public Health Act, on the subject of cellar dwellings. The act referred to makes it unlawful to let or occupy as a dwelling any vault, cellar, or underground room, built or rebuilt after 31st of August, 1848, or not let or occupied before that date, and any person so letting or occupying is liable to indictment. The act further provides that every underground chamber that does not answer to the above description, that is to say, that is not less than four feet in height, of which three feet must be above the level of the street, that has not an open area of two feet six along its entire frontage, and is not dry and sufficiently warmed, and ventilated in the manner described, shall be inhabited, notwithstanding that such room may have been inhabited hitherto The penalty of neglecting these provisions is 20s. a day, where there is a local board of health.

FIRE IN HOLBORN.—On Monday night, shortly after ten o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Malnon and Sons, French basket importers, No. 12, Holborn-hill, at the corner of Castle-street. The building was four stories high, and between fifty and fifty feet deep. The fire originated in the back part of the premises, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, progressed with such rapidity that before an engine had time to reach the spot the whole of the back buildings were on fire. The front rooms being preserved, the most strenuous exertions were made to subdue the fire, but it was nearly midnight ere this could be accomplished, and not until the greater portion of the property had been reduced to ashes, and considerable damage done to the premises adjoining.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.— The number of births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 8, was—males, 770; females, 710—total, 1480. Deaths during the same period, 982. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1841-50, the average was 907, but the population has increased since that period, and the average, if corrected in proportion to the increase, is 1064, consequently with which, last week's mortality shows a decrease of 82. The increase on the previous week is visible amongst the young, the middle-aged, and persons of advanced life Last week the deaths of the epidemic class rose from 156 to 161; those in the tubercular class from 156 to 171; those by asthma in the brain, spinal marrow, &c., from 78 to 115; those by diseases of the heart &c., from 33 to 40; those by diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, from 169 to 186; by diseases of the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, from 54 to 63, &c. It was shown in the report for the last week of October that the mortality was considerably diminished; it now appears that, concurrently with a great fall in the temperature, it has again risen to nearly the same amount as prevailed during the early part of last month. Scarlatina and typhus predominate usually amongst epidemics, the former having increased from 50 to 59; the latter numbers 58, but does not show a disposition to become fatal. The increase in the small-pox deaths is from 12 to 24; of whom 21 were children, and 3 adults above 15 years of age: vaccination had been performed in only one of these cases. The use of foul locals in vaccination is mentioned as producing diseases. Two deaths from intemperance: 3 infants from want of maternal nourishment, in other words, starvation; 4 infants from suffocation, three of which were in bed, are recorded.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29 684 in. The weather was cold during the week. The mean daily temperature on Sunday was 43.3, or 2.7 below the average corresponding days in ten years; itfell to 35 2 on Tuesday, which is 11.2 below the average; it then rose and was about 42 5 on Friday and Saturday; but on every day of the week was below the average. The mean temperature of the week was 40 degs., which is 6 3 below the average. The wind was generally in the west or north.



PORTRAIT OF REMBRANDT, JUST ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF REMBRANDT. PAINTED BY HIMSELF.

THREE pictures have recently been added to our national collection two are portrait studies, by Rembrandt and Van Eyck; the third is by Backhuysen. We this week engrave the Rembrandt; the Van Eyck will follow shortly.

The Portrait of Rembrandt, by himself, is from the collection of Lord Middleton, formerly at Peperharrow, in Surrey, and lately sold at Messrs. Christie's, where it was purchased, by order of the Trustees of the National Gallery, for the sum of 400 guineas. Of this portrait little is known. Mr. Brayley, in his "History of Surrey" (published about five years since), does not mention this picture, though he enumerates others of less note, then at Peperharrow. As far as we can ascertain, this Rembrandt has not hitherto been engraved. Executed, probably, at a more advanced period of life than most of the other portraits of Rembrandt with which as pictures or etchings we are familiar, it differs slightly from them all—yet certainly not more than each of those does from the other. It has, in common with them, the frizzled hair; fleshy, sensual features; and general coarseness of physiognomy that must have characterised the great painter Rembrandt has not flattered himself. His vanity, supposing him to have possessed his share of the universal quality, lay not in personals. The graces and amenities of life contained few charms for him; and, if no records had been left of his habits and character, who could fail to read them in this portrait? In its present position it challenges comparison with some of Reubens's choicest works, and yields nothing to them in colour or tone; while the felicitous management of light peculiar to the master gives it a roundness and projection that almost make the surrounding pictures seem mere extension of surface. Its truth and reality are, indeed, wonderful. We are fully aware that opinions unfavourable to it have been expressed, and that the propriety of the purchase has been questioned. But, while we know and feel that the qualities which this picture so eminently possesses by no means include every attribute of excellence in art, we assert them to be in themselves, as far as they go, the embodiment of some of nature's most precious and beautiful truths. Rembrandt devoted himself to the study and illustration of the effects of light—direct or reflected, natural or artificial—on the aspect of the visible world; and he achieved a success in this department of art utterly unrivalled before or since. Hence, this his favourite study became as a speculum, through which every object was viewed. This must be his apology, if even the lineaments of the human face divine were regarded simply as masses of light and shadow. In spite of the portentous ugliness which so frequently deforms his pictures, there is ever in them a mysterious and gloomy grandeur, chiefly the result of the painter's wonderful appreciation of the properties of light; while his portraits, for the same reason, are among the most magnificent the world has ever seen. Among the great in the history of art he will ever occupy a prominent place, however the tide of fashion or prejudice may flow. That a section of the public, as well as of those who follow art as a profession, are blind, or at least indifferent, to his excellence, is evident from their expressed fears of being "deluged" with his works. We have no such apprehension Certain tendencies, too apparent in recent Academy exhibitions, can have no better corrective than constant and careful study of the works of Rembrandt.

STUPENDOUS BRIDGE IN MADRAS.

THIS striking specimen of engineering skill has recently been erected across the river Cowery, near Bhowanee, Madras. It consists of twenty-six brick arches, of 47½ feet span, built on stone piers, and is nearly a quarter of a mile in length. It was begun in December, 1849, and opened to the public in May, 1851; taking two working seasons, or about twelve months, to complete the building; for in that part of India where this Bridge is built the natives can only work between the monsoons, viz. from December to the end of May. It is situated on the high road from Madras to Coimbatore (famous for its cotton) and the Neilgherry Mountains. An average of 700 people were employed daily on the work, chiefly women. Owing to the very low price of labour, the cost will be considerably under 50,000 rupees, or £5000. The average daily pay of a man is twopence, and of a woman three-halfpence.

This noble Bridge was designed and built by Lieutenant Charles Vaughan Wilkinson, Madras Engineers. Although of so unusually long an extent, it has no *dry* arches.

In the accompanying Sketch, over the centre arch, may be seen the pagoda at Bhowanee, formerly famous as a place of worship for the Thugs; and beyond is a distant view of the Neilgherry Mountains situated about eighty miles from Bhowanee.

BRIDGE RECENTLY ERECTED OVER THE RIVER COWERY NEAR BHOWANEE, MADRAS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GALWAY AND NEW YORK.

An apparently feasible scheme with this object in view was submitted to public consideration on Saturday last, in Galway. The arrangements include facilities for emigration. The Galway Town and Harbour Commissioners received on that day an American gentleman, named Wagstaff, who came over to Galway with the object of establishing the much-desired line of steamers. He was accompanied by Messrs. Ennis, chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, and Boyce Cowper and Sterling, directors. A large number of commissioners were in attendance.

Mr. Wagstaff explained that he had resolved to place a line of steamers between Galway and New York, because he was impressed with the conviction that such a project would pay. He might not succeed in the first or second or third trip; but still he would not be disheartened; his experiment should last for six months. The vessel which he had now prepared for starting, and which would leave New York—("Hear, hear," and great cheering)—for Galway, was, he had no hesitation in saying, one of the fastest and strongest steamers which had ever sailed on the ocean. In proof of this, Mr. Wagstaff read a certificate from the Mercantile Mutual Assurance Company. This vessel would be followed by others of the very strongest and swiftest build which it could be possible for wood and iron to make. It was the intention of himself and his father to bring, by means of other communication, the goods and passenger traffic of the Continent through Ireland. He sought no pecuniary assistance; he merely wanted co-operation and kindly feeling on the part of the people of Galway. With regard to the emigrant accommodation, he was determined to make such an improvement in this particular as had been never before attempted. The steerage passengers should be provided with births which would contain only two each; the sexes, except in cases of families, should be kept separate; saloons should be provided for them where they might sit; proper cooking accommodation, the best description of food, and a voyage of only eight days, at a charge of £6 each. He would come himself with the first vessel, when he expected to be able to enter more fully into details. Mr. Wagstaff, in the course of his observations, passed a high eulogium on the capabilities of the bay of Galway, and said, though he had travelled a great deal, he had never seen a harbour which possessed such natural advantages for such a project as the present one. The first vessel would sail on the 15th of December from New York, and arrive in Galway on the 23rd. (Cheers.)

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Ennis, who promised, on the part of the railway company, every assistance and co-operation towards carrying out this great project.

On the motion of Mr Stephens, seconded by Mr. J. Ireland, it was resolved that Mr. Wagstaff's vessel should enter the port free of all dues for the space of six months.

The Chairman, on behalf of the people of Galway and the commissioners, claimed Mr. Wagstaff, his captain, and officers, as their guests upon their arrival next month.

The greatest enthusiasm pervaded the whole meeting, and Mr. Wagstaff, as well as the other gentlemen who accompanied him, received a warm and hearty welcome.

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—SANDGATE, KENT.

SINCE Folkestone has become a station of the South-Eastern Railway, Sandgate, from which it is distant but two miles, has been materially benefited by a great influx of visitors.

There are three roads from Folkestone to Sandgate; one, called the New-road, at the base, and another on the summit of the cliff, the latter for pedestrians only; the third, being the original turnpike-road, which runs parallel with the cliff. Each of these roads has its attractions. The old road is extremely pleasant; whilst that at the foot of the cliff is rendered interesting by the number of fossils to be found in the broken rocks scattered along the shore, and from its extremely romantic scenery, the strata in various huge fantastic shapes, hanging "suspended midway between heaven and earth" in the broken cliff, which extends about this part of the coast, and which is often rendered additionally picturesque by the number of sheep dotting its green and rugged banks from base to summit. The road over the cliff affords extensive and delightful sea prospects. Dungeness stands boldly out in the distance; and you can distinctly trace the famous sea wall at Dimchurch. But not the least interesting portion of the scenery is the bird's-eye view of Sandgate, with its picturesque villas, appearing to spring up from beneath your feet.

The village of Sandgate does not boast of antiquity; and it is doubtful if any houses were built here before the close of the last century. In "Thanet and the Cinque Ports," published in 1818, Sandgate is described as a small bathing village, which has been much frequented within the last twenty years by those invalids who wish for quiet and retirement. Its note as a bathing-place, however, dates from an event the reverse of pacific. This was in the year 1794, when, in consequence of the report of an attempt at invasion by the French, fortifications were erected at intervals along the whole line of coast, and an encampment was made at Shornciff, where barracks were subsequently erected. This encampment, from its position, soon became celebrated as a military station; and it was here that the brave but unfortunate Sir John Moore trained and disciplined his troops, afterwards so greatly distinguished in the Peninsular war. The Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief, frequently inspected the troops stationed here; and Royal visits have almost invariably proved sunshine to watering-places.

Sandgate now enjoys a fashionable repute. There are, as our Sketch shows, several detached villas; a handsomely-built episcopal chapel; besides the village along the sea-shore.

We must not, however, omit the Guardian Castle, said to have been originally built prior to the reign of Richard II. Hasted relates—"There appears to have been a castle here in the reign of King Richard II., for that Prince, in his 22nd year (1399), directed his writ to the captain of his castle at Sandgate, to admit his kinsman, Henry de Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, with his family, horses, &c., into it, to tarry there for six weeks to refresh himself." Assuming this to be a fact, it must have soon gone to decay, for Lambarde makes no allusion to any previous building here, but says "Henry VIII. did defrale £5000 and above, upon this platfourme, which lieth within the parish of Folkstone towards Hythe, and hee called it (of the sandie place where it is pitched) Sandgate Castle." Report states it to have been built about the year 1539, from the ruins of the fort on Castle-hill. There were several similar castles built at the same time by Henry VIII., both on the Kent and Sussex coasts, for the defence of the kingdom, all of which were placed under the government of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Queen Elizabeth, in one of her journeys through Kent in 1588, slept in this Castle, and the bed on which her Majesty reposed was shown as a relic in the remembrance of many persons now lying. In the years 1806-8, when the Martello towers for the defence of the coast were suggested by Mr. Pitt, then Premier of England, the Castle underwent important alterations to adapt it to the modern mode of warfare. A Martello tower was erected in the centre, and the ramparts were mounted with ten 24-pounders, whilst a platform had three 24-pounders on a travelling carriage. The tower itself is of rather larger dimensions than usual, being upwards of thirty feet in diameter within the walls, and, besides containing a large magazine for gunpowder, it provided ample lodgings for 40 men. When these alterations were effected, most of the old edifice was removed, and the only portions of it remaining are the keep, the entrance tower, and the boundary walls. Several apartments surrounding the centre (amongst which was Queen Elizabeth's room) were also entirely removed.

THE PEEL MONUMENT AT BURY.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 22, 1851, we Engraved a View of the Exhibition of the Designs for the Peel Monument, held in the Town-hall, at Bury, in Lancashire, the birthplace of the lamented statesman. Very shortly after his death a fund was subscribed for the erection of the monument, a colossal bronze statue upon a pedestal, in the centre of the town. The details of the competition will be found in our Journal of the above date. The accepted design was that by Mr E. H. Baily, R.A., which we now engrave. Mr. Baily's statue of Sir Robert Peel will be of bronze, and ten feet in height. The statesman is supposed to be addressing the House of Commons on the memorable question of Free Trade; at his feet, and forming the upper portion of the pedestal, lie emblems of the fruits of the earth, intermixed with

BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR R. PEEL, BART., BY E. H. BAILY, R.A.—THE BURY TESTIMONIAL.

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—SANDGATE, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

agricultural implements. Beneath this enrichment the Bury Arms form a centre decoration to the inscription stone, and leads the eye to *beast reliefs* of Commerce and Navigation on either side; which, like the statue, will be executed in metal. The base and die of the pedestal will be of granite, and when finally erected exceed 22 feet in height.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

Bristol appears to be an unlucky port for steamers. Once, in the days of smaller ships than those which now travel the ocean, the second port in England, as the mercantile town upon the Avon aspired to be, commanded the highest reputation as the most crack outfitting place for craft of all dimensions. "Shipshape and Bristol fashion" was then the highest term of approbation which could be bestowed upon the most graceful hull and the tautest rig, and the Bristol mariners of course shared in the high character of their ships. As vessels, however, gradually increased in size, it was but natural that ports of easier access, and situated more closely upon the sea than the old west of England maritime city, should assume the pre-eminence; and accordingly Liverpool, Dundee, and Hull rose as Bristol fell. Still, however, the Britonians were not to be defeated without a struggle. They remembered the old fame of their city, not only for turtle soup and Bristol punch, but for the construction of model hulls; and, as if to show that the Avon could still be made to bear to the sea vessels of almost any size, they constructed upon its banks the two greatest steamers ever built. Both of these were sadly unfortunate. I do not allude to the Dundrum wreck of the *Great Britain*. With that, of course, Bristol had nothing to do. But all the world remembers the abortive attempts to launch the great steamer from the dock in which she was constructed, and in which she lay, like Robinson Crusoe's big boat, of the sea-going capabilities of which he had the highest opinion, but which he was totally unable to set afloat. I well remember being on board the *Great Britain* the day, as it was termed, of her "launch." Half Bristol was assembled. Cannons pealed, bells rang, flags flew, and the long flush deck of the steamer was crowded with the best of all good company. The leviathan was to be led forth from her cradle at high water, and until the event took place luncheon and champagne passed away the time as merrily as might be. Well, the tide flowed, the dock gates were hospitably open to receive the flood. Not a drop was refused admittance—the more the merrier, the higher the better. Then the measful preparations for warping were made: cables stretched, captains, pilots, and every officer at his post. Again the cannon roared, the bells rang, the flags flew, the people cheered: but, alas! the *Great Britain*, like a bashful young lady, refused to come out. And why? Simply for the reason which keeps the reel from coming out of the bottle—the neck of the receptacle in which she lay was too small! The catastrophe was a cruel one. The Bristol folks were dreadfully abashed as the tide receded and the *Great Britain* stuck where its prototype never did, in the mud. Months and months elapsed ere dock was partially pulled down, and the monster steamer floated out upon the Avon. Now, one would have thought that in all this the Bristol folks would read a lesson as to the conveying safe out of their port of the next big steamer which they build. Not a bit of it. The *Demerara*, a monster vessel, said to be the largest steamer in the world, was lately completed for the West India Mail Company, and despatched to Glasg ow to get her engines aboard. Down the Avon she went at a rattling pace; so rattling, indeed, that ere she had got past the brackish water she was run plump upon the bank. After a mighty to do she was Love off in a damaged condition and moored in another part of the river, all steamed and leaky. Here, however, it was hoped that the fatal ty would cease. Not at all. In the night she dragged her moorings, swung across the Avon, and, it is said, has become a mass of dislocated iron and wood. But this is simply laying alongside the original dock gate from which she was launched, but opinions are divided as to whether she ever can be fitted out for sea. There is really something of a fatalist complexion in these two events. Who but a foredoomed people would have built a boat in a dock not big enough to permit her exit, and who but the self same generation would have contrived to wreck a noble vessel on the mud banks of the Avon?

It is a hard fate for a journalist to be resumed to narrate the inchoate circumstances of what might have been, but which simply l

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

THE opening night of the Promenade Concerts at Drury-lane Theatre has never been famed as a scene of tranquil enjoyment of the music presented in the programme; and it was not to be supposed, as this great event occurred this year on the evening of the celebration of Lord Mayor's Day, that a very attentive auditory could be collected on such a doubly exciting occasion. The assemblage, therefore, last Monday of the "fast" amateurs, was preponderated for the company, which filled the dress circle and private boxes to overflow, had but little opportunity afforded of appreciating the musical selection. One dense mass of swaying black hats was exhibited in the pit, or promenade portion, and the joke of the wearers of this waving stream, or rather tornado, of hats was to push in opposite directions, so that some unexpected person, not accustomed to such rough usage, might lose his paper, and cast out innocently for the police, as if it were possible for a glazed hat to penetrate through such a multitude, to take an offender in charge. To follow the scenes with any degree of continuous interest was a matter of impossibility. The new soloist, the wondrous contrabassist of the age, Bottesini, who made his first appearance at these concerts, looked quite astounded at the uproar, during his fantasia on the "Somnambula" themes; and, although brought back by Jullien to play the "Carnaval de Venise," he abruptly finished his second solo. Such a marvel ous player must be listened to with profound silence to comprehend the g anic character of his executive feats, and the delicate musical sensibility with which he is so eminently gifted Miss Dolby had no better fate, and the fair vocalist scarcely knew how to take it. tumult which ensued after her first air, and delayed for some time to accept the outstanding voices as a compliment to her merit. The National Anthem appeared, in fact, the only great attraction for the promenaders; it was called for the moment Jullien, who was heartily greeted, entered the orchestra, was again denounced, at intervals during the first part, and was vociferously encored at the end of the "Exhibition Quadrille," in the course of which the "Marseillaise," and the Chorus of Girondins, "Mourir pour la Patrie," found especial favour.

As regards the novelties, there was a very pretty and characteristic quadrille on themes from Auber's "Il Prodigo;" a rather commonplace valse, "Marguerite," by Koenig, who has composed better things; a clever polka by Jullien, the "Crystal Fountain;" and a grand galop, the "Amazon and Tiger," by Karl Buller, a compo er whose name is as yet unknown to fame.

In respect to the future, M. Jullien promises the "Indian Quadrille," selections from Beethoven's "Fidelio" and Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," the "Bloomer's Quadrille," the "St. Leger Day," &c.

In addition to Bottesini Piatti and Sivori are engaged as lion soloists; Herr Koenig, Baumann Prospère, Lazarus, Sonnila, Cioffi, Jarrett, Lavigne, Delolly, T and C Harper, &c., are included in the band.

The theatre is prettily decorated with white glazed calico hangings, on which are grouped garlands, festoons, and emblematical devices; the green curtain is again suspended over the orchestra, and the reading-room is well stored with the journals of all nations.

M. Jullien's entertainments are popular, because they are lively, piquant, and amusing: no shrewd connoisseur for a moment supposes, in listening to the noisy silences, that they are intended as a serious demonstration of the higher order of orchestral music. M Jullien's aim is to amuse, and, if he throw in a movement of semi-stirring symphony of the great masters, he does it on a clever calculation to conciliate the purists. but he knows right well that classic compositions are not his staple commodity. We have never despaired of the formation of a series of concerts for the million at which the intellectual works of art may be heard conscientiously executed, and not mixed up with the eccentric cities of descriptive dance quadrilles, and certainly M Jullien amply deserves the credit of having been the pioneer to prepare the public for a more severe standard of musical taste.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The "Réunion des Arts" commenced their season on Wednesday night, at No. 27, Queen Anne-street. The Royal Society of Musicians had their first *soirée* on Monday last. The London Sacred Harmonic Society began the season last night, at Exeter Hall, with Handel's "Belshazzar," conducted by Mr. Surman; with Misses Birch, Dolby, Messrs R. F Smith, Lockey, and Lawler, as principal vocalists; Mr Jolly is the organist, and Mr. H Blagrove leader of the band.

The first concert of the Orchestral Society will be given next Monday, at St. Martin's Hall; there will be a new overture by Mr. Macfarren, and a new septet by Mr. Lucas.

The first of Miss Dolby's *soirées* will take place next Tuesday.

Madame Tedesco, who has appeared at the Grand Opera in Paris, in Halévy's "Reine de Chypre," has created a favourable impression. Her next characters will be in Donizetti's "Favorita," and as *Ester*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète;" and then in "Halévy's "Juif Errant," the new five-act opera, in which Mdlle. Lagrua, of Dresden, will make her *début*. Mdlle. Cruvelli had arrived in Paris, to appear at the Italiens: there was a rumour that Thalberg's "Florinda" would be produced.

It is given out in Paris that Mr. Lumley has secured Mdlle. Wagner, of Berlin, for the season 1852, at her Majesty's Theatre Herr Andrea, the Viennese tenor, has been engaged, it is stated, for the Royal Italian Opera, by Mr. Gye. Labiache has been dangerously ill, at his villa near Naples, but was better at the last accounts. Sivori and Wieniawski have been in Paris. Mr. Osborne, the pianist, and Mr. Ella, the director of the Musical Union, are in the French capital. Mr. Labiache has gone to Turin. Mr. Bunn is in treaty with her, for Easter, at Drury-lane Theatre. M. Silas, the composer, is in Paris: his new trio and sonata had produced a great sensation in musical circles Ernest, in Donizetti's "Don Pasquale di Rohan," at the Italian Opera House, in St. Petersburgh, quite electrified the auditory.

Mr Steggall, a pupil of Sterndale Bennett, at the Royal Academy of Music, has received the degree of Doctor of Music, at the Cambridge University. Madame Ourry, the pianist, has returned to Brighton, from a tour in Germany. Mrs. Anderson plays the Queen, when next with a severe accident from a fall, is recovering. Mr Costa, who was prevented from conducting the musical performance at the close of the Exhibition, owing to the letter of invitation, on the part of the Commissioners having reached him, at the late day of the 14th, only on the day of the ceremonial, has been actively engaged in preparing Haydn's "Seasons" for the opening night of the sacred Harmonic Society

Mr Henry Russell has presented his Australian entertainment, "The Far West," with great success in the City Hall, Glasgow.

A concert was given on Tuesday night, at the Nine Elms Literary Institution, in aid of the funds of the benevolent society for supplying a Christmas dinner to the necessitous poor. There was a full attendance, and the present proceeds will enable the committee to relieve 170 families. A neat address, written for the occasion by Mr B. Brough, was delivered by Mr. P. Newman. The vocalists were the Misses Jolly, Miss F. Kemble, Miss Nelson; Messrs. Tedder, Leffler, Genge, and J. W. Sharpe, whose singing gave great satisfaction.

THE THEATRES.

PUNCH'S PLAY HOUSE.

"The Fifth of November" is the title of a new piece produced on Monday—"manufactured," as the bills have it, by Augustus Mayhew and Sutherland Edwards, Esq. The hero of the piece, *Mr. Wester* (Mr. Tilbury), is a superstitious observer of old customs, and Guy Fawkes is to him a reverenced tradition. Not ing will satisfy him but the immolation of the effigy on his own grounds—a measure distasteful to the more enlightened mind of a *Mr. Sanpha* (Mr Rogers), his daughter's lover; who, however, being forbidden the house, is slain himself to take refuge in the disguise of the obnoxious figure, and scarcely escapes from the burning. The old banks, indeed, thinks that the young man has been sacrificed, and under that impression consents to his marriage, supposing that he must soon die of the injuries received; of course he does not, and the parties are united. The piece was successful.

ROCHESTER.—Miss Edith Heraud's engagement terminated on Monday, when she took her benefit, and was honoured with a full house.

CITY OF LONDON INSTITUTION.—The City Histrionic Club gave on Wednesday evening "a Drawing-room Entertainment" at the Aldermanbury Literary and Scientific Institution, consisting of dramatic selections from Tobin, Selby, Sorton, and Bernard. The honours of the occasion were divided between Mr. John Sness and Mr. Toole. The after gentlemen, in recommending a recitation describing an "Election," presented but little promise; but as he warmed into the business evinced an honest polyphonic power, and begot an opinion which was more than confirmed by his subsequent personification of *Peter the Swan*, and of *Robert Tyke*. His power to assume character parts is, we should suspect, very great; and we shall not be surprised if we hear of him in future in a more public arena. The theatre was crowded with a highly respectable audience, who seemed much delighted, and with reason, for there were in the evening's entertainment wit to amuse and talent to be admired.

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS.—On Wednesday, being the Morrow of St Martin, the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council assembled in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, for the purpose of proceeding to the nomination of the sheriffs for the ensuing year for all the counties in England and Wales, with the exception of Cornwall and Lancashire. The Lords of the Council were—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his state robes of office, Sir Charles Wood; the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Earl Grey; the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Lord Seymour; the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Parke, Sir Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Talfourd. Mr. C. C. Folke Greville acted as Clerk of the Council. The Queen's Remembrancer (Mr. Vincent), having read the usual proclamation in Norman French, and administered the oaths in the same language, then proceeded, assisted by Mr. C. Browne, the chief clerk, to read the list and receive the nominations

The first stone of the new hall in Vienna on the 4th instant, and a long winter is anticipated. Ce ober throughout was dry and mild, so that the crops consist as with respect to the vintage and the potato crops have not been famished. Nevertheless, the prospects of the poor are the reverse of bright, and, although the harvest cannot be said to have been a bad one, the prices of the necessaries of life are exorbitantly high. This is mainly owing to the state of existing finances and the depreciation in the currency, a paper florin being no longer able to buy a silver florin's worth.

The garri-on of the federal fortress of Mayence has been increased by Thuringen and Anhalt troops.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BATH.

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE seventh performance of the Amateur Company of the Guild of Literature and Art took place at these magnificent rooms on Monday night. The play was the same that was performed at Devonshire House, before her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court circle a few months ago, viz. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's comedy of "Not so Bad as we Seem: or, many Sides to a Character." The costumes, of the period of George I., were under the superintendence of Mr. Augustus Egg, R.A.; the theatre, constructed by Mr. Sloman, machinist of the Lyceum, was erected by him at one end of the great room; the local arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Clinch; the post of stage-manager was ably filled, as before, by Mr. Mark Lemon; and the whole was produced under the direction of Mr. Charles Dickens The gentlemen forming the amateur company were the same as before—that is to say, Mr. Frank Stone, A.R.A., as the *Duke of Middlesex*; Mr. Dudley Costello, as the *Earl of Loftus*, Mr. Charles Dickens, as *Lord Wilmot*; Mr Douglas Jerrold, as *Mr. Shadowly Softhead*; Mr. Mark Lemon, as *Sir Geoffrey Thorowgh*; Mr. Augustus Egg, as *David Pallet*; Mr Forster, as *Mr. Hardman*; Mr. R. H. Horne, as *Colonel Plant*; Mr. Charles Knight, as *Jacob Tonson*; Mr. Robert Bell, as *Paddy O'Sullivan Bas*.

Though the prices of admission were high, being the same as at fashionable theatres of London, the room was filled at an early hour; and before the curtain rose there could not have been less than eight or nine hundred persons, the great majority, in fact, of the *élite* of the Bath circles. Even the habitually severe sectarians were there, considering, no doubt, that, as the play was not in a playhouse, all chance of contamination was avoided. We are strongly tempted to make some comment upon this circumstance; but we forbear.

But, before we speak of the acting of the play, we must mention one of those disasters so amusing to everybody except those who have to endure the distress of them. In a play of the period of George I., much of the effect as well as the correctness of the costumes, obviously depends upon the wigs. Now, it happened that the perruquier (Mr. Wilson, of the Strand) resides a few miles out of town, on the Bath road, or rail, and, wishing to dine with his family on Sunday, he carefully packed up his wig-boxes, directed them to the Assembly Rooms, Bath, and sent them off on Friday night. All care being thus off his mind, he waited quietly for the arrival of the train on Monday, when took him up as it passed. But when he was put down at Bath he did not ascertain that his wig-boxes had arrived! They were not at the Assembly Rooms; they were not at the station; he drove round the town to all the hotels, to the theatre, and other places—but no wigs! All the gentlemen of the company arrived at the York Hotel by the express train; but no wig-boxes came with them. It was said, however, they were sure to arrive by the next train, due at two o'clock. The two o'clock train arrived—but no wigs! Great consternation was now felt by all the company, while the poor perruquier ran to and fro from the railway to the Assembly Rooms, and thence to the theatre, and to every hairdresser's shop in the place. He said that Bath had always been "great" in wigs, and he might, perhaps, be able to find substitutes. This, however, would not satisfy the amateurs, as they knew very well that the new wigs would be very unlikely to fit them safely; and for a wig to tumble off in the middle of a scene would be likely to produce an effect very different from the one desired. But there was no alternative Seven o'clock arrived; doors were opened; the amateurs began to dress with woful apprehensions, mixed, of course, with a good deal of jokings. Just before the curtain drew up, however, the wig-boxes arrived, and, by rapidly dressing the heads of those who had to go on first, the perruquier managed to complete everybody in succession, so that the stage was never kept waiting.

The comedy moved rather heavily at first, "as is its wont," and we must admit that this is not so much the fault of the actors as of the author. It is a thoughtful play, rather than one of action and situation. The audience, who were very aristocratical in their notions, thought it good taste to applaud no more than they could help. They, apparent y, resisted it as long as they could. In the second act they warmed up a little; and got better in the third. Mr. Dickens and Mr. Douglas Jerrold played excellently; so did Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Egg; in fact, they all took pains to play well, and succeeded. The comedy came to its close with great applause, and all the amateurs were called to the front by innumerable white kid gloves, and the waving here and there, of scented handkerchiefs.

The comedy is still too long. We notice that it has been much curtailed since it was given at the Hanover-square Rooms; but it still needs more cutting out, especially from the character of *Mr. Hardman*, which is altogether overdone and full of repetitions

The farce, written by Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. Mark Lemon, went off capitally. It was extremely well enacted; and the "making up" of these two gentlemen, and also of Mr Egg, was in the first style of the theatrical art. Owing to the great length of the comedy, the performance did not close till half-past twelve o'clock, so that a number of the sober inhabitants (with a good sprinkling of invalids) rose and took their departure even during some of the most amusing scenes in the farce.

The amateur company, we understand, will proceed hence to Bristol, where the same performances will be repeated.

Mr. W. Lassell, of Liverpool, announces his discovery of two new satellites of the planet Uranus, interior to the innermost of the two bright satellites first discovered by Sir W. Herschel, known as the second and the fourth.

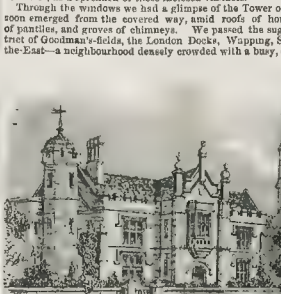
THE CAMDEN-TOWN RAILWAY.

THE prodigious extent of the suburbs of London has rendered a corresponding increase of the means of conveyance from one district to another indispensable. A few years since, Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, and Bayswater, the beautiful western suburbs of the metropolis, were comparatively unknown to most of the inhabitants of Eastern London. Many of the parishioners of Shadwell, Limehouse, and Poplar might have heard of the Regent's-park and Primrose-hill: but had never visited either, for want of some direct communication brought, as it were, to their very doors Such a facility has just been provided by the opening of the line already known as "the Camden-town Railway," which traverses the eastern and northern suburbs of the metropolis, and enables the Londoner to make the "Oval and Journey" from Pentonville-street, City, to Primrose-hill and the Regent's-park (the latter attractive at all seasons by its "Zoological Gardens"), at a very trifling expenditure of time and money. Our Artist has made the trip, pencil and sketch-book in hand, and here are the pictorial results:—

The building shown within the above initial letter is the entrance to the terminus in Penchurch-street, where we took a sixpenny return ticket (second-class carriage), the distance from the spot where we stood, to the terminus in the Hampstead-road, being four miles and a half—the entire journey and return being, accordingly, nine miles for sixpence!

The trains start every quarter of an hour from half-past eight in the morning till ten at night. There was no puffing or snorting of the engine, but by a silent signal the train was set in motion. We proceed for a considerable distance under a covered way, lit by sash windows: this was considered necessary at the original construction of the Blackwall Railway, to prevent accidents by horses taking fright from the noise and smoke of the engines as they dart over the bridges crossing the streets of London. We have engraved the bridge crossing the Minories, as a specimen of these inclosed viaducts.

Through the windows we had a glimpse of the Tower of London; but soon emerged from the covered way, amid roofs of houses, an ocean of pantiles, and groves of chimneys. We passed the sugar-baking district of Goodman's-fields, the London Docks, Wapping, St. George's-in-the-East—a neighbourhood densely crowded with a busy, dingy, working

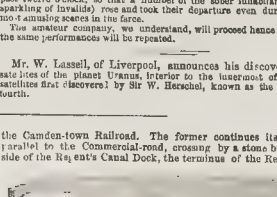


HOMERTON PARSONAGE AND CHURCH.

or sea-going population. On the left we passed new Shadwell Church, and also St. Mary's Church and Schools, recently erected. We next arrived at Stepney Station, and began to breathe more freely, for we had left behind the region of smoke and pantile chimneys. On the right is a new district church of the parish of Shadwell, built on the site of the house that was so marvellously preserved at the great fire at Ratcliff-cross, which broke out on the 23d of July, 1794, and which consumed more houses than any one conflagration since the Great Fire of 1666.

On the left, but at some distance from the railway, is seen the square tower of Stepney Church, the mother church of most of the parishes in the eastern part of London. Immediately beneath us on the left is the Commercial-road, leading from Whitechapel to Blackwall, a distance of nearly four miles. Near the junction of the Camden-town and Blackwall Railways, the Commercial-road is 80 feet in width, and is crossed by an iron viaduct, called Bow Spring Bridge, designed by L. Clare, Esq., and constructed by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, of Birmingham. The reader will perceive that, notwithstanding the great length of the viaduct, and the material of which it is constructed, it has a light and picturesque appearance,

At the Stepney Station the Blackwall Railroad forms a junction with the Camden-town Railroad. The former continues its course nearly parallel to the Commercial-road, crossing by a stone bridge the north side of the Regent's Canal Dock, the terminus of the Regent's Canal.



MINORIES VIADUCT.

Having crossed the Commercial-road by Bow Spring Bridge, we soon leave the City and Pool of London behind us, and pass through fields to Bow common, where to the right we have an extensive but distant view of the East India Docks; and, beyond them, a view of the Surrey and Kentish hills; on the left, the City of London, and Tower Hamlets Cemetery, occupying nearly thirty acres of ground, beautifully disposed, and ornamented with cypress, cedar, and other trees, and most of the graves ornamented with flowers and shrubs. This cemetery, with an adjacent field, containing nearly one hundred and forty acres of land, is about to be purchased by Government, under the Act of Parliament just passed to regulate the burial-grounds of the metropolis Beyond the cemetery is seen the extensive buildings of the City of London Union Workhouse, which from its extent and architecture has a palatial appearance.

We now passed Bow Church, and, passing under the Bow-road, arrived at the Bow Station. Here the train received passengers and soon after starting we found ourselves in an open country: on the right the newly-formed Victoria-park; on the left we had an extensive view over the Hackney marshes, terminating with a considerable portion of the well-wooded scenery of Essex.

Passing onward, through the verdant fields, we came to the retired village of Homerton, formerly a district of the parish of Hackney, but within the last six years formed into a separate parish; from the railroad is seen a new church, erected about four years ago, from the design of Mr. Ashpitel.

The church will accommodate 1800 persons, and cost less than £9000, the whole raised by subscription. The parsonage-house is a pleasing specimen of domestic architecture. We have now arrived at the Hackney Station: on the right, from the midst of roofs of houses and the thickly-planted trees in the churchyard and adjacent gardens, rises the picturesque tower of the old church; and to the right, the pyramidal tower of the new church Looking leftward, we were somewhat puzzled at the appearance of several long ditches, or rather trenches, filled with running water, nearly covered with what we took to be weeds; but, upon inquiry, we found this was one of the artificial streams for the continual growth of watercresses for the London market. Annexed is a representation of this singular species of cultivation, which affords a living to a great number of poor men, women, and children. The square building on the right side is the Hackney Railway Station; here the train halted for a few seconds, and then moved on towards Kingsland, which is in a deep cutting, passing under the Kingsland-road.

In this district, large tracts of land belonging to the Lord of the Manor, W. G. D. Tyssen, Esq., are now being laid out for building detached villas of a better class: the railway has, no doubt, greatly accelerated the profitable occupation of this very fine estate; for, although it has the advantage, from the nature of its soil, according to the Register-General's Return, of being decidedly the most healthy locality near London; yet, until the railway brought it into notice, and opened a communication for it, no measures taken for its improvement appear to have been successful.

After taking up passengers at the Kingsland Station, we proceeded through a cutting towards Islington; and, passing under the Great Northroad, we arrived at the Islington and Highbury Station, at the point where the road branches to Holloway and Highbury. In constructing the railway across the road at this place, it was necessary to take down a tavern, which the company have replaced by one of larger structure on the site of the old building, by erecting the same upon girders over the railway.

Through the high level of Islington the railway is in a cutting averaging 16 feet deep, with walls of massive brickwork to sustain the clay soil, of which the district consists. We quit this cutting near the Caledonian-

BOW SPRING BRIDGE, STEPNEY STATION.

HACKNEY STATION, AND WATERCRESS PLANTATION.

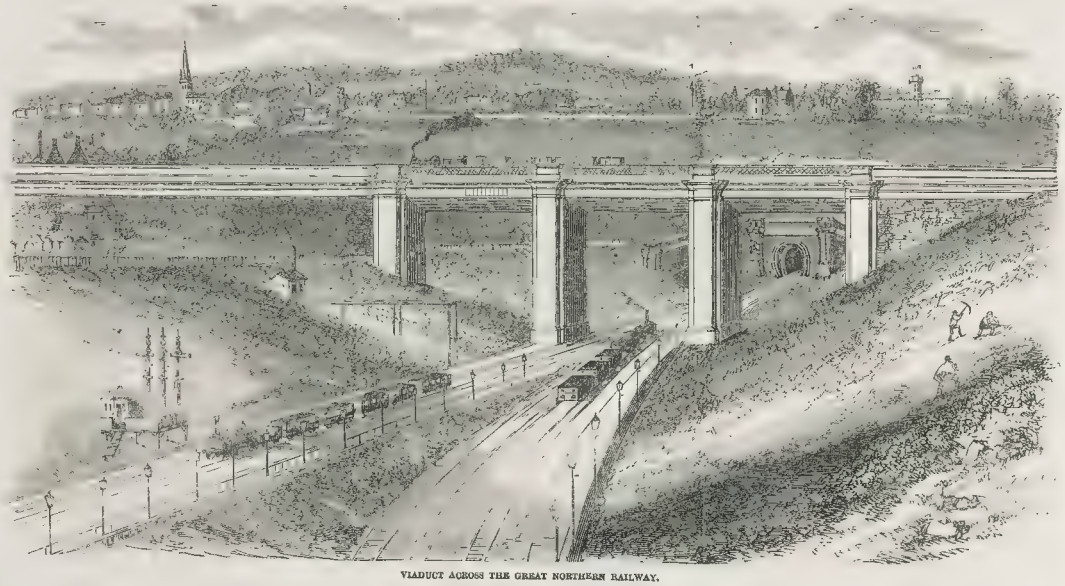
road, and cross the same by a bridge. Within the last year the site of the Roman encampment, and for a great distance around, has been entirely covered with terraces, streets, and squares. The Model prison at Pentonville, which, when it was erected a few years back, stood in the midst of the fields, is now nearly surrounded by houses. We next passed over the Great Northern Railway; and it was a curious sight to see a monster northern train, sixty feet below us, entering the tunnel running under the extensive tract of land known as Copenhagen-fields. This is, indeed, one of the most singular views through which the railroad passes. It will be best comprehended by referring to the annexed Engraving, taken from the bridge over the Direct York Railway, at the upper end of the ancient northern road to London called Maiden-lane. From this bridge, looking down the gorge of a deep valley, we observe the lines of the direct York Railway gently curving to the entrance of the tunnel, which is a massive stone arch, with thick brick walls on either side, terminated by immense octangular piers formed of brick, with stone dressings. In the centre of the Great Northern Railway, a short distance from the tunnel, are two immense piers, upwards of sixty feet in height, which support the viaduct of the Camden-town Railway.

Beyond this viaduct lie Copenhagen-fields, the proposed site of the new Smithfield Market. In the centre is the tavern called Copenhagen House, where Kossuth addressed the operatives on Monday week. The large building with the lofty tower is the new prison now in the course of erection at the expense of the Corporation of the city of London.

After passing several beautiful villas, we arrived at Camden-town, where the Railway is constructed upon a brick viaduct of good proportions. The main roads are crossed by wrought iron boiler-plate bridges of the same principle as that of the celebrated tubular bridge over the Menai Straits. Some of these bridges are of considerable span, and the details of their construction are well worthy the close examination of those who can appreciate works of this kind.

We soon enter upon ground intersected with the rails of the Great North-Western Railway, until we reach the end of our journey at the terminus of the Camden-town Railway, in the Hampstead-road.

We started by the next train upon our return. Our fellow-passengers were journeying from this extreme north-western suburb to Margate. They accompanied us as far as the Stepney Station, where we parted—they to proceed to Blackwall, to embark in a steamer for Margate; we to return to the great city, much pleased with our economical journey, and the excellence of the accommodation afforded by the Camden-town Railway Company. We are happy to hear that their spirit and liberality are appreciated by the public, since upwards of 105,000 passengers were conveyed upon this line during the previous week.



VIADUCT ACROSS THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

On Monday the ceremony of swearing in the new Lord Mayor took place in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, his Lordship being accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, Sheriffs Cotterell and Swift, Alderman Challis, Alderman Salomons, Alderman Lawrence, the Recorder, and other City officers.

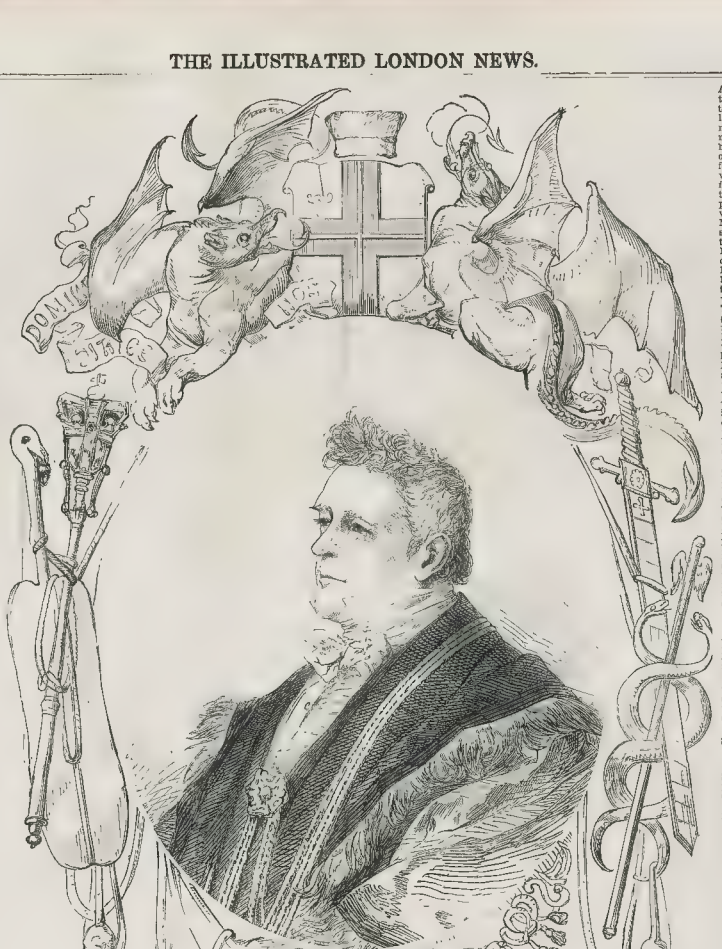
The Recorder, in presenting to the Barons of the Exchequer the gentleman selected to fill the high office of chief magistrate of the city of London for the ensuing year, thus characterised his qualifications:—

"Mr. W. Hunter, alderman and upholder, was the gentleman who had been so selected. He was a gentleman whose family had originally sprung from Scotland, and his father had in the course of time settled at Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk, at which place Alderman Hunter had had the good fortune to receive his education from the venerable parent of one who had become one of the most distinguished prelates of the country (the Lord Bishop of London). Having in due time been initiated into business, Mr. Hunter came to London, where he settled in the year 1807, and founded that extensive and lucrative business which he had subsequently carried on with so much success. In the year 1825 Mr. Hunter was selected by his neighbours to represent them in the Court of Common Council for the Coleman-street ward, and of that court he had not been very long a member when he was chosen the chairman of many of its committees, and in that capacity he had conferred vast benefits on his fellow-citizens. Some years subsequently, upon the retirement of Mr. Alderman Heygate from that office, Mr. Hunter was selected for the vacant place of alderman of the ward; at that time it was that he had retired from all commercial pursuits, and had thenceforward devoted the whole of his energies for the advantage of his fellow-citizens. In the year 1844 Mr. Alderman Hunter served the office of Sheriff, the duties of which he would make bold to say upon that occasion had been performed, not merely with the highest credit to himself personally, but to the great benefit of his fellow-citizens. Since that year Mr. Alderman Hunter had applied himself to the onerous performance of the duties which devolved upon him as one of the magistrates of the city of London; and in the present year he had the good fortune to be called upon to fill the highest office, by having been selected by his fellow-citizens to act as the chief magistrate of the City, thus adding another name to the long list on that illustrious roll. Mr. Alderman Hunter came to the office at a time when from outward appearances it might chance that proceedings on the Continent might call upon him to adopt rigorous steps for the maintenance of quietude and peace within the range of the metropolis. Should such measures become necessary, their Lordships might rely upon the Lord Mayor, with the aids and willing assistance of his fellow-citizens, exercising such authority and taking such steps as would tend to the full maintenance of peace and quietude within his precincts, as well as the maintenance of the law of the land inviolate."

The learned Recorder then proceeded to eulogise the conduct of the late Lord Mayor throughout his year of office, with special reference to the active part taken by his Lordship in support of the Great Exhibition. He had the honour of receiving her Majesty and her amiable Consort at the Guildhall, where he had dispensed the City hospitalities in a manner which had called forth universal approval; and he had subsequently the further honour of receiving from his Sovereign the highest mark of distinction that could be conferred upon him—the honour of a baronetcy. The learned Recorder next adverted to the fact of Sir John Musgrove having been the first Lord Mayor who had received an invitation from the citizens of Paris,—that spot which had or so long a period been regarded by the people of this country as their great national or natural enemy. Having had the honour to attend Sir John Musgrove on that visit, and having witnessed the proceedings upon that occasion, he hoped he was not going too far in expressing a conviction that from that friendly meeting the most lasting benefits would arise to both countries. In conclusion, he had now the honour to present to their Lordships Mr. Alderman Hunter as the Lord Mayor selected by his fellow-citizens for the year ensuing.

The Lord Chief Baron then said that he had great pleasure in congratulating the Lord Mayor on his having obtained, by the voice of his fellow-citizens, the highest distinction it was in their power to confer; and, as he had remarked on former occasions, the pageant which took place on that day was not without great significance, and was well worthy of observance, for it was one of the great memorials, as it were, of what was due to the choice of the people. He fully concurred in all that had fallen from the eloquent Recorder as to the advantages which would accrue from the events of last year, and, with him, he anticipated the happiest results. And, although he was glad to hear that the Lord Mayor was prepared to maintain the peace of the City and the law inviolate, still he must confess that he did not entertain any apprehension of the necessity which had been adverted to by the learned Recorder arising out of the law being so exercised. He felt no anxiety as to the events to which that learned officer had referred, and therefore he doubted not that the ensuing Mayoralty would be passed peaceably and in a manner which would redound to the credit of the said Mayor. Under any rate of circumstances he had the fullest reliance on the firmness and loyalty of the Lord Mayor and citizens. There could be no doubt, in reference to the part which the late Lord Mayor had taken in that establishment—the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations—that that Exhibition, which might be truly designated the Temple of Peace, would tend to bind together, by good feelings and one common interest, all the nations who had had the opportunity of exhibiting at and witnessing the scene; and he apprehended that whenever education should have thoroughly been carried out, and when mankind had experienced the blessings and the advantages which were consequent upon peace, wars would be no more; and that, instead of meeting, as formerly, different nations in war, they would henceforth consider them as brothers of one great family, having common and general duties to discharge the one towards the other. He had to congratulate Sir John Musgrove, the late Lord Mayor, upon his having passed through his year of office with so much distinction; and he congratulated him upon the failure of all the predictions that the Great National Exhibition, in which the City of London had taken so prominent a part, would be the means of opening the field for a display of riot and turbulence; for, on the contrary, that great canopy, under which the fruits of the industry and capital of nations had been deposited, had proved eminently successful. The predictions, then, that the contrary would be the result had proved altogether futile. The late Lord Mayor would receive, as he was entitled to do, the thanks of his fellow-citizens for the efficient and hospitable manner in which he had passed through his year of office.

The various forms were then gone through, and the civic authorities withdrew, after an invitation had been given to the learned Barons to attend a banquet at the Guildhall.



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM HUNTER, LORD MAYOR.

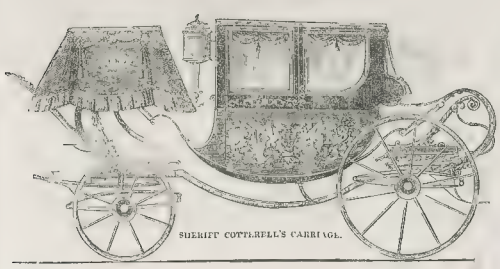
STATE CARRIAGES OF THE LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

The pageant of Monday (Lord Mayor's Show) will be found described in another page. We here engrave the new state carriages.

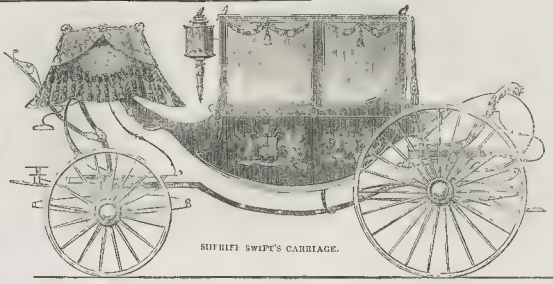
The Lord Mayor's State Coach is elegantly finished with large curved plate side-lights to the body, painted a rich lake, ornamented with handsome gilt mouldings and cornices to the framework round the roof, &c. The coach is lined with rich white satin, and lace trimmings to correspond; the roof is radiated with rich white satin, mounted in the centre with the City arms, embroidered in proper colours, finished with handsome crimson silk festoons, trimmed with gold-coloured fringe and tassels, and rich blue velvet to the glass frames. The lamps are large, and full-mounted with handsome chased work, cut glasses, &c. The body suspended on a handsome perch carriage, with C springs, and carved blocks and under springs, &c., boldly carved hind standards and standard-box; the whole painted and richly ornamented with gold, to correspond with the body; the four body loops decorated with dragons' heads and scaled ornaments. The arms of the Upholders' Company, and the private arms of the Lord Mayor, are emblazoned within handsome ornaments, on each quarter panel; the City arms, with supporters and ornaments, on the door and back panels; and the private arms and crest, with heightened ornaments, on the rail panels. The handsome hammercloth, of white cloth, ornamented with deep claret fringe and gold-colour silk bangers, the centre of rich purple Genoa plaited velvet, mounted with the City arms within a garter, &c., richly chased and gilded; and the ends of the axletrees are embossed and chased. The rich yet chaste style of decoration throughout the carriage is highly creditable to the taste of its builders, Messrs. Laurie and Marner, 3, Oxford-street.

Mr. Sheriff Cotterell's State Chariot, built by Messrs. Davies, of Wigmore-street, displays beauty of outline combined with elegance of finish. The springs and wheels are tastefully gilt; the body is of maroon colour, relieved with gold; the Civic arms, the arms of the Cordwainers' Company, and Mr. Sheriff Cotterell's, with the motto "Ostendo non Ostenta," are emblazoned on the side panels, richly ornamented with banners, scroll work, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The interior is lined with white figured silk and amber silk lace. The hammercloth is of claret cloth, decorated with yellow and claret silk bullion bangers, cords, &c.; the Civic arms richly chased and water gilt on a centre of claret velvet. The mouldings, nave, hoops, and lamps are handsomely chased.

THE LORD MAYOR'S STATE CARRIAGE.



SHERIFF COTTERELL'S CARRIAGE.



SHERIFF SWIFT'S CARRIAGE.

Mr. Sheriff Swift's State Carriage is remarkable for its lightness of effect, without loss of stateliness. The double window is exceedingly elegant; the colours are arranged with heraldic truth, and the staple of the body being a fine ultramarine blue, throws up with great effect the heraldic ornamentation of the City arms and supporters on the centre and back panels; those of the Spectacle Makers' Company on the side panel, and the private armorial bearings of the worthy sheriff himself emblazoned on the upper panels: his family motto, 'Dei dono sum quod sum' (by the gift of God I am what I am), fitly betokening at once the modesty and the dignity of the bearer. The body is supported on the heads of dragons emblematical of the city authority. The under carriage is carved in bold relief, and painted of a deep orange colour, picked out with blue, gold, and crimson The panneer-cloth is of a rich, original design, the City arms gorgeously embroidered, and encircled with a collar of gold richly chased, stand forth prominent from a centre of deep blue Genoa velvet; while the effect of a rich heraldic canopy is given in the fringe and tassels of gold, and the rich velvet drapery, finished off with deep crimson fringe and gold-coloured pendants. The superb *four-in-hand* of this equipage is worthy the high character of the makers, Messrs. Laurie and Marner, of Oxford-street.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

On Monday the annual ceremony, so interesting to the sight seekers of the metropolis—that of inaugurating the new Lord Mayor—took place. The weather was favourable, although the street's were very muddy. A vast crowd filled all the City thoroughfares, and the approaches to, and the bridges themselves were completely blocked up. The usual barriers were erected, to prevent accidents and facilitate the passage of the procession.

After the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and other City functionaries, had partaken of a sumptuous dejeuner in the Council Chamber, preparations were made for forming the procession, which was of the usual character, with the addition of "twenty-three Knights in armour;" the companies assisting in the ceremony being the Goldsmiths, the Upholders, the Clockmakers, and the Cordwainers.

About twelve o'clock the procession was completely formed, when it moved from Guildhall, and passed through Gresham str. et, Coleman-street, Fore-street, the Pavement, West-street, the north and east side of Finsbury-circus, Circus-place, London-wall, Moorgate-street, Princes-street, King William-street, and Adelaide-place, to London-bridge. Here the Lord Mayor embarked in the City state barge and proceeded by water to Westminster, where they landed and proceeded to the Court of Exchequer.

At two o'clock the civic procession entered the court. The Lord Mayor was sworn in after the usual form. His Lordship then entered the other courts; and, after inviting the Judges to the civic banquet, he returned to Westminster-bridge, and, having again embarked, he proceeded to Lambeth-bridge, where he landed. The procession was then formed in the same order in which it had set out, and returned to Guildhall by way of Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Cheapside.

THE BANQUET.

In the evening the usual inauguration banquet was given in Guildhall, in which covers were laid for about 1200 guests. The hall was decorated very much in the same style as on the occasion of the Exhibition ball. The Court of Exchequer and its various appurtenants were laid out as reception and retiring rooms, and the way from thence to the hall was hung with draperies and relieved by mirrors. The hall itself was brilliantly illuminated. From the roof were suspended the magnificent colonnade of gas chandeliers which have for some year past been a prominent attraction on similar occasions. At the upper end he Prince of Wales's plume in spun glass, with the words "Ich dien," surrounded by various flags, several suits of armour, shield, weapons, pikes, halberds, and military colours, formed a picturesque and characteristic *trophæum*, the whole resting upon a crimson base bearing the motto, "God save the Queen." At the opposite end was the illuminated glass star, with the initials of the Lord Mayor in coloured glass, grouped in a panel, with shields bearing the arms of America, France, Prussia, Turkey, Austria, Russia, Belgium, and other foreign states, surmounted by a canopy of crimson. The banners of the various City companies were suspended from the walls, and the galleries were hung with crimson draperies. On the steps leading to the Council Chamber, and at the several entrances, figures of men in armour were placed. The Gothic features of the building, as windows, panels, doors &c., were marked out by lines of gas jets, which, with the chandeliers from the centre, effected a brilliant illumination. The tables were decorated with a profusion of gold and silver plate, épergnes, and vases filled with fruit and rare flowers.

Amongst the company we observed the ex-Lord Mayor, Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Cranworth, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Baron Martin, Mr. Baron Platt, Admiral Stuart, Gen. Sir George Pollock, Sheriffs Carden and Swift, Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P.; Mr. Wyld, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, the Rev. Dr. Price, the Rev. T. Binney, Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Fitzroy, Mr. Bellew, M.P., Earl Jermyn, M.P., Captain Lawrence (of the United States Navy), Mr. Worsley, M.P. (Recorder), Mr. Phillip Bennet, M.P., Mr. Hayter, M.P., Mr. Wealthead, M.P., the Solicitor-General, Mr. Sergeant Channell, Mr. B. Osborne, M.P., Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. P. Howard, M.P.

It formed a subject for considerable gossip in the course of the evening that no representatives of foreign powers at the Court of St. James's had honoured the festival with their presence.

The band of the Life Guards was in attendance, besides a company of waiters.

Grace having been chanted, and the loving cup passed,

The Lord Mayor proposed "The health of her Majesty," who, he rejoiced to say, reigned over the hearts and affections of a loyal and contented people

The toast was drunk with the honours, and was followed by the National Anthem

The Lord Mayor next gave "The healths of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family."—With regard to Prince Albert, he observed that his Royal Highness deserved the universal gratitude of the country for the deep and active interest he took in its welfare, and especially for the part he had taken in reference to the Great Exhibition, from which he (the Lord Mayor) anticipated the greatest and most lasting benefits, not to England only, but to the whole of the civilised world. (Hear, hear.)

The next toast was "The Navy and Army," in proposing which his Lordship said he could not, as a citizen, but feel a deep interest in those services, which in periods of peril and difficulty defended the interests and upheld the honour of the country.

Admiral Stuart returned thanks for the Navy, and General Sir G. Pollock for the Army.

After the toast of "Prosperity to the City of London," and "The health of the late Lord Mayor, Sir J. Musgrove," had been drunk, the Lord Mayor gave "Lord John Russell and her Majesty's Ministers," which was received with the usual honours.

Lord J. Russell, when the applause had subsided, rose and said: My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have to return you my most grateful thanks for the manner in which the health of her Majesty's Ministers has been proposed by my right hon. friend the Lord Mayor, and responded to by this distinguished company. I can assure you, on behalf of myself and my colleagues in office, that nothing is more gratifying to us than to receive the approbation of a company like the present, considering as we do to merit that approbation by following in the strict line of our duty to our country. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I never can visit this great corporation without a deep feeling of respect towards that body which for many centuries has maintained and preserved the confidence and attachment of their fellow-citizens. (Hear.) It is impossible to regard without reverence a corporation which has withstood all the shocks of time.—(Cheers)—which has withstood all the attacks which have been made upon it, whether by arms under the Plantagenets, or by judicial tyranny under the Stuarts—(More cheering)—and which has in every crisis evinced its attachment to the constitution and the liberties of the country.—(Loud cheers)—and likewise, let me say, which has, even in the most perilous times, always known how to separate liberty from licence; and which in the person of an early Lord Mayor struck down the disturber of social order. (Cheers.) And let me add further, that it is impossible, even with reference to the element of time, not to look with respect on a body which saw the timbers of the roof of Westminster Hall put fresh, and has survived to behold and encourage the erection of the Crystal Palace. (Loud cheering.) For these reasons, therefore, I look always with feelings of regard and veneration to the city of London and its corporation, and am disposed to say, in the concluding words of Sir William Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Constitution of England, "Esto perpetua." (More cheering.) And now, my Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I would saw a few words—and they shall be but a few words— as to what I conceive should be the main object of the policy of this country at the present time—I believe that that main object should be peace. (Loud cheers.) My opinion is, that there is nothing in the present aspect of affairs which should induce this country to depart a single hair's breadth from the pacific line it has adopted—(Much cheering)—and that, not only for its own welfare, but for the welfare of the world, the maintenance and the preservation of peace is the first duty, the first and the policy of this empire. (Hear, hear.) And let me add, that I trust the nations together, will have come to a definite and a fallery result before one time great prevalence—that it was the interest and wish of England to embroil other nations and provoke dissensions among them. I think all nations will now be convinced that, supposing we had no regard for justice—no duty—supposing we were not animated by sentiments of humanity and benevolence—yet that it is our interest as a nation to see other countries prosper, and that in their prosperity and their advancement in arts and civilisation we find the source of our own wealth and our own prosperity. (Cheers.) I would, therefore, even on the score of interest, say, that, while we maintain peace, we are most anxious that all other nations should make advances in material prosperity —that we may all flourish together, convinced that the more they advance and flourish, the more happy and prosperous shall we be, and the more likely to continue in the relations of peace and concord. (Cheers.) In these words, thanking your Lordship for the kind manner in which you have proposed our healths, I have now to ask indulgence while I propose to this company to drink the health of the Lord Mayor. His Lordship has undertaken a most arduous duty; he has succeeded to a mayoralty which has comprised a period of great prosperity, and he will have, therefore, a most difficult task to perform; but, knowing his ability and his devotion to what he thinks right, I have no doubt that he will, at the end of the year, leave the chair with increased reputation, and be rewarded with the approbation and the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with three times three, and

The Lord Mayor returned thanks.

"The House of Lords, coupled with the health of the Marquis of Salisbury," was next drunk; which was replied to by the noble Marquis "

The Lord Mayor then proposed "Her Majesty's Judges, coupling with the toast the health of the Chief Baron."

Lord Chief Baron Pollock returned thanks

The Lord Mayor next proposed "Sir Charles Wood and the House of Commons," and the right honourable gentleman acknowledged the compliment, observed that no persons were more able to pass a correct judgment upon the conduct of that honourable assembly than the enlightened and intelligent community whom he had then the honour of addressing. The right honourable gentleman concluded by giving "The health of the Lady Mayoress."

The Lord Mayor returned thanks.

The following toasts were subsequently given and responded to:—"The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex," "The Attorney and Solicitor Generals and the Bar of England," "The Representatives of the City of London in Parliament," "The Aldermen of the City of London and the Recorder."

BANQUET TO KOSSUTH AT BIRMINGHAM.

The grand demonstration of the people of the manufacturing districts in honour of Kossuth was brought to a close on Wednesday night by a magnificent banquet in the Music-hall, Birmingham.

It is necessary to mention, in continuation of the report of the proceedings at Manchester, given at page 590, that on Wednesday morning about two hundred of the principal manufacturers and merchants of Manchester met Kossuth at a *dejeuner* at Mr. Henry's residence, Woodlands, when the Hungarian chief took occasion to explain his views with respect to the Socialist and Communist doctrines prevalent in some parts of the Continent, and which it had been in some quarters stated that he maintained and upheld as a portion of his political creed. M. Kossuth emphatically rejected and repudiated for himself all or any participation in the opinions of Socialists or Communists. He did not understand Socialism, for every one differed in his definition. He ridiculed the peculiar dogmata of the modern social and political quacks, and in a much-applauded speech reiterated those political sentiments which have been rendered familiar to the public in the reports of his previous orations.

On the termination of the *dejeuner*, Kossuth and his immediate friends set out on their return to Birmingham, where they arrived at four o'clock. Amongst the party were Mr. Massingberd, Lord D. Stuart, M. Pulszki, M. Hajnick, &c.

At the various stations along the line flags floated, *feux de joie* were fired, and the most enthusiastic crowds assembled to give him a hearty welcome, in which they were joined by the servants of the company.

M. Kossuth travelled in an ordinary private carriage of the train, having courteously declined one of the Royal railway carriages which the company wished to place at his disposal. He was received at the Birmingham station by Mr. Geach, M.P., who accompanied him to the Queen's Hotel, where, after partaking of some refreshment, Kossuth entered his carriage and drove to the Hall, greeted by the enthusiastic plaudits of the populace who lined the streets through his entire route. An immense number of banners were again suspended from the windows of the inhabitants, and the bells of the old church rung out merry peals.

When M. Kossuth reached the Hall an immense crowd had congregated to receive him; descending from his carriage, and leaning on the arm of Mr. Geach, M.P., he was led into the committee room, where the mayors and deputations from the various towns in the district had assembled for the purpose of presenting the addresses; by these Mr. Thomas Kenrick was received with three rounds of hearty cheering.

The chair was immediately taken by Mr. Geach, who briefly explained that, in consequence of their illustrious guest having been detained by the great banquets at Manchester—the promotion of the cause they all had at heart it would be necessary, the hour of the banquet being so near, to shorten the proceedings of the evening as much as possible. He therefore suggested that the reading of the various addresses should be dispensed with; and, in consideration of the circumstances which had retained their illustrious guest, he hoped that the slight apology he had made for the curtailment would be deemed sufficient. (Applause.)

The presentation of the addresses was then proceeded with.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Thomas Kenrick, M.P., chairman of the Hungarian committee. This, which was signed by many thousand persons, was as follows:—

"Illustrious Sir, We, the undersigned inhabitants of Birmingham, have no fitting words within us to express our pride and pleasure at having as our guest the leader of one of Europe's noblest races, the representative of a nation and country you have more than once congratulated our nation on the vigour and intensity of its local life. Your visit to this town gives us occasion to hope that the recognition, in the future, may have a part in the political destinies of Ireland and the world, the existence here of that great principle; and it may be within your knowledge that on one memorable occasion we were first to give evidence of its active power, when the voice of the people which we are most proud of is, that we anticipated every other English town in rendering homage to the cause of which you were the illustrious champion, and in expressing sympathy with the nation of which you were the honoured representative. We would fain believe that you will not be sorry to tread the very ground where even were kindled the earliest sparks of that holy fire of sympathy for sympathy which now glows in every heart this day, while your presence on its your presence so long desired and earnestly looked for, will be a day precious in our memory. It is our hearty wish and earnest prayer that your visit to our town may not only be to us a source of honour and delight, but may yield the noble fruits of encouragement to oppressed humanity, to nobly personified in yourself, nor remain without avail to that glorious cause, and that beyond the nation, to whose service you have consecrated your life and genius."

This address, which had been beautifully engrossed on vellum by Mr. Preston, had the arms of Hungary emblazoned upon it in magnificent style.

By the French residents an address was also presented. Covering the Rev Mr. Lyly; Derby, by Mr. Alderman Moss; Northampton, by the Mayor, who wore his gold chain of office; Worcester, from the Town Council, by the Mayor; Warwick, by the Mayor; Kidderminster, from the inhabitants, by the Rev. Mr. Gibson

WAKEFIELD.—This address was presented by members of the Town Council; their names did not transpire.

I. ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

M. Kossuth rose and said: It is a most agreeable duty to me to receive those generous sentiments which have been so feelingly expressed in these addresses which have just been read, and which, I am sure, will always be considered as to be regarded by me as one of the most gratifying events of my life. I find that amongst those addresses some of them contain the spontaneous expression of opinion of all the men of the district from which they are sent; I am happy, too, to find that not only from individuals but from corporations addresses are presented to me to day, because I consider that municipal institutions are the best bulwark of the liberty of the people, not only of those of this, but of every country in the world. (Applause.) I pray you to accept my warm thanks; I am but a plain honest man, but, by virtue of the principle I represent, I return to you the sentiments of gratitude, not for myself alone, but for my entire nation. The sympathies you have expressed on behalf of my country are not altogether unconnected with the maintenance of liberty here. I thank you most fully for your expression of good will; I shall have an opportunity (besides my written answer) to present my views at the dinner, and to speak my sentiments more fully; you have my lasting gratitude for your attention, and your sympathy will. I have no doubt, operate as a lasting benefit to humanity. (Immense cheering.)

The deputation then withdrew.

THE MUSIC HALL.

The banquet in the Music-hall, which was given, not by the corporation, but by the inhabitants associated for that purpose, was a gorgeous *fête*. The decorations of the hall were remarkable for their splendour and good taste. Suspended from the walls were a number of Hungarian flags. The fronts of the galleries were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and on a score of banners, wreathed round with laurels, the greatest names in Hungarian history were duly honoured. Amongst them were the immortal Bem, Percsel, Klapka, Gorgey, Count Louis Batthyani, Lazrovski, Baron Jesseenk, Dembinski, Major Mirman, Wysveke, Veiter, and others. Over the banners devoted to the memory of the great departed crape was thrown, in tribute of respect for the noble dead which they had achieved in life.

The single galleries were filled with ladies in full dress, all of them displaying the Hungarian colours. Such had been the anxiety of the fair sex to be present, that the tickets at first issued at 5s. rose ultimately as high as 15s., at which they were disposed of on the day preceding the banquet. The organ and great gallaries were densely crowded.

The body of the hall was thronged to excess; nearly 900 persons sat down to dinner—a larger number than ever before sat in the hall on such an occasion. The company was composed of the magistracy, the majority of the members of the corporation, and the representatives of all the great manufacturing establishments in the town. There were also a large number of gentlemen from Wolverhampton, Coventry, Worcester, Leicester, Derby, and other towns of the district.

Kossuth entered at half-past five o'clock, amidst prolonged and deafening applause. He was conducted to the principal table by Mr. Geach, M.P. There were also at this table, which was decorated with rich candelabra and plate, Lord D. Stuart, M.P.; Mr. Munts, M.P.; Mr. G. Dawson, M. Pulszki, General Vitter, M. Henig, Mr. Messingberd, and some few other gentlemen. The chair was occupied by Mr. Scholefield, M.P.

Grace before dinner was said by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, and this over, "God save the Queen" was sung by the first choir in the kingdom, Messrs. Hargreaves, playing on the cornet. After dinner grace was said by the Rev. James Gordon.

The Chairman read letters from several noblemen and gentlemen expressive of regret at their inability to be present. Amongst these was one from the newly-elected mayor, who, deploring his unavoidable absence, said that in the spirit of the object of the meeting he entirely concurred. From Mr. Walter Savage Landor, who said: "It would be easy for me to sit or stand in the presence of the only statesman whom I revere or respect." From Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., expressing sorrow at his sympathy for Kossuth's noble struggle to preserve the cause of freedom throughout the world. From Lord Hatherton and Lord Leigh; from Messrs. Villiers, M.P.; Thornely, M.P.; Foley, M.P.; Benbow, M.P.; Sidney, M.P.; and Collins, M.P., all of a similar character.

The Chairman, in proposing "The Queen," said: Long may we cling to that system of monarchical government which has made this the freest country in Europe.

The toast was drunk with three times three vociferous cheers

The toasts of "Prince Albert," the "Sultan of Turkey," and "President of the United States" followed, and were duly honoured and responded to.

The Chairman then, with a few brief prefatory remarks, gave the toast of the evening, "Our illustrious guest, Louis Kossuth"

The toast was received with an outburst of enthusiastic cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, &c., from all parts of the Hall, which lasted some minutes, the whole company standing. On this demonstration of fervour subsiding the vocalists sang the following appropriate verses, which had been composed by Mr. Walter Savage Landor, and were now given to the public for the first time:—

ON KOSSUTH'S VOYAGE TO AMERICA

Rave ever other lands and other seas,	The hopes of millions and rest there alone
Ill-omen'd black-wing'd Bravest	Perplex'y severe throne
That spies the dead, and waft away	Could use the credulous; none else that he
Him, who was drest d the grey	Can raise and set them free
Of deepest dark as this, or sending forth	O bear him on in safety and in health
The fortuners of the North.	Your guest a freight of wealth
Ye fly from his Caucasus, once more,	Such as no vessel yet hath ever borne;
The eagle who bore	Athen' with banner torn
To sad Humanity heaven's fire and Fight,	He urges thro' tempestuous waves his way;
Where by should re-ounce	Yet shall a brighter day
In happier bonds the nations of the earth;	Shine on him in his own reconquered field;
Bewailing Eve shall yield	Bewailing Eve shall yield
To that high wisdom, whence all blessings	To constant Virtue Hungary! no more
flow	Thy saddest lute deplore;
On mortals here below.	Look to the star crown'd Genius of the West,
Rest on, O Boreal Breeze, that labouring	Hole guardian of the opposite,
breast	O! that one on y nation fared to save
On which, ba'f dead, yet rest	Kossuth, the true and brave

M. Kossuth rose, and was received with reiterated cheering. After silence was restored, M. Kossuth proceeded: Three years ago yonder house of Austria, which had chiefly me to thank for not having been swept away by the revolution of Vienna in March, 1848, having in return commenced by the most foul, most sacrilegious conspiracy against the chartered rights, freedom, and national existence of my country, it was my share, being then a member of the ministry, with undisguised truth, to lay before the Parliament of Hungary the immense danger of our bleeding fatherland. Having made the sketch, which, however dreadful, could be but a faithful shadow of the horrible reality, I proceeded to explain the terrible alternative which our destiny left to us, after the failure of all our attempts to avert the evil. Reluctant to allow our nation to avert callously the stroke aimed at its very life, and anxious to bear up against the horrors of fate, and manfully to fight the battle of legitimate defence, scarcely had I spoken the word, scarcely had I uttered the words that the Diet of Pesth would require 200,000 men and 80,000 florins, when the spirit of freedom moved through the land, and nearly 400 representatives rose as one man, and, lifting the right hand towards God, solemnly said, "We grant it; freedom or death!" This they spoke, and there they stood, in calm and silent majesty, awaiting for what further words might fall from my lips. It was my duty to speak; but the gravity of the moment and the rushing wave of sentiment sealed my tongue. A burning tear fell from my eyes—a sigh of adoration from my humility God flustered on my lips, and bowing low before the majesty of my people, as I bow now before you, gentlemen—(Cheers)—left the tribune silent and speechless. M. Kossuth proceeded to express his acknowledgment for the kind reception he had met with. To me (he said) it casts a ray of hope on the night of my country's fate. I would thank you where my heart feels, and as becomes the dignity of your glorious land, but words fail me, not my thoughts, only awaiting for what further words might fall from my lips. It was my duty to speak; but the gravity of the moment and the rushing wave of sentiment sealed my tongue. A burning tear fell from my eyes—a sigh of adoration from my humility God flustered on my lips, and bowing low before the majesty of my people, as I bow now before you, gentlemen—(Cheers)—left the tribune silent and speechless. M. Kossuth proceeded to express his acknowledgment for the kind reception he had met with. To me (he said) it casts a ray of hope on the night of my country's fate. I would thank you where my heart feels, and as becomes the dignity of your glorious land, but words fail me, not my thoughts only,

I cannot forget my fatherland—and I feel that I stand amongst you a poor homeless exile. (Cries of "No, no.") I am an exile from my sufferings, a home, which I know to be worthy of a better fate, and therefore it is that I appeal to you for sympathy and support. (Cheers.) In all the misfortunes of my country, however, I feel that God is just, and that he will not allow our country to be destroyed. (Cheers.) All the empires that have yet fallen have perished in consequence of their crimes—or he is sacrificed to their pride. That, however, is not the case with Hungary, and she must not die. She must not be sacrificed. (Cheers.) At present Hungary is suffering and oppressed, through the unfortunate sins of an amb tious woman. She knew that God was not with her, but the Czar was with her, and what cared she for God when the Czar was with her? (Cheers.) The Czar has put his foot upon Hungary, but God in his justice is not long allow it to suffer under his tyranny. (Loud cheers.) For the restoration of my country I have faith in the destiny of humanity. The organisation of every state that was based on a system of oppression has doomed to perish. The truth was exemplified in the case of Germany, Austria, Hungary, and in Rome and Naples. The horrors perpetrated in Naples had been most generously exposed and denounced by Mr. Gladstone. The part of the nation was dreadful, too, where the fairest fruits of political freedom should have been enjoyed, had not yet been tested. When the manner is considered in which despots had rewarded the people who had contributed to their power, the conclusion is irresistible that we are on the eve of the day when the oppressed nations will hold the greatest court that was ever held; and the verdict which will then go forth will for certain be merited into effect. I also derive hope from the history of my own country. My country had seen many a storm, and yet the Magyars are alive. (Loud cheers.) The house of Hapsburg had done its utmost to subjugate my country, but had never succeeded. In fact Austria had lost her future, and her present legitimacy retains hers. Austria is on the point of bankruptcy—Hungary has no debt. It was alleged, in favour of Austria, that her existence was necessary as a barrier against the inroads of Russia, but the fact of the Czar having come to the aid of Russia had thrown that pretence to the winds (Cheers.) And for that most unjustifiable interference on the part of Russia she also has to thank you. (Cheers.) From all these facts it is perfectly clear that the existence of Austria is not needed to prevent the inroads of Russia. The Austrian armies are filled with races who hate the power whom they serve, and that also must be regarded as an element of great weakness. My country has also the sympathy not only of every nation on the continent, but of every free nation. You all know the great interest which the United States and England took in procuring my liberation. (Cheers.) This is symptomatic of the feeling of the Anglo-Saxon race towards the cause of liberty, and that sympathy will grow; and my earnest hope is, that the Czar will no longer be allowed to rule the destinies of continental Europe. I have mentioned on other occasions that my sympathies are in favour of a federative union as regards Hungary; for such has been the treachery of the house of Hapsburg, that my people have lost all confidence in that principle. Still, let me not be misunderstood in saying to them what the Government in which they stand prefer. Austria, like a spoiled child, has nailed my name to the gallows by the hands of the common executioner. (Laughter.) I do not feel offended in the least at that act. My honour does not depend upon the good opinion of such men. (Cheers.) I represent a principle, in favour of which England has pronounced. The act of the house of Hapsburg, however, in nailing my name to the gallows is not intended so much to annoy me as to destroy the sympathy which England had expressed towards me. It is an act of defiance, a challenge to the public opinion of the civilised world. It was a challenge to English sympathy. He felt that he could not be contradicted in the assertion that the sympathy of this country would prove to be a more practical thing than a mere passing emotion. (Cheers.) Let the house of Austria, relying proudly upon its bayonets and the Czar, trample the oppressed nations under its feet—the hearts of to-day are not the *condottiers* of old. I know that fight has spread—that Czar and Austria put into the hand of God, and hope and believe that Hungary will yet be free. (Cheers.) You, gentlemen, have to judge whether from what I say there are not grounds for that hope. But still I have to add, that it is to your sympathy—to the sympathy of every free nation—of the mighty English race, called to be the pillar and support of oppressed humanity—the younger brother of that which glorious race is the mighty republic of the United States has put under the ban of the power that has the oppressors of Hungary—that we look to raise and assist us to independence. (Cheers.) I do not fear contradiction when I say that it were almost a want of gratitude on my part to take offence to England—if I were to think this expression of sympathy a mere passing emotion of noble hearts. Gentlemen, I know full well that the sympathy of the people of England is no idle thing, for England has never sent its mind to anything that it has not carried out in a practical result. (Cheers.) This firmness of character, this noble perseverance, is the true key to your country's greatness. (Cheers.) I have the honour to represent a principle which the English nation have expressed themselves in sympathy—the house of Hapsburg nail it to a gallows. (Hear, hear.) What is it that I would dare to look to as the practical result of the sympathy of the people of any native land? That is a matter which, coming into it as a stranger, would scarcely dare to touch—but, if I am not troubling you too much (No, no)—I would, by ease, briefly state a few particulars of the past for the sake of the future. I say, then, that, in the first place, I insist upon it that the taking a view of the Hungarian revolution, as though any one had a hand in causing it, is entirely false. Can the words Hungarian revolution be used with any truth, when it is a fact that we made no revolution? (Cheers.) Take a man who, relying on the protection of the law, rests quietly in his house, and the night watch, instead of protecting his property, gives the incendiary a lodge, and pretends him to burn down the entire house and murder the occupant. Supposing that man rushes out to protect his life and property, and calls upon the watch for assistance—and suppose that watch brings with him a party hired to destroy that man, calling him a traitor, and a conspirator, for daring to oppose the incendiary, and that man, calling aloud to his friends and neighbours, beat off the watch, the guards, and the incendiary—would any honest man accuse him of assailing the watch? (Hear, hear.) If not, then no man has a right to say that Hungary made a revolution, as I have not yet in this popular sketch the history of the Hungarian war. (Hear, hear.) Though the reign of the house of Hapsburg continued over Hungary for three centuries, it was only one continuous system of perjury and encroachment upon our rights (Hear, hear) Still we enjoyed some portion of constitutional rights We had no freedom of the press—the chief guarantee of constitutional rights—but we still had our municipal institutions giving us some degree of self-government. With regard to those institutions, we were restricted to the use of words; but for those we were persecuted, and it became almost treason to have our own thoughts and express them. (Hear, hear.) Such was the state of Austria ere ed the Hungarian struggle a Polish conspiracy, and charged us with plotting against the security of his empire. Well, he raved at the idea that it was a Polish conspiracy. Long before the Polish war broke out, I had put down his bands in Transylvania. He wanted a pretence to set his hideous foot on Europe's neck; and, not finding a pretence, he took it. So was that Hungary, gentlemen, which the house of Austria and Russia, and their minions denounced, calumniated as the focus of disorder and anarchy. (Hear.) But why was I telling of these particulars? The reason is, that I have to attribute to these calumnies and misrepresentations, that, during our struggles, we were not happy enough to meet that assistance in England which I candidly confess I hope to meet; and considering the interests as well as the possession which your commerce possesses in the east, I think the most public spirit of the people, I dare say, I was entitled to hope for. Unhappily, the people as well as the Government of England have not been well info med about the true nature of the Hungarian war—its high importance to Europe—to that holy act, which, in many respects, enters into the sacred rights of humanity. I ought to be near y as Ac ilics here. The people of England and public opinion here were not in connection with foreign affairs till now. There might have been sufficient reasons for that. The people of England were busy with their affairs, but it has fully grown up already. The empire has no more to fear any danger from within. Your fate is not depending on any motive springs. Here you are firm as a rock. But in respect of foreign affairs somewhat different is the case. The question has its own conditions—every time has its own wants. I confidently affirm it there is not a single question in your internal relations which outweighs in importance those regarding your external relations. The Czar is not so persuaded that as your great internal questions are dep ident upon your foreign relations. There you can gather over England only to our Arctic Ocean, Scotland, Ireland, Ailan, in its insular position, and with the aid of your excellent knowledge of its immense power, does not laugh at the ambition of all the emperors of the earth. I know that Britannia, with the mighty trident in her powerful hand, wielded even more than of old the material problem, is its greatest one combined with the shores of these isles? Are not freedom, civilisation in your Parliament, your influence on the condition of Europe, your Indian and other colonies, so many brilliant facts? But one of these is cut, and Britannia will not only not be what she now is, but these foreign powers will upon you powerfully act upon her internal affairs. (Hear, hear.) The destruction of freedom and civilisation cannot fail to produce concussions in this country which may endanger your own tranquillity, your own happiness, your own property. (Cheers.) To destroy Britannia it is not necessary to conquer those glorious isles. The very moment that Britannia does not weigh as much in the balances of the world as it must now weigh, Britannia will be no more—and the sovereignty of the body, the more vulnerable points has it. (Hear, hear.) However, you can trust to the vigilance of your Government and your Parliament. I know from history that the most efficient part of your existence depends upon the fact that your Government and Parliament take their direction from public opinion—and I feel assured, gentlemen, that your gracious Queen can be but that England she is no longer glorious or free. There is a solidarity in freedom now-a-days, because the struggle will not turn up on any scanty or particular points. The question will be, what principle shall prevail in Europe—liberty or despotism. (Hear, hear.) I know that England, in the struggle, will side with liberty, but I wish her to declare her determination at once, in order that it may not be supposed that she is influenced by fear or irresolution. (Cheers.) With regard to non-intervention, I approve of the principle, but I wish England so far to carry it out as to prevent Russia interfering with us. (Hear, hear.) Should the Czar once more threaten oppressed humanity, and be willing to violate the sovereign independence of nations, and take a pretence to put his foot on any people in the world, and throw the liberty of Europe in blood, humanity expects that England would wield her strident, and shout out, "Stop! like Popilieus of old. Be sure, gentlemen, this single word would suffice, and will cost you neither money nor blood. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.) Yes, by that word, pronounced in time, you would save myriads of lives, never more to shed blood, and restore liberty to the world (Cheers.) The short moral of my speech then is this—the Russian intervention in Hungary has put the foot of the Czar on Europe. So long as Hungary is not restored to its liberty and independence, Europe cannot be free, and that foot will rest on Europe's neck; nay, it will step from the neck to the head; and there will be neither liberty nor tranquility in Europe. Indeed, Europe will be only a gres. tarrack—a real blood field (Hear, hear.) The cause of Hungary is the cause of civil and religious liberty. By liberty I mean no exclusion of religion. I am a Protestant by birth and by conviction, yet I will struggle equally for the liberty of all sects. Catholic as well as Protestant. (Cheers.) I maintain that the Church ought not to meddle with justice, nor government with the Church. (Cheers.) I would, therefore, give the election of their bishops and clergy to the people; but I would respect the rights of the Church property, as I hold all property sacred, and leave the Church to appropriate it as it thought proper. (Che rs.) I find that, with every downfall of a nation, one ramparts of liberty is destroyed. I therefore rely upon you, in the name of all who suffer from oppression and long for freedom, like my own people, whatever name they bear, whatever their blood, for support. I ask you to take your part in the battle of life. Noble hearts address to you out of my own desolation—to look upon it as the cry of oppressed humanity, as expressed through me. People of England I do not forget in your happiness your distress, and in your freedom our oppression. Mind, in your proud supremacy, the indignities we endure—remember that those wounds out of which our nation bleeds are but wounds inflicted on the principles of liberty which makes your glory and happiness. (Cheers.) Remember that there is a tie in mankind's destiny. We are thankful for the tear of compassion for those we honoured in the past; but we ask you to give something more than a tear—to give a brother's hand to our future. (Loud and long-cont nued cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.)

M. Pulszki responded to the toast of "The Future of Hungary," and refuted the charges brought against Kossuth in some of the public journals.

"The Martyrs of the Brazes who fell in Hungary," and several other toasts and sentiments, followed.

Mr. Mundy, M P., in responding to the toast of "The Borough Members," took occasion to denounce the conduct of the *Times*, in its hostility to Kossuth, as "money-grubbing bestiality."

The proceedings did not terminate until midnight.

In the course of the evening a medal, which has been struck at Birmingham, was presented to Kossuth. On the obverse are the arms of Turkey, Hungary, and England, and a shield, bearing the inscription, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." On the reverse is the inscription, "Kossuth a free Hungary has hope."

METROPOLITAN ADDRESSES TO KOSSUTH.

On Thursday a meeting was held in the Hanover square Rooms, to afford opportunity to various deputations from most of the metropolitan districts who had agreed to and wished to present addresses to the illustrious exile. Finsbury, Lambeth, Marylebone, Southwark, and Westminster, were severally represented by deputations, who took up their position in the front ranks of the meeting, and made a most imposing display, between the union jack of old England and the star-spangled banner of America.

Madame Kossuth, attended by Madame Pulszki, and other ladies, arrived shortly before one o'clock, and immediately afterwards Kossuth himself, surrounded by the members of the man aging committee ascended the platform. His appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering and enthusiastic waving of hats, which was renewed on every fresh arrival. Lindley Murray was elevated to the chair, and the ceremonial of presenting the addresses was proceeded with. They were of the usual tenor of those already published.

M. Kossuth returned the appropriate response to the complimentary addresses to him, and retired amidst the repeated acclamations of the assembly.

GRAND DRESS AND FANCY BALL AND CONCERT AT GUILDHALL.

The grand dress and fancy ball and concert in aid of the funds of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland and of the Hungarian Committee was given on Thursday night, in Guildhall, which had been liberally placed at the disposal of the Committee by the City Corporation. Additional interest was attached to this annual demonstration on behalf of the unfortunate refugees who find an asylum in the country by the announcement that the illustrious Magyar chief, Kossuth, would honour the civic hall with his presence. The exterior of the edifice as well as the interior afforded evidence of the force of the attraction. The streets leading to Guildhall were crowded with spectators, anxious to catch a glimpse of the Hungarian patriot; and the assemblage extended as far as Ludgate-hill and St. Paul's Cathedral.

The arrivals were earlier than expected, at the Hall itself; and, owing to the admirable police arrangements, the facilities for ingress and egress were unexceptionable. Both the exterior and interior of Guildhall presented profusion of the usual decorations, embellishments, devices, and illuminations at the Lord Mayor's Banquet. The concert began shortly after nine o'clock, in the Council Chamber, which was crowded to excess; dancing reling on at the same time in the Hall, to Adams's band. Mr. Lindsay Sloper, the pianist and composer, conducted the concert. In the first part Mr. Sloper's new and rapturously encored in Rode's air, with variations Mdlle. Therese Magn r sang an air by Kreutzer; Miss Amelia Edwards gave Barker's ballad, "Friends of my youth;" Mr. Weiss rendered Schubert's "Wanderer;" Miss Rainforth warbled Phillips's air, "The Summer Night;" Mr. Harrison sang the popular serenade from "Don Pasquale;" Mr. and Mrs. Weiss delivered one of Goulden's duos, and Mr. Benson sang a ballad by Mr. C. Glover. Mr. Oscar, the Hungarian pianist, played cleverly a warlike march, dedicated to Kossuth and Hungarian melodies. Shortly after the termination of the first part of the concert, a flourish of trumpets from Mr. Harper and his son, Mr. T. Harper, with a flourish of kettle-drums, announced the arrival of the illustrious exile; and shortly after eleven o'clock Kossuth entered the Hall, and was greatly cheered. He was dressed in his national costume, and looked well, though pale and in health. Madame Kossuth was on Lord Dudley Stuart's arm. The visitors to the ball having formed a double line, Kossuth proceeded through, conducted by the Reverends and the Committee, with wands, all wearing Hungarian rosettes. The Lord Mayor, the sheriffs, and many of the Aldermen, joined in this promenade round the Hall. Kossuth's task of handshaking commenced, and he seemed very much pleased at being delighted with his reception. After remaining half an hour in the Hall, Kossuth entered the Council Chamber, and the concert proceeded, Miss Dolby, and M. Rüneyli, the violinist, appearing in the second part. Dancing was kept up till two o'clock. There were few fancy dresses, and those chiefly uniforms—military and naval; but a Bloomer costume attracted market attention. The Mayor of Southampton was present, and other provincial dignitaries.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols have again been animated, the closing prices of the preceding week being firmly maintained on Monday, and improving towards the close of the day's business to 98¼ ⅞. The market, on Tuesday, remained firm at this improvement, although the principal occupation of the jobbers was "comparing" the late settlement with the account. The adjustment of differences rather strengthened the market, money being plentiful; and the failure of a party who had been "bearing" Consols during the account, assisted to support the prices. The quotations on Wednesday (Bank Holiday) were 98¼ ⅞ for Consols, and 98¼ ⅞ for India Bonds, £10000, 60 p.; ditto, under £1000, 59 p.; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 97½; Consols for Account, 98½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 55 p.; ditto, £500, 55 p.; ditto, Small, 55 p.

In the Foreign Market a slight improvement in Mexican may be noted, the price having ranged from 25½ ⅝ to 24½, the last figure. The Spanish Five per Cents. have ranged from 20 to 20½, the market being quiet. In Venezuelas the speculation has somewhat sub ided, prices ranging only from 26½ to 26, the last (nominal price) being 25½. Russian and Dutch steadily maintain their high quotations. At the close of transactions the market was flat at the following prices:—Mexican, Five per Cents., ex Jan. Coupn, 24½; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 33½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 102½; Sardinian Bonds, Five per Cent., 81½; Ditto, Scrip, 3⅞ dis.; Spanish, Five per Cent., account, 20½; Ditto, Passive, 5½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 71 ⅜ ⅝; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 96¾.

Railway stocks have been firmer, but the attention of the market has been principally directed to a considerable amount of gambling in the shares of new companies for working gold mines in California. At present the public have not been tempted to interfere, and it may be well to inform the uninitiated that mining shares of all descriptions are much more readily bought than sold. There is no settled market for dealings; brokers consequently have to seek purchasers, who make their "market," by always giving a price very much below the value at which the nominal quotation stands, unless under some very peculiar circumstances. A company called the *Nouveau Monde* came out on Monday, and was forced up to 2⅞ premium: the last (nominal) quotation is 2⅝ ¾. No better example is needed to inspire caution. Railway stocks close firmly, the preparations for the settlement going on favourably, and "continuations" being at an easy rate. Closing figures are:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 4½; East Anglian (£25 paid), 3; Ditto (£25 paid), 2½; Eastern Counties, A, 4; Ditto B and C, 2½; East Lincolnshire, 13½; Great Northern, 15½; Ditto Halves A, 8; Great Western, 83; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 86⅝; London and North Western, 114⅝; ditto, Quarters, 2⅝, London and South Western, 84½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20; Midland, 50⅝; North British, 8½; North Staffordshire, 9⅜; Shropshire Union, 3; south Eastern, 19⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19⅛; York and North Midland, 20.

LEASES AND FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, Quarters, 94; Leeds and Bradford, 100¼, Wilts and Somerset, 91⅛.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 13⅛; Eastern Counties (Extension, No. 1), 4 pm; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £6 shares, 9⅛.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report very moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market, coastwise as well as by land carriage and sample For all kinds of the demand has ruled steady, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, previous currencies. The imports of foreign wheat continue very moderate. Fine dry qualities have sold at full former rates; but extreme prices have been somewhat contracted very little attention. The barley trade has ruled firm, but we have no further improvement on to no le to prise. Malt has changed hands freely at late rates, but new Irish malt have given way 6d per quarter both beans and peas, as well as flour, have ruled firm. Indian corn, oatmeal, has been firmer, at late rates.

Arrivals.—English—Wheat, 3,000 qrs.; barley, 1,000 qrs.; oats, 1,000 qrs.; beans, 1,000 qrs.; flour, 1,000 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 12,000 qrs.; barley, 1,000 qrs.; oats, 1,000 qrs.; beans, 1,000 qrs.; flour, 1,000 sacks.

English Wheat.—Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 39s; ditto, white, 36s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 34s to 37s; ditto, white, 38s to 42s; rye, 26s to 28s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; distilling ditto, 25s to 26s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk, 30s to 32s; ditto, Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Kingston and Ware, 33s to 35s; Chevalier, 36s to 37s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Yorkshire and Cork, black, 16s to 17s; ditto, white, 17s to 18s; tick beans, new, 25s to 27s; ditto, old, 27s to 30s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple ditto, 32s to 34s; white ditto, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 35s per quarter. Town-tried flour, 37s to 37s per sack.

Foreign.—Wheat, 36s to 44s per quarter. Barley, 20s to 24s per quarter. Town-tried flour, 37s to 37s per sack.

The Seed Market.—The demand for linseed, both English and foreign, continues steady, at full prices. Arrivals, as quoted at 40s; and East India, of fine quality, 44s per quarter. Linseed cakes are in request, at 6l 5s per ton.

Linseed, English, sowing, 40s to 45s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s; Bombay, 38s to 42s per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 6l 5s to 6l 10s; Foreign, 6l 5s to 6l 10s per ton. Rapeseed, 42s to 44s per last. Canary, 52s to 54s per quarter. English clover-seed, 30s to 40s; ditto, new, 24s to 28s; foreign ditto, 20s to 30s; white ditto, 6d to 7s 6d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English trefoil, 16s to 18s per cwt. Coriander, last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £7 17s; ditto, foreign, £6 5s to £6 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 5s per ton. Canary, 52s to 54s per quarter. English clover-seed, 30s to 40s; ditto, new, 24s to 28s; foreign ditto, 20s to 30s; white ditto, 6d to 7s 6d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English trefoil, 16s to 18s per cwt. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Flax-seed, 52s to 54s per quarter

TERRIER (LIFE-SIZE), IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

"TINY" TERRIER IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

AMONG the curiosities of taxidermy in the Great Exhibition was a terrier, which we here engrave of life size. It was exhibited by Lady Maclaine, the accomplished wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Maclaine. It bore the very appropriate name of "Tiny;" its length being little more than three inches; and it has been described as "the smallest dog in the world." The mother is a thoroughbred English terrier, a little picture in herself.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR IN IRELAND.—The practicability of a profitable manufacture of beet-root sugar in Ireland is likely soon to be brought to a test. It appears that about 500 statute acres of beet-root have been grown this season in the Queen's county, the whole of which has been contracted for at 15s. a ton, to be delivered at a sugar factory now in course of erection at Mountmellick, and which commences work in the course of the next month. Hitherto the sugar-beet has not been much grown in Ireland, but the result of the present season's experience is, that it yields fully as large a crop as the common cattle-beet, and that it will be a profitable cultivation at from 10s. to 12s. a ton. The return, as regards quantity, is more favourable than on the Continent, and the relative portion of saccharine matter in the root is also said to be greater.

MIDLAND UNION, BURTON-UPON-TRENT, AND LEICESTER RAILWAY.—Mr. Harding, the official manager of this company, the liabilities of which are estimated at some £80,000, has just lodged the list of contributories with the Master in Chancery Tinney, who will proceed to settle it at the end of this month.

GREAT WESTERN AND BIRKENHEAD RAILWAY.—This company, it is said, in conjunction with the Shrewsbury and Chester and Lancashire and Cheshire Railway Companies, intend negotiating a loan for the completion of the docks at Birkenhead, so as to establish for themselves a commercial position on the Cheshire shore of the Mersey.

PREVENTION OF CRIB-BITING.

FEW of our readers are ignorant of the hitherto incurable defect of crib-biting in a horse—a practice so injurious in its effects to the constitution of the animal as to constitute legal "unsoundness." A crib-biter derives its name from seizing the manger or some other fixture with his teeth, arching his neck, and sucking in a quantity of air with a peculiar noise. This habit, which is common in young horses, and those over-fed and underworked, is very infectious, and, unless the offender is secluded, all his companions in a short time, curiously enough, become crib-biters. Patent muzzles, neck irons, neck straps, and various ingenious contrivances have been tried, but have been attended with very moderate success. Feeling the importance of some remedy for such an evil, our attention has been drawn to a very simple but efficacious cure, which has been discovered by Sir Peter Laurie, represented in our Engraving, as now in use at Sir Peter's stables. Some months since Sir Peter bought a valuable horse through a highly respectable dealer, Mr. Sherward, of Green-street, which was sold by his owner solely on account of being an inveterate crib-biter, and who, for a time, set all means and appliances at defiance; but, in order to arrive at some cure for so serious a defect in an otherwise valuable horse, Sir Peter directed the space between the bottom of the hay-rack and the outer edge of the manger to be boarded over, forming a steep inclined plane, leaving in th s way no edge or point on which the horse can fix his bite. Attached is a flap or slide, opened only on feeding times, so that the manger is then used as formerly. Mr. Field, the eminent veterinary surgeon, Captain Hall, the riding-master, and many other competent judges, have pronounced it a perfect cure, as, indeed, it has been proved after a trial of some months. The expense of alteration is only a few shillings, and its adoption in other stables will lead to similar cures in many an invaluable hunter or hack. Sir Peter Laurie kindly allows any one to see this most useful arrangement any day, at his stables, Park-square Mews, Regent's-park.

THE CONYERS TESTIMONIAL.

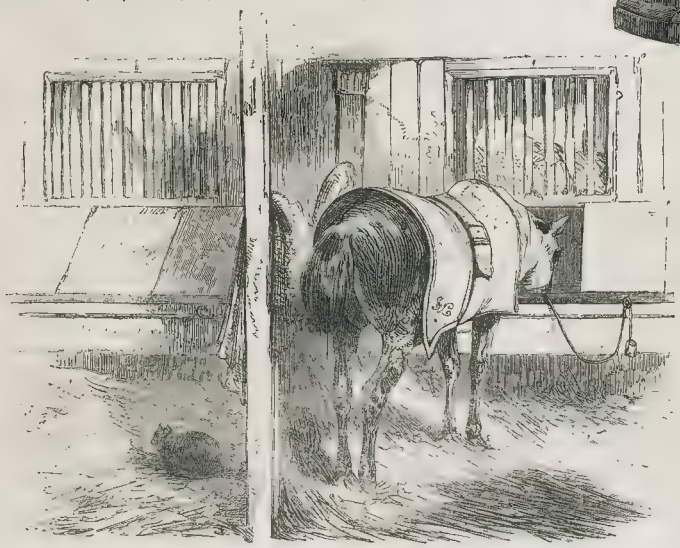
MR. JOHN CONYERS, of Copthall, Essex, is one of the few now left of that fine old race of English squires who, eschewing the follies and vanities of a city residence, have been content through a long life to maintain a hospitable house in the heart of their own rural property, to live and move in the midst of their own tenantry, and to devote a handsome portion of their income to promote the health and pleasure, not only of their immediate friends and neighbours, but of all the country round. Mr. Conyers has been a master of fox-hounds upwards of five-and-forty years; and there is not a copse nor a wood within a day's ride of Copthall that has not echoed again and again to the cheery ring of his huntsman's horn, nor a blade of grass over many and many a thousand broad acres that has not been swept by the swift feet of his staunch and dashing pack. Belonging to the good old school of country gentlemen, Squire Conyers has never been selfish in his enjoyments. A lively recollection of the sport derived in the course of so many years from his well-appointed hunting establishment of late induced the fox-hunting gentlemen of Essex, and, indeed, of England pretty generally, to enter into a subscription for the purpose of presenting him with a solid token of their regard; and a considerable fund was subscribed for that object.

The managers of the fund, resolving that the testimonial should be at once acceptable to Mr. Conyers and worthy of the donors, accordingly commissioned Mr. Cotterill to design a group illustrative of some incident in the chase, with a view of its being wrought in silver by the Messrs. Garrard.

Mr. Cotterill most judiciously selected the death and "freeing" of the fox as his subject, and formed a composition which adds even to his high reputation. The huntsman, dismounted, has climed the lower branches of an oak, and is sounding the death-note from his horn, preliminary to throwing the dead fox to the baying and expecting pack below. One of the whips checks the impetuosity of the eager hounds, and looks to his own and the huntsman's horse; whilst the old squire, whose features and characteristic seat on horseback are admirably and most felicitously portrayed, surveys the scene, and completes the composition of the group.

This splendid work has been executed by the Messrs. Garrard in their highest manner, and it will be remembered among the fine specimens of silver work at the Great Exhibition.

THE CONYERS TESTIMONIAL.



PREVENTION OF CRIB-BITING.

PLATE PRESENTED TO MAJOR C. BULKELEY.

THE Royal Western Yacht Club of England have just presented their Vice-Commodore, Major Charles Bulkeley, with a richly chased Silver Bowl, in acknowledgment of his long services. The Bowl (supplied from the establishment of Lambert and Rawlings), which surmounts an

PLATE PRESENTED TO MAJOR BULKELEY.

ebony pedestal, is capable of holding two gallons, and bears the following inscription:—

The Royal Western Yacht Club of England, to Major Charles Bulkeley, for many years Vice-Commodore, in gratitude for his unceasing and successful exertions to promote the social enjoyment and best interests of the Club.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XIX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

TOYS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

GULLIVER Secured by the Lilliputians."—This is unquestionably the best thing of its kind in the Exhibition; we doubt, indeed, whether there is aught known, even out its doors, equal to it. To give anything like an adequate description of it, would require us to quote the whole account from Swift. The subject is treated with a quiet humour beyond the reach of the pen. The figures are by Fleischmann, of Sonneberg; and he has evidently made it a labour of love. And how he must have roared with laughter over its every step, as bit after bit of fun developed itself, and became stamped into form. Just look at that fellow with a cracked skull coming out from under the nape of Gulliver's neck—he has been helping to secure his queue with a couple of pebbles. And that one that has tumbled head foremost into his waistcoat pocket. And he who struggles to surmount the turn of the cravat. And that daring fellow, who, having reached the top of their captive's toe, is crowing like a cock on his own dunghill, although the next moment will find him five hundred of his own feet into the air. Some of them see Gulliver yawning—and how the little pigmies scamper! He in the distance with the telescope, what does he behold—a field of bean-stubble? No—'tis the monster's beard. And the artist (how artistic his attitude!) taking a sketch of the huge human mass. And the two that are looking over the drawing. How often we have seen that same two looking over every artist who has had the courage to take a view in a public place. See the cavalry coming down upon the scene of action, with all the bounce of bigger men on bigger horses, and the group tugging for their lives at the rope to secure a leg; and he with the ladder, who has scaled a knee; and that fellow astride upon a button; and that man who is *safe* to break his neck, slipping down *à posteriori*, from the smooth court-plaster-like pantaloons of Gulliver. Well, this is fun, and yet there is twenty times as much as this. See how beautifully the figures are modelled. Look at the expression of each of their faces, the costume of the period, of the military, of the trappings of their horses, of the *sesame* of that day, the village boors, too—how well and faithfully given. For excellent delineation of character, masterly grouping and development of incident, we repeat, we know of nothing of its kind to compare with it, or with the "finished sketchiness" and ideality (however comparatively trifling in subject) of these little figures. Any one who cannot surrender himself to the rich fund of amusement they afford, may be assured that the period of his youthful feelings is passed and gone. These graphic little figures are nothing more than they pretend to be; but what they pretend to be, they are to perfection. They are the champagne bubbles of the artist's mind, reflecting a droll and pigmy world; and it is likewise commendable, that while so much skill has been displayed by the modeller, and while the greatest breadth and humour has been secured, there exists not the slightest approach to, or taint of, vulgarity. They are, indeed, perfectly original in their way, and if they remind us of anything which has gone before, it is the little figures which our great Phiz delights, when unrestricted by type or text, to pour from his etching point over the surface of steel or copper-plate. Bravo for Fleischmann, and Mr. Spurin, of New Bond-street, its contributor Mr. Spurin likewise exhibits a model farm, which, with our notions of the picturesque, we should prefer to Tiptree, although it does not come up to that *beau ideal* of a farm, Sir John Conroy's, at Aborfield. In this farm the figures can be set to work and to some extent perform the respective rustic duties assigned them. The flour-mill is set in motion, and the whole affair becomes instinct with movement. Mr. Spurin's brewers' drays, omnibuses, carriages, &c., are solid well-made toys, in which the English decidedly beat all others.

Mr. Gilbert, of Rugby, contributes the model of a goal for foot-ball and two of the actual foot-balls used at Rugby. Foot-ball, besides being a favourite game at our public schools, is much practised by rustics, who blow out a bladder, and put peas or horse-beans therein, which causes a rattle as the ball is kicked about. Shrove Tuesday is the great day for this sport, and Kingston-upon-Thames is one of the towns in which it is still kept up with its wonted spirit. Here the inhabitants close all their shutters, for the game is played in the streets; and we ourselves, when a youngster, had the honour of beginning the game, by kicking the ball from the balcony of the market-house, near the leaden statue of Queen Bess, to the mob below: the ball is locked up there by the authorities after the fun is over, until the next Shrovetide arrives. An attempt was made to put down this practice some time ago, but the Judges of Assize backed the right of the inhabitants; and the Judges but barely escaped being chaired through the town, so delighted were the mob at this confirmation of their favourite sport. Who does not recollect the poem of Sir Walter Scott upon the occasion of the great foot-ball match in December, 1815, which took place in Ettrick Forest, between the men of that district and those of Yarrow, backed respectively by the Earl of Home and Sir Walter Scott, Sheriff of the Forest, one verse of which must suffice:—

> Then strip, lads, and to it, though sharp be the weather,
> And if, by mischance, you should happen to fall,
> There are worse things in life than a tumble on heather,
> And life is itself but a game of foot-ball.

In class 29, E. and W. Page exhibit cricket bats and balls, gloves, &c.: Duke and Sons, of Penshurst, Robert Dark, and other well-known makers, likewise contribute largely in this department. We have no means of judging of the qualities of any of these groups, further than that there appears to have been great care bestowed upon them. Cricket has so altered since we were boys, that, if we had not attended each celebrated game at Lord's, we could scarcely have recognised it as the same. The ball is now delivered with a strength and swiftness equal to a cannon-shot, and the players are compelled to clothe in a description of armour to protect themselves from its blows. Leggings of cork some half-inch thick, armlets of the same, and gloves encased with india-rubber, testify to the dangers of the field, as it is now constituted. So much importance, indeed, is attached to these encasements, that the great Lilly-white himself has employed his mind mechanical in the invention of a horsehair leg-guard; and elbow and knee-guards are numberless in class 29. If the game goes on at this rate, we shall have Mr. Samuel Pratt supplying *these Lords* with armour wherein to wield the bat-on. In confirmation of the swiftness with which the ball is now delivered to the batter (no longer soft), Mr. A. Disck, M.A., has invented "a catapulta to serve in the absence of a first-rate bowler, where practice is required." This catapulta is much after the fashion of those used by the Romans in their sieges to hurl stones, &c. It may be seen in the same class, No. 199.

Mr. Medway, of Northampton, has invented and placed in the same class a set of cricket stumps constructed on a novel and simple process The three upright pieces move upon a rule joint, which is, in its turn, firmly fixed in the earth. The slightest blow from the ball, in whatever direction the stumps may be struck, causes one or more of the stumps to fall, and one or both of the bails. We think that an addition might be made to it, so that the stumps should return to their place without the aid of the hand—the fall of the bails being a sufficient indication of the success of the bowler.

Mr. J. F. Trebeck, of Bishopsgate, has an assortment of cheap toys imperatively calling for notice, from the ostentatious display of a slate or tablet, on which is engraven or printed "The Exibition Slate." Could the foreign visitor have any better proof that all connexion with the letter h as an aspirate has been dropped in the city of London, or that the caterers for its youth desire not its scions to resume an acquaintance with so troublesome a customer.

Emily and Clara Bursill, York-terrace, Hornsey-road, show a selection of compressible toys. We know not whether they possess the same objection as such toys in general, which have a cold, clammy touch, and appear as if they were never dry and never would be.

There is a good deal of juvenile fishing-tackle scattered about the department devoted to that class of implements; and we would especially point out the beautiful rod made for the Prince of Wales by Mr. Little of Fetter-lane, to the attention of our young readers.

There is a strong muster of archery implements: amongst the best of these are those shown by Ainge and Aldred, of Oxford-street; Buchanan, of Piccadilly; and Peter Muir, of Edinburgh. Those from G. Jacobs, of Cockspur-street, have a tawdry, catchy character; the wood, however, may be as good, if not better than the others—of this we know nothing, but there is a want of taste

CENTAUR."—BY COUNT D'ORSAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in their general appearance. Scattered about the Building will be found hoops, tops, slings, ball-bats, pea-shooters, bandolors, water-cutters, battledores, and shuttlecocks, cross-bows (some of a very formidable nature), kites, &c., and a boomerang. The "boomerang," says that complete encyclopædia of all diversions, Bogue's "Boy's own Book," "is an importation from New South Wales, where it is used by the natives for killing ducks and other wild fowl that abound in the lagoons of the extensive continent of Australia. The toy, which is formed of a thin curved piece of wood, flat on one side, and slightly rounded on the other, possesses several curious properties. If held horizontally, and then thrown forwards toward any object, it will rise on the wind with a kind of rotatory motion, and, after a considerable flight, return again to within a yard or two of the thrower; or, if skilfully thrown, it can be made to touch the ground, and rebound several times after the manner of an oyster-shell, when it makes 'ducks and drakes' on the water. It can also be made to strike an object behind a tree." In fact, it will shoot round a corner.

There are a few optical toys in the Exhibition delightful to the eye and instructive to the mind :—camera obscuras, camera lucidas, kaleidoscopes, magic lanterns, phantasmagorias, distorted landscapes, Chinese shadows, anamorphosis, illusions, instruments for seeing through Flanders bricks and mill-stones, &c ; then there are aërostatic apparatus, balloons, &c. ; acoustic and pneumatic toys, musical glasses, and scientific toys, chess and draught boards.

To teach his grandson draughts,
His leisure he'd employ,
Until at last the old man
Was beaten by the boy.

H. Lucas, Broad-court, Long-acre, has an elegantly-finished child's horse, with handle for servant, intended for park exercise.

Isaac Jefferies, of Cambridge, appears to have the best collection of fives, benchers, bouncers, and tennis balls. These balls are admirably made ; and it is surprising to what an immense distance one of them, although generally but an ounce in weight, may be sent by a blow from a racket. Some years ago, John Pittman, a celebrated racket-player, undertook, for a wager, to "drive" a ball higher than the cross of St. Paul's, which is 404 feet perpendicular height. He stood outside the railings in the church-yard, and persons were stationed under the cross, who, to their astonishment, saw the ball rise many feet above it; so that, taking the angle of distance from the place where he stood, he must have sent a ball of this light weight full 500 feet, or nearly 170 yards.

M. Bouches, 74, Baker-street, has a few mechanical toys, which remind us of those running mice, one of which, if set going in a ball-room, causes the ladies to take refuge in gentlemen's arms, or to jump incontinently from the "horrid wretch" upon route chairs, gathering together their dress in the most reckless thoughtlessness of their toilet, or the exhibition of those dear little feet, which have themselves been poetically compared to "little mice peeping in and out."

Mr. Farley, of Fleet-street, exhibits a collection of models of vessels "warranted to beat all Margate." The minature ships are very highly finished and correctly rigged. In that respect they differ widely from the apologies for nautical toys of but a few years back. Mr. Farley's shop, webelieve, is the oldest repository for toys in London : our grandfathers' nurseries have often been made glad by a guinea well laid out there.

In the American department there are several first-rate toys, made of Indian-rubber, under Goodyear's patent. The heads of dolls will bear any treatment. You may "pitch into" them, and knock them about in any way ; and although they assume all sorts of odd appearances, they return with the greatest complacency to their former shape. In this they remind us of the old Eton anecdote of the son of a peer, who commenced squaring and hitting out at a coalheaver for some fancied offence. The coalheaver took no heed of the youngster, but went on shelling an onion and bread. A bystander urged the man to "give it him again." "Vy," remarked he, "vy should I hit the young gemmen? he seems to be pleased with what he's arter, and it don't hurt me." These Indian-rubber toys are all cast in dies, and the children's rattles and a few of the animals are the best. The dolls' heads have, however, one and all, a very impudent look, and those of some soldiers do not appear to have their *eyes right*. It may be that these eyes are not of the best description, there being many sorts. It somewhat astonished a committee of the House of Commons, some years ago, upon hearing, by a glass manufacturer, of Birmingham, that he had received, at one time, an order for £900 worth of dolls' eyes. Dolls' eyes may, for distinction, be divided into two sorts, the cheap and the expensive. The first are small, thin, hollow glass beads or spheres, made of white enamel, and colored either black or blue, without any attempt at shading. The others are called natural eyes, in which an attempt is made to represent the iris. Dolls' eyes are largely exported. In Spanish America, *black* eyes only will find a market, while in our own country and Germany blue eyes are the favourites. Here are, likewise, several portable globes, made of sheet India-rubber, upon which the map is engraved. When required for use, these globes can be inflated and hung by a thread or string from the ceiling or elsewhere. This is assuredly an invention of great utility, and, to "out-door" preceptors, who have to travel, must prove of great value, while they will at once afford a cheap and accessible means of instruction to very many schools which have hitherto been without a geographical sphere by reason of the expense. In the same department are some toys of soap ! doubtless to encourage an early love for cleanliness. There are several strong well-made swings, to be "hung 'tween sister pear-trees," and at the same time afford to youth a practical lesson of the singular properties of the pendulum. Indeed, despite the jeers of the thoughtless at the apparent meagreness of display of the Americans, there is much that can be looked at with considerable profit by the young as well as the matured.

In concluding this slight notice of the toys in the Exhibition, it would be very unfair to draw any comparison between the relative claims of the two countries for supremacy in their manufacture ; as even those that have contributed have evidently done so under some impression that they might, in all probability, be rejected by the Executive ; while there are others, Switzerland for instance, that have not sent a single article of this sort. The common impression, however, is, that English toys, in solidity, finish, and educational purposes, are far superior to those of any other country ; and if we, to some extent, except the Chinese (who, by the by, have likewise nothing of the kind in the Crystal Palace), there is more ingenuity, and a greater philosophical tendency, in the toys made in England, than in those the production of any other place.

The Chinese have not even a "lively spider" in their department ; a toy which has rapidly popularised itself amongst us. A facetous contemporary appears to question its instructive qualities. Surely if a future generation of young ladies are familiarised sufficiently to the sight of these harmless creatures to the extent of suppressing a shriek, the deprivation of hysterics, or even the feigning of a faint, they will not have been made by the aid of a thread, to dance fantastic horpipes upon the London pavement in vain.

It may, perhaps, be observed, that we have passed over several contrivances, which we will not raise to the dignity of toys, for the infliction of wanton cruelty upon animals and insects. Were we to notice them, it would be to censure with our utmost ability those persons, who, by their manufacture, encourage so debasing a feeling in youth. Nor should we exempt the builders of pigeon traps, a few of which are here and there exhibited ; these traps being openly and avowedly made for the decoying of tame pigeons. We consider that many parents give too heedless an encouragement, or are too slow to suppress the dangerous fondness for "pigeon fancying," the pursuit of which often takes an otherwise amiable-minded and conscientious boy into the lowest and most depraved of society, from whom he learns that to lure and to detain a neighbour's property is as fair as though he had caught a sparrow or entrapped a mouse. The losing the defined line of demarcation between *mine* and *thine* thus early, cannot fail but of having its baneful influence in after life. If philosophy is to be easily learned from the toys of youth, how much more readily may the seeds of vice be engendered from amusements which are grafted upon and inseparable from the lowest associations.

CENTAUR, BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

We have often had the pleasure of making honourable mention of Count D'Orsay's talent in art, in which he enjoys a wide range, comprehending alike the efforts of the pencil and the chisel. His productions are so numerous and varied in character, so admirable in execution, and so full of spirit, that we almost regret that the Count's position in society should have made him an amateur instead of a professional artist. The noble Centaur, an Engraving of which we give, we recollect very well seeing at Gore House (at least the model), when amongst its admirers we remarked the Duke of Wellington. We believe it has since been produced in silver ; if not it ought to be, for it would make a handsome work of first-class merit.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AWARDS.

THIRD NOTICE.

Those who in after years may turn to the record of the honours lately distributed amongst the Exhibitors of All Nations, in the expectation that it will present a fair reflex of the position of industry and the attainments of science in 1851, will be grievously disappointed. The very reading of the list, indeed, would convince them that there was something wanting, and that the commercial greatness of an age like the present could not have been dependent, to any great extent, upon trivialities such as those to which the juries have awarded prizes. The reports of the juries, which we are promised shortly, will, perhaps, throw light upon the intentions with which many of these awards were made, and which, without such explanation, appear to be capricious and altogether inconsistent with any practically useful purpose. In the meantime we pursue our comments upon the decisions as they stand, which clear upon their face circumstances of a suspicious or questionable character.

Passing over Classes I. and II., which we may attend to another time, we come to Class III., that of "Substances used as Food," in which we find two council medals, and no less than ten prize medals, awarded to different individuals for beet-root sugars. The two council medals go to France, and the prize medals are thus distributed :—France, 3 ; Austria, 5 ; Prussia, 1 ; Russia, 1. Now, considering the history and circumstances of this manufacture, considering that it is purely factitious in origin, and only supported in the countries where it is carried on by high protective duties ; considering that the declared object with which this manufacture was first established in France by Napoleon was to injure the British colonial trade, and that the undisguised object with which it is still encouraged in Austria, in Prussia, in Russia, is to render the people of those nations as independent as possible of British supplies, and, in short, to exclude us from commercial relations ; considering that all this is at variance with the true and enlightened principles of commerce, which are a distinguishing feature of the present age, we are justified in regarding these awards as extremely unfortunate in themselves, and can only account for their being made by referring to the fact of that combination of foreign "interests" which the commissioners went out of their way to introduce into their jury scheme, and which we denounced in our last as impolitic and unjust.

As the introduction of the manufacture of beet-root sugar into this country, and more particularly into Ireland, is a question which has been much discussed lately, and as the awarding of no less than twelve prizes to the producers of this article is likely to have some influence in promoting projects of this sort, we think it right to direct the attention of our readers to a paper read by Professor Hancock, at the last meeting of the British Association, on the "Prospects of the Beet Sugar Manufacture in England" (reprinted in another column), from which it appears that, in a commercial point of view, the profitable result of such a speculation is very questionable, the case of France, with a protected and exclusive trade, not applying here. From these calculations it would seem probable that, taking into account the cost of the raw material, and the price of the refined sugar, in France and the United Kingdom respectively, "the result was varied as to turn a profit of £35,000, at the French prices, on a capital of £78,000, into a loss of £4000 at the Irish prices, and a loss of £16,000 at the Essex prices ;" being only one instance out of many "showing how fallacious it must be to reason from the success of the manufacture in France to its success in the United Kingdom, without taking into account the difference in economic conditions (including fiscal arrangements) between the two countries ; being alone sufficient to make that which was profitable in France unprofitable here."

Dismissing the subject of beet sugar for the present, we cannot help expressing a confident hope that the introduction of this fabricated production as a substitute for the genuine article may be rendered still more unnecessary by the removal of the absurd restrictions now imposed upon the refiners of cane sugar.

In Class IV., whilst we cordially approve of the justness of the award of a council medal to the Belfast Flax Improvement Society, for "the persevering and successful efforts to improve the quality of the fibre of flax," we cannot but regret that a similar honour has been denied the same honour for the ingenious and truly scientific process of preparing the raw flax cotton, whereby the value of that staple will be greatly enhanced. Details of this process have been already explained at some length in the columns of this Journal ; it may be sufficient, therefore, to state that its principal feature, whereby, as will appear, that not only a new process is applied to an old previously attained by other processes, but new and valuable characteristics are given to the article itself which it was before considered not to be capable of. We should observe that the principal process is purely a chemical one—the flax being first saturated with a solution of soda, by which the gluten is removed ; it is then soaked in acid, whereupon the chemical combination, resulting in effervescence, separates the fibre, and converts it into a cotton-like substance. One important advantage resulting from this alteration in the character of the material is, that, instead of the hardness and coolness generally observable in linens, it will possess the warmth of woollens, the softness of cotton, and the glossiness of silk ; and another and still more important advantage is, that it becomes, which it was not before, amenable to the ordinary processes of manufacture, and by the very same machinery as that applied to cotton itself. Such are the main features of this important invention ; and, after considering them, we feel satisfied that our readers will agree with us that it was a mockery of justice to withhold from the ingenious originator the "council medal," and to add the insult of tendering a second-class prize medal. Yet such has been done ; and, in common with many others similarly treated, but who have not half his grounds of complaint, the Chevalier Claussen has very properly rejected the proffered distinction

In the Machinery department we find a council medal awarded to Appold's rotary pump, whose voluminous cascade must of our readers recollect gazing on with admiration. But surely there is nothing very new in the rotary principle applied to pumping up water, and nothing so remarkably superior in this machinery of Appold (amongst many others exhibited) to entitle it to the distinction here intended. There is, indeed, considerable doubt whether Appold's is, after all, the best of the day ; and this is a question which we may yet have to discuss. But, if the application of the rotary principle to water was neither new nor very important, the application to machinery has long been an acknowledged desideratum, but one involving the problem of the greatest difficulty. This desideratum, however, has been accomplished in connexion with one very valuable field of mechanical appliance—namely, that of the printing press, by Mr. Applegath, in his vertical printing-machine, a machine by which the limits of production have been extended half a dozen fold beyond what they had previously reached under the most skilful manifestations of reciprocating machinery ; the contrivances by which this was attained were in the highest degree complicated, but withal unerringly accurate ; and all that Mr. Applegath was awarded for his invention is a common prize medal. Thousands of eager spectators who daily crowded about this machine, when in operation at the Crystal Palace, will form an estimate of the profound and dispassionate judgment brought to bear by the jurors from this single award alone

If we were to judge of the amount of enterprise bestowed upon "civil engineering, architectural and building contrivances," or the amount of interest taken by the community in such subjects, by the awards in Class VII., we should not arrive at a conclusion very complimentary to the genius of the age. There are in all only three council medals and twenty-three prize medals earned by the whole body of exhibitors to this comprehensive department ; and these are chiefly for models of works long since accomplished, as the Plymouth Breakwater, the Strasburg Cathedral, the cast iron bridge over the Wye, &c., or for topographical models of various districts, as the Isle of Wight, &c. As for our architects, they appear to have been completely disheartened or paralysed by the brilliant success of the Crystal Palace style of building, for they have not sent in a single suggestion considered worthy of reward ; and of the three council medals, Sir Joseph Paxton earns two, and these are awarded for "the design of the great Building," the other "for the execution." The third is very justly awarded to Prince Albert, for his successful labours in the cause of humanity, which have resulted in the production of his model lodging-house, one of the very few contributions tending to the improvement of the social and economic relations of the masses, which the Great Exhibition has been the means of bringing before the world.

The preceding observations have chiefly been directed to general considerations involved in the scheme of awards in certain classes, or in particular instances ; and we wish we could continue to argue in the same spirit, and to stand aloof from mere questions of individual merit and private interests, affected by these decisions. But it is impossible to do so ; the complaints of injustice and the charges of favouritism and incompetence against, not one, but various juries and groups are so loud and circumstantial that we feel bound to give them a hearing. Of course, in all this outcry are mingled the small shrill voices of many a little pretender, who, but for this confessed and wholesale blundering of the jurors, would never have been heard of, and who has won the proud privilege of being "an ill-used man," in company with such names as those of Broadwood, Collards, Broughton and Stanns, Chubsen, Potts, Copeland, &c. At the same time, even these were entitled to a hearing on the ground of that fancied merits ; and it is very hard that, being personally excluded from the Building by the niggardly parsimony of the Executive, they should have been prevented the only direct method of securing such hearing. In this dilemma many of the "ill-used" entrusted the keys of the cases which inclosed their several treasures to the policemen in attendance, in the confident hope that some plodding juryman, attracted by the outward promise of the imprisoned exhibit, would be sure it with closer inspection, and reveal its merit to his fellows on the jury. Vain delusion ! In very numerous instances which have come well authenticated to our knowledge, the keys remained very snugly in the pockets of the police. "Hope deferred" had at last begun to wear itself out, and as the Exhibition drew towards its close many of the men examined were fain to look to the "chapter of accidents" for their chance of sharing in the honours of the day, or at least comforted themselves with the reflection that others, rivals in their trade, might be wholly overlooked as well as themselves. When, however, it appeared that non-inspection of the goods was no bar to an award, and that the rival producer carried off the palm in competition with others whose goods only were seen, but bitter, and, what is more, was just ; and these complaints remaining uncontradicted and unexplained involves a serious and damaging imputation against all engaged in making such awards.

PROTEST OF THE MUSICAL JURORS.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., PRESIDENT, AND TO THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

May it please your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen,

With reference to the memorial which the undersigned members of the Musical Jury, Class 10A, had the honour of addressing to your Royal Highness and the Royal Commissioners on the subject of the reversal or non-confirmation of their awards of the council medals for pianofortes at the Great Exhibition, they beg most respectfully to state that the eminent firm of Messrs. Collard and Collard was alone returned, by the unanimous decision of the Musical Jury, as entitled to the council medal for their various improvements in pianoforte-making, and for the general excellence of their instruments. The memorialists would respectfully beg leave to impress upon your Royal Highness and the Royal Commissioners that the arguments already adduced by them in the memorial, referred to apply with equal force to the house of Collard, which, from an early period, has been most honourably distinguished in connexion with the manufacture of the pianoforte, and whose important improvements have had a beneficial and lasting influence on this branch of our manufacture : in confirmation of which and of their own awards the undersigned would respectfully refer your Royal Highness and the Royal Commissioners to the accompanying list of patent inventions which have been introduced by the house of Collard and by the opinion of numerous eminent professors, fully entitle them to the award of the council medal. They view the less hesitation in thus again addressing your Royal Highness and the Royal Commissioners, as they find that public opinion has already called into question both the justice and the competence of the awards for this section of the Exhibition, recently published under the authority of the Royal Commissioners ; and that the musical public in particular attach to the memorialists the responsibility of such decisions.

While the memorialists will be ever ready to defend the integrity and soundness of their own decisions, they cannot but protest against being held responsible for those of other bodies—from whose opinions they unequivocally differ, and who, however competent on other subjects, have not evinced on this the requisite knowledge to justify the reversal of the decrees of those better qualified, both by professional experience and scientific acquirements, for the more effective discharge of such duties.

HENRY R. BISHOP, Knight (Chairman and Reporter), the Professor of Music at the University of Oxford.
DR. SCHAFHÄUTL,
Commissioner from Bavaria in Honour, Member of the Royal Academie, and Professor and Head Librarian in the University of Munich.
LE CHEVALIER SIGISMOND NEUKOMM,
WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT,
Professor in the Royal Academy of Music and Queen's College.
CIPRIANI POTTER,
Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, London.
GEORGE J. SMART, Knight,
Organist and Composer of her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS TO THE QUEEN.

On Thursday, November 6, a very important meeting of the Royal Commissioners was held in the Crystal Palace, at which the following report to her Majesty was agreed to :—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—We, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty's Royal warrant of the 3rd of January, 1850, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations, and subsequently incorporated by your Majesty's Royal charter of the 15th of August, 1850, humbly beg to submit to your Majesty the following report :—

The Exhibition, for the promotion of which we were appointed by your Majesty, was finally closed on the 15th of October of this year, and we humbly beg to report to your Majesty that the medals and prizes have been awarded to the successful exhibitors by the juries appointed to judge of the merits of their productions, and are in course of distribution. The full reports of the juries will be laid before your Majesty when they together with the list of the successful competitors. We are now engaged in bringing to a close all the business connected with the Exhibition, and in defraying the various expenses incurred during its progress. Most of the claims are already discharged, and, after all shall have been satisfied, a considerable surplus will remain, the precise amount of which cannot be ascertained until the accounts are finally wound up. When they will be duly laid before your Majesty, but which surplus we have reason to believe will not be less than £150,000.

This surplus will consist of the balance that may remain in our hands, after deducting all expenditure from the receipt (in round numbers) £505,000, which has been derived from the following sources :—

Subscriptions	£67,400
Entrance fees	424,400
Casual receipts	13,000
	£505,000

Of the entrance fees, a portion has been paid by foreign visitors, and it was owing to the fact that the contributions of all nations were there displayed, that the number of visits made by persons attracted to the Exhibition amounted to upwards of 6,000,000

The subscriptions were derived, with few exceptions, solely from your Majesty's subjects, and were made chiefly on the announcement that they must be "absolute and definite," but that should any surplus remain it was the intention of your Majesty's Commissioners "to apply the same to purposes strictly in connexion with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the establishment of similar Exhibitions for the future."

We humbly beg to represent to your Majesty that we are of opinion that it is not advisable to apply the surplus to any one object or to any one-named purpose. Considering that the Exhibition which has just closed has afforded ample proof that an undertaking of this kind can be made self-supporting, and that it may safely be left to the public spirit to provide, when required, the means of meeting the preliminary expenses—considering also the impossibility of fixing long beforehand any definite period for the repetition of such an Exhibition, which requires for its success so many complex circumstances—we are of opinion that greater benefit may be derived by the public from a judicious application in the interval of the means at our disposal to the furtherance of the general objects for which the Exhibition was founded, in such a manner that the advantages which may be obtained should not be confined solely to your Majesty's subjects, but should be shared, as far as it may be possible, by other countries.

We regard your Majesty's Commissioners as conceive to have been the furtherance of every branch of human industry, by the comparison of the processes employed and of the results obtained by all the nations of the earth, and the promotion of kindly international feelings by the practical illustration of the advantages which may be derived by each country from what has been done by others. Your Majesty's Commissioners have the satisfaction to be able to express to your Majesty their conviction that the Exhibition has, to a great extent, attained these objects, and that in its consequences the most beneficial results may yet be expected.

Already many requirements on the part of the public have become apparent during the course of the Exhibition, and have found expression in various suggestions made to us for the application of the surplus ; many of them, however,

were for objects quite inconsistent with the pledges above alluded to, while others, though for purposes in accordance with them, were of a limited, partial, or local character.

Your Majesty's Commissioners are of opinion that no measures could be so strictly in accordance with the ends of the Exhibition as those which may increase the means of industrial education, and extend the influence of science and art upon productive industry. We are fully aware of the difficulty of devising a comprehensive plan to meet these objects; should the view, however, which we have taken as to the meaning of fulfilling our pledges meet with your Majesty's approbation, we beg to assure your Majesty that we shall give our fullest and most careful consideration to this important subject, and we would suggest that full time should be afforded us to consult and receive the opinion of the public, and feel warranted in laying before your Majesty; the more so as, from the disproportion between the end proposed and the means at present applicable to it, much will depend on the extent of co-operation we may receive from the country.

We are advised, however, that our powers under your Majesty's Royal charter will cease when all the expenses incidental to the Exhibition shall have been discharged, and notice thereof given to your Majesty's Secretary of State, and that we have not the power of dealing with or the disposal of the surplus.

If, therefore, it be your Majesty's pleasure that we should act further in this matter, it will be necessary, before we can take even any preliminary step, that your Majesty should grant to us by Royal charter such further powers as your Majesty may deem necessary, to enable us to lay before your Majesty a scheme for the application of the surplus in accordance with the expectations held out to the public, and, with the sanction and approval of your Majesty, to adopt such measures as may be necessary for such purpose

All which we humbly take leave to report to your Majesty.

Given under our corporate seal this 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1851.

(Signed) ALBERT, President of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

GREAT EXHIBITION—THE LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—In the retrospect of the errors which have occurred in the management of the Exhibition in your paper a week or two ago, since which I have not found time to remark on it, you made use of some such expression as this:—"We know that in many cases it was not until the last moment that the local committees could induce exhibitors to send in their goods, and then it was often almost as a favour to the energetic agent." This will serve me as a *text* for the few remarks I would offer in connection with your excellent article on the aforesaid errors. Why the honour or even attention which common decency would have dictated as due to these "energetic agents," the organs of the local committees, whose exertions you so freely and justly acknowledge, have been so strangely neglected? Throughout they were most strangely neglected. At the opening, when it might have been supposed that they would have had a special place assigned them, they were utterly ignored; and at the closing ceremonial, when the Executive might have been expected to have had time to see their fault and to have done their best to repair it, the neglect was as great, but if possible more aggravating, an announcement being made that the local secretaries and chairmen of committees were to enter at certain doors, thereby seeming to imply that reserved seats would be appointed for them, when they were, in fact, left to scramble for places among the mass of exhibitors and others who were outside the privileged place. And for whom, instead of those who should of right have been there, was this spot devoted? Besides ambassadors, representatives of the press, and lady-exhibitors and others, to whom the privilege was reasonably accorded, the friends of those in authority, and not merely a few of these, of which no one would probably have complained, but enough to nearly fill up the enormous space thus enclosed, which one of the papers computes as capable of containing a thousand persons. I say *nearly*, for although all this apparent effort to fill up the place with people who had no claim from their exertions in the great work to be there, some of the space was actually left vacant, while those, some of whom had probably a greater right to enjoy it than even some of the Executive, if exertion could earn such a right, were excluded. Pray give this correction of the omission in your list of omissions a corner in your columns; it will not be too long after the fact for the appearance, and those gentlemen upon whom this blame should rest may, now that they have a little breathing space, after the various labours which followed the close of the Exhibition, and the reception of those honours which I believe they duly earned, have time to reflect on the wrong inflicted upon them on their unacknowledged companions who were not even allowed, though many must have travelled a long distance to be present to hear the recognition of their services by the Royal founder of the undertaking. Trusting you will accord insertion to this exposure of the unworthy treatment of those who, of all men who have laboured in the great work, must be allowed to have done so from the purest and disinterested motives, or will allude to the subject yourself as you did to other errors in the management of the Exhibition, a very useful task, if only for the prevention of similar blunders on any future occasion, I beg to confess myself one of the neglected.

A LOCAL SECRETARY.

Nov. 1st, 1851.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

At the last meeting of the British Association, Professor Hancock read a paper "On the Prospects of the Best Sugar Manufacture of the United Kingdom," of which the following is an abstract:—Public attention had been directed to this manufacture by the effort to establish a public company in Ireland for the manufacture by the effort to establish a public company; but this attempt led to failure in a short time. A manufactory had been recently established at Chelmsford, and contracts had been entered into with the farmers in that neighbourhood. The success of the manufacture depended on the answers to three questions:—1st. What was the price of beet-root likely to be for a series of years? 2nd. What was the price of refined best-sugar likely to be after 1854? and 3rd. What was the cost to carry on the manufacture? The prices of the raw produce and manufactured article? As to the price of beet-root, its price varied in France from an average of 13s. 1d. per ton in the north-east of France, to 18s. 8d. per ton in the north-west of France. The average for the whole of France was 15s. 1d. per ton. In Ireland the price stated to be contracted for the Sugar Beet Company was 18s. 6d. per ton, and the price at Essex was from 18s. to 20s. per ton. Thus it appeared that the present price in Ireland was higher than the average of France, and the present price in Ireland was higher than the average of the highest-priced districts of France. What the future price in Ireland and England was likely to be was a difficult question, and had not been as yet fully investigated. As to the second question the price of refined beet-sugar after 1854—it was necessary to take the year 1854, because after then was a differential duty in favour of home grown beet-sugar, which would diminish each year, and cease after July, 1854. After that time the short price of refined beet-sugar would most probably not exceed 40s. 4d. per cwt., and the long price would most probably not exceed 40s. 4d. to 42s. 4d. per cwt. Indeed, a fall below those prices might be anticipated from three causes;—1st. From the diminished cost of production of refined cane-sugar, consequent on the increased production produced by the high but fluctuating price from 42s. 4d. to 42s. 4d. per cwt. on the equalisation of the duties. 2nd. From the removal of the absurd restrictions now imposed on cane-sugar refiners. 3rd. From the competition of present cane-sugar and beet-sugar of the latter were to any extent.—As to the third question, would it be profitable to manufacture from beet-root at the Irish price of 18s. 6d. per ton, or the Essex price of 19s. per ton, refined sugar to sell at 28s. per cwt.? The calculations on this point which had been most relied on were two in number—that of Mr. W. K. Sullivan, chemist to the Museum of Irish Industry in Dublin, and that of M. Paul Hamoir, of the firm of Serres, Hamoir, Dupuoare, and Co., the largest manufacturers of beet-sugar at Valenciennes, dated 18th of April, 1850. Those estimates were as follows:—

Mr. Sullivan's Estimate for Ireland.

60,000 tons of beet, at 18s per ton	£43,200
Cost of manufacture, at 9s per ton of beet	27,000
Total outlay	73 000
Produce, 5 per cent of sugar, at 28s per cwt	93 000
Estimated profit	£20 000
Same Estimate applied to Essex.	
60,000 tons of beet, at 19s per ton	£57 000
Cost of manufacture, at 9s per ton of beet	27 000
Total outlay	84,000
Produce, 5 per cent of sugar, at 28s per cwt	93 000
Estimated profit only	£9,000

M. Paul Hamoir's Estimate for France.

61,607 tons of beet, at 13s 1d per ton	£38,400
Cost of manufacture, nearly 13s per ton of beet	39 900
Total outlay	78 300
Produce, 4½ per cent of sugar, at 36s per cwt	114,000
Estimated profit in France	£35,700
Same Estimate applied to Ireland.	
61,607 tons of beet, at 18s 6d per ton	£46,080
Cost of manufacture, nearly 13s per ton of beet	39,900
Total outlay	85,980
Produce, 4½ per cent. of sugar, at 28s per cwt	81,420
Estimated loss in Ireland	£4,560
Same Estimate applied to Essex.	
61 607 tons of beet, at 19s per ton	£58,487
Cost of manufacture, nearly 13s per ton of beet	39,900
Total outlay	98 417
Produce, 4½ per cent of sugar, at 28s per cwt.	81,420
Estimated loss in Essex	£16,997

From these simple calculations it appeared at once that, by only introducing into the estimates the Irish and English prices of beet-root and of refined beet-sugar, the result was so varied as to turn a profit of £35,000 at the French prices, on a capital of £78,000, into a loss of £4000 at the Irish prices, and a loss of £16,000 at the Essex prices. It followed, therefore, that the French estimate did not, as had been alleged, corroborate Mr. Sullivan's estimate: on the contrary, it showed how fallacious it was to reason from the success of the manufacture in France to its success in the United Kingdom, without taking into account the difference of the prices of beet-root and refined beet-sugar in both countries —the difference in economic conditions between the two countries being alone sufficient to make that which was profitable in France unprofitable here. The manufacture of beet-sugar had been first commenced in France when the continental system of Napoleon and the retaliation of England had almost excluded cane-sugar from France. From that time to the present, beet-sugar had always had the protection of an artificial price—the present price being 38s. per cwt. in France as compared with 28s. per cwt. in this country). In every other country in the world where beet-sugar had been produced, it had been produced of an artificial high price. The conclusion was manifest, therefore, that, from any calculations yet submitted to the public, it appeared that the manufacture of beet-sugar could not be profitably carried on in the United Kingdom.

THE "AMERICA" AND "TITANIA."

WHY HAS THE "AMERICA" BEATEN THE ENGLISH YACHT

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—I beg to refer you to a letter writtenby me, and published in the *Daily News* of the 30th of October. The subject is one of considerable interest with the public, if I may judge by the numberless articles which have appeared on it in the daily and weekly journals.

I have stated in my letter in the *Daily News* of the 30th of October, that grave errors have, in my opinion, been made in many, if not all, of the public journals, in respect to the ratio or proportion the length of this vessel bears to her breadth; the breadth even I conceive will be found too great. It is her peculiar form which has, I have little doubt, led to this error, she having the wedge formbetween the perpendiculars.

In one journal I see 90 feet of length to 22 feet 6 inches of breadth;—in another 94 feet over all, 82 feet of keel, extreme breadth 22 feet 6 inches, breadth moulded 22 feet.

Now, if I take the greatest length, even that over all, and the least beam, I find the ratio of breadth to length to be immense; and yet the proportion that the length bears to the breadth will without a doubt explain, more than any other cause, her advantage over other yachts, in that part of the trial which relates to more speed.

I wish your readers to direct their attention to that part of my letter which points to this fact, and they will observe, since the repeal of the Navigation Laws has brought an American competition into this field, that our English builders have made an enormous increase in the proportion that the length bears to the breadth, in all ships built or building, be they sailing vessels or steamers.

Out of many examples contained in my pocket-book, I extract from the daily journals, I shall take but four to illustrate my reasoning: first, the *Benares* steamer just launched for the Royal West India Mail Company—length of keel, 276 feet; length over all, 316 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet 6 inches. The *Reefer* American sailing clipper—length of keel, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet 6 inches. General Screw Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Queen of the South*—length between perpendiculars, 240 feet; keel for tonnage, 218 feet; breadth for tonnage, 39 feet; tonnage, 1763

And last, but not least, the beautiful clipper *Stornoway*, built by Messrs Hall, of Aberdeen, and sailed by Captain John Robertson, which vessel has made some remarkable passages—length of keel for tonnage, 130 feet; length of upper part of sternpost aleft, 157 feet; breadth amidships, 25 feet; tonnage, 527. I am sorry I cannot give the keel for tonnage.

Now, here we have four vessels—a paddle-wheel steamer, a screw steamer, an American and an English clipper—built by different parties, but having one feature in common—great length to breadth. This, I believe, will be found the true secret of the speed, which has nothing to do with the wave or any other lines. I do not pretend to say that one sort of lines *may* not be *found* to be better than another, but at present we have no positive proof of that; but we have most positive proof that a considerable increase of the proportion of the length to breadth has produced most remarkable results.

I think the error with respect to the dimensions of the *America* will be found either in having taken for the breadth the breadth of the deck you walk on, or at some wrong point of the immersion; it ought to be that breadth that is driven through the water: the area of the greatest immersed section that is what we want given to us: but this is difficult to obtain correctly when the vessel is built of a wedge form.

I have stated in my letter of the 30th ult., that I do not believe there is much difference in the speed between the *America* and *Titania*, in fact, no difference of any importance, any slight advantage of cut, or set of sails, position of masts, or even steerage, might give *all* the superiority displayed.

But nothing in the world will compensate for the advantage gained by the set of the sails, which admits of the one vessel lying so much nearer to the wind than the other. As soon as the *America* hauled to the wind, it was all up with the *Titania*; the race was won with ease

It is a curious fact that no drawings that I have seen but those of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS give correctly the arrangements for the set of the sails; or at least, as I think, they will be found to set.

Ackermann's last drawings differ with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by omitting a short boom to which the foresail is laced, and by not taking the foresheet to a bolt in the deck, nearly midway between the bulwark and the main hatchway, and the hauling part well in amidships; this is an important omission in those drawings (should your journal be right), for this, in my opinion, is the cause of the beautiful set of the foresail as well as the other standing sails on a wind; the spread of the foresail being near great on the bolt. I think it impossible to praise too highly the position in which the artist has placed the observer to enable him to see at a glance how the sails stand on a wind.

It is highly important to a vessel whose course lies on a wind, to angle with the direction of the wind that the sails shall not act in any way as back sails; the wind will, I conceive, act on the surface of the sails, in obedience to the law of projectiles, or as a billiard ball will rebound from the side of a billiard-table; therefore the angle of incidence will equal the angle of deflection; only, however, if the surfaces are true, or as a plane, the wind to produce a forward movement must get away freely, and the velocity of the vessel will be proportionate to the smallness of the direct resistance.

Now, Sir, these performances of the *America*, or the advantage shown by her over fore and aft rigged vessels, is exactly similar to that which I witnessed in her Majesty's brig *Pantaloon* display over the square-rigged vessels in the experimental squadron, under Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, in 1830 or 1831; and again, with the squadron under Admiral Sir William Parker, in 1831 or 1832, off the Tagus.

It was astonishing to perceive how the *Pantaloon* went to windward of all the square-rigged competitors, and hers was a wedge form; but I conceive it was in the manner of setting her sails that gave this superiority; they setting as much as possible like boards, and the yards bracing much sharper up than in any other vessel of the squadron; to effect this, Sir William Symonds altered the position of the lower rigging, placing the lower shrouds much farther aft than was customary, the foremast shroud well abaft the centre of the lower masts; the mainstay went forward to the forecastle, to increase the angle, so that the thrust of the forestay-sail should not be too much taken aback by the mainstay. There were two places for the main tack to come to—the one, in accordance to the old custom, to the mess-trees; and when dead on a wind, or when racing, to a bolt in the deck, more fore and aft, or nearly midway between the mess-trees and the keel.

The bowsprin to which the fore tack went formed a smaller angle with the keel than that of any other vessel I had seen previous to that period; and, as all the sails hoisted taut up, they were by these means made but to form a small angle with the keel, and to set like boards.

As many thousands of seamen witnessed the performances of the *Pantaloon*, under Sir Edward Codrington, I will say no more than that her superiority was not much displayed while running before the wind, the same as in the *America*'s case, but none had a chance with her on a wind.

But I will relate a circumstance that the *Pantaloon* had with the old *Briton* frigate while off Lisbon, when belonging to the squadron under the command of Sir William Parker, in, I believe, the year 1832, for I write from memory. The *Pantaloon* and *Briton* were some miles to windward of the squadron of six sail of the line, when they were ordered to bear up dead before the wind, and make all sail. When they passed the *Asia*'s stern they were the mainsail. Never did I see a race so equally run before, and some three thousand seamen witnessed the sight.

When they had run some miles to leeward, the Admiral made a signal to shorten all sail and to haul dead on a wind, and to close with the flag-ship. What I then witnessed will ever be fresh in my memory: the little *Pantaloon* fetched under the stern of the *Asia* in a single tack, the *Briton* was no where in the race, she requiring to make three tacks to get the same position. I think Sir William Parker has the times of that race, and, if produced, I feel assured that the results will show a superiority equal to that displayed by the *America* over the *Titania*.

Your obedient servant,

J. C. HOSKASON, Commander, R.N.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The engineers have just presented a report to the directors of the Submarine Telegraph Company, from which we extract the following passages:—"Four protracted wires have been laid down between the South Foreland, on the English coast, and the village of Sangatte, about four miles from Calais, on the French coast. The sea-communication on each side of the channel connecting Sangatte with Calais on the one hand, and the South Foreland with Dover on the other, will be completed on Tuesday next, the 11th inst. (Tuesday last.) Some delay has necessarily occurred in constructing the works on the English coast, arising from the question of arrangement and compensation with the different proprietors through whose lands the wires have been carried. These arrangements were made upon fair and equitable terms, and the telegraph will be brought into a station on the east side of the town of Dover. Since the telegraphic wires were submerged in the channel last month they have been tested by daily experiments, and, notwithstanding the prevalence of equinoctial gales, and the unusual strength of the tides, nothing has occurred to disturb either their insulation or position on the two shores. We can, therefore, with confidence recommend that the telegraph be opened for the public transmission of messages on Thursday, the 13th inst."

AUTHENTIC LIFE OF KOSSUTH.

MANUSCRIPT NEWSPAPER.—IMPRISONMENT.—ELECTION FOR PESTH.

LOUIS KOSSUTH, Governor of Hungary, only son of Andreas Kossuth, by his wife, Caroline Weber, was born on the 27th of April, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin. At an early age he was sent to the Calvinist College of Patak, and there educated. In 1819 he commenced the ordinary course of study for the law, and attended the district court of Eperies and the Royal court at Pesth. Having completed his studies he returned to Monok in 1822, and was appointed honorary attorney to the county. He was fond of field sports, and at this period gave far more of his time to them than to law; but even thus early he took some part in politics in opposition to the efforts of Austria to imperialise Hungary.

In 1831 the cholera broke out in Hungary: the disease was new—its ravages terrible—the idea seized upon the Slovack peasants that the upper classes had poisoned the water, and they rose and murdered the clergy, Jews, and landlords: all were terror-stricken. Then first Kossuth became publicly known. Wherever the pestilence was most fierce or the fear greatest he came, urged measures of relief, addressed the people, and by his plain and earnest eloquence dispelled their delusion, and calmed the excitement. Thus distinguished, he was named by several peeresses to attend the Diet of 1832 as their proxy, which gave the right to speak but not to vote. He spoke but once in the Diet; and his attention was given to a far more important object than making speeches. Except to those who heard them, either as members or in the galleries, the doings of the Diet were known only by a miserable parliamentary committee report, onesided and lifeless. Kossuth laboriously wrote reports, and sent them in manuscript to a number of subscribers. The interest excited by his able summary of important documents and speeches so increased that, in 1834, his subscribers amounted to 80. To diminish the cost and to extend the circulation and usefulness of the paper, he set up a lithographic press. Against this move the Austrian Government took measures. The great question then before the Diet was the abolition of serfdom: against this a diversion was the thing of all others most desired by Austria; a procession with the liberty of the press would have entirely absorbed attention, and Kossuth, therefore, followed the advice of the friends with whom he acted, gave up the press, and resumed the manuscript. The privilege little newspaper was read at the club of every one of the fifty-two Hungarian counties, and served to awaken an interest in practical measures, and to expose the systematic aggression of Austria.

The settings of the Diet ended in 1836. It had shown too much the spirit of reform to please the Court of Vienna; and, to stop the progress of its measures, the old hackneyed story of a conspiracy was trumped up, and several young men of note were arrested; their trials were pretty much of the same order as those of late (so well exposed by Mr. Gladstone) at Naples; Kossuth urged the unconstitutionalism of the proceedings, but in vain: the influence of the men was dangerous to Austrian encroachment, and they were found guilty and imprisoned.

Kossuth diligently continued his paper. The county meetings—the same as the old English shirmotes—were then of great importance; they discussed every project of reform, and resolved upon the course the representatives of the counties should adopt in the Diet; they were, in short, local Parliaments in preparation for the Diet or great Parliament. Hitherto, however, the several counties had been isolated. The news-letter reported the proceedings, and the counties understood each other and became united. The paper, thus, though then but in manuscript, became a new power—the people felt it, the Imperial Court took fright, and in 1837 Kossuth was thrown into gaol, was kept for a year without a trial, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. For the success of such tyranny there had, however, been too much written, too much spoken in the counties: the excitement became great. The Diet again met in 1839, and, despite the prosecutions by the Austrian Government, was held illegal. The supplies were refused, and only granted in May, 1840, on the condition of the immediate liberation of Kossuth and a complete amnesty for all political offenders. The supplies were granted on the 31st of May, and next day the prisoners were liberated

Three years had passed over Kossuth in solitary confinement, without books, without writing materials, when on that day he came forth from prison, pale, worn, broken in all but hope for Hungary, an immense concourse of people assembled to welcome his liberation. He was escorted through the town that night by a procession with some hundred torch-bearers—the mode in Hungary of giving a triumph with the highest honour.

Kossuth returned with renewed energy to the press; the Ministry and a majority of the Diet were liberal, and on New Year's Day, 1841, with Kossuth for editor, appeared the first number of the *Pesti Hirlap* (Pesth Journal). At first it was published four times a week, but soon became a daily paper. Its circulation rose rapidly to 5, 6, 8, and 10 thousand; and at one period reached even to 13,000. Its influence was immense. Opinion throughout Hungary was fast gathering to the full strength of union. But Austria was not idle; and, in 1844, succeeded in changing the Ministry.

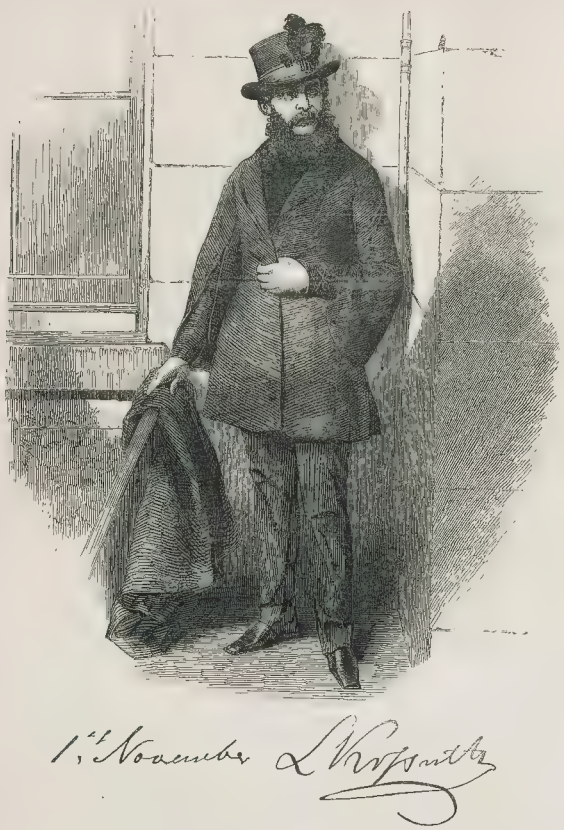
The liberals of 1838 were displaced by Imperialists, and the editorship of the *Hirlap* was taken from Kossuth. He had become convinced that to make the progress of Reform safe it must be begun by reform of the counties, and must enlist the people. He therefore devoted himself to the emancipation of the serfs, and the enfranchisement of the trade of Hungary from the prohibition to import only Austrian manufactures, and export no manufactured goods of Hungary to Austria, and for this purpose formed the bedetygie, an association pledged to consume no Austrian goods until the tariff was reformed.

The effect was felt. Austrian manufacturers, to preserve their trade, had to transplant their factories to Hungary. To repress this new-born spirit the Court at Vienna fell upon the device of appointing paid Imperial commissioners at the head of the counties, instead of the Lord-Lieutenants, who were the old constitutional heads. This the more stirred agitation. The reform leaders from every quarter of the kingdom met at Pesth, and during the quarterly fairs of 1846 and 1847, to which the people from all parts came, the needful measures of reform were publicly discussed one by one, and in every detail determined. At the head of this movement, as chairman of the meetings, was the late Count Louis Batthyani Kossuth made able speeches, and rose in popularity; he was not merely eloquent, but practical. Batthyani felt his importance, and was himself too the utmost to secure his election to the Diet for the county of Pesth. The Diet met in November, 1847. Previously, the project of reform of the Liberals had been published, and, immediately the Diet met, the law abolishing the feudal service of the tenants and the immunity of the nobles from taxation passed the Lower House.

THE HUNGARIAN CONSTITUTION.—AUSTRIAN INTRIGUE.—TREASON OF JELLACHICH.—SERVIAN AND CROATIAN WAR.

Kossuth, as representative of the county of Pesth, became, by his eloquence, the most popular man of the Diet, and, in the commencement of 1848, made his great speech on the liberties of Hungary. He argued that, as the Government was constituted, progress was impossible. Hungary was ruled by a Monarch who served two parts of his dominions in different capacities: at Vienna he was Emperor, and absolute; at Presburg a King, and limited by the constitution. The result must be constant encroachment and distrust. It was not possible to be at the same time an Imperial tyrant and the ruler of a free people. Formerly every state of the Austrian dominions had a constitution. The 300 years' rule of the house of Hapsburg and the Diet must have had wrested them from all but Hungary, and now either the constitutions must be restored to all, or Hungary must follow them into slavery. The sole safeguard, therefore, of Hungarian liberty was in the restoration of their ancient rights and liberties to every state of the Austrian empire.

In the Diet the speech was heard with profound wonder and respect; out of doors its idea of security to Hungary by the enfranchisement of the whole Austrian people was caught up with enthusiasm. The popularity of Kossuth increased. It was felt that the proposal originating in the Diet could be truly put as that of the whole Hungarian people. Never was eloquence followed more quickly by practical results. It was determined that a project for the restoration of the constitutions should be prepared and carried by deputation to the Emperor. The report of the speech and account of the proceedings reached Vienna on the same day with the news of the revolution at Paris and the flight of Louis Philippe. Forthwith the people were in commotion, and the storm of excitement rose, until, on the 13th of March, it burst into revolution: the soldiers refused to fire on the populace, the Court was



M. KOSSUTH.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

terror-stricken, Metternich fled, and the Hungarian deputation, with Kossuth at its head, arrived at Vienna.

The Emperor at once received them, was complacence itself, accepted the project of the constitution, and at the same time entreated Kossuth to restore the peace of Vienna, "which he alone could do, and, doing which, he would prove himself the best friend of the Hapsburg dynasty." Kossuth consented, and, with the theme of remixing to its former glory the Austriam empire by the restoration of the ancient rights of self-government, he gave direction to the disturbed ferment of ideas amongst the people, fixed their thoughts upon law and order, restored faith in the Emperor, and made peace.

Just a month after these events, the Emperor, accompanied by his whole family, came in state to Presburg, to swear to the constitution, give his sanction to the reformed laws, and affirm the Cabinet of Count Batthyani. In this Ministry Kossuth was, on the 11th of April, appointed Minister of Finance, and Francis Pulszki Under Secretary of State in the same department. The Diet had resolved that in future the nobility or freeholders, in common with the rest of the people, should pay taxes from which they had hitherto been exempt, and these appointments were made, avowedly, because no less popular men could dare to carry the measure, but at bottom with the secret hope that Austria could stir up such opposition to this equality of taxation that the popularity would be lost in the attempt, and the men become so hated that in all probability the bullet of some assassin or the waters of the Danube might close their career.

Whilst the Hungarian Ministry were trustfully engaged in laborious preparation of the needful measures of reform to be brought before the Diet, the Court of Vienna was deep buried in intrigues—their prime mover the Archduchess Sophia, sister of the Queens of Prussia, Saxony, and the King of Bavaria, and mother of the present Emperor, a woman of boundless ambition, and who, from her ability and resolution, has earned the name of being the only man in the family of Hapsburg. Her object was not only the maintenance of imperialism as it stood, but its extension over the whole of Hungary—her means, the awaking of the race hatred between the Croats, Servians, and Wallachs, her man for the work Jellachich. Her scheme being unfolded to him, he at first refused to enter upon it, for the simple reason that it would be unconstitutional, or, in plainer words, an Imperial treason. The Archduchess burst into tears, caught him in her arms, declared that without him they were all lost. He gave way, and became a traitor. But two or three days were over since the Emperor had sworn to the constitution at Presburg, when Jellachich was sent for, to be named Ban of Croatia and go forth to create, as the last prop of Imperialism, civil war amongst a people then one in their enthusiasm for reform of the constitution and the laws. Jellachich was not long in entering upon his treason and iniquity On the 14th of May the Servians declared war against the Hungarians and rose, and, without quarter, put to death all the Hungarians they could find. Troops were sent against them, but, notwithstanding the most positive instructions of the Hungarian Minister of War, they continually acted, under secret instructions from the Court at Vienna, solely on the defensive, and so gave the Servians opportunity to gather strength. The Croats at the same time refused to acknowledge the Hungarian Ministry or the laws of the Diet, although their own representatives had helped to pass them. The open instructions sent to Jellachich, although several were autograph letters of the Emperor himself, to obey the Hungarian Ministry were perseveringly disregarded; he began to assemble an army on the frontier, and was declared, on the 10th of June, a traitor by the Emperor. Still the Hungarian Diet, unwilling to declare war against the Croats, proposed that the Archduke John should be appointed mediator. His mission failed Jellachich, in his own paper, boasted that he had authority for all his acts, and that in everything contrary to them the Emperor acted by compulsion.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE.—DEATH OF LAMBERG.—KOSSUTH PREACHES THE WAR.—THE BATTLE OF PAKORD.

On the 1st of September the Croatian army crossed the frontier Still the Diet of Hungary were resolved, if it were possible, to avert war, and a deputation, consisting of several members of the Ministry, the House of Peers and Commons—in all, sixty persons—was sent to Vienna, and had an audience, for the purpose of explanation, on the 9th of September, with the Emperor, at the Palace at Schoubrunn. His answer was evasive; and, whilst the deputies were still hearing him, there was found in the ante-room the official paper declaring that the Emperor approved of every act of Jellachich. The deputation departed in silence; every man placed the red war feather in his hat, and they returned to Presburg.

There was little room left for doubt as to the future; but they resolved as one further effort for peace to send a deputation to the Austrian Diet at Vienna. It arrived on the 10th of September, was refused admittance, and the Hungarian Ministry resigned. On the 12th the Minister of the Interior occupied alone the ministerial place in the Hungarian Diet. The Diet called upon Kossuth for the time to resume his position: he obeyed, and, taking again his official seat, was welcomed with enthusiasm. The Diet authorised him to carry into effect his financial plan, and to create a Government debt by the issue of paper money. Volunteers flocked in for the defence of the town and Diet; but still another attempt was made to avert the war.

Both by law and autograph letters of the Emperor, the Archduke Stephen stood at the head of the Government; and the party, still clinging to the hope of peace, urged him to direct the formation of a new Cabinet, which was undertaken by Louis Batthyani.

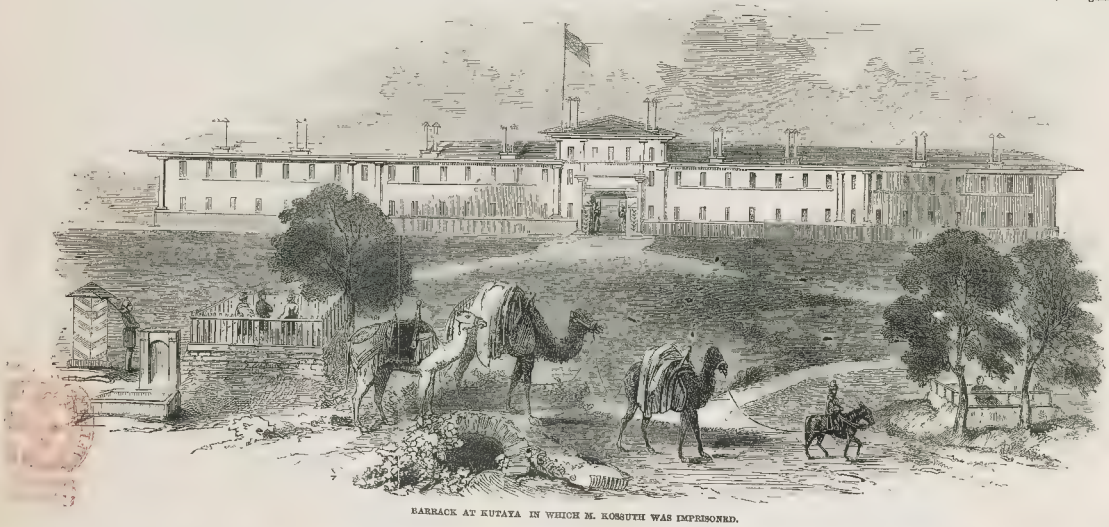
Jellachich, to avert hostilities, was slowly advancing upon Pesth. He issued orders to all the Hungarian cavalry regiments to join his army, and to offer no opposition to the Croats. With the exception of a single regiment of cuirassiers, the Hungarian officers refused obedience to the general, and followed the instructions of the Ministry. They sent, however, a deputation of officers to Jellachich, with the request that they might be shown the Imperial order for the invasion of Hungary. Jellachich admitted that he had no such order; but declared that he was acting under a direct understanding with the Emperor.

Batthyani at once demanded that the Archduke, who, as Palatine, was constitutionally captain general of the kingdom, should take command of the Hungarian army. The Duke obeyed, and, as a last effort for peace, sought an interview with Jellachich, on a steamer on the Lake Balaton. On one side were gathered the Hungarian, on the other the Croatian, forces. It was arranged that each general should come with three attendants. Jellachich did not appear, offering as his reason that the Archduke had raised the Hungarian, and not the Austrian, colours, which were those of his family. Finding thus no chance of peace, the Duke on the 24th set off for Vienna.

On the 26th Count Lamberg came with the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of both Hungarian and Croatian armies, and to dissolve the Diet, and take possession of the fortress of Bude. The appointment and order were not countersigned by any Minister, and were, therefore, illegal and not acknowledged: the Diet declared him a traitor, and he was warned by Francis Pulszki not to show himself at Pesth. He, however, came, and on the 9th, crossing the bridge of boats, on his way to summon the fortress of Bude, was recognised by the people and murdered.

When the Archduke fled, the leading men of the Ministry were thrown into dismay; Count Szchenyi went mad. Thus every effort to preserve peace had failed, and the Hungarian Government were compelled to war for the constitution (to which the Emperor had sworn) against a general whom the Emperor himself had declared a traitor, and who had stirred up civil war in obedience to instructions from the Imperial Court, which at the time he himself declared them treason, yet vowed he would follow though they should lead him to the scaffold. Kossuth issued a proclamation to the Hungarian people, with faith, that if resolved they had sufficient strength to overthrow the Croatian army, and calling upon all to arm.

With the imminence of the fate of Hungarian liberty the spirit of Kossuth rose; the perils of the moment waked at once his strength and eloquence, and reliance upon the people. He went down to the plain of Hungary, and there preached the war for the constitution, and against



BARRACK AT KUTAYA IN WHICH M. KOSSUTH WAS IMPRISONED.

MADAME KOSSUTH AND HER CHILDREN.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

the Imperial treason, as a holy war. Never before had such speech been heard. The enthusiasm spread; the people flocked by thousands to the standard; volunteers set out even from Vienna, and were not prevented; the entire people of Pesth swarmed to Vetzprém; mere lads came, and old men of 60 came—came with knives, scythes, hatchets; for ten days they gathered to the battle-field; no one knew the number—they were undrilled, unofficered, untaught in war; a force so ill equipped scarce ever stood in face of an enemy; but they were earnest, fearless, and, inspired by the eloquence of Kossuth, were impatient for battle.

There was no time to mend their condition; the Croats, 40,000 strong, and in every thing well appointed, were in view. The Hungarians had some cannon, manned by lawyers and engineers of Pesth who had practised under the Bohemian artilleryman; but to this part of the force the victory was not to belong. The news that Batthyani had left the country, and that General Lamberg had been murdered, was soon known in both armies. Lamberg had been a favourite with the Hungarian soldiers, Batthyani with the people; and, relying on the depressing effect of the news on the disciplined portion of the forces, Jellachich, on the morning of the 29th, gave orders for an attack. A cannonade, with little effect, lasted for some hours. Charge on charge Jellachich's cuirassiers came upon the Hungarian infantry, and were repulsed. The battle had lasted until even ng, when there was a rush forward of the Hungarians; the rough, selfdevoted multitude tried its strength against the disciplined force. The Croats broke and fled in confusion. Jellachich sent a flag of truce, asking a three days' armistice it was granted; and the same night he broke up his camp and fled. Of his force, 5000 were beaten on the 3rd by the National Guards of the south-western counties; and of the 5th the raw levies which Kossuth had gathered overtook and captured 12,000 men, with twelve pieces of cannon and two general officers. Such was the battle of Pakord, and so ended Jellachich's dream of an unfought-for victory to treason.

REVOLUTION AND SIEGE OF VIENNA.—KOSSUTH PROCLAIMED GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

The news of the defeat of Jellachich reached Vienna about the 3d of October. On the 4th he was appointed civil and military governor of Hungary, the Hungarian Diet to be dissolved, and a portion of the garrison of Vienna was ordered to march to Pesth. It refused. On the 6th there was a battle in the streets: the people and refusing force were victorious; the Minister of War was hanged by the people; and on the night of the 7th the Emperor left Vienna, and the war became a war between Hungary and Austria. The Hungarians offered their help to Vienna, but Kossuth refused to march unless invited by the proper authorities, who had not the courage to give the invitation. Vienna was besieged and taken by the Austrians; the Hungarian army retreated; and the Austrians advanced into Hungary. On the 15th of November there was so intense a frost that the Danube and all the streams and swamps were frozen. Kossuth named Görgey commander-in-chief of the army: he offered but small resistance to the invaders, and they came to the gates of Pesth on the 5th of January, 1849. Kossuth then advised to retire into the centre of Hungary and organise the army; others advised an effort to make terms with Austria; in accordance with this advice Count Louis Batthyani was sent with a flag of truce, he was seized, imprisoned, and seven months afterwards shot. Meanwhile Kossuth had gone to Debretzin, and there again his eloquence won volunteers by thousands, so that it was said "that wherever he stamped his foot there sprung up a soldier." But not only had he to find men, there were no arms, he established foundries and forges. There was no powder, no sulphur in the kingdom: he had it made from the black jack of the copper mines, and so set powder-mills to work. Battalion after battalion was drilled, and in these preparations the time was spent until the middle of March. Meanwhile several battles were fought, some of which were defeats, some doubtful for the Hungarians, and Transylvania fell entirely into the hands of the Austrians. Kossuth appointed Klapka to the command of the northern army, Bem to that of Transylvania.

On the 24th of March the Hungarian army began to act upon the offensive. For the first and most important part of the campaign Kossuth was with the main army. In the April he returned to Debretzin, and on the 14th proposed in the Protestant Church the deposition from the throne of Hungary of the house of Hapsburg. The proposition was carried, both by the Commons and Peers, the independence of Hungary proclaimed, and Kossuth appointed Governor. In ten great battles the Austrians were defeated and driven to the very frontiers of Hungary.

RUSSIAN INTERVENTION. TREASON OF GÖRGEY.—ABDICATION OF KOSSUTH.

Before the news of these events reached Vienna, the Russian intervention had been resolved upon, and Count Stadion, the Prime Minister, unable to resist, and terrified at contemplation of the effects, went mad. The Russian army marched slowly towards Hungary, and Görgey made but little effort to oppose them. Several battles were fought with various success. Görgey, instead of joining the armies of Klapka and Bem, made a sort of tour through Hungary, as if for the purpose of sparing the forces of the enemy the loss from any battles. The Russian and Austrian armies effected a junction; and on the 4th of May Buda was stormed. Kossuth and the Government retired from Pesth to Szegedhn, and thence to Arad. Here Görgey arrived on the 7th of August, 1849, with his army disputed and demoralised by long retreat and lax discipline. During the whole of his retreat Görgey had been in constant communication with the Russians, and, arriving at Arad, he immediately went to Kossuth, and told him the Russians had promised to guarantee the laws of 1848, on condition that Kossuth should cease to be at the head of the Government, and appealed to him, therefore, as a patriot, to abdicate. On the 9th Dembinski's army, who had given up his command to Bem, was defeated at Temesvar. Kossuth called a council of Ministers; and as the majority were for accepting the Russian terms, and Görgey was in possession of the fortress, he, on condition that Görgey would ensure to Hungary the laws of the previous March, signed his abdication. Görgey made no effort to fulfil his pledge, but, on the contrary, on the 13th, surrendered at Villagos his entire army. The news spread fast, and, with little exception, all the other forces dispersed.

Kossuth, with about 5000 men, crossed the frontier at Orsova on the 18th of August, after having received from the Pacha of Viddim assurance that he should be treated as the guest of the Sultan. This known at Constantinople, the Ambassadors of Russia and Austria once demanded that they should be given up. A message was at once sent to the Hungarians that their only safety lay in their becoming Mahomedans and subjects of the Turkish empire. Bem and Kemetty adopted the condition. Kossuth answered he would prefer death to the abjuration of his faith. On the 1st of October the Sultan declared that he would not on any condition give up the refugees, and violate the laws of hospitality, until he knew how far England and France would support him; but that in the interim he would consent to their being kept as prisoners in some distant part of the empire. At the end of October the fleet of Admiral Parker entered the Dardanelles, and there was an end at once of the threats of Russia and Austria. Kossuth and his followers were sent first to Shumla, thence to Bunda on Nov. 19, where they arrived on the 19th of April, 1850. Kossuth occupied the apartments over the barrack gate; and, with his companions in exile, occupied his time in laying out as a garden the ground allowed them for exercise. There his hours were spent in study, and, with Johnson's Dictionary and Shakspeare for guides, he taught himself such English as the people have heard from him at Southampton, Winchester, Ipswich, London, Birmingham, and Manchester.

In the October of 1850 Kossuth was visited, at Kutaya, by Mr. David Urquhart, M.P. for Stafford; Mr. Algernon Massingberd; Rigaldi, whom Lamartine calls the greatest improvisatore that has ever appeared; and the author of the "Revelations of Russia," in whose yacht they went. They remained at Kutaya a month, and it was on that occasion that Mr. Massingberd requested that, on Kossuth visiting England, he would honour him by becoming his guest

There were threats from Austria of occupying the Moldavian provinces of Turkey if the Hungarians were liberated; but, on the 22nd of August, Suliman Bey came to Kossuth, announced his freedom, kissed his hand, and said, "Go; you will find friends everywhere now; do not forget those who were friends when you had but few." On the 1st of September, Kossuth left Kutaya, by way of Spetzia, Marseilles, and Lisbon, and reached England on the 28th of October.

The sympathy of the English people became enlisted, and memorials were signed calling upon the Government to interfere for their liberation. The United States sent their steamer *Mississippi* to convey him to America.

IMPRISONMENT OF KOSSUTH'S CHILDREN.—ESCAPE OF MADAME KOSSUTH.

On the 10th of January, 1841, Kossuth married Teresa Meszleyi, who, during his imprisonment, had come with her mother to reside at Pesth, and had become intimate with his sisters through the custom, then universal, of all strangers calling to pay their respects to the family of the imprisoned patriot.

The escape of Madame Kossuth and her children is a story full of interest. Her constant wish was for the quiet retirement of home. She had no higher ambition than to enjoy the society of her husband in their social circle; but, determined that he should not be alone in the dangers and risks of war, she resolved to accompany him from Pesth to Arad; but, to spare the children the privations to which, were they with the army, they must inevitably be exposed, they were entrusted to the care of a female cousin, by whom they were to be conveyed to another relative When Kossuth had, trusting to the promises of Görgey, signed his abdication at Arad, one of his most faithful followers was sent for the children; Madame Kossuth remained to accompany them; and, on their way, they were all taken prisoners in the county of Veszprém, and conveyed to prison at Presburg. At this time Madame Kossuth was taken dangerously ill. In prison the children were far from being kindly cared for; in the garden they were closely guarded by soldiers, their food was no better than that of grown-up prisoners, and but for the kindness of persons in the town they would often have been on short allowance. Their tutor, the gentleman who had been taken with them, and whom they begged to be allowed to see, was not permitted to come to them; but when they had been a couple of months in confinement Haynau came, that he might enjoy the pleasure of seeing Kossuth's children in a cell; and having satisfied his curiosity with sight of them, and impressed their memory with his fierce look and long moustache, he went away, promising, however, that they should be better fed. A proclamation was issued declaring that whoever should house Madame Kossuth would place himself under martial law. The children were in prison, there was no hope of her being enabled to join them, and she therefore, as the only hope of safety, set out alone for Shumla. It would be impossible to give a detailed account of her journey without even now compromising many parties. In various poor disguises she wandered about—was conveyed from place to place in peasants' carts—was frequently whole days without food—and, after four months of toil, anxiety, and hardship, she reached Shumla on the 16th of January. The children had been six months in prison, when, on application of Madame Meszlenyi, Kossuth's sister, they were given to her and their grandmother at Pesth, but were kept constantly under the eye of the police. Here they excited the greatest enthusiasm. When they went out the people flocked round them; shoemakers must make their shoes for nothing, tailors their clothes—the country people brought them bread, flour, fowls, all sorts of provisions; many a poor peasant who had but a couple of eggs brought them. The children were looked upon as giving assurance of Kossuth's return. "He never left his children," said they; "he will come back; we shall have Kossuth again." These demonstrations determined the Government to let the children be sent to Kutaya. They left Pesth in May, 1850, and on the occasion were the subject of quite a demonstration; thousands flocked to see them off, and parted from them with regret.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

On Saturday last Mr. Massingberd's house, in Eaton-place, was besieged at an early hour by deputations from various metropolitan districts and from provincial towns. The street was crowded with carriages and cabs, and a large crowd assembled round the house. The general enthusiasm extended to the fair sex, as several young ladies, and one very persevering old lady, were amongst the visitors, and had the honour of an introduction. The following addresses were presented to Kossuth:—From Bridgwater, by Mr. Reuben Payne, a member of the Society of Friends; from Clerkenwell, from St. Pancras, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, from the Financial Reform Association, presented by Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P.; from the working builders of Pimlico, from two discussion societies, from the young Polish refugees, from 130 young men of London, from Islington from Woolwich, from the corporation of Canterbury, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne Taunton, Nottingham, Paisley, and from North and South Shields, presented b Lord Dudley Stuart; from Dover, and from Huddersfield. A gentleman name Richards requested permission, on behalf of his lady, who accompanied him, t present three copies of the Bible for Kossuth's children. A large German Bible elegantly bound in crimson morocco gold, with Kossuth's initials at the back, was also presented to him by Mr. Charles Reed, from a number of British ladies. In accepting the sacred volume, Kossuth replied:—

"I suppose you present this book to me because you think me a religious man—not for any merit, because it is a necessity to every honest and thinking man, and because it is the most rich and fruitful source of those sentiments and those feelings which lead to happiness in this world and bliss in the world to come. I said—and it is because I take religion to be the most rich source of consolation, which I wanted so often. Being a religious man, and because religious, as well an enemy to superstition, intolerance, and fanaticism, as, on the other hand, the friend of freedom, I readily confess that it is from this great book that I have learned the principle of loving my neighbour as myself, and strength and courage to act in the great cause which has always been the guide of my life. Judge from this how I prize this gift to me, presented on the Act of some families, and of which a copy was also presented by an honourable working man to my wife at Winchester. This, sir, will remain as the choicest gift I have received."

Reference having been made to the Haynau reception in this country in one of the addresses, Kossuth remarked:—

"There is a great difference, indeed, between the reception of Haynau and myself. Let me, without a sentiment of pride, make the remark, that there is also a mighty difference between the man who is but the tool of a despotic master, and a freeman who is honoured by the confidence of his people, and by this confidence, he has the honour to be, in some sort, the representative of those principles; and therefore, of course, I believe I and Haynau can never be placed in comparison. Our positions are quite different. As to the pronunciation of public feeling in this country towards a man who can only be regarded as an instrument of his master, for I myself have no master but the will of my people—as to the pronunciation of public feeling in the reception given to Haynau, it is the first time allusion has been made to it in an address to me; therefore I consider it not inconvenient to say so much."

The Southampton Town Council have re-elected Richard Andrews, Esq., for the third time, Mayor of the town, as a mark of gratitude for his genera. services, and more particularly for the hospitality with which he welcomed Kossuth. The Mayor was at the Polish Ball on Thursday night, and was to give Kossuth a public breakfast yesterday (Friday), prior to his embarkation for America, and will then accompany him down Southampton Water, and through the Solent, and there, at its junction with the British Channel, he will wish the Magyar leader God speed on his voyage across the Atlantic.

The committee of the Peace Society have issued an address, signed by Joseph Sturge, chairman, and Henry Richard, secretary, calling upon the.r friends and supporters not always to yield to the gratification of indulging a momentary impulse of generous emotion for Kossuth, but to adhere strictly to their principles, to oppose despotism by ideas, and not by physical force. In this document we find the following passage:—

"A distinguished foreigner, whose name is associated with the aspirations and struggles of a brave and ancient people for the maintenance of their liberty and independence, has recently appeared amongst us, and stirred the heart of the nation to its depths by his thrilling and eloquent appeals on behalf of his oppressed countrymen. Few can resist the contagion of that enthusiasm which glows in this lofty and earnest soul. But, amid all this tumult of excited feeling, it does not become the friends of peace to forget, whatever admiration they may feel for his character, and whatever sympathy for the cause he advocates, that the means by which this illustrious patriot sought in the past, and proposes for the future, to effect the liberation of his country, are such as they cannot approve or sanction, without implicitly surrendering the fundamental principle of their faith. If we needed any practical illustrations of the soundness of our principle, are they not abundantly furnished by the recent history and present aspect of Europe? After the revolutions of 1847 and 1848, the friends of liberty everywhere committed the decisions of their cause to the wager of battle. And with what results? In every case they have been worsted and crushed. Germany has seen her charters of constitutional freedom snatched back from her grasp with insult and contempt. Italy lies writhing in deeper and more degraded thraldom than before the strife Hungary betrayed into the hands of her enemies by the military champion to whose sword she had trusted for deliverance. All experiences prove that the most probable issue of political emancipation effected by physical force is not guaranteed freedom, but a mitigated despotism. The history of England's past intervention by force of arms in the affairs of Continental nations, whether for the defence of legitimacy or constitutional freedom, is so much only a record of vain conquests, bloody and costly, and of shameful or abortive issues, as ought surely to deter us from a repetition of this experiment. There is scarcely a country in Europe on which we have not at one time or another inflicted our martial protection, and there is scarcely a country in Europe where that intervention has not eventually failed in the accomplishment of its professed objects, or where its memory is not regarded with bitterness and resentment by the very people whom it was meant to serve, while of the consequences to ourselves a melancholy monument still remains in our crushing and enormous national debt."

KOSSUTH'S MOVEMENTS.

BIRMINGHAM.

Kossuth left the Euston Station for Birmingham on Monday, at nine o'clock, accompanied by M. Pulszki, Mr. Toulmin Smith, &c. Captain Hulsh, manager, and Mr. Stuart, secretary, received the Magyar Chief. The directors had attended the carriage up to the express train especially built for the late Queen Dowager. Kossuth alighted at Wolverton, and with difficulty made his way to the refreshment-room, so great was the crowd. At Coventry there was still greater excitement: the Hungarian colours were seen in every direction, and

he was tremendously cheered. His reception in Birmingham was a complete triumph. Mr. Geach, M.P. for the county, met him at the station, as also the two town members, Messrs. Scholefield and Muntz, and Mr. Wright, deputy chairman of the Preston Committee. After a *déjeuner* at the Queen's Hotel the procession was formed, Kossuth taking his place in an open barouche, accompanied by Messrs. T. Smith and Geach, drawn by four greys, the postilions in the scarlet jackets, and wearing the Hungarian colours; and the remainder of the party were accommodated in carriages of a similar description. As they drove at a smart pace down the Great Lames, every moment added to the length of the *cortège*, until by the time it had reached Small Heath all resemblance to a procession had disappeared, and the whole of the road, the hedges, the trees, and the houses, appeared swarming with people, densely blocked up with vehicles of every description. All the working people of the busy hive of skilled industry had obtained a general holiday. Bands of music played Hungarian airs, and at every corner where the dense of the crowd occasioned momentary stoppage a deafening cheer arose as the people caught a glimpse of the distinguished stranger. At this point the mass of the people had been gradually congregating for eight in the morning, and about eleven o'clock the crowd appeared to have reached its limits, inasmuch as at that time there were about six miles of space—from the village of Yardley to the Bull-ring—one mass of human beings. At one o'clock the line of procession was completed in the following order

Six men bearing the banners of England, Hungary, America, Turkey, Italy, and Poland. The [illegible] and of the Birmingham Political Union. Glass-blowers and cutters, with band. Brassfounders and finishers, [illegible] and tailors, [illegible]. Saddlers, harness and whip makers. Wire-workers, wire-drawers, and pinmakers. The plate workers. Screwmakers and bedstead makers. Pearl inlayers and hand-screwmakers. Gunmakers, brass-cockfounders, moulders. Japanners. Odd Fellows with regalia. Leicester brass band. Private carriages and horsemen. Four carriages. Deputations from the Towns. Large banner—"Eljen Kossuth." Band. Body guard on horseback. First carriage and four, Kossuth, G. F. Muntz, M.P., W. Scholefield, M.P., Charles Geach, M.P., and Alderman—M. Tomkins Smith, and M. Kossuth's side-de-camp. Carriages with committee. Body guard on horseback. Gunmakers. Shoemakers. Joiners and carpenters. Band. Carriages, horsemen, &c.

The neighbouring towns, Coventry, Wolverhampton, and throughout the district far away into the Potteries, had all poured forth their thousands, most of them displaying handsome banners.

At a quarter to two o'clock the carriage and four containing M. Kossuth hove in sight. This was the signal for one burst of cheering. Rising in his carriage, he bowed to the assembled thousands, whose shouts rent the air for many minutes. The carriage having taken its place in the line was immediately surrounded by a body guard of 150 gentlemen on horseback, and followed by many carriages and four, hundreds of other carriages, pedestrians, and public, and vehicles of every description. In this state Kossuth entered Birmingham. To describe his progress would be to describe one continued ovation. In the Bull-ring the first copy of the *Times* was burnt, and at intervals the ceremony was repeated until the procession terminated at the Five Ways. Many copies of the paper, with the words "Lying *Times*" in large characters upon them, were elevated on poles, and were to and fro over the heads of the crowd amid volleys of derisive cheers and groaning. The Town-hall, the theatre, and all the public buildings along the line were made use of to serve the purpose of spectators. The bells of the various churches rung cheerful peals.

One hundred Frenchmen who had formed a band marched near to Kossuth's carriage, which was preceded by a splendid banner, with the words "Eljen Kossuth," emblazoned upon it. There were thousands of other banners with appropriate mottoes and devices upon them, as also many triumphal arches. Mr. Muntz, used to large meetings in the days of the Political Union, appeared lost in astonishment at the overwhelming assemblage. It was computed by persons used to estimate large crowds

interfered with. I look for the protection of your reform societies, and of the Free-trade societies, of the association of the Friends of Italy—for the cause of Hungary and of Italy is identical. (Cheers.) I openly declare that to none of these societies do I look with more hope than to the Peace Association, and the eloquent speech delivered by your member shows that I have not looked for that support that association in vain. (Cheers.) After eulogising the principles of the Peace Society, M. Kossuth went on to say that he had not come to England to ask the interference of this country. He had not come to England to ask this country to take any steps for the restoration of Europe. He only entreated England to respect and make others respect the spot the right of each country to regulate its own domestic concerns. (Cheers.) Public opinion was almighty where it could act and could make itself respected. This belief gave force to public opinion, and therefore nothing could withstand it. He declared for himself that he would have peace, and that all the nations of the world would have peace. But peace was not prism. Where there was peace there would be freedom, but peace there could not be so long as the welfare and moral dignity of nations continued to be sacrificed to the ambition of a few families.—(Cheers)—peace could not be so long as the entire system of the Government of the greatest part of Europe could be crammed up in these words, "People pay, because we want spies and soldiers to keep you in servitude." God has not created this fair world to be the prison of humanity. Peace could only be founded on confidence of the nations, and it was only in the garden of liberty that contentment would grow. It was a calumny, it was perjury, to charge the people with being lovers of disorder, and discord, and mischief. Where there was freedom there was order. He had never seen greater order than amongst the thousands now assembled. There was an nation that liked discord. But there were many nations that hated oppression, and his nation was one of those. (Cheers.) In the name of the welfare and moral dignity of nations continued to be sacrificed to the ambition of a few families.—(Cheers)—peace could not be so long as the entire system of the Government of the greatest part of Europe could be crammed up in these words, "People pay, because we want spies and soldiers to keep you in servitude." God has not created this fair world to be the prison of humanity. Peace could only be founded on confidence of the nations, and it was only in the garden of liberty that contentment would grow. It was a calumny, it was perjury, to charge the people with being lovers of disorder, and discord, and mischief. Where there was freedom there was order. He had never seen greater order than amongst the thousands now assembled. There was an nation that liked discord. But there were many nations that hated oppression, and his nation was one of those. (Cheers.) In the name of the welfare and moral dignity of humanity he would entreat the practical and glorious people of Manchester to give their generous sympathy towards his cause. Never in his life had he asked anything for himself, and therefore he humbly entreated in the name of his poor country and of humanity he would be ashamed to go begging from door to door. (Loud cheers.) He confidently declared that he believed every interior question of great importance had been examined on the foreign affair. The principles of Free Trade was there resumed. It depended entirely upon our foreign relations whether the English should have Free Trade in Europe. The principles of reform depended on the liberties of nations, and therefore he humbly entreated the people of England to bestow more attention and sympathy on our foreign relations. If diplomacy was properly carried out, it would give the public opinion of England such a weight that it would be irresistible. But in the cause of the liberty of his poor country he should not

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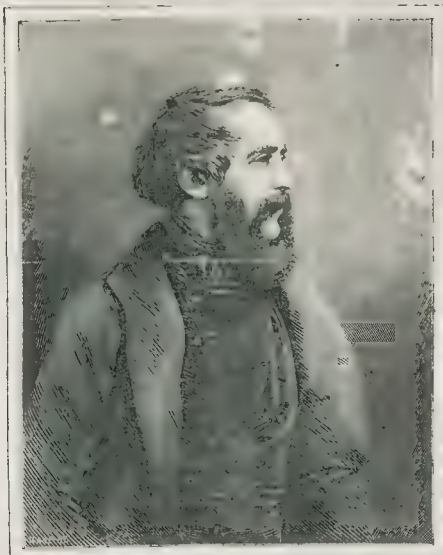
No. 530.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

THE "balance of power in Europe" is a comparatively modern phrase, and signifies a system and a necessity of comparatively modern growth. The gigantic robbery committed by the three powers that divided Poland among them first awakened the attention of statesmen and publicists to the dangers that might result, if, in a community of kingdoms and empires such as the map of Europe then presented, one state were allowed to round off its territories, and otherwise extend itself, at the expense of its neighbours. In the derangement of the then existing balance of power, it was not only the two most ambitious and most unscrupulous potentates of Europe that profited most, but it was the two youngest members of the great commonwealth—the merest juveniles and *parvenus* of Europe—that obtained the most solid advantages. Russia and Prussia, two states of which the very names were unknown a century previously, and which were scarcely heard of even under their ancient titles of the Kingdom of Muscovy and the Electorate of Brandenburg, loomed at that date into new and ominous importance. The third state, which the clever and crafty Catherine, and the long-headed and hard-fisted grenadier of Prussia, condescended to admit into their iniquitous partnership, profited but little or nothing by the bargain. All the positive advantages, as well as the greater portion of the odium, remained with Russia and Prussia. It was in reality against the further growth and aggrandisement of these states by similarly nefarious means that it was found necessary to express the idea of a balance of power, and to maintain that idea as a fact by treaties and stipulations. Circumstances soon afterwards occurred which compelled these offending states to enter the lists in defence of that very balance of power of which they had hitherto been the most mischievous disturbers. France, under the auspices of the Emperor Napoleon, improved upon the lesson which those states had taught,



M. KOSSUTH.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

and cut up Europe as if it had been "a Perigord pie," reserving to herself the largest share of the good things and giving her allies only the bones and portions of the crust. By the final pacification of Europe and the treaty of Vienna, the balance of power was once more solemnly re-established. But it had one fatal omission. The parties to that treaty were, with the exception of Great Britain, the parties who had reaped advantage from the first great disturbance of that balance, by the joint intrigues of Catherine and Frederick. The *status quo*, as against France, was re-established, but the perpetrators of wrong were in the position of law-makers, and never dreamed of the desirability or possibility of re-establishing it against themselves.

Since that period the only serious attempts to disturb the balance of power have proceeded from the two original delinquents. Neither of them has ever lost sight of its modern origin or its rapid growth, or ceased to aspire for further development at the expense of other states. The history of Russia is one unbroken series of attempts to extend and consolidate her power in Europe, and to vault into the seat of universal empire. Prussia, with an ambition less lofty, but still sufficiently daring to be splendid, has aimed at assimilating to and incorporating with herself all Germany, at the expense of the freedom and independence of every minor state of the confederation, as well as of those of her former ally in spoliation, the effete and crumbling empire of Austria. The ascendancy in arts and arms, and in all the glories of civilization which has been attained by the western nations of Europe, and especially by Great Britain and France, has no greater enemies than those aggressive states. Prussia is rendered comparatively harmless by the growth of an intelligent public spirit among her people, which will not permit these dynastic projects to crush for ever the liberty and rights of the people; but semi-barbarous Russia has no such impediments. The will of the Emperor is untrammelled by the fears and responsibilities which follow and overshadow the ambition

... BUDA AND KETAYA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the King of Prussia. The policy of Catherine is the policy of Nicholas. To be not simply the largest but the most powerful state of Europe—to rule the East by overriding the West—to take by brute force that high place among the nations which Great Britain, with a territory not a twentieth part so large, holds by the industry, the intelligence, and the indomitable spirit and perseverance of her sons, is the object, seldom or never avowed, but always acted upon, by successive Emperors of Russia. It was that policy which induced the partition of Poland, which prompted the humiliation of Turkey, which extended Russian influence over the Danubian provinces of the Sultan, which tries either to monopolise the Danube or to silt up its mouth, in order that no other state may turn it to the advantageous purposes of commerce, and which dictates the law by land as well as by sea in the south and east of Europe. The same policy has prompted the friendship of Russia towards Austria—a friendship, or, more properly speaking, an alliance—which is humiliating to meet and perilous to accept, and which, though it destroyed Kossuth, destroyed what was of far more real importance to Austria—the independence of the Empire.

In spite, therefore, of treaties, the balance of power in Eastern Europe will always be exposed to perturbations as long as the policy and traditions of the Russian empire remain what they are. There is but one check to this power, which diplomacy has not very clearly foreseen, and which, when it has been pointed out, the statesmen of Western Europe have not hitherto regarded with the benevolence and favour which it demands. The people of the western and central states of Europe are advancing in education, industrial as well as political. Italy, Germany, and Hungary, in proportion as civilisation extends among them, in proportion as the printing press does its duty in the dissemination of knowledge, demand to be considered as existent for themselves. They look beyond those merely personal and dynastic considerations which have been too long held of paramount importance in the settlement of Europe. Prussia, as we have already remarked, is crippled by the powerlessness of the King, as well as by the intelligence of Germany. The power that may be expected to cripple Russia, or, if not to cripple her, to act as a check upon her, and prevent her from extending her power to the injury of Great Britain and France, is the force that resides in the discontented populations of the divided and mutilated realm of Poland, and in the people of Germany, Italy, and Hungary. If Great Britain desires to retain her place in the world—to hold India without molestation—to be for the future what she is now, the greatest trading nation on the globe, and the principal ocean carrier of all other states, nations, and communities—she will see that the balance of power, as established by the treaty of Vienna, is a balance to the advantage of her greatest rival and enemy, and that the true balance would be one similar to that which existed before Poland was blotted out of the map. To attempt to restore the independence of Poland by force of arms would be a Quixotic as well as a disastrous enterprise; but a similar result is working itself out by other means, and the least that public opinion in England can do is to wish it "God speed." Hungary, which acted as the bulwark of Western Europe against barbarous Turkey, at a time when Turkey was a power whose arms were to be dreaded by Christian nations, is an ally which England has never sought, which works for its own purposes and not for those of England or any other nation, but of which the aid is not the less valuable on that account. Many persons, with that proverbial ignorance of foreign politics, which has long been a reproach to our national intelligence, condemn the Hungarians as they would condemn the Chartists of Kennington-common, or the Red Republicans of the Faubourg St. Antoine. They consider them in the light of rebels against constituted authority, and summon against them all the instincts and sympathies of conservatism. But the Hungarian question rests upon a broader basis, and has a European and general, as well as a local and private, importance. Austria, in proportion as she is Russian, upon which so much stress is laid, is but a delusion and a mockery, and at some day not very far distant it may prove to be a snare. The rottenness of the Austrian empire is the immediately disturbing cause, which, by extending the unwholesome influence of Russia over Germany, tends more and more to overthrow the balance, to the disadvantage of Great Britain and France, and to the advantage of the Emperor Nicholas. Had Russia not interfered against Kossuth, it might possibly have fared ill with the House of Hapsburg, but it could not possibly have fared ill with Austria as a free nation, or with the several states of which Austria is composed; and long ere this time the foundations might have been securely laid for the reconstruction of that venerable empire on a system which would have given satisfaction alike to Germans, Hungarians, and Italians, and which would have constituted her the best barrier against Russian encroachment. The price of the Czar's intervention in Hungary has yet to be paid; and, unless wiser heads than those which have heretofore guided the conduct of the young Emperor be called to the rescue, it may prove as disastrous to Austria as menacing to the repose of the rest of Europe.

KOSSUTH.

Since our last week's record of the movements of the illustrious exile, Kossuth remained at Eaton-place, at Mr. Massingberd's hospitable residence, giving audiences to Hungarians, and making his final arrangements prior to his departure on Thursday for America. His three children have been placed at school and will remain in this country. Kossuth has been occupied day and night in clearing off an enormous mass of correspondence, from abroad as well as at home, and in organising the distribution of the funds raised and now raising for his fellow-countrymen in exile. It is also believed that the distinguished chief has been busily engaged in preparing a statement for publication as to the origin and progress of the Hungarian struggle; but whether such declaration will assume the form of a detailed work or of a manifesto, has not yet transpired. In the meanwhile a controversy has sprung up on a charge brought against Kossuth of having lent himself to the Imperial Cabinet to obtain from the Hungarian Diet money and men (40,000) for the war in Lombardy. Mr. Urquhart, and the author of "Revolutions in Russia," have written letters to prove the worthlessness of the accusation; but the following official statement, dated November 18, issued by the Society of the Friends of Italy, completely settles the question, and we give the document, not only as clearing Kossuth's name from reproach, but as an interesting historical record

The Hungarian constitution was based on the pragmatic sanction, according to which the Sovereign of Austria, as King of Hungary, was bound to send troops to the aid of that country, if threatened by a foreign enemy. Austria, on the other hand, was bound to furnish men and money to maintain the integrity of the House of Austria, if any of its possessions were menaced by a foreign enemy. The cabinet of Vienna, having incited the rebellion of the Serbs, took the opportunity of the war with Sardinia, and the disasters of the Austrian arms in Italy, to embarrass the Hungarian ministry, presided over by Count Louis Batthyany, and in which Kossuth held office as finance minister. [illegible], and known to be the opinion of Count Batthyany then, that Hungary was not yet in a condition to resist Austria. Even at a subsequent period, when Jellachich invaded Hungary, Count Batthyany still believed resistance impossible; and later, it is well known, when the army of Windischgrätz (after cards defeated and driven out of Hungary by Kossuth) invaded the country, he became the victim of that opinion. Now, the Emperor of Austria, in the month of June, 1848, required, as King of Hungary, that his Hungarian ministry should demand a levy of men, which, in fact, was not intended to exercise an immediate influence on the affairs of Italy—as these affairs must have [illegible] some solution before the levy, if granted, could ever have [illegible]. But it was supposed that if, on the one hand, Batthyany unconstitutionally refused to make that demand, it might [illegible] and without danger have been dismissed; and that so Hungary, at a critical juncture (and, in fact, while the Austrian cabinet, as the event proved, was plotting with Jellachich), would have been left without a ministry. On the other hand, if Batthyany's ministry had made the proposition, it was thought that they would have forfeited all popularity in Hungary. From this seemingly inextricable dilemma, which was fully understood upon both sides, that ministry was extricated in the following manner by Kossuth, who, as finance minister, had to make the proposition. After noticing, on behalf of the crown, that a rebellion rage! in the lower parts of Hungary, and that the king of Hungary was still engaged in a foreign war in Italy, he asked for a levy of 80,000 men, and then added that, after having made this demand as minister, as a Hungarian he recommended that the grant should be accompanied by the express stipulation that none of these men should, under any pretext, be employed beyond the Hungarian frontier till the Serbian war was over. In this manner the employment of Hungarian troops in Italy was practically stopped; but the same evening a cabinet council was held, and Batthyany argued that it was impossible, constitutionally, not to concede the principle that the King of Hungary had a right to demand, and to obtain, Hungarian troops for the defence of Italy. Kossuth, for instance, the Serbian rebellion to have been quelled, which had afforded the legitimate, but accidental and temporary, pretext for refusing them to Austria. This consideration was inconvertible; but it was agreed to meet the difficulty by discussing the question as a matter of principle, and annexing the further stipulation to the eventual employment of the Hungarian troops in the defence of the Austrian possessions in Italy, that the Serbian army should be defeated and be quelled, that these troops should only be so employed after reasonable attempts at reconciliation had been made by the King of Sardinia, and on the condition that the Italian provinces should receive a separate administration and free constitution in all respects similar to that enjoyed by the Hungarian. These conditions were proposed by Kossuth, and passed in the Diet on the following day.

Every possible mode of calumniating Kossuth has been resorted to. The Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 15th having published two letters—one public, the other private—of the late General Bem, dated Hermanstadt, June 8th and 6th, 1849, to Kossuth, complaining strongly of cruelties committed during the campaign in Transylvania by district courts-martial, and other excesses, unfortunately too incidental to civil war, this correspondence has been eagerly seized upon here, to be turned against Kossuth; but the journals have not endeavoured to procure his replies to Bem's complaints against functionaries over whom Kossuth had no immediate control; and General Bem himself thus bears testimony, in this very letter, in favour of the Governor; and, despite of some personal complaint, real or imaginary, against Kossuth, of his fitness to occupy his elevated position:—

Although I have reason to complain of you, Mr. Governor, I am too much attached to Hungary, and I care too much for her fortunes, not to place myself, in case of peril, in the foremost rank of her defenders. I have always had the conviction that you are the only person who can at this moment conduct the helm of affairs. I put aside all personal susceptibility, and I will support you, when need is, with all the force of my arm, against whomsoever may have the pretence to carry on the government. * * * Leave me alone, and rely on me.

Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Southampton, dated November 14, Burnley Hall, Great Yarmouth, regretting that illness had prevented him from paying his respects to Kossuth. We extract the following passages from the letter:—

I thank you for the reception you gave to the "man of the people" of Hungary, and am confident that the proceedings at Southampton, and everywhere else that L. Kossuth has visited, will be productive of great good to the cause of popular and responsible government in this and in every other country. His cause is our cause, and I admire the talent manifested by him in several answers to addresses and at public meetings. It would be a difficult task for any man claiming to be an Englishman to deny the truth of his statements, and I hope his advice may receive more attention from the aristocracy of this country than they have shown to his person. I have to suggest, some person connected with the press should collect all the discourses to Kossuth, and see how best reports of his answers, verbal and written, and have them printed in a good type, and at the lowest possible price, as I anticipate for them circulation in this and other countries, and more benefit to the popular cause (the cause of responsible government) than from any other publication. You will ask Lord Palmerston to send copies of the collection to all the courts in Europe, as he did of Mr. Gladstone's letter. 2nd. To apply to the Attorney-General, to whom I have written, to give us his best assistance to have the word "Stamp-office v. Dickens" decided; and, further, to secure his co-operation and aid to remove the shackles on knowledge which the stamps impose.

Mr. Douglas Jerrold has written a letter, containing the suggestion, that a penny subscription among the people is needed to present Kossuth with a copy of Shakspeare. Mr. Jerrold remarks:—

It is written in the brief history made known to us of Kossuth, that in an Austrian prison he was taught English by the words of the teacher Shakspeare. An Englishman's blood glows with the thought that, from the quiver of the immortal Saxon, Kossuth has furnished himself with those sorcery words that kindle as they fly words that are weapons, as Austria will know.

There are hundreds of thousands of English men who would rejoice thus to endeavour to manifest their regard to Kossuth, for the glorious words he has uttered among us, words that have been as pulses to the nation.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE HUNGARIAN CAUSE.

A most important declaration has emanated from Lord Palmerston. Mr. D. Harris, Secretary to the Kossuth Committee for the borough of Finsbury, having written a letter to Lord Palmerston, asking whether it would be convenient for him to receive a deputation for the purpose of presenting the addresses agreed to at public meetings held at Finsbury and Islington, a reply was sent on the part of his Lordship, fixing Tuesday to receive the deputation at the Foreign Office, and on that day the following delegates waited on Lord Palmerston:—

Mr. William Shaen, Mr. P. Barnes (barrister), Messrs. Thomas Lewis, D. Harris, Green, James Beale, Moore, Weston, Medley, Ett, George Browne Rogers, M'Claren, J. H. Parry (barrister), Pike, and C. H. Williams.

The deputation, who were introduced by Mr. Shaen, were received by the noble Lord with the greatest courtesy. Mr. Daniel Harris then read the two addresses, which his Lordship had come up from Windsor expressly to receive, expressive of the thanks of the inhabitants of Finsbury and Islington for Lord Palmerston's humane, patriotic, and spirited conduct in assisting in the demand for Kossuth's release.

Lord Palmerston, who had listened with profound attention to the reading of the addresses, then said he felt extremely flattered and highly gratified by this expression of opinion on the part of so large a number of his fellow-countrymen for his exertions in endeavouring to promote the cause of national freedom in those nations who stood in need of it. The Government were fully aware of the sympathies of the British nation in favour of the cause of Hungary; but, of course, as the organ of her Majesty's Government, who were in friendly alliance with great foreign powers which had been referred to, it could not be expected that he (the noble Viscount) should concur in some of the expressions which had been used in the addresses. He felt, however, that it was highly gratifying to have been instrumental in aiding the cause of the patriotic Hungarians and Poles, who, without British intervention, would no doubt have been doomed to perpetual imprisonment, and perhaps to their freedom, if not even their lives, in the cause of their country's independence. (hear.) They never could have been rescued from the fate which awaited them, even by the aid which the Government of this country was enabled to afford, had not the Government been backed by public opinion here. There was no [illegible] of the great moral power which the Government of this country had at [illegible] affairs, or which the Government were enabled to exercise in that power by the public opinion of the people. No doubt the moral power of the British Government was immense, more than people generally imagined, but it would only be effective so long as the people and the Government went together. (Hear, hear.) There could be no doubt with regard to his Hungarian policy the Government had been backed by the people, as was instanced by the fact of the appeals that had been made from all quarters, and from all the large towns and cities in the kingdom, urging on the Government the duty of intervention in that unfortunate question. It was not necessary that England should exercise power with its armies, with its bayonets, or with its cannons. The moral power, when the Government was backed by the people, was more than a match for all. Moral power was greater than anything else; but even that could not be made effective unless the Government and people acted in unison. The Government, more especially the foreign department, had at one time seemed with having too much secrecy with regard to their transactions with foreign powers. It was said there ought not to be so much secrecy in diplomacy; but, upon the same ground that men in the ordinary business transactions of life did not make public all the details of such transactions until the bargains in which they might be engaged were completed, so also was it necessary that the publication of the proceedings of the foreign department of the Government should not prejudice the department of the Government, in order properly to transact the business of the nation. The noble Lord again said, the reception of these addresses just read, and the generous sympathy which they expressed on the part of his countrymen, afforded him unfeigned pleasure and gratification.

Mr. Shaen observed that he felt that the people of England had been hitherto somewhat lukewarm in their manifestations of the feelings which made public questions; but recent events, coupled with the circumstance that encouragement was held out to them by the Government that they should do so, would have the effect for the future of making them equally alive to foreign as to domestic sub ects.

Lord Palmerston remarked that one of the difficulties in foreign affairs which was felt was from the fact of the great bulk of the people caring general y but little about them. The Government had no desire to be urged on [illegible] war although they were desirous of upholding the nationality of foreign countries. At the time when Hungarian affairs were agitating the world—he did not allude to recent demonstrations here, but those which led to the step on the part of the Government were the great dem.nstrations held in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and all the great towns, as well as the metropolis—when forty or fifty addresses had reached him from all the great towns, he (the noble Viscount) forwarded them to Sir Stratford Canning, to show him that it was not merely the wish of the Government but the wish of the people that he should interfere and prevent that, if possible, which other powers were demanding; and that it was only that circumstance which rendered the Government in a position to grant aid if were needed. But the Sultan, to do him justice, was most willing to lend his aid and co-operate with this country in carrying out the wishes of the British Government. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, however, a great deal of good generality and judgment were required, and during the pending struggle a good deal of judicious battle-holding was obliged to be brought into play. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship having again expressed his gratification at these marks of confidence and approbation on the part of the people, the deputation withdrew, highly gratified with the warm reception they had received from the noble Viscount.

THE ADDRESSES TO KOSSUTH

We subjoin an accurate list of the places from the corporation or body of the inhabitants of which addresses have been presented to Kossuth. Should it be found that any place from the corporation or inhabitants of which any address had been sent is not in this list, it must be understood that it has never reached its destination, and information as to the fact is requested to be communicated immediately to J. Toulmin Smith, Esq., Highgate, near London:—

Aberdeen, Ayr, Ayton-Lyne, Barnsley, Bath, Bedford, Bingley, Birmingham, Boston, Bradford, Bridgwater, Brighton, Bristol, Burnley, Burslem (Potteries), Bury, Canterbury, Cambridge, Clerkenwell, Cork, Coventry, Croydon, Cupar-Fife, Derby, Deal, Dover, Dundee, Dunfermline, Finsbury, Glasgow, Halifax, Huddersfield, Ilkeston, Islington, Kidderminster, Lambeth, Leeds, Leicester, St Leonard's (Shoreditch), Liverpool, Llandilas, London, Manchester, Marylebone, Northampton, Nottingham, Oldham, Paisley, Penrose, Preston [illegible] Sheffield, Stockport, Sunderland, Southwark, Staffordshire Potteries, Tewkesbury, Taunton, Wakefield, Warwick, West Hackney, Westminster, Wick, Woolwich, Worcester, Wrexham.

In the reply of Kossuth to the Bristol address, dated Eaton-place, Nov. 13, there is the following passage:—

For the future of my country, it is certain, and it cannot be distant. A nation of freemen, whose fathers have won its arms for its sons of freemen, and who have so well known the value of free institutions, that they have sought [illegible] strengthen them by extending their benefits, through peaceable and lawful means, to every man within its pale, and such a nation can never be crushed out. The inherent elements of inextinguishable vitality exist within it. Its future is written in the heart of every one of its sons. The warmly expressed sympathy of that English nation, which has so often defied, like us, to struggle for and maintain by arms its liberties, and the dearest inheritance of its fathers, will assuredly bring that future nearer.

DEPARTURE OF KOSSUTH

The Mayor of Southampton received on Tuesday a telegraphic message from the Peninsular and Oriental Company in London, stating that the Royal Peninsular mail-packet *Jupiter* was at his service on Thursday next, for the purpose of conveying Kossuth from Southampton to America, to embark on board the *Humboldt*. A special meeting of the town council of Southampton was held on Tuesday. The following is the official record of the proceedings:—

BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON,—Tuesday, Nov. 18.—At a meeting of the council of the borough of Southampton, held this day at the Audit-house, or Council-chamber, Southampton—Richard Andrews, Esq., mayor, in the chair—it was moved by Mr. Alderman Lashley, seconded by Mr. Alderman Falk, and resolved unanimously, "That the council having received from the worshipful the Mayor a communication as to the intended departure of the illustrious Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, from this port to the United States of America, on the 20th instant, the members of this council cannot refrain from thus manifesting their admiration of those patriotic and strictly constitutional sentiments which he has everywhere, and on all occasions, enunciated to the people of this country, and of those prompt and unqualified denials which he has given to the misrepresentations of the abettors of despotism and tyranny, whether resident in this or in other countries, as well as of the surpassing eloquence and irresistible truthfulness with which he has placed before the British public the causes which led to and the crushing oppressions of his beloved country, and the claims which it has on the sympathy and moral and energetic influence of all lovers of freedom throughout the world. Most gratifying it has been to the inhabitants of this town day to day to witness the arrival of that great and distinguished man in our port, on the 23rd of October last, that the ardent admiration of his public conduct and private worth, and of his vast sacrifice for those great and undying principles of liberty which he so ably and worthily represents, that principle expressed by the Mayor on the said evening of exportation of his person and the rights of freedom, and trusting that, by the blessing of Providence, he will ere long be restored to his country and home, and there realise in the emancipation of his beloved nation the most ardent wishes of his noble and generous heart, and the complete and enduring consummation of his transcendant exertions and labours."

It was moved by Mr. Councillor Borrett, seconded by Mr. Councillor Payne, and resolved unanimously, "That the foregoing resolution be engrossed on vellum and presented to his Excellency Louis Kossuth."

The Mayor of Southampton is *ex officio* Admiral of the port, the boundaries of which extend to Hurst Castle, at the termination of the Solent, and where it joins the British Channel. The corporation of Southampton have not traversed so much of their marine territories as they passed over last Thursday, to pay homage to the Hungarian patriot.

Kossuth and Madame Kossuth left town on Thursday morning, by the seven o'clock train for Southampton. The following is the correct list of the persons accompanying the Chief:—M. and Madame Pulszki, Colonel Count Bethlen, Lieut.-Colonel Thaer, Captain Tarcik, Peter Nagy, secretary (late Secretary of Legation in Italy), Adriano Lemmo, Paul Hajnik, late Chief of the Police, and Kossuth's faithful servant Cooks (Joseph).

On Thursday morning Kossuth arrived at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock at Southampton; the train being over time, owing to the snow. He was received at the station by the Mayor and corporation; when he went in procession to the house of the American Consul. At half-past two Kossuth embarked on board the *Jupiter*, with a large party. A *déjeuner* was given; at which, after his health had been proposed, Kossuth addressed the company for an hour in a powerful and eloquent speech, which was much cheered. Lord Dudley Stuart, the Mayor, and the American Consul also addressed the company. The *Jupiter* reached Cowes Roads shortly after four o'clock; but, as at half-past five the *Humboldt* steamer from Havre was not in sight, the *Jupiter* returned with the visitors to Southampton, Kossuth, Madame Kossuth, and their suite going on board the *Humboldt* to await the arrival of their steamer. At eight o'clock P.M. the *Humboldt* had not arrived, but was expected every moment, having left Havre at seven A.M. The reception of Kossuth during the whole day, from his departure from town down to Cowes, was most enthusiastic. When Kossuth went on board, the *Jupiter* hoisted the Hungarian flag, which was saluted from the battery with 21 guns.

Shortly before nine o'clock, the *Humboldt* arrived in Cowes Roads; and after receiving M. Kossuth and party on board, steamed out.

ORIGIN OF THE MAGYARS.—At a time when the people of Hungary, their struggles and their prospects, excite so much public interest, the following notice of their origin may be acceptable to our readers. About twenty years ago, Cosmo Von Körös (otherwise known by the name of Körösi), who had been travelling in Asia for several years, partly supported by English funds, with the object of discovering the original seat or country of the Hungarian race, wrote an account of his researches from the East Indies, and addressed to M. Neumann, the then Secretary to the Austrian Legation in London. The letter was in Latin, and to this effect; viz.:—That on studying the Tibetan language, and comparing it and analysing with his native tongue, he had found the most striking affinity between them. In the Sanscrit works to which he had referred for obtaining this knowledge he had discovered many words of Hungarian origin, which would now be sought in vain in the former seat of the nation, which he considered to be, doubtless, in the interior of Chinese Tartary. But in the lapse of time, throughout all this country, as well as Mongolia, the Tibetan language had become predominant, and consequently the original dialects had been partially superseded and mingled with the Tibetan. Pursuing his inquiry, he made himself master of the Tibetan grammar, from his Grammar and Dictionary, with English explanations), and came to the conclusion that the Hungarian was closely allied to the Turkish, Mongol, Tibetan, and Sanscrit; thus confirming the fact that Hungary was inhabited by a wandering tribe from the heart of Asia, as he had been led to suppose. M. Körösi sent us proofs corroborative of his opinion to Europe, and they are probably deposited in the Archives of History and Geography at Vienna; but we think there is some confirmation of it to be gathered from the physiognomy, costume, and mental character of Kossuth and other Hungarian exiles, of whom we have of late seen such remarkable examples. Though intermixed with other races since their migration, it is obvious to discern a good deal of the Tartar origin in the countenances of these individuals, of whom their leader may be deemed a present type; and, not to mention the remains of Asiatic costume in parts of the country, the impulsive temperament, and impetuous eloquence of this extraordinary person, and, indeed, his whole appearance, bearing, and conduct, far more nearly resemble Asia than Europe, in every condition of their development,

KOSSUTH'S ELOQUENCE AND POLITICAL CHARACTER.

(From the Introduction to the "Authentic Life," &c., published by Bradbury and Evans.

THE intense love of country and of liberty took captive the affections of Kossuth's countrymen. "That is the key," he said at Birmingham, "of the faith and truth my people have in me, their plain unpretending brother—a faith neither troubled by a calumnies nor broke by adversity. It is that very people which takes a still for the incarnation of their wishes, their affections, and their hopes." The same love of freedom and fatherland now recommends him to the admirers of freedom of all description throughout Europe, who were cantoning under various names, but all under the impulse of "present necessities and the ex gences of modern times" against the "stubbornness of past ages," still embodied in the ancient tenacity of despotism.

He is actually, as he described himself, the incarnation of a great principle—and in him all things are subservient to that. It is the master passion of his soul. It is not surprising, therefore, to those who are aware that any strong emotion takes possession of its own aliment, that Kossuth should have addressed in their own language many of the political sects and classes who under different names are battling in that twilight which in all branches of knowledge—politics as well as geology—precedes the full day of science, "for the exigences of modern times" against the "stubbornness of past ages." It is common to all men of genius to have very vivid as well as clear conceptions, every one of which, while it lasts, is overpoweringly convincing. Within the sphere of their attributes, and to serve the great end for which they are endowed with genius, "they are all things to all men." Hence Kossuth, in pleading the noble cause with men animated by the same desire as himself, though they take different and adverse means to conquer "the stubbornness of past ages" appears to some persons, perhaps, of superficial minds to be inconsistent, but he is undeviatingly constant—the needle is not more constant—to the great and mating passion of his soul. Accordingly, whatever may be the apparently verbal inconsistencies detected in his different speeches by Socialists when he is speaking to the middle classes of England, and by the middle classes of England when he is communicating with Socialists (both like him struggling to reconcile the stubbornness of the past with the exigences of the present), there are certain great points to which he remains inviolably true.

He is a very religious man, and his spirit is essentially religious. In every discourse a lively sense of his and all man's dependence on Providence is always apparent. It is nothing simulated for gain, it is plainly in his heart. The foundation of all his hopes is a fervent faith. Some of his expressions, as when he spoke of the "inspiration of the Holy Ghost of freedom," may possibly be offensive to some minds, but all his speeches display a constant reliance on the Power which rules the thoughts and heart of man; and he contends for freedom as a duty, because "God has not created this fair world to be a prison to humanity. Peace can only be founded upon the contentment of nations; and that contentment is a fruit which in no other garden than liberty grows."

He fights against despotism, as he has repeated over and over again, because it is immoral; because it invades life and destroys property; because, as he shows by the different rate of mortality in free England and despotic Russia, it kills more human beings than any war, and has sacrificed in a year more lives than have fallen in five centuries in battling for freedom. As a religious man, he feels deeply the obligations of morality, and his policy is founded on its imperious laws in opposition to the tortuous and dark diplomacy of despotism. His love of fatherland and humanity alike dictate a hatred of the Czar; of the Emperor of Austria; and he never swerves from honesty and openly expresses what he will not. At the same time, his one great object precludes him from making himself exclusively a partisan of any of the political sects and political faiths that are found in Europe. He boldly avows himself, as far as Hungary is concerned, a republican. "Here I take the opportunity," he said at Manchester, "of declaring that it is true I, for my own country, I for myself, have republican convictions. I have a conviction that, in Hungary, after what has happened, though it has been the most monarchical country in Europe, it would be impossible, because the treachery of the House of Hapsburg has driven out every faith of the people in the principle, to restore its allegiance to monarchy. But you see it came to my mind to have the profession that I will go on all through the world to preach government forms. I consider," he added, "the forms of government may be different, according to circumstances. There is freedom in monarchical states, and freedom in the United States under a republic; but I never gave myself out as a knight-errant against whatever form of government exists." He is convinced of the necessity of a republic for Hungary, and he knows his own country better than we know it; but, like a true apostle of genuine freedom, he finds it in men's own will, and admits its possible existence in France, and its actual existence in America, under a republic, while he honours, praises, and almost worships the freedom and its consequences he has beheld in monarchical England. As a religious man, and a moral man, he cannot be the patron of anarchy or disorders of any kind, but he recognises, consistently with the history of mankind, the possibility of freedom of order and of property existing under various forms of government. Most beautifully and logically did he show the immorality under some circumstances of peace, and justify war by the very highest principles of religion.

On such evidence, we affirm M. Kossuth's speeches to be fervently religious, and to inculcate the most noble principles. They are based on a respect for those sacred laws which hold society together, and which are the source of all that is valuable in man's nature. His arguments are all in favour of the inviolability of life, of the protection of property, of national independence, of the necessity of order, and of the prosperity and happiness of freedom; and he has nothing to retract or to regret as wrong done to Hungary. That the circumstances of the times turned the constitutional resistance into an attempt at complete revolution, and the deposition of the old tyranny, is not to be reckoned to him as blame, unless he was the cause of the French Revolution, which excited commotion in all the ill-governed countries of Europe. Nor can he be censured for the failure at present, unless it be supposed that he is endowed with power to control events; and that, having meant well, and struggled nobly, he is to be judged by a different standard from all the other statesmen and heroes who have ever appeared in the world.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

You are aware of the projected marriage between General Cavaignac and Mdlle Odier, the niece of the rich banker of that name, who formerly occupied the post of Governor of the Bank of France. It is said that a few days before the signing of the contract which took place last Wednesday, the match was very near being broken off. The publicity given to this union of military fame with the banking house, called forth, it would appear, from the friends of the General some strong observations on the disproportion between *fifty* and *nineteen*; but the young lady's family, very earnestly desire the alliance, and overcame this delicate scruple, and the marriage is to take place early in January. It is remarked that the bride's fortune (800,000 francs, or £32,000) is not in proportion with the immense wealth of her uncle. Still, £32,000 is a handsome dowery for a soldier whose only fortune is his character and his sword, though both are of sterling proof.

Every lover of the fine arts who visits Par's henceforward will find reason to be grateful to the Government of the Republic for the manner in which it has used the treasures in the galleries of the Louvre to be arranged. The pictures, instead of being, as formerly, placed in confused and discordant masses, which rendered all comparisons of styles and periods impossible, except to the experienced *connoisseur*, are now conveniently and judiciously arranged for schools and chronology. A visit to this glorious collection is at present a real luxury to all true admirers of the grand and beautiful in art. The last of the new galleries have lately been thrown open to the public, having been all repaired or rather reconstructed, and completely restored to the splendour of their original designs; and all this in the midst of a thousand difficulties, oppositions, and want of funds, through the zeal, indomitable perseverance, and love of art of M. Jeanron, the late Director of the Louvre. His indefatigable exertions during the whole period of his administration are indeed worthy of all praise; those of which are now shown by the new galleries thrown open, by the new treasures in painting and sculpture he has unexpectedly brought to view, which have been for years hidden in the lumber in the garrets and cellars of the palace, and more especially by one wise and judicious step which above all others must lay every foreign visitor as well as artist under a lasting debt of gratitude towards him, namely, for having finally put an end to that abominable barbarism of holding the annual exposition of modern paintings in the same galleries that contained the works of the old masters; the paintings being covered up, and the new works *hung over them!* This execrable management was complained of year after year, both by artists and foreigners. The first were deprived for two months of all opportunity of copying the *chefs-d'œuvres* of the collection; and the second, from viewing them—often the object of a pilgrimage from distant countries. M. Jeanron was nominated to his post at a dreadful moment, when the mobs of February, 1848, were masters of the capital, and the lawless populace who had sacked the Tuileries, and indeed forcible possession of the palace for many weeks, were divided from the picture galleries of the Louvre by the frail barrier of a single door. At this crisis, when the delay of an hour might have consigned them to destruction, M. Ledru Rollin—who, whatever may be thought of his politics, has always shown himself a genu ne lover of the arts—bethought himself of the perilled treasures left to the mercy of the multitude; he knew M. Jeanron, a thorough Republican, a man of energy, himself a painter, and an enthusiastic worshipper of his art. As a leading member of the Provisional Government, M. Ledru Rollin at once placed the galleries under his guardianship, giving him full authority to take all measures to ensure their safety, a duty which M. Jeanron nobly performed; and to this prompt act of decision we are probably indebted for their existence at the present moment. The new galleries, and the improved arrangement of their contents, demand a more detailed description than I have space to attempt in my present epistle; but I may briefly note that the impression of some of the finest *chefs-d'œuvres* is considerably damaged by the overpowering richness of the decorations. The inestimable services of M. Jeanron have met a return which would, at that time of fury and folly, be at least, not more grateful to its faithful servitors than that of a Monarchy; for, after all his laborious exertions, when he had succeeded in carrying his designs into execution, just before the opening of the renovated galleries, he was removed from his place, his successor receiving the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honour; for improvements and embellishments which he had scarcely had time to glance at! *Sic vos non nobis.*

M. Léon Faucher's scheme of devoting 16,000 francs a year for theatrical places, intended to woo the public of Paris into the paths of virtue and morality, is very heartily laughed at. In fact, it looks a little like Sheridan's celebrated plan in "The Critic," of reforming the vices of mankind by the stage, and suppressing crime by dramatising the penal laws into "sharing the corpses" out at the evil doers. The plan of the ex-Minister is, however, chiefly disliked because the Government here are too fond of meddling with theatrical matters, as, by their nominations of directors, commissioners, inspectors, &c., they contrive to extract from the theatres a number of pretty little ministerial places for their friends and supporters; these appointments being made from that colossal job the Grand Opera, with its *six hundred thousand francs a year*, down to the lowest theatre in the capital, without the least reference to suitable qualifications for the post to be occupied.

Theatricals are decidedly looking up. We are promised a new ballet to-morrow at the Académie, in which Mdlle. Priora is to make her *début*. On the night following, Félicien David's opera, "La Perle du Brésil," is, if managers' words be not "false as dicers' oaths," positively to be produced at the Opéra National. Balfe's opera of the "Bohemian Girl" is also accepted at this theatre, and is in course of translation; it is to be brought out early in January. Limnander's new version of "La Barbe Bleue" is expected early next week at the Opéra Comique.

The Italian opera is flourishing; the brilliant success of Mdlle. Cruvelli in "Norma" has been followed by Rossini's "Semiramide," in which Mdme. Barbieri-Nini shone out with a lustre scarcely conceivable to those who had only heard her in "Lucrezia." Her style, perfectly Rossinian, gave a splendid effect to the "Bel raggio," and the other vocal gems with which this noble opera is filled. The applause was tremendous, and this great singer is said by the critics only now to have made her *début*. M. Beletti, whose twelve months of comparative repose—for occasional concert-singing in the United States with Mdlle. Lind is very different from the wear and tear of an opera season—seems to have given not only additional power to his voice, but to have imparted a grace and flexibility to his style which now enables him to enter the lists with any baryton on the stage, sang the part of *Assur* very finely, and played it with great spirit; he shared the honours with the great *prima donna*. Mdlle. Ida Bertrand sang [illegible] cleverly; and the orchestra and choruses, under M. Hiller, were truly admirable. The *ballabile* again took in crowds at their wonted quarters, and the season promises to be everything that Mr. Lumley can desire. "Luisa Miller" is talked of for Mdlle. Cruvelli and Beletti. There are whispers, also, of a new German opera, of the beauty of which extraordinary accounts are given.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly—or, rather, that section of its members who formerly constituted the Conservative majority, and assumed to themselves the title, *par excellence*, of "men of order"—have again tried their strength in a contest with the President of the Republic, and have been worsted, as they usually are when they yield to the dictates of unworthy resentments and mean jealousies in their legislative conduct, and in their official relations with the President.

We noticed last week the proposition of the Questors of the Assembly to place at the disposal of the officers of that body a large military force, nominally for the purpose of its defence from aggression, but, in reality, to enable the Assembly to act with more means of power than the President. The proposition, in its original form, was so opposed to common sense, except in reference to a contemplated civil war, that it was withdrawn, and the following modified version of it substituted; viz.:—

Article 6 of the decree of the 11th May, 1849, shall be issued as an order of the day to the army, and placarded in all barracks.

The following are its terms:—

"The President of the National Assembly is charged to watch over its exterior and interior safety.

"For the purpose, he has the right of summoning the armed force and all military authorities whose aid may be deemed necessary.

"His requisitions may be directly addressed to all commanding officers or functionaries, who are required immediately to obey him, under penalties provided by law."

The debate took place on Monday, and was of that extremely animated, passionate, and personal tone which characterises the discussions of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic when any topic of particular interest engages the attention of that very heterogeneous body. On a division the proposition was rejected by a majority of 108, the numbers being 408 against it, and 300 in its favour. Amongst the minority were seven general officers of the army, three of whom were General Cavaignac, General Changarnier, and General Lamoricière. These were more than counterbalanced, however, by twenty-four generals in the majority, amongst whom we find the equally celebrated names (in a military point of view at least) of Baraguay d'Hilliers, d'Hautpoul, Gourgaud, Subervie, Oudinot, &c.

The general effect of the whole affair has been to put Louis Napoleon in a better position in the public estimation, and to lower the character of what was formerly the majority, but is now the minority, of the Assembly, presenting them in their true light as a set of unscrupulous politicians, who only regard, in the discharge of their responsible duties, their own private predilections, prejudices, and pigues, and not the public weal of the community, which now especially demands that public men should proceed in a spirit of self-sacrifice to the conduct of affairs.

The increased popularity of Louis Napoleon was shown in public next day (Tuesday), when, on proceeding to the Elysée from the Champ de Mars, he was loudly cheered by the people, with repeated cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" "*Vive le Président!*" "*Vive le Suffrage Universel!*" The same evening there was a grand reception at the Elysée, at which the attendance of military officers and members of the Assembly was very crowded.

The only other important feature in the legislative business of the week was the Municipal Franchise Bill, which is still under discussion. It is expected that it will form the basis of a modification of the present Parliamentary electoral law.

The protection of the Roman Catholics, of whatever nation, in the East has for many years past been claimed by France as "the eldest daughter of the Church," and has been generally accorded to her—a matter of diplomatic etiquette by the other powers of Europe. Russia, on the other hand, which assumes to be the protectress of the followers of the Greek Church, seems at present inclined to dispute that attitude of France and its consequences. At least, we learn from the *Journal des Débats*, that M. de Titoff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, has, with reference to Jerusalem, taken up a menacing position, protesting that the Greeks had rights prior to the treaties of 1690 and 1740 with France, and that the Emperor, as protector of the Greek church, would maintain his own rights, which, if slighted, would oblige his Ambassador to quit the Turkish territory. The French Minister at Constantinople has entered a protest against this course on the part of Russia.

The *Constitutionnel* having charged Count Molé with taking part in 1847 48 in organising banquets to overthrow Louis Philippe's government, the Count has written to that journal to deny such statement, adding that "no one in France blamed those banquets more than he did, or more loudly predicted the consequences of them." The *Constitutionnel* expresses its regret at the mistake it had fallen into.

Marshal Soult is lying dangerously ill at St. Amans de la Bastide (Tarn), without the least hope of recovery.

Circulars have been sent, by order of the Government, to the various Procureurs-Général throughout the country, counselling strict execution of the laws, and giving special instructions regarding all secret societies.

SPAIN.

Accounts received this week, viâ Paris, from Madrid, state, that at the urgent request of Lord Howden, her Majesty had granted a pardon to twenty-three Englishmen who had formed part of the expedition against Cuba.

UNITED STATES AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The advices this week from New York are to the 8th inst.

At Washington it was understood that a treaty from his Majesty Kamehameha III., King of the Sandwich Islands, proposing the annexation of these islands to the United States, had been transmitted to the American Government, and was now among the files of the State Department.

Another serious gale had taken place on Lake Erie, by which several vessels were lost.

At New York the elections had terminated in favour of the Democrats. During the proceedings there was much rioting, in the course of which the ballot-boxes were destroyed.

A decision has been given by the Postmaster-General, to the effect that a frank by any officers of the United States Government entitled to the privilege will carry a letter, &c., free by any United States mail steamer to Europe.

The British residents in New York had given a complimentary dinner to Mr. Henry Grinnell and the officers of the expedition sent by him in search of Sir John Franklin, at which Mr. Grinnell's son stated that his father had offered his vessels for a further search.

Father Mathew, who has returned to England by the *Pacific* steamship, had delivered a farewell address, before his departure, to the citizens of New York, who treated him with the utmost respect on the occasion.

From Central America we learn under date the 23d ult., that at Chagres a dreadful riot had taken place between the native and the American or foreign boatmen, and that upwards of twenty persons had been killed. The quarrel arose out of an attempt on the part of foreign boatmen to prevent the natives from carrying passengers and from the steamers in the harbour, landing them at Chagres, as reported them at a less price than the tariff fixed by the [illegible] club. At San Juan there had also been some disturbance, caused by the turbulence of the Americans. The affair took place on board the steam-ship *Prometheus*, in consequence of the captain's refusing to land until the passengers by the *Independence* had arrived. The [illegible] mutinied, put the captain in irons, and compelled the mate to get up steam and proceed

From the Pacific the advices are to the 23d ult. In the northern provinces the revolutionary party had gained possession of the entire western portion of Matamoras; many of the United States troops had deserted, and joined the revolutionary party. The Mexicans had obtained severe losses in the different engagements. General Avalos had been wounded.

In the capital (Mexico city) it was stated that the British Minister had had an official interview with President Arista, and had demanded a final answer to Lord Palmerston's despatches relative to the debts of Mexico. It is also reported, that unless the answer is satisfactory, all the Mexican ports will be blockaded.

The news from California is to the 2nd of October. It was accompanied by a large consignment of gold dust, viz. upwards of 200,000 dollars in value. The city of San Francisco is rapidly spreading, and now presents that massive appearance which always distinguishes a city from a village. Many large and elegant brick and stone buildings have been erected since the fires of May and June. The burnt districts may be said to have been built up again. Trade is reviving, and the prospects are good.

The accounts from the gold mines are of the most encouraging kind. Some of the quartz mining companies had met with extraordinary success, and a tenth share in one company had sold for 6000 dollars in the Oregon territory it had become known that a discovery had been made there of rich quartz diggings between Shasta and Scott's river. Miners were crowding to the locality in great numbers. A party had gone to Sacramento for the purpose of procuring machines to break and grind the rock. The yield is said to be greater than that of the richest quartz mines in California.

INDIA.

Despatches in anticipation of the overland mail, bearing date Calcutta, October 7, and Bombay, October 17, were received during the week, but they are almost totally devoid of news, political or otherwise. The Punjaub and Scinde territories have been undisturbed in the Sulegoye country. It was said that a wing of her Majesty's 61st, a squadron of the 7th Light Cavalry, and the Guide Corps, with a few light field-pieces, were to proceed to the disturbed districts immediately.

There was a general belief present that the Punjab and Scinde, together with the north-western provinces west of Allahabad, were to be speedily constituted a separate presidency under the title of the Presidency of Lahore, the remaining portion of the Agra presidency being annexed to Bengal.

From Persia we learn that the Maharajah Gholab Singh, notwithstanding the bad state of his health, has taken advantage of the recent disturbances on his frontier to enlarge his dominions at the expense of some of the adjacent petty chiefs. It is generally believed that the disease from which he suffers—diabetes—is one that is usually incurable in India.

From India beyond the Ganges we learn through the Singapore papers that the new King of Siam has given orders for a large addition to be forthwith made to his capital, the city of Bangkok. He has also established a printing-press, at which works are to be produced in Siamese and English, for the enlightenment of his subjects. His Majesty has also directed a general revision of the laws of the kingdom, so that they may be made as equitable as possible, and we understand he has expressed his firm intention that equal justice shall be dealt out to all alike, high and low, rich and poor.

From China there is no intelligence of interest.

THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER SERVING IN KAFFIRLAND.

"FORT BEAUFORT, September 15, 1851.

"Since my last letter, I grieve to say that some of my worst anticipations have been realised. On the arrival of the 2nd, or Queen's, an additional force of 600 rank and file being at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal, a series of strong patrols were undertaken to scour the entire range of the Kat River bush, from near its mouth to the Kroom Ridge bush. On the 9th inst. a strong force of 2000 men, including native levies, under the command of Col. Mackinnon, attacked [illegible] Kaffirs in the bush, between the old fort, Wiltshire, [illegible] River. Two companies of the 2nd, under the command of Captain Oldham, who, with a party of native levies under Commandant Davies, were in front, while the main body, having by some accident become separated from the native levees, were attacked in a narrow defile or bridle path (barely wide enough for three files to march abreast), on front, flanks, and rear, by an overwhelming force of Kaffirs; and, melancholy to relate, sixty-nine of our brave men were killed, wounded, and missing. The latter, no doubt, fallen a prey to the unrelenting hatred of our [illegible] enemies. Captain Oldham exhibited the greatest coolness and presence of mind. He succeeded in rallying the survivors of his party, [illegible] ing them into comparative safety, when he fell pierced by the [illegible] bullet. Had it not been for the opportune arrival of a company of the 6th, under Colonel Michell, not a man of the Queen's would have survived to tell the tale. By a singular coincidence, each regiment that has arrived from Europe has lost an officer in their first rencontre with the enemy.

"Every farmhouse for miles round has been burned. The once happy and pleasant one, called 'Blakeway's Farm,' about thirteen miles from Fort Beaufort, and which was the scene of the disaster shown Skeich, is now a heap of ruins. [illegible] to every house [illegible] the valleys are not so stanch as was supposed: that [illegible] old soldiers among them, is certain; for, when the men of the [illegible] seen to fall, the derisive words, 'Bring a stretcher, bring a [illegible] were distinctly heard to proceed from the ranks of the enemy. One [illegible] most horrible in this episode of war, was the fact that the Kaffir [illegible] numbers of ferocious wolf dogs, three of which are a match for a [illegible] which they hallooed upon the troops: they flew at our men's throats and pulled them down, when they fell an easy prey to the clubs and assagais of the enemy. Some of the wounded, too, when carried off, were found to have been hit by spherical balls, which proves that the Kaffirs have by some means or other been able to obtain Government or other European ammunition. I have but little, if any, faith in the friendly tribes (?), for I am positive that their only reason for remaining neutral is to be able to furnish intelligence to the enemy. Not a patrol can move, the number and destination of which is not known to the hostile chiefs, who take up their positions at leisure, and fight or [illegible] suits them.

"On Wednesday, the 18th, the 74th, under Lieut.-Col. Fordyce, suffered a reverse, owing to the misconduct of the Fingoe levy, who, losing their

THE WAR IN KAFFRARIA.—THE ATTACK ON BLAKEWAY'S FARM, NEAR FORT BEAUFORT

presence of mind, rushed madly through the ranks of the 74th, and, before the Highlanders could extricate themselves from the confusion caused by the mass of Fingoes rushing back upon them, they suffered considerably. Amongst the killed was Mr. Hartong, the master of the band. The Highlanders, however, were not idle, and Colonel Fordyce himself knocked over not less than eight Kaffirs. So close was the conflict, that a Kaffir seized the havresac of one of the soldiers: the sling gave way, affording Jock time to draw back a pace, when he put the muzzle of his firelock slick into Blackey's face, and literally blew his head clean off his shoulders. Here again a noble trait of the British soldier was exhibited. One of the pipers was badly wounded; the column was in full retreat down an almost perpendicular kloof, when Captain Bruce, seeing the poor fellow about being abandoned, rushed to the rear, seized him round the waist, and, lifting him upon his back, carried him under a shower of bullets to the bottom of the descent where he rejoined the main column unhurt. The cheer which he received was glorious; and, when officers act thus, no wonder their men should feel a pride in obeying them.

"The bane of our service is the miserable manner in which we receive reinforcements by driblets. Imagine a cavalry regiment being sent out in slow-sailing transports, and this to a place where every hour is of vital importance; for, had we received supplies three months since, we should have been able to destroy the Kaffirs' crops of corn, which they have since saved, and buried; and while our poor fellows are living upon mutton, without bread or biscuit to it, the Kaffirs fare sumptuously. Troops, a much larger amount than we have yet at command, must be given us, if this war is to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion; it is now too late to retreat; and, as to patching up an absurd peace with the Kaffirs, it is out of the question.

"The Fort Beaufort people are on the alert, as they are in hourly apprehension of an attack from 5000 Kaffirs and 'strange tribes.' I hope that by the next mail I shall be able to give you better tidings than this conveys to you."

SUBMARINE RAILWAY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE communication between England and France, which is daily becoming a more and more important object, has just received a most valuable acquisition in the laying of the Submarine Electric Telegraph Thus far the transmission of intelligence from one country to the other is instantaneous and complete. To consummate the international union however, means of the conveyance between the opposite shores, so as to avoid the perils and uncertainties of passage by sea, remain to be provided; for, with all our scientific appliances, we have yet occasionally to read in our morning journals such a paragraph as—"At the time of our going to press the French mail had not arrived at Dover."

The communication has long been a favourite scheme with projectors. Bridges have been proposed by some; by others it has been suggested to tunnel the earth beneath the sea, which the works now executed for mining purposes seemed to render possible; but the difficulties would be insurmountable, and the cost enormous. Another projector, M. Hector Horeau (27, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square), has, however, just appeared in the field, with what he allows to be a bold plan, but which appears to him to hold out the requisite guarantee for so important an undertaking.

M. Horeau's project consists in crossing the English Channel, 21 miles in extent, by means of a tube, or tubular tunnel, made of strong plate iron, or cast iron, lined and prepared for that purpose; and which, placed at the bottom

SUBMARINE RAILWAY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND, PROJECTED BY HECTOR HOREAU.

the sea, should, besides the path for the surveyors, contain the two lines for the trains which would run within this tube.

The slope given to the submarine railway, M. Horeau considers, would admit of a motion sufficiently powerful to enable the carriages to cross the Channel without a steam-engine. The greatest depth of the sea in the middle of the Channel will admit of the construction of inclined planes, by means of which the train would be enabled to reach a point where a stationary engine or atmospheric pressure might be employed in propelling the train to the level of the land railways of France and England.

These tunnels beneath the sea would not prevent navigation: two light-houses might be erected at the entrance of the tubes; also several smaller ones between the lighthouses of France and England. These beacons, which may bear the names of the different nations of the earth, should be lighted up at night, and would indicate outwardly the position of the submarine railway, so that mariners should not cast anchor near it, as the tube might be damaged.

The day and night lights of the lighthouses should be transmitted through the tube (covered internally with coating of enamel or lead) by means of reflecting metal plates. The upper part of the tube should have some strong glass windows placed at equal distances, and gas, which would complete the lighting between the beacons: the carriages might also be open, or have glazed roofs, to enable the passengers to profit by the various lights. According to an estimate made, the cost might amount to about £87,400,000.

The submarine telegraph lately completed so successfully has inspired M. Horeau with confidence in his new railway; and he invites the co-operation of men of science, by instituting experiments to test the practicability of what must be considered a plan as ingenious as it is novel.

THE DRAINAGE OF WHITTLESEA MERE.

Those who visited the Machinery department of the Crystal Palace will remember that one of its many objects of attraction was Appold's Centrifugal Pump, which poured forth a voluminous cascade, to the great delight of a constant throng of spectators. But, though the performance of the pump thus afforded amusement, there was a strong opinion expressed by many of our most eminent engineers that its practical capabilities were worthless, and that it would prove to be nothing more than an ingenious toy. Not so, however, thought all who saw it; and Mr. Wells, of Holme Wood, Hunts, and Rodleaf, Kent, felt so confident of its merits, that he determined to have one of these pumps erected on a large scale on that part of his property over which, little more than a twelvemonth since, flowed the waters of Whittlesea Mere; and, by means of Appold's invention, complete and keep up the drainage of 3000 acres of fen land. The works were accordingly erected, and proceeded so rapidly, that on the 19th instant a large party were assembled to witness the formal opening of the undertaking. It was not until then that the full powers of the Centrifugal Pump were understood; for that which Mr. Appold exhibited in the Crystal Palace was a mere model of, and 20½ times smaller than, the one erected on Whittlesea Mere. The opening of the latter was therefore looked forward to very anxiously, as the success of the experiments then made would determine whether the prejudices that had been raised against the pump were groundless or not. Among those present were Mr. Wells; Mr. Appold, the inventor; Mr. Amos, the engineer, Mr. Fryer, the chairman of the Bedford Level; with other of the commissioners, and many practical men, and those who, from their long connexion with the fens and the peculiar system of drainage which it requires, would be able to form a decisive judgment on the merits of the invention before them. The Centrifugal Pump was then put through a series of experiments, all of which were eminently successful, and fully satisfied those who had come full of doubts and prejudices, that a new era had opened in our great drainage works. The wheel from which the pump derives its name is four feet six inches in diameter; and after a few revolutions the troubled water rose to the top of the sluice, and was hurled over the gauge boards in a roaring torrent that fell with a discharge of 16,931 gallons of water per minute. When the machine was working under a five-feet lift, the quantity of water discharged was about 7¼ tons per minute; and by removing some of the gauge boards, and diminishing the lift to between two and three feet, the volume of water discharged was 101 tons per minute; a quantity which would cover the area of an acre of land to the depth of an inch. Some idea may therefore be formed of the effective power of the machine. The pump is connected, by a simple wheel gearing, to an elegant steam-engine of 25-horse power, working on the high-pressure expansive and condensing principle, with two cylinders. The boiler is of a very simple construction, affording an immense amount of heating surface, thus economising fuel; while at the same time it possesses the form of the greatest strength, having none of its parts of large diameter, and presenting no flat surfaces. Its pressure is 3500 tons, being about 35 pounds per square inch. Although the steam-engine has been extensively used in the Fen districts of this country for drainage purposes, yet this Woolf's engine has been but little employed, although its consumption of fuel is only one-half of those generally used for drainage and the driving of machinery. Although Woolf's patent engines have met with much opposition, and come but slowly into use in this country, our French neighbours have not been so tardy in discovering and appreciating its merits; and most of their steam-engines for factory purposes are of this description. These engines have been rendered more simple and effective by modifications introduced into them by Messrs. Easton and Amos, of the Grove, Southwark, the engineers, who have designed and constructed the engine and pumping machinery on Whittlesea Mere. At the conclusion of the experiments, which completely satisfied those present of the capability and superiority of the invention, the company partook of an elegant champagne luncheon which had been provided by Mr. Wells to celebrate the occasion. The repast was laid in a room within the engine-house suitably decorated for the occasion with wreaths of evergreen and flowers, and trophies of the reed, the past produce of the Mere shoals. Banners with poetical inscriptions were also displayed; conspicuous among which was the following happy quotation from Byron, in allusion to the different work now presented by the country to when it was lately covered with water:—

We see, we recognise, and almost deem
The present fabulous, or the past a dream.

Our Illustration represents the engine-house, a description of building in which architectural beauty has to give way to usefulness, but the most of which has been made by the architect, Mr. Human. To the left of this, down in the sluice, is the centrifugal pump, which receives the water from the main drain, called the "Holme Lode," and passes it on under a bridge to one of the main drains of the Bedford Level, called the "New Cut," which is, in fact, a navigable river. This is seen in the foreground, and far above its banks the waters of last winter floods have risen, throwing down the projecting dykes, on which so many thousands have been spent, and spreading the work of destruction far and wide. To prevent a repetition of these evils will be one of the principal duties of the Centrifugal Pump, and its erection by Mr. Wells is justly regarded as an immense boon to the whole district; while its success will doubtless give to Appold's invention a celebrity which it justly deserves, but which, perhaps (although a Council Medal had been assigned to it by the Great Exhibition jurors), it would have been slow to acquire, had it not been for its connexion with such an important undertaking as the drainage of Whittlesea Mere.

DRAINAGE OF WHITTLESEA MERE.—APPOLD'S PUMP.

We illustrated the process of the drainage of Whittlesea Mere in four views in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 26th; and have at other times given representations of the various objects of interest found in the clearing away of the waters.

IRON BALL-ROOM FOR BALMORAL.

MESSRS. E. T. Bellhouse and Co., of the Eagle Foundry, Hunt-street, Manchester, have just finished and are about to send to the Highlands a spacious structure of corrugated iron plates, by the command of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, destined to supply to the Royal residence at Balmoral an additional room for various purposes of a social and festal character, as ball-room, dining-room, private theatre, &c. The idea was suggested to his Royal Highness in one of his morning visits to the Great Exhibition, on examining a model belonging to Messrs. Bellhouse. The dimensions of the structure are as follows:—Length, 60 ft.; breadth, 24 ft.; height to the eaves, 10 ft.; to the central ridge, 17 ft. The foundation consists of a framework of timber, the section of which is 8 in. by 6 in.—laid perfectly level and true—and running beneath the sides and ends of the erection. Upon this framework are bolted the base plates of cast-iron upright pilasters, at intervals of about 8 ft. The pilasters at the sides are prepared at the top to receive the feet of wrought-iron principals, for the roof, which extend from the pilasters at the front to those at the back, forming a strong and complete tie across the building. A series of angle-iron ribs running lengthwise along the erection connect the principals together, and receive the sheets of the roof, which are of corrugated iron, in sheets of about 7 ft. by 2 ft. 2 in., the corrugations running vertically from the ridge to the gutter of the eaves. The ends of these sheets meeting at the angle of the ridge, are connected together by a cast-iron ridge capping, to which they are bolted. The upper line of the ridge is ornamented by iron castings of the fleur-de-lis pattern, which gives a neat effect to the roof. The lower ends of the roof sheets are bolted to the inner edge of the gutter, which is prepared to fit the corrugations and make a joint. The sheets forming the front, back, and ends of the erection are placed in the contrary direction to those of the roof, that is to say, the direction of the corrugation is from pilaster to pilaster, horizontal. The sides of the pilasters are prepared in such a way as to receive the ends of the corrugated sheets. The lower edges of the side sheets are bolted to moulded base-plates, which are fastened down upon the upper surface of the wooden framework, and which also serve to divert the wet from the centre of the wood frame. The upper edge of the wall sheets are bolted to a flange cast along the under side of the gutter. Moulded capitals of a foliated design, and a panel in the body of the pilaster, with the projecting moulded front of the cast-iron gutter running along the eaves, give a good effect to the design. At the gable the roof projects boldly over the face of the building; and a barge of cast-iron, surmounted by a pointed finial, the angle pilasters and two intermediate ones, and the returns of the corners of the moulded gutters, afford relief to the gables. The front is divided by the pilasters into seven bays; in the centre bay is the entrance door, and in those adjoining on each side are windows; in those next to the ends are also windows, and the two intermediate and otherwise blank bays are relieved by the downpipes which descend from the gutters. The back is similarly arranged, save that there is no door, but only the four windows. At one of the ends, to the right of the central or side door, there is another door; the other end has no opening. The doors are of wood, handsomely paneled and moulded, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and are hung in wooden frames, which are fitted to the corrugated sheets. The window rames and sashes are also of wood, and are hinged in the manner of French casements. The doors are each surmounted outside by iron castings of the royal arms—which form an appropriate ornament. In the centre of the roof is fixed an iron ventilator, with a tipped cover; a wooden valve, worked from the interior by a rope running over pulleys, enables the aperture to be opened or closed at pleasure. The whole of the several parts of the structure are fastened together by small bolts, and are designed with a view to the attainment of the greatest possible convenience in erection and removal, and to the exclusion of moisture. As seen from a little distance, the structure, especially if tastefully painted, will have the appearance of a large cottage *orné*, with two doors and eight windows, the ventilator resembling an ornamental chimney; but there is no intention to have fire or artificial light within the building. It is to be floored at Balmoral, so as to save the cost of the transit of timber; and the dimensions having been furnished some time since, the flooring is all prepared, so that no delay will arise on that score, the floor being laid during the erection of the house. Its cost, we understand, will be about £300.

The iron corrugated plates are a form of sheet iron which is found to have a very great resistance to weight and pressure, and therefore to be admirably calculated for use, either as walls or as roofs. The thickness of the plates used for the Balmoral ball-room is what is termed No. 18, wire-gauge, which is less than the sixteenth of an inch in thickness.

IRON BALL-ROOM CONSTRUCTED FOR BALMORAL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 23 Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Old Martinmas Day
MONDAY, 24 ... Book closed, 1672.
TUESDAY, 25 ... New Russian style ends.
WEDNESDAY, 26 ... St Siffrid. Dr. Watts died, 1748.
THURSDAY, 27 ... Sun rises 7h. 38m.; sets 3h. 56m.
FRIDAY, 28 ... Prince Albert born, 1819. Goldsmith born, 1713.
SATURDAY, 29 ... St Philip's Day born, 1554.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 29, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
1 40	2 5	2 33	3 0	3 30	4 0	4 34
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
2 4	2 29	2 53	3 18	3 45	4 15	4 51

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COVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—OXFORD and BATH ... ENTERTAINMENTS will be given on MONDAY NOVEMBER 24, at the STAR ROOMS, OXFORD; on ... November 27, at Thame; on Friday, November 28, at Wallingford; on Thursday, ... December 4, and Saturday (Morning), December 6, at the Assembly ... Monday, December 29, and Tuesday, December 30, at the Music Hall, ... Stalls, 2s; Reserved Seats, 3s; Tickets, 2s.

MR. CALDWELL'S BALL will take place on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25th. Tickets 2s each.—SUPPERS DANSANTES every Evening from Eight to Twelve. Admission 6d per quarter. At 1s. Splendid new ... to the arrangements complete. Musical Director, Mr J Bray. Leader of the ... Conductor, Mr Caldwell, guarantees to teach any lady or gentleman ... Dancing in a few lessons, with the routine of the Polka, Mazurka, Varsovienne, Schottische, and take part in the inexhaustible amusement, in six private lessons for £1 1s.—Days of Study, ...

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GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—... CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN is exhibited immediately preceding the Diorama of the Overland Mail to India, showing Southampton Docks, Cintra, the Tagus, Tarifa, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent mausoleum, the "Taj Mehal" (the ... fairy, by sound, the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior), daily at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s; 2s 6d; and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

LINWOOD GALLERY, LEICESTER-SQUARE. — ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, will be produced the greatest novelty ever brought before the public, consisting of a PANORAMIC PARLEY of eight persons, who, while their ... are ... and consecutive, illustrate in every particular the manners, habits and ... of the country. The whole in an illustration of Old ... Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Private Boxes, 10s 6d. Daily at 3 and 8 o'clock.

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NOTICE.—TWENTY-ONE and a QUARTER per ... SHARE may now be received by the Members of the SECOND ... BUILDING SOCIETY, together with the whole amount of their Shares ... ... having terminated), upon their sending a notice to the Secretary ... ... Signed by direction of the Board.
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COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Thursday received intelligence of the demise of her Majesty's augnst uncle, the King of Hanover. In consequence of this event the Court will remain in comparative retirement for a short period. The hospitality of the Royal circle during the week, probably owing to the alarming intelligence reaching England respecting the King of Hanover's health, has been confined to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and a select circle, among whom we may mention the Speaker and Mrs. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. Frederick Peel, M.P.

His Excellency General Prince Castelcicala, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, had an audience of the Queen, at the Castle, on his departure on leave of absence. His Excellency is to be commander in chief at Lisbon, the Brazilian Minister, had also an audience of her Majesty, to present his letters of recal; and M. Macedo had an audience to present his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of the Brazils. The three Ministers were respectively introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

The Duchess of Orleans visited her Majesty at the Castle on Saturday, from Claremont, and partook of luncheon.

The Queen has taken her accustomed walking and riding exercise almost daily, and the Prince Consort has enjoyed the sport of shooting over the Royal preserves several times during the week.

The youthful members of the Royal family continue in excellent health.

His Highness Prince Geo. Gagarini has arrived at Long's Hotel, New Bond-street, from St. Petersburg.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland are at present staying at Sion House, but they intend shortly departing for the north.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster returned to Eaton Hall, near Chester, last Monday, from Halkin Hall, Pantshire. The noble Lord Steward and family are expected to pass through town in a fortnight, *en route* to Motcombe House, Dorset.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and family, *en route* to Nice, visited Brussels, and they are not expected to return to this country until April next.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley have arrived in St. James's square, from Knowsley

The Earl and Countess of Beesborough have arrived at their residence in Char ss-street, Berkeley-square, from Bessborough Park, Ireland.

The Earl Granville left Bruton-street on Tuesday on a visit to Lord and Lady Rivers, at Rushmore Lodge, Dorset. The Countess Granville has left town to pass a few days with Mrs. Henry Baring at Cromer Hall, Norfolk

The Baron Brunnow (Russian Minister) is daily expected to arrive at Ashburnham House, from the Continent. The Baroness is staying in town.

Lady and Miss Peel have arrived in Whitehall-gardens from Clifton, near Bristol.

Lord and Lady Cosmo Russell have arrived at the Duchess Dowager of Bedford's villa at Campden-hill, from a tour.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained his Excellency the Spanish Minister and a select circle at dinner on Saturday, at their mansion in Cadogan-place. The noble Viscountess received a few friends in the evening.

His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, accompanied by Lady Bulwer, is expected to embark at the beginning of next week for New York, *en route* to resume his diplomatic functions at the seat of the American Government.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst and the Hon. Misses Copley have arrived in George-street, Hanover-square, from Turvill Park, Henley-upon-Thames. The noble and learned Baron, we are happy to state, is in the enjoyment of good health. The family have come to town in consequence of the indisposition of his Lordship's youngest daughter.

A matrimonial alliance will shortly take place between the Lady Adelaide Paget, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, and the Hon. Frederick Cadogan, youngest son of the Earl Cadogan, and brother of Viscount Chelsea.

The marriage of his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar with the Lady Augusta Gordon Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond, is definitively fixed to take place on Thursday, the 27th inst.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey, and the Lady Adelaide Paget have arrived at Uxbridge House, from Beaudesert.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Adelaide and the youthful Lord Ernest Vane, have arrived at Wynyard-park, from their marine villa, Garden Tower, Seaham Harbrin. Her Ladyship has quite recovered from the effects of her recent accident.

Mr. Nugent, says an Irish contemporary, will not assume the title of Lord Riverston, which has so often perplexed, as he will succeed to the earldom of Dublin, on the demise of the present Marquis of Westmeath.

Lord Gardner has left Dover-street for his hunting seat at Melton Mowbray, where the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl of Cardigan, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Colonel and Mrs. Anson, the Hon. Henry C. Coventry, and other fashionables are expected to pass the winter months.

DEATH OF LADY WARD.—With deep regret we announce the death of Lady Ward, which took place on the evening of the 6th inst. at a late hour. The melancholy event is stated to have occurred very suddenly from paralysis of the lungs, after a long and painful illness of eleven weeks. Only a few short months ago we had to announce the marriage of this beautiful and accomplished lady.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECENT BREVET.—By the brevet published last week, promotions among the following heads were effected, viz.:—Promoted to be Generals

21 line and 1 engineer, Lieutenant-generals; Lieutenant-Generals—46 line, 6 artillery, 6 engineer, and 1 marine, major-generals; Major-Generals—57 line, 2 artillery, 3 engineer, and 2 marines, colonels. Colonels 57 line, 5 artillery, 11 guards, 19 infantry, and 66 half-pay), 15 artillery, 12 engineer, and 1 marine, lieut.-colonels; Lieut.-Colonels—84 line (3 cavalry and 81 infantry), and 2engineers. Majors—79 line (5 cavalry, 3 guards, 71 infantry), 21 artillery, 17 artillery, 17 engineer, and 13 marine, captains. On the brevet of 1846, the new appointments (viz. to district commands, and staff appointments) took effect from the January following, and the same precedent will probably be followed on this occasion. The only ranks which obtain increase of pay on brevet promotion are the officers who become thereby Major-Generals and Majors.

COMMAND OF THE FORCES AT MALTA.—It is generally reported, and believed, at Malta, that Lieutenant-General Elliot, who has held the command of the forces since the end of 1847, will shortly vacate this appointment

There are now in the 38th no less than 9 regimental officers holding superior army (or brevet) rank; and in the 39th regiment, 7—two remarkable instances of the slowness of regimental promotion.

The King's, or Royal Irish Hussars, stationed at Hounslow, are, it is said, to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service at the Cape

LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE.—The inhabitants of Portsmouth have determined to erect a statue, column, or fountain in honour of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, as a mark of gratitude for his efforts in improving the town

STAFF OFFICERS IN INDIA.—Recent accounts from Simlah intimate that staff-officers are henceforth to be allowed one year's furlough at the expiration of every seven years, without detriment to their staff appointments.

Captain Fagan, formerly paymaster at Benares, dismissed the service by general court-martial, for his share in some transactions connected with the Benares Bank, has been restored to the service by the unanimous decision of the Court of Directors, heartily concurred in by the Marquis of Dalhousie. Captain Fagan is the son of one of the most distinguished and exemplary officers who ever held high staff employment under the Indian Government

GENERAL ORDER.—HORSE GUARDS, Nov. 8, 1851.—The Commander-in-Chief begs to announce to the officers of the army that it appears by a communication received from the Director of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street, London, that they, as well as officers of the navy, and of the Honourable East India Company's Service, are entitled by the regulations to admission to the course of lectures about to commence at the Government School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts, in connexion with that institution, at one-half the usual charges. By command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths is appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Royal Hussars, with a view to his being nominated to command the cavalry depôt at Maidstone. Colonel Griffiths has for a long time officiated as Assistant-Commandant under the orders of Major-General Middleton, who is removed upon his promotion.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PAYNTER, C.B.—Lieutenant-Colonel Paynter, who lately retired from the command of the 24th regiment, died at Bath on the 13th instant, in the 40th year of his age. He was dangerously wounded at the memorable battle of Chillianwala, in January, 1849, when, it will be remembered, the 24th suffered great loss of life, particularly among the officers: the wound which he received on that occasion was, in fact, so severe that he never recovered entirely from its effects, and to it is ascribed his death.

WEATHER-BOUND SHIPS IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL.—In consequence of the prevailing strong winds from the N.N.E. and N.W. during the last week, a great number of vessels, from nearly every part of the globe, are now weather-bound in the Channel. Government has sent off supplies of water and provisions to those that may require them.

The *Guernsey Star* states, as if upon authority, that Government have no idea of constituting a Channel Islands bishopric.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT JUDGE—CLOSE OF THE INQUIRY.—On Saturday last the proceedings in this case were brought to a close, the last of the witnesses called for the defence of Mr Ramshay having been examined. The following is a summary of the day's proceedings:—Mr. George Stone was examined, and said that he was high bailiff of the Liverpool County Court, and had been appointed by the late Mr. Lowndes. He considered the demeanour of Mr. Ramshay as calm, collected, and dignified. He had improved the mode of conducting business. He had a peculiar mode of shutting his teeth, and people who did not know him thought it was from bad temper. Mr Ramshay here rose and said, that, although he did not wish to volunteer as a witness in his own cause, he was ready to answer any question put to him. This closed the case for the defence. Mr. Cook then spoke on the part of the memorialists. He commenced by deprecating the violent attacks which had been made by Serjeant Wilkins on everybody, high and low. He was certainly surprised that the learned serjeant had so virulently attacked men, who were generally considered peaceful and useful duty, and who could not make any answer. He had, however, made use of their testimony when it suited his purpose. He denied that the press of Liverpool had prevented Mr. Ramshay from performing his duties. The learned counsel then censured the selection of the county court for the dinner, and said he did not think Serjeant Wilkins had justified the introduction by Mr. Ramshay of the biographical account of his family.—Mr. Whitty, after some length the scene in court when Mr. Whitty was present, he contended that there ought to have been some warrant, writing, or authority for his arrest. The attempt to arrest Mr. Whitty, under the circumstances, was utterly unauthorised, and the bailiffs might have been treated as trespassers, or even as Sir George Stephen had advised. The court here adjourned for a short time, after which Mr. Maule proceeded to defend the witnesses on the part of the memorialists from the observations and attacks of Mr. Serjeant Wilkins. On the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address, Mr Fowler expressed his thanks, and that of Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, to his Lordship. The Earl of Carlisle said he should give his decision with as little delay as the importance of the subject warrants. The inquiry terminated at four o'clock. Mr. Ramshay resumed his sittings in the County Court at Liverpool on Monday.

THE REFORM CONFERENCE AND MEETING.—The conference and meeting of the leading Reformers of Lancashire and Yorkshire has been fixed for Wednesday, Dec. 3 The object of the gathering is "to consider what steps shall be taken with reference to the declaration of the Prime Minister, that it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure of reform in the next session of Parliament." The conference will commence at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning; and in the evening there will be a meeting in the Free-trade Hall

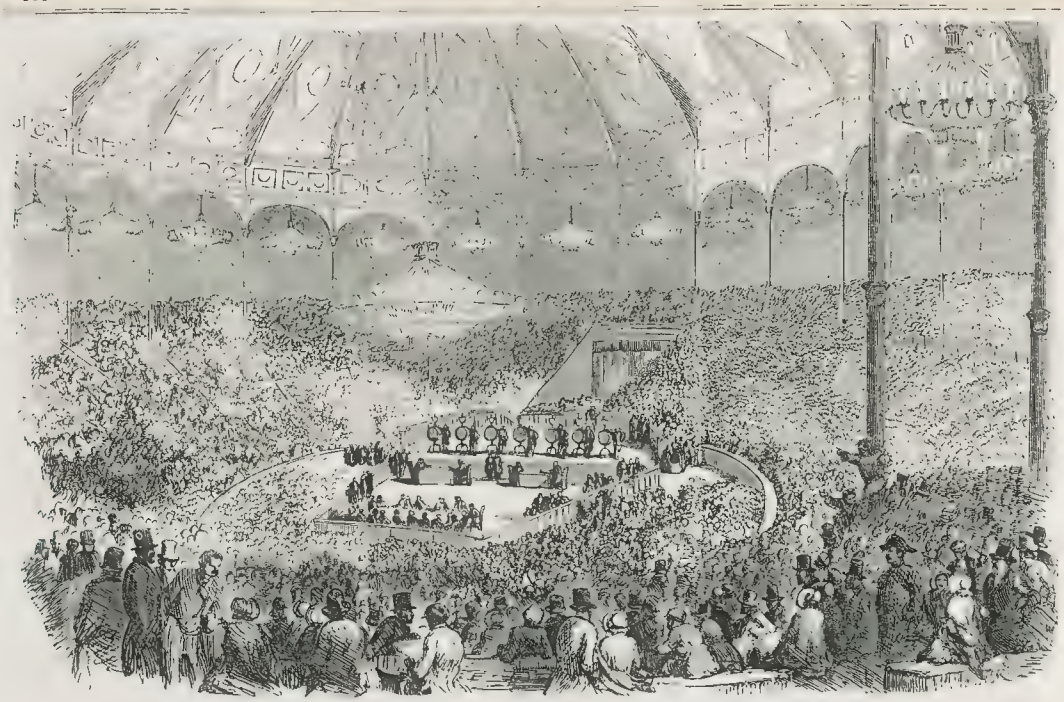
EASTERN COUNTIES, GREAT NORTHERN, &c., RAILWAYS.—The Great Northern, in conjunction with the Eastern Union and East Anglian Companies, proposes to form a company and make a line from the southern terminus of the East Anglian Railway at Dereham to the Eastern Union near Norwich. This line, if made, will open up the Norwich traffic to the Great Northern, and will also provide a new line for the Wisbech and Lynn traffic to London, independent of the Ely and Cambridge route

ARTESIAN WELL.—An artesian well of very great depth has been admirably and successfully executed at South Marsbus, near Arundel, under the direction of Mr. Charles Penfold, ironmonger. The boring was extremely interesting, from the variety of solis it passed through, and from its great depth. An oak tree was perforated by the auger at 80 feet below the surface, and various fossils and curious deposits were encountered. The entire depth is about 1150 feet, and a fine pure and inexhaustible spring of water has been obtained from the chalk.

THE COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL.—From a return recently made, by order of Parliament, it appears that Liverpool is now the greatest port in the British empire in the value of its exports and the extent of its foreign commerce. Being the first port in the British empire, it is the first port in the world. The value of the exports, in the year 1850, amounted to nearly thirty-five millions sterling (£34,891,847), or considerably more than one-half of the total value of the exports of the three kingdoms for that year. The wonderful export trade is partly the result of the great mineral riches of Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire; partly of the matchless ingenuity and untiring industry of the populations of those counties; partly of a multitude of canals and railways spreading from Liverpool to all parts of England and the richest parts of Wales. During the last five years the increase of the exports of Liverpool has been from twenty-six millions to nearly thirty-five millions, whilst that of London has been from little less than eleven millions to rather more than fourteen millions. The exports of Hull—which is, undoubtedly, the third port of the United Kingdom still retain their hats, have considerably declined, having been £10,875,870 in 1846, and not more than £10,366,610 in 1850. The exports of Glasgow, now the fourth port of the empire, show a fair increase, from £3,024,343 to £3,706,195. The other ports now sends out exports of the value of two millions a year, though Southampton comes near to two millions, and Cork passes one million.

THE CAB-DRIVERS' STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL has terminated. Above one-half of the employers have consented to the terms proposed by the men, whilst, in one or two instances, 3s. a day has been given. Some of the larger cab-owners, however, firmly refused any alteration, and the men, finding there was no probability of obtaining the advance of wages and the rest from Sabbath labour, have returned to their work.

FALSELY-PACKED COTTON.—A meeting has taken place between representatives of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Manchester Commercial Association, and the Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce, at which they agreed to the following regulations (suggested by the last-named body) in reference to falsely-packed cotton:—1st. That cotton wrongfully packed be declared forfeited to the parties on the prices the cotton, if regularly packed, would be worth on the day on which it would be received back at Liverpool." "And That no allowances for expenses of transit beyond the limits of Great Britain be allowed to the planter



DRAWING OF THE LOTTERY OF THE GOLDEN INGOTS, IN THE CIRCUS OF THE CHAMPS ELYSEES, AT PARIS.

and it was estimated that nearly 4000 persons were present. Precisely at ten o'clock the beating of a drum announced the arrival of the commissioners of the Lottery, who immediately took their seats, and the President, M. Monin Japy, read aloud the decree authorising the drawing of the Lottery. This was followed by the reading of the regulations for the drawing. The nature of the wheels is thus explained: -Seven wheels, each distinct, but connected with a rod by which they were made to revolve simultaneously, so as to mix up the balls that they contained, having been put in motion, were stopped at the same time, and an opening in each being effected by a spring, the boy placed before it could put in his hand and take out a number. There were thus seven boys; but it was so arranged, that, after the drawing of each lot, one boy should leave the wheels and be replaced by another, the other six boys shifting their places at the same time. Six of the wheels contained each ten balls numbered from 0 to 9. The seventh, which contained the balls which were to indicate the millions, had only seven, marked from 0 to 6. The seven balls, when drawn simultaneously, represented the number of the lot according to its succession; and, to complete the combination, it was arranged that, if the seven zeros should come out at the same time, they should form the number 7,000,000. In the regulations which were read it was distinctly stated, in order to remove an erroneous statement that had been made, that there would be no second drawing for any prize that might fall to the unsold tickets; but, at the same time, that there would be no reduction in the amount or value of the lots in consequence of a portion of the tickets being unsold. The most profound silence having been procured, the drawing commenced according to the programme. The first numbers drawn by the seven children at the wheels were 2,858,115, which was the prize of 400,000 fr. the holder of the ticket representing these figures in the same succession is, therefore, the winner of the grand prize. The drawing continued in the same order, and the whole operation was concluded at three o'clock in the afternoon. The crowd assembled in the Champs Elysées on this occasion was large, but not so immense as had been expected, and, with few exceptions, the greatest order was observed.

We subjoin a complete list of the whole of the prizes. Various reports, but none upon which reliance could be placed, were current as to the winners of the great prizes.

THE PRIZE OF 400,000 FR. :—
2,858,115

THE PRIZE OF 200,000 FR. :
0,320,450

THE PRIZE OF 100,000 FR. :—
2,017,288

THE TWO PRIZES OF 50,000 FR. :—
5,983,574 2,898,291

THE FOUR PRIZES OF 25,000 FR.
1,338,398 1,383,754 1,742,883 1,472,657

THE FIVE PRIZES OF 10,000 FR. :-
3,703,820 5,445,786 5,636,775 6,373,590 6,717,264

THE TEN PRIZES OF 5000 FR. :
6 347,836 2,674,870 6,400,267 2,808,217 4,016,769
1,710,342 3,635,306 5,767,804 2,257,871 3,924,269

THE TWO HUNDRED PRIZES OF 1000 FR. :—

7,915	1,269,352	2,763,034	4,048,398	5,133 745	6,062,174
52 909	1,301 954	2,849,735	4 080,160	5,161,664	6,074,499
62,781	1,394,781	2,858,911	4 080,842	5 173,281	6,109,885
67,746	1,483 842	2,870,555	4,118 263	5,214 0 5	6 123 1 7
136,551	1,490 [illegible]	2,944 520	4,139,506	5 3 [illegible] 854	6,157 111
221 257	1 [illegible] 19	2,978 062	4 170 872	5,3 [illegible] 0	6,1 [illegible] 6 9
257 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 1	3 [illegible] 30	4 257 2 [illegible]	5 [illegible] 570	6,169 719
417 [illegible]	1,6 [illegible]	3,059,5 [illegible]	4 2 [illegible] 723	5 [illegible] 12 [illegible]	6 2 [illegible] 1
464 [illegible]	1 643 [illegible]	3,0 [illegible] 290	4 2 [illegible] 883	5 [illegible] 24 [illegible]	6 222 [illegible] 74
486 [illegible]	1 656 [illegible]	3 117 [illegible]	4 33 [illegible] 429	5 [illegible] 672	6 223 [illegible] 2
4 [illegible] [illegible]	1 703,488	3 [illegible] 441	4 [illegible] 278	5,3 [illegible] 176	6 242,439
[illegible] 67	1 [illegible] 5 [illegible]	3 [illegible] 7 [illegible]	4 342 [illegible]	5,40 [illegible] 504	6,275 [illegible] 7
5 [illegible] 1	1 [illegible] [illegible]	3 [illegible] 204	4 [illegible] [illegible]	5,4 [illegible] 520	6,2 [illegible] 78
[illegible] 21	1 [illegible] [illegible]	3,928,8 [illegible]	4 [illegible] [illegible]	5,454,025	6,2 [illegible] 217
[illegible] 2	1 [illegible] [illegible]	3 [illegible] 291	4 [illegible] 733	5,455,319	6,305,270
[illegible] [illegible]	2 [illegible] 243	3 [illegible] 178	4 534 [illegible]	5,4 [illegible] 6	6,3 [illegible] 318
[illegible] 251	2 [illegible] 930	3 414 402	4 [illegible] 778	5,500,678	6,37 [illegible] 014
243,376	2,4 [illegible] 57	3,4 [illegible] 24	4,602 426	5,5 [illegible] 096	6,431,774
267,096	2,500 [illegible]	3,522,57 [illegible]	4,614,053	5,623,711	6,4 [illegible] 095
2 [illegible] 12	2 271 [illegible]	3,589 429	4 653,624	5,630,362	6 456,480
333,965	2,2 [illegible] 31	3,62 [illegible] 50	4,664,8 [illegible]	5 [illegible] 3 [illegible] 2	6,510,740
[illegible] 24	2,31 [illegible] 50	3,631 540	4,703 [illegible]	5,6 [illegible] 542	6,541 541
2 [illegible] 0	2,3 [illegible] 8 [illegible]	3 [illegible] 2 [illegible]	4,704 2 [illegible]	5 [illegible] 0 [illegible]	6,5 [illegible] 316
[illegible] 36	2,47 [illegible]	3 [illegible] 41	4 756 [illegible]	5,701,294	6,602,387
1,01 [illegible]	2 [illegible] 92	3,7 [illegible] 93	4 [illegible] 92	5,7 [illegible] 28	6,7 [illegible] 81
1,023,371	2 512 [illegible]	3,7 [illegible] 23	4,7 [illegible] 12	5,72 [illegible] 63	6,727 [illegible]
1,059,011	2,528,23 [illegible]	3,805 725	4,8 [illegible] 13	5,743,743	6,752,370
1,062,190	2 [illegible] 3 [illegible]	3,851,8 [illegible]	4 [illegible] 08	5,795,779	6,8 [illegible] 978
1,073,826	2,617,942	3,917,931	4,946,289	5,811,276	6,8 [illegible] 71 [illegible]
1,103,696	2 632,647	3,973,457	4 950,029	5,857,284	6 [illegible] 6 [illegible]
1,115 [illegible]	2,654,902	4 [illegible] 288	4,970,731	5,927,742	6 [illegible] 4,1 [illegible]
1 [illegible] 744	2 [illegible] 425	3,977,861	5 048,898	5 [illegible] 30 [illegible]	6,976,470
1 [illegible] 74	2,745,9 [illegible]	3,990,131	5,133,415	5,945,362	6 [illegible] 9 [illegible]
1,244 831	2,751,510				

EXTERIOR OF THE CIRCUS OF THE CHAMPS ELYSEES

A Vienna letter states that considerable indignation had been excited by the rudeness of the Emperor of Austria, on a late visit to the Burg Theatre. The audience applauded most loyally on his appearance; the Emperor contented himself with a short and ungracious nod, sat down in his *fauteuil*, and all the while of his grandmother, who wishes to see her son popular, could not induce him to thank his people in a more gracious manner.

Signor Trebbi, the Roman Commissioner at the Great Exhibition, arrived at Rome on the 4th inst., after a disastrous journey; the French steamer *Courrier de Marseilles*, in which he embarked at that port on the 28th October, having been disabled about fifty miles from Marseilles by the bursting of her boiler. The steamer was three days at sea before getting back to port. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured, and most of them continued their route by land, and Nice.

Military and civil executions continue in the Roman northern provinces. Domenico Mancini was shot at Ancona on the 24th October, for homicide, by the Austrians; and Eugenio Lucchini and Giuseppe Antolini were beheaded at Forli by the Papal authorities, on the 27th, for murdering, through party spirit, the Rev. Don Thomas Legri, archpriest of Cola Co [illegible].

Very favourable reports have been received by the Government of the expedition to Central Africa. The letters of Dr. Barth and Dr Overweg are filled with interesting details as to the whole geography of Central Africa. Dr. Barth, who had been forced to return from Adamawa by the Governor, states that the two most important results of his journey to Yola were, first, the evidence that there is no idea of a continued chain of mountains running W.N.W from Mount Mendif; and, secondly, [illegible] as to the connexion of the Niger with the Shary, by means of the river Adamawa or the Tshadda, as it has been called, in its lower course, is now altogether settled, Dr. Barth having crossed the Benue and the Faro at the very point where they unite, the former coming from the east, a distance of about ten days, while the Faro has its sources in a mountain called Rosere (the rock) Labul, at a distance of some days' journey south. Adamawa is stated to be a fine and fertile country. On the 8th of August, Dr. Overweg returned to Kuka, after a successful exploration of Lake Tsad. The despatches of the German travellers were sent from Kuka on the 10th of August, and reached Tripoli October 8th, in 56 days.

SKETCHES IN HAINAULT FOREST.

HUT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FOREST.

It is a pleasure but to hear
The bridles ringing sharp and clear
Amid the forest green;
To hear the rattle of the sheaves,
And coursers rustling in the leaves,
With many blasts between.
Stewart Rose's "Red Kung."

THE bare announcement that in a short time the Forests of Epping and Hainault will be enclosed, and lose all their picturesque features of a wild expanse of woodlands, heath, and mosses; of oceans of umbrageous tree-tops, and little patches of cultivation—here and there a little town, sending up its fleecy smoke amidst the forest boughs—must excite concern among those who take a lively interest in "the amusements of the people." How truthfully has the picture of forest life been drawn:—

From age to age no tumult did arouse
The peaceful dwellers; there they lived and died,
Passing a dreamy life, diversified
By nought of novelty, save now and then
A horn, resounding through the neighbouring glen,
Woke them as from a trance, and led them out
To catch a brief glimpse of the hunt's wild rout
The music of the hounds; the tramp and rush
Of steeds and men;—and then a sudden hush
Left round the eager listeners; the deep mood
Of awful, dead, and twilight solitude,
Fallen again upon that forest vast.

Our Artist has taken a parting glance of the olden glory of Essex, before describing which it may be interesting to sketch its outline. Epping gives title to Epping Forest, a considerable tract of waste land

THE FAIRLOP OAK IN HAINAULT FOREST SIXTY YEARS SINCE.

n the south-west part of the county. This forest was formerly called the Forest of Essex, being the only forest in that county, the whole of which was anciently comprehended in it. By a charter of King John, dated March 25, in the fifth year of his reign, and confirmed in the eighth of Edward IV., all that part of the forest which lay to the north of the highway from Stortford to Colchester (very distant from the present boundaries) was disafforested. The forest was further reduced by a perambulation made in the 29th of Edward I., in pursuance of the Charta de Foresta; but the metes and bounds of it were finally determined by an inquisition and perambulation taken on the 8th of September, 1640, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal of England, in pursuance of an Act of the 16th of Charles I., for settling the bounds of the forest.

It is not material for our present purpose to enumerate the parishes included in these boundaries. The extent of the forest is estimated at 60,000 acres, of which 48,000 are believed to be inclosed and private property; the remaining 12,000 acres being the uninclosed wastes and woods. What is called Hainhault, or Hainhault, Forest is a part of the waste. The office of Chief Forester for Essex was deemed highly honorary, and generally bestowed on some illustrious person. The stewardship was also an office of great consequence, and usually enjoyed by some of the nobility. It continued in the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, for many generations; but was taken from them by Edward IV., for their adherence to the Lancastrian party. On the accession of Henry VII. it was restored by grant to John Earl of Oxford. The steward had power to substitute a lieutenant, one riding-forester, and three yeomen-foresters, in the three bailiwicks of the forest. He also had many lucrative privileges, and was keeper of Havering-atte-Bower, and

HOG HILL HOUSE, AND VIEW OVER THE FOREST, TOWARDS CHIGWELL.

of the house and park there. To show how these offices are held at the present day, it will suffice to state that at the meeting of the Commissioners of the Royal New and Waltham Forest Commission, held Jan. 31, 1860, the hereditary Lord Warden of the latter forest, by his agent or deputy, the steward of the forest, delivered in the following claim:—

The Right Honourable William Earl of Mornington is seised of and entitled to the bailwick, lieutenantship, and custody of all the Forest of Essex, otherwise called the Forest of Waltham, Epping, and Hainault, in the county of Essex, and the office is of Lord Warden and Bailiff of the same forest, and all fees, profits, perquisites, rights, and privileges to the same belonging or appertaining.

The Earl of Mornington, as lord of several manors in the county of Essex, is also entitled to various rights and privileges in, over, and upon the Forest of Essex, distinct from those above mentioned.

(Signed) JOHN CHARLES WILLIAMS, Steward of Essex Forest.

Hainault Forest is the exclusive property of the Crown, and is styled the "Queen's Forest." It possesses more beautiful scenery than, perhaps, any other forest in England; and what renders its preservation the more desirable is, the access to Hainault is very convenient, both by railway and by road.

The imphology of breaking up this beautiful pleasure-ground of the people is well illustrated by the evidence given by Mr. Williams Cotton's before a select Committee of the House of Commons, July 17, 1848:

In your opinion, would it be desirable in future that those who advise the Crown should be rather cautious in giving their consent to any further encroachment in Waltham Forest?—I consider it of very great importance; it is of importance to those who have property in the neighbourhood of the forest; and I consider it also of very great importance to the inhabitants of this large metropolis, who are in the constant habit of going into the forest for recreation and amusement. I do not know anything which tends more to the health, or even to the moral improvement, of the large mass of the population in this metropolis, than an opportunity thereby afforded of having a day's amusement and recreation.

Viscount Morpeth: And the more the town extends, the more cogent that reason becomes?—I am clearly of that opinion; and this very day I saw large parties going out to have a day's pleasure in the forest.

Mr. Cotton further states, that the value of the neighbourhood for a residence to those engaged in business in the City would be materially interfered with by inclosing the forest, as it has already in some degree been prejudiced by encroachments and inclosure.

Another witness states, that Epping Forest, from its vicinity to London, is a great source of enjoyment and recreation to the inhabitants of the metropolis: a vast number of persons come down in vans; they bring beer to clubs, and in winter they subscribe a penny or twopence a week, to meet the expenses of these excursions.

The Crown possesses the whole of the rights over Hainault Forest; and the distinction in this respect between Epping and Hainault is thus explained by one of the witnesses, Mr. W. DAVIS

To various manors of Epping Forest, as I have understood, there have been particular grants made and privileges given; but in another forest, Hainault, I have understood that the whole of the property in the soil and the wood, the whole fee, belongs to the Crown; but in Epping Forest there are a great many privileges attached to some of the manors for instance, the power of lopping trees, and the power of cutting down trees. In the neighbourhood where I reside, Lord Mornington and that family have always held that they possess the power of cutting all the timber.

The great extent of pollard trees is likewise explained by the right claimed by lords of manors to pollard, commencing, probably, with the permission to cut timber for the repairs of houses and for fuel, which has gradually grown into a claim on their part of the whole of the trees in the forest: the Crown, however, cut down wood in Hainault, but not in any other part. The encroachments are not nearly so numerous here as in Epping Forest, where the Crown has only certain rights—the right of vert and venison

The accompanying Views represent two of the most interesting localities in Hainault. First is a Hut in the middle of the forest, where the oaks are remarkably fine.

The second View shows the Keeper's Lodge, Hog-hill House, about a mile from the preceding locality. This lodge is a building of some two centuries since, and has a finely wainscoted room or two of that period. Hereas there is a delightful view over the forest towards Chigwell, whose spire may be discovered in the horizon. The Forest road near this point is known as Hog-hill, and extends from the railway station at Romford to Chigwell-row

The small illustration shows the famed "Fairlop Oak," one of the forest giants, as it appeared some sixty years since. Originally a double old tree, about sixty-five years since, an archery meeting was held by the gentry of the district, with pic-nics in tents, bands of music, &c. and then, to protect the old oak, it was enclosed with a spiked paling, having on it a board inscribed as follows:—"All good foresters are requested not to hurt this old tree, as a plaster has been put to its wounds." About thirty years ago, however, the tree fell; some gipsies having fifteen years previously burnt out the inside. "When a boy," says a correspondent, "I have driven a cart, and a load of hay, with my brother, three horses, and sometimes four or five cows." The pulpits of Wanstead and new St. Pancras Churches are, in part, made of the beautiful wood of the old demizen of Fairlop.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, in the case of *The Queen on the prosecution of Dr. Achilli* v. *Dr. Newman*, Sir F. Thesiger appeared to oppose a conditional rule which had been obtained by the defendant, calling upon the prosecutor to show cause why the rule for a criminal information should not be enlarged and a commission granted for examining witnesses abroad. Sir F. Thesiger contended that it would be unjust to make this rule absolute, because Dr. Newman had not filed in his affidavits that he should be able to substantiate his charges against Dr Achilli; nor would Dr. Achilli have an opportunity of bringing an indictment for perjury against any foreign witness who might make a false oath for the purpose of defeating the criminal information. If the charges made against Dr. Achilli were true, Dr. Newman must have evidence of their accuracy in his possession without going to Italy for it. The Attorney-General appeared in support of the rule, and insisted that it was only right that Dr. Newman should have an opportunity afforded him for collecting evidence in support of his charges. Nothing would be lost by the delay; it would not injure the case of the prosecutor, nor could any possible injustice be done to any one by an examination of witnesses abroad. Lord Campbell: It would be better to have them examined in the witness-box. The Attorney-General said that might follow afterwards. Lord Campbell was of opinion that the rule ought to be discharged. Before a man indicted in such cases as those contained in the defendant's affidavits, upon the faith of common rumour, he ought to satisfy him elf that there was some foundation for the rumour, which, it would seem, the defendant had not done here; and, having the charges, he was not able to come now for a commission to obtain evidence in support of them. He had, however, less reluctance in refusing this application, because, according to the law which the Legislature had adopted, there would be an opportunity for vindicating the charges after the rule for the criminal information had been disposed of, and untimately a perfect justice would be done to both sides. The other Judges concurred in this judgment, and the rule for a commission was ordered to be discharged without costs.

On Saturday last Mr. Sheriff Abson was re-elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University for another year. The re-election was made without any excitement.

There were 102 deaths and 132 births registered in Manchester during the week ending 24th instant.

EXTRAORDINARY DAY'S SPORT AT ENVILLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.—The Earl of Stamford and Warrington, H. C. Taylor, Esq., Thomas Hollyoake, Esq., Rev. C. Jessop, and H. W. Foley, Esq., killed on the 6th inst., on Lord Stamford's estate, 202 partridges, 24 hares, and 10 rabbits.

FORGERY OF COUNTRY NOTES.—Information has been received by the Commissioners of Police that a very extensive issue of forged Aylesbury bank notes had been discovered. In order that the public may be prevented from taking them, the bank have stamped with a distinctive mark all that they have since issued.

RAILROAD ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—On last Saturday the first train of cars passed from Navy Bay to Gatune, under steam. We were over learn from a gentleman who walked over a great portion of it, that, with the exception of one small space, the road is completed, or very nearly so, from Gatune to Miller's station, on the banks of the Chagres river, within a few Palanquella, and that the work is being pushed forward with the greatest energy. The opening of the dry season, early in December, will see the road in working order to Bluler's, which presents the greatest difficulty and enormous part of the whole route. By July it will be completed to Gorgona, and then hurrah for a daily communication between Panama and Navy Bay.—*Panama Star*, Oct. 17.

Last week, at a dinner given for the purpose by the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway (Ireland), a piece of plate was presented by the chairman, in the name of the company, to Mr. W. G. Hemans, their chief engineer. It consisted of a large and beautiful cup, designed after the grace cup presented in the olden time by Sir Hugh de Burgo to the University of Oxford. The cup stands upon a massive silver salver, the whole valued at 125 guineas Upon the salver is the following inscription:—"Presented by the chairman and directors of the Midland Great Western Railway to George Willoughby Hemans, Esq., C.E., in testimony of their just appreciation of the talents, energy, and judgment displayed by him in conducting the engineering works of the company to a speedy and most efficient completion."

DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER.

THE KING of Hanover, the last of the sons of George III., departed this life on the 17th inst. ERNEST AUGUSTUS, King of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick Luneburg; Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, in Great Britain; Earl of Armagh, in Ireland, a Knight of the Garter, a Knight of St. Patrick, Knight of Sovereign and Grand Master of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, was the fifth son of the King George III. He was born at Kew, on the 6th of June, 1771. His early days were spent in his native country, and his first preceptors were Mr. Cookson and Dr. Hughes. After receiving the rudiments of his education from them, the Prince was sent to the University of Gottingen, and, with his Royal brothers, Augustus and Adolphus, afterwards Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, he was entered there the 6th July, 1786, on the youths being accompanied by a governor and a pre ceptor. In this seminary, he remained two years, during which time he took out degrees, each of which had for his attention an appointment of 1000 crowns per annum At Gottingen, also, Prince Ernest studied the military art under General Melorine, a famous teacher of the science.

The Prince, in 1790, entered the army, and served in the 9th Hanoverian Light Dragoons from that period until 1793, when he obtained the command of the regiment. During the whole of the following year he took part in the war which then raged on the European continent. In the command of the 1st brigade of Cavalry, in charge of the outposts of Marshal Walmoden's army, his Royal Highness gave several proofs of his valour in the field: and in a rencontre near Tourney, he lost an eye and was wounded in the arm. Notwithstanding this, he was at the sortie from Nimegnen, and afterwards commanded the rear-guard of the British forces in the retreat through Holland a post of great importance and difficulty. The year 1796 the Prince returned to England, where he remained until April, 1799, when he was created Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, and Earl of Armagh, with a Parliamentary grant of £19,000 per annum. He was also at the time appointed to command the British cavalry in the unfortunate Helder expedition; but, in consequence of its early failure, his branch of the force sent out did not disembark.

In 1801 the Prince was made Colonel of the 15th Light Dragoons, and invested with the command of the Severn district, from which he subsequently removed to the South-Western district, residing at Winchester until 1807. In the latter end of that year he went abroad and joined the Prussian army, then engaged in the great struggle against Napoleon. On the subsequent defeat of the French by the allied forces, the Duke proceeded to Hanover, and took possession of that kingdom on behalf of the British Government. In 1813 his Royal Highness raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General; in 1830 to that of General; and on the 29th of March, 1813, to that of Field-Marshal in the British army. The last English regiment which he held was the "Royal Blues," to which, on the 3rd of January, 1827, he was appointed in succession to the Duke of Wellington: but when, upon the accession of William IV., all the Horse Guards were placed under the immediate authority of the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cumberland resigned his colonelcy, and was succeeded in the command of the Blues by the late Lord Hill.

Prior to 1810, the Duke occasionally took part in politics; in that year, when the Regency question formed the subject of much public excitement, he entered into its discussion with energy, and opposed the Government of the day on every point at issue. His opposition to the recognition of the claims of the Roman Catholics for Parliamentary emancipation is also matter of history.

On the night of the 31st May, 1810, there happened to the Duke of Cumberland an event very painful to him, both in his immediate and most subsequent life and its subsequent results. The facts were these:—While the Duke lay asleep, during the night mentioned, he was furiously attacked by a man armed with a sabre, who inflicted upon him several wounds in the head. The Duke, not being able to form the least conjecture as to whence the blows proceeded, sprang out of bed to give an alarm; but he was followed in the dark by his assailant, and cut across the thighs. Upon assistance arriving, Sellis, an Italian valet, in the service of his Royal Highness, who had thus attacked the Duke, was found locked in his own room with his throat cut; and spots of blood were observed upon the floor of the passage leading to the apartment which Sellis occupied. On the next day a coroner's inquest sat upon the body of Sellis, which, after sitting four hours to hear evidence, deliberated about one hour, and then returned a verdict of *felo de se*. The Duke of Cumberland soon recovered from the effect of the wounds he had received, and was fiercely opposed to his Royal Highness and his politics chose to find matter for scandal in this affair, and it became a fashion with them to continually libel the Duke about it. Whereupon the Duke of Cumberland, in the year 1813, brought an action for libel against Colonel Sellis, and the result was that the Duke received £200 [illegible] the publication of the libel [illegible] this extraordinary system of attempting to [illegible] was the [illegible] fullest extent, even [illegible] the Duke of Cumberland [illegible] Conviction of his innocence increased with time and the cessation of party strife, and the consequence of this prudence and conduct subsequently cruel and unjust imputation, had latterly almost faded away. Yet it becomes even those who would not screen the memory of this Prince of the blood Royal of England from the foul stain, when they tell his history, to mention that a slander so boldly met, and triumphantly refuted by the Duke in life, ought not in the hour of death, when the subject of it can resist no more, to come up again in execration and be made, and probate decreed of the will, bearing date 8th Jan., 1846, and of six codicils. The bequests are numerous and liberal, and many annuitants appear in her lifetime to have been pensioned. A fund has been created on behalf of the horse "Black Prince," who, for many years, was ridden by the husband of the deceased, the late Lord Arden, and has since been given to two of her nieces, to whom she had by her will left a home in Bond-street, and that "Black Prince" may be buried, and not become the food of dogs. The Dowager Baroness leaves her jewels to the Earl of Egmont; and the MSS. to be heirlooms to the English baron and title of Arden, for the nephew, Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart., £300, towards erecting a church at Hampstead. After satisfying the annuities and legacies, the residue is to be given to her children and their issue. The personal and funded property liable to duty was valued at £100,000. Her Ladyship was the widow of the late Lord Arden, who for many years held the lucrative sinecure of principal registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, at the time Lord Stowel was judge, and during the war which ended in 1815. His Lordship acquired a large amount of property, and died possessed of half a million.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the late Miss Walton, of Marsden Hall, near Colne, was proved in the Prerogative Court of York on the 8th inst., by Edward Parker and Edward Every Clayton, Esqrs., the executors, by which the following charitable legacies, free from duty, are bequeathed:—To the Church Missionary Society, £500; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £500; Church National Society for Educating the Poor, £300; Bible Society, £300; Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, £300; also 27 annuities to various poor widows and persons in very indigent circumstances, and legacies to 25 servants and labourers from £100 to £30. By the death of this lady, the full, wing legacies to charities, bequeathed by her late sister, Mrs. Maw, of Marsden Hall, become payable, free from duty: To the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £500; Church Missionary Society, £500; Church National Society for Educating the Poor, £500; Protestant Association Society, £500; Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, £500; the Bible Society, £500; Irish Scripture Readers' Society, £100; Achill Mission, £100; Religious Instruction Society of Dingle Colony, £100.—Charles Kanlc, Esq., late Keeper of the Mineral Department, Britis Museum, has left £1000 for charitable purposes he was nearly 80 years of age.—Charles Sayer, Esq., formerly of the Admiralty, has left to the Church Missionary Society, £100; Prayer-book and Homily Society, and Religious Tract Society, £50 each.—Mr. Charles Swain Wright, of York, has left to ten charitable institutions, £20 to each.—Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, of Painswick, has bequeathed £100 to the Gloucester Infirmary; £100 to the Casualty Hospital, Stroud; £100 to the church at Slad; and £50 for a year for the singers; also £100 towards support of the Sunday Schools. Miss Harriet Crawley, lately deceased, has left £100 to the Incorporated Society for Building Churches; and £100 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MATTHIAS ATTWOOD, Esq.—The remains of this lamented gentleman were on Tuesday interred in the family vault at the Norwood Cemetery. In accordance with the wish of the deceased the proceedings were strictly private, the attendance being confined to the immediate relatives and most intimate connexions, and the only carriages were those of the Earl of Lonsdale, Mr. Wilkin, and Mr. Pearce. It is understood that Mr. Attwood has left the whole of his property to his only son, Mr. Wolverley Attwood, and that to him reverts also the interest of the deceased in the firm of Spooner, Attwood, and Co.

We regret to announce the demise of Mr. George Maule, the Solicitor to the Treasury, which took place last week at his residence in Wilton-crescent, after a short illness, in his 76th year. Mr. Maule had for many years filled the above responsible situation.

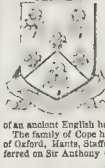
The *Kassard Khier*, or, in English, the "Good Omen," a fine schooner-rigged steam yacht, constructed of iron and fitted with engines of 80-horse power, and a screw propeller, by Messrs. William Joyce and Co., Greenwich, went down the river on Tuesday on trial. The yacht is 240 tons burthen, 150 feet long, with 18 feet breadth of beam, and an average of 6 feet 6 inches draught of water. The *Kassard Khier* is fitted up in the interior in the most splendid Oriental style. She is supplied with Porter's anchors, and several of the best modern improvements connected with sea-going vessels. The trial was most satisfactory.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

LORD DE BLAQUIERE

WILLIAM LORD DE BLAQUIERE died at Beulah-hill, Norwood, last week. He was a general in the army, and had served, with distinction and gallantry, in Flanders, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in India. His Lordship's father, the first Peer, having been appointed principal secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and invested with the Order of the Bath, was created a Baronet in 1784, appointed Great Almoner of Ireland, and made a Baron of the United Kingdom. The nobleman just deceased was born the 27th of January, 1778, and married, 16th of September, 1811, Lady Harriet Townshend, daughter of George, the first Marquess Townshend, by whom (who died the 9th of Nov., 1843) he had issue, John, the present Peer, William Barnaby, Lieut. R.N., and Rose, who died young

SIR JOHN COPE, BART.



THIS venerable Baronet, whose famous fox-hounds have been so long celebrated, died at Bramshill House, on the 18th inst. Bequeathing to the ancient name of country squires of high degree, he sustained his hereditary position with dignity and popularity. His fine old house at Bramshill deserves a passing word. It is not the largest, or the grandest, or the showiest, of the best planished of our stone mansions, but it is still rare, and as it was in olden time. It stands as it stood two hundred years ago. Little more weather dyed perhaps, but still to some and its picturesque park, to all its most features as it was half a century after it was reclaimed from the heath around it. In our own times Bramsnil was honoured by a Royal visit. Queen Victoria, with the Prince Consort, went over the mansion on the 21st July, 1845 (the Court being then at Strathfieldsaye), and expressed herself much pleased with this fine specimen of an ancient English hall, still kept in the olden English state.

The family of Cope has enjoyed at various periods large estates in the county of Oxford, Mants, Stafford, and Gloucester. The dignity of Baronet was conferred on Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell, M.P., in 16[illegible]. From that gentleman the Baronet whose death we record was sixth in descent. Sir John, having died without issue, is succeeded in the title, we believe, by his kinsman, the Rev. W. Henry Cope, who is married to Marianne, daughter of Henry Garnett, Esq.

THE BARONESS WARD

A FEW short months since we announced the nuptials of this accomplished Lady: it is now our painful duty to record her early death, which occurred on the 14th inst., at Schwalbach, in Germany. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Hubert De Burgh, Esq., of West Drayton, in Middlesex, by Marianne his wife, daughter of Admiral and Lady Elizabeth Tollemache. She married the present Lord Ward on the 21st of last April.

WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

The will of the late Earl of Liverpool, G.C.B., P.C., and Baron of Hawkesbury, has been administered to, and probates granted to his sons-in-law, Colonel Francis Vernon Harcourt, and John Cotes, Esq. The personal estate was estimated for stamp duty at £60,000; the property, together with his freehold and real estate, is to be equally divided among his three daughters. He has left no male issue, and the title becomes extinct. The will bears date 8th February, 1841, and a codicil 14th May, 1845. His Lordship's death occurred on the 4th inst., in his 87th year. He was the son of the first Earl, who was raised to the Peerage in 1796, for long civil services; he succeeded his half brother, Robert Banks, second Earl, the lamented Prime Minister in 1812.

The late Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, Vicar of Bathealton and Tworton, Somerset, has left personal property amounting to £20,000.

The will of the Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire, who died on the 13th inst., has been proved by the Earl of Ripon, one of the executors. The will was made in May, 1850. There are many liberal bequests. Her Ladyship has bequeathed her shares in the Witham Navigation to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; and the residue of her property between her sister, the Hon. Emily Eden, and her brother, the Bishop of Sodor and Man. The personalty was valued at £45,000.

Probate of the will of the Dowager Baroness Arden has been granted to her son, the Earl of Egmont, and her nephew, Spencer Horatio Walpole, Esq., M.P., the acting executors: her son, the Hon. and Rev. C. G. Perceval, having a power reserved to him. Her Ladyship had written, in her own hand, many testamentary papers, but, owing to the informality of the state in which they were left, it was necessary to sustain their validity by affidavits, and others executed in her own name, to make a special appointation and bequest, and probate decreed of the will, bearing date 8th Jan., 1846, and of six codicils. The bequests are numerous and liberal, and many annuitants appear in her lifetime to have been pensioned. A fund has been created on behalf of the horse "Black Prince," who, for many years, was ridden by the husband of the deceased, the late Lord Arden, and has since been given to two of her nieces, to whom she had by her will left a home in Bond-street, and that "Black Prince" may be buried, and not become the food of dogs. The Dowager Baroness leaves her jewels to the Earl of Egmont; and the MSS. to be heirlooms to the English baron and title of Arden, for the nephew, Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart., £300, towards erecting a church at Hampstead. After satisfying the annuities and legacies, the residue is to be given to her children and their issue. The personal and funded property liable to duty was valued at £100,000. Her Ladyship was the widow of the late Lord Arden, who for many years held the lucrative sinecure of principal registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, at the time Lord Stowel was judge, and during the war which ended in 1815. His Lordship acquired a large amount of property, and died possessed of half a million.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD.

THE ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the second meeting of the season of this society was held at the museum, the president (Dr. Jenne) in the chair. On the table were placed some beautiful specimens of African birds, presented to the society some time since, and now stuffed and prepared for inspection in the museum. The Rev. R. H. Wood, of Queen's College, was balloted for, and elected a member of the society. Dr. Daubeny produced some very interesting specimens of fossil grapes, vine leaves, and seeds, found in the brown coal of the Wealden between Frankfort and Cassel, and made some observations on the age of the deposit. Mr. Walker exhibited one of the art ... recently manufactured by Mr. Pratt, of Hanover, which he said were received, of a very powerful nature, as to the amount of weight it would lift; and as an example in point, he stated that he was awakened by the sudden disruption of the keeper from the magnet, a quality not found in other magnets. Mr. Elias has obtained great celebrity by his magnets. It is stated that, the steel, after being bent into the form of the letter U, or horse-shoe, is passed through a coil of covered copper wire, one end of which wire is connected with the positive pole of a voltaic battery, and the other end with the negative pole, when in action, thus rendering it an electro-magnet, by the current of electricity passing through the wire. The magnet is moved backwards and forwards within the coil, and it is to be observed that the connexion must be broken when the centre of the magnet is in the coil. The magnet exhibited by Mr. Walker was composed of three horseshoe magnets, forming a compound one: its weight was about 10 or ... ozs., and its power was to support ... lbs. weight from it. Mr. ... exhibited a new ... barometer, which he considered ... observations, and presented the society with a table of corrections with the aid of which barometer, to reduce the readings to the true height, at 32 deg. Fahrenheit. The society adjourned to the 1st December.

THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.—The following declaration, to be presented to the Primate, is stated to have received the signature of above three thousand one hundred of the clergy, including seven deans, eleven archdeacons, and a large number of the dignitaries of the Church. It is entitled a declaration of the undersigned clergy of the Church of England in support of the Royal supremacy in things ecclesiastical, and of the wisdom and authority of the judgment emanating from its recent exercise:—"We, the undersigned clergy of the Church of England, viewing with surprise and concern the attempts made by parties holding office in the Church to invalidate and nullify the judgment recently delivered by the Sovereign, as 'supreme governor of this realm, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal,' by the advice of the Privy Council, and the Primates of the Church, in the case of 'Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter,' hereby testify our thankfulness for the judgment so delivered; and feel ourselves called upon, under present circumstances (whether holding, or not, the view which called forth the judgment), humbly to state our conviction, that it was a wise and just sentence, in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. And we respectfully, but firmly, protest against any attempt, from whatever quarter it may proceed, to treat with contempt a judgment so issued; and to charge with false teaching, and discredit with their flocks, those whose doctrine has been pronounced by that judgment to be not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England." Such attempts we hold to be equivalent to the enforcement of a standard of doctrine in our Church, by unauthorised individuals, opposed to that established by its supreme authority, and consequently to the irreconcilable with the first principles of all Church polity, and necessarily to lead to a state of disorder, strife, and confusion in the Church."

ST. MARY'S, LAMBETH.—The restoration, or rather the rebuilding, of this ancient parish church—for all of it is now new except the tower—is making most satisfactory progress towards completion. The galleries, and the arrangements for warming the building by hot water, are in an advanced state; a very beautiful font of stone, with a tall and elegant cover in carved oak, has been presented by Dr James Forbes Young, a brother of Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms. A stained glass window, the gift of the young men of the parish, of full upper dimensions, are already up; one of the same size as the latter will be up during the present week; and two others, memorials from widows to their husbands, are in course of preparation. A pulpit and reading-desk are still among the unsatisfied requirements of the church. If we may judge from the good spirit that has been excited in the parish by the sessions and untiring exertions of the rector, we feel confident that those important objects will soon be supplied. Of the building itself we say nothing, for it cannot be spoken of in terms of praise in favour of the taste and skill of Mr. Hardwicke, the architect, the church is graceful and correct in design, and offers every guarantee for permanence of duration.

NEW CHURCH IN ST. MARY, NEWINGTON, SURREY.—The Loraine estate, the property of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, situate in the rear of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and abutting on Kennington-common, has for some years remained chiefly as a market garden ground; but during the past and present summers upwards of 1600 new houses have been erected thereon, and have for the most part become inhabited. Nearly 2000 houses more are about being built, and as the necessity seems resolved, in order to provide for the spiritual wants of this comparatively new town, to erect a new district church, and in the course of the last week workmen have commenced excavating the foundation.

NEW APPOINTMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have been made: *Denbury Rural:* The Rev. Francis Lear to Chelsea, diocese of Salisbury. *Restories:* The Rev. William Price to Darwen, Denbighshire. The Rev. W. Browne to Binegr, Norfolk; the Rev. Mr. Lee to Llanthewy Skirrid, Monmouthshire; the Rev. James Thompson to Lincoln College, Oxford; the Rev. Charles Dunne to Earl's Croome, Worcestershire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. H. Fisher, from the congregation of St. Paul's, Broughton, on his leaving Chester; the Rev. T. R. Medwin, from the pupils of the Grammar School at Stratford-on-Avon; the Rev. J. Bell, from members of Avebury and Monkton, Wilts, from his parishioners; the Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A., Rector of Cornad Parva, from the congregation of the churches of St. Gregory and St. Peter, Sudbury, Suffolk; the Rev. R. Morgan, from the congregation of St. John's, Swansea; the Rev. W. Pennefather, of Walton, Aylesbury, from the children belonging to the school, the Rev. Thomas Kearsey Phillips, from the parishioners of Weybread, Suffolk, on his departure; the Rev. S. Hastings, of St. Mary's, Scitsamption, and a second from the teachers in the school; the Rev. H. Ayling, from the inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Mary and Holy Trinity, Guildford, Surrey.

The Rev. J. Mason Cox, M.A., late scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, B.A., has been appointed vice-principal of the St Mary Church College of Pastoral Theology. Visitor, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

The Lincolnshire Chronicle mentions the following specimen of church restoration:—"about to be pursued at Boston:—"The north and south windows in the chancel are about to be painted with a composition of white lead and turpentine, in imitation of ground glass, occasionally varied by a bright blue colour, similar to the windows in the splendid spirit establishments of the metropolis."

DISSENT IN ENGLAND.—The committee which was appointed by the House of Commons last session to consider the law of church rates prepared a document according to a report. In the evidence of Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, one of the leaders of the English dissenters, we find the following estimate of the number of nonconformist chapels in England and Wales, said to be drawn up with great pains to obtain accuracy:—

Denominations.	Number of Chapels.
Wesleyan	4450
Independent	2572
Baptist	1981
Primitive Methodist	1562
Roman Catholic	597
Calvinistic Methodist	778
Bible Christian	415
Society of Friends	350
Wesleyan Methodist Association	322
Methodist New Connexion	284
Unitarian	260
Church of Scotland	12
Free Church of Scotland	77
United Presbyterian Church	81
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	30
New Jerusalem Church, Jews, and minor sects ..	70
Total	14 340

THE NOCTORAMA.—Under this title a miniature species of panorama is exhibited at Portland Hall, Great Portland-street, by a Signor Jacobi, and this one, also, notwithstanding its *petite* scale, of considerable interest. The scenes are presented in an illuminated oval, and accompanied not only by lectoral descriptions, but illustrated by vocal and instrumental music. They are painted admirably, and the general tone of the colouring is remarkably pleasing. The places represented are Naples, Castle D'Uova, Theatre San Carlo, the Santa Lucia, the Bay, with the sites of Portici, Resina, Herculaneum, Pompeii, Vesuvius, and Castellamare. Views of the open Mediterranean, the Villa Reale, with dioramic effects of the eruption of Vesuvius, succeed; and the whole closes with the illumination of St. Peter's at Rome. That seems so fair should yet be subject to tyranny and superstition, fills the mind with melancholy reflections.

THE BOA CONSTRICTOR AND THE BLANKET.—Some six weeks since, the boa presented to the Zoological Society by an officer, a few months ago, swallowed a blanket or railroad wrapper, placed in its cage for warmth. It is supposed that the boa, after having seized a live rabbit, must have taken hold of a portion of the blanket and swallowed it, as a continuity of the rabbit. Great apprehensions were entertained that the boa would be unable to digest the wrapper, and would die, but, after being in its body five weeks and one day, the blanket was disgorged, and much diminished in size. The boa is rather thin from this indigestible food, and drinks frequently, probably from the great absorption in its battery of the blanket. It can scarce so fair should yet be subject to tyranny and superstition, fills the mind with melancholy reflections.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S B, Wandsford.—The King can Castle under the circumstances mentioned
G S Gough.—It terminated as a drawn battle
HONORARY SECRETARY.—You cannot do better than avail yourself of Mr Lowenthal's services
CHESTER.—The game shall not escape, but another be played in its stead
R B W, Jersey shall have very attention
GRAD.—We send game for certainly a remarkable instance of juvenile aptitude for Chess. Upon again examining it, you will observe that Black may readily win by moving his Rook to K 8th at move 40. We are curious to see the announcement. Was it recorded?
R R, of Ash and.—The two last are impossible
DELTA, Sidmouth.—What does our fair correspondent mean by "check to the Queen?" It is the King only that is warned of danger by the cry of "check"
T J ... Glasgow.—Salterne knew a drawing game
C W ... Bath.—I can ... have ... Bath Post, 2 Advtsse, 21, King William-street, Strand-cross
S A ... Ramsgate.—Undoubtedly: it is what players call "a double check;" and as the King has no piece to move to out of both checks he is checkmated
H W H.—See the note above to P 7. 2. You may take it after your King has been checked
AN INQUIRER.—White is right. The King cannot move within the range of an adverse piece
R R, of Ashford.—Ideas fine; and some underground combination
M. T. A. CORRESPONDENT IN SCOTLAND, and others.—We are too much driven for space this week, but we hope to give them next
J H ... You will find a Chess Club attached to the Mechanics' Institution, Devonport
W.—We cannot tell you the exact number of Chess Clubs in England; but there are, we believe, upwards of a hundred

2

Correct solutions of Problem No 407, by M P Pearce, L S D, Mansfield, Quilp R S, Miles, R W H, Thomas Jones of Problem No 407, by M P Pearce, L S D, Mans

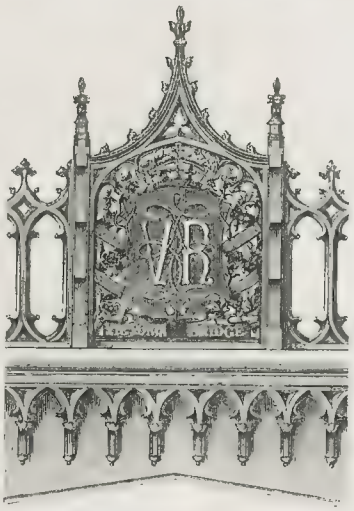
VICTORIA BRIDGE, WINDSOR.

WINDSOR IMPROVEMENTS.—VICTORIA AND ALBERT BRIDGES.

FROM the village of Datchet, a bridge across the Thames (built, curiously enough, on one side of iron, on the other of wood, the opposite parishes originally not having been able to agree as to material, and so each taking its own) led to a path across the park to Windsor. The way was the most direct, but the path being in a cutting divided the park, and interfered with her Majesty's private grounds. It was therefore resolved to take down the old bridge, and build instead two new ones one higher up, the other farther down, the river; and to give two public carriage-ways, instead of the old Datchet footpath. There was added, at the upper bridge, from the private to the public portion of the park between sixty and seventy acres; and some land was gained along the margin of the river. Our Engraving shows the upper, or Victoria Bridge—with which the lower, or Albert Bridge, except the ornaments in the spandrils and centre arms, is identical.

The Bridge is a single pointed arch, 120 feet span and 19 feet 6 inches rise from the springings, which correspond with the ordinary water-line. It consists of five ribs, reduced gradually from 24 inches at the springings to 76 inches at the crown. Each rib consists of seven castings bolted together with flanges. The interior ribs are H shaped, 4 feet deep at springing, 3 feet at crown. The weight of each rib is about 26 tons. They are fastened together by seven cross stays—the girders to carry the roadway, and which form the horizontal line. Of the spandrils, the internal ones are T shaped, 12 inches deep and 12 inches broad, and ¼ inch thick. The exterior girders are 2 feet 10 inches deep; and of the form seen in our Engraving. The roadway is made by 9-inch brick arches, 6 feet span, thrown across from girder to girder throughout the entire length of the bridge. Upon these, as foundation for the gravel, and tied together by iron bars, is laid a layer of concrete 9 inches in thickness. The spandrils, weighing each 4½ tons, are highly ornamental. They are of open-work, and displaying in the upper bridge the Royal arms; in the lower, those of Prince Albert. The cornice and railings are Gothic in design, and exceedingly rich in effect. The centre ornament of the railings consists of a panel bordered by a wreath, and bearing the Royal initials in gold. The entire weight of the metal work is about 250 tons

The land arches are of stone, 24 ft. 6 in. span, 11 ft. 3 in. rise, and 15 ft. 2 in. from the ground to the crown. The bridges were commenced in the March of 1848, and opened to the public in the summer of the present year. They are from designs by Mr. Thomas Page, engineer to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and were constructed, under his direction, by Messrs. Rigbys. The open spandrils, which are the same throughout, the corales and railings, and the entire bridge being painted bronze, give an air of extreme elegance and lightness, and make these bridges, which are about a mile and a half apart, an ornament to the river, and a real improvement to the neighbourhood.



DECORATIVE PANEL OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

LANDSCOVE CHURCH.

THIS neat little Church, situated in the parish of Staverton, about two miles from Ashburton, Devon, was consecrated on Saturday, the 27th of September, by the Bishop of Exeter, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of people, and the principal of the clergy of the neighbouring parishes. Divine service was performed by the Rev. H. F. Atherly, assisted by the curate of the new church, the Rev. Mr. Hutton.

LANDSCOVE NEW CHURCH.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mathew, and is built with dunstone raised near the building; and Bath-stone dressings. The style is early English; the plan consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, and south porch; with a tower and spire about 100 feet in height at the eastern end of the aisle. The seats, pulpit, desk, &c., are of oak, and of neat design; the open roof is stained, to imitate oak. Adjacent to the Church is the Parsonage-house, a very convenient building, harmonising with the character of the Church. The erection of this neat ecclesiastical structure has already proved a great accommodation to the villages of Landscove and Wolston Green, situated a considerable distance from the parish church. The principal part of the expense incurred in the buildings has been generously defrayed by Miss Champernowne, of Darlington. Mr. Pearson, of Westminster, is the architect, and Mr. J. Mason, of Exeter, the builder. The site of the Church has an extensive prospect over the picturesque vales of South Devon, and the spire is a conspicuous object for a considerable distance.

THE GOLD DISCOVERY IN AUSTRALIA.

We have accounts of the progress made at "the diggins," which show that Australia is likely to surpass California in the wonderful productiveness of its gold fields. We learn, for instance, by the present advices that in one hole lumps of gold weighing altogether 109 lb. were picked up by an individual: they were sold to Messrs. Thacker and Daniel, of Sydney, for £4160. With regard to the details of the state of business and of mining operations, the following extracts of letters will furnish the best information. The first is from Messrs. Young and Co., dated the 16th of August:—

Every day brings forth new treasures. The winter being nearly at an end, the western road is crowded again with thousands of pilgrims to Ophir and Tofola, attracted by the riches laid open to the world. At Ophir the diggers have been greatly hindered in their operations by the rise of the waters; but at the Turon the general success far exceeds all credit. I received a letter from Macquoid the other day, in which he says, "These diggings are far richer, I think, than you or the people in Sydney are at present aware of. I walked up and down the river yesterday for several hours, and every one I conversed with appeared to be doing well. I stood by and saw a great deal of gold collected from the different cradles; one party (Hall's) within the last three weeks has collected upwards of £1600; and when I yesterday, at three p.m., was talking to Mr. Hall, I asked him what had been his luck during the day, he took out of his pocket a bag containing 2 lb. of gold, which he had procured before dinner. In thus instancing Mr. Hall's luck, I do not mean you to understand that it is common, because, so far from this being the case, I believe he has been the most fortunate individual as yet upon the river. Nevertheless, all the others who are working alongside of him are doing well, and have plenty of gold. On the other parts of the river people are likewise doing well. One man of a party of three had made £80 in a fortnight for his own share; and instances of luck similar to this are by no means uncommon." My cook has a brother-in-law working at Oakey Creek, a tributary of the Turon, and he and his party of 11 have for some time been raising their 7 oz. per man per day, or nearly £24 sterling in value. This is the Arabian Nights over again. The Government send down an armed escort with the mail once a week, and the last few weeks they have had over £10,000 worth weekly, besides which a great deal has come through the Post-office and by private opportunities; so that probably the quantity at present received weekly is not far short of £20,000. The last ship, the *Boadicea*, which sailed this day week for London, had £30,000 worth of freight. This must convince the most sceptical that there is no exaggeration in what has been promulgated. Sydney, meanwhile, is becoming deserted, and there is little or no business doing privately. At auction prices have been very low, and forced sales do not realise cost and charges."

The writer of another letter, dated August 8, says:—

The famous hundredweight of gold is sent to England by this vessel, consigned to Matheson and Co. This, I believe, is the largest mass of gold that the world has ever seen. Unfortunately, the aboriginal native by whom it was found smashed it up, to separate it from the quartz. It is still, however, in its present state deserving of your inspection.

The subjoined, also, is to a leading London firm:—

Sydney, Aug. 15.

Though I wrote to you not further back than the 5th, I cannot allow a ship to go without a line upon the present gold prospects. Really, day by day the thing is growing more astounding. A piece of 80 lb. weight is just picked up, and plenty of 4 lb., 5 lb., 6 lb., and 7 lb. each. Sydney is rapidly becoming depopulated; the men are off from every house. My carpenter, gardener, labourers, and groom go next week. My mason is gone. Happily, my buildings are finished, or I suppose they would not have been. The attorneys' clerks are all gone or going; and, indeed, from every trade as well as profession men are away You neither hear of nor see anything but gold, or golden equipments. The shops are doing little or nothing, and the offices less. Meanwhile new goldfields are, day by day, added to the old. Men are leaving good diggings, of 20s. a day each, to fall upon richer ground, and from £100 to £300 per month per man is not looked upon as anything out of the common. The newspapers do not tell half.

The total shipments of gold to England as yet advanced from the colony sum up nearly £75,000, comprising the following; viz. by the *Sir Thomas Arbuthnot* (arrived here), £6000; by the *Mary Ramsdyne*, £11,648; by the *Boadicea*, £28,730 (these two vessels having sailed in July; and by the *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, which left in August, between £20,000 and £30,000.

The following extract from the *Bathurst Free Press* describes the finding of the 106 lb. of gold above referred to:—

A few days previous to the finding, an educated aboriginal, formerly attached to the Wellington Mission, and who has been in the service of W. Kerr, Esq., of Wallawa, about seven years, returned home to his employer with the intelligence that he had discovered a large mass of gold amongst a heap of quartz upon the run, whilst tending the sheep. Gold being the universal theme of conversation, this noble son of the forest was excited, and provided with a tomahawk he had amused himself by exploring the country adjacent to his employer's land. His attention was first called to the spot by observing a spot of some glittering yellow substance upon the surface of a block of the quartz, upon which he applied his tomahawk and broke off a portion. He then started home and described the discovery to his master, who was soon on the spot, and in a very short time the three blocks of quartz containing the hundredweight of gold were released from the bed where they had rested for ages. The largest of the blocks was about a foot in diameter, and weighed 75 lb. gross Out of this piece 60 lb. of pure gold was taken. Before separation it was beautifully greased in quartz. The other two were something smaller. The auriferous mass weighed, as near as could be guessed, from two to three hundredweight Not being able to move it conveniently, Dr. Kerr broke the pieces into small fragments, and herein committed a very great error. As specimens, the glittering block would have been invaluable. From the description given by him, as seen in the original state, the world has seen nothing like them yet. The heaviest of the two large pieces presented an appearance not unlike a honeycomb or sponge, and consisted of particles of a crystalline form, as did nearly the whole of the gold. The second larger piece was smoother and the particles more condensed, and seemed as if it had been acted upon by water. The remainder was broken into lumps of 2 lb. to 3 lb. and downwards, and were remarkably free from quartz or earthy matter. The locality where the gold was found is the commencement of an undulating table land, very fertile, and is contiguous to a never-failing supply of water in the Macquo Creek. It is distant about 53 miles from Bathurst, 18 from Mudgee, 30 from Wellington, and is to the nearest point of the Macquarie River, and is within eight miles of Dr. Kerr's head station. The neighbouring country has been explored since the discovery, but, with the exception of that no further indications have been found.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

LAMB'S CONDUIT, AND ITS FOUNDER.

WILLIAM LAMB was born at Sutton Valens, in Kent, and became one of the Gentlemen of the Chapel to Henry VIII. He was a free brother of the Company of Clothworkers of London. He was thrice married, and was buried in the Church of St. Faith, under St. Paul's.

With the exception of these particulars, which were recorded in an inscription upon a pillar of the old church, the history of this bountiful citizen, as has been observed, "is involved in that of his charities." These included benefactions to his native town, to Maidstone in the same county, to the poor clothiers in the county of Suffolk, and in the towns of Bridgnorth and Ludlow. In London he was likewise a benefactor to the parish church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate; to the Stationers' Company, to the poor of the parish of St. Faith, to Christ's Hospital, to the Hospital of the Savoy, to the poor prisoners in the City Compters, and the prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, the Marshalsea, and the King's Bench. He bequeathed £20 to be divided among forty poor maidens for marriage portions; legacies to his servants, and 108 friars' gowns to as many poor men and women attending at his funeral. But his name is chiefly preserved by his association with the Clothworkers' charity, and more especially the Conduit which he constructed for the supply of water to the city. The former was situated in an angle of the city wall, on the south-east side of Cripplegate Churchyard, where the base of a circular watch-tower and other remains of the old wall still exist. The site

EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM LAMB.

of Lamb's Chapel, in which the monument represented in the accompanying Engraving is placed, was originally a small monastic establishment, called the "Hermitage of St. Jamess" in the wall. It was a cell to the Abbey of Genrendon, in Leicestershire. A well near at hand was the property of the monks of this establishment, and hence the neighbouring Monkwell-street had its name. This hermitage is stated to have been founded by Henry III.; but, from existing evidence, the spot appears to have been occupied by a religious edifice upwards of a century earlier. This consists of a crypt, under the chapel, of Norman architecture, in a remarkably pure and finished style. The vaulted roof has been supported by nine short columns, six still remaining, the capitals of which equal the most ornate remains of Norman ornamentation. The intersecting ribs, which form the groining, are decorated with zigzag moulding and a spiral ornament. The carved work is of Caen stone. The chapel is twenty-six feet from east to west, by twenty feet in breadth.

In 1275 this chapel was committed to the protection of the Mayor of London, and afterwards placed under the superintendence of the Constable of the Tower, on account, as it is stated, of the "rents, chalices, books, vestments, images, bells, relics, charters, Royal grants, apostolical privileges, utensils, and other goods of the said hermitage without Cripplegate, being divested or carried away unless placed under some certain custody."

A chantry was here founded for the souls of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and the Lady Mary his wife, which was endowed with ten tenements in Foot-street, and two Cistertian monks from the establishment at Gerendon were deputed for the service of the chantry.

This chapel, with its appurtenances, appears to have been granted by Henry VIII. to William Lamb, whose musical skill or other merits had probably rendered him a favourite, and he made the place his residence, bequeathing and endowing it at his death for the benefit of the Company of Clothworkers as aforesaid.

Of the Conduit Stow says, "Neere unto Holborn he (Lamb) founded a faire conduit and a standard, with a cocke, at Holborn Bridge, to convey thence the waste. These were begun the six and twentieth day of March, 1577." The first of these conduits is understood to have been situated somewhere near the end of Red Lion-street, but, its exact site being a matter of question, the following observations are appended with a view of establishing the locality.

STONE LAMB, FROM "LAMB'S CONDUIT."

The public-house called the sign of the "Lamb," at the north-east end of Lamb's Conduit-street, formerly known as the "Lamb and Flag," is distinguished by the appropriate effigy of a lamb cut in stone, the right fore leg being bent so as to have sustained the banner charged with a red cross, which typifies the *Agnus Dei*. A near examination of this sign served to satisfy the writer that it was of no recent workmanship, and this peculiarity of style, together with the circumstance of its being carved in stone, with the appearance of a large screw-head for the original purpose of securing it in its place, made it evident that it could be no less than one of those figures of a lamb (a rebus on the name of the founder) which are said to have stood upon each of the conduits, and as a relic of some interest he made a drawing of it, whereof the accompanying Engraving is a copy. This discovery suggesting further examination, he entered the yard belonging to the public-house, and, with the assistance of mine host of the "Lamb," lifted a trap-door in the pavement, and descended by a short flight of steps into a brick vault. Here, with a stout cane for lack of a divining-rod, he probed the soil until a hollow sound revealed at no great depth the wooden cover of the well, the same being laid bare by means of a spade supplied by a good-natured groom, who, however, declined the gratuity of a libation from the celebrated spring, preferring in lieu thereof the more sophisticated beverage of the neighbouring tap. The "New View of London" (1707), compiled, it is believed, by Hatton, describes the fountain-head of Lamb's Conduit as being in the vacant ground a little to the east of Ormond-street. When the Foundling Hospital was erected, the conduit was taken down and the water conveyed to the east side of Red Lion-street, at the end, and gives the name of Lamb's Conduit-street to the half thereof, he says, adding that access to the water was obtained by means of steps descending to the pipe whence it issued. An inscription was set up to record this change, in which the following seems to point to the identical vaulted building above described, viz.:—"The waters thereof (Lamb's Conduit) are still preserved, and contained for the public emolument by building an *arch* over the same," &c.

On the north wall in the next yard southward, the following inscription, cut in wood, appears over a recess now bricked up:—

Lamb's Conduit the Property of City o. London:
This Pump is Erected for the benefit of the Publick.

The water is perfectly clear and slightly astringent, and the Mansion House is said still to derive a supply from this source

EPIPHYLLUM IN FLOWER AT SOUTH LAMBETH.

THIS magnificent plant is now in flower at Mawbey House, South Lambeth, the residence of James Thorne, Esq. It is a noble specimen of the *Epiphyllum truncatum*, its native country Brazil, and the year of its introduction into England 1818. It is grafted upon the *Reresikia aculeata*, or Barbadoes gooseberry. The height of the plant is 3 feet 6 inches from the pot to the crown, and its circumference is just 9 feet. It is kept in a temperature of 55 deg. Fahr. during the winter months; and in from 70 deg. to 75 deg. in the summer months. The stock upon which it is grafted will not endure, without danger, a lower temperature than the first named above; but when the plant is on its own roots, or grafted upon the *Cactus speciosissimus*, it will bear the winter temperature of an ordinary greenhouse very well. The soil in which it grows best is a mixture of light rich loam, a small quantity of decayed manure, a liberal portion of silver sand, and plenty of potsherds for drainage. The number of flowers on this beautiful plant is upwards of 800. The gardener's name, E. A. Hamp, deserves mention.

EPIPHYLLUM IN FLOWER AT SOUTH LAMBETH.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AT SPROUGHTON.

THIS new edifice has just been opened in the parish of Sproughton, near Ipswich. The first stone of the building was laid on the 10th of July, by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, after having administered the rite of confirmation in the church of that town. The site of the School is within fifty yards of the church, and the ground was given for the purpose by the Rev. H. T. Hasted, the rector. Immediately after Divine service, the Bishop, followed by his chaplain, the Rev. R. Eden, the rector, and many of the clergy from the adjoining parishes, walked in procession to the site, and there performed the ceremony of laying the stone.

The building, in the Tudor style, which has been much admired, and designed by Mr. F. Barnes, architect, Ipswich, was opened on Wednesday, Nov. 12. Divine service commenced at two o'clock. The church was, as usual, filled by a large and attentive congregation, the school children, to the number of 80, all sitting in the chancel. Prayers were read by the rev. the Rector, the "Cantate Domino," and "Nunc dimittis," and the "Gloria Patri" being chanted, the new organ, lately erected by Messrs. Gray and Davison, sending forth its solemn peal; after which a very impressive sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey—Prov. i. 7. The service having been concluded, the children walked two and two, headed by the rector and churchwardens, to the School, which had been tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and where an ample supply of good old English fare was provided, to which justice was fully done.

The School, with the master's house, fittings-up, and all other expenses, have cost nearly £300; out of which £55 have been granted from different societies, the remainder having been subscribed by the landowners and occupiers, who have most liberally come forward on the occasion.

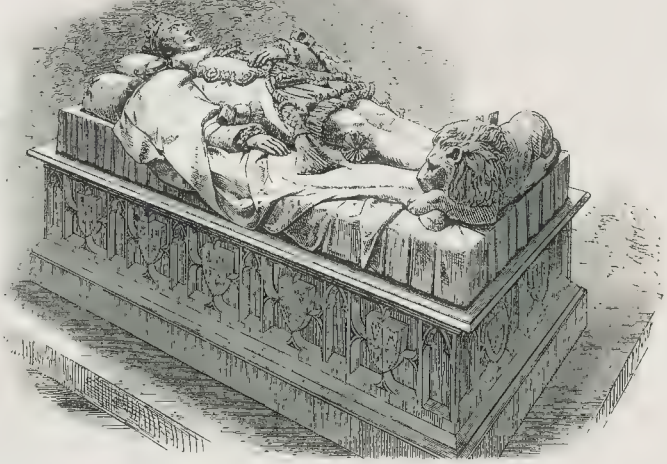
NATIONAL SCHOOL, AT SPROUGHTON, NEAR IPSWICH.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS finely executed and impressive Monument, by Mr. Carew, the sculptor, has lately been placed in the north-eastern transept of St Paul's Church, Alnwick, to the memory of the late Duke of Northumberland. The design consists of an altar tomb, of polished Caen stone 9 feet long by 4 feet 9 inches in breadth, and forming a pedestal 2½ fee high, on the top of which, in a recumbent position, is placed a full-length figure of the late Duke, robed as a Knight of the Garter, with the ducal coronet on his head. He wears the collar with the George suspended in full and beautiful relief. On the left breast is placed the star and badge, and on the left knee the garter and motto of the order. His feet rest on a lion couchant.

Round the pedestal, divided into Gothic compartments, are placed shields, setting forth the arms and achievements of the House of Percy and its alliances. The bearings are chiselled in relief. The whole is surrounded by a bronze railing of Gothic design.

The Monument is erected at the expense of the present Dowager Duchess of Northumberland. St Paul's Church was, a few years since erected by the late Duke, from designs by Mr. Salvin, in the Gothic style of architecture.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ALNWICK.

MUSIC.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The revival of Handel's oratorio, "Belshazzar," performed only once by the old society, in 1847, will certainly inspire regret that the magnificent music was not wedded to a less absurd and wearisome poem. The adaptor of the "Messiah" for Handel, Mr. Jennens, has been singularly unfortunate in his arrangement of the incidents; and the driveling dogeral with which the recitative is invested of an destroys the effect of the most sublime situations, amongst which we need scarcely quote that of the "Handwriting on the Wall." Under the infliction of such poetry, can it be wondered that the genius of Handel has failed to realise the terrible point of sacred history. On the other hand, the immortal composer has been eminently successful in delineating other less objectionable portions. The scene of *Daniel*, assigned to a contralto, "O sacred oracle," so finely sung by Miss Dolby, is one of the noblest musical inspirations we are acquainted with; the orchestral undercurrent is quite a gem. The choral pieces are also rapids with power, solemnity, and picturesqueness; in short all

WINTER ASSIZE.—On last Saturday, in pursuance of the Queen's warrant, commissions were issued for holding a special assize of over and terminer and general gaol delivery for the counties of York and Lancaster. The Judges, Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Erle, have issued the precepts for holding the assize at Liverpool on Saturday, the 6th of December. Mr. Justice Manse and Mr. Baron Platt have fixed Saturday, the 13th of December, for opening the commission at York.

IMPERIAL SALT AND ALKALI COMPANY.—A meeting was held before Master in Chancery Tinney, when the list of contributories was further settled, and instructions taken for the realisation of assets from the sale of the company's property. It is understood that the arrangements making are such that there will be a return of money instead of a call on the unfortunate shareholders, as we were led to believe that "scrip" could be made out of "dust."

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting, on Tuesday at Radley's Hotel, it was resolved to obtain an Act of Parliament to incorporate the company, in consequence of the great expense of registration in consequence of the profits, and the return of the balance-sheet enabling any rival company to inform itself of the business of the company. The expense of the application for the act was stated to be £100.

THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE SHOW.—The show will take place on Tuesday, December 9, and three following days, at the Horse Bazaar, Kingstreet, Portman-square; all implements, seeds, &c., must be sent in before twelve o'clock on Thursday, December 4, and all animals before ten o'clock on the 6th of December.

RAILWAY TO THE STRAND.—The directors of the Hungerford Market Company have in operation with the directors of the South-Western Railway, intend to make a railway bridge from the Vauxhall-station, across the river, to near Charing-cross and the Strand. There will be four lines of rails, besides a roadway for carriages and foot passengers.

THE TOWER.—The improvements in the Tower, sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications, are rapidly progressing.

NEW BRIDGE AT PUTNEY.—The proprietors of Putney-bridge have given notice of their intention to apply to Parliament for power to erect a new bridge in lieu of the present one, which is basically inadequate to the public requirements. The new one is intended to be built as near the present one as possible.

KENSINGTON COMMON.—An act of Parliament is to be applied for to improve the common and divert the ancient road.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.—During the week the weather has been intensely cold. The ornamental waters in the Royal parks have already become partially frozen. The Royal Humane Society erected a number of huts on the margin of the several ponds in the parks, in case of accidents. On Tuesday afternoon the thermometer stood at 36° whilst the sun was shining brightly; at the same time the night the mercury was as low as 24° in the shaded situations, and 22° in the open thermometers, being several degrees below freezing point. The barometer stood at 29°.89°, the wind N. by W., and an exceedingly sharp and cutting breeze. The preceding day the barometer stood at 29°.94°, and the lowest state of the mercury in the thermometer was 29°, the wind the same N.N.W., with slight falls of snow in the morning. In Suffolk, the *Bury & Norwich Post* says, that a gale of wind has been blowing from the north-east for many hours, and the sea has been so high that no boat can put to sea. The earth has been covered with it to the depth of from four to six inches. A large number of vessels have sought shelter in Harwich harbour, amongst which are many colliers that are unable to make their passage to the north. In Scotland the snow falls and Scotch mists, which were very prevalent, have given way to a biting black frost.

HYDE PARK.—Previously to the setting in of the bad weather, the authorities of the Woods and Forests have caused the temporary damage done to Hyde-park by the irregular enlargement of the footpaths and the formation of fresh footpaths across the various quarters of the Park, by the numerous mass of persons who for so long a period daily wended their way to and from the Great Exhibition, to be repaired by re-gravelling the paths in various directions, and enclosing the sides with iron hurdles, to prevent their further encroachment. The work has begun to show a considerable bit of new life, and this favourite park will very shortly regain its fresh appearance, and all traces of the myriads who have passed across it from all parts of the country during the past eventful season be altogether removed, thus proving the utter groundlessness of the fears of the alarmists who prognosticated the utter destruction of the park among the results of the Great Exhibition, and the impossibility of its regaining its former town-like appearance. We observe also that some important improvements are in course of being effected towards the carriage entrance to Kensington-gardens, on the north side of the bridge, the removal of the old and decayed wooden railing, and the substitution of iron rails of a handsome and substantial character, and also the repair of the footpaths bordering the large enclosure at this spot for carriages and equestrians, and the impassibility of the ground in wet weather.

THE WATER QUESTION.—Notices have been given of intended application to Parliament for new powers and improvement of supply on the part of the principal water companies of the metropolis. There is also a notice for making a Government inquiry, and appointment of a Select Committee of Supply of Water to the Metropolis," and one of a character similar to that brought in by the Secretary of State last session, proposed to be carried out on the principle of the sewers, and called "The Metropolis Water Supply and Drainage," and founded to a great extent on the results of the labours of Sir James Graham's committee of last session. The bill proposes the appointment of commissioners of water supply, to be elected in the same mode as by a central board and executive committee, and for the purchase by agreement of the existing water companies. The other new measures proposed are jointly by the New River Company, the East London Company, for the amendment of each company's acts, diversion of sewers, and improving of supply of water from river Lee; by the Lea River Company, for the service of the metropolis north of the Thames; by the East London, for raising further capital; by the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, for enabling works for obtaining water from the Thames at Hampton, and for power to contract with other companies; by the Grand Junction Water works Company, for additional works for obtaining water from the Thames at Hampton, and power to contract with other companies; and by the Wandle Water and Sewerage Company, for metropolitan district services south of the Thames.

ADULTERATION OF PEPPER AND TEA.—A second crusade of the officers of the Inland Revenue department against the grocers of the metropolis has just been brought to a close, and in upwards of fifty instances samples, both of adulterated pepper and the materials for such adulteration, have been made. The spurious compound consists of the preparation known as "P. D.," husks of mustard seed, beans, chilis, linseed, rice, and numerous other substitutes for pepper, which, being ground up together, are very difficult of detection. In two or three cases, on the Surrey side of the water, the offenders were amongst the number who were fined by the Inland Revenue Commissioners in May last, in penalties varying from £50 to £100. From information that has come to the knowledge of the commissioners, it appears that only half the proportion of real pepper finds its way to the consumer. Proceedings will be commenced for the recovery of penalties to a large amount. A series of prosecutions have lately taken place in the City and provincial districts against vendors of spurious tea. John Ballantine, a grocer at Northampton, was fined by the borough magistrates in the sum of £015 for having in his possession 12lb. of imitation tea there. They adjudged one half of the penalty to the informer who made the seizure, and the other half to the poor of the parish; in default of payment, to be imprisoned for twelve months, with hard labour. Armstrong and Britnell, tea-dealers of the same town, fined £40, or six months' imprisonment.

THE SOUP KITCHEN A DISTRESS BAROMETER.—The pressure on the mercury of the barometer is no less an indication of the weather than the pressure of distress. At the soup-kitchen is a sure indication of increase of want and destitution. On Tuesday, no less than 1017 persons were relieved with good, warm mug beef soup, meaten broth, and bread; and 26 persons were provided with supper, lodging, and breakfast, at the Asylum for Houseless Poor.

THE NEW PRISON AT WANDSWORTH COMMON.—The Home House of Correction for the county of Surrey is now open for the reception of prisoners, and orders have been sent to the committing magistrates to commit all prisoners, for two months to that prison. All prisoners for trial at assizes will be sent to Brixton, Kingston, and Guildford, as usual; but, after the 31st of next month, the latter prisons will be closed, and all will be committed to Wandsworth. All prisoners committed for trial, remanded, or for bail, will be confined, as usual, in the county gaol, Horsemonger-lane.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The number of births registered in the week ending saturday, the 15th inst., was 1,814; females, 712; total, 1897. The average number in six corresponding weeks of 1841-50 was 1334; deaths during the same period, 1032. The official report says: "The effect of increased cold in the week or two perceptible in the weekly returns of mortality. In October 1,000 deaths registered in London did not in any week exceed 961, and in the fourth it fell to 861; while the weekly mean temperature during the greater part of the month was more than 9° dog. In the week ending November 8th the mean temperature was only 40 deg., last week it was 3 deg., and contemporaneously with this fall the deaths rose in the former week to 989, and in the last to 1092. In corresponding weeks of the ten years (1841-50) the average number of deaths was 992, and 1,000 a corresponding increase of population becomes 1091. The 1622 deaths registered in the week ending last Saturday show a decrease of 69 on the estimated amount. Last week the number of deaths registered in London did not in any one case exceed 1092, showing no important difference from the usual amount at this season. Eighteen young persons and five adults of 15 years and upwards were carried off by small-pox. Of the former the greater portion had not been vaccinated, or imperfectly done. Complaint is made of the prejudice still existing amongst the poorer class against vaccination. From consumption 253 persons (of whom 105 were in middle life) have died, 126 of bronchitis, 111 of pneumonia, 18 of croup, 44 of pleurisy, and 3 of laryngitis. Intemperance destroyed two lives. The death of one child, caused by scalding a piece of walnut, which produced irritation of the air passages, is recorded. There are 88 cases of typhus, nearly the same number as last week. A reduction is shown in the cases of scarlatina.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in every week, which is 3-4 below its average. The daily mean for the week was 30 deg. mean temperature was below the average of correspondent days in every day of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 40 deg., which is 3-4 below its average. The daily mean for Friday was 41 deg., Thursday and Friday to 31·3 deg. on Saturday. The wind blew general from the north.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THERE is so little to report under this now familiar title, that we might readily have dispensed with the notice altogether. The removal of goods progresses on the Foreign side; but, as the Commissioners never hurry, and as this habit also suits our French and German neighbours, the movement is more sure than perceptible. The heavy works of art placed in the Central Avenue take much time and care to re-pack and hoist for removal. A beautiful vase, in terra-cotta, was hurled down on Saturday last by one of the windlass ropes used in raising the large Swedish vase, after it was packed, and it was irreparably broken. These fragile objects should have been the first to have been removed.

It is now finally decided that the Building shall be opened to the public when cleared, and by so doing the contractors only do themselves and the said public justice, inasmuch as the latter will, we have no doubt, evince quite as much interest in the Building when empty as will attend to it when the mass is as it is at present. The point as to its preservation in its present position or elsewhere may be, so far at least, considered as settled.

The fury medals are in due course of distribution by notices sent to those who are entitled to them. The name of each person is engraved on the rim, with "Juror, Great Exhibition, 1851," added to it. They are elegant and pleasing *souvenirs* of the great event of the age. Mr. Wyon's death is likely to retard the completion of the other medals.

The executive staff is now so far reduced, that those officers whom it may be requisite to retain for the full completion of the business will be removed to the former offices, 1, Old Palace yard, when the Building is duly vacated by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., who will be at the end of the present month, and from the spot in which all the early work of this great undertaking was executed its closing acts and documents will emanate, such as the precise figure of the 1,500 pounds of medals to exhibitors and for service, and the closing accounts, as we have no doubt a most interesting balance-sheet, will be issued to all interested in the final results.

Though not so regular in our notices as heretofore, we shall, from time to time, report progress on all matters likely to instruct our readers prior to the final dispersion of the works, which is now engaging much attention.

We understand that the Royal Commissioners have presented Mr. H. Cole with the sum of £2000, in addition to £4000 for his services before the issue of the commission. To Mr. Digby Wyatt has been offered £1000, and to Colonel Reid the like sum; both which offers have been declined. To Mr. Wallis has been presented the sum of £500, in addition to his salary.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Frost prevented the Warwick and several other meetings from being held this week, and will no doubt interfere with many future appointments, in fact during the remainder of the week, as they must be taken with the usual qualification, "weather permitting." On Monday we have a meeting at Musselburgh, in Scotland. On Tuesday it is proposed to run the flat races that did not come off last Tuesday at Warwick; we say proposed, because many of the racing conoscenti incline to the opinion that the races, not having been postponed from Tuesday to day, but from Tuesday to Monday, much attention will not be paid to them at Creswe, a bit ensuring at Southminster and Hovingham. On Thursday is the day at Ashdown Park (three days), Blackpool, Wolverhampton, and Brampton; and on Friday steeple-chasing at Nottingham.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The premises were crowded this afternoon, solely, however, for the sale of Sir Joseph Hawley's celebrated stud or rather what remains of it, for the proceeds of which amounted to 5564 guineas. We have no quotation to return.

TUESDAY.—The only bets laid this afternoon were the following —

Chester Cup: 100 to 15 each sgst Nancy, Picaroon, Grand Duke, Knock Knoll, and 1000 to 10 sgst Bolthorpe.

SIR JOSEPH HAWLEY'S STUD.—The sale of the first portion of Sir J. Hawley's stud took place on Monday at Hyde Park corner, and, as might have been expected, drew an immense attendance, the crowd being so great that it was with much difficulty the horses were brought out. The following were the prices:—

HORSES IN TRAINING. Lanbury, bay colt, 3 yrs, by Old England out of Lady Sarah, 65 gs. Caleb, chestnut, 3 yrs, by Bertram Blacklock out of Oxygen, 60 gs; Bilberry, bay filly, 3 yrs, by Bertram out of Sarah, 125 gs; Bess, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton out of Miss Sarah, 30

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1851

.—SOUTH-EAST PORTION OF THE NAVE.

1

ial Teeth Dental Instruments—Jay and Newell's Nineteen r Lock—Improved Inoxidizable Lightning Rods.

Californian Gold Tea Service—Silver-mounted Patent Leather Harness—Flintes—Portmanteaus—Furs—Rifles—Colourless Glass—Double Grand Piano.

Violet-grey Jasper Vase, border cut with diamond—Gold and Silver Brocades—Embroidered Leathers—Leather—Skins—Grain—Corn Trophy—Metals—Ores, &c.

2

-Porcelain—Cotton Goods—Toys—Type Planing Machine—Em-Ware Lamps—Oil-cloths—Fleeces, and Stuffed Saxony Sheep.

Frankfort Carpets—Hangings—Shawls—Dresses—Chemicals—Hosiery—Yarns—Printed Velvets.

Bird Cages in zinc and brass—Ribbons—Silk—Meissen China—Cheval Glass, Frame &c.—Models of the Great Viaducts of the Bavarian Railway.

3

p—Mirror—Candelabra in Bronze—Glass Vases—Articles in Silver

Portrait Group in Marble by Raffelle Monti—Large Gilt Frame—Mirror—Porcelain, and Ornamental Glass.

Bronze Stag—Bohemian Glass: Coloured, Crystal, Plain, and Cut Glass—Porcelain Ornaments—Porous Ware.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

TELEGRAPHS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

WHILE Alexander, Davy, Cooke, and Wheatstone were astonishing the Londoners with their respective electric telegraphs, and Whishaw with his hydraulic telegraph, our Transatlantic brothers, always alive to improvements of every kind for the benefit of mankind, were also busily engaged on the same important subject, and Professor Morse, now of world-wide fame, who had for several years paid considerable attention to the means of transmitting intelligence by the agency of that great power, electricity, did on the 2d September, 1837—mind, the very same year in which the practical electrical telegraph was first brought forward in England—make an experiment with a length of copper wire, of the size known as No. 18, Birmingham wire gauge, extending to a length of 1700 feet, in order practically to test his own preconceived views and theories. The practicability of Morse's method was fully proved on that occasion by the record obtained. The results were derived from types of particular form, in connexion with mechanical agency. Particular marks were produced from the type, being simply variations of the letter V, so that by altering its position, or repeating it in the same position, different signals were obtained. Morse's improved printing telegraph is at the present time extensively used throughout the United States; and we were fortunate enough to see the practical application of this ingenious invention, while at Hamburgh three years since, at the telegraph station of the line extending from that city to Cuxhaven—a line, by the way, the wires of which are carried across the country on poles after the English fashion. The manager at the Hamburgh and Cuxhaven Station was perfectly satisfied with the working of this instrument. We also found it in use at some of the Prussian Government telegraph stations, being specially used for despatches; while Siemen's telegraph, placed side by side with it, was used for the ordinary colloquial intercommunications relative to the railway and ordinary business transactions. A modification of Morse's improved telegraph, worked by secondary power, is exhibited in the Zollverein department of the Great Exhibition, by Siemen's, of Berlin, in the Middle Gallery of the South; and a similar instrument is made to the Exhibition by the British Electric Telegraph Company, which is exhibited, but not in operation, with the telegraphic instruments and apparatus of the Messrs. Highton, in the Middle Gallery North. The communications by Morse's method are made by means of lines scratched on paper, which are necessarily not so distinct as if marked with ink; nevertheless, to those accustomed to the task, the reading off such communications is readily effected.

In addition to Alexander, of Edinburgh, we must not forget one whose name is intimately connected with the application of electricity to telegraphs and clocks; we allude to Mr. Alexander Bain, of Edinburgh, originally a working clockmaker, but who, by his great mechanical knowledge and persevering habits of industry, has raised himself to a most respectable position. It must not, however, be forgotten that he owes much to his attached friend, Mr. Finluson, who, seeing that, for want of capital, this ingenious artist was likely to founder on the rock on which so many talented inventors had split, advocated his claim at the first inventor of the electro-magnetic printing telegraph, which was likely to be unscrupulously owned by another inventor in the same field of usefulness, had not Mr. Bain's warm friend and advocate made out a clear case in favour of his *protégé's* prior claim to the invention.

It appears, that, so long ago as 1838—the very year to that in which so many applications of electricity for telegraphic purposes appeared before the public—Mr. Bain had meditated his electric clock, which our readers will remember to have seen in front of the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street; and in 1840 he had made some experiments with regard to the printing telegraph, and printed therewith the name of his friend, Robert C. Pinkerton. In 1841, in connexion with Lieutenant Wright, R.N., Mr. Bain applied for a patent for this invention; and in 1842 repeated experiments in Hyde-park, and across the Serpentine River, in order to show that in some cases the moisture of the earth contained power enough to indnce sufficient electricity, without the aid of an ordinary battery. In 1842, the patent for his improved printing telegraph was specified on the 7th of June. In this specification we find that he claims the natural *agency of water as half the electric circuit*, although we have already mentioned that Winkler, of Leipsic, had included, in his electrical experiments of 1746, a reach of the river Pleisse; so that, although Mr. Bain is the original patentee of this important discovery, yet Winkler was the original inventor so far as we are able to ascertain.

Mr. Bain put up a single wire telegraph between Edinburgh and Glasgow, called by him the I and V Telegraph. We have already stated, that, in Morse's telegraph, dots and V's were the only figures used, the changes being effected by altered positions of that letter, or by a repetition of the same. By using two letters, Mr. Bain was enabled to obtain a great number of changes. This, the first electric telegraph erected in Scotland, did not long retain its name; for, after very lengthy law proceedings against Mr. Bain for an infringement of the patents belonging to the Electric Telegraph Company, a handsome compensation was awarded to him; his single wire telegraph was removed, and replaced by one of Cooke and Wheatstone's needle telegraphs. Many other the inventions of Mr. Bain were subsequently purchased by the same company; so that he is not able to lay down or erect any telegraph in this country on his own account, but in America he has carried out his printing telegraph to a considerable extent.

The Electric Telegraph Company had another formidable opposition to subdue, owing to Messrs. Nott and Gamble having patented a circular dial electro-magnet telegraph, worked by means of what clockmakers call a step by step motion. This telegraph was successfully applied in the Box Tunnel of the Great Western Railway, and also between Blisworth and Northampton, where we had an opportunity of practically testing it. Although certain, the signals were given slowly; yet it is much more easily understood than the needle telegraph, which requires several weeks' practice to work efficiently. Mr. Gamble, of the above firm, is now connected with the Electric Telegraph Company, who have purchased all right and interest in Nott and Gamble's telegraph.

While the last-named telegraph inventors practically illustrated the use of their telegraph between Blisworth and Northampton, the Messrs. Highton had extended wires across the London and Birmingham Railway at Rugby, and produced their *gold-leaf telegraph*, the signals by which were given merely by passing a current of electricity either to the right or left side of a suspended leaf, so as to cause it to strike on one station or the other as required. This telegraph also became the property of the Electric Telegraph Company.

Since disposing of their first-born, the Hightons have been indefatigably engaged in producing modifications of the same telegraph, as well as printing, letter showing, and other instruments. The entire collection has become the property of the British Electric Telegraph Company, who exhibit the whole series of Highton's recent inventions in the Telegraph Department of the Great Exhibition.

In 1847, the electro-telegraphic converser of Breit and Little made its appearance—the former of these two gentlemen being son of the well-known Breit of Holborn, and the latter being a practical telegraph mechanic who had been for some time in the employ of Mr. Cooke. This instrument is simply a modification of Cooke and Wheatstone's telegraph—a curved magnet supplying the place of the magnetic needle, while the pointers in front of the dial are much more steady and decided in their action; but the mode of giving the signals is equally complicated. This firm also introduced a new battery, the object of which is to preserve a uniform power, which cannot be the case with the batteries ordinarily used by the Electric Telegraph Company, as it is very difficult to prevent the accumulation of sulphate of zinc on the plates constructed of that metal. In Breit and Little's battery there are three troughs instead of one; the upper one containing the dilute acid which is allowed to find its way to the trough immediately below it, through a series of small stocks, as many in number as there are cells in the trough immediately below it. The trough immediately below that already described consists of a series of plates of copper and zinc alternately placed as usual, the cells containing the plates respectively being filled, as in the case of the first form of battery, with fine sand, which becomes sufficiently saturated to act on the metal from the dilute acid received from the reservoir above: the third, or waste trough, is placed at the bottom, for the purpose of receiving the vitiated fluid containing the sulphate of zinc, which finds its way from the middle trough through similar filter-shaped outlets to those of the top trough. Whether the additional cost of this battery is more than sufficient to compensate for the disadvantage of the Cooke battery already mentioned, we are unable to say; but we believe its use to be confined to the stations of those lines of telegraph which Breit and Little have, through the hot firing of the enemy, succeeded in laying down. Following the example of Cooke and Wheatstone, they erected their first line on the Whitehaven Junction Railway, on the very defective wooden post system; but were afterwards glad enough to avail themselves of the underground plan first proposed in England by Mr. Whishaw, using copper wires coated with gutta percha, as exhibited by that gentleman at the Great Exhibition, and which is likely, in time, to supersede the dangerous, and, at times, perfectly useless plan of suspending the wires still persevered in by "the old company."

We need only add, that, after repeated legal encounters between the Electric Telegraph Company and the firm whose instrument and battery we have just described, the latter has been subdued, and their instruments and other properties are now safely deposited in the Telegraph office, at the entrance of the Crystal Palace, having been removed from the Telegraph department of the Great Exhibition, where they were for some time exhibited and are recorded in the last edition of the Official Catalogue.

It is to be regretted that Dujardin's magneto-electric printing telegraph is not to be found either in the French or English departments of the Great Exhibition, as it is one of the most novel applications of electricity to the transmission of signals which has yet appeared; and these instruments have now been tested by 8 signals have been transmitted to a distance of 400 miles and upwards, with one wire only, whereas at least 144 cells of Cooke's sand battery are required to transmit signals the same distance in connexion with his needle telegraph. On a late occasion, her Majesty the Queen, and her Royal Consort, visited the Telegraph-office of the Electric Telegraph Company, at the Great Exhibition, and had the satisfaction, while remaining in the Building, of receiving a reply to a message sent by her Majesty's command to Edinburgh; but how much more gratified would the Royal party have been to have witnessed the same results with one of Dujardin's telegraphs, without the enormous array of batteries necessary on that occasion! The time is not far distant when all the errors of the present system, chiefly practised in England, will be exploded. But to proceed with Dujardin's telegraph. A powerful horseshoe magnet is fixed on a pedestal or foundation of wood, the poles of such magnet being placed opposite to a bar of soft iron, mounted in proper bearings, and made to rotate by means of a wheel furnished with eight handles, projecting at right angles to the radial arms: this wheel, placed vertically, has somewhat the appearance of a steering wheel. From this transmitting apparatus, the electric current is passed by a single wire to the signal apparatus at a distant station, which consists of two distinct methods of giving signals: first, by sounds repeated at proper intervals to obtain distinct signals; and, second, by printing; the sounding apparatus is also required specially for calling attention. When the attention of the distant correspondent has been obtained, and notice given by a particular signal that a despatch is about to be printed at the receiving station, the current of electricity is cut off by what the Prussian telegraph engineers call a commutator, and the circuit is then completed through the printing apparatus, which is also mounted on a pedestal or foundation of wood, and consists of a metallic roller for containing an endless band of paper, on which the dispatch is to be printed, the lower part of the band of paper being kept down by a metallic ruler placed within it, and which ruler falls into indents, one in either iron vertical standard, on the top of which a screw—forming the axis of the paper-roller—works in proper threads formed in the right-hand standard; motion being given to the whole by clock-work in connexion with an iron weight. In front of the lower part of the endless band of paper is a copper circular reservoir for the ink, with a pad floating within to prevent the over flowing of the ink by any accidental disturbance. From the reservoir a small cup is fed by means of a duct or pipe; and into this cup the magnetic pen is dipped every time it is repelled from the fixed magnet by means of the current of electricity being passed through it—the equilibrium being effected by similar poles of the pen and the permanent magnet being placed opposite to each other: the action to produce the above effect which causes the pen to mark a dot in ink on the revolving endless band of paper at the receiving station, consist of bringing one of the eight arms of the transmitting instrument opposite to the cushion already mentioned, when the soft bar of iron being immediately opposite to the poles of the magnet, the circuit is completed; whereas as soon as the arm has passed the cushion the circuit is broken: thus the rapidity of print ng the despatches is dependent on the attention and skill of the manipulator at the transmitting station. When one line of dots has been printed on the endless band of paper, the screw having made one entire turn, a second line of dots is printed, and so on till the despatch is completed, when it is easily removed from its former position and handed over to the translator. As an example of the mode in which the different letters of the alphabet are represented, we may notice that the vowels are considered as simple signals: E is represented by a single dot (.); then I, being next to E, is represented by A with three dots (...); O with four dots (....); U with five dots (.....); this order being observed as the vowel E is more frequently used than the rest, and so of the other vowels. The above signals are given by one hand of the manipulator, consonants or compound letters are to be transmitted, then the manipulator uses both hands: thus for S, which is the letter more frequently used than any other, two dots (. .) are used, with a larger space between them than in the simple signals. The operator holds one handle in the left hand, and the next one in order in his right; the interval that occurs between bringing one hand and the other down to the cushion, affording the requisite space between the two dots. We need only give one further illustration of the mode of sending another consonant, as T, which is next in numerical figure. This letter is represented thus . . .; so that the manipulator first brings down the handle in his left hand to the level of the cushion, and immediately afterwards the next two in succession; holding, of course, the right-hand handle of the two. The ordinary rate of transmitting signals by this telegraph is at a rate of 100 letters per minute.

We now come to the telegraph and telegraphic apparatus exhibited at the World's Fair, which occupy not a very large space, considering the importance of the subject, in the Middle Gallery North, adjoining the Musical Instrument department; and we shall take the different contributions in the numerical order adopted by the compilers of the Illustrated Catalogue. There are altogether fifteen exhibitors of telegraphs and telegraphic apparatus, most of whom we have already alluded to as having taken prominent parts in the progress of telegraphic communication.

The first set of contributions in this department are placed at the west end of the space in the Middle Gallery North, appropriated to telegraphs which have been sent by Francis Whishaw, having only one number (419) to the whole, which consist of his index electro-telegraph, and gutta percha-covered wire, subaqueous insulated and protected telegraph conductors; wrought-iron chain pipes, for a similar purpose; patent multitubular glazed pipes of earthenware for insulating and protecting a series of wires placed under ground; patent stout glass or earthenware pipes, with gutta percha plugs for the same purpose; private code-box and battery protector; in addition to which, in connexion with the same subject, are a model to illustrate his hydraulic telegraph of 1837, a mechanical domestic telegraph (another of which is to be found in the Horological department), two telephones, and, finally, his telekeuphonon, or speaking telegraph, which is in extensive use in London and many parts of the kingdom.

The index electric telegraph consists of two distinct parts the one electrical, placed in the lower division of the mahogany case which encloses it, and the other mechanical, placed in the upper division of the same case, which is finished with a sloping top, furnished with a dial-plate and double pointer, worked by a thumb-handle or pull, similar to that used for bells—both plans having been successfully used. The upper part, for indicating what has been signalled by the electrical apparatus in connexion with the conducting wire laid underground from a distant station, gives the name to the whole, as it is designed to be used within a very short time after a person has once seen it; whereas all the needle telegraphs require the process of application, in order to transmit accurately, and to receive accurately the signals intended. The signals on the dial of the index telegraph consist of letters, numerals, and words—the latter indicative of the kind of signals to be transmitted at any given time. The names of telegraph stations are also painted on the same dial: thus, if one of the rodes of sensedon are suddenly turned or written on perforated cards is to be used, after the notice has been given by an alarum, the station "Crewe" or "Northampton" is first pointed to, then the word "Code," and afterwards the number of the code—say for example "5:" then the attendant takes down the perforated code, which he finds to be relating to lost luggage; then the next signal may be, "Have you a large carpet-bag with initials (C W)?" the letters being given by a second signal: the answer he returns, using in the first instance the contrary end of the pointer, is "Yes" or "No," as the case may be. Thus railway servants generally may use with facility this kind of instrument, which the inventor recommended strongly, in connexion with others, to the Hon. East India Company, whose officers at Calcutta are at present engaged busily on the important subject of "Telegraphic communication for India." The sounds, to regulate the movement of the index pointers, are given by electrophones, in connexion with a reservoir, invented by J. C. Whishaw, for changing or alternating the sounds. Besides the conversational codes, this telegraph is arranged for the extensive series of letter codes constructed by Mr. Whishaw, with a view to keeping all communications entirely private, very bad use having on several occasions been made by the telegraph clerks obtaining particular information even sooner than the receiver. As an example of this mode of private communication, we may bring forward a practical example of a similar method used by the exhibitor at a general election, when officially engaged for the Electric Telegraph Company. The needle instruments having been properly furnished with numbers pasted on the dials, and occupying nearly the same positions as the ordinary letters, a list of all the candidates in Great Britain was printed, with a number set opposite to the name of each. The times were indicated by letters, as A for nine o'clock, B for 9.30, and so on, every station-clerk being furnished with a list of the candidates, and printed directions. It was an easy thing for him either to send or receive rapidly such a communication as the following:—"Ten o'clock—Russell for London, 1600: represented thus:—C, 581, 1600; and so of the other candidates—582, 805; 560—400; 562, 393. In connexion with the index telegraph, a Smee's or other suitable battery in gutta percha trough is used, and the wires are covered with gutta percha, carefully laid underground. The index part of this invention has been tried in connexion with Dujardin's magneto-electric transmitting and bell apparatus respectively, and thus the objectionable battery is dispensed with.

As regards the wires covered with gutta percha, we have already, in a notice of "gutta percha contributions" to the Great Exhibition, described the method of encasing them in that valuable material—so great an acquisition to practical electrical operations.

The subaqueous telegraphic conductors exhibited in two forms—first, the gutta percha covered copper wire is braided with whipcord, and painted white to prevent the attacks of fish, when laid down in a channel formed in the bed of a river, the chain and pipes may be placed in any irregular line, whether as regards vertical section or plan. The wires within are coated with gutta percha, as above.

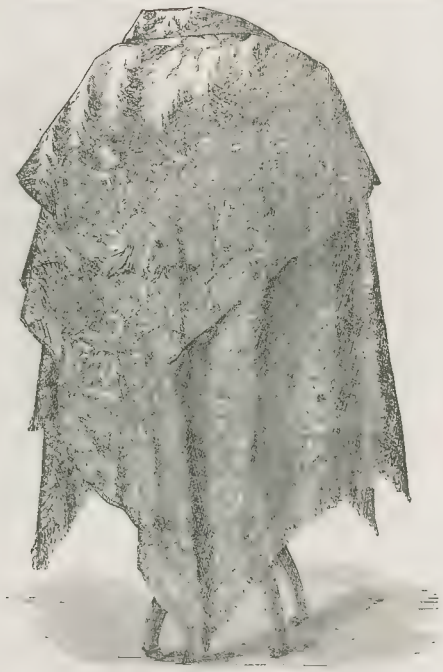
The multitubular pipes (which are made at the pottery of Mr. Northern, the well-known manufacturer of earthenware goods at Vauxhall), as the name implies, have a number of ducts, all glazed within, so that each duct affords a safe channel for one wire, which is thus insulated and protected independently of its neighbours. The joints are made with Roman or other suitable cement; and a particular method of connecting pipes (included in the patent, but which is not at the Exhibition) is called the panerpous joint, as being suitable for pipes of all kinds. The strong glass, or single earthenware glazed pipes, for the same purpose, are furnished at convenient intervals with gutta percha, or glass, or earthenware plugs, perforated so as to separate the wires from each other, which, of course, do not require to be coated with gutta percha. The private code box is made of mahogany, with sloping top, having a number of slits cut in horizontal lines, with a row of letters of the alphabet placed horizontally above the slits, and another row of letters placed vertically, corresponding with the lines of the slits horizontally. Corresponding slits, and within the box, are as many rollers, each surrounded by a long slip of paper, the end of which projects in front of the slip: on each of these slips is printed some every-day sentence, as to state of markets, funds, &c., or any private communications which are required to be made almost daily between A. in London and B. in Liverpool or Newcastle respectively. The message or communication, so far as the Telegraph Company and their *employes* are concerned, is as a sealed book, for two reasons: first, each communication is almost three, are all that pass from London to Liverpool, or *vice versâ*, by the electrical agency. In order to show the principle of using the private code box, the top of that exhibited is left open, but a cover, with one of Day and Newell's or Jennings' double locks, can be added. When required for actual service the battery protector is used for the prevention of the escape of gases arising from the acids used in batteries: its principle is extremely simple, being that of the effluvium trap, well known to architects and builders; the lower part of the instrument, which is made air and water tight, contains water to a few inches in depth, into which the moveable top of the case dips, and the conducting wires from the battery to the telegraph electrical apparatus, or earth battery, as the case may be, are passed through gutta percha tubes, proceeding from the cover of the box down into the water—thus the escape of the gases is entirely prevented, and they are taken up by the water. Any battery, however pernicious and injurious to health, placed in one of these protectors, may be safely used, even in a drawingroom. When done with it is removed into the open air. In addition to the above, we have already described the "uniformity of time" telegraph, which also being a clock with two faces, suitable, therefore, for two different apartments at once, is exhibited among the clocks in the opposite gallery.

The model to illustrate the hydraulic telegraph is chiefly constructed of wood and glass, the foundation being of the former material, and the reservoirs and index and conducting pipes of the latter. At each station, a cistern with two cocks, the one to admit water from the cistern by the conducting pipe to the glass tube at each station, for the purpose of elevating the column of water within the same tube, and the other for depressing the water simultaneously in the two index tubes, so that by figures, letters, words, and sentences pasted at regular intervals, by the aid of each of the tubes, it will be clearly understood that a communication is most readily carried on if the two reservoirs be on the same level. If, however, the reservoirs are at entirely different levels, the exhibitor has provided means for getting over the apparent difficulty: as practical purposes water is incompressible, and even a slight leakage of the conducting pipe does not prevent the transmission of signals. Finally, it may be stated, that to whatever distance a pipe of water can be conveyed to the same distance, and a communication by hydraulic telegraph be established. The telegraph, on this principle, put up at the Adelaide Gallery, under the direction of the exhibitor, remained in constant use for two years; and it was shown that the apparatus at the different stations, put up both on the level and also at different altitudes, answered equally well.

The mechanical domestic telegraph consists of a circular dial with double pointer, which is made to rotate by mechanical means, the usual family wants being printed or painted *seriatim* in radial lines around the dial, one of such instruments being placed in the kitchen, or servants' hall, and a corresponding one in the situation most convenient for the family. The communication between the two is by means of cranks and wires; and every time the pointer is moved forward a sound is also given. It would be folly to think of an electrical apparatus for such purposes, when the former can be put up at one-sixth of the cost of the latter; besides the constant trouble and expense of a battery, except, indeed, Dujardin's or Healey's magneto-electric instruments be used for such purpose.

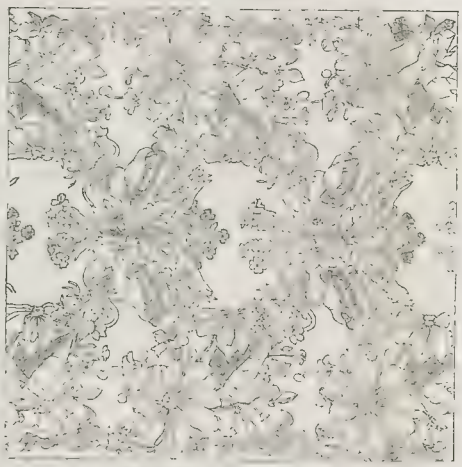
The telephones, of gutta percha, as exhibited, are for the purpose of illustrating two applications of the invention: the one for communicating between distant buildings; and the other, reversing its position, for transmitting a discourse from the pulpit to the house of the sick at some distance from the church. In appearance, the telephone is similar to a very large speaking trumpet, having a mouth of 12 inches diameter, the pipe being conveyed, for the former application, from the roof of the house, where it is fixed diametrically opposite to its counterpart at the distant station; and for the latter application, from the pulpit down the antechamber to the floor of the church, and thence underground to the house of the sick. The latter plan has already been carried out, as between the pulpit and a distant part of a church, to enable deaf persons to hear the whole discourse, and several branches may be established in connexion with the main trunk. The invention of the telekonphonon, or speaking telegraph, arose out of the exhibitor's experiments with gutta percha, first made at the Society of Arts; for, as he had shown that this material was very suitable for pipes, the Gutta Percha Company, who patented various

SHAWL.—BY WEBBER AND HAIRS.



SHAWL.—BY DENEIREUSE, PARIS.

SILK PATTERN.—BY SOPER.



HANDKERCHIEF PATTERN.—BY WILKINSON.

CARPET.—BY BRINTON AND SONS KIDDERMINSTER.

SHAWL. BY WEBBER AND HAIRS.

We have, or fancy we have, a distinct recollection of this shawl, in the Central South Gallery of the Crystal Palace, and also, that it struck us as being a little *too* "striking" in respect of outline. The design is ingenious enough, and certainly bold, though making use only of acknowledged shawl decorative figures. The fault is that the pattern is not sufficiently interwoven; and that, in aiming after effect, that most essential point in the intended "effect" of a shawl, comfort and repose, has been disregarded. In articles of dress the successful blending of colours should be the prime consideration; and as to pattern, for those of daily use, the less out-of-the-wayism the better.

SHAWL. BY DENEIREUSE.

M. Deneireuse has been honoured with a "council medal," the only one in his class (XV.), for "the discovery of a new and important process in the production of elaborate designs." What that "discovery" is, or what the resulting designs, we have yet to learn; the report of the jury, which we are promised soon, will doubtless afford some information upon these points. The shawl before us is of a florid pattern, tolerably well mixed; but still with too much of the flower-garden about it to suit our sober notions of the requirements of this article of dress.

SILK PATTERN. BY SOPER.

The display of silks and figured satins by Soper is strongly rich and varied, combining every requisite possibly bearing upon the production of these materials—luxury, elegance, richness, and elegant.

HANDKERCHIEF PATTERN. BY W. WILKINSON.

This is a new pattern for printed "ponge" and bandanna handkerchiefs, which we have no doubt will prove effective, though we are afraid that not exactly suitable for [illegible] and constant [illegible], too remarkable.

machines for making different articles of this invaluable material, soon introduced an apparatus for making tubes, and, having produced some of considerable length, the exhibitor soon discovered that a gutta percha tube was the best conductor of sound that had yet been discovered. It therefore occurred to him, that, by the addition of mouthpieces of metal, ivory, or hard wood, furnished with some means of calling attention in any distant part of a dwelling-house, warehouse, club-house, or factory, a most admirable and economical substitute for bells would be provided. He, accordingly, brought out the telekouphonon, which has now found its way into hundreds of establishments. Another important use of the telekouphonon is that of communicating between the guard and driver of a railway train, mentioned in our notice of "Railway Plant."

CARPET. BY BRINTON AND SONS.

This is a very handsome patent velvet tapestry carpet, of a scroll and flower pattern, of which these manufacturers exhibit several varieties the designs being all registered. At the same time we must observe that there are some critics who object to an elaborate display of flowers, especially if too closely imitative of nature, in carpets; and, upon the whole, we are inclined to their view of the case. The conventional designs of the Oriental models are safest and best in the long run.

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHI

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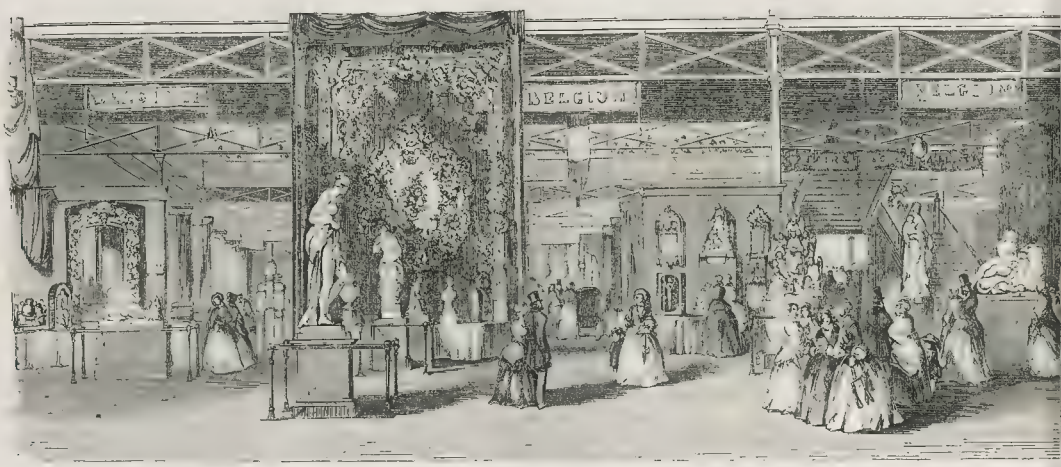


Statue, "The Canadian Indian at her Child's Grave"—Porcelain—Framed Mirrors —Flannels—Sail-cloths—Mixed Fabrics—Damasks—Linens—Statue, "Eve." | Busts of King and Queen of the Belgians—Statue, "Lady and Dove"—Velvet Pile Carpet—Saddlery—Firearms—Wood Carvings—Geert's "Louvain." | "Madonna" in marble—"Lion in Love"—"The Broken Drum, Hosiery—Stuffs—Clothes—Leather—Minerals—Earthenware

5

Earthenware in Vitrified Colours—Inlaid and Carved Furniture—Boxes, Cabinets, Mirrors, and Jewel Cases—Aubusson Rug—Clocks—Articles in Oxidized Silver | Furniture—Damasks and Curtains—Chimney Pieces—Paper Hangings—Specimens of Printing and Lithography—Boots, Hats, Gloves, &c. | Embroideries—Reliefs—Easy Chairs—Screens—Furniture, Carv Porcelain—Bronzes—Silver Plate—Designs for Paper-

6

Brass Cannon—Swiss Watches, one in a Penholder, the smallest ever made—Turkey Red Cottons, Grey Linens, &c. | Carvings in Light Wood—Beautiful Secretary—Musical Boxes—Silks—Embroidered Table Covers, Curtains, and Dresses. | Model of the Mountains of Appenn 1 and the Cathedral of Strasbu "Marquis of Bute"—"Rinaldo and Armida"—Raw Mate

. II.—SOUTH-EAST PORTION OF THE NAVE.

al Flowers—Candelabra Bronze Vase—Bronze Timepieces—Figures g the Republic and Four Quarters of the Globe—Silver-work, &c. | Statuary, "Cain and his Family" —Matiat's Bronzes—Or Moulu Table, Malachite Top—Carved Ivory Jewel Case—Furniture, gilt and carved. | Porcelain—Lamps—Vitrified Ornamental Earthenware—Bronzes, Gold and Silver Work.

—Panel, in Composition, representing subjects of the Chase—Lioness and Stag in Carved Oak—Aubusson Tapestries | Statue, "Eve"—Lyons Silk Damasks—Jewellery for export—Stones for Brooches, &c.—Paris Shawls, Merinos, &c. | Carved Ebony Cabinet Sideboard—"Highland Mary"—Queen of Spain's Jewels—Fans—Mechanical Birds—Mantel-piece, with Mirrors.

ior's Shield—Koh-i-noor—Tunisian Costumes and Horse Trappings—Earthenware Utensils—Carved Doors and Windows—Carpets. | Great Pair of Jars —Chinese Mandarin in full costume—Case of Brazilian Artificial Flowers Chinese Bronzes, from the Sacred Island. | "Cupid and Psyche"—Bell's "Andromeda"—Chinese Porcelain—Screens—Chair—Carved Ivory—Enamelled Copper Ware—Marble Group, "Virginius," &c.

RAILWAY PLANT.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

HAVING in the previous article gone through the "rolling" plant, we will now proceed to the "permanent way" and stationary furniture of a railway, including the rails, chairs, sleepers, turn-tables, traversers, and signals, &c. in connexion therewith.

Before the introduction of rails, the use of tram-plates of iron was very general in the coal districts of the north of England. These trams were formed with a side flange, to prevent the cylindrical form of wheel from running off the way. As soon, however, as passenger traffic was introduced, the edge rail came into use on the Stockton and Darlington and the Liverpool and Manchester railways respectively, and on some of the coal lines. So much had to be learned with regard to this backbone of the permanent way, that rails weighing only 35 lb. to the yard lineal were, in the first instance, laid down on the "great experimental line" between Liverpool and Manchester; which were, however, soon found to be unfit for the heavy loads continually rolling over them. The Leeds and Selby, and other railway companies about that time, adopted the same weight and form of rail. At the present time the rails have reached to upwards of 80 lb to the yard lineal; but it has arrived at this large section only by gradual steps.

In Whishaw's "Railways of Great Britain and Ireland," published in 1840, we find engraved sections of *eighty-four* different forms of rail, including those in use on the Transatlantic lines, and also on various European railways. Of this number, 19 were modifications of the bridge form originally adopted by Mr. Brunel for the Great Western Railway, which was in every respect a new model, differing entirely from all its predecessors, including the "gauge of way," which caused so much discussion among engineers, and led to the battle of the gauges. Mr. Brunel's first bridge-rails were also too light, being only 45 lb. to the yard; and, as was the case with the first edge-rails, were entirely reinstated with heavier rails after a few years' traffic had been allowed fully to test them. The bridge-rail is still used on the great Western Railway and some other lines; but the double parallel rail, of similar section both at top and bottom, may be considered the standard form, and is to be found on almost all the lines laid down to the national gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches

As the Liverpool and Manchester was the great experimental line, so it was the standard for the great lines that followed it; and the faults committed in its construction were unfortunately copied by the engineers under whose direction the other lines were constructed. Thus we found, in all railways north of the Thames, stone blocks to support the rails in those parts of the way which either were on the surface of the ground or in excavations, more familiarly known as cuttings; while Mr. Giles, who stood almost alone in his view of what a permanent way should consist, adopted transverse sleepers of wood for the Southampton Railway, now called the South-Western. He had two reasons for adopting wooden sleepers— the first on account of the railway passing through a country abounding with suitable timber; and the other on account of the greater facility of keeping the permanent way in order: and perhaps he might have considered a third very satisfactory reason; viz. that of the greater amount of destruction which would take place to the locomotive engines and carriages in passing over the rigid way constructed with the stone blocks. Be this as it may, Mr. Giles's plan, modified as to fastenings, came into general use in most of the narrow gauge lines, and the massive granite blocks were seen, after a few years, lying along several of the main trunk-lines, to be removed at a great sacrifice. Except the gauge of way, and perhaps the fastenings, there is scarcely any part of the narrow gauge railway which is not widely different from that which presented itself when first constructed; and now, after ten or twelve years' experience, it seems likely, that on some lines the transverse sleepers of wood will be replaced with sleepers of cast iron. Perhaps the Great Western permanent way is less changed than any other, with the exception already alluded to, of the increased weight of rail.

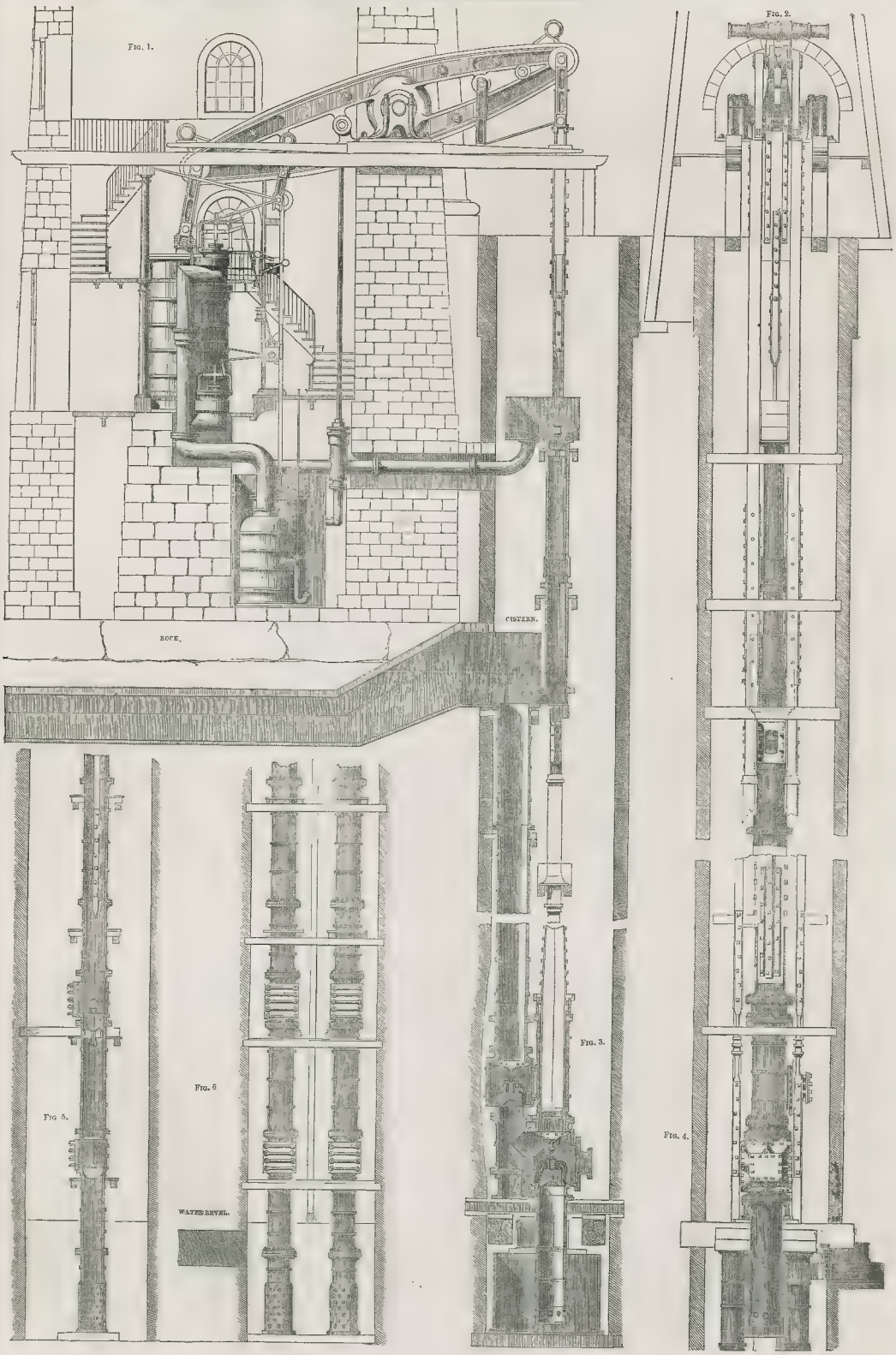
We need say nothing about the gross errors committed by the first railway engineers in point of estimates. Unfortunately, that great fact is too well known to thousands "who lent their money in aid of the national prosperity." Having thus introduced the subject of permanent way, we may now mention the names of those persons who, as exhibitors at the Great Exhibition, have brought forward what they consider improved methods of laying down the permanent way, and different forms of rails, chairs, sleepers, &c.

The Brothers Barlow, J. W. Hoby, H. Greaves, J. Samuel, Joseph Cubitt, and Cruttwell and Co., are the engineers who have laid down in the railway department of the World's Fair various forms of permanent way, some of which are already under trial on two or more trunk lines. As P. W. Barlow stands first in the Official Catalogue (No. 601, Class 5), we shall commence with his "Cast-iron Permanent Way." Mr. P. W. Barlow has had considerable experience in railway construction, having been connected with the South-Eastern from its very commencement, under Mr. Palmer. He must also have had abundant opportunities of discovering the defects in the permanent way so long in use on his own line. It is fair, therefore, to suppose, that, not merely for the sake of novelty, but for the sake of economy and other weighty reasons, he has brought forward his cast-iron permanent way. The cast-iron chairs, or pedestals, to which the rails are fixed, are usually secured to the transverse wooden sleepers, but, in the present instance, are cast on to a large base plate of the same material, which the inventor calls a sleeper. The intermediate chairs are in pairs; at the joints there are two ordinary chairs, the same as those placed intermediately, and one joint chair to receive the ends of the two meeting rails. At each of the joints there is a transverse tie of iron, to bind the whole together, and to prevent the rails from spreading. By this plan wooden keys are rendered unnecessary; and Mr. Barlow considers that he shall obtain greater durability by his new plan, and mentions, in addition to this important advantage, that an additional number of supports is obtained for the rails

Mr. W. R. Barlow (602), engineer of the Midland Railways, goes even farther than his brother, as, by his "wrought-iron permanent way," he boldly casts on one side sleepers, chairs, and wedges, and introduces bridge rails in 18 feet lengths, and having a base taken transversely of 11 inches, the rail being made "to form its own bearing surface in the ballasting;" the top of the rail on which the wheels run is 2½ inches wide, and the thickness of the base or bottom flanges half an inch. At the joints, cross tires of iron, 2 inches in width, are introduced to bind the two lines of rails together. We had almost forgotten that the permanent way of the Great Western Railway (601) is laid down at the Exhibition to receive the mighty locomotive engine described on another occasion, consisting of longitudinal sleepers and bridge rails bolted down thereto.

616. H. Greaves' plan of cast-iron permanent way differs from that of Mr. P. W. Barlow, though he evidently has the same objects in view. His chairs and sleepers are also cast together, the latter being in form semi-spherical: the joints of rails are secured together by coupling pieces. Wooden keys are rendered unnecessary; and Mr. Barlow considers that he shall obtain greater durability by his new plan, and mentions, in addition to this important advantage, that an additional number of supports is obtained for the rails

Mr. W. H



ENGINE-PIT OF THE WALBOTTLE COLLIERY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

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GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBI

(FROM P

Great Glass Crucible, stages of manufacture—French Carriages—American Chair Bedstead—Oilcloth—Products, &c. | Clocks—Indiarubber Boots and Shoes—Pianos—Daguerréotypes—Ivory Veneer—Calicos—Portable and Emigrant Beds—Philosophical Instruments. | Model Arch—Susquehanna Viaduct, 180 feet long—Bust of Webster—"(
—Candelabra—Bell Telegraph—Floating Crometer—Artificial L

Iron twisted into Knots when cold—Steel Wares—Spiral Spring Carriage—Boots—Shoes—Leather—Firearms in Silver—Pearls, &c. | Statues, "Orestes," "Adam and Eve"—Type Composing and Distributing Machine—Sleighs—Grand Pianos—Peasant-carved Spice-boxes, &c. | Musical Instruments—18,000 times Magnifying Microscope—Frankfort
—Laces—Embroidery—Surgical Instruments—Casts—Damask

China—Woven Fabrics—Cloths—Picture embroidered in Silk—Curtains—Plushes—Table-covers—Velvets—Zinc Castings—"Eve," &c. | Coloured and Ornamented Glass—Various Woven Fabrics—Papier Maché Stoves—Iron Goods—Pipes—Ivory Goods—Pillar—Bronze Statue of Radetzky. | "Eve"—"Veiled Slave"—"Ishmael"—"Paolo and Francesca d
"Veiled Vestal"—"Vintage Boy climbing Pole," &

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 531.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE "KNOWLEDGE RATE" AND THE "IGNORANCE RATES."

A LARGE and influential class of persons—matter-of-fact people, who, whenever they take up a question, argue and re-argue it with such pertinacity and effect that they ultimately carry their point—have taken it into their heads that they have a more imperative task before them than has yet been performed in England. They are not satisfied that the multitude should live by bread alone, but desire to provide mental food for the children of the people. In a word, while they admit the great zeal of the religious teachers of all denominations of Christians in this country, they desire that the body politic, represented either by the general Government, or by the particular municipality or locality, shall take care that secular knowledge shall be conveyed to the future workers, or, it may be, idlers, of our great social hive, with as much zeal as religious instruction is provided, and that the stigma shall no longer rest upon England of possessing a population deeper sunk in the slough and mire of a semi-barbarian ignorance than is to be found in any other civilised country in the world.

Hereupon a great outcry of dissent is raised. The ignorance of the great mass of the English poor is emphatically denied. We are told of thousands of Sunday-schools, in which hundreds of thousands of infants are taught spelling, but not writing or arithmetic, as a proof that the education of the rising generation is not neglected. We are told of factory schools, and parochial schools, and charity schools without number, in which something more than mere reading is taught, as an additional proof that the schoolmaster has not become superannuated since Lord Brougham announced that he was abroad. The efforts of the National School Society, and of the British and Foreign School Society, are still more triumphantly cited in support of the same proposition; and such a din of voices is heard, that any one who knew nothing of the subject otherwise, and was contented to shut his eyes to the palpable facts around him, might well be coerced into the belief that all was going on for the best, and that in our happy island it was as rare a thing for a child to be deprived of mental as of bodily sustenance, and that utter ignorance was as rarely to be heard of as absolute starvation. To any lingering doubts that may still be started, after this imposing array of school statistics has been paraded, many bewildering inquiries are always ready to be launched at the heads of the sceptical. Is not England the foremost nation of all the world? Is it not the land of social progress?—of steam?—of railways?—and of electric telegraphs? Is it not pre-eminently the land of charity and religion? Is not everything for the best? and have we not made more advances in religion, in true freedom, in art, in science, in literature, in morality, and, in spite of our alleged deficiencies, in popular education, than any other people on the face of the globe? If all these things be true, it is asked, why should we meddle? Should we not let well alone, and refrain from stirring up the angry elements of religious discord, by seeking to improve the unimproveable, and by the superaddition of mathematics to the catechism?

Besides—and this is considered the climax of all argument—are we not over-taxed already? And why should we add a school rate, as proposed by the Manchester people, to the number of those local burthens and rates which at present fall so heavily on the shoulders of the people? A poor-rate, say the objectors, is bad enough; but infinitely worse would be a school rate. If we desire to have the poor taught to spell, let charity provide the means; but, to teach the poor to write and to cast accounts, to make them acquainted with the sublime truths of physical science by means of a compulsory payment drawn from our pockets, is a monstrous tyranny not to be borne in a free, and an invasion of the rights of conscience not to be tolerated in a religious, country! Like *Falstaff*, who would not be reasonable on compulsion, these admirable friends of the poor will not permit little babes to be taught upon compulsion, even though education were a thousand times holier than it is. Charity is so great a thing, that they prefer it even to Justice. Besides, Charity may fall asleep if she pleases; but Justice is ever wakeful.

But, amid all the mass of irrelevant argument that has been introduced into this great and urgent question, the voice of reason begins to make itself heard. Above the din of polemics and the uproar of theological controversy, the calm and sonorous appeal of common sense has at last become plainly perceptible, and admissions are now and then made, on all hands, that voluntary efforts have hitherto been quite inadequate to provide for the public exigences. But one strong and formidable objection still lingers—the religious objection—that whether, in the schools which it is proposed to establish, religion be or be not taught, it will be equally an infringement of the liberty of conscience. "If religion be not taught," exclaim all the sects, "our money will be taken from us in support of a system of instruction which we consider to be worse than useless in this world, and fatal to salvation in the next. If, on the contrary, it be taught, there are such irreconcilable differences of faith and doctrine amongst us, that, if one be satisfied, a thousand will be aggrieved, and the money of the majority will be wrung from them for the teaching of what they conscientiously believe to be error." But we think, if it can be shown that, under the present system of *laissez faire*—that system under the fatal operation of which so much vice, misery, and degradation have grown like gangrenes in the body politic—the same, or even a greater, degree of violence is done to the consciences of those who do not agree with the only religious teaching that the State can sanction, the ground of objection will be

DESTRUCTION OF THE LARDOARD BOAT OF THE "ANN ALEXANDER," BY A SPERM WHALE, IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

materially narrowed, and a step will be made towards the solution of a very great difficulty.

Supposing that we paid a knowledge tax, or school rate, and that it might in some respects be objectionable, we would ask whether it could be to any thing like the same extent as objectionable as those taxes which we now pay for the support of ignorance? A penny in the pound on the rental of England would pay the knowledge rate, and save us a deal of trouble besides; but we put it to any one who has studied the social statistics of this great empire, whether a penny per pound on the rental, or six times that amount, would meet the expenditure which we annually make for the removal and prevention of the evils, and still oftener for the punishment of those evil-doers, which our neglect of the education of the multitude has brought upon us. For want of a school rate we most indubitably increase the poor-rate; and, as religion enters into the observances of our union workhouses, we think that conscientious Dissenters might as well object to pay the one tax as the other. Then, again, it is clear that for want of a school rate we are obliged to have recourse to a much larger police and prison rate than would otherwise be necessary. These are the "Ignorance Rates," and very heavily they bear upon the industry of the country; much heavier than any Knowledge Rate could bear, and with quite as much violence to those religious feelings which now so effectively impede the cause of education. Every one who pays a poor-rate or a prison rate pays for the teaching of religion, with this essential difference between such payment and that which he would make for a school—that he pays it after mischief has been done to the State, and that he bestows upon the idle pauper and the confirmed thief what he denies to those innocent children, of whom the Divine Author of Christianity declared, "that of such were the kingdom of Heaven." We never hear any complaints against the principle of a poor rate or a prison rate in this respect. It is great people, but in the composition of the world we must yet become a greater, or we shall not continue to hold so high a place as we at present occupy. There are no uneducated people in the United States of America, except the emigrants from our shores; and they, in the next generation, cease to deserve the unhappy distinction. Surely that fact ought to make us open our eyes.

WHALING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

(From the *New Bedford* (U.S.) *Mercury*.)

We have just received the following thrilling account of the destruction of the whale-ship *Ann Alexander*, Captain John S. Deblois, of New Bedford, by a large sperm whale, from the lips of the Captain himself, who arrived in this city from Paita on Sunday last, in the schooner *Providence*. It is fully authenticated by nine of the crew, in a protest, under the seal of the United States Consul, Alexander Ramsay, junr., at Paita.

The ship *Ann Alexander*, Captain John S. Deblois, sailed from New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 1, 1850, for a cruise in the South Pacific for sperm whale. Having taken about 800 barrels of oil in the Atlantic, the ship proceeded on her voyage to the Pacific. Nothing of unusual interest occurred until, when passing Cape Horn, one of the men, named Jackson Walker, of Newport, New Hampshire, aged about twenty-four, was lost overboard in a storm. Reaching the Pacific, she came in the coast, and stopped at Valdivia, coast of Chili, for fresh provisions, and on the 31st of May last she called at Paita for the purpose of shipping a man. The vessel proceeded on her voyage to the South Pacific.

On the 20th of August last she reached the well known as the "Off-shore Ground," in lat. 5 deg. 30' south, long. 102 deg. west. In the morning of that day, at about 9 o'clock, whales were discovered in the neighbourhood, and almost from the same day they seemed to be in nobody's fast to one. Two boats had gone after the whales—the larboard and the starboard, the former commanded by the first mate, and the latter by Captain Deblois. The whale which they had struck was harpooned by the larboard boat. After running some time, the whale turned upon the boat, and, rushing at it with tremendous violence, lifted open its enormous jaws, and, taking the boat in, actually crushed it into fragments as small as a common-sized trunk! (See the Illustration upon the preceding page.) Captain Deblois immediately struck for the scene of the disaster with the starboard boat and succeeded, against all expectation, in rescuing the whole of the crew of the demolished boat, nine in number.

There were now 18 men in the starboard boat, consisting of the captain the first mate, and the crews of both boats. The frightful disaster had been witnessed from the ship, and the waist-boat was called into readiness and sent to their relief. The distance from the ship was about six miles. As soon as the waist-board arrived the crews were divided, and it was determined to pursue the same whale and make another attack upon him. Accordingly they separated, and proceeded at some distance from each other, as is usual on such occasions, after the whale. In a short time Lacy came up to him and prepared to give battle. The waist-boat, commanded by the first mate, was in advance. As soon as the whale perceived the demonstration being made upon him, he turned his course [illegible] and [illegible] a tremendous dash at this boat, with his [illegible] jaws [illegible] into atoms, allowing the men barely time to escape himself into the ocean.

Captain Deblois, upon seeing the perilous condition of his men, at the risk of meeting the same fate, directed his boat to hasten to their rescue, and in a short time succeeded in saving them all from a death little less horrible than that from which they had been so miraculously rescued. He then ordered the boat to put for the ship as speedily as possible; and no sooner had the order been given, than they discovered the monster of the deep making towards them with his huge body extended. Escape from [illegible] seemed totally out of the question. They were six or seven miles from the ship; no aid even there to afford them necessary relief, and the whale, made furious by the wounds of the harpoon and lances which had been thrown into him, and seemingly gloating with the prospect of speedy revenge, within a few cables' length. Fortunately, the monster [illegible] at a [illegible] distance. The boat Lewis made her way to the [illegible] reached the whale, and threw a lance into his head; but it being [illegible] to cause his death.

Captain Deblois was at this time standing in the nigh-heads on the larboard [illegible] with oar in hand ready to strike the monster a deadly blow, should he [illegible] when working on the side of the ship [illegible] rushing towards the stern of the boat. In an instant the monster struck the ship with tremendous violence, shaking her from stem to stern. Captain Deblois immediately descended into the forecastle, and there, to his horror, discovered that the [illegible] had struck the ship about two feet from the keel, abreast the foremast, [illegible] great force through her bottom, through which the water was rushing in so rapidly that he could procure nothing. He then came upon deck, ordered all hands into the boats, and was the last himself to leave the ship, which he did by throwing himself into the sea and swimming to the nearest boat. The ship was on her beam-ends, her topsail-yards under water. They then pushed off some distance from the ship, expecting her to sink in a very short time. Upon an examination of the stores they had been able to save, they discovered that they had only 12 quarts of water, and not a morsel of provisions of any kind. The boats contained 11 men each, were open, and, night coming on, they were obliged to bale them all night, to keep them from sinking.

The next day they returned to the ship, but could save little.

Mid-day-hope of reaching a ruling latitude, they directed their course northerly, and on the 23d of August, at about 5 o'clock p.m., they had the inexpressible joy of discovering a ship in the distance. They made a signal, and were soon observed, and in a short time they were reached by the good ship *Ann* [illegible] Captain Gibbs, who took them all on board, [illegible] ed to them in every way the greatest possible [illegible] wearing they Captain Gibbs went to the wreck of the ill-fated *Ann* [illegible] nor the party saw or heard anything to prompt him to make something from her; but, as the sea was rough, and the ship considered dangerous, Le abandoned the project. The *Nantucket* then set sail for Paita, where she arrived on the 15th of September, and where she landed Captain Deblois and his men. Captain Deblois was kindly and hospitably received and entertained at Paita by Captain Bathurst, an English gentleman residing there, and subsequently took passage on board the schooner *Providence*, Captain Starbuck, for this port, arriving here on Sunday last, the 19th instant.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

The panic, which commenced some weeks ago among foreigners who had intended to winter in Paris, continues, or rather has increased to a general *sauve qui peut*; and the hotel-keepers and others who live by the *spoils* of these agreeable *locataires*, and who had promised themselves a rich harvest this season, now seriously begin to hang out signals of distress—prosaically, labels with the ominous words *Appartements meublés ou non meublés à louer*, are seen in every part of the town.

The week has been rather a busy one for the sightseers; military reviews by the President and his staff taking place nearly every morning in the Champ de Mars, besides which, we have had the *launch of a frégate* on the Seine! a sight which positively bewildered "the oldest inhabitant" with delight. This was indeed a novelty for Paris, and, though we are informed by English naval officers that all was not managed according to Cocker, the vessel certainly looks a very fair imitation of a real 40-gun frigate, and it daily attracts thousands to view it.

Musical and theatrical novelties crowd upon us. At the Grand Opera, the [illegible] ballet, "Vert, Vert," was produced on Monday, for the *début* of Mdlle. Priora, whose [illegible] of attitude is one of the highest order. Her [illegible] and [illegible] that character (beauty so loudly [illegible] noted by the author of "Coningsby," are of the darkest Italian. As Byron has it:—

> Like the night
> Of cloudless climes and starry skies,
> And all that's best of dark and bright,
> Meet in the lustre of her eyes.

Mdlle. Priora's figure befits her noble countenance, though for some tastes (*de gustibus*, &c.) it may be deemed a trifle too massive for a *danseuse*. Her *débutante* achieved a decided success, owing, we must add, in a good part, to her beauty—for in grace and lightness she is decidedly inferior to both Cerito and Ferraris, whose style her dancing much resembles. The ballet itself is a very second-rate affair, founded on Gresset's well-known subject. A little dash of fancy and ingenuity might have raised upon it a very piquant and amusing ballet. As it is, all the gaiety and vivacious pleasantry of the original is lost in a mass of silly and unintelligible absurdities, spun out into three dreary acts. Gresset's wicked parrot is replaced by a young student in the person of Mdlle. Plunkett, who plays all kinds of pranks among the [illegible] mates of the convent; among others, he introduces a party of young *militaires* into their dormitories at night; but, owing probably to the vigilance of the new board of censorship, everything passes off with the most rigid propriety, and one of the sisters, being by some means released from her vows, is married to the student, the wedding giving an opportunity for one of those ball-room scenes for which the Grand Opera is renowned. Here the figures, groupings, and dancing are tasteful, elegant, and effective; but the preposterous length to which the affair was attenuated had so completely wearied out the audience, that the only applauders were the *claqueurs*, who manfully rose to the occasion, but in vain. The scenery, particularly the ball-room, was admirable; this is, indeed, the only feature in the ballet department which has not fallen off. Messrs. Cambon and Thierry are poets as well as artists.

Félicien David's long-expected opera of "La Perle du Brésil" has at length seen the light, and, had he never composed "Le Désert," would have been hailed as a most successful *début*; as it is, though containing much of a high order, it rather leaves a feeling of disappointment. It was produced at the Opéra National on Saturday, and had the advantage of two *débutantes*, the sisters of merit—Bouché, a good, spirited basso, formerly of the Grand Opera, and who, I believe, was for a season or two at Her Majesty's Theatre; and M. Philippe, a young tenor with a charming voice, and expressive though not highly finished style. The *Perle* (*Zora*), who before the curtain rises is found by the Admiral Sabador, amid the burning embers of some village in Brazil destroyed by the Portuguese under his command. He carries her to Lisbon, where he rears her with tender care; and passing over the love intrigue, which no opera can be without, we accompanying her benefactor in one of his voyages, she is enabled to repay his services by preserving him and his crew, when their vessel is driven by a tempest on the Brazilian coast, and they are surrounded by hostile savages. This bare outline of the piece will be sufficient to indicate the general colour of the music, the elements of which are—the reminiscences of childhood by the young savage, the rude martial character of the naval chief and his associates, the imitative effects of a storm at sea, and those which are supposed to exist in the virgin forests of America, with their breezy freshness, the strains of their feathered songsters, and other effects of sylvan nature characteristic of the composer's genius, as already made known by his "Désert" and "Christophe Colomb." They are throughout bold and original, but not altogether in their places in a comic opera. M. David's tendencies being rather instrumental than vocal. The overture (particularly the earlier portions) is striking and masterly: a violoncello passage, replete with melody and expression, the motive of which is afterwards repeated in the opera, was received with well-merited plaudits. A trio in the first act for the tenor and two sopranos, into which a tender romance is interwoven by the young Brazilian: a duo between the tenor and soprano, full of tenderness and expression: a warlike air for the bass, with a magnificent chorus for the crew, which had the honours of an encore; the air of *Zora* in the forest, in which the imitative accompaniments are possibly carried to too great an excess, and a second duo for the tenor and soprano, form the list of notable vocal morceaux. The accompaniment to the storm at sea was exceedingly grand; it is difficult to conceive descriptive music carried further than in the whistling of the winds and battling of the elements, here so successfully imitated by the composer. His instrumentation is, indeed, nearly always grandly effective. In his vocal music a rude and vigorous melody is the pervading quality, requiring more finish and elaboration to give perfect satisfaction. On the whole, the work, though it will not advance the reputation of the composer of the "Désert," will not detract from it in the estimation of those who make due allowance for the inferiority in the execution of a composition of which the first condition of success is a large and perfectly-trained orchestra. Mdlle. Duez, though not so much at home as with Rossini, sang very beautifully, and was led out by the composer, after the fall of the curtain, to share with him in the tribute of applause bestowed on the performance. The opera is extremely well got up, but we fear the remote situation of the theatre (Boulevard du Temple) is fatal to anything like remunerative success.

The celebrated Jenny Lind is announced by Mr. Lumley for Saturday, in "Ernani," with Mdlle. Cruvelli as *Elvira*. "I Lombardi" is in preparation, and also "Maria di Rohan." In the latter, M. Ferlatti, who has also arrived, and of whom Italian report speaks highly, will appear in the *Comte de Chalais*. We are in hopes of hearing the celebrated Madame Wagner at the Italiens before the close of the season. The pre-eminence of this *artiste* is countersigned by the most fastidious of living (or perhaps dead) *maestri*—Giacomo Meyerbeer, who makes the engagement of this lady a *sine qua non* for his permission to perform "L'Africaine."

The new opera, composed by M. Duprez, "L'Abîme de la Maladetta," was brought out last week at Brussels; and from a detailed notice of it by M. Fétis, director of the Conservatoire in that city, we learn that it was very successful. Mdlle. Cinq-Mars is written in friendly spirit as supporting the opera effectively; the other vocalists were less satisfactory, but the orchestra and choruses were entitled to unmixed approbation.

FRANCE.

The Ministerial changes which we indicated in our Postscript last week have taken place. M. de Casabianca, Minister of Commerce, has been nominated to the post of Minister of Finance, in place of M. Blondel, who refuses to accept office; and M. Lefebvre-Duruflé, representative of the people, is appointed to the portfolio left vacant by the removal of M. de Casabianca. M. Lefebvre-Duruflé is representative of the Eure, where his importance as a manufacturer, moderation as a politician, and popularity with the working classes, procured him a large majority at the elections of May, 1849, for his return to the Legislative Assembly. He is a leading member of the Club of the Pyramids, and during the conflict between the powers has always promoted conciliation. His appointment is, therefore, regarded with approval by all who have the cause of order really at heart.

On Tuesday the distribution of the prizes awarded to the French exhibitors at the Crystal Palace, and of the Crosses of the Legion of Honour, took place in the Circus in the Champs Elysées. The ceremony was to have taken place on the previous Sunday, in the Louvre; but, the apartment selected for the purpose proving too small to accommodate the vast numbers furnished with tickets of admission, the proceedings were adjourned to another day and a more convenient locality. Accordingly, on Tuesday the arrangements at the Cirque were of the most commodious and satisfactory character, so that every person present, to the number of between 3000 and 4000, could view the proceedings without the least inconvenience. The President was surrounded by his Ministers, the *corps diplomatique*, the highest civil and military authorities, and an elegant assemblage of ladies. The whole scene was most brilliant and animated. The President, before presenting the honourable rewards to the several successful candidates, stood up and addressed the company in an able speech, in which he complained of the obstacles opposed to the development of national industry, by democratical theories on the one side, and monarchical hallucinations on the other. He urged the industrial population of France to continue their exertions without anxiety or fear, in the full assurance that the Government would not fail in its duty; feeling strong, as it did, in the right it had derived from the people, and trusting firmly in the aid of Divine Providence. The President was repeatedly and vehemently cheered, particularly those portions of his speech which referred to the greatness that the Republic would achieve, if undisturbed by "demagogic ideas" on the one side, and "monarchical hallucinations" on the other; adding, "Have no fears for the future. Tranquillity shall be maintained, whatever may happen."

A new subject of dissension between the Legislative Assembly and the President of the Republic has been brought forward this week. It is an organic law framed by the Council of State on a very delicate question the responsibility of the President of the Republic and his Ministry. The matter has lain dormant now two years and a half, and has been taken up at a most inopportune moment, and, as many think, with a view to annoy Louis Napoleon, towards whom one of its clauses—the main one, in fact—is regarded as extremely offensive, since it pronounces it to be high treason if he "provoke a violation of the 45th article of the Constitution," which declares that the President can only re-eligible when four years shall have elapsed from the period of his quitting office. It will be rather a difficult legal process to define what constitutes "provoking the President's re-election;" and the adoption of the article in its present shape can only be looked upon as a piece of petty spite, arming Louis Napoleon's enemies with an instrument of annoyance, rather than as a real measure of precaution against ambitious designs on his part. A notice of an amendment on the bill has been given by M. Pradie, which is merely a repetition, in an aggravated form, of the project of the questors which was lately rejected by the Assembly. That project gave the President of the Assembly the right of "direct requisition;" in other words, of calling out the army on his own authority and responsibility direct, and without intermediate command, while M. Pradie's proposition gives the right of direct requisition to the Assembly itself.

In the early part of the week an article from the pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac, appeared in the *Constitutionnel*, charging the leading political men of the "party of order" with being engaged in a conspiracy against Louis Napoleon. The article was written in such a positive, violent, and even menacing tone, that it attracted considerable attention, and was made the subject of some interrogatories to Ministers in the Assembly by M. Crémieux, who, in the course of his observations, denounced the author of the article as a "wretched scribbler," which so exasperated M. de Cassagnac that he demanded personal satisfaction from M. Crémieux; but the latter has refused to fight M. de Cassagnac, upon the ground that he did not attack the private character of that gentleman. M. de Cassagnac has since posted him as a coward. In reply to M. Crémieux, the Minister of the Interior denied the existence of any conspiracy; adding, that if the Government knew of any conspirators, no matter how high their rank, they would have them brought before the tribunals of justice.

The Lyons Railway Bill was under discussion in the Assembly on Wednesday, when M. Fremy moved an amendment, granting Government 16,000,000 francs to allow the works to be continued until May. M. Passy moved another amendment, recommending the sum of 10,000,000 francs for the purpose named. M. Fremy's motion, however, was adopted by 340 against 326.

The committee of the Assembly to whom the subject was referred have approved of the state of siege in the Ardèche, the Cher, and the Nièvre, by a majority of 11 to 3.

The Prefect of Police has prohibited the electoral meetings held in the Rue Martel, it being discovered that anarchical doctrines were advocated thereat.

The Toulon fleet, consisting of seven vessels, has received orders for sea; the destination is conjectured to be the Levant.

HANOVER.

The death of King Ernest has been followed by a change of Ministry. The new Ministers are said to be reactionist, or opposed to the liberal political concessions which his late Majesty had granted his subjects in the year of revolutions 1848, and to which he had strictly adhered since that time.

Baron Scheele is President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet. The other Ministers are M. Borries, Minister of the Interior; M. Windhorst, President of the Second Chamber; M. Backmeister, Public Instruction, General Brandis, War. The Finance office has not yet been settled, M. Bac having refused it.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 13th instant from New York mention the rejection, by Mr. Webster, of the terms proposed by Spain for the settlement of the Cuban difficulty, and for a better understanding between the two countries. The proposition was, for the American Government to invite the Spanish Consul to return to New Orleans, to bring him in a national vessel, and to salute the Spanish flag over him; and, further, to restore the value of the property of the Consul, and of the Spanish citizens of New Orleans, which was destroyed by the rioters. In case this proposition should be rejected, the Minister was instructed to demand his passports and return.

The *Mississippi* steamer arrived at New York on the 10th. The officers of the vessel contradicted the stories of a disagreement or rupture between Captain Long and Kossuth.

The steamer *Buckeye State*, used at 150,000 dols., was destroyed by fire, at Buffalo, on the night of the 10th inst.

Three lives were recently lost by the burning of the steamer *Montgomery*, on the Mississippi, just above Vicksburg; 2500 bales of cotton, together with the boats, were entirely consumed.

The Canadian Government is still engaged in the important business of constructing railroads. The Quebec and Halifax and Richmond and Quebec roads were soon to be commenced, with money obtained at 3½ per cent.

By an arrival at Boston from Port-au-Prince we learn that the Emperor of Hayti had complied with the demand of foreign powers, and had concluded a truce for one year with the Dominicans, and is also to give one year's notice of the commencement of hostilities. This will tend to greatly enhance the prosperity of the island.

THE RIVER PLATE.

We have accounts this week which state that the war has been brought to a conclusion by the capitulation of General Oribe, who was at the most recent date (the 8th of October) on board the British corvette *Sheldrake*, being anxious to proceed to England. Urquza entered Monte Video in triumph on the 8th of October, and in the evening the city was illuminated, the inhabitants rejoicing at the prospect of a settled peace. The election of a President for the Oriental Republic was to take place as soon as the excitement produced by recent events should have, in some measure, subsided. The whole affair had been effected without bloodshed, Oribe's Argentine troops having all gone over to Urquza.

From Buenos Ayres we learn that the arrival of the three families of General Oribe, his brother-in-law, and son-in-law, had created a strong sensation there. General Rosas had openly displayed extreme irritation at the conduct of his lieutenant, Oribe, in allowing himself to be, as the Dictator constantly exclaimed since the capitulation has became known,

'Conquered without striking a blow!'' Oribe was no longer his "worthy ally, the legal President of the Oriental State," but denounced as "a foul traitor to the Argentine cause," and was publicly burnt in effigy accordingly. This disgrace he shared with Generals Urquiza, Virasoro, and Benavides (the Governor of San Juan), upon whose names every possible insult was heaped, and against whom dire vengeance was threatened by the foiled tyrant, who had gone through the farce of having himself proclaimed "Supreme Chief of the Argentine Confederation" by the assembly of his creatures called the "Provincial Junta of Buenos Ayres."

WEST INDIES.

This week's intelligence from the islands is of little interest.

At Jamaica the Legislature met on the 28th of October, but no business of importance had been transacted.

The cholera had nearly disappeared, a few cases only occurring in the parish of Hanover.

The necessity for some sanitary measures was strongly urged upon the Legislature by the local papers.

The census of the island of Trinidad had been taken, showing the population to consist of 35,631 males and 32,969 females—total, 68,600; of whom 43,005 were members of the Roman Catholic Church, 16,246 were members of the Church of England, 1016 Mohammedans, 2964 Gentoos, and 880 Heathens; the rest of the population being subdivided into various Christian sects.

The islands were generally healthy.

From Demerara we learn that the Governor had withdrawn from the Court of Policy the plan of reform of the legislative institutions, alleging as reasons for so doing, that he had no desire to consent to a surrender of the prerogative of the Crown, and that he was reluctant to press through the court, by a majority composed chiefly of official members, measures not approved of by the majority of the elective section, although popular among the community. Before the Court of Policy adjourned, the following resolution was passed :—

That it is the opinion of this Court, that the sum of £50,000, as part of the parliamentary loan, should be applied to the introduction of Chinese immigrants.

LITERARY TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The following are the main provisions of the treaty between England and France for the suppression of literary piracy. It will be seen that it is likely materially to affect the interests of authors, publishers, dramatists, musical composers, and artists :—

"Art. 1. The period, after which, conformably to the stipulations of art. 14, hereinafter mentioned, the present convention shall come into force, the authors of works of literature or art, to whom the laws of either country now ensure, or shall in future ensure, the right of property or copyright, shall be authorized to exercise the said right on the territory of the other country, during the same time and within the same limits as would be allowed in the latter to the right attributed to the original publication of works of the same nature if published there; so that the reproduction or piracy by persons of one country, of any work of literature or art published in the other, shall be treated as if it were the reproduction or piracy of works of the same nature, originally published in the former country. Moreover, the authors of one of the two countries shall have the same action before the tribunals of the other, and enjoy the same guarantees against piracy or unauthorised reproduction, as are or may hereafter be granted to authors in the latter country. It is understood that the words 'works of literature or art,' used at the beginning of this article, comprise the publication of books, dramatic works, musical compositions, paintings, sculptures, engravings, lithographs, and any other production whatever of literature or fine arts. The representatives of authors, translators, composers, painters, sculptors, engravers, shall enjoy in every respect the same rights as those which the present convention grants to the authors, translators, composers, painters, sculptors, or engravers themselves.

"Art. 2. The protection granted to original works is extended to translations. It is, nevertheless, well understood that the object of the present article is merely to protect the translator in so far as his own translation is concerned, and not to restrict the exclusive right to translation upon the first invention of any work whatever, except in the cases and in the limits mentioned in the following article :—

"Art. 3. The author of any work published in one of the two countries, who shall have declared his intention of reserving his right of translation, shall, from the day of the first publication of the translation of his work, authorised by him, enjoy during five years the privilege of protection against the publication of any translation of the same work, unauthorised by him, in the other country; and this on the following conditions :—1st. The original work shall be registered and deposited in one of the countries within the first month after its publication in the other country. 2dly. The author must have declared his intention of reserving to himself the right of translation on the title-page of his work. 3dly. At least a part of the said authorised translation must have appeared within a year of the date of registration and deposit of the original; and the whole of it must have appeared within a space of three years from the date of such deposit. 4thly. The translation must have been published in one of the two countries, and be registered and deposited, as directed in art. 8. As regards works published in parts, it is sufficient that the declaration by which the author reserves his right of translation be expressed in the first part. Nevertheless, in so far as regards the period of five years assigned by this article to the author for the exercise of his privilege of translation, every part shall be considered a new work, and shall be registered, deposited in one of the two countries within three months from the day of its first publication in the other.

"Art. 4. The stipulations of the preceding articles shall apply also to the representation of dramatic works, and to the execution of musical compositions, in so far as the laws of each of the two countries are or may be applicable in this respect to dramatic or musical works, publicly represented or executed for the first time in one of the countries. Nevertheless, in order to have a right to such protection, in so far as regards the translation of a dramatic work, the author must publish his translation within three months after the registration and deposit of the original work. It is understood that the protection granted by the present article is not intended to prohibit *bonâ fide* imitations or the adaptation of dramatic works to the respective theatres of France or England respectively; but only to prevent pirated translations. The question of imitation or piracy shall in all cases be determined by the tribunals of the respective states, according to the legislation in force in either country respectively."

The other articles are of minor importance.

"By Art. 5, newspaper articles may be freely translated, on condition of quoting the original paper, provided the author of such an article has not publicly declared his intention of preventing reproduction.

"Art. 6 prohibits the introduction and sale of pirated works, whether printed in France or England, or any other country.

"By Art. 7 such contraband works shall be seized and destroyed, and the persons who have introduced or sold them may be prosecuted.

"Art. 8 regulates the formalities of registration in the two countries.

"Art. 9 extends the same formalities to productions of literature and art not specially mentioned.

"Art. 10 regulates the duty of importation upon works of literature and art in the two countries.

"Art. 11 stipulates that the two powers shall mutually communicate to each other the new laws and regulations that may hereafter be made in either country with regard to literary property.

"Art. 12 reserves to each Government the right of prohibiting any production it may think necessary so to prohibit.

"Art. 13, in execution of treaties with other powers on the subject of literary property.

"Art. 14 stipulates that the Queen of England engages to present a bill to the British Parliament for the ratification of such clauses in the present enactment as require a legislative sanction. A day is then to be fixed on which the present convention is to come into force, and such day shall be duly announced by each Government. The convention is to be applicable only to works, &c., published after that date, and is to last ten years, and continue to be in force until a twelvemonth's notice be given."

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—One of the causes of the indifference of parents of the working classes to education, even if they have been sufficiently educated to enjoy it, is the want of books. There are few villages where there are any lending libraries, and still fewer where there is enough variety of subject. The libraries generally only contain religious books, very good in themselves, but not so interesting as to engage the attention of the general body of readers. A certain variety and range of knowledge is desirable. In the Weald of Kent (Norfolk) school the clergyman has succeeded in attracting his scholars by lending them the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS every week, an advantage which is seized with great avidity; and perhaps no more effectual way could be followed to awaken the children's attention, and to afford them amusement as well as instruction. "It is true, sometimes there are matters in the paper I don't quite like, and sometimes they are treated in a way I don't quite approve," said he; "but then I merely take the paper and explain what I think of the matter, and I don't find any harm result." It is by such liberal confidence that children and their parents may be won to virtue.—*Extract from General Report for the Year 1850, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, M.A., her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in Cambridge, Essex, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk.*

MARSHAL HAYNAU.—A letter from Pesth, of the 16th, says:—"Feld-Marshal Haynau, who is at present residing on the estate in possession in Hungary, is accustomed to sleep in a little room on the ground-floor, in a detached building in the garden of his *château*. In the night of Monday last he was awoke by a thick smoke, which filled the chamber. He immediately jumped out of bed, and leaped out of the window into the garden. Some moments after, all the building was in flames. A strong wind having arisen, the fire extended to three barns filled with the corn of the last harvest, and they and four contents, together with the hut it is, were destroyed. No fire having been lighted in the day, it appears certain that the fire was caused by a criminal, in the hope, probably, of killing the general. It has not been possible thus far to discover him."—*Gabignani.*

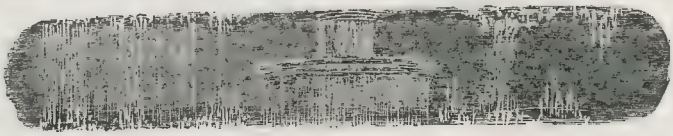
THE PERILS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AT VIENNA.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* (who has been since expelled by the police) at the Austrian capital, writing from that city under date the 13th instant, thus describes the proceedings of the paternal government of the Emperor when dealing with its own dear children :—

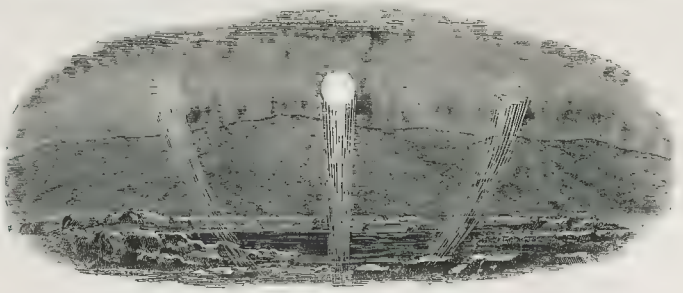
Vienna, Nov. 13.—Between Tuesday afternoon and this morning, nearly 200 persons have been forced to quit Vienna, and the Austrian dominions, in consequence of being suspected of having speculated on Change with the view to increase the price of silver. No excuse has been listened to in any case. The individuals actually expelled are redoubtable bankers like Mirsanger. Herr Rothschild is a director of the bank, a wealthy man, highly honoured for the skill and integrity with which he conducts an extensive banking and booking business, and one of the last men to meddle with any affair of an improper character. His character is no safety; he is liable to be expelled, or tried by court-martial, at the pleasure of Chevalier Weiss. The police terrorism has been in a stop to the *bona fide* transactions of bankers and merchants. In the course of yesterday the Chevalier Weiss had a banker, named Königswarter, brought before him, and warned him that he would be severely punished if he continued such "*Unfug*," or doings on the Exchange. Herr Königswarter

SKETCHES FROM CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

MIRAGE IN MELVILLE BAY, JULY 28, 1850.



MIRAGE IN MELVILLE BAY. AUGUST 4 1850.



PARHELIA, WITNESSED OCTOBER 4, 1850, AT GRIFFITH'S ISLAND

ESQUIMAUX WOMAN.

ESQUIMAUX YOUTH.

ESQUIMAUX GIRL.

In the month of May, 1845, Sir John Franklin sailed from England, with two ships, the *Erebus* and *Terror*, under his command, in the hope of discovering the North-west Passage. Of the gallant commander, and the 128 men and officers by whom he was accompanied, no satisfactory tidings have since been heard. The *Erebus* and *Terror* were provisioned for three years, but more than six years have elapsed since the departure of the Expedition; and when we consider the frightful rigour of an Arctic climate, winter after winter, and that the untiring exertions made for their discovery have all proved fruitless, the hope that remains is but faint. The three Expeditions fitted out simultaneously in 1848, in search of the missing ships, were unsuccessful; and the more recent one, under the charge of Captain Austin, has had no better effect. Let us add to this the generous co-operation given by the Imperial Government of Russia in the search for Sir John Franklin, and by that of the United States. Large rewards have been also held out to whalers of all nations to join in the search; but those ships are not fitted for the dangers of such expeditions. This will be readily understood when it is remembered that this very year no less than twelve

CAIRN LEFT BY THE "NORTH STAR," AND FOUR GRAVES, IN WOLSTENHOLME SOUND.

whalers have perished in the ice, and that in latitudes far to the south of places where H. M.'s ships have lately wintered.

The last Expedition, under the command of Captain Austin, C.B., consisting of the *Resolute* and *Assistance* and two steamers, sailed from the Thames on the 4th May, 1850, and on the 15th June anchored in the Whalefish Islands. Here inquiries for the missing ships began. After leaving Upernavick, in latitude 72 degrees 45 minutes N., the progress of the ships became impeded by floating masses of ice, from which these seas are never entirely free. On the 13th August the Expedition entered the north waters; and then, separating into two divisions, commenced closely to explore the neighbouring coasts and islands. On the 9th of September, the ships again joined company to the westward of Griffith's Island, and on the 24th of the same month the whole of the Expedition were frozen in between the islands of Cornwallis and Griffith. From the 24th of September, 1850, to the 11th of August, 1851, the vessels remained firmly locked in the ice. Whilst the ships were thus ice-bound, exploring parties proceeded in various directions over the floe. The daring, the energy, and the endurance of our countrymen who embarked in these expeditions cannot be too highly praised. One of our Engravings represents Captain Austin addressing the officers and men about to start on one of those enterprises. The group is standing out on the frozen sea, twenty miles distant from their ships. They are in the midst of a wilderness, where, beyond their own resources, no human aid can reach them. In the silence of that frozen desert their voices have been raised in prayer to the Almighty to aid them in their enterprise and to watch over them in their peril. On the 15th of April they started. Captain Ommanney, who commanded one of the parties, proceeded across the ice in a south westerly direction till he reached the land, when he carefully explored and surveyed a great extent of coast hitherto unknown. Captain Ommanney returned to his ship on the 18th June, having been absent on the ice nearly three months. Lieutenant M'Clintock led another party in the direction of Bathurst Island, the coast of which he explored as high as 74° 30′ N. He

WESTERN DIVISION OF SLEDGES.

SKETCHES FROM CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN ADDRESSING AN EXPLORING PARTY.

then crossed the ice to Byam Martin Island, and thence to Melville Island, the coast of which he followed as far as 118° of long., having in the interval gone round Seddon's Gulf. Lieutenant M'Clintock did not get back to his ship till the 4th July. On his return the ice began to thaw, so that his sufferings and those of his men were most trying. At each step they sank in the melting ice, and at times dark slushy pools would open before them whose bottom might be in the fathomless sea. But the men's courage never flagged, and after nearly four months' absence they were welcomed back by their companions. The other parties on the expedition were commanded by Lieutenants Osborne, Brown, Mecham, and Aldrich, and by Dr. Bradford and Mr. Macdougall. It is unnecessary to add, that in these searches no traces of the missing ships were found.

The substance of Captain Austin's report, it will be recollected, has already appeared in our Journal. (See page 347.)

WINTER QUARTERS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

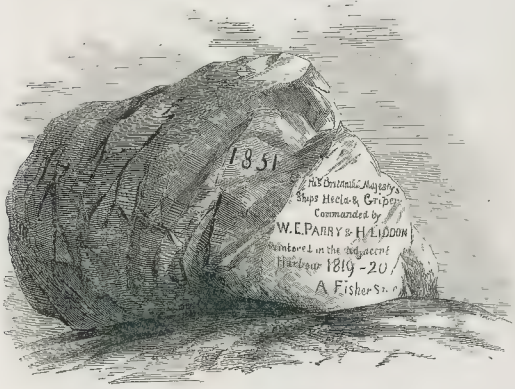
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We now proceed to detail the accompanying Sketches.

Of the atmospheric phenomena seen in these northern latitudes, the *Mirage* is one of the most remarkable. Objects at great distance are often by the power of refraction made visible to the naked eye. Thus, Lieutenant M'Clintock and his party, on returning from their exploring expedition to Melville Island, were seen from the deck of the *Assistance* whilst yet two days distant from the ship. One of our Engravings represents a very beautiful *mirage* seen in Melville Bay, July 28, 1850; and the other a similar phenomenon, seen August 4th following. Next are two *Parhelia*, seen at Griffith's Island, half a mile distant rom the frozen-in ship, October 4, 1850; temperature 47 deg. below freezing point Fahrenheit. Ere the sun sank behind the island, on either side, and at an equal distance, a parhelion was observed, and from the lower limb of the sun a column of white light subtended: the air was hazy.

"Ere reaching North Star Mount (says the Journal of the Expedition) we discovered cairns at some distance on the south-east shore. In the first examined was a tin cylinder, whence was extracted the following document:—

This paper is placed here to certify that her Majesty's ship *North Star* was beset at the eastern side of Melville



SANDSTONE ROCK IN WINTER HARBOUR, MELVILLE ISLAND.

"GOT'G OUT TO DINNER."

Bay, on the 29th July last ear, yand gradually drifted from day to day, until, on the 26th September, we found ourselves abreast of Wolstenholme Island on the 26th September, we found ourselves abreast of Wolstenholme Island when, perceiving the ice a little more loose and the Sound perfectly clear, we made all plain sail and pressed her through it, anchoring in the lower part, of the Sound that evening, and arrived in the bay on the 1st October, where she remained throughout the winter. It is my intention to leave as soon as the breaking-up of the ice will permit, and prosecute my voyage in search of the arctic sities. (Signed) J. SAUNDERS, Master and Commander.

North Star Bay, 18th April, 1850, Wolstenholme Sound,
lat. 76° 34′ N., long. 69° 30′ W.

The two cairns on the opposite shore were also visited; each contained a document similar to the one deposited in the first. At the foot of the largest and most regularly-built one we found four graves with tomb-stones, on which the names of seamen belonging to the *North Star* were written; and in the paper the following list of their names was added:—

William Sharp, A.B., died 1st Nov., 1849.
William Brisley, boatswain's mate, died 20th Jan., 1850.
Richard Baker, A.B., died 7th April, 1850.
George Deverell, A.B., died 17th May, 1850.

On the back of this paper the date 3d July, 1850, was written.

"These papers speak plainly the history of the *North Star*, which vessel, thwarted in her original design, had been forced into this Sound, and, had, unprepared, wintered amid these regions of eternal ice.

"Substituting for these documents other details of our proceedings, we rebuilt the cairns; and, placing a separate memorial on the height of Wolstenholme Island, we crossed the Bay of Baffin, with hope newly raised, and ready and anxious to set about the search anew."

Next are three characteristic *Esquimaux Portraits*—a youth of Kittischut, a girl of Disco, and a woman and child. An interesting account, with a Portrait, of the Esquimaux brought to England by Captain Ommanney, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Oct. 25.

The *Western Sledges* are next represented: the labour of dragging them over the ice, and the sufferings of the exploring parties, from exhaustion and intense cold, are described in Captain Austin's report; and the patient endurance of the brave fellows must not be forgotten.

The mode of progress over the floe is for the men to drag the sledges until they are more swiftly impelled by the wind acting upon the sails and kite-like arrangements; when the men leap into the sledges, and there remain until the wind slackens, when they leap out, and resume their toil on foot.

The *Winter Quarters* of Sir John Franklin in the season 1845-46 are next shown. The passage in Captain Austin's report is as follows:—

Previous to the arrival of the *Resolute*, Captain Penny had found on Beechey Island three graves, and various other positive evidence, which, the moment I saw them, assured me that the bay between Cape Riley and Beechey Island had been the winter quarters of the expedition under Sir John Franklin in the season 1845-46, and that there was circumstantial evidence sufficient to prove that its departure was somewhat sudden; but, whether at an early or late period of the season, very difficult to determine.

The interesting "written rock" of sandstone in Winter Harbour, Melville Island, is the subject of the next Sketch.

During the long night of three months the officers and men amused themselves occasionally with private theatricals and fancy balls. One of our Engravings represents two officers of the *Resolute*, preceded by a guide, going across the ice to dine on board the *Assistance*. In going from one ship to another during the night there was a danger of being attacked by bears, so that, instead of dining yourself, you ran the risk of serving as a dinner for one of these disagreeable animals.

The preceding extract is from an interesting work in course of publication, entitled "Arctic Miscellanies," the production of the officers and seamen employed in Captain Austin's Expedition. The work is dedicated, by special permission, to the Lords of the Admiralty.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 30.—Advent Sunday.
MONDAY, December 1.—Alexander of Russia died, 1825.
TUESDAY, 2.—Bonaparte crowned, 1804.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Flaxman died, 1826.
THURSDAY, 4.—Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.
FRIDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792.
SATURDAY 6.—St. Nicholas.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
8 45 / 7 15	9 15 / 45	8 30 / 8	9 30 / 9	10 15 / 10 40	11 10 / 11 40	No. / 12 5

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN MONDAY, DEC 1, Shakespeare's Historical Play of HENRY V. (Tire PICAL) and the new Comedy of TENDER PRECAUTIONS or, the Romance of Marriage, Tuesday, 2, Merry Wives of Windsor, and the new Comedy of Tender Precautions: Wednesday, 3, Merry Wives of Windsor, and the new Comedy of Tender Precautions, with the Farce of Betsy Baker: Thursday, 4, Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Broadsword and pistol Comedy of Tender Precautions: Friday, 5, Wife's Secret, and the new Comedy of Tender Precautions, with the New Farce of Betsy Baker: Saturday, 6, Merry Wives of Windsor, and the new Comedy of Tender Precautions

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr WARTZ.—The owner of the Magnificent Spectacle, which is nightly produced at this popular Place of Amusement, has been one of great and glorious success, the audience on each representation testifying their marked approbation. On MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, and during the week, will be presented, for the 30th time, the grand Historic Mandrama of AZAEL, with a His original scenes and gorgeous scenery. To be followed by a new extravaganza, called Harry Randall, or the Life of a Rover, assisted by skilful Foreign and English Performers. The whole to be concluded with the Melodrame of LA COUPE, GORGE. Private boxes open from Seven till 7 or, 2s.; Stage Manager, Mr F. Powell.

MISS DOLBY has the hon our to announce that the SECOND of her ANNUAL SERIES of CHILD'S SOIREES MUSICALES will take place at her Residence, 3, Hind-street, Manchester-square, on TUESDAY NEXT, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Miss Dolby will be assisted by eminent Vocal and Instrumental Artistes. Tickets, half-a-guinea each, to be had of Miss Dolby only.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL, Conductor, Mr COSTA.—The Season will commence on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, with (first time by this Society) Haydn's Oratorio, THE SEASONS. Vocalists: Miss Birch, Mr Lockey, and Mr. G. Pullen. Orchestra of 700 performers. Subscriptions may be had, and tickets obtained at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Ha l, any day from 10 till 5, and on Tuesday or Friday from 7 till 10. Terms of Subscription to Choral Performances, £2 2s.; Reserved seats, area or gallery, £3 3s.; Body of the Hall, £1 1s per annum. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—COSTUME.—Mrs. T. C. FOSTER, having been received in the most flattering manner by fashionable audiences, will repeat her LECTURE, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st, entitled "One Day at the Court of Female Costume, from the Time of Eve to the Present," illustrated by Paintings, life size, of various lasts one from 1751 to 1851. At the latter part of the Lecture Mrs. Foster will wear an elegant and historical dress of the new century. Admission, One Shilling; Reserved seats, Two Shillings. Tickets may be had of Sams, St. James's-street; Addison, Bond-street; Mitchell, Bond-street. Allcroft, Bond-street; Duff and Hodgson, Oxford-street; and at the Hanover-square Rooms. To commence at 3 o'clock.

MISS S. A. PRINCE'S Private Classes for CALISTHENIC EXERCISES and DANCING (removed from Edwards-street to 48, Gloucester-place, Portman-square) will be resumed on MONDAY, the 1st of DECEMBER, at Two o'Clock. Lessons to Quad

LINWOOD GALLERY, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The MAHOMMEDAN FAMILY, composed of Lilla Baloba, Tonfia Mouje, Tonfia Bala, Tonia Sowa, and Tonia Kadoolai, Nuli Yousouf, Calula Mapoba, and Hill Bowa Kadoolai, will have the honour of appearing in their Entertainment of THE PARADISE OF MAHOMET, Daily at 3 and 8. Admission 1s.; Reserved Seats 2s.; Stalls 3s.

PRINCE of WALES'S BAZAAR, or the CRYSTAL PALACE of REGENT-STREET, 207 to 208, and COSMORAMA.—This beautiful BAZAAR, fitted up in a style of elegance never before attempted in this or any other country, is open daily from 10 to 6; and includes every useful and fancy article in endless variety, together with a selected AVIARY of Native and Foreign Birds; and also a fine GALLERY of PAINTINGS in Oil, by the old and eminent masters. Admission free.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The CRYSTAL PALACE as at WINTER GARDEN is exhibited immediately preceding the Diorama of the Overland Mail to India, showing Southampton Docks, Cintra, the Tagus, Tarifa, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, the Indian Ocean, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent mausoleum, the "Taj Mahal" (the exterior by moonlight, the beautiful gateway, and gorgeous interior), daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s. 3d., and 2s.—Doors open half an hour before each representation.

THE DEPOSITORY OF WORKS of ART and INGENUITY in the GREAT EXHIBITION, and successfully established there as the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, incorporated in 1838, is CLOSED to the PUBLIC for the purpose of removing the Models and Apparatus to their new premises, without expense to the Depositors. Those who wish to embrace this opportunity should send their notice before the 1st of December, and they will then be particularised in the Catalogue.

The INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED on the 8th of DECEMBER.
R. I. LONGBOTTOM Secretary.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The URAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Sarawak, is exhibited DAILY; together with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. Admission, 1s; on Monday, 6d.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW.—The THIRD GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE and the various kinds of DOMESTIC POULTRY will be held in the BINGLEY EXHIBITION HALL, BIRMINGHAM, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of DECEMBER next. Admission to the Private View on Tuesday, December 9th, 2s 6d; on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 1s.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the 1st of DECEMBER, the PARLIAMENTARY TRAIN will leave PADDINGTON at 7 a.m., instead of 7 10 a.m., and the Booking-office for Tickets will leave Paddington at 7 0 a.m., and Reading at 8 0 a.m. The same alteration in time will affect intermediate Stations, the particulars of which are furnished in the Time-books of the Company.—Paddington, November 25th, 1851.

KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.

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London: BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS PRATT, Deceased.—All persons having any claim upon the Estate of Mr Charles Thomas Pratt, deceased, late of No. 4, Vinyard-walk, Clerkenwell, Dressing-case Manufacturer, are requested to forward them to me, the undersigned, in order that he same may be examined, and, if found correct, discharged. And all persons indebted to the said Estate are forthwith to pay the amount to me.—By order of the Executors,

JOHN ARCH. STUART,
6, New Inn, Strand, London, Solicitor.

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DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Next week, DECEMBER 6th, 1851, will be issued an EXTRA NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the FIRST PART of the

NATIONAL MUSIC OF ENGLAND.

This Number will, doubtless, be welcome to our Subscribers as a work that could not be otherwise produced, from its intrinsic value, at far beyond the price charged. The Musical Accompaniments are by SIR H. BISHOP, the Poetry by DR. MACKAY.

Besides these Two Numbers, Price ONE SHILLING, will be given an

EXTRA HALF-SHEET,

A Continuation of the GRAND PANORAMA of the GREAT EXHIBITION, &c. &c. 198, Strand. Nov. 27, 1851.

*** PANORAMAS of the GREAT EXHIBITION.—Directions to the Binder: The Half-sheet Supplements containing these Views are to be inserted as folding-plates.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—In the Notice of this excellent Institution, at page 509, the last year's receipts are stated to have been £10,000; whereas the ordinary receipts during the year were £3381 4s 8d; the former sum including legacies, stock sold, and other sources.

THE "AMERICA" YACHT.—We have received a letter from Mr Dixon, the artist of the drawings published by Messrs Ackermann, in which he states, in explanation of the objection made in Captain Hewson's letter, in our Journal of the 15th inst. that the *America* has no short boom to the foresail, when on a wind; but, when going free, a boom is rigged out to assist the spread of the sail.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851.

THE combat thickens in the French Republic. The Legislative Assembly, led on by unprincipled men of two hostile factions, reels and staggers to and fro, under the influence of a party rage that is as unreasonable as it is vindictive, and before which all considerations of public interest fade into nothingness. Smarting under a defeat which it brought upon itself by its ill-judged question of appointing a military force to overawe the Executive power, it has been advised by M. Thiers, or some other mischievous and incendiary politician of the same calibre, to disinter an old plan for defining the powers and responsibilities of the President and his Ministers. This plan has slumbered in the *bureaux* of the Assembly for eighteen months, and its revival at this moment is avowedly intended as an act of aggression against the President. Eighteen months ago, such a measure might have been harmless. At the present time its discussion is in the highest degree perilous to the tranquillity of the country. When it is considered that one of the crimes which, supposing it to become law, might be charged against the President and his Ministry, would be that of doing certain things "*having a tendency*" to overturn the Constitution, it is obvious that the Assembly means nothing else by it than to usurp the whole power of the State. The impeachment of the President for any act, real or supposed, having a tendency, however vague, to destroy the Constitution, would, *ipso facto*, supersede his authority, and pending his trial, all power would be vested in the Assembly. This is too monstrous, and too absurd; but this is the matter which the Assembly has resolved to deliberate, and on which a coalition of Legitimists, Orleanists, and Red Republicans has already taken place. Should such a measure be carried, the long-foreseen battle between the Executive and the Legislative power could no longer be postponed, and the President would march the army to the Assembly, turn the members out of doors, put the key in his pocket, and very probably consign M. Thiers and a few of his Orleanist as well as Socialist allies to the dungeons of Vincennes. Events are fast ripening to that or some other very similar solution, and the whole tendency of public opinion foreshadows that the Assembly must inevitably be defeated in the conflict it has so stupidly and wantonly provoked. The language of Louis Napoleon leaves no doubt of the fact that his faith in himself, and his courage to do and dare, are equal to the emergency; and the manner in which his language is received by the great bulk of the people, and by the press, shows that the popular support will be on his side. On occasion of the distribution of medals awarded by the juries to the French exhibitors at the Great Exhibition in London, the President made a most telling and eloquent oration, in which he severely reprimanded the perturbators of the public peace who have seats in the Assembly, and threw down the gauntlet of defiance to them. Referring to the industry of the French nation, and to the honours which it merited and carried away in London, he said:—"In presence of these unhoped-for results, I must again repeat, how grand would be the French Republic if it were only permitted to pay attention to its real interests, and to reform its institutions, in place of being incessantly disturbed on the one hand by demagogical ideas, and on the other by monarchical hallucinations. Do demagogical ideas proclaim a truth? No; they disseminate everywhere error and falsehood. Disquietude goes before them, and deception follows in their wake, whilst the resources employed in repressing them are so much loss to the most pressing ameliorations, and to the relief of misery. And as to monarchical hallucinations, without causing the same dangers to be incurred, they impede all progress, all serious labour; for, in place of an advance, a struggle is obliged to be had recourse to. Men formerly the ardent upholders of the prerogatives of the Royal authority are now seen to make themselves conventionals, in order to disarm the power which has issued from universal suffrage. They who have the most suffered, the most bewailed the effects of revolutions, are seen to provoke a new one, and that for the sole object of opposing the national will."

These passages were received with such applause, that on one occasion the President was obliged to pause for several minutes in his discourse, to permit the shouts of his approving and sympathising auditory to be again and again renewed. "Whatever may happen," he said, "tranquillity shall be maintained. A Government which is supported on the entire mass of the nation, which has no other motive but the public good, and which is animated with that ardent faith which guides you most surely even across a space where there is no road marked out—that Government, I say, will know how to fulfil its mission, for it has in itself both the right which is derived from the people, and the force which comes from God."

France is evidently on the eve of a new revolution. Things cannot remain in their present state. Every hour expedites the catastrophe. That it may be a peaceful and bloodless one, and that nothing worse than a new 18th of Brumaire may bring it about, is the sincere wish of every well-wisher to that great and generous but most unfortunate nation.

THE electric telegraph is no longer the only subtle and invisible influence which is to link in amity and good-will the once rival nations of Great Britain and France. The two most illustrious states of the world have just concluded a treaty of international copyright, long desired and urgently needed; and henceforth the English pirate of French literature, or the French pirate of English literature, will be amenable to the public tribunals of either country. It will no longer be allowed that a bookseller in Paris shall reprint—without permission of the author or his assigns—in the English language any English book of which the merit and popularity shall tempt his cupidity, and enrich himself at the expense of that genius which is perhaps starving, and trudging wearily afoot, while he is becoming sleek and riding in his coach and pair. It has not been creditable to the civilisation of Europe that thereto the law which protected the owner of a watch, or any other tangible article, should not have protected the creators and owners of that higher and nobler description of property comprised under the term of works of literature and art; yet it is none the less a matter for rejoicing, that justice has at length been done. Both England and France have, however, a greater work before them. The international copyright which they have instituted is, in reality, of more value as an example than as a practical fact. England never suffered so much from the pirates of France as she realised from those of America, and France never suffered a hundredth or thousandth part of the injury from English booksellers that she endures from the unscrupulous buccaneers of Brussels. The moral influence of this great treaty, upon the details of which we will not at present expatiate, has yet to be extended in the quarters we have named. For their own sakes, the men of genius in Belgium will, it is to be hoped, co-operate with their Government in doing justice to the genius of others; and, in like manner for their own sakes, the men of genius in the United States of America—who speak and write, as we do, in the language of Shakspeare and Milton—will be induced to co-operate with their Government in doing justice to the men of genius in Great Britain. In fact, they have already done so. The professors of art and literature in all countries are linked together by the bonds of sympathy, as well as of common interests; and it is the apathy of Governments which is to blame for the present anomalous state of the laws of copyright. The intellectual heroes of all countries are sound in this respect. They not only know, but desire to pursue, the right course. But, under the present system, both Belgium and the United States of America suffer in character—the talent of their sons is ignored, or rendered of no avail—the national fame is prevented from reaching its full development—all for the benefit of a few booksellers, who will never encourage Belgian or American literature (that must be paid for) while they can rob with impunity the literature of France and England.

We shall doubtless have future occasion to remark on some of the details of the new treaty, but at present we purposely confine ourselves to the expression of our most cordial approbation of the principle thus solemnly and authoritatively promulgated. The year 1851 is likely to be memorable through all time; and, though as yet the last, it will not be the least of its claims to honourable mention in history, that it witnessed so splendid a recognition of the claims of literature and art as that which is involved in the recent treaty. It is a first step in a new path, and is likely to prove a great one.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The entries of stock for exhibition at the ensuing cattle show of the Smithfield Club indicate that the specimens this year will exceed in number those exhibited on any former occasion. The all-important question to the agricultural interest of the country, whether the breeding and feeding of stock can be made of itself a profitable business to the farmer, may not, indeed, receive its final solution at the approaching show of cattle in the Horse Bazaar, but, judging from present appearances, and the anticipations generally entertained respecting it, the show will most certainly tend very much to elucidate this greatly-mooted problem in agricultural science in this country, and test our capabilities for becoming more of a pastoral and grazing nation than we have hitherto been. His Royal Highness Prince Albert is a competitor on a more extensive scale than formerly; and the noble president, the Duke of Richmond, Earl Spencer, the Duke of Rutland, Earl Chesterfield, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Radnor, Lord Portman, and other distinguished members of the club, have also applied for space. Since last Christmas the proprietor of the Bazaar has made great alterations. The portion of the building formerly known as the riding-school, at the end of the grand area, in which the cattle are usually contained, and where the extra stock and long-wooled sheep of the Leicester breed were formerly exhibited, has been enclosed, and covered with a flooring, on which now stands a bazaar for the sale of porcelain and fancy articles of every description. The implement galleries have also been enlarged to the same extent as the basement of the building, and pass round, leaving an open court in the centre. The roofs of the galleries have been elevated, and have light and airy roofs, upon the principle of those of railway stations. Amongst other improvements is the erection at either end of the galleries of spacious staircases, in lieu of the exceedingly narrow access formerly existing at the southern end, the entrances at the northern extremity being from the main area, instead of, as formerly, up a staircase and round the gallery of the riding-school, as it was then called. Although the exhibition does not open to the public until the 9th of December, the ground in the galleries is not only taken, but several of the specimens of agricultural implements which excited considerable attention at the Great Exhibition have already arrived.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Court have remained in retirement in the Isle of Wight since Saturday last, on which day they arrived at Osborne, from Windsor. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left the Castle at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Miss Cavendish, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph, the Rev. Mr. Birch, and Mr. Becker. The Royal party arrived at Gosport at half-past twelve o'clock, and immediately crossed over from the port in the Royal steam-tender, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. The Queen landed at East Cowes at 1.17 P.M., and the Royal standard was hoisted at Osborne Tower, denoting her Majesty's arrival at her marine palace, at 1.30 P.M.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, have taken their usual exercise in the grounds of Osborne during the week; but none of the Royal family have left the precincts of the Royal demesne since their removal on Saturday.

There has been a total absence of visitors.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester returned to town on Wednesday, from the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, where her Royal Highness has been sojourning during the past month. Her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who came to Brighton on Tuesday last, on a visit to his august relative, returned to London with her Royal Highness, and accompanied his illustrious relative to Gloucester House.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar with the Lady Augusta Gordon Lennox, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, was solemnized on Thursday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a very large circle of the aristocracy. The body of the church was densely crowded long before the arrival of the betrothed pair. At a quarter to two, the choice of a bride was led to the altar by her noble father. Her Lady ship looked exceedingly beautiful, and was attended by a train of eight bridesmaids, the youthful daughters of some of the noblest houses of the British aristocracy. His Serene Highness followed, looking admirably, and evidently in the highest spirits. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Tarner, vicar of Box Grove, Guildford, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bell, rector of Goodwood, where their Serene Highnesses will pass the first few weeks of their married life. We understand the bride's *trousseau* was exceedingly elegant, and in every way worthy the auspicious occasion. Her Ladyship received presents of a most valuable character from a great many members of the aristocracy.

The marriage of the Earl of Lanesborough with Frederica Emma, relict of the late Sir Richard Hunter, of Dalany House, Sussex, was solemnized on Monday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Freeman H. Bishop, M.A., brother of the bride, assistant minister of Grosvenor Chapel, and domestic chaplain to the noble bridegroom. Shortly after leaving the church, the noble Earl and Countess took their departure for Leamington *en route* to Swithland Hall, the family seat in Leicestershire. A sumptuous repast was provided at the town mansion in Great Stanhope street, of which a select party of relatives and friends partook after the ceremony.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds, accompanied by Miss Lane Fox, have arrived at Hornby Castle, from Mar Lodge, N.B., where the noble Duke and Duchess have been entertaining visitors during the autumn. The noble Duke's lease of Mar Lodge, Braemar, having expired, his Grace has taken Inverlesk House, Inverness, for the remaining season.

The Marquis of Salisbury's third son, Lord Eustace Cecil, has entered the army as Ensign in the 43d Light Infantry

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His Excellency Baron Bentinck, Netherlands Minister at this Court, has returned to Mivart's Hotel from Brighton, where he has been staying for some time on account of his health.

The Marquis of Douro has returned to town from Scotland. The Marchioness has gone into waiting on her Majesty.

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Miss Burdett Coutts, who has been making a tour in Germany and Italy during the autumn, is not expected to arrive in Stratton-street until next month

Field-Marshal Count Nugent (Austrian service) and Colonel Count Nugent have arrived in Dublin.

His Excellency the Russian Minister (Baron Brunnow) has arrived at Ashburnham-house, from St. Petersburg.

Sir Henry and Lady Lytton Bulwer are in Paris before returning America, their departure having been deferred until after Christmas.

Sir George Gray is expected to return to town on the 1st of December, to attend the Cabinet Council on the 2d. Sir George's health is much improved.

Accounts of an unfavourable character have reached London regarding the health of Lieut.-General Sir Richard Armstrong. The gallant officer left England a few months since to assume the command of the troops in the Madras presidency. He was considered to be in a precarious state when the mail left Madras.

PUBLIC MOURNING FOR THE LATE KING OF HANOVER.—Orders were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office on the 14th inst. for going into mourning for the late King of Hanover. "The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and earrings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets; the gentlemen to wear black or trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black gloves and cravats. The Court is to change the mourning on Sunday, the 7th of December next; viz. the ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black or coloured ribbons; to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles." And on Sunday, the 14th of December, the Court goes out of mourning. Directions have also been published by the College of Arms, to the effect that, in pursuance of her Majesty's commands, all persons are expected to put themselves into mourning for ten days, commencing last Sunday. The great seal of St Paul's will be veiled on Sunday between the two services. A ceremonial only observed on the decease of a member of the Royal family. Colonel Sir George Couper arrived at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, on the 21st, bearing the condolences of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on the death of the King of Hanover.

THE LATE LADY WARD.—The Ostend steamer has brought over the mortal remains of Lady Ward, who died at Schwalbach, in the duchy of Nassau, on the 14th inst. They were accompanied by Lord Ward and her Ladyship's father, Mr. Hubert De Burgh, who have been in attendance on her during her painful illness. The remains were forwarded on Saturday night to Hunley, near Dudley, in Staffordshire, the burial-place of his Lordship's family, where they were interred on the 25th inst.

HER MAJESTY'S ESTATE OF BALMORAL.—We are happy to be able to announce that the beautiful estate of Balmoral, in this county the Highland home of our beloved Sovereign for four years past—is now Royal property." We believe that Dr. Robertson, accountant for the Royal Highness Prince Albert, and Edward White, Esq., solicitor, have come to a final agreement with the trustees of the Earl of Fife, by which the fee simple of the estate has become the property of her Majesty the Queen.—*Aberdeen Herald*. The property lies on the Dee, and extends fully seven miles in length by four in breadth, and includes the best deer range in the Grampian chain. The purchase-money agreed on is £31,500. To this must also be added about £2000, as a *solatium* to the tenant of Balmoral; for her Majesty's occupancy, during these two or three past seasons, has been in the capacity of a sub-tenant, the premises being under lease to a different party, and of which there were upwards of twenty years to run.

LIBERALITY OF THE EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.—Piety has ever been a distinguishing feature in the character of Maria Amelia, the ex-Queen of the French, and it will be remembered that during her short visit to Inverness last summer she and the suite regularly performed their religious duties in St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Chapel. Her Majesty seems to entertain a pleasing remembrance of the chapel, over the altar of which is placed a fine work of a , and she has sent a donation to the funds in a note addressed to the Rev. Mr. Mackay—"Caramont, 11 Nov., 1851.—Monsieur le Curé: La Reine m ordonne de vous écrire qu'elle est en mesure de pouvoir vous offrir un témoignage quelques bien faible, du bon souvenir qu'elle a conservé de la chapelle Catholique d'Inverness. Sa Majesté me charge de vous adresser en ordre qui vous parviendra en même temps que cette lettre. Agréez, Monsieur le Curé, l'assurance de mon respect.—A. TROUPEAU."

COUNTRY NEWS.

DINNER TO THE HON. MR. WALKER, OF THE UNITED STATES.

On Monday evening, about seventy of the principal merchants and gentlemen connected with the trade, and the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, entertained the Hon. R. J. Walker, late Secretary to the Treasury of the United States, at dinner at the Adelphi Hotel. Mr. Walker is one of the candidates for the presidential chair, and is favourable to the participation by British ships in the carrying trade to California. To him, also, the British mercantile interests are indebted for the introduction of the bonding system, and many ameliorations of the obnoxious tariff which have proved beneficial to British interests. W. Brown, Esq., M.P., was to have taken the chair, but, from indisposition, that gentleman was unable to attend, and William Rathbone, jun., Esq., President of the American Chamber of Commerce, officiated in his stead.

The usual loyal toasts having been given and duly responded to, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening:—"The Hon. R. J. Walker, to whom both countries are so much indebted for his exertions to promote commercial intercourse between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family."

The toast was enthusiastically received with all the honours.

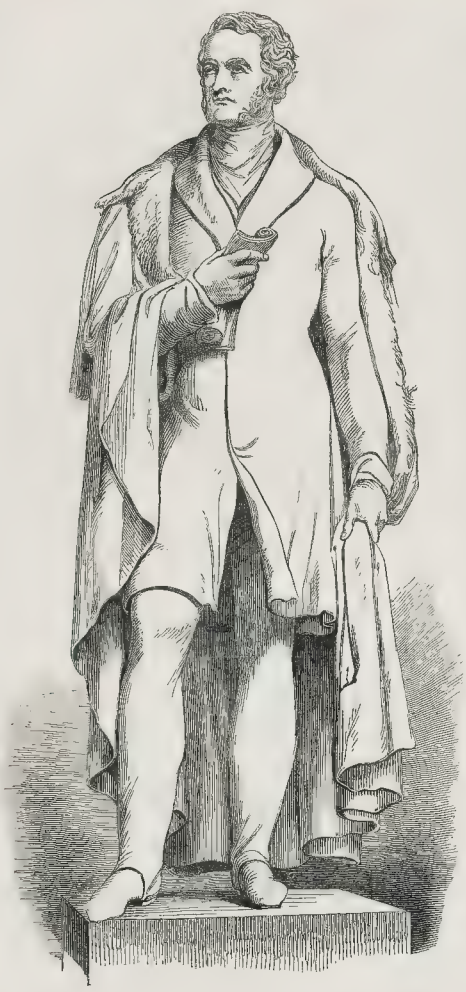
Mr. Walker acknowledged the compliment, observing that it afforded him the greatest pleasure at all times to reciprocate courtesies and friendly relations with those upon whose efforts, intelligence, and prosperity, so much depended for the advancement of civilization, refinement, and peace. It was not to him, as a humble citizen, now without power or patronage, that any but the most honest that evening, but to the country and policy of the American Congress and to her commercial freedom. The speaker then entered into a series of statistics to prove that America in twenty years more than doubled her population, and that Great Britain in the same period more than doubled her revenue. Comparing the high tariff of 1842 with the effect of the policy since 1846, he went on to say that duties had been lowered 30 per cent., population had increased 10½ per cent., tonnage 47½ per cent., and exports 60 per cent. And the official account of the first quarter of the fiscal year received by the steamer the day previous announced a surplus of 4½ millions. High tariffs reduced the amount of exports more than imports, excluding them from foreign markets. Their commerce was not geographic—it belonged to the world; and it was a singular fact that America and England were the only nations whose receipts exceeded their expenditure. He concluded by proposing "Prosperity to Liverpool."

Several other complimentary toasts followed, and, after an evening spent with the utmost conviviality and harmony, the company separated.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

On last Saturday afternoon, shortly before dusk, the railway station at Weedon was the scene of a collision, by which several passengers were severely hurt, and one killed. The passenger train, which leaves Liverpool at a quarter past eleven in the morning for London, had just arrived at the station, when a special cattle train, at the rate of 10 or 20 miles an hour, was observed rounding the curve which leads to the station, and before the alarm could be raised it dashed with great violence into the stationary passenger train. Many of the persons in the carriages were cut, bruised, and much shaken. A man named Currie, a market-gardener and nurseryman, of Upper Clapton, in almost as bad a condition, was taken from the same carriage, and turned out to be the servant of Colonel Sir Douglas Pennant, also a passenger; he is now progressing favourably. The engine-driver, whose name is Schenk, escaped with a severe contusion on the chest, but was also taken out insensible, with several severe cuts about the head and face; and a Mrs. Bell, of Warrington, who was coming on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Gower, of Oxford-street, was also much injured. Both, however, were sufficiently recovered to be removed by the station. Most of the other passengers suffered from wounds and contusions more or less; and one poor fellow, a labourer, both of whose legs were dreadfully crushed, it is feared, will not recover.

Mr. Bruyere, the superintendent of the line, at the moment of the accident, was leaning in through one of the carriage windows, conversing with Captain Hinds, the general manager of the traffic. The escape of both with no more than a shaking was almost miraculous. The engine



BRONZE STATUE OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, BY CAMPBELL; JUST ERECTED IN CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

STATUE OF THE LATE LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, IN CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

THE site chosen for this bronze effigy of the late statesman who has cast such lustre on the House of Cavendish is appropriate enough. The inner and planted portion of the square is already in possession of an equestrian statue of some other personage. The horse's tail is unfortunately turned in the direction of Oxford-street, and consequently exhibits a back presentation to the new Statue, which stands at the Holles-street side of the square, and looks towards the great thoroughfare just mentioned. One great advantage of being visible from the causeway is thus secured; as, in the majority of cases, statues erected in the centre of enclosed spaces throughout this metropolis are inaccessible to the multitude, and waste their sweetness on the desert air within the railings. George Canning and William Pitt have each respectively the good fortune to be placed prominently under the public eye, in Hanover-square and Palace-yard; and Lord George Bentinck, in his present position, is equally well off.

The attitude is chosen with judgment, and his Lordship holds in one hand some political document, while the other is engaged in the folds of his favourite mantle preparatory to casting it over his shoulder: the effect combines graceful ease with a due proportion of dignity and the genuine bearing of a thorough-bred gentleman. We have rarely seen the modern costume treated so skilfully, and made to assume the flowing simplicity of classic drapery. The figure is eleven feet in height: the pedestal, formed of one block, highly polished, of red granite, from the Peterhead quarries in Aberdeenshire, is a mass of eight tons weight, and is eight feet high. It bears the following inscription:

WILLIAM GEORGE FREDERICK CAVENDISH BENTINCK,
BORN, FEBRUARY 27, 1802.
DIED, SEPTEMBER 21, 1848.

This monument to the great Parliamentary leader of a powerful political party has been erected by subscription; and the work issues from the studio of Thomas Campbell, of 10, Great Marlborough-street. This eminent sculptor has long since won his laurels in the execution of colossal figures, both in bronze and marble. Several of his best performances adorn the capital of Scotland; and the great equestrian group of the Earl of Hopetoun is a very remarkable specimen of his powers. The horse is represented as fondly caressing with his neck and head the person of his gallant master, who stands dismounted, concerning which Lord Peter Robertson has put on record a facetious criticism—that the national character of the artist was clearly discoverable from his making the war charger *scratch* his Caledonian proprietor.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

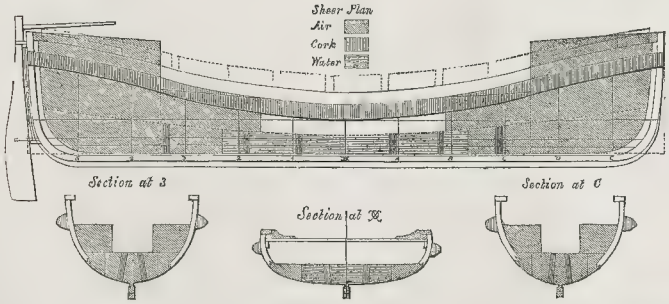
On the 29th ult., a deputation, consisting of the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Erne, Mr. Crawford, M.P., Messrs. Mulholland, M'Kibbin, Charters, Campbell, Hancock, Heidman, M'Master, Dargan, Grimshaw, and Macadam, waited upon his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin, to present a testimonial from seventy-six members of the Royal Flax Improvement Society of Ireland. The gift consists of a Silver Vase (of which we present an Engraving), a set of Damask Table-linen, and a Case of Cambric Handkerchiefs. The Vase has a tripod base of carved Irish bog-oak. On the three sides of the plinth are the arms of the borough of Belfast, the Royal arms, and those of Lord Clarendon; all in frosted silver, which contrasts strikingly with the dark colour of the bog-oak. Three silver figures, emblematic of Science, Genius, and Commerce, are seated on the feet of the plinth; the figure of Science holding a medal of the

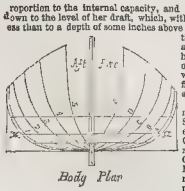
TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND BY THE ROYAL FLAX IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Royal Flax Society. The body of the Silver Vase is wreathed with shamrocks of flax in seed and blossom, and shows three medallions, representing a flax-field, with people at work; the spinning-room of a linen-factory; and the quays of Belfast, with shipping, &c. On the remaining face is the inscription as follows:—

This vase, with a set of damask table-linen and cambric handkerchiefs, of Irish manufacture, was presented to his Excellency George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B., &c., Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by the President and members of the Royal Flax Improvement Society of Ireland, as a slight but sincere recognition of their appreciation of his exertions to extend the culture and manufacture of flax, and of his eminent services in developing the resources of the country, in fostering enterprise, and in promoting a spirit of self-reliance and independence among the people. Belfast, 1851.

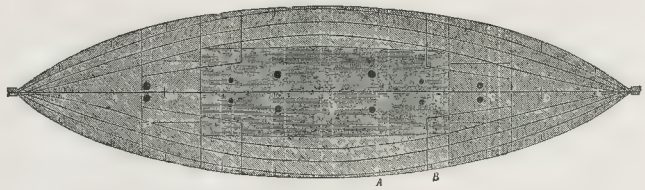
The top of the vase is surmounted by a figure of Hibernia holding the harp. The order for this piece of plate was executed by Mr. W. Gilbert, of Belfast, and the design and work were furnished by Mr. Angell, Panton-street, Haymarket. The medallions were drawn by pupils of the Belfast Government School of Design. The damask, which consisted of table-cloths and napkins, was manufactured by Mr. Andrews, Ardoyne, Belfast, and has a border of flowers, a double centre with the Clarendon arms; and the insignia of the Garter, Bath, and St. Patrick, of which orders his Excellency is a Knight, are introduced, along with festoons of flax and shamrocks. The cambric is of very fine texture, manufactured by Mr. Henning, of Waringstown, county Down. Some of it was embroidered at Killileagh, in the same county, from a design furnished by the Belfast Government School of Design, and has Lady Clarendon's cipher elaborately worked in the corners. An address was read, on the presentation, by the Marquis of Downshire, to which his Excellency replied in suitable terms. The deputation afterwards dined at the Vice-regal Lodge, the Duke of Leinster, Earl of Charlemont, Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir W. Somerville, Sir J. N. Redington, &c., being of the party.





portion to the internal capacity, and would rapidly free the boat of water, down to the level of her draft, which, with her crew on board, would not be to less than to a depth of some inches above the floor. The air-cases are built into the boat, which renders them liable to accidents; if this were remedied, and her internal capacity reduced, a 30 feet or 32 feet boat built on similar lines, with her internal fittings slightly modified, would make an efficient life-boat, adapted for many parts of the coast.

On Wednesday week this prize-boat made a trial trip out to the Goodwin Sands, and proved herself of the most extraordinary qualities as a sea boat. Captain Charlwood, the inspecting commander of the district of the Coast Guard, with Lieutenant Simmons and Mr. M'Donald, the master of the *Rose*, revenue cutter, and a crew of 14 picked men, went out in her to the Goodwin, where she was placed in such positions as to allow the surf to have the greatest effect upon her. Nothing could exceed the admirable style in which she behaved; and enough was seen to satisfy the officers and men who were in her that she would weather the most tempestuous sea. Her sailing qualities were also tested with the most successful results; indeed, it is said that if it were possible to throw her on her beam ends she would not go over. Such was her buoyancy, that when filled with water she cleared herself to the grating in about 12 seconds. The success of the boat has been the source of much gratification along the coast.



A. Water Tank
B A. tight Deck: the spaces below are divided into air-tight compartments
C. Diagonal Air-tight Gates
D Air-tight Seats, enclosing air-tight compartments for dry provisions
E, Tubes with Valves for emptying the water out through the bottom
F Screw Valves to admit water into the Tank A
G. A Belt of Cork
H. A Pump to draw water out of the Tank
I. Compass
K. Lubes Skin, air-tight

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PRIZE LIFE-BOAT.

1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born November 21, 1840, *Princess Royal.*
2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841.
3. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.
4. Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.
5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
6. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.
7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

PORTRAITS OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN, MODELLED BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY, BY L. C. WYON, ROYAL MINT.

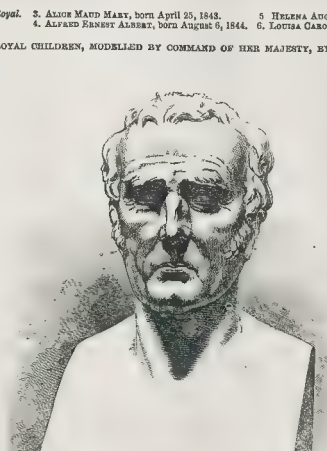
Among the contributions to the Fine Arts Court of the Great Exhibition was the original of the above Illustration; in the Catalogue, No. 286, "Portraits of the Royal children, modelled by command of her Majesty the Queen, in August, 1850, by L. C. Wyon, medallist, Royal Mint." The respective portraits are most delicately executed by the Modeller; and this very interesting work has been engraved by our Artist, by gracious permission of her Majesty. It will be seen that the Portraits are not ranged in the order of seniority, as in the accompanying figures of reference.

COLOSSAL BUST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

BY BEHNES.

This noble Bust of his Grace the Duke of Wellington has just been executed in marble by Mr. Behnes. It is more than twice the size of life, and is remarkable for its truthful rendering of the well-known characteristics of the great original. The Bust terminates in the simple and massive manner which we see in some of the finest specimens of Greek art. It is a commission from his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The likeness is perfect, both in features and expression; the general air of repose, and the benevolent play of the mouth, being successfully caught, and most delicately rendered. Although the head measures 16 inches from the crown to the chin, there is something so natural in the treatment, that the difference from the ordinary magnitude is scarcely to be perceived. It will shortly be sent to Berlin, and is in the meanwhile exhibited at the rooms of Messrs. Graves and Co., Pall-Mall.



COLOSSAL BUST OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—BY BEHNES.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

As previously announced, this house re-opened for a new season on Saturday. If the manner in which "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was placed on the stage may be accepted as a symbol of the intentions of the management, the promises of the farcical. Scenery, costumes, and cast all presented thought and originality. The first was for the most part new painted; the second were adopted from the reign of Henry IV., instead of, as usual, that of Elizabeth, and the third combined the strength of the company. Not that every part was so cast as to ensure an ideal exactitude in the representation, but that each was given to the actor best qualified in the establishment to embody it with efficiency. We dare not say that Mr. Harley was so good a *Slender* as Mr. Charles Mathews, or that Mr. Keeley was the very best Welsh parson we have seen; but both were entitled to the business entrusted to them, and executed it with care and ability. Mr. Meadows, as *Shallow*, was singularly quaint, and Mr. Wigan's *Dr. Caius* was perfect. To Mr. Bartley's *Falstaff* no criticism is fairly applicable: it is the best on the English stage, and, moreover, combines the traditions of the manner in which the part has come down to us from leading representatives in former times. Decidedly the best-conceived and most artistically executed character, however, was *Ford*, by Mr. Charles Kean. The first interview with *Falstaff* was nicely interpreted, and the whole matter of the jealousy touched off with elegance and comic *vis*. No actor within our recollection has hit so well the due mean between the tragic and the farcical, in the expression of a passion which tends generally to the sublime or the absurd. No doubt exists that in this class of characters Mr. C. Kean exhibits a masterly amount of genius, and compels judicious appreciation even from those who are disposed to question his earlier claims. He was ably supported by Mrs. Kean, who, by certain delicate traits of acting, indicated the perpetual uneasiness which a wife subject to the caprices of such a husband would necessarily undergo. Mrs. Keeley, as *Mrs. Page*, also evinced her power of sustaining the more elegant range of comedy; and, indeed, added to it a vivacity which is usually excluded from drawing-room parts, but as rightly belongs to them as to those of the veriest *soubrette*. With the advantages of such a cast, the comedy went off with a satisfactory smoothness, and minor defects were forgotten in the general excellence of the impersonation and *mise en scène*.

On Monday a farce by Mr. Serle, under the title of "Tender Precautions; or the Romance of Marriage," was produced after the historical play of "Henry IV.," in which Mr. Wigan performed the *Prince of Wales* with an originality of interpretation which peculiarly belongs to his assumptions. The farce was in one act, but, we suspect, was intended to be in two; and the want of division made it become tedious. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, as *Mr.* and *Mrs. Gosling* tender, jealous, and forgiving; soft of head, but honest of heart—were capital. The scapegoat of his friend *Jack Sparkes*, when he finds that he has incurred the ignominy of being well kicked, his perplexity between the roused sentiment of honour and his usual timidity of disposition, gives to Mr. Keeley the desired opportunity of exhibiting his peculiar points as an actor of humour. The parts in this respect are well suited to those for whom they were intended; and, as a piece of theatrical tailoring, the farce is not without merit, though the mediocrity of the dialogue, as usual with Mr Serle's pieces, constantly succeeded in disappointing the expectation continually excited. The number of traps that missed of their effect was indeed something curious.

HAYMARKET.

"The Two Bonnycastles" is the name of a new farce by Mr. J. M. Morton produced on Tuesday, and which proved amusing. The hero is Mr. Buckstone who, conceiving himself to be robbed in the park, snatches a watch from a stranger's fob, and, when he gets home discovers the mistake. To escape from the consequences he changes his name to *Jorum*, and becomes a lawyer's clerk and is nearly entrapped into bigamy by the desire of *Mr. Snuggens* (Mr. Lambert), his master, to get rid of his niece, whose property he has embezzled She, however, happens to have a lover who is the very person robbed by *Bonnycastle*, and who, becoming acquainted with the latter's wife, assumes himself for the nonce the name of *Bonnycastle*, thereby exciting the real *Bonnycastle's* jealousy. *Mrs. Bonnycastle*, afterwards entering, identifies her husband, and precipitates explanations. Mr. Buckstone, as usual, does the drollery of the piece with characteristic vigour, and to his exertions its success is fairly attributable.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

A farce entitled "Counter Attractions," by Mr. Tilbury, the actor, has been produced at this theatre, for the purpose of enabling Mr. John Reeve to perform the part of a strolling player, imitating not only the manner of several living performers, but the sound of musical instruments, in which the actor was successful.

ASTLEY'S.

The spectacle of "Azédi" has been produced at this theatre with a series of most effective processions, *tableaux*, and other accessories, peculiar to the establishment, including troops of horses, camels, zebras, goats, ostriches, &c. The drama is, altogether, gorgeously mounted; and, from its completeness, bids fair to enjoy great popularity. In addition are presented, nightly, several new and most attractive scenes in the circle, by eminent native and foreign artists, who have recently been added to the *programme* of the establishment.

To-night a performance will take place at St. James's theatre by the members of the Printers' Dramatic Society, when the tragedy of "Othello" and the farce of "All that Glitters is not Gold," will be presented. Mr Roach has written for them an appropriate address to be delivered as a prologue to the tragedy. As the performers, though amateur, are from a class remarkable for intelligence, and indeed already honoured in the annals of histrionic fame, the performance is likely to prove interesting.

MUSIC.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

On the 29th of January, 1852, a century and a quarter will have elapsed since John Gay's "Beggar's Opera" was produced at the Lincoln's-inn-fields Theatre, on the site of which an additional wing to the Royal College of Surgeons is now in progress of erection. Dr. Pepusch wrote the overture and arranged the airs, the songs being selected by Gay from the popular English, Scotch, and Italian songs of the time. Until 1777 the instrumentation to the airs was confined to the melodies and a bass, but then Mr. Linley composed some effective accompaniments, which Mr. Arnold revived at the Lyceum some years ago, and are now generally adopted. Gay intended his work as a satire on the Italian Opera, and so successful was it that the foreign singers were driven for a season from this country; but there can be no doubt that the popularity of the airs in the "Beggar's Opera" ultimately contributed to the advance of musical taste, and consequently to an unprejudiced appreciation of the attractions of the minstrelsy of the southern sky. There always has been and will be a great difference of opinion as to Gay's production, which was a suggestion of Swift. Gibber's refusal to produce the opera, which caused the saying that it made "Gay rich, and Rich gay;" the great Duke of Argyle's prophecy, "It will do, it must do, I see it in the eyes of the people," on the first night; its unexampled run; Sir John Fielding's attempt to put it down, with Garrick's adhesion and Colman's witty refusal, stating that he did not think "*he* the only house in Bow-street where thieves are pandered and encouraged;" Dr. Johnson's defence of the opera—are all well known facts connected with its history. If space permitted, a very entertaining record might be supplied of its career—of its changes of cast—of the appearances of Beard, Mackin, Shuter, Barry, Weston, Wewitzer, Parsons, Bannister, &c., Mrs Clive, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs Gibber, &c., in the olden time; of the chief parts in the men's characters being first sustained by women, and the women's characters by men (1781)—of Incledon—of Mathews's imitation of the latter in character by men (1781)—of Incledon—of Mathews's imitation of the latter in character by men (1781)—of Incledon—of Mathews's imitation of the latter in character

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

M Kossuth received the first substantial aid for the cause of Hungary from Birmingham, Mr. R. W. Tyndall (deputed by the committee) having, on Tuesday, last week, in an interview at Eaton-place, presented to him £760, which had been subscribed by a few gentlemen, to be by the illustrious Hungarian appropriated as shall seem to him most advantageous to the cause of Hungary. The list of subscribers to this fund has not been closed, but it is stated that Mr. Charles Geach, M.P., has subscribed £100; and Mr. Mantz, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. Alderman J. James, Mr. Charles Sturge, and other gentlemen, have made equally liberal donations.

The correspondent at Vienna of the London *Daily News* has been expelled from the Austrian capital by the police. No reason is stated in the accounts from Vienna for this very arbitrary act, but there is no doubt it has been caused by the liberal political views which the correspondent has developed in his letters to his journal, and the censures he passed on the extraordinary doings of the Austrian police on the Vienna Exchange.

From various quarters the Earl of Rosse has been suggested as the most suitable person to fill the office of Chancellor of the University of Dublin, vacant by the death of the King of Hanover

Among the grand jury not in attendance when called at the Central Criminal Court on Monday were Sir G. F. Young, Bart., M.P., who was fined £20 for non-attendance. The Lord Mayor said Mr. Young was a most proper person to be on the jury, and was generally a most punctual man. Sir James Duke said, no doubt the farmers would pay the fine. (A laugh.) The fine was ordered to be recorded.

The Duke of Northumberland has given orders for the construction of no less than a thousand new and comfortable dwellings for the labourers on his Grace's estates in Northumberland.

The *Demerara* steam-ship, the accident to which we noticed lately, was safely removed on Saturday, the 22nd inst., into Cumberland Basin, at Bristol, preparatory to being placed in the dry dock for the necessary repairs.

The Duke of Newcastle has ordered his tenants on the Clumber estate to kill the hares, as he only intends to preserve the birds for his own use. Besides the hares, the whole of the Clumber estates are being re-valued, and sundry repairs are progressing upon various farms.

The *Hampshire Advertiser* of Saturday states that Mr. Andrews, the Mayor of Southampton, has just been offered the honour of knighthood.

The fine old church at Northam, on the north coast of Devonshire, whose lofty tower serves as a beacon to mariners traversing the dangerous navigation of the Bristol Channel, has just been completely renovated. New Gothic windows adorn the sacred edifice, and the internal improvements are creditable alike to the designer and accomplisher of the work.

Coals are very scarce in Holland. There is one coal-mine at Kerkrade, in Limburg. The coals are chiefly imported from England, Belgium, and the Rhenish provinces of Germany. Holland is so rich in the very finest turf, that this replaces in a great measure coal in general consumption. In some of the best houses in Amsterdam turf is used for fuel

The Council of King's College have appointed Mr. James Stephen, the son of Sergeant Stephen, the learned author of the "Commentaries," to the Professorship of English Law and Jurisprudence, vacant by the resignation of Mr E Bullock. Mr. Stephen was called to the bar in January, 1846.

Notice was issued on Saturday at St. Paul's Cathedral, that the public will only be admitted on Sundays during the morning and afternoon services, and on other days from eight a.m. till four p.m. (gratis), the same as Westminster Abbey.

The Royal London Yacht Club have under consideration the propriety of altering the mode of measurement of their yachts, which will, no doubt, be carried out as soon as they have ascertained the best mode of doing so without injury to the existing yacht-owners.

The Elector of Hesse has gone on a visit to Vienna.

The Landgravine Eleonore of Hesse-Rohlenburg died a few days ago, near Brunn, in Moravia, aged 92.

A letter from Palermo of the 2d, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that the Neapolitan Government intends to increase the export duties on sulphur and oil.

Conferences are to be opened at Berne, on December 1, relative to the extension of the Baden Railway to Basle, and beyond that place, going up the Rhine. The Grand Duchy is to be represented by the Baden Minister, M. de Berckheim; and on the other side will be delegates from Basle and Schaffhausen, chiefly interested in the proposed extension.

The £10 given by Jenny Lind to the Mayor of Toronto, Canada, to be distributed in charity, had been disposed of to the satisfaction of all parties, £20 was added between the vaults charitable institutions already existing; and the remaining £290 was given to the projected "Orphan Home," on the condition that it should assume the name of "Jenny Lind's Orphan Home."

On the 20th the Berlin Court put on a four weeks' mourning for the late King of Hanover. Their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg Schwerin, the Duke of Brunswick, the Prince and Princess of Sigmaringen, the Prince and Princess of Windischgratz, Count Stolberg, and Baron Brunnow, secretary of the Swedish Embassy, have left Berlin.

The intendant-general of the Royal theatres, M. Von Hülsen, lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, was to leave Berlin shortly for London and Paris, in order to make himself acquainted with the condition of the English and French stage.

The railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw has been, by command of the Emperor, already marked out, and the earthworks have been commenced. General Gerebelle, who was 1st assistant of General Kleinwichel in the making of the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, superintends the construction. As the contemplated line is nearly double the length of the Moscow and St. Petersburg, it is not expected that it will be many years less than ten years. The works of the last-named line occupied in all eight years.

On the 12th instant the French residents in Rome, or at least a part of them, attended a requiem mass for the soul of Maria Theresa of France, in their national church, St. Louis des Français.

On the 10th instant the daughter of Bouteneff, the Russian Ambassador, was died of consumption on the 8th, in Rome, was interred with the honours due to her rank. She was in the flower of her age, and was about to be married to the son of Prince Schuvaloff, of the Russian embassy at Naples.

The Tiber has returned within its usual limits, but not without having produced considerable damage. Two young men were drowned by the Roman river washing down a wall, on which they were stationed with hooks and ropes to fish out the trunks of trees brought down by the current.

Mademoiselle Rachel has concluded the three representations which she had announced to take place at the Metastasio Theatre, in Rome. The theatre was tolerably well filled, but by no means crowded, and a considerable part of the audience had great difficulty in following the meaning, or, at any rate, the words, of the impassioned scenes, notwithstanding which inconvenience to her Roman auditors, Mdlle. Rachel may be said to have produced a decided and profound sensation.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel resolved, at the general monthly meeting which was held on the 31st, to send three missionary clergymen to Australia as soon as well qualified men can be found, for the special purpose of supplying the ministrations of religion to the multitudes who are flocking to the newly-discovered gold regions in the Bathurst district.

Two English gentlemen, Mr. Galton and Sir Coutts Lindsay, met with a severe accident on the Civita Vecchia road (Rome), the week before last, owing to the overturning of the postilions at Palo, where there is a sharp turn, round which they are fond of going at full gallop. The two gentlemen were thrown out, but Mr. Galton had his wrist sprained, and Mr. Galton, pitching on his head, sustained a severe cut, which rendered the scalp from ear to ear. Both parties are recovering. Mr. Galton's injuries alone proved serious.

On Monday morning, shortly before ten o'clock, as the driver of one of Pickford's heavy waggons, drawn by two horses abreast, was in the act of driving from Messrs. Harvey's across the other side of the road, through the carriage-gate-hill, in an endeavour to avoid an omnibus the horses got on to the pavement, the pole of the waggon being driven with great force through the shop window of Messrs. Deane and Son, silversmiths. The window and jewellery were scattered in various directions, and considerable loss and damage occasioned.

The mortal remains of his late Majesty the King of Hanover will be interred in the new mausoleum for the Sovereigns of Hanover. The Duke of Cambridge, commanding the Dublin district, is expected to attend the Royal obsequies.

The aggregate amount of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, published weekly from the 1st of January to the 15th November, inclusive, amounted to £13,049 919; corresponding period of 1850, to £11,853,011; corresponding period of 1849, £10,894,104; and in 1848, to £8,981,923; showing an increase in 1851 over the corresponding period of 1850 of £1,592,901; an increase in 1850 over the corresponding period of 1849 of £1,334,907; and in 1849 over the same period of 1848 of £986,811. The traffic receipts for the above period averaged, in 1851, £3038 per mile; in 1850, £2905 per mile; in 1849, £2669 per mile; and in 1848 they averaged £2300 per mile.

At the annual hirings just over, in the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, it is an important fact, as indicating the prospects of agricultural labourers, that the demands for their services have been greater than for some years past, and higher wages have consequently been obtained.

The cold was so severe in Norfolk on Monday night week, that a travelling tea-dealer perished from it, on his way from Docking to Creake

From Western Australia we learn that plumbago in large quantities had been discovered on the grant of the Gera dine Mining Company. A report was also current that coal had been discovered in the vicinity.

Colonel Rawlinson, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bagdad, is promoted to the rank of Consul-General.

Mr. Wakem is appointed Surgeon to the Queen's Prison, in the room of Mr. Robert Little Hooper, deceased.

Mr. J. A. Le Seur is appointed Postmaster at the Cape of Good Hope.

We are happy to find, that, through the kindness of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, arrangements have been made for the reception of Irish-grown roots, &c., at the approaching great agricultural show in London. Exhibitors have been applied to to furnish fresh specimens; and for their own credit, as well as that of the country, we trust they will not fail to do so.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F, Shrewsbury Chess Club. The game sent has some points of interest; but be is parties overlook opportunities which a critical reader would think unpardonable in a published game. For instance, White, at his 15th move, may secure the same by merely playing P to Q R 6th, since he would lose not all the adversary's pieces on the Queen's side; and Black, at move 38, has only to play P to Q5 to win the game at once. In the same 38, move, Black, instead of merely capturing the Knight, has an obvious checkmate in two moves at command, by mere y moving the Q to K 3d, and then advancing the P to K R 4th. Let us see some future specimens of play between the same competitors

T H—In the position given, White calls for a Queen, and of course gives check, compelling Black to move his King

J. C. VEN—The means of the suggest would obviously enable White to win the "exchange," by s'opping the Black B if with his Kt checking

W—When a problem is given as mate in which mate is to be effected in four moves, it is understood to be impossible to accomplish the mate in a less number. Problem No 409 cannot be solved in the way you suggest

SCHLAGINTZEN—The "Final Results" of the Theory of the Bishop's Gambit," which Major Jaenisch describes as his most careful and conscientious work, was not to satisfy much the extended for our limited space. It has been entrusted to the "Chess-Players Chronicle," where it will probably appear in the December number.

ORACLE—II. We can give no present hopes of a collection of the games and problems published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. 2 Mr. Buckle has joined the committee which you mention 3 Frequency to the study of the works named, you will do well to make yourself conversant with Boden's "Popular Introduction to Chess"

MAX FULGOR—The same communications reach us, the greater is the likelihood of their receiving notice the same week

SCLAVONIC—The chief players in St Petersburg, where, we are gratified to learn, there is a probability of a Chess Club being formed this winter upon a scale of unparalleled splendour, are Messrs Jaenisch, Schumoff, Kieseritzky, and Purowsky The champion of Russia, M Petroff, resides at Warsaw, having the dignity of "Secretary of State to the kingdom of Po and

H S—Problem No 404 is quite correct. Try it again

SOLDIOLA—It shall be reported on next week

G —When you have obtained a second Queen by advancing a Pawn to his 8th square, you are quite as much entit ed to make use of her as of the original Queen

JUST—May or maybe. You are quite right. Unless some limit is assigned either as to the time a player shall be permitted to consider over a single move, or the duration of each sitting, chess skill will go for very little, since it is always in the power of the physically stronger player to wear his opponent out. The experience afforded by the late Tournament will go far, we hope, to remedy this and other anomalies which call loudly for redress

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—We have not room. See page 197 of the "Chess Players' Handbook" just laid by Bell

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEM No 409, by F H Devonport, Bolbonia, K of Caister, Devonia, Mons, Cowsey, Anna of Jersey, Jack Rackford, M P, G R, S P Q R, Fitz, Bloomer, Agnes, Rev W L Rev J S, Mary Ann, D U P L S H, Jack of Shrewsbury, Simple Simon, Held G A T L E F R E M M, of Greenwich, Longbop, Stanton, B A C, Bismarck, H F, of Beaulieu, St Edmund, U W, of Farringdon

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 407.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 4th	P to K 4th (best)	3. B to K R 6th (discovering ch)	Q takes Q
2. Q to Q B sq	Q to K 4th (a)	4 B to K 8th, mating next move.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a 2	Kt to Q Kt 3d	4. Q takes R	
3. B to Q 3d (dis ch)	K to Q 4 7th	Mating next move	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 408.

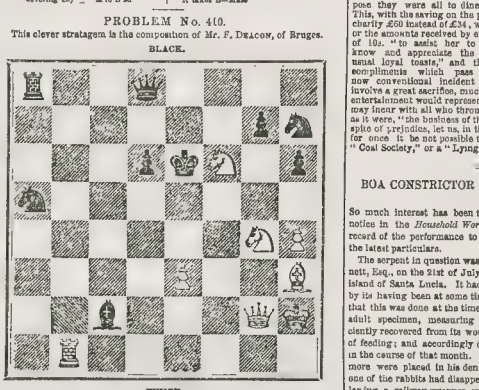
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes K R P (ch)	K takes R, or (a)	3. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	Q takes Q (best)
2. R to Q Kt 7th (discovering ch)	K to K B sq (best)	4. Q to K 7th (ch)	K takes R
		5. Kt takes K P—Mate	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	K to Kt 3d	4. R takes K B P (ch)	B interposes
2. Q takes R (discovering ch)	K to B 3d	5. P becomes a Kt—Mate, or	
		R takes R—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 410.

This clever stratagem is the composition of Mr. F. DEACON, of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

THE MATCH OF CHESS, BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The arrangements for this highly interesting contest are now complete, with the exception of some trifling details.

It is proposed that two games shall be played. The winners of one, either winning or drawing the other, to be declared victors. With the view to save time and give more popular interest to the struggle, the competitors will play only *open* games; that is, that the beginning of each game will be a Gluoco Piano, the Scotch game, or one of the giuoco.

The players on the English side, it is expected, will include Mr. Staunton, Mr. M. Wyvill, jun., M.P., and Captain Kennedy. Mr. Buckle, who has expressed his warmest approval of the match, is prevented by indisposition and absence from London from taking an active part in it. On the part of France we believe the combatants will be led by MM. Kieseritzky, Devinck, and Laroche.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Mr. Editor,—On reviewing with perfect impartiality the game between Messrs. Staunton and Williams, printed in your last Number, it is impossible to refuse assent to the justice of the complaint expressed in your note of the unreasonable time taken by certain players for the consideration of a single move. Good heavens! sir, of what materials must that player be composed who can endure the delay of *one hour*, and even bounce that period, wasted in such unnecessary ruminations? You may well say that this torturing process involves the question of physical endurance much more than that of real skill in Chess combinations. I, for one, would never be induced to place myself a second time *tête-à-tête* to such an opponent; and, if Mr. Staunton will take the advice of a friend and admirer, he will make a stipulation in all future matches that some limit shall be affixed to so inordinate a demand upon his powers of endurance. A *three-minute sand-glass* is an admirable reminder of the lapse of time; and I am quite sure that any player who is not prepared to move after the fifth turn of the glass deserves to lose every game that he sits down to play. After all, such a limitation is equally fair to both parties, and therefore both parties might be expected to concur in the adoption of such a rule in the match.

I have this day, the 24th instant, been favoured with a note from Mr. Staunton, in which he says, "I am sorry that your correspondent's remarks would be sufficient to deter a novice from any further acquisition of knowledge which leads to such unprofitable results. In the name of common sense, in the name of Christian mercy, let every chess-player unite to condemn this unconscionable practice. If it be found still to prevail, I hope to see every table in the room of the St. George's Chess Club furnished with a three-minute sand-glass.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CELER.

November 24, 1851.

* The extent to which these "ultra Fabian" tactics are now carried by certain players renders such a stipulation absolutely imperative in future matches. We have no opinion of the eminent player who recorded the games, that, with a reasonable limitation as to hours of play, and the duration of a sitting, Mr Williams, notwithstanding the three games given him, would never have had a chance throughout the contest.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 695.—By BELLAMY, of India.

White: K at his Kt 7th, R at K 3d, Bs at K Kt 5th and Q R 4th, Kts at K 6th and Q Kt 7th; P at Q B 7th.

Black: K at his sq, Q at her R sq, Rs at K 4th and Q R 3d, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at Q B 4th and Q R 2d; P at Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 696.—By Mr. B. W. F., of Paswick.

White: K at his sq, R at K R 6th, Bs at Q 4th and Q Kt 3d; P s at K R 2d, K B 3d, and Q B 3d.

Black: K at Q 6th; P s at K R 6th, K B 3d and 4th.

White mates in four moves.

DISTRICT CHARITIES.

THE CHELSEA BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the "Chelsea Benevolent Society" took place on Wednesday evening, at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, when about eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner; Dr. W. V. Pettigrew in the chair. This society owes its origin, as we are informed by the report, to "the circumstance of the death of a poor widow, who preferred starvation to a separation of herself from her children, as then enacted by the new Poor Law, had one night shelter in a parish union; to obviate the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity, some few benevolent men who formed a part of the inquest jury, sought the assistance of their neighbours, framed laws, and, upon the system of district visiting, founded the 'Chelsea Benevolent Society.'"

Since that date upwards of eight hundred pounds has been collected from charitably-disposed persons, and more than 7000 indigent persons have received relief in amounts varying from 2s 6d. to 10s. These amounts, though small in themselves have no doubt in many instances, of what we might term "accidental distress," been attended with important and valuable results to the recipients, protecting the independence and keeping warm the hops of the industrious workman temporarily incapacitated by sickness, redeeming his tools from the pawnbroker, when, and after being out of work for a period, he has again an opportunity of earning his bread. There are exceptional cases which the relief provisions of the Poor Law will not meet, and to which the rigour of that enactment ought not to apply; and so keenly alive are the public upon this subject, and so great and generous the feeling of individual communities in regard to it, that the "Chelsea Benevolent Society" is only one of very many similar institutions established to stand as a *media* ess between the "union" and all its demoralising horrors on the one hand, and indiscriminate private charity on the other. Of all these institutions, are itable as they are to their respective promoters, and useful, in a limited way, to individuals and to the public, it must be observed, though not without regret, that, as a consequence of their number and their individual limited extent, economy of distribution is hardly consulted, when even it is within be possible; in other words, trust the contributions of the charitable are inadequate, both of a very large percentage, to meet establishment charges, before they reach the objects of their benevolence. Thus, to take the institution whose report is now before us, it appears that, of £564 11s. received during the twelvemonth, £34 4s. had been distributed in charity, and £29 8s. paid for expenses, leaving a balance of £8 to go on with. In short, for £34 6s. 8d. bestowed in charity, there has been £56 spent; and of every pound subscribed by the benevolent, there has been 13s. has become available for the good work intended.

We do not point out these facts with a view to discourage private charity, much less that system by which it may be guarded by proper precautions through the agency of visiting committees. With the prospect of a cold winter before us, we would rather encourage the charitable to bestow a still larger amount of bounty, whilst, at the same time, we would inculcate the necessity of the most stringent economy, the most rigorous and philosophical self-denial in the administration of the affairs of such societies. Time cannot be wasted in and out of sixty odd pounds, it will be said; but it no may be wasted, even here, and, when we find £10 7s. as one item for "printing and stationery," we must say it is too much to bestow in giving publicity to the names of indigent recipients of a charitable fund of £40 *net*. True, a good 4-page bill, with blue cover, of some acore of pages, is produced, which looks very well on the dinner table; but we are convinced that a foolscap circular, of which three and a sheet of hundreds might be printed and distributed, for a fourth of the money, would answer the present purpose much better, besides the additional one of obtaining increased publicity. Then there is the "public dinner;" think of the cost of that. Eighty guests, 10s. each, £40. Suppose they were all to dine at home, and give half the cost to the fund. This, with the saving on the printing, &c., would make the available fund for charity £60 instead of £34, would have nearly doubled the number of recipients, or the amounts received by each; have allowed poor Susan Sadler £1 instead of 10s. to assist her to join her husband in Australia." To those who know and appreciate the attractions of a public dinner, with "the usual loyal toasts," and the cheers, and the speeches, and the mutual compliments which pass current there, the abandonment of that now conventional incident in all our deeds of mercy would doubtless involve a great sacrifice, much more, perhaps, than the mere money-cost of the entertainment would represent We are aware of it—aware of the odium we may incur with all who throw a long and active career have made "charity," as it were, "the business of their lives." But, in spite of established usages, in spite of prejudice, let us, in this plain and matter-of-fact age, just try whether for once it be not possible to get up a "Benevolent Visiting Society," or a "Coal Society," or a "Lying-in Charity," without an annual feed.

BOA CONSTRICTOR IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

So much interest has been taken in the "Zoological problem," proposed for notice in the *Household Words*, that we have taken some pains to obtain a record of the performance to which it relates, and to present our readers with the latest particulars.

The serpent in question was presented to the Zoological Society by T. C. Barnett, Esq., on the 21st of July, and was, we believe, obtained by him in the island of Santa Lucia. It had been severely wounded in two places, apparently by its having been at some time secured with a ligature. It is most probable that this was done at the time of the capture. The serpent is a remarkably fine adult specimen, measuring nearly thirteen feet in length. It had sufficiently recovered from its wounds by the beginning of September to be capable of feeding; and accordingly devoured two rabbits which were offered to him in the course of that month. On the evening of the 3d of October two rabbits more were placed in his den. About ten o'clock the watchman observed that one of the rabbits had disappeared, and that the serpent was engaged in swallowing a railway wrapper which had served for some time as a place of shelter, as well as a means of increased warmth. Perceiving the danger to which the reptile was exposed by this extraordinary ailment, the watchman went for assistance. On his return in about fifteen minutes, with the head keeper, the wrapper had, with the exception of about two inches, passed into the gullet of the snake, and certainly disappeared before he could open the den to interfere. The only step which could have been taken would have been to cut off whatever portion remained unswallowed, as the backward direction of a snake's teeth would have effectually prevented its being withdrawn against its consent.

For five weeks and a day the serpent retained the wrapper, exhibiting at intervals a strong desire to drink, and giving other indications of internal uneasiness. On the night of the 8th of November, it commenced disgorging between eleven and twelve o'clock, as the watchman discovered nearly half of the woollen substance protruding from the jaws on coming to the den at midnight. The weight of this mass (now greatly compressed in bulk, although but slightly acted upon otherwise) appeared to embarrass the serpent; and the watchman therefore opened the den, and assisted the operation of disgorging by lifting the wrapper, and thus enabling the serpent to project the remaining part it. The serpent remained almost perfectly quiet for three days afterwards, only growing to drink. From that time it became more lively; and, on the 15th, having again exhibited a desire to feed, took the two rabbits which was offered. The functions of nature are now gradually resuming their ordinary course, and on Thursday last an approaching change of skin was manifestly in progress. It is probable, when this important indication of returning health has been realised, a second meal will be the next result, and may eventually enable the animal to regain the condition which he has lost.

The most recent additions to the collection of reptiles belonging to the Zoological Society are a pair of the smaller Python, of Sierra Leone, which have been presented by Captain Skene, R.N., and some specimens of a beautiful green and orange Iguana (*I. tuberculata*), which were obtained by Captain Abbot, of the R.M. steamer *Thames*, at Carthagena, and presented by him on his last arrival in England.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HAVING lately passed several days at Alexandria, I am enabled to send you three sketches of the obelisk, &c. First is a ground plan showing their position, and next are represented the hieroglyphics on the upper or exposed surface of the obelisk given to the *British*.

Cleopatra's Needles, as the two remarkable obelisks within the walls of Alexandria are called, are situated close to the sea wall, near the south-eastern extremity of the town, and are easily distinguished, the Old Marbour. The one that lies prostrate and partly covered by the rampart or embankment which supports the sea wall or line of defence, which latter commands the harbour, has been given to the British nation. Its base is but seven or eight yards from the water's edge; the sea wall being washed by the waves of the harbour.

The upper side of the prostrate obelisk is much defaced, apparently more by the hand of man than owing to exposure to the atmosphere. Pieces are frequently chipped off by curiosity-seekers, who too often are to unmindful of really preserving the relics of antiquity. We had an instance of this in our Arab donkey-boy, who, without making us aware of what he was about, speedily broke off a small piece of the red granite of which the obelisks are composed, thinking the same would be acceptable to us. To such an extent has this system of spoliation been carried that but few of the hieroglyphics are traceable on the portion of the prostrate obelisk above ground.

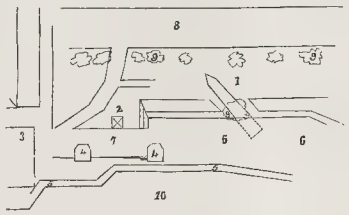
The figures of three hooded hawks are from the most perfect por-

UPPER PORTION OF CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

tion of the shaft, being, however, sadly battered. The human figure and sphynx, with numerous hieroglyphics, are copied from the exposed facet of the apex of the obelisk, and are nearly perfect, probably from having been cut very shallow. Thirty-six feet only of the prostrate obelisk are uncovered. The whole length given by Champollion is a little over sixty-three French feet. It is 5 feet 8 inches wide at the part embedded in the sand and débris of the rampart; at the other end, at the base of the apex, it is an inch or two less than 4 feet in width. The north face of the upright obelisk is 7 feet 4 inches wide 10 feet from its base, and 3 feet from the latter it is 7 feet 7 inches wide on the west face. This obelisk is also close to the sea, as will be seen in the ground plan; it is nearly perfect to the north and west, while the south and east sides are nearly effaced, apparently by the action of the heated sandy wind, which blows from the south and eastward during the spring for fifty days, as its Arabic name, "Khamseen," implies; but this does not account for the effects produced, unless we allow that the proximity to the sea exerts some influence in the work of destruction; for the two obelisks which still remain in their original place at Luxor are unaffected by the Khamseen, which is more felt there than at Alexandria; they retain as keen an edge as if they were turned out of the sculptor's hands but yesterday.

A sort of margin, about a foot wide, runs along the north portion of the east face of the upright obelisk at Alexandria, presents a nearly perfect surface from the base to the apex, and forms a remarkable contrast to the rest of the east face, which is in a very decayed state.

Gallice Bey, the French General of Engineers, who constructed the orifications of Alexandria, in 1845-46, and who was brought to Egypt by the late Mehemet Ali for that purpose, left a space in the ramparts so as not to cover in the prostrate obelisk entirely; though its preservation might have been better secured by covering it over. To this French officer we are much indebted for the taste he has shown in beautifying the grounds adjoining the obelisk, and rendering it not only accessible, but a pleasant and now much-frequented promenade, where formerly nothing but mounds of rubbish, herds of dogs, and mud huts of the poorest natives made the locality formidable to visitors.



GROUND-PLAN, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE OBELISK.

In removing the obelisk, some difficulty would be experienced from the shallowness of the water, which, for thirty or forty feet from the wall, is only two or three feet deep; and at the distance of several hundred feet is only thirteen feet deep.

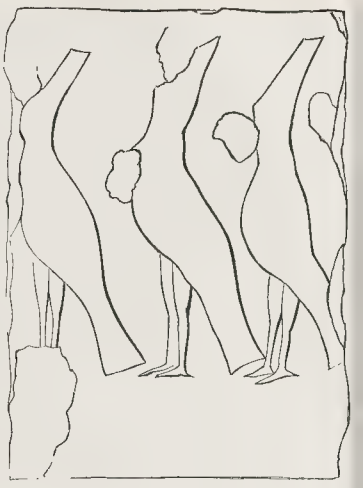
Mr. Stephenson, who has so recently visited Egypt, might be consulted as to the expense of the removal of the obelisk, and whether it would be worth the trouble; while his staff of engineers for the construction of the railway, could easily afford great assistance in the matter.

Judging from the friendliness so constantly shown by Abbas Pacha to the English, and his great attachment to the Hon. Mr. Murray, no difficulty would probably be experienced from the Viceroy of Egypt.

BOTTESINI, THE CONTRABASSIST.

THE musical marvel of the age is unquestionably Bottesini, the extraordinarily gifted musician and contrabassist, whose Portrait is presented by our Artists in this day's columns. He was born in 1833, at Crema, a small episcopal town on the Serio, in the delegation of Lodi, Lombardy. Jean Bottesini's parents, and indeed all his family, are in the musical profession. He was only four years of age when he commenced his studies, his master being his uncle, Cegliati, a priest.

Crema is a manufacturing town of some 9000 inhabitants, but it has its gymnasium, and Bottesini's early education was carefully attended to. His uncle evidently perceived that the musical indications of the boy were of no ordinary nature. The violin was his first instrument, and at seven years of age he played a solo on the stage, making thus his first bow to the public. Singularly enough, whilst he was being taught the violin, he took a fancy for the double bass, and indulged this exceptional taste by playing on the huge instrument, without guidance, and without any fixed ideas of its competency for effect. As he progressed rapidly with the violin, great pains were taken to make him an accomplished pianist, and no difficulty was found in this respect, as his natural aptitude was so marked. When he had attained the age of twelve years, there was a vacancy in the famed Conservatory of Milan, and Bottesini entered the lists as a candidate. His election followed as a matter of course, so remarkable were his talents; and on the 1st of November, 1833-36, he was installed in the great Milan Academy of Music, where he formed a lasting acquaintance and friendship with the celebrated Piatti, the violoncellist. It was Luigi Rossi who became the teacher of Bottesini of the mystery of double-bass playing, according to the schools of the distinguished Andreoli and the renowned Dragonetti. The pupil of Rossi always speaks in the highest terms of the valable instruction of this professor. Whilst conquering the intricacies of his unwieldy double bass, Bottesini carefully studied counterpoint and composition under Vacaj and other masters. Such was the rapid advance made by Bottesini, that he was permitted by the authorities to leave the Conservatory three years before his time of probation had expired, pupils, by the regulations of the foundation, being ordinarily obliged to remain until they are twenty years old. Bottesini then took to the wandering musical Arab-like life of young and roving dispositions, visiting every part of Italy, playing and composing in turn—sometimes writing overtures, then throwing off romances, and anon making up fantasias. He visited Germany; but, after playing in Vienna, was compelled, owing to serious illness, to give up his career for a time. Tired of this wandering artistic existence, he willingly accepted an offer that was made for him to visit the New World, and Bottesini for three years was conductor of the Italian Opera-house at the Havannah, Mdlle. Steffanoni, Signor Salvi and Signor Marini being members of the company.



FIGURES ON "CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE."

M. BOTTESINI, THE CONTRABASSIST.—DRAWN BY RAUGNIET.

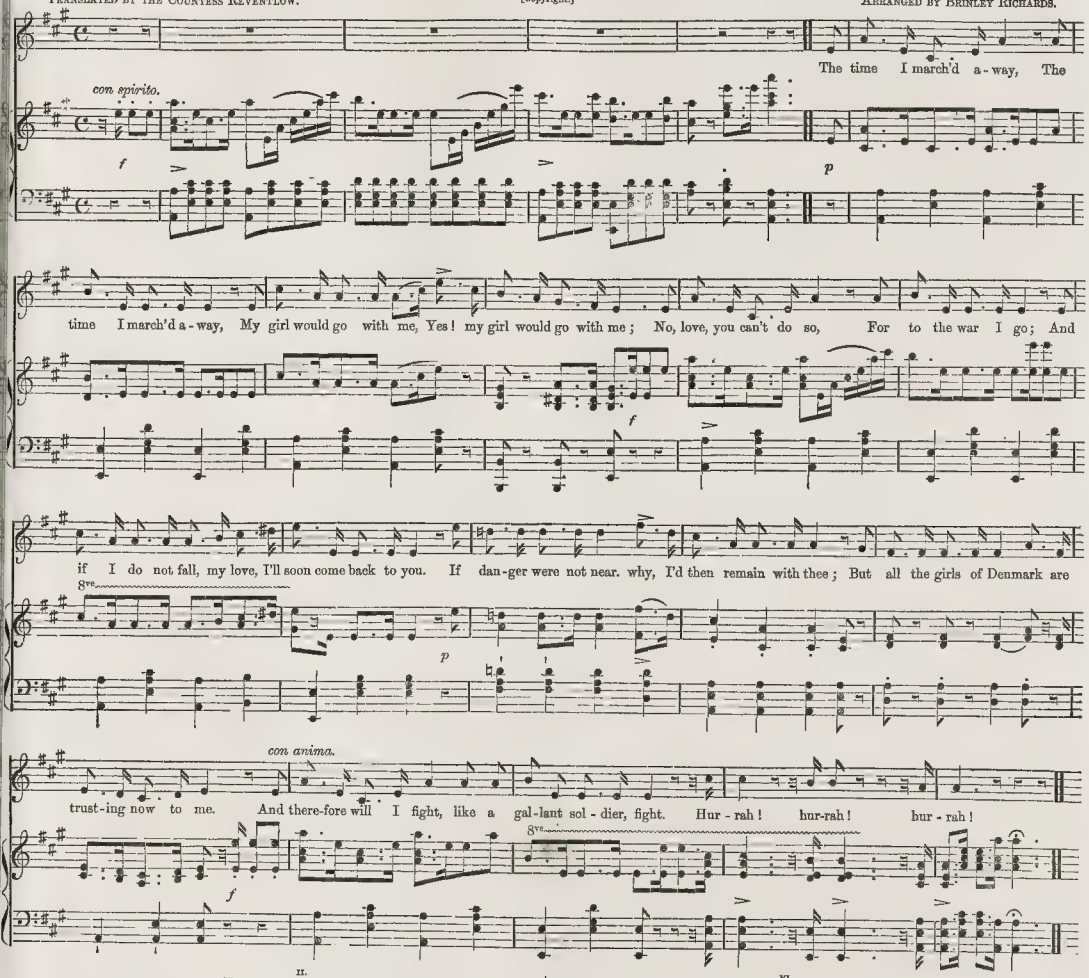
The Italian *artistes* who have been associated with Bottesini speak in the most enthusiastic terms of his abilities as a musical director and conductor of an orchestra. Bottesini's first appearance in this country was at the annual concert of Mrs. Anderson, May 25, 1849. The directors of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, appreciating the marvellous ability of Bottesini, afforded him the opportunity of a *debût* on their boards at the morning concert, May 30, 1849. Never shall we forget the sensation created by this appearance of the contrabassist. It was in the second part of the programme that a pale-looking young man, whose person ladies would and do declare to be interesting, came forward with a double bass to perform Paganini's "Carnaval de Venise." To describe the enthusiasm of the audience would be impossible: Costa and the band joined quite as heartily in the cheering at the astounding feats of the young player; and Grisi, Mdme. Persiani, Mdme. Dorus-Gras, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Angri, Mdlle. Corbari, Mdlle. de Meric, Mario, Sims Reeves, Tamburini, &c., were seen on the stage or at the side, applauding with vehemence the Italian wonder. Bottesini returned to this country in the spring of this year. His *débût* was at Miss Catherine Hayes's farewell concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, May 19; on the next day he played at the Musical Union; and on the 26th at the Philharmonic Concert. On the 2d of June he performed, with Piatti, a duo at Ernst's concert with unparalleled effect. This past season he reached, indeed, the summit of popularity. Jullien has had the good fortune to engage him for the present series of concerts at Drury-lane Theatre, and Bottesini has performed nightly to crowded houses, with a growing rapture on the part of the masses at his wondrous achievements. His execution and style are indeed unique; he makes the double bass sigh with caressing sweetness like a "lover's lute," whilst nothing can surpass the force, delicacy, and precision of his passage playing. His performances are as agreeable as they are astonishing, as wonderful as they are graceful, as masterly as they are melodious. His manipulation is so perfect that he produces the most exquisite harmonies with unexceptional justness of intonation. His singing of the tenor air from the "Somnambula," and his rendering of Paganini's "Carnaval" eccentricities, are equally to be admired. Bottesini, we may add, has composed an opera for the Italian company in America.

THE BOA CONSTRICTOR SWALLOWING THE BLANKET, IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

DEN TAPFRE LANDSOLDAT.

THE GALLANT SOLDIER.

TRANSLATED BY THE COUNTESS REVENTLOW. [Copyright.] ARRANGED BY BRINLEY RICHARDS.


The time I march'd a-way, The
con spirito.
f
p
time I march'd a-way, My girl would go with me, Yes! my girl would go with me; No, love, you can't do so, For to the war I go; And
f
if I do not fall, my love, I'll soon come back to you. If dan-ger were not near. why, I'd then remain with thee; But all the girls of Denmark are
8va
p
con anima.
trust-ing now to me. And there-fore will I fight, like a gal-lant sol-dier, fight. Hur-rah! hur-rah! hur-rah!
8va
f

II.

My mammy and my dad,
My mammy and my dad,
They thus to me did say,
Yes! thus to me did say:
"When those we trust upon
Forth to the war are gone,
By whom shall all the fields be plough'd, by whom the grass be mown?"
Why, that's the very reason why we all must march away,
Or else will come the Germans here, and for us make our hay;
And therefore will I fight, like a gallant soldier, fight.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

III.

The Danebroy,* 'tis known,
The Danebroy, 'tis known,
It fell from heaven down,
Yes! it fell from heaven down;
It floats upon the mast,
The soldier grasps it fast,
And there's no other flag whose name through such renown has pass'd.
And this the Germans wildly tear and trample under foot:
But for such use our flag is far, is far too old and good.
And therefore will I fight, like a gallant soldier, fight.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

VI.

The Germans we defy!
The Germans we defy!
For with us is the King,
Yes! for with us is the King;
He stands with sabre drawn,
To cut the Germans down:
For many years no king like this has worn the Danish crown.
They'd have all the world believe that he is no longer free,
And yet themselves would keep him in German slavery.
And therefore will I fight, like a gallant soldier, fight.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

V.

For our girls and our home,
For our girls and our home,
We'll fight 'gainst all who come,
Yes! we'll fight 'gainst all who come;
And woe the wretch betide
Who would dare himself to hide,
And will not give his life and blood for "Danebroy," his pride!
But should I not return to my old dad and mother dear,
King Frederick, with these famed words, their drooping hearts will cheer:
"His faith and love he proved, the gallant soldier proved."
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

* Danebroy is the name of the Danish flag.

THE DANISH NATIONAL AIR.

DENMARK is celebrated for the nationality of the population: the capital, Copenhagen, is at the head of the civilisation of the north of Europe, and there is no city in which education is more universally disseminated, and which contains a greater number of literary and scientific institutions. It has been asserted that a nation may be judged by her songs; and the patriotism of the Danes cannot be mistrusted after the soul-stirring appeal to the gallantry of the sons of Denmark put forward at the period of the conflict on the Schleswig-Holstein question. In Hurton's *Voyage from Leith to Lapland*, the subjoined account is given of the national war-song of Denmark:

"The most famous national war-song in the world is the "Marseillaise," but in my humble estimation it is decidedly inferior to that of Denmark, "Den tapfre Landsoldat" ("The brave Soldier-lad"). The latter, moreover, does not partake of that blood-thirsty spirit which pervades the French hymn. "Den tapfre Landsoldat" was written and set to music at the commencement of the war between Denmark and the Duchies; and so eminently national is it, that one burst of enthusiasm from end to end of the kingdom hailed its advent. The author and composer were both rewarded with knighthood of the order of the Dannebrog. During my residence at Copenhagen, "Den tapfre Landsoldat" was in the mouth of old and young, at all hours, in all places, on all occasions. The gentleman hummed it over his wine, the lady at her toilet, the mechanic at his bench, the shopman at his counter, the maiden at her spinning-wheel, the child at its play. If you walk the streets, you hear it more or less every few yards; if you enter a drawing-room, the young ladies were sure to be thrumming it on the piano; if you bought a pocket-handkerchief, you would find the words and music printed on it. I have heard it sung in grand chorus by whole battalions of soldiers on the march, and my own little fairy queen of three years of age has lisped it to me. So powerfully does it appeal to the hearts of Scandinavians, that in Christiania and Bergen I heard it sung by the Norwegian troops, and almost as frequently as by the Danes in Copenhagen, and when I sailed into the harbour of Fromsø, close on the borders of Finland, a boat came from the town with a bugle playing the spirit-stirring air with first-rate skill."

The *motif* of the Danish national air was printed in notation on a handkerchief, in the centre of which a soldier was displayed, bearing the loved banner of the nation. On the handkerchief were displayed the arms and colours of Denmark, with emblematical devices. Every soldier in the army had one of these colours about him. The air was cleverly arranged for the pianoforte by Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, and published by Cramer, Beale, and Co. It was dedicated to the late respected Danish ambassador, Count Reventlow. Mr. Richards's published arrangement would have been too high for singing, and we now present the air in this day's number of *The Illustrated London News*, arranged by Mr. Richards in a lower key, with a translation of the Danish words by the Countess de Reventlow. The late ambassador sent over to Denmark a number of copies of Mr. Richards's arrangement of the air, and it was played by royal command by the military bands on parade. The music and words are now published, for the first time in this country, in our columns: in the translation, the fidelity of the meaning has been very closely adhered to by the Countess Reventlow.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE JERUSALEM BISHOPRIC.—The recent proceedings at the Jerusalem Mission have been made the subject of the following resolution by the South Church Union:—"Whereas his Grace the late Archbishop of Canterbury, when negotiating the appointment of a Bishop of the united Church of England and Ireland to Jerusalem, expressly guaranteed that no interference should take place with the existing state of the orthodox Eastern Church, and whereas it appears that her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has, in the face of the late Archbishop, interfered with the existing state of the Eastern Church, of the late Archbishop, interfered with the existing state of the Eastern Church, by supporting a proposal of the Church Missionary Society, to gather into a schismatical communion such persons as may be dissatisfied with their own, and already existing Church and congregations under the jurisdiction of Bishop Gobat placing such converts and congregations under the jurisdiction of Bishop Gobat —Resolved, that this union enter its protest against a breach of such a solemn engagement, and against such unscrupulous proceedings, as tending to foment dissensions and divisions in the orthodox Eastern Church, and pledge itself to bring this scandal before the notice of other Church unions, with the view of calling the attention of the Church in general, and the Bishops in particular, to the subject."

HIS BISHOPRIC OF BORNEO.—A public meeting of persons favourable to the establishment of a new bishopric in Borneo was held on Tuesday night at the National School-house, Lambeth, with the view of stirring in the accomplishment of that object. A large number of the influential clergy of the district attended, and after a lecture by the Rev. T. F. Stocks, on the Borneo mission, Sir James Brooke addressed the meeting. If Christianity, he observed, were to be introduced there, it must be done in a Christian spirit, or they could not want it at all. If any particular church, as the Church of England, was introduced, toleration was as much as it had a right to expect amongst a heathen people. If they required a Bishop there, that was the very simplest matter of discipline in the Church of England—clergy without a Bishop were like a regiment without a Colonel. But, if the Christian religion became in Sarawak a religion of division and unchristianness, he hoped it might leave the country. Christian people should always consider how they approached a Mohammedan or Hindoo population; for undue zeal might beget undue zeal in opposition to it. When he went to Borneo he found bad government: the very bonds of society were loosened, action was taking shape. He struggled with difficulty after difficulty, not knowing what the morrow would bring forth; but gradually light came out of darkness. He found certain laws and customs existing; above all, a generous, high-minded population, willing to be improved. Though lacking European culture, the natives were not at all inferior to us in mental capacity. He established, as far as possible, self-government. But they would bear no oppression; they would have daggers by their sides, and were as ready to use them as an Englishman to use his fists. They would bear nothing in the shape of an insult. By acting on this principle their main rajahs easily ruled. Piracy was even pursued by their confidence; and that bad been a lesson to him which he had followed ever since. The proceedings and to the north of Borneo were most simple. The courts were composed of a certain number of English gentlemen, with a certain number of natives, who together formed a judge and jury, or rather the functions of the two were combined. There was always the element of piracy to guard against, though that he hoped was at an end; still there were a number of Governments that would desire to raise Sarawak, if they had the power. But they had no such power; and the question was, whether we might not in future apply the same development that had been applied to Sarawak to the other rivers along the coast. The Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, the Rev. E. Hawkins, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting in support of resolutions which affirmed the desirableness of founding the proposed bishopric of Borneo, and a liberal subscription was entered into for furtherance of that object.

THE FRIEND OF THE CLERGY.—On Tuesday the half-yearly meeting was held for the purpose of electing six pensioners on the funds. The Rev. J. E. Cox occupied the chair, and observed that the objects of the society were to make some permanent provision for the widows and orphan unmarried daughters of clergymen of the Established Church, and to extend relief, by loan or otherwise, to clergymen who were embarrassed by temporary difficulties. The question as to the usefulness of this institution had long been decided by the large number of candidates at each election, and there was every prospect of increased and permanent success. He announced that the society had received a donation of £50 from the master and fellows of St. John's College, Oxford; and also an annual donation of 10 guineas from the president and fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford; and 10 guineas from the Dean of Christchurch. The meeting then elected six pensioners from a list of 36 candidates.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.—The Manchester papers state that in consequence of the refusal of the Vicar of Leigh to marry any one without he repeat the catechism, or who has not been confirmed, or become a regular communicant, marriages have ceased to be solemnised at the parish church, at and agreed to. In the course of a meeting on the same subject was held at St. which previously nearly 200 marriages were solemnised; not a single marriage having taken place at Leigh Church during the quarter from June to September. The marriages formerly solemnised at church, now, it is stated, are taking place at this registrar's, and at the various dissenting chapels licensed for the purpose; and, in illustration of this, it is stated that at the last meeting of Guardians no less than eighteen "askings" were read by the superintendent registrar.

THE MANCHESTER EDUCATION SCHEME.—The South Church Union has adopted the following resolution:—"That this union, after seeing the correspondence which has appeared on the subject, rejects the principle of the scheme of education lately put out as 'The Manchester and Salford Scheme of Education,' as subversive, in its results, of the Catholic faith, and earnestly desires the Committee of the National Society not to lend themselves to any scheme in which the catechism is not made the essential point of teaching."

WELLS CATHEDRAL.—A splendid window has just been completed in the choir of Wells Cathedral. It was subscribed for by the clergy of the district as a testimonial to the Venerable Archdeacon Brymer. It is what is termed a figure and canopy window, and is three compartments, on which are the figures of St. Andrew, St. Augustine, and St. Athanasius, all of which are most beautifully executed. The heading is tracery-work of the finest description, and the whole is of delicate and highly workmanlike design.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—At a meeting of the chapter of the rural deanery of Balcombe, in the diocese of Chichester, held on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved that a respectful address be presented to the committee of the National Society, requesting them to lend themselves to no scheme of national education, emanating either from Manchester or elsewhere, which might entail any relaxation or a fundamental one of the society, which colleges all schools in connexion with it to take the Catechism of the Church of England as the basis of the religious education therein imparted.

SACRILEGE.—On Monday night Christ Church, Hoxton, was entered, and the alms-chest forced open. As the contents had been removed in the previous week, the thief probably took but a small booty. It is suspected that the robber concealed himself at the previous evening prayers, and let himself out of the church by the skeleton key. Great complaint exists in the neighbourhood, which is notorious for robberies, and of the inadequacy of the police force. On Saturday night last some sacrilegious persons broke from 180 to 200 panes of glass in the windows of Hillingdon church, near Uxbridge. The church is the property of Mr. Newdegate, one of the members of Parliament for North Warwickshire. Mr. Newdegate has offered a reward of £20 for the discovery of the parties who committed the outrage.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have been made:—The Ven. T. Hill, Archdeacon of Derby, to a residentiary canonry in Lichfield Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. T. G. Cartler to Doveridge, Worcestershire. The Rev. Archer Thompson, to Sedgefield, Durham. The Rev C. C. Spencer to Benefield, Northamptonshire. The Rev. R. Surtees to Hutby, in Yorkshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Smith to Brandeston, Suffolk. The Rev. W. J. Hall to Tottenham, Middlesex. The Rev. J. Price to St. Augustine, Bristol.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Arthur Randall, from the teachers and children of the Sunday schools in Fritton Sunday-school, Norfolk; the Rev. John Casebow Barrett, incumbent of St. Mary, Birmingham, from the congregation; the Rev. John Charles Napleton, late curate of St. Helier, Jersey, from the members of his congregation; the Rev. T. Bennett, from the parishioners of St. Michael, Cornhill.

VISIBILITY OF THE AIR.—An interesting paper of M. Andraud, the engineer, is so well known to the public by his experiments with compressed air, as a substitute for steam, was communicated at the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences. This paper is entitled by the author "Atroscopie," or the visibility of the molecules of the air. M. Andraud proves that by a very simple contrivance the air is rendered visible. By taking a piece of card coloured black, and piercing it in the centre with a fine needle, this interesting fact is established. If we look through this hole at the sky, on a fine day, or at a strong light, or on a ground grass, we see a multitude of little transparent globes moving in the midst of confused nebulosities. These little globes, some of which are more transparent than others, are molecules of air. Some of them are surrounded with a kind of halo. The latter, says M. Andraud, are the elements of oxygen, whilst others are elements of azote. After continuing the observation for some time, we shall see small points detach themselves, and disappear in falling; these are the molecules of carbon, which are not perceptible to the eye of vision. It is essential to remark, passes within the eye itself; the molecules of air which are observed are those which float in the liquid which occupies the anterior part of the organ. According to M. Andraud, this liquid, rather, the

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Thursday last a meeting of the friends and patrons of this hospital was held at the Hospital, in Portugal-street; the Rev. Dr. Jelf in the chair. The report stated that during the last six months there had been 617 in-patients admitted, which, with 116 remaining in the house at March, made 733. Of these 549 had been discharged cured, 26 were incurable, 81 had died, and 98 remained in the house. The number of out-patients for the same period amounted to 18,725, besides 260 who had been confined at their own homes. The accounts showed a diminished annual expenditure of £1357 in-patients and 185,469 out-patients. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. J. H. Fisk for his donation of 100 guineas, making that gentleman's donations, from his first connection with that institution, £1800. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL.—On Thursday a general court of the governors of this hospital was held at the hospital, Brompton; Mr. Perry in the chair. The report stated that the annual military bazaar at Chelsea had added the funds of the institution to the amount of £680. The want of a sanitorium had been long felt, and a sub-committee had been appointed to select a site on the sea coast suitable for the location of such an institution. Since May last 457 patients had been admitted, of whom 33 died, 292 were discharged, either cured or relieved, and there remained in the house 90. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern; Mr. Joshua Walker in the chair. From the report it appeared that the produce of the half-year from the workings had only been £3646 13s. 11d., whilst the expenditure had amounted to £7926 14s. 6d., and the reserve fund had been reduced from £22,500 to £15,500. The meeting was adjourned to the 15th of next month, when the accounts connected with the purchase of the property called Santa Maria workings, and to consider whether it would be more advantageous to dissolve the company, or make a further call of 20s. per share on the proprietors, with a view of continuing the new workings.

MR. CHARLES PEARSON'S PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Thursday evening Mr. Charles Pearson gave a *soirée* at his house, Park-street, Westminster, which was attended by Sir John Rennie, Sir Charles Fox, and a large number of engineers and architects, when Mr. Pearson explained at length the proposed scheme for improving the city of London—making spacious markets and a central railway terminus—explaining that now or never was the time for carrying it out.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the members of this society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., in the chair. The report had been a slight falling off in the annual subscriptions during the past year, the donations and bequests, the latter of which amounted to nearly £1200, had gone far to balance the fluctuations. The amount distributed in pensions during the year was £5091, the number of pensioners at Christmas last was 236, namely, 14 males, and 222 females. The total number of pensioners since the establishment of the institute on in 1812 amounts to 793, and the total amount disbursed to them is £29,129 18s. 10d. The total income of the year, including £1000 from the funds of the institution, was £5814 9s. 7d. from the last accounts, amounts to £2346 18s. 10d., and the expenditure (including the pensions as above stated, and £1943 14s. invested in the purchase of £2000 stock) to £7823 18s., leaving a balance in hand of £23 3s. 10d. The report having been adopted, and some formal business transacted, 20 additional pensioners were elected.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the members of this institution was held at the offices, John-street, Adelphi.—Mr. T. Wilson in the chair—when the society's medals having been awarded to the coxswains of the five Liverpool life-boats, through the instrumentality of the crew of which 1128 lives have been saved during the last ten years, and to the coxswain of the life-boat stationed at Skegness, Lincolnshire, who has personally assisted at the saving of 14 lives, and awarded a reward to several persons not belonging to Spain, near Skibbereen, in the county of Cork, who, by means of a raft, made of casks and planks, saved the lives of ten persons wrecked from a boat on a reef near Cape Clear. After the transaction of some formal business the meeting broke up.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—On Monday a deputation from the Metropolitan Interments committee, consisting of the Bishop of London and several clergymen; Mr. Godwin, F.R.S.; Mr. Abraham, &c., waited on Lord John Russell, at the Treasury, to present a memorial calling the Ministers' attention to the continuing interment within the metropolis, notwithstanding the existence for more than fifteen months of the new act of Parliament, passed by unusually large majorities, empowering the Government to remedy the evils. The deputation consisted of the Bishop of London, Messrs Godwin, Lord, and Abraham, Lord John Russell and Sir Charles Wood promised the difficulty that had taken place in carrying out the act, arising out of the financial question, as the Board of Health had been unable to procure money to purchase the whole of the cemeteries, and had applied to the Government for fresh powers. Sir John Russell, in conclusion, declared that he felt the importance of the subject, but the manner of carrying it into full effect was a matter of consideration.

KENNINGTON PARK.—It has been arranged between that the Ordnance department shall be removed into one building; and the office of the Ordnance in the Tower will be removed to Pall-Mall, as soon as the alterations shall be completed. Another and greater consolidation will be the removal of the Excise department from Broad-street to Somerset-house, where the Stamps and Taxes are located, and which are now consolidated with the Excise under the name of the Inland Revenue. By bringing these offices into one locality a large saving will be made, so soon as the new buildings, just commenced at the west wing of Somerset-house, shall be completed, and that accommodations can be found elsewhere for the several establishments in that building. Gwydyr House is being evacuated for the Poor-law Board. The Exeter Change Strand already comprises the Board of Health, located in Parliament-street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Carver, but the ease of which has lately fallen into the Woods and Forests. The sol citor of tax Stamps and Taxes have also left Gwydyr House, and gone to the Treasury. It like manner the Lord Advocate of Scotland and the Counsel to the Home-office will proceed to No. 5, Newgate-street, Spring-gardens, which is in possession of H.M. Woods and Forests. So also is No. 1 in the same street, whither, it is likely, the School of Design will be removed from Somerset-house. It is probable that the portion of the Admiralty-offices which fill so large a space in Somerset-house may be accommodated at the Admiralty in Whitehall, as soon as the buildings there can be altered for public purposes. The Registrar-General's offices are also to be removed from Somerset-house. The Tithe and Enclosure Commissioners are to be consolidated, and a saving in their establishments will be thus effected. They will probably occupy a portion of the residence of the late Lord Harrington, in Whitehall-gardens, which is finally to revert to the Crown. The Offices of Woods and Forests, and Public Works, have been divided by the act of last session. The Office of Works, a large one, is presided over by H. Whitehall-place, until the two weeks of November increased to 989 and 1022. During three weeks of October the weekly mean temperature at Greenwich exceeded 52 deg; in the last week of the month it fell to 46 deg.; in the first two weeks of November to 40 deg; and last week it exhibited a further decline to 35 deg. The prevalence of fogs is heavy as compared with corresponding weeks of the ten years 1841-50, the average of which did not exceed 908. If the same average be increased for increase of population, it becomes 1091, on which last week's mortality shows an excess of 41. With the depression of temperature towards the close of the year the increased fatality of diseases of the respiratory organs. Consumption has not had the same increase, the number for the last three weeks being 120, 132, and 135, this last being, however, rather greater than the corrected average. Typhus, scarlatina, and smallpox have been the most fatal, after the above cases; typhus numbers 62; scarlatina, 40; the smallpox, 31; in four of the latter cases vaccination had taken place. Amongst other causes of death are measles, which 21 persons died; inflammation, 3; hooping-cough, 27; croup, 7; diarrhœa, of fever, 1; erysipelas, 12; 8 children died from inanition; and two were suffocated in bed. At Woolwich a boy of ten years died of "disease of the lip (cancer?)" (query?) It is added that his injured himself in endeavouring to imitate some strolling tumblers who were passing through the town.

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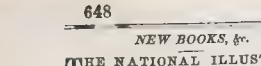

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Alarge stock is offered for selection in the Show-rooms, including every variety of patterns, from £24 upwards.

KARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.— This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. Its intrinsic value, durability, and extreme brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is upwards of 20 years since this manufacture was introduced by SAHL and SONS to the public, and, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents, thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to produce an article almost equal in the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been enriched with many splendid novelties in Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Services, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The Spoon and Fork pattern of 1851 is now all the rage, and can be had manufactured in solid silver, and orders to any extent can be immediately executed. A new and enlarged pamphlet of sketches and prices is just published, and now ready for delivery, and may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactories.—SAHL and SONS, 1 and 16, Cornhill.

Argentine Silver—Middle Pattern	Argentine Silver—King's Pattern.
12 Table Spoons ... £6 16 0	12 Table Spoons ... £8 8 0
12 Table Spoons ... 3 10 0	12 Table Spoons ... 4 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons ... 2 15 0	12 Dessert Forks ... 3 3 0
12 Dessert Spoons ... 2 0 0	12 Dessert Spoons ... 2 10 0
12 Teaspoons ... 1 5 0	12 Teaspoons ... 1 10 0
4 Sauce Ladles ... 0 16 0	4 Sauce Ladles ... 1 1 0
1 Gravy Spoon ... 0 16 0	1 Gravy Spoon ... 1 0 0
1 Salt Spoon, gilt bowls 0 4 0	1 Salt Spoon, gilt bowls 0 5 0
1 Fish Knife ... 0 16 0	1 Fish Knife ... 1 0 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ... 0 3 0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs ... 0 4 0
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£15 5 0	£24 9 0
Discount £10 per cent. ... 1 10 0	Discount £10 per cent ... 2 9 0
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CAUTION.—The great success which has attended the sale of SAHL'S ARGENTINE PLATE has induced some unprincipled persons to imitate the article and phrase the name. The public are hereby cautioned that no article is genuine except purchased at SAHL and SONS' London Establishment, 1 and 16, Cornhill. No other parties are authorized to sell it

TO FAMILIES who may have Relatives re- quiring removal from Home, though not coming under the class Insane.—A Medical Gentleman has opened an establishment for the reception of a few LADIES as BOARDERS, where every precaution will be taken to prevent exciting causes by constant attention to diet, regularity of habits, and in their out-door exercise, combined with medical treatment for their ultimate cure. Terms reasonable. Address to Mr. Richards, 29, Tachbrook-street, Edgeware-road.

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MONEY.—£30,000 READY to be AD- VANCED upon the personal security of respectable individuals, being to entailed estates, &c., also upon reversions, and upon life interests. (Solicitors will be treated with every settlement). Apply to Mr. Allen, 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place

SELF-ACTING PORTABLE SPRING- FRAMED SPECTACLES.—These perfect vision, never slips off the face; but, when removed, immediately collapse, and may be worn with a guard as an eye-glass. Agents supplied at every town.—PRESCOTT, 19, ASSEMBLY, High-street, Gravesend, Kent.

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA, PALE, and other BURTON ALES.—The public is respectfully informed that Ales of the season's brewing are now ready for delivery and supplies can be executed promptly.

SELF-ACTING PORTABLE SPRING- FRAMED SPECTACLES.—These perfect vision, never slips off the face; but, when removed, immediately collapse, and may be worn with a guard as an eye-glass. Agents supplied at every town.—PRESCOTT, 19, ASSEMBLY, High-street, Gravesend, Kent.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, sent free in the GOLD LEVERS at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. A full warranty given for two years for all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. Our receipt of a Post-Office Order payable at CHARING-CROSS of £4 4s., free will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for 2d

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY IMPORTED.—Caps Purchased, waiting is avoided, no charges of private Milliners.—The richest Genoa Silk Velvet, 2s. 6d. per yard. One Guinea each, in all colours. French Bonnets, Dresses, Capes, Trimmings, Straw Bonnets, equally cheap; and the fashion, style, &c., cannot be surpassed. Also, the largest Stock in London to select from For cash only. Country orders, 20, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and COMPANY

STAGG and MANTLE, 1, 2, and 3, Leices- ter-square, respectfully announce that patterns and the public generally that their STOCK of SILKS, shawls, French merinos, Cashmeres, embroidered robes, Cobourg, alpaca, and Llama cloths, flannels, &c., suitable for the offering of Marriages, and Lines will be worthy the attention of those who are about to purchase. Circumstances in connection with the late Great Exhibition have afforded unusual opportunities for purchasing goods of peculiar merit. The Cloak and Mantle Department has long been an extensive part of the business, and can be made from upwards of £100. The well-known character of this Establishment for elegance and excellence of quality and moderate prices is the necessity for further comment. STAGG and MANTLE, silkmercers and Linendrapers, 1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

NEW FASHIONS.—New Costumes, New Cloaks for the WINTER.—HY. COOK and CO. most respectfully announce to their numerous and distinguished patrons that they have just returned from Paris, where they have selected, and are now opening of their spacious Show-rooms, they have this season made unusual exertions to produce a COSTUME, a SUPERIOR CLOAK, Redingote, Cape Head-dresses, Coiffures, Collars, Evening Dresses, Bertha, &c., &c., of the most recherché variety, should be wanting in the establishment of which, in accordance with the spirit of the times, they are offering to the public an assortment of the most economical character. They also solicit a visit to their Cloak and Millinery Saloon, which abounds with novelties possessing unusual attractions.—Hy. Cook and Co., Parisian Tailors, 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London.

GRATUITOUS PRESENTATION.—A series of ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed in Paris by the most eminent artistes, illustrating the novel eagracas in the mode of the present winter, by the Parisian Court Milliner [illegible] this day now ready for distribution, and will be forwarded upon request, post free, by HY. COOK and CO., Parisian Tailors, 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London. Exhibition prize stores, fenders, and fire-irons and every article of ironmongery and furniture may be had here and can be had on application, or free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co, Opening to the Monument, London-bridge.

PATENT VICTORIA FELT CARPETING. JOHN MAPLE, 145, 146, and 147, Tottenham Court-road, begs to invite families furnishing, before they purchase Carpets, to inspect his immense Stock of the very superior description of Carpeting, which surpasses every other in durability, economy, and beauty. Many of the patterns selected by her Majesty being very handsome, and about half the price of Brussels In the same Showroom will be found a large assortment of Carpets, of the same, as the largest assortment of modern Household Furniture in the world; and the whole is in rooms, in which are Bedsteads and Bedding, being 300 feet long. JOHN MAPLE, 144, 146, and 147, Tottenham-court-road, and 1, 2, and 3, Tottenham-place.

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BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New- road, London.—MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—None are genuine unless they come direct from the College, and bear the Name of Dr. MORISON, the Hygeist, engraved on the Government stamp. See List of duly authorized sole agents in the kingdom. No chemist or druggist can be authorized to sell Morison's Pills.—(Signed) MORISON & CO., Hygeists,

ASTHMA, COUGHS, and COLDS.—One of Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS allowed to dissolve in the mouth immediately relieves the most violent Asthma, Cough, or Cold, and protects weak lungs from all the irritation of fogs and sudden changes of temperature. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voices. Price 1s 1½d per box. Sold by all druggists and patent medicine vendors. Locock's Female Wafers—the best medicines for females Pale directions with each box.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD CURES INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUSNESS, BILIOUSNESS, liver complaint, hemorrhoidal affections, diarrhœa, acidity, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, headache, spasms, sickness after eating, cramps, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all other circumstances, debility in the aged as well as in infants, low spirits, tic, spasms, cramps, paralysis, &c. DU BARRY, 77, Regent-street, London. A few out of 50,000 Cures:—Dr. Ure, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Rothesay, have derived considerable benefit from your Food, and consider its use to guarantee to the public to authorize the publication of these lines. Bisart de Lucie.—Cure No. 49,583:—"For years I endured indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, which have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria, Lady Wortham, King, near Diss, Norfolk." Cure No. 180:—"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility have been entirely removed by your delicious food, after which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time, and I can now sweetened my poor temper" W. R. Reeves, Pool Anthony, Tiverton." Cure No. 4236:—"Eighty years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted all the principal physicians for many years, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries." Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk." Cure No 1606 "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered me unfit for business, and which [illegible] has removed by Du Barry's Food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Ireland." Among the testimonials of 50,000 cures (including those of Major-General Thomas King, Drs Ure, Shorland, and Harvey) grants in London or Approved Purveyors, Messrs. Hanson, and Co., 183, Piccadilly, Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler, 156, Regent-street; Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly; Savory and Moore, 143, Bond-street; Barclay, 3, Edwards; and Sutton, Hanway, 63, Oxford-street; Hanger, 150, Oxford-street; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, and medicine vendors in cashtons suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—1lb, 2s 9d., 2lb, 4s 6d., 5lb, 11s; 10lb, 20s. Super-refined, 5lb, 22s; 10 lb, 35s The 10 lb and 10 lb carriage free to the end of rail o. receipt of Post-offi. order —DU BARRY and CO., 117, New Bond-street, London, sole importers, without whose seal no canister can be genuine. Beware of Spurious Imitations.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 190, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1851

CHESSMEN in Ivory, Bone, and Hard Woods cheap, at HALLETT'S Ivory Turnery Manufactory, 88, High Holborn Try and be set of The Trade supplied W R Hallett and other Gentlemen prepared Ivory Turning taught at a 6d per lesson, or £3 per quarter

REEVES'S MOIST WATER-COLOURS, warranted to keep in any climate. Also, these colours in Cakes, and pure Cumberland Lead Pencils, are now used by all artists.—Manufactory, 113, Cheapside, London.

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES, for Shooting rabbits, rats, birds, sea-fowl, &c., with ball, small shot, fish with harpoons and line Prices from 65s., pump and apparatus complete.—KELLY, Gunmaker, New Oxford-street.

IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send name and county to the Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn. Fee for searching and sketch, 3s 6d, or postage stamps; ever engraved on steel, 5s 6d; arms with name on plate for books, £1 1s; arms of cities, colleges, &c., sketched.—Direct to HENRY SALT, Genealogist, LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.

ELASTIC BANDAGE.—BAILEY'S NEW BANDAGE is soft, it increases circulation, and gives great comfort to the parts requiring bandages. May be had through the post, 6d and 12s per yard. Also, the Patent Elastic Stockings, kneecaps, socks, buzzing-belts, trusses, crutches, spinal stays, and everything in the relief of the afflicted Copy the address.—H. BAILEY, 418, Oxford-street, London. N B. Surgeons supplied.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.— DEWDNEY sends to Ladies resident in any part of the Kingdom, a BOX for containing HAIR, with instructions, which is immediately makes, and elegantly mounts in fine gold, Hair Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Lockets, &c., at charges the most moderate.—DEWDNEY 17 PRINCES-STREET London

ARTISTS in HAIR and MOURNING JEWELLERY.—The Nobility and Gentry are solicited to inspect the newest and most extensive stock of Ornaments in Hair and Mourning Jewellery, at TESSIER and SON'S, 23, Conduit-street, Bond-street, corner of New Bond-street. Mourning orders executed. Manufacturing every article on their own premises enables them to allow a discount of 25 per cent. to their customers. An assortment for inspection sent to any part of the country. Mourning Orders executed with the greatest punctuality and expedition.

RICHARD ATKINSON and CO., IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTURERS to the QUEEN, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, &c., &c., beg to inform the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and the Public generally of Great Britain, that they transmit SPECIMENS for inspection, post free, and at the same prices as if purchased by parties to Lesdon. Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Falmouth, or Glasgow, from their Dublin Warehouse, which is addressed without any delay, and at the risk of Atkinson and Co, 31, College-green, Dublin.

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DRESS SHIRTS, for Evening Parties, &c., at 7s 6d, 10s 6d, and 13s 6d each. A variety of the newest patterns kept ready for immediate use. Long-cloth shirts, Six for 31s 6d, 37s 6d, and 43s.—H S HIRD, 363, Oxford-street, four doors from the Pantheon, and directly opposite the Princess's Theatre

ROGER'S'S IMPROVED SHIRTS.— Rig 6d and 37s 6d the Half-Dozen; combining the highest degree of excellence at the smallest cost. Satisfaction is (as usual) guaranteed or the money returned.

Printed priced lists, with full particulars, directions for self-measurement, and, if required, patterns of the new Coloured Shirts, at 30s, 36s, and 42s the Half Dozen, grade and post free to any part of the Kingdom.

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CUTLERY for CHRISTMAS.—DEANES, London-bridge Established 1700.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO., having made extensive purchases at the Great Exhibition, including the splendid Stock of Messrs Rodgers and Sons, beg to announce that they have removed the same to their premises, King William-street, London-bridge, where they now on show an elaborate and unequalled display of every description of CUTLERY, including several rare and costly specimens which have been purchased by their agents regardless of expense, in addition to the above, electro plate, dressing cases, tea trays, &c. Exhibition prize stoves, fenders, and fire-irons and every article of ironmongery and furniture may be had here and can be had on application, or free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co, Opening to the Monument, London-bridge.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT

VOL. XIX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851. [GRATIS.

ON ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS.

I PROPOSE to discourse here, for a little while, on a body of men whose works form a staple ingredient in the supply of literary food consumed by our friend the "reading public." Every now and then a young gentleman returns from Greece or Egypt, [with a beard and an M.S. In a week or two, the new journal of Travels in the East is announced, and a new "oriental traveller" takes his place among the "wise men" who have preceded him. The title has become as habitual and familiar as that of "commercial traveller;" it denotes a higher order of "bagmen"—one whose carpet-bag has accompanied him beyond the highways of civilisation, and who bears samples of the products of the lands of the rising sun. All sorts of riches are brought home by the gallant fellows—sometimes "stuffs," in the way of useful information—sometimes the perfumes and ointment, the myrtle and frankincense, of sentiment sometimes relics, and beads of devotion -sometimes the gay garments of buffoonery. It is curious to see how each school of thinkers at home sends its representative abroad—how each school's disciple brings home his own views of the East. Let us take the opportunity of examining a few of the works of these gentlemen, *apropos* of the cheap issue of "Eothen," (Longman's Edition,) the most popular of them all—a book which everybody has read, and which everybody will be glad to recur to.

I know the oriental traveller of old, and have seen him in his glory. I have heard him hold forth on ancient architecture, at a dinner at Athens—I have met him trotting along on horseback in the lanes near Beyrout—I have seen him drinking bottled stout

A STREET IN CONSTANTINOPLE, WITH THE FOUNTAIN AND MOSQUE OF SULTAN ACHMET. DRAWN BY THOMAS ALLOM.

(and very good bottled stout) at a little village in the plains of Smyrna—I have stood with him, and seen the caravan pass over the Camel's Bridge, in the last-mentioned town, and heard the jingle of the bells, as the motley-coloured crew, with their camels and their freight, in all their picturesqueness, disorder, seeding, and tawdriness, passed away by the cypress-grove towards the heart of the old countries. I sympathise with the wanderer when he will speak honestly -though, of course, I laugh at the raptures of Higg, who pretends to find perfume in the odour of a dead camel, rather than not be enchanted with everything oriental; while, on the other hand, I equally despise Snigg, who goes upon the sneering principle, and mixes muddy satire with the waters of the old Nile. I pleasantly laugh, also, at the youth who will be determinedly critical about the spelling of words, who tortures me to perplexity as to "nargule," "nargilly," or "nargileh;" who has discovered a new variation of the word "harem"—who is too punctilious in writing Al Raschid as the name of an old friend, the good Haroun Alraschid. These are various forms of the absurdities which are patronised by what fanatics call the "weaker brethren;" they journey to the East, but instead of orient pearls, genuine —they give us, paste.

It is a sad thing to reflect on, that, with regard to the East, Europe's honeymoon of travelling is over. Pleasure she may

have—but no more rapture. The East has no more that sublime veil of mystery round her which she had for our ancestors. We don't gather round the pilgrim to gaze with reverence on the shell in his hat—to touch his palm-branch—to listen to his wonderful stories. We ask him when he left Alexandria in the steamer, and we know that he left his curiosities at the Custom-house. We are perfectly acquainted with the "natural productions" of the places he has visited; we have caught leviathan, and sent him to the Zoological Gardens. How different the position of our modern from our first oriental traveller! Picture to yourself old Sir John de Maundeville! Leaving his native St. Albans, he resolves to explore the regions of wonders. In 1332 the knight wandered away—he travelled for thirty years—he returned, and was known as Sir John of the Beard—and it must have been a beard to attract so much notice in those days. He tells us of "oels thirty feet long," and "men of evil colour, yellow and green." The old gentleman was under the impression that Rhodes was five hundred miles from Cyprus. Of the island of Lango he tells us that it contained "Ypocras, the king's daughter, in the manner of a dragon, who is one hundred feet long. Some say," he goes on, "that she shall dwell so until the time that a knight come that is hardy enough to kiss her mouth, and then she shall turn again to her own kind, and be a woman." It must be added, however, that he proceeds to say, "I have not seen her." And further on he gives us a vegetable to match the zoological miracle. "In Egypt," he says, "men fynden long apples to sell, and clep them *apples of Paradys*, and they be right sweet, and of good savour. And though they cut them in never so many parties—evermore you shall find in the myddes the figure of the Holy Cross."

Not so false, Sir John!—we may exclaim—not so false at all events, Sir John, to you! For in Sir John's age, out where you liked—the poetry, the social life, the public policy—you would find the figure of the Holy Cross at the heart of it.

So, the knight jogs along, in his stiff, quaint style—a style like the cumbrous armour of his day. He dismisses one valley in a phrase with, "This vale is all full of devils, and hath been always." He returned to Europe, a grave, bearded, brown old knight—grumbled at the state of the age—says Fuller, being wont to say, *Virtus cessat, Ecclesia calcatur, Clerus errat, Demon regnat, Simonia dominatur*; till, dying at Liege, he escaped from the formidable list of evils, all at once. Let us kindly remember our first Oriental Traveller!

Our first in one sense—that is, of the list of English gentlemen travelling to consider and to know—a genuine traveller, as distinct from pilgrim or crusader—though these were fine, brave men in their day. But our first *modern* oriental traveller, acute, picturesque, adventurous, was a different person altogether. Turn to the days of Pope and Addison, and make your bow to Lady Mary Wortley Montague! In her letters we have the East viewed by European light, in a style quite perfect of its kind—elegant, acute, vivacious, with a dash of pedantry—what you may call a *Bloomer* literary style, such as women not uncommonly write—a semi-masculine ornamental garb. Her ladyship cleared away many absurdities of opinion about the East, and got a great insight into the domestic relations of the Constantinople society. She is a perfect connoisseur in the Turkish dress, and writes with the same freedom on Turkish morals. "The Turkish ladies do not commit one sin the less for not being Christians," says she, in her epigrammatic way. And she observes, in contradistinction to preceding travellers, that they (the Turkish ladies) have, in reality, more freedom than the English have—a remark which would seem to be borne out by the observations, in our day, of Mr. Urquhart, who lived in Turkey long. Lady Montague's letters contain some capital descriptions—and she never softens colour—she may look on her as the Eve (though I fear she would have sneered at that name)—the Eve, or mother of modern travellers in the East. She kept those bright eyes of hers open to all that was going on about her, and spoke with entire sincerity what she thought—two most necessary and uncommon qualifications for a traveller.

Our business, in this article, is not to deal with the travellers for purposes of political and antiquarian inquiry. I shall not ask whether Sphinx is a female, or what is the state of the Syrian silk trade. The camel may shamble along with his load of mulberry leaves unnoticed, unless some touch of human sympathy be awakened by him. It is with men as men, travelling for pleasure or sentiment, and looking with human eyes, that I at present busy myself. I heartily honour Belzoni (I have drunk his health in Antiparos); I have tried to read Wilkinson; but, with these luminaries I have nothing at present to do. I occasionally consult Bell, and occasionally Christopher Wordsworth; but this is not the time to inquire whether the Parthenon was originally coloured, or who was the architect of the graceful little Temple of the Winds in its vicinity; still less shall I meddle with the records of diplomacy, or what Thackeray calls the "treaty of Kabobanople." With the proceedings of Lord Ponsonby, and the exploits of Grivas, we have no business here.

To resume:—Everybody remembers what a fresh impulse was given to our curiosity about the East, by the writings of Byron. The East was one of England's attachments when she awoke at the end of the last century, and found that she had turned out half-a-dozen men of genius in a batch. Scott's harp charmed her into the halls of feudalism; Byron succeeded to him, and called her into the divans of the Osmanlee. The "Corsair," the "Giaour," the "Bride of Abydos," brought oriental figures into our drawing-rooms to be wondered at, and loved, and worshipped. The favourite ideal of a youth of imagination, in those days, was a Fatima or Leila, with almond-shaped eyes of lustrous black, and with the figure of a palm-tree. Every pretty girl became "a gazelle," and no tobacco was so popular as Latakia. The "yataghan" was a favourite instrument among *dilettanti* warriors. The effect was perfectly oriental—it was of the same character as that of opium. In Byron's time, one oriental work was published which I am glad to mention; it seems to be neglected unjustly at present, but one of these days it will, I hope, see the light in a cheap form, and regain its old reputation. I allude to Hope's *Anastasius*. Who that has read that admirable romance will ever forget the subtle, vain young Greek; the "old consul, who could not see an inch before his nose—and that was a snub one!"—the moving pictures of oriental life in its heat, its colour, its vivacity, its variety the hum of war, the murmur of trade—the shadow thrown over all by the antiquity among the ruins of which this life goes on!—And in noticing books that have reflected the East to us, let the memory of our boyhood make us say a word of Lalla Rookh—that most wonderful *ballet!* We will not forget the wit, the gay redundancy of fancy, the silver charm of music in this poem of Moore's (admirable for the *outside* of oriental life)—though the little of pure Nature in his work be set in what is artificial—visible only dimly in it—like the drops of water inside the crystal which excited the epigrams of Claudian.

But it is time to be coming to our more immediate contemporaries. The Byronic orientalism paled away gradually: the soft sympathies with Leila and Zuleika must have sorrowed when the great master became, instead of the passionate singer of woes, the brilliant, relentless, cold-blooded satirist of his age. *Don Juan* is the most un-romantic of all great poems. Keats flung it down on the floor in a rage. All Byron's giaours and gazelles seemed tame compared with its sense, its piercing insight, and its demoniac scorn. Byron, in fact, began the anti-Byronic reaction himself. And "Pelham," which introduced us first to Bulwer, was the first striking effect of the Byronic reaction in popular literature. Peacock had felicitously ridiculed the worst Byronisms in his satirical romances before: Shellev and Wordsworth were slowly diffusing an opposite spirit also: but "Pelham"—(a capital novel, irrespective of its purport)—gave our youth a fresh ideal. Pelhamism became a creed on its own account; there was now a certain gay worldliness and common-sense dominant, instead of the old passion and romanticism. A few young gentlemen began to whisper that Scott was "slow"—and the pungent, exciting, dazzling school of literature began its course.

Eastern literature—if the expression may be permitted varied, of course, with these changes. We were not now deluged with tales about "yataghans," nor was the gentle gazelle worked to death, as of old. Instead of the oriental passionate school, we had two schools, into one or other of which each "oriental traveller" may be, with considerable accuracy, allotted. One of these was the Sentimental; the other the Humorous.—(To be sure, there are plenty of travellers who are neither—but with these I have nothing to do.) These two classes of traveller may, by a slight stretch of fancy, be compared to the two great classes of the olden day.—The Sentimentalist is a modern Pilgrim; the Humorist a comic Crusader!

The Sentimentalist visits the East full of reverence for its Past. He is tinged with a gentle melancholy among its ruins, and "doth to the moon complain," like the owl in Gray. He sees in the oriental life the realisation of the pictures of manners in the "Arabian Nights." He delights in the bazaars, in the gleam of the Bosphorus, in the waving of the palm, in the tinkling of the camel's bell. But chiefly he loves to mourn uneasily among the ruins of the old times. For, after all, your "yataghans" and your "turbans" are things of to-day compared with the dark, gaunt, dead relics of Egypt. The Sentimentalist is disposed to sympathise with the East, thoroughly. He is tolerant of mosquitos, and mal-odorous spots, and extortion, and cruelty, and crime even, perhaps; he knows that he is free of Europe, has got rid of ten-pounders, and Radical newspapers, and is in a land of mysticism and romance.

Mr. Disraeli is one of the travellers of this class, and one of the earliest we have to notice here. Does not "Contarini Fleming" open thus: "Wandering on those deserts of Africa, which border the Erythræan Sea, I came to the Nile"

To be sure, the simple phrase, "Red Sea," sufficed for the translators of the Bible, but "Erythræan" gives a certain magnificence which the simpler adjective wants. Then, Mr. Disraeli invokes destiny in the desert. Nothing can equal his sadness on this occasion. We have further evidence of his love of the East in the "Wondrous Tale of Alroy," than which title no title was ever more appropriate. "Wondrous," indeed, the work is—being written, to begin with, in a style which is neither verse nor prose—which abandons the constraint of prose, without rising into music—a style, reading like the rhymeless rhythm of "Queen Mab," robbed of its melody. But it is full of capital stuff—of vivid, gorgeous action and spirit—though it is not equal to his other Eastern tale, the "Rise of Lokander." And neither of them are equal to his later work, "Tancred," the Eastern parts of which (exhibiting the Sentimental school in its most efflorescent state) are done with a very effective, stately grandeur—as rhetoric, perhaps unequalled altogether. But, indeed, what rhetoric was not required to carry out such an idea as that of the journey of a mediocre young English peer—in a yacht—attended by servants, to kneel all night at the Holy Sepulchre! It needed great power to save the whole work from being ridiculous and profane.

Lord Lindsay published, in 1838, "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land." Lord Lindsay is one of the sentimental travellers. His work is more than sentimental—it is devout. And there is about it a fine manly healthiness—a manly, joyous good-nature, which gives a stamp of sincerity to all he says, and makes you respect it. He does not mope, as some of the school do: his sigh is not lack-a-daisical. He does not *bore* you with his peculiar views—pours them out in a warm, hearty way—rhapsodises, regrets, venerates—and then, presto! he is as homely as his neighbour, and speaks of an oriental functionary as a "jolly old cock!"

Let us look at a sentence or two, for Lord Lindsay typifies the sentimentalist in politics. (And what people call "Young England" is nothing but a knot of gentlemen who try to introduce sentiment into politics—to perfume the cotton, as it were!)

"The crescent is pale," he says, "pale all over the East now." This is pretty.

Then his lordship is at Malta, and, of course, goes to see all possible relics of the old Knights of St. John.—(The Governor, by-the-by, has their grand-master's palace now, and they have balls there, and the dockyard people dance the Polka there *Tempora mutantur!*)

"One, the last survivor, I believe, of the old knights, a countryman, too, of Bayard and Duguesclin, was pointed out to me—a poor, decrepit, feeble old man. Alas, alas!" (p. 23)

Well, it was a melancholy sight, Lord Lindsay. But, say distinctly, do you regret the death of the Order, for the knight must have got feeble, anyhow? Better, surely, that the Order should have died than lived degenerate—lived, as it was doing, in an old age like that of Swift's *Struldbrug*. It is true that *that* is a pity, too, but that was part of the whole movement of Europe. Why weep for yesterday's roses? They belonged to yesterday!

He is speaking of the Obelisk of Amense, the "record of a daughter's love," and has this graceful and fanciful remark, which reads like a sentence of Longfellow's "Hyperion:"

"Time surely read the inscription, and could not find it in his heart to strike!"

"I never," he says further on, "drive in a tent-pin without thinking of Jael and Sisera."

But here is a pretty "sigh" indeed—quite a musical sigh. He has been speaking of Acre, and Ibrahim Pasha's proceedings there, and exclaims "Ibrahim Pasha! Ibrahim Pasha! why not a sigh for the olden day when the standard of England streamed from St. George-Mount, and the young knights stood and listened to Blondel's lay; but he that was to win on the morrow the honoured name of D'Aire, sat apart from his companions, watching the sun setting in the far West, where dwelt the lady of his love, his casque lying on the grass, and his steed feeding beside him."

This is a delightful picture, and one *may* sigh with propriety, as one thinks of the dead time and all that has passed away

Mr. Monckton Milnes gave the results of his sentimental travel, in the "Palm Leaves," published in 1844. He chose to embody his feelings in regard to the East, in verse Thus, as we have Lord Lindsay for a pilgrim, we have Mr. Milnes for a troubadour. Let us take a stanza from the "Harem"

> "Within the gay kiosk reclined,
> Above the scent of lemon groves,
> Where bubbling fountains kiss the wind,
> And birds make music to their loves,—
> She lives a kind of faëry life,
> In sisterhood of fruits and flowers,
> Unconscious of the outer strife
> That wars the palpitating hours!"

Very pretty, indeed; but does Mr. M. mean this stanza to embody his serious notice of woman's life in the East? Is a woman leading a faëry life, there, never having any strife with the other wife? Is there no *inner* strife within the faëry walls? Does Mr. Milnes imagine that any such system could produce a woman like Wordsworth's "Phantom of Delight?"

The "Mosque" is one of the best poems in the volume. It is pleasant to be reminded of the honest Mussulman, who, when prayers are due, will

> "——Quietly the carpet spread,
> To Mekkah turn the humble head."

I remember once seeing—when going from Malta to Gibraltar—two worthy Turks come to the compass—ascertain the point of orthodoxy—perform their ablutions in little pewter basins, and tranquilly go through their devotions on the upper deck, in the sight of us all. I remember, too, how little Snogg laughed, and how much the most ridiculous of the two exhibitions Snogg's laughter was.

Mr. Warburton's "The Crescent and the Cross" (published in 1845) may be classified on the whole as "sentimental"—though the author shows a decided wish to be equally conspicuous for smartness. The style is brisk and lively, but there is a decided conventionalism both in feeling and expression throughout. One of the prettiest notions—is taken from Washington Irving.

Turn now to a gay scarlet volume, glittering with gold. It was published in 1846. It is the "Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo," by Michael Angelo Titmarsh. Here we have the Humorist; the Crusader with the lance fluttering with the pennon of wit. Mr. Thackeray's book was a protest against the Sentimental school—it was the voice of cultivated and satirical Europe crying woe to all the oriental Babylons. "Come forth here," cries the crusader of comedy—"I am come to break your enchantment. Your boasted houris in seraglios are poor little fat girls, very stupid and very miserable. I hear the musquitoes humming through that perfumed air of yours. That divine cloth of gold has bugs in it. Your splendour is very like Vauxhall—like our Vauxhall in the day-time." So shouts the Democritus of travellers—and his laughter echoes through the ruins.

We none of us will forget in a hurry, I imagine, how that laughter woke up our sentimental souls. How capital the details of the voyage are—the mention of that cook "who used (with a touching affection) to send us locks of his hair in the soup!" Pleasant old "Lieutenant Bundy," too, remains for ever a family portrait in our rooms.

It was a perfectly natural reaction—this reaction against the Sentimental school. It was the assertion of our common-sense, and our sharp English worldliness, and our social cultivations, and our commercial development, against the pretentious mystery and the ostentatious gaudiness of the East. "Reverence, if you like," says Democritus, "any reverence that you *feel!* But don't let us go about shamming enthusiasm, shamming regret; let us be honest, at all events!" So he draws away the veil from Mokanna. "The life of the East is a life of brutes," he says distinctly, and he introduces us to a *Skingtint Bey*, and takes the Ottoman humbug by the beard! He calls the Pyramids an "exaggeration of bricks," and owns that they are very "big." And our nature confesses that his laughter is healthy—differ from him how we may.

And yet, and yet—I know not whether the sentiment of pathos be not more profoundly excited by touches in this humorous book, than by the direct wailings of the mourners of the past When a genuine humorist grows serious, you are more impressed by him than any body else; just as you feel saddest when the *gaiety* of a dead friend is the thing which strikes on your memory. When Thackeray speaks half-contemptuously of "the dead coat-of-arms of the dead knights of the dead Order" at Malta, he touches you more than the graceful Antigone-like sorrow of Lord Lindsay. Look at the two following strange reflections:—

"Think of the centuries during which these wonderful people (the Jews) have remained unchanged; and how, from the days of Jacob downwards, *they have believed and swindled.*"

"Of the race of Englishmen who come wondering about the tomb of Socrates, do you think the majority would not have voted to hemlock him?"

What do our travellers say to the last query? It ought to teach them, at all events, not to profane that tomb with their autographs as they (the Yankee ones, particularly) are in the habit of doing. I know, from experience, that it is no pleasant sensation to be reminded at once, by the same spot—that Socrates is dead, and Mr. Snobkins still living!

And now we come to the work, *apropos* of which we have discussed these writers. "Eothen," with its classic elegance of dignity—its frolic grace its gentlemanly glancing satire, is before us again According to the classification we have pursued—how shall we apportion "Eothen?" It is poetic, tender, sentimental, and yet humorous and satirical. Of all the oriental books, none impresses one with a more entire conviction of its author's *sincerity*. He does not seem to have gone abroad either to support a cant or to destroy one. He does not leap into mysticism and bound back, like Lord Lindsay. All that Warburton does well, he does better. If he does not cut so deep as Thackeray, in satire, his weapon is brighter. It is observable, too, that he never loses his self possession. He never forgets himself, in a rapture. He can always whistle his imagination back when it is in full swoop. One pictures him on his camel in the desert—moving along between the sand and the sun—saturated with the oriental life—yet always the self-possessed English gentleman, and ready to dismount, perfectly *comme il faut*, in Pall Mall. There is a graceful homeliness, too, with all his gravity and his poetry. If he has to introduce himself, it is with the easiest of bows. It is one of the *best-bred styles*—that of his book—I know.

Everybody must remember the capital scene between the pasha and the ordinary English traveller, and the sulky dragoman. It is perfectly dramatic. The pasha is seated—a fine, flowery, orthodox, and old provincial pasha.

Traveller (to his Dragoman). "What on earth have you been saying about London? The pasha will be taking me for a mere cockney. Have I not told you always to say that *I am from a branch of the family of Mudcombe Park*, and that I am to be a magistrate for the county of Bedfordshire, only I'm not qualified, and that I should have been a deputy-lieutenant, if it had not been for the extraordinary conduct of Lord Mountpromise?"

The innocent, gentlemanly "snob" goes on, and the sulky dragoman, growing "liberal," informs the pasha that this "branch of Mudcombe," this *possible policeman of Bedfordshire*, is recounting his titles. The whole scene is full of humorous dramatic life.

"Eothen" has a cant to protest against, like most books. It protests against the cant of Utilitarianism, and the superstitions of our English conventional life. I sometimes think that he never gives his best qualities full play that he is afraid of being thought to cant, too; that—to use a metaphor, from hawking again—his flight to heaven is impeded by the bells he wears—the appendages of ornamental life with which we are all adorned and impeded.

But why particularise in treating of a book which is to be placed before us for two shillings? Of his chapter on the Dead Sea; of his account of the Plague; of his Sketches of Jerusalem; it were easy to speak at length, and impossible to speak too highly. But it is time to draw to a conclusion. And—"Who are you," exclaims the reader, "who speak thus confidently of these worthy men? Show us *your* book, and let us have one thing at that!"

I answer—varying the words—in the tone of brave old Knox, "I am a subject of this—orient—realm." I know this style of book of old. While I write, memories of the Eastern life are about me. Those who write with charity should be judged with charity. *That* lesson, reader, we all owe to—the East.

J. H.

THE PARROT OF THE BENCH.

BY MAHMOUZ EFFENDI.

"The Prince mingled in the crowd, but was astonished to perceive that they were all listening to a parrot, who, with his bright green coat, pragmatical eye, and consequential top-knot, had the air of a lord on excellent terms with himself."—*Legend of Prince Ahmed Al Kamel.*

R! eh! what's that you say? 'You *don't* think THE BENCH such a bad place after all?' You! A pretty hard hearted Inspector of Prisons you'd make! Drench my feathers! I should just like to know what benevolent individual or M. P. would or could bow to *your* opinion in the matter. What do *you* know about it? Have you ever been a prisoner here yourself? 'No.' I thought not. Of course you're now only what we call an 'outsider.' Yes, yes, I see; you're some clerk, perhaps, in the Liverpool or Bristol Custom House, and you merely drop in here to take a bird's-eye view, and show your sweetheart——I presume that young lady on your arm is your sweetheart.—Eh! eh! What's that I hear? What does she say? '*Pretty Polly*,' indeed! Now, don't 'Pretty Polly!' *me*, ma'am, if you please, but simply attend to what I'm saying. Little girls should be seen and not heard.

"You and your fond swain, ma'am, have, of course, merely dropped in here, into our Borough of CAMPBELL-TOWN, as Christians well may, to see with your own eyes what sort of a place Parliament has provided for no less than two hundred unfortunate defendants——Eh! eh! what do you say, sir? *you* call 'em 'debtors,' not 'defendants?' Well, well, I stand corrected (on my perch), and I'll readily say unfortunate debtors, if you particularly prefer that term. Anything to oblige——

"'*What's o'clock?*'—Don't 'what's o'clock' *me*, ma'am: don't think to curry favour with me by such soft sawder. Just now you bawled out '*Pretty Polly.*' No more of that, if you please. D'ye think I'm one of your common parrots, to be talked to in that strain? Not I, indeed! Just ask my good master; there he stands, as hot as his own gridiron, at the door of the PUBLIC KITCHEN—we've got a kitchen, you see, as well as the fine fellows at the Reform Club: just ask my master, I say, whether I'm a common parrot, and he'll astonish your weak nerves in a twinkling. He don't think 'small beer' of *me*, I can tell you, nor ought he. So, I beg, ma'am, once for all, that neither your beau nor you interrupt and insult me by bawling out again (as you have done) '*What's o'clock?*' and '*Pretty Polly!*' or any such stuff.

"Master and I, as you may perceive by our stew-pans and tureens, and plates and dishes, know a mystery or two in the art of cooking. Master wasn't born yesterday, and there's nothing green about me but my feathers. None even of your corporation cooks in the provinces can make a *potage à la skillee* as we do here. Ah! by my beak! there's not a little science required to do *that*, I can assure you. Step in and taste it.

"What's that you say?

"Hi! hi! 'Any skillee is good enough for prisoners, or even for debtors,' is it? That's *your* opinion. You're at it again, you will harp upon that. 'Debtors!' Ha! ha! you're very virtuous, *you* are; you never get into debt, of course no. You never will. You'll never become a prisoner, or even a defendant. Catch a weasel asleep. You'll never run into debt. Oh, no! You'll 'bestride the world like a Colossus.' You'll command circumstances, and so will all your family. No doubt they're a bright set; of course they are. Some people's geese are always swans. You and all your kith and kin remember the fable of the bundle of sticks: who doesn't? But for all that, blight may affect fruit—tenants may not pay rent—a bad harvest may happen—doubtful debts will be discovered—old ocean may swallow up ships—fire may destroy ledgers as well as lodgings—bankers may fail, and a thousand such interesting incidents occur, which, I dare say, you and *that* young lady little think of when you meet in the moonlight alone. All is sure to go well with *you*, of course. You're to be particularly favoured by Destiny. You're not always to be a clerk in the Custom House. Oh, no! CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER wouldn't be much too high for you, would it?

"But if things *do* go badly, you can always take an excellent situation. 'Take' is the term, of course. First catch your fish. 'An advertisement in the *Times* always brings employment.' Does it? Don't lay *that* flattering unction to your soul. A second advertisement would be sure to do so! You tell that young lady so (I know you do); and, poor little thing, in her inexperience—I won't be rude enough to say ignorance—she believes you. She fancies you know the world well enough, and more than enough. She thinks you are at least out of the range of all those horrid, heart-breaking, ruinous Chancery suits she now and then reads about in CARPENTER'S TRACTS. The lawyers know better than that, though, in Lincoln's Inn and so do I. I tell you, sir, that the whole path of life is strewed, as it were, with parchment gunpowder (I like similes), and that any pettifogger can at any time fire the train and scorch up you or me, and——

"You 'don't think so!' *You* don't think so! Rich again, my young ignoramus. I thought as you do once, before I left Africa for England. There's some difference between this melancholy SPIKE ISLAND and our jolly LIBERIA, I can tell you; and there are such things as black minds in *some* places, as well as black bodies in *other* places, which I forbear to mention. *Experientia docet.* I hope my Latin's not thrown away upon you. Pettifogging lawyers can stir up clients to do anything. You say they can't. I say they can. Well, well, if I *am* 'but a parrot' (I heard you muttering that), you're a goose. Why should *you* escape? Listen to me.

"Ah, ah! notwithstanding *my* pedigree and talent, a 'gent. one, etc.,' once managed to make, yes, even *me* the subject of an action of trover! Well, I can afford to laugh at that now. But *you* mustn't holloa till you're well out of the wood. Just wait till you have to settle a lawyer's bill of costs. I ought to know something about bills—and beaks too, for that matter. Excuse my jocularity; but if the lawyers caught *me* in their net—as they did for a time—why should *you* escape? You don't pretend to be equal to *me*, I hope. I should think not, indeed!

"'Don't attend to that green thing.' That's what you said, ma'am. I heard you; and I thank you for the compliment. But perhaps, after all, I'm not so green as *you* are. Pray don't colour up. I meant nothing offensive. Dear Augustus, there, will protect you if I did.

"And now, sir, I really don't wish to say anything severe—especially in the presence of that young lady—though she made a somewhat impertinent remark just now; but, between ourselves, you gave her that pretty Paisley shawl, didn't you? You may continue scratching my poll, ma'am (if you like), or you may not, but I must nevertheless speak out; I've a duty to perform. I think, sir, you presented that elegant shawl. What's that you say? 'you know you did, and you paid for it, too.' Well, well, you need not flare up; I dare say you *have* paid for it, by what you Government clerks call payment, that is by an acceptance at three months—but *that* sort of thing I and my master do *not* call payment—acceptances are still acceptances—and when the little bill becomes due, you'd better 'take it up,' that's all: or, smart as you are, and one, as you are, of a bundle of sticks—I really mean nothing personal—I may speedily have the honour of renewing my acquaintance with you here as a defendant. Excuse me, I mean prisoner; you always prefer that term. Yes, sir, here; many such gents as yourself find it convenient, by habeas, to take lodgings in 'SIXTEEN STAIRCASE,' under the guardianship of my good-natured and lively little friend BUFFER. There he is, sir, now; on the Key. He'll know your face again.

"You don't know what's meant by '*on the key!*' Never mind, never mind; all in good time, my young friend. I shan't explain that mystery to you at present, beyond assuring you that we've locks here even a Yankee couldn't pick. We know something about locks and keys in *this* place, I can tell you. We could teach Chubb, and Bramah, and Hobbs, a trick or two. Couldn't we, Colwell? And by a long *chalk* of argument too.

"Oh! 'you must now be off,' must you, ma'am, or you'll be 'too late for the train.' I'm afraid my rattling conversation has fatigued you. Well, well, get along; be off, sir; enjoy the railroad while you can, and with *that* young lady too; but mark well what I say, *we've people here, defendants, or debtors, or prisoners, call 'em which you will, who never saw a railroad: who entered the Bench before railroads were invented; before Huskisson was killed;* and who, poor souls! having heard of Robert and George Stephenson's exploits, do daily and hourly wonder how it is that some sort of locomotive can't be invented to increase the speed of the Chancery and other courts, that term after term continue to detain them *here.* My friend TRURO isn't quite up to the mark, in my opinion. It makes me wild to find him so slow. 'I'm a prisoner myself, hard and fast, and I needn't interfere with other people's business.' That's what you say, sir? That's your creed, is it? Pretty sort of a Samaritan you are! Dear it all! fellow would in one instant more have clutched Bu

"My governor, the Head Cook, has, I admit, kept me close enough under his eye, cage and all, these many years—but that's no business of yours. *He* feeds me, and takes care of me, and pets me—creditors do *not* feed debtors in England as they do in France, and as Shakspere says (taking one thing with the other), 'by the best feather of our wing,' I rather like the chap—my governor, I mean—and of course I revere Shakspere—but the case is far different with yon

'Prisoners wildly overgrown with hair.'

They, for twenty, or thirty, or forty years, have had no one to take care of them—they have had none but Shylocks to give a passing thought to them——everybody recollects and admires *me*. They would willingly enter the world again, but the world knows them not. They are down, and must be kept down. They are deserted. I don't want my liberty, but they do. Had they but stolen moneys, they might, by this date, have served their time, and returned from actual transportation; but as they have, from untoward and insurmountable circumstances, but delayed or neglected to pay moneys, &c., &c., &c., LAW and EQUITY continue to hold them prisoners here, day after day, month after month, and year after year. Heigho! Law and Equity! What a farce!

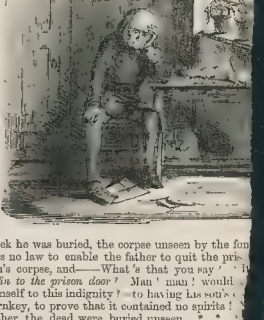
"Don't interrupt me, sir; talk not to me of 'going through the Court.' *There are scores of cases where a prisoner cannot do so without committing perjury.* But were there some court to set men free on giving bail not to leave the country, or even quit the metropolis, and were reasonable time therein allowed—for inside this place little can it to be earned—many could, in a year or two, pay off all their debts in full. But it seems the fashion now for all creditors to be anti-Christian, 'the law allows it, and the court awards it.' I wonder some specimen of a Bench-prisoner was not displayed in the Crystal Palace, together with one of our incomparable cells, labelled thus—'Warranted not to break a debtor's heart in twenty years.' Such a cell might, perhaps, have been squeezed into the Austrian furniture department. The Austrians—who, unmoved, can flog women would have had, of course, no insurmountable objection to a mere model of a cell standing among their household furniture. Drench my feathers! while I am speaking of Austrians, I can't help chuckling over Kossuth's reception at Southampton. I wonder what they think of that at Vienna! Kossuth has been in prison in Turkey; but *his* imprisonment was a mere bagatelle to that of many still within these very walls!

"Ha! ha! D'ye see that old man hobbling along? *He entered this treeless prison before the Battle of Waterloo*, in 1815, *and has not left it since, even for one hour!* Talk of the law's delay! Here's an instance of it. Now, ma'am, now; wrap your pretty shawl about you, go home comfortably by the railroad, plume yourself on living in a Christian country, and rail against 'stubborn Turks and Tartars;' but still think of this poor English prisoner, and of Waterloo, of 1815, and of 1851 (the figures scarcely differ), and then sit down to supper, in your own snug sylvan home, with what appetite you may! That poor fellow hasn't been *home* for a period extending to double your own age. That's an interesting fact for you to take back from THE GREAT METROPOLIS. He is perfectly right in his own view of his case, and, with the pluck of a true-born Briton, he won't surrender; but even if he were wrong, the sublime sentence, 'Forgive us *our* trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us,' were enough to convict his persecutors

"Eh! eh! ma'am, what's that you're saying? 'You *do* admit and think it a burning shame that a prisoner, for any debt, or for any contempt, can be kept incarcerated for thirty or forty years!' You are right, ma'am. That observation does you credit as a woman. I think the same, and I know 'tis contrary to MAGNA CHARTA.

"I know *you* will remember me if you come here again; although the benevolent people who call to see our prisoners very, very seldom leave 'em a little present of tea, or coffee, or sugar There is one honourable exception his name ought to be inscribed in letters of gold; yes, ma'am, it ought—his name is BARON PLATT, one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Court of Exchequer—Christmas is now approaching, and as soon as Christmas comes, BARON PLATT will be seen here, as he has been seen for years, courteously dispensing charity with his own hands—yes, ma'am, with a Christian manner that more than doubles the value of the gift. He's a rough one on the Bench sometimes, but in the Bench a kind one. Now for the subject I want to mention. Your young man, there (I plainly see you are really keeping company with him), has, I dare say, A VOTE; if he has not now, he will have under the NEW REFORM BILL; let him call, then, on the members for your borough, and remind them of that significant fact, urging them as a *quid pro quo* to insert a clause, in the very next Prison Bill brought before Parliament, giving all prisoners here a right to a *habeas*, under which, attended by a tipstaff or a turnkey, or, without one, on lodging sufficient bail with the KEEPER, they may for a day or two, or at least for one day, quit these pri walls to attend the funeral or to visit the death-bed of wife, or a parent, should such a calamitous necessity CAN'T DO SO NOW. And the sad circumstance fre occur. Day-rules would prove sufficient, but day-rul altogether and uncharitably abolished. Now, even even for a death-bed, grant a day-rule, or a *habeas*, legal permission. The Lord Chancellor may, so far prisoners are concerned, but the Common-Law J Here, then, is a practical and practicable case for your members to bring this question forward, this is for it is so, it affects wives and mothers more d than prisoners themselves—agitate, ma'am, agitate, of Law Reform; and when you succeed—for succeed you will ever have cause to thank the star that to you in contact (though he has told you some perhaps) with the PARROT OF THE BENCH!*

"Now, then, sir, I address you. '*Give a case!*' Tha want, is it? I can give a case, and a score of cas Mr. Attorney General Cockburn examine no before Commons, and I'll give any committee cases enough hardship of so rigid an imprisonment for debt as requires and enforces. I will not here mention nam do so if called upon. Listen: a silvery-haired old n a young wife; and for a few years, notwithstanding t of age, all went merry as a marriage-bell, and chi was born to them. It boots not to tell how, thr security for his wife's kinsmen, the old man became the Bench. Hither he found his way under arrest, for his wife to take lodgings in the neighbourho hitherto lived out of town), that he might daily children of his old age. They were all to come t Monday. On the Sunday night the Bench was al of 'Fire.' In hot haste the engines rolled past th The old man had an upper room, and could o'er flagration. 'Twas a fierce one, and in the street abutting on the prison. Cheers burst ever and a crowd, as inmate after inmate was, through the h brigade and the daring of the police, rescued fro At last the fire was subdued, and the night pas morrow came, and with it the news that *one* child one who had fallen through the sinking floor when reach of one of the brigade, whose outstretched fellow would in one instant more have clutched Bu deceased. He was then to die. And he did die. this child? *The son of the silvery-haired old watching the fire from the interior of the Bench.* brought her family to town one day *before* the time and, arriving late, after the prison was shut for taken the nearest, the first lodgings that offered, forward to the next morning, to the early mes husband. In that night his heir was burned to d



week he was buried, the corpse unseen by the fo was no law to enable the father to quit the pri son's corpse, and——What's that you say? *cogito to the prison door?* Man! man! would himself to this indignity?—to having his sou turnkey, to prove that it contained no spirits! rather the dead were buried unseen. * * matical Parrot, an' you will, but let not your M desire for Reform, till they *do* reform some of t And now be off with you, for touching on the me melancholy—a mood anything but congo OF THE BENCH."

* Those who have done duty as chaplai to the fact that scores of cases have oc children have died *within a gunshot of* provides no means by which the priso to their bedside to receive their dying w

LAW.

IN the rolls of Parliament, 1445, is a petit of two counties, showing that the num lately increased from six or eight to two peace of those counties had been greatly The Commons therefore petition, that it there shall be no more than six common atto for Suffolk, and two for the city of Norwich the petition, provided it were thought reaso The spirit and essence of the English law point of wisdom by the records of the wh modern; and yet their prolixity is a se George Alexander Stevens drolly satirises, bar referring to the 984th page of the 120 abridgment of the Statutes. First our L then comes an act to amend this act. plement, then an appendix, and so on: consolidated under their own authority committee. The laws of China (Mr. sixteen small volumes; and probabl thousands of years, for a population one-third of the universe. The "Code in a single volume octavo; but the ra tend to confuse rather than to define, w with hosts of lawyers, and consequen the way of trade, with hosts of plam have thought that laws may be wh crackers; whilst they crush to atoms ones they bend and break.

BITS ABOUT LORD MAYORS.

state of the City of London is not allowed to
duties of his office with any notion of hiding his
(in City phrase) under a bushel. To the minds
and foreigners, the Lord Mayor is a splendid
o be lightly talked of—not to be approached
renown of his office obscures his personality;
n Parkins, coal-merchant, serving his year of
y wonder, which no London visitor must fail
muffled in gorgeous robes, and invested with
with which those of Queen, Lords, and Com-
nignificance. Simple country folk talk about
r as one of great London rejoicings; when
asses choke up every avenue to the City, and
ered in with feasts and illuminations. These
egarding an annual custom, which draws some
inveterate sight-seers to Cheapside, have been
e living generations by grandfathers and great-
from remoter ancestry—ay, from the times
sed the Lord Mayor's pageants, and crowned
the show from balconies. It appears that the
ds was the work of Elkanah Settle, and that it
702, before Queen Anne, who, with the Prince
, sat in a canopied balcony in Cheapside to
witnessing one of these pageants held on
r. Pole, may yet be seen at Fishmongers'
the instalment of Sir John Leman, a member
but as one hundred and fifty years have elapsed
ve wandered about the City for the edification
fection of their splendour is waxing very dim.
n have done their work manfully for many
tions of the men in armour cannot be regarded
d mind with a feeling short of veneration.
p-a-pie, whom we all remember as the great
; of whom we have dreamt many dreams,
terrific in their profuse expenditure of
arms with which we invested him many
rly contemplate him groaning upon his
ps of beer to recruit his exhausted frame,
ped from his charger by the sturdiest of his
ght with his armour is now, to our mind,
erfeit of strength; contriving to bear a load
ld rode to battle, and fought inch by inch
ir soil. In the present day, too, when all
when swords lie in the scabbard for years,
the cannon's mouth, the man in armour is
a representative of the chivalry of old,
f the valour that, in the present hour,
of an invader.

r friend the Sword bearer, as he rides—
nre in the state-carriage—thrusting the
w. Very farcical, too, is it to find the
the genius of Batty. Then the banners
at along, borne by sturdy veterans fau-
a capital show for children, though the
can hardly bear the severe test of day-
is when we are reminded that the names
and a few of our best men, have been
great Companies. Mr. Peter Cuming-
ome of them with a modest erudition.
Whittington was a mercer—Whitting-
eat to posterity. Whittington, who
d the bells of Bow—Whittington, who
rtholomew's Hospital, and was four
London. Queen Elizabeth was also
own Sir Thomas Gresham. The
t in succession that Company of
a freeman, and members of which
eath and reverent emotion, in his
the aristocratic Fishmongers, who
Sir William Walworth who killed
tt, whose bequest of an annual
n the Thames, has immortalised
immortalry in his will.
y, who despite a plate and

who included Sir Hugh Middleton (who ruined himself with the New River scheme) in their body. After them follow the Skinners' Company; presently we notice the Ironmongers', to whom Viscount Hood belonged; then the Clothworkers', who are associated with James the First and the gossip Pepys, and others of less importance. But the show is tediously long. The sheriffs' carriages are dazzling—but we have seen them before in Oxford Street; and here, shaking in the last stages of a most debilitating disease, is Cipriani's coach, drawn by eight horses, and containing that awful mystery—The Lord Mayor. The bells ring merrily; the people are amused; the Cheapside warehouses are closed, and snug cold luncheons are going forward within, pending the return of the procession. Let us take an imaginary Lord Mayor. A few bold spirits venture to inquire as to the history, prospects, and personal character of the old gentleman, who has now no name, who must not be called Mr. or Alderman anything—who is the Lord Mayor, and nothing else. He is independent of himself. He has passed St. Paul's, with the serene consciousness that, should he die at the Mansion House, the very heaviest bell in that vast building will toll for him. Yesterday he was a plain, homely man, who dandled his grandchildren upon his knee; brushed his hat with his own hands; himself removed the cover from his leg of mutton; and, with exquisite humility, pulled on his Wellingtons without help; he wore a bland smile throughout the day; he remembered, perhaps, a few little histories of his school time at the Merchant Tailors' School—for instance, how Sir John Pouitney, who built "the Rose" in which the school was held till the Fire of London consumed it, was five times Lord Mayor of London in the reign of the third Edward. A pleasant recollection for a man in his position! Then there was Henry Fitz-Alwin, the first Lord Mayor of London, who held office for the space of twenty-four years. But this was many centuries ago; and now no Lord Mayor succeeds in getting a sentence of even two years in the Mansion House passed upon him by his brother aldermen. No, all of them are eager to taste the luxury of a year's lordship, and so the best of Lord Mayors must be prepared to reign a year, and no longer. Even modern Whittingtons share no better fate than their compeers. The man who has fought his way from sweeping a door-step to the seat of honour in the Mansion House, is not a very remarkable man, at the present time. Old-established firms regard him rather as an energetic interloper than as a man to be remarked and courted. The horny texture of labour has hardly had time to soften on his hands: he must be refined through one or two kid-gloved generations before the family can be altogether an unexceptionable introduction to the great City circles. But as Lord Mayor, he is not a lucky speculator fresh from manual labour;—he is the giver of feasts, the host of the Premier, the representative of the City, taking precedence before many a proud aristocrat, pale with blood that has been refined almost to water. Therefore, in his state-coach, his nod is accepted as a mark of particular distinction; he is lost in the velvet and gold of office. He will inhabit a splendid mansion—not like his predecessors, an ordinary house in Cheapside—and it is very probable that the Queen will cross his shoulder with a sword before his year of office has expired. At all events the game is on the cards. He may tempt Her Majesty into the City, to witness the graceful accomplishments of the aldermen, and the respectful order with which official citizens can receive their Sovereign; there will be novelty in this display that may attract the Queen. He may leave his mark upon some of the public buildings, or found some charity. Simon Eyre, Mayor of London in 1445, converted the manor-house of Leaden-hall into a granary for the city, and so originated the present market of that name. This was not an untimely work on the part of Eyre; well, there is room for one or two improvements in the City even now. The turtle is perfect—no art can improve that; the barons of beef are faultless—they may pass; the City wines are famed far and wide—they may be sipped composedly; yet the City water is not always the best in the world, and fastidious persons have been known to utter a string of angry words touching the City sewers. But then on his return from Westminster Hall, our imaginary Lord Mayor has made up his mind to say at the Guildhall banquet, amongst other well-digested impromptus, that "he may affirm, without fear of contradiction, that London is the finest, the best-regulated city on the face of the civilised world." He must give up this rounded period, if he thinks of the sewers. No, he is afraid, after all that may be urged to force him into a different course of action, that he must fall in with the Court of Aldermen, and acknowledge that he rules over a corporation that defies reform, being perfect in every particular.

A Lord Mayor erected an honorary monument in Westminster Abbey to the author of "Hudibras;" perhaps our imaginary lord mayor may have dwelt upon this singular episode in the corporation history, or, as he invited the Barons to dinner, the thought of acquiring a sprinkling of their legal erudition to help him in the discharge of his judicial labours may have crossed his mind. Some men acquire that logical precision of judgment from nature; others grasp it after many years of hard and anxious striving. Of the former class is the Lord Mayor—of the latter are the Lyndhursts and the Denmans. Therefore, our Lord Mayor refuses to subscribe to a new edition of Blackstone, and is rowed back to Blackfriars in a pleasant dream, throughout which his lordship figures in many brilliant scenes, as the sun of them all. Of his office, considered in the abstract, he may well be proud. The first magistrate of the first city in the world may be excused when he shows his pride, and declares that, after the labour of forty years, he is content with the pedestal upon which his fellow-citizens have placed him. He is reminded that within the boundaries of his realm he takes precedence of Blood Royal, in spite of the protest made by the Prince Regent in St. Paul's. The long sword protruding from his carriage window has figured in the pageants of Lord Mayors since the days of Elizabeth, and was, possibly, touched by that determined royal virgin. The great gold mace, which is somewhere about the carriage, may be noticed, also, as a contribution from Charles the First—given, perhaps, with the idea of imparting an imposing front to those employed in the levying of ship-money. But the great event of Lord Mayor's Day remains to be performed.

Our Lord Mayor has been sworn-in, but has not consummated the assumption of the mayoralty. The swearing is, as far as it goes, a serious matter; but it is a routine gone through without any particular show of interest. The progress in a rickety carriage, with which the worms must now be very busy, is an exciting event; but these details dwindle into insignificance when compared with the Guildhall banquet. It is this banquet to which the citizens of London are indebted for those curious liberties vouchsafed to them by the mysterious corporation. Therefore our Lord Mayor—our mysterious and awful Lord Mayor—returns from Westminster with a feeling of gathering and increasing importance. He rises with the tremendous solemnity of the coming time. He is a little nervous, perhaps; he has his fears on the subject of the cooks. He is well aware that his mayoralty, to be popular, must be based upon sound culinary principles. He remembers the unpopular mayor who had the basenes to save two or three thousand pounds out of his stipend, and he is anxious to avoid any such dishonour. He is expected to spend more than he receives in feeding those who have elected him. He looks at the Aldermen and Common Councilmen as so many birds of prey flapping about him. They represent a round number of inevitable feasts for which he must pay. He is the living representative of a certain number of turtle, oxen, geese, turkeys, winter strawberries and peas, and truffles; and if any of these be not forthcoming in due season (that is to say, when they are out of season, properly), he will be frowned from the civic chair, and will retire into private life at the expiration of his term of office, without a congratulatory or laudatory address.

A Savarin might discourse eloquently of the viands that smoke upon the hustings at the Lord Mayor's banquet; but we, to whom a dumpling is almost as profound a mystery as it ever remained to the sagacious monarch who could never understand how the apple got in it, we must let the feast pass without comment. Yet we perceive, dimly shown in the distance, fingers pointing to sinking steam-boats, crowded with hundreds of rash human beings, while the Conservator of the Thames is helping the Chancellor of the Exchequer to "just one more glass;" and countless noses grasped by countless hands, suggesting the vicinity of sewers, over which our City friends have claimed exclusive control, flit about the heads of the Common Councilmen.

THE HEIRESS OF BILBERRY.

ARY F—— had been left an orphan at a very early age. Her aternal grandmother, with whom she had resided from infancy, s a proud, stern, and selfish woman, little calculated to secure her the affection or obedience of an impulsive and wilful child, e Mary F——. The consequence was, that although the two ed beneath the same roof, their intercourse was unfrequent and astrained, and as Mary approached to womanhood their estrange- nt became greater. It is, therefore, no wonder that the gossips Bilberry were one morning fully employed in narrating, to all o would listen to them, the particulars of the elopement of ary F—— with the young lieutenant of Dragoons recently artered at the Red Lion. The young soldier had been attracted less by the well-known wealth of Mary's grandmother, than by e pretty face and graceful form of Mary herself; but whatever ight have been his mercenary hopes, they were not fated to be alised, for the old lady was, or affected to be, so scandalised by her andchild's conduct, that from that hour to the day of her death e refused to hold any intercourse either with Mary or her husband. Shortly after his marriage, the regiment of Lieutenant B—— as ordered to the Peninsula, whither Mary accompanied her sband. The fatigue and anxiety which she had to encounter on had a fatal result, and Mary died, after giving birth to a girl. he infant was confided to the care of the wife of one Sergeant ers, who tended it with the affection of a mother, and, when e father fell on the field of battle, refused to part with the ild, and ultimately brought it with her to England, when the ace was proclaimed. The friends of Lieutenant B—— readily lowed the poor orphan to remain with its kind nurse, who was ore than compensated by a small allowance made by the family the father, and the affection of her little *protégée*, whom she d called Mary, after its mother.

Time passed on, and little Mary grew into maidenhood—a fragile, ntle creature, that seemed to look upon sorrow as its heritage. he friends of her father had long ceased to take an interest in r fate, and she was generally considered by every one to be e daughter of Mrs. Sergeant Byers. Among the visitors of her ster-mother was Thomas Brown, a kind and somewhat simple ung man, who followed the then well-paid and reputable trade a tailor. His quiet manners soon made an impression on the ntle heart of Mary; and he in his turn found no place so reeable to him as the house of Mrs. Byers.

A great day was the 5th March, 18—, for the neighbours and iends of Mr. Thomas Brown and Mary B—. About 11 o'clock n the morning of that eventful day, not a first-floor window in e whole street but teemed with human heads, principally longing to the gentler sex. It is wonderful the interest women ke in a wedding. They may know nothing of the bride and ridegroom, nevertheless they evince as much interest in the arest kith and kin. It is an instance of the universal benevolence of the female character; for, as marriage is the "be all nd the end all" of a woman's life, from 18 to — (well! I know not where to set the limit), every daughter of Eve rejoices when a sister has achieved her destiny. How the news of a wedding spreads through a neighbourhood is to me a marvel, for, let such an intended event be a sworn secret between the contracting parties, and I would wager a pair of gloves that when the happy day arrives, not a housemaid in the neighbourhood but is cognisant of the fact. It must be from sympathy.

Well, when the hackney-coach arrived, and its jingling steps fell down, ringing, as it were, a rude marriage peal, the excitement was intense. What straining of necks, nodding of heads, and waving of handkerchiefs, as the gallant tailor led forth Mrs. Byers, and the old sergeant, spruce as on drill, handed into the dear old roomy hackney-coach, the bride, all blushes and white bows. There was a tuneful cheer—tuneful with women's voices, as the "leathern convenience" rumbled up the street. The weather-beaten Jarvey seemed to have thawed his face for the occasion, and beamed with smiles, as though he sat upon a Lord Mayor's hammercloth, instead of a mat of straw. The pew-opener and beadle were heartily glad to see the young couple; and the latter functionary had done honour to the occasion by putting on his Sunday coat and cocked hat, and appeared just as he would have done had it been a lord's wedding, instead of a tailor's; the only perceptible difference was, that he had not taken his chin to the barber's, but as he was of a sanguine complexion, that did not signify so much. Mary was a favourite parishioner with the clergyman; and the reverend gentleman read the service very impressively, and made the bridegroom clearly comprehend the responsibilities he was incurring. Poor Mary looked to need more than ever the support she had obtained; and though she did smile once or twice, the faint expression faded like breath from a mirror. Yet she was happy, very happy, in her quiet, gentle way, but she seemed to live in the shadow of the future.

When they got home again, there was quite an avenue of neighbours, extending from the curb-stone to the door step, through which they had to pass; the bridegroom gasping out as many "thank you's" as he could, in return for the good wishes uttered by the little crowd. The wedding dinner was not, of course, splendid, but, to quote Sergeant Byers—"it was prime;" and, though Mary could not eat anything, weeks had passed before Mrs. Byers had finished sounding the praises of the baked potatoes.

And Mary and her husband lived very happily together, humbly but contentedly, until it was found out that Mrs. Brown was the heiress of Bilberry.

How that was discovered you are now to hear.

Death had been busy in the little town of Bilberry, and had garnered, in the fulness of years, Mr. Jonathan Trail, attorney-at-law, and for many years confidential adviser to half the population of Bilberry. The funeral had been "performed," and the friends and relatives of the deceased gentleman were assembled in the drawing-room, listening to his last will and testament. As Mr. Robert Nailer, late copying-clerk to the deceased, had no interest in the important document then under perusal above stairs, he had taken his accustomed place in the office, and, resting his head upon his hands, endeavoured to read upon his blotting-pad his own future destiny. To think of occupying the shoes of his late employer was quite out of the question, as Mr. Nailer had, unfortunately for himself, and fortunately for the good people of Bilberry, distinguished himself by sundry acts of blackguardism, which had rendered his reputation the reverse of a sweet-smelling odour in the nostrils of his master's clients.—No! he felt that he must seek elsewhere a sphere of action; and London appeared to him the largest field for operation.

But how to make a beginning?—His ready money amounted to a sum somewhat under twenty pounds, and the only friend he knew who would lend him a shilling, was that universal uncle who originally came from Lombardy. A silver watch, and sundry trumpery rings and ornaments, were the only things he had likely to move the cautious Lombardian. What was to be done, or who was to be done, he cared not. The blotting-paper seemed to have absorbed all his hopes, so he looked up at the ceiling, which only presented a dusky blank. From the ceiling his eye wandered to the shelf, supporting numerous japan boxes—some of them exhausted, others inexhaustible mines of wealth to the successor, whoever he might be, of the late Mr. Trail. At length, Mr. Nailer remembered, that among the last official acts of his deceased master, and in which he, Mr. Nailer, had been concerned, was the examination of certain dusty papers referring to a considerable amount of property, situate in the said township of Bilberry. He remembered, also, that the late Mr. Trail had expressed some doubts as to the present occupier's title thereto; but, unfortunately for the rightful owner's interest, one Orcus served the attorney with a writ of *habeas corpus*—and so terminated, for the time being, further speculation upon the subject. It now occurred to Mr. Nailer that nobody was likely to inquire after these papers, and, as there might be a Chancery suit wrapped up in them, he should be doing good, possibly to himself, and no serious injury to anybody that he knew of, if he included the said papers among his own baggage. As there was no one present to argue the propriety of the act with him, he gave himself the benefit of the doubt, and removing the dusty papers from one of the aforesaid tin boxes, conveyed the same to the depths of a mangy hair-trunk, emblazoned with, "Richard Nailer," in round-headed brass nail-

It is said that rats have, by instinct, knowledge of a falling house or a sinking vessel, and very naturally endeavour to escape a catastrophe. So it was with Mr. Robert Nailer. He knew, to use his own expression, "that he should be scuttled" as soon as the executors had done with him; and, therefore, he preferred selecting his own time of departure, instead of waiting to be expelled. It was from this determination that he and his mangy trunk were, one morning, the sole occupants of the roof of the stage coach then plying between London and Bilberry, and which, after a journey of five hours, arrived safely at that comfortable hostel, the Old Bell, Holborn.

Mr Nailer's first business, after his arrival in London (having "remembered the coachman," very much to the dissatisfaction of that worthy), was to convey himself and his trunk to a coffee-house in Fetter-lane, where, on a former visit to the Great Metropolis, he had found cheap and not over-cleanly quarters. Mr. Nailer immediately proceeded to refresh himself with a muffin

THE WEDDING-PARTY AT MRS. BYERS'S.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.

and a pint of indescribable mixture, called coffee, but which mitted an odour savouring much more of burnt horse-beans than he aromatic berry of the East. His frugal repast ended, Mr. Nailer called for pen, ink, and paper, and busied himself in compiling an advertisement, the subject of which had occupied s thoughts for the greater part of his journey from Bilberry. The effects of the remarkable composition were made apparent on he afternoon of the following day, through the agency of our old riend Sergeant Byers.

The gallant sergeant had retired from the army on a pension of half-a-crown a day. Nevertheless, being of an active turn of mind and body, he had sought to relieve the monotony of his existence by running of messages, beating carpets, and performing other business connected with the profession of a light porter, thus maintaining an independent position, and benefiting himself and his fellow-creatures. To the morning generally sufficed for the performance of his day's labours, the sergeant was accustomed to resort, in the afternoon, to the Balsover Arms, and there, over a modest half-pint of porter, a pipe, and the newspaper, satisfy his mind as to the existing state of Europe, and of things in general. On the day following Mr. Nailer's arrival in London, the sergeant was thus employed, when he laid down his pipe very suddenly, and seizing the paper with both hands, appeared to be fearful of losing his hold upon some valuable piece of information. After a careful re-perusal of the interesting passage, he rushed out of the room with the newspaper, leaving porter and pipe both unfinished, and entirely forgetful of his little carpet cap, which he had taken

off and laid upon the bench beside him. Bareheaded and excited, he hurried through the streets to the shop of Thomas Brown, and arrived there in such a state of breathlessness and exhaustion, that he could only point to the newspaper, and exclaim, "Look at that!" The alarmed tailor did as he was desired, and read as follows:—

IF the child, or children (if any) of Mary F——, of Bilberry, who in the year 18—, married Lieutenant B——, of —Dragoons, and who is supposed to have died abroad, will apply to Logos—(in the first instance by letter only, Franco)—Fetter Lane; he, or she, or they (as the case may be), will hear of something greatly to his, or her, or their advantage.

When the tailor had finished, he looked to the sergeant for a solution of the enigma. Mr. Byers having recovered his breath, proceeded at once to the elucidation of the mystery.

"I knew it!" he exclaimed. "I knew it must come some day! She's owned by her unnatural relations, and they're about to do her justice at last. Go and break it gently to Mary, and get tea ready; and I'll run home for Mrs. Byers, and get my cap from the Falsever Arms, and we'll hold a council of war on the matter."

The tailor did break it gently to his wife, who, nevertheless, was ready to faint at the intelligence—so was Mrs. Byers, but was prevented going quite off by a very unparliamentary remark of the excited sergeant.

The council was held; and after the consumption of much tea on the part of the tailor and the ladies, and a pardonable amount of tobacco and gin-and-water on that of Mr. Byers, a letter was written to the unknown "Logos," and posted forthwith, duly reaching its destination in Fetter-Lane by the first delivery.

This immediate reply exceeded Mr. Nailer's most sanguine hopes; and he expressed his great satisfaction by adding an egg and a rasher of bacon to his matutinal meal. He proceeded next to shave and dress himself, putting as much respectability into his face as it was capable of containing, and forthwith proceeded to the house of Thomas Brown. Had the Lord Chancellor himself put in an appearance at that humble abode, he could not have been received with more breathless deference than was Mr. Nailer. Mr. Nailer did not fail to perceive the effect his presence produced, and of course gave himself the full benefit of it. He tried to look as though all the tin boxes at Bilberry were under his control, and that there was a balance standing in the name of Robert Nailer at some banker's, that would make any suspicion of his disinterestedness an insult to our common nature, in its most prosperous condition. Mr. Nailer glanced his eye round the tailor's shop, and saw enough to convince him that the man had credit, if he had not money, and he secretly resolved to set off a suit of clothes against his prospective costs. Mr. Nailer then proceeded to examine and cross-examine the Browns and the Byers, occasionally referring to the bundle of dusty papers which he had abstracted from the office at Bilberry. Mr. Nailer professed to have hopes—great hopes—that he had found "the parties" he had been so desirous to discover; in fact, after seeing the certificate of marriage between Mary F—— and Lieut. B——, he had no doubt but he should have the happiness to put Mary in possession of her great-grandmother's property, at present so unjustly enjoyed by "other parties." Mr. Nailer was prepared to do this merely for costs out of pocket, being content to leave any further remuneration to the generosity of the Browns, who were too grateful for this disinterestedness not to promise a very liberal per-centage. Mr. Nailer then made an appointment for the succeeding day, just hinting, whilst he grasped Brown's hand as he lingered on the door-step, that it might be as well to have a trifle, say twenty pounds, ready on the morrow for counsel's fees and other preliminary matters. The tailor returned to his wife and friends, rather staggered by the amount of the trifle Mr. Nailer required; but another "council" was held, and it was resolved that Mr. Byers should wait upon a neighbour (reported to have £500 in the bank), and by offering him a share in the golden harvest, obtain the means to set the legal reapers to work.

The monied neighbour was of a speculative turn of mind, and having gained a prize in the lottery, had believed ever since that he was to make a fortune by luck, and not by labour. The proposition, therefore, of Mr. Byers was so far entertained that the twenty pounds were advanced, and duly handed to Mr. Nailer in the morning after that person had strengthened his conviction of the justice of Mrs. Brown's claim by another perusal of the marriage certificate, and a small quantity of Burton ale, which a thirst, consequent upon a breakfast of Yarmouth bloaters, had compelled him to solicit.

Mr. Nailer's next step was to qualify himself for "a gentleman, one, &c.;" and at the time at which we write, an admission on the rolls was no very difficult matter. Being duly qualified to practise, he did so; and with what a result!

Some few years ago, I attended a police-court in London, to make a declaration as to the truth of some official documents. My business was over, but I remained seated at the attorney's table, for I confess that a police-office has for me a strong though painful fascination. Phases of life are exhibited there so terrible, from their misery and crime, that they reprove the selfish indifference which, contented with its own happier fortunes, never seeks to know the wretchedness which may be alleviated, or the ignorance which might be tutored into good. I have felt that reproof, and have listened to narratives of error, crime, and misery, to strengthen my resolves for a better future.

I was seated, as I have said, at the table set aside for the use of the attorneys attending the court. Two other persons also occupied seats, and, from their appearance, I concluded they were gentlemen learned in the law. One was rather remarkable for the extreme neatness of his dress, and an unmistakeable expression of low cunning; the other appeared to be a man of much good-nature and benevolence.

"The next case," said the clerk; and a pale-faced, meek-looking woman was placed at the front of the bar. Her dress, a faded black bonnet, with a ragged veil—a shawl, so soiled and tattered that it was impossible to guess at its original colour or texture—a rusty gown, so thin and threadbare that it clung about the wasted limbs beneath it, and seemed to be their only covering.

"What's your name?" asked the clerk.

She answered in a voice so "gentle and low," that it was scarcely audible.

"Who is the complainant?" inquired the magistrate.

"I am, sir," said the cunning gentleman. "The woman at the bar, your worship, is continually calling, not only at my office, but at my private residence, and creating a disturbance."

She create a disturbance, with that feeble voice—that emaciated body!

"What have you to say to the charge?" asked the magistrate.

"I only want my papers, sir," said the woman. "He's my lawyer, sir, and he won't give me my papers."

"What papers?" inquired the magistrate.

"The papers of my property, sir. I only want them, sir," answered the woman, in the same feeble voice.

"The fact is, your worship," said the cunning gentleman, "I have been concerned for this woman in an attempt to establish some fancied claim which she has upon some property at Bilberry. I have expended much money—hem!"

"Which I have given you," said the woman. "Three hundred and twenty pounds, sir!—and now he won't go on with the suit, or give me my papers. We have parted with everything we have in the world. We have nothing but a heap of rags to sleep upon—nothing to eat——" Her tears made her silent.

"With that I have nothing to do," continued the cunning gentleman; "and (though it's not for me to tell your worship what is your worship's business) nothing to do with your worship.—I don't wish to be hard with the woman. If she'll only promise not to molest me again, I will not press the charge."

"But will you give me my papers?" urged the woman.

"If you give me fifty pounds, I will; not without," said the cunning gentleman.

The poor wretch at the bar felt the mockery to be so great that she could say no more, but held out her bony hands, and looked towards the magistrate imploringly.

The good-natured man at the table could sit quiet no longer. He rose and said, "Your worship, I know something of this case. The woman has, I think, some claim to something, somewhere; and if this gentleman will give up the papers, I will look into them for her, and either assist her in the recovery of her property, or satisfy her of the hopelessness of pursuing it. She has now been fifteen years ——"

"More than that," said the woman; "nearer twenty years, at law—three hundred and twenty pounds have we paid him, and all I want is my papers." Here she produced from beneath her shawl a tattered white handkerchief, and unrolling it, displayed a small memorandum-book, and something which looked like a very little brief.

"I am not here to go into these matters," exclaimed the cunning gentleman, "I am to be found at my office every day, from nine till five. Will this woman promise not to create any further disturbance at my house?"

"I have no doubt she will," said the magistrate. "You will promise this, will you not?"

"I never did, sir; and I will promise; but my papers——"

"Are yours for fifty pounds, or perhaps this gentleman will advance it," said Mr. Nailer (for it was he), bowing to the poor woman's advocate.

The magistrate here interposed, and, having again exacted a promise that no further annoyance should be attempted, dismissed the complaint. Mr. Nailer bowed to the bench, and retired, looking around him as he retreated, as though to enjoy the mute applause which he considered his forbearance had merited.

"You can go!" said the clerk, in a loud, official tone.

But the woman still lingered, with her eyes fixed upon the magistrate, whilst she mechanically rolled and unrolled the ragged handkerchief which contained her vouchers.

"My good woman," said the magistrate, "I can do nothing more for you."

The poor creature's eyes filled with tears. After a moment's pause, she again said—"My papers we have sold everything for them."

"Have you, then, a partner in this misery?" inquired the magistrate.

"Yes, sir. I've a husband and a child. My husband's a tailor, sir, and when he can work makes soldiers' trousers five pence a pair, sir; when we are all well we can make two pair a day but none of us *can* work now; we are all ill, sir."

Yes—all starving! The magistrate gave the woman some money, and bade her go—but she lingered still, and made another mute appeal with her little bundle. She evidently thought that if the kind magistrate would but look into her case, she should have justice. No one spoke, not even the stern clerk. At last she turned to go away—stopped—held out the ragged handkerchief turned again, and then glided away as it were among the crowd. Poor Mary Brown! (God help her!) The heiress of Bilberry!

What the impediments were to the recovery of her property I could never learn. Death has been more merciful than the law, and long since given rest to the victim of Chancery.

A DOG-CART DIALOGUE.

MY man Davis is a bit of a character. If he 's not up to a thing or two, I should like to know who is. I am often puzzled to know how a man who has seen so much of life as he has should condescend to have "no objection to the country," and to take service with a retired linen-draper, which I am. I keep a dog-cart, and, not being much of a whip, Davis generally drives. He has some capital stories; at least, I think so; but, perhaps, it is his manner of telling them, or perhaps I 'm very easily pleased. However, here 's one of them.

HOW MR. COPER SOLD A HORSE.

"Mr. Coper, as kept the Red Lion Yard, in ——— Street, was the best to sell a horse I ever know'd, sir, and I know'd some good 'uns, I have, but he *was* the best. He 'd look at you as tho' butter wouldn't melt in his mouth, and his small wall eyes seemed to have no more life in 'em than a dead whiting's. My master, Capt. , stood his hosses there, and, o' course, I saw a good deal of Mr. Coper. One day a gent came to look at the stable and see if he could buy a hoss. Coper saw in a minute that he knew nothing about horseflesh, and so was uncommon civil. The first thing he showed him was a great grey coach-hoss, about seventeen hands and a inch, with a shoulder like a Erkilus."

"I suppose you mean Hercules?"

"I suppose I do, sir. The gent was a little man; so, o' course, the grey was took in agen, and a Suffolk Punch cob, that 'ud a done for a bishop, was then run up the yard. But, lor' the little gent's legs 'ud never have been of any use to him; they'd a stuck out on each side like a curricle-bar,—so he wouldn't do. Coper showed him three or four others—good things in their way, but not at all suited to the gent. At last Coper says to him, with a sort of sigh, 'Well, sir, I 'm afear'd we shan't make a deal of it to-day, sir; you 're very particular, as you 've a right to be, and I 'll look about, and if I can find one that I think 'll do, I 'll call on you.' By this time he had walked the gent down the stable to opposite a stall where was a brown hoss, fifteen hands or about. 'Now, there 'ud be the thing to suit you, sir,' says he, 'and I only wish I could find one like him.' 'Why can't I have him?' says the gent. 'Impossible,' says Coper. 'Why impossible?' says the gent. 'Because he 's Mrs. Coper's hoss, and money wouldn't buy him of her; he 's perfect, and she knows it.' 'Well,' says the gent, getting his temper up, 'I don't mind price.' 'What's money to peace of mind?' says Coper. 'If I was to sell that hoss, my missus would worry my life out.' Well, sir, the more Coper made a difficulty of selling the hoss, the more the gent wanted to buy, till, at last, Coper took him to a coach-hus, as tho' to be private, and said to him in a whisper, 'Well, I tell you what I 'll do; I 'll take ninety pounds for him; perhaps he 's not worth that to everybody, but I think he is to you who wants a perfect thing, and ready made for you.' 'You 're very kind,' said the gent, 'and I 'll give you a check at once.' 'But mind,' says Coper, 'you must fetch him away at night; for if my missus saw him going out of the yard, I do believe she 'd pull a life-guardsman off him. How I shall pacify her I don't know! Ninety pounds!—why, ninety pounds won't pay me for the rows, leave alone the hoss!'

The gent quite thought Coper was repenting of the bargain, and so walked away to the little countin' house, and drew a check for the money. When he was gone, I burst out a laughin'; because I know'd Mrs. Coper was as mild as a bran-mash, and 'ud never a' dared to blow up her husband; but Coper wouldn't have it—he looked as solemn as truth. Well, sir, the horse was fetched away that night."

"But why at night, Davis?"

"Because they shouldn't see his good qualities all at once, I suppose, sir; for he 'd got the Devonshire coat-of-arms on his off knee."

"Devonshire coat-of-arms?"

"Yes, sir; you see Devonshire 's a very hilly country, and most of the hosses down there has broken knees, so they calls a speck the Devonshire coat-of-arms. Well, sir, as Mrs. Coper's pet shied at everything and nothing, and bolted when he warn't a-shieing, the gent came back in about a week to Coper.

"'Mr. Coper,' says he, 'I can't get on with that hoss at all—perhaps I don't know how to manage him; he goes on so odd that I 'm afraid to ride him; so I thought, as he was such a favourite with Mrs. Coper, you shall have him back again.'

"'Not if you'd give me ninety pounds to do it,' says Coper; looking as tho' he was a-going to bite the gent.

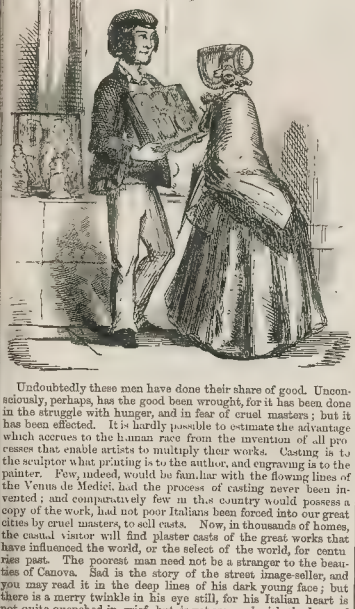
"'Why not?' says the gent.

"'I wouldn't go through what I have gone through,' says Coper, hitting the stable-door with his fist enough to split it, 'not for twice the money. Mrs. Coper never left off rowing for two days and nights, and how I should a' stopped her I don't know if luck hadn't stood my friend; but I happened to meet with a hoss the very moral of the one you 've got, only perhaps just a leetle better, and Mrs. C. took to him wonderful. I wouldn't disturb our domestic harmony by having that hoss of yourn back again not for half the Bank of England.' Now the gent was a very tender-hearted man, and believed all that Coper told him, and kept the hoss; but what he did with him I can't think, for he was the wiciousest screw as ever put his nose in a manger."

ART IN THE BYEWAYS.

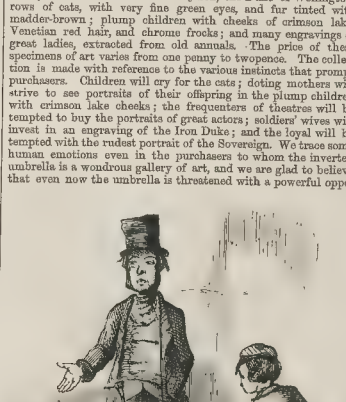
IT is late now to advocate the influence of beauty, as opposed to that of the ugly and the repulsive. Very tedious would it be to the modern student were he confined in a lecture-room to hear an enthusiastic gentleman discourse on the propriety of erecting fine architectural buildings, instead of shapeless masses of brick and stucco. An impulse that is as universal in the nature as the instinct of self-preservation, attaches man to the true, which, whether manifested in the results of science, the graces of literature, or the realisations of art, is the beautiful. There is a kind of moral gravitation in human nature towards the beautiful, that has only lately attracted the attention of the class of men who have wielded the sceptres of nations; but now it is acknowledged in many places, and is about to be used for the good of the human race. The man touched with a sense of beauty, alive to harmony, and filled with a feeling of reverence for the grandeur of the scheme, of which he is taught to believe himself the highest emanation, may be reached by means that would in no way influence a coarser nature. It is a hard matter to treat with the sullen strength of ignorance; but the soul that has the light of the beautiful burning within it, is bound by all the highest attributes of which human nature is susceptible, and is easily controlled. Only a cord will bind the hyæna; but emotions were given to bind men. Therefore that civilisation which develops a mighty nation, glistening with gold, and loaded with the vast treasures of the inhabited world—which represents the perfection of cunning, and the highest elaboration of the means to wealth, is not in the highest sense of the word, civilisation; while the picture, powerful as a battlepiece, lacks the touches of emotion—the emotional laws, which go forth from the closet of the poet and the philosopher, the laboratory of the man of science, and the studio of the artist. It is easy to vote supplies, to make motions on the state of the nation, to frame smart sallies, and, in the midst of personal contention, to pick up here and there, as by chance, little bits of truth that may be fairly appended to the next volume of the Statutes at Large; but it is not often that men are given to the world who could evolve the reason of our position as a planet from the falling of an apple; or sketch the mighty proportions of the giant of the nineteenth century, from the steam of a tea-kettle! Neither do the annual millions of births include always an infant in the mould of Shakspeare. We may always find a decent prime minister, but we rarely light upon a poet; we may always command an individual who can accurately add up the items of the national revenue, but not in everyday life do we meet a Phidias or a Raphael. If, in the present movements of the social mass, we discern any unanimity, it is in their tendency towards the Newtons, the Shakspeares, and the Raphaels of their day. Thankful in their hearts that the commercial relations of men afford them the time for higher pursuits than those which have corporeal gratification for their object, the public of the present time begin to see that they have achieved conquests only in the lesser objects of life. The practical tendencies which have led us to our present prosperous commercial state will soon be regarded only as the baser condition of civilisation, for even now large masses of men see, and not in the far distance, that high state of intellectual and moral culture pervading the various classes of a great and courageous community. The best lessons of civilisation are not typified by the merchant prince in his saffron coach; but rather by the modest artist, snugly painting in his comfortable studio, with high thoughts and limited appetites. He is in close communion with the truths that are thickly scattered about the great solitudes of nature, as they lie, though seldom seen, in the poorest haunts of men. He is painting for the people, who are now beginning to understand him. Hard and crushing in its thanklessness was the task to him when the world glanced at his works with a cold eye, and many mornings were spent in dancing attendance upon a nabob in want of "furniture pictures." But now many eyes, weary with the dull monotony of workshops and offices, are strained towards the fields; many hearts leap to the harmony of Beethoven; many lights shine in this city upon the pages of our greatest and best teachers. And here thoughtful men pause, in the passing hour, to gather hope. Bentham and his train of followers sink into insignificance before the reformers, who present themselves at the baby's cradle, instead of waiting at the prison-door. The labourer may see Beauty, in all her noblest manifestations, steadily approaching his threshold. She bears in her arms the glorious works of God's elect; her limbs glow from the touch of Phidias and Canova; and in her seraphic countenance the souls of Raphael, Guido, Murillo, Angelo, and

Rembrandt, are concentrated. The sight is one to touch the hearts of us all. The first pages of great lessons that, when comprehended, will send the gaoler's keys to rust, and set the worm at work in the greedy gallows, are already open to the bulk of the people. The voices that would have cried down the influence of the beautiful; that would have passed a law declaring rags, and filth, and squalor to be altogether without effect upon the poor human creatures doomed to them; that would have ignored the hunger for truth which rages more or less in every man's heart; these voices, that ever had the sounds of tyranny and social wrong in them, are uttering their dying speech. And as their dread words die upon appalled ears, the gentle voices, with truth, and charity, and love in them, swell and float upon the air. The ministry of the beautiful are about to seize their inheritance. We are beginning to comprehend fully the story of the money-lender, who, when he was about to cheat a customer, drew a curtain before the portrait of his favourite saint. Well, curtains have hidden the noblest works of mankind from the eyes of thousands of men, and they have been ignorant and criminal; and they have been scourged and killed for their exceeding wickedness; but scourgings, killings, and manacles have failed to humanise, and now the curtains are falling from before the gentle oracles. In everything, the great masses of the people are consulted and appealed to. Libraries of sterling books are offered to them; the graces of Macaulay, with his vast historic lore, are placed before them; our great novelists publish cheaply, that all may read them; railway companies offer to convey them to the green fields at the cheapest possible fares; Art-unions hold out chances of pictures, and present well-executed works of art; and popular caterers for the public amusement recognise the growing taste of the bulk of the people, by offering the finest choruses and panoramas that modern art can produce. These are signs of the time. happy, hopeful signs, pointing to a great future. Let us, however, examine the state of public taste more in detail; and we may do this by noticing the revolution that has taken place recently in the art which poor men hawk about the meaner neighbourhoods of London. And first, of the poor Italians who travel about our streets with plaster casts.



Undoubtedly these men have done their share of good. Unconsciously, perhaps, has the good been wrought, for it has been done in the struggle with hunger, and in fear of cruel masters; but it has been effected. It is hardly possible to estimate the advantage which accrues to the human race from the invention of all processes that enable artists to multiply their works. Casting is to the sculptor what printing is to the author, and engraving is to the painter. Few, indeed, would be familiar with the flowing lines of the Venus de Medici, had the process of casting never been invented; and comparatively few in this country would possess a copy of the work, had not poor Italians been forced into our great cities by cruel masters, to sell casts. Now, in thousands of homes, the casual visitor will find plaster casts of the great works that have influenced the world, or the select of the world, for centuries past. The poorest man need not be a stranger to the beauties of Canova. Sad is the story of the street image-seller, and you may read it in the deep lines of his dark young face; but there is a merry twinkle in his eye still, for his Italian heart is not quite quenched in grief, but is yet warmed with the hope of resting in its native earth. Let us glance at his board. Here is the head of Baily's Eve—a fine composition. The sweet lines about the mouth, the gentle bend of the head, indicating the meekness of her womanly nature; the fine forehead, and the flowing lines of the neck, are beauties that lighten many English homes. Milton, with his grave expression, and the massive ridges of his worn cheeks, is near Eve—Eve whom he drew with touches that have immortalised him. Here we have Hebe—young, light, and with an all-pervading modesty; and near her the model of a kneeling infant. Two Shakspeares are fastened to the board; and near one of these we pick out the familiar features of the Duke of Wellington, almost touching those of Minerva. The Queen and Prince Albert figure on various parts of the board; here her Majesty is stamped on a medallion; there the royal head is the size of life, and towers above the cap of the Prince of Wales, who is dressed in nautical costume, with his hands daintily inserted in his trousers' pockets. Sir Robert Peel is also familiarised to the public upon the board; and of late, Kiss's Amazon has been one of the most popular street casts. How far the modellers of Holborn are justified in appropriating to their own advantage the design of Professor Kiss, is a question between them and the sculptor; but it is indisputable that the public have been great gainers by the energy of the street image-sellers in this instance. Occasionally, in the midst of the casts we have noticed, we have seen works, the tendency of which was obviously bad. But of late these have disappeared; and now we may generally examine the boards of our street image-sellers with hearty good will, and recommend every item of the poor Italian's stock in trade to popular attention. The men who sell wax and plaster medallions in the streets also claim some attention. We find the head of Dante offered to the passer-by for sixpence, Mozart obtainable for a mere song, and the Holy Family, in a preparation of wax and plaster, sold in large numbers. And these medallions are not rough, unfinished, inartistic specimens, but very fair representations of the works from which they are taken; and when placed in juxtaposition with the specimens of street art that were in vogue some twenty years back, these modern works are comparative masterpieces.

Italians do not, however, monopolise the distribution of street art. Many people still remember the gaudy prints, in painted frames, which the Jews hawked through the country. The art displayed in the elaboration of these productions would disgrace a schoolboy of the lowest form in the present day; and it is easy to see in the pride with which an old villager will refer to such possessions, that they satisfied all the capacity for beauty that his eye contained, when, untutored and unrefined, he walked abroad with "the certain step of man." Yet even these rude prints, with trees not unlike cabbages, legs lying in confused groups under the bodies of a certain number of characters, hands more resembling empty gloves than human anatomy, horses painfully deformed, houses displayed with an imperial disregard of the laws of perspective, and frames which no depth of imagination could accept as maple—even these distortions, all this want of art, this confusion, and this glaring colour, had an effect, and a happy effect, upon the mind of the poor man who purchased them. It was not a sorry sight to see the peasantry hanging these monstrosities upon their walls; since it showed how, even in the most untutored minds, the love of art is rooted. The degrees of comprehension by which art is judged in a mixed community, at once prove the beneficial effect of even its rudest and most unsatisfactory development. Let us place Turner and a labouring agriculturist side by side on the brow of a hill, with a glorious landscape before them. Dissect the eye of the painter and that of the working-man, and you will find that the former has an organ, in every physical particular, exactly resembling that of his companion. Yet mark the difference of their vision. The countryman sees the river winding about the landscape; he can distinguish Jones's fields from those of his master; he can discriminate between oaks and chestnuts, he sees the bounds of the county, and he declares that it is a fine country that lies at his feet. The light in his eye is not very bright—it is not fixed: his pulse is placid; he sinks listlessly upon the sward, and busies himself with his pipe. But the artist's eye is fixed, and bright with the fire of genius. He sees before him all the marvellous beauties, that, with a magic touch, he will reproduce for the benefit, the enlightenment of his race. Jones's fields are to him so much opportune brown, that relieves the brightness of the swelling mass of rainbow foliage which lies beyond them. What marvellous touches of beauty! what variety in the flow of the river!—there, where it runs through those dark clumps of trees, it sparkles like a trailing serpent—and there, where the corn-fields glow, a cloud lies between it and the sunlight! And then how grandly the fine lines of the sober foreground—that grey gable-end, with the dun smoke rising in the golden light, and the group of cattle in the shade of patriarchal oaks—how grandly all these send back the landscape! And then how the clouds swell from the distance—darkly-red where they touch the horizon, and brightening as they rise in the firmament, with the glimpses of blue, purple, and green atmospheres that part them! That wondrous eye of the painter takes in all these beauties at a glance, analyses and orders them, and then, with a power which we all love to see, works them in upon his canvas! He has selected the harmonies of the landscape, added others, perhaps, and rejected ugly forms and confusing colour—he has added to the landscape the beauties he has caught and treasured up elsewhere, and of which his busy brain is full. His poor companion, whose eye has not been tutored, and to whom the instinct that impelled Giotto is not vouchsafed, hardly recognises the landscape in the painting—he is an art-critic of the lowest class. His pleasure is in broad imitations. Other critics, who have been half-educated, see in art only the cunning of accurate imitation; and "How like a vase!" is the exclamation that often falls upon the artist's ear when he has spent many feverish months over his most ambitious effort. Yet in these inferior comprehensions of art and its power, the thoughtful may detect germs of a hopeful future. The eye that lights daily upon a beautiful object, drinks in, at least, some of its beauty, and dwells ever afterwards with pain upon the ugly and the base. The eye that delights in imitations will learn to love the beautiful, and will yearn to rest in the realms of art for ever.—Let us now glance at the art we may find in the poor dealer's umbrella. Here is a motley collection of prints—all coloured; for it should be remarked that the vulgar eye is attracted first by colour rather than by form. The list includes many theatrical portraits, various likenesses of the Queen, the Duke of Wellington, rows of cats, with very fine green eyes, and fur tinted with madder-brown; plump children with cheeks of crimson lake, Venetian red hair, and chrome frocks; and many engravings of great ladies, extracted from old annuals. The price of these specimens of art varies from one penny to twopence. The collection is made with reference to the various instincts that prompt purchasers. Children will cry for the cats; doting mothers will strive to see portraits of their offspring in the plump children with crimson lake cheeks; the frequenters of theatres will be tempted to buy the portraits of great actors; soldiers' wives will invest in an engraving of the Iron Duke; and the loyal will be tempted with the rudest portrait of the Sovereign. We trace some human emotions even in the purchasers to whom the inverted umbrella is a wondrous gallery of art, and we are glad to believe that even now the umbrella is threatened with a powerful opposition in the shape of cheap engravings of good pictures. These street-sellers of prints already declare that the gratuitous illustrations issued by newspaper proprietors have done great harm to their trade—and good, let us hope, to a large public. We part from the inverted umbrella, viewed as a repository of art, with the belief that among those poor people who have purchased their galleries from it, are many who are open to the refining influences of higher and purer works.



GYPSEY EXPERIENCES.

By a Roumany Rei.

CHAPTER I.—My First Gypsey Lesson.

WO words of explanation before entering upon these experiences. I am not Mr. Borrow. I have not the pleasure of knowing that remarkable agent of the Bible Society. It is perhaps unnecessary to say, that I once had pointed out to me at a club-table, next to that at which I was dining, a gentleman in black, like a Colossal clergyman, with a very white head, and two very black eyes (I do not mean blackened eyes), who I was told was Mr. Borrow. This is all I ever saw of the redoubtable adversary of *Blazing Bosville*. My own experiences of Gypsey life are confined to this country. They profess to be, and are, real experiences. My Gypseys are genuine. My Gypsey women are not the Gypsey women of the theatre; they do not wear short red petticoats, worked at the bottom with black cabalistic signs, still less silk stockings or antique sandals on their feet, or turbans on their heads; nor are they called "Zarah," or "Zillah." My Gypsey men never, by any accident, swathe their legs in linen bandages, cross-gartered with red worsted lace; the nearest approach they ever make to a brigand's jacket is a velveteen shooting-coat, much the worse for wear, and altogether their appearance suggests rather a cross between a debauched gamekeeper and a Staffordshire pot-hawker, than anything like Mr. O. Smith, or Mr. N. T. Hicks, as he appears in *Lo Zingaro*

It is curious, indeed, considering how many Gypseys there are still in England, and how much the race has been worked by painters, dramatists, and novelists, to find how untruthfully they have, as a rule, been represented by all these artists. Among our painters there is scarcely one, except Oakley, who has painted these people as they are. In the pictures and drawings of them there is an entire lack of truth, which can be detected at a glance by the *aficionado*, the true lover and student of Roumany life. I cannot remember a single genuine Gypsey in a novel, though both Bulwer and Disraeli have tried their hands at the class. And among stage plays, the only one in which I have ever seen the Gypsey introduced, with evidence of a real life-like knowledge of the race, is in a version of *Sir Roger de Coverly*, played at the Olympic Theatre during the present year.

Mr. Borrow, no doubt, knows the Gypseys well, and could describe them perfectly. But his love of effect leads him away. In his wish to impress his reader with a certain mysterious notion of himself, he colours his Gypsey pictures (the *form* of which is quite accurate) in a fantastic style which robs them altogether of the value they would have as studies from life. His English Gypsey vocabulary, so far as I have been enabled to compare it with the language actually spoken by the Roumany race, is accurate and trustworthy.

In my native county the real Roumany is unknown. We have "potters," or "muggers," who camp in green lanes, and live by making and repairing small iron and tin wares, much in the Gypsey fashion, combining this industry with the manufacture and sale of coarse eathenware and birch brooms, at questionably low prices. But I had never seen the thoroughbred "Roumany" till I had arrived at man's estate—at least, till I called myself "a man," being really a freshman at —— College, Cambridge.

I suppose I must have a vagabond drop in my blood, otherwise I cannot account for the strong attraction this people have always had for me from the first time I came across them. If there be a Roumany camp within a mile, I wind it. In the country I find "the spirit in my feet" that Shelley sings of, always leading me across commons, and along green lanes, and into wayside woods, and bringing me up within sight of the thin blue smoke, curling mysteriously among the green boughs, and within scent of the pleasant pungency of the open-air wood-fire. No wonder that I have a tolerably wide acquaintanceship among the race. They see my relish for their company and appreciate it. It is to this that I owe the name by which they have kindly adopted me, of the "Roumany Rei," or "Gypsey gentleman." I remember, as if it was yesterday (though it is now some twelve years ago), not exactly my first sight of a Roumany, but my first lesson in their tongue—which I may tell you, *en passant*, is a genuine language, in that state of mutilation which a language must fall into when transmitted orally only, in the hands of an entirely illiterate people. It is closely connected with the Sanscrit, and proves incontestably to every philologist who has ever seen a vocabulary of it, that the Roumany are a North Indian race, whatever may have been their migrations since leaving their original seat, if ever they had one, and have not always been Pariahs and vagabonds. But I have no intention of going into the philology or ethnology of my Roumany friends just now.

I had been sketching all that day, or rather I had been wandering about with a sketch book in my hand, and a water-colour box in my pocket, stopping now and then to make believe to draw; but really enjoying an aimless ramble—away from lectures, and "cram," and private tutor—over the unfenced flats, and by the willow-fringed streams, and through the hap-hazard copses and still green lanes and primitive villages, which make even fenny Cambridgeshire beautiful, if a man has legs for a good day's walk, and eyes and heart to recognise beauty wherever he finds it, even in its homeliest garb. My ramble had been on the Huntingdon side of Cambridge. It was a bright May-day, and the sun was westering; and, though I had no watch, my appetite told me it was hard upon Hall-time. I had set my face Cambridge-wards, and was tumbling along over the tufts of sedge grass, and ploughing through the fallows, and over the young wheat, taking a line of my own across the country, when I saw a thin spiral of blue smoke creeping up the trunk and under the lower branches of a noble beech, one of an irregular avenue of the same trees, that seemed to begin abruptly in the flat I was crossing, and to end as abruptly some half-mile further on. As much from curiosity about the trees or the smoke, I turned out of my direction, scrambled through a sort of natural hedge of elder and bramble, and found myself in a still green road, that begins in the fields and ends in the fields, skirting one farmstead in its way; and, therefore, I presume, claiming to be connected with a country road that runs at right angles to it some fields off one of its ends.

It is an old Roman road. You may still see the vestiges of pavement under the grass that covers it. The people about call it "The King's Hedges." If I have among my readers a Cambridge man, fond of cross-country "constitutionals," he will probably recognise the place from my description. But to do this, he must be a man of about my own standing, I fancy; for the Enclosure Commissioners have been busy since then, and in

that neighbourhood, too. Even at that day, I remember, I had come now and then across raw-looking squares of newly broken-up common, with their lank, unpainted rail-fences, looking more like American zig-zags than genuine English work, and I had sighed to think of common-rights put an end to, and "constitutionals" abridged, on that side of Cambridge.

I came that day upon "The King's Hedges" for the first time; and its strange seclusion riveted me. Under the two broken lines of feathery beech-trees, on whose thin spring-green foliage the slant rays of the afternoon May sun were dancing, ran a low and broken hedge of bramble and elder, close up to which grew the short greensward, the stones of the causeway showing through it here and there, with no wear and tear of traffic on their velvety and irregular faces.

Some twenty yards from the point where I struck the lane, were grouped the three tents of a Gypsey camp, the rounded end of one towards me, while from the space they encircled rose the thin blue column of wood smoke that had first attracted my attention. A rough but light cart was pitched near the tents, and a rusty, saddle-galled, wall eyed pony, with a couple of unkempt donkeys, a black-brown and a dun, were hobbling about, as well as their foot-ropes would allow them, after the short sweet grass of the hedge-side. I stepped up towards the camp noiselessly, for the foot falls without a sound upon that old sward, and was close upon the tents before a long-backed, bandy-legged, yellow terrier, sleeping with his nose in the wood-ashes, was sufficiently aroused to a sense of his duty to fly at me, with that extra activity of yelping zeal which all functionaries are apt to assume when caught napping.

"*Bak-to-lal, chukel* (lie down, dog)," said a shrill voice from the nearest tent, across the entrance of which hung a patch-work quilt.

I lifted it without ceremony, and looked in. Its only occupant was a girl, sitting with her legs doubled under her, Indian fashion, and busied in weaving a small net.

As my shadow darkened the entrance, she let her small hands, every finger bedecked with rude silver rings, fall, with their work, slowly on her knees, and looked up steadily and composedly.

She appeared to me then a woman but her age, as she afterwards told me, was fifteen. I have seen many beautiful Gypseys since then, but I have never seen one so beautiful as Sinfi Curraple (*Anglicè* "Smith"), my acquaintance of "The King's Hedges."

Her features were small, and more Arab than Indian, and with nothing of the Jewish cast that is often seen in Gypsey women. Her eye had the veiled fire peculiar to the race, a sort of filmy languor that blazes up with passion, but which, even while unexcited, exerts still a strange, serpent-like power of latent fascination. Her teeth were small, and white, and sound, as Gypsey teeth always are. Her blue-black hair, in two short, shining plaits, came low across her narrow forehead, and close along her cheeks, sharply marking (if I may be allowed the bull) the triangular oval of the face, by its dark line relieved against the blood-red silk handkerchief, which she wore coiffed, hood-fashion, on her head. On each side of her little mouth, and in the centre of her soft, round chin, was a small blue tattoo mark, which heightened the mellow and velvety smoothness of her skin dusky, but not sallow, and glowing under the sun like the side of a brown Bergamot pear.

She sat so—the beautiful young vagabond!—and looked steadily and calmly at me, without speaking, as the dog, in obedience to her voice, ceased yelping, and nuzzled at her side.

I stooped under the tent, asking, "May I come in?"

"Come in, my rei, and welcome, if you're not afraid to sit by the poor Gypsey;" and, untwisting her legs from under her, she rose without aid of her hand, and reaching a piece of carpet from a bundle of bedding that lay rolled up at the back of the tent, spread it for me on the straw, gravely and courteously. "Let me tell your fortune, my pretty gentleman," she began, after a short pause, in the musical, cajoling, jaunty, sing-song of the race, but seeing, I suppose, from my impatient "No—no—I observe," that it was not for this purpose, at least, I had introduced myself to the tents, she stopped, and began to beg in the true Gypsey fashion. "Give the poor Gypsey a sixpence, my *rei*." I felt the romance coming out of me at this cool, cut-and-dry, business-like sponging, and said. "Don't beg, there's a good girl; if you don't ask for anything, you may get something, but if you begin to beg again I shall go."

She stopped short at this formidable threat, and looking at my sketch-book, said, "I know what that is—it's the book you draw things out in. There was a *rei* came and drew us out, when we were camped in the Gorsehole, near Newmarket, with the tents, and the cart, and the fire, and the *chukel* yonder, and me, and aunt, and uncle, and all of us—as natural as life."

"Will you let me draw you?" I asked.

"Me!" she said, and laughed, and looked archly in my face for the compliment she saw growing there.

"Yes, you are very pretty, and you know it."

"Don't laugh at the poor Gypsey, my *rei*," she said, nestling back into the shadow, and coquettishly drawing forward her red hood, till the arch little face glowed again under the warm light reflected from it, while she let the fire gather slowly under the film of her infernal eyes, till I felt uncomfortable. However, I looked into them as little as possible, and drew on as I best might without it.

"Oh the *cushgar poshnikes!*" she suddenly exclaimed, as I took, to wipe out a light, a flaming yellow and crimson silk handkerchief—how the deuce I came ever to have bought such a blazing Bandanna I can't think, unless it was the Gypsey drop in me that I have spoken of before; "Oh the *cushgar poshnikes!*" and she fairly clapped her hands.

"What is the meaning of '*cushgar poshnikes?*'"

"It is *Roumany rokkerpen*—it's Roumany talk, my *rei*, and it means 'pretty handkerchief.'"

"I should like to learn the Roumany talk. Will you teach me?"

She shook her pretty head doubtfully. "I don't know what Aunt Athaliah would say."

"Never mind Aunt Athaliah. Come, '*cushgar poshnikes*' (I put the words down), and I suppose I must call you '*cushgar*' too? What is 'pretty girl' in your language?"

"*Rincne rakli*. And now will you give me the handkerchief, my rei?"

"Yes, *rincne rakli*; if you'll ask for it in your language."

"*Pal, del mande* the *diklo*."

"That means?"

"Brother, give me the handkerchief."

"There! What will you do with it? Tell me in your language."

"*Chiv it adré* my *churro*" (put it on my head); and, with a rapid movement of her round arms and little fingers, she translated the words by replacing her red hood with my flaunting present. Somehow the vivid orange and crimson made a harmony with the glowing complexion, shining hair, and bright-coloured gown, all mellowed in the warm half-light that filtered through the brown tent. She was a magnificent bit of colour, seen so; and, as a painter, I had a right to admire her, but hardly a right to put my next question.

"What is 'kiss' in your language?"

She gave a quiet little chuckle as she answered, "*Tshuma.*"

"Will you *del mande a tshuma* for the *cushgar diklo?*" You see I was profiting by my lesson.

She put out her cheek, without the least discomposure.

"*Owri*, my *pal*."

I am bound to confess that, encouraged by the action, I took for granted that "*owri*" meant "yes."

"*Kek vafardes na tshuma*," she said very soberly, as I resumed my sketch; and, answering my look, added the interpretation, "No harm in a kiss—it's a Roumany saying, my *rei*."

"And a very good saying too. What is your name?"

"Sinfi Smith; there's Roumany for the name of Smith—*Curraple*."

"And have you always lived in a tent, Sinfi?"

"Yes; I was born in one—in the great snow. We were snowed up,—I've heard from my *dia* (mother)—for three weeks, under Haslingfield Wood."

"Would you like to live in a house?"

"*Kek! kek!*" (No, no!) she replied, with a peremptory shake of the head. "The *kekr's cushgar* for the *keirinyro*. (The house is good for the house-dweller.) I've been in a *keir* often, at Cambridge; the stairs make my head swim, and you can't breathe."

"But it must be very choky here in your tent; at night, now how many of you sleep here?"

"There's me, and cousin Florentia, and Morella."

Three of them in a space of six feet by four, and about four feet high!

"Why, you must be suffocated. How do you breathe?"

"It is hot, sometimes; but then we lift up the *koppa* (blanket) over the tent mouth, and let the sweet air take us."

So we went on, she interspersing her conversation with Roumany words, and interpreting them for me at my request, while I took them down. I had already filled some four pages of my note-book with the fruits of this pleasant lesson; and I must admit that my sketch did not advance quite as fast as my glossary. I found on her part no reluctance to give me the Roumany word for the objects about; and I may remark, by the way, that I have never found any difficulty of this kind among the young Gypseys. The older ones are occasionally more suspicious, and will often pretend that they have no word in their language when they think the knowledge of it likely to be turned against them. Thus, an old Gypsey man once gravely assured me that they had no word in their tongue for "thief." The old rogue, I may remark, was convicted of sheep-stealing at the Bury assizes, after he had solemnly assured me that the name and the practice were alike unknown among the Roumanies.

So our lesson went on for an hour or so. Sinfi was the most patient of instructresses, pursing and torturing her charming mouth in a thousand ways to give me the accurate pronunciation, and rocking her pretty head in the vain effort to comprehend my questions about nouns, and verbs, and prepositions. She had not the least notion of grammatical distinctions, and generally used her words (as the Roumanies all do) as roots, without inflection, interspersed with English. Occasionally I could detect an inflection in the concrete of a sentence, and I was careful to note these.

Though there was nothing either poetical or mysterious in Sinfi's way of talking, there were turns of phrase, every now and then, which agreeably denoted the influence of a free, roving, open-air life; and, above all, there was an utter absence of vulgarity both in the words and the manner of them. On the contrary, the thing that most struck me was the grace of her action in speaking and moving, and the gentle and quiet courtesy with which she brought me what I asked for—some water, some of my sketch-book, and so forth. This gracefulness seems to be found in all the Roumanies, and belongs to the East, like their small hands and lithe limbs. I observed now, too, in her what since I find a universal habit with the race, that she sat like an Oriental woman, her legs folded under her. Indeed, I might have fancied myself in Syria, looking on the slender lithe body, with its Eastern head-gear, its bright-coloured gown, looped upon the bosom, which was covered by two or three layers of red and yellow, and green spotted handkerchiefs; the lower limbs gathered under, and crossed, and the upper part of the figure lying lazily back against the pile of bedding, which, under its covering of a gaudy carpet, might have passed muster for a divan. There was only the *narghileh* wanting; and I grieve, for the effect of my picture, to say that, before our lesson was interrupted this was supplied in the form of a short black cutty pipe, which Sinfi smoked with great relish, declining the cigar I offered her. Cutty pipe, however, and all included, I don't remember that I ever spent a pleasanter hour in my life.

SINFI SMITH.—DRAWN BY F. W. TOPHAM.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS STAFF, IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.

MEMBERS DEMANDING ADMISSION TO THEIR LEGISLATIVE PALACE. (SEE PAGE 665.)

THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

The most extraordinary revolution among the many recorded in the unhappy annals of France has just taken place—or rather, we should say, has been attempted; for, at the time we write, events are so uncertain, that it is impossible to say whether the act committed by the President of the Republic will produce his own overthrow or that of the Constitution under which he was elected. France is embarked in a new revolution. Louis Napoleon has staked at once his fortunes and his country's destinies upon one bold throw of the dice. Whether he will win all, or lose all, remains to be seen. With one effort of his will the President has annihilated the Constitution, and in breaking the highest bas been all the laws at once. We are still breathlessly awaiting the result. Will France quietly succumb and crouch beneath the bayonet? Will she allow the chief men of her National Assembly to remain, without a trial and without an accusation, in the dungeons of Mazas and Vincennes? Or, will she rise against her Dictator, and proclaim that not even the mighty force of universal suffrage—not even the admitted and disgraceful intriguing of the General Assembly—will induce her to sanction an act of violent repudiation of all agreements—all engagements—an act of perfidy to every principle by which her chief was bound, and an act of perjury to every oath to which he swore? Will she proclaim that the Constitution of 1848, which was cemented with her blood, is not to be made a reality—that her aspirations for social institutions are not to be surrendered to the caprice of an individual, and for the chances which may arise out of them?

We have ever done Louis Napoleon all justice. We have ever admitted his ability, his daring; and not later than last week we pointed out circumstances which we considered might possibly force him to the course which he has since adopted—predicting, indeed, as it happens, with literal accuracy, the very results which have taken place—the dismissal of the Assembly, and the arrest of the leading members of the Opposition. But the question now comes to be—were there steps legitimately forced upon the President? Was he driven unavoidably and unrelentingly by the great current of events upon the *coup d'état* we have just witnessed? We are neither pedants nor purists in the matter. We believe that the Constitution was made for France, and not France for the Constitution; but, looking deliberately back upon the events of the last few days, we cannot discover what was the overpowering necessity which drove Louis Napoleon to the commission of a deadly sin against all political morality—an outrage, indeed, against all political decency. Louis Napoleon alleges in his address to his late Ministers, that a conspiracy was then hatching against himself—against "me;" but does he allege—does he pretend—that there was any conspiracy against his legitimate authority within the terms of the Constitution? No. It is notorious that the only question at issue between the ex-President and the Assembly was the continuance in office of the former beyond the term prescribed by the Constitution. The Assembly, in this matter, were merely rigidly insisting upon the integrity of the Constitution; and Louis Napoleon, by a *coup d'état*, has sought to countermine any measures which they may have been legally preparing for the assertion of this principle. If, indeed, there had been anything in contemplation tending by violence to suspend the executive functions of the head of the State, we can understand that it would have afforded an excuse for some extraordinary measures for their preservation. But we cannot see that this was the case. We know nothing in the state of affairs this week which gave greater warrant for the *coup d'état* than was presented by the affairs of any week before; while there are circumstances which would lead us, on the other hand, to suspect that the recent blow has been long in preparation, and that, whatever had been the course of intrigue pursued in the Assembly, it was destined to fall upon the 2d of December, the anniversary of the "Sun of Austerlitz" and of the first Napoleon Empire.

But whatever the quarrel between Louis Napoleon and the Assembly, whatever their grounds for mutual distrust, there has been nothing alleged, nothing, in our opinion, to be alleged, for his flagrant attack upon the liberties of the press, and his utter suppression of all journals which were not supposed to be ready to echo to his bidding. This fact alone would go far to convince us that in these extraordinary proceedings he has not any moral confidence in the general support of public opinion.

That Louis Napoleon took his measures with consummate skill, and the most cool and comprehensive boldness, will be everywhere admitted. The blow was thoroughly a "knock-down" one, hit on the right place, at the right time, and after all preparations had been resolutely and carefully adopted. But at the date of our most recent intelligence the sun seemed to be wearing away—the benumbing influence of the shock had passed, and elements hostile to the Dictator—we will not call him President—of France were rapidly and ominously seething up around him. The summary stoppage of public conveyances, and of vehicles carrying provisions, which took place on Thursday, warrants apprehensions of more arbitrary measures in contemplation.

We do not speak of the different factions of the Monarchy; but will the *Rouges*, even with universal suffrage before them, rally round the chief of a Republic who acts like the Czar of a Despotism? Will the bulk of the middle classes place undiminished confidence in the man who, for his own private purposes, has not scrupled to break the oath to which he again and again swore—to tear up like a sheet of waste paper the Constitution which he was elected to defend? It may be a palliation of Louis Napoleon's conduct to say that the Constitution was a bad one, and that the Assembly was factious, unpatriotic, and that it hated him; but it is no excuse. Louis Napoleon has flung away in a moment a character for moderation and steadfast good faith which he was so long in making, and which, had he preserved it, would have stood him well in stead. He was assuming a great moral superiority to the Assembly; he was gaining the confidence of the middle classes, and disarming the hostility of the Monarchical factions. All this he has undone with a breath. All these advantages he has flung to the winds. He has broken his word and betrayed his trust. He may ultimately succeed, when he will be a hero among heroes, such as they are; he may fail, when he will be a traitor of traitors. Success is the revolutionary touchstone, and the sure guarantee for contemporary popularity; but, even if Louis Napoleon gain his utmost ends, and realise his most ambitious aspirations, he will not the less have marched to power, perhaps to empire, over broken promises and reckless political gambling.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon of the 29th, and Oporto the 30th. The electoral contest had terminated in Portugal in favour of the present Government.

From Gibraltar we have accounts to the 26th ult. On the previous day the *Janus* left there for Tangiers, to purchase the freedom of the British prisoners captured by the Moors. Two out of the five imprisoned had died

A small French squadron quitted Cadiz on the 24th for Morocco, to claim satisfaction for wrongs inflicted on the Republican nation. The *Hogue* left Lisbon on the 28th for Tangiers, to protect British interests, in the event of the French vessels bombarding the town.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week are to the 18th ult., by which we learn, relative to the misunderstanding with Spain on the subject of Cuba, that neither Mr. Webster nor M. Calderon de la Barca, the Ambassador of Spain, entertain any belligerent intentions. The only difficulty appears to be the absence of any discretionary power on the part of the Spanish Minister. He has had to send for fresh instructions to Madrid, as was suspected.

The Presidential election almost wholly engrossed the attention of political circles. Speculations as to the probably successful candidate formed the main topic of conversation; and one of the New York papers, referring to the frequent mention made by Kossuth recently here in England of the nomination of Mr. Walker, the late secretary to the Treasury, observes, that that nomination "introduces another formidable aristocratic leader into the field for the campaign of 1852, and upon a platform grand, positive, progressive, and imposing in the highest degree. In connexion with the thickening shadows of the great events before us, this nomination of Mr. Walker at the London banquet is entitled to grave and deliberate consideration"

The question of cheap postage engages much attention at present throughout the Union. At a meeting on the subject, held at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, on the 11th ult., a committee was appointed to memorialise Congress, and urge the passage of a law making the postage on newspapers to any part of the United States one cent, and pamphlets and periodicals half a cent per ounce. It is stated that upwards of 600,000 dollars' worth of postage stamps had been disposed of by the department at Washington since the 1st of July. This gives some idea of the high estimate which the people of the United States place upon the cheap letter-postage system, notwithstanding all the admitted bad management of the department.

The Governor of Alabama had made a curious recommendation in his message to the Legislature. It is no more nor less than an import duty on goods, wares, and merchandise coming into Alabama from certain states.

Jenny Lind has returned to New York from Philadelphia, in excellent health and spirits. Crowds assembled to see her land. The Nightingale was about to give a concert at Boston.

From California there is no news of interest. Gold has been found near Saddle Mountain, which is plainly seen from almost any point near the mouth of the Columbia River, it being fifty miles south-east of Astoria. The quartz rock is said to be abundant in that region, as well as the black sand and other indications of gold.

A valuable mine of anthracite coal has been discovered in Charles River, about four miles from Astoria. The vein is said to be nine feet wide and three feet thick, and was discovered in digging a well.

The New York papers announce the conclusion of a treaty with the Indians on the southern boundary of Oregon.

INDIA.

The accounts in anticipation of the Overland Mail, which have come to hand this week, are dated Calcutta, October 22; and Bombay, November 3. They contain no political news of importance. There had been a serious riot in Bombay, occasioned by a religious quarrel between the Parsees and the Mohammedans, during the latter part of the Mohurrum festivals, the Mahommedans having conceived their faith insulted by a life, with a portrait prefixed, of the Prophet Mahomet, having appeared in a Parsee newspaper. Sixteen persons had been wounded, but the occupation of the town by troops had put a stop to the prevailing violence.

Some serious disturbances have broken out amongst the Mumuns, a powerful hill tribe, and Sir Colin Campbell had been ordered to proceed thither at the head of 2000 men to suppress them.

The forces of Kohat have advanced 60 leagues westward to take possession of the recently annexed districts. They have not yet found any opposition.

The European troops at Peshawur had been again attacked with severe sickness, arising from the variations of temperature. Genera. Sir W. S. Whish, who acted so conspicious a part at Mooltan, was in a very ill state of health, and was about to return to Europe.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Intelligence has been received from the Cape to Oct. 4, which is three days later than the accounts by the mail steamer, published a week or two back. There was no change in the unsatisfactory state of matters existing at the seat of war. The Kaffirs still kept up an attitude of defiance against our troops.

The Kaffirs had burnt and destroyed the house and property of Sir Andries Stockenström at Maasstrom, and carried away his stores of Indian corn, provisions, &c.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA

We noticed, last week, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had just issued advertisements inviting proposals from parties willing to contract for conveying her Majesty's mails monthly between England, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; and every alternate month between Singapore, Batavia, Swan River, or King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney.

The contract thus proposed to be submitted for public competition embraces a complete revision of the whole mail service between this country, the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, and China, and are intended to supersede and replace the contracts already in existence, which are performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and which expire in 1852.

The Lords of the Admiralty also propose to incorporate in this contract a stipulation of the conveyance of mails between Singapore and Australia, in correspondence with the outward mail packets from England.

The contemplated arrangements embrace many important alterations and modifications of the existing scheme, provide for a more frequent mail communication with our eastern possessions and China, and also a considerable acceleration in the speed at which the mails are to be conveyed.

From the conditions attached to the proposals it would appear that the projected scheme consists of a semi-monthly mail-packet service between England, the Mediterranean, India, and China, instead of the monthly East India and China mail now maintained by way of Southampton and Alexandria, leaving there on the 20th of every month.

The mail-packet service, hitherto performed by the vessels of the Royal Navy between Marseilles and Malta, is also to be performed by packet steamers, and is to be included in these arrangements.

The line from Aden to Bombay is, however, omitted from these conditions, and the vessels of the Hon. East India Company will continue to convey the mails on that station as at present.

With reference to the Australian mails, an alternate monthly communication only is to be provided by the contractors from Singapore to Sydney; and the route via Batavia, Adelaide, and Port Phillip to Sydney, is selected in preference to the previously recommended line *via* Torres Straits. In view of the existing state of our Australian possessions, and of their future prospects from the present discoveries of auriferous treasures of gold, and of the consequent necessity of providing a rapid, frequent, and regular communication with those distant parts of the world, it cannot be considered that a mail communication once every two months will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the case; it is, therefore, conjectured, or, at all events, hoped, that their Lordships have it in contemplation also to establish a semi-monthly mail between England and Sydney *via* the Cape of Good Hope. Tenders for the latter service were invited about three months since, and the prop-sals were to be sent in during the month of December. Supposing this to be the intention of the Government, the joint services will establish a monthly communication with Australia, a mail being despatched every month alternately, *viâ* Suez and Singapore, and the Cape of Good Hope.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—The Lords of the Treasury have authorised the Commissioners of Customs to permit tobacco to be imported from the west coast of Africa, in packages containing no less than 80 lb. weight each.

OMNIBUS FARES.—The advantages reaped by the metropolitan public in the matter of omnibus fares continue to be manifested, several further reductions in the fares of the omnibuses on different lines of road having taken place for the first time; the most remarkable instance being that the London Conveyance and Paddington Association Companies have announced that passengers may travel by any one of the omnibuses on the Oxford-street line of road for penny and two penny fares between the Edgware-road and Farringdon-street, a circumstance entirely unprecedented.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The correspondent in Austria of the *Daily News*, who had arrived from Vienna on the 1st inst., was arrested at Berlin at an early hour, and kept under arrest until the departure of the Hamburg train, at six in the evening, by which he was compelled to leave Berlin and the territory of Prussia No reasons were given, except that the order was issued on *poteretiche grunden*, or "reasons of police." A representation was made to the Foreign Office, through the English Embassy, but no answer had been received.

The demolition of the railway lines in the Papal states is becoming more possible, by the deposition of the million of dollars in the hands of the Nuncio at Paris, which was required of the contractors by the Roman Government This deposition is said to have been effected

General Oraa, the celebrated Christino General, died at Bexiam on the 23d ult.

On the 22d ult. the engineers were actively engaged in surveying the lines for the Egyptian Railway, and were in daily expectation of the arrival of Mr. R. Stephenson to decide finally the exact course to be followed between Alexandria and Cairo. Measures have been taken by the Pacha's Government to procure a supply of workmen, who are to be draughted from the different provinces in proper proportions, and who will be liberally remunerated and fed for their labour.

The *Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal* says, that a body of gentlemen of that city, at the head of whom are the Colonial Secretary and the Speaker of the Legislative Council, have determined upon offering the Queen of England "a crown of pure gold"—an emblem of her Sovereignty and of her people's loyalty, not less than their determination to uphold the law which she dispenses.

On Monday information was received by the police, that a letter, posted at Manchester on Wednesday week, containing bank notes to the amount of £280, and addressed "Wm. Miller and Sons, 87, South Frederick-street, Glasgow," had been abstracted whilst in course of transit through the Post-office, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the authorities, the offender remains undiscovered.

The Chevalier Tottie, the Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General in London, who, during the long period of nearly 40 years, has officiated in that capacity, and who, during the Exhibition, served as Special Commissioner for Sweden and Norway, has just received from his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway a distinguished mark of favour, in consideration of his valuable services, by being made a Knight Commander of the Royal Swedish Order of Wasa.

The *Mary Bonaparte*, which sailed from Sydney on the 24th of July, arrived, on Saturday last, in London with about £10,000 of Australian gold

Mr. Thomas Marriott, of Windsor-terrace, City-road, London, has bequeathed the munificent sum of £10,000 to the Wesleyan missionary Society. Besides this splendid addition to the wealth of his property, which will amount, it is said, to several thousand pounds, is to be paid over to the fund for the superannuated preachers and widows of Wesleyan ministers. His executors are the Rev. Dr. Bunting and the Rev. Dr. Alder, with two other gentlemen.

The Ackworth estate, situate near Pontefract, so long in the possession of Mr. John Gully, late M.P., has been purchased by Mr. Harry Hill, for many years well known in sporting circles.

On Saturday evening last, at a meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution of Fort William, Scotland, the Right Hon. Lord Abinger delivered a very interesting lecture on general literature and science. Speaking of poetry and poets, he enumerated a few of the authors whom he considered particularly worthy of study, and specially dwelt upon Pope and his happy translations from Homer. At the close of the lecture his Lordship very kindly presented the institution with a very handsome edition of the British poets, in thirteen large volumes—a valuable gift, which will certainly prove a popular addition to the library.

Mr. W. H. G. Kingston suggests that a portion of the Crystal Palace be set apart for the purpose of founding a colonial museum, on such a scale as to afford a complete and correct notion of our vast colonial possessions, whether as regards their soil, climate, productions, vegetable and animal, or manufactures

On Monday, the 17th ultimo, Mr. William Elliott, of Walton Mill, near Chesterfield, was shooting in the neighbourhood of Matlock, when suddenly two immense birds flew over him; by a fortunate shot he broke the wing of one, and its large size, singular plumage, and extraordinary weight (19 lb.) made him lost in conjecture as to its species It was sent to Sheffield, and proved to be the "capercalzie," or cock of the wood or mountain a bird so extremely scarce that it was very rarely found, even amongst the alpine districts of Scotland, where it is formerly to be met with in abundance, living upon the tender buds of the spruce fir.

The King of Hanover has issued a decree by which he declares that he takes the chief command of the army. As his Majesty is blind, this has caused some sensation; but the object of it is to take the command out of the hands of the Minister of War, because he is accountable to the Chambers

On Saturday, the 15th ult., the head keeper of Sir Alex. Dixie, Bart., caught in the large lake at Market Bosworth a pike, which measured three feet eight inches in length, and one foot seven inches round the thickest part, and weighed 22 lb.

On Friday se'nnight, as Mr. Henry Mumford, of Felsham, was out with the hounds, on taking a leap at a slight fence, his horse, a valuable animal, fell with him, and pitching upon his head broke its neck, and died instantly. Mr. Mumford escaped unhurt.

St. Giles's Church, at Hillsley, near Wotton-under-Edge, was consecrated on Thursday, last week, by the late Bishop of Madras, who officiated for the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The body of the church is fitted with open pews to seat 280 persons, and the whole possesses an imposing and massive appearance.

The Rev. William Weldon Champneys, M.A., rector of Whitechapel, who has been appointed a canon residentiary at St. Paul's Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. J. Endell Tyler, B.D., deceased, publicly read himself into office on Sunday last. The Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. Prebendary Hawkins, and several minor canons, were present during the ceremony.

During the year 1850 the diocese of Chester contributed £2490 4s. 10d.; the diocese of Manchester, £884 19s. 3d.; the diocese of St Asaph, £402 1s. 1d.; and the diocese of Bangor, £110 14s. to the funds of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts

A circular has been issued by the Lord Chamberlain, addressed to all the managers of the metropolitan theatres, requiring them to send a description of all the comic scenes in the forthcoming Christmas pantomimes a fortnight before their production.

The original title of "Highway Robbery—£20 Reward" to Mr. Morton's farce, the "Two Bonnycastles," at the Haymarket Theatre, was prohibited by the Licenser of Plays.

It appears from official reports that no less than 1007 fires have taken place within the bills of mortality districts of London from January 1 to November 29.

As an improvement on the great waste of light in street lamps, it is suggested that the tops or roofs be made of tin, to be kept bright, or of glass stirred over to be looking-glass, in order to reflect the light downward.

The *Milan Gazette* announces that Count Tedeschi, aged forty, has been condemned to death for having circulated revolutionary pamphlets; but that Marshal Radetzky has commuted the punishment to ten years' imprisonment in irons.

The *Messagiero* of Modena announces that the international committee for the execution of the railway of Central Italy commenced its labours on the 14th ult.

A letter from Naples of the 14th ult., in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, states that the King of Naples is forming a camp of observation at Capua. It is to be composed of 50,000 men.

A first trial of the electric telegraph between Genoa and Turin has been made with complete success.

Arrivals at Rome continued on the 20th ult., but more slowly than last year, owing to the resistance of travellers to move about in the continuous bad weather. Florence, however, was very full, and, if the state of Europe remain tranquil, everybody would swarm southwards before Christmas.

Mdlle. Rachel, after her visit to Rome, went to Florence.

The official list of those who won prizes in the gold ingot lottery in Paris has been published. The great prize of £16,000 was won by a vine-dresser at Bozzy, where fine champaign is grown. Only one spurious ticket claimed the prize, and that was so gross a forgery as to be instantly recognised.

Upwards of 160 miles of wire are to be laid down on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway and branches

The *Lincolnshire Chronicle* states that the Earl of Wilton, on Sunday, played ball several times on the splendid organ in Melton Mowbray Church.

A sparrowhawk, which measured 22 inches from tip to tip of the wings, was recently shot near Tranmere.

The Austrian Government are determined to keep the army upon as formidable a footing as possible; and, in spite of the severe winter which had set in, and the deep snow upon the ground, reviews and military parades went on almost daily, and were usually attended by the Emperor in person, or one of his brothers.

Every man's cottage at Crewe is lighted with gas at a cost of 1½d. per week.

There is now living at Wymondham, Norfolk, with his mental faculties unimpaired, Mr. Robert Bates, father of Mr. Bates, merchant, Mildenhall, in the 110th year of his age. He has now living five children, the youngest 69 and the eldest 80 years of age. This information was given by one of his *boys*, aged 76.

Within the space of two hours, on Tue day morning, the North Shields Theatre was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered she'ly after midnight, and by two o'clock the building and "properties" were in one mass of ruins. But for the exertions of the fire brigade and the military, a large block of buildings in the same street would have met a similar fate The loss to Mr. Rosby, the manager and the proprietor of the building, is exceed £1000.

The imports of grain, flour, cheese, &c., into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 26th ult., were 125,192 bushels of wheat, 42,892 barrels flour, 3859 sacks ditto, 61,050 bushels Indian corn, 5070 bushels beans 923 barrels rye, 7902 boxes cheese

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Royal Society.—The anniversary meeting of the members of the Royal Society was held on Monday afternoon, at the apartments of that learned body at Somerset House. The Earl of Rosse (the president) came expressly from Ireland to take the chair. There was an extremely large attendance of the fellows of the society. The report of the proceedings of the council during the last session having been read, the Cowley medals were awarded, and also the Royal medals, the president (the Earl of Rosse) delivered them to the respective successful competitors. The customary bal lot for the election of the council for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, when the president (the Earl of Rosse), the treasurer (Colonel E. Sabine, R.A.), the secretaries (Mr. Samuel H. Christie, M.A., and Mr. Thomas Bell), and the foreign secretary (Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N.) were re-elected. The other members of the council elected were as follow, those in *italics* being new members this anniversary:—Mr. William Bowman; *Mr. Benjamin Collins Brodie; Mr. Charles Brooke*; the Rev. Professor Challis, M.A.; *Dr. W. Clark; Dr. J. Gates Dawson*; Sir *Sir Sir* Sir Malpas Gray Egerton, Bart.; *the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely*; *Mr. J. G. Gassiot*; Marshall Hall; *Sir J. F. Herschel, Bart.*; Professor W. Hallows Miller, M.A.; *Lieut.-Col Portlock, R.E*; Mr. E Solly; *Mr. W. Spence*; and *Dr. Nathaniel Wallich*. After a very interesting meeting, the Earl of Rosse, the vice-president, and members of the council, and a select party of the fellows, adjourned to the Freemasons' Tavern to celebrate the customary anniversary dinner.

Royal Institution of British Architects.—On Monday night the members held an ordinary meeting; Mr. P. Hardwick, R.A., in the chair. The routine of business having been transacted, Mr. C. Bruce Allen, as member of the institute, proceeded to read an interesting paper on the means adopted for the establishment of a school for lessons in drawing and modelling to workmen employed in executing works of art, and a museum for objects of mediæval art. He sought to establish the general proposition that the art of design was inseparable from that of execution, and that if it was desirable to encourage and savour to cultivate it in schools specially intended for that purpose. In support of this position he cited the examples of Michael Angelo, Ghiberti, Chantrey, and Gibbons, contending that all the various designs of those great artists were formed in their own minds, without the aid of teaching, before they were embodied or perpetuated on canvas or stone. The result was, that the designs of all great artists were purely spontaneous, resulting from the exercise of the highest powers of mind, combined and concentrated. To attempt to teach any man to design like Raphael, would be like teaching any one to write like Shakespeare. That being so, he contended that instead of seeking to teach design to artizans, it would be far wiser to endeavour to teach them drawing and modelling, so as to enable them to execute the conceptions of others in a skilful and artistic manner. Mr. Allen concluded by recommending the formation of a museum of mediæval art, remarking that, to our disgrace, not a single shelf in the whole British Museum was devoted to British antiquity, whilst on the continent they had a magnificent collection of the relics of kings, warriors, and statesmen, and of specimens of carved foliage, as were scattered up and down among our cathedral establishments. Some discussion followed among the members on the merits of Mr. Allen's proposition, and the proceedings concluded with a unanimous vote of thanks to him

Institution of Civil Engineers.—At Tuesday's meeting, Sir William Cubitt, president, in the chair, the discussion was renewed "On the Application of Machinery to the Manufacture of Rotation-Charred-wood fibre-arms, and the Peculiarities of those Arms," by Colonel Samuel Colt, U.S., America, in which the Hon. Robert J. Walker (late Secretary to the U.S. Treasury), General M'Neil, Mr. Hodge, &c. took part; the processes of manufacture were described, and the importance of machinery in a country like America, where labour was so dear, was shown. It appeared that slowly rotating rose-cutters were the chief agents in the various pieces being had to the tool, and presented in different directions to the required cutting action, almost without any intervention of the workman after being brought under the action of the engine. For instance, the lock-frame, after being centred, passed through twenty-two successive hores it was completed. And all the operations had reference to the arbor, or centre pin, first inserted. The same took place with other parts; and such a degree of uniformity was arrived at that in 30,000 arms made constantly in progress of manufacture in Colonel Colt's works were put together from pieces taken promiscuously from the mass. It was observed, that the object of all enlightened American was to produce articles between their country and this, their fatherland, and that this would be more aided by the labours of civil engineers than by any other class of men. That in the United States, though there was a less amount of high attainment among the engineers, there was a greater amount of sound education and ingenuity among the working mechanics than generally existed among the same class in this country. The aid of English civil engineers to improve the literary and scientific character of the United States ship canal, for which the American engineers were the pioneers with the railway now in course of execution, and, in paying a graceful compliment to the attainments of civil engineers on the part of Telford and his associates in the profession, it was stated, that almost every English engineer of any talent who had gone to the United States, even in very humble positions, had, in a few years, attained eminence and fortune.

Botanical Society of London.—The fifteenth anniversary meeting was held on the 25th ult., at the society's rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Strand; T. Moore, Esq., F.L.S., in the chair, Mr. G. E. Dennes, the secretary, read the report of the council, from which it appeared that 61 new members had been elected since the last anniversary meeting, and that the society now consisted of 270 members. Many thousands of British and foreign plants had been distributed to members in the United Kingdom and various parts of Europe, and the donations to the library had been considerable. The report was unanimously adopted; after which a ballot took place for the council, when J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S., was re-elected president; Mr. Reynolds, treasurer; and Mr. G. E. Dennes, secretary.

Entomological Society.—The monthly meeting was held on Monday evening; Mr. J. O. Westwood, president, in the chair. The secretary on behalf of Mr. H. Cooke, exhibited *Argynnis adippe*, *Lathonia*? *Dyptheræ*, and *Adela capitella*, all rare British lepidoptera, taken near Hastings. Mr. White announced that among the insects brought by Mr. Ede, R.N., from the Arctic regions, the spider and two flies had been the only observations on the great power possessed by such fragile creatures of resisting intense cold, and added that he believed the number of insects in the polar regions to be much larger than is generally supposed. The president read some notes on the entomological productions in the Great Exhibition, showing, from the examples in that collection, how much society was indebted to insect labours. The secretary read an abstract of Dr. Lacaita's elaborate memoir on the *Pselaphidæ*, published in the "Boston (United States) Journal of Natural History." Several donations of valuable books and insects were announced.

The National Freehold Land Society.—Sir J. Walmsley, M.P., presided at the second annual meeting, on the 28th ult., at the London Tavern. Mr. Cobden moved the adoption of the seventh and other routine business took place. The £30,000 received during the past year by the Freehold Land Societies, the National Society received £26,187; and out of 15,000 new members, it had 4231; and out of 25,000 new shares, 9381 were issued by it. The net balance was £3077; out of which a dividend of 5% 9s. 4d. per cent. would be the result of such numbers as had a right to dividend on their shares, and the balance to the reserved fund. Some lots of land remained, which had been offered to members entitled to choose, and which, on the 10th of January next, would be offered for competition to others when they were not entitled. Mr. Cobden stated that it was in contemplation to get up a similar society in Ireland.

Customs Duties.—Foreign Goods.—The Commissioners of Customs have issued a general order to all the ports in the kingdom, directing that no deposit be required in future on the issue of bills of sight for the examination of foreign goods for the duties of the several ports, and that the duties to be paid from the importing vessel, and examined by the proper officers, to ascertain their description and quantities, for the duties.

The City of London Association for the Relief of the Poor.—On Wednesday evening the annual meeting was held at the London Coffee-house; Mr. Alderman Wilson in the chair. The report commenced with an earnest appeal for contributions to the society, owing to the general belief that the coming winter would be one of great severity. During the last year the society had supplied the poor of the city of London with 24,561 cwt. of coals, at 6d. per cwt. The amount of subscriptions was less this year by £80 than the last. The report concluded with a hope that the loss in the present institution would sustain by the deprivation of the valuable services of the Rev. John Harding, who had been appointed Bishop of Bombay. The receipts during the year were £1789 9s. 9d., while the expenditure was so managed as to leave a balance in hand of £324 13s. 10d.

Saving Life on the Coast.—At a weekly meeting of the committee of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariner's Royal Benevolent Society—Rear-Admiral Hope in the chair—the recommendation of the claims received for the life-boat department, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Cholmondeley chairman, the following rewards were unanimously voted; viz.—To Lieutenant A. Kennedy, R.N., and the crew of the Coast Guard, Gairloch, on the N.E. coast of Ireland, the silver medal of the society, and a pecuniary reward to two countrymen assisting, for their gallant conduct in saving the lives of the crew of the schooner Margaret Brown, Rock; to the crew of the revenue cutter *Thrush* and *Aurora's Increase*, a donation of £5, and a silver medal to William Lewes, John Tye, William Sodor, George Wyatt, and Joseph Day, who manned the boat, and succeeded in saving the crew of the brig *Neide de Jong*, wrecked on the Longsand, off Harwich (the crews of these two vessels were awarded a donation of £20 for saving the lives of the crew of the *Loyalty*, wrecked on the Whiting Sand in January last); to two fishermen of Thornham, a pecuniary reward for assistance rendered to the crew of the smack *Mersey*, which went to pieces on the Stubborn Sands, off Heacham. Four life boats for various parts of the coast were reported built, and tenders ordered to be entered for four others. It appeared that within the last two months £.00 had been expended in the relief of shipwrecked men, widows, and orphans; 71 widows, having 134 orphans, had been relieved, the widows receiving from £3 to £13. The late severe gales had caused much destruction to the coasts, in addition to the necessity so to make the committee fear being obliged to sell stock, which is the more to be deprecated as the interest of it was appropriated to further relief in yearly grants to the widows of those who have perished in their calling and who have orphans under fourteen years of age.

Early Delivery of Letters.—The Postmaster-General has effected arrangements by which the inhabitants of the populous districts of Clapham, Stockwell, and Brixton-hill will soon receive their general post letters nearly two hours earlier than heretofore; and that inquiries are making to accelerate the delivery of these letters in other districts near London.

Cabinet Council.—A cabinet council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the foreign-office. It was attended by Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Broughton, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Lord Seymour, and Earl Granville. The council sat for upwards of two hours and a half. The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President) was prevented, by indisposition, from travelling to town from his seat, Bowood Park, Wilts, to attend the council.

Official Appointments.—Earl Grey has just appointed James St. John, fourth son of James Augustus St. John, to be Surveyor-General to the colony of Labuan, where his brother, Mr. Spencer St. John, already holds the high office of her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner to the Sultan of Borneo, and the Princes and independent chiefs of the Indian Archipelago. Lieutenant-Colonel John Gemmell Clerke, late of the 1st West India Regiment, appointed President and Senior Member of Council of the Virgin Islands. Captain James Richard Booth, R.N., is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Montserrat. Mr. Robert Duncan Wilmot is appointed Colonial Secretary of New Brunswick, &c. Richard Francis Morgan is appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

The Peel Penny Subscription.—Mr. Hume has written a letter to a contemporary stating that the subscription has been closed, and all the accounts audited and settled by the committee, the amount being only £1700 sterling, which is in the Bank, and that on his return to London measures will be adopted by the committee and others for the application of the funds in the manner that shall appear to them the best calculated to carry out the resolutions agreed to at the public meeting at the Whittington Club

Reform Meeting.—Lambeth.—A meeting of the electors and the inhabitants of Lambeth took place on Monday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Newington; W. Williams, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Sir J. Walmsley, M.P., Mr. Pollatt, Mr. Webber, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. Slack, Mr. F. Dunkin, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. Lee, and the chairman, addressed the meeting, insisting on the necessity of a thorough reform of the House of Commons. A household or home suffrage, whether rates were paid or not, or whether householders or lodgers, was contended for by the chief speakers and a petition to Parliament based on the resolutions was agreed to.

Anniversary of the Polish Revolution.—Saturday, the 29th ult., being the 21st anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830-31, a great number of refugees, resident in London, attended a funeral service in the Roman Catholic chapel, Soho square, in commemoration of those of their countrymen who fell in the war of that national struggle.

Meeting of the Inhabitants of Nottingham.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Nottingham and its vicinity, convoked by the Reform Association of the district, took place on Monday night at the Prince Albert Tavern; Mr. Dunford, president, in the chair. Mr. Fergus O'Connor, representative of Nottingham, and Mr. Feargus of Italy and Hungary. Mr. Feargus O'Connor addressed the meeting, but was frequently called to order. A committee was formed to co-operate with the Society of Friends of Italy.

Kossuth Military Engineering School.—According to arrangements entered into by M. Kossuth during his stay in England, a military engineering school has been established, to teach Hungarian officers, resident in London, the art of military engineering. Colonel Pasaly, late director of the fortifications at Komorn, appointed by M. Kossuth as professor, gave on Monday last his introductory lecture, in which he urged upon his audience the necessity of making good use of their time

Italian Mission in London.—A mission or spiritual retreat has been given to the Italians resident in London, for the last fortnight, in Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane, by two Franciscan Capuchin friars, under the direction of the Rev. R. Mella, D.D., secretary of the Italian Catholic Church. It was while returning from this chapel that Dr. Férant was attacked and received several blows, but no attempt was made on his life. The mission was brought to a close on Sunday evening in the Sardinian chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, when Cardinal Wiseman preached the concluding sermon in Italian. The chapel was crowded with Italians. At the conclusion of the service hymns were sung in Italian by the congregation.

The Siberian Arctic Expedition.—Letters of the 25th ult. have been received from Lieutenant Pim, on his way to St. Petersburg. He had passed by railway through Cologne and Hanover to Berlin, the snow falling heavily, and at times so deep as to obstruct the train by its accumulation. Lieutenant Pim had letters of introduction to Baron Humboldt and M Adolph Hermann, from both of which he received much kindness and valuable counsel. He had also the honour of being presented to the King of Prussia, who received him most kindly, and expressed the greatest interest in his scheme, which he thoroughly entered into. The King has caused letters to be written to the Imperial Russian Ambassador at Berlin on Pim in his protection. Lieutenant Pim was to start for Warsaw on the evening of the 25th

Brompton Hospital for Consumption.—At the quarterly meeting of Governors of this valuable institution—the Hon J. W. Perry in the chair—the report of the committee, read by the secretary, Mr. Cross, gave a satisfactory account of the position of the charity. The proceeds of the military concert and bazaar at Chelsea, on the 17th and 18th of June, on behalf of the hospital, including donations, &c. amounted to £6,000 16s. 6d. The offer of Lascelles Iremonger, of Ranelagh's grounds, Fulham, was less successful, though the donations, inclusive of 10 guineas from the Bishop of London, were £110. A tender for erecting a new wing to the hospital, at the cost of £6,000, had been accepted, and the works are proceeding with vigour. A plan for the formation of a sanatorium on the south coast of England is under the consideration of the committee, and the Governors will receive due notice of the same. The institution. Among other legacies, the committee reported one of £3000 left by the late Edward Briggs, Esq., of Hayes-place. The number of patients admitted into the hospital, of whom 64 have died, and 70 have been discharged; the number now remaining in the hospital, 90; number of outpatients during the same period, 1462

Free Cancer Hospital.—A meeting of the committee took place on Tuesday, in the board-room, Cannon-row; Hon. Colonel Ogilvy in the chair. This is the only hospital in the country for the exclusive treatment of cancer, fatal to more hundreds annually than any other disease. In 1850 the deaths were, in England, 1398 males and 2388 females. The new hospital had only been in existence six months; but there were forty patients, three of whom had been perfectly cured. An earnest appeal for support has been made in the report of the medical officers

St. Helen's Catholic Church, Bayswater.—The first stone of a Catholic Church, to be dedicated to St. Helen, was laid on Tuesday by Cardinal Wiseman, assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. Whitty, Mgr. Magee, D.D., to whose charge the new mission has been assigned by the Roman Catholic clergy. The ceremony commenced shortly after ten o'clock, when a procession was formed to the ground. The position of the church is nearly due east, its south side fronting Westbourne-grove Terrace, and the new schools will be erected on nearly the half of Westmoreland-terrace. Attached to the sacristies will be a priests' house capable of accommodating three clergymen On the opposite side it is contemplated to erect a convent for the Sisters of Mercy, and schools for girls, those for boys being just finished. After the ceremony was finished, the procession moved towards the school-room (which is fitted up as a temporary chapel), when it was solemnly opened by Cardinal Wiseman, who preached a sermon from St. Paul to the Galatians, c. vi., v. 14 Mass was then said. Among those present were Lady Gerard, Mr. P. H Howard, M.P., Sir John Scott Lidell, and other members of the Catholic aristocracy.

Jubilee of the German Lutheran Church in London.—Last Sunday morning the jubilee of the establishment of the German Lutheran Church in London was celebrated at the church in the precinct of the Savoy, the first German mission in London having been established in the year 1550, in the present minister, the Rev. Dr. Steinkopf. The building on the occasion was very beautifully ornamented with laurels, evergreens, &c The congregation was very numerous, and amongst other distinguished persons present were the Duchess of Orleans, the Prussian Minister, &c. The sermon was preached by the Reverend Dr. Steinkopf; after which the congregation was addressed on the state of the Church by the Rev. Dr. Cappel, Dr. Charles, Dr. Wallbaum, Dr. Kilper, and Dr. Schmid, the ministers of the principal German churches in London. During the service several *Lieder*, composed expressly for the occasion, were sung by the choir.

Metropolitan Sewers Commission.—The monthly court was held on Wednesday, in Greek-street; E. Lawes, Esq., in the chair, supported by Sir John Surgoyne, R.E., Captains Dawson and Vetch, Messrs. Hawes and Allason The balance in hand was £6304 19s. 6d., and payments to the amount of £3393 2s. 11d. were ordered. One of the items of expenditure was £50, a quarter a salary to the Chairman of the Commission. From an official correspondence that was read, it appears that the Treasury have ordered that Mr. Lawes shall receive a salary of £1000 a year, with an intimation that the commissioners should consider the expediency of reducing the salaries and wages of the officers and persons employed by the Commission. The court resolved to refer the matter into consideration.

City Sewers Commissioners.—At the Court on Tuesday, Deputy Peacock in the chair, the motion of Mr. Barber, that the Commissioners should renew their application to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's for the removal of the iron railing from the western front of the cathedral, in order that a portion of the ground now enclosed might be paved, and opened as a public way, was carried. The commission is enabled by act of Parliament to purchase the ground, if necessary, from the cathedral authorities. Several contractors were fined for not cleansing the streets

Metropolitan Sewage Company.—At the adjourned half-yearly meeting, on Tuesday, at the offices in the Adelphi, the report of the committee of investigation was read It stated that the affairs of the company had not been conducted with sufficient economy, but there was no reason to despair of ultimate success. The expenditure had been £48,136. According to the report of the directors, sufficient support to the society had not been given by the market gardeners of Fulham and the public at large, but the expenses had been much reduced

Supply of Coal.—Within the last twelve months, in consequence of the facilities afforded by railways for the cheap and speedy transit of coal from the various parts of the kingdom to the metropolis, the inhabitants of London have enjoyed their fires as well as cheap bread. The supply is on the increase and consequently we look forward to a further reduction of price. The great Western and Forest of Dean Coal Company have been established to supply the coals of that locality, which possesses many excellent qualities of coal of first rate quality The west, the north, and the midland counties will thus be brought into active competition in the London market, and the public must necessarily reap the benefit.

The Scottish Distillers and the Board of Excise.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the concession granted last year by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the distillers of North Britain of liberty to import spirits into England exempt from the differential duty of 4s. 8d. per gallon, upon special application to the board, has been withdrawn, owing to the fact that some Scottish firms have taken advantage of it to establish a permanent trade south of the Tweed

The Price of Beer.—A public meeting took place on Monday night, at the Ship Inn, Long-lane, Bermondsey, to adopt measures for the purpose of procuring a reduction in the price of beer. Resolutions were passed to enforce members of a league to agitate the question for the benefit of the working man. The advantage of the repeal of the Corn Laws had not been extended to the people by the reduction in the price of barley, as the cost of beer now was as much as in 1847

Termination of the Strike of Mr. Myers' Workmen.—On Saturday night a general meeting of the masons and other workmen on strike took place at the Temperance-hall, Broadway, Westminster, to consider the latest terms offered by Mr. Myers through the deputation which had waited upon him. These terms were, that the men should be allowed to lose as much as one day, or ten hours, per week, without being liable to forfeit the four o'clock privilege on Saturdays, but not to take any further time to themselves without previously applying to their respective foremen for permission. After a long discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted that the terms offered should be accepted, and a deputation was appointed to carry the resolve to Mr. Myers. The strike lasted upwards of five weeks.

Apprehension of a Bank-note Stealer in Hungary.—On the 4th of last October a robbery of English bank-notes, to the amount of £1620, was perpetrated in the house of Mr. Seelig, of No. 4, South-parade, Manchester, by a foreigner, named Jacob Alter. The owner of the property is a foreigner, who has been in the habit of travelling about with mercantile engagements of an extensive description, and was a lodger in the house above mentioned, where Alter also resided, and the latter availed himself of the absence of his former, opened his trunk, fingered the notes, and safely disappeared. John and Daniel Forester were communicated with, and the latter, afterhaving made inquiries at Manchester and Liverpool, proceeded to Hungary, where he received the most zealous assistance from the police authorities, which assistance was no doubt the more promptly rendered in consequence of the aid given to the Austrian Government some time ago in the case of a forgery committed in Hungary, but

ASCENT OF M. POITEVIN'S BALLOON FROM NANTES.

M. POITEVIN'S BALLOON ASCENTS AT NANTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Two beautiful aërostatic ascents have recently been made at Nantes, by M. Poitevin, who has ascended repeatedly from Paris with horses and carriages attached to his balloon.

The first of the above ascents took place on the 16th ult., about four in the afternoon, from the Abattoire in Nantes, in the presence of an immense assemblage; when M. Poitevin mounted on horseback into the air, supported only by the horse (which was suspended to the balloon) and by the stirrups, as any rider of any other kind of steeple-chase would be. The horse did not appear at first to relish much, if at all, the sudden and unexpected loss of *terra firma*, but, after recovering from its first surprise at losing the accustomed support for its legs, it began to employ them actively in capering and capriolling in the higher regions to which it was transferred. M. Poitevin mounted afterwards into the car, and descended in a short time in perfect safety near Saint-Flacre, about seven English miles and a half to the south-east from Nantes, and appeared in the theatre the same evening.

M. Poitevin made his second ascent on Sunday, the 23rd ult., about half-past two in the afternoon, from the Abattoire. He was accompanied by six Frenchmen and his assistant. The balloon contained about 2200 cubic feet of gas, and was filled with admirable punctuality, so as not to disappoint, on this occasion, the expectation of the city of Nantes, which seemed to have poured forth its 80,000 inhabitants to witness the ascent. After some little oscillation from contrary gusts of wind from between the lofty buildings of the Abattoire and Rue de Bel Air, the balloon mounted slowly, majestically, and perpendicularly into the air to a moderate height; and, as it there appeared to be not quite filled, and very heavily laden, much ballast was thrown out, and the balloon, with its car, and the parachute, and the car thereto suspended, continued to rise perpendicularly, and then took a direction to the west of the magnetic south. It was one of the fine autumnal days of *le belle France* which are unequalled, but it was very cloudy. The clouds, however, were high, and did not for half an hour hinder the sight of the balloon; presently it ascended through a break in the clouds, and appeared magnificently gilded by the rays of the sun. This unusually large party of aëronauts, we are happy to say, terminated, after a cruise of about two hours, their delightful voyage as safely and successfully as the former one had been accomplished, except that M. Louis, who leaped out of the parachute at some few feet before it touched the earth, sustained in consequence some bruises.

We must add, that, as all objects of science are already answered by past aëronautic ascents short of obtaining the power to guide the balloon in any direction, we cannot consider such attempts otherwise than as a rash risking of human life on the part of those who make them. They are, however, profitable to the aëronaut, who receives the fees of admission to the inclosure in which his unwieldy machine is filled and whence it starts, and the freight and passage-money of his fellow-travellers, at the rate, it is said on this occasion, of 50 francs, or £2 sterling each.

In a letter addressed to the *Courrier de Nantes*, M. Poitevin gives the following details of his voyage:—

"Messieurs Henry Liton, Jules Lagrange, Gustavus Lévêque, Emile Courtoux, Philip Gastineau, with my assistant and myself, were in the aërostatic car. M. Louis was in that of the parachute. The cars, the ballast, the grappling-irons, the cordage, and the rest of the apparatus, formed with the balloon a weight of 500 kilogrammes (or about 1102 lb. avoirdupois, English). The persons and the material together weighed 1100 kilogrammes (or about 2427¾ lb. English avoirdupois, or nearly 1 ton 1 cwt, and 3 quarters).

"The descent from the parachute did not take place on the site whence we took our departure. Some gusts of wind, which at the instant of quitting the earth in some degree disturbed the good order of the ascent, prevented this. Afterwards, on account of the houses and the rivers, it could not be effected with safety (it is at this period that the situation of the balloon is represented in the accompanying Sketch) until very near the Three Windmills (on the road to Bordeaux). During this course we saw the most extensive and entire horizon, perfectly representing a panorama of inexpressible magnificence. On our right we perceived the sea; whilst the lake Grand-Lieu appeared to us like a little pond. Behind us was the city of Nantes and its environs; and on every side of it the country divided into myriads of polygons under cultivation. When I apprised M. Louis that the vicinity was propitious for his descent, he courageously cut the suspension cord The parachute burst open with a loud report; but, quickly making a calmer and progressively less rapid descent, it deposited its intrepid passenger safe and sound in the middle of the road to Bordeaux. Some persons who had followed on horseback and in carriages, brought him back to the Hôtel de Commerce.

"As soon as the balloon was freed from the weight of the parachute and its occupant, it mounted rapidly, and traversed the clouds which covered the celestial vault. We experienced amongst these a certain sensation of cold; but no sooner were some bottles of excellent liqueurs opened and tasted, than the temperature appeared delightful. Arrived above the clouds, we were below a pure dry blue sky. We speedily effected our descent by again traversing the clouds; and at half-past four we reached the earth again near the hamlet of La Planche, in the commune of Montbert, near Geneston (four leagues or ten English miles due south of Nantes). The emptying of the balloon was effected in the midst of a crowd of people attracted to the spot. I packed it up, and, after having loaded it and all its apparatus on a cart drawn by oxen, we took the road to Nantes, and arrived there in the evening about nine."

M. Poitevin, on this occasion, ascended to the height of 4300 metres, or 4686 yards 1 foot, or 2 miles, 5 furlongs, 58 yards, 1 foot English measure; and at this elevation found the cold 2° below Zero of the thermometer of Celsius or the Centigrade, which is between 28° and 29° Fahrenheit

The accompanying Sketch of the balloon before the descent of the parachute is taken from the Escalier de Sainte Anne, a noble staircase of some hundred stone steps ascending from the quays at the west end of Nantes to the new church of Sainte Anne, whose statue, and that of her daughter, modelled by M. Amedée Ménard, were cast at the foundry of M. Voruis last spring. The inscription on the pedestal is—"Sanctis Anna, Britannorum patrona, navibus et nautis nostris semper favens." Sainte Anne is said in the traditions of the Roman Catholic Church to have been the mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The inscription ascribes to her, though dead some nineteen centuries ago, power to help the shipping and sailors of Nantes, because she is the patroness of the Bretons.

THE RHINE VINTAGE.

THE Vintage of the Rhine formerly took place in the middle of October, but by the present system it is delayed in many vineyards till November indeed, it is put off to the last moment the grapes will hang.

One of the most interesting of the Rhineland vineyards for its historic associations is that immediately below Worms, which produces the very pleasant wine, called after the adjoining church, *Liebfraumilch* (our lady's milk). Its history is briefly as follows:—

In the ancient city of Worms, on the Rhine, there existed, in former

THE LIEBFRAU VINTAGE.—GATHERING GRAPES.

times, a convent of Capucines, called the "Liebfraustift." To this was attached a nunnery (having a separate church), which has been pulled down, and its site converted into vineyards. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an extensive edifice, having considerable pretensions to architectural beauty. Originally it had two steeples, one of which was battered down by a besieging army in the famous Thirty Years' War.

Immediately on the south and south-eastern sides of the church lie the celebrated vineyards where the *Liebfraumilch* is grown; and, by a curious contrivance, the edifice is turned to account in the culture of the vines. The body of the church forms a reflector for the sun's rays, so that the grapes ripened nearest to its walls yield the choicest quality of wine. The best of the vineyards thus lying close to the church, and sloping to the south, is in extent only an acre and a half English measure. Formerly it was a courtyard, surrounded by buildings; the latter, however, have been pulled down, and the entire area converted into vineyards. In the garden of the Capucines, which comprises several acres on the south-east of the church, and extends almost to the margin of the Rhine, the grapes are grown from which is made the second best wine. On the south-west, inclined towards the road, and extending to some thirty acres, the wines of least value are grown. In short, it is found that in proportion to distance from the church the quality of the wines deteriorates; the choicest, as above stated, growing close to its walls. The grape which yields this delicious wine is a variety of the Riesling vine.

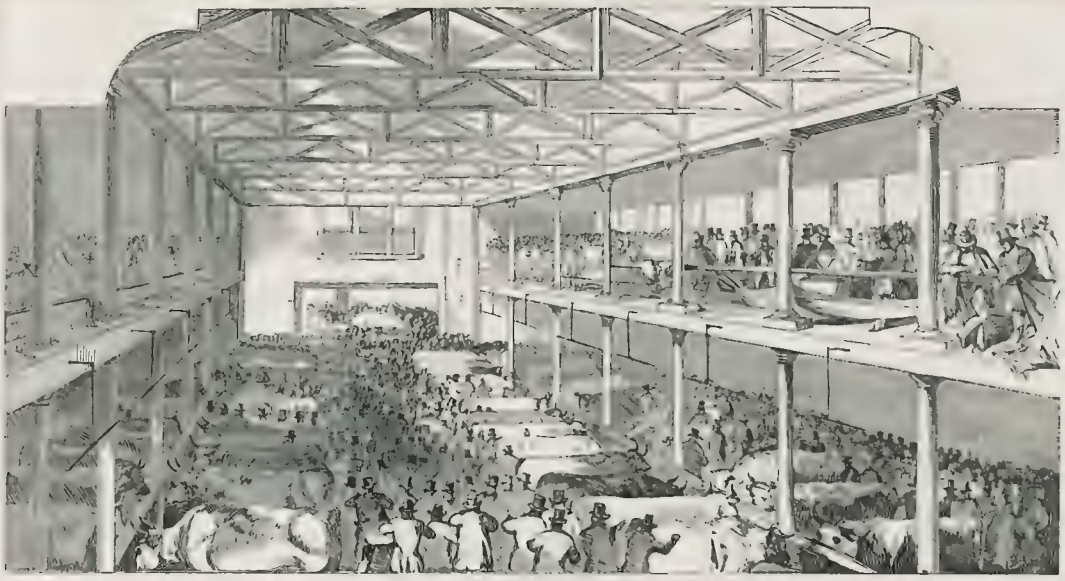
The land on which the finest wine is produced was formerly the property of the Attorney-General Parcus, at Mainz; but in the year 1845 it became, and it still remains, the property of the house of P. J. Valckenberg, at Worms; which house owns, altogether, 20 acres of vineyards adjoining the church. Near the centre of the vineyards is a farmhouse, which, in the olden time, formed the residence of the friars

The *Liebfraumilch* of the first quality is a fine table wine, of delicious flavour and aroma.

VIEW OF THE LIEBFRAU VINEYARD THE CATHEDRAL OF WORMS IN THE DISTANCE.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF DUNDEE TO LORD DUNCAN, M.P. Agreeably to a resolution unanimously passed at a recent meeting of the magistrates and council of Dundee, the corporation met in the Thistle-hall, Union-street, on the 28th ult., and presented Lord Duncan, M.P. for Bath, with the freedom of the city, as a mark of "their approval of his public conduct, and particularly of his exertions in bringing about the repeal of the window-tax."

GARDEN WALLS OF GLASS.—Till Sir Joseph Paxton proposed his Crystal Palace, little had been done in the application of glass to garden structures beyond what had been in practice for half a century. The combination of wood and iron, which was so happily hit upon in Hyde-park, has, however, now suggested to Mr. Charles Ewing, gardener to O. F. Mayrick, Esq., of Bodorgan, in Anglesea, the idea of constructing garden walls also of glass and iron, viz. The plan is to have iron uprights firmly fixed into the ground, and fixed with glass on both sides, the space between the two faces being occupied by trees planted and trained in the usual way. The glass is all moveable, so that perfect ventilation, as well as perfect shelter, is secured. This novel mode of construction seems likely to cause a complete revolution in the manner of managing plants under glass, provided, as we understand to be the case, the price at which the glass walls can be put up is less than that of common brick walls.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*



THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE-SHOW.—THE NEW DEPARTMENT FOR EXTRA STOCK, ETC.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

SATURDAY last was the last day, as prescribed by the rules of the Smithfield Club, for the entries of cattle and other stock, as well as for implements; and, as was anticipated, they exceed—more especially the cattle and sheep classes—those of former years. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has already been announced as a considerable contributor; but it is understood that on this occasion the animals selected for the ensuing exhibition, from the Flemish Farm, will not be confined to the inferior classes of cattle, but an aim will be made by his Royal Highness to secure a position as a successful competitor in the first class.

The agricultural implements were received from six o'clock on Monday morning until three o'clock on Thursday afternoon; after which hour, by the rules of the Club, no further implements of any description whatever were received.

The reception of the cattle and other stock commenced on Tuesday morning, and continued until six o'clock this day, the 6th inst.; and any animals arriving at the yard after that time will, by the rules of the Club, be refused admission. In consequence of the increase of the building, a large addition of gas lighting has been required, the piping for which, it is stated, would, if placed in a direct line, reach a distance of nearly two miles. The judges, who have not the opportunity, in any instance, of knowing to whom any of the cattle belong, will go round and examine the specimens and make the awards of the prizes on Monday, December 8, and in the evening the private view will take place. On Tuesday, the 9th, the Show will open to the public, and continue open the three succeeding days, from eight in the morning till ten at night, finally closing on Friday evening, so as to enable the butchers who have purchased stock to remove them on the Saturday, with a view to preventing the desecration of the Sunday which formerly occurred. It is stated that more noblemen and gentlemen have entered stock for competition on the present than on any former occasion.

We mentioned, last week, the great alterations which have been made at the King-street Bazaar. The improvement we have engraved is in the Riding School, the places allotted to the Southdown Sheep and Pig Classes; by running a wall, this place, the roof of which has been considerably elevated, is thrown into, and now forms a part and parcel of, the main building on the western side, and presents an avenue, from end to end, of something like 500 or 600 feet.

THE STEAM-SHIP "PEKIN" IN A TYPHOON.

THE Typhoons of the China sea are proverbially awful phenomena; and rarely has their fury been so successfully withstood as in the following instance:—

The Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company's steam-ship *Pekin*, of 1200 tons, and 400 horse-power, Captain Baker commander, encountered a terrible typhoon on the morning of the 2d of October, on her passage between Hong-Kong and Singapore. We extract the following particulars from her log:—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1851.—P.M. Wind increasing, and barometer falling. In topgallant-sails and reefed topsails; sent down topgallant-yards. 2 P.M. Still increasing (steady, N.E.); furled maintopsail at 3h., blowing a fresh

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP "PEKIN" IN A TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEA.

gale; furled all sails as soon as possible; got spare gaskets on the sails; unbent the outer tib, and sent the topgallant m. 4th. Increasing to a strong gale (steady, N.E.); sent down all studding-sails; booms off the yards; sent top carpenter below to see all the ports were secured below. 5h. Increasing; heavy sea getting up; battened down the companion of the skylights, and did all we could preparatory to encountering a heavy gale during the night. 6h. Blowing very hard indeed; the ship with the greatest difficulty kept running; a reefed foretopsail set; the main spun close reefed and furled. 7h. Ship came up to S.S.E., in spite of the helm being hard aport; found it necessary to heave the ship to as quickly as possible; took the fore-tyrsail in, and brought ship's head to about E.S.E.; the gig and starboard quarter-boats washed away, carrying the iron davits with them; ship keeping to the wind nicely; working full power with the engines below (when power saved the ship). At 8h. blowing a furious hurricane, the gusts being frightful. At 9h. the port quarter boats were likewise blown and washed away from the davits. 10h. Blowing a frightful typhoon, the violence of the wind preventing any one standing on deck without holding on; the fore-topmast blown away by the cap, the wreck, with the topsail-yard, flying into the lee fore-rigging, carrying away one shroud and the starboard fore-lift, the fore-yard coming a cock-bill; both fore-stays gone; the masts working dreadfully; at midnight, the maintopmast blown away just by the cap, the wreck falling into the lee main-rigging, and—

Oct. 2, A.M.—fortunately doing no injury, carrying away starboard mainlift, mainyard a cock-bill, the main-stays jammed in the wreck; the starboard aft-stays of the wheel ropes carried away; got large tackles on the tiller; the officers steering and conning the ship; crew frightened and not to be found, excepting about six and the Europeans, from midnight until 9 A.M.; blowing a tremendous hurricane; the ship taking in large bodies of water fore and aft, on both sides; coms washing below; sounded the well very often; found the ship making no more water than might be expected; washed all the tarpaulins off the hatches, did all in our power to secure them. At 9 A.M., in a sudden lull, the ship paid off to S.W., and before we could bring her to the wind shipped a heavy sea over the starboard quarter, carrying away binnacle compass, fortunately managed to bring the ship to the wind again; saved the binnacle compass. 4h. 30m. Wind beginning to veer south of east; the mercury in the barometer and aneroid began to lift; still blowing furious; kept the ship's head to sea, and commenced at daylight securing the lower yards, which were knocking about frightfully; and we fully expected to see the lower masts go by the board; but, after the greatest exertion on the part of the officers (one and all), we managed to secure the masts and wreck; crew knocked up and frightened; found the fore and main trusses gone; nearly all the awning stanchions; the horse and cow dead, eight sheep, and nearly all the poultry.

POSITION OF THE "PEKIN," 1st OCTOBER, 1851.

At noon	.. ..	Lat 16° 45′ N	.. Long. 110° 45′ E.
Run 59 miles S.by W	..	58	11
Position at 8h. P.M., hove to,		Lat. 15° 47′ N.	.. Long. 110° 34′ E.

We are indebted to Lieut. Lloyd and the secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-packet Company for the preceding communication.

Captain Baker, in a letter to the Singapore *Straits Times*, states that "great praise is due to the engineers for their exertion in keeping the steam up, as the wheel was sometimes brought to a stand-still for a minute, from the force of the wind and waves, although working up to *full* power; but only for a time, as the force of the gusts took off the fans for about three to four pounds. Had the vessel got into the trough of the sea, I should not hesitate to say there was great fear of everything being wa-hed away, or probably foundering."

Mr. Blake, chief engineer, and his staff, were in close attendance during the whole of this trying night; although they also suffered from the defection of part of their crew, who fled simultaneously with the Lascars on deck, thereby throwing the work on those whose attention was required elsewhere.

Captain Baker has received a letter, signed by the twenty-one male passengers, expressive of their unqualified admiration of the active, zealous, and persevering manner in which the perilous duties of this ship were performed

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 7.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Sidney beheaded, 1683.
MONDAY, 8.—Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542
TUESDAY, 9.—Milton born, 1608. Gay died, 1732.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Charles XII. killed, 1718.
THURSDAY, 11.—Grouse shooting ends.
FRIDAY, 12.—Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.
SATURDAY, 13—Dr Johnson died, 1784.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 13, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 2	1 29	1 40	2 0	2 20	2 35	2 55	3 7	3 30	3 50	4 0	4 25	4 35	5 15

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD. Open to Bereaved Children from all Parts of the Kingdom.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Public attention is earnestly solicited to the important arrangement recently adopted by this Charity, with a view to its extension at the same time during which the Asylum is maintained, until they reach the age of Fourteen, or Fifteen years

Of the Elderly Children received in the year (80), Twenty will be retained to the age above specified; and it is proposed, that, as soon as the necessary funds are provided, the whole of the Children thenceforth admitted shall remain, the Boys until Fourteen, and the Girls until Fifteen, years of age.

Many of these bereaved little ones are received from the very cradle; and when it is considered that they must be maintained and educated through a long term of years, until qualified to pursue for themselves some path of industry in such station as the providence of God may assign them, the committee feel assured they confidently appeal to a Christian public for their liberal support which is essential to the accomplishment of so important an undertaking

The Asylum which now maintains Three Hundred and Eighty-one Children) is designed more especially for such as are peculiarly destitute from the many causes of Orphanage, of officers in the Army and Navy, and other highly respectable classes, have found no provision in its walls

The next Half-yearly Election will be held on the 31st of May, 1852. Forms for nominating Candidates, together with any further information, may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, at the Office 66, Lombard-street, London Subscriptions or Donations most gratefully received three or by Messrs Hanbrard, 187, Piccadilly; Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-street, or Messrs Seeley, Fleet-street, or Hanover-street, Regent-street.

JOHN BUCKLER, Sec.

Office 66, Lombard-hill. Now, 28, 1851.

P.S.—The Infant Orphan Asylum receives Children of either sex, wherever resident, who have lost both parents, or the father only. The factor being the subject of confirmed unsoundness for more than six months; Children are admitted from earliest infancy, if needful, but not after seven years of age. The Asylum is delightfully situated at Wanstead, six miles from London.

Annual Subscription, entitling to One Vote at each E ection, £5 10s 6d; to Two Votes, £1 1s 6d Life Subscription, entitling to One Vote at each Election, £5 5s 0d; to Two Votes, £10 10s 6d (The Votes increasing proportionably with the Subscription)

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Offices: London, 25, Pall-Mall; Dublin, 22, Nassau-street.

DIRECTORS.

Benjamin Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., Chairman	Thomas Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A.
Edward Doubleday, Esq., F.L.S	R. Stanley Todd, M.D., F.R.S
Sir Henry Bowyer	Alfred Wm. Thrupp, Esq., D.C.L.
George Gun Hay, Esq	James Whishaw, Esq., F.S.A
Chas. de Rechaerdes, Esq	

At the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, held on the 27th day of November 1851

Benjamin Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair,

The following Report was read, showing the progress of the Society since its establishment.

The Directors beg to refer the Shareholders to the following table, which shows the speedy increase of the business of the office —

Year	Number of New Policies issued each year.	Sums Assured by New Policies in each year.	Annual Premiums payable on New Policies issued in each Year	
		£ s. d.	£	s. d.
1842	129	55,745 1 9	1,382	13 7
1843	208	87,830 16 11	2,922	12 6
1844	197	80,415 8 6	4,120	4 8
1845	258	102,014 11 6	3,581	17 0
1846	199	85,700 14 6	4,085	3 0
1847	313	113,343 4 6	4,337	3 0
1848	418	154,456 17 6	4,593	2 0
1849	475	201,712 15 6	5,409	0 6
1850	589	218,469 16 11	6,163	13 7
1851	613	263,162 1 5	10,527	17 2
Total	3374	1,526,632 8 1	57,949	18 8

"From this it is found that the business done during the last year is larger than that of any preceding year, and that 613 Policies were effected, yielding annual Premiums to the extent of £10 527, while the whole business of the first three years of the Society's existence was confined to the issue of 535 Policies, assuring but to the amount of £244,288.

"The deaths during the year ending 1850 were much under the number expected It was reasonable, therefore, to suppose that to the following year they would have equalled or even exceeded the number expected; and the Directors have satisfactory to find that the number of deaths in the present year is still somewhat below that provided for by the Society's tables

"It is also a source of much satisfaction to the Directors to be enabled to state that the peculiar features which originated with the Society, and which have from the first constituted its principal claim to public support, viz the assurance of unusual lives on strictly scientific and sound principles, is fully appreciated by the public, and that the experience of ten years has completely shown the correctness of the opinion originally expressed, that such business can be conducted with safety and utility to the assured but to the assurers. The assurances of unusual lives is now very generally practised by other offices as well as this, but the principle upon which such business is done are by no means uniform. In this office, however, the principles are being acted from data quite as accurate as those used for ordinary lives, while in other offices the premium is fixed without any accurate tables or data.

"The Directors going out by rotation are Thomas Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A., and Alfred Wm. Thrupp, Esq., D.C.L.; and the Auditors going out of office by rotation are John Stirling Yar, Esq., and Joseph Whishaw, Esq., all of whom being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors and Auditors retiring from office having been duly re-elected without opposition, the business of the meeting terminated by the usual vote of thanks being given

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*** For the convenience of Subscribers, the whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are kept in Print; and any single Number of the present year may be had at the Original Price; the numbers only previous to this year being charged double.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Fine Arts Almanack. Clara Harrington, 3 vols.—Gildart's Stories of Scotland.—The Court Album.—Heath's Keepsake

MUSIC.—Songs of Zivor.—Nay my Xrangna.—The Bloomer Polkas.—"O thou soft bewitch.ng Lyre."—The Minstrel to his Harp.—Millennial Lays

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, DEC. 8, will be presented Shakespeare's Play of the MERCHANT of VENICE, and the New and Original Comedy of TENDER PRECAUTIONS; or, the Romance of Marriage; with the Farce of BEING BAKED. Tuesday, 9 Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Comedy of Tender Precautions Wednesday, 10, Town and Country, and the Comedy of Tender Precautions, with the Farce of Deaf Baker. Thursday, 11, Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Comedy of Tender Precautions. Friday, 12, Love in a Maze, and the Comedy of Tender Precautions. Saturday 13, Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Comedy of Tender Precautions.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—Enormous success having attended the first appearance of the celebrated French Troupe, headed by Mdlle Caroline, the fair-famed Female Equestrian, who will appear on MONDAY, DECEMBER 8th, and every evening during the week, the entertainments will commence each night precisely at seven, with the gorgeous spectacle of AZAEL, with all its splendid effects. New SCENES in the CIRCLE by the most eminent artists of the day.—Tickets may be had at the Box-office, open from Eleven till Four, daily.—Stage Manager, Mr T Thompson

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr COSTA. NEXT FRIDAY, 12th DECEMBER, Handel's MESSIAH Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr Lockey, and Mr H Phillips. The Orchestra, the most extensive in Exeter Hall, will consist of upwards of a double hundred performers. Tickets, 8s., Reserved, 5s; Central Area, numbered seats, 1os 6d each; at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall

ROBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES 324, Piccadilly opposite the Haymarket.—M. and Madme ROBIN beg to inform the Nobility Gentry, and Public in general that they will have the honour of RE-OPENING their Soirees Parisiennes and Fantastiques on Boxing Night, the 26th of December next, with an entirely new Style of Entertainment

MISS KATE HICKSON has the honour to announce that she will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, in AID of the Fund for Hungarian Compatriots, and of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland. The following eminent artistes have promised their valuable assistance: Vocalists—Mesdames Lind, Pyne, Weiss, Rose Hickson, Pyne, Alleyne, and Poole; Messrs Wrighton Swift, Hoffmann, and Weiss. Instrumentalists—Messrs Blumenthal, Osborne, Sainton, and Piatti. Mr Bennett; violoncello, Signor Piatti; conductors, Mr R Blagrove. Conductor Mr Charles Salaman Reserved Seats 7s 6d; single tickets, 5s. May be had at the principal music warehouses and libraries; and of Miss HICKSON 75, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

RE-OPENING of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1851.—A Popular Lecture on the Advancement of Agricultural Chemistry, daily at Two o'Clock, by H Pepper, Esq, in addition to other Lectures on Chemistry. Prize Model of Mr Meehi's Farmery at Tiptree-hall explained. A New Lecture on the History of the Steam Engine, by J Chatterton, Esq, for two weeks only, at Eight in the Evenings, with Illustrations on Read's Great Exhibition Steam Engine, and Model of a compensating Pendulum and Blanche Youngs. Lectures by Dr Sachhofleer on the Philosophy of Scientific Recreations. This Institution has been arranged expressly for the instruction and amusement of the junior branches visiting the Institution during the Holidays. Numerous New Models, Works of Art, &c. from the Great Exhibition, will be explained by Mr Cooper. Optical Effects in Dissolving Views, Physicscope, Opaque Microscope, Chromatrope &c. New and Diverting Games &c. &c.—Admission, to Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price. Open daily from Eleven to Five; and every evening, except Saturday, from Seven till half-past Ten.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN is exhibited immediately preceding the Dioramas of the Overland Mail to India, showing Southampton Docks, Cintra, the Tagus, Malta, Gibraltar Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent Mausoleum, "The Taj Mehal," the exterior by moonlight, the building and gardens interior. Daily at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission, is. 6d, and 2s. Doors open half an hour before each representation

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW.—The THIRD GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE and the various kinds of DOMESTIC POULTRY will be held in the NEW MARKET HALL, BIRMINGHAM, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of DECEMBER next. Admission to the Private View, on Tuesday, December 9th, 2s 6d; on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 1s.

CATTLE SHOW, 1851.—The PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the Smithfield Club, and Exhibition of Implements, Seeds, Roots, &c., commences on TUESDAY MORNING, and closes FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 10, 11, and 12.—BAZAAR, KING-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE. The space appropriated for the Show is nearly double that of former years, and the arrangements are marked by the usual attention to the comfort of Visitors

JOHN BUCKLER, Sec.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1851.

"ENGLAND and the United States of America are the only nations in the world whose receipts exceed their expenditure:" such was the fact recalled to the memory of the merchants of Liverpool, last week, by Mr. Walker, late secretary of the Treasury to the Government of the United States. The fact is a suggestive one, more especially when coupled with the other fact, also dwelt upon by Mr. Walker with much eloquence, and supported by statistical and other details, that Great Britain and the United States of America owe their high and enviable position in this respect to the enlightened commercial policy of their respective Governments. It has hitherto been a kind of forlorn argument among the fast-decreasing body that owes allegiance to the Protectionist doctrine, that Free Trade, though possibly right in theory, and if all the world agree to its principle, was suicidal policy for us to adopt, as long as other nations would not act with reciprocal liberality towards us. But the history of Great Britain since the memorable year when Sir Robert Peel prepared the way for the total abolition of the Corn-laws by his wise and comprehensive reductions of the Customs Duties, and chalked out for his country the course in commercial legislation which her interests and her duty alike commanded her to pursue, is but a history of commercial triumphs. We have done right, heedless whether other nations did or did not choose to follow our example—certain that the gain would be ours and the loss theirs, if they did not see that freedom of trade was alike the civilizer and the enricher of all nations, and that the peoples of the earth were linked together by the subtle but most powerful bonds of a common interest. Under this system, the deficit which threatened our annual revenues has been transformed into a surplus, so handsome in itself, and likely to increase so rapidly, were it not for such drawbacks as our unlucky Kaffir war, as to promise the fulfilment at no distant period of the promise held out to us by Sir Robert Peel and the eminent statesmen of the three great parties who supported him in his vital reform—of the repeal of all taxes interfering with the due development of the national industry. The history of the United States of America, for a similar period, offers the same results; due in a great measure to the very same causes—the abolition of those unwise restrictions upon trade which had been instituted by previous and by less enlightened Governments. Mr. Walker, to whom that great change in American commercial policy was principally due, detailed to his Liverpool hosts, and through them, by means of the press, to the public, both of Great Britain and America, a few facts, each of which is worth whole reams of mere argument in support of the principles of Free Trade. That policy, though it has still opponents in the American Union, is, as Mr. Walker reminds us, "to be regarded as the settled policy of the Union," and is sustained by ever-increasing majorities. The following extract from his important and able speech places the question in the clearest possible light:—"In 1842 a highly-restrictive tariff was passed by the American Congress. In 1846 that policy was changed, and the duties were reduced in the aggregate one-half. The revenue received during the last year of the high tariff of 1842 was 26,712,000 dols. The revenue from the tariff of 1846 (under which the duties were reduced one-half) during our fiscal year just passed was 50,000,000 dols. While we reduced one-half the taxes imposed on the people, our revenue was nearly doubled. *Our tonnage, which, in* 1846, *had only reached* 2,562,000 *tons, rose, on the* 30*th of June*, 1851, *the close of our last fiscal year* (when the weight had been lifted from our commerce), to 3,780,000 *tons*. Our miles of railroad in operation, denoting, in part, the progress of our internal commerce, rose from 1562 miles in 1846, to 10,287 miles in 1851. In 1846 our gross exports was about 20,500,000; in 1851 it was about 24,500,000. This change in our policy shows, in the last five years, the following results:—Our population increased, from 1846 to 1851, 19½ per cent.; *our revenue from the reduced tariff increased* 87 1-5*th per cent.*; *our tonnage*, 47½ *per cent.*; our railroads in operation, 452 per cent. *Our average annual revenue from duties under the high tariff of* 1842 *was* 23,895,000 *dols.*; *our average annual revenue from duties, when reduced one-half, under the tariff of* 1846, *was* 36,145,000 *dols.* In this last fiscal year, the revenue, increasing in a constant and extraordinary ratio, under our reduced tariff rose to 50,000,000 dols."

Did America tell one story of the results of Free Trade, and England the reverse, we migh. doubt the wisdom of the change as regarded ourselves; but, when in two nations so dissimilar in their circumstances—the one without debt, and with elbow-room sufficient to lodge and to feed all the population of Europe, and the other with huge liabilities, and with a narrow island immensely overpeopled as many allege, and with all ranks and degrees of men scrambling over one another for the means of subsistence—we find the same prosperity daily increasing, and dating from the same relaxation of the old commercial policy which treated foreign nations as foes, we are bound on the evidence of our senses, on the evidence of arithmetic and mathematics, to believe that the two foremost nations in the world have pursued the right course, and to treat the old system of Protection as one that never ought to be, and never can be, revived. Individual interests temporarily suffer by the open ion of the most beneficial changes; but general prosperity cannot, in the long-run, be attended with permanent mischief to any section of the community that has eyes to see, and ears to hear, and intelligence to profit by the events of the time and the necessities of society. We commend Mr. Walker's speech to the earnest attention of those who still waver. They cannot fail to derive both comfort and instruction from the lesson which it will convey to them.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHPLACE.—The *tableau* of plastic work, extending about 18 feet in front, and 10 feet wide, and representing a rural *fête* at a suburban *château* belonging to the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the birthplace of Prince Albert, and the residence of her Majesty the Queen Victoria when on her visit to the Duke, exhibited at the Crystal Palace, in the Fruterich department, was sold by auction, in Leadenhall-street, by order of the Zollverein committee. The *tableau*, that will be well remembered from its being one of the general attractions in the Exhibition, contains about four hundred moveable figures grouped in dances, bands of music, and festive parties, all set in motion by some complicated machinery, the cost in the construction, as authoritatively asserted, being more than £800, subscribed by an association of manufacturers at Sonneberg, in the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha. The object, it is stated, was to present it to Prince Albert, who, however, declined it, but proffered to purchase it on a price being named. From some cause not explained, the model *fête* remained with the Zollverein committee, who, since the closing of the Great Exhibition, obtained its passing the Customs at the low estimate of £7 10s. At the sale, on the 23th ult., it was sold for the comparatively trifling sum of £20.

The last number of *Punch* was taken away from all the clubs and coffee-houses of Vienna on the 22d ult., by order of the Government. Several Italian journals had also been forbidden, such as the *Fermi*, and others.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and her Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, continue in retirement at Osborne. Her Majesty and the Prince have taken their accustomed walking exercise in the park and grounds daily.

On Sunday divine service was performed within the Palace before her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, by the Rev. T. Protheroe. The suite and Royal household attended.

On Tuesday the Earl of Listowel, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour, Equerry to Prince Albert, arrived from Hanover, where they had proceeded to attend the funeral ceremony of the late King on the part of her Majesty and his Royal Highness.

On Wednesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anne Maria Dawson and Sir George Couper, arrived at Osborne from Frogmore, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Lieut.-General Wemyss and Colonel Mourerie have relieved Lord Charles Fitzroy and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon as Equerries in Waiting

His Excellency the Russian Minister, the Baroness Brunnow, and Mdlle. Elise de Brunnow, were honoured with the presence of the Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge at dinner, on Saturday evening, at Ashburnham House. There were present to meet his Royal Highness—his Excellency the Prince Carini (the newly accredited Neapolitan Minister at the Court of St. James), his Excellency the Marquis Cagnanini, the Marquis Calcagnini, Lord Fitzroy Somerset M. de Oznofari, Count Perponcher, Baron Kilbeck, Baron Bielke, Count Trautmaysdorff.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner, on Saturday, the Minister for the Netherlands, the Sardinian Minister, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Countess Flahault and Mdlle. Flahault, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Henry and Lady Bulwer, Mr. Fleming, and the Hon Spencer Cowper. In the evening the noble Viscountess received a numerous circle of guests, among whom were—his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, most of the foreign ambassadors and their ladies, and a large circle of the aristocracy.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier arrived on the 22d ult. at Madrid, and were received affectionately by the Queen and Royal family.

Immediately on the arrival of the Grand Duke of Hesse in Vienna, he had the honour of receiving a visit from the Emperor, who insisted that he should take up his abode at the palace. His consort, the Countess of Schaumberg, has put up at the hotel. According to the German papers, the object of the visit of the Elector of Hesse to Vienna is to have his children by his morganatic marriage declared princes; but the Elector's family protests against it.

The Grand Duke Constantine intends to winter at Venice. Several noble Russian families have likewise taken residences in the palaces along the gulf for the winter season. Count Demidoff has purchased the Palace of Pisa. Count Chambord (Duke of Bordeaux) and the Duchess de Berri were expected. Don Carlos likewise is there.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset intend to continue their select dinner parties at Somerset House, Park-lane, three or four times a week during the winter.

The Duke of Grafton is at Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire, where his Grace and family intend to pass the winter. Lord and Lady Charles Lennox Fitzroy are expected to join the circle on his Lordship going out of waiting on her Majesty at Osborne.

Lord De Blaquiere sailed on the 28th ult, in his new schooner yacht, the celebrated American clipper, for Gibraltar and other ports in the Mediterranean, intending to return to this country in the spring.

On Wednesday evening Lord Lansdowne arrived in town.

The Earl of Cardigan has left town for the head-quarters of his regiment, the 11th (Prince Albert's) Hussars, at Nottingham, whence his Lordship will proceed to his hunting-lodge at Melton Mowbray, where he will receive a succession of visitors during the winter.

The Princess Montleart, mother of the late King Charles Albert of Sard nia, has just died in Paris, at the age of 72. Her remains will be conveyed to Vienna for interment.

The Duke of Northumberland has lately been suffering from indisposition at Sion House. The Duchess Dowager is passing the winter at her villa at Twickenham.

The Earl and Countess of Arundel and family have arrived in Paris from a tour. The Earl and Countess intend to remain in the French capital until after Christmas, when his Lordship intends to visit his constituents at Lostwick

The Duchess of Sutherland and the Lady Constance Leveson Gower arrived at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, on the 28th ult., from Dublin, and on Monday left the same seat on a visit to the Countess of Carlisle and Lady Howard, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. The noble Duke joined the family circle on Tuesday, from Dunrobin Castle, N.B. The youthful Lords Albert and Ronald remain at Trentham Hall until the return of their noble parents.

The Court of Turin has gone into mourning for four months, on account of the death of the Princess Marie Christine Albertine Caroline of Saxony, mother of the late King Charles Albert.

The marriage of the Hon. Frederick Cadogan, youngest son of the Earl Cadogan, with the Lady Adelaide Paget, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, was solemnised on Saturday last at St. James's Church, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both noble families. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wellesley Tower. Early in the afternoon the happy pair left town for Folkestone, *en route* to Paris.

A marriage is stated to be about to take place between Captain Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart., R.N., of the Elms, Gloucestershire, and of Beaumont Leys, Leicestershire, and the accomplished Lady Caroline Augusta Pelham Clinton, third daughter of the late Duke of Newcastle.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—On Wednesday Mr. William Bowles, agent to her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, embarked 41 emigrants at Granton (Scotland) on board the steamer *Clarence*, for London, to join the ship *Sir George Seymour*, for Sydney.

CLOSING OF THE LAW COURTS IN THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Notice was issued on Wednesday at Guildhall, that the adjournment day in the city of London for the Court of Queen's Bench is fixed for this day (the 6th Instant), the Court of Common Pleas on Monday next, the 8th instant, and the Court of Exchequer on the 10th inst.

AMERICAN FIREARMS.—The Lords of the Treasury have caused Sir Charles Trevelyan to communicate with the Customs authorities, authorising the freight, for scientific purposes two cases of model firearms, which have arrived by the steamer *Niagara* from New York, and addressed to Colonel Colt, containing one short gun, bowling-piece, one rifle, one bowie-knife, and two pair of pistols, two of which are subsequently intended to be sent to the Continent; and the authorities have given the necessary directions to ensure an obedience to their Lordships' wishes in the matter.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—A very important change is about to take place in the regulations under which the prizes are given by this club. Up to the present time animals of all breeds have been put into indiscriminate competition with each other. This is now altered, and the following classes shall compete with short-horns—Herefords with Hereford and Devons with Devons, &c.; and that finally all the winners in the different sections shall be then brought together, and a gold medal given to the animal which, in the best, irrespective of breed. At a meeting of the members, to be held on Tuesday next, the opening day of the Exhibition, the subject of this new classification of animals will be considered, and the report of the committee appointed to prepare a preliminary prize-sheet will be read.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the London Tavern; David Waddington, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Several resolutions were, after a very long discussion, passed, approving the different schemes for joining with the London and Blackwall Company in the con-truction of a railway to Tilbury and Southend, for powers to use the whole or any portion of the East Anglian Railways for a junction with the East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction, with branches to the northern and eastern line of the Eastern Counties Railway; and an agreement for working a portion of the line of Fenchurch-street Observed Railway with an option of purchase of such portion

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this company was held at the offices in Leadenhall-street—Captain Samuel Hall, R.N., in the chair—when a dividend for the last six months of four per cent. was declared, together with a bonus of £1 per old share, and is. per new share, out of the underwriting account. The net profits of the last half-year were £84,606 16s. 10d. The accounts will now stand as follow:—Balance in hand to be carried to next account and meet contingencies, £8216 10s. 1d.; guarantee insurance fund, after writing off one moiety of the cost of the *Pacha*, £9 7s. 2d.; depreciation fund, after writing off the other moiety of the cost of the *Pacha*, £271,084 10s 3d.; balance on underwriting fund, to be carried to next account, £9825 3s. 8d. The company have contracted for a new steamer, to be called the *Himalaya*, of upwards of 3000 tons, to be propelled by engines of 1200-horse power.

ARMY AND NAVY PAYMENTS.—The Customs authorities have approved a form for a monthly letter of advice of the transmission to the Receiver-General from the several outports of the United Kingdom of the lists and vouchers for army and navy payments. The vouchers, with the lists, are to be transmitted to the Receiver-General of Customs immediately after the 5th of each month

Lieut. R. Lloyd, R.N., Admiralty agent, has returned to England from China, on six months' leave of absence.

The *Ville-de-Grasse* steamer, which was run down a few days since, is still at about 600 yards distance from the little island called the "Grand Ribeau" It is at a depth of about 130 feet It will cause great difficulty to get it up. The body of a young lady, very richly dressed, has been washed ashore.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

JUBILEE.

On Sunday last, being the first Sunday in Advent, according to the previous arrangements of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the third Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was celebrated throughout the dioceses of England, alms on behalf of the objects of the society being very largely collected, both in cathedral and parish churches, on the occasion, which was also solemnised by the preaching of the suffragan bishops in their respective churches.

The exertions of the society are at present directed chiefly to British North America, the West Indies, the Cape Colony, and British India. The number of clergy in connexion with the society in British North America is nearly 300, distributed over Canada West, or the diocese of Toronto—Canada East, or the diocese of Quebec—Canada Lower, or the diocese of Montreal Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas. In the West Indies the society had upwards of 30 missionaries in Jamaica and the Bahamas, Barbadoes and part of the Leeward Islands, Antigua, Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo. The society will assist in aiding missions among the new immigrant population, consisting of coolies from India, Portuguese, and Africans. The operations of the society in India are necessarily costly, as the field is large and the local resources small, though increasing. The number of missionaries maintained by the society in India is about 40. To the Australian dioceses, Tasmania, and other newly-formed sees, upwards of 80 clergymen have been sent out since 1837, many of whom are still, in part, maintained by the society. The total number of missionaries maintained in whole or in part by the society is just upon 400, in addition to upwards of 300 divinity students, catechists, and schoolmasters. In the metropolitan churches the collections were of a liberal character.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have given £50; viz. £30 directly to the society in London, and £20 through the Diocesan Society, in acknowledgment of the commemoration of the Jubilee.

OXFORD.

In a full convocation, holden on Tuesday afternoon, an augmentation to the stipends of certain professors and public readers in the University, whose professional duties will probably be called into more active service in consequences of the new statute for examinations, was unanimously agreed to, after a few words from Mr. Marriott, of Oriel, who stated his entire concurrence with the increase of stipend as now proposed, but expressed his hope that the University would hereafter devote a portion of its funds to the support and education of poor scholars, instancing the success of an institution established at Durham for that purpose, under the title of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, which he considered to be an example worthy of imitation in Oxford. The sums voted are as follow:—£150 per annum to the reader in mineralogy (making the entire stipend £250); £150 per annum to the reader in geology (making the entire stipend £250); £71 10s. to Dr. Aldrich's professor of music (making the entire stipend £300); £160 to Camden's professor of ancient history (making the entire stipend £300).

CAMBRIDGE.

LE BAS PRIZE.—A sum amounting to about £1920, 3 per Cent. Consols, having been accepted by the University for the purpose of founding an annual prize, sanctioned in the interest of the above-mentioned fund, to be called the "Le Bas Prize," for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian Empire, the subject for the present year is—"A view of the routes successively taken by the commerce between Europe and the East, and of the political effects produced by the several changes." The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor before the end of the Easter Term, 1852.

The *Guernsey Star* states, as if upon authority, that Government have no idea of constituting a Channel Islands bishopric.

The Lords of the Admiralty have granted £20 towards the repairs of Stoke Church, which was some time since damaged internally by fire.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham, at their meeting on the 20th ult., made grants of £200 towards the building of a parsonage-house at Muggleswick; of £100 towards the building of a parsonage-house at Wallsend; and of £100 towards the building of a parsonage-house at All Saints', Monkwearmouth

BISHOPRIC OF SIERRA LEONE.—Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart, M.P., of the firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, has given the munificent sum of £250 towards the establishment of the proposed new bishopric of Sierra Leone, of which diocese the Rev. O. E. Vidal, M.A., incumbent of Trinity Church, Arlington, Sussex, is to be the first Bishop.

The Rev. Augustus Brooke, M.A., incumbent of Avebury and Monckton, Wilts, has been presented by his parishioners with a handsome cruciform, pinnacled, tinopiece, having on a plinth a suitable inscription expressive of their esteem and respect.

THE NEW BISHOPRIC OF BORNEO.—It is generally stated that the Rev Mr. M'Dougall, the senior missionary at Sarawak, will be appointed first Bishop of the proposed new diocese of Borneo, Sir James Brooke being strongly in favour of the new appointment. Mr. M'Dougal was educated for the medical profession, and, before becoming a clergyman of the Church of England, was Lecturer and Demonstrator of Anatomy in King's College, London, of which institution he had formerly been a student. It is believed that a commission will be issued to the Bishop of Calcutta, empowering him to perform the ceremony of consecration with due formality at the approaching consecration. Under the present arrangement Borneo forms part of the diocese of London.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have been made:—*Preferments*: The Rev Robert Sanders minor canon, to be precentor and sacrist of Worcester Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. Thomas Littleton Wheeler to St Martin's, Worcester; the Rev. E. Boothby to Whitwell, Derbyshire; the Rev. Frederick B. Poyer (and not as Proctor, as misprinted last week) to Bennington. Herts; the Rev. Robert Barry to North Tuddenham, with West Tuddenham, Norfolk; the Rev. John Crosier Hilliard to Cowley, Middlesex; the Rev. William Denison to Hinton, Northamptonshire; the Rev. James Edward Dalton to Seagraves, Leicestershire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. Samuel Penrose Downing to South Elmham, with Rumburgh, Suffolk: the Rev. John Hamilton Bullivant to Pytchley, Northamptonshire; the Rev. F. Thompson to Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. Allan Wheeler to Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire; the Rev. William Dews to Weybread, in Suffolk.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. W. C. Davis, of Yarmouth, from the pupils of the Proprietary Grammar School, of which he is the Head Master; the Rev. G. Walters, from the parishioners of Litchurch, Derby; the Rev. Stephen Westbrook, assistant curate of Cheltenham, from the congregation, upon his resigning the incumbency of Sandford district, in that town; the Rev. W. T. Whitehead, from the congregation of the temporary church in Clarence-street, York; the Rev. W. Holloway, from the ladies of the congregation of St. John's Church, Stratford.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.—On Thursday a public meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held at Hanover-square Rooms, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair—when a series of resolutions were pass d acknowledging the success which has attended the operations of the society, and calling for increased aid in its support.

A NEW COTTON PLANT.—The editor of the New Orleans *Orleanian* has seen a boll of cotton which deserves the attention of cultivators, on account of its growth and early maturity. On the 21st of June last a lady planted in her garden a few cotton seeds presented her by a gentleman. On the 26th of July a boll was ready for picking, and at the end of sixty days from the time of planting the cotton had arrived at maturity, being in less than one-half of the time it takes the species now raised by our planters to do so. The boll was finally matured and tested with the cultivation of the great southern staple. The seeds were introduced by Mr. Hayams, from Yucatan, and are styled the Alicia

DISCOVERY OF COPPER MINES IN GREENLAND. — The scientific expedition which was sent out from Co e hagen to explore the great mountain chain which divides the whole of Greenland into two equal parts arrived at the Danish colony of Julianshaab, in Greenland, on the 4th of July, and perhaps the following day the work of investigation was commenced in the mountains. The very first blow of the pickaxe exposed vast quantities of copper lying almost at the surface. It form three distinct branches, and, to all appearance, is of great depth and vast extent. As the miners proceeded wick their labours they dislodged masses of mineral of from 200 lb to 300 lb. weight each, and containing pure copper ore of 60 lb., 70 lb., and 100 lb. weight. The engineer at the head of the expedition state that, from the analogy which subsists between the conformation of the mountains of Greenland and the Ural chain in Russia, they have every expectation of discovering mines of gold and platina, and perhaps also of silver. Further interesting accounts from the expedition is looked for with great interest at Copenhagen.—*Moniteur*, Dec 1.

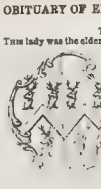
ENGLISH REWARDS TO FRENCH NAVAL MEN.—The *Moniteur* says:

"The Ambassador of her Britannic Majesty has transmitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs—1. A telescope and gold medal, offered by the English Government to Captain Pierre Bernard, commander of the *France et Bréal*, of Havre, for having saved and brought to France, with all his crew, upon sea the crew and twenty-seven passengers of the English vessel *Lady Lilford*, and conveyed them to Valparaiso, refusing to accept any compensation for the maintenance of those persons during the thirty-nine days they passed on board in a ship.

The *Mark-Lane Express* of Monday records fourteen incendiary fires in the preceding week.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE HON. MRS. COLLINGWOOD.



THIS lady was the elder daughter and co heiress of one of our great naval heroes, Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, of Coldburne, who was second in command at Trafalgar, and whose courage resulted from the part he took in the achievement of that victory. Admiral Lord Collingwood married Sarah, eldest daughter of John Erasmus Blackett, Esq., of Newcastle, by whom he had two daughters—Sarah, the subject of this notice, and Mary Patience, married to Anthony Denny, Esq. His Lordship died in 1810, and, as he left no male issue, his title became extinct. His elder daughter was married to George Lambton Newman Collingwood, Esq., F.R.S., of Hawkhurst, in Kent, and became a widow by that gentleman's death, the 4th July, 1841. The hon. lady herself died on the 26th ult., at Dover, in the 59th year of her age.

REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY GAGE MORRIS.

THIS gallant and distinguished officer entered the navy at the early age of twelve, and served as midshipman throughout the French and American wars, in the *Maidstone*, *Centurion* (Lord Anson's ship, which sailed round the world), *Princess Royal*, *Camilla*, *Drake*, *Courageux*, *Lizard*, *Niger*, *Martin*, and *Queen*: *Princess Royal*, *Camilla*, *Drake*, *Courageux*, *Lizard*, *Niger*, *Martin*, and *Queen*: from which frigate *Sybille*, in 1783, and at the attack on Martinique, in 1793. He was promoted to post rank August 12, 1812, and was made rear-admiral in 1847. He died at Beverley, 24th ult., aged 82.

Admiral Morris was younger brother of the late Captain Amherst Morris, being second son of Colonel Roger Morris, a member of the Governor's Council at New York, by Mary his wife, daughter of Frederick Philipse, Esq. This family of Morris is one of great antiquity, deriving its descent from Elystan Glodrydd, a famous chieftain of Wales in the 11th century.

The Admiral married, in 1805, Rebecca Newenham Millerd, third daughter of the late Rev. Francis Orpen, B.A., vicar of Kilgarvan, county Kerry, and had six sons and as many daughters. Of the former, the eldest is the Rev. Francis Orpen Morris, B.A., vicar of Nafferton, county York; and the second is Captain Henry Gage Morris, R.N, who took part in the victory of Navarino.

BASIL MONTAGU, ESQ., Q.C.

BASIL MONTAGU, an eminent philosophical and legal writer, was the illegitimate son of the well-known statesman, John fourth Earl of Sandwich, many years First Lord of the Admiralty, by the unfortunate Miss Margaret Reay, who was assassinated, in 1779, by her affianced lover, the Rev. Mr. Hackman. The tragic affair, which excited immense interest at the time, and gave rise to various romantic stories, is to be found in most series of judicial investigations, and especially in a collection of celebrated trials recently published. Basil Montagu was born in 1770, and received his education at the Charter House. He was called to the English bar by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, the 19th of May, 1798, and soon obtained considerable practice as a conveyancer. It was, however, by his learned authorship and reporting that Mr. Montagu became particularly distinguished in the profession. His various works and reports on the subject, principally, of the Law of Bankruptcy were of high estimation and lasting utility. His fame in this branch of forensic learning procured him the appointment of a Commissioner of Bankruptcy. Mr. Montagu wrote also on philosophical subjects. Among his productions of this tendency were "Thoughts of Divines and Philosophers;" "Selections from Taylor, Hooker, Bishop Hall, and Bacon." He edited a superb edition of Lord Bacon's works, in 17 volumes. Another bent which the mind of Montagu took placed him by the side of Romilly and Mackintosh in the great cause of humanity. Basil Montagu had in his nature an abhorrence of depriving any living thing of life, and with regard to his own diet he totally abstained from animal food. This led him to bestow his active attention towards putting a stop to the judicial slaying of his fellow-creatures. He published "Opinions of Different Authors on the Punishment of Death." The work was so well received, that he added a second and third volume to it. In 1811, when the important question occupied Parliament, he edited "The Debates on a Bill for Abolishing the Punishment of Death for Stealing in a Dwelling-house." In 1815 he reprinted a tract originally published in 1701, called "Hanging not Punishment enough for Murderers." Mr. Basil Montagu, who had some property, became made a Queen's counsel, died at Boulogne on the 27th ult., in the 82d year of his age.

MR. SAPIO.

THIS once celebrated tenor singer was born in London, in 1792. In his early life he was page to Queen Caroline, consort of George IV. His made his first appearance on the metropolitan stage at the Lyceum, in the year 1816, as the *Serasbier*, in the "Siege of Belgrade," and he soon attained and long preserved a high practical reputation. Sapio's career was chiefly in Ireland and the provinces, Braham and Vaughan occupying the metropolitan field. Mr. Sapio sang at the Lyceum and Drury-lane Theatre: he had a good stage presence; his voice was of good quality, and his style was declamatory and energetic. We regret to learn that he died in distressed circumstances, and has left a widow unprovided for.

WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

The will of the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke has been administered to and probate granted to Henry, Rt. Hon. John, now Viscount Bolingbroke, to whom he has left the whole of his estates, real and personal. The will bears date Jan 20, 1849. His Lordship died at Elgin, N.B., on the 1st October, 1851, aged 65, leaving six children. He was Baron St. John of Lydiard-Tregoze, 1716; and Baron St. John of Battersea, Surrey; and an English Baronet. He succeeded his father in 1824. His ancestor, Sir John St. John, the first Baronet, had seven sons; three fell fighting under the banner of Charles I.; Oliver, created Lord St. John of Bolingbroke, was a celebrated philosopher, and Secretary of State to Queen Anne. The creation of Baronet was in 1611, and of Baron and Viscount in 1712.

The will of the late Sir John Graham Dalyell, Knt. and Baronet, an advocate of the city of Edinburgh, has been proved in Edinburgh and London. He has left to the Rev. Dr. John Fleming, of Edinburgh, and to Dr. W. B. Carpenter, of London, who had some pecuniary claims against the deceased, an annuity of £20 for life. The rest of his property of every description, in England and Scotland, he leaves to his sister, Miss Elizabeth Dalyell, who is also sole executrix.

The wills of the following persons have also been proved; viz. the late Rev. J. E. Tyler, B.D., Canon of St. Paul's and Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields—personal property, £20,000; John W. Crispin, Esq., of Richmond-green, Surrey—£18,000, leaving many legacies; Captain E. Fenwick, R.N.—£10,000; also the wills of Sir Robert Tarling, Sir Roger Keith, Bart., and Lady Buller.

The will of the Dowager Countess of Maryborough and Countess of Mornington has just been proved by her son-in-law, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and John Parkinson, Esq., the executors. The personalty valued at £16,000. Her Ladyship, by a codicil, leaves many annuities to her servants and others, and a legacy to her friends. After providing for these, her estates in England, Ireland, or elsewhere are to be divided between her daughters, the Countess of Westmoreland and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, and the children of her late son Lord Charles Wellesley. The will is nowise interesting, save that the disposition of the property under the will of the late Lord Maryborough, over which her Ladyship had a disposing power. The will, with two codicils, was made in 1845.

One of the most distinguished chiefs of the war of Greek independence, old General Jarvis, is just dead (at Athens). He was one of the pirnates of Mycone, his family, as his name indicates, have for many generations back been famous for their hereditary medical talents, and the tradition exists among them that a branch of their family formerly presided over the Asclepiad at Italy; translated their names into Medici, and gave rise to the celebrated family of that name.

SANDOWAY, IN ARRACAN.

THE station of Sandoway, in Arracan, is famed for its tobacco, and has a considerable trade in rice, timber, and other products. Its romantic and beautiful scenery is also very striking. The building to the left in the View is the residence of the principal assistant commissioner, Captain A. Fytche, who holds, in his own person, the responsible duties of civil judge, collector, magistrate of the district, and commandant of frontier police. The structure on the hill is a Buddhist Pagoda, called Nan-dan (Royal sidebone), from its shape, in the shape of a tri Buddh Gaudama being supposed to be buried beneath it. The bridge that makes so prominent a figure in the landscape has just been created; it is a lattic., composed of ironwood, a species of mahogany, one of the hardest and most durable woods in the world. The spans between the piles, where the chief strength of the work lies, are 64 feet in clear breadth, to allow of the immense timber trees, &c., which are washed down from the landslips in the mountains, to pass through. The river, which most tropical streams, is an insignificant one in the dry season; but in the rainy one a perfect torrent, rising occasionally from 15 to 20 feet in 24 hours. The total length of the bridge is upwards of 600 feet, with a roadway of 14 feet, and certainly reflects great credit on the principal assistant commissioner, by whom it has been designed and constructed. In the left foreground is the Court-house; and the curious craft on the river are Burmese boats.

A new gaol, new bazaars, and many improvements in drainage, new roads, &c., have lately been made; the people of the town and district are happy and contented; and the great immigration that takes place yearly from the neighbouring territories of Burmah speaks well for the government of the Company, and that of their representative in charge of the district.

LAUNCH OF A FRIGATE AT NEUILLY.

LAUNCH OF A FRIGATE AT NEUILLY.

THE sight-loving people of Paris have recently witnessed a spectacle such as the oldest among them has never before seen, and which the youngest may never see again—the launch of a frigate pierced for 40 guns, within the distance of a pleasant walk from the centre of the capital.

The spectacle took place on the 23d ult., when, for some hours before the time announced for the launch, every road leading to the spot was thronged with vehicles and foot passengers. The bridge of Neuilly was one mass of living heads, and the opposite side of the river was thronged with tens of thousands of spectators, whilst scores of pleasure-boats crowded the river. One o'clock was the hour fixed for the affair to come off; but it was nearly half-past four before the vessel touched the water. Fortunately, there were two fine military bands present, who beguiled the time; and a large number of the Orphéonists sang a variety of glees. A few minutes after four a bustle at the entrance-gate announced to the company in the galleries, among whom were a number of elegantly-dressed ladies, the anxiously-expected arrival of the President of the Republic. He came on horseback, dressed in plain clothes, and only attended by two grooms. On arriving, he was greeted with a unanimous and hearty shout of "*Vive le Président!*" "*Vive Napoléon!*" which was loudly repeated by every one in the galleries as he advanced to the seat prepared for him. In the same tribune were Admiral Dupré de Villeneuve, MM. Gasc, Etienne, Abattucci fils, Emile de Girardin, Estancelin, Larochejacquelin, Ancel, and the Mayor of Neuilly; Delaunay, Director of the Frigate School; Metayer, captain of the new frigate. The President appeared much gratified by his reception, and bowed repeatedly as he passed along. Previous to his arrival, the clergy of the parish of Neuilly had gone through the usual ceremony of benediction, and the moment the President reached his place the last operations were proceeded with.

To nautical men the launch was one of more than ordinary curiosity, from an innovation on the usually adopted plan of sending the vessel into the water stern foremost. The part of the river on the banks of which she was built, and which is the inlet running between the borders of the park attached to the late Royal Château of Neuilly and the small island opposite, is very narrow, scarcely wider than the vessel is long, and it was therefore necessary to adopt the plan of launching her "broadside on." The principle is the same, though doubtless more complicated. Instead of two "ways," there were seven, whilst greater mechanical means was necessarily required to move the vessel. That first of all levers, the wedge, however, soon did the business; and, as soon as the "dog-shores" were knocked away, a few heavy strokes at the wedges placed at the inner or "shore" end of the ways soon set the mass in motion.

The vessel, which bears the name of the *Ville de Paris*, is a very pretty craft, and is a perfect model of a 40-gun frigate minus the keel and about five feet below the bends, thus giving her a flat bottom, a plan of building which was necessary to lessen her draught of water. When afloat, however, this deficiency is not visible. Her length on deck is about 150 feet, with a breadth of beam of 40 feet. Her upper deck is flush fore and aft, and her height between decks is a little more than six feet. She is to be lightly rigged as a frigate, and have the necessary number of guns on board for the purpose of teaching gunnery. When complete, her draught of water will be about three feet and a half.

This vessel, which has been built by M. Baudet, by a joint-stock company, with the authorisation of the Government, is intended as a practical and theoretical preparatory naval school, and is under the patronage of M. C. Dupin; Admirals Dupotet, Halgan, and de Villeneuve; Generals Lauriston and Tartas; and MM. Bouhier de l'Ecluse, Frémy, Heckeren, &c. Boys will be herein prepared for the merchant service, and also for the superior naval schools at Brest, Toulon, &c. The practical part of the education of the pupils will be given by the officers and crew of the frigate, which is composed of men who have already served in the navy. She will be commanded by a *lieutenant de vaisseau*. The pupils, in addition to the necessary instruction to qualify them for sea, will go through the usual routine of general education under proper masters. It is expected that the school will be opened in the early part of 1852.

SANDOWAY, IN ARRACAN, BENGAL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The long-existing dissensions between the President, Louis Napoleon, and the Legislative Assembly, have at length resulted in a crisis of the gravest character, which tends towards a fundamental change in the constitution and institutions of the Republic and in the position in the State of the President himself.

Tuesday last, the 2d of December—the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon in 1804, and of his most glorious of victories, Austerlitz, in 1805—was the day selected by Louis Napoleon for the bold stroke of policy—the *coup d'état*, as the French themselves call it—which he expects is to free him from those counter-plans and intrigues which the political leaders of the Assembly, acting under the inspiration of the wily, restless, unscrupulous Thiers, have opposed to his own manifest, and almost avowed, schemes of personal policy and selfish aggrandizement. The movement was planned and the preparations made with such perfect secrecy and consummate skill, that those most intimately interested were as much taken by surprise as the general public; and the calm manner and impassive features of Louis Napoleon, who gave one of his usual state receptions on Monday night, at the Palace of the Elysée, betrayed nothing to give the slightest indication of an approaching departure, of the most commonplace kind, from the ordinary course of things—much less an impending revolution on the coming day, of the most vital nature, in the Government of the State, and in his own immediate prospects, both personal and political.

It is said that he had received certain intelligence that his opponents in the Assembly, headed by M. Thiers and General Changarnier, were at the time engaged in a conspiracy for his own immediate deposition, the dissolution of the Assembly, and the restoration of Monarchy, and that Tuesday last was the day fixed on by them for the *dénouement*. He anticipated them; and in a few hours brought about the most comprehensive changes, which, in other countries, and in times less pregnant with startling events than the present, would have required months perhaps years, to have accomplished.

In the course of the night (between Monday and Tuesday) Louis Napoleon commenced his hazardous exploit, by writing to M. Thorigny (the Minister of the Interior), and also to the other Ministers, declaring that his mind was made up—that he could not allow himself to be sacrificed by his enemies, who were conspiring at that moment; but that, as he was unwilling to compromise them in any way by implicating them in his acts, he thought it better they should resign. The request was complied with at once, and by five o'clock on Tuesday morning the following new Ministers were installed in office; viz. M. de Morny, Interior; Fould, Finance; Rouher, Justice; Magne, Public Works; Lacrosse, Marine; Casabianca, Commerce; St. Arnaud, War; Fortoul, Public Instruction; Turgot, Foreign Affairs. This Ministry was subsequently modified on Wednesday morning as follows:—M. Theodore Ducos, de la Gironde, was nominated to the Marine in the place of M. Lacrosse, withdrawn; and M. Lefebvre Duruflé retained the portfolio of Commerce, to which M. Casabianca had been named originally. At the same time a new Consultative Commission, in the room of the Council of State, dissolved, was appointed by the President of the Republic till the re-organisation of the Legislative body and a permanent Council of State. The *Moniteur* says they were selected because Louis Napoleon wished "to surround himself with men who enjoy, by a just title, the esteem and confidence of the country." The list of its members is given on the next page.

MAZAS, THE PRISON OF M. THIERS AND THE REPRESENTATIVES.

At an early hour the people of Paris found the streets filled with soldiers of all arms—artillery, cavalry, and infantry; and the six decrees of the President, and the proclamations addressed to the people and the army, given below, posted on all the conspicuous places throughout the city.

The decrees of the President are as follows:—

"IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"The President of the Republic

Decrees:

"Art. 1. The National Assembly is dissolved.

"Art. 2. Universal suffrage is re-established. The law of the 31st of May is abrogated.

"Art. 3. The French people are convoked in their respective districts from the 14th to the 21st of December.

"Art. 4. The state of siege is decreed in all the extent of the military division.

"Art. 5. The Council of State is dissolved.

"Art. 6. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Given at the Palace of the Elysée, the 2d December,

"Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

"The Minister of the Interior, De Morny."

The proclamation to the people complains that the Assembly, "which ought to be the firmest support of order, had become a *centre of plots*;" calls upon the nation, if they are dissatisfied with the conduct of the President, to relieve him from his responsibility by choosing some other ruler in his place; proposes the details of a new constitution, which include a President for *ten* years, and a second Chamber composed of "all the illustrious of the country;" and sums up all the changes recommended by proposing for a model the constitution established by Napoleon in 1804.

The document is as follows:—

ARREST OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.
APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

"Frenchmen! —The present situation cannot last longer. Every day which passes aggravates the dangers of the country. The Assembly, which ought to be the firmest support of order, has become a centre of conspiracies. The patriotism of 300 of its members has not been able to check its fatal tendencies. Instead of making laws for the general interest, it forges arms for civil war—it attacks the power which I hold directly from the people—it encourages all bad passions—it compromises the repose of France. I have dissolved it, and I make the people judge between it and myself.

"The Constitution, you know, was made with the view of enfeebling in advance the power that you were about to confide to me. Six millions of suffrages were a striking protest against it, and yet I have faithfully respected it; provocations, calumnies, and outrages have found me impassible. But now that the fundamental compact is no longer respected, even by those who incessantly invoke it, and that men who have already ruined two monarchies wish to tie my hands, in order to overthrow the Republic, my duty is to baffle their perfidious projects, to maintain the Republic, and to save the country by invoking the solemn judgment of the only Sovereign I acknowledge in France—the people.

"I make, then, a loyal appeal to the whole nation, and I say to you, if you wish to continue the state of disquietude which degrades us and compromises our future, choose another in my place, for I will no longer retain a Government which is powerless to do good, which renders me responsible for acts I cannot prevent, and binds me to the helm when I see the vessel driving towards the abyss.

"If, on the contrary, you have confidence in me, give me the means of accomplishing the great mission which I hold from you.

"This mission consists in closing the era of revolutions by satisfying the legitimate wants of the people, and protecting them against subversive passions. It especially consists in creating institutions which shall survive men, and which are the foundations on which something durable can be placed.

"Persuaded that the instability of the Government, and the preponderance of a single Assembly, are permanent causes of trouble and discord, I submit to your suffrages the following fundamental bases of a Constitution, which Assemblies will develop at a later period:—

"1. A responsible chief, named for ten years.

"2. Ministers dependent upon the Executive power alone.

"3. A Council of State, composed of the most distinguished men, preparing laws, and maintaining their discussion before the legislative body.

"4. A legislative body, discussing and voting the laws, named by universal suffrage, without scrutinising the list, which violates the electoral principle.

"5. A second Assembly, composed of all the distinguished men of the country—a preponderating power, guardian of the fundamental compact, and of the public liberties. This system, created by the First Consul at the commencement of the century, has already given to France repose and prosperity; it would still guarantee them. Such is my deep conviction. If you share in it, declare it by your votes. If, on the contrary, you prefer a Government without force, monarchical or republican, taken from I know not what past, or from what chimerical future, reply in the negative. Thus, then, for the first time since 1804, you will vote with your eyes open, knowing for whom and for what you are voting. If I do not obtain the majority of your votes I shall call for the meeting of a new Assembly, in whom I will deliver the mandate I have received from you. But if you believe in the cause of which my name is the symbol that is, France regenerated by the revolution of '89, and organised by the Emperor—if you believe that cause to be still yours, proclaim it by consecrating the powers I ask of you. Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy; obstacles will be removed; all rivalries will have disappeared; for all will reflect on the decision of the people—the decree of Providence.

"Given at the Palace of the Elysée, this 2d day of December,

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

The proclamation to the army recounts with much sympathy the wrongs which it alleges have been inflicted upon the soldiers by the late system of government; exhorts to the observance of discipline and implicit obedience; and concludes with a most politic allusion to the memory of the Emperor. It runs thus:

"PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
TO THE ARMY.

"Soldiers,—Be proud of your mission—you will save the country; for I count on you not to violate the laws, but to cause to be respected the first law of the country—national sovereignty, of which I am the legitimate representative.

"For a long time you have suffered, like me, by the obstacles which opposed themselves both to the good I wished to do you, and to the demonstrations of your sympathy in my favour. These obstacles are broken down (*brisés*). The Assembly has endeavoured to attack the authority which I hold from the whole nation. It has ceased to exist.

"I make an honest appeal to the people and the army, and I say to them, 'Either give me the means of assuring your prosperity, or choose another in my place.'

"In 1830, as in 1848, you were treated as if conquered (*en vaincus*). After having branded your heroic disinterestedness, you were not considered worthy of having your sympathies and your wishes consulted, and yet you are the *élite* of the nation. To-day, in this solemn moment, I am resolved that the army shall be heard.

"Vote, then, freely as citizens; but as soldiers do not forget that the passive observance of the orders of the chief of the Government is the rigorous duty of the army, from the General down to the soldier. It is for me, responsible for my actions before the people, and before posterity, to take the measures which seem to me indispensable for the public good.

"As to you, remain immovable within the rules of discipline and honour. Aid, by its imposing attitude, the country to manifest its will in calm and reflection. Be ready to repress any attack on the free exercise of the sovereignty of the people.

"Soldiers, I do not speak to you of the *souvenirs* which my name recalls. They are engraved in your hearts. We are united by indissoluble ties; your history is mine. There is between us in the past community of glory and misfortune. There will be in the future community of sentiments and of resolutions for the repose and grandeur of France.

"Given at the Palace of the Elysée, this 2d December,

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

Proclamations and circulars urging the preservation of the public peace by all means were also posted up, signed by the Prefect of Police, M. Maupas. They were as follows:

"PROCLAMATION OF THE PREFECT OF POLICE TO THE
INHABITANTS OF PARIS

"The President of the Republic, by a courageous initiative, has just baffled the machinations of parties, and put an end to the agony of the country. It is in the name of the people, for their interest, and for the maintenance of the Republic, that the event has been accomplished. It is to the judgment of the people that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte submits his conduct. The grandeur of the act will make you sufficiently understand with what imposing and solemn calm the free exercise of popular sovereignty should be manifested. To-day, then, as yesterday, let order be our flag; let all good citizens, animated like me by the love of the country, afford me their co-operation with the firmest resolution.

"Inhabitants of Paris, Have confidence in him whom six millions of votes raised to be the first magistrate of the country. When he calls on the whole people to express its will, the factions alone can wish to throw an obstacle in the way. Any attempt at disorder will, therefore, be promptly and inflexibly repressed.

"Paris, Dec. 2." "MAUPAS.

"CIRCULAR TO THE COMMISSARIES OF POLICE.

"Monsieur le Commissaire.—The more circumstances become serious, the more important do your functions also become. Watch with courage and with unflinching energy for the purpose of supporting and maintaining the public tranquillity. Do not tolerate the slightest assemblage on any point of the capital; do not permit any meeting the object of which may appear to you to be suspicious. Let no attempt at disturbance take place without immediately putting a stop to it by inflexible measures of repression. I rely on your devotedness; rely on my support.

"DE MAUPAS."

Throughout the whole of Tuesday the greatest tranquility was observed in the capital: the people were collected in crowds at various points of interest, but no disorder took place. A large number of arrests were made of eminent military and political leaders, and others who might be able or desirous to resist the *coup d'état*. Amongst those arrested were Generals Cavaignac, Changarnier, Lamoricière, Bedeau, Lefo; Perrot, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards; MM. Thiers, de Berryer, Colonel Charras, &c.

All the obnoxious journals were suspended; viz. *L'Opinion Publique*, *Le Messager*, *La Presse*, *La République*, *D'Ordre*, and *L'Assemblée Nationale*. The *Débats*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Patrie*, and others were allowed to appear, but some of them were subjected to the condition of making no comments on passing events.

At eleven A.M. the President of the Republic, on horseback, accompanied by his uncle Jerome, the ex-King of Westphalia, and surrounded by a numerous staff and military escort, commenced a promenade of the quays and principal streets, and continued all through the day, without, however, eliciting any considerable number of expressions of approbation or disapprobation, either favourable or unfavourable, however, predominated.

Meanwhile the Opposition members of the Legislative Assembly, though deprived, by flight or imprisonment, of their leading men, resolved not to yield without at least some show of resistance. At eight o'clock A.M. a large body of them assembled at the house of M. Odilon Barrot, and thence proceeded to the house of M. Daru, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, where by eleven o'clock not less than 200 were collected. Having decided that they ought to proceed to the Legislative Palace, and formally maintain their right to hold their sitting, they accordingly marched in a body to the Palace and advanced towards the usual gates of entrance. They were there refused admittance, the officer of the troops on guard at the gate informing them that the Legislative Assembly no longer existed, having been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. Some of the representatives expressed themselves strongly at such language, and even attempted to force their way in, in doing which one of them, M. de Larcy, was wounded with a bayonet. The representatives, after formally summoning the officers in guard of the entrance to afford them admission, left the place, and were about to return to M. Daru's residence, when they received an invitation from M. Lauriston, the Colonel of the 10th Legion of the National Guards, offering for their service the Mairie of the 10th *arrondissement*. Thither they repaired, and went through the ceremony of appointing General Oudinot Commander-in-Chief of Paris, formally deposing the President of the Republic, releasing from their allegiance to him the army, navy, and public functionaries, and creating a High Court of Justice for his trial. Their proceedings, however, were interrupted by the intrusion of a body of the Chasseurs of Vincennes. M Berryer immediately made his appearance at one of the windows of the Mairie, wearing his representative scarf, and declared to the crowd which stood outside, that the Legislative Assembly, being in sufficient numbers to deliberate, had passed decrees to the effect stated. Just as he said this, M. Thamisier, another representative, appeared behind M Berryer, and raised the cry of "*Vive la République!*" This cry was most coldly received by the crowd. "What is Berryer," said one, "but the servant of Henry V.?" "And what is Oudinot," said another of the persons standing near, "but the man who went to Rome?" The chasseurs then attempted to clear the room, but, finding that the representatives would not disperse when summoned to do so, they took the whole body, upwards of 200 in number, into custody, and marched them first to the barrack of the Quay d'Orsay, and subsequently conveyed them to the prison of Fort Valérien. Some also were said to have been transferred to the prison Mazas. Amongst the more important persons arrested on this occasion were MM. Odilon Barrot, de Tocqueville, Berryer, &c. M. Dupin, the President of the National Assembly, was not arrested, but *gardé à vue* (kept in his own house under surveillance), as also was M. Dufaure, a member of whose family is ill; and the Duke de Broglie, on account of his suffering from gout.

General Changarnier was arrested this morning, at four o'clock, in his own house. Some other representatives, who were in his room, were arrested at the same time. General Changarnier attempted to harangue the troops at the moment, but they refused to listen to him. General Cavaignac was also arrested after, it is said, a fierce resistance. The following are the more important arrests:—MM. Changarnier, Baze, Thiers, Charras, Lamoricière, Oudinot, Roger (du Nord), Cavaignac, Bedeau, Lefo, Baune, Greppo, Miot, Nadaud, Valentin, Crémieux, and Ch Lagrange. Rumour adds M Marc Dufraisi and M. Michel (de Bourges).

It is said that Generals Cavaignac, Changarnier, and Bedeau, and M. Thiers have been transferred to the *châteaux* of Ham, where Louis Napoleon himself pined away so many of his days in captivity in the reign of Louis Philippe, for his attempt to excite an insurrection at Boulogne.

General Bedeau suffers severely from a wound which he received whilst resisting his arrest.

The only attempt at opposition to the measures of the President was made in the sixth *arrondissement* by a few Montagnards, but was speedily suppressed; everywhere else the *faubourgs* were perfectly tranquil.

In the course of the day the temporary hall, called the Salle de Carton, in which the Assembly generally met was demolished by order of the President.

During the night the streets were perfectly tranquil, the President gave his usual reception, the shops were open, and the theatres were attended as usual. The *Constitutionnel* thus describes their aspect:—"The theatres are open. At the Francais they gally applauded the 'Demoselle de Saint Cyr.' At the Italiens an elegant house assembled to applaud the tenor Gueseo in *Ernani*. The Opéra Comique was not less filled. The minor theatres had their usual complement."

From the departments telegraphic despatches were received announcing that the tranquillity was not disturbed.

The following decree was issued by the President relative to taking the opinion of the nation at large on the maintenance of the supreme authority in his (Louis Napoleon's) hands —

"DECREE.

"Considering that the sovereignty resides in the universality of the citizens, and no fraction of the people can attribute to itself the exercise thereof;

"Considering the laws and decrees which have hitherto regulated the mode of appeal to the people, and particularly the decrees of the 5th Fructidor, year 2, the 24th and 25th Frimaire, in the year 8 of the Republic, the decrees of the 20th Floréal, year 10, *Senatus Consulte* of the 28th Floréal, year 12;

"The President of the Republic decrees as follows:—

"Art. 1. The French people are solemnly convoked in their respective districts for the 14th of this present month of December, to accept or reject the following *plebiscite*:

"The French people wills the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and delegates to him the powers necessary to frame a Constitution on the bases proposed in his proclamation of the 2d December.

"Art 2. All Frenchmen, aged 21, and enjoying their civil and political rights, are called upon to vote. They must justify their being inscribed on the electoral lists, in conformity with the law of the 15th March, 1849, or having fulfilled the conditions required by the said law since the formation of the lists.

"Art. 3. On receipt of the present decree, the mayors of each commune will open two registers, one of acceptation and the other of non-acceptation of the *plebiscite*. Within 48 hours of the receipt of the present decree, the *juges de paix* will repair to the communes of their respective cantons, to superintend the formation and opening and establishing of the above-named registers. In case of the absence of the mayor, or his refusing or abstaining from complying with the above decree, the *juges de paix* will delegate either one of the members of the municipal council, or a notable inhabitant of the place, to receive the votes.

"Art. 4. These registers will remain open at the secrétariat of every municipality in France during eight days, from 8 in the morning till 6 in the evening, from Sunday, the 14th of December instant, to Sunday, the 21st of the same month, inclusively. The citizens who are unable to write will signify their vote on the registers by declaring their names and surnames.

"Art. 5. At the expiration of the delay fixed by the preceding article, and within 24 hours of the moment, the number of votes delivered will be verified; each register will be sealed up, and transmitted by the person in charge thereof to the sub-prefect, who will immediately forward it to the prefect of he department. The counting over the votes, the closing of the registers, and their transmission by the mayors, to be done under the inspection of the *juges de paix*.

"Art. 6. A commission, composed of three members of the Council-General, named by the prefect, will immediately sum up the whole of the votes taken in the department, and transmit the result by the most rapid mode of communication to the Minister of the Interior.

"Art. 7. The general summing up of the votes by the French people will take place in Paris before a commission, which shall be named by a subsequent decree. The result will be promulgated by the Executive power.

"Art. 8. The expenses incurred, and the advances made, by the central and communal administrations, and the travelling expenses of the *juges de paix* for the establishment of the registers, will be reimbursed on presenting their receipt, or on the declaration of the functionary, by the receivers of the *enregistrement*, or the receivers of the direct taxes.

"Art. 9. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree.

"Done at the Palace of the Elysée, the 2d December,

(Signed) "LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

"Countersigned by the Minister of the Interior, DE MORNY."

The following circular of the Minister of War was also despatched to all the generals and chiefs of corps:—

"General,—I transmit to you the proclamations of the President of the Republic, addressed to the French people and to the army. You will cause them to be immediately posted up in the barracks, and you will give orders to each commanding officer to have them read aloud at the head of each company. I likewise transmit to you the decree of this day, in virtue of which the army is called on to express its will in forty-eight hours after the reception of the present manifestoes. You will, consequently, without delay, have registers prepared in the various corps, according to the accompanying models, and you will invite the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers to mark their votes down in them, or get marked down, with the least possible delay. As soon as the votes of corps under your orders shall have been collected, you will forward them to me, with statements connected with the same, certified by the different chiefs of corps or detachments and by yourself, setting forth the whole number of votes of acceptance or of rejection. The President reckons on the support of the nation and of the army; and, in what regards the division which you command, on the energy of your demeanour, and on the prompt and severe repression of the slightest attempt at disorder.—Accept, &c.,

"DE ST. ARNAUD, General of Division."

Accompanying the above circular were the following models of acceptance or rejection:—

"Acceptance. In virtue of the order of the ———, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, whose names are affixed, have replied 'affirmatively' to the resolution presented to it in the following terms:—'The French people desires the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and delegates to him the powers necessary to make a Constitution on the bases set forth in his proclamation of the — '".

"Rejection.—In virtue of the order," &c. [The rest being precisely the same as the preceding, with the single exception of the word "negatively" substituted for "affirmatively."]

"The Minister of the Interior sent the following circular to all the prefects, accompanied by five copies of the proclamations:—

"Monsieur le Préfet,—The parties who agitate in the Assembly menaced France with the compromise of its repose, by fomenting plots against the Government, the object of which was to overthrow it. The Assembly has been dissolved amidst the applause of all the population of Paris.

"On the receipt of the present, you will cause the proclamations of the President of the Republic to be affixed in all the communes, and you will send to the mayors and *juges de paix* the circulars which I address to you, with the models of the register of votes.

"You will see to the strict execution of the measures prescribed by these circulars. You will immediately replace the *juges de paix*, the mayors, and the other functionaries, whose co-operation may not be assured to you. With this object, you will demand from all public functionaries to give you in writing their adhesion to the great measure which the Government has just adopted.

"You will immediately cause to be arrested every individual who may attempt to disturb tranquillity, and you will cause to be sustained every journal whose polemics may place it in danger.

"I count, Monsieur le Préfet, on your devotedness and your zeal to take all the precautions necessary for the maintenance of public order; and you will come to an understanding on this subject both with the general commanding the department and with the judicial authorities.

"You will acknowledge by telegraph the receipt of this despatch, and you will send me, until new orders, a daily report on the state of your department. I have no need to recommend to you to send me by telegraph any news of gravity.

"Receive, &c.,

"DE MORNY, Minister of the Interior."

WEDNESDAY.

Early in the forenoon an attempt was made in the Faubourg St. Antoine to raise barricades, but it was speedily suppressed, and the barricades demolished. M. Baudin, a representative of the Mountain, who had excited the attempt, was killed at the first fire; other accounts say he was only wounded. The affair occurred about 10 o'clock A.M. "M. Baudin suddenly," says an eyewitness, "appeared on horseback in the Rue St. Antoine. He wore a travelling-cap, and carried a naked sword in his hand. He was followed by six other representatives, and they all wore their insignia of representatives. The hour he appeared was that at which the workmen of the *faubourg* leave their workshops to breakfast. M. Baudin's appearance attracted a great many groups, whom he harangued, and summoned to take up arms for the delivery of such of the representatives arrested yesterday who are still at the prison of Mazas, which is in the neighbourhood. He was aided in his efforts by his colleagues, and soon the cry of '*Aux armes!*' was heard. A great deal of agitation was the consequence, and many of the workmen ran about to look for arms. The first attempt was made against the guardhouse of Montreuil, which they surrounded, and soon succeeded in disarming the few soldiers that were there, overpowered as they were by numbers, and at a distance from all aid. Others of the insurgents set about making barricades. They succeeded in making two, which, however, were very fragile. One was composed only of a furniture dry-vessel, and a cabriolet. The moment these indications of hostility were observed, expresses were despatched for aid, and in a very short time the insurgents were caught between two detachments of the troops—one from Vincennes, headed by General Bedeau, and the other from an opposite direction, under the orders of General Courtiges. The troops had received orders not to fire unless they were attacked. They advanced, *l'arme au bras*, up to the face of the barricade, when they were fired at. One officer was killed, and four or two wounded. The troops returned the fire. M. Baudin, the representative, was killed on the spot; and, it is said, six or seven of the other insurgents wounded. A woman who happened to be passing near the place was, it is feared, mortally wounded. The insurgents, who were not in very large numbers, fled in all directions. The barricade, such as it was, was taken, and the soldiers advanced to the second, which they as quickly took and removed. Detachments continued to arrive, and soon the whole of the Rue St. Antoine was occupied by the troops.

The whole operation of taking the barricades, which were at the corner of the Rue St. Marguerite, did not occupy more than seven minutes. The second barricade was so slight that only six men were sent to take it. The insurgents fled, some in the direction of the heights of Menilmontant, by the Bridge of Austerlitz, and others by the Faubourg St. Marceau; others escaped by the cross streets, and succeeded in reaching the Boulevards in the direction of the Rue Montmartre, where they divided into different small parties to escape notice. In a short time a regiment of dragoons moved from the Champs Elysées along the Boulevard to the Bastile; they were soon after followed by a regiment of lancers, who descended the Boulevard in the same direction at full trot; they were again followed by a battalion of infantry; and about one o'clock another regiment of the line, with a battery of artillery and a corps of engineers, moved in the same direction. The whole of the space between the Porte St. Martin and the Bastile was occupied by the military during the day, and no one was permitted to go beyond the Porte St. Martin—at least in the line of the Boulevards. Though it was not believed that any attempt at insurrection would be made during the day, yet, as the workmen of the Rue St. Antoine had not returned to their workshops, and as they presented themselves in numbers on the Boulevards, it was considered necessary to take precautions so as to prevent any attempt at barricades during the night."

The military force in Paris was overwhelming; and it was said 150,000 men of all arms could be collected in the streets within a few hours.

The High Court of Justice, before which, according to the terms of the Constitution, Louis Napoleon should be summoned to answer for

any act of high political misdemeanour, assembled in the morning, and was immediately summoned to break up. The members obeyed the injunction, and its dissolution may be regarded as settled

In the course of the day (Wednesday) upwards of 100 representatives sent their adhesion to the President of the Republic. Amongst those who presented themselves at the Elysée at an early hour on that day are specially noted MM. de Beaumont (Somme), De Rancé, F. Barrot, Lucien Murat, General Vast Vimeux, M. Bonaparte, P. Bonaparte, General de Grammont, General d'Hautpoul, Berger, Gavini, Colonel Laborde, Bataille, De la Moskowa, Baraguay-d'Hilliers, Godelle, Echassériaux, De Cassabianca, Fortoul, Dariste, Mimerel, Fould, Bérard, Vaisse, Dumas, De Grouchy, de Girardin, Leverrier, Vieillard, Ségur-d'Aguesseau, De Salis, Abbatucci, fils., Abbatucci, père, &c.

The votes of the public functionaries on the question of the election of Louis Napoleon for ten years were already begun to be taken on Wednesday. All the *employés* in the public offices, the post-office, &c., had been called on to sign, and they were all in favour of the President. The order of the Minister of War, directing the registers to be opened in every regiment in France, for the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men to declare within forty-eight hours whether they accepted or refused Louis Napoleon as President of the Republic, had also begun to be acted on in Paris. In the 49th Regiment of Infantry the registration of the votes was first brought to a close, and not one man was found to inscribe his name against Louis Napoleon. The result is expected to be pretty nearly the same in the other regiments. In fact, so far as had been ascertained, the soldiers of all the corps voted for him

The following is the decree of the President of the Republic, referred to on a former page, relative to the

PROVISIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION.

"IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"The President of the Republic, being desirous, even in the reorganisation of the Legislative Body and of the Council of State, to surround himself with men deservedly enjoying the esteem and confidence of the country, has formed a Consultative Commission, composed of the following persons :—

M. Abbatucci (de Loiret)	M. Du Tagrange (Gironde)
D'Argout, Gouverneur de la Banque	Granier (Vaucluse)
Aubernon, Le Comte (Moselle)	Giraud, Agenais (d'Angers)
De Bar, Le Général (Seine)	Girod, Charles (de l'Ain)
Baraguay d'Hilliers, Le Général (Doubs)	Godelle (Aisne)
Bernadou (Les Basses-Pyrenées)	De Goulard (Hautes-Pyrenées)
Baroche (Charente-Inférieure)	De Beaucaron (Hautes-Alpes)
Barthe, Premier Président de la Cour des Comptes	Lacaze (Hautes-Pyrenées)
Barrot, Ferdinand (Seine)	Laboulaye (Finistère)
De Beaumont (comte)	De Larabourdere (Ille-et-Vilaine)
Bonaparte (Pierre-Charles-Napoléon)	Leboeuf (Seine-et-Marne)
Bérard (Lot-et-Garonne)	Lefebvre Duruflé (Eure)
Bineau (Maine-et-Loire)	Lemarois (Manche)
Boinvilliers, s'(le Iné)	Le Verrier (Manche)
J. Boulay (De la Meurthe)	Magnan (Dordogne)
De Cambacérès (Aisne)	Meynard, Président de Chambre à la Cour de Cassation
De Casabianca (Corse)	De Morogues (Nord)
Ceas in l'Aimant	De Morvin embert (Doubs)
Chadenet (Meuse)	De Mortemart (Seine Inférieure)
Chantelauze-Goyon (Puy-de-Dome)	De Montalembert (Doubs)
De Chasseloup-Laubat (Prosper)	De Mortemart (Seine Inférieure)
Chasseigne (Indre)	De Moulin (Eure)
Colas (Gironde)	De Mosselier (Doubs)
Dariste (Basses-Pyrenees)	Murat, L. (Lot)
Delpuy (Gironde)	D'Ornano, Le Général (Indre-et-Loire)
Desjobert (Seine-Inférieure)	Papin-Labadie (Seine-et-Marne)
Desgrands-Pilleys (Seine-et-Marne)	Perrier, J (Negotiant de la Banque)
Dumas, Theodore (Seine)	De Persigny (Nord)
Dumas (de Lowlet)	Randon, Le Général
Duvau, Mesrico	Rouher, Puy-de Dome)
Excelmans, le Maréchal (Grand Chancelier de la Légion d'Honneur)	De la Rochefoucauld, Général
D'Hautpoul, Le Général, Aude)	Ségur d'Aguesseau, (Hautes-Pyrenées)
Fauchet, Léon (Marne)	Seydoux (Nord)
De Flahault, Le Général	Sachet d'Albufera (Eure)
Fould, Achille (Seine)	De Turgot
Fortoul, H (Basses-Alpes)	De Thorigny
Freslon (Maine-et-Loire)	Troplong, Premier Président de la Cour d'Appel
Gas sade (Manche)	Vuillard (Manche)
D. Grouchy (Le Général)	Vil sel ogy
D. Lagrange, Frédéric (Gers)	De Wagram

Le Président de la Republique, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
Le Ministre de l'Interieur, DE MORNY.

The night of Wednesday passed over quietly.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday Paris retained its quiet aspect; but, owing to the circumstances of the preceding day, it was thought proper to take further precautions. Accordingly, the following decree of the Minister of War was posted up :—" Every person in the act of erecting or defending a barricade, or bearing arms, shall suffer according to the most rigorous laws of war."

Another decree of the Prefect of Police prohibits the assembling of groups. All seditious cries, all placards of political import, &c., were also forbidden.

The groups were to be dispersed by the armed force, and without previous notice.

The circulation of public vehicles was likewise prohibited, as well as of waggons loaded with provisions and materials.

During the day it became known that M. Baroche had accepted the Presidency of the new Council of State.

The news received from the departments was satisfactory. At Orleans the Ultra Republican party assembled to invade the Town-hall; they had been energetically repulsed by the National Guard and the troops. Forty-five of the principal promoters had been arrested, and, amongst others, the representatives Martin, Michaut, Tavernier, and Pereira.

M. Léon Faucher on Wednesday addressed the following letter to the President of the Republic :—

Paris, December 3, 1851.

M. le President, -It is with astonishment, mingled with pain, that I see my name inserted amongst those of the members of an Administrative Commission on which you have just constituted. I did not think I had given you the right to do me such an injury. The services which I have rendered to you, believing I rendered them to the country, authorised me, perhaps, to expect from you a different return ; my character in every instance merited more respect. You know that in my career, already long, I have neither belied the principles of liberty nor my devotedness to order. I have never participated, directly or indirectly, in the violation of the laws; and in refusing the mission you confer on me, I have only to remember that which I held from the people, and which I still hold

Please to accept, M. le President, the expression of my respect.

(Signed) LEON FAUCHER.

THE TWO PREFECTS OF POLICE IN PARIS.—The *Siècle* says—" For some days past there has been in circulation, in the *barrières* of the Prefecture of Police, a letter which has much amused the *employés*. It is from M. Carlier, the ex-Prefect, who has seen himself successively followed by two police agents, and as is fitting—Monsieur le Prefect,—I have the honour to announce to you that I leave to-morrow to have a few days' shooting in the country. It is, therefore, perfectly useless to send your agents charged to watch my house and to follow me. I will do myself the honour of informing you of my return. Accept, &c., CARLIER."

THE WEATHER IN FRANCE.—A letter from St. Etienne, of the 26th ult., states that the battalions of the 84th regiment, which left Puy on the 18th and 22d ult. for Langogne, were obliged by the snow and cold of the mountains of the Lozère, to turn back and take re ute in the lower ground. The quantity of snow on the mountains of the Lozère is so great as to render them almost impassable, and these troops, which are bound for Avignon, are obliged to proceed there by St. Etienne

THE MOSCOW RAILWAY.—The advices from St. Petersburg state that the railway was opened on the 18th ult. for public. The first train with passengers started at eleven o'clock in the morning, and a train was henceforth to leave daily from St. Petersburg and Moscow respectively The fares were—First class, 19 silver roubles (about £3); second class, 13 silver roubles (£2 is. 6d.) ; and third class, 7 silver roubles (£1 2s.). The time occupied was to be 18 hours, and passengers were limited to one pood (36 lb.) weight of luggage, for which they were to pay 80 copecs (about 2s. 6d.) The trains for goods were to con mence running on the 27th, and the charges would be, for grain and flour, about 2 is. per ton ; hemp, flax, &c., about 32s. per ton ; and other articles about 48s. per ton. Bulky goods would be taken by measurement, and separate waggons, holding about 600 poods, were to be let at £12 12s. These trains would occupy 45 hours.

Accounts dated Frankfort, November 28th, announce that the constitution of the duchy of Nassau, promulgated after the events of 1848, has just been abolished by an ordinance of the Grand Duke The Chamber Assembly will be replaced by two chambers. The election will take place according to the Prussian law.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF HANOVER.—The funeral of the late King of Hanover took place on the 26th ult. On the previous evening a solemn service was celebrated, amidst the tolling of all the church bells, in the chapel of the Palace. At midnight the coffin, accompanied by that containing the remains of the late Queen, who died in 1841, was conveyed to the Palace of Herrenhausen, escorted by the first dignitaries of the kingdom, and by detachments of the Royal Guard. The inhabitants of Herrenhausen were assembled in the avenue leading to the Palace bearing torches. The public were not admitted to the ceremony of interment.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A S—That Mr Staunton has taken part in some of the largest games recorded it was his misfortune and not his fault. The question is, how far he was the occasion of their protraction? In the 3d to contest with Mr Williams, to which you allude, we have the important testimony of Mr Löwenthal that Mr W *systematically* sacrificed time three times at least as his adversary; and that, but for the exhaustion consequent on the undue prolonged sittings, Mr S would have won every game in the match, as he certainly will Mr W some long two) In further proof that Mr S is no advocate of the Parisian strategy which we condemn, he offers to give Mr W the same odds, viz. *three games out of seven or five out of eleven*, and play him for a hundred guineas—" provided always that neither player shall be permitted to exceed *thirty minutes* in considering a move, and that no sitting shall exceed six hours.

FESTINA LENTE.—You are fully justified in taking your own time to the examination of moves and your opponent's must accede to your wishes in future he played without hesitation and were it to minutes or a quarter of an hour in considering an intricate combination We know many fine players who think nothing of taking an hour, or even a longer, in situations of great difficulty

T G I You may advance seven two steps for his first move, but never more than one step at a time afterwards. 2. See notice to M A, or gas Johnson's " Amusements in Chess "

The King would, of course, take the Castle

F H B —There is no difference whatever, except in the designation

R B C—Make yourself conversant with the best openings, and get as much practice with good players as you can

CLERGYMAN and Others—The number of communications we have received on the subject from players of all grades induces us to hope that no Chess will in future be played without some stipulation as to the maximum time a player shall be permitted to consume in the consideration of a single move, and s so as to the detail, in of each sitting

E S K. The solution is given below

JUVENIS—Amidst the hundreds of letters addressed to the paper weekly, some, of course, unsavory; knowing this, you should have rqnaded the question How can we possibly guess what it was ?

QUERY We are not prepared to decide which is White's *best* move at the point of the Q B 4 Pawn opening where you place. He may play 5. Q to Q R 4th without any danger of loss—Pray repeat the " Observations " to which you allude

F D, Piazza del Ciagno, Florence—Very acceptable. Another budget is looked for anxiously

A S High Wycombe—1. It is not allowable for a player to cast in order to get out of check 2. The problem shall be exam ned

A L. West Indies The solution you propose is well known here, but is not lifted so well as that adopted And we cannot at all agree with you in preferring the method of arranging the pieces in the Spanish paper you send, to our own

F W D No. 607 one, as you and several correspondents suggest, be solved in four moves

J H C, of cork It shall be reported on next week

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 409, by J A of Basil 10, F W D Twist Nine Vids, are correct

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 410, by Twist Nine, R K of Ashford, Judy, J H G of Cork, J M of Shrborne, Simple Simon, St Edmund, Jack of Stowmarket, M E K, are correct

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS by J Judy, M P, F K S, D D, R E, S V T, F H B, R D M, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 409.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes R (ch)	B takes Q	3. B takes B (ch)	K to K R 7th
2. Kt to Q 3d (dis. ch)	B interposes	4. Kt to K B sq—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 410 *

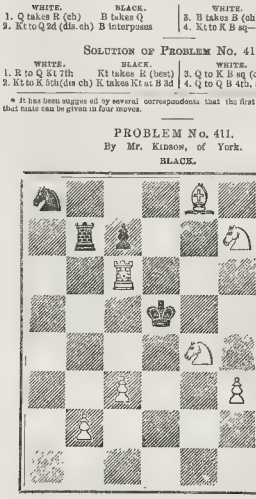
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 7th	Kt takes R (best)	3. Q to K B sq (ch)	K takes Kt.
2. Kt to K 6th (dis ch)	K takes Kt at B 3d	4. Q to Q B 4th, and mates next move.	

* It has been suggested by several correspondents that the first move is superfluous, and that mate can be given in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 411.

By Mr. KIDSON, of York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

MR. ANDERSSEN GIVES MR. DEACON THE Q Kt. (a)

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2d
2. P to K 5 4th	P takes P	18. K to Q sq	P to K R 5th (c)
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	19. Q to K B 2d	B to Q B 6th (ch)
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	20. B to Q Kt 3d (d)	B takes B (ch)
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	21. P takes B	K Kt takes P
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 3d	22. P takes Kt (e)	Q takes K B P
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	23. Q to Q 2d (f)	Q takes Q P
8. Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	24. Kt to Q B 2d	Kt to K B 4th
9. P takes P	B to K 2d	25. K R to K sq (g)	P to K R 6th (h)
10. B to K Kt 5th	B takes B	26. Q R takes Q R P	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
11. P takes B	Q takes P	(i)	(k)
12. P to K B 4th	Q to K Kt 3d	27. P takes Kt	P to K R 7th
13. P to K B 5th	Q to K Kt 4th	28. Q to K 2d	R to K Kt sq (l)
14. Q to K 2d	Kt to Q B 3d	29. K K to Q R sq	P to Q Kt 3d
15. P to Q B 3d	B to Q 3d	30. Q to K 7th	Q to Q B 3d (ch)
16. P to Q Kt 4th	Castles on Q side	31. Kt to Q B 5th (m)	P queens
(b)		32 P to Q Kt 8th	

And Black gave Mate in seven moves.

(a) It is hardly necessary to say, that, improved as Mr Deacon has already become, it would be out of the question for Mr. Andersson to give these odds with any hope of success.

(b) Presuming to take the K B P pawn, and then, if Black may regained to play Q R to K sq, &c.

(c) This move is not characteristic of Mr. Deacon's usual consideration, and occasions him some little embarrassment. His proper play was, perhaps, to take off the K B P at once For example

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
18.	Q Kt takes K B P	20. B to Q Kt 3d	Q R to K sq
19 P takes Kt	Kt takes P	21. Q to R 3rd	Kt to K 6th (ch)

and he has an irresistible attack.

(d) His best move, apparently.

(e) Taking the Q if P with his Q would have been very unwise.

(f) If Q to K 5d, Black might have taken the Q P with his Kt, and fo lowe with Q R to K sq, &c.

(g) If he had taken the Q R P, the following variation is possible—

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
25. Q R takes Q R P	Q takes K R	27 Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to K 3rd.
26. Kt to Q 8 8 (ch)	R to Q 2d		has the best of it

(h) Kt to Kt sq, or P to Q 3d, seems safer and equally effective.

(i) Inveracious to play Kt to Q 3 8th (ch), and Kt to K 5 th (ch), &c.

(k) Giving up the K with perfectly sound, and the most decisive move at his command

(l) Better than queening the Pawn

(m) Instead up, if Black on his next move played Q R to K sq to take the Q B P with Q (ch) and then quietly to mate next move by Q R to Q Kt 8th.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

CHELTENHAM, December 1, 1851.

Sir,—Permit me to suggest, for your consideration, that Chess-playing in general would be accelerated by a stipulation on your part, that to every game sent for publication should be appended the period occupied in the contest, viz. from the beginning to the end, whether successful or defeated, and so on the perfect understanding that it would appear with the game when published.

This spur would keep players more to the qui vive, I think.

Your obedient servant,

A READER AND ADMIRER OF YOUR PAPER.

WHISHAW'S CHESS ENVELOPES AND CARDS.—To facilitate the playing of chess by correspondence, and the transmission of interesting problems between friends who are at a distance from each other, Mr. F. Whishaw has introduced what he terms "chess envelopes and chess cards." An oblong chessboard is engraved inside the envelope of on the card, and, by means either of letters or geometrical figures inscribed on the proper squares on the card and red ink respectively, each player's move is distinctly shown. And when writing to his acquaintance upon other matters, he has only to mark his move upon the envelope, and he may forward it by post to the most remote parts of the kingdom.

CONFERENCE OF REFORMERS AT MANCHESTER.

On Wednesday a numerous conference of the leading Reformers chiefly from Lancashire and Yorkshire, but also including gentlemen from various other counties, was held at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester, to which an adjournment had taken place from the rooms of the association, in consequence of the largeness of the attendance, to consider what steps should be taken by the great Reform party, in consequence of the intimation of the Prime Minister that it was his intention to introduce some measure of reform during the ensuing session of Parliament. The chair was taken by George Wilson, Esq ; and there were also present Messrs. Cobden M.P., Bright, M.P., Sir J Walmsley, M.P., Sharman Crawford, M.P., Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P., James Hargreaves, M.P., G. Thompson, M.P., L. Heyworth M.P., J. B. Smith, M.P., John Williams, M.P., and several manufacturers and delegates from various towns.

After some introductory observations by the chairman, a series of resolutions was submitted to the consideration of the meeting by Mr. Bright, M.P., the principle of them being to the effect that the right of voting should be widely extended, and that the franchise should be made more simple, with a view to the easy formation of an honest register of electors ; and it recommends that the elective franchise be based upon occupation and liability to the poor-rate, with such limitation as to period of residence shall be necessary to afford a guarantee that the occupation is *bonâ fide*. In addition, the conference would urge the extension of the 40s. franchise, and its extension to the owners of property in the United Kingdom of that annual value, whether derived from freehold copyhold, or leasehold tenures, with the view to open a way to the right of voting to many who, from various causes, was d not be in the direct occupation of premises that fix the franchise. The poor, but whose claims to the franchise from industry, character, and station, are undoubted. The whole constituency of the United Kingdom would thus consist of occupiers rated to the relief of the poor and of owners of property, freehold, copyhold, or leasehold, of the annual value of 40s. ; also, that, where practicable and convenient, small and neighbouring boroughs be united and form one borough ; that, where such arrangement is not practicable, small boroughs cease to return members, and that their existing constituency form part of that of the county in which they are situate.

The resolutions also recommend the adoption of the ballot, and concur in the view expressed by his Prime Minister during the last session of Parliament, that the property qualificat on for Members of Parliament ought to be abolished.

After considerable discussion, and some warm observations from Mr. George Thompson, who had proposed an amendment, and consented himself to be rather cavalierly treated by Mr. Bright, the resolutions were agreed to.

In the evening a public meeting, numbering 7000 people, was held in the Free-trade Hall. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character. Mr Wilson was in the chair. Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., and Mr. Cobden, M.P., spoke, and were loudly applauded. The resolutions agreed to at the morning conference were submitted, and carried with great cheering, and without a single dissentient voice

Two hundred live hares were despatched a few days since from a domain in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to Paris ; whether for the purpose of feasting, or being hunted, we are not informed.

The King of Prussia returned to Berlin on the 27th ult. from Hanover. The Prince of Prussia went from Hanover to Frankfort, from whence he was to proceed to Baden and Coblentz.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

DAMAS, lampas, Ottoman velvet, watered silk, antique watered silk plain or figured, merinos, cashmeres, woollen cambric, and woollen poplin are in fashion. Cloth is no longer worn for dresses; but it is used to make cloaks, round bonnets, very full, and so cut out that when the arms are raised it forms two points in front, like a shawl. This cloak is very warm and comfortable, but the shape is scarcely yet decided for engraving. We should also mention a novelty, a long shawl of black velvet, folded in four like a cashmere ; instead of the palm branches, there are five rows of black watered silk, as wide as three fingers, and two round the edges. The fur which is still most in fashion is the sable, from its exorbitant price, increased this year.

The taste for ornaments is decidedly in favour of jet ; lace, which hitherto was worn alone, and seemed rich enough with its splendid patterns, is now chiefly worn for the jet with which it is embroidered.

With evening dress lace scarfs are worn ; hitherto ladies were contented with a piece of square or long lace. This year they acquire a more graceful form, by rounding the scarfs behind, adding flaps in front much narrower. This is more *dressy* than the shawl shape, which is not in keeping with an evening *toilette*.

Evening head-dress is not yet decided, and all kinds of shapes are made such as wreaths of sweet peas, with four bunches ; a head-dress of double corn poppies, with velvet leaves, and black jet, called the Andalusian wreath, quite short, is much in vogue. A new flower has just assumed a brilliant place. This is a lilac, called *Cerise*, with the heart of small ostrich feathers. The slight white down covering the flower, which can be made of any colour, is charming in effect.

We have nothing new to say about the shape of bonnets.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Head-dress *a la Marie Stuart*, trimmed with ribbons called *pompadours* ; dress of plain *reps*, trimmed with quilling grandmamma fashion in ribbons of the same shade as the dress ; body open in front, and closed by three knots of ribbon ; high *fichu*, open down the middle, and fastened by diamond buttons ; the groundwork of the *fichu* is of embroidered India muslin, trimmed with Malines lace ; pagoda sleeves, trimmed with lace of the same ; skirt plain.

Head-dress of *ambigue guipure*, with two lappets falling on each side ; little *pardessus* of black velvet, fitting rather close to the waist, which is only worn in-doors. Close-fitting body, waistcoat-shaped ; high *guipure* collar and frill, in front of the same ; the sleeves are also trimmed with a *guipure* frill. Skirt of Italian taffetas, pearl grey, quite plain.

Boy's Dress. Dark green velvet blouse, trimmed with velvet ribbons a shade darker ; sleeves wide, and fixed to the waist by a belt of the same stuff ; paletot of the same velvet, trimmed like the blouse ; under sleeves of jaconet ; short trousers, made of English embroidery ; striped stockings, and button cloth boots.

Men's coats are worn quite after the English fashion, slight in front, with the tails not very wide, and rather short ; the trousers are cut straight round at the foot, with or without straps. Waistcoats are of watered velvet, with large patterns, or of plain cashmere, with a figured band all round.

M. BERRYER.

PIERRE ANTOINE BERRYER, the celebrated advocate, the glory of the Parisian bar, the eagle of the French tribune, and the standard-bearer of the Legitimists, as he has been alternately styled, was born in Paris on the 4th of January, 1790. He was the son of the famed jurist Berryer, one of the counsel of the doomed family of Louis XVI. Pierre Berryer was educated at the College of Juilly, and was destined for the Church His piety at school was more remarkable than his classic learning ; and it was not without difficulty that he was persuaded to abandon his religious impulses, to resign the predictions for the pulpit, and to study the code instead of Bossuet. He went through the regular courses of instruction in the legal profession, beginning at the desk of the *avoué*, or attorney, until he was called to the bar. At twenty-one years of age he married Mademoiselle Gauthier, by whom he had one son, now a director of a railroad. M. Berryer has been a widower for the last ten years. His career as an advocate has been pre-eminently successful ; he not only possessed the gift of extraordinary eloquence, but he was thoroughly acquainted with accounts and with the details of business. His administrative talents, which are of the highest order, have been frequently called into play in the Chamber as reporter of financial or of abstruse fiscal questions. In political opinions he was in his youth dazzled with the Emperor's brilliant career ; but, from the first Restoration, became a confirmed royalist, like his father, and has remained so to this day. After the Hundred Days he was associated with the elder Berryer and Dupin in the defence of Marshal Ney. He pleaded for General Debelle before a court-martial, and, although he could not win an acquittal for his client, procured for him a partial pardon from the King. In April, 1815, he saved the Imperialist General Cambronne by his eloquence.

In the much-agitated affair of the Generals Donnadieu, accused of conspiring against the Duke de Berry's life, Berryer distinguished himself by his fearless denunciations against the Minister, the Duc Decazes, Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers afterwards under Louis Philippe. M. Berryer has always maintained that Decazes was the instigator of the Lyons and Grenoble insurrections in the time of Louis XVIII. M. Berryer took an active part in the formation of the Sociétés des Bonnes Lettres and of the Société des Bonnes Etudes. The Minister, M. de Villèle, offered him the position of Procureur-Général, but M. Berryer declined the honour. M. Berryer joined the Polignac party, and was elected Deputy for Puy (Haute Loire), in place of M. Lafayette, who, by the influence of M. Laborde de Mereville, had been created a Peer. At this period he bought the estate and Château of Augerville for his parliamentary qualification. His first appearance at the tribune was on the 8th of March, 1830, on the discussion of the famous address of the 221, which he opposed as unconstitutional and factious, maintaining the Royal prerogative

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

tive. He was offered a place in the Ministry; but refused, as the Polignac will was too positive for his independent notions. The Revolution of July, 1830, took place, and M. Berryer spoke powerfully but uselessly on the deposition of Charles X., the elder branch of the Bourbons, and against the impeachment of the Polignac Ministry. Under the Citizen-Royalty, Berryer was elected deputy for Marseilles, and steadily refused all offers from Louis Philippe during the reign of that Monarch, struggling on in the Chamber as the defender of the banished branch of the Bourbons, without cessation, but not without hope; for the conviction of M. Berryer, that the dynasty of the Orleans family would cease before the death of Louis Philippe, was constant, and the events of 1848 proved that his foresight was right. In 1832 he visited the Duchess of Berry, to endeavour to persuade her to abandon the rising in La Vendée, for which he was tried at the Court of Assizes at Blois, October 16th, and acquitted. In 1833 he was in Switzerland for some time, for the re-establishment of his health, affected by the exciting events of his perilous mission to the Duchesse de Berry. M. Berryer was counsel in the prosecutions against M. de Lamennais and Chateaubriand, and in almost all the cases against the Royalist journals. Such was the fame acquired by his oratory at the bar and in the Chamber, that he was elected deputy in four electoral colleges; but he has always remained faithful to the electors of Marseilles. He visited the Royal exiles of Goritz in 1836. In 1839 he joined the Thiers-Guizot coalition against Molé. His various speeches on home and foreign affairs on behalf of French interests secured for him universal popularity. Personal enemies Berryer has never had: his fascinating manners, his freedom from personalities, and his various accomplishments rendered him a favourite with men of all shades of public opinion; he has been always on intimate terms with the leaders of all parties, whatever was the line of opposition he took in the Chamber against them. He has been more at issue with his own political party than with his opponents; and the Legitimists have been much divided on his account—a fraction considering that M. Berryer has not gone sufficiently far in overt acts to produce a restoration of the Duc de Bordeaux. In 1843 he joined with Chateaubriand in the "pilgrimage" to Belgrave-square, to visit the Count de Chambord. His advice to the Prince, to abstain from intrigues, insurrection, and conspiracy, but to wait for the course of events, has been religiously followed; and at the last visit, in 1850, paid to the Duke, at Ems, Berryer's counsels again prevailed over those of Larochejacquelein. In 1848 he was elected one of the Deputies for the Bouches du Rhone, by 44,159 votes, to the National Assembly. M. Berryer, who defended Prince Napoleon, in 1840, before the Court of Peers, for the Boulogne attempt of the 6th of August, and whose eloquence, it has been generally considered, saved the Prince and his associates from condemnation to death, was a warm advocate for the repeal of the law of universal suffrage. M. Berryer supported the Prince and his Ministries in the maintenance of order; but, from the moment that he considered the Prince intended to go beyond the pale of the Constitution, he joined the "party of Order," as it is termed. Cormenin, in his "Book of Orators," declares that Berryer, next to Mirabeau, is the greatest of French orators; and those persons who have heard Berryer, either at the bar in some exciting cause, or at the tribune on some great occasion, will not dispute the criticism of Cormenin. Berryer is just above the middle height, with a moderately broad and muscular figure. When he stands at the tribune, with his head raised and thrown back, his chest forward, his arms uplifted, and he is pouring forth a torrent of eloquent words, nothing can be superior in style, or more graceful in action. He electrifies his hearers by masterly outbreaks of passion. Possessing one of the most musically toned voices ever heard, and thoroughly gifted with every oratorical resource, he is listened to with profound silence, only interrupted by vehement applause at the end of some fine period. Woe be to the representative who interrupts Berryer! he is as quick as lightning in improvisation, and falls upon his foe with a fertility of language that overwhelms the incautious interrupter.

It has been always regarded as wonderful, how Berryer, who is a man of the world, fond of society, of pleasure, and of dissipation, can find time for the public calls on his oratory; but it is his astonishing aptitude for business, his quickness in mastering the details of the most complicated questions, his readiness to reject the specious and detect the solid, his thoroughly logical mind, in fact, which enable him to achieve his destined task of the day.

M. BERRYER.

DEATH OF MARSHAL SOULT.

The death of this celebrated Marshal, which has just occurred, is an event in French history. Marshal Soult, a hero of the Grand Army, and one of the greatest, if not himself the first, of those who toiled in victory under Bonaparte, was every way a soldier fit to stand by Cæsar. He was a true paladin of the Empire, and most largely and unceasingly throughout his career did he participate in the glories and the griefs—the laurels and the cypress, of Napoleon Nicolas Jean-de-Dieu Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, Marshal-General of France, and Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, was a native of Saint-Amans-la-Bastide, a small town in the department of Tarn, and the province of Languedoc. He was of humble parentage. His birth occurred on the 29th March, 1769, a month before that of Wellington, and little more than four months before that of Napoleon. From his sixteenth year Soult served his country. His military rise progressed almost as rapidly and as wonderfully as that of his mighty leader himself. It stands thus recorded in the archives of the French War Ministry: Jean-de-Dieu Soult, a common soldier in 1785, Corporal in 1787, Sergeant in 1791, Adjutant-Major in 1792, Captain in 1793, Chef-de-Bataillon, Chief and General of Brigade in 1794, General of Division in 1799, Lieut.-General of the army of Italy in 1800, of the army of the South in 1801, and a Marshal of France in 1804. In 1807 he was created Duke of Dalmatia. To detail the whole military career of Soult, would far exceed our limits, and would amount, in fact, to a mere repetition of the great warlike events of the Republic and the Empire. At most of the battles of that stirring period Soult either assisted or led. His superior powers as a general were continually asserted by Napoleon, and more than once admitted, when commanding against him, by Wellington. The most remarkable occurrences in Soult's career, were briefly these:—At the battle of Fleurus, Lefebvre preferred the advice of Soult, then the chief of his staff, to that of General Marceau, and won the victory. The heroic Marceau acknowledged the value of the counsel before he left the field, in a manner worthy of him who amid such scenes "had kept the whiteness of his soul." Soult was with Napoleon at Marengo, at Austerlitz, at Eylau, and at Bautzen. On the field of Austerlitz Napoleon thus gave his directions to Soult when the engagement was about to begin:—"Marshal, my only instruction to you is, act as you have always done." In 1808 Soult entered Spain with a victorious power. Sir John Moore and his exhausted forces retreated before the invader. How Moore turned on his pursuers, and heroically fought, conquered, and fell at Corunna, is known to all; and so should it be also known how Soult, to his own immortal honour, treated the memory of him who had been left alone in his glory, and how he raised a monument at Corunna to the man who had just made him taste the bitterness of defeat. Soult was the hero of the French side in the Peninsular war. With him that side first flourished; in his absence the cause was lost; and on his return the final ruin was protracted by him against the overwhelming efforts of England's best commander. Beaten at Orthès, Soult was still able to fight the terrible battle of Toulouse, where both parties claimed the victory, but where Soult's credit was marred by the imputation that he had no occasion to engage, and that he had caused a useless shedding of blood. The news of the peace proclaimed in Paris should have reached him before the battle: whether it did or not, is a question he has now to answer before an awful and unerring Tribunal. Though Soult gave in his adhesion to the restored Bourbons, and though he, for a short time, was their Minister of War, the news that Napoleon was come back proved irresistible; his faith and his love were with the Emperor. Soult joined him again, and stood at his right hand throughout the fatal day of Waterloo. For this, at the second restoration, the Duke lost his *bâton*, and had to reside away from France for three years. In 1819 he received permission to return, and in 1820 he regained his Marshal's rank; but until 1830 the Duke of Dalmatia remained in kind of wary retirement.

THE LATE MARSHAL SOULT.—FROM THE PORTRAIT BY ROUILLARD, IN THE GALLERY OF VERSAILLES.

With the monarchy of Louis Philippe he became closely allied, and all active again. He was Minister of War from 1830 to 1834, and President of the Council in 1840. In 1838 a remarkable event occurred in his life. He came to England to the coronation of Queen Victoria as Ambassador Extraordinary from France. The splendour of his equipage on that occasion; his cordial and brilliant reception (Moore and Corunna were not forgotten); his riding about with his former mighty opponent, the Duke of Wellington; his own evident gratification and enjoyment, are still fresh in public memory, and will last as of pleasing record in future history. In 1843 the Duke of Dalmatia was named Marshal-General of France. During his latter years, the Duke, enfeebled by age, but still intellectually vigorous, and ready to advise on momentous occasions, lived in quiet retreat in the enjoyment of fame, fortune, and domestic happiness. The Duke had married a German lady, a native of Berg, by whom he leaves issue—besides a daughter, Florense, married to the Marquis Jules de Mornay—one son, born in 1801, his successor, now Duke of Dalmatia, deputy formerly for Tarn, and a member of the Legislative Assembly, who has been twice married—first to a daughter of General Saligny, and secondly to a daughter of General Despans; by the latter alliance he has two daughters.

Marshal Soult died at the place of his birth on the 26th ult, at his favourite residence, the Château of Soult-Berg, a name recalling himself and his wife. With his death—Marmont alone excepted, and he is no longer on the roll—passes away the last of those Marshals who had their *bâtons* from the Emperor. Their conquerors still survive—Beresford, and Anglesey, and Wellington; but when they, too, and their deeds become mere matters of history, there is no name which will more gracefully appear in warlike juxtaposition to theirs, than that of this now departed wise and gallant soldier of a revolution which made both him and them.

SIR H. R. BISHOP.

WHETHER the quantity or the quality of the compositions of Sir Henry Bishop be taken into consideration, he must be pronounced to be one of the most remarkable musicians of his age, in this or any other country. And in the biographical details of his career we are about to submit to our readers—our Artist presenting the portrait of the distinguished composer—ample proof will be found of his popularity for upwards of 40 years.

Sir Henry Rowley Bishop was born in London; and having, at a very early age, evinced a remarkable talent for music, was placed under the tuition of the celebrated Francesco Bianchi. His general education, in the meantime, was not neglected, and he passed through the usual course of study at one of the public schools, acquiring a polished taste in literature and considerable proficiency in languages. He began his career as a musical author when only fifteen, and from that time, for many years, wrote almost only for the theatres. The early works which brought his name into note were the music for two ballets for the Italian Opera-house; but it was the production of his first opera, on the 28rd of February, 1809, at Drury-lane Theatre, called the "Circassian Bride," that developed the extent of his capabilities. Unfortunately, the theatre was burnt to the ground on the following night, and the score of his new opera was destroyed. The proprietors of the Covent-garden Theatre engaged him, after this calamity, as composer and musical director—a post which he held from the season 1810-11 to the close of 1824. No composer in any country—not even the prolific Rossini or the fertile Donizetti—has contributed more to the lyric stage than Sir Henry Bishop. We supply the list of his operatic productions and adaptations, with the names of the localities where brought out, and the dates of the representations, not only that a correct notion may be entertained of his wondrous facility and rapidity of composition, but also that amateurs, in glancing at this list, may remember how much the musical public have been indebted for such delightful entertainments, over so large a period:—

SIR HENRY R. BISHOP.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

KING'S THEATRE.—"Tamerlan et Bajazet," ballet; and "Narcisse et les Graces," ballet, in 1806; and "Mora's Love," ballet, in June, 1809.

LYCEUM.—The "Maniac," opera, in March, 1810.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—"Knight of Snowdon," February, 1811; "Virgin of the Sun," in January; the "Xiblop," in October; the "Lord of the Manor" (additional music), October; and the "Renegade," in December, 1812. In 1813, "Harouu Alraschid," in January; the "Brazen Bust," May; "Harry le Roy," July; the "Miller and his Men," October; and "For England Ho," in December. In 1814, the "Farmer's Wife," and "Wandering Boys," in February; "Sadak and Kalasrade," in April; the "Grand Alliance," in June; "Doctor Sangrado," and "Forest of Bondy," in September; the "Maid of the Mill," in October; and "John of Paris," in November. In 1815, "Brother and Sister," in February; the "Noble Outlaw," in April; "Telemachus," in June; "Magpie, or the Maid," in September; "John du Bart," in October; "Cymon and Sidonia," in November. In 1816, "Midsummer Night's Dream," in January; "Guy Mannering," in March; "Who Wants a Wife," April; "Royal Nuptials" and the "Slave," November. In 1817, "Humorous Lieutenant" and the "Libertine," in January; the "Bar of Veroni," in February; the "Duke of Savoy," in September; and the "Father and his Children," in October. In 1818, "Burgomaster of Saardam, Zuma," and the "Illustrious Traveller;" in February, "December and May;" "operatic piece," in May; and "Barber of Seville," in October. In 1819, the "Marriage of Figaro," March; "Fortunatus," the "Heart of Mid Lothian," and "A Rowland for an Oliver," in April; "Swedish Patriotism," in May; the "Gnome King," in October; and the "Comedy of Errors," in December. In 1820, the "Antiquary;"* and "Battle of Bothwel Brig," in January; "Henri Quatre" and "Twelfth Night," in April. In 1821, "Don John" and "Two Gentlemen of Verona," in April. In 1822, "Montrose," in February; the "Law of Java," in May, and "Maid Marian," in December. In 1823, "Clari," in May; the "Beacon of Liberty," in October; and "Cortez," in November. In 1824, "Native Land," in February; and "Charles II." and "As You Like It," in December. In 1823, "Yalva; or, the Orphan of Russia," in February; "Home, sweet Home," in March; and the "Night before the Wedding," in November. In 1830, "Ninetta," in February. In 1831, the "Romance of a Day," in February. In 1834, "Manfred;" and in February, 1840, the "Fortunate Isles."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—"Caractacus," ballet, March, 1808; and "Love in a Tub," ballet, in November. In June, 1808, the "Mysterious Bride" (composed and selected). In February, 1809, the "Circassian Bride" (first opera) In 1825, the "Fall of Algiers," "Faustus," "William Tell," "Masaniello," and "Coronation of Charles X." In 1826, "Aladdin," in April, and the "Knights of the Cross." In 1827, the "Englishmen in India," January. In 1828, "Edward the Black Prince" and "Don Pedro." In May, 1830, "Holer." In March, 1832, the "Alchymist," and the "Demon," adapted from Spohr and Meyerbeer; in May, the "Tyrolese Peasant," the "Doom Ship" in October, and "Don Giovanni," from Mozart. In 1833, the "Somnambula," adapted from Bellini, and the "Maid of Cashmere," from Auber. In 1838, the "Maid of Palaiseau," and "Guillaume Tell," adapted from Rossini.

THE HAYMARKET.—The "Vintagers," in August, 1809. In July, 1827, the "Rencontre." In June, 1834, "Rural Felicity."

VAUXHALL.—In June, 1830, "Under the Oak;" and in July, "William and Adelaide." In June, 1832, the "Magic Fan," the "Sedan Chair," and the "Bottle of Champagne."

In addition to the above formidable list of compositions, the majority of which were original and unassisted productions, he supplied the music of three tragedies, the "Apostate," "Retribution," and "Mirandola." In 1820, during a visit which he paid to Dublin, he received the freedom of that city, which was unanimously voted to him; and it was about this time he combined with Moore, the poet, to continue the series of "Irish Melodies," the object of which was to rescue from oblivion many of those national airs whose intrinsic merit entitled them to a better fate. Upon a similar but more important task, in relation to the old English airs, Sir Henry Bishop is now engaged. He has published a multiplicity of single songs, duets, glees (several volumes), arrangements of oratorios, sacred cantatas, &c. For several seasons he superintended the oratorios at both Covent Garden and Drury Lane. On the institution of the Philharmonic Society he became one of its members, and was frequently elected a director and conductor. He long took a warm interest in the welfare of that society, and not less in the

* Perhaps the most elegant compliment ever paid to Sir Henry bishop was that of Sir Walter Scott in the following extract:—

"The maid of the little turret, of the veil, and of the lute, sung exactly such a little air as we are accustomed to suppose flowed from the lips of the high born dames of chivalry, when knights and troubadours listened and languished. The words had neither so much sense, wit, nor fancy as to withdraw the attention from the music; nor the music so much art as to drown all feeling of the words. The one seemed fitted to the other; and if the song had been recited without the notes, or the air played without the words, neither would have been worth noting. It is, therefore, scarce fair to put upon record lines intended not to be said or read, but only to be sung. But such scraps of old poetry have always had a sort of fascination for us; *and as the tune is lost for ever, unless Bishop happens to find the notes*, or some lark teaches Stephens to warble the air, we will risk our credit and the taste of the lady of the lute by preserving the verses—simple, and even rude, as they are."—*Quentin Durward*, vol. i, *chap.* 4, *page* 91, *Constable's Edition*—1823.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "TENDER PRECAUTIONS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

foundation and management of the Royal Academy of Music, of which shortly after its establishment he was appointed one of the Professors of Harmony and Composition. In 1839 he took his degree of Bachelor in Music at Oxford, and in December, 1848, was appointed the Professor of Music at that University. In 1839 a gratifying compliment was paid to him "as a tribute of respect from the musical societies of Manchester." A concert, the programme of which was selected entirely from his works, and at which two hundred persons assisted gratuitously, was performed in the theatre there to an audience of upwards of two thousand persons. During several years, and until their final close in 1848, he held the appointment of conductor of her Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music, the Directors of which were the King of Hanover, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grace the Archbishop of York, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Earl Howe, the Earl of Cawdor, and the present Earl of Westmorland. During this period he had the honour to receive from his Royal Highness Prince Albert a splendid piece of plate, "as a mark of his Royal Highness's approbation."

In 1842 her Majesty was pleased to confer on Mr. Bishop the honour of knighthood—the only instance of that distinction having been conferred by the British Sovereign on one of the musical profession.

Sir Henry Bishop has officiated as director of many great provincial festivals. In 1843 he conducted the performances at the great musical gathering in Edinburgh, at the opening of the new Music-hall. At that period he was Professor of Music to the University under General Reid's will—an appointment which Sir Henry Bishop resigned, finding his sphere of utility so impeded by the other professors.

On the establishment of the Great Exhibition, Sir Henry Bishop was appointed Chairman of the Local Committee for the class comprising musical instruments, and subsequently undertook the onerous duty of Chairman and Reporter of the Jury for awarding prizes. He has greatly distinguished himself as a public lecturer on music.

Sir Henry Bishop's operatic career was not passed in the palmy days of musical taste and knowledge on the part of the general public. He had to contend also with the ignorance and bigotry of managers wedded exclusively to the drama. The race of stage poets in Bishop's days

THE TYROLESE MINSTRELS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY BEARD, BY DESIRE OF H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

THE TYROLESE MINSTRELS.

THE company of *artistes* who sing the music of the Tyrol comprise Mdlle. Margreiter, Simon, Holaus, Veit, Ludwig Rainer, and Kler. Their performances commenced on the 28th ult. at the St. James's Theatre, under the patronage of the Duchess of Somerset. The Tyrolese Minstrels have sung at Windsor Castle and Frogmore House, in the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent; and recently at the Pavilion, Brighton, before the Duchess of Gloucester. Testimonials of the Master and Comptroller of the Royal Households, expressive of the gratification of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, have been granted to the singers, and they are also bearers of testimonials from the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wirtemberg, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, &c. Nothing can be more picturesque than the costumes of the Tyrolese Minstrels, and nothing can be more curious and original than the harmonised melodies which they interpret. Amateurs who are curious in studying musical nationalities, will find suggestive matter in listening to the music of the Tyrol.

This singing *troupe* are natives of the valley of Tullerthal; they came to England to see the Great Exhibition. Two of this company belong to the Rudeman corps of the Tyrol, and are decorated with silver medals from the Emperor of Austria. The bass singer, Herr Holaus, has travelled with the celebrated Rainer family through the United States of America, where they have met with the greatest success. M. Rainer, the son of the celebrated Rainer family, is in possession of a Tyrolean belt presented from George IV. to his father. The belt has in front the Royal arms, and is of the most handsome workmanship.

would not be now tolerated. There was no uniformity of design in the libretto, and the composer had to battle with the irregularity of the English mode of connecting the diction of the melodrama with the music. The transition from speak ng to singing in English opera impar's a shock not experienced at the Italian Opera; singing being accepted as the representative of speech, the passage from single to accompanied recitative, and again to air, is felt to be natural. In our Engl sh opera days nothing could be more absurd than the sudden changes from simple speech to song. In estimating, therefore, the attributes of Bishop as an operatic composer, we must take into consideration the obstacles or bones of the figure upon which he had to lay the outward and more visible parts, construc ing, indeed, the prominent features. The alternations of speaking and singing in the plays for which Sir Henry Bishop composed the music were marked with monstrous violations of good sense and taste. He lived in the infant days of opera, and was the pioneer who has prepared the way for a better state of things in art.

The individuality of Sir Henry Bishop's style was strongly develope d in the music he composed for various plays of Shakspeare. The words being selected from the works of the most universal of poets, musical g enius rose with the dignity of his subject: he essayed to blend the purity and character of music of an earlier time with the beauty of the modern school, in order to produce compositions according with the antique greatness of the poetry. The composer was signally successful in these charming productions. The grace, elegance, and fertility of ideas in the mus.c to the "Comedy of Errors," "Twelfth Night," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," &c., are everywhere conspicuous. The lovely air, 'By the simplicity of Venus' doves-y,' is a perfect gem. "Bid me discourse," and its twin sister duo, "Should he upbraid," the duos, "As it fell upon a day," "Orpheus," and "On a day," abound in elegant and expressive passages.

From the period of Sir Henry Bishop's music for the Shakspearian plays the forms of the composer assumed more palpable signs of originality. He appears to us to have based his school on the ancient madrigal.sts and our earliest dramatic writers. He seemed to advance with the intellectual requirements of his time; and it is to be deeply deplored that the modern Purcell has as yet not found an adequate scene for the actual epoch. The enormous quantity of opera music given to the world by Sir Henry Bishop proves that in fertile fancy he has never been surpassed. He composed too rapidly, there can be no doubt, for strength and brilliancy, to make room for the more profound and overwhelming emotions; labour and constraint inevitably produce exhaustion enthusiasm; but what a glowing imagination must Sir Henry Bishop have been endowed with, to compose in such overflowing abundance!

The bank of continuous adjudgers, so impetuously exacted by the operatic rulers of the day, caused inevitable similitudes in many of Bishop's melodies. Of the refined models he has been accused of imitating, the names of Mozart, Haydn, Rossini, and Weber are the most reiterated, so that there can be no imputation on his taste at all events. Weber thought highly of him; and in Adelaide, with the wretched libretto, Bishop was pitted against the "Der Freyschütz" compo-e When Rossini was introduced to Bishop, the Italian musician met the English composer by humming aloud the theme of the famed round, "When the wind blows"—a most grateful compliment indeed.

Sir Henry Bishop was generally very successful in his choruses—those in the "Maniac," the "Miller and his Men," the "Virgin of the Sun," and many other operas, might be cited. As for his glee writing, who can tire of "When the wind blows," "The winds whistle cold," "The Chough and Crow," or "Blow, gentle gales;" or who would not wish again to drink deep with the thirsty Dutchman, Van Dunck? If we have one regret, it is that Sir Henry Bishop has not lately furnished us with more of those glees, which could not be excelled to heap a Pelion upon the Ossa of his fame, and to give renewed pleasure to the musical public.

Sir Henry Bishop has now undertaken to re-set and arrange for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS those old English airs which the clouds of time have overshadowed, or which had become lost to us with r from that cause or from the carelessness of being wedded to unworthy or unsuitable words. Sir Henry's extensive knowledge of these hidden sources of melody peculiarly fits him for the task. As an adapter, his symphonies and accompaniments are exactly what they should be—neither a note too much nor too little—the former are expanded or contracted according to the claims of the subject in all cases in perfect keeping with the poetry and the melody—and the elegant propriety o the latter is indisputable; the stamp and impress of an artist-o mind are evident in every line Sir Henry Bishop arranges. From the well-established fame of his coadjutor, Charles Mackay, everything may be expected which can tend to deserve, and, as we feel, to command, success.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The "Two Bonnycastles" continues to justify its claims to extreme farcical power. The simple machine of the story is, as usual with the heaped-up measure of modern p.ycraft, corroborated by accessory accidents. One in this piece has been chosen by the Artist. The steam *Bonnycastle* having arrived, and the servant being dispatched to announce the news, the real *Bonnycastle*, now domesticated in the lawyer's establishment, makes himself extremely useful. He consents, in fact, to provide luncheon for the new comer. Returning to the stage with a well-filled tray, he is encountered by his wife, who has just arrived to advise with his master on the subject of his own mysterious disappearance. Their surprise is mutual. In his agitation, *Bonnycastle* drops his tray and its contents. This incident, of course, practical as it is, produces the most uproarious merriment on the part of the audience.

PRINCESS'

The farce of "Tender Precautions," with all its faults, gives large opportunity for the exhibition of Mr. Keeley's peculiarities. The culminating point, so far as the actor is concerned, is the scene in which the unfortunate *Gosling* describes to *Sparkes* the manner in which he had been kicked. Keeley's imbecility of expression came out admirably. No one can delineate like him the essential weakness of a character; the contest between will and power was never more humorously portrayed. This point our Artist has selected for illustration.

We find that the management of the Princess' Theatre is now wholly in the hands of Mr. Kean, though it is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will still remain for some time as members of the company. We have reason to believe that the new arrangement was on all grounds desirable.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Wright, who has long been seriously indisposed, returned on Monday to his theatre, and was enthusiastically received by the audience. He appeared in the character of *Fred Fry*, and performed it with a vigour that was of itself sufficient proof of his restored health.

MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION.—On Monday Miss Glyn read the tragedy of "Macbeth." On the occasion Miss Glyn judiciously subdued certain portions of the play, and brought out others in prominent relief. By the skilful adjustment of light and shadow, the whole was felicitously preserved within the boundaries of good taste. It was, indeed, a great artistic reading, and met with the universal approbation of a crowded audience.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Bunn has engaged Mr. Anderson to support Miss Glyn; and other arrangements are in progress of considerable promise.

COLOSSEUM.—The equestrian statues of her Majesty and Prince Albert, by James Wyatt, have been removed from the Great Western Road, and are now placed at the Colosseum, Regent's-park. The fine collection of statuary at this establishment has recently received many other additions from the Great Exhibition.

MUSIC.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Last evening, at Exeter Hall, the amateurs commenced their twentieth season with Haydn's oratorio, the "Seasons," performed for the first time by the society under the direction of Mr. Costa. This work was first executed at the palace of Prince Schwartzenberg, Austria, 24th, 1801. Baron Von Swieten, librarian of the Imperial Court of Vienna, who arranged the book of the "Creation" for Haydn, also adapted the subject of Thomson's poem for the great composer. The Baron had a favourite theory, as to oratorio and descriptive music, based, as he affirmed, on a "system of nature and imitation in art," and on this theory did Haydn give to the world his descriptive oratorio, the "Creation" (1798) and the "Seasons" (1801): the theme of the former being biblical, although the words were taken from Milton; unquestionably comes under the category of sacred oratorios, but it may be doubted if the latter can be classed in the pastoral dialogues of *Simon*, the farmer (bass), *Jane*, his daughter (soprano), and *Albert*, the young countryman, with peasants and hunters, can be truly termed an oratorio—more fitly should it be described as a cantata. Von Swieten, however, conceived that "to look through nature up to Nature's God" was strictly within the province of sacred composition. Despite, however, of the graceful melody, variety, and purity of sentiment in Haydn's music to the "Seasons," he never keeps the imagination on the stretch, and the work is destitute of the awful and sublime solemnity and towering sublimity of the Handelian and Mendelssohnian oratorios. Beethoven's opinion of the "Creation" and "Seasons" was that the former was the best, and the latter the worst of Haydn's works; adding that he would pass six weeks of the term in solitary confinement. On hearing the sentence she almost fainted away, and was led from the dock by the turnkeys.

so much of fancy and invention, of elegance and of modulation, are found in his style.

The last time that the "Seasons" was heard in London was at Exeter Hall, May 17th, 1850, for the benefit of the Choral Fund, under the direction of Benedict, with Miss Birch, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips, as chief vocalists. The same singers appeared last night. Costa had taken especial pains in the rehearsals of the work, but we cannot submit any remarks on the execution until our next Number.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Miss Dolby gave her second *soirée musicale*, at her residence in Hinde-street, on Tuesday. She sang Mr Henry Smart's beautiful air, "Estelle" a ba lad by Mr. Hovey Leslie, and Rosavly's "Hostrel in asc." Miss Eliza Birch rendered Spohr's romance, the "Rose softly blooming;" and Miss Birch gave two German *Lieder*. Mr. Swift, a new tenor, who is attracting attention, Mr. Hegcott, the contrabassist, Miss Hale Loder, the pianiste, Manques and Blagrove, the violinists, and Lucas, violoncellist, were included in the arrangements of a well-balanced programme.

The Cecilian Society performed Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on Thursday The director of the Musical Union proposes to enter the field, during the winter, with a series of classic chamber concerts.

The Liverpool Classical concerts will commence on the 23d instant, under the direction of Mr. Edward Thomas, the violinist. Miss Kate Loder, Mr. Charles Hall, Mr Brinley Richards, and Mr. Sterndale Bennett are engaged as pianists for the series

The Duke of Letta has produced an opera, "Maria Giovanna," at the theatre Carignano, in Turin.

Miss Kate Hickson, the vocalist, has announced an evening concert for Tuesday, the 16th instant, at the Hanover Rooms, under the patronage of Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., in aid of the funds of the Hungarian Committee and of the Literary Assoc ation of the Friends of Poland. A committee has been formed to carry out the arrangements, and Mr. C Salaman will conduct the perfor mance. Our most eminent vocalists, with a great array of foreign talent, have kindly promised their gratuitous assistance, and the concert bids fair to be brilliant as well as profitable.

Next Monday the third concert of the Society of British Musicians will take place. On Wednesday, at the Whittington Club, Mr Perry's "Belshazzar's Feast" will be performed. On Thursday the *soirée musicale* of the Royal Academy of Music will be given.

REFORM OF THE CUSTOMS.

An important meeting of the bankers, merchants, and traders of London was held on Wednesday, in the London Tavern, to consider the resolutions and report of the committee, and to adopt steps for obtaining a thorough reform of the Customs department of the public service. The large hall was crowded. Deputations attended from Hull, Aberdeen, Southampton, and other important ports. Amongst those present were Mr. Masterman, M.P., chairman; Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Mr. T. A. Mangles, M.P., Mr. William Williams, M.P., Mr. C P Grenfell, M.P., Mr. Matthew Forster, M.P., Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., Mr. John Macgregor, M.P., Sir J. Lubbock, Mr D C. Guthrie, Mr. J. D. Fowles, &c. Apologies for non attendance, but accompanied with offers of parliamentary support, had been received from Mr. Bright, Mr. Moffat, Baron Rothschild (detained by the revolution at Paris), Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Henry, Mr. Hastie, and Mr. Hume; and offers of hearty co-operation had been received from Stockton-on-Tees, Dundee, and other important shipping and mercantile ports.

A report of the committee, signed by Mr. John Ingram Travers, chairman, Mr. R W Crawford, deputy chairman, and Mr. Sidney Smith, secretary, recommended, for public consideration, the following prominent points for reform :—

1st. The number of commissioners may be considerably reduced from five to five, wherof one should be in Parliament, and, therefore, moveable with the Government, as the Secretaries of the Treasury, Admiralty, Presidents of the Board of Trade, Poor-law Commissioners, &c., are in other departments 2d. One member of the board, at least, should be taken from the commercial body, and one or more drafted from the superior practical officers of the Customs. 3rd. Promotions should be not only open but certain to all meritorious officers; nor should there be any restriction which would prevent useful officers in one department from being removed to another. 4th Higher qualifications may be required than have been usual hitherto, and a more practical and systematic training of all officers, should be required than are at present exacted; and a strict examination of every permanent officer should be made by a board of officers called for the purpose. 5th *All sinecures* and offices should be abolished; and such duties as must be retained to meet equiva ent excise imposts or fixed duties on other arts es of a like class, should be converted into specific duties. 6th. The appointment of officers should not be confined to sons of a merchant or trader should, in all cases, be bound to hear him personally on demand; and all questions at issue between the merchant and the board should be submitted to him in writing with a formal statement of the cause of seizure, detention, or as the case may be. 8th. The Crown should not be exempt from costs; and every subject should have the right to defend his person or property against the suit of the Crown, without being called upon as *Bonine* to find security either for costs, fines, or penalties. 9th. Merchants, shipowners, and others should not be made responsible for the crimes or offences of their servants or crews, except where guilty knowledge, or the most culpable negligence, should be proved in each case. 10th. The system of fines and satisfactions to the officers, and the infliction of excessive penalties, should be entirely abolished. 11th. Prescription should run against the Crown, equally as subjects, and be devised in reference to goods passing of goods from bond under duty certificate should be final as to the claims of the Crown, unless fraud on the part of the merchant be proved. 12th. All detentions, fines, and penalties should be subject to appeal to a court of equitable jurisdiction, and not involving questions of revenue, should be henceforth prohibited; the examination, entry, and delivery of free goods should be simplified; and such a system should be devised in reference to goods passing through this country in transit as shall remove trade of the difficulties and loss to which the present provisions for transhipment subject it."

Resolutions, moved and seconded by Mr. Travers, Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. W. S Lindsay, Mr. Gassiot, Mr. M. Clark, Mr. Grenfell, M.P., Mr. W Hawes, Mr. J. D. Fowles, Sir J. Duke, M.P., Mr. Macgregor, M P., were unanimously agreed to, adopting the report of the committee, expressing the strongest disapprobation of the costly prosecutions against the London and St. Katharine Dock Companies by the Board of Customs, and appointing a deputation to wait on Lord John Russell, to urge upon the Ministry the necessity of the re-appointment of the select committee of the House of Commons to continue the inquiry, begun last session, into the management of the Customs department.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Tuesday evening the second of this series of Great Exhibition lectures was read to a crowded audience by Sir H. De la Beche, C.B., on mineral productions. It was interesting to hear to how great an extent the Exposition had already been productive of improvement in the arts and manufactures, by making known the points in which we fell short of some of our neighbours. The English are justly proud of their metallurgic treasures, and the lecturer especially was here long ago believed ourselves to be unequalled; but a neighbouring country, for example, has sent a specimen of sheet iron better than ours; the English, in consequence, directed their attention to the improvement of their sheet iron manufacture, and applied themselves in such good earnest to the task, that, before the Exhibition closed, sheet iron was made in England equal to that forwarded from the Continent. The lecturer proceeded to consider that portion of his discourse to an enjoyment coal and stated that the excessive cheapness of coal in England was not favourable to the richness of our iron ore, but to the fact of its occurring so immediately in connexion with coal. In this respect Britain was particularly fortunate, so country except Belgium enjoying so many advantages. He concluded his audience with a condensed but highly lucid description of the mineral treasures in the Great Exhibition, Sir H De la Beche offered a well-merited compliment to the genius of the Prince President, and concluded amidst the marked congratulations of the audience. At the close of the lecture, Sir W. Snow Harris inquired how long our coal stores were to last? to which Sir Henry De la Beche answered that we were using the astounding quantity of 35 000 000 tons per annum, but that recent investigations had lessened rather than increased our anxieties as to the probable duration of coals

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The customary return relative to railway accidents has been published. It extends over the half year ending the 30th of June, 1851. During this period the number of persons killed on all railways open for public traffic in Great Britain and Ireland has been 105, and the number of those injured 173; the total number of passengers conveyed being 37,841,703. The above accident are divided into such as were beyond the control of the sufferers, and such as arose from their misconduct or want of caution. Under the former head are 11 passengers and 34 servants of companies killed; 142 passengers and 31 servants of companies injured. Under the latter 8 passengers and 21 companies' servants killed; 6 passengers and 10 companies servants injured. In addition to these, 28 cases of fatal accident and 5 of injury are enumerated as having occurred to trespassers crossing or walking on the railway, and 3 are attributed to suicide. The length of railway open on the 31st of December, the same document informs us, was 6621 miles; and on the 30th of June, 1851, it was 6698 miles, being an increase of 77 in the half-year

CONVICTION OF MISS AGLIONBY, THE LADY INCENDIARY.—At the Sussex Quarter Sessions, Miss Eliza Maria Amphlett, the lady who patronised several Brighton tradesmen, under the assumed name of the fictionable Mrs. Colonel Bipon, and obtained by fraud silks, satins, &c., of Messrs Hannington, of the value of nearly £30, was brought up for trial and convicted. The prisoner is represented to be worth considerable property. She was in the habit of mising in fashionable circles, both in London and the different watering-places on t e coast; and when captured on the present charge was keeping a first-rate establishment in the neighbourhood of Lowndes-square, Pimlico. She pleaded guilty, and the chairman (Mr. Derby) sentenced her to twelve months' imprisonment, with such hard labour as she could undergo, adding that she

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?

The judgment of the Court of Exchequer was given on Monday last in the case of the Attorney-General v. Bradbury and Evans; the question being whether Charles Dickens's publication, called the *Household Narrative of Current Events*, came within the meaning of the Newspaper Stamp Act, and is thereby liable to duty. The Chief Baron, Barons Martin and Platt, delivered their opinions, that the defendants were entitled to the judgment of the court, and Baron Parke thought that Mr. Bradbury was entitled to judgment in his favour The non-liability of the *Household Narrative* to the stamp duty, by this decision of three judges against one, is therefore established. Baron Parke's reasons for his view of the law were based on the interpretation to be given to the first and third of three clauses in the schedule of 6 and 7 Will. 4, c. 76, by which the stamp duty is imposed on any paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences, printed in any part of the United Kingdom, to be dispersed and made public, this being the repetition of the definition of a newspaper contained in the statute first imposing the duty, 10 Anne, c. 9, s. 101; in the subsequent acts increasing the duty, and in the acts 44 Geo. 3, c. 98, and 55 Geo. 3, c. 185, for the consolidation of the stamp duties. If these provisions had been stated alone in the schedule of the 6 and 7 William 4, c. 76, there would have been no doubt that the publication in question was a newspaper. It had been contended that the subsequent clause, which was as follows, "And also (words clearly cumulative, not restrictive) any paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrence (or any remarks or observations thereon), printed in any part of the United Kingdom for sale, and published periodically, or in parts and numbers at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any two such papers, parts, or numbers respectively, that is to say, all such sheets of the same form and size as used (exclusively of any cover or blank leaf upon which any advertisement or other notice shall be printed), or shall be published for sale for a less sum, exclusive of duty by this act imposed thereon," neutralised and limited the previous definition. He (Baron Parke) insisted that this clause extended the limits of taxation, being taken with those selected from the acts of Geo. 3, and 1 Geo 4, c. 9, restraining the publication of papers on political subjects, and making them liable to the stamp duty. "Three descriptions of publications are newspapers. First, a paper whose main object is to give news or intelligence of recent events and which is printed to be dispersed and made public. Secondly, any paper printed weekly or oftener, or at intervals not exceeding 26 days, containing only or principally advertisements. Thirdly, any paper which contains any news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, though its chief object be not the giving of news of recent events to the public, or any remarks on such news, if it is printed for sale and published in any way, provided such publication is at intervals of not more than 26 days, and if such paper is two sheets or less, or if such paper is published for sale at less than sixpence, and though such publication may possibly not be construed to be a dispersion and making public in the sense in which that phrase is used in the statute, it appears to be a paper liable to the duty. But it was said that the word 'news' is indefinite, and that the Legislature could not have intended to leave this term undefined, and that the most reasonable interpretation of it in the mind of the Legislature was that it was to contain the news or occurrences of the day immediately preceding the publication. The *Household Narrative* does not fall within the definition of a newspaper, according to the provisions of the statutes from 10th Anne to 6th and 7th William 4. The *Quarterly Review*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, gave a summary of events of a day of publication, but were not issued to the stamp duty as newspapers. "If Mr Macaulay," argued the Chief Baron, "were to-morrow to publish a continuation of his history up to last Saturday, its news would be as recent as that of any newspaper; but, in the opinion of every one, it would not require a stamp. So the annual registers, if published in the first week of the new year, are not in the nature of newspapers, and do not require a stamp. Some of the monthly magazines have been purely literary, at least many of their numbers are so; but several of them contained regular monthly statements of births, marriages, and deaths, bankruptcies, commercial intelligence, and the like. Now, it is clear that Parliament while they sat, yet they are notoriously unstamped, and no claim that I am aware of has ever been made upon them for the payment of duty, or of penalties for its nonpayment." The Lord Chief Baron considered the stipulation that the interval of more than 26 days had been fixed by the Legislature as the criterion of what was a newspaper; if the interval were less, it was a newspaper; if more, a chronicle or history, the whole question turning on the distinction between news and history.

The case of the Queen *v.* Holder Alleyne, M'Geachy Alleyne, and T. B. D'Arcy, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Campbell and a special jury, occupied the Court on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Mr. Jarnis, Mr. Bramwell, and Mr. Hawkins appeared for the prosecution; Sir F. Thesiger and Mr. Huddlestone for H. Alleyne, Mr. Humfrey and Mr. Temple for M'Geachy Alleyne, and Mr. Serjt. Byles for D'Arcy. The prisoners are Robert Blair Kennedy, son of Colonel Kennedy, and grandson of Sir R. H. Blair. He is twenty-six years of age, and was possessed of considerable property; and he indicted the three defendants for conspiracy for defrauding him of £7360, whilst he was in the 89th Regiment of Foot. He is now in the East India Company's service. Whilst at Sandhurst he became acquainted with M'Geachy Alleyne, and, through him, with the other defendants. Both the prosecutor and his guardian friends watched the transactions, and Mr. Kennedy, being what one of the witnesses called "very green," was induced to make heavy bets against Pigeon, a trotter, with Holder Alleyne, and was thoroughly "pigeoned," by the defendants. The mare was proved to be quite incapable of performing the feats specified in the bets; but, notwithstanding this fact, the three defendants managed to extract from the prosecutor, as a consequence of the bets, £7360. Amongst the witnesses was Ignatius Francis Coyle, who is now in Newgate under sentence, for uttering to the two Alleynes a bill of exchange for £1150 on Lord Clifden. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants upon all the counts in the indictment. Sir F. Thesiger tendered a bill of exceptions to a portion of the evidence, but the judge passed sentence, characterising the transaction as infamous—Holder Alleyne to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two years, D'Arcy for one year, and M'Geachy Alleyne for six months, to be kept to hard labour. The defendants are out on bail. It was rumoured on Wednesday evening that the sheriffs, Alleyne and D'Arcy left England on Monday last.

The Attorney and Solicitor-General have given their opinion that Queen's Counsel cannot attend as advocates before Masters in Chancery.

James Archibald Murray, Esq., one of the secretaries of the Rolls, has been appointed to the office of Keeper of the Records and Rolls in the Court of Chancery, in the room of John Veal, Esq., deceased.

The Hon. Thomas Montague Wilde has been appointed Registrar in Bankruptcy, in the room of Mr. Wilmot, deceased.

DR. ACHILLI *v.* DR. NEWMAN.—A letter from Rome, of the 20th ult., of the *Daily News* correspondent, states:—On entering the British Consulate, a few mornings ago, I found the passage obstructed by ecclesiastical dress and hats, and a group of persons in the inward height in that latitude, but I discovered, upon inquiry, that they belonged to a body of priests, Jesuits, and inquisitors, who had waited upon Mr. Freeborn for the purpose of making their affidavits of certain documents about to be sent to London, which will doubtless soon cut in the trial or the action for libel brought by Dr Achilli against Messrs. Burns and Lambert, the publishers of Dr. Newman's "Lectures on the present position of Catholics in England." The documents were in Latin and Italian, consisting of extracts from the registers of the Inquisition, and copies of letters from Naples, tending to destroy Dr. Achilli's moral and religious reputation, and the truth of them was sworn to by the parties present—viz. the procurator and notary of the Holy Inquisition, and six or seven Italian and English (and one French) Jesuits and ecclesiastics. What weight these documents may have in a British court of justice, I cannot venture to forecast; I presume the Consul merely received the affidavits of his visitors as a matter of official duty, without entering into the merits of the case, every British Consul having to act as notary public in the legalisation of such documents as have to be sent to England from abroad for judicial purposes."

MR. Joseph Pollock, the successor of Mr. Ramshay in the County Court of London, is not, as has been stated, a member of the family of the Lord Chief Baron. He is an Irish gentleman of highly respectable connexions and the brother of the Rev. and estimable Mr. Pollock, one of the incumbents of Inverness. Mr. Joseph Pollock was called to the bar in 1842, and his rise on the Northern Circuit was rapid and well established. He enjoyed a very extensive practice there, and was of high note for eloquence and skill. A better appointment than his could not have been made.

THE EXILE AND THE PRISON IN ROME.—Mr. Pemberton, an English gentleman, who had engaged a box at the Metastasio Theatre, had been forcibly deprived of witnessing Hdlle. Rachel's performance by a party of French officers, who got previous possession of the box, refused to leave it, in spite of Mr. Pemberton's remonstrances and the representations of the director of the theatre, and subsequently placed a sentry at the door to prevent further application for the original owner. So flagrant a piece of injustice and overbearing conduct on the part of the friends of order was immediately made known to the commander-in-chief, especially as it was enforced by an armed sentry, and therefore became a piece of military service. General Gemeau was extremely irritated against his officers, and gave immediate orders to discover who the offenders were, and made the most ample reparation to Mr. Pemberton He even led upon that gentleman and expressed his sincere regret at the occurrence, and informed him that he had caused the two aides-de-camps, who had taken upon themselves the responsibility of the transaction, in order not to disturb their commandant after he was once seated in the box, to be immediately placed in arrest, as well as the authors of the disturbance.

The *Giornale di Roma* states that during the night of the 20th ult. there fell three inches of rain at Rome.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the council of this society, held at Manchester on Monday: Mr. A. Henry, M.P., chairman; Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. T. M. Gibson, and Mr. George Combe, of Edinburgh, being also present, the following resolution was agreed to:—

"Resolved, that the following be adopted as an appendix to section viii. 3 to 6:—

"'3. That the schools already in existence may become free schools under the direction of their present or future managers, and receive per week for each scholar educated in them.

"'4. That the inculcation daily are found in a satisfactory condition.

"'5. That the inculcation of doctrinal religion shall not take place in the afternoon.

"'6. That the attendance of the scholars on the inculcation of doctrinal religion shall not be compulsory.

"'7. That the inculcation of doctrinal religion shall not be a part of the duty of the teachers under this system.

"'8. That no part of the school grant be derived from the rate shall be direct or indirect.'

"'9. That the foregoing shall constitute the whole of the system.'

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, M.P., and Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., but no resolution was decided to.

On the following (Tuesday) evening a meeting was held in the Free-trade Hall of Manchester, the Manchester and Salford Education Society (called the Lancashire) presiding. There was a full, but it was by no large and respectable audience, and the platform were the Bishop of Manchester and upwards of thirty of the gentry, leading clergymen of different denominations, manufacturers, and other townsmen.

Resolutions in support of the "local scheme" were agreed to.

THE ST. ALBAN'S BRIBERY COMMISSION.—On Monday the commissioners, Messrs. Slade, Forsyth, and Phinn, re-assembled at the Town-hall, St. Albans, at ten o'clock, with a view to closing the inquiry. A letter was read from Mr. Wilks, one of the former candidates, stating his inability, from indisposition, to attend on the commission. The Hon. Mr. Grosvenor, who was an unsuccessful candidate in 1847, and Mr. Repton, the present Conservative sitting member for the borough, were examined, and both admitted they believed that at their respective elections, though not personally cognisant of all the time-bribery on a large scale had taken place, and that the money had been expended by the [illegible] Mr. Grosvenor said he had a respectable, [illegible] at the time of the election, but Mr. Grosvenor did not believe that any of the [illegible] £2,000 or £3,000 was expended by himself or his friends. Mr. Repton said he was not aware of any expenses as being incurred for his election, but he did not believe that the [illegible] £2,000 or £3,000 was expended on his behalf, or that any [illegible] was paid by himself or his friends. Mr. Roy, [illegible] agent, was examined at great length to the effect that the expenses [illegible] £400 for which he supposed to be the legitimate expenses of conducting the election. The rest of the proceedings consisted in the examination of those inferior local voters who had received bribes, and who were forthcoming at the last election. The inquiry would be adjourned, for any supplemental or subsidiary purpose, to 26th January next.

THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—THE NEW JUDGE.—According to adjournment, the Liverpool County Court was opened on Monday by the new judge. The court-room and ante-room were crowded with suitors and others. Mr. [illegible] was a prevailing impression that the late judge would [illegible] the new judge would be more severe, and that it would be [illegible] to be [illegible] necessary to bring the [illegible] inequality in [illegible] Mr. Raikes [illegible] that the Duchy Court of Lancaster [illegible] Mr. Raikes did not make his appearance, but Mr. Pollock entered the court-room shortly after ten o'clock, and, bowing to the court, took his seat on the bench. He made no remark, gave no indication that he was [illegible] on this occasion, but immediately proceeded with the usual business of the court. The following letter was received by Mr. Statham, the clerk of the court, on Sunday, through the post. It was not read in court, however, nor, so far as we could see, was any notice taken of it:—

Temple, Saturday, Nov 29, 1851

Sir, I hereby adjourn the County Court until Monday, December 29, 1851. You will also act, are to the same day, on the pleading undisposed of.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

WM. RAMSHAY.

Judge of the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool.

To W. Statham Esq., the Clerk of the County Court of Liverpool

Mr. Ramshay, it is said, means to [illegible] the validity of Lord Carlisle's decision by a writ of *quo warranto* in the Court of Queen's Bench.

LANCASHIRE REVISION OF VOTERS.—Whilst the North Lancashire list of voters for this year shows an increase, that for South Lancashire has fallen off to the amount of 1,174. The register of North Lancashire this year has 12,997 names, and at 11,793 names last year, or an increase of 1,204. Register of South Lancashire [illegible] 10,623 and 11,174 [illegible] year [illegible] decrease of 551. [illegible] CLERKENWELL [illegible] Borough.—

DONCASTER A PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH.—Lord Lowth, it is found have, at the suggestion of Sir Isaac Morley, agreed to petition Parliament asserting that the privilege of sending a member to the House of Commons may be extended to Doncaster.

FARRINGDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, at the annual show of this society, which took place at Farringdon, the chairman, Lord Harrington, on giving the toast of "Success to the Farringdon Agricultural Association," said—We have lived upon hope for some years past, and I really cannot help expressing a slight degree of hope that we have seen the worst of the time of agricultural distress. Although I am one of those who, ever since I have had the honour of being your president, thought that protection would be the case sooner, yet I may say, without being misunderstood, that if any of us expect the same protection—mark me—I say, any one who expects a reimposition of the same protection that was extended to the agriculturist, and was accepted by Sir R. Peel, will find himself mistaken; but that there may, and ought to be, a certain system of protection which the British farmer ought to have with his fellow-countrymen—many of whom enjoy profit does, and he does not. I think not improbable.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW.—The approaching great exhibition of cattle, sheep, pigs, and domestic poultry, which opens on Tuesday next, the 9th of December, and will be held on the three following days, at Birmingham is exciting great interest, not only in the mid and district, but in many parts of the country. Preparations, we understand, on this [illegible] to be made for a much larger and more extensive display than [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of poultry, especially, being large as it was last year, we actually be much [illegible] it will be necessary to [illegible] one hundred pens, containing probably from five to two thousand specimens.

NEW MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.—The Postmaster-General has announced that Wednesbury, many of Linlithgow, N.B., having been constituted a post town, the office there will be opened for the issue and payment of money orders on and after the 1st instant and that Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, and Stockport, in Lancashire, have been constituted money-order towns at which money orders may be issued and paid on and after the 1st December next. Lord Canterbury has also been constituted a post town, becomes a major money-order office, instead of a minor office, from the same date. Two of the offices of the London district, namely, Kentish Town and Mayfield, Stoke, are opened as minor money-order offices from the 1st December, Wadebridge, Cornwall, will be opened as a minor money-order office.

A SECRET LOCKING HOUSE.—Mr. Sidney Herbert is at the present moment said to be building a large and commodious lodging-house for a number of unmarried ladies, of the same description as that about to be opened to take the benefit of it. The spot selected is in a very fashionable locality, being in the centre of the borough. The house will be furnished with every convenience, and a matron in charge will be provided. The meals will be at stated hours, and the guests will have separate, but plain, and [illegible] fare. A [illegible] bed [illegible] library will be attached; and, as one of the objects of the parish charge will reside in part of the house, he will occasionally deliver a lecture to the labourers. For all these advantages each labourer is to pay 4s. 1d. per week only.

SOUTHAMPTON NEW DOCK.—A disastrous accident occurred on Saturday evening, which must cast a damper upon the splendid new dock for some time [illegible] it was intended that on Thursday last the [illegible] with its spread sail [illegible] should be opened with great ceremony. It had been [illegible] filled with water, and on Saturday [illegible] Mr. Giles, the engineer, superintending the removal of the dam which separates the outer dock, and the tidal basin, from the new close dock. The timbers from the upper portion of this dam had been removed, and it was expected that the lower portion should be [illegible] by the water. The gates, which are constructed of solid planks of timber, appeared very massive, and sufficiently strong to sustain any pressure that might be put on them. Unfortunately, however, the hinges on which they hung were too slight, and the consequence was that, when the pressure of the waters was too great, the gates were forced in, and the dam [illegible] Mr. Giles, the engineer, was [illegible] at the time, and [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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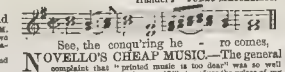

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MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

VOL. XIX. No. 533.—MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1851. [NUMBER and MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, 1s. With Exhibition Supplement GRATIS.

THE NATIONAL MUSIC OF ENGLAND.

IT has been frequently affirmed of late years, that the English, whatever they may be at present, were formerly not a musical people. It has been loudly asserted by many, who claim to be the exponents, if not the leaders, of public opinion, that we have not, and never had, any National Music. "The music of England!" said the Emperor Napoleon to a lady at St. Helena, "it is execrable! They have only one good melody." And he named a Scotch air, "Ye banks and braes of bonnie Doon," as the sole example of English music which he considered endurable. But all this is a misconception. England has as much music as her neighbours—perhaps more. English music is peculiar: it is not simply a music of imitation, but of originality; racy, and of the soil. There was a time when the English were pre-eminently a musical people,—when singing was considered a necessary part of the education of a gentleman,—when music was taught at every public school,—when apprentices and workmen, in almost every kind of handicraft, studied singing as an accomplishment, as the German work-people do at this day,—and when the phrase "merry England" expressed a reality, and not a mere fiction of romance-writers. Some hundreds of the fine melodies that delighted our ancestors in the days of Elizabeth still remain amongst us. Some of them linger in remote country districts, some are more extensively known, while many only exist in scarce books or manuscripts, and are accessible to none but musical antiquaries.

Several causes have operated to consign these beautiful and peculiarly characteristic melodies to neglect, and to banish them from the circles of the educated and refined. To borrow a phrase already employed in reference to this subject, "it has been the misfortune of English music to have been married, in too many instances, not to immortal, but to immoral verse." The manners of our forefathers were rougher and coarser than those of the present time. Our ancestors were not so nice in their language as their descendants are; and they wedded many of their most exquisite popular melodies to words which did not offend the fastidious in their day, but which in ours exclude them from the family hearth. Other songs, again, less offensive than these, are tolerated rather than approved of upon the stage. Among scores of others, we would instance Shakespeare's song, "When daisies pied," as one of this class, which cannot be suffered in the drawing-room, and of which, for this reason, the beautiful music is lost to a large circle who would otherwise appreciate and enjoy it. A third class of songs are objectionable, not for their immorality or their indecorum, but for their vulgarity; a fourth, and even larger class, are obsolete in their allusions, and not easily made intelligible in the present day; a fifth class are devoted to the sensual, and in many instances brutal, pleasures of the table, now happily disaccordant with the improved and improving manners of society; while a sixth class, more numerous than all, are deficient in heart and reality, being mere echoes of school learning, without foundation in truth. The Lesbias and Chloes of English song originated in the college exercises of boys, and not in the heart-feelings of men. Our forefathers seldom sang of wine without introducing Bacchus, whom they degraded into a Silenus; of war without Mars; or of love without allusion to, or celebration of, Venus and Cupid. If a stranger to our literature and our religion should judge of us by the lyrical effusions of a past age, he would almost be justified in considering us a nation, not of Christians, but of Pagans.

In consequence of these causes, and perhaps of many more, the fine old Music of England has gradually fallen into neglect or disrepute, and the people are not generally aware of the existence of such a treasure of melody as really belongs to them. Scotland, which suffered under the operation of similar circumstances affecting the poetry of her old songs, has been more fortunate in the rescue of her national music from oblivion. Allan Ramsay and his coadjutors began the work, which was afterwards continued to better purpose by Robert Burns and the late Mr. George Thomson, assisted in the musical department by Haydn and Beethoven, who arranged the greater portion of the melodies; and the music of Scotland, not superior to that of England, has in consequence become celebrated throughout the world. The same good offices were still more effectively performed for the music of Ireland by Mr. Thomas Moore and Sir John Stevenson, with a result which has charmed the social circle in every part of the empire, and will continue to do so as long as taste, feeling, and refinement, and a love of the arts, exist amongst us. But both Scotland and Ireland, as is now well known, were indebted to the genius of the English for many melodies which they claim as theirs. In support of this assertion, it is sufficient for our present purpose to quote only the names of a few songs, such as "The girl I left behind me," "My lodging is on the cold ground," and "John, come kiss me now," which are unquestionably English, although naturalised in one or other of the two divisions of the kingdom which have claimed an exclusive right to them. "John Anderson my jo," and some other melodies now naturalised in Scotland, were originally cathedral chants common to both countries; while many celebrated Scottish airs, such as "Auld Robin Gray," "Within a mile of Edinburgh town," "Mary's Dream," and others, were composed by Englishmen in imitation of the Scottish manner.

That no one has attempted to do justice to the music of England, and perform for it what has been done for the music of Scotland and Ireland, has long been a matter of surprise; and it has seemed to the gentlemen whose names appear in connexion with the present enterprise, that the time has at length arrived when this great work should be undertaken. Their object may be described, in a few words, as that of restoring the Music of England to the place in the popular heart which it never would have lost, had the morality and graces of the poetry been equal to the beauty of the melodies; to rescue fine music from desecration; to produce new songs to the old tunes, which, whatever may be their deficiencies in other respects, shall not offend decency and decorum, or do violence to the opinions and sentiments of the present age; which shall not pander to coarse bacchanalian excess, or make a jest of womanly virtue; and which shall uniformly make song the handmaid of innocence, and administer to the harmless pleasures of the social circle. The author of the new songs to the old favourite tunes, while he feels that he may possibly fail in reaching those higher excellences of the poetic art to which he would fain aspire, has so much faith in himself as to be convinced that he will not fail in another and far more important portion of the task. His songs, whatever their literary demerits may be, shall at least be inoffensive. If they raise no enthusiasm by their beauty, they shall excite no condemnation

on the part of those who would make literature in every department the ally of religion and virtue.

As regards the genius of the celebrated Composer who has undertaken the Musical Editorship, there needs no eulogy on the part of his coadjutor in the work to testify to his fitness. The name of Sir Henry Rowley Bishop is alone a guarantee that the Melodies of England will receive ample justice, and that this series will recommend itself to the widest encouragement.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have much pleasure in announcing the publication of this National Work, in a series of Supplements to that Journal. Each Supplement will contain from Five to Six or Seven Melodies, according to the length, and every Song will be illustrated by the most competent Artists; so that the reader will obtain for Sixpence five or six Songs, arranged in a manner that shall render them acceptable to all circles, and produced in a style of beauty and excellence unequalled by publications that usually charge four times as much for a single song. It is proposed that One Hundred of the ancient popular Melodies of England should thus be offered to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and the Proprietors confidently appeal to their past efforts in justification of the promise they now make, that no expense or exertion will be spared on their part to render the work acceptable to their numerous and daily-increasing readers.

*** Publishers of Music are cautioned against reprinting these Melodies without permission of the Proprietors, the Accompaniments being in every case original, by Sir Henry R. Bishop, and strictly Copyright. The same caution applies to the Poetry. Proceedings will be taken against publishers of any books, and others, who may invade the Copyright of the Songs.

SONGS.

THE CUCKOO.

[AIR—"When Daisies pied."]

I.

WHEN daisies pied, and snow-drops pale,
And young May-blossoms gleaming bright,
And slender lilies of the vale,
Have fringed the robes of Spring with white,
The Cuckoo on the hawthorn tree
Sings all the morning merrily,
Cuckoo! Cuckoo! come forth to play,
The Spring is Nature's holiday.

II.

When children gather wreaths of flowers,
Or plait green rushes into crowns,
And lovers meet, at twilight hours,
In woodland corners, far from towns,
The soft sweet voice re-echoes still
Through grove and mead, o'er vale and hill,
Cuckoo! Cuckoo! and seems to say,
Oh, Life be Love! oh, Love be May!

THE WINTRY WINDS.

[AIR—"The Vicar of Bray."]

I.

THE wintry winds rush howling past,
And whistle through the moorland;
The tall oaks answer to the storm,
Like billows on the foreland;
The windows shake, the chimney groans,
So draw your chairs together;
Pile up the coal, and fill the bowl,
And let's defy the weather.
There's storm without, but love within,
And friendship's pure embraces;
We'll make amends for winter cold
By sunshine of our faces.

II.

Pile up the fire! we'll dance and sing;
But yet, amid our gladness,
We'll not forget the fate of those
Who pine in want and sadness:
The shivering wanderers in the streets
Who tramp the homeless city,
And sailors shipwreck'd far at sea
With none to aid or pity.
May Heav'n protect them, one and all!
And sweeten our embraces,
Both by the raindrops of our hearts
And sunshine of our faces!

THE BOATMAN.

[AIR—"Sally in our Alley."]

I.

THE bridegroom smiled a happy smile,
The bride was sweetly blushing,
And o'er the water's tranquil breast
A sound of bells came gushing.
The bridesmaids laugh'd, or watch'd the light
Upon the ripples quiver;
But shadows dimm'd the boatman's face
Who row'd them o'er the river.

II.

Slow fell his oars; his thoughts were sad:
"'Tis eighteen years in summer
Since o'er the stream I row'd the bride,
New-born, a fairy comer.
The bells rang gaily, as to-day,
As to the font they brought her;
And sire and mother wept for joy
At christ'ning of their daughter.

III.

And now once more across the stream—
May all kind thoughts possess her!—
I row the bride, and bridal guests,
And pray that Heaven may bless her.
The sun shines bright, each heart is light,
The laugh rings loud and merry,
And shouts of welcome from the shore
Come booming o'er the ferry.

IV.

A third time she must cross the flood,
With Death, our lord and master:
May I ne'er see that mournful day!"—
Row, boatman, row us faster!
Row, boatman, row, your oars are slow,
Time flies, and Love is pressing,
And you shall earn a double fee,
Besides your lady's blessing.

THE LIGHT OF LOVE.

[AIR—"Packington's Pound."]

I.

OH! the light of our love, in the Dawn of our day,
Is bright as the sunshine that smiles on our way;
It shews us the dew-drops like gems on the thorn,
And calls up the sweet-ringing music of morn.
The roses of life in its presence unfold.
And the crests of the mountains glow purple and gold.
Oh! the sweet light of love, in our Morning of mirth,
Is the charm and the glory and hope of the earth.

II.

But the light of our love, when the Evening is near,
Is softer and sweeter, more tender and clear;
The stars that were hid in the glare of the noon
Look forth in their beauty, undimm'd by the moon.
The world and its pleasures in shadow may lie,
But pleasures less fleeting appear in the sky.
Oh! the sweet light of love to our Evening is given,
To lead us from earth to the glories of heaven!

OF LOWLY BIRTH, BUT REGAL BEAUTY.

[AIR—"Fair Sally loved a bonnie Seaman."]

I.

OF lowly birth, but regal beauty,
To charm, to dazzle, and surprise,
Men gave her homage as a duty,
And bards drew rapture from her eyes.
Of spirit bold, of bearing proud,
She shone above the common crowd,
A dream of light and glory.

II.

'Farewell!" exclaim'd a sailor, kneeling;
"Thy smile shall light me o'er the sea,
Remembrance of thy tears, appealing,
Shall be my guide to victory.
Two passions only fill my heart,
And ever shall till life depart—
Thy love and England's glory!"

III.

"Farewell!" she said; "the tear-drops starting
Betray my love, and not my fears;
For through the clouds that dim our parting
I see the light of coming years.
My soul rejoices in thy fame;
And when I think upon thy name,
I dream of England's glory!"

IV.

He sought the strife where duty bore him,
He fought and died, but conquering fell;
His country's tears dropp'd gushing o'er him,
And nations peal'd his funeral knell.
But she, alas! of soul so high,
Was left in poverty to die,
Though dear to England's glory!

NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

WHEN DAISIES PIED.—"When Daisies pied" forms part of a collection of songs composed by *Thomas Augustine Arne*, published for the author, and, as the title-page informs us, "sold at his House, No. 17 in Craven Buildings, Drury-Lane." A copy of the grant of George the Second to Mr. Arne, of a "Royal Privilege and Licence" solely to print and publish these songs for the term of fourteen years, is prefixed to the collection, and is dated the 29th of January, 1740. It is a proof of the intrinsic merit of this melody, that its popularity has endured for more than a century, although the indelicacy of the original words has banished it from the drawing room. It will continue to be admired by all who appreciate the style of graceful simplicity of Dr. Arne's excellent compositions, and of our national music in general.

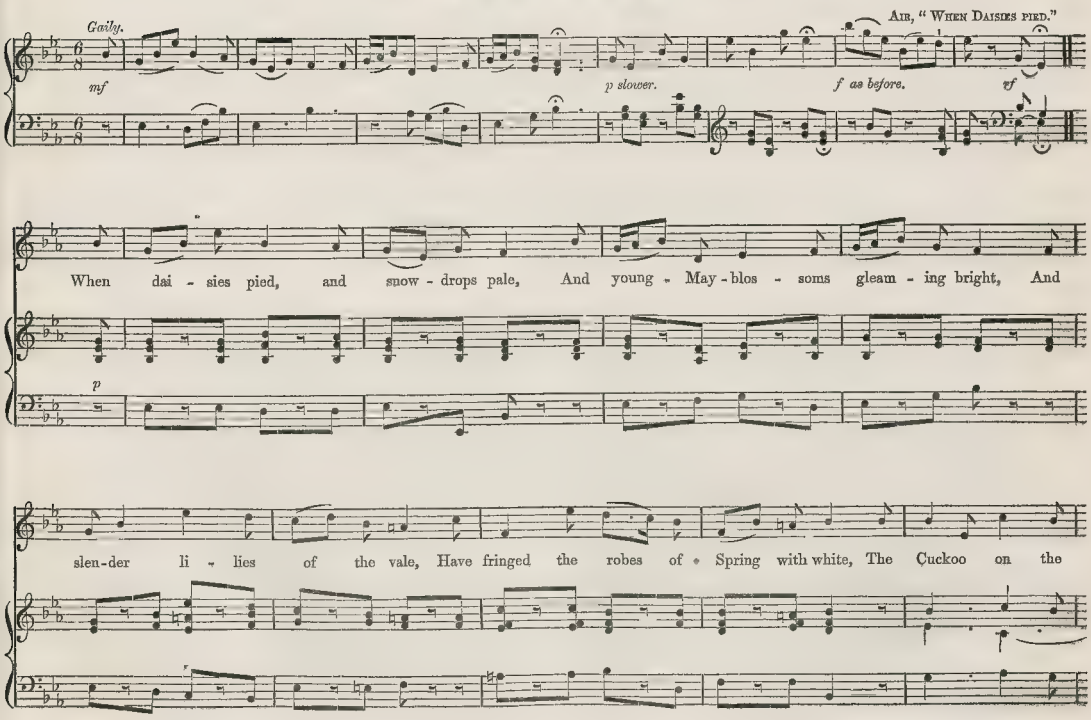
THE VICAR OF BRAY.—The original tune to which the old political and satirical song "The Vicar of Bray" was adapted, is to be found in Playford's *Dancing Master*, under the name of "The Country Garden." It is one of those boldly constructed and truly English melodies of which we may reasonably boast, and which have assisted in giving to our music a character peculiarly its own.

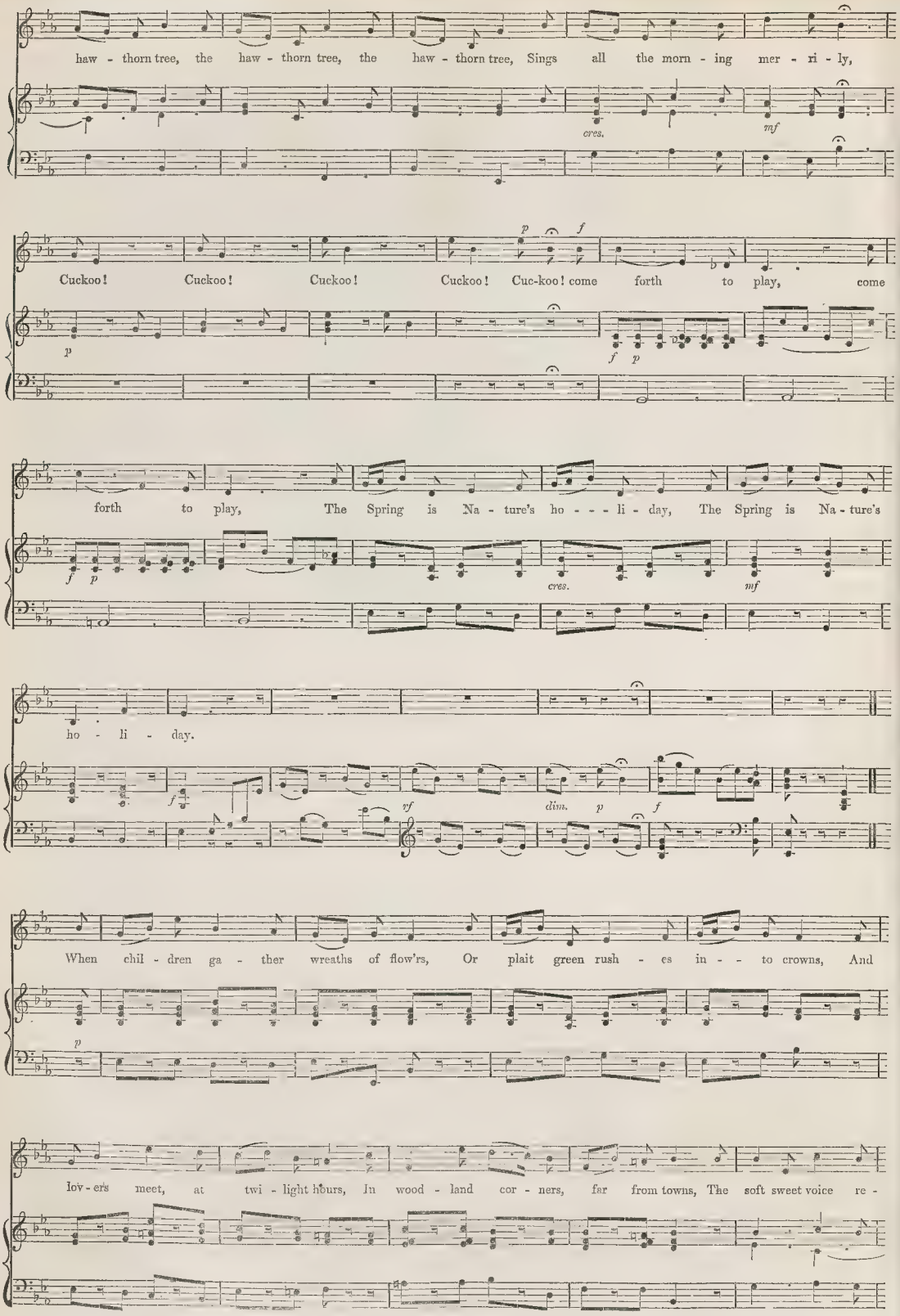
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY.—The original air of "Sally in our Alley" was composed by *Harry Carey* early in the eighteenth century. The present version, however, is note for note as I remember to have heard it sung by Incledon. Although to some extent it may have been founded on the original air, the two, nevertheless, are essentially dissimilar. To whom this version should be attributed is doubtful. We are without any evidence that Carey composed *two* melodies to the words of his song, but if he did, I think there can be no question that his "second thoughts were best."

PACKINGTON'S POUND.—"Packington's Pound" appears to have been composed shortly before the accession of Queen Elizabeth. Although written as a country-dance tune, it affords, in addition to the many proofs we possess, that airs of a similar description are often more suitable to poetry of a serious, or sentimental, than of a lively character. From among the numerous versions of this fine old tune, I have chosen the one introduced into *The Beggar's Opera*, as having stronger marks of originality than any of the rest.

FAIR SALLY LOVED A BONNIE SEAMAN.—It must be very obvious, that the beginning of the melody of "Fair Sally loved a bonnie Seaman" is similar to that of Gay's "Black-eyed Susan," of which the music is reported to be by Leveridge, the author of the "Roast Beef of Old England," and other popular airs. The present song, however, was composed by *Dr. Maurice Greene*, who lived at the same period; and was a composer of far greater note than Leveridge, and less likely to be guilty of a plagiarism. The question is not easily to be decided; but from what we know of the general character of the compositions of Leveridge, our doubts ought to incline in favour of Dr. Greene.

THE CUCKOO.


Gaily.
mf
p slower.
f as before.
ff
Air, "When Daisies pied."
When dai - sies pied, and snow - drops pale, And young - May - blos - soms gleam - ing bright, And
p
slen - der li - lies of the vale, Have fringed the robes of Spring with white, The Cuckoo on the


haw - thorn tree, the haw - thorn tree, the haw - thorn tree, Sings all the morn - ing mer - ri - ly,
cres.
mf
Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Cuc-koo! come forth to play, come
p
p
f
p
forth to play, The Spring is Na - ture's ho - - - li - day, The Spring is Na - ture's
f
p
cres.
mf
ho - li - day.
f
mf
dim.
p
f
When chil - dren ga - ther wreaths of flow'rs, Or plait green rush - es in - - to crowns, And
p
lov - ers meet, at twi - light hours, In wood - land cor - ners, far from towns, The soft sweet voice re -

e - choes still, re - e - choes still, re - e - choes still Through grove and mead, o'er vale and hill,

cres. mf

Cuc-koo! Cuc-koo! Cuc-koo! Cuc-koo! Cuc-koo! and seems to say, and

p p f f p

seems to say, Oh, Life be Love! oh, Love be May! Oh, Life be Love! oh,

f p cres. mf

Love be May!

f rf

THE WINTRY WINDS.

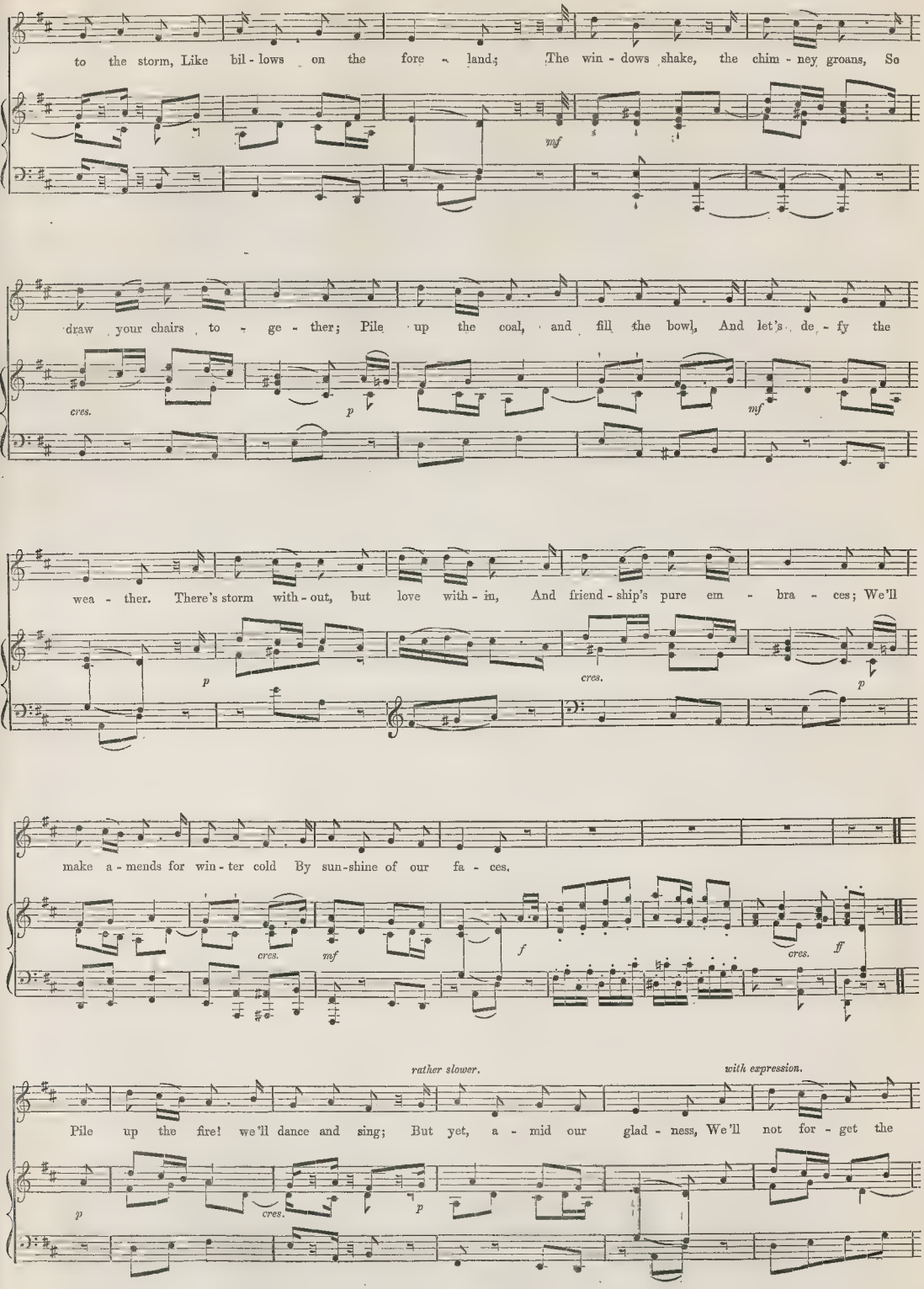
Cheerfully.

Air, "The Country Garden," or "The Vicar of Bray."

ff *p* *f* *cres.* *ff*

The win - try winds rush howl - ing past, And whis - tle through the moor - land; The tall oaks an - swer

p


to the storm, Like bil - lows on the fore - land; The win - dows shake, the chim - ney groans, So
mf
draw your chairs to - ge - ther; Pile up the coal, and fill the bowl, And let's de - fy the
cres.
p
mf
wea - ther. There's storm with - out, but love with - in, And friend - ship's pure em - bra - ces; We'll
p
cres.
p
make a - mends for win - ter cold By sun - shine of our fa - ces.
cres.
mf
f
cres.
ff
rather slower.
with expression.
Pile up the fire! we'll dance and sing; But yet, a - mid our glad - ness, We'll not for - get the
p
cres.
p

fate of those Who pine in want and sad - ness; The shiv' - ring wan - d'rers in the streets Who

mf

tramp the home - less ci - ty, And sail - ors ship - wreck'd far at sea With none to aid or

cres. *p*

tempo primo

pi - ty. May Heav'n pro - tect them, one and all, And sweet - en our em - - bra - ces, Both

cres. *cres.* *p*

by the rain-drops of our hearts And sun-shine of our fa - ces.

cres. *mf* *f*

Moderately slow.

AIR, "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."

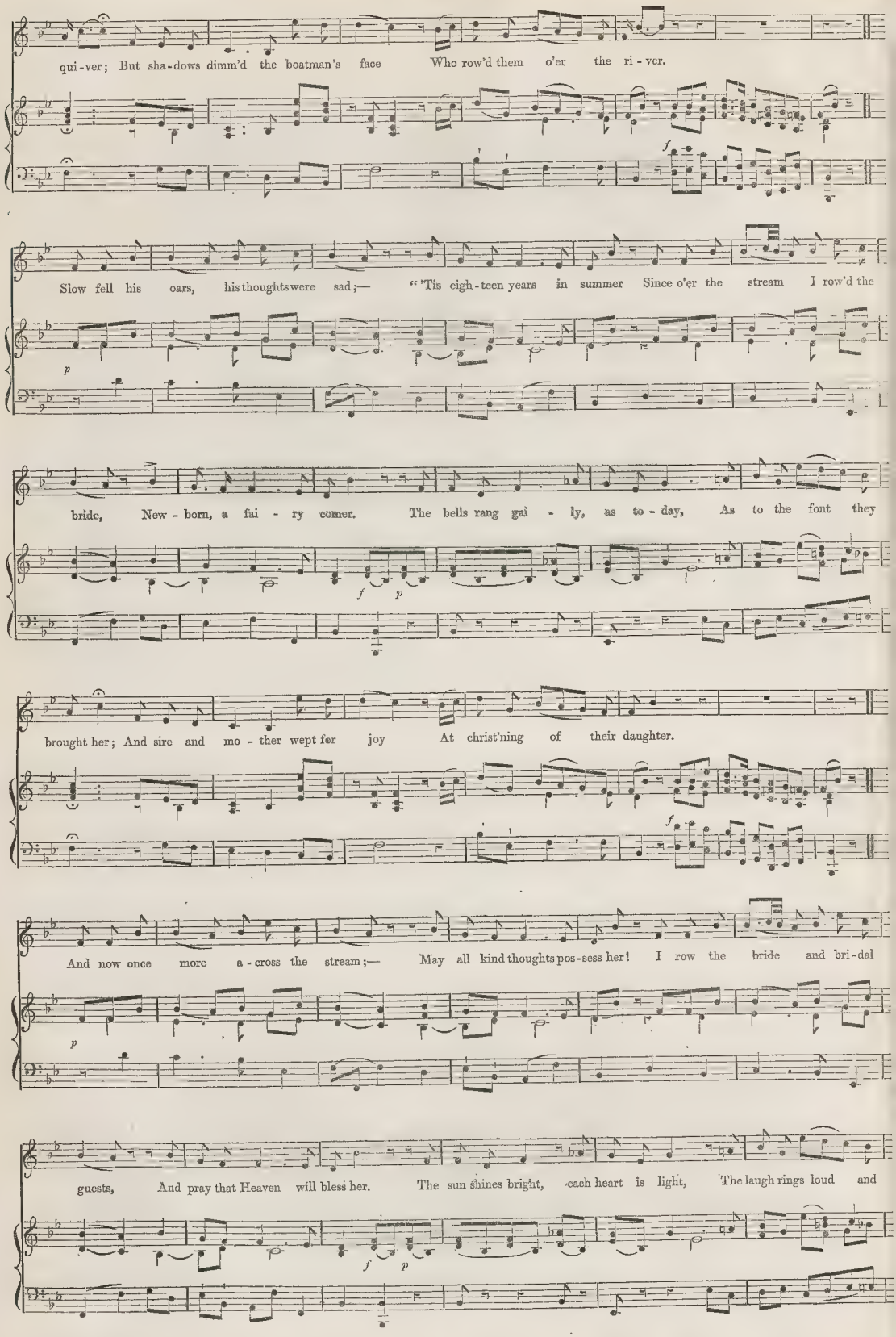
p *rf* *cres.* *f*

The bridegroom smiled a hap - py smile, The bride was sweet - ly blushing, And o'er the wa - - ter's tran-quil

p

breast A sound of bells came gushing. The bridesmaids laugh'd, or watch'd the light Up - on the rip - ples

f *p*


qui-ver; But sha-dows dimm'd the boatman's face Who row'd them o'er the ri-ver.
Slow fell his oars, his thoughts were sad;— "'Tis eigh-teen years in summer Since o'er the stream I row'd the
bride, New-born, a fai-ry comer. The bells rang gai-ly, as to-day, As to the font they
brought her; And sire and mo-ther wept for joy At christ'ning of their daughter.
And now once more a-cross the stream;— May all kind thoughts pos-sess her! I row the bride and bri-dal
guests, And pray that Heaven will bless her. The sun shines bright, each heart is light, The laugh rings loud and

mer - ry, And shouts of wel - come from the shore Come boom-ing . o'er the fer - ry.

f *p* *cres.* *f*

A third time she must cross the flood, With Death, our lord and mas-ter: May I ne'er see that mourn-ful

p

quicker. *much quicker.*

day!" Row, boat-man, row us fast - er! Row, boat-man, row, your oars are slow, Time flies, and love is

mf *f* *mf* *cres.*

tempo primo.

press-ing, And you shall earn a dou - ble fee, Be - sides your la - dy's bless-ing.

f *p* *cres.* *f*

THE LIGHT OF LOVE.

Moderately slow.

Air, "Packington's Pound."

With animation.

Oh! the light of our love, in the dawn of our day, Is bright as the sun-shine that smiles on our way; It

shews us the dew-drops like gems on the thorn, And calls up the sweet-ring-ing mu-sic of morn. The ro-ses of life in its

pre-sence un-fold, And the crests of the moun-tains glow pur-ple and gold. Oh! the sweet light of love, in our morn-ing of mirth, Is the

rall.

charm and the glo - ry and hope of the earth.

a tempo

mf *mf* *cres.* *p*

Rather slower, and with expression.

But the light of our love when the ev - 'ning is near Is soft - er and sweet - er, more ten - der and clear; The

p

stars that were hid in the glare of the noon Look forth in their beau - ty, un-dimm'd by the moon. The world and its pleasures in

sha - dow may lie, But plea-sures less fleet - ing ap - pear in the sky. Oh! the sweet light of love to our ev - 'ning is giv'n, To

cres. *p*

rall.

lead us from earth to the glo - ries of heav'n.

a tempo

cres. *inf* *cres.* *f*

OF LOWLY BIRTH, BUT REGAL BEAUTY.

With spirit, and rather quick, but alternately with pathetic feeling.

AIR, "FAIR SALLY LOVED A BONNIE SEAMAN."

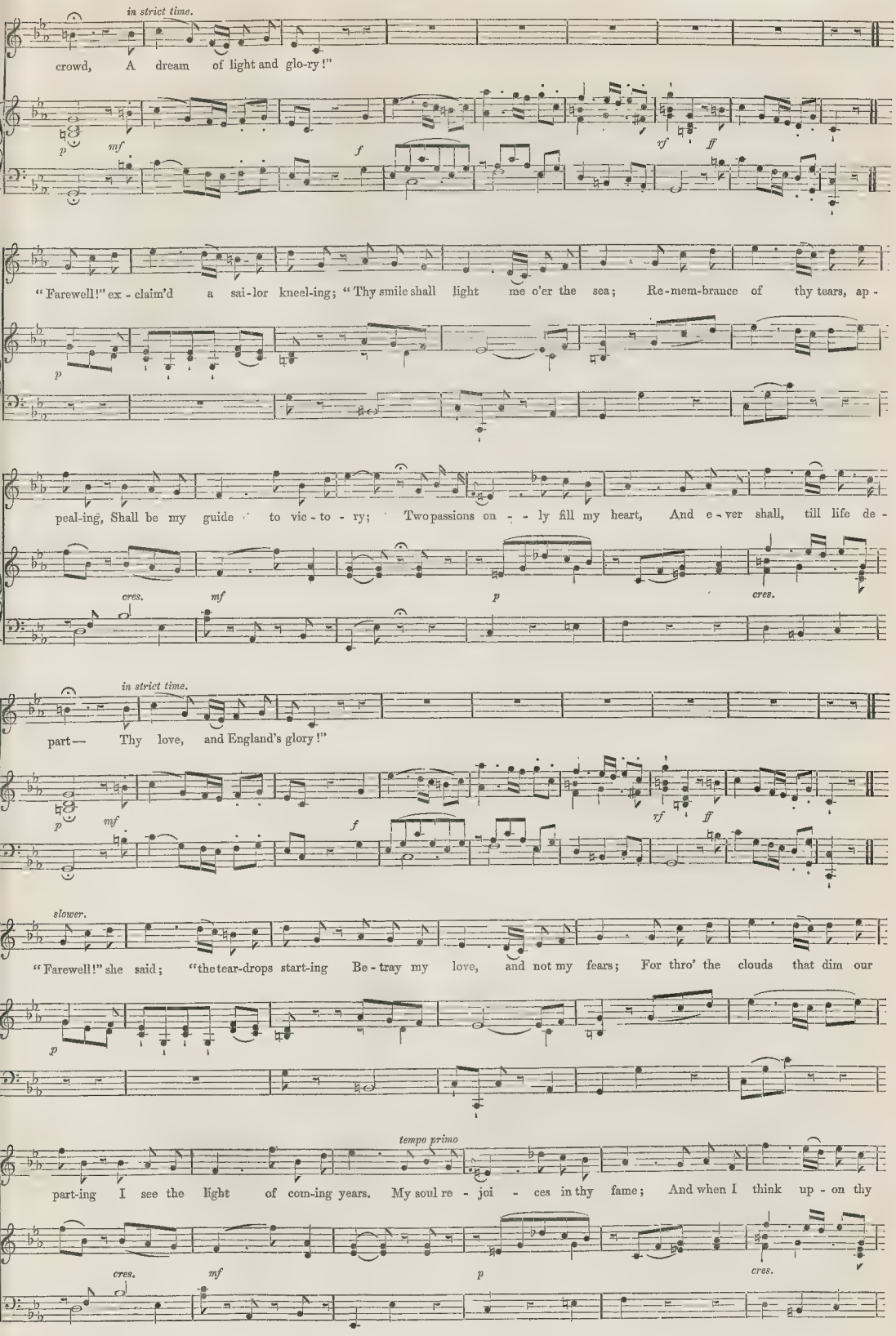
rf *mf* *f* *ff*

Of low-ly birth, but re-gal beau-ty, To charm, to daz - zle, and sur-prise, Men gave her ho - mage as a

p

du-ty, And bards drew rap - ture from her eyes. Of spi-rit bold, of bear-ing proud, She shone a - bove the common

cres.


in strict time.
crowd, A dream of light and glo-ry!"
p mf f vf ff
"Farewell!" ex - claim'd a sai-lor kneel-ing; "Thy smile shall light me o'er the sea; Re-mem-brance of thy tears, ap -
p
peal-ing, Shall be my guide to vic - to - ry; Two passions on - - ly fill my heart, And e - ver shall, till life de -
cres. mf p cres.
in strict time.
part— Thy love, and England's glory!"
p mf f vf ff
slower.
"Farewell!" she said; "the tear-drops start-ing Be - tray my love, and not my fears; For thro' the clouds that dim our
p
tempo primo
part-ing I see the light of com-ing years. My soul re - joi - ces in thy fame; And when I think up - on thy
cres. mf p cres.

in strict time.

name, I dream of England's glory!"

p *mf* *f* *vf* *ff*

slower. *with expression.*

He sought the strife where du-ty bore him, He fought and died, but conq'ring fell; His coun-try's tears dropp'd gushing

p

rall.

o'er him, And nations peal'd his fun-'ral knell. But she, a - las! of soul so high, Was left in po - ver - ty to

cres.

a tempo

die, Though dear to England's glory!

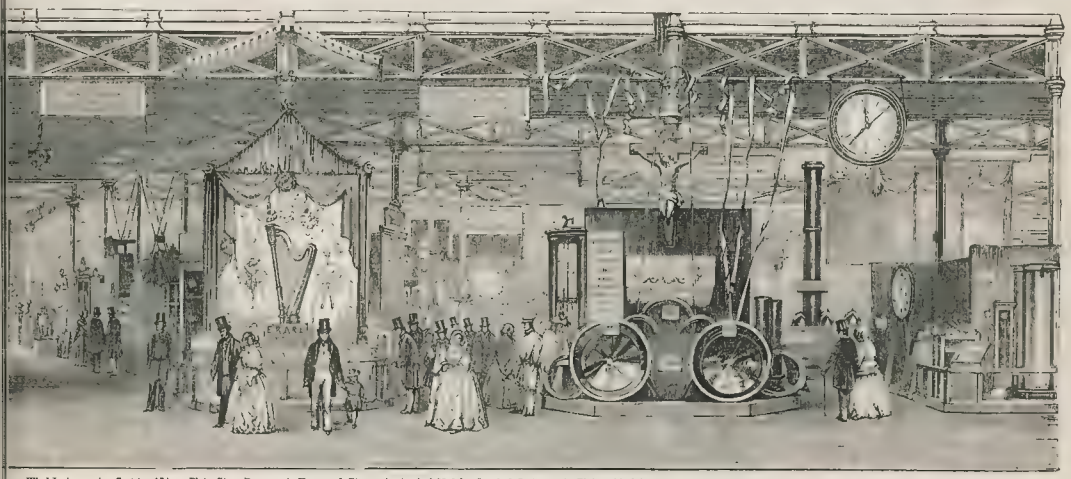
p *mf* *f*

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198 Strand aforesaid.—Saturday, December 6, 1851.—Musical Supplement.

III.—NORTH-EAST PORTION OF THE NAVE.

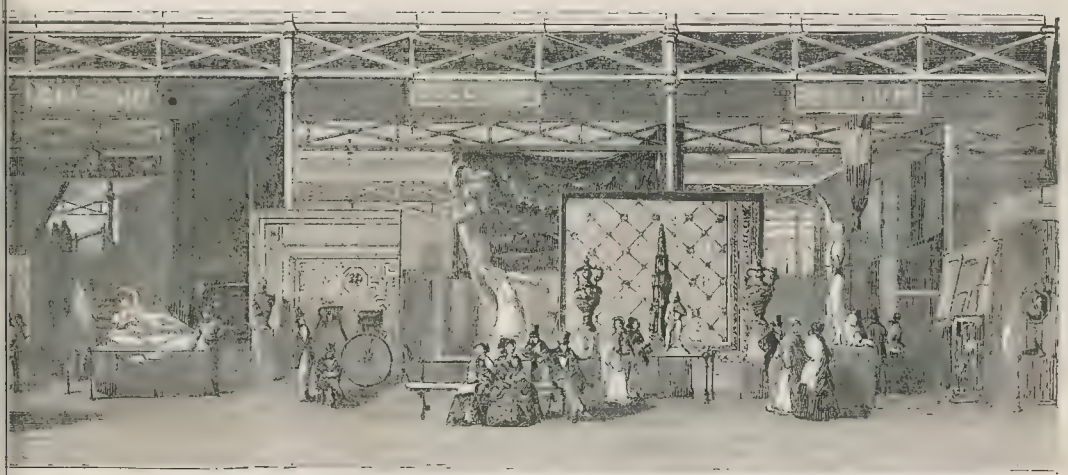
7

ield—Model for Marble Statue of "Dr. Jenner"—Turkey Rugs, Stair Carpets, Leather, French Fleeces. | Great Earthenware Wine Jar -Tabernacle, value £14,000—Spanish Lace—Coloured Models from the Alhambra—Inlaid Table 3,000,000 pieces. | Arms of Spain, Embroidered in Gold—Baby Linen of the late Prince of Asturias—Silks—Raw Materials—Arms—Cigars, Snuffs—French Raw Silks and Yarns, &c.



8

ver Wind Instruments—Cast-iron Lion—Plate Glass Doors—nd Chamois, in Bronze—Vieille Montagne Zinc | Harp and Piano—Anatomical Models, Surgical Instruments, Philosophical Apparatus—Cast-iron Clock, ornamented with Porcelain, price £240. | Iron Castings—Varal's Endless Paper-making Machine—Vacuum Apparatus for Sugar—Sugar-cane Crushing and Cloth-shearing Machines—Electric Clock.



9

ueen of B m (cast iron)—Carriages from Jones and Co., -Agricultural Implements—Tournay Carpets. | Carved Ebony Furniture—Specimens of Inlaid Flooring—Marble Group, "Psyche calling on Love for help." | "The Young Shepherd," Giotto's First Trial at Drawing—"Venus and Disarmed Cupid"—Pianos—Machinery.

PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE description accompanying our Panorama must of necessity be brief: we neither profess to describe nor enumerate the articles in the several compartments, but merely to give such information as any one well acquainted with the Exhibition might have afforded in passing round with a friend. A short mention of each compartment will serve, as the best guide to the stranger to those who have visited the Exhibition. Our Engravings are from Daguerréotypes; of which the Foreign Side are by Beard, the English by Claudet.

FOREIGN END (NORTH SIDE).

PERSIA, EGYPT, TURKEY, AND GREECE.

Persia might have contributed largely to the Exhibition, but the results scarcely honour us whatever. The cases were occupied by contributions entirely from English gentlemen—Dr. Thompson, recently returned from the East, Mr. Major, a Turkish merchant, and Lieutenant Tyler. Worthy of note amongst them were some curious-headed arrows: a sword called a yataghan, of such wonderful temper, that at a single blow, with not the slightest damage to the edge, it would cut through a broom-stick; rifles with damascene barrels inlaid with gold; an ivory-handled dagger; some scarfs, embroidery, and costume. (See Catalogue, page 291.)

The inscription over Egypt and Turkey is the seal of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid. The saddle and pipes in front, and the alabaster slabs, which were of unusual size and beautiful colour, were Egyptian. The rest of the raw materials and manufactures from Egypt occupied the left side of the court. (See Catalogue, page 217.) The cloak outside the case on the [illegible] of the tomb of [illegible] invented and [illegible] Constantinople. [illegible] to £30 apiece. The amber mouthpieces were some of them of great value, those set with brilliants being worth about £1100: they were of the peculiar pale clouded lemon colour most esteemed in amber in the East, there called by the original Greek name, *electron*, from which we have derived, in the belief of tracing the word electricity; in reality, however, the name was given to amber, from its similarity in colour to a native alloy of gold and silver found in the mines of Greece. The Albanian costumes, embroidered in gold, were worth from £20 to £10.

The silks were the produce of the Imperial manufactory, and cost about three times as much as they could be bought for anywhere else. The muslins embroidered in silk, gold, and silver were mainly the home work of Turkish ladies. The embroidery was the same on both sides: a dress would be the work of from six to eight months; during the whole time they are preserved from the slightest soil, and vary in price from £15 to as much as £70 each. Here were likewise rugs, skins, confections, and perfumes among the latter, attar of roses at £2 10*s.* an ounce.

In the case of silver-work, almost every scarf or coffee-cup holder was of a different pattern, and from a different province of the empire. In the case of silk, pipers were some embroidered in real gold and pearls, and as dear as £40 a pair. The pieces of gold and silver fringe were perfect [illegible] Lastly, a small [illegible] little gold implement for touching the eyelids with henna, and a brush set with [illegible] which were taken from a beautiful marble sarcophagus near Zebail, which contained, also, two other masks in gold, but all crushed and worn. The inscription on the sarcophagus stated them to have been deposited by a man of distinction, as an offering of affection to his wife.

In the compartment marked "Greece" some specimens of Parian marble, a wax figure in Greek full gold costume, a few manufactures and raw materials from the Greek Islands—giving but a poor idea of Greek production and industry—occupied the entrance to the court (see Catal. que, page 288), which once belonged to Turkey, and was set out with embroideries, saddle-cloths in rich gold-work at £26 each, morocco slippers, and, amongst other things, a considerable display of fine silk sheets and silk crape shirts of Albanian manufacture. Several of the former were purchased at from £3 to £4 each, for ladies' dresses. They were most of them white, and were soft, light, and very elegant for summer morning dress. In this part, also, were some pieces of furniture stuff, in cut velvet with gold ground.

Behind these compartments was the lecture-room, on which were hung skins of all the wild animals of the empire, and under which were shown morocco and other leathers tanned in the several provinces, all of which differed in quality and appearance, and varied in price from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.*; and the novel Albanian winter coats of goat's-hair, worth about £1 each.

The unfinished statue in front of this compartment of Turkey deserves to be thought upon; it is that of Dr. Jenner, whose discovery of vaccination for ever stayed the plague of small-pox, by which, before his time, hundreds of thousands died every year, and multitudes were scarred, scarred, disfigured, blinded, and made miserable for life.

The rugs in this passage—of which very many more were in the collection by various makers—were to be had at from £2 to £5 each; and the pieces of Turkey stair-carpet on the right of the passage deserved note by our manufacturers for the admirable manner in which the colours, though brilliant, were so disposed as never to dazzle or weary the eye. There were several similar pieces of carpet in the compartment; the price was 14*s.* the square yard. The passage led to the Exhibition Refreshment Room, close to which were shown dolls, stuffed birds, models of fishingboats from the several parts of the coast, soaps, perfumes, pencil making in all its stages, by Morell; Westhead's patent wadding quilts, lighter and warmer than blankets, at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to £10 each, according to the work, and whether they be covered in cotton or silk; and soft Astoria cloth, made from the fur of the hare. (For Turkey, see Catalogue, page 316.)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Scarce second to Damascus itself for the keen temper of its steel was Toledo of old; and, at the entrance of the Spanish department, were two swords from its Royal ordnance factory, the sheaths of which, to show that the old skill of make is still retained, were circles of silver in the form of a coiled serpent. In the same case were several other beautifully ornamented daggers, swords, muskets, and pistols. The prices of all the Spanish arms, considering their excellence of make and beauty of finish, were wonderfully low. A priced catalogue of all the goods was to be had in the department. The balustrade for the choir of the Roman Catholic cathedral at Arequipa, in Peru, is prominently shown in our Engraving. It is seven feet and a half in height, made entirely of silver gilt and gold, and weighs 209 lb. It is worth £5000, without counting the diamonds and precious stones with which it is richly set, and which of themselves must be of great intrinsic value. The two other pillars of the division were the arms of Spain in gold embroidery, the wonderfully-worked baby-linen for the late Prince of Asturias, and several other specimens of costly lace. The guitar-harp of Don Gallegos, of Malaga, a new instrument, was worth looking at for its elegance of form, and hearing for its sweetness of tone. It comprised the wire-strung harp, guitar, and violoncello. The inventor was generally at hand, and was most obliging in playing for visitors. There were several specimens of Spanish lace, one of which, a dress of black blonde, was valued at £416. The kid gloves were a needed competition with our own and the French: high price; they certainly did not seem inferior to the best, and were marked at 1*s.* 5½*d.* a pair. The morocco leathers, of a great variety of tints, were worthy the attention especially of our ladies' shoemakers. For other matters, there was a large show of raw materials, amongst them 150 specimens of various woods from Cuba. There was a model of the Bull Circus of Madrid, with its multitude of spectators; and some details in terra cotta, coloured and gilt, from the Alhambra. Behind the Spanish and Portuguese department, were French chocolate, perfumes, soaps, preserved fruits, meats, flour, sweets, &c. Portugal was especially notable for its beautifully made double row of oval small casks, each with its little sample box for all comers. The fire-arms, gold brocaded silks, and marbles, lace, and various raw materials, also deserved attention.

In the front gallery were two brass and iron bedsteads from Spain, several specimens of Portuguese woods; and an escritoire, in carved ebony, inlaid with carved ivory figures of animals, some of which were done with great spirit; and in the north gallery commenced the stained glass of all nations, which ran nearly its entire length. Portugal is 291, Spain 302, in the Catalogue.

ITALY

Occupied three compartments, under the heads of Tuscany, Rome, and Sardinia, to be found respectively at pages 318, 294, and 301 of the Catalogue. In the Tuscan compartment were to be found three tables in *pietra dura*, exquisitely inlaid: the centre one, with malachite, jasper, lapis lazuli, turquoise, and other precious stones, took five years, it was said for £1000. The octagon table, by P. and J. Della Valle, representing Galileo in the inquisition prison, visited by Milton, has obtained the first prize in scagliola; its price was £200. Here were also the sideboard at which Angelo Barbetti worked for six years [illegible] price of which was 550 guineas; the jewel-case by [illegible] representing in high relief scenes from the siege of Troy, price 250 guineas; and a somewhat similar one by Marchetti, price 200 guineas: Ducci's organ, the twelve lower notes of which were produced from a single pipe placed in the seat of the player, and which had the full power of a common organ [illegible] price of the large was £240, of the small size [illegible] by several producers and manufacturers, flocks of [illegible] merino sheep; the corn which supplies the straw for [illegible] case of bonnets of such exquisite material [illegible] they are from £14 to £18 each. In the passage outside this compartment, and extending also behind Spain and Portugal, were specimens of [illegible] rules, alabasters, quicksilver from several mines, and other [illegible] was a model of a bath, about ten inches long and five [illegible] lazuli: the beautiful mosaic tables and embellishments, which with their history and mode of manufacture are to be found described at length in No. 294 of our Journal; and that, with the views of Italian cities and scenery cost £1000, and is the property of Lord Ashburton, of whom the marble statue near it is a very excellent likeness. Behind this was the Sèvres department, where were the Gobelins tapestries. The Sardinian compartment was notable especially [illegible] of inlaid wood (marqueterie) and wood and metal (pietra dura) mosaics of Genoa silks and velvets, the latter of most exquisite [illegible] richness, and such intense depth and brilliance of colour as makes it easy to understand why so many velvets should be made to bear the name of Genoa. Behind these compartments are French pianos, &c.; and above them in the gallery a case of beautiful silver and gold filigree work, in which the artist, Giacomo Lolo, especially prided himself on a column designed by himself to commemorate the Exhibition, and extremely difficult of execution. The wonder of this filigree work was not only its beauty, but its cheapness. In the passage to the north gallery, were glass and earthenware from Brussels.

FRANCE (NORTH SIDE).

We have already stated that the French comestibles, [illegible] candles, soap, chemicals, &c. occupied the space behind Spain and Portugal; the French musical instruments were to be found at back of Italy, and beyond these the Sèvres wares and Gobelin tapestries, of which the most beautiful was that representing the slaughter of the Mamelukes. Some of the vases are of the purest forms and styles of ornament. One or two, after the manner of the Etruscan, almost make one believe that the old workers have visited the world again. Of sculpture, in this department especially worth note were the bronze negro busts, by Cordier; Eve, with Cain and Abel, as infants, in her arms, by Fradier—one of the finest pieces of sculpture in the whole Exhibition, and which yet strangely received no prize; and the "Bacchanal," by Clesinger, purchased for his house at Florence (for somewhere about £1000) by Prince Demidoff. In the centre were a pair of doors in bronze, an exact copy by mechanical means one-fourth the size of the original of the gates of the Baptistery at Florence. They are intended for library doors, are nine feet high and six wide, and the price is £600. The bookcase on the left was a beautiful specimen of art and art-workmanship; the figure of "Poesie" [illegible] and [illegible] seated [illegible] copied from a tomb of the Medici in a church at Florence. The enrichment on the frieze, the springing lions, the birds, and the column of the central doors, are by Clesinger, the sculptor of the "Bacchanal." The whole is of ebony: the ornaments of bronze. It is 12 feet 6 inches [illegible] the table, its price £1800. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nov. 1.) The sideboard on the right hand, by Fourdinois, contains some beautiful carving. The general idea is to represent the gathering of food in all quarters of the globe; so at top is Peace, and groups of children gathering fruits and grain on the shelf-board a group of still life; at the corners, as terminal figures, a hunter and fisherman; in front, the four quarters of the globe represented [illegible] as [illegible] below it sporting dogs. The value of the sideboard [illegible] its proportions, idea, and workmanship are excellent: the picture in the centre did not belong to it. Opposite these, on the counter and wall, were various goods from Algeria, the list of which is in page 291 of the Catalogue.

The passage up to Italy belonged to France; and just a pair of plate-glass doors, and a large casting of a pair of eagles and a dead chamois, by Eratin, and a new style of [illegible] chandelier, was one of the doors out of the Building towards the Serpentine.

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The carving of some of the articles was, however, admirably executed, and the designs rich. The oak bookcase, in the Gothic style, in the lady's library was, with its richly bound volumes, a present from the Emperor to the Queen. It was far from finished, and had to go back to the workshop from the Exhibition before it has its place in the Palace. The glazed presses of the case revolve. The figures, emblematic of the several orders of books, are some of them right well studied and well worked; but the gem of all these rooms, surpassing all the furniture, was a picture-frame. The flowers and branches were most gracefully entwined; they had all the distinctness and freedom of life, and the frame was broad and rich without the vast, approach to heaviness. In the drawingroom, the base of the small round table was a great improvement on our stiff pillars and claws. In the Front Gallery, over these compartments, were velvet pile carpets of a peculiarly light make, pianos and accordions, by various makers, and prepared piano-wood, by Beinert and Son, of Bonn.

ZOLLVEREIN (NORTH SIDE).

The Zollverein, or German Customs Union, the population of which exceeds 32,000,000, occupied four compartments in front. Our Engraving of the first shows articles from the Royal China Factory of Berlin, and some cases of amber in the rough and polished. Amber is not much in request in Europe; it is found in the mines and fisheries. It is manufactured for export to the East and to Africa. The prices of the ordinary articles are very moderate: for instance, brooches, from 2s. to 9s.; lockets, 9d. to 2s. 6d.; necklaces, of from one to five rows, from 2s. to 24s. Passing down are a large stuffed group of a stag caught by five hounds, in which there is great spirit, and the price of which is £180; a bear attacked by three dogs, price £120; a whole host of kittens, cats, rats, mice, weasles, caricatured in most comical groups, and of various prices, from £1 to £30; next to these were some ingenious pharmaceutical and cooking apparatus, sent by a Mr. Wolf, of Heilbronn; and lucifer matches in all stages of their make. The silver cup in front of the second compartment, by Wagner and Son, the artistic design and execution of which in every part was so admirable, had awarded to it the council prize medal. On the left, in this compartment, was the model, with numerous figures, of the castle and chase of Ehrenburg, the baronial seat of Prince Albert; opposite to which was a piece of wood carving of a drunken Bacchus and Satyrs, intended for a wine-press door, in high relief in silver, the price £52 10s. The centre hall, or octagon room, contained articles of art and manufacture from almost every state: a painted window, copied from that great one of the Church of St. Lorence, at Nuremberg, price £150; the cupid carried off by a leopard, in marble relief, by Michael, a work of real art; statuettes in stone paste, by Paul Gropius, of Berlin; some most elaborately-carved ivory goblets, by Gustav C. W. Hayd, of Darmstadt, has round the base the figures of German emperors, on the cup the battle fought in the time of the Roman Emperor Augustus, in the forests of Jeuteburg, against the Roman general, Varus, by the German Arminius; on the top is the figure of Hermann, crest-triumphant, the price is £100. Another by Hagen, of Munich, representing a procession of bacchanals, very beautifully carved, price £300; a great jug, with most elaborate groups, by Schultz, of Meningen, and several other cups and ornaments by various artists, many of them of great merit, and every one of which was worthy the especial study of our electro-plate manufacturers as models. Close to the first ivory cup was a lady's double writing-table, in ebony, with a centre-piece of four sliding views of scenes on the Rhine, painted by Carl Scheuer, of Dusseldorf, who has won a wide reputation as an artist; the design and carving, by Hilyrs, are also excellent; the price £180.

There was a miniature bronze of the great Amazon, by Kiss, losing, however, in its littleness, the greatness of the original. Porcelain from the Royal Factory of Meissen; miniatures on ivory; articles in papier mechemé; a lady's bureau inlaid, and Weishampe's chess-board of tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl, with border of gold and silver inlaid, and men of gold and silver ornamented with enamel, and set with emeralds and rubies; the weight 15 ounces, the style Benvenuto Cellini. The pieces are portraits of Charles V., Emperor of Germany, and his daughter, Margaret of Parma, and of Francis I., King of France, and his sister, Margaret of Valois. The pawns are men in chain armour; the knights are mounted on prancing horses, and the kings and queens are arrayed in robes of state. The price was £1029. Of articles from the Royal Porcelain Manufactory at Berlin—the large vase with brass handles and painting of the harvest, after Von Kloeber, is £472 10s.; that with the dancing figures, £240; the other four large vases, £190 each; the one of Persian pattern, with painting of an American forest, £112.

In the passage behind this room were iron castings, statuettes, tables, vases, &c., remarkable for their sharpness and cheapness; for instance, the round open-work table was sold for £3. There were some clever zinc castings for ornaments of doors, cornices, &c.

Two compartments beyond the passage were occupied with carriages, cutlery, tools, implements, and machinery. There was a vacuum-pan in copper, with air-pump, by Beckman, of Berlin, constructed to hold 245 lbs. weight of sugar at 90 lb. weight each, at a single boiling, a very compact steam pharmaceutical apparatus; machine for striking out patterns for the jacquard loom. A mint rolling-mill, such as is used in Paris and Utrecht; and cast steel railway axles, by Krup, of Essen. A screw-cutting lathe constructed of wood, metal pieces in cast iron and of earthenware, of which one in brown pottery deserves attention, as it shows how at small cost there may be great improvement made upon the wood and stone mantelpieces of cheap houses.

In front, passing down the third compartment of the Zollverein, were a variety of ornaments in finely-cut amber, by several exhibitors; cases by Keller and Co. of articles in onyx, jasper, and cornelian, in the latter of which there is a tea service, consisting of teapot, cream-jug, sugar-basin, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 12 plates, 12 teaspoons in white, cut and polished from the solid stone—the price £1200. Villeroy and Bosh's fine stoneware, with silver gilding, deserved examination; and along the passage, narrowed by the octagon room, were guns, swords, pistols, muskets, flowing pieces, and cutlery. In the fourth compartment especially worthy of notice were the exquisitely fine linen damasks by various makers. The price of the fountain of alabaster glass, with gilt ornaments, was £169.

NORTH GERMANY AND HANSE TOWNS.

Our Engraving shows on the left of the North German bay a bas relief in plaster of scenes from the history of Northern Germany, by Englehard; and on the right a phaëton, made entirely of rosewood, varnished, and requiring no paint; it was bought by a Spaniard as a present for the Queen of Spain. In the Hanse Towns Court, in which was the model of Heidelberg Castle, were sumary articles of furniture in deer's horn, by Rumpendahl, of Hamburg, amongst which a sécrétaire is priced at £120. The round table, with figures inlaid in coloured woods and mother-of-pearl, at £200; the piccolo piano, by Hahms, of Hamburg, with the sound, by Schroeder, of Hamburg, and the inlaid leather, tortoiseshell combs, some articles of plate, jewellery, a parlour-game of the kettle-drums, a tastefully arranged circle of whips and sticks, the handles of some of which are very sparingly carved. In front of the staircase, or sixth compartment, our Engraving shows the Prussian cannon, and some specimens of highly burnished steel. On the side walls were embroidered carpets, and at the end of the passage a cast in plaster of Kalidi's "Bacchante," sprawling on a thirsty panther's back (the original, in marble, is gone to America). In the front gallery, above these compartments, were a model of the Cathedral of Magdeburg, with all the ornaments, interior and exterior, scale 1-92, in wood; emblematic designs for the bas reliefs of Northern German history; so no models of geometrical forms, which simplify mathematical problems, especially those in solid geometry, by presenting the learner with a tangible reality instead of a com licated puzzle of lines. These most valuable helps for schools, designed by Schroeder, of Darmstaat, are to be had at De Cuna, 16, Wilson-street, Finsbury: they are per set £30.

RUSSIA.

Russia, as shown in our Engraving, has on this side three compartments. The great candelabra in front, bronze gilt, on the right, were by Chopin, and the large candelabra on the left, by Duval, of Moscow £350 the pair. In the case in front of the first bay was jewellery by Bohm and Jan, jewellers to the Imperial Court, St. Petersburg. The value of the diadem of diamonds, &c., is £4800; the brooch in form of a branch, £840; the bracelet, with vine leaf in diamonds, and grapes of rubies, £370; that by Messrs. Kaemmerer and Zetfigen, also Court jewellers, the diadem of diamonds and emeralds is £3315; the berthe of diamonds, £2841. No price has been set on the Oriental amethyst; it is of immense value. The prize of the large silver centre-piece, which weighs 200 lb. of silver, is £2850; it represents Demitri Donskoi resting under a tree and almost worn tod to death, but revived by news just brought him of victory over the Tartars.

The malachite was the most universally attractive object in the Russian department. Malachite is not marble, but is, in fact, copper ore in form of carbonate. There were some beautiful specimens in the Australian department, which showed also the intensely blue ore of copper from the Burra Burra mines. The malachite doors were 14 feet 6 inches high by 7 feet wide; the price £6000; but no one was found ready to pay £300 a year for going into his drawingroom. The price of the chimney-piece was £1000. The large *rococo* vase which is shown in our Engraving, on the right of the centre bay, has been bought by Prince Esterhazy for £3200; the oval malachite table by Mr. Drew, M.P. for Carlow, for £320. The gilt horses, with green marble pedestals, by Baron Klott, and which are models of the colossal pair for which pedestals, at last given up to Sweden, were so long reserved at the east end of the Main Avenue, have been sold to Lord Ellesmere for £112. The malachite chairs were £140 each, and the arm-chairs £160. The bronze gilt clock, the top of which, at a little distance, had the appearance of a globe, was by Chopin, manufacturer of bronzes at St. Petersburg. The design is the first balloon ascent, that of Montgolfier's great paper fire-balloon, in the reign of Louis XV.; the pedestal represents flames, and has thirty-three figures; the price, in round numbers, £396. The vase of greenish jasper, with cut border, was £457. The case of twenty medallions were well worth careful looking at: they are wax representations of the events of the years in 1813-14; the price of the set was £4 15s.; the dies for medals of the same were also shown—their price was £3166.

UNITED STATES (NORTH SIDE).

Of all modern inventions, the Americans have seized with the greatest avidity upon vulcanized indiarubber. The five compartments of the United States conclude our Panorama of the north side of the Main Avenue, foreign end. The first was occupied with indiarubber goods, in wonderful variety; mass, plain and coloured, of the states of Europe, of the world, printed on indiarubber, so that one can stretch the world a bit, and try how it looks in sundry shapes; harness, whips, bookbindings, boots, life-buoys, mugs, buckets, bottles, carpeting, buffers, &c. The second bay is again indiarubber: there are blown globes of it—useful, certainly, for globes, as they can be made very cheaply, of very large size; fierce-looking whips; Goodyear's metallic indiarubber over-shoes and boots, very elegantly cut and finished, and certainly, of all the vulcanized or fixed elastic indiarubber preparations, the best. A one side of the third compartment was occupied by Keenang, shows a variety of native Indian manufacture, and ladies' work. At the other Bull ng's balances, nautical and other philosophical instruments; within the compartmentare several descriptions of stoves. In the front of the fourth compartment is the case of patent percussion pistols, which, with rifle barrels, have six chambers, and fire six times, as fast as the trigger is pulled; they are also loaded with great rapidity; the price for the pocket size is £4. The price asked for the Dying Indian is £1000. The ploughs, by Messrs. Starbuck and Troy, and Prouty and Mears, of Boston, were in this bay; one of them was so successful as to win the prize medal at the trial: nearly all of them have already been sold, and orders received for twenty or thirty besides to be sent over. The price is about £2 10s. They are very light, and have the handles bent to the right hand. To the right of these ploughs in the same stood M'Cormick's reaping-machine, one of the most important contributions to the Exhibition: in any ordinary country, drawn by a pair of horses, it reaps down sixteen acres of standing corn in a day, thus enabling farmers to save a crop while the sun shines. The consistence in a very simple: a series of wooden blades lay the corn to the edge of a knife, which is kept sawing backwards and forwards by the motion of the wheels. The price is £25. Grant's patent fan-mill (price from four to six guineas) is also spoken of as important, from its compactness, meaning that it was at once passing through. Smith's saut-machine, and Anthony's churn, of which, from its speed in producing butter, and the quantity, numbers have been sold by Burch, of Newgate street, who is sole agent for them here.

There are Eddy's patent toughened iron pump wheels, sundry stoves and cooking apparatus, centrifugal pumps, philosophical instruments, a considerable number of carriages of various shapes, and mostly very high priced.

In the passage beyond the court was a small printing-machine, earthenware, porcelain, and other articles from the Zollverein; English paperhangings by several exhibitors.

In the galleries were American fancy soaps, and a washable window of various coloured transparent soap; a case of barège, crape, lawn, damask, mohair, bonnets, and pieces of knitted wool always like our Scotch wool from Germany; vulcanised indiarubber in all shapes, from water-pipes to zephyr over-coats, by Moulton and Co., of Bradford, Wilts; but the main space of the front gallery was occupied by articles from the Zollverein, specimens of bookbinding, printing, cards, coloured papers, gilt edges, ornamental borders, illustrated works, an album in velvet, gilt by a patent process, which gives great smoothness and brilliance to the gold.

In the lower end of the North Gallery were paperhangings, printed by machinery, by Jeffreys and Co., Mayhood and Co., London; and a dark green flock paper by Jeffreys and Allen, in which a light green leaf was introduced with excellent effect.

FOREIGN END (SOUTH SIDE).

The Illustrations of the South side of the Foreign division of the Great Exhibition appeared in the Gratis Supplement to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of November 22.

AMERICA (SOUTH SIDE).

Passing through the first bay of America on this side, in the passage on the left, were a great variety of articles, French and English. Most interesting was the glass exhibition by Messrs. Hartley and Co. There are the raw materials, the melting-pot, which weighed a ton and held a ton of molten glass, crowns or common window glass as it is gathered from the pot, and in the several shapes it passes through in being blown, in all thirteen, until it is a great circle, the size of a carriage wheel, ready for the glazier's diamond; sheet glass, as gathered, blown in a wooden mould, and the wooden mould shape, opened at the end, split for flattening, flattened in all stages. It is with this kind of glass that the Bullring is glazed; its production requires great skill in the workmen; it is cut even at the end so as to make it square when flattened by Chudet's diamond-machine. There were also Hughes's masting shears or crane for lowering the masts of a ship into place; a clock with a globe at top, which revolved on its axis once in every twenty-four hours; a model of York Minster, made by a lamp-lighter at Sunderland; a new style of carpet bag, which opens at both sides to a great extent, for packing; washable granite and marble wall papers, from Fetcher and Co., of Barnsley; transparent window blinds painted by E. Morgant, of Calais, in a new manner, and which gives well the effect of stained glass; carriages from Moutard, of Paris, one of which, with mountings and silver, was most elegant. It is for Jenny Lind, and made rather on an open barouche, a half-shut or close carriage; the price was £430; we would commend it to the Americans for a study, in shape, finish, and price. Returning to the Main Avenue, our Engraving of the first bay shows a stand of genuine American clocks and Indiarubber boots and shoes, very well shaped, but we should rather, for health sake, wear something less airtight. The second gives a view of the Susquehanna Viaduct, 2600 feet long, and a model of one of the arches, whilst the plaster figure is not unknown merit, of Oliver Twist; a bust of Daniel Webster, a miniature equestrian statue of Washington, and the bell telegraph, so contrived that whatever is wanted in any part of the house is notified on a board to the servant, who is at once told by signal the room. On the same stand was a floating barometer, made without seam, by depositing copper by the electro process on a fusible metal, which is afterwards run off a plan that might be adopted, it seems to us, with advantage for making articles of silver or copper to be electro-plated, such as teapots, &c. Within this bay were Hall's sewing machines, which, in every variety, are to be had of the American Chair Company, New Oxford-street; blankets and flannels of unusual lineness, cotton drills, four chronological plates, with events and dates, order of succession, &c., arranged as on the north walls, and pillars of a temple. In front of the third bay our Engraving shows Palmer's artificial legs, both in appearance and use far superior to any that ingenuity has hitherto produced. The inventor, whom loss of a leg above the knee set upon the study of how to mend his case, although a hearty man, walks freely, and, we learn, can scarce a limp. A full-length limb weighs 44 ounces, a short 20 ounces; the surface is wondrously true to the appearance of skin. On the same stand were shown Cornelius and Co's lard lamps. Inside the bay were dental instruments, of which a new description of forceps, for extracting back teeth, seemed an improvement which, from giving a firmer hold and better support to the tooth, may be worthy the attention of our dentists; and artificial teeth from £2 to £4 the 100. Here, also, is Hobbs's nineteen-tumbler lock, and barrels (of Cannonian) improved ignitum rods. The very point is platinum, and the entire top of a metal so compounded that it will not oxidize. The rod, instead of being round, is flanged or twisted, or cross-shaped—presenting one-quarter more surface, with two-thirds less weight. At every ten feet of the rod are gilt pins, stretched out like fingers, to expedite the silent return to the atmosphere of the electric fluid. The rods is fastened to the wall with glass insulators, made on the plan of revolving padlocks; so that any portion of a rod can be taken down without removing the fastenings.

In front of the fourth bay stood the tea-service of unalloyed California gold, made by Ball, Thompson, and Black, of New York. Four months before the plate was shown at the Exhibition the gold was in the diggings. The service cost 1000. The forms, ornaments, and, above all, the colour of the gold, were really beautiful. The plate was a presentation from the citizens of New York to Edward Collins, the establisher of the Collins line of steamers between that city and Liverpool. Our Engraving of this bay also shows a large case of silver-mounted patent leather harness, a small one of tunes, a machine for the blind to print with, and more clocks. Within were portmanteaus, and a case with a muff, &c., of American silver marten, chosen for their richness and darkness of colour from 1000 skins: the appearance is different, from the under down being lighter, but not inferior to Russian sable. In the fifth bay were military rifles, hats, wigs, caps, maps, baby clothes, bonnets, of which a case of white, rejoicing in the name of Pamella bonnets, and to be had at Brown and Co.'s, Wood-street, City, were certainly worth looking at. In the first American court were pianos, among them a double grand, intended for concert-rooms and four players; the price was £250: cotton prints in great variety at 4½d. a yard fine wool tartans in shawls and dresses; glass from Brooklyn, that in colourlessness reminds one of the old Venetian, clear as crystal: pity that materials so excellent were not better worked, for it was all flawed and wavy, but still outshone all other glass in the Crystal Palace; the sand was shown with it, and is about to become an article of import.

There were also the centrepeal spring chairs and music stools, which rock and spring and turn all ways, and are always easy; and an easy chair, that, besides taking any inclination, had a movable rest for each leg separately, so that it seemed as if it would make almost gout a luxury. A traveller's bed—the posts of which let down telescope fashion, whilst the frame folded up like a lazy tongs—the bottom was elastic, and the whole packed into a small portmanteau. For both this and the chair, Burgess and Co., of Westgate-street, are sole agents. The price of the latter is about £4; of the former, £2

In the Second Court was the case of samples of raw materials and their manufactured products; cases of native copper, from Lake Superior, weighing 2544 lb.; crystalline copper, from Isle Royal, gems, shells, Indian relics, diamonds, gold, and petrifactions, shown by Dr. Feuchtwanger; iron ore and manufactured iron, wheat, maize, flour, bread and meat, biscuits, salt beef, sausages, leather, tobacco, sugar, hams, and shoe blacking, crucible, coal, &c. Beyond this court, the South Aisle was occupied by French carriages, tapestry, leather, agricultural implements, mill stones, and the fine silk grace cylinder flour cleaner, said to give its superiority to French flour. In the front gallery over these compartments were a great variety of articles from the Zollverein States, the most notable being unbleached fine damask table cloths, from Bielefield, in Westphalia, ordered by the Kings of Hanover and Wirtemburg, the borders copied from Pompeiian frescoes.

In the back or South Gallery were embossed leather, anatomical models, biliard tables elaborately carved, hollow wrought-iron furniture, surgical instruments, and a series of very beautiful coloured lithograph copies of Grecian, Roman, Merovingian, Carlovingian, Byzantine, Copetian, and German MS. illuminations, to which a better arrangement would have given a better place.

RUSSIA (SOUTH SIDE).

In front of Russia on this side our Engraving shows the square vase of violet-green jasper, and the case of magnificent gold tissues and brocades —some of them more than £1 the yard: they, however, found many purchasers, for ball dresses and court trains. There were also silks and velvets, rich but dear in comparison with those of other exhibiting nations; leather goods; cheap rugs, in the Persian style, but not so bright; boots and shoes, jugs and basins of felt, horse hoo-ings, gold-embroidered caps and slippers, and fleeces in the rough, just opened enough to show the clinging toothed edges of the fibre, which, in the milling, hook together, and make the rich, soft, firm, leather-like-feeling cloth. In the second compartments were sables of both sexes, ermine, fine ore, rough malachite, silver, copper, lead, and gold; Astreohan lamb and other furs and skins, hemp, flax, and silk, raw and manufactured.

DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY.

In Denmark our Engraving shows the "Orestes," the bust of Eros, and the "Fisher-boy," by Bissen, of Copenhagen. There were also the "Adam and Eve," "Hunter and Panther," a bas-relief, and bust, by Jerichau, of the same city; pianos, chronometers, bone manures, statuettes, busts, and bracelets, in bis, after Thorwaldsen, the late world-famous Danish sculptor, whose statue of Byron lay for years in a corner of the Custom-house, refused by the Dean and Chapter a place in Westminster Abbey. The Danes also shewed philosophical instruments, gloves of exceeding softness, boots; an elaborately carved rifle, and for a come-shaped ball; carpets, stockings, model of an electro-magnetic engine, crockery, candles, and various raw materials.

Towards the close of the Exhibition many articles were added to Sweden and Norway, amongst them the great porphyry vase, which occupied a space prepared in the first instance for one of the colossal Russian horses, the bronze gilt models of which were all that ever arrived; the vase, for colour, polish, and perfectness of proportion, had no rival in the Exhibition. Near it was the great ship-cannon, of an entirely new construction, loading from behind, and having a side bolt through the breech to lessen the recoil. This, getting rid of the necessity of rolling back the gun to re-load.

The iron and other raw materials, arms, cutlery, silver, and silks of Sweden and Norway were well represented: there were thirty-two specimens of silver, showing it in every stage from the mine, iron bars of inch and half-inch diameter, twisted in most complex knots, when cold, to show their toughness, for with all the bending they showed no crack nor flaw. There were pearls found on the coast, one being a string of fine thread 4000 deep, weighing no more than half an ounce, woven by a peasant girl; a portrait of the Queen worked in silk; a marble figure of a fisher-boy, by Molin, and a bust of Jenny Lind, in sculptured pasteboard.

ZOLLVEREIN (SOUTH SIDE).

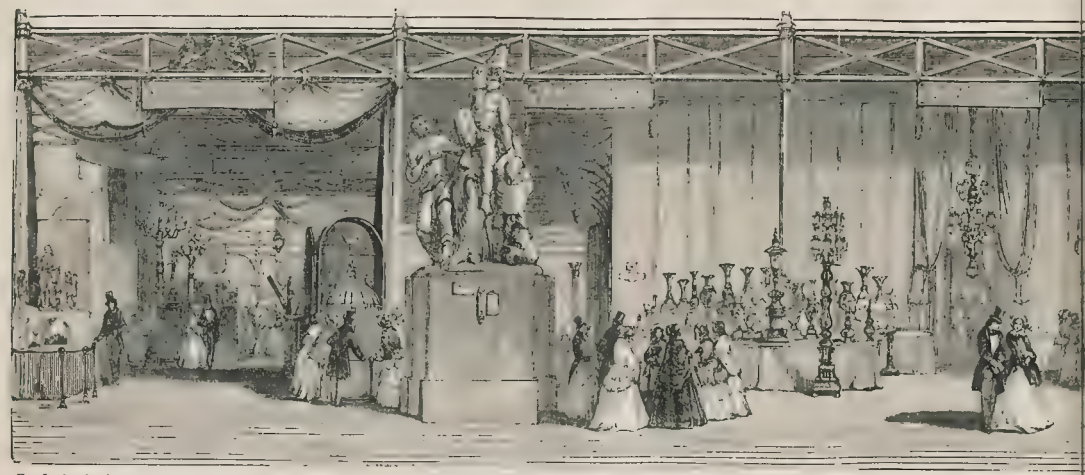
As is shown in our Panorama, the Zollverein occupied on this side five compartments in front; but a larger space belonged to it, for Denmark occupied only the front court of its three bays, and the entire space behind belonged to the great German Customs Union, which, in its main extent, no portion of the Exhibition was more complete, or would, commercially, have been more instructive, but for the original blunder of prohibiting the marking of prices. Towards the close of the Exhibition a piece of gilding of the Zollverein portcullis and unlatcher was shown, showing nearly forty descriptions of blues. Lava millstones, sponges; woollen and cotton cloths, one manufactory of which, that of Messrs. Kolle and Schuele, employs about 1000 hands; fleeces, one set exhibited by M. Rothschild, of Schildesdorff, from a flock of 1200 merino sheep; and, to show the pains taken to keep the excellence of wool, some fleeces exhibited, and which were presents for the Queen, had with them the pedigrees of the flock for several generations. There was also a blood-stock, fine wool, and gold from the Silesian mountains, patent and plain-dressed leather, treacle made from potato starch, iron, ribbons, velvets from 3s. 4d. to 15s. a yard; linen ticken, silk for hats, pigs' bristles, saddles, silk hats from £4 16s. to £6 18s. the dozen; tea-trays in imitation of tortoiseshell, *papier maché* goods, pocket-knives, mounted clocks, from £2 2s. to £3 10s.; whips, sticks, carved ivory mountings and handles, elastic pipe tubes, silver plate, toys, buttons, tools, cutlery, and, in short, everything that Birmingham is proud of.

AUSTRIA (SOUTH SIDE).

Our Panorama next gives a glimpse of the Austrian Sculpture Room, which was about as much as a considerable number of the visitors of the Exhibition ever got to. The space was so narrow, and the crowd at all times so great. It certainly was a strange arrangement that led so

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXH

10

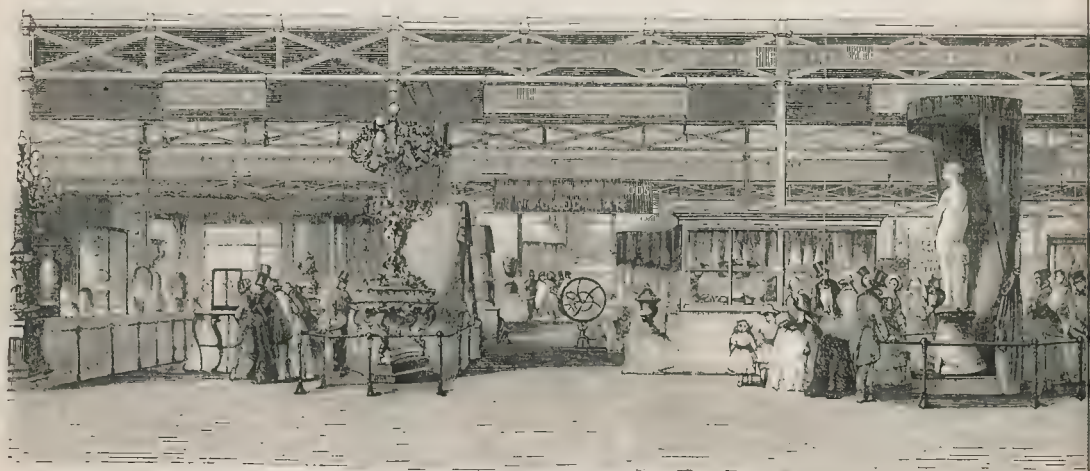


Hope Jewels, value £80,000—Jewelled Hawk, forming Gold Drinking Cup, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, value £30,000—Chime of Bells &c. | Marble Group of Mazeppa—Bohemian Glass; the Candelabra in Ruby and Gold—Specimens of Type from Imperial Foundry—Printing in all Languages. | Austrian Bed-room, Library, Dining-room, Drawing-room, wit Inlaid Floors—Perpetual Clocks.

11

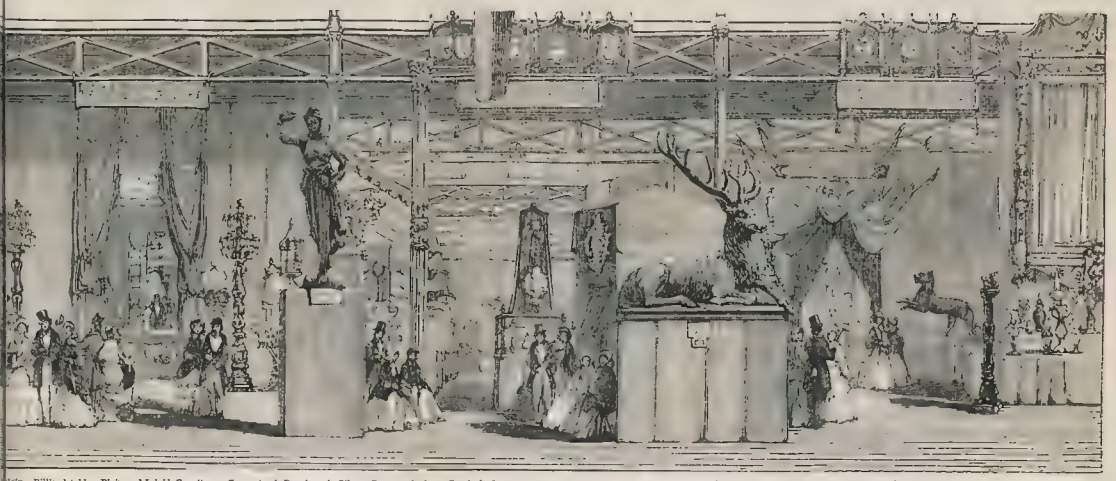
Statue, Cast Iron, 7 ft high, "Lebusa, Queen of Bohemia"—Porcelain—Glass—Fountain of Opal Glass—Ornamental Stone Ware—Carnelian Tea Service—Arms, &c. | Large Vase, with Pedestal—Berlin: Alexander, Bas-reliefs after Thorwaldsen—Linen—Damasks &c. | "The Muse Polyhymnia"—Scenes from the History of North Germa Deerhorn Inlaid Table—Pianos—Hats—Boots—Tortoise

12



China Vase—Silver Plate—Medallions and Dies—Diamond Tiara—Great Centrepiece in Silver, weighing 2 cwt.—Chopin's Clock. | Vulcanised Indiarubber Boots, Shoes, Maps, Harness, Life-buoys, Bottles, Buckets," Buffers. | Case of American Indian and other Hand-made Productions— Slave"—Revolving Cylinder Engine—Sawing Machine,

No. IV.—NORTH-EAST PORTION OF THE NAVE.



lain—Billiard-table—Plain and Inlaid Furniture—Carpenters' Benches Tools—Hardware—Agricultural Implements—Castings in Zinc. | Silver Censer—Amber—Comical Groups of Stuffed Animals—Stag Hunt—Boar Hunt—Machinery—Stoves—Tools—Cutlery. | Model of Castle of Rosenau—Wood Carving, Iron Castings—Octagon Room—Porcelain—Ivory Carving—Plate—Jewellery—Bronzes—Stained Windows—Silver Cup.

d Dog (Bronze Model)—Steel Cannon (Six-pounder)—Shield—Speci- ugh and Burnished Cast Steel— Carpets—Kalid's "Girl and Panther." | Bronze Gilt Candelabra—Jewellery—Jasper Vases—Specimens of Malachite and Gilt Bronzes—Great Malachite Tazza—Paper Hangings. | Great Malachite Doors and Vases—Malachite Mantel-piece—Pianos—Pony Phaëtons and Sledges.

Instruments—Stoves—Ranges—Centrifugal Pumps—Safe with Hobbs' Lock—Guns—Pistols. | Colt's Revolvers—Steam Gun "The Dying Indian," by Stephenson, of Boston, Marble Statue: opposite this was a Model Bridge. | Ploughs—Reaping Machines—Turnip Cutters—Anthony's Churn—Smut Machine—Carriages and Sledges

much sculpture, both British and foreign, in narrow courts and out of the way places, whilst so much of the Nave was occupied by articles that obstructed the view, or belonged to classes of goods in other places. In this Aisle some very beautiful pieces of sculpture, several of which have received and commented upon in various Supplements of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It is but fair to state that the majority of these were not executed for the Exhibition, but were lent by the proprietors to be shown. For the rest, there were of Austria on this side various fabrics, toys, iron goods, stoves, carved ivory, meerschaum pipes, gold trinkets, some models of furniture, chemical productions, soap, stone, raw materials, and cooking apparatus. The front gallery over these compartments was occupied for the greater part with a variety of Zollverein articles—musical instruments, philosophical instruments, flax and linen, chocolate, baskets, bonnets, hats, damasks, pianos, anatomical casts, lace, photographs, carpets.

Austria had silk brocades, furniture damasks, and priests' gold-embroidered vestments; and in the back gallery the United Kingdom occupied the space with stoves, boots, shoes, sail-sea sickness bed for ships, and models of ships, boats, life-buoys, belts, and new propeller, chairs, and paper-hangings.

BELGIUM (SOUTH SIDE).

Belgium [illegible] raw silk, flax, hemp, wool, and various articles of linen, [illegible], wool, mixed fabrics, hosiery, sail-cloth, and saddlery; furs and [illegible] chocolate, chemical productions, soap, and earthenware. The display of firearms, plain and ornamented, from Liège, was very complete. There were heavy cannon and light field pieces, mortars and shells of cast iron made with coke and wood, with [illegible] specimens of charcoal and coal. Some of the clothes, especially [illegible], were exceedingly fine, but with the yarn [illegible] therefore, more napless and glacé than [illegible].

FRANCE (SOUTH SIDE).

France on this [illegible] fancy articles of excellent ornaments; the sculptures, earthenware, porcelain, bronzes, artistic, and decorative furniture, and sculpture in front, we have noted under the several heads. The court behind the first five was devoted to bronzes and porcelain, jewellery, and gold and silver plate; most striking were the three great cases of épergnes, statuettes, prize cups, and other articles in gold and silver plate, by Christofle, Odiot, and Durrand. The bronze statuettes, inkstands, cassets, and clocks by Susse, and others; the entrance case of stones, enamel, &c.; the tea service in silver (Christofle and Co.), remarkable for its richness of chasing; and Barbedienne's vases, for which Messrs. Jackson and Graham, of Oxford-street, are sole agents. The court behind this was occupied by furniture remarkable for its newness of design and richness. There was furniture inlaid with porcelain, carved oak inlaid chairs, wire furniture, Aubusson [illegible] for room papers, and the dressing table [illegible] the Duchess of Parma, and a tool table [illegible] to the Duc de Luynes. [illegible] Jeweller Court, which we have already illustrated and described largely. Behind this was a court of lace, gloves, slippers, parasols, and patent leather, and the south passage was occupied by chimney-pieces, embroideries, oil cloths, transparent blinds, paper-hangings, and relievos.

SWITZERLAND.

The next four bays but one [illegible] to Switzerland: especially remarkable was the case of watches; some, of extraordinary smallness, were [illegible] the handles of eye-glasses, in ticket-cases, pen-holders, purses. A blue enamel watch, set with a bouquet of diamonds, was purchased by the Queen. The gold ticket-case with beautiful enamel of Neufchatel, and watch, was so [illegible] 120; the price of the purse was [illegible].

In the [illegible] smallest watches were not so small as they [illegible] smaller depth than appeared, or else space [illegible] the cheapest timepieces may therefore run on [illegible] the larger kindred. The Swiss silks were worthy of note for their perfect evenness and brilliance of surface, and their fine shades of colour. There were no more perfectly finished silks in the Exhibition, none of such quality so cheap, and from their lightness and softness they would drape beautifully in dresses. "They are not stuff," said one of the Commissioners, "as you sell in your English market; you prefer heavier silks, but we will soon show you what we can do in them; the Exhibition has taught us the way to a true [illegible]." The ribbons, of which there was a long glass, were returned to the makers, who, as well as the exhibitors of the fine-t muslin embroidery, do not wish them sold. Suisse Lace, in all sides best with enormous reputations, has always allowed perfectly free commerce, and under the spur of open competition has thriven in trade, and in its manufacture is not behind any other nation making the same goods. Swiss watches, muslins, prints, stand first in colour, taste, and durability.

CHINA AND TUNIS.

The [illegible] on the [illegible] next the Transept were occupied in front, [illegible] showy shows, by China and Tunis. Brazil had a little space, in which was shown a bouquet of artificial flowers made of feathers; birds, made of the bullock's head, dressed with silvery leather of red-deer hide; model of a raft, and some mats and scarfs. From Chili there was a lump of gold ore weighing three hundredweight. There was no part of the Exhibition more complete than Tunis. The Bey had spared no expense, every manufacture of each article seemed to have had an order, and so there were an immense number of blankets, scarfs, shawls, boots, slippers, cloaks, and baskets of dates. Of burnooses alone there were about a thousand: some of cloth, some of a cos le kind of serge, some of finest Cashmere [illegible] hair mixed with silk, and forming the most elegant [illegible] grey are spun and wove by hand in one piece, and woven perpetually. There was the tent and coarse raiment of the desert tribes, the Arab and Negro silk-mercers' open-work carved doors and trellised windows, and soft rugs, and gold and silver embroidered dresses of the rich man's harem; hard bare mule saddles, and the saddles of Arabian horses, thick worked with gold and pearls, worth from £400 to £800; porous earthenware jars, to keep water, worth a few pence, and hammered block tin pots, fetching £1 or £2; such, probably, as of old the Phœnicians, bartered their raw material from Cornwall, used in Carthage. There were pipes, tobacco, almonds, soap, olive oil, and attar of roses at £14 the oz. Of all these goods, about £6000 worth were sold. A gold medal was awarded to the Bey for his exhibition, and also to the Sultan and Pacha of Egypt.

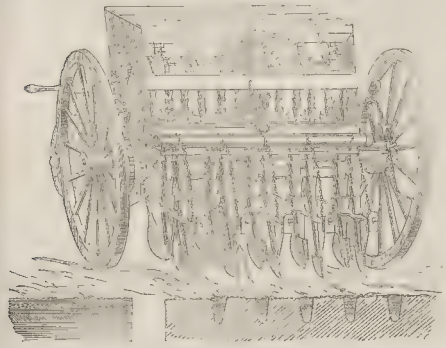
The Cameos portion of the Exhibition, though not so complete, partly from the native exclusiveness of the Chinese, partly from there not having been time to elect a Committee, and to show to the Chinese merchants the project, was still, by help of various merchants, and Messrs. Hewetson, of Fenchurch-street, very full of interest. There was a Chinese mariner's compass, by which, pointing to the east, their ships were guided for [illegible] before Indian and [illegible] Canton harbour, and probably a thousand years more before the Italian re-invention of the Egyptian and Phœnician [illegible] similar to our own, and by which the vessels of the latter found their way to us in the days of the commercial glory of Carthage. There also were engravings, from wood-blocks, of the kind expected from [illegible] carvers, no small skill in everything but perspective. [illegible] shells, skeleton of porcelain as they call it, and [illegible] vases, ten services, &c., having all the [illegible] being in reality stands on copper jars, from 10 inches to 4 feet high, from £2 to £250. Satins, furniture, egg shell porcelain, and in imitation stone the eight immortals who benefit mankind, jewels, porcelain idols, ivory balls, lacquered ware, tea, and (by the East India Company) the finest, dyes used to make it all the shades of green: raw silk—which China, with its 300,000,000 people, can afford so cheap enough to compete with cotton; grass cloth, [illegible] outlandish bronzes, almost as them the whole deities [illegible] from the very pieces for a little opium [illegible].

A MODERN PYTHONESS COUNTESS.—Daily, about noon, the loungers [illegible] ridden," at Bari (a, are struck by [illegible]

at Lanky woman, whose thin limbs are wrapped up in a long black robe or [illegible]. An old crumpled bonnet covers her head, which, continually [illegible] from side to side in all directions. Her hollow cheeks are flushed with a [illegible] colour, and her eyes are of an expression [illegible] of glass, but her other eye shines with a ferocious brilliancy, and a strange and almost awful smile [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GARRETT'S PORTABLE STONE MILL.

This mill is for the purpose of grinding wheat and other farm produce. The stones are 22 inches in diameter, and enclosed in a metal and wood framing. The top stone is hung in an upright shaft, and worked by a pair of bevel wheels, from which the attachment may be made to either steam, water, or horse power. Its construction admits of the stones being readily adjusted for grinding wheat, barley, beans, or peas. This mill will be found very convenient on large occupations, where it is desirable to perform all such work on the farm, instead of having to convey it to a mill.



GARRETT'S GENERAL PURPOSE DRILL.

GARRETT'S GENERAL PURPOSE DRILL.

This implement is adapted for performing all the various operations of seeding and manuring land. All kinds of grain and seed may be deposited at any required intervals apart, and at any depth, either with or without compost or artificial manures. They are constructed of various sizes and widths, to suit land ploughed on the flat or in ridges, and suited for all descriptions of soil.

The corn or seeds may be deposited down the same conductors with the manure, if required; but separate coulters are provided for each, by means of which the manure may be buried two or three inches deeper than the seed, and the latter receives an advance of it, and a portion of mould placed between them, as shown in the longitudinal and cross section of the ground in our Engraving.

The patented improvements specially adapted for this purpose: the coulters for scratching up, independently of those for manure, and being pressed into the ground by separate weights; the width of seed and manure to be deposited regularly any depth on all descriptions of land, low or hilly or uneven. The next two improvements consist—First, in constructing the boxes in which the manure and seed are contained so as to be equally suited for drilling on side hills or on level ground. This is arranged by a screw placed at the end of the box, worked up and down by a pair of mitre wheels and crank handle, by means of which the boxes may always be kept in a horizontal position. Secondly, in the application of separate slides to each department of the manure box, so that alteration may be made in one department without interfering with the manure in the other. Thirdly, in fixing the slides which regulate the seed to a horizontal bar, extending the width of the drill, which allows all the slides to be opened more or less at the same time, to admit larger or smaller quantities of seed as required. In the action of the ground under the drill each furrow cut by the coulters will be found to contain four separate strata—the lowest one is the manure; this is then covered with a stratum of earth, and upon it is laid the seed, and above that the remaining earth is brought back.

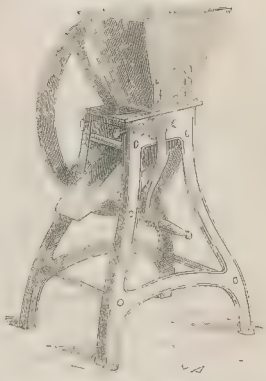
HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE. BY FAIRBURN.

The distinguishing feature of this engine is that the working parts are all enclosed in a cast-iron column—a plan that at once ensures the most perfect stability, and at the same time occupies the smallest possible space. The cylinder is placed in the bottom of the column and secured to it; the piston-rod is surmounted by a cross-head, which slides in grooves, also placed in the interior of the column; the connecting-rod works through the abacus which supports one end of the crank-shaft and crank; the excentric is placed upon the crank-shaft, and works the slides and valves below; the governor is worked by a pair of bevel wheels, one being placed on the shaft. This engine is a first-rate specimen of its class.

HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE.—BY FAIRBURN.

PARAGON MILL. BY BARRETT, EXALL, AND ANDREWS.

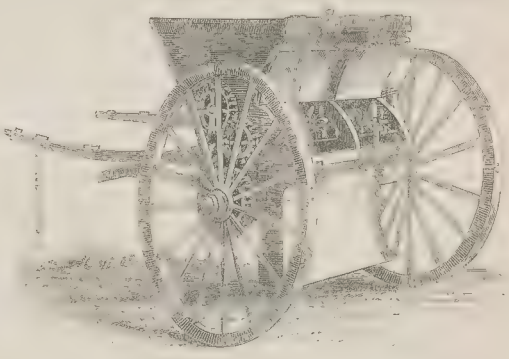
To produce a mill for small farmers that shall in one combine the necessary requisites for grinding, crushing, splitting, &c., has been attempted by most machine makers, but in nearly all cases the effecting any one object well has been sacrificed to doing two or three badly, the ordinary practice being to make the rollers fitted only for one operation play a principal part in another; consequently, nothing was done well. In the Paragon Mill of Barrett, Exall, and Co., the difficulty has been ingeniously overcome by having a double feed of an exceedingly simple contrivance. The mill consists of three rollers, parallel to each other. The two front ones, slightly grooved, are for crushing malt, oats, barley, and linseed, and are adjusted by two hand-screws. The back roller is cut for beans, and works against a plate as in the post mill; thus there are two separate mills in one, each fitted for its particular kind of work, and independent of each other. An iron shifting plate regulates the feed to each opening, as it is required. This mill will crush about four bushels of barley or oats per hour, or about one of linseed, and six of beans.



PARAGON MILL.—BY BARRETT, EXALL, AND ANDREWS.

BROADCAST MANURE-DISTRIBUTOR.

This machine is for the purpose of distributing compost and other manures broadcast. It may be regulated, as required, to deposit from two bushels to any larger quantity per acre, by means of two slides placed one above the other under the depositing barrel, which are worked at the same time by a crank-handle completely under the management of the attendant, so that the quantity may be varied to the requirements of the land as the drill travels.



BROADCAST MANURE DISTRIBUTOR.

WELL ENGINE. BY TYLOR AND SON.

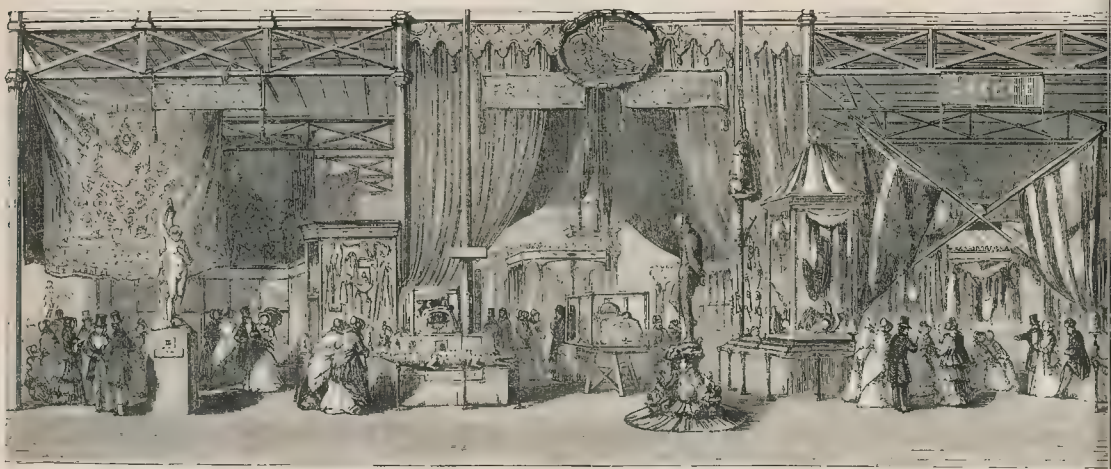
This is a well-engine pump, fixed in an iron frame, intended to raise water to a great height. It is simple in construction, and calculated for hard service. It is worked, as will be seen, by means of a winch-handle playing into a cog-wheel.

WELL ENGINE.—BY TYLOR AND SON.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 196, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand aforesaid.—Saturday Dec. 6, 1851.—Supplement—Gratis

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIB

(FROM



Model, "Youth at a Stream"—Large glass case of Persian Articles: Costumes—Rugs, Scarfs, Embroideries—Inlaid Rifles—Map of the Euphrates Route to India.

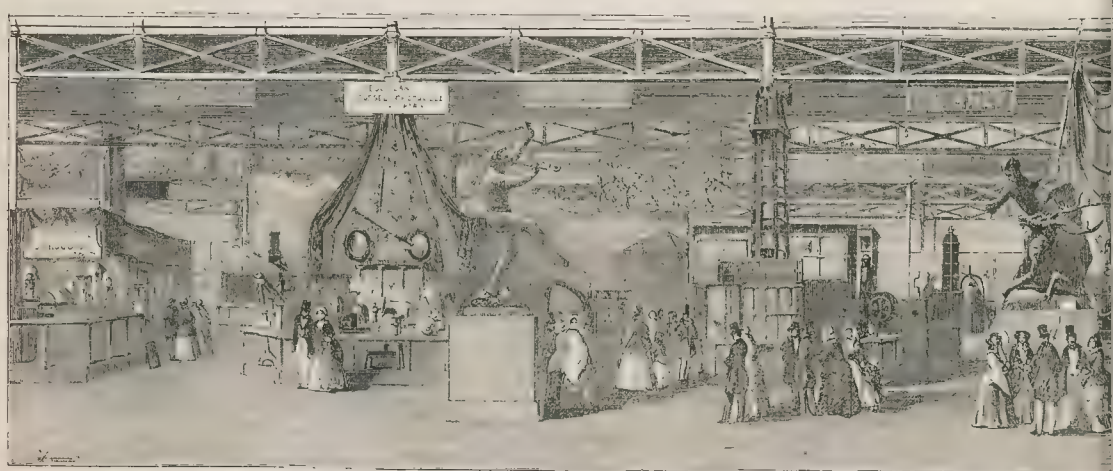
Raw Materials from Egypt—Alabaster—Saddlery, &c.—Turkey: Embroidered Muslins—Costumes—"Andromeda," bronze. Purchased by the Queen for £300.

On the left are Turkish Ornamental Arms—Dervish's Clock—Gold-Bordered Greece: Costumes Marble, &c.—Turkey: Shawls, Embroideries, Sil

Alabaster, Candelabra—Statue, "Bacchus Reclining"—Carved Casket, Frame, and Sideboard—Leghorn Raw Silk—New Fresco Paint.

"Cupid and Psyche"—"The Nymph Glycera"—"Rinaldo and Armida"—Mosaics—Model of Bath, Oriental Lapis Lazuli, 18 in. by 12 in

Oriental Alabaster Tazza—Inlaid Table and other Furniture—Genoa Velvets, of which were purchased by the Queen—Alabaster and Mineral Ores



Chronometers—Regulators—Mathematical Watch-work—New Adjustment Stand fo Transit Instrument—Telescopes—Microscopes—Models.

Philosophical Instruments—Dancing Faun (bronze)—Contrivance for the securely Lifting Products from, and letting down the Men in, Mines.

"Death of the Stag" (bronze)—Millstones—Cordage and Sail Cloth—Railway riage—Locomotive Engine—Soda-water Machine.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

No. 534.—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851. { TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NO. 1.—TAKING THE WOUNDED TO THE AMBULANCE.

NO. 2.—WAGGON FOR THE WOUNDED.

HISTORY
OF THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION OF DECEMBER, 1851.

The Constitution of the French Republic of 1848 *is no more.* A great revolution has just been successfully accomplished in France. It differs essentially from the revolutions of 1789, 1830, and 1848, for those three manifestations emanated from the people. The revolution of December 2, 1851, achieved in the name of the French people, has been the act of an army, at the dictatorship of one man, elected in 1848 as the President of the French Republic. In 1789, the feudal system concentrated in the reigns from Louis XI. to Louis XVI., and the struggles between the Parliaments, the clergy, and the court in a nation exhausted by long wars, and worn out with exactions and oppression, terminated by the taking of the Bastile, the pioneer of the movement having been Lafayette, whose aspirations for freedom had been acquired during the war of American independence. The military genius of Napoleon transformed the government of France into a consulate, and then into an empire: his inordinate ambition drove him to Elba, and finally to St Helena, and the arms of the allies caused the restoration of the Bourbons in the person of Louis XVIII. The tact and talent of that monarch preserved him the throne during his life. His successor was less fortunate; in Charles X., with many estimable qualities, there was a bigotry and obstinacy which ultimately led to the third emigration of the Bourbons from the French soil, leaving, however, the cunning head of the younger branch to profit by Charles X.'s perversity for Polignac, and for his attempt to put down journalism. The revolution of 1830 was not one of material interests, for the country was flourishing at home, and successful in its brilliant enterprises (as in Algiers and Spain) abroad. The Duke of Orleans became the citizen-Monarch of the French by the instrumentality of the barricades. For nearly eighteen years did he maintain his throne; but his dynasty ceased in February, 1848, after a thirty hours' weak fight in the streets, and a simple proclamation of a provisional government. There were all the elements of force and duration for the Monarchy of 1830 had it been true to its origin. Louis Philippe refused reform, and his reign was over: the activity of the secret societies trampled over the supineness of the troops, and one of the most corrupt governments that ever ruled on earth was swept away.

It is a mistake to affirm that a power emanating from insurrection must perish by insurrection. Cromwell did not lose his Protectorate; the present House of Hanover sprang from a successful insurrection; the 18th Brumaire of Bonaparte did not cause his fall, or prevent his acquisition of the Imperial diadem. It is public opinion which pronounces ultimately the existence of dynasties and of governments. 1830 was the continuation of 1789, and 1848 was the legitimate consequence of Louis Philippe's oblivion of the revolutionary source from which he had sprung. The Bourbons have fallen by their faults; Bonaparte's star set when he ceased to be the people's Emperor. The Constitution of the French Republic of 1848 has been overthrown by a military usurpation, but not before the Legislative Assembly, by a course of undignified proceedings, had deprived itself of public regard and sympathy. To comprehend accurately the conduct of all parties in Paris, it will be necessary to supply a rapid summary of events since the proclamation of the Republic after Louis Philippe's deposition.

On the 24th of February, 1848, whilst the Deputies, in their own Chamber, proclaimed the Regency of the Duchess of Orleans, M. de Lamartine—speaking to another auditory, the populace, which was taking possession of the Palais Bourbon—asked for the formation of the Provisional Government, prior to the people in France being called upon to decide on their definitive form of government On the 5th of March following, the National Assembly was ordered to be convoked, by universal suffrage, to decree the Constitution. On the 23d of April (Easter Sunday) the representatives* were elected, and on the 4th of May the Assembly of 900 members constituted itself in Paris, amidst reiterated cries of "*Vive la République!*" and began to draw up the Constitution, in the midst of an insurrectional body of workmen, who, on the 15th of May, only eleven days after this National Assembly had met by virtue of universal suffrage, obtained possession of the Chamber, expelled the President from his chair, and for three hours anarchy reigned triumphant. The Assembly acted with dignity, and on the very evening resumed its sittings, after the defeat of the anarchists, and nominated its committee of eighteen to draw up the draft of the new Constitution: these members were MM. Cormenin (Timon), Marrast, Lamennais (who resigned after two meetings), Vivien, De Tocqueville, Dufaure, Martin (of Strasburg), Coquerel (the Protestant pastor), Corbon, Thouret (afterwards Minister), Woirhaye, Dupin, Gustave de Beaumont (ambassador to London subsequently), Vaulabelle, Odilon-Barrot, Pagès (de l'Ariège), Dornès (who died of the wounds he received in the June days of 1848), and Victor Considérant. M. de Cormenin, chairman of this committee, quitted it at the first revision, and wrote a pamphlet against the first project of law, which was ready on the 17th of June. The horrible days of June began on the 23d, Paris was placed in a state of siege, and Cavaignac, materially aided by Changarnier and Lamoricière, and firmly supported by the army and National Guards, conquered the fierce Red Republicans, after torrents of blood had flowed in the streets. The draft of the bill for the Constitution went through the *bureaux*, or monthly standing committees, delegates of which were appointed to discuss the provisions of the bill, amongst whom were Thiers, Berryer, Crémieux, Freslon, Duvergier de Hauranne, Favreu, &c. In twelve consecutive sittings the bill was revised, and ultimately M. Marrast, the reporter or secretary of the committee, presented the definitive project on the 30th of August. The debates thereon began September 30th, and were continued up to October 28th—more than three hundred amendments having been proposed and discussed. The labours of the committee for the revision lasted three days, and, finally, the definitive vote took place November 4th; and out of 769 voters, 739 passed the Constitution of the first Republic, only 30 blank balls being deposited in the urn against the law. During the discussions, the measures for public safety presented by the decrees of the 24th and 27th of June were vigorously enforced by Cavaignac, and order was gradually re-established, the state of siege being taken off on the 19th October. The labours of the committee and Assembly were in troubled times, and there can be no question that the decisions which were come to were influenced by the current events of those momentous days. The political principles laid down in the new Constitution were, first, the solemn ratification of the Republican form of Government; and, secondly, universal and direct suffrage, as given by Lamartine's Provisional Government. The democratic movement was thus extended to its extreme limits; it was impossible to go beyond—any reaction must inevitably be retrograde. Still, the subversive Socialist doctrines were formally excluded in the new Constitution; the majority of the Assembly energetically supporting the committee in all its resolves on this point. The sovereignty of the people was solemnly recognised; all usurpations thereof were condemned in the first article—"No individual, no fraction of the people, can take upon itself the exercise of the sovereignty." In the organisation of the Executive power the first recognised authority is the "Legislative Power," centred in one Assembly of 750 members, or 900 if called upon to revise the Constitution. A Council of State was instituted, and the permanency of judicial positions preserved to a certain extent. The inviolability of the persons of the representatives of the people is specially recognised. *Next* to the Assembly the Executive Power was assigned to the President, elected for four years only: his re-election could only take place after an interval of four years. This election of the President was fixed for the second Sunday in the month of May, by the ballot and by the absolute majority of the voters, the National Assembly reserving to itself the right of electing a President out of the five eligible candidates who have obtained the largest number of votes, provided no one of them had obtained more than half of the votes, or at least two millions of votes. The oath prescribed to the President before the National Assembly in the Constitution, and which was duly sworn to by Louis Napoleon, is as follows:—

In presence of God, and before the French people, represented by the National Assembly, I swear to remain faithful to the Democratic Republic, one and indivisible, and to fulfil all the duties which the Constitution imposes on me.

The Constitution only subjects the President to a special oath, political oaths of fidelity on the part of all other functionaries having been abolished. Article 50 of the Constitution states that he can never command the army in person. By Article 51 he is prohibited from suspending in any manner the empire of the Constitution and laws, either by prorogation or dissolution of the Assembly. By Article 106 it is declared that a special law must determine the case in which the state of siege may be declared. The responsibility of the President for his governmental acts is laid down in Article 68, which adds:—"Every measure by which the President of the Republic dissolves the National Assembly, prorogues it, or puts any obstacle in the exercise of its mission, is a crime of high treason. By this single fact the President's functions expire, the citizens are bound to refuse obedience to him, and the Executive power passes with full right to the National Assembly. The judges of the High Court of Justice immediately are to meet, on pain of forfeiture; they are to convoke the jurics in the places they may designate, to proceed immediately to the trial of the President and his accomplices."

So jealous were the framers of the Constitution as to the President's attributes, that they reserved the right of naming the members of the Council of State to the National Assembly, and of revoking them. Article 91 declares the judgments of the High Court of Justice, in prosecutions against the President of the Republic or the Ministers, to be final, no appeal to any other court being allowed.

In conformity with the special law of the National Assembly, of October 28, 1848, the election for President took place on the 10th and 11th of December, 1848; and Prince Louis Napoleon obtained 5,534,520 votes out of 7,426,252 persons who voted; General Cavaignac having 1,448,302; Ledru Rollin, 371,431; Raspail, 36,964; Lamarine, 17,914; Changarnier, 4687. There were 12 434 votes lost, and 23.219 blank bulletins, or marked with some informality. It may be interesting to mention here, that the great Napoleon, on the three occasions that he took the votes of the French people—viz. the Consulate, year 8; the Consulate for life, year 9; and the Hereditary Empire—obtained 3,012,569, 3,577,259, and 3,524,244. Making allowance for the increase of population, the suffrages won by Prince Louis Bonaparte are enormous. The Royalists voted for him because they considered that with Cavaignac, who is a sincere Republican, the Republic would be of longer duration. The Reds voted *en masse* against Cavaignac, because of his victories over them during the June days.

The Constitution was promulgated in the Place de la Concorde, on the 12th of November, 1848, with grand ceremony, by Marrast, President of the Assembly, in presence of the Archbishop of Paris and clergy, the National Guards, the army, &c.; and "Te Deum" was sung, followed by the "Domine salvam fac Republicam." "How long will it last?" said the writer of this notice to a distinguished advocate. "Oh," replied he, "we shall have to manufacture another before the first President is made Emperor." This was said just a month prior to Louis Napoleon's election as President.

Let it be recorded that General Cavaignac behaved most loyally to the Constitution, in the dignified resignation of his powers as President of the Council of Ministers charged with the Executive power in the sitting of December 20, 1848, of the National Assembly, at which the "citizen Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, born in Paris,"—we quote the *procès verbaux*,—ascended the tribune at the invitation of the fifteen President Marrast, who read the form of the oath, given above, and solemnly swore to remain faithful to the Constitution. In the speech which the President of the Republic made to the citizen representatives, after Marrast had called on "God and man" to bear testimony to the oath, he declared that the path of his duty was traced out, and he would follow it as a man of honour. He would consider as enemies of his country all those who should strive by illegal means to change what France had established. He wished to strengthen democratic institutions, and to re-establish society on its basis. The majority he had obtained not only inspired him with gratitude, but it would give to the new Government the moral force without which there was no authority. He eulogised the conduct of General Cavaignac as worthy of the loyalty of his character, and of that sentiment of duty which is the best quality of the chief of a state. "We have," concluded the President, "a grand mission to fulfil in founding a Republic in the interest of all, and a wise and firm Government, animated with the sincere love of progress, without being reactionary or Utopian. Be the men of the country, and not the men of a party, and, with the help of God, we shall do good, if not great things."

If our readers will refer to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Nov. 22, it will be found that the President, on the occasion of the distribution of the medals to the French exhibitors at our Great Exhibition, made use of almost the same terms as "reactionary and utopian," when he pronounced against "demagogical ideas and monarchical institutions."

On the 15th of December the National Assembly declared the number of organic laws (ten) it would vote prior to dissolution, amongst which were the laws for the Council of State, the Electoral Law, Public Education, the Press, the state of Seige, &c. The famous debates on the Rateau-Lanjuinais proposition, to fix the epoch for the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, came to an end on February 7, 1849. The new electoral law was passed March 15th; 750 members were to be returned for the departments, including three for Algiers, two for Martinique, two for Guadaloupe, one for Guiana, one for Senegal, and one for the Ile de la Réunion. The law putting down the clubs was voted by the Assembly by 404 against 303.

Twelve days after the promulgation of the Electoral Law the lists of electors were drawn up, and on the 13th of May, 1849, the new elections took place, and the representatives of the Legislature were nominated.

Thus far it will be seen that the Constituent Assembly, convoked after the Revolution of 1848, voted, by an immense majority, the Constitution; that Prince Louis Napoleon, under the provisions of that Constitution, was elected President by an enormous majority in the country; that he accepted the Presidency of the Republic with all the conditions and responsibilities provided in the Constitution; and that he solemnly swore to its maintenance, with the full knowledge, that, at the expiration of four years, he was to resign his position, and make way for his successor. What followed?

On Louis Napoleon's occupation of the Elysée Bourbon, his uncle's favourite residence (and which has been in turn occupied by the Comte d'Evreux, Madame Pompadour, the financier Beaujon, the Duchess of Bourbon, the Government printing-office in the early days of the Revolution; Murat, who sold it to Bonaparte; the Emperor of Russia in 1814, the Duke of Wellington in 1815, the Duc de Berri, and Madame Adelaide, Louis Philippe's sister), the most marked attentions were paid to the Royalists of the Faubourg St. Germain. The policy of the President at home was repressive of the extreme Republicans, and Absolutist as regarded foreign countries. The expedition to Rome to re-establish the authority of the Pope, must be fresh in everybody's recollection—the attack of the French Republic on the Roman Republic, for doing what the French nation did, what it invited all Europe to imitate, in 1848, is written in letters of blood in the book of history. But the elections of May, showing the progress of the Socialists in France, and particularly in the army, alarmed the party of order thoroughly. "Woe to France!" was the universal cry of the Moderates, although universally in a majority; but the Reds and Socialists were stronger than in the former Assembly, elected under the first impulse of the February revolution. And then were first heard the ominous words, "*coup d'état*." A Monarch, an Emperor, a Dictator—anything but the Socialists—were the agonised exclamations of those who had anything to lose. The expiring Constituent Assembly was very violent in its opposition to the Government, emboldened by the result of the elections. On the meeting of the Legislative Assembly affairs did not improve, but it put an end to imperial speculations for the moment, and it is a fact that the President anticipated very different returns. He was heard to declare that he would sooner be at Ham than in Paris. A foreign lady of distinction created no small sensation in the President's *salon* by her reply to his question, "Do you remain long in France?" "No, Prince," she answered; "do you?" Nothing could be more outrageous and violent than the early sittings of the Legislative Assembly. The Montagnards mustered 200 and upwards, the Monarchists under Molé about 300, and the moderate Republicans under Dufaure about 90. The President's message, giving a sad picture of the finances, added to the general gloom. The accession of M. de Falloux, the Henri Cinquist, and the Odilon-Barrot-Dufaure Ministry, created a great sensation. M. Dupin was elected President of the Assembly. The fall of Rome, the successful end of the Russian invasion of Hungary, and the termination of the risings in Italy and Germany, in the summer and autumn of 1849, strengthened the Conservative tendencies of Louis Napoleon's policy; and in September the trees of liberty were cut down in Paris, by order of the Government. In November there was a new Ministry, under Ferdinand Barrot, brother of Odilon Barrot; and General Baraguay d'Hilliers superseded Oudinot at Rome. The popularity of the President gained ground. The Prefect of the Seine gave him a grand banquet on the anniversary of his election, December 10. In the early part of 1850 speculations were again rife as to the President's intentions. Would he play the part of his uncle, of a Cromwell, or of a Monk? In the midst of a complete anarchy of opinions, and the effervescence of parties, the President preserved the utmost coolness and impassability: every party chief claimed him in turn. In March came the return of the three Socialist candidates for Paris—Carnot, Vidal, and De Flotte, followed by that of Eugène Sue, April 29; and universal suffrage was doomed. On the 8th of May M. Baroche submitted to the French Legislative Assembly the new Electoral Law. On the 14th the publication of three Republican papers was stopped, by seals being placed on M. Proudhon's presses. On the 17th, the recal of the French Ambassador from London, on account of the Greek negociations, delighted the Parisians, and General La Hitte's language in the tribune was quite bellicose. At this period MM. Molé and Thiers, although not actually in power, were the most devoted friends and advisers of the President. The new Electoral Law passed on the 31st of May, 1850, disfranchising four millions of voters. Seizures of arms and ammunition took place, and risings were anticipated. The President's Dotation Bill was carried on the 24th of June, after debates in which little or no respect was evinced for the head of the state. On the 10th of July the Assembly was prorogued, and Louis Napoleon commenced his famous "progress" through the departments, and made addresses to the troops, creating much speculation again as to his intentions. On the 11th of November, the Assembly opened the session. It was at this time generally known that the President had resolved either to prolong his power for another term of four years, or to try for the Consulate. General Changarnier, who was in command of the troops, supported by the two monarchical parties, it was equally understood, would oppose any *coup d'état*. Changarnier's designs became very mysterious, and the partisans of Henri Cinq, the adherents of the Orleans family, and the members of the Rouge party, equally looked up to the General as to the President for a *coup d'état*, but neither was fully prepared to make a movement. The President's message on the 12th of November, however, was considered, as far as words went, to be frank and explicit. He declared in this document that he was *bound by his oath to keep within the strict limits of the Constitution, to which he would steadily adhere.* If there was a wish for the revision of the Constitution, that wish must be addressed to the legislative power; and as he was the agent of the people, he should always conform to their desires when expressed in a legal manner. His anxiety was not to know who would govern France in 1852, but to employ the actual time in such a way, that, whenever a change should take place, it might be effected without trouble.

This remarkable message concluded thus:—"The most noble and the most dignified object of an elevated mind is not to seek, when one is in possession of power, by what expedients it may be perpetuated; but to watch without ceasing over the means of consolidating, for the advantage of all, the principles of authority and of morality which defy the passions of men and the instability of the laws. I have honestly opened my heart to you. You will respond to my frankness by your confidence, to my good intentions by your co-operation, and God will do the rest."

Let us pause here, to repeat that the message was delivered on the 12th of November, 1850, and to add that the Constitution and the Legislative Assembly ceased to exist on the 2d of December, 1851!

The great question for the session 1850-51 was the revision of the Constitution. At the *fête* given by the City of Paris, at the Hôtel de Ville, on the second anniversary of his election, the greatest enthusiasm was excited by the President's speech in reply to that of the Prefect of the Seine, although the journals maintained that the Prince's address was a direct attack on the Revolution of February, and conveyed a slur on the Constituent Assembly.

* Prince Louis Napoleon was elected in Charente Inférieure, June 4th, 1848 (receiving 54,240 votes), and the National Assembly verified the return; he was returned also for the departments of Yonne and the Seine.

The year 1851 was inaugurated with complicated difficulties. The incongruous compound of heterogeneous politics, calling itself the "party of order," displayed inherent weakness and manifold contradictions. Interminable intrigues, dwelling discontented, petty plots, and contemptible conspiracies abounded. The affair of the spy Allais, who was convicted of making false and calumnious denunciations, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, with a fine, developed details discreditable to all parties. The system of espionage would have disgraced even an Austrian *bureau*. M. Yon, the Commissary of Police of the Legislative Chamber, was forced to resign. Out of this scandal a misunderstanding arose between M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber, and the President of the Republic. On the occasion of the New Year the dissension was apparent, for the Prince interrupted M. Dupin, in the midst of the customary flowery address of congratulation, dilating on the mutual "good understanding" between the Assembly and the President of the Republic, and of the attachment of the members to his person, by exclaiming, "I must believe it, M. le Président, because you say it." In his reply, the Prince addressed M. Dupin in the following manner, rendered not a little curious by recent occurrences :—

You and I, each in the limits of our attributes, must endeavour to enforce respect for the laws of the country, and the authority which is given to us by the Constitution, without encroachment by the one power or the other. I do not insist upon the prorogation of my powers, but I do insist, when I shall restore to the people the power which I have received from it, to restore it intact and respected My conviction is, that France wishes for peace and order, and *it would blame the one of the two powers* which would attack the other.

This language was employed by the President of the Republic on the 1st of January, 1851. Another dispute between the Government and the Legislative Assembly arose out of the arrest for debt of M. Mauguin, the well-known orator. The Minister of Justice having supported the decision of the President of the Civil Tribunal of Commerce, that the arrest was legal, inasmuch as the Constitution of 1848 had not re-enacted the provision, in the charter of 1830, giving personal protection to Deputies from arrest during the session, the Legislative Assembly, more out of pique against the Ministry than from a calm view of the law, passed a resolution ordering the immediate release of M. Mauguin. Thus the rascality of a police spy and the debts of a representative brought into collision the Legislative and Executive powers of the State, the unworkable character of the French Constitution being daily rendered more evident. It was clear that the President having no power to dissolve the Chamber, must either submit to its dictation, resign his own functions, or go beyond the pale of the law. A Ministerial crisis was the issue of this state of things in the second week of January, after the various checks the Cabinet had received, especially when a pointed refusal was given to allow the Minister of War a few hours to search for documents, in reply to a question from M. Napoleon Bonaparte, the representative, as to certain alleged unconstitutional standing orders for the guidance of the army in cases of insurrection. General Changarnier emphatically denied that such orders had ever been issued by him, as insinuated by the Minister of War. The President of the Republic displayed firmness in this crisis, by boldly dismissing Changarnier from the command of the army, and forming his new Cabinet. This was a mortal blow to the Parliamentary majority, as events have proved last week. The Assembly first had the notion of appointing Changarnier to command the force for the protection of the Chamber; if such nomination had taken place, there would inevitably have been a *coup d'état* at that period. The notion was abandoned as perilous, as was the one of replacing Dupin in the Presidency of the Assembly by Changarnier, and ultimately a committee to inquire into the state of the nation was resolved upon.

Louis Napoleon, it must be here remarked, made no secret of his positive intention to get rid of the article in the Constitution forbidding his own re-election, by fair means or foul. His Cabinet was then composed of MM. Baroche, Fould, Rouher, Parrieu (in the former Ministry) Dronyn de Lhuys, General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, M. Ducos, M. Magne, and M. Bonjean. General Perrot was the successor of Changarnier in the command of the National Guards; and General Baraguay d'Hilliers was nominated, in place of Changarnier, as the commander of the first military division; M. Carlier remained as Prefect of Police. The minutes of the Parliamentary commission which sat in Paris during the recess were expected to prove the existence of a plot to create the President Emperor of the French; but when these documents were published, no evidence was found to confirm the charge. The Assembly having passed a vote of non confidence in the Ministry by 417 to 278, the new Cabinet resigned, and for the second time within ten days France was without a Government. A Socialist conspiracy was discovered at this moment, and nearly 100 arrests took place; but the law courts have left little trace of these alleged plots, the convictions bearing no proportion to the number of arrests.

The attempt to form an administration proved unavailing; and the President, on the 24th of January, sent a message to the Assembly, announcing that he had formed a "Ministry of Transition, composed of special men, not belonging to any fraction of the Assembly, and determined to devote themselves to the business of the country without reference to party." In this state document posterity will have to pass judgment on the following passages, as compared with the proclamations of December 2 :—

To the President of the National Legislative Assembly.

Public opinion, confiding in the wisdom of the Assembly and the Government, has not been alarmed at recent incidents. Nevertheless, France begins to suffer from the want of union, which she deplores. My duty is, to do all that depends on me to prevent disagreeable results. The union of the two powers is indispensable to the repose of the country; but, as the Constitution has rendered them independent, the only condition of this union is a reciprocal confidence. Penetrated with this sentiment, I shall always respect the rights of the Assembly, while maintaining intact the prerogative of power I hold from the people.

France wishes, above all, for repose, and she expects from those whom she has invested with her confidence conciliation without weakness, and tranquil progress and impassibility, while they respect the laws.

The names "unknown to fame" which composed this transition Ministry were MM. Brénen, de Germiny, de Royer, Magne, Waisse, Schneider, and Rear-Admiral Vaillant, many of whom were not even members of the Assembly. Public opinion being, however, in favour of the course pursued by Louis Napoleon, the majority did not make an attack on the new comers, as it had done on the defunct Baroche Cabinet. Still the great dispute between the French Executive and Legislative powers remained in full force, and one by one the leading members of both fractions of the Royalist party and those of the Orleans dynasty withdrew from the President's side. In Paris this was assuredly more a source of satisfaction than of regret, as the people had become tired of the futile negotiations between the two branches of the banished Bourbons. It was palpable that Louis Napoleon's game, to carry his purpose, ought to have been that of strict legality. The Assembly was, in point of fact, acting for his re-establishment as President, by rendering every other candidate impossible. The financial and banking interests seemed to feel the force of this situation, for the funds were higher at this period than at any one since the revolution of February. Taking advantage of his last moves on the political chess-board, the Prince induced his "Transitionists" to propose a new Dotation Bill, in the shape of an additional grant of 1,800,000 francs. The Chamber rejected this bill by a majority of 396 over 294. The report of the committee was drawn up in a mean and narrow spirit, unworthy of a dignified Assembly of the French nation; but it was justly remarked in this document, that the "Presidency was not Royalty; that the President was only the first citizen, and head of the Executive power." Furthermore, the report insinuated that this grant might be used for illegal political purposes. Despite of an eloquent address of M. Montalembert, in defence of Louis Napoleon, the Government was beaten, as we have stated. The next day (February 9) the *Moniteur* announced that the President refused to accept the subscriptions commenced in anticipation of the rejection of the bill, cordially thanking the donors for their imposing act of sympathy. This refusal pleased the Parisians, as the President's generosity and liberality have never been questioned. When he rode out on horseback from the Elysée he was much cheered for his self-denial.

After months of speculation as to the fusion of interests between the elder branch of the Bourbons and the Orleanists, a missive from Claremont was addressed by the Princes of the House of Orleans to the Committee in Paris, stating that they would only negotiate on the soil of France. This division in the opinions of the Monarchists again increased the President's chances of re-election, as he became the only *homme de la situation*. He solved the difficult problem of forming a Cabinet, only in April, after many fruitless negotiations. The new Ministry consisted of MM. Baroche, Rouher, Fould, Léon Faucher, Buffet, Chasselonpe, Laubat, de Crousseilhes, Magne, and General Randon. The manifesto of the new Ministry, as may be guessed from Léon Faucher being a member thereof, contained an emphatic declaration to maintain order. M. de St. Beuvé's motion of a want of confidence was rejected by 327 against 275, and the Assembly, therefore, proved that it was not disposed to continue a factious opposition to the President.

The three questions now before the public were the hackneyed ones of the revision of the Constitution, the prolongation of the President's powers, and the fusion of the two Bourbon families. Journalism had become quite habituated to the severe laws to which it had been subjected under the Republican rule, and the signatures of the writers to the articles deprived them of the advantages, authority, and *prestige* of anonymous communications. At the close of April, it must be mentioned that the mysterious menaces of the writers in the *Constitutionnel* began to excite attention as to the plans of the President. Every *fête*-day was pointed out for an *émeute* of the Reds, or for a *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon; but the 4th of May, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Constitution, passed off quietly. The negotiations to reconcile the Prince and Changarnier failed completely at this period. It is generally credited that *carte blanche* was offered to the General to induce him to support the revision of the Constitution, and to forgive the revocation of his command of the troops of the capital. The Legislative Assembly, on the 28th of May, entered upon the third and last year of its existence: from that date the Constitution admitted of any motion for its revision, and the tug of war between parties became more furious. To the success in the revision Louis Napoleon looked for the prolongation of his power; the Legitimists, on the other hand, suspected that the Republic might be upset with the revision, and Henri Cinq be placed on the throne; the Orleanists looked forward, on their part, to the advent of the Comte de Paris. In the meanwhile a great number of petitions, particularly in favour of the President, were poured in, praying for the revision. Louis Napoleon, at the opening of the Dijon Railway, threw down a gauntlet of defiance to the Legislative Assembly. General Changarnier thus prophetically attacked this address of Louis Napoleon :—

According to the assertions of certain parties, the army is ready, in its enthusiasm, to act against the laws of the country, and to change the form of Government. In the first place, and to show that such is not the case, it is sufficient for me to say, whose is there any motive for such enthusiasm? (Laughter on the Left.) I may add that the army, profoundly penetrated with the sentiment of its duty, with the feeling of what is due to its own dignity, desires no more than you to inflict on France the wretchedness and shame of the Government of the Cæsars, when Emperors were successively raised to power or hurled to the earth by drunken Prætorian guards. (Great agitation.) Discipline is deeply rooted in the French army. The soldiers will always hear the voices of their chiefs; but no one will ever induce the soldiers to march against the Right—against the Assembly; not a single battalion could be induced to follow for such a purpose, whoever might be the officers whom they are accustomed to obey. Consequently, representatives of France, deliberate in peace. (Agitation.)

M. Léon Faucher, the Minister, in reply, repelled the insinuations of the ex-Commander-in-Chief, as to the complicity of the Government in some dark conspiracy. No Government could exist, he stated, without the discipline of the army being preserved; and all the Government wanted to do was, to maintain military discipline, while it upheld the cause of order by enforcing obedience to the law.

It was in the first week of June, 1851, that the above singular discussion arose. General Changarnier is now at Ham, and M. Léon Faucher is an object of suspicion to the Military Dictator of the day.

The Dijon speech was a most unfortunate one for the President. His position was strong and promising before that address; but the feud between him and the Assembly became irreconcilable, and every calm observer of events felt that a catastrophe was inevitable. However factious had been the conduct of the Assembly, Louis Napoleon was not justified in his reckless onslaught. It was not because the Chamber had displayed Republican antipathies and Monarchical tendencies, that the President should invoke brute force to carry his own views. He was, therefore, imprudent, hasty, and passionate in his diatribe. Lamartine saw the state of things at this crisis clearly. "There is not," he stated, "only the Republic on one side and Monarchy on the other, but there are on the one side two or three detestable anarchies, and on the other three or four feeble monarchies. Out of the detestable anarchies would inevitably surge the strong-handed despotism of the most unscrupulous soldier or most popular name of France; and out of the feeble monarchies would inevitably surge a speedy, and perhaps bloody, revolution."

During the deliberations of the committee of the Assembly respecting the bill for the revision of the Constitution, M. de Broglie, whose independent character is highly respected by all parties, declared that the dangers of 1852 could only be overcome by a revision of the Constitution. He believed that, as regards the motives imputed to the President of the Republic, although he (M. de Broglie) was neither his Minister, counsellor, nor his friend, Louis Napoleon *had no intention whatever of attempting an 18th Brumaire*. Whatever faults might be found in Louis Napoleon, if faults they were, must be attributed, not to the man, but to the Republic which had elected a President with uncontrolled power. Had the object been to create a President with limited power, he should have been elected in quite a different manner. M. de Tocqueville's long report was read in the Assembly on the 8th of July: its chief recommendation was that a Constituent Assembly should be convoked, for the purpose of revising and amending the existing Constitution. M. de Tocqueville affirmed the *absolute necessity of observing the existing Constitution*, should the proposed revision be rejected. If there were one unconstitutional election, the entire Constitution would be violated; that is, if Prince Louis Napoleon were re-elected. M. de Tocqueville pointed at the dangers and inconveniences arising from the Presidency and the Assembly being equally powerful and independent of each other, without any supreme power to decide between them. The discussion began on Monday, July 14th. The most brilliant displays of oratory ever heard in the tribune were listened to with profound attention and emotion in the crowded galleries. A fearful crisis was felt to be at hand. M. Dufaure, M. Falloux, M. Berryer, General Cavaignac, M. Michel (de Bourges), M. Victor Hugo, and M. Odilon-Barrot were the chief speakers. On the division, 446 were in favour of the revision, and against it only 278, thus leaving a majority of 168 in favour of the motion; but, according to the 11th article of the Constitution, three-fourths of the number of voters would only constitute the legal majority, and, as there were 724 voters, it required 543 members to carry the proposition. The "revision" was therefore lost. The Reds and the Republican Left hailed the result as a great triumph. A short Ministerial crisis took place after the vote, arising out of attacks of the Assembly on the Minister of the Interior; but the Cabinet was prevailed upon by the President to remain in office.

The President of the Republic having declared that he was the only person who was not permitted, according to the Constitution, to demand its revision, some surprise was felt during the discussion at the language of M. Baroche, the Minister, who not only attacked the Constitution in its details, but in its origin, maintaining that it was virtually defunct, having emanated from intimidation. This anomalous spectacle of a Minister insulting, as it were, the source of his own mission and authority created a prodigious disturbance in the Assembly, and M. Dufaure administered a severe castigation. General Baraguay d'Hilliers was replaced in the command of the army of Paris by General Magnan.

On the 29th of July a motion for prorogation from August 10th to November 4th was carried in the Assembly, by 420 against 232, with a Committee of Permanence to meet during the recess. The Exhibition *fêtes* in the first week in August will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, who are reminded of the predictions of many of the English visitors, especially those appertaining to the Corporation, as to the apparent durability of the Republican Constitution. The imperial airs and state of the Palais of St. Cloud struck many observers at the time. The gloomy abstraction of the President, and the sad misgivings of the leading political men in their intercourse with the English exhibitionists, did not escape notice; and, on the whole, the convictions of those who knew France and French men well at this epoch were, that the President's career under the Constitution was at an end. In the Committee of Permanence were the names of Changarnier, Didier, Berryer, Passy, De Montebello, Barthélémy, Poujoulat, De Mehun, Rulhière, &c. A manifesto of the Mountain was published, declaring the trite truth, that there was less liberty under the Republic than under the Monarchy. They formally gave notice, that they would place themselves at the head of the people, to oppose any illegality.

A novel feature in the agitation of party feeling in France was the proposition to bring forward the Prince de Joinville as candidate for the vacant Presidency, in May, 1852. In August M. Thiers and his friends were resolved to present him to the nation. Some of the Orleanists contended that a son of Louis Philippe could not, with any dignity, be a rival to the prisoner of Ham, condemned for conspiracy against his father, or to Ledru Rollin, or any blouse-patronising candidate; but it was replied, that, if the ex-French Admiral were elected, he would serve, as he had declared that he would never be wanting to France, if called upon.

Against the Prince de Joinville the Reds had the idea of starting M. Carnot. The Duc de Bordeaux (Comte de Chambord) about this time was compelled to write to his adherents in Paris to be united, and to respect the authority of M. Berryer, as leader. Thus every party was split into sections. A project, put forward by the editor of a Bonapartist journal, suggesting that, in order to "save France," the new National Assembly should be elected, not at the end of next April, according to the Constitutior, but in December of this year, is a key to the present situation. The project was scouted, as, if acted on, stated by opponents, "France would have *two* Legislatures, one in existence, the other in expectancy, and the Constitution declares that the Legislative Assembly can neither dissolve itself or be dissolved." A further inkling of the designs of the President may be found in the ordinance of the Prefect of Police ordering all foreigners, under pain of expulsion, to obtain special licences to remain. Many foreigners were expelled on this occasion, and the motive is now evident. At the meetings of the Councils-General nearly three to one voted for the revision of the Constitution. An Orleanist journal maintained early in September that the Prince de Joinville, in becoming a candidate for the Presidency, "would not violate an oath, and trample under foot the Constitution and the laws," a foregone conclusion of the shrewd writer as to the President's determination to become a candidate *per fas aut nefas*. The press prosecutions in September were unrelenting on the part of the French Government, and such was the general uneasiness at the rickety state of affairs, that no public ceremonial or assemblage of any kind could take place without the most sinister rumours of a *coup d'état*, or of a "Red" rising. The President, however, laid the first stone of the new markets without a demonstration, except from the "Dames de la Halle" (venders of vegetables and fruit), who went up to the Elysée with a large bouquet for the President, who, in turn, treated them, as he did his troops on all occasions, with champagne.

In October the hitherto discordant parties of the two Royalist branches were coming to an understanding; the nomination of the Prince de Joinville was gradually dropping by the Orleanists; and the Legitimists reconciled their differences by a general declaration to oppose the re-election of Louis Napoleon, and to maintain the Constitution. The moderate Republicans evinced signs of coalescing with the Monarchists of all colours to support order and legality. M. Léon Faucher's language at Rheims, when he talked of "breaking down barriers" and "removing obstacles," gave rise to some suspicions; but to the honour of the Minister be it recorded that his conduct last week has proved that he has been no party to any assault on the laws and Constitution. A general feeling pervaded all classes, save that of Louis Napoleon, that the electoral law of the 31st of May should not be repealed for the sake of aiding the Prince's re-election. The refusal to allow Kossuth to pass through France was interpreted as exhibiting the tendencies of the President's Government in favour of the Absolutist powers. The Minister of War was obliged to put a stop to the violent orders of the day of some of the commanding officers of regiments, who did not hesitate to tell the soldiers that they were to slaughter, without remorse, all their countrymen entertaining democratic opinions. A letter from Paris of October 11th mentioned that a *coup d'état*, the repeal of the electoral law of May 31st, and the forcible dissolution of the National Assembly, were resolved upon. It is certain that Louis Napoleon at this date had decided on the restoration of universal suffrage, and his Ministers, being opposed to this course, resigned on the 14th of October, as also M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police. This astounding resolution of the President created a deep sensation throughout the country. The exasperation of the Parliamentary majority was very great, as the leaders considered themselves betrayed by the President, whom they had supported in the passing of the law of the 31st of May repealing universal suffrage.

We are now approaching the *denouement* of this great political drama, the fresh shift in the kaleidoscope, the new move on the board in the game on which the supremacy of France is staked, and the final outbreak of the long-pent-up volcano. On Tuesday, the 4th of November, was the

No. 3.—Mairie of the 10th Arrondissement.—Arrest of Representatives.—M. Berryer addressing the People.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Cabinet was reconstructed prior to the meeting; the members were MM. Davil, Turgot, Charles Geraud, De Thorigny, Casabianca, Lacrosse, Fortoul, Blondel. Of these illustrious obscurities, who held a month's office, it is unnecessary to speak; the significant appointments were those of M. de Maupas, Prefect of the Haute Garoune, as the successor of M. Carlier as Prefect of Police; and of General Le Roy de St. Arnaud, Commander of the 2d division of the Army of Paris, as Minister of War, in place of General Randon. We must not overlook the fact, that the *Constitutionnel*, the Bonapartist organ, referred *to an appeal to the country at once*, on the subject of the Presidency, as the natural sovereign arbitrator between the National Assembly, which refused revision, and the two millions of petitioners with the eighty Councils-General which demanded it, although the other Government organ, *La Patrie*, denied that such a proposition would be submitted in the message. On the 4th of November this lengthy document was read. It opened with a reference to a vast demagogical conspiracy organising throughout France and Europe. "Your patriotism and courage," said the President, "with which I shall endeavour to keep pace, will, I am sure, save France from the dangers wherewith she is threatened." But the vital portion of the message is that in reference to the restoration of universal suffrage, reproduced *in extenso* in our columns of the 8th November.

The message was followed by the introduction of the project of law, by M. Thorigny, proposing the complete abrogation of the law of May 31, 1850, and re-establishing the electoral law of March 15th, 1849. The demand of the Minister for urgency, equivalent to our suspension of the standing orders to pass a bill rapidly, was negatived by an immense majority, by *assis et levé*, that is, by no formal vote, but "sitting and rising," after the fashion of our show of hands. In the committee the rejection of the project of law was resolved upon, M Daru reading the report to the Assembly, November 11th. On the 13th the debate commenced, and on the division the bill was lost by 355 against 348. This insignificant majority of seven, which vote, by the way, was the first important piece of political information transmitted by the submarine telegraph, was most assuredly a triumph for the President, for a much larger majority had been anticipated. Prior to this decision, on Sunday, November the 9th, Louis Napoleon had a grand military demonstration: all the officers of the regiments forming the garrison of Paris were presented to him at the Elysée; he harangued them to the effect, that, if the gravity of circumstances should cause him to make an an appeal to their devotedness, he was sure *they would not fail him*, for he would ask from them nothing not in accordance with his *right, with military honour*, and with the in-

No. 4.—The First Barricade, corner of the Rue des Grandes Audriettes.

NO. 5.—THE BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE.

terests of the country, because he had placed at their head *men* s *whom* he had full confidence; and because, if *the day of danger* should come, he would not, like the Governments that had preceded him, cry "March, I follow you!" but "*I march—follow me!*" So alarmed were the Ministers at this speech, which can now be no longer regarded as extraordinary, that they introduced the words 'recognised by the Constitution" instead of those of "*my right*." At the time, this address was looked upon as singular, inasmuch as the President, by the Constitution, could not even command a corporal's guard. In remarking on the expulsion of the 500 members of the Assembly by 300 grenadiers—the never-to-be-forgotten 18th Brumaire—Mignet, the historian, says:—"L'on ne voyait pas encore dans ce mouvement l'agrandissement d'un homme, d'un seul homme, qui changerait la France en un régiment, et ne ferait entendre dans le monde, si longtems agité par des commotions morales, que les pas de son armee et le bruit de sa volonté." Is the 2d of December to be another 18th Brumaire?

The Legislative Assembly, on the 17th of November, was signally beaten, in an attempt, through the Questors, to obtain the exclusive command of the troops, instead of sending orders through the Minister of War. The proposition was rejected by 408 against 300, although in the minority were Cavaignac, Changarnier, and Lamoricière. The largeness of the majority is ascribed to the knowledge that a *coup d'état* would have been tried at once, as the President had resolved to put down the Assembly, and appeal to the army and people. The scene in the Chamber was frightful, from the violence of the representatives. Louis Napoleon's position by this vote was decidedly ameliorated. On the next day he was well received at the Champ de Mars by the troops; in the evening the military gathering at the Elysée was very great. The foreigners in Paris, however became alarmed at the aspect of affairs, and the panic became evident from the increased departures. Daily did Louis Napoleon review the troops on the Champ de Mars. Some Ministerial changes did not excite the least attention, so absorbed were the people in the expectation of a movement. At the distribution of the Great Exhibition medals, the President attacked the Assembly, the Monarchists, and the Demagogues, and emphatically assured his astonished auditory, that he would maintain order whatever might happen, having the "right which came from the people, and the force which comes from God." The Assembly, in its turn, was not less hostile, as the organic law framed by the Council of State, on the responsibilities of the President and his Ministers, after being dormant for upwards of two years, was suddenly brought forward, and a committee of nearly a

NO. 6.—BARRICADE, BOULEVARD BONNE NOUVELLE.

Montagnards and Legitimists was appointed to report on its provisions, one of which pronounced it to be high treason if the President provoked a violation of the 45th article of the Constitution, declaratory that the President is only re-eligible when four years shall have elapsed from the period of his quitting office. On the 24th of November appeared the famous article in the *Constitutionnel*, from the pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac, charging the leaders of the "party of order" with being engaged in a conspiracy against Louis Napoleon. M. Créton called the writer a wretched scribbler in the Assembly, and was challenged forthwith by Cassagnac; but M. Créton retorted, that, as he (the editor) was no gentleman, he (the representative) would not fight. The Minister of the Interior, being called upon, denied that the Government had any information as to such conspiracy, so as to bring the matter before the tribunals. The funds fell on the Stock Exchange at Cassagnac's article, which derived its chief force from the connexion of the writer with the Elysée.

It is important to state what is the most authentic information as to this alleged conspiracy to send Louis Napoleon to Vincennes. It was a general understanding amongst the leaders of the party of order to arrest the President, provided he went beyond the pale of the Constitution, and to have then taken the government out of his hands and placed it in the keeping of a General. On the other hand, in many clubs in Paris, during the last week of November, it was confidently declared that the plan for getting rid of the Assembly had been resolved upon, and lists of representatives to be banished were mentioned. Whilst the Assembly was displaying weakness and inconsistency, the machinations were maturing to dissolve it. So decidedly was the Legislature playing the President's game, that there can be little doubt, if he had only waited, he might have had the Presidency, from sheer impossibility to bring forward another candidate. On the 27th the committee charged with the examination of the project of law of responsibility adjourned the question of urgency. On the 29th of November (Saturday), on the debate of the electoral law, M. De Larochejaquelin's amendment, to reduce to one year house occupation for voters, was lost. On the 1st of December was the

LAST SITTING OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

At the final meeting, M. Léo de Laborde brought in a proposition demanding the pure and simple re-establishment of "Legitimist Monarchy." M. Dupin, the President, refused to accept this proposition as unconstitutional. M. De Larochejaquelin supported the introduction of the motion, but after a short debate the Assembly passed to the order of the day, by an immense majority. After a debate on the Lyons and Avignon Railroad, the third deliberation of the Electoral Law commenced. The discussion turned on the proof of residence. An amendment of M. Chauffour to substitute the evidence of domicile by common law instead of by special process, established in the law of the 31st of May, was rejected by 370 against 220, and the Assembly adjourned. There was not a whisper or a rumour of a *coup d'état*; but before daybreak on the memorable 2d of December troops occupied the Legislative Palace, with orders not to allow any representatives to enter.

MONDAY, DECEMBER THE FIRST.

M. Limnandier's new opera, "Le Château de la Barbe Bleue," was produced at the Opéra Comique on the 1st inst.; the theatre was crammed to suffocation; the musical critics were conning over their future *feuilletons*, "looking as grave and attentive," writes a correspondent of the *Times*, "as though they were going to write their critiques, as usual, and as though, if written, they would be printed, and, if printed, read. General Cavaignac and M. Thiers were among the audience, and, strange enough, by the side of the former sat M. de Morny, Minister of the Interior, the only one who could be persuaded to affix his signature to those decrees of the President which on the following morning awoke the astonishment of the Parisians. General Cavaignac was to have been married on the next day. M. de Morny was at the Jockey Club, Rue Lepelletier, until two in the morning of Tuesday, playing at cards. At the Grand Opera there was not a notion in the *foyer* of coming events. The President of the Republic had a brilliant reception at the Elysée; he was more than usually animated and affable. General St. Arnaud, the Minister of War, was the last to leave; and, although the *coup d'état* had been daily expected for months, Paris was struck as if by a thunderbolt by its appearance. In similar seeming security the Duke of Wellington and his brilliant staff of officers were dancing at the Duchess of Richmond's ball, at Brussels, on the eve of the eventful battle of Waterloo, when the trumpets suddenly sounded the order to march to the field, which many of those gallant fellows never left again. The arrangements of the President were certainly of the most sweeping and comprehensive character. He first wrote letters to the Ministers, stating that his mind was made up—that he would not allow himself to be sacrificed by the Assembly; but that he was unwilling to compromise them, and suggested that they should send in their resignations. These letters were despatched after the reception had broken up on Monday night, and, as a matter of course, were replied to in the affirmative. Meantime the President, who would not trust even the *Moniteur* with his plans, had proclamations printed at a private printing-press in the Elysée, at which the *Napoleon* newspaper used to be worked off.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

The troops took military possession of Paris between five and six o'clock in the morning. Between the hours of seven and eight those detachments in which the most confidence was placed were stationed in compact masses at the Place de la Concorde, the Pont Louis XV., and in the vicinity of the Assembly. The African Chasseurs (riflemen) took possession of the Palace of the Legislative Assembly. Their positions taken, rations of meat, wine, and brandy were distributed to the men. The melancholy sight was then witnessed of officers touching glasses with the corporals and privates, and exciting their animosity against the Assembly. To conceal the odium of the act they were about to accomplish from these misguided men, the initiated, who had their instructions, spread the report through the ranks that the leaders of the Monarchist factions had been taken in the flagrant act of conspiring against the authority and the life of the President. They were promised, moreover, to be led to battle against the members of the Mountain and the Socialists. The occupation of the Hall of the Assembly was simply a precaution taken that the leaders of the conspirators and insurgents might not form themselves into a national convention.

The Bonapartists affirm, that M. L. N. Bonaparte, having been informed on Monday night that a meeting was held at General Changarnier's house, attended by M. Thiers, M. Baze, and others of the chiefs of parties, at which it was decided that he should be arrested, the Assembly prorogued or dissolved, and no doubt the Republic abolished, resolved to anticipate the blow by arresting his enemies, dissolving the Assembly, and nullifying the Constitution.

"An eye-witness of the facts," writes a correspondent of the *Chronicle*, "I can tell you what I saw. It is not true that MM. Thiers, Changarnier, Lamoricière, Bedeau, &c., were assembled together when they were arrested. Each of these gentlemen was seized in his bed, between the hours of three and five in the morning, in the same manner and by the same individuals who are appointed to arrest criminals. They were arrested by *sergens de-ville*. The agents were ignorant why they arrested them. I know that M. Thiers was led off without being allowed to speak to his wife, or any other member of his family. General Cavaignac was allowed to write a line to the parents of the young lady to whom he was on the eve of being married. It is asserted, and I believe it to be true, that General Bedeau, Vice-President of the Assembly, attempted to defend himself, and that he gave and received wounds in the struggle that ensued. It is also said that General Lamoricière resisted, and was handcuffed. Some of the friends of General Charras state that the General made a formidable resistance."

The walls of the capital at daybreak were placarded with the proclamations and decrees of the President of the French Republic to the French people and to the army, with the proclamation of the Prefect of Police (M. Maupas), his circular to the Commissaries of Police, the decree relative to the taking of the opinion of the nation as to Louis Napoleon's future presidency of ten years, circulars of the Minister of War to the Generals and Chiefs of Corps, and of the Minister's of the Interior, nomination of the Provisional Consultative (M. Léon Faucher protested against his name being inserted therein). All these decrees were published in our last week's impression, with Faucher's letter.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following are the names of the new Cabinet:—

Minister of the Interior	M. De Morny.
Minister of Finance	M. Fould.
Minister of Justice	M. Rouher.
Minister of Public Works	M. Magne.
Minister of Marine	M. Ducos.
Minister of Commerce	M. Lefèbvre Durufé.
Minister of War	General De St. Arnaud.
Minister of Public Instruction	M. Fortoul.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	M. Turgot.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On the first news of the preparations to prevent the legal meeting of the Assembly, a number of representatives belonging to the most moderate party assembled spontaneously at M. Odilon-Barrot's. MM. de Rémusat, Passy, Dufaure, the Duc de Broglie, the secretaries of the *bureau* of the Assembly, signed a first protest against the *coup d'état* which was about to be perpetrated, and against the decrees of the President which were already being posted in the streets. The members present at this first *réunion* then separated, with a view to arouse their friends and the population, and to invite all the friends they could muster to meet without delay at M. Daru's. Vice-President of the Assembly (M. Dupin having been arrested and kept a prisoner at the hall of the Assembly).

The *réunion* at M. Daru's was a numerous one, considering that many of the representatives had already been arrested, that many were not aware that the meeting was to be held, that the Elysées and the Mountain did not attend. Nearly 200 members were present. They resolved to proceed in a body to the Assembly to take evidence of the opposition made to their legally assembling. This procession of men, most of them well known to the population, headed by the honourable members of the *bureau* of the Assembly, having passed through the few streets that separate M. Daru's house from the Palace of the Assembly, without having created any emotion in their favour, presented themselves at the usual entrance. The African Chasseurs hailed their arrival with savage shouts and brutal insults. The representatives insisted upon admission, and some of them having attempted to force their way a struggle ensued, in which the chasseurs made use of their bayonets and the butt end of their muskets, wounding some of the representatives, among others MM. Etienne and Chegarey. Driven back by armed force, and thus prevented, in the face of heaven, from fulfilling the duties of their calling, they returned, as they came, to the house of M. Daru, to draw up and sign an official statement of the facts. This second protest was signed by the *bureau* of the Assembly, and by all the members present, including the signatures of Count Molé the Duke of Broglie, MM. Dufaure, Passy, Odilon Barrot, and others.

These gentlemen, thinking they had not done enough to inform the still passive population of what was really taking place, resolved to proceed forthwith to the Mairie of the tenth *arrondissement*. There another imposing and solemn scene took place.

For the space of nearly three hours a regular sitting was held in the hall of the Mairie. The legal Assembly of the country, unsupported, it is true, by the population, surrounded shortly after by the military, aforce which for a time hesitated how to act, deliberated and voted:—

1. A proclamation to the people, and to the army.
2. A decree deposing the President.

These deliberations took place calmly, and, after *appel nominal*, the vote was passed unanimously.

The Commissary of Police, and the officers in command of the troops, who had meantime surrounded the building, were then admitted. The President then read aloud the following articles of the Constitution:—

1. The article which declares the President to have forfeited his powers, should he oppose the meeting of the Assembly.
2. The article which confers all the powers upon the Assembly, including those of the President, should the latter have recourse to violence against it.

Taking, then, the penal code, the president warned them of the penalties they were liable to incur in lending armed assistance to an authority which was faulty in its origin, and at that moment deposed and brought before a high court of justice. He called upon them in the name of the constitutional law, of which he was the representative and the organ, not to execute the illegal and criminal orders which they had received, but rather to give their aid to the Assembly, the sole representative of the French nation. This appeal embarrassed them somewhat, but did not prevent the execution of their orders; the appeal found no support in the population assembled near the Mairie. The attempts of some of the members, both civil and military, to engage the sympathies of the crowd, were not attended with success. The soldiers evinced an inclination to arrest what they termed the recalcitrants.

It was at this moment that a spectacle took place, which, in other times, and in another country, would have aroused public indignation. The persons already named, all present, to the number of 200 to 250, representatives of the people, elected two years since by universal suffrage, by an immense majority of men of every opinion, were designated to the ill-will of the soldiery. Men with European reputations, such as MM. Odilnot, Montebello, Odilon-Barrot, Duc de Broglie, Dufaure, &c., were seized by the collar like ordinary criminals, and conducted two by two between two files of soldiers from the Mairie of the 10th *arrondissement* to the barracks of the Quai d'Orsay, from whence they were sent in detachments to Fort Valérien, a military prison, and to the prison Mazas, where criminals of the worst description are incarcerated.

Whilst the Assembly was sitting in the 10th *arrondissement*, the nine members of the Court of Cassation, constituting, according to the terms of the Constitution, a high court of justice, met officially to depose the President of the Republic. Respected like the *réunion* at the Mairie, it had time to encroach, that, assembled in the name of the laws of the country, it would only separate if compelled to do so by violence.

Thus, three solemn protests have been made at three different times, and in different places. These protests of right against might were not attended with any result at Paris; they were scarcely known there.

PROTEST OF M. MOLÉ.

Count Molé addressed the following letter to the *Journal des Débats*:—

Paris, Dec. 2, 1851.

Monsieur,—Permit me to ask you to insert this letter, which I send at the same time to the *Moniteur*. After having been this morning expelled from the residence of M. Daru, Vice President of the National Assembly, with all the rest of my colleagues who had assembled there to protest against violence and oppression, I vainly attempted to join the members of the Assembly who had met at the 10th *arrondissement*. Numerous troops prevented me, as well as several other representatives, from reaching the door of the Mairie. I now have recourse to your columns to declare that I join fully in the conduct and acts of my colleagues assembled at the Mairie of the 10th *arrondissement*, and that, if it had depended on me, I should have shared their fate.—Receive, Monsieur, &c., MOLÉ.

DECREE OF DEPOSITION AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following is the text of this decree, signed by the Representatives:—

FRENCH REPUBLIC.—NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

EXTRAORDINARY REUNION HELD AT THE MAYORALTY OF THE TENTH ARRONDISSEMENT.

Seeing the term of Article 68 of the Constitution;

Seeing that the National Assembly is hindered by violence from fulfilling its mandate;

Decrees:

Louis Napoleon (*est déchu*) is deprived of his functions as President of the Republic.

Citizens are commanded to refuse obedience to him. The Executive power passes *de plein droit* into the hands of the National Assembly.

The judges of the High Court of Justice are required to meet immediately, under penalty of forfeiture, to proceed to judge the President and his accomplices. It is consequently enjoined on all functionaries and depositaries of authority to obey to every requisition made in the name of the Assembly, under pain of forfeiture and high treason.

Decreed in public sitting, the 2d of December, 1851.

The representatives of the Left issued a similar decree.

M. L. N. Bonaparte, attended by a large staff, and accompanied by Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, left the Elysée at about half past ten o'clock in the morning, and went along the Quais. He was saluted with loud cries of *Vive la République!*

It is a curious fact, in connexion with the important events of this day, that the 2d of December is the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon in 1804, and of the battle of Austerlitz in 1805.

Only two journals, *La Patrie* and *Le Constitutionnel*, were allowed to appear on Tuesday without control. The *Débats* and other journals which were published were not permitted to make comments on passing events. Eight morning papers were suspended, including *La Presse* (Girardin), *L'Avenement* (Victor Hugo), *L'Ordre* (Odilon-Barrot), *La République*, *L'Opinion Publique* (Legitimist), &c.

On the evening of Tuesday, although grave forebodings of disaster had already spread themselves throughout the city, the Théâtre Italien was filled by a brilliant and well-dressed audience, to witness the *début* of the tenor Gunsco in *Ernani*. A short calm, a brief suspension of military operations, and unimpeded circulation in the Boulevard des Italiens were enough to quiet the apprehensions of this amusement-loving people, whose elasticity of temperament is one of their most signal characteristics. The *foyer* this time was not in the theatre, but on the Boulevards, where numbers of the audience hurried, between the acts, to inform themselves about the aspect of affairs. Seeing nothing, however, but a moving crowd, hearing nothing but the same monotonous cry of "*Vive la République!*" as the military passed up and down, they returned to the theatre, and for a time forgot the threatened crisis in the singing of Mdlle. Cruvelli, the *Elvira* of the evening. After the opera had terminated most of the *cafés* were still open, and some few of them did not close their doors until an unusually late hour.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

THE FIGHTING.

The public excitement greatly increased to-day. At an early hour the decree of the 200 representatives, headed by M. Berryer, declaring Louis Bonaparte *hors la loi*, for having violated the Constitution, was stuck up in a great number of places; but *sergens de ville* were sent everywhere to tear it down. This they did amid the angry murmurs of the groups who had assembled. The same decree in the course of the night or the preceding evening was slipped beneath the doors of vast numbers of houses. It was printed in the form of a newspaper column, with evident marks of haste. It clearly emanated from the office of a Legitimist or Orleanist journal. It is signed G. M. Benoist d'Azy, a Legitimist, Vice-President of the Assembly; and M. Vitet, an Orleanist, also Vice-President. In a constitutional point of view it possessed all the force of law, although the representatives by whom it was adopted were arrested. In the course of the day copies of it were stuck up in a multitude of places, chiefly, it was rumoured, by representatives of the people. The decrees of the 200 representatives assembled at the 10th Mairie were carried to the Court of Cassation which immediately assembled and proclaimed the deposition of the President in terms of the resolution of the Assembly, but at that moment an order arrived from the Minister of Justice, that the court should proceed no further in the affair, and they immediately adjourned, and a decree for its dissolution followed soon afterwards. During the morning several additional regiments entered Paris, and were cantoned on the Boulevards and various quarters of the city. Appeals to arms in manuscript, some in red and others in black, were posted up early in the morning, signed by leading members of the Mountain, and some of the more energetic commenced harangueing the populace in the Boulevards, and reading the decree of the representatives for the deposition of the President.

On the morning of Thursday a new list of the members of the Consultative Commission appeared in the *Moniteur*. Of the 120 names published the preceding day, eighty-one, whose names were published without their consent, refused to accept.

It will be thus perceived that the publication of the names in the first decree was what the *Times* calls a "political forgery," being unsanctioned by the great majority of the persons who bear them. The second list presents a very different appearance, and scarcely contains any names of note except those of the immediate partisans of the President.

On Wednesday the Minister of the Interior sent a circular to all the prefects of the departments, accompanied by five copies of the proclamations published the day preceding.

In the course of the 5th was issued the address of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine, signed by Lawoestine, General-in-Chief, and Vieyra, Colonel of the Staff.

The semi-official report of the day's fighting was given in *La Patrie* of Wednesday evening, as follows:—"We are informed that orders were given to the demagogic sections to meet this morning, at seven o'clock, in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The Prefect of Police had pre-

scribed the most energetic and efficacious measures to defeat the designs of those exciters of disturbance, who, emboldened by former successes, had not reckoned on the resolute action of the authorities. The meeting decided on by the committees held here and there during the night did not take place. The *frères et amis* did not respond to the summons. During the first hours of the morning the faubourgs were calm, and the shops were open as usual. The wine-shops of the faubourgs, however, gradually filled, and among the persons who entered were remarked a considerable number of those sinister faces which are seen whenever the enemies of order meet in days of crisis. The Prefect of Police soon ascertained that deliberations were going on. Towards ten o'clock groups were formed in several parts of the faubourg, and in some of the adjacent streets. Several Montagnard ex-representatives, and some men armed with fowling-pieces and poignard-knives, were seen. Soon afterwards were posted up appeals to arms in manuscript, some in red, others in black, signed by Michel (de Bourges), Madier de Montjau, Emmanuel Arago, Schoelcher, Baudin, Deflotte, and other members of the Mountain. Almost at the same time, some persons, most of them armed passed along the Boulevards St. Martin, St. Denis, Bonne Nouvelle, and Montmartre, endeavouring by reading aloud a proclamation of the ex-representatives who assembled yesterday at the Mairie of the 10th *arrondissement*, to rally the crowd to their cause, and excite seditious cries. In an instant these groups, very compact, and assuming an hostile attitude, were dispersed by some *sergens-de-ville*. The placards posted up were taken down without the slightest resistance, and frequently amidst the acclamations of the persons present. At this moment (half-past eleven) three or four bands of men *en blouse* left the Faubourg St. Antoine and the Rue du Temple, and spread themselves in different directions. They had at their head several of the ex-Montagnard representatives. That band which was led on by the ex-representative Baudin began to raise a barricade at the corner of the Rue St. Marguerite. On a battalion of the line advancing a shot was fired from the barricade. The troops returned the fire very vigorously, and the chief of the barricade, the ex-representative Baudin, fell dead, having been struck in the head with a ball. On another point, the ex-representative M. Madier de Montjau was struck by a ball from the troops in defending a barricade erected on the Boulevard Beaumarchais. It is positively stated that the ex-representative Schoelcher was also wounded in an engagement with the soldiers. The rioters had an intention of attacking the prison Mazas, but the measures taken for its defence prevented the execution of the plan. At noon the whole of that part of the Boulevards from the Château d'Eau to the Bastille was cleared and occupied militarily by the regiments of cuirassiers, chasseurs, and the line. The brigade of General Marulaz was stationed on the Place de la Bastile, with twelve pieces of cannon. The houses at the corner of the streets from whence the insurgents were able, in the days of June, 1848, to kill seven generals and the Archbishop of Paris, were occupied militarily from the cellar to the garret. Three mortars were directed towards the Faubourg Saint Antoine, and ready to fire. In presence of the most rigorous orders, executed with promptness, and the excellent conduct of the troops, the rioters retired to the bottom of the faubourg, from whence they were driven in a few minutes by the brigade of General Courtigis, which followed them up close. Several arrests were made; courts-martial sitting *en permanence* will decide on the fate of these persons, most of whom were taken in arms. Several groups of students went through the Quartier Latin, calling to arms. Some vain attempts at raising barricades were made, but a single company of the Chasseurs de Vincennes was sufficient to restore the quarter to its usual calm. The ex-Montagnard representative Delbetx was arrested in the afternoon at the corner of the Rue Richelieu. He was in a cabriolet, and wore his badge as a representative. He was uttering "seditious" cries in the midst of an extremely agitated crowd. The authorities were on the alert, and proper measures have been taken to put down any commencement at disturbance. A student was arrested on the Place de l'Ecole de Médecine, for having struck a *sergent-de-ville* with a cane. He was taken to the Conciergerie. The barricade raised in the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, at which the ex-representative Baudin was killed, was carried by Captain Henry, at the head of the first company of the 1st battalion of the 19th Light Infantry, commanded by Chef de Bataillon Pujol. The Faubourg St. Marceau is perfectly tranquil. Towards the middle of the day, some men of disorder, driven from the Faubourg St. Antoine, attempted to get up a demonstration on the Place de l'Ecole de Médecine. General Saul dispersed the persons making this attempt by sending out a strong patrol. As a measure of precaution, the Panthéon will be occupied to-night by the military. The Faubourg St. Antoine, which was exceedingly agitated in the morning, was quite calm in the evening. It was said that some workmen, determined to maintain order in the interest of the labouring classes, whom any disturbance in the street would most probably deprive at once of employment, dispersed themselves in the morning through the faubourgs, and argued with their comrades that Louis Napoleon only wanted to re-establish universal suffrage by conferring political equality. About five in the evening, however, barricades were raised in the Rue Rambuteau. General Magnan ordered some troops to that point, with orders for them to be immediately carried and destroyed. That was accomplished without difficulty by the 9th Foot Chasseurs and a battalion of the Gendarmerie Mobile, the rioters taking to flight on the approach of the troops. About half-past four a band of about 200 persons formed a barricade in the Rue des Vieilles Audriettes, by upsetting some carts. M. de Saint Georges, director of the national printing-office, had a detachment of the gendarmerie directed to the spot. The rioters fired, and the fire was returned by the troops, when the barricade was deserted by its defenders. Another attempt at a riot was commenced in the Cloître St. Méry, but it was immediately quelled. General Leydet, ex-representative of the Mountain, was arrested."

In the course of the day additional proclamations were placarded on the walls, from the Minister of War to the inhabitants of Paris, announcing "that those taken with arms in their hands *will be shot*."

A decree was issued by the Prefect of Police against tumultuous assemblages to the same effect

A correspondent thus describes the

ASPECT OF PARIS ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

I went last evening to see the state of the Boulevards. They were somewhat agitated, and groups here and there were collected reading the last editions of the *Moniteur* with the new Ministry. Presently the troops appeared ranged in order for battle, with skirmishers thrown out. They moved up the Boulevards, towards the Porte St. Martin. All sorts of rumours flew in every direction amongst the lookerson. Barricades had been erected in the Quartier St. Marceau, and there was fighting in that direction, but nothing ready serious. After dinner I passed again by the Boulevards, near the Madeleine; they were very quiet. I wandered across the Place de la Concorde, which, with the Champs Elysées, appeared utterly deserted, save by stragglers like myself, wrapped up and umbrella-sheltered, to avoid the wetting with which we were threatened by the thin, mizzling rain. I crossed the bridge of La Concorde just as the clock struck nine. All was still. The long line of the quays shone brilliant with their star-like lamps. The river reflecting them rolled its green waters in dark peace. The lights glimmered from amongst the trees in the Champs Elysées, whilst across the river the white mass of the Chamber looked cold and ominous, the lower part of its tall columns lit up by the glowing red fires of the soldiers' bivouac. In the neighbourhood of the Chamber, and in the Quartier St. Germain, everything was perfectly quiet. When I reached the Ministry of the Interior, whence all telegraphs are sent, the *employés* had just gone. *The Minister would not have let me send anything alarming*, and I did not care to tell you that Paris was tranquil, for I feared in but a few hours it would be far otherwise. I came back by the same route, and presently again passed up the Boulevards. Great agitation now prevailed; groups of people were shouting "*Vive la Republique*," or, "*A bas les Ratapoils!*" (the hero of the *Charivari's* impersonation of the Bonapartist party). On the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle further progress was stopped—a battalion of the Garde Républicaine and a dozen cannon barred the way. Here the excitement was still greater. It was said that on the Boulevard St. Martin the bodies of two men who had been killed on the barricades were being carried by torchlight amidst the most frightful cries. This was but too true; but the troops quickly dispersed the rioters. As I came homewards after midnight I found the Lower Boulevards deserted. The stillness of night was completely unbroken, which it surely would not have been had firing been going on; and nothing was to be met with, unless now a regiment of cavalry —now of the line—who passed on their way to relieve other troops.

THE ELECTIONS.

In the course of the day the following edict was posted up by the Government:—

The President of the Republic decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The French people are solemnly convoked in their respective districts for the 14th of this present month of December, to accept or reject the following *plebiscite*:—

"The French people wills the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and delegates to him the powers necessary to frame a Constitution on the bases proposed in his proclamation of the 2d December."

The President, having discovered that this abolition of the vote by ballot was obnoxious, issued the following decree in the *Moniteur* of Friday:—

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

In the name of the French people:—

The President of the Republic, considering that the mode of election promulgated by the decree of the 2d of December had been adopted in other circumstances as guaranteeing the sincerity of election;

But considering that the essential object of the decree is to obtain the free and sincere expression of the will of the people—

DECREES:—

The articles 2, 3, and 4, of the decree of the 2d December are modified as follows:—

Art. 2. The election will take place by universal suffrage. All Frenchmen are called to vote aged 21 years, in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights.

Art. 3. They must justify either by their being inscribed on the electoral lists drawn up in virtue of the law of the 15th March, 1849, or by the accomplishment, since that period, of the conditions required by that law.

Art. 4. The ballot will be opened during the days of the 20th and 21st December in the capital of each commune, from 8 a.m. till 4 p.m.

The suffrage will take place
By secret ballot;
By yes or by no;
By means of a bulletin, either manuscript or printed.
Done at the Elysée, the 4th December, 1851,

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
The Minister of the Interior, DE MORNY.
The Minister of War, GENERAL DE ST. ARNAUD.

Probably the change of resolution arose from the following letter, sent by King Jerome to his nephew, Prince Louis Napoleon. It bears the date of December 4, ten at night:—

My dear Nephew,—French blood is flowing; stop it by serious appeal to the people. Your sentiments are badly understood. The second proclamation, in which you talk of *plébiscite*, is badly received by the people, who do not consider it the re-establishment of the right of suffrage. Liberty is without guarantee if an Assembly does not sanction the Constitution of the Republic. The army has the upper hand. It is the moment to complete a material victory by a moral victory; and what the Government cannot do when it is beaten it ought frequently to do when it is victorious. After having beaten the ancient parties, restore the people, proclaim that universal suffrage, sincere, unshackled, acting in accordance with the greatest liberty, will nominate the President and a Constituent Assembly to save and restore the Republic.

It is in the name of the memory of my brother, and partaking his horror for civil war, that I write to you. Believe in my old experience; think that France, Europe, and posterity will well judge you.

Your affectionate uncle,
JEROME BONAPARTE.

The President of the Republic replied on the 5th, that he had partly done what his uncle asked of him, in re-establishing secret ballot; but he added, "Mais il faut que la force ait raison de ces furieux."

The President, in reference to the votes of the army, addressed the following letter to the Minister of War:—

My dear General,—I had adopted the mode of voting with the signature of each voter, because that mode, employed formerly, appeared to me to ensure more effectually the sincerity of the election; but, yielding to serious objections and to just representations, I have, as you are aware, just issued a decree which changes the manner of voting. The suffrages of the army are almost entirely given, and I am happy to think that there will be found but an inconsiderable number against me. Yet, as the soldiers who have given in a negative vote might apprehend that it would exercise an unfavourable influence on their career, it is of importance to set their minds at rest. I beg you, therefore, without delay, to make known to the army, that, if the mode in which it has voted is different from that according to which the other citizens will vote, the result shall be the same for it; that is to say, I wish to be ignorant of the names of those who have voted against me. Consequently, the taking of the votes once terminated and duly verified, I beg of you to order that the registers may be burnt.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

INCIDENTS OF WEDNESDAY.

(From Private Correspondence and other Sources.)

Orders were given by the Minister of the Interior to the managers of all the theatres to keep open their houses, and to perform on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, whether they had audiences or not.

On the morning of Wednesday, and up till two o'clock in the afternoon, there was nothing in the *beaux quartiers* but the crowds of promenaders, passing without hindrance, and the groups at the doors of the *cafés*, to indicate that Paris was on the brink of a crisis. In the *cafés* there was a universal game of dominoes, the suspension of so many of the public journals offering the *habitués* but a scanty supply of literary food. In the streets the vendors of the *Patrie* were more than usually numerous, and more than usually obstreperous. Later in the afternoon, however, as rumours of barricades and massacres floated up from the remoter and less fortunate departments of St. Martin and St. Antoine, the dominoes gradually ceased rattling, many persons stole quietly home, and a gloom began to settle upon the faces of the mob, whose cries of "*Vive la Republi que!*" hollow, suppressed, and at rarer intervals, assumed a tone of menace, as though a storm was not far behind. The physiognomy of the military, moreover, worn and fatigued by fast and waking, was more serious, stern, and anxious than it [illegible], no longer the gay and showy pageant in which [illegible], and *guides* were but as glittering effigies of the reality—the [illegible] gigantic puppet-show—but a real military display, a threat and an admonition to the crowd, who, in the features of their army [illegible] patriots on horse and foot, found no sympathy and read no hope.

One noticeable difference was remarked in the aspect of the crowd on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Tuesday a vast number of blouses and *ouvriers* was noticed; on Wednesday the appearance of these ancient abettors of revolution was exceedingly rare. Scarcely any of them, indeed, were observed. To some this brought confidence, to others fear. The latter thought, and not without a show of reason, that if the blouses were absent, almost to a man, it was presumptive evidence they were elsewhere more gravely occupied, and this by no means improved the prospect of what was likely to take place on the morrow —more especially since it was currently reported that the Socialists had been summoned by their chiefs to meet and consult that night.

After midnight large bodies of military invested the Café de Paris, Tortoni's, and the Maison Dorée (one of the principal resorts of those Parisians who turn night into day). The stragglers who were returning home from late *réunions* were ordered off the great thoroughfare, and compelled to gain their domiciles by circuitous routes. Resistance or protest only led to a menace of immediate arrest, which no one was foolhardy enough to set at defiance.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

From an early hour on Thursday morning the communication between the centre of Paris and the quarter of the Halles and of the Faubourg St. Antoine was cut off, and as early as twelve o'clock shots began to be exchanged between the insurgents and the troops. At a late hour the night preceding the people about the Rue Rambuteau commenced the making of barricades. A few of the *sergens de ville* attacked them from time to time, and they immediately took to flight. The usual system on such occasions was, however, adopted. The barricades were made, but there was no defence. As soon as troops approached, the defenders of the barricades took to flight, and the soldiers found nothing but an ill-built wall. Such a system of warfare is the most harassing and the most discouraging to the troops. During the whole morning barricades were being made in different quarters, were taken by the troops without difficulty, and were being again abandoned by the troops to the insurgents. In the well-known district of the Porte St. Denis there was a huge barricade across the corner of the street of that name. At the Porte St. Martin there was another, and from that quarter all the way down to the Place de la Bastile, and probably further, there were hundreds more.

As the day advanced numerous and formidable barricades were raised in the quarters St. Denis, St. Martin, and the neighbourhood of the Rue Rambuteau. Even at the corner of the Rue de la Grange Batelière there was a large barricade, and shots were fired on the troops from Tortoni's coffee-house. Several people were killed in the Rue de la Grammont. M. Sallandrouze's carpet manufactory was riddled by cannon, and thirty people who were in it were massacred. It appears that some shots had been fired from the windows. The Boulevards were swept every five minutes by large bodies of lancers, and orders had been given to the troops to give no quarter. In building the barricades there was no noise, no shouting, no singing of Republican songs; but a solemn silence, only broken by the crash of the materials thrown about. Each man seemed determined to risk the worst. At the part decided upon in the Boulevards the road is upwards of seventy feet broad. There are no paving-stones, the thoroughfare being macadamized. Every cab, brougham, and cart that passed by was seized upon, and the drivers sent home on their horses. Three or four omnibuses were also appropriated; but news soon spreads, and very few of these vehicles dared afterwards to show themselves within half a mile of the Porte St. Martin. Still the barricade was not half finished. A *messagerie* was broken into, and the huge vans of the establishment dragged by the Republicans to their defences. During all this time not a soldier was to be seen. A house that was being built close by was next ransacked, the stones were dragged down, and the scaffolding carried off. "It's good for trade," said one man—a mason. "The house of the people against the house of Napoleon," said another. In less than an hour a formidable barricade, twelve feet high, had been erected.

It was not until two o'clock that the troops were called out. The Republicans had not been idle during the time allowed to them. The Mairie of the 5th *arrondissement* was besieged and taken. Upwards of forty of the National Guards were seized, and their muskets and cartridges taken from them. The drums were also carried off. In several of the streets the gun-shops were broken into. One man who had escaped, wounded, from a barricade, said, "They have plenty of arms; they are giving orders for muskets to the different men who flock in. The captain asks, 'Are you a good shot?' If you say yes, he tells you to go to such and such a place and get a musket; or else he gives you an order for a pike or a sword."

The following narrative is from an eye-witness of Thursday's events:—

"If the Boulevards, thronged by busy and animated crowds, their brilliant array of shops and *cafés* all open, be a sight to raise the wonder and delight of foreigners, anything more desolate and blank than their appearance when completely deserted by their peaceable inhabitants can hardly be imagined. Such was the picture presented to those who ventured within eyeshot of the scene on Thursday, in the afternoon, when every shop was closed, and the interior of the *cafés*, only lighted by a solitary *réverbère*, left scarcely the possibility for those who hazarded to come within their precincts to recognise each other's faces. At the mouth of every street and every passage, a picket of soldiers stayed the further progress of the people, who remained behind the barrier as spectators. But, while the open thoroughfare of the Boulevards was abandoned, the windows and balconies of every house, from top to bottom, were alive with anxious faces, eagerly watching the growing numbers and inexplicable evolutions of the military, who soon filled up the space as far as the eye could reach, from the point of the Boulevard des Italiens, at which I was situated. That something of consequence was about to be enacted, was evident to every looker-on. Circulation, which at first had been partially allowed, was at length imperatively forbidden, and the half-opened doors of the *cafés*, from which the unemployed *garçons*, and even the *cuisiniers*, had been furtively pearing, were shut by command. Unconscious of what was going to happen, however, the inhabitants remained at the windows and in the balconies, their curiosity outweighing their fears. The rapid passage to and fro of heavy artillery, directed to unknown points; the sound of distant cannon, which told an undeniable story; the *croque-morts*, as those members of the *ambulances* are called whose business it is to carry away the dead and wounded; the various [illegible] in their regimental guise; the incessant departure and return of the *guides*, all at the gallop—these and other appearances not less significative

NO. 7.—THE MONSTER BARRICADE OF THE PORTE ST. DENIS.

were insufficient to drive the people into their houses; the windows and the balconies continued to be busily occupied. At length, however, two or three successive motions of the hand from the general who was superintending the manœuvres of the troops gave warning that danger was at hand, and the greater number of the curious retired from the windows, although those in the *balcon* of the Café du Cardinal failed to take the hint; and it was not till two tremendous volleys of musketry made the Boulevards ring again, that they became aware of the peril to which they stood exposed, and scrambled through the windows of the *première étage*. Those who have been to Paris will remember that the Café du Cardinal forms the *rez de chaussée*, or ground-floor, of an enormous house, half of which faces the Boulevards and the other half the Rue de Richelieu. The remainder of the house, from the first floor upwards, belongs to M. Brandus, the most extensive music publisher in Paris, who has recently leased the premises, and constructed, perhaps, the largest and handsomest *magasin* of its kind in Europe. It was in the *balcon* which appertains to this *magasin* that I was stationed, in company with seven or eight others, watching the evolutions of the troops the magnitude and variety of which surprised everybody, in a quarter of the Boulevards from which usually little danger is anticipated in revolutionary times. To our astonishment and no small discomfort, our escape from the balcony of the music-shop of M. Brandus had only interposed the walls and windows between our persons and the threatened danger. The fire was now immediately directed against the house in

NO. 8—BARRICADE OF THE FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.—(SEE MEMOIR AT PAGE *683.)

which we were; and the smashing of windows speedily incited to a move up stairs, where it was imagined we should be out of immediate peril. No such thing, however. Musket shots penetrated even the bed-room of M. Brandus. The consternation was as general as the cause of the aggression was incomprehensible. In a short time, while every body was doing his best to get out of reach of the shot, the screams of the female servants in the lower department of the house announced a fresh event, and the shouts of a hundred voices outside, crying '*Ouvrez, ouvrez!*' declared the intention of the military to enter the building. No one daring to descend to obey the mandate, after a short period the door was broken open, and a number of soldiers rushed up stairs, and, demolishing every obstacle, searched each room in succession, until they approached the *quatrième étage*, where M. Brandus and his friends had repaired for safety. There information was given that a shot had been fired from the house upon the troops, and that the business of the invaders was to visit every apartment and examine the persons of all present. The scrutiny proved unavailing; but the soldiers insisting upon the fact of the shot having proceeded from the house, the whole party was forthwith arrested and taken before the General on the Boulevards. One of them happened, luckily, to be M. Sax, the well-known inventor and manufacturer of the instruments that bear his name. Being recognised by the General, the protest of M. Sax was accepted, and the party allowed to escape into the Passage de l'Opéra, but not to re-enter the house. In that agreeable *locale* we were compelled to wait, penned up like beasts of burthen, until the military had evacuated the Boulevard des Italiens, when each was allowed to find his way home as well as he might amid the bustle and confusion. It afterwards appeared that the suspected shot was attributed to the house next door to that of M. Brandus, and subsequently to the Café Anglais, which was in its turn almost demolished. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the theatres, as well as the shops, were closed on Thursday. I cannot conclude without complaining of the conduct of several of the hotel-keepers, who declared that all the railroads would suspend business, when, on the contrary, every train left and arrived at the usual hour. Sceptical about this fact, I left my luggage at the hotel, and went on foot in search of a cabriolet, to convey me to the *Chemin de fer du Nord*. After much difficulty I succeeded in finding a *coupé* on the Boulevard des Capucins, the conductor of which, for the small consideration of 15f., with the proviso that he was not to go to the hotel for my lug gage, consented to take me to the station. On our way to Calais we heard at the various *relais*, not, as had been reported, that the "provinces were marching upon Paris," but that two men had been instantly put to death for attempting to cut away the wires of the electric telegraph somewhere near St. Denis—for the truth of which report, however, I cannot pretend to vouch, although it was stated with confidence by my informant."—*Correspondent of the Times.*

The Bank was blockaded the greater part of Thursday, as by some accident the communication with the main body of troops had not been kept up. The *employés* of the Bank had no provision, and the only guard consisted of 150 men. The barricade erected in the neighbourhood had entirely cut them off. The commanding officer, however, attacked with vigour the barricade, and carried it in a very short time without any loss, except two or three men wounded. The *garçons* of the Bank aided in the operation.

The following passage from the *Constitutionnel* will give an idea of the enormous military force by which the *coup d'état* was supported:—"In the combats of the 4th, and in the military demonstration of yesterday, only one-half of the army of Paris was employed. Not a battalion from any of the neighbouring garrisons has been sent for. One may judge, from the powerful reserve at the disposal of the Government, with what vigorous repression any attempt at a new insurrection would be met. Every one has been able to convince himself of the splendid arrangements made by General Magnan, and of the rare precision with which the movements have been executed by the generals under his orders."

Additional proclamations of martial law by the Prefect of Police to the people were issued.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5.—TERMINATION OF THE INSURRECTION.

Tranquillity was restored this day. "The Boulevards," writes a correspondent of the *Daily News*, "present a most dismal appearance. Scarcely a window above the Rue Richelieu that is not riddled through and through with musketry; and occasionally a shattered wall or a portentous perforation, executed very often with great neatness, marks where a cannon ball has entered a house. The road is occupied with squadrons of cuirassiers, drawn up in battle array against the footpath, their formidable horse-pistols presented against the passengers, who creep along uttering scarcely a word, hardly venturing to breathe. As for any demonstrations, any cheers either for Napoleon or the Republic, they are out of the question. There is no spirit left among the passers by. As for the conquering troops, they have by no means a triumphant air. One big dragoon, who looked like a very ferocious Bacchus, I saw dismounted and chattering familiarly with a grisette; for the rest, they are all stern and all sad. They are under orders, however, and are evidently prepared to obey. Everybody, however, even in the vicinity of the Bastile, is not on revolutionary thoughts intent. I came across a large crowd of persons more or less in a state of blouse this morning on the Place de la Bastile. This must surely be a political demonstration, and might perhaps be a barricade if it was customary to make barricades in open places. Where was the guard? I approached presently with some caution, and found a most good-humoured congregation of spectators amusing themselves with the antics—not of a Socialist orator—but of a juggler!

"Passing again along the Boulevards des Italiens, I was amused by the fact that one of the houses that had suffered most from the peppering and salting of Thursday was that of a company entitled the 'Fraternelle,' and exhibiting the inscription, '*Assurance Mutuelle contre Incendie et l'Explosion.*'"

Proclamations were on Friday placarded of the Prefect of Police to the Police Commissioners, stating that the insurrection was put down.

The *Moniteur* of the morning contained a decree rendering the ballot, which is to take place on the 20th and 21st of December, secret instead of public, as was fixed by the decree of the 2d.

Other proclamations were issued, denouncing the disseminators of false news, and decreeing that every individual spreading false reports should be immediately arrested and given up to the courts-martial as an accomplice of the insurrection.

A proclamation was also issued by the Minister of the Interior, stating that the whole of France associated itself with unanimous approbation to the events just accomplished.

In the course of the afternoon the Minister of War issued to the army a proclamation of thanks.

A proclamation of General Lawoestine, posted up on Friday, betrayed, in a certain measure, the misgiving of the new Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards for not calling them out to service.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, TO WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The following were the variations of the Bourse during the past week:—

					Cents. closed at 91f. 60c.
Monday, 1st	December,	Five per	Cents.	closed at	89 70
Tuesday, 2d	..	..	..	..	91 80
Wednesday, 3d	..	..	..	..	91 30
Thursday, 4th	..	..	..	..	92 65
Friday, 5th	..	..	..	..	96
Saturday, 6th	..	..	..	..	

Count d'Argout, Governor of the Bank of France, has published a letter denying the calumnious reports of 25 millions of francs having been taken out of the Bank by order of the Government. He further declares, that up to the date of his letter (Saturday, the 6th) no portion whatever of that sum has been touched.

From Saturday to Wednesday public tranquillity was not disturbed. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday published a decree announcing that all individuals placed under the *surveillance* of the high police, who shall be proved to have quitted the place assigned them as their residence, may, as a measure of general safety, be transported to Cayenne or Algeria, for a *minimum* of five years, and a *maximum* of ten. The same measure shall be applied to individuals found guilty of forming part of a secret society. The prefects of the places under the *surveillance* of the high police will in future give the Government the right of fixing the place the convict shall reside in after having undergone his punishment. Paris and its suburbs are interdicted to these persons, who are bound to quit in ten days after the promulgation of the present decree.

The Bourse at Paris continues well attended. The Five per Cents on Tuesday opened at 95f. 75c., rose to 96f. 70c., and closed at 96f. 60c., for the end of the month. The Three per Cents closed at 58f. 85c.

Colonel Negre, Commandant at Havre, has declared, in an order of the day, that the Chamber of Commerce of that town has violated the constitutive law of its existence, by expressing its opinion upon the acts of the Executive. He intimates that, if the Chamber of Commerce mixes itself up with politics, he will dissolve it.

Government announced on Wednesday that the last accounts from the departments were satisfactory. In some parts, however, disturbances had occurred.

On Monday, the 8th inst., the *Moniteur* published the following proclamation of the President of the Republic to the French people:—

Frenchmen,—The disturbances are appeased. Whatever may be the decision of the people, society is saved. The first part of my task is accomplished. The appeal to the nation, for the purpose of terminating the struggles of parties, I knew would not cause any serious risk to the public tranquillity. Why should the people have risen against me? If I do not any longer possess your confidence—if your ideas are changed—there is no occasion to make precious blood flow; it will be sufficient to place an adverse vote in the urn. I shall always respect the decision of the people. But as long as the nation shall not have spoken, I shall not recede before any effort, before any sacrifice, to defeat the attempts of the factious. That task is, besides, made easy to me. On the one hand, it has been seen how foolish it is to struggle against an army united by the bonds of discipline, and animated by the sentiment of military honour, and by devotion to the mother country. On the other hand, the calm attitude of the people of Paris, the reprobation with which they condemned the insurrection, have testified with sufficient clearness for whom the capital pronounced itself. In the populous quarters in which insurrection formerly recruited itself so quickly among *ouvriers*, docile with respect to such matters, anarchy, on this occasion, was able to find nothing but repugnance for these detestable excitations. I thanks be rendered to the intelligent and patriotic population of Paris! Let it persuade itself more and more that my ambition is to assure the repose and prosperity of France. Let it continue to lend its aid to the authorities, and the country will be able soon to accomplish, in tranquillity, the solemn act which must inaugurate a new era for the Republic.

Done at the Palace of the Elysée, the 8th Dec., 1851,

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The fifth legion of the National Guards had been dissolved, on account of many of them having posted notices over their doors that arms would be given up to the insurgents, in order to save their houses.

Arrests from Saturday to the 10th inst. continued without intermission. The law courts were reopened on the 6th.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* writes on Sunday evening:—

I alluded in my letter of this morning to a statement of the *Patrie*, that two London newspapers had been interdicted, and their correspondents ordered to leave. As yet nothing has taken place to confirm this piece of intelligence; but a circumstance has occurred which is probably not unconnected with the rumour in question. The London papers, both morning and evening, have been detained for examination. They are, in fact, submitted *à la censure* without exception. The aspect of Galignani's celebrated reading-room would at this moment furnish a capital cut for *Punch*, or the more sober but not wiser ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. On the French table there are the *Moniteur*, the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Patrie*, Government papers all. The *Univers*, rejoicing in the *exeat* to M. de Montalembert of the Pantheon, from whose walls, *par parenthèse*, are to be scraped the names of the heroes of 1830: then there is the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, with its harmless accounts of trials of pickpockets, and a few country papers. The *Débats*, *Assemblée Nationale*, and *Pays* appear for form's sake, but they contain nothing but stale accounts from Government papers of the night before. Thus all the Paris journals contain the same thing. It is *toujours perdrix*. On the English table there is a great blank space waiting for the English papers of yesterday, and blanker faces looking on from breakfast to now dinner time.

The following is an extract from a letter from Paris of the 8th in the *Times* on Wednesday:—

After I despatched my packet last evening, a friend called who ought to be well informed, and assured me that a list of suspected persons has been made, which included all the English in Paris who are supposed to have any engagement in connexion with the press and especially with the newspapers, and that a person who saw that list affirmed that *my name is on it*. It is said to be decided to order any one to quit France who is *suspected* of writing articles or letters hostile to the Government. Another friend called last evening, who is the chief judge of one of the high tribunals, and also a member of the *soi-disant* "Consultative Council," to whom I mentioned what I heard about the *suspected list*, but did not allude to my own name being on it. He replied that he had not any knowledge of such a list, but that in the present state of things it was very probable, and that he conceived such a measure to be dictated by motives of wise precaution and prudence; that it gives France trouble enough to manage her own affairs, without being embarrassed by the meddling of foreign journals. As I think there is a danger even in sending letters through the *bureau* of your correspondent, and as letters addressed to the *Times* (not proceeding from the usual correspondent) would (as I am assured) be opened at the Post-office, I think it best to enclose this to a friend, who will forward it. We are now literally living under the reign of terror. Not one word that appears in the French journals can be relied on; indeed, it may be in general taken to be false.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE INSURRECTION.

The following article, signed "Communiqué," appears in the *Moniteur*:—"We affirm that the troops have suffered but little in the repeated engagements which have taken place.

Among the killed is found the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Loubeau, of the 72d Regiment of the Line. Colonel Quilico, of the same regiment, received a musket ball in the fleshy part of the thigh.

A barricade constructed in the Rue Montorgueil was taken by the troops. Three soldiers were killed; the others rushed on, killed eight insurgents, and shot fourteen prisoners. M. Gaston, who was a member of the Constituent Assembly, was, it appears, amongst the insurgents of the Boulevard St. Martin. His dead body was recognised on Sunday morning.

A number of prisoners who made an attempt to escape from their escort on Thursday evening were shot. A prisoner who attempted to escape from the Conciergerie was also shot.

Interments of persons killed in the insurrection were taking place in various quarters. A gentleman named Du Barque, a Conservative, killed by accident on the Boulevard Poissonnière, while standing at his window, was buried on Saturday morning in the church of Bonne Nouvelle. His political friends wished to profit by the occasion to make a pacific manifestation by attending the funeral in considerable numbers. The police, being informed of their intention, ordered the funeral for eight o'clock instead of twelve, and it consequently went off without any incidents.

"I think it right," says the *Times* correspondent, "to warn you against the exaggerated rumours that will no doubt reach England of barbarities on the part of the troops. There is no doubt that deplorable accidents occurred, in which many innocent and inoffensive persons perished. I have already recorded some of them. But the fault was not with the army. An order had previously been posted up in all Paris, and published in the papers, warning all idle spectators from the streets, with the double object of leaving the troops and the 'insurgents' alone to their deadly combat, and also for the prevention of such calamities as those deplored. Independently of those shot down on the barricades before they were taken, there were many captured with arms in their hands when their defences were won; and many, yet not all, of these men were shown little mercy."

Dr. Hoffe, an English dentist, residing at the Cité Vindé, was among the persons killed on the Boulevards on Thursday, who were mere spectators of the operations. His body was said to be pierced with twelve balls.

M. Madier de Montjau's wounds are said to be going on well. The representatives MM. Etienne Chegaray and Talhouet are also much better. They received their wounds on the 2d December, at the moment when the representatives quitted the house of M. Daru to enter the Assembly. A battalion of Vincennes Riflemen charged upon the representatives who endeavoured to force open the doors of the Assembly, and wounded some of them with their bayonets. In attempting to enter the Assembly by the side door in the Rue de Bourgogne, M. de Kedrel narrowly escaped a bayonet thrust. Admiral Lainé gallantly laid hold of the musket which was directed against M. Kedrel. In thus protecting his brother representative, the admiral's arm was caught in shutting the door, and it was some time before his friends could release him.

The firing which took place at a late hour on Thursday night was not, as was supposed, a renewal of hostilities, but a still more melancholy act. It was the noise of the musketry at the execution of a number of unfortunate men who were taken prisoners and shot at the Champ de Mars.

M. Baudin, the representative, was buried on Friday. The precautions of the Government prevented any disturbance at his funeral.

M. Peter Pariss, the well-known apothecary of 26, Place Vendôme, was proceeding to an establishment which he possessed in the Faubourg St. Denis, and had reached the corner of Rue Rougemont, when the firing took place on the Boulevards on Tuesday. He was desperately wounded in two places, and died three hours afterwards. A professional gentleman who went to a temporary hospital established in the Cité Bergère, in the hope of finding M. Peter Pariss alive, counted thirty-two dead bodies in the place, besides a much larger number of wounded. Several evidently belonged to the upper classes of society, but, with the exception of M. Pariss, he did not recognise any of them.

To give any idea of the killed on one side or the other, would be difficult. The loss of the insurgents was said to be about 800. Many dead bodies were left in the streets. They were next morning seen in many places in the Rue Montmartre, the Faubourg Poissonnière, the Rue Trevise, and other adjacent streets. The slaughter was also great at the Porte St. Michel, near the Hôtel Dieu.

The *Patrie* gives the following account of the death of M. Dussoubs, the representative of the Haute Vienne, who was shot at the barricade in the Rue Neuve St. Eustace on Thursday:—M. Dussoubs was seen from an early hour recruiting adherents in the Rues St. Denis and St. Martin. He carried a red flag in his hand. When the troops arrived at the barricade that he defended, M. Dussoubs marched up to the officer in command, protested against the violation of the Constitution, and cried "*Vive la République!*" The officer called upon him to retire. "But I am a representative of the people," said M. Dussoubs; and then waving his red flag, he cried with all the force of his lungs, "*Vive la République démocratique! Down with tyrants!*" At the same time he rushed to place himself at the head of his barricade, and immediately afterwards fell.

During the affair which took place in the Rue de Cléry, on Friday, several persons totally unconnected with the "insurrection" lost their lives, in consequence of a butcher's boy having cried out, "*Vive la République! A bas Napoléon!*" as a detachment of lancers and infantry were passing. The infantry fired and the lancers charged. The boy escaped unhurt, but several persons standing at their shop doors were wounded. A wholesale cotton-merchant, who went up to a garret to see what was passing, was shot through the head. Another, a wealthy merchant, who was in the act of giving orders to his *concierge* to shut the gates, was wounded by a lancer, who singly pursued the mob into a courtyard. Four National Guards were shot dead by the Chasseurs de Vincennes.

On Sunday morning General Magnan, the Commander-in-Chief of the garrison of Paris, visited the military hospital of the Val de Grace. The general entered the different wards, and spoke in the kindest manner to the wounded men, promising them the notice and protection of the President of the Republic. Before he left the hospital he thanked the medical men attached to the establishment for their attention to the men under their care. From the Val de Grace the general proceeded to the Hôtel Dieu, and afterwards to the other hospitals and ambulances where wounded soldiers were lying.

Two hundred and ten of the *ex-gardiens de nuit*, who are known to be devotad to Ledru Rollin and Caussidière, have been arrested and are to be tried. One of these guardians, who was arrested during the fighting the other day for threatening some sentries, was found to have two poignards and some cartridges upon him. He resisted the arrest, and, when overpowered, continued to cry out against the agents of the Government, whereupon, upon the order of the officer commanding the guardhouse to which he was taken, he was shot in the Rue de Jerusalem.

M. Reims, of the *Ordre*, an eminent journalist of Orleans politics, was among the killed on the Boulevard Montmartre in the affair of Thursday. He was a warm supporter of MM. Thiers and Changarnier. M. Reims was formerly editor of the *Courrier Français*, and was at one time secretary to the Northern Railway.

The *Constitutionnel* of Monday states the loss of the army to be:—Killed, 1 officer and 15 soldiers; wounded, 3 officers and 104 soldiers.

During the firing of the troops on Thursday an inoffensive Frenchman was killed in a room at 19, Boulevard Montmartre. Colonel Stuart and family, of New York, narrowly escaped from the balls that entered their apartments in the same house. A captain of the staff, sent out with orders, was shot dead on Thursday by a young man, aged sixteen, in the Rue de Paradis Poissonnière.

The following is an extract from a surgeon's letter, dated Paris, December 5:—

I narrowly escaped being shot in the street, as many were; and having entered my hotel on the Boulevards, which were filled with thousands of troops, a sudden discharge of musketry took place along the whole line—volley after volley; not a house, scarcely a window, was spared, whether containing combatants or not. Before I could rush from my room, musket balls entered by the window from which I had retreated but a step or two. In another room was a Russian family, the brother, a fine young man, and his sister were both struck by balls while hastening from the room with their mother. The lady had her hand shattered, the brother was shot in the chest. I have spent quite a more intense pleasure in my profession than in being able to give immediate assistance to these poor persons, for which, otherwise, they must have waited many hours. They displayed a beautiful and generous devotion, each begging me to attend first to the other. There is a house opposite our's that is breached by cannon-shot fired into it at a few feet distance. The loss of life, whether will never be published, must have been awful. With characteristic peculiarity, after the troops had performed their unworthy task, the military surgeons, at night, went from house to house to see after the wounded. One of them told me he had just seen sixty dead and eighty wounded in our immediate neighbourhood. The greater part of the injured are non-combatants, suddenly surprised in the streets, or struck down, unsuspecting danger, in their own homes. Such scenes—fit enough, perhaps, for the storming of an Arab town—with an indiscriminate attack on unresisting houses, were never before known, even in Paris

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Paris, Dec. 8, 1851:—

One of our female servants is married to a non-commissioned officer in one of the regiments of civic troops which are employed more especially in the arrests and executions now going on. We learned from her that her husband was engaged with his company the entire day yesterday in making arrests. He does not know how many hundred were lodged by his company in the prisons. He says they are ordered out to the Champs de Mars to-day to shoot a number—reported to be 150—of those condemned by the court-martial.

From the language used by the wife, we infer that the soldiers, at least of that regiment, now thinking their enormous extra pay, are thoroughly disgusted with their work. All the usual vocabulary of abusive epithets is showered on the President.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* writes on Monday evening thus:—

If upwards of 100 soldiers have been badly wounded in consequence of the insurrents having come to close quarters, showing the desperate character of the fight made by the latter, the number killed in the streets and on the barricades must have been immense. I mentioned to you the terrific appearance of the Rue Bergère, I should have said the Cité Bergère, which is a sort of courtway near it, enclosed at both ends by two gates, the one in the Faubourg Montmartre, the other in the street in which is the famous Conservatoire, in which Blanqui held his dangerous club during the early days of 1848. Failing in their efforts to seize a public building, the members of the secret societies attempted to convert this long court into a citadel, and those engaged in its defence fell, it is supposed, to a man. When it is considered that besides the numbers killed here—killed at the Porte St. Denis, and on the Boulevard between the Porte St. Denis and the Porte St. Martin killed on various other barricades, killed in the house from which they fired—and executed subsequently according to the laws of war, the whole presents a fearful total. It is related to me that the soldiers fired upon from a club or circle on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle entered the place and put all found therein to death. The soldiers who did so had been greatly excited by previous fighting, in which they had lost an officer, and had several men severely wounded. It is told, too, that several young urchins having, as usual, mingled in the fray, the soldiers with wonderful tact, considering such a moment, flogged them with straps and let them off. There is an instance given of a woman having been killed, but she was in the act of beating a wounded soldier to death.

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE LAST WEEK.

On Monday the French Constitution of 1848 was in full force. On Tuesday it had ceased to exist by the *sic volo, sic jubeo*, of the President of the Republic, who proposed to the army and people to re-elect him for ten years, and to accept such a Constitution as he would frame. On Wednesday some of the members of the Mountain got up an insurrection, but the mass of the working classes did not rise. The Faubourgs St. Antoine, Montmartre, La Chapelle, Belleville, Charette, Montreuil, Montrouge, St. Maude, St. Muerer, St. Denis, Chatillon, Boulogne-sur-Seine, St. Cloud, &c., did little or nothing for the movement. The withdrawal of the first decree relative to the voting, and the re-establishment of the vote by ballot, unquestionably did much to prevent the spread of the insurrection on Thursday. In this instance the President was compelled to yield to the force of public opinion. Had he not made this concession, he would not now be at the head of a triumphant military dictatorship.

The locality of the severest fighting was quite changed during the *émeutes* of Wednesday and Thursday. The Boulevard des Italiens had hitherto been spared the spectacle of a street struggle, but it shared on this occasion the fate of the Boulevards Montmartre, Poissonnière, and Bonne Nouvelle, and at these points the soldiers suffered most, and the insurrectionists fell in greater number than in any other quarter. The macadamisation of the streets added greatly to the difficulty of constructing solid barricades.

The numerous arrests of representatives have been succeeded by as rapid releases. M. Thiers' opportunities for studying the philosophy of history in prison were very short. The President is evidently not a malicious man, or he might have seized the opportunity to clear a score with the historian of the empire, in regard to his incarceration at Ham. It is understood that the African generals will soon be, if not now, at liberty. The President has appointed a committee to make indemnities to parties innocently injured during the *émeutes*, so that the citizen National Guards, who neither turned out, nor were called out, are mollified for so no rough usage. The want of arms and ammunition has been pathetically lamented by the "Red" partisans in this country, but it is generally understood that the most shrewd men of this party were quite opposed to any attempt at rising, feeling conscious that the army was with Louis Napoleon. He has beaten the National Legislative Assembly, but the people, on the other hand, have gained the vote by ballot and universal suffrage. Who will be the ultimate winner, must be decided by the electors of December the 20th. The liberated representatives will certainly not be idle, whether in Paris or in the departments; but, under military law, it is not so easy to convene a meeting as at our Exeter Hall or London Tavern. Journalism is extinct; nay, to a certain extent, the very correspondents of the London papers are gagged, for they write under the threat of expulsion from the country. Not an article can appear in a Paris paper before it has been approved of at the Ministry of the Interior. The *Cabinet Noir* at the Post-office is in full force; suspicious letters are opened, read, and withheld, and obnoxious foreign journals stopped. In the meanwhile, a *bonne bouche* is extended to the troops who have just rendered such important services, by their pay and promotion being put on the war footing. In 1830 journalism made the revolution, and beat the army. In 1851 the army has made the revolution, and beaten journalism. M. Thiers was a hero in the days of July, 1830; but now, in the days of December, 1851, he is laughed at in Paris as an "imbecile." The shade of Charles X. would smile grimly at this turn in the wheel of fortune; and what would Louis Philippe now say to his prisoner of Strasbourg and Ham?

What is the real condition of the departments at this crisis it is impossible to guess. There have evidently been riots and commotions in many towns, despite of the assurances of the French telegraph that order reigns everywhere, and that the acts of the President have been received with the most lively sympathy. Where martial law reigns bayonets supersede pens—despotism crushes opinions. The *Jacquerie* in the valley of the Loire may be turned to account by the enraged representatives. The many changes in the prefectures look as if the Executive at Paris was ill at ease. We read constantly in the despatches that "the most complete measures are adopted to secure tranquility;" "that some demagogues are moving about;" "that there is much emotion, but no agitation;" "considerable crowds, but no riots;" large groups who are not anarchists;" "arrests of Socialists;" "useless endeavours of the Red leaders to agitate the workmen," &c.

It has been stated that the President of the Republic holds proofs of the intentions of his opponents in the Assembly to send him to Vincennes. The sooner such evidence is forthcoming the better disposed will be public opinion in this country to palliate, if not to excuse, the recent *coup d'état*. England, it is true, has no desire to interfere with any form of government which France may choose to adopt—no, not even if it be a political usurpation and a military despotism. The Tory Government of 1830 recognised the Royalty of the barricades—an act which the French Legitimists have never forgiven. The Whig Cabinet of 1848 acknowledged at once the Republic—an act at which the Orleanists were very wroth. Lord Normanby, it is given out, has lost no time in assuring the army of Paris—we beg pardon, the President's Government—that events would make no change in the relations between the respective countries. But the principles of truth are eternal, and every right-thinking mind in the nation shrinks with horror from perjury, treason, and violence are constitutional rule in civilised countries. The events of the last week are of another age and another hemisphere. That Soulouque should make himself emperor amongst the blacks is easily comprehended, because his country is Hayti; and that a parody of this event may be essayed in the centre of civilisation, who will now affect to disbelieve? Unless the Imperial diadem has been dazzling the eyes of the President of the Republic, his acts have been those of a madman. We have shown in our summary of his advent to Presidential honour that his game was sure if he only aimed at re-election. Now his fight is only beginning. His success so far has been by a *coup-de-main*, or rather a *gust-à-pens*. He did that in the night what Cromwell and the Napoleons did in the day. Louis Napoleon gave not his Parliamentary opponents a chance; every man he feared was manacled before the Prætorian bands occupied the capital according to the rules of war. And when the soldiers fired on all groups that cried "*Vive la République!*" the key to the real situation is found. Cabals, and even conspiracies of Chambers, do not justify Presidents of Republics in using brute force, and no amount of success can alter the morality of the *coup d'état*. He has now against him the Monarchists of both branches of the Bourbons, the *bourgeoisie*, the moderate Republicans, the Reds, and the Socialists. He has on his side, as far as we know at present, the army and the peasantry, looking only to the *prestige* of the name of Bonaparte. Here are fearful elements of discord and disorder for France; and the vote of the 20th of December, be it what it may, will be no solution of the difficulties. Louis Napoleon has looked to the *parti-prêtre*, since he restored the Pope, in conjunction with Austria: but the clergy exercises little influence in France; and he must find more powerful allies in journalism than the *Univers*, to sustain the *Patrie* and the *Constitutionnel*. He has had two great checks—first, in the indignant refusal of almost every eminent person to be enrolled in the list of the Consultative Council; and, secondly, in having been forced to restore the vote by ballot. The Stock Exchange invariably sides with the uppermost party of the day, and the rise in the funds is, therefore, of no significance.

We are assured in some quarters that there can be no fears of a military despotism in France. At all events, the present state of things is as close an imitation of martial law as we can find in history; and, if it be permanently established in France, we may have to look to the safety of our own coast. Ravenous eagles are hovering about us, and the lion must not sleep. Is the prophecy of Napoleon, on the rock of St. Helena, as to the war of Cossack and Republican, so far distant?

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Nos. 1 and 2. *Taking the Wounded to the Ambulance, and Waggon for the Wounded.*—At periods of insurrection, temporary hospitals, or *ambulances*, are established at the houses of the apothecaries and chemists; the wounded are carried on waggons and litters, and the assistance of the Sisters of Charity is speedily tendered to them.

No. 3. *Mairie of the 10th Arrondissement, where the Representatives were Arrested.* The window from which M. Berryer and other Deputies addressed the people is shown in the Engraving; after the deposition of the President had been agreed upon, the representatives were arrested with great roughness, and conveyed in hackney coaches, cabs, &c., to the barracks at the Quai d'Orsay.

No. 4 *General Aspect of the First Erected Barricade.*—The insurgents erected this street defence at the corner of the Rue des Grandes Audriettes and Rue du Temple. A *marchand de vin* is on the left; on the right is written "*Rousseau, Pharmacien*;" and further on there is an open space; on the right is an optician's shop, with a pair of spectacles as a sign, and a lot of illegible placards. The barricade was made of carts, &c., the *pave* having been removed; the foreground is a pool of water. High old-fashioned houses at the end of the street lead to the quays.

No. 5. *Boulevard Montmartre, showing the Rue Montmartre.*—The immensely elevated houses of this quarter display marks of the conflict. The glass windows are pierced in all directions; the blinds are wide open, some of the sides of the *persiennes* being nearly shot off. Cavalry line the streets; some of the cuirassiers are dismounted, and are in groups near their horses. A great crowd of men in blouses is coming down the Boulevard; some wounded and dead are carried by, in the foreground, on litters borne by their comrades. "Nothing could be more striking and picturesque," writes our Artist, "than this scene—the space being so great, and the groups of soldiery and people so varied in costume and colour."

No. 6. *Barricade of Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle.*—A great deal of perspective is shown in the Engraving: the near portion goes up hill, then down, and up again into the distance. Several artillery waggons with hay, piled up very high, are coming along the street. As usual, cavalry is seen in force. The house on the right was completely riddled and smashed in all directions with shot, and the entire *façade* was defaced—shutters falling and hanging. The well-known columns on which theatrical and other bills were stuck were pulled down for barricades, or crumbled into bits by the cannon.

No. 7. *The Monstre Barricade of the Porte St. Denis, at Six in the Morning of Friday.*—The barricade was taken by assault by the 72d regiment of the line, the President's pet corps, with detachments of lancers at their front and on their flanks, supported in the rear by two battalions of Gendarmerie Mobile on foot, and two regiments of cuirassiers and dragoons. The Porte St. Denis had been recently whitewashed. Our Engraving represents the people looking at the ruins of the barricade; the artillery are seen at the foot of the monument with pointed cannon. The soldiers are seen bivouacking round fires, and crowds in every costume are gathering. On the left is the white stone house from which the stones were used for the barricade, and an immense cart-wheel is partially seen.

No. 8. *Barricade of the Faubourg St. Antoine. Death of M. Baudin, the Representative, and M. Madier de Montjau Wounded.*—This barricade was formed at the corner of the Rue St. Marguerite, by about 300 individuals, with MM. Baudin, Madier de Montjau, and Requiros at their head, at about noon on Wednesday, the 3d. Vehicles were upset and stones and other materials raised into a barricade, which was attacked by the Colonel of the 19th Light Infantry, but the troops did not fire until the insurgents discharged their muskets and a soldier fell mortally wounded. The infantry fired a volley in return, and M. Baudin was killed, and Madier de Montjau wounded. The insurgents then fled in all directions. M. Madier de Montjau is in custody, but is recovering from his wound.

No. 9. *Reading the Proclamations.*—Various groups of the kind depicted in our Engraving were seen in every direction—the sullen and horrid-looking men in caps and blouses, the prominency of whose jaws and cheekbones develop the unmistakeable physiognomy of the professional *émeutier*. The soldiers—with their little caps, wide trousers, and Arab cloaks—looked on unconcernedly at the proclamations.

No. 10. *Interior of the Prison of Mazas.*—The Maison d'Arrêt, Mazas, where Thiers and other representatives were taken after their arrest, is entirely a new prison, on the Pennsylvania Penitentiary principle. It is situated on the Boulevard Mazas, Faubourg St. Antoine, just opposite the Lyons Railway station. It consists of six large naves, each three stories high, and containing about 180 cells each. Mazas was built in place of the old prison, La Force, which is coming down. Mazas is called La Nouvelle Force by the population. There are, generally, upwards of 1000 prisoners therein, the majority committed for trial. After sentence these are removed to other prisons. The internal arrangements of Mazas are of a superior order. There is a plentiful supply of water on every floor, and the cells are warmed by hot air, and lighted with gas. The bedding of the prisoners is good, and the allowance of food sufficient, if not abundant. At nine o'clock the gas is turned off. Government inspectors visit the prison to ask if there be any complaints. The Faucher Ministry, in their *grand coup* against the foreign residents in Paris, took about 700 into custody, on the pretext of a conspiracy, who were sent chiefly to Mazas.

No. 11. *Barricade of the Rue de Rambuteau and Rue Beaubourg.*—At the corner is a workshop with four balconies, the windows all smashed with bullets, and occupied by soldiers when this drawing was made by our Artist last Saturday. The sentinels, with bayonets fixed, are at the door. The remains of the barricade, broken wheels, &c., are seen in the foreground, with soldiers bivouacking around a wood fire, and their muskets piled. Groups in caps and blouses are gazing at the scene. Some of the infantry have on their Arab cloaks.

No. 12. *Aspect of the Boulevards.*—All the cavalry, cuirassiers, and carabineers are drawn up in squadrons in battle array, with piquets in advance. Four cuirassiers are posted, pistol in hand, looking towards the street; they have their naked swords attached to the wrist. The commanding officers, dismounted, are seen around the fire, and the only persons allowed to pass were the venders of *La Patrie*, the Napoleon organ.

No. 13 *Clearing the Streets.*—Here is depicted the mode of clearing the streets, and of ordering the inhabitants of the houses not to look out of window, on pain of being shot. The bugle is heard in advance of the skirmishers. The commanding officer, sword and pistol in hand, is calling out, "Open the blinds" (the Venetian blinds or *persiennes* of the windows of Parisian houses, through which insurgents fire). "Shut your windows, or I will fire!" The skirmishers are thrown out, as if on the field of battle; the mob is running away, and the troops *en masse* are in the background.

No. 14. *La Conciergerie.—A Bivouac of the Municipal Guard (Foot).*—This passes at the grand flight of steps of the court of the Palais de Justice. On each side of the steps are the arcades leading to the Conciergerie and Tribunal of Police. The Conciergerie is a prison of great historical interest; it is under the Palais de Justice. Louis XVI; the Princess Elizabeth, the King's sister; Marie Antoinette, Robespierre Lavalette; Louvel, the assassin of the Duke de Berry; Malesherbes, Condorcet, Lavoisier, &c., have been in turn the occupants of the dungeons. The Municipal Guards are round an immense fire, the smoke of which partially obscures the grand staircase. The soldiers are waiting for orders, and the iron gate is half open ng to receive a prisoner.

No. 15. *Bivouac of Troops at the Hôtel de Ville.* The division under General Levasseur defended this point. How different the aspect presented by our Engraving to that displayed during the *fêtes* in August last, in honour of the English visitors! (*See front page of Number.*)

POLITICAL CAREER OF LOUIS BONAPARTE.

Whilst these extraordinary and exciting events are enacting in France, and their issue is yet uncertain, one naturally pauses to inquire into the antecedents of the individual who has, of his own will, thrust himself into so much questionable notoriety, and the motives by which he is actuated. Upon the latter point we apprehend there is little room to doubt. The establishment of "law and order," about which the ex-President so freely but so vaguely discourses, means nothing else than the establishment of the law of the sword and the order of imperial succession.

The only incident wanting to make the position of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte clear in the last-named particular is, that he should be the lineal representative of his family—which he is not, although he pretends that he is. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is the only surviving son of Louis, the second younger brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. Louis was King of Holland from 1806 till 1810, and afterwards retired into privacy, as Comte de St. Leu—dying in 1846. Lucien, the first in order next to Napoleon, and consequently Louis senior, died in 1840, leaving a son, the present Prince of Canino, who is really the head of the family. Moreover, this Prince is united in matrimony to Zenaïde, the daughter and only descendant of Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's elder brother, and the head of the family; consequently, his son Joseph, Prince of Musignano, born 1824, will in reality inherit the titles of the first and third branches of the Bonaparte family (counting Napoleon as the second), whilst the present occupant of the Elysées Bourbon represents the fourth. We believe that the ground upon which the latter pretends to represent the head of the family is, that Lucien was not recognised as a Prince of France until the year 1815—long after his other brothers. But this is a plea which would go for nothing in a case of succession, which is always regulated by primogeniture amongst those deriving from a common ancestor. Nevertheless, and disregarding the obvious construction of law, the hero of the late *coup d'état* has always put himself forward as the representative of the Bonapartes; inasmuch that, in 1831, upon the death of his elder brother (killed in the unavailing struggle of the Italians against the house of Austria), he adopted the signature Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, in compliance with the wish of the Emperor Napoleon, who, constantly cherishing the hope of a continuance of his dynasty, had imperatively commanded that the head of the family for the time being should always bear the name of Napoleon. And this formality, which

NO. 9.—READING THE PROCLAMATIONS.

of itself at the time seemed to be of no meaning, he followed up by some overt acts, which, though so weak in device and appliance as to end in ridicule, were doubtless intended to keep alive the pretensions of the Imperial family. The foolish affair at Strasburg in 1836, and the still more stupid affair at Boulogne, when *les bottes de mon oncle* and a tame eagle were the only "properties," seemed to many rather to entitle the perpetrator to an asylum in a *maison de santé* than in a gaol; and there were many sympathisers with the prisoner of Ham, who little dreamed that there was method in his madness" after all. The hero of Strasburg and Boulogne was wiser in his generation than the men of the schools: he had a right appreciation of the weak and frivolous character of the French; he knew with what trumpery display of tinsel they were to be captivated for the time. By his recent acts he appears to entertain an equally low estimate of their moral character in other respects. In what other country would the sanctity of an oath, the commonest forms of civic liberty, and the claims of character, be so unblushingly violated and trampled under foot?

Those who wish for further details of the earlier career of the elected of 1848 we refer to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 23, 1848. The memoir therein published brought his history down to the day when, after two years' exile in hospitable England—the least splendid, but also the least offensive, passage in his strange, eventful history—we find him inaugurated as President of the French Republic. Let us now take a hurried glance at the principal acts of his brief political career from the month of June, 1848, when he was elected by several departments—Charente Inférieure, the Seine, Yonne, and Moselle—as a representative; and when, though the act of proscription against the Bonaparte family was still unrepealed, the National Assembly, (June 13) recognised him in his capacity of deputy. "If the French nation impose duties upon me, I shall know how to fulfil them," was the somewhat suggestive reply of the future dictator to the President of the Assembly.

Things went on till the time arrived for the election of the President of the Republic, the issue of which astonished everybody, except those who knew the weaker points of the French character. To repeat our own expression in the memoir previously referred to, "the votes were summed up—the *name* Bonaparte acquired upwards of five million votes—the *man* Cavaignac little more than one million." And how nobly did that "man," that stern patriot, demean himself in this unlooked-for, and certainly unmerited, defeat! Having held absolute dictatorial power over the destinies of France for six months, having fought the terrible fight of order against anarchy, and re-established the confidence of the French nation in the protective power of authority, General Cavaignac prepared at once to surrender the powers with which he had been entrusted by the French nation; he even hastened the inauguration of his successor (!), apprehensive, from information which he had received, that "demonstrations calculated to provoke insurrection were meditated, both by the Socialists, and by those ultra-Napoleonists who dream of the restoration of the Empire." To quote the report of this day's proceedings:—

General Cavaignac, having ascended the tribune, said—"I have the honour of informing the National Assembly that the members of the Cabinet have just sent me their collective resignation, and I now come forward to surrender the powers with which it had invested me. You will understand better than I can express the sentiments of gratitude which the recollection of the confidence placed in me by the Assembly, and of its kindness for me, will leave in my heart."

Cavaignac thanked the Assembly for the confidence they had placed in him; they had got on together, sy, in troublous and agitated times, in comparison with which the atmosphere of that day was glorious and cheering sunshine. M. Louis Bonaparte also promised to be on as good terms with the collected representatives of the nation during his period of office.

Having mounted the tribune, the President read to him the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, to which M. Louis Napoleon replied, "*Je le jure.*" He then

NO. 11.—BARRICADE OF THE RUE DE RAMBUTEAU.

asked leave to address a few words to the Assembly. The suffrages of the nation and his personal sentiments, he said, commanded his future conduct, and imposed upon him duties which he would fulfil as a man of honour. *He would treat as enemies of the country whoever should attempt to subvert the Constitution*, and between him and the Assembly would exist the most perfect harmony of views. *He had called around him men distinguished for talent and patriotism*, who, notwithstanding the differences of their political origin, would assist him *in consolidating the new institutions of the country*. He then eulogised the becoming conduct and loyalty of which General Cavaignac had given so many and such signal proofs, and pledged himself strenuously to labour to accomplish the great mission of founding the Republic, without recurring to reactionary or utopian means; and, with the assistance of God, he trusted to achieve useful, if not great, things.

This speech was received with unanimous cries of "*Vive la République!*" and M. Louis Bonaparte, having descended the tribune, went up to the seat of General Cavaignac, and cordially shook him by the hand. The new President was then met by M. Odilon-Barrot and his friends of the Right, who escorted him out of the hall.

NO. 10.—THE PRISON OF MAZAS

It seems like a dream to read these brief but teeming sentences, and to contrast the picture they present with the reality of what has since occurred. Every promise, every vow, made upon that occasion has been

NO. 12.—ASPECT OF THE BOULEVARDS.

No. 13.—TROOPS CLEARING THE STREETS.

successively and flagrantly broken, and all, as it would now seem, with premeditated design to subvert the Constitution, by virtue of which he was placed in power. The "men distinguished for talent and patriotism," whom, in the first instance, he had called around him, he soon discovered were not the men for the work he had in hand, and which he had only a limited time to get through, and before the end of the year the Odilon-Barrot Ministry was summarily dismissed, and that system of puppet-ministration commenced, in which neither genius, experience, patriotism, nor honesty of purpose can interfere to temper or qualify the absolute will of the dictator. It is notorious that the intermeddling policy in Italy, where the arms of Republican France were brought to restore an effete ecclesiastical absolutism, was the first stroke of policy by which the President sought to ingratiate himself with the Church party, and by which he shook the confidence of the Assembly, enraged the Republicans, and rendered arduous and thankless the duties of a responsible Ministry. M. Louis Bonaparte saw the difficulty of his position, but did not hesitate to take this opportunity to free himself from the control and supervision of "men distinguished for talent and patriotism," who had still some latent hopes of "consolidating the new institutions of the country." On the 31st of October, 1849, he addressed a message to the Assembly, in which he says:—

"The good understanding between the different authorities of the State cannot be maintained unless, full of mutual confidence, they explain themselves with frankness. The French Ministry ought to be composed of men capable of great political devotedness, appreciating the necessity of a steady and sure march—of men who will not compromise the Government by their hesitation, and who never lose sight of their own responsibility and that of the President, as well in their deeds as their expressions."

And with such generalities the Assembly and the French nation were blinded, and the Ministry of Rayneval and d'Hautpoul appointed. To go through the story of successive warming-pan or "transition" Administrations would at this moment be a mere loss of time. All that they achieved towards the "consolidation" of the institutions of the country was to gag the press, and to prohibit the expression of public opinion, under any shape or form. There was but one ruling mind to be left in France!

The Church party having been propitiated and military ardour gratified by the bombardment of Rome, saussges and champagne were called in to requisition still further to test the *bonhommie* and devotedness of the army. The result was perfectly satisfactory, so far as that point went; but it cost the capital of France the services of a Changarnier, and the Treasury an extra credit to the President of two millions of francs to defray the cost of his *largesse*, although the Assembly refused the extravagant vote as a permanent allowance, for which M. Louis Bonaparte never forgave them.

Then came the ostentatious progresses through the provinces, the feastings, and the speechifying, in which "the consolidating of the new institutions of the country" was forgotten in the perpetual recurrence of a "great name," and the policy and institutions of a "great ancestor," the elements of which had in reality been scattered and destroyed in the convulsions of three successive revolutions. Can anybody with the commonest powers of perception reflect upon these proceedings, in which the brief allotted period of service of the head of the State was wasted in extravagant conviviality, and apparently meaningless verbiage, and doubt the end to which they were intended to lead? And, with conviction upon this point, can any one read without blushing—blushing for the honour of humanity—the following passage in the President's address to the Assembly, made but last winter namely, on the 12th November, 1850:—

"The uncertainty of the future," writes M. Louis Bonaparte, "excites fears on one hand, hopes on the other. Every one ought to sacrifice his particular wishes, and occupy himself only with what may conduce to the happiness of the country. If you decide that a revision of the Constitution ought to take place, a Constituent Assembly will occupy itself with the fundamental laws of the country, and will fix the attributes of the Executive power. If not, the people will again express its will in 1852. *That which now occupies me is not to know who is to govern France in* 1852; *I will employ the time which remains to me, so that the transition shall be made without any disturbance.*"

It is a remarkable fact, and one not without significance, that in this very session, namely, on the 5th Dec., 1850, the President, just entering upon his last year of office, obtained from the Assembly a vote of 40,000 additional troops, upon the ground of the "state of affairs existing in Germany."

The rest is fresh in all our memories. The Assembly, upon being appealed to in the session 1851, did not think proper to revise the Constitution so as to admit of the re-election of the President of the Republic; whereupon the President tore the Constitution to tatters, and dispersed the Assembly, imprisoning the most influential members. Let us recur to the promises of December, 1848: "*He would treat as enemies of the country whoever should attempt to subvert the Constitution.* Well: and has he not acted up consistently to his engagements? When such men as Cavaignac and Lamoricière (Cavaignac who inducted him to office, and whose hand he shook so warmly) and Changarnier are thrown into dungeons, how should "the enemies of the country" be "treated?"—where should they be found, if not in palaces and high places?

No 14.—LA CONCIERGERIE.—BIVOUAC OF TROOPS.

THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

At an early stage of the Great Exhibition, the Institute of France deputed two of its members, the eminent political economists, MM. Michal Chevalier and A. Blanqui, to examine and report upon that great undertaking. The following is a digest of the report drawn up by M. Blanqui

PART I.

The task has devolved upon us to report to the Institute the peculiar features of that of the nations summoned to the Great Exhibition, to point out the industrial features which distinguish them, and to set forth the practical consequences of this great event. Never was a finer opportunity offered to philosophic minds for the study of the phenomena of production and the distribution of wealth throughout the world. Having for its avowed object the promotion of the free circulation of raw materials and manufactured products throughout the world, the means employed for this end, in a genuine comparison of the assembled products of the whole human race, were certainly the most efficacious that could be devised.

The arrangement of the Exhibition and the distribution of the products left little to be desired. The most curious of all is decidedly the Building itself, composed, in reality, of three or four principal portions repeated many thousands of times, in which the light penetrates in waves through a glazed enclosure, whence it has obtained the name of the Crystal Palace. The English nation has allotted to itself one-half of the space contained in this magnificent transparent two-decked vessel; the other half has been distributed among all the other nations, in proportion to the probable extent of their contributions, and the different rank nations are thus fraternally seated one beside another, in such a manner that they can all be visited without fatigue and almost without interruption by the aid of polyglot catalogues of moderate price

One important matter alone was wanting in the Catalogues, viz. the prices of the objects exhibited, which would have been of great assistance to us in responding to the wishes of the Institute. But in this case, as in many others, the mercantile spirit has prevailed, and it was only after many discussions that this last veil of commercial routine and selfishness was maintained. We cannot refrain from noting, that the result of this has been to leave a gap in the instruction that might to have been derived from the Universal Exhibition. Publicity of prices is *often* an incitement to the purchaser, but it is always the surest element of information and then unprofitable visits to special knowledge. Thus, for example, the low price of an article is sufficient to prove that it has been manufactured by a different process from the usual one, or from different materials from those commonly employed.

The first fact which has struck us, and of which the evidence has appeared to us to be every day more clearly demonstrated, is, that in the great contest opened in the Crystal Palace the only two principal champions are France and England. All the other and initial nations, in spite of their special merits, have secured only to be present as witnesses in this memorable tourney. China, Persia, Turkey, Spain, and Italy only represent the past. The United States, Russia, Australia, and Van Diemen's Land represent the future. Prussia, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, gravitate more or less in the orbits of France and England, between these great leading centres the progress of the arts every day developed there with amazing fruitfulness.

Such is the general aspect of the Universal Exhibition, when once during only the distinctive characteristics of the different nationalities; but, on casting more profound glances into the immense panorama, new horizons are opened to the view, predictions but little known are discovered, and raw materials destined, it may be, to exercise an influence equal to that of cotton. Thus Australia displays wools of prodigious quantity in nubium as quantity, and at so low a price that they can be sold at less than 75 centimes per French pound, delivered in bond, after having made the voyage from the antipodes. The number of the sheep increases upon the other side of the sea, in a rapidity and an economy which are truly marvellous. It is a real *wool mine*, which England has added to her coal and iron mines

Another species of textile materials appears again to be opening for her in the heart of her Indian possessions, and promises to become upon her, under the as yet but little known name of *jute*, a species of hemp, which unites the properties of flax and cotton, and which, if we may trust to its fine and delicate specimens of some Scottish manufacturers, would be destined to super-add those substances. At the same time the richest collection of oleaginous seeds comes from the other side of the sea, to compete with the olive and poppy of Europe; and we have counted more than a thousand specimens of new cabinet woods, natives of Canada, Australia, and India, which already show a tendency to supplant mahogany and ebony.

The productions of British India are highly interesting to the technological student, as well as to the philosopher and the economist. There is truly an Indian art, which, as does French art, dictates the mode, and, more than that, an originality which is often elegant and of good taste, such as that of the shawls, which have become the models of ours, and that of the numerous tissues exhibited by the East India Company. The weapons, the pottery, even the furniture, do not in any way resemble those of the Chinese, which are fantastical and frequently monstrous, and which it is necessary to go and guard ourselves from admiring with the Oriental style. But Indian art is a thing of days of the past. The Indian of the present day are but servile imitators of their predecessors.

The Chinese even more so. Their collection, imperfect though it is, bears witness to the wonderful instinct of this race for the most delicate and difficult manual work. But their porcelain, their works in lacquer and ivory, known from time immemorial, are made at the present day exactly as they have been from time and remote ages. We have before us, in fact, the very same objects, and the East—but even immobility. There is to be found in these countries the same weakness or tinsel, the same richness of material and poorness of workmanship, but the taste and the art are absolutely the same as that of origin. Thus Arabian they bear the impress of the West. We have, however, been happy to discover two remarkable facts in this region so long unfavoured: they are the revival of industry, properly so called, in Turkey, and that of the exhibition of the arts in Egypt. The Turkish collection alone comprises more than 3300 articles belonging to three natural kingdoms, and arranged with much order and method

A this curious cluster of the supreme natures of the past more only a purely historical interest in the presence of the decisive instruction furnished by the contemplation of the actual state of production in the great manufacturing countries of Europe. It is there in reality that the Exhibition must be studied in an economic point of view, in order properly to appreciate its general effect The principal struggle between these countries is carried on in certain great branches of industry, which are worked by the aid of immense capital, and which give employment to thousands of hands, such as the cotton, woollen, linen, and silk manufactures, the metal factories, the construction of machinery, the ceramic art, leather manufactures, &c; but a careful examination of all the chief branches of human labour has shown how much the smaller branches of trade try prevailed over the greater, and how necessary it was to take account of these in order to show exactly the productive power of each nation.

Thus the manufacturing genius of England and France is strikingly manifested in the great mechanical features of the two countries; their private industrial character, if I may so term it, appears only in their smaller manufactures. Cotton, flax, and wool are woven by the same machines and by the same processes in both countries The most skilful judge would find it difficult to distinguish a linen or cotton cloth woven by machinery on the other side of the Channel from a similar one on the same frames made on this side with French yarn. It is the same with the woollen cloths from Leeds, which are often as beautiful as those of Elbeuf or Louviers.

But, when we quit the domain of the mechanical arts to enter that of taste, the differences and the genius peculiar to each nation immediately begin to be felt. The Universal Exhibition has brought to light the fact to the honour of France, and has furnished us with new arguments in favour of commercial freedom. It has been demonstrated by the most conclusive evidence, by the comparison of the different products, that the total value created by the smaller branches of industry exceeds that created by the large ones, and that the smaller branches of industry are those which give employment to a greater number of hands, develop a greater amount of intelligence, and produce more comforts, with fewer social complications, that the process of the manufacture organized under the dominion of machinery and division of labour, pushed to its extreme point

It is in the former branches of production so faithful and so varied, that France has shone with an unrivalled glory in the general assembly of civilized nations, and has established her supremacy in an incontestable manner. The French exhibition has held pre-eminence by its taste, without any exception in any part of the world, as revealed as to contain, but we will not say that it has acquired by the statesmen of our country, that of knowing that design and form, with no other exp nditure than that of the imagination, greatly enhance the values of the articles to which they are applied.

This is, in our opinion, the chief fact of the Great Exhibition of the present year. Is it not, therefore, evident, that the most simple means of insuring the success of the French manufacturer is to encourage and develop in him the qualities of his production, would be to emancipate him from all the artificial charges with which upon his labour, and especially from the duties on the raw material? Is it not impossible to think that he would be will regret an incontestable superiority over all his rivals? But what is the case under our present system? For one single branch of metallic manufacture, that of iron, for example, which is carried on on a scale, and which is subjected by duties of almost cent. per cent., we reckon thousands of trades paralysed in their development, and often in their mere exercise, by the artificial dearness of iron and steel. Whoever has seen the truly splendid exercise of the industrial works of Sheffield, composed of nearly a thousand different articles, from the finest penknife to the most gigantic circular saw, and that innumerable variety of tools as ingenious as they are powerful, thoroughly understands the decisive influence of the cheapness of the raw materials upon industrial work

We have seen Prussia victorious on many points, and even Belgium in the way of becoming so, on account of the low price of the metallic element in these two countries. And we cannot too often repeat it—and a thousand voices will repeat it after us—the great fact of the Exhibition is the demonstration of the immense power created by a low price of metals. It is sufficient to cast a glance at the collection of English ironmongery, which forms a veritable arsenal, to appreciate the importance of this power.

These much ness are equivalent to a supplementary population of many millions of men, in the service they render Great Britain. They are the principal source of her public and private wealth; they constitute a fund from which, under the empire of Free Trade, our manufacturers might draw the same elements of prosperity as England itself. It was owing to the low price of cast iron, that the very large machines, in which all these works were assembled was enabled to be reared; and it would suffice to calculate what this palace would have cost in France in order to appreciate the loss which we experience from the rigour of our economic system in this respect.

This inferiority is revealed still more evidently in all that concerns the agricultural interests in the two countries. None could believe, without having seen it, how much power agriculture derives from manufacture by the use or more it is employed by nearly every agricultural work; and experiments are now being made for its still further extension. In all the other branches of English industry the observer is equally struck with the superiority of mechanical work, with the felicitous employment of iron, and with the perfection of the tools But this superiority disappears as soon as artistic applications and elegant forms are brought into question. Here France resumes the advantage, and the laws of our future are revealed to every eye. The Englishman excels by the quality and the cheapness of the material; the Frenchman by the ingenious taste of the work.

Everywhere else the same striking contrasts found. Look at Austria, so renowned for her Bohemian glass: these glasses excel by means of the material, by the colour, by their cheapness; but they offend by their bad taste. Our great glass-works of Saint-Gobain

rifles for a long shot; everything that is essential to a rude society which has commenced in the heart of forests and on the margins of lakes and great rivers. In all that relates to art and taste the Americans of the United States have not been successful. Their pianos, their mahogany furniture, their woven and printed fabrics and their cloths, their geographical maps, and their bookbinding, all bear witness to their backwardness in this respect. They have sent, together with some specimens of minerals and machinery, a host of Daguerreotype pictures, which are unexceptionally successful; some indiarubber portmanteaus, saddles, hats, wigs, works in hair, and tooth powder. Strength and whimsicality, utility and futility, appear to occupy the same rank in their estimation. In the collection exhibited by them are to be found guns with four barrels, almost unlimited heaps of ten-barrelled pistols, and some specimens of ears of Indian corn, cereals, and vegetables of all kinds of the richest growth. Altogether the American exhibition is quite incapable of giving any adequate idea of the gigantic development of this people, whose industry overcomes the great rivers, mountains, and other formidable obstructions of nature, as the only adversaries worthy of them.

The Russians, who arrived late in consequence of the difficulties of the spring navigation of the Baltic, have paid a more solid tribute to the common festival of all manufactures than have the North Americans. Most interesting will be remarked are their beautiful works in malachite, their rich furs, their odorous feathers, their beautiful specimens of copper and iron work, and the collection of their hemps, which supply all the markets of Europe. The Emperor has sent some magnificent porcelain vases from the Imperial manufactories. Several cotton, woollen, and silk stuffs bear witness also to the impulse given to manufacture.

Such is the general character of the principal nations who have figured at the assembly of the workers of the whole world. The Exhibition of 1851, by partially raising the veil which hangs over the future, will at least have shown the most urgent necessities of the present. Every one, henceforth, will know the surest means of increasing public wealth is to promote the imports ion of the raw materials of manufacture, and the cheapness of the food of the manufacturer. It is not by the brilliancy and splendour of their productions that nations prosper, but by the abundant circulation of articles of common utility.

When the details of the productions of so many different people are studied, as they are revealed by the products themselves, and by the information under which these nations have grouped them, we are struck by the simplicity and inflexibility of the economic laws which govern them, notwithstanding the great variety in the aptitudes, the climates, their geographical situations, and their political constitutions. Whatever be the forms and requirements of these Governments may be, provided the fundamental laws of labour are respected, their material prosperity is inevitably developed; when these laws are misunderstood, or stifled in their germ, perturbation and misery are the result. The fact has been placed beyond all doubt by the Universal Exhibition, that no nation can hope for a manufacturing future unless it walks forward with a firm and continued pace towards the lowering of the cost of production, and the amelioration of the condition of the producers.

Without entering here into details of figures, we can affirm with the certainty that we shall not be contradicted by any competent judge, that the superiority, general or special, absolute or relative, of every nation which has appeared at the Universal Exhibition, is especially manifested in the price of armies of large manufactories. If we add to this remarkable comparison the results of the census which she has met with this year at the London Exhibition, we shall have the means of forming, in every case, high juries the consequence of Protection, and low prices that of Free Trade. England, Spain, Germany, Belgium, the Zollverein, offer us a thousand examples of this, no human fortune a single exception of it. Other causes, doubtless, have added to this reduction of price, but the starting-point has been the same in all nations; and all other advantages are rendered impotent, or weakened, if the chief of all be wanting – that of commercial freedom and moderate taxation.

France has borne a remarkable example of this, notwithstanding all the success which she has met with this year at the London Exhibition. Never, perhaps, have her manufacturers shown with more brilliancy; never have the nations rewarded her with more unanimity the palm of taste. But, when we come and go cavefully into the matters, and to calculate the price of so many admirable articles, the truth has not been long discovering itself, and we have learnt to know what our history has cost us. The primary and characteristic fact of the Exhibition, and of the whole Exhibition, has been the following :—" England excels all nations, and several nations excel in the *low* price of articles made by the aid of machinery; such as the spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, and wool; in a word, in all that admits of production by machinery and requiring immense markets. These are precisely the manufactures in which the workman's wages are the lowest, and the chances of creating the dearest. France, on the contrary, reigns supreme, both by low price and quality, in all that depends upon individual, regular, and continual production, in which competition is less active and wages higher."

The true prosperity of our country is, therefore, that which rests upon the progressive development of her natural industries, that is to say, of manual arts on which skilfulness of hand and purity of taste are able to exert their influence.

To these alone France owes the high position she has taken this year at the Universal Exhibition. They only require air and light for their development. They form the foundation of the unassailable power of France, and rest upon the firm, imperishable bases of the nations, genius, instead of existing by fuel and artificial like those under the control of machinery and capital.

GORGEY AS HE IS.—The following details upon the present situation and mode of life of the once formidable and unhappy Hungarian chief have been gleaned from a letter dated Klagenfurt, and addressed to the *Wiener Zeitung*. Arthur Görgey, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian army, had resided in Klagenfurt for three last two years, without the people having taken the slightest difference to the quiet course of events in the town. The man who shook first the throne of his Sovereign, and afterwards the revolutionary government of his country, now begrudges his poor and unhappy fellow-citizens a few kreutzers in paper and duplicates. His sumptuous companion is an Englishman, who scarcely ever stirs from his side, but with the exception he is almost estranged from society; and the only family with whom he has been known to visit, is that of the cloth-manufacturer, Mr. Mayer, whose acquaintance he made during his residence at Prague, ten years ago, when, having left the Irish linnaere, he applied himself diligently to chemical pursuits. Every now and then a number of his best customers receive a present of chemical works in the town. He suffers no lack of money, but draws from our (the Austrian) Government a yearly pension of 3000 florins, while the Russians have already given him a yearly pension of 10,000 florins, and the sum of 20,000 and the sum of 40,000 roubles; so at least say those who pass for the initiated. It is generally believed that he is commanded by the Government with the preparation of a military history of the Hungarian war, for several Imperial officers qualified to assist him in such a work have leisury taken up their residence here, and visit him very frequently, to whom, also, he dictates by the hour. He was, a month ago, very ill, and was for some days confined to his bed; he had not the least fit of vexation, on account of a slight he met from our authorities, to whom he was paying his addresses. His household is placed on the simplest footing. He keeps a cook, a butler, and a man-servant, and, therefore, nearly a footman, which is the usual thing with the rich. Among the common people his appearance awakens rather aversion than sympathy; indeed it is said that latter several attempts have been made here upon his life. However, it is but simple justice to say, that he will remain in the town for a long time to come, unless compelled by our tear-in untruthes of his wife to take a walk in the pre-cincts of the town. At such times the young man (he was only born in 1819) presents a most respectable appearance. He takes his arm, and supports her, while she totters on as far as and tallies in, his walk is weary, and he stoops as he goes. He usually wears a blue pantoot, into the under pockets of which his hands are thrust. His hair, of a dark brown, is cut straight at the back of the head, and bushes if omitted. In a whole exterior suggests the unhappy condition of a man to whom life is a burthen. Very recently his wife has presented him with a fine boy, our first-born child. Just even, usually so unmanned in public, appears to her she has no joy of his domestic happiness. Who should see him in the forest creatures the hero who, three years since, commander and dictator of Hungary, dispensed the destinies of millions at once?

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EXHIBITION REWARD TO THE POLICE.—On Monday the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police paid over to the superintendents of the various divisions that portion of the reward granted by the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, which is intended for personal distribution among the superintendents, inspectors, sergeants, and constables—detective, special, and ordinary—who were employed during the time the Exhibition was open in the manner as well as before and since that period. The apportionment of the money is as follows:—10 superintendent Peaves, of the I division, who had the chief command of the men during duty in and the building, £300. To Inspector John Field, of the reserve, and Inspector Ogborne and Lacey, who attended Mr. Pearce, the sum of £25 each. To Inspector Field, of the detective, £10, and to the detective officers under him the sum of £6 each. To the superintendent, Mr. Superintendent John Martin, of the G division, and Mr. Superintendent Hughes, of the D division, who had the arrangement of the men doing duty outside the building and in the approaches itself—three), the sum of £75 each, and to the sergeants doing duty under them—namely, ranging from £7 10s. to £20. The sergeants and constables doing what is termed ordinary duty at the exhibition have been divided into three separate classes. The first class consists of those who were employed on duty at the exhibition 130 days and upwards before its close; the second class, 100 days and upwards; the third class, any number of days less than the above periods. To first-class sergeants, £2 10s. each; to second class, £1 15s. each; and to third-class, £1 5s. each, were paid. To first-class constables, £1 10s. each; second-class ditto, £1 5s. each; third-class ditto, 19 each. The whole amount thus distributed among the police force employed is £1600 and upwards. The remaining portion, amounting to £2,500, and been disposed of in this way:—£500 gave to the "reward fund," which is a separate and distinct fund from that distributed among the "police fund," and is for the sole and express purpose of rewarding actions of personal merit and good conduct. The £700 out have, it is said, been appropriated for those constables who had been sent from the various towns in the United Kingdom, and whose presence at the late was of eminent service in checking the depredations of the knaves of their respective neighbourhoods.

By an order of the Belgian Government, travellers will not be allowed to enter Belgium unless their passports have been signed by a Belgian consul in the country from which they proceed.

THE ARCTIC COMMITTEE.

THE Committee, consisting of Rear-Admiral Bowles, Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, Captains Parry, Beechey, and Back, appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inquire into and report on the recent Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, have drawn up their report, which is addressed to Sir Francis Baring, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty. The opinions of Rear-Admiral Sir J. Ross, the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, Captains Austin, Kellett, Ommanney, Sir John Richardson, Lieutenants M'Clintock and Osborne, Messrs. W. Penny, A. Stewart, Bradford, and Brooman, were taken, as to expediency and mode of a search in Wellington Strait. The committee recommend to their Lordships that an expedition should be despatched next year to Barrow's Strait, consisting of the same ships which composed Captain Austin's division—namely, two sailing ships and two steamers, with orders to proceed direct to Beechey Island, and to consider that harbour—beyond which they think one sailing ship and one steamer should on no account be taken—as the base of future operations. They consider any further exploration in the direction of Melville or to the south-west of Cape Walker wholly unnecessary; and therefore propose that all the strength and energy of the expedition should be directed towards the examination of the upper part of Wellington Strait; and they are of opinion that, by the adoption of the same careful and well considered arrangements which were attended by such satisfactory results on the late occasion, this examination may be effected without any serious risk of loss or danger. If, on arriving at the proposed rendezvous early in August, the barrier of ice at the entrance of the Strait renders any attempt to penetrate it unsafe or imprudent, it may perhaps still be possible to convey boats on runners or sledges, or by any small "lanes" which may offer, and launch them into the water above, and by this means depôts of provisions may be advanced to the most convenient point, and such further information obtained during the remainder of the navigable season as might very materially facilitate the operations of the spring. Those opinions must, in that case, be communicated as early as possible in the season of 1853, and pushed forward with as much rapidity as is consistent with prudence, it being clearly understood by all the conducting parties that they must return to the depôt at Beechey Island in good time for their embarkation by the middle of August at latest. The object in view would be to examine the upper part of Wellington Strait, as far beyond Mr. Penny's furthest position as possible; and, if Sir John Franklin had really proceed in that direction, it appears high improbable that some traces of his expedition should not be discovered by the exploring parties in their search. It, on the other hand, Wellington Strait is found open and navigable in the early part of the expedition in the summer of 1852, they think one of the sailing ships, with a steamer, might proceed at once to take advantage of this opportunity, if the other commanding should judge such a measure safe and prudent, and have passed in winter quarters in a more favourable position for commencing the sledge search in the spring of 1853, but with the most distinct injunctions not to advance to such a distance as to endanger their return to the depôt, or their communication with it, in that year; and it should be enjoined with equal strictness that, in the event of any irreparable disaster to the ships so proceeding, or if they should be too early forced in the ice to be extricated during the season of 1852, they are to be abandoned, and the crews brought down to the depôt. Further contingencies are provided for in the report, which disposes also of the Adam Beck deposition to which Sir J. Ross attached so much weight, on the document being translated by a Moravian missionary, who understood the Esquimaux language, it proved not to contain a single word relating to the alleged murder of Sir John Franklin of the *Erebus* and *Terror* in Baffin's Bay.

So important and vital a subject could not fail to engage, sooner or later, the attention of the late Arctic Committee, and accordingly we find, that, on the eleventh day, Nov. 8, 1851, all the members of the committee being present, together with Rear-Admiral York, the Esquimaux interpreter, the Rev. F. Latrobe, secretary to the Moravian missions; and the Rev. Christian Beck, interpreter –

" A paper containing a deposition by Adam Beck, an E. Quimaux, who professed to have received the information it conveyed from his countryman Erasmus York, was put in by Captain Ommanney, and translated into German by the Rev. Christian Beck; Mr. Latrobe giving the sense in English. It was as follows:—

" While I have been here there have been many ships. There were also many people upon the land. On the islands there were but few native people. A good many were spinning and weaving. I played. (The Rev. Mr. Latrobe explained this to mean that when anything occurred to interest or please them a great number showed themselves.) There were birds, such as eider fowl (and there was another word, which is, the Rev. Christian Beck did not understand, signifying a particular kind of bird, which he did not know). There were also other birds, that look white, that are found in the country, and also ravens—little ravens and great ravens—and various birds mixed together. There are other words, evidently names of birds, but incorrectly written, probably coal names for birds, which the Rev. C. Beck did not understand. (There is a little bird with red at the top of the head. The people here are few. And this is written by me from my heart.'

(Signed) " JOHN ROSS, witness to the above being written by Adam Beck, on board her Majesty's ship *Assistance*, this 17th day of August, 1850, in my presence.

" Erasmus Ommanney, Captain of her Majesty's ship *Assistance*, this 17th day of August, 1850, witnessed the above being written in my presence by Adam Beck."

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair, the following important letter from Captain Penny was read :—

" Pulmair, Aberdeen, Dec. 3, 1851.

" Sir, –I beg to lay before you, and the scientific body to which you belong, a few observations which have occurred to me on my return from the search of Sir John Franklin, which I consider of great importance at the present critical moment.

" On the 25th of August, 1850, having joined Captain Ommanney on the west side of the Wellington Channel, and seen the traces for a day or two of the missing ships, I could not in my proper course to return to the eastern shore of the channel, with the view of examining those parts more closely than had been done before.

" It is result of my return was most satisfactory, for not until then were the winter quarters of the missing ships discovered; and what is of still more importance in my estimation as regards the route of the missing ships, a watch kept upon a height about four miles north and west from the position occupied by the ships. The tent was evidently for the purpose of watching very more of it use in Wellington Channe. We made use of a rate of sledges going and returning from making observations upon the channel, and in the tent we found a small piece of paper with the words, 'to be cached.' The other part of which have been torn off, thus evidently showing that a regular watch had been kept.

" On the 5th of September, 1850, from the top of Cape Spencer, a height of at least 730 feet, open water was observed beyond Cape Riley to the north-west. The strong easterly gale which we experienced some time previous to the above date had counteracted the prevailing current from the westward, and had driven the ice through Queen Victoria Channel into the Arctic Basin.

" On the 9th of September the ice began to be brought away fifteen miles of ice down Wellington Channe., leaving only about fifteen miles of ice between the two seas.

" Having commenced our travelling on the 13th of April, 1851, I came upon water and reached us on the 18th of May, in the channel between Cornwallis Land and Baillie Hamilton Island, obliging me to return by the east of the said island, and to travel a month's journey to get round it. On the 6th of May I took 90 deg. 55 min. The water washed the Point at my feet, and extended 20 miles west. The sky indicated water to the north round Barlow Island.

" The moment I could get away for that purpose, which was the 1st of May, I exclaimed, 'Through this channel sir John Franklin has gone in clear water.' On for a boat.' With this conviction on my mind I returned with the determination at the very earliest moment to push up to the west.

" On the 29th of the same month Messrs. Goodsir and Marsha l, advancing with their party along the shore of Cornwallis Land, were forced to return for water until a fall of snow should enable them to use sledges.

" Again, on the 31st May, Capt. Stewart, having advanced as far as Cape Becher, by the east side of the channel, and along Albert Land, came to water, and from a height of 700 feet found nothing but open sailing ice as far as the eye could reach, to the west and nor.h-west.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Perth W G R - Dumb nail is fa Paris General Gayon commands a Turkish pachalik, with the privilege of retaining his position

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 5.—VOL. X .] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851. { TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE FRENCH EVOLUTION.

In the sixty-two years that have elapsed since the memorable period of 1789, France has experienced many strange revolutions, and tried many different and contradictory forms of Government. Until the 2d of December, 1851, it might have been said of her that she had suffered every kind of calamity, made every possible experiment in liberty and in anarchy, and been subjected to every kind of despotism, from that of the most sanguinary of mobs to that of the most merciless of single tyrants. But strange and deplorable as her previous revolutions have been, with the sole exception of the first, they all sink into utter insignificance when compared with that astounding revolution which has been operated by the cool head and iron hand of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. History offers no example of such audacity as that with which the accepted heir and representative of the Bonapartes planned his *coup d'état*, or of such [illegible]city, cold, inflexible, comprehensive, and unpitying, as that with which he executed it. Having resolved upon the act, and calculated to the minutest fraction what it would cost, having made himself sure of his instruments, and resolved that failure was impossible, he never allowed himself to hesitate. There were moments last week when one atom of fear or of mercy might have led to results which would have consigned him to the dungeon or the scaffold; but he remained stern and unyielding as fate, and did his work with as total an absence of feeling as if he had been a steam-engine and not a man. Compared with his despotism, that of his imperial uncle was mildness itself. European history offers no parallel to it. If we wish to find anything like it, we must look to Persia or to Morocco, where human heads may roll from the shoulders that bear them at the nod and caprice of an irresponsible autocrat, whose word is law, and whose slightest burst of anger or of spleen may be death to myriads.

For the present France is completely in his power. There is not a particle of liberty of speech or action remaining, and the press is as mute under the *régime* of the bayonet as if the art of printing were not invented. Yet there can be no doubt, or at least there is none to our minds, that the result of the appeal to the people, which is to be made between the 14th and the 21st of this month, will be an acquiescence in the dictatorial power which M. Louis Napoleon and his unscrupulous and obedient army have assumed—and that five or six millions of votes will be recorded in favour of the President's retention of office for the ten years which he demands, or for life if he insists upon it. Indeed there is no choice left. It is Louis Napoleon and comparative repose on the one hand, or the most fearful anarchy and civil war, and a train of calamities which might appal the boldest imagination on the other. If so—and while adding our feeble voices to the general indignation that is heard throughout Europe—we, in common with others, may well ask, whether, after all, the French nation are not rightly served? They invited despotism, and they have got it.

NO 15.—THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS.—[illegible] DE VILLE.—(SEE PAGE 805.)

They have got it, and they flatter it. Already the symptoms of adulation are abundant, and the *bourgeoisie*, as well as other classes, prove that in the full blaze of his success they will not only strew flowers in the pathway of the conqueror, but that they are ready to crouch beneath his hand, and to grovel in the dust at his feet. Their present subjugation would almost seem a befitting retribution for the choice which so many millions of people so blindly made of Louis Napoleon as their ruler. A man who had shown no wisdom, who had given no proofs of genius or patriotism, or even of talent, who was only known as the representative of a great military conqueror and a mighty civil despot, and as one who had committed two most reckless, and to all outward appearance, insane, acts—was suddenly invested, for his name's sake, with the chief power and authority in a country that believed itself to be free. It is scarcely to be wondered at, that this man, who really had talent, though nobody knew it—who was sagacious and far-seeing, as well as daring and self-confident—should have interpreted the choice thus made to amount to approbation of that military tyranny from which his name derived its greatest if not only splendour; and that he should have imagined that the French nation had wilfully put its head into the noose, and asked no better than to be tethered as he willed it, or led whither it pleased him. When we reflect coolly upon the events of the week, we are inclined to believe that this astounding tyranny was but the necessary and inevitable result of all previous revolutions, and an experience which France was fated to undergo. The French, as we all know, are pre-eminently a military people. Nothing flatters them so much as "glory." Their men of all classes strut for half their lives as soldiers, leaving work and business to the women. They are, moreover, trained to habits which make them the veriest despots over the weak, and the most abject of slaves when they find they have got a master. Another deplorable circumstance in the recent history of France should not be forgotten, and it is one for which that unhappy country must yet suffer long and keenly. It has no religion, no faith, no abiding principle of any kind. The tone of public opinion is low. Louis Philippe degraded the people by the sordid selfishness of his system of government. He acted upon the principle that every man had his price; that no virtue or genius was proof against a clever corruption; that honesty was a farce; that the people about him were all knaves, and that the only mode of governing such knaves, as he imagined them and all other men to be, was to rule them by cunning more acute than their own, and by a knavery more subtle and calculating. He acted upon this principle, and he fell; but the unhappy seeds which he sowed in the national mind produced their fruit. There is scarcely a public man of any note in France who has not shown that he would intrigue and re-intrigue for his own interests, oblivious of the higher interests of the nation. Even those who inveigh most loudly against the acts of M. Bonaparte, have no sympathy for such men as M. Thiers, and those, who, under his unlucky guidance, provoked the aggression of the President. Had there been ten honest men in the Assembly, had there been a fair and just public opinion in the country, had the French people understood what true liberty means, had they been a nation that could discuss a great principle without thinking it necessary to knock down or murder a conscientious opponent, M. Bonaparte might have tried his *coup d'etat* in vain. Such success as his would have been impossible among a sober-minded and really free people.

But France is not all rotten. The great ideas of 1789, 1830, and 1848 are not dead. The President has found it comparatively easy to make a conquest of the Legitimist and Orleanist factions; but his work has only begun. The youth of France are more noble-minded than their progenitors, and there is leaven in the mass, which sooner or later will pervade it all. In the meantime there are the sincere Republicans yet to be dealt with—possibly a minority in France, but the only minority that is likely to become a majority, and to be a thorn in the side and poison in the cup of the conqueror. Sincerity breeds fanaticism; and it needs no power of prophesy to be able to predict, that Louis Napoleon will form no exception to the great rule of compensation—that his dangers will increase with his power; and that his one life—which is the obstacle to the fulfilment of a thousand hopes—will be daily and hourly exposed to the dagger or the bullet of the maniac and the assassin. Louis Philippe—whose offences against the freedom of the French people were mere peccadilloes compared with the gigantic crime of Louis Napoleon—walked for seventeen years "in the shadow of death." The fate of the President will be the same. Henceforth he will not, if he be wise, show himself abroad without an escort; he will have to employ a taster at his meals, and to wear armour under his doublet, if he will not incur the risk of premature removal from the scene of his perilous splendour. This is a sad prospect for any man, even although, like poor Louis Philippe, he escape, as if by miraculous interposition, from the blows that are aimed at him by the insanity the revenge of individuals. The Imperial crown and the robes of Cæsar are unspeakably dear at a price like this; but such is the necessary penalty of unscrupulous ambition; and Louis Napoleon, though he may escape so sad a catastrophe, can scarcely hope to escape from the danger and the dread of it.

But what will be the next move in this mighty game, supposing that the peasantry of the provinces, the old and unreasoning worshippers of the name and deeds of Napoleon, shall record for him the five or six millions of votes which he requires? In the first place, the army must be rewarded. But how is that to be done? The expenditure of France already exceeds her income, and the army cannot be maintained even on its present footing without the risk of a national bankruptcy at no distant period. And if France herself can afford no field for the employment and reward of this army—not likely to be less rapacious of pay and honours after such events as those of the last ten days than it was before—where and how is the President to dispose of it? The monster is made and must have its work to do, or it will turn upon its master. There must be many aspiring and embryo marshals in its ranks. Ney and Bernadotte are names of power to stir the ambition of the soldier. The bâtons and the dukedoms, the principalities and the splendour that were showered upon the generals of Napoleon, are charms that yet evoke ambition, or human nature is changed since the days before Waterloo.

Judging from the past, and from the character of Louis Napoleon, we should dread the danger of his flattering the passion of the French for foreign conquest, and of his seeking the support of the Red Republicans by some scheme of propagandism for their ideas—not in France, where he will be the despot, but out of it, where he will be contented to play the part of the friend of liberty. Let the Italians look to it. Napoleon the First was King of Italy. Napoleon the Second will possibly aspire to the same dignity, the more especially if the struggle to obtain it would employ his army, keep out of mischief the extreme Republicans, and flatter the military madness of his nation. We must own that we look to the future with apprehension; and so far from anticipating what Louis Napoleon, when he was yet true and unperjured, called "the close of the era of revolutions," we imagine that he has inaugurated an era of new revolutions, more frequent, longer continued, and more disastrous than the old. Men cannot commit such acts, nor nations acquiesce in them, with impunity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

An uneasy calm—dreary, dark, desolate, oppressing men's minds with an undefined fear of some impending evil hidden in the future—has succeeded the murderous storm which swept with such unrelenting fury over Paris last week.

The ascendancy of Louis Napolean and military violence is complete, and, in the capital at least, the French people succumb in sullen silence to the overbearing influence of that despotic power, the least opposition to which brings death, imprisonment, or exile.

In the provinces, however, where the blow has not been struck with such prompt violence, submission has not been so ap[illegible]bited; and it has been found necessary by the authorities to [illegible]under martial law the greater number of the central, the [illegible], and south-western departments, where the Socialists ar[illegible]icans (with the countenance and support of the Legitim[illegible]d, although this allegation appears to be but mere remou[illegible]nt the standard of resistance to the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon.

Amongst the departments named as being thus in a state of siege," are the Nièvre, Var, Gard, Allier Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Basses Alpes, &c.

As all the accounts which are published of the state of matters in these districts come through the hands of Government officials, they are to be little trusted, for everything unfavourable to the cause of Louis Napoleon is suppressed, and anything which can present his opponents in an odious light is assiduously selected and given forth to the public, who are unable to form an estimate of its truth or accuracy, since no provincial newspapers are suffered to be circulated in Paris until they are first overhauled at the Post-office, when, if they are found to contain any obnoxious paragraphs, they are not distributed; and of the Paris journals, all those in opposition to the chief of "the powers that be" have ceased to appear, the few that do publish carefully abstaining from any statement or notice of occurrences which might compromise their safety. The *ex parte* news then, such as it is in general, is to the effect that in several towns of those districts the Socialists and Reds have attacked the peaceable inhabitants, putting to death several of the richest and most respectable, and giving themselves up to acts of indiscriminate violence, pillage, and bloodshed; and that they have succeeded in establishing a temporary reign of terror in those localities only where there were either none or insufficient troops to put them down; the soldiers being always represented as successful, and enthusiastic in *the cause of order and Prince Louis Napoleon*. The town of Clamecy, in the department of Nièvre, and the surrounding district, is especially mentioned as having suffered from the excesses and ravages of the Socialists.

If none but the Socialists are engaged in the movement, and if the opposition to Louis Napoleon is of the character attributed to it by the Government writers, it is absurd to suppress those local journals which can alone throw impartial light upon, and confirm, these accounts. It is that suppression of free opinion which makes people suspect that the matter is otherwise.

The insurgents are described as going about the country in bands of fifty and one hundred, robbing, murdering, &c.; and it is added by the writers who draw their inspiration from the Government offices, "that there is nothing national, nothing patriotic, in this movement; that it is pure *jacquerie*, and that the municipal councils and chambers of commerce, which, by protests against Louis Napoleon, had given a sort of political sanction to the proceedings of the Socialists, are now joining the authorities to put them down; that no alarm is felt by the Government as to the result, although it will be a work of time to quell the movement, and the greatest excesses are to be feared; that it is known that all this outbreak had been organised, and that some chiefs of the Mountain direct the operations; that orders have been sent by telegraph to the authorities to show no mercy to these plunderers and assassins; and that several journalists who had given the first signal for a rising have been arrested."

For the truth or probability of these representations we cannot vouch, as long as the ordinary channels of communication are impeded or stopped altogether by the Government. We, therefore, only give them as we find them. The following is the purport of the more important of the Government accounts:—

The latest news from Strasbourg reports the agitation to be over. The cavalry made two charges in the Place d'Austerlitz, and two barristers, MM. Beyer and Catoire, were arrested. After this all was quiet.

Nineteen persons have been arrested in the Jura, including M. Barbier, the editor of the *Tribune du Peuple*, which journal has been suspended.

In the Ain, near Villars, a conflict has taken place between a squadron of General Castellane's dragoons and a large body of insurgents, in which the latter were routed, and four prisoners taken. In a similar affair at Bayé-le-Châtel, five prisoners were made.

At Saint Sulin, near Macon, a severe engagement took place on the 6th between the military and armed insurgents to the number of five or six hundred. Five or six of the latter were killed, twelve taken prisoners, and the remainder completely routed.

The refugees in Switzerland have not succeeded in crossing the frontier into France.

From the south the latest news is more serious.

At Bézier a large armed band surrounded the Mairie. A volley was fired at them, which killed eight and wounded several. They then fled, but shortly afterwards returned with reinforcements, and fell upon two gentlemen, MM. Bernhard and Vernher, whom they killed and mutilated with hatchets. They were afterwards driven out of the town by the troops.

At Capestang scenes nearly similar are said to have occurred.

At Mayannes, Castelnarstin, and Maissac, there have been risings, but, so far as is yet known, without resistance, or bloodshed. A large number of prisoners have been made, who are forthwith to be tried at Toulouse.

At Montpelier, General Rostolan has taken 174 prisoners.

Telegraphic despatches state that there have been disturbances at Bayonne, Mulhouse, and in the Tarn-et-Garonne, but that the authorities are everywhere victorious.

The Prefect of the Haut Marne has ordered that any officer or soldier of the National Guard who may put on his uniform without having been legally convoked shall be arrested.

It is stated officially that complete tranquillity is restored to the departments of the Eure, Seine-et-Marne, Basse-Marne, Vaucluse, Côtes-du-Nord, Dordogne, Cantal, Arriège, Eure-et-Loire, Lot, Vosges, Haut-Rhin, Meuse, Côte d'Or, and Yonne.

The Council General of the Ile-et-Vilaine has protested against the act of the 2d December, with the exception of three members. The Council-General of the Loire-Inférieure has protested unanimously.

Colonel Reigis, Commandant at Havre, has declared, in an order of the day, that the Chamber of Commerce of that town has violated the constitutive law of its existence, by expressing its opinion upon the acts of the Executive. He intimates that if the Chamber of Commerce mixes itself up with politics he will dissolve it.

In Paris, meanwhile, the system of repression is carried on with a high hand and with undeviating persistency. The most rigorous censorship is exercised over the press. Several of the ex-representatives, especially members of the Mountain, have been arrested. Amongst these are MM. Carbonneau, Cayras, Chabert, Chavassieu, Gavarret, Gambon, Guiter, Perdiguier, Richardet, Mathé, Chaix, and Hugnenin, who represent severally the departments of Gers, Corrèze, Ardèche, Loire, Nièvre, Pyrénées-Orientales, Seine, Jura, Allier, the Hautes Alpes, and Haute-Saône; also MM. Burgard, Chamiot, Canet, and Lafon; whilst MM. Schœlcher (who was wounded on Wednesday, the 3d), Baucel, and Jules Favre have found it necessary to fly the country.

The number of prisoners at present is said to be 1800.

Preparations are making also to establish evidence on which to bring the generals confined at Ham to trial. M. Thiers, who was released from prison on account of the illness with which he was there attacked being so serious that it was feared he might die, and thus give rise, by his death, to a suspicion of foul play on the part of the Government, has not been permitted to remain in the country; he was removed from Paris on Wednesday, under an escort of gendarmerie, to the frontiers, *en route*, it was said, to Germany, and it was reported at the same time that M. Léon Faucher was to suffer a similar deportation.

This latter, however, is but a rumour, and has not been confirmed.

On Tuesday a decree was issued by Louis Napoleon which has brought all his despotic measures to a climax. In this extraordinary document he announces that he will transport to the tropical swamps of Cayenne, or to Algiers, for a term of from five to ten years, all persons, subjected to *surveillance* of high police, who break their ban (that is, quit the district in which they are obliged to live), or have belonged to secret societies. In other words, he proposes to transport all persons whom he may regard as obnoxious to him, or suspect of being opposed to his schemes of ambition. Residence in Paris is interdicted, also, to all persons under surveillance.

The decree is as follows:—

The President of the Republic, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior—Considering that France has need of order, labour, and security; that for too many years society has been foundly disquieted and troubled by the machinations of anarchy, and by the insurrectional attempts of [illegible]mbers of secret societies and liberated convicts, always ready to be[illegible]nents of disorder; considering that, by their constant habits of [illegible]laws, insufficient, and that it is necessary to make modifi[illegible]con- ciliating the duties of humanity with the interest of [illegible]—

Art. 1. Any individual placed under the *surveillance*[illegible]all Residence at Paris and in the *banlieue* is interdicted to all individuals placed under the *surveillance* of the police. Art. 5. The individuals designated by the preceding article shall be obliged to quit Paris and its *banlieue* within ten days from the promulgation of the present decree, unless they shall have obtained permission to remain from the Administration. There shall be delivered to those who may demand it a *feuille de route et de secours* which shall fix their route to their place of birth, or that which they may have designated. Art. 6. In case of violation of the measures prescribed by Articles 4 and 5 of the present decree, offenders may be transported, as a measure of general safety, to a penitentiary colony at Cayenne or in Algeria. Art. 7. Persons transported in virtue of the present decree shall be subjected to labour in the penitentiary establishments; they shall be deprived of their civil and political rights; they shall be subjected to military jurisdiction; the military laws shall be applicable to them. However, in case of evasion from the establishment, the transported shall be condemned to imprisonment, which cannot exceed the time during which they may then have to remain in transportation. They shall be subjected to military discipline, and subordination towards their chiefs and keepers, whether civil or military, during the period of imprisonment. Art. 8. Regulations of the Executive Government shall settle the organisation of these penitentiary colonies. Art. 9. The Ministers of the Interior and of War are charged, each in what concerns him, with the execution of the present decree.

Done at Paris, at the Elysée National, the Council of Ministers being heard, the 8th December.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
A. DE MORNY, Minister of the Interior.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects, with instructions to carry out the provisions of the electoral law of March 15, 1849, in the ballot of the 20th and 21st of December. The lists of March 31, 1849, will be taken as the base of the new lists, which will include all citizens who have since that period acquired the age of twenty-one, and undergo other necessary modifications in conformity to the law of March 15, 1849. The electors will hand in a closed ticket, inscribed simply, "*Oui*," or "*Non*."

The Commander-in-Chief, General Magnan, on Monday, and Louis Napoleon on Wednesday, visited the wounded soldiers in the various hospitals. On the latter occasion, crosses and decorations were distributed to the men with his own hands by Louis Napoleon. He has also published a decree ordering that, when troops have been employed in active services in putting down riots, it shall be reckoned as if they were engaged in the field. The archbishop of Paris also visited the wounded in the hospitals of the Hôtel Dieu, Gros Caillou, St. Louis, Val du Grace, Charité, and Reule, on Wednesday

By another decree the Panthéon has been restored to its original purposes of religious worship. The church of St. Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris. This magnificent building, which since 1830 has been regarded merely as a splendid monument to those who fell in the revolution of that year, whose names are inscribed in golden letters upon its walls, was commenced in 1764 by the order of Louis XV. In 1791, the Constituent Assembly, in the spirit of the Revolution, changed the character and name of the edifice, calling it "Le Panthéon Français." In 1822 it was again restored as a church, and consecrated as such in the name of Sainte Geneviève by the Archbishop of Paris. But in 1830 it again became the Panthéon; and now, by a fourth transformation, it is once more a church.

A commission of three mayors, an architect, and doctor, presided over by the Prefect of the Seine, is appointed to value the damages done to innocent persons. A credit of 200,000 f. is opened to the Minister of the Interior to provide for the first needs.

On Monday night the first public reception took place at the Palace of the Elysée since the *coup d'etat*. It was crowded to excess, and it became necessary to throw open all the state rooms for the reception of the company. There was an extraordinary number of officers of all ranks present. The members of the *corps diplomatique* were also very numerous, and a considerable number of ladies, among them a good many of our countrywomen.

THE LATE EVENTS IN PARIS.

The wanton and indiscriminate massacre of unoffending spectaters, by the continuous *fusillade* of the flying crowds on the Boulevards in the afternoon of Thursday, the 4th inst., will for ever brand with infamy the troops and leaders engaged in that ferocious affair.

An admitted loss of 800 lives on the part of the "people," the civil its contra-distinguished military population, and that the work of little more than an hour, is a frightful episode in the "Revolution from above" which has just been accomplished in Paris. The number of the wounded is not mentioned, but it must be very large indeed, when the slain are so many. On the part of the troops there were 1 officer and 15 soldiers killed, and 105 wounded a disproportion to the civil loss that indicates with painful clearness the fearfully earnest and reckless spirit in which the fierce soldiers trained in the savage warfare of Africa assailed their own unarmed fellow-countrymen, who now suffer within their own homes, and at their own hearths, those atrocities which, when inflicted by the very same hands under which they themselves now cower upon foreign foes, they in their giddy thoughtlessness and vain ambition regarded as the fitting tribute to their absolutely-worshipped national idol—military glory. Fearful and instructive retribution! A few of the incidents of Thursday will show the reckless character of the onslaught. A respectable *marchand de vin*, near the Porte St. Martin, had gone from a moment outside his shop to speak to a person who was passing. The troops came up, and a Socialist who was standing by him shouted, "*A bas Napoleon!*" One of the soldiers who was in advance raised his musket to fire upon the Socialist before the officer could raise his sword to prevent the fire, and the ball, instead of hitting the Socialist, struck the *marchand de vin* on the temple, and he fell dead in sight of his wife, who was at the counter. A gentleman who resides on the Boulevard was struck on the hand as he was sitting in his drawingroom. A respectable tradesman was shot at his desk. In one house a gentleman was sitting in his drawingroom, with his wife and daughter, when five balls came through the window, and passed just over their heads, lodging in the wall opposite. Two gentlemen of fortune, brothers, who resided at Vaugirard, near Paris, were crossing the Boulevard, opposite the Passage Jouffroy, and were both shot dead.

At half-past three in the afternoon (of Thursday, the 4th), writes the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, the troops extending along the Boulevard des Italiens, the Boulevard Mon-martre, and the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, were drawn up the whole way across the street, so as to touch the *trottoir* at each side. The foot-pavements were crowded with spectators, and in the balconies of the houses of each side were to be seen hundreds of ladies and gentlemen. There was not a barricade within a considerable distance, presumably not within sight. Things were in this position when, all of a sudden, a running fire was opened on the people on the foot-pavements and at the windows. Fortunately it was not by platoons, but by a running fire, so that a considerable number had time to escape, but still the carnage was dreadful. To one house, at the corner of the Rue Bergère] there were carried no less than 36 dead bodies, besides those carried elsewhere; and it may truly be stated that among this mass of victims there was not a single insurgent.

The excuse given by the Government papers for this wanton act was that shots had been fired on the troops from two or three different houses, which were named the Café de Balcon, the Café Tortoni, the Café de Paris, the Hôtel de Castille, and Deautoy's (a tailor) in the Boulevard des Italiens. It appears, however, that this was entirely a mistake. Both the *Constitutionnel* and *Patrie* now admit that they were mistaken.

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If it be true, as is reported, that the order given to the troops was, "Spare nothing, but especially the *balcons* and the blackcoats," the massacre on the Boulevards will be handed down as one of the most wanton acts of cruelty ever committed.

Most of the four or five hundred persons killed on the spot were young men who had taken no part in the struggle. The same was the case with the hundreds who were wounded, and are now suffering untold agonies in hospitals. At least twenty of the wounded and ten of the killed were English, who happened to be at the scene of action when the unlooked-for discharge was made upon the troops from a house in the Boulevard Poissonnière. It is now ascertained from various sources that the authorities permitted and encouraged the erection of the barricades, in order to draw out their opponents, so as to strike a blow against them with advantage.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, in support of this opinion, says —

Among the poor fellows who were dangerously wounded in the fight on Thursday at one of the twenty or thirty barricades was a commissary of police in citizen's dress. On being taken home to his mother, he confessed that he had wickedly assisted at the building of the barricade, and urged others to do the same, by direction of his superiors.

The fact confirmed me in the opinion I had before formed, when witnessing the operation of the insurgents at their strongest barricade, in the Porte St. Denis. That opinion was, that, seeing there was no policeman or soldier present, to prevent the laying of the first stone, it was evident the insurgents were led on and encouraged in all their demonstrations by the authorities.

The *Moniteur* announces the loss of the army in the late events to to have been one officer and 24 privates killed, and 17 officers and 167 privates wounded.

The *Patrie* publishes the following votes of the army :—

Number of votes	65,380
Votes for Louis Napoleon	61,456
Against	3,749
Abstained	84

UNITED STATES.

Advices from Boston to the 26th ult. state that great preparations continued to be made at New York for the reception of Kossuth. Letters had been placed in the hands of the pilots for the purpose of requesting Kossuth to stop for a day with Dr. Doane, the health officer at the quarantine. The steamer *Oregon* was then to be sent down with an official delegation, to escort him to the city. Kossuth will be landed at Castle Garden, where he will be formally received by the federal and the city authorities, and an address will be presented to him. He will then review the troops on the battery, after which a procession will accompany him to his quarters at Irving-house. On the following night a grand military and civic dinner will be given him and his companions by the city authorities.

Jenny Lind was to sing at Boston on the 26th; the excitement was quite as great as on her first visit some months ago. Every ticket was sold, and a premium was, in numerous cases, offered by those who were too late.

From Central America it is announced that the Panama railroad is finished from Navy Bay to within a short distance from the terminus at Manzanilla. The late riots and murder at Chagres had caused great excitement. The town of Chagres is now inhabited by the worst of characters from all parts of the British, French, and Dutch West Indies. The old fort of San Lorenzo has been garrisoned with militia until the regular troops can be sent from Panama.

WEST INDIES.

We have intelligence this week from these islands, and from Mexico.

Under head of Jamaica, November 15th, we learn that cholera continued to rage in several parts of the island. A gale of wind had done considerable damage on the coast about Black River and other localities. A slight shock of an earthquake had taken place.

In Mexico the country is for the most part in a state of intense distraction, particularly the state of Tamaulipas.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts of the same unsatisfactory character as those for some time past have been received this week from the Cape. They are dated Nov. 4.

The Chief Sandilli, it was expected, would attack Fort Hare, and thus give our troops an opportunity of putting his forces off at one blow. The Chief Kreili, hitherto friendly, has declared against us.

The details of the actual state of things in the various leading localities of the seat of war are meagre and confused. Numerous depredations are reported from simultaneous inroads of the enemy in nearly all the frontier districts. On the 1st of October a body of 500 or 600 Kaffirs swept off the cattle from around Fort Brown, including the draught oxen of a large convoy of waggons. The Fingoe escort went in pursuit, and recaptured the greater number, and killed ten of the enemy. From Alice numerous desertions from the Kat River levy are mentioned, and an attack on the place was expected.

Colonel Eyre, when on patrol with about five hundred men, had discovered the grand rendezvous of the enemy, established in one of the deep beds of the Fish River, between Double and Commando Drifts, and within half a day's ride of Graham's Town. It appeared to contain several thousand Kaffirs and Hottentots, and vast numbers of cattle, sheep, &c. The position being almost inaccessible, and the number of the enemy so large, Colonel Eyre did not consider his force numerous enough for an attack, and therefore withdrew.

A patrol of about 1200 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Michel, with artillerymen and two six-pounders, were about to proceed to the Fish River bush, to form "flying camps" on the ridge running from Fort Peddie to Bothas Post, and there, in company with the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre and Major Wilmot, to encircle the principal stronghold of the enemy, and cut off his supplies.

The rumours from beyond Kei are more favourable. It was reported that the Kaffirs had made an attack on Whittlesea, and had been repulsed with heavy loss.

In the Sovereignty we learn that Bloem Fontein is in a very precarious situation, and Major Warden has brought difficulties upon the country which he finds it no easy task to obviate or remove. The noted Pretorious has sent a message to Major Warden, to the purport that he is coming down with a large force, in order to "prevent the effusion of blood." Should he and his Boers stir up and take part with Mosbesh in any extensive movement upon the colony, the consequences would, for a time, be most disastrous.

THE COAST OF MOROCCO.—FRENCH HOSTILITIES.—THE ENGLISH CAPTIVES.

In our late edition last week we noticed the bombardment of the Moorish towns of Salee and Rabat, by the French fleet, on the 28th ult., on account of the refusal of the local authorities to give an indemnity for some French property destroyed there. For eight hours the steam-ships under command of Admiral Dubourdieu continued to pour into those places a storm of shot and shell, until Salee was nearly razed to the ground, and Rabat was considerably damaged. The Moors, in the meantime, did their best in returning the fire from the Castle of Rabat, and from some other pieces of heavy ordnance which they brought to bear on the French fleet. One man was killed and seven wounded on board the *Henry IV.*, the admiral's ship. On shore the loss of life amongst the Moors was very great.

After committing this great devastation the fleet weighed, and on the 29th cast anchor in Tangier Bay. Immediately afterwards several officers of the squadron landed, and had an interview with Sidi Mahomed Eizbih, Bashaw of the province and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Emperor Abderrahman, and Mr. Drummond Hay, the British Chargé d'Affaires. The conference, during which the population was in the greatest anxiety, lasted for some time; and shortly after the admiral's ship fired a salute of 21 guns, and the compliment was duly returned by the town, as token, as was generally understood, of a settlement of the differences having been agreed to by the Admiral Dubordieu and the Minister. The terms are not known at present. It is confidently reported that Mr. Hay's friendly intervention contributed to the happy issue of the conference.

The consternation which prevailed in the city was thus dispelled, and the population reassured.

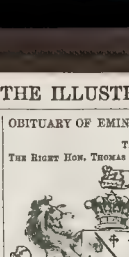
Mr. Borell has again resumed his functions as Consul in Fez.

In reference to the crew of the English merchant vessel *Violet*, who were lately captured by pirates on the Riff coast, we learn from Melilla, under date the 13th ult., that the negotiations for their ransom were in a state of forwardness, notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the covetousness of the captors, the exorbitancy of whose demands increases in proportion to the anxiety expressed for the liberation of the captives. Lieutenant Powell, the officer in command of H.M.S. *Janus*, who was severely wounded in the attack on the pirates, has been promoted to the office of commander. He will not be removed from the *Janus* in consequence of his promotion until the Moorish question is settled. All the surviving officers of the *Janus* who were in the late engagement with the pirates have been promoted.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF SUFFOLK.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS HOWARD, sixteenth Earl of Suffolk, and ninth Earl of Berkshire, was the second son of John Howard, the fifteenth Earl. He was born the 18th of August, 1776, and succeeded to the family honours on the demise of his father, the 23rd of January, 1820. He married, the 14th January, 1803, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of James Paul Cawthorne, by whom (who died the 18th April, 1836) he has had issue four sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Charles John, born the 7th November, 1804, succeeds him as seventeenth Earl. Thomas Earl of Suffolk died on the 4th inst., at his seat, Charlton House, near



Malmesbury, Wilts. His Lordship, the representative of an ancient distinguished branch of the noble house of Howard, was a warm admirer of general pursuits, and was much esteemed and beloved by his neighbours, friends, and all around him. In politics he supported the present Government. The Earl had latterly resided mostly in London, and had only left his town house in Charges-street for the country two days before his death.

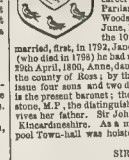
SIR W. P. CALL, BART.

SIR WILLIAM PRATT CALL, Bart., of Whiteford, in the county of Cornwall, was the elder son of John Call, an eminent engineer, and a commissioner of Crown lands, who was created a baronet the 28th July, 1791, and died the 1st March, 1801. Sir William, the subject of this notice, who succeeded him, was born Nov., 1781: he married, the 19th June, 1805, Louisa, third daughter of George, fifth Earl of Granard, by whom (who died the 25th June, 1839) he has had, besides four daughters, one son, his successor, now Sir William Berkeley Call, the present and third Baronet. Sir William died at his seat, Whiteford House, Cornwall, on the 3rd inst. The worthy Baronet resided wholly on his property, and was a very kind landlord; he is much and generally lamented.

SIR JOHN GLADSTONE, BART.

SIR JOHN GLADSTONE, Bart., of Liverpool, and of Fasque and Belfour, the county of Kincardine, was the eldest son of the late Thomas Gladstone, Esq., of Leith, and grandson of John Gladstone, of Tofftcombe, near Biggar, in Lanarkshire; he was born at Leith the 11th Dec., 1764. Going to Liverpool at the age of twenty-two, and embarking there in trade, the future Baronet rose from confined to extensive business—to be one of the merchant princes of Liverpool. His life in point of commercial skill and enterprise has, perhaps, been unprecedented. He led the way for the Liverpool trade with the East, and his vessel, the *Kenpisand*, was the first that sailed from Liverpool to Calcutta. His political career was also one of some note. He was a member of Parliament, and during that time represented Lancaster, Woodstock, and Berwick. He was created a Baronet the 27th June, 1846. Sir John had previously, by Royal licence, dated the 10th Feb., 1835, dropped the final *in* his surname. He married, first, in 1792, Jane, daughter of Joseph Hall, Esq., of Liverpool, by whom (who died in 1796) he had no issue. Sir John Gladstone wedded, secondly, the 29th April, 1800, Anne, daughter of Andrew Robertson, provost of Dingwall, in the county of Ross; by this lady, who died the 4th Sept., 1835, he has had issue four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Thomas, succeeds him, and is the present baronet; the fourth son is the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., the distinguished Conservative statesman; the daughters only survives her father. Sir John Gladstone died on the 7th inst., at his seat, Fasque, Kincardineshire. As a mark of respect to his memory the flag on the Liverpool Town-hall was hoisted half mast, and will remain so till after his funeral.

SIR GEORGE QUENTIN, K.C.H.



SIR GEORGE AUGUSTUS QUENTIN, eldest son of George Quentin, Esq., of Göttingen, was born in 1760. Near the whole of his life was spent in military duty. For five years he was in the Garde du Corps, in Hanover; he entered the British army, as cornet in the 10th Hussars, in 1793. He served gallantly throughout the Peninsular war, and was severely wounded at Talavera. He was aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., from 1811 to 1825. In 1821 he was made a Knight Bachelor, and in 1838 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General; he was since 1835 Equerry to the Crown stables; he was a C.B. and K.C.H. The distinguished veteran died on the 7th inst., at his residence in Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park, at the advanced age of 92.

PROFESSOR DUNBAR.

GEORGE DUNBAR, a celebrated Grecian scholar, and professor of Greek literature in the University of Edinburgh, was born at the village of Caldingham, in Berwickshire, in 1774. In early life he laboured as a gardener, but an accidental lameness, which lasted through his subsequent life, incapacitated him from active bodily employment. His attention was meanwhile directed to literary pursuits, and, as it turned out, he was, from an humble stock, undoubtedly fashioned to much honour. He soon became a scholar, and in truth a ripe and good one. Going to Edinburgh, he readily obtained, on proof of his acquirements, the Greek Deaffs, and the patronage of Lord Provost Fettes. Having been shortly after selected as assistant to Professor Dalziel, he was appointed, on that professor's death, to the Greek chair in the Edinburgh University in 1806. The duties of this responsible position he discharged most zealously and ably. The published works of Professor Dunbar are too well known to need lengthened mention. The "Collectanea Minora," and the "Collectanea Majora," are of this kind. It is a book of lasting utility and reputation. Its consistent author had preserved a green old age, until attacked by a virulent internal malady, which compelled him to abandon his academic duties a short time ago. He died on the 8th instant, at his residence, Rose Park, Trinity, Edinburgh. Professor Dunbar had been twice married.

LIBERAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS BY THE LATE MISS HARRIET DUNLOP, OF WILTON PLACE, BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—The testatrix died in her 83rd year, and bequeathed as follows:—To the Strangers' Friend Society for Relieving the Distressed Sick Poor at their own Habitations, and Friendly Female Society at Brixton, £400 each. Widows' Friend Society, Old Fish-street; Society for Protection of Houseless Poor, Old Broad-street; Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; Society for Suppression of Mendicity; Royal Institution for Diseases of the Eye, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens; Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary; London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; and to the Governesses' Institution, £300 each. Also, by Thomas Harriott, Esq., formerly of the Stock Exchange, and of Windsor-terrace, City-road, £10,000 to the Wesleyan Missionary Society; to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, £5000; London Orphan Asylum, £100; Stranger's Friend Society, £100; British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; Church Missionary society, £100; Poor Pious Clergymen's Society, £100; Kingswood and Woodhouse Schools, £100; to the Fund for the Support of Distressed Chapels in Wesleyan Connexion, £100; the residue of his property is left to the Fund of the Superannuated Preachers and Widows of Wesleyan Ministers. And also, by Miss Mary Ann Way, of Ashton Lodge, Lancaster, and Devonshire Parade, Bath, £1000 to the Aged Pilgrims' Society, Camberwell Branch Association; to the Denham (Lancashire) Girls' School, £500; London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, £500; to the Poor Saints' Fund, Bethesda Chapel, York street, Bath, £500, conditionally that the Rev. J. A. Wallace is minister. And we also notice some small charitable bequests left by Miss Hopkins, of Bath, being a legacy of nineteen guineas to each of the following institutions:—United Hospital, Bath; Bath Penitentiary; Bath National School; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Extending Christianity among the Jews; and Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals; and to the following, ten guineas each: Bathwick Infant School; Blind Asylum, and Orphan Asylum, both of Bath.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE GEORGE STEVENSON.—A meeting of the committee was held on Wednesday, at the Euston Hotel; Mr. G. Glyn, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Leech, M.P., stated, that very little publicity, 178 subscribers had contributed £2850 15s. 6d., and 3160 workmen £2885 2s. 7d.; total, £5835 18s. 1d. The expenses had been £71 18s. 4d., so that the available balance was not far short of £5300. Mr. J. Ellis, M.P., and Mr. Scott Russell moved and seconded a resolution that the Euston-square terminus should be the site for the proposed monument, which was carried. The following gentlemen have been named as a sub-committee to communicate with the London and North-Western board to procure a design and estimate for the erection of a suitable statue; namely, Mr. G. Glyn, M.P.; Mr. Peto, M.P.; Mr. Geach, M.P.; Mr. J. Ellis, M.P.; Mr. J. E. M'Connell, and Mr. Scott Russell.

PLANET BEYOND URANUS.—A curious fact for astronomers has just been ascertained. In the papers of the cel-brated Lalande, recently presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Arago, there is a note to the effect that so far back as the 25th of October, 1690, he and Burckhardt were of opinion, from calculations, that there must be a planet beyond Uranus, and they occupied themselves for some time in trying to discover its precise position.—*Literary Gazette.*

IRELAND

THE ACTION AT LAW AGAINST THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND

The very extraordinary case of "Birch, proprietor of the *World* newspaper, *v.* Sir William M. Somerville, Bart., Chief Secretary for Ireland was heard in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Friday and Saturday last.

Great curiosity was excited among the public of all classes by the affair, and the court was excessively crowded. The galleries were filled with ladies. Lords Gough, Courtown, and Monk occupied seats near the Chief Justice on the bench; and his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, who arrived shortly after ten, and before the sitting of the court, was ushered into the judge's chamber, where he waited until called on to give his evidence for the plaintiff.

According to the declaration of the pleadings, it was an action *assumpsit*, brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, to recover the sum of £7000. The declaration contained two counts for price and value of goods sold and delivered; a count for work and labour and materials supplied; a count for money lent, and an account stated.

Damages were laid at £7000, and the defendant pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case at great length. Mr. Birch had been retained by a distinct agreement with Sir William Somerville as a journalist in service of Government in the year 1848, when Ireland was disturbed by revolutionary doctrines. He gave his time and labours, and distributed his paper gratuitously in the country. Counsel stated that several payments had been made upon such understanding, and handed in several letters from Lord Clarendon's private secretary, and Sir William Somerville's private secretary, establishing such connexion.

The first witness called was the plaintiff himself, become eligible under the new law of evidence, and in a long examination and cross-examination, which occupied two hours, he proved that he had had several personal interviews with the Lord-Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, and other official persons. Confidential conversations passed between them. He also deposed to the promises made to him, pecuniary and otherwise; and the various sums he had had given to him from their own hands at different times—one time £250, at another time £250, £100, £50, £20, &c.; and, on one occasion, when he called at the Viceregal Lodge, by appointment with Mr. Lorry Connelan, there were one hundred sovereigns lying on the table, and Mr. Connelan told him to take them, and take them up, and he did so. He received in all about £900. He estimated his services to the Government by the year, and he considered that £500 would be only a reasonable remuneration for the time he was engaged in rendering those services, by his leading article in the *World*, and the various other ways that had been stated. He estimated his services, he said, at £2000 a year. One of the principal objects for which he was engaged was to write down the rebellion press, the *Nation* and the *United Irishman*, in 1848, and to write up the Government; but he admitted, however, on cross-examination, that one of his editors, and the writer of many of the articles for which he claimed remuneration, was, at the same time, the sub-editor of the *United Irishman*, but he said that he did not know that fact at the time, but only learned it afterwards.

The Earl of Clarendon was next examined from the bench, and, having made the usual solemn declaration of a peer, stated that he first knew of Mr. Birch by having received various communications and applications from him tendering his services in support of the Government as proprietor of the *World* newspaper; and, although he knew nothing whatever of Mr. Birch's antecedents, he felt that at the critical period of '48 it was his duty, as the head of the Government, to accept the services of every man who offered himself in the support of law and order. He believed he had two or three interviews with Mr. Birch, but he did not augur much service to the Government from him, nor did he know much of his newspaper writings, for he never read them. He had, however, directed several sums of money to be paid to him through Sir William Somerville; and, in the whole, the plaintiff had received from him £2700, part of which came, in the first instance, from the public money on his responsibility, and every shilling of which he had long since repaid, so that the whole amount came entirely out of his own private pocket, paid to the plaintiff through the agency of Sir William Somerville, who acted for him on the occasion, and that was all Sir William Somerville or the Government had to do with the transaction His Excellency having withdrawn.

Mr. Corry Connelan, the former secretary of Lord Clarendon, was called, and admitted all the letters produced to have been written by him, and with the concurrence of the Lord-Lieutenant, to whom he then had been private secretary, and the different sums of money he had paid to the plaintiff on various occasions.

Mr. Meredith, the secretary of Sir William Somerville, made the like admission of his correspondence with, and dispensation of money to, the plaintiff. This closed Friday's proceedings.

On Saturday Mr. Brewster proceeded to address the jury at great length on behalf of the defendant. He read a lengthy correspondence between Sir W. Somerville and the plaintiff, in which the latter urged his claims and solicited assistance in money, and also sought to obtain a place for his brother. Sir W. Somerville, in his letters, denied that the plaintiff had any claims upon him—told him to state what his wishes or requirements were, and it would be submitted for consideration. Several of the plaintiff's letters also contained threats of exposure, if his demands were not complied with. Mr. Brewster also produced a release executed by the plaintiff to Lord Clarendon, on receiving the sum of £2000, making in all £3700 received by him from his Excellency for services rendered "in suppressing the rebellion of 1848." A letter from the plaintiff to Lord J. Russell was also read by counsel, and in it, after enumerating his claims on the Government, he thus addresses his Lordship:—"One thing, if the truth be told, cannot be denied, that you gave me, during a lengthened period, various sums, amounting to £3700; that by the letter of the Irish Secretary I might still have been a stipendary advocate of the Government; and that, having refused that proposal, every effort is now being made to ruin me."

At the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address the documents referred to by him were produced in evidence.

Mr. Keogh, Q.C., then replied on behalf of the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice briefly charged the jury, who returned a verdict for defendant, with 6d. costs.

The Chancellorship of Dublin University, vacant by the death of the King of Hanover, has been conferred on his Grace Lord John George Beresford, the Primate of all Ireland. The election took place on Saturday last. His Grace was a graduate of Oxford.

AEROLITES IN INDIA.

THE museum of the Asiatic Society in Calcutta has been lately enriched by two remarkable Aërolites, donations from officers in the East India Company's service. The first was presented to the society by one of its members, Captain Walter S. Sherwill, engaged in the revenue survey who procured the Aërolite from the Kurrukpoor hills, on the banks of the Ganges. An Engraving of this curiosity is presented to our readers it is 15 inches in length, 12½ inches in extreme breadth, and weighs 156½ lb.; its original weight, however, was 160 lb.; but several pieces have been broken off for the purpose of analysis, which, according to Mr. Piddington, the curator of the geological section of the museum, gives the following as the contents of the scoriaceous portions of this formidable projectile :—

Metallic iron	77 00
Nickel	1·00
Cobalt	3 20
Chromium	0·50
Silica	17 00
Alumina	1·00
Arsenic and selenium	traces
	99 20

For the second specimen the Society are mainly indebted to Thomas B. Mactier, Esq., the magistrate at Bancoorah, in Bengal, who proceeded to the spot, ten miles from Bancoorah, where the Aërolite fell: and saved what portions he could from the depredation of the superstitious natives, who were conveying the fragments away as fast as possible for charms, objects of worship, and for medicinal purposes.

This Aërolite fell on the 30th of November last, with a great noise, into a soft, muddy rice field, where it buried itself three feet in the soil, having in its fall scattered a shower of fragments around, within a radius

ELIE JEAN FILLEUL, "THE JERSEY PATRIARCH," DIED DEC. 3, 1851, AGED 102.—FROM A CALOTYPE.

of twenty feet. The Aërolite, judging from circumstances, must have been three feet in length; it is of a beautiful ash colour, friable, soft, and gritty, and somewhat resembles pumice.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN, AT JERSEY.

ELIE JEAN FILLEUL, the fine old man known as "the Jersey Patriarch," died on Wednesday week. His end was peace; he had no disease whatever. A correspondent, writing from Jersey, states that he was at the old man's bedside a few hours before his death: "they told me," says our informent, "that he was dying; he appeared to be simply short of breath; he was surrounded by his children and grandchildren; and a few hours after, without pain or struggle, he ceased to breathe."

Elie Jean Filleul was a native of the parish of St. Clement, in the island of Jersey, where he had lived for a century. He stated that he was born in the year 1749, and such is the belief of his neighbours and descendants; but it appears by the parish register that he was not baptized until 1755.

He was brought up to the business of a village tailor; he was in full possession of his faculties to the day of his death; he could thread a needle without spectacles, and his hearing was perfect. He was of a social and jovial turn, had lived well and worked hard. He scouted the notion that teetotalism is conducive to long life. He enjoyed a pipe of tobacco and a glass of ale, and related over them his "auld warld cracks" with infinite humour.

When Jersey was invaded by a French expedition, in 1781, under Baron Rullecour, Jean marched with the East Regiment of Militia (of which regiment he was a sergeant) to assist in the repulse of the enemy: he remembered all the circumstances attending that affair, and the *esprit de corps* which is so remarkable in the inhabitants of Jersey in general, existed to the last in the old man's heart; for in the month of August last, when a number of militiamen were at practice, target-shooting on the sands near Pontac, Jean joined the party, and, taking a musket from one of the young men, sent its bullet through the bull's-eye—the best shot by far that was made that day.

THE GREAT AEROLITE, FROM THE [illegible] HILLS, NEAR MONGHYR, INDIA

COLONY OF JEWS IN THE CENTRE OF CHINA.

IT has long been known that there is a colony of Jews residing at Kae fing-foo, in the centre of China. The fact was first brought to the knowledge of the European public by the Roman Catholic missionaries during the seventeenth century; since which time, the accounts received regarding them having been so few and meagre, their very existence has been almost doubted. Hebrew letters have been forwarded to them from time to time by various individuals, but have never elicited any reply; and up to the present year the only certain information we have possessed has been from the letters of missionaries. An expedition

CHAOU KIN-CHING.

having been recently set on foot, at the instance of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, the result has been quite as satisfactory as might have been expected. Two Chinese, in the service of the London Missionary Society at Shanghae, were despatched in November last on a mission of inquiry, and have returned, bringing accounts in every respect confirmatory of those who had preceded them and also six small sections of the law written in antique Hebrew, and two Hebrew rituals, all in manuscript. The descendants of the Hebrew race they found; who, although losing many of their ancient characteristics, were still living a distinct people in the middle of the Chinese city, notwithstanding they have in every respect adopted the Chinese dress and mode of living; they are still looked down upon and despised, not only by the privileged sects, but also by the Mohammedans, of whom there are a very large population in the same city. The last rabbi died nearly fifty years ago, and they have never found any one to supply his place. Not one among them can now read Hebrew, although the travellers, being admitted into the most holy place of the synagogue, found thirteen rolls of the law carefully preserved. Their religious service is now given up and the great portion of the people are in extreme poverty. On the return of the two travellers to Shanghae with the above account, it was resolved to despatch them a second time, with a commission to purchase

CHAOU WAN-KWEI.

all or any of the rolls that could be procured; and they were so far successful as to obtain six of them, which are now at Shanghae, and will be shortly forwarded to London for the benefit of biblical scholars. One of these is of considerable antiquity; the others are in excellent condition, written on very thick white sheepskins; each contains 239 columns, varying in width from three to nine inches each. Each roll contains the whole Pentateuch. Besides these rolls, they also brought about forty more sections of the law, five or six being duplicates; about a dozen rituals, some for the daily service, one for the Feast of Purim, one for the day of Atonement, and some others. There is also a genealogical table of the principal families living there, written in Chinese and Hebrew. A Hebrew and Chinese letter, which they had received last year from Mr. Layton, English Consul at Amoy, is also among the papers. Two of the native Israelites also accompanied them to Shanghae, one a literary man, who is now studying Hebrew under one of the missionaries. There is nothing in any of the books that have come to hand that can give any clue to the early history of this people. It is stated on a tablet in their synagogue that they first came to China during the Han dynasty (about the beginning of the Christian era), bringing tribute of coloured cloths from India. Their small books indicate a Persian origin. Nothing has yet been discovered in the Chinese records respecting the sect, but perhaps future research may throw some light on their history.

Annexed are the portraits of the two Israelites. Chaou Wan-kwei aged forty, is a Chinese student, and was a teacher of the children in his sect. Chaou Kin-ching, his brother, is about forty-three, and has a very slender knowledge of letters.

PART OF THE CROWN COURT, SHOWING THE GREAT HALL IN THE DISTANCE, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

THE NEW ASSIZE COURTS, LIVERPOOL.

The special commission for holding a winter assize was opened at the New Courts, St. George's Hall, on Saturday, by Mr. Justice Erle, who, with Mr. Baron Parke, arrived in Liverpool in the course of the afternoon.

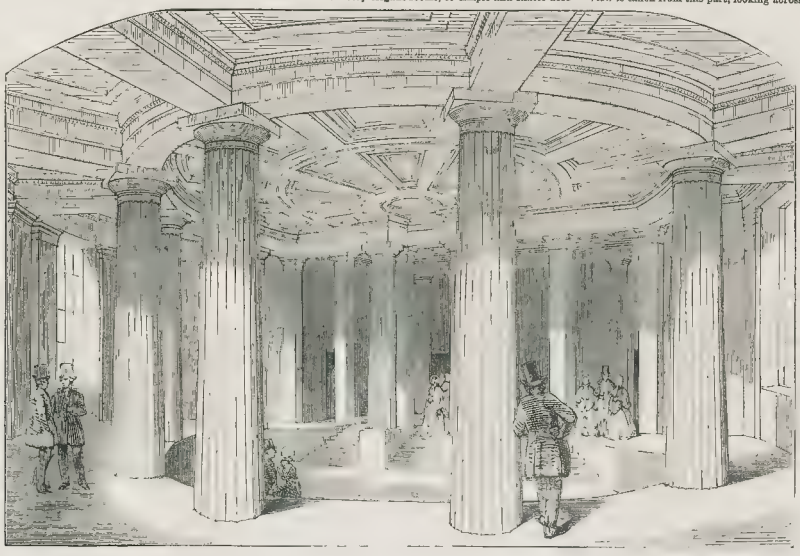
The judges took their seats on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when Mr. Baron Parke, who presided in the Crown Court, proceeded to charge the grand jury; after which the learned judges adjourned for a short time and were entertained at a *dejeuner* by the mayor and corporation to celebrate the opening of the New Courts. Mr. Justice Erle presided in the Nisi Prius Court.

We give two Views of the New Courts: one being part of the Crown Court, and the other the North Hall, one of the lower Halls of entrance in the magnificent St. George's Hall.

The View of part of the Crown Court shows a screen of four columns of polished grey granite, within an arched way which separates it from the Great Central Hall, and which, in its vaulted immensity, forms an exquisite vista as seen through the columns; and the beauty of the view is heightened by the contrast of the red colour of the granite pillars in the Hall with the cold grey tint of those in the screen between the hall and the Crown Court. The Great Hall is yet incomplete; but its great size, correct proportions, and the elegance of style pervading every part of its enrichments, make it one of the most remarkable of the architectural productions of our day. Indeed, we believe this Hall, when finished, will be without a rival in its beauty and effect. It is reported that the organ for this Hall will be the largest in Europe; and it is *on dit*, also, that Mr. Willis, whose great organ in the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations attracted universal notice, has been appointed to construct it.

The Assize Courts are very elegant rooms, of simple and chaste decoration, and they open into the Great Hall, at either end by arched ways, of which our Engraving shows, as before stated, that to the Crown Court. Flights of steps lead into the Courts, and then there are gang-ways round the seats for spectators. We believe it is intended, should these beautiful entrances be found inconvenient through opening into the Great Hall, to hang draperies in the spaces between the columns.

The North Hall, which forms the second of our Illustrations, is semi-circular in plan, and, from its novelty of arrangement and pure classic taste of character, is eminently beautiful. The columns are Grecian Doric, and standing on a raised story, in which is an entrance doorway, their appearance is very fine. A flight of steps leads to the floor of the Hall, and thence other steps lead to a vestibule giving access to various offices and portions of the Assize Courts. The space between the semi-circular range of columns and the wall forms an ambulatory; and our View is taken from this part, looking across the Hall.



THE NORTH HALL, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 14.—Third Sunday in Advent. Washington died, 1799.
MONDAY, 15.—Earl Stanhope died, 1816.
TUESDAY, 16.—Cambridge Term ends.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Oxford Term ends.
THURSDAY, 18.—Bolivar the patriot died, 1830.
FRIDAY, 19.—Tycho Brahe born, 1586.
SATURDAY, 20.—Gray born, 1716.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. / h. m.	M. h. m. / h. m.	M. h. m. / h. m.	M. h. m. / h. m.	M. h. m. / h. m.	M. h. m. / h. m.	M. h. m. / h. m.
5 40 / 6 10	6 25 / 7 0	7 17 / 7 51	8 10 / 8 55	9 2 / 9 46	9 57 / 10 35	10 53 / 11 40

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, DEC. 15, will be presented Shakspeare's Play of THE MERCHANT of VENICE, and the New and Original Comedy of TENDER PRECAUTIONS, or, the Romance of Marriage; with the Farce of BETSY BAKER. Tuesday, 16, Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Comedy of Tender Precautions. Wednesday, 17, Town and Country, and the Comedy of Tender Precautions, with the Farce of Betsy Baker. Thursday, 18, Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Comedy of Tender Precautions. Friday, 19, Love in a Maze, and the Comedy of Tender Precautions. Saturday, 20, Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Comedy of Tender Precautions.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, by the kind permission of Mdlle CAROLINE LOYO (her last appearance), upon which occasion the whole strength of the Corps y will be brought into active operation. On MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, the Entertainments will commence with the magnificent Asiatic Drama of ASAKA, with all its Wonderful Changes, Introducing Mercenary scenes of the most splendid description. To be followed by Batty's unique SCENES of the ARENA, by the French and Eng lish artistes of the highest celebrity. The whole to conclude with (for the first time here) a laughable Farce, entitled MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.—Tickets may be had at the Box-office from 11 till 4 daily.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—TUESDAY WEEK, 23d DECEMBER, will be repeated Handel's MESSIAH. Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Orchestra, the most extensive in Exeter-hall, will consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 Performers.—Tickets, 2s; Reserved, 5s; Central Area, numbered seats, 10s 6d each; at the Society's Office 6 in Exeter-hall.

MISS LOLBY has the honour to announce that the LAST of her ANNUAL SERIES of THREE SOIREES MUSICALES will take place at her residence 2, Hyde-street, Manchester-square, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Miss Dolby will be assisted by several Vocal and Instrumental Artistes. Tickets half-a-guinea each to be had of Miss Dolby on y.

MR. GEORGE GENGE'S CONCERT and BALL will take place at the LONDON TAVERN Bishopsgate street, on TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1851. The Concert will commence at Eight o'clock precisely, and the Ball at half past Eleven.—Tickets, Five Shillings each, to be had of Mr GENGE, Peckham-grove; and at the London Tavern.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and his SONS perform on the SAX HORNS in the following places:—MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15th, Hull; 16th, Lincoln; 17th, Boston; 18th, Birmingham; and return to Town on the 19th. All letters relative to engagements to be addressed to 7, Dublin, 24, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Vocalist, Mrs. T. Distin. Pianist, Mr R. A. Brown.

HERR SOMMER'S CONCERTS.—A Great Novelty.—The SOMMEPHONIST BAND and the celebrated GERMAN MUSICAL COMPANY, Herr Sommer, whose performance is before her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, at the Great Exhibition, on a new 3-size great instrument, the Sommephone, created so much excit ment, has engaged the celebrated Hanverian Company, who are now receiving the app auso of the King and nobles of Belgium at the Salle de la Grande Harmonie, Arenaberg, will, super-a unparalleled in the history of music. The whole of these extraordinary musicians (15 in number) will appear in all native costume. Herr Sommer, who will conduct the concert will play several solos on the Sommephone. One of the Hungarian Band will execute various pieces on the original Hungarian cymbal. Engagements are pending with most celebrated artists, both vocal and instrumental. The concerts will commence at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St James's, on FRIDAY, DEC. 26, at 8 o'clock.
J. TOWLER, Secretary.

ROBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES.—224 Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—M and Mdme Robin beg to inform the Nobility Gentry, and Public in general, that they will have the honour of RE-OPENING their inimitable SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES on Boxing-night, the 26th of December next. will a an entirely new style of entertainment.

Licensed par-tment to Act of Parliament.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, DEAN-STREET, SOHO, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—Soirées Dansantes Every Night—Admission, 6d; per quarter, £1 1s.—Mr Caldwell guarantees to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the science of Ball-room to waltz after Six Lessons; and to take part in this fashionable amusement in six private lessons, for £1 1s. The Tavern Department in connexion with the Establishment. Two Christmas Balls, 25th and 26th inst., opposite Miss Kelly's Theatre.
The next HOLIDAY NIGHTS will take place on Boxing-day and New Year's-eve. Admission, 1s.

NIMROD, the original foundation of NINEVEH, will be OPENED on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—Also above Two hundred Specimens of the Temple Statues, and wonderful Relics of Ancient city discovered by A H Layard Esq. D C L; embracing also the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates (Chaldean or Nestorian, and the Kurdish Mountains, and the immediate rare surrounding objects of the deepest and most in eres tutrest. The VIEWS of NIAGARA and JERUSALEM and of the LAKE of LUCERNE, are also NOW OPEN.—Admission, is each or for 2s 6d to the three cities Schools Half-price Open from 10 till dusk

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN is exhibited immediately preceding the Dioramas of the Overland Mail to India showing Southampton, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent Mausoleum, "The Taj Mahal," the extreme by means of light, the beautiful gateway, and gorgeous interior. Daily at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission, is. 2s 6d. and 3s Doors open half an hour before each representation.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A Popular Lecture on the Advancement of Agriculture Chemistry daily at Two o'clock, by J W Pepper, Esq. Lecture on Ward's new submarine Lamp. Price Model of Mr Mechi's Farmery at Tiptree Hall explained. A New and Original Diorama of the Harp, by F Chatterton, Esq. Also a view of the 19th inst. only, at Eight in the Evening, wi h Accompaniment on Erard's Great Exhibition Harp. Vocal Illustrations by Miss Brandon Young, R A. Music Lee ure by Dr Bachhoffner on the Pneumonic System of Scientific Recreation. Numerous Pr se Models Works of Art, &c. from the Great Exhibition will be explained by Mr Crispe Optician. Effects in Dissolving Views Microscope, Chromatrope, &c. Diver and Diving-bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.—Open daily from Eleven to Five; and every evening, except Saturday, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in the REGENT'S PARK will be OPEN to VISITORS, on payment of SIXPENCE each, EVERY DAY except Sunday, from CHRISTM S to JANUARY 6th inclusive. The HIPPOPOTAMUS and the HUMAN CUAN are exhibited from 11 til 4 o'clock. The Collection includes 1750 Living Animals, having recently been increased by the addition of 60 species from the Collection at Knowsley

ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY: its Rise and Fall. See the LEADER of SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13th 6d, or free by post on receipt of six stamps. Office, 16, Wellington-street, Strand.

LONDON to DUBLIN, via HOLYHEAD, in 13½ Hours.—Three communications daily on week days, two on Sundays. Sea passage 4½ hours First Class, £3; Second £2. Return tickets (available for a fortnight): First class, £4 10s; Second £3. Children under Twelve, Half-price. For full particulars of the booking-through system between Fog and and Ireland, see "Bradshaw's Guide," page 122; "Walsh's Irish Guide," page 20; and "Fisher's Irish Guide," page 7.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION for the PRESERVATION of LIFE from SHIPWRECK Established in 1824.
Patroness—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN
Vice-Patrons—H R H the PRINCE ALBERT, K G
President—His Royal Highness the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, F R S
Chairman of Committee—RICHARD WILSON Esq.
Chairman of Life-boat Sub-Committee—Commodore Sir THOMAS HERBERT, R.N. K C B
Chairman of Wreck and Reward Sub-Committee—Captain S HILLERY. Thirty-four
The Committee of Management earnestly APPEAL to the benevo-ent public for pecuniary aids now, to enable them to pursue their hitherto successful exertions in the cause of humanity.
Since the formation of the Institution, pecuniary rewards for saving nearly 7500 lives have been granted by the Committee, and 2600 special life-boats and life-preserving apparatus Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs Willis, Percival, and Co; Coutts and Co; Herries, Farquhar and Co; Cocks, Biddulph and Co; and by Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart, Secretary, Sun and Co, navy agents, and at the Office of the Institution, 29, John-street, Adelphi
RICHARD LEWIS, Secretary.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand.—The Committee most earnestly solicit the AID of the affluent for the Hospital, which is entirely dependent upon the subscriptions of the benevolent and the legacies of departed benefactors and stands greatly in need of assistance: the annual exertions have now greatly increased up n by urgent cases of distress. Those who have experienced the sufferings of sickness even were surrounded by every domestic comfort, can feel how great are the sufferings of the dwellings of poverty, where such comforts cannot exist, and how unspeakable must be the blessings which the benevolence of the public bestows upon their less fortunate fellow-beings. Subscriptions are most thankfully received by the Committee Treasurers, and Secretary; and by Messrs Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs Coutts, 59, Strand; Messrs Jones, 37, Fleet-street; and through the principal banks of the metropolis.
JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST.—Anniversary Festival.—The Committee have the gratification to announce that the NEXT ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will take place early in the month of March, on which occasion the Right Hon. CHARLES GRANVILLE has kindly consented to preside.
The Most Hon the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Clarendon, K G, the Earl of Harrowby, the Ear. of Ellesmere, the Viscount Mandeville, M P, Lord John Russell, M P Lord Leigh, the Hon Henry Fitzroy, M P, Sir Horace St Paul, Bart, and Sir Joseph Paxton have already consented to serve as stewards. &c
A further list of influential names will shortly be advertised
5 Live pond-street, Finsbury.—Dec 6, 1851.

FREE CANCER HOSPITAL, 1, Cannon-row, Parliament-street, Westminster.
President—The Right Hon the EARL of ARLIN
Treasurer JOHN PARKINSON, Esq., 60, Lincoln's Inn-fields
Bankers Messrs COUTTS and Co., 59, Strand
The cancerous malady is dreadful in its character, and fatal in its results, consequently none that so loudly calls for aid from the affluent and knowledge from the scientific, than this most appalling and little understood incurable disease This charity was established in April, 1851. There are now wards of forty-five patients (chiefly females) already under treatment, many of whom, through God's blessing, have been greatly relieved The Charity is open to the afflicted poor on their own application, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Ten guineas entitle a governor, a donation of ten guineas a governor for life
Subscript ons received by the Treasurer, Messrs. COUTTS and Co.; and by many of the Westend and City bankers
W. J. COCKERELL, Secretary.

Now ready, price 1s.,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1852.
Being the eighth annual issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack; containing Twelve ENGRAVINGS of the MONTHS, Designed by WILLIAM HARVEY, and Engraved by Dalziell; TWELVE DESIGNS for SAVAGNAN, Engraved by Williamson; Events of the Month, with numerous Illustrations; Fifty ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS, by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; a History and Tables of the Great Exhibition, and Twelve Portraits of the Royal Commissioners, &c. &c.
Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.
*** Country Orders supplied for Cash only.

CHURCH-BUILDING SOCIETY.—A QUARTERLY REPORT of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels is JUST PUBLISHED, and may be obtained as No. 7, Whitehall. It is illustrated by an Engraving of the Interior of the Parish Church of Sherborne, Dorset, as restored. The previous numbers of the papers are still in print

THE BEDFORD GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 16, Harper-street, Red Lion-square, London, is established, among other objects, for supplying Families and Schools with reliable Governesses, and for affording protection and comforts of a Home to Governesses while seeking engagements. Terms, 1s per week for residents, and 3 per cent on the first year's salary on obtaining an engagement. Prospectuses sent free on application to Mrs Debenham.

DEAF and DUMB PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr JAMES RHIND, nearly 18 years late Principal of the Liverpool Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and also years previously a Teacher in the London Asylum, now devotes himself to the education of a few Private Pupils. References—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Venerable Archdeacon Brooks, Rev Augustus Campbell, Rev Dr M'Neile, &c. For terms, &c, address Mr Rhind, 52, Canning-street, Falkner-square, Liverpool.

GRAND ANNUAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Next Saturday, DECEMBER 20, 1851, will be published (in addition to the usual Number)

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

containing a great variety of Engravings, and Tales and Sketches suitable for this joyous season.

A SUPPLEMENT, in continuation of the NATIONAL MUSIC of ENGLAND, will, at the same time, be presented Gratis to our Subscribers.

The CHRISTMAS NUMBER will contain Christmas Love Sports, illustrated by J. Thomas; Christmas Thoughts of the Crystal Palace, by Douglas Jerrold; King Bronto's Daughter, a Tale, by A. R. Montalba; Stanley Mortimer, a Tale, by J. A. Herand, illustrated by Thomas; Three Kings of the East, an Ode; Christmas Carols, by W. T. Moncrieff, illustrated by Phiz; the Christmas Hearth, a Tale, by Westland Marston, illustrated by Foster; the Christmas Festival of Flowers, by Mrs. T. K. Hervey, illustrated by Gilbert; Christmas Eve (with a large Engraving); Adonis and Adona, a Tale for Christmas, illustrated by Thomas; the Street ing; Adonis and Adona, a Tale for Christmas, illustrated by Thomas; the Street ing, illustrated by Phiz; the Poppy and the Fir, and the Forest Brook and the Stone (Tales from the German), by John Oxenford; My Mistletoe Memories, by the "Old Bachelor," illustrated by Foster; Miss Henny, by Calder Campbell; National Characteristics, &c.

The MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, will contain Three of the POPULAR MELODIES of ENGLAND. Arranged by Sir H. R. Bishop. The Poetry by Dr. Charles Mackay.

Price of the Two Numbers, One Shilling, with the TWO SUPPLEMENTS GRATIS; altogether consisting of Three Sheets, or Forty-eight Pages, illustrated with Engravings.

Office, 198, Strand. Dec. 11, 1851.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT.—This splendid addition to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is only supplied to Subscribers, except at a considerably advanced price. The charge is half a crown, in a neat wrapper, to non-subscribers.

ANY subscriber not wishing to retain the Musical Supplement can have it exchanged for next week's paper if a single Number, and one-half the cost if a Double Number is issued, by sending it, clean and uncut, to the news agent.

The MUSICAL SUPLEMENT can be bound with the Volume or not, at the option of Subscribers; the folios being arranged to suit either case.

With the present DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is given a SUPPLEMENT, Gratis.

*** Replies to Correspondents will be found on Page 687 of the Double Number.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851.

WHILE our French neighbours see their Constitution knocked down and trampled under foot, we in England are quietly managing our business, and under the auspices of the Prime Minister preparing to reform ours, or at least to remove any of the more glaring abuses that may be found to exist in it. For the sake of a patched or broken window in the old and stately edifice of our liberties, we are not such Gallic friends would do, or suffer to be done; and because there may be an unsavoury drain or sewer, a fœtid St. Alban's or some such place, within the precincts, we are not going to sweep the whole ground as bare as a dining-table, and erect a new structure in another place and on a different principle. This is the only safe policy: we mend our broken windows; we see to the construction of our unsavoury sewers; and, if there are weak parts where the cold and the wet may penetrate, we repair and strengthen them, as we can find time and means for the task. The public has not heard any of the details of the new Reform Bill which Lord John Russell has announced, and seems, indeed, to take marvellous little interest in the subject. If we allude to it at all at the present time, it is more for the purpose of the contrast which it presents with the state of affairs among our neighbours, than from any idea that the public mind is likely to be much occupied with it, until the arrival of the day when Lord John Russell shall formally announce it to the country. It is worthy of remark, however, that the matter has not been altogether lost sight of; and that there has been a Reform Conference at Manchester, which, if it prove anything beyond the fact that the idea of a new Reform Bill is still in existence, proves that the English people are not very enthusiastic in demanding it.

But the real fact is, that the whole tendency and operation of politics in this country is reformatory. Month after month, and almost day after day, some social or political reform is debated and expedited. The public does not take up Reform as a whole, as the French public might do, but performs its work by slow degrees and by small details. Influential people take up such questions as they thoroughly understand, and work them systematically from year to year, until they achieve the triumph or the reform which they seek. The whole system of taxation is at the present moment undergoing—almost imperceptibly, but nevertheless very surely—a process of reform; and in the course of a few years it is more than probable that the excise and other duties levied by the ignorance of a past age, and which interfere with the health, the morals, and the honest industry of the people, will be altogether removed. Earnest and decided men are working at the subject—each in his separate sphere. One class is struggling against the taxes on knowledge involved in the excise duty on paper—another against the taxes on cleanliness involved in the excise duty on soap—and both are united in urging the removal of these taxes as positive impediments to the increase of the national wealth, and to the reproductive employment of the people. Others, again, are busily engaged in the great question of education, extending a knowledge of its importance, and ripening public opinion to receive and consider it with the earnest and conscientious attention which it demands. The sanitary reformers are also at work in a thousand ways; and throughout England the leading men in each separate locality, as well as in the great Parliamentary centre, are aiding that great question, which lies at the root of all politics, the social improvement of the people. Small questions and great ones all merge into this as a common centre; and it is a hopeful sign for this country, amid the convulsions, present and future, of Europe, that the only truly free people within its boundaries are at the same time the most practical and the most sober-minded.

The manner in which every needful reform in England is brought about is well exemplified by the proceedings that have taken place with reference to the arbitrary conduct of that important branch of the State service, the Board of Customs. That board, wielding an enormous authority, and sheltered under the ægis of that almost irresponsible body, the Lords of the Treasury, has lately acted, not simply in a vexatious or unjust, but most tyrannical, manner towards the two great Dock Companies of London—representing, between them, no inconsiderable portion of the mighty traffic of the world's metropolis. The Crown and the Treasury, as represented by the Board of Customs, were ignominiously defeated when the disputed case was brought under the cognizance of the law and of a jury; but the Customs, persisting in the iniquitous course, or exercising a moral and very tangible species of coercion over the Dock Companies, which the latter did not find it quite consistent with their ease, convenience, or, perhaps, their immediate trading interest, to resist, have virtually set the law at defiance, and manifested their determination to continue unreformed. Hereupon the merchants of London, knowing the work to be done, have set about it in earnest. They have seen the Prime Minister—laid the facts before him—shown him that the Board of Customs is a nuisance to the commerce of the greatest commercial empire in the world—that the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not, or will not, understand the subject—or, understanding the real merits, abuse the Customs in an injurious exercise of its powers—corrected the Prime Minister's own facts, when by his answers he showed himself to be partially informed and altogether wrong, and demanded the reappointment of the select committee of the House of Commons which sat last session to consider the subject. The charges made against the board were many and serious; and the wealthy merchants of London, who preferred them, reduced them to writing, that there might be no mistake, and only brought them forward after cool and careful consideration. The Prime Minister, as a matter of course, expressed himself in very guarded terms in reply, and declined to pledge himself to any acquiescence in the demand; but from what fell from his Lordship, and from the business-like habits, the high character, the influential position, and the known energy of the men who have taken up the question, there is no room for any doubt that the doom of the present Board of Customs is sealed, and that it will be remodelled at no distant period, or its existence rendered not quite incompatible with the rights of traders and the necessities of commerce. The State must have its revenue; but there is no reason why the revenue should be collected and enforced in a mischievous and tyrannical manner, to the detriment, or, it may be, to the ruin, of men who, more than any other, raise up the large fabric of British prosperity. The merchants of London will undoubtedly carry their point. In this country, common sense, aided by the national obstinacy, or perhaps we should say steadiness, always wins the day against every opponent, however powerful.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

PROFESSORSHIP of POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Mr. Barry, of Queen's College, has withdrawn from competition for the next vacancy in this office. The contest will now lie between Mr. Charles Neate, Fellow of Oriel; Mr. Robert Lowe, late Fellow of Magdalen; and Mr. G. K. Richards, late Michel Fellow of Queen's College, and formerly Scholar of Trinity. The candidates are all members of the bar. The present professor's term of office will expire in March next. The appointment is in the members of Convocation.

ECCLESIASTICAL NON-RESIDENCE.—In the late act relating to churches and chapels in Ireland there is a provision in the following words respecting ecclesiastical non-residence:—"That, if the incumbent, minister, or curate of any such proprietary church or chapel, or parochial chapel of ease, or district church or chapel, or perpetual curacy, erected, constituted, or endowed under the provisions of the or any other act, shall be absent from his cure for above the space of 61 days in any one year, without the licence of the bishop of the diocese having ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the said church or chapel or that had obtained for that purpose, such church, or chapel, or curacy thenceforth shall be deemed in law to be actually avoided, and such incumbent, minister, or curate thenceforth for ever after shall be disabled to hold and enjoy the same; provided always, that no penalty shall incur in respect of such non-residence until six months after notice thereof in writing given by the ordinary of the diocese to the patron or patrons having the right of nomination in such case."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Deanery Rural:* The Rev. H. Stowell, to Ecc es, in the diocese of Manchester. *Rectories:* The Rev J. Davis, of Llanvaches, to Llanvair Discoed, in the diocese of Llandaff; to Sedgeberrow, Worcestershire; the Rev. Richard Lewis, to Lampeter-Velfrey, Pembrokeshire. *Vicarages* The Rev. Joseph Nevins White, to Rushall, Norfolk; the Rev. Benjamin Marsden, to Gascombe, with Colve, and Hamlet annexed, Radnorshire; the Rev. Edward Dansey, to Abbotsham, near Bideford, Devon; the Rev. Charles Lushington, to Walton-on-Thames.

TESTIMONIALS.—Within following clergymen have recently received testimonia s of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Godwin Swift, curate of St Thomas's, Scarborough, from the parishioners, on his departure. The Rev. S Hastings, curate of St. Mary's, Southampton, from the parishioners generally and a second time from the choir. The Rev. G. Smith, from the teachers and friends of Amersham Sunday-schools, on his leaving that parish.

Sir Oswald Mosley has just presented a piece of ground for a school-room in the district of St. Matthew's, Manchester.

The long-pending appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Rev. Wm Jenkins, against the bishop of Llandaff's refusal to institute him to the rectory of Michaelstone-y-Vedw, to which he had been presented by Colonel Tynte, has been decided in favour of the appellant—his Grace having reversed the refusal of the bishop, and ordered the institution of Mr. Jenkins.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.—The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral have resolved to increase their number of lay clerks by adding six additional persons to the present staff, and intend to appropriate £50 annually for such purpose. The services of these additional lay clerks will not be of the same kind as the old staff, as they will be required only on the Sabbath and on saints' and other festiva. days. Furthermore, it is contemplated that ere long a great addition will be made to the number of foundation scholars, to lighten the duties of the present body, so as to enable each boy to receive a greater share of education at the college school than he is able at present to avail himself of in consequence of the heavy duties daily required of him at the Cathedra.

THE SHAKSPEARE KOSSUTH TESTIMONIAL.—Upwards of a thousand pennies have been subscribed towards the fund (that also draws its pence from he most remote districts) at the Manchester Athenæum.

NEW GERMAN CHURCH IN LONDON.—At the conclusion of a sermon delivered on Sunday at the German Catholic Chapel, Great St. Thomas Apostle, City, in celebration of the forty-second anniversary of its opening, Cardinal Wiseman, after some remarks on the meanness of the present chapel, announced to the congregation that the Redemptorist Fathers, who have the care of this mission, would immediately call upon them to subscribe to the erection of a new German church which should be worthy of their religion and country. The Cardinal said that the plan was projected, and he hoped that the next time he addressed them it would be in a new and beautiful church. The site of this church is not yet decided upon, but it is likely to be in Whitechapel, which contains a large German population.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The quiet routine which has pervaded the Court since the death of the King of Hanover has been very little disturbed during the past week. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Parma have been the only guests at the Royal table, if we except a flying visit of the Premier to Osborne on Tuesday, from whence his Lordship returned on the following day.

The Duchess of Kent closed her visit to the Queen and the Prince on Wednesday. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Parma returned to London on Saturday.

The Court is expected to return to Windsor Castle for the Christmas holidays at the close of next week.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major the Hon. James Macdonald, left town on Tuesday morning, for Newburgh Park, the seat of Sir George Wombwell, in Yorkshire, where the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Capt. Fremantle, Colonel Blair, and a distinguished party are invited to meet his Royal Highness, to enjoy the sport of pheasant shooting.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier had granted a private audience to General Narvaez, and the general had dined with the English ambassador Lord Howden, at Madrid.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Parma has arrived in town from a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort at Osborne.

The Duke of Newcastle, who has been indisposed, is, we are happy to say, now considerably improved in health.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox have returned to town from Woburn Abbey.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal left Eaton-place on Wednesday morning for Maidenhead, for the remainder of the season.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury are entertaining a select circle at Tetenham Park.

His Excellency Senor Isturitz, the Spanish Minister, has left town for Spain. Mr. Gomyn will act as Chargé d'Affaires during his Excellency's absence.

Viscount and Lady Blanche Dupplin have arrived in Lowndes-street, from Dupplin Castle, N B.

Viscount and Viscountess Maidstone have left the St. George's Hotel for Badminton.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family have left Chesham-place, for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, where his Lordship will remain until the meeting of Parliament, with the exception of official visits to Downing-street. The noble Lord and her Ladyship will, as usual, spend the Christmas recess at Woburn Abbey

Viscountess Palmerston received a circle of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning have left Grosvenor-square on a visit to the Earl and Countess Cowper, at Panshanger.

Lord Skelmersdale, we are glad to learn, is convalescent.

Lord and Lady Fitzalan Howard have arrived in Lower Brook-street from Arundel Castle.

Lord Bateman has left town for Paris, *en route* for Italy.

The Lady Charlotte Toler, daughter of the Countess Dowager of Norbury, is about to be led to the hymeneal altar by the Hon. Richard Neville, eldest son of Lord Braybrooke.

Lord Ashton will, it is said, very shortly lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Gascoigne, of Castle Oliver, county of Limerick, so favourably known for her extensive benevolence in that part of the country, especially during the late famine years.

The Hon. Stephen Spring Rice, one of the Commissioners of the Customs, who has been seriously indisposed, is at present sojourning in the south of Europe for the benefit of his health, having obtained a lengthened leave of absence for that purpose.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister had an interview on Friday week with his Royal Highness Leo, Prince of Armenia, grandson of Leo VI., the late King of Armenia.

The Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister, has left town for Paris, where his Excellency intends remaining until after Christmas.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort are entertaining a few select friends at Badminton Park. The noble Duke continues to improve in health, but his Grace is still unable to take pedestrian exercise.

Lord and Lady Clanricarde have arrived at Apsley House from Thoresby Park. We understand that the splendid estate of Conholt Park, near Andover, belonging to the late Right Hon. Mr. Pierrepont, goes to the Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont; but his personal property is inherited by Lady Charles.

There have been great rejoicings lately in Monaghan, county Armagh owing to the happy advent of a son and heir to the Right Hon. Lord Rossmore. His Lordship's reply to an address of congratulation presented to him by the inhabitants of the town was particularly appropriate.

Rear-Admiral J. W. D. Dundas, C.B., First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, held a levee at Whitehall on Tuesday.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MUTINY ACT.—The following circular memorandum, dated November 29, has been published by the Horse Guards: — "Doubts having arisen as to the proper construction of the 28th clause of the Mutiny Act, and 85th and 86th Articles of War, in respect to the legality of levying soldiers by courts-martial for 'disgraceful conduct,' in stealing or embezzling money or goods, the property of civilians, or in receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen, or in committing any offence amounting to actual felony, and by the Commander-in-Chief's desire, been referred to the law officers of the Crown, the Attorney and Solicitor-General have recorded a distinct opinion that soldiers may be lawfully tried and punished by courts-martial for such offences. Notwithstanding that decision, however, officers in command will be pleased to bear in mind, that the proper tribunals to deal with the class of offences are the civil courts; and will therefore, as heretofore, have recourse to courts-martial only in cases in which the civil authorities may decline or omit to prosecute; or where, from circumstances which render it difficult to bring the case before the said courts, it may be necessary, for the ends of justice and the maintenance of discipline, to resort to trial by courts-martial.—By command, G. BROWN, A.G."

REPAIR OF SMALL-ARMS.—A circular memorandum, dated the 1st, has been issued as follows:—"It having been represented by the inspector of small-arms that the expense of replacing and keeping up the snap-caps hitherto supplied to the infantry is considerably greater than that which would be required to renew the nipples when worn out or injured were snap-caps altogether dispensed with, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, to direct that the provision of snap-caps by that department shall henceforth be discontinued, and to intimate that, from and after the present month of January, no snap-caps will be issued in use, they are not to be replaced when worn out or lost By command, G. BROWN, A.G."

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT.—Lieut. Joseph Dayman (1843), to study steam at the factory at Woolwich Dockyard; Acting Assistant-Surgeon Henry Hanson (1851), to the *Fury* steam-sloop at Woolwich; Gunner John Lusth, to the *Fury*.

The Admiralty have ordered that the 100-gun screw-ship *St. Jean d'Acre* is to be put in frame at Devonport as soon as possible; and that the 700-horse screw-ship *James Watt*, building at Pembroke, is to be proceeded with, and no building hands placed at work upon her.

The *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* screw steam-vessels, formerly employed in the Arctic Expedition under Capt. H. T. Austin, C.B., have been taken into the inner basin alongside the factory at Woolwich, to have their engines examined and any defects found in them made good, preparatory to the vessels being again made ready, in the spring of 1852, for a further search for Sir John Franklin and his long-absent companions.

COAST-GUARD APPOINTMENT.—Captain Erasmus Ommanney, who has just arrived in command of the *Discovery* exploring ship from the Arctic regions, has been appointed Deputy Comptroller of the Coast-guard, in the place of the late Commander Sparshold, deceased.

CURIOUS COIN.—A correspondent writes as follows:—A curious coin was found here (Wythburn) the other day by Matthew Walker, while preparing the groundwork for repairing an old wall. The coin is about the size of a crown piece, but not of silver—at least it has not the appearance of that metal. It is in a perfect state of preservation. On the one side is a full-length figure of a bishop with his mitre, folding in his left hand a staff with a crucifix attached. On each side of this figure is a shield, the devices of which are obliterated. On the reverse side of the coin, and of which is a kneeling female figure, with hands clasped in attitude of prayer, from which descends a rosary with a pendent cross. The inscription I cannot decipher, although the letters (evidently abbreviations) are perfect. I will, sundes, the lesser, peruse the first opportunity, when, perhaps, I shall be able to give you more information about it. In the meantime, some of your readers may have the curiosity and opportunity of examining it for themselves.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

ZAHN'S COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CASTS.—Professor Zahn, who has been engaged during a period of more than twenty years in examining the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has exhibited at Berlin a collection of casts taxques in their kind. These are 8000 in number; and comprise all the remarkable sculptures of the above places, besides those found at Stabiæ, and those of the vast collection of the Museo Borbonico and other museums of the Two Sicilies. The casts from the Museo Borbonico are the first ever made, the King of Naples having accorded the privilege of taking these copies to M. Zahn alone, in Royal recompense for the Professor's great work on Pompeii and Herculaneum.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

The private show of this great exhibition of the agricultural produce of all England, but more particularly of the midland counties, was held in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on Tuesday. Although this exhibition has not been long established three years, yet, in consequence of its central situation, in the midst of the breeding and grazing counties of England, it is already taking the lead in the exhibitions of agricultural stock.

The attendance on Tuesday was very large. Among the company present at mid-day we observed the Earl and Countess Howe, Earl of Dartmouth, Earl of Aylesford and party, Lord Sandys, Lord Leigh and Lady Guernsey, Lord Wrottesley and party, Lord and Lady Leigh and party, Lord Calthorpe and party, Sir O. Moseley, Sir Ottley Wakeman, Sir G Chetwynd, the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire, Lord Lewisham, the Hon. S. Lygon, the Marquis of Stafford, the Marchioness of Stafford, the Hon. and Rev W. Sommerfield; and Messrs. R. Spooner, M.P., H. G Wise, J. Greaves, J. Matthews, and great numbers of the nobility and gentry resident in the midland counties.

The following is a brief summary of the number of the stock exhibited:— Pigs, 104 pens, about 500; cattle, 138; sheep, 71 pens, about 350; poultry, 1056 pens, number of fowls exhibited from 4000 to 5000. The judges, who were selected with great care from all parts of England, were—For Cattle: Mr. John Booth, Killerby, near Catterick, Yorkshire; Mr. Price, Leominster; and Mr. Barford, Foxcote, Towcester. For Sheep: The same judges. For Pigs: Mr. Wetherell, Kirk-Sandes, Darlington; Mr. Swafford, Chesterfield, Derbyshire; Mr. Heseltine, Brig, Yorkshire; and Mr. Hollingsworth accompanied the judges in the capacity of referee as to the ages of the pigs. For Poultry: The Rev. E S. Dixon, Langford Hall, Norwich; Mr. J. Nash, York; Mr. Hinxman, Salisbury; Mr. Bailey, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London.

The show was considered to be, not only by the official judges, but by the hundreds of gentlemen present at it, one of the finest ever held. The cattle which has yet been exhibited in England. Prince Albert obtained the first prize for Hereford oxen or steers; while the second was assigned to a beautiful little animal bred by the late Sir Francis Lawley. The animals of Scotland were generally good; and, as a matter of course, Lord Hatherton, of Teddesley, carried off a fair amount of prizes. There was considerable competition for the prize medals, but they were ultimately given to the competitors names in the prize lists. The gold medal and extra prize of £10 for the best cow or heifer of any breed was considered as justly merited by Mr. Vaughan, of Cholsrey, near Leominster. The exhibition of Devons was also considered to be remarkably good; some of them in symmetry beautifully neat, and at the same time possessing, but not grossly so. Indeed, it was a feature in this exhibition that there were but few things exhibited which were extravagantly fed, or which presented any appearance of wastefulness. The judges, in whom all exhibitors seemed to have confidence, appeared to award prizes, not on account of size or weight, but on account of symmetry and usefulness. The display of Scotch and Welsh breeds was remarkably beautiful. In this branch of the exhibition Prince Albert again most successfully competed with northern breeders. In sheep the Leicester breed was, as usual, most conspicuous; and the Marquis of Exeter, and Mr. H. Leas, of Bascote-end, near Birmingham, bore off the highest honours for symmetry and condition, were completely distanced; while Mr. Taylor, of Moseley Hall, and other Warwickshire and Worcestershire gentlemen, who exhibited the finest specimens of useful pigs, were declared to be entitled to the highest prizes. There was, indeed, even among the uninitiated, a clear perception of the difference between Yorkshire and Midland Counties pigs. The touch was sufficient to prove the superiority of the breeding of the latter counties. There was not any one or two apoplectic pigs in the Exhibition; but there was one pen particularly which appeared to give universal disgust, and which was brought from the north of England. It was conveyed into the exhibition on a litter, and there it has remained ever since, without for a moment rising from its recumbent position.

The display of domestic, game, and ornamental poultry was very fine. The specimens of the Cochin China breed exhibited were considered unique, and more especially the hybrid between the domestic fowl and the pheasant was highly admired. The size and weight of some of the Cochin China breed were most remarkable. A young cock of this year's hatching weighed 11lb.; and a hen of the same breed, 10lb. The show of Dorkings was considered remarkably good. The show of pigeons was greatly improved, but still there is room for a further advance in the breed of this description of fowl.

EASTERN COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This association was originated by some farmers in the county of Suffolk, who, suffering much from the pressure of the times, determined to do their best to make known their grievances, and to obtain redress. Previous to the last meeting duties, whether desirable or not, were by no means likely to be reimposed, these men wisely determined to turn their attention to other measures, and to advocate such changes, for the general benefit of the agricultural classes, as would ensure the hearty co-operation of their brethren of every shade of political opinion. At present the list of remedies which they propose comprises the repeal of the malt tax, an equitable measure of assessment, and the removal of the present unjust tithe system, a thorough revision of the present mode of levying the county rates, and other similar measures. The movement soon found a large number of influential adherents in the county in which it originated, and the consequence of which has been that the association, at first known as the Agricultural Relief Association of Suffolk, has now adopted the title of "Eastern Counties." The first meeting of the association, since the adoption of this designation, was held on Saturday last, in St. Andrew's-hall, Norwich, when there was a large and influential gathering of tenant-farmers, landed proprietors, and others interested in the movement. Resolutions in accordance with the design of the society were adopted, and a number of new members were enrolled.

DINNER TO THE HON. R. J. WALKER, AT MANCHESTER.—This merchants and manufacturers of Manchester gave a dinner to the Hon. Robert J. Walker, late Secretary to the Treasury of the United States; Mr. Thomas Bazley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, acting as chairman, and Mr. M. Ross, of the Commercial Association, as vice-chairman, in the absence (through illness) of Mr. A. A. Turner, president of that body. About 120 persons attended: among those present were the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., J. Brotherton, Esq., M.P., Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., Sir Elkanah Armitage, General Walbran (United States), J. Bright, Esq., M.P., R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., Colonel Colt (of revolving pistol celebrity), Mr. William Rathbone, jun., of Liverpool, &c.

PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—A conference of gentlemen interested in the establishment of Preventive and Reformatory Schools was held at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham, on Wednesday morning. The chair was occupied by Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., the recorder of the borough; and amongst those present were Mr. Alex. Thomson, Aberdeen; Mr. Adderley, M.P.; Mr. Locke, Ragged Schools Union, London; the Rev. Francis Bishop, Domestic Mission, Liverpool; Mr. Joseph Sturge, Birmingham; Mr. Power, Recorder of Ipswich; Mr. Hill, Ragged Schools, London; Mr. J. Fletcher, inspector of schools, &c. The chairman in introducing the business of the conference, dwelt at considerable length upon the necessity of taking steps to put down juvenile crime, and lamented that, as a criminal judge, he was compelled to administer a revengeful system of criminal jurisprudence. Mr. Power, the Recorder of Ipswich, gave some interesting details with regard to the advantage of reformatory instructions. He instanced fifteen thieves, some of whom were the cleverest and most accomplished in England, all of whom had become reformed, and were now industrious and useful members of society. He concluded by moving the following resolution:— "That the present condition and treatment of the perishing and dangerous classes of children and juvenile offenders disgrace every member of a Christian community." Other resolutions, declaratory of the views of the conference, were moved by Mr. W. Whitmore and deputies from various parts of the country, and agreed to. A numerous attendance evinced the objects of the conference, was held at Dee's Royal Hotel the same evening, when speeches were delivered by Mr. Hill, Q.C., Mr. Power, Serjeant Adams, and other advocates of preventive and reformatory schools, and resolutions passed declarative of the objects of the meeting.

ACCIDENT AT THE TEST OF ONE OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S PATENT LIFE BOATS.—On Tuesday, the appointed day for a special trial of the boat of Mr. James Beeching's life-boat at Liverpool, with the Duke present from the Waterloo-pier at noon, and, by the aid of a crane and a rope coiled round her, turned completely bottom upwards, when, with an almost imperceptible rapidity, she righted in what may be termed a "half wonderful" position. The boat was then manned, and rowed slightly and well; but, as a last test, the crew got on the "starboard gunwale," sinking her to near the water's edge. Some half a dozen more men (some of them partially intoxicated) then jumped on board, and overpowering the boat, which was only 28 feet long, capsized her, throwing the whole number, 16 persons, into the water. The boat would have immediately righted had they not clung to her gunwale, but the men, hanging on both sides, kept her down, and from the principle of construction she could not right. All were fortunately saved—one somewhat strangely: he had stuck to the boat, and she capsized over him; when, however, she was relieved of the weight hanging on her sides, and from the principle of construction she righted, and the crew were astonished to find him all safe, and not wet beyond the middle. He shook his shoulders, and declared he dared go anywhere in her.

THE EXPLOSION AT THE COLLIERY AT SHEFFIELD.—The colliery district around Sheffield, so noted for disastrous mining explosions, was the scene of another sad calamity on Saturday last. Three persons have perished in the Woodbank-pit colliery, two miles and a half south of Sheffield, worked by the Woodbank-pit colliery, two miles and a half south of Sheffield, worked by the Woodbank Coal and Iron Company. The names of the sufferers are Charles Stones, of Gleadless, aged 23, unmarried; Samuel Bacon and William Ramsden, youths of about 18 years of age, both of Handsworth Woodhouse. They were killed by a tremendous explosion from firedamp, which took place at Sa'-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, an hour or so after all but six or eight hands had left the pit that was surcharged with inflammable gas, so that all the colliers avoided entering it with exposed lights, but the youth Ramsden, though a collier, was a stranger there. He had descended the pit to visit Bacon, his companion, and for some reason unknown he went into the dangerous board-hole with a naked candle; the consequence was, that his light caused an instantaneous explosion, so powerful as to project large quantities of *débris* out of the mouth of the shaft, which is 164 yards deep. Ramsden's body was consumed to ashes; Stones and Bacon, who were respectively 15 and 40 yards nearer the shaft, were killed by the concussion. The pit is ventilated by only one shaft instead of two.

ROYAL CHARITY.—Two hundred and fifteen of the passengers in the ship *France*, of Philadelphia, from Antwerp for America, have been landed at East Cowes. On the situation of these unfortunates being made known to her Majesty, orders were given that they should be supplied with coffee, bread, and soup from an establishment fitted up for the purpose by her Majesty's orders at Kingston Farm, on the Royal estate. The Royal children contributed from their little gardens turnips, carrots, and other vegetables for the soup, and their little barrows might be seen every morning loaded for the unfortunate foreigners It is searce any how the ship could sustain the terrible shock that she received from some unknown vessel on the night of the 24th of November; she was cut down nearly to the water's edge, her wood-ware broken, and such was the force with which she was struck that the planks were driven out on her starboard side; indeed, she is such a wreck that it is thought that she is past repairing. Her cargo is being discharged into warehouses.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL VESSEL.—On Monday morning, about ten o'clock, the barque *Fortunatus*, of Stettin, Captain Lange, bound to Bremen with a cargo of coals she had taken in at Cardiff, was brought into Ramsgate harbour a complete wreck. On the previous evening, between six and seven o'clock, having passed Dungeness, the master went below to prick off his position on the chart. He had seated himself on a sofa in the cabin, and the boy had just brought him a candle, when he heard two slight hissing crackling sounds immediately after a terrible explosion took place, which drove in all the bulkheads of the cabin, and blew the skylight off. O deck all the beams from the front of the cabin-deck to the windlass forward were broken, and the deck torn up into small pieces; boats, caboose, and everything that was on deck shattered, and all lay in a confused mass down on the main. Two men were killed and one severely wounded, out of four who were on the deck at the time. The captain and remainder of the crew, who were below, were not much hurt. Fortunately, the weather was very fine, or, with the deck all out, and an opening in the topsides between the fore and main rigging, on the starboard side, nearly to the water's edge, the vessel must have gone down. A Deal boat, that happened to be cruising in the neighbourhood, went, shortly after the accident, to their assistance, and brought the vessel safely into Ramsgate harbour. Such was the force of the explosion, that pieces of the tarpaulin that covered the hatches, and pieces of coal, were found lodged in the tops. It was said that a French vessel that had taken in a cargo of the same coal, and was lying at Cardiff whilst the *Fortunatus* was loading, blew up there. The master of the *Fortunatus* presented no appearance of the coals igniting or heating in the vessel, nor had the master any reason to fear that gas was generating.

BREACHES OF THE FACTORY ACT.—A meeting was held on Sunday, at the Cotton Tree, Ancoats, Manchester, consisting of factory delegates, to consider the steps to be taken to prevent the continued breaches of the Factory Act now taking place in certain districts. The delegates stated at great length the modes in which that act was violated, and denounced in unmeasured terms the conduct of the manufacturers who infringed the rights of the working classes, and it was determined to endeavour to raise a fund to be expended in enforcing the penalties leviable under the act.

FIRE AND SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.—NEWARK, DEC. 8.—This morning, at a very early hour, a mounted messenger galloped into this town, exclaiming "Fire, fire!" It was quickly ascertained that the calamity had occasioned this announcement was then raging at Fiskerton, near Southwell, a few miles from Newark, where a flour-mill had become ignited by some friction occurring accidentally to the corn-screen. Nothing could be done to prevent in a number of sacks of corn and flour in a distance, and saving some adjoining property from destruction by pouring water upon it. Whilst carrying bags of grain and flour from the store-room, four of the men engaged in this duty were, in the twinkling, burned in the ruins of a large portion of the building, which fell whilst they were within its precincts; and a number of other persons very narrowly escaped a similar death. The mill, a very large building, belonged to Mr. Joseph Marriott, of Fiskerton; it was insured. The fire broke out shortly after two a.m, and was subdued, or had burnt itself out, by nine a.m. At noon two of the bodies had been found, and now (three p.m) search is being carried on for the others.

GAS EXPLOSION.—On Sunday morning last an explosion of gas took place in house No. 4, Clarence-street, Liverpool, occupied by Mr. Thomas Smith. The gas, which had been escaping during the night, on a candle being introduced into the room, suddenly ignited, and exploded Fortunately no lives were lost, but the whole of the front and back parts of the house, which is three stories high, were driven outwards, the floors of the rooms separated from the walls, and the wall, windows, and doors of the small kitchen, which is in the rear of the premises, forced against the back entrance, so as to prevent the possibility of ingress or egress

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF LISBURN.—Sir James Emerson Tennent has issued an address to the electors of Lisburn. On Monday a meeting of the electors was held in the courthouse at Lisburn, when the following, amongst other resolutions, was adopted:—"That we hold ourselves entirely free to see whether any suitable candidate come forward to solicit the support of the really independent electors"

REPRESENTATION OF EAST KENT.—It is rumoured, says the *Rochester Gazette*, that J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., intends retiring from public life at or before the next general election, and that one of two hon. baronets, exceedingly popular in their respective neighbourhoods, will be invited to come forward—Sir E. C. Dering, Bart., and Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CARDIGAN BOROUGHS.—It is rumoured that at the next general election the present High Sheriff of Brisl), John Harford Batterbay, Esq., will be brought forward on the Conservative interest for the representation of the Cardiganshire boroughs.

REPRESENTATION OF BRISTOL.—The statement is now gaining ground, that at the next election Mr Frederick Peel, the present member for Leominster, will be brought forward by the liberals of Bristol in conjunction with Mr. Berkeley, the present Liberal representative.

EAST BRIDGEFORD.—The supporters of W. H. Barrow, Esq., M.P., in the famous contest for South Notts, have just received a present of a hare from R. Mundy, Esq., of Thrumpton.

GREENWICH.—Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, intends becoming a candidate for the representation of the borough at the next election, in the room of Admiral Sir George Dundas, C.B., one of the present representatives, who will accept the Chiltern Hundreds on his appointment to be Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station. Mr. Montagu Chambers and Mr. Merrywaather Tarner are already candidates, and have addressed the electors

REPRESENTATION OF NORTH DURHAM.—For the last few days a rumour has been afloat among the political *yeux mancz*, to the effect that, on the dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Shafto will not again appear in the ranks of the electors. It is also rumoured that G. R. H. Russell, Esq., son of the Hon. Mr. Hamilton Russell, of Brancepeth, will offer himself as a candidate for the seat.

MR. MECHI'S BALANCE-SHEET.—This long-talked-of result of seven years' energy, science, expenditure, and experience was delivered in a paper read by Mr. Mechi at the Farmers' Club on Thursday evening. The audience was numerous; and amongst them were many practical farmers, attracted evidently by the hope of discovering some hitherto hidden remedy for their present grievances. On certainly the balance-sheet, which was liberally distributed at the commencement of the meeting, immediately dispelled all hope, by £553 13s. 4d. appearing as the loss from October 30, 1850, to October 30, 1851. At the conclusion of the reading of the paper, an animated discussion arose upon the loss being attributed to the extraordinary outlay of £1588 17s. 6d. for oil-cake and corn bought as food for stock, a considerable portion of which, according to the rules of entering, should have figured on the credit side as unexhausted material. It was contended by a practical farmer, that, after so much experience, talk, and outlay, a more encouraging result was expected, and that it was no evidence of profitable farming to show an account with a loss of £553 13s. 4d. for one year, after a system of seven years, extravagant management. Mr. Mechi, in reply, stated that he considered the result the same results, in the shape of profits, for several years to come, without the necessity of any outlay for food not produced on his farm This balance-sheet was received with little or no favour by the practical farmers, inasmuch as it was the result of their own system, and one did not appear to contain a sufficient amount for oil-cake and corn bought as food for stock the year previous; and which, if credit is to be given for the year 1851, ought to be charged in the valuation of Oct. 30, 1851. The loss of £553 13s. 4d. included an allowance for Mr. Mechi's own skill and time, or family maintenance.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, LIMEHOUSE.—This edifice, our readers will remember, was, with the exception of the outer walls, completely destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 7th inst. The prospect of its restoration seemed very far removed, although the parishioners had consented to the levying of a rate for that purpose, utterly inadequate, however; and a number of young gentlemen connected with the parish formed "The Limehouse Young Men's Church Restoration Society," earnestly set about raising funds, and succeeded in collecting £1300 in all on the rate. Chiefly by their assistance the church has been put into a state which enabled it to be opened for divine service on Thursday. The young men's society have rebuilt the galleries, restored the south windows, and reformed the lobbies and staircases of the church. The lower part has been refitted with temporary open benches. The expenses of these, with the work

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB C

OW, 1851.—GENERAL VIEW.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REFORM OF THE CUSTOMS.—A very large and influential deputation, headed by the three commercial members for London, and other members of Parliament, waited upon Lord John Russell on Tuesday, to present the resolutions agreed to at the meeting on Wednesday week regarding Custom-house reform. His Lordship expressed his desire that the question should be considered with a view to any improvement that might be consistent with the safety of the revenue. Two members of the deputation took the opportunity to point out the injustice inflicted upon the Dock Companies, expressing, also, their opinion of the course pursued by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and these statements having been made, it was finally explained, that, apart from individual grievances, the resolutions were to be regarded as a general protest of the merchants of London against the whole of the existing system. Mr. Masterman read the memorial, the substance of which has appeared in our columns. Lord John Russell defended the Chancellor of the Exchequer against the compliments made in the representation of the deputation. Lord Granville was present at the interview. Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Powles, Secretary of the London Dock Company; Mr. Mitchell, M.P.; Mr. W. J. Hall, and Mr. M. Clarke took part in the conversation. Mr. Hall stated that he had lost £10,000 on some cheats of tea, owing to the vexatious course pursued by the Customs. Lord John Russell would not pledge himself to the re-appointment of the select committee of last session, although he declared he saw no absolute objection to it.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—The report of the special committee has been published. Their recommendations are "That the rule, or practice, which prevents the client from communicating with his counsel, except through the medium of his attorney, should be discontinued; and that, as a necessary consequence, the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act which forbids a barrister to advocate a cause without being instructed by an attorney should be repealed. 2. That the attorney should have greater facilities for being called to the bar than he enjoys under the present system, which compels him to discontinue his practice before he can begin keeping terms. 3. That counsel should be responsible in damages for gross negligence. 4. That the power of conferring the degree of barrister-at-law should be resumed by the judges, instead of remaining delegated to the benchers; that a preliminary examination should be instituted; and that some one central authority (like the Oxford Convocation, or the Cambridge Senate) should be established to maintain forensic honour, and to enforce forensic discipline."

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—A special court of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution was held at the offices in Sackville-street, on Saturday, to consider the opinion of the Attorney-General relative to the power which a supplemental charter would give them to separate Queen's College from the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and refer the latter from all obligations with regard to the former. Mr. Edward Thornton having been voted to the chair, the Rev. D. Laing, the secretary, stated that the meeting had been called in compliance with a resolution of the 24th of May, directing that a case should be laid before the Attorney-General relative to the proposed supplemental charter. The opinion of the Attorney-General was that the only course to pursue was, for the society to surrender its present charter to the Crown, and apply for a new charter; or, in other words, two charters, one for Queen's College and one for the Governesses' Benevolent Institution. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to say, that, in the event of a separation of the two institutions, it had been arranged that Queen's College should pay to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution £1000 to cover the preliminary expenses of the establishment of the college and the obtaining the charter. The committee of education of the old age had further requested him to state, that the professors had no wish to govern themselves, but had also pointed the appointment of a scholastic council for the purpose. They, therefore, suggested that, in the event of any difficulty being found to prevent the surrender of the present charter, the committee of management of the present society might themselves appoint such a council to govern Queen's College, or delegate powers to the president of the institution or to the Archbishop of Canterbury to nominate such council. After a short conversation, the Rev. David Laing moved that the honorary solicitor be requested to proceed with the preparation of the new charters, and take the necessary steps to obtain them, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, with all conceivable speed. Mr. Nisbet seconded the resolution, which was passed *nem. con.*

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Our readers are aware that several of the most distinguished professors in the different departments of science have undertaken, by a series of lectures, to point the moral of the mighty lesson taught this year within the walls of the Great Palace. These lectures are intended to illustrate the position which the arts and manufactures of this country at present hold; to show in what respects we are inferior to our Continental rivals; and to indicate the direction in which the improvement and elevation of a manufacturing population may in future be successfully applied. One series of these lectures has already been partly delivered at the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street; another is now in course of delivery at the house of the Society of Arts. On Wednesday evening Professor R. Owen, F.R.S., delivered a lecture on the subject of the raw animal and vegetable products used in manufactures. He directed his attention to the animal products in the Great Crystal Palace. He gave precedence to wool, as the most important of animal products used in manufacture. Wool was a peculiar modification of hair found on the skins of certain quadrupeds. Nature had provided for the growth of the hair a most ingenious machinery, consisting of the bulb and the capsula, through which the animal secretions were gradually matured into wool. The care of sheep occupied a greater number of the human race than all other occupations put together: from the depths of Central Asia to the newest states of America the pastoral life was followed; so that wool was the most important of all animal products used in manufacture. The most ancient sacred and profane writers mentioned sheep and wool; Strabo, Herodotus, and Pliny were full of historical allusions. The classic authors of Greece and Rome describe the sheep of North Africa, Libya, Circassia, &c.; Homer celebrates the flocks of Thrace and Thessaly, Cæsar found in Germany the wool that clothed the Britons, and Britain for wools. The most successful exhibitors were the Austrians; next Saxony, then Silesia, and then the Zollverein. Next to the American wools were the Russian. Spain exhibited her merinos as they were a century ago, and had produced a new wool of unusually silky texture, so valuable that the exhibitor was awarded the council medal. The climate of England was not favourable to the fine wools, and we drew, therefore, on Australia, and the Cape, and on the Irish supplies. Our immense population caused our farmers to look more to mutton than to wool. The lecturer then referred to hair and bristles from Russia; and next to whalebone. He referred to the silkworm and Chinese moth. The French had received the medal for raw silk. The plumage of birds was commented on, as also horn, in which the Indian specimens distanced all competition. Ivory, tortoiseshell, pearl, and the substances used in making gilt and gelatine, were referred to. The ladies had, no doubt, admired the beautiful gelatine flowers in the Exhibition, but would be surprised to learn that the material had been obtained from dead rats. Professor Owen was much applauded for his interesting lecture.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—Mr. Lawes, the chairman, on Wednesday submitted the scheme agreed to by the committee for reducing the expenses of the establishment, which proposes the division of the whole metropolitan area at present under the rated jurisdiction into four surveyors' districts, and one or two on the south side of the Thames, as might be requisite. In the secretary's department, including the minute and correspondence departments, the accountant's and the law departments, he proposed to effect a saving of £639 12s., being a reduction of from £3334 12s. to £2695 per annum. In the engineer's department the reductions were considerable. Mr. Forster Brown, who had been secretary since 1st of January, 1835, with a provision of £200 a year for travelling expenses, had volunteered for the present to reduce his salary to £1000, the travelling expenses remaining as heretofore. In the Fulham and Hammersmith district, under the head of engineering would be reduced from £1613 12s. to £880; in Westminster, from £2150 8s. to £980; in the Tower Hamlets, from £1281 to £1085; and in the district south of the Thames, from £3407 8s. to £1950 8s.; total saving under this head £4217 10s. The result of the whole of the reductions in the staff would be that the expenditure would be henceforth £15,106 19s. 10d. per annum, instead of £22,156 8s. 2d. less. In 1850 the rate was 1s. 1d. per cent; there were rent, taxes, stationery, and pensions, which raised the present expenditure to £22,054 6s. 1d. In place of this the total estimated expenditure would now be £19,174 4s., showing an annual saving of £2,880 1s. 11d. The plan, after having been approved by the committee, it would remain for the court at a future period to appoint the officers under it. Sir John Burgoyne, Captain Vetch, and Mr. Dawson spoke in favour of this plan, and resolutions were passed adopting it.

SANITARY STATE OF LONDON.—The third annual report of Mr. Simon, the medical officer, was submitted to the City Sewers Commission on Tuesday, accompanied by tabular returns. It appears that during these ten years the general population of the City has increased about 3 2 5ths per cent. This increase has not been uniform through the sub-districts of the jurisdiction of the City Sewers Commission; in some it has been unimportant, in others there has been an actual decrease, amounting even to 4 7-10ths per cent; while in the whole East London Union the numbers have risen considerably above the aggregate rate of increase, and in the St. Botolph sub-district exceed those of the former census by upwards of 15 per cent. In proportion to increase, Mr. Simon fears, may represent the continued influx of a poor population, and may imply that habitations are now still more densely thronged by a squalid and sickly population. The deaths from diarrhœa in 1850 in the same period in 1851 have been 2978 persons, giving for the City aggregately a rate of about 13 deaths for every 1000 living persons. Last year's rate was 21·39 per 1000. The death rate, estimated at 24·48 on an average of three years is unduly high, being nearly double, Mr. Simon says, of that which better circumstances have elsewhere rendered attainable. In the 9476 deaths in three years, in 3469 instances, the persons died before they had reached the age of children under five years old, children of this age constituting about a tenth part of the City population, thus dying at about four times the rate, according to the average mortality of the district. Mr. Simon shows, that a large proportion of deaths arising from epidemic fevers, smallpox, &c., might have been prevented by proper sanitary measures. He calls upon the Commission, now that the Legislature has invested it with additional powers relating to the dwellings of the poor, public nuisances, &c., to act fearlessly and vigorously in the maintenance of public health, to see that, whilst landlords take rent for lodging, they do not give fever as the equivalent. He looks forward to the time when the less affluent classes, like the wealthy ones, will seek to establish vast barracks of model houses in suburban districts. Property, no less than life, is interested in the development of sanitary reform, looking at the high poor-rates of the city of London.

VOLUNTARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE.—A meeting of the members of the Society for Voluntary Education was held on Tuesday, at Crosby Hall: Mr. G. W. Alexander in the chair: there were also present Mr. Sturge, of Birmingham; Mr. Charles Gilpin, of the Common Council; Dr. Cox, Mr. Miall, Mr. Howard Hinton, Mr. John Burnet, &c. A letter from Mr. Pease, M.P., who is favourable to the principles of the association, was read. The society is equally opposed to the Manchester schema of secular instruction and to the system adopted by the Congregational Union, of giving instruction throughout one denomination alone. The society maintain that government ought not to interfere directly or indirectly in the education of the people, and that religious instruction should be communicated in an unsectarian and undenominational character. Various resolutions to this effect were passed, at also to extend the system to the British colonies.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday the frauds committed by persons in the Share Market, by calling themselves regular brokers of the city of London, induced the Lord Mayor to appoint Sir Robert Sobbie to inquire into the matter for inquiry if there were legal grounds for prosecution. Alderman Wilson's motion, that the Lord Mayor should nominate a clergyman to the vacant rectory of St. James, Duke's-place, was carried. The Court of Common Council raised the rate of nomination; but an amendment of Alderman Wire for deputations from the Committee of Privileges, and from the Common Council, to arrive at an accommodation, was rejected.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The committee at their last meeting had the satisfaction of receiving the munificent contribution of £100 from Richard Lumley, Esq., of Great Melton Hall, Wymondham, together with a notice that he had authorised his bankers to pay the like sum in future years as his annual subscription to the funds of the charity. The thanks of the committee, and of the subscribers, have been duly voted to Mr. Lumley, and he has been requested to allow his name to be added to the list of vice-presidents of the hospital.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—This society has issued a special report, dated the 6th inst., with reference to the jubilee which has just been celebrated throughout the British dominions. It states that in many cathedrals sermons have been preached and charitory collections made; that on Sunday, the 2nd inst., a sermon was preached by the Bishop and the celebration of the Lord's Supper, at which about 400 communicants attended, aims to the amount of £185 were received. At Cambridge a sermon was preached on Advent Sunday at Great St. Mary's, by Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity; and on the following day a meeting was held in the Town-hall, which was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor. The amount collected in the two days, including a donation of £113 from the Master of Christ's College, exceeded £300. On the 2d instant full cathedral service was celebrated at Winchester, and was followed by a meeting, about £300 was collected. Other services and meetings have been recently held at York, Doncaster, Huddersfield, Grantham, Loughborough, Rugby, Hertford, Chelmsford, &c.; and in the week following Advent Sunday the secretary received £1400 as returns of collections. Similar jubilee celebrations have taken place in almost every part of the world. Letters from the American Bishops state that the appeal has been cordially responded to in that country; while in every one of the North American colonies, in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, the West Indies, India, Australia, and the Cape, the jubilee has been celebrated. The society, taking into consideration the probability of a short £300 was collected. Other services and meetings have been recently held at York, Doncaster, Huddersfield, Grantham, Loughborough, Rugby, Hertford, Chelmsford, &c.; and in the week following Advent Sunday the secretary received £1400 as returns of collections. Similar jubilee celebrations have taken place in almost every part of the world. Letters from the American Bishops state that the appeal has been cordially responded to in that country; while in every one of the North American colonies, in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, the West Indies, India, Australia, and the Cape, the jubilee has been celebrated. The society, taking into consideration the probability of a large influx of people into the newly-discovered gold regions of Bathurst, New South Wales, has guaranteed the support of three additional chaplains for that district, to be sent as soon as well-qualified men can be found. It is thought that for this particular service unmarried men should be preferred.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—The second of a course of lectures, in connexion with the East London Auxiliary of this society, was delivered on the 5th instant at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, by the Rev. Robert Buckereath, rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. The subject on this occasion was, "The Inspiration of the Bible," upon which the lecturer delivered an eloquent and able address to a very numerous and attentive audience. The previous lecture was delivered by the Rev. W.W. Champneys, and, judging from the interest manifested by the large audience which assembled, the society is proving eminently successful in promoting the useful objects of the society The chair was taken by George Hitchcock, Esq.

THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.—At a soirée held on Monday night, at the Freemasons' Hall, in the room of Mr. George Hite nock, silkmercer, St. Paul's Churchyard, was presented with a fine portrait of her husband, in oil, painted by Sir John Watson Gordon, R.A., as a lasting testimonial of the gratitude of the young men of the establishment, for the efforts he had made to assistance he has rendered to every scheme having their welfare for its object, and especially for the example he set in being the first to carry out to the full extent the long-desired object of shutting up his premises at an early hour. The attainment of the latter object Mr. Hitchcock has long and earnestly exerted himself, contributing privately, within the last few years, to the funds of the association the munificent sum of £700. He (Mr. Hitchcock) formed the resolution of closing at six o'clock in the evening during the months of December and January, and one hour earlier on Saturday evenings during the other months of the year. The portrait bore the following inscription:—"Presented to George Hitchcock, Esq., by upwards of 2000 young men employed in business in the metropolis, as an expression of their high sense of Mr. Hitchcock's unceasing exertions to promote the welfare of the class to which they belong, and especially to commemorate his noble efforts to secure the abridgment of long hours of business."

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The committee have awarded a donation of £5 and a silver medal to the crew of the Calais pilot-boat, for their conduct in saving the lives of the master and crew, ten in number, of the French brig *Etoile de la Mer*, wrecked on the Long Sand. The committee notice with feelings of satisfaction that this is the second time this year they have had the pleasure of rewarding the crews of the *Pryan* and *Aurora's Increase*, they having shared with the smack *Wonder* in the noble work of humanity in preserving the lives of the crew of the *Loyalty* in January last, that vessel having been wrecked on the Whiting Sand. Mr. R. S. Hesseltine, of the Stock Exchange, has also forwarded £20 from himself and friends, as a reward to the gallant fellows. The case is also under the consideration of the French Government.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Sunday morning a sermon in aid of the funds of this valuable institution was preached at St. Philip's Church, Regent-street, by the Rev. F. Hessey, D.C.L., in the presence of B. Hawes, Esq., the treasurer, and several of the members of the society, as also Lady Otway, Sir T Cochrane, &c. The rev gentleman took his text from the 16th chapter of St. Matthew, and 27th verse—"For the Son of Man shall come in the glory of his Father, with his angels, and then he shall reward every man according to his works." In alluding to the vast numbers who resorted to the Serpentine, &c., for the purpose of bathing or skating, according to the season, the rev. gentleman observed that the most energetic exertions made by the society, at considerable expense, invariably adopted to prevent accidents, in addition to those for the restoration of suspended animation. As a proof of their great success in preventing loss of life, he stated that for the last seven years there had been but 24 accidents, and of these, from the prompt attention and medical skill, but one fatal, while no fewer than 18 persons who had attempted suicide had been rescued. The eloquence of the rev. minister produced a liberal collect.

WESTMINSTER PLAY.—The play of Terence selected for representation this year is the "Eunuchus." The nights of performance will be Monday, 15th; Thursday, 18th; and Monday, 22nd.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOMERSET HOUSE.—Among the works of improvement which are certain to go on may be mentioned the completion of Somerset House. At present the unfinished aspect of the west end of this building, and the awkward area in Wellington-street, at the foot of Waterloo-bridge. The new building, designed by Mr. Pennethorne, will face Wellington-street, and will have two projecting wings, which will come out to the line of the street. A porch or portico in the centre will afford a way through into the quadrangle. The character and details of Chambers's fine building are to be adhered to, and the effect promises to be grand. The entrance will be on the level of Wellington-street, and the area beneath will be made use for dry-stamping. The foundations are already commenced.

STATUE OF ACHILLES.—For several days past a number of workmen have been engaged at the base of the southern pedestal, statue of Achilles, in Hyde-park, in laying down an immense slab, which is said to have been a prominent object in the Great Exhibition, to form an illustrative approach to the colossal statue. An inscription has been placed on the slab, in fortification of which the Duke, but the workmen are not allowed to be copied, such great secrecy being observed that a large canvas tarpaulin is fixed round the statue to exclude all strangers, and it is generally understood some slight ceremony will be observed when it is opened to the public, which will be in a few days.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.—The number of telegraphic stations now open, and in connexion with the central station of the Electric Telegraph Company, in Lothbury, amount to 226, embracing all the principal towns in the kingdom, seventeen of which have been added since the 1st of June, and the communications are transmitted and answers obtained in a few minutes. Of the total 226 stations, nearly 70 are principal commercial stations, at which the attendance is what is called constant, that is, day and night, and the total length of line of communication extending over 2500 miles, with 800 in progress of suspension.

FALL OF TWO WAREHOUSES IN THE CITY.—Early on Sunday forenoon an alarming accident took place in Cannon-street West, City, by the falling of two new buildings, situate at the corner of Black Jack-lane, opposite St. Swithun's Church. An omnibus full of passengers which was passing along the street at the moment had a narrow escape with its inmates from destruction. The driver, hearing the shout made by the watchman, had the presence of mind to spur on his horses and got clear of the scattering walls. What remains of the building excites much surprise: the entire roof, a pointed one, some 60 or 70 feet long, remains suspended, as it appears, on the back and gable end walls. The accident is supposed t have occasioned by the breaking of an iron girder.

THE VICTORIA FUND.—Her Majesty the Queen has most kindly signified her intention of bestowing a new gratuity for the relief of the poor patients who have been liberated from the County of Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, at Colney Hatch; and this to be carried on in a similar manner to the Royal Adelaide Fund at the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum. Her Majesty has already forwarded £100 for the promotion of the charity.

CABINET COUNCILS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were—Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Granville, Lord Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Broughton, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Right Hon. Sir Macdonald, Lord Lansdowne, and Earl Granville. The Council sat two hours. Another Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the same office, when the same Ministers were present; it sat two hours and a half.

EXTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—A deputation from the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company, consisting of Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Mr. Henry Charles Lacy, M.P., Mr. W. J. Voules (deputy-chairman), Messrs. F. Dobinson, John Gardener, and C. R. Thompson (directors); Mr. W. A. Coombe (secretary); and Mr. Richard Churchill (secretary), had an interview with Lord John Russell, for the purpose of drawing his Lordship's attention to the site at Woking as capable of meeting the requirements of the public, for many years to come, in extent, accessibility, and cheapness; the site comprising nearly two thousand acres, and being within forty minutes of the most central of the London termini by the South-Western Railway, which passes through the land—a canal also passing through the land—and that bodies may be conveyed, the funeral service solemnly performed, and mourners return to London within two hours.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have been memorialised by the secretary to one of the principal railways in France, praying for the free admission of official documents issued by the directors of the railway for the information and use of shareholders of this country, and their Lordships have the matter under their consideration at the present time, it being the first instance of a request of the kind having been made.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Considerable progress has been made within the last few weeks in clearing away the old building materials from the neighbourhood of Old Palace Yard. The wheels of the erections which formerly hid the view of the new palace, from the Corporation-room to the Victoria Tower, have been removed, and the space which has been laid open serves materially to enhance the imposing appearance of the new Houses from the west. The unsightly timber erections near the entrance to Westminster-hall will be removed in the course of a few days, the materials having been disposed of by public auction on Monday last. Workshops have now been erected on a temporary wharf, adjoining Westminster-bridge, in order that the stones in the New Palace-yard may, prior to the opening of Parliament, be rendered as clear as possible.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—A return made to the Executive Committee on Saturday evening shows that the following countries had entirely cleared on the Exhibition building by Dec. 6:—viz. Spain, Portugal, Tunis, Jer-ey, Switzerland, China, Bahamas, North Germany, Russia, Van Diemen's Land, Greece, Persia, Sardinia, Tuscany, Eastern Archipelago, Rome, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Liberia, Nova Scotia, New Zealand, Bermuda, New Brunswick, St Helena, South Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, West Australia.—Signed, THOMAS BELSHAW.

THE PALACE-KEEPERSHIP.—The Lord Chamberlain has issued the following circular:—"Lord Chamberlain's Office. Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Chamberlain to inform you, that, in consequence of complaints having been made to him respecting the introduction of certain characters or allusions into various scenic representations, to which no reference is made in the manuscript submitted for examination, his Lordship directs that in future all such additions, whether scenic or pantomimic, shall be noted in full on the manuscript, as stage direction.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"N. H. MACDONALD.

"To ——

The Manager of the ——."

IMPERIAL SALT AND ALKALI COMPANY.—On Saturday, at a meeting before Master Tinney, the assignee of Mr. Richard Parker were, after some discussion, settled on the list of contributories in respect of 2000 shares; but, except with regard of 400 shares, the Master, in the event of there being any assets to distribute, decides nothing.

DESTRUCTION OF UNION-HALL BY FIRE.—This edifice, situate on the south side of Union-street, Borough, was, late on Saturday evening, totally destroyed by fire. For many years it was the chief police-office for the Surrey and Southwark districts, and since the removal of the magisterial business to the new office at Stones'-end, in the Borough, the premises have been occupied principally by Messrs. Pickford and Co., as railway carriers, and by Messrs. Smith and Co., hat and cap manufacturers, of Trinity-square, Southwark, the former holding the lower portion as offices and stores, and the latter the remainder and upper floors, forming their warehouse. The outbreak was exceedingly sudden. In less than a quarter of an hour the whole structure appeared enveloped in one body of flame A large number of the brigade engines were promptly in attendance, and as soon as a supply of water was procured, which was somewhat delayed, as the building was surrounded in every quarter by the firemen, to prevent the conflagration extending. Eventually this was accomplished, but all attempts to save the hall proved ineffectual. By eleven o'clock the building was completely consumed.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, December 6—Males, 788; females, 740; total, 1528. Deaths during the same period—Males, 624; females, 592; total, 1216. The above return has reference to the whole of the metropolitan districts. The official table says: The state of the public health, as indicated by a constant increase of mortality, is far from being favourable at the present time. During four weeks of November the deaths registered in the London districts increased in the following progression 989, 1022, 1132, 1279; and in the week ending last Saturday they rose to 1216. During the same five weeks the deaths among old persons of 60 years and upwards have numbered successively 272, 207, 249, 277, and 305. It will be seen from a review of ten previous years (1841—50) that in the week of 1847 corresponding to last week influenza raised the mortality to 2464; with the exception of that year they did not in any corresponding week exceed 1146, and were generally much less. The average of the ten weeks was 1133, and, if corrected for increase of population, 1235, compared with which the present week exhibit an excess of 81. It is hardly necessary to remark that if the unusual mortality of 1847 were excluded from the comparison, the result would be still more unfavourable for last week, which shows that the mortality of young persons was 14 per cent, of persons in middle life 26 per cent., and those of advanced age 35 per cent. above the average. The increase in the present return above that of the previous week has been derived almost exclusively from the aged part of the population. Affection of the respiratory organs generally preponderate: the increase is shown in the last five weeks:—148, 168, 276, 298, 333. Bronchitis is 136 out of the 333 cases, pneumonia 132, and asthma 30. Consumption exhibits an increase; the deaths in the present week are 189. Epidemic cases amount to 249 deaths, amongst which the smallpox carried off 24 children and 3 adults; measles, 17 children; scarlatina, 43; hooping-cough, 31; croup, 6; typhus, 3; diarrhœa, 2; dysentery, 1; cholera (a child); hydrocephalus, 7; phlegmasia, 61; erysipelas, 7. The deaths of a child, aged nine years, from fright, caused by a cracker being tied to the street-door, which she went to open; of a woman, aged 57, from intemperance; of a man from destitution; and three children from suffocation in bed, are recorded.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on every day of the week but Thursday, when it was highest, it was 30 185 in.; on Wednesday 30 150 in.; and the average of the week was 30 134 in. The mean temperature was from 4 to 9 degrees below the average of corresponding days in 15 years, during the week ending on Friday and Saturday, when it rose 3 and 5 degrees above it. The mean temperature of the week was 38 8 deg., or about 3 degrees below the average. The wind was in the north-west in the earlier part of the week, and changed to south-west on the last two days.

NAVIGATION.—The returns of vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom for the month and ten months ending Nov. 5, 1851, show that the amount of tonnage cleared outwards for the month was 24 336 tons less than in the corresponding month of 1850, but the outward clearances for the same period exceed those of last year by 47,317 tons. The entries inward for the ten months show, as compared with the same period in 1850 an increase of 734,826 tons, of which 219,775 tons were British. The increase in the outward clearances for the above period has amounted to 835,852 tons, of which 161,373 tons belonged to the United Kingdom and its dependencies.

THE NEW CHEAP CABS.—The cabs constructing for the new Economic Cab-riot Company are of a very light and neat description, and being built on the clarence principle, with all the latest improvements, lamps and patent axles, it will be difficult to distinguish them from private carriages. The drivers must be steady men, of good character, and will not be employed without providing security for honesty and sobriety as well as civility. A livery will be provided, and a number on the box will be required under the penalty of dismissal. The most stringent regulations will be adopted by the company to prevent any fraud or imposition being practised by them on passengers. The fares, at the rate of fourpence a mile, will only be one-half of the present fare; and as a preventive against extortion, an indicator on a very simple principle will be attached to each vehicle, the dial-plate of which will be in the interior of the carriage fronting the passenger, so that he can ascertain to a farthing the distance he has travelled: nor can the driver defraud the company, as the indicator will be secured on the cab leaving the yard in the morning, and on its return at night the dial will denote the number of miles passed over during the day; this precaution will be necessary on account of the drivers having fixed wages, not as the present cabmen, who have to pay a certain amount for the use of (in many instances) a broken-down horse and a wretched rickety cab. A large number of the above-mentioned cabs will be started early in the ensuing year; and, if the company are assiduous in carrying out their professions, there is very little doubt that the project will not only be remunerating to the shareholders, but also a decided advantage to the public

A LIVERPOOL TRADESMAN COMMITTED FOR FORGERY.—Mr. John Lant, who was remanded on Friday week, on a charge of forgery, underwent a second examination on Tuesday morning, before Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Roch, in the magistrates' private room, and was committed for trial at the present assizes

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts have been received this week from Monte Video confirming the intelligence which we published a week or two back, of the capitulation of the troops of Oribe to Urquiza on the 8th of October. All the forces of the Argentine Confederation are preparing to attack the Dictator Rosas at Buenos Ayres.

In the ten months ending the 5th ult. there was an increase of 24,163lb. of tobacco entered for home consumption, compared with the ten months in the preceding year.

An official notice of the French Government states that the Neapolitan Government has granted to importations into Sicily by French vessels, which have called at intermediate ports, the reduction of 10 per cent. enjoyed by the United States and other nations.

The constituents of Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., at Rochdale, gave a public dinner to the hon. gentleman on Friday week, at the public hall there. It is understood that Mr. Crawford retires into private life on the dissolution of the present Parliament, and the electors were desirous of taking an early opportunity before the connexion was dissolved to testify the feelings of respect and confidence they bore him. Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, and several other friends of the hon. gentleman, were present on the occasion.

Priessnitz, the celebrated founder of hydropathy, died at Graefenberg on the 26th of November, at the age of 52. In the morning of that day Priessnitz was up and stirring at an early hour, but complained of the cold, and had wood brought in to make a large fire. His friends had for some time believed him to be suffering from dropsy of the chest, and at their earnest entreaty he consented to take a little medicine, exclaiming all the while, "It is of no use !" His world-see physician, however, remained to the last true to his profession. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th he asked to be carried to bed, and upon being laid down he expired.

A remarkable instance of longevity was shown in the *Times* obituary of Wednesday, which contained the deaths of 18 persons, whose united ages amounted to 1207 years, or an average of rather more than 80 years.

According to the official accounts of imports, it appears that on the ten months ending the 5th ult. there was a decrease of 67,466 gallons on spirits entered for home consumption compared with the preceding year, and a decrease of 84,042 gallons on wine. This, of course, includes the whole time the Great Exhibition was open.

The *Hamburg Zeitung* states that the King had granted all the applications for permission to marry that had at the time of his accession been sent in from officers of the army. It is well known that the late King gave such permissions very sparingly.

The *Postampt Gazette* of Frankfort states that the Duke d'Aumale, Guastenburg has accepted the propositions made to him by the Emperor of Russia, on the subject of the succession to the throne of Denmark. Austria and Prussia have also declared their assent to it.

The Emperor of Austria has appointed the Elector of Hesse-Cassel to be Colonel of the 8th Hussars, which regiment will henceforth bear his name.

The *Official Gazette* of Milan announces that the Austrian state has remitted the remainder of their punishment to Dr. Gaetan Cheri, of that city, and to Louis Rigomanti, of Sarcsina, condemned, the former to ten years' imprisonment for high treason, and the latter to three years' imprisonment.

The pastor, Wilhelm Meinhold, the author of the "Amber Witch," died on Sunday at Charlottenburg, near Berlin. He was one of the leaders of the old Lutheran party in Pomerania, but had for some years lived in retirement. His son has joined the Catholic Church.

The demand for agricultural labour in Yorkshire is greater than it has been for some years past, and higher wages are asked and obtained.

We learn from Mr. Elihu Burrit, and the friends of the international arbitration project will be pleased to learn, that simultaneous and energetic steps will be taken in Great Britain and the United States to press it upon the consideration of the two Governments during the next session of Parliament and of the United States Congress.

The Bishop of Mondonedo has been raised to the dignity of Patriarch of the Indies. The new Patriarch, Don Tomas Ingiesias y Barcenas, was born in 1803, and was presented to the Pope for the bishopric of Mondonedo in 1849.

General Joaquin Armero, Military Governor of Madrid, has been presented by the Queen with the Grand Cross of Isabel the Catholic.

The Count of Recuerdo, a boy ten years old, son of Queen Christina and the Duke Rianzares, has been appointed supernumerary captain of the Reina Gobernadora Regiment, and was presented by the Duke of Rianzares when the regiment was inspected by General Cordova.

The Count and Countess Samil are at Florence, where several balls have been given in their honour. The Countess is daughter of the Grand Duke.

The British war-steamer *Scourge* is still at Leghorn. Nothing new has transpired with regard to the Stratford (*au-dessus* Aldborough) case. The young prisoners are still in prison, and though they have been frequently interrogated and brought to trial, their sentence is still unknown.

The Austro-Italian press still publishes its *quotum* of political sentences. These offences are unceasing, and even Austrian martial law seems unavailing to crush the perverse spirit of the anti-Austrian league. Many fresh arrests are said to have been made at Florence, Pistoja, Fescia, and Arezzo, in Tuscany.

Some Scotch clergymen, members of the Free Scotch Church, were at Rome a short time since, and took some steps for establishing a church of their persuasion in that capital No success, however, crowned their efforts.

The Duke de Berri and the Duchess de Berri are on their way to Venice, where they will spend the winter. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is still there, and it is said that he will not depart until the spring. The presence of these families may serve to enliven poor Venice, which, notwithstanding the re-establishment of the free port, still enjoys but a small share of commercial prosperity.

The Bishops of Sardinia have addressed a protest to the King against the erection of the new Protestant Church at Turin, in which they state that the permission accorded is contrary to the Constitution. A church is being placed at the disposal of the Protestant residents of Genoa.

The Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Count de Paris are at Esher, and, as reported, gone to the Continent.—*Globe.*

We understand, says the *Western Times*, that a well-known Protectonist andeviller has been valuing some estates in the neighbourhood of Rockbeare. His valuation is said to exceed, by 40 per cent., that made for the same property some five or six years since.

The discreditable practice of extorting pence ostensibly as fees and remuneration for the services of waiters is now prominently under public consideration at some of the city dining-rooms. The abomination has been abandoned at one of the largest establishments in Bucklersbury.

Prince Windischgrätz has left Vienna for his estates in Bohemia.

Letters from Milan speak of the late journey of the Archduke Albert to Italy as connected with the arrangements for the marriage of his Royal Highness's sister, the Archduchess Maria, with the Archduke Leopold. The Archduke proceeded to Bauzen for the purpose of conferring with the late Viceroy of Italy, the Duke of Reichstadt, brother-in-law. The lady, whose name was announced as having taken place at the palace on the 29th ult., is the sister of the Governor of Hungary, and daughter of the deceased veteran, the Archduke Charles (a title given in Europe, I article" and " bridegroom" are not always used in the German use of the words, to an affianced pair) the son of the Archduke Rainer.

There were no less than 87,594 foreign watches, and 64,784 clocks, imported into this country during the first ten months of this year—an enormous number, when taken in addition to the large quantity daily manufactured in this country.

Joseph Hume has received the honour of a burgess-ticket at the hands of the authorities of Elgin. At the last meeting of the town council the clerk read an acknowledgment of the honour from Mr. Hume.

A committee, consisting of upwards of forty gentlemen of the principal firms in London and the provinces who have exhibited articles at the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, has been formed for the purpose of presenting the acting members of the Executive Committee with some suitable testimonial in acknowledgment of their able and impartial conduct in all matters connected with the interests of the exhibitors. It is intended shortly to convene a meeting with the view of bringing the matter more fully before the public.

A letter from Brussels, of the 9th, states that the King has entirely recovered from his late indisposition, which confined him to his room for above a fortnight. His Majesty visits on the 9th at Brussels from Laeken. On the 16th instant, being the 21st anniversary of his Majesty's birth, there will be a grand "Te Deum" in the Church of St. Gudule. A military review will be held, and the usual festivities at Court will take place on the present occasion; it will be recollected that they were omitted last year on account of the death of the Queen.

The Court of Tuscany has gone into mourning for twelve days on account of the death of the King of Hanover.

A supplement of the official *Corfu Gazette* of the 27th ult. states, that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles announced to the Senate that he thought it expedient to order the exile of M. Lisgaras from Zante to Fano, for having written an article in the Greek journal *Rapsi*, in which he had asserted the right of the Ionian Isles to be independent of England. It is added, that the Lord High Commissioner had exercised his discretionary power in this instance, as the author of the article had been previously acquitted by a jury. The measure was approved of by the Senate.

The house occupied by the mother and sisters of Kossuth, opposite the Karoly Palace, in Pesth, was surrounded on the night of the 30th ult., and perquisitions were made in their apartments. Kossuth's sisters, Mdmes. Ruttkay and Messelenj, and the tutor of the latter's children, were afterwards removed to another part of the building. The mother of Kossuth obtained permission to remain in the apartment, but she was placed under the surveillance of the police. The tutor was subsequently put in irons.

The English Ambassador to the Prussian Court has made a formal claim in favour of Mr. Hodgkin the correspondent of the *Daily News*, who had been sent away from Berlin by order of the police. It is probable that the order will be withdrawn.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FESTINA LENTE.—It is true enough, however, as you will find by painful experience, if you play in no metropolis, that a player is considered legally "justified in taking what time he thinks proper to a move. The ingrown examples of the way in which this licence may be abused by the unscrupulous that we have lately, or night to light will. It is to be hoped, lead to some remedy. Already, indeed we see a tendency to check this nuisance. The committee of French players appointed to carry on the match by telegraph suggest that, over ordinary moves, two minutes shall be the limit of time allowed, and that non-even less most critical, shall occupy more than twenty minutes

H—You will find Bodex's "Popular Introduction to Chess" a useful and pleasing little treatise to begin with

M. Jun—As long as your adversary's King has a square to move to without going into check, it is not stalemated. See the note in Horn's "Chess-player's Handbook."

R R, of Ashford—Correspondents sending problems for publication should accompany them with their names and addresses: we have not room at present to report in detail upon every communication which reaches us

EAVILIUS—The bystander was a noodle. Who, before, ever heard of a player escaping from checkmate by taking one of his own men?

IDALIUS, FIELDING—A pawn arriving on his 8th square may be exchanged for a Queen, although the player have already a Queen on the board

FIELDING—The delay in carrying on the match by telegraph is not owing to the players, but to the arrangements of the Telegraphic Company not being quite perfected

W S—I. You can castle your King after he has been in check. 2. You cannot castle your King to get out of check

CRAB—The communications you allude to are not forgotten; but we are too much pressed just now to do more than mention them

PRESIDENT—Problem No 410 may, as we said, be solved in four moves. Mr Deacon's own solution is incorrect

JUVENIS—We cannot venture to say, as the position has never been thoroughly analysed.

P to K B'th 4th is the move we have usually seen played.

MONS—We believe it cannot 1 T and S—You can

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 413 by C C of Pembleton, G G P, J M of Sherborne, Mons

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 411 by Jacob, E M P, L, S D, Mitcham, Rev T W F, M, Omega, Mons, R R of Ashford, Derwood, Jack of Shrewsbury, St Edmund

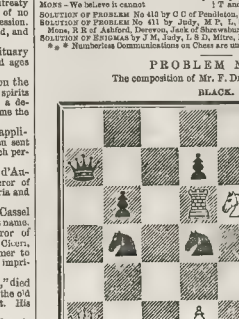
SOLUTION OF ENIGMAS by J M, Judy, L S D, Mitre, Miles, J, Rev H S are correct

* * Numberless Communications on Chess are unavoidably held over until next week.

PROBLEM No. 412.

The composition of Mr. F. DEACON, of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first, mates in five moves.

GAMES IN THE MATCH TOURNAMENT.

GAME NO. I IN THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. DEACON AND LOWE

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	15. Q Kt to K 4th	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3d	P to K 3d	17. P takes Q P	R takes P
3. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3d	18. Q to Q B 3d	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
4. Kt to Q B 3d	P to K Kt 3d		(e)
5. P to Q 3d	P to Q R 3d (a)	19. B takes Kt	Q takes B (ch)
6. K B to K 2d	K B to K Kt 2d	20. K to Q Kt sq	K to Q Kt sq
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2d	21. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
8. P to K 4th (b)	P to K R 3d	22. Q to K 3d	R takes B (ch)
9. B to K B 4th	P to Q R 3d	23. R takes R	B takes Kt (ch)
10. P to K 5th (c)	Q to Q B 2d	24. B to Q 3d	Kt takes B
11. Q to Q 3d	B to Q Kt 2d	25. R takes Kt	R to Q sq
12. Castles on Q's side	Q Kt takes Q P	26. Kt to K sq	Q to K 4th
13. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P	27. K to Q R sq	R takes R
14. Q takes Q P	K Kt to Q B 3d	28. Kt takes R	B takes Kt
15. Q to Q 2d	Castles on Q's side	Mr. Lowe resigns.	

(a) Intending, if White played the P to K R 4th, to play B to Q Kt 2d, and then Q R to Q B sq, if the White Kt was placed at Q Kt 5th.

(b) This is too precipitate; he should have waited until his adversary castled, before declaring in which direction he intended to attack his King's Pawn.

(c) Here again White advances his Pawn prematurely. How could he ever expect, situated as he is after Pawns are, to maintain this one?

(d) Young as Mr Deacon is in years and Chess, he outplays the old stager completely at every point, and when he chooses he has acquired more readiness of combination he will certainly be entitled to rank among the best players of the day. At present, it must be admitted that the sedum of his play is quite insufficient, and although with him this arises from habit only, and not as with some others, from a design to exhaust and irritate an opponent, the sooner he corrects to grave a fault the better.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—I cordially approve of the limitation you propose in the time a player should be allowed to deliberate on a move, and also of some restriction to the length of a sitting; but, as an ardent well-wisher to Mr. Staunton, I do earnestly hope, now that he has concluded the Tournament matches, in which, from what many deem a mistaken sense of duty, he felt himself constrained to play at all hours, that he will not suffer himself to be provoked into further contests with a set of mediocre assailants, who merely wish to take advantage of his impaired strength to obtain a little fictitious reputation by associating their names with his. Let him be well assured, when restored his health will have recruited his health, we shall hear no more of these second-rate vaunters than we did during the whole seven years that he stood opposed to all comers. There is not a player of any note in Europe, I write" and " bridegroom" are not always used in the German use of the words, to an affianced pair) the son of the Archduke Rainer, who does not consider the terms "a match" and "a tournament" as synonymous, although with him this arises from habit only, and not as with some others, from a design to exhaust and irritate an opponent, the sooner he corrects to grave a fault the better.

Permit me, with many thanks for the delight and instruction your paper affords me, to subscribe myself, Yours, obediently,

Rue Richelieu, Paris, Dec. 5, 1851. VIRUX SOLDAT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—Will you permit me, as a subscriber to the Chess Tournament, to address an inquiry to the honourable committee, to whom we are indebted for the management of that assemblage of celebrated players ?

Upon the first appearance of the "Prospectus" the natural question arose, "Are the contests to be all upon even terms; is the inferior player to be obliged to compete with an opponent of acknowledged superiority?" The reply was in the affirmative, and the reasons adduced were accepted as satisfactory. I have carefully watched the report of the matches, and observed that in every case, except in that to which you have recently drawn attention by your just criticism, the 5th "Fabian Lucher" of one of the combatants, the victory has invariably, as common sense dictated, been adjudged to him who won the majority of games. In the latter matches, for example, Mr. Williams won seven games to Mr. Birch's three, and he was named the victor; Mr. Buckle won four games to Mr. Löwenthal's three, and was declared the victor; Mr. Löwenthal gained seven games to Mr. Williams's five, and claimed the victory; Mr. Deacon won seven games to Mr. Lowe's two, and was allowed to be the victor. What I wish to learn, then, is, how, with all these precedents before us, Mr. Williams, in the match just over, *after having been defeated on a majority of games*, has been declared the victor by *Mr. Löwenthal, is permitted to claim for himself a victory?* This surely cannot be with the consent or even cognizance of the committee. It seems to be well understood, that, when the match was appointed between these two players, Mr. Williams was most anxious to escape the conflict. This was natural; and it was equally natural that Mr. Staunton, to prevent a slippery opponent evading him, should offer some advantages to tempt his opponent to enter the lists. I will always, with my whole heart, say, Staunton was justified, under the circumstances, in offering his adversary the prize if he won a lesser number of games than those specified by the rules of the Tourney; but I have no hesitation in asserting, that any utterly unwarranted be making any concession which could have the effect of depriving me and other subscribers of the due number of games. When Mr. Lowe placed his opponent's excessive slowness of play, as a reason for his declining to continue the match, he was met by a peremptory intimation that the full number of games must be played, or the committee had no power to award a prize. Now, surely, even-handed justice demands that the same course should be pursued in the present case. As far as the match has proceeded, Mr. Staunton is the winner; but it has yet to be played out, and, although he has chosen to waive his claim to the prize, the committee can take no cognizance of any private arrangement, but are bound in honour and fairness to see the contest concluded. Yours obediently,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE TOURNAMENT.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

In our last week's notice of the opening of the campaign, at Exeter-hall, the title of the "*London* Sacred Harmonic Society" was printed by mistake. The impression produced by Haydn's dull and heavy "Seasons," as we anticipated, despite of a most masterly performance, under Costa's direction, was but slight. The 'Hunting Chorus," with Jarrett's clever execution of the *horn* obligato, was re-demanded; the "Tal y-ho!" of the Sacred Harmonists will not have reflected discredit on the Melton Mowbray huntsmen. The other encore was for the comic ballad, "There was a squire," sung by Miss Birch, the profane portion of the "oratorio," being evidently more in favour than the sacred pieces. Messrs. Lockey and Hall. The directors state that the principal feature of the novel entertainments will be the production, by a complete choir, of "those rare and beautiful old English glees and madrigals which have for centuries lain unpractised and obscure." The novelty, so far, is but following in the wake of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, established with such success last season at Willis's Rooms, under her Majesty's patronage, and at which the exquisite part-singing of Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Land, Francis, Hobbs, and Phillips, created such a great sensation. The London Thursday Concerts are, however, not to be confined to this excellent speciality, and the directors, states the prospectus, "have thought it wise to add much vocal and instrumental performances as shall render the concerts agreeable to the most fastidious musical taste, and popular with every one." They further declare, that, if public patronage be extended to them, they will produce at least eight glees and madrigals at each concert, and also illustrate the characteristic music of Germany by a complete additional German choir, for the performance of the choruses and *lieder tafel* (table or convivial songs). The directors conclude by declaring, that "they will not promise more." We hope they have not already promised too much. Again and again must it be emphatically repeated, that the great fault in all our undertakings for public amusement is, that too much is aimed at. Doing little, but doing it right well, is better policy than to deal in generalities, and accomplish nothing. The programme of Thursday, with Mr. T. H. Severn as conductor, included Wilbye's "madrigals, "Flora gave me fairest flowers," and " Sweet honey-sucking bees;" G. Converse's " When all alone ;" and Festa's " Down in a flowery vale "—all as familiar as household words. The glees were, Sir Henry Bishop's " Where art thou, beam of light?" and "When wearied wretches;" Muller's " Maydav ;" Stevens's " Spotted Snakes ;" and Webbs's " Mighty Conqueror." There were, also, Mendelssohn's "Hunting Chorus," and the National Anthem. The vocal solos were Mr. H. Smart's "Estelle," and some melodies of the Nile, arranged by Dr. Rimbault, sung by Miss Dolby; Wallace's " Scenes that are brightest," and " Cease your funning," by Miss Louisa Pyne; Schubert's " Wanderer," by Mr. Whitehouse; Rossini's " Largo al factotum," by M. Jouglaman; Mendelssohn's " By Celia's arbour," by the new promising tenor, Mr. Swift; Blewett's " Hazel Bower," by Mr. Young; Donizetti's " Il questo sampliee," by Miss Dinekes; Hatton's " Old Simon the Cellarer," by Mr. Farquharson Smith; and A. A. Macfarren's duo, the " Fairy Tryst," by Missed L. Pyne and Dolby. When it is added that M. Szekely played a pianoforte fantasia, and Herr Engelke a violoncello piece, it may be asked, what is the difference between this scheme and that of the ordinary miscellaneous concert which has existed time out of mind? It was, in fact, the reproduction on the London Wednesday Concerts, only instead of an orchestra with overtures there is an admirable choir of forty singers, selected from the famed Royal Italian Opera chorus, for glees and madrigals, when were, of course, rendered with exquisite light and shade. Sir H. Bishop's glee, " Where art thou ?" sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Whitehouse, was encored. Miss Louisa Pyne was compelled to repeat both her airs. It is astonishing what a deal of virtuous indignation may be got up on the most erroneous data: Miss L. Pyne is accused of Vandalism in omitting the fine old English air, " Cease your funning," with bravura variations. What is the fact? The melody is by Gemeriani, the Italian composer; and there is not an English *prima donna*, from the original representative of *Polly*, down to the days of Miss Stephens, Miss Paton, Miss Green, Miss M. Tree, &c., who did not make "Cease your funning," like the "Soldier tir'd," the *chemi de bataille* for display. The new tenor, Mr. Swift, with a generous energy and musical delivery of Mendelssohn's air: he has a magnificent voice, and only requires confidence and experience to become one of the first of English tenors. The hall was not so well attended as the cheap prices ought to have commanded. At the National Anthem the music was printed for the audience, who were invited to join.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

M. Jullien's Concerts terminated on Wednesday night, after one of the most successful seasons he has ever met with. The *Bal Masqué* was given last night (Friday) with great splendour. Mr. Bunn is actively engaged in his preparations for the dramatic and operatic campaign: Mr. J. Morton is stage manager. Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" will be produced for the *début* of Madame Garcia, the new *prima donna*

The Society of British Musicians gave their third *soirée* last Monday.

Mr. Payne's oratorio, "Belshazzar's Feast," was performed, under the composer's direction, at the Whittington Club, on Wednesday, with Tolbecque as leader. Mrs. A. Newton, Miss H. Condell, Miss S. Law, Messrs. Manley and Barham, were the chief vocalists.

The annual *soirée musicale* ball given by the male students of the Royal Academy of Music, took place on Thursday.

Next Tuesday Miss Kate Hickson's concert, in aid of the Hungarians and Poles, will be given at the Hanover Rooms. Miss Dolby's third and last *soirée* will take place on Tuesday. The two King's scholarships of the Royal Academy of Music will be awarded next Friday.

The success of the Italian opera company at St. Petersburg has been very great this season, up to the latest accounts: this is easily accounted for on meuliening the names of the CONI *Fratelli*, namely, Grisi and Pursiani, Signors Mario, Signor Marini, and Mdlle. de Meric, Signori Mario, Tamberlik, Pazzoni, Rossi, Tamburini, Tagliafico, Polonini, Cecconi, Ronconi, and Herr Formes.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The committee of renters has undertaken the redecoration of the interior of this theatre, which it comes into Mr. Anderson this day, and the projected improvements will have, therefore, to be completed in a comparatively short time. We remark that some of our contemporaries announce that Miss Glyn and Mr. Anderson will appear in *Cleopatra* and *Antony* on the 26th; others state that Miss Glyn will open in *Bianca* on Boxing-night; but we believe that no sufficient authority yet exists for either of these statements. Miss Glyn, however, has announced her last public reading, and declined conceding to any more applications from the provinces, in order, to preserve her energies for the great demand that will be made upon them at the commencement of her engagement. This is wise; for on her efforts, manifestly, the prospects of the drama and the national theatre depend. Happily, the public has entire faith in her powers; and we doubt not but that she will approve herself the Rachel of the British stage.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Hoskins has migrated from Sadler's Wells to the Olympic, and appeared on Monday in "Plots for Petticoats," as *Jack Finish*. His vivacity and versatility stood him in good stead as an eccentric delineator of *Yankee peculiarities*, which he well conveys by the assistance of a pleasant and delight. A Miss Lingham, also, appeared as the *Duchess of Torrenuova*; evidently an experienced actress, but inapt for juvenile parts.

PRINCESS'.

A Miss Frankland has appeared at this theatre in the characters of *Rosaline Somers* and *Portia* ("Merchant of Venice"); a ladylike actress, but manifestly wanting in power.

HAYMARKET

Mr. Webster has made a great hit in his impertation of M. Regnier's play (" Mdlle. de la Seigliere," from the novel of the same name by M. Jules Sandeau. It was produced on Tuesday under the title of " The Man of Law." As *Destournelles*, the legal agent of the *Baronne de Vaubert* (Mrs. Stirling), exposing to be recompensed with her hand, rejected, seeking revenge by undertaking the cause of the returned son, defeated by the finer tactics of the Baronne, recovering from that defeat, and ultimately winning the cause which he had so practically advocated, by effecting the union of the heir with the daughter of the *Marquise de la Seigliere* (Mr. Lambert)—in all these phases of characters and interesting situations, Mr. Webster and Mrs. Stirling exhibited an artistic rivalry which ended, as it deserved, in the triumphant success of the play. Mr. Howe, as *Bernard*, the son, acted with manliness and great effect; and Miss A. Vining, as *Helène de la Seigliere*, was remarkably impressive. To Mr. Oxenford Murray's (of late a character-part, that of a bouncing maiden) rather over-dramatic, but which he made important by the care and propriety with which it was impersonated. We have no doubt of the attractive nature of this comedy, which, by the way, is in four acts—an unusual but not unpleasing arrangement.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Saturday "The Man of the World" was performed, and the part of *Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant* undertaken most successfully by Mr. Phelps.

WOOLWICH.—On Monday Miss Edith Heraud performed the part of *Juli de Mortemar* to Mr. Henry Betty's *Richelieu*. The house was crowded to excess, and the performance decidedly successful.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE.

CLASS 6. NO. 85.—MR. KINDERLEY'S PEMBROKESHIRE OX.—£10 PRIZE.

CLASS 2. NO. 20.—MR. LONGMORE'S HEREFORDSHIRE OX.—£30 PRIZE.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

THE annual Exhibition of this useful and highly influential society took place during the present week, the private view being on Monday evening last, after the judges had given in their decisions. The public were admitted on the following morning. As regards numbers, the stock exhibited exceeds that of previous years; and, as a whole, the quality was more than equal to that of previous exhibitions. The Herefords fully maintained their high reputation, as might be surmised by the number of prizes carried off with animals of this breed. The show of Devons did not come up to an average; notwithstanding, the new arrangements regarding classification of the animals were highly favourable for their chances of success. The short-horns were neither as numerous nor successful as in former years, except in Class 7, fattened cows and heifers, in which they showed above other breeds, and, in all probability, will for some time to come continue to do so. This gives us the opportunity of remarking that the value of a breed must not be estimated by its carrying off prizes either at the Smithfield or agricultural shows, cattle being required for other purposes than to be slaughtered for beef. The supply of milk, cheese, butter, and veal are quite of equal importance. The choice of a proper breed depends, therefore, upon the juxtaposition of market, soil, climate, &c. As a general rule, it may be stated, that for fair arable and grazing farms the Hereford is the best for feeding purposes; where the climate is somewhat severe, the Devon ought to be preferred, particularly if the herbage is scanty; for the production of milk, butter, cheese, and veal, the short-horns excel all others, as the cows will make a greater weight of good fair beef after the third calf, with a less expenditure of food, than any other breed.

In Class 1, for oxen and steers of any breed, above 4 and not above 5 years old, the prizes of £30, £15, and £5 were respectively taken by a 4 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, a 4 years and 6 months old short horned steer, and a 4 years and 10 months old Hereford ox; the last being fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

In Class 2, oxen and steers of any breed above 3 and not exceeding 4 years old, there were exhibited some very fine animals; that which obtained the principal prize in this class being decidedly the best animal in the Exhibition. It was a 3 years and 8 months old Hereford steer, bred and fed by Mr. E. Longmore, Ardforton, near Ludlow, Salop. The second prize animal was very good: the same remark applies to one fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the last two were Herefords.

Class 3, oxen and steers of any breed above 2 and not exceeding 3 years old, the Herefords were triumphant, the prizes of £25 and £15 being awarded for two animals of that breed, each 2 years and 10 months old, the fortunate feeders being Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Ardington, Berks; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

In Class 4, oxen and steers of any breed, not exceeding 80 stone weight, the principal prize of £20 was awarded to an animal of the North Devon breed, fed by the Earl of Leicester. The second prize of £10 was given to a Hereford, fed by Mr. D. Maydwell, Ashtead, Surrey.

In Class 5, for animals over 80 stone, the first prize was given to the Earl of Leicester, for a beautiful animal of the North Devon breed, 3 years and 8 months old. The second prize of £5 was also given to a Devon, belonging to Mr. Bond, near Taunton.

In Class 6 Scotch, Welsh, or Irish—the only prize, £10, was awarded to a Pembroke ox, 6 years old, which, though a good animal, was by no means as favourable a specimen of that breed as we have sometimes seen. In this class there were some good useful animals of the Galloway and West Highland breeds, but not possessing any distinguished merit.

In Class 7, cows and heifers under 5 years old, the short-horns took away all the prizes; the principal one, £20, being given to that worthy old English farmer, Mr. Samuel Druce, of Eynsham, Oxford.

In Class 8, fattened cows, 5 years and upwards, a similar remark applies; short-horns taking the £20 and £10 prizes.

In Class 9, fattened cows of 3 years old and upwards, having had at least two calves, the only prizes, £20 and £10 each, were awarded to short horns—thus justifying our preliminary remarks.

In sheep the Leicesters were good: all the praise we further add is, that there did not appear to be any retrogression. In long-wools the Cotswold continue to hold their deservedly high character; and, if no improvement was perceptible in the animals of the Southdown class, belonging to the most celebrated breeders, there were evident symptoms that others were fast coming up to them. His Grace the Duke of Richmond obtained the first prize; Mr. J. V. Shelley coming in second best.

In pigs, Mr. J. Coate, near Blandford, obtained a prize for some good animals, 26 weeks and 2 days old, though we really could not see their superiority over an adjoining pen exhibited by Sir John Conroy, Bart. We may remark that Sir John appears to have two excellent breeds, one black and the other white, in Class 20, pigs above 26 and not exceeding 52 weeks old. Mr. Coate also obtained the head prize for a pen of three 20 weeks and 5 days old improved Dorset pigs. His Royal Highness Prince Albert obtained the second prize for an excellent pen of Bedford and Suffolk pigs. In Class 12, pigs above 12 and under 18 months, Mr. Coate obtained the principal prize for some very fine animals, the Earl of Radnor taking the second prize for his excellent Coleshill breed. In the extra stock of this class the only prize, a silver medal, was awarded to Mr. William Culliford, of Hayling Island, Hants, for a very large black pig, 2 years and 9 months old, designated as the Hampshire and Sussex breed, but which we consider belonged to the Rudgwick

We subjoin the list of prizes:—

OXEN OR STEERS.

Class 1.—The first prize of 30 sovereigns to No. 4, viz. to Mr. William Heath, of Ludham-hall, Norwich—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. John Oakes, of Alcott, Church Stretton; the second prize of 15 sovereigns to No. 1, viz. to Mr William Henry Brickwell, of Lockhampstead, Bucks; the third prize of sovereigns to No. 51, viz to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Class 2.—The first prize of 30 sovereigns to No. 20, viz. to Mr. Edward Longmore, Adforton, near Ludlow—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Edward Longmore; the second prize of 15 sovereigns to No. 37, viz. to Mr. William Heath, of Ludham-hall, Norwich; the third prize of 5 sovereigns to No. 29, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Class 3.—The first prize of 25 sovereigns to No 55, viz. to Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Ardington, near Wantage, Berkshire—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Thomas Carter, of Dodmor, near Ludlow, Salop; the second prize of 15 sovereigns to No. 51, viz to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the third prize of 5 sovereigns to No. 52, viz. to Mr. Isaac Niblett, of Conygre Farm, Filton, near Bristol.

Class 4.—The first prize of 20 sovereigns to No. 61, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. William Baker, of Bishop's Nympton; the second prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 62, viz. to Mr. Daniel Maydwell, of Ashstead, Surrey.

CLASS 8. NO 122.—MR. JOSEPH GILLETT'S DURHAM, OR SHORT-HORNED COW.—£10 PRIZE.

CLASS 3. NO. 55.—MR. JOSEPH PHILLIPS'S HEREFORD STEER.—£25 PRIZE.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE.

CLASS 3. NO. 51.—PRINCE ALBERT'S HEREFORD OX.—£15 PRIZE.

CLASS 1. NO. 4.—MR. WILLIAM HEATH'S HEREFORD OX.—£30 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

Class 5.—The first prize of 15 sovereigns to No. 76, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. George Turner, of Burton, near Exeter; the second prize of 5 sovereigns to No. 78, viz. to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Lydeard, near Taunton.

Class 6.—The prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 85, viz. to Mr. G. H. Kinderley, of Kilpaison, Pembroke.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Class 7.—The first prize of 20 sovereigns to No. 102, viz. to Mr. Samuel Druce, of Eynsham, near Oxford—a silver medal to the breeder, viz to Mr. Samuel Druce; the second prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 105, viz. to Mr. Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, near Swindon, Wilts; the third prize of 5 sovereigns to No. 112, viz. to Mr John Phillips, of Ardington, near Wantage, Berkshire.

Class 8.—The first prize of 20 sovereigns to No. 121, viz. to the Right Hon. Lord Feversham, of Duncombe-park, Helmsley, York—a silver medal to the breeder, viz, to the Right Hon. Lord Feversham; the second prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 122, viz. to Mr. Joseph Gillett, of Little Haseley, near Wheatley, Oxon.

Class 9.—The first prize of 20 sovereigns to No. 125, viz. to Mr. William Holland, of Lightcliffe, near Halifax—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. William Holland; the second prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 129, viz. to Mr. Robert Beeman, of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucester.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 10.—The first prize of 20 sovereigns to No. 155, viz. to Mr. R. L. Bradshaw, of Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. R. L. Bradshaw; the second prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 159, viz. to Mr. R. F. Hall, of Healey, near Bantry; the third prize of 5 sovereigns to No. 156, viz. to Mr. George Walmsley of Rudston, near Bridlington.

Class 11.—The first prize of 20 sovereigns to No. 171, viz. to Mr. Lawrence Willmore, of Whetstone, near Leicester—a silver medal to the breeder; viz. to Mr. Lawrence Willmore; the second prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 168, viz. to Mr. Thomas Pulver, of Broughton, near Kettering; the third prize of 5 sovereigns to No. 164, viz. to the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley House, Stamford.

LONG-WOOLLED (NOT BEING LEICESTERS).

Class 12. The prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 173, viz. to Mr. Robert Beman, of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucester—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Robert Beman.

CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

Class 13.—The first prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 189, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman, of Burnham Sutton, near Burnham Market—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman; the second prize o 5 sovereigns to No. 188, viz to Mr. Samuel Druce, of Eynsham, near Oxford.

Class 14.—The prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 194, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman, of Burnham Sutton, near Burnham Market, Norfolk—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. R. Overman.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 15.—The first prize of 20 sovereigns to No. 211, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond; the second prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 202, viz. Mr. William Sainsbury, of West Lavington, Devizes.

Class 16.—The prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 213, viz. to Mr. William Sainsbury, of West Lavington, Devizes—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. William Sainsbury

Class 17.—The first prize of 20 sovereigns to No. 220, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond; the second prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 217, viz. to Mr. J. V. Shelley, of Maresfield Park, Maresfield.

SHORT-WOOLLED (NOT BEING SOUTHDOWNS.)

Class 18.—The prize of 10 sovereigns (the prize withheld)—silver medal to the breeder (the prize withheld).

PIGS.

Class 19.—The first prize of 10 sovs. to No. 243, viz. to Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, near Blandford, Dorset—a silver medal to the breeder, viz to Mr. John Coate; the second prize of 5 sovereigns to No. 246, viz. to Mr. William Mills Barber, of Langley Broom, Slough, Bucks.

Class 20.—The first prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 251, viz. to Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, near Blandford, Dorset—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. John Coate; the second prize of five sovereigns to No. 252, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Class 21.—The first prize of 10 sovereigns to No. 258, viz., to Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, near Blandford—a silver medal to the breeder, viz. Mr. John Coate; the second prize of 5 sovereigns, to No. 260, viz. to the Earl of Radnor, Coleshill, near Faringdon.

The gold medal for the best ox or steer in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, to No. 30, viz. to Mr. Edward Longmore, of Adforton, near Ludlow, Salop.

The gold medal for the best cow or heifer in Classes 7, 8, or 9, to No. 102, viz. to Mr. Samuel Druce, of Eynsham, near Oxford

The gold medal for the best pen of long-woolled sheep in Classes, 10. 11, or 12, to No. 155, viz. to Mr. R. L. Bradshaw, of Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham.

The gold medal for the best pen of short-woolled sheep in Classes 15, 16, or 18, to No. 211, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood.

The gold medal for the best pen of pigs in Classes 19, 20, or 21, to No. 251 viz. to Mr. John Coate, of Hammoon, near Blandford.

EXTRA STOCK.

A silver medal for the best beast in extra, to No. 66, viz. to Mr. William Heath of Ludham-hall, Norwich (this animal was too heavy for Class 4).

A silver medal for the best long-woolled sheep to No. 184, viz. to Mr. Lawrence Willmore, of Whetstone, near Leicester.

A silver medal for the best short-woolled sheep to No. 226, viz. to Mr. William Sainsbury, West Lavington, near Devizes.

A silver medal for the best cross-bred sheep to No. 200, viz. to Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton, Wheatley.

A silver medal for the best pig to No. 263, viz. to Mr. William Culliford, o Hayling Island, Havant, Hants.

COMMENDATIONS.

Class 2.—The judges commend No. 23, Mr. Richard Stratton's ox; No. 31, Sir C. E. Isham's ox. They highly commend No. 34, Mr. A. Beisley's ox.

Class 7.—The judges commend No. 101, Mr. Richard Healy's heifer; No. 108, Mr. Joseph Phillips's heifer; No. 111, Mr. Isaac Niblett's heifer. They highly commend No. 115, Mr. W. M. Gibbs's heifer.

Class 18. Highly commended No. 203, Mr. John Williams's pen of Southdown wethers; No. 205, Messrs. W. and T. Arkcoll's pen of Southdown wethers. Commended No. 208, Lord Walsingham's pen of Southdown wethers; No. 210, Mr J. R. Overman's pen of Southdown wethers.

Class 16.—Commended No. 216, the Duke of Richmond's pen of Southdown wethers.

Class 19.—Commended No. 241, Mr. William Goodson's pen of pigs; No. 247 Sir John Conroy's pen of pigs; No. 249, Mr. S. Marjoribanks' pen of pigs.

Class 20.—The judges highly commend No. 254, Sir John Conroy's pen of pigs; No. 255, Mr. Stewart Marjoribanks' pen of pigs; No. 256, Mr. Thomas King's pen of pigs.

Judges of cattle and long-woolled sheep—Messrs. James Quartley, Henry Chamberlain, Thomas Greetham.

Judges of cross-bred sheep (short wools) and pigs—Messrs. Edward Pope John Ford, jun., John Parncombe.

Stewards of cattle and long-wool sheep—Messrs. George Turner, John Buckley, William Loft.

Stewards of cross-bred sheep (short wools) and pigs—Messrs. Jonas Webb James Burgess, J. Saxby.

CLASS 7. NO. 103.—MR. DRUCE'S SHORT HORN AND HEREFORD HEIFER. £20 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS 4. NO. 61.—THE EARL OF LEICESTER'S PURE NORTH DEVON OX. £20 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

An unusually large assortment of implements and machines of the various makers were exhibited. The tile-making machines, as usual, were conspicuous, from their being generally exhibited at work. Most of these have been described at various times in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with the exception of a powerful one by Hart. This machine consists of a worm and toothed wheel placed in the centre of a long cast-iron trough or box; the worm acts upon a powerful screw with a piston at either end, and when the clay is forced through dies at each end of the box, about 2 cwt. of clay being contained in each box. The pipes are received on tables, and are cut off in the usual way. This machine is exceedingly simple, and the work is done by two hands.

Messrs. C ayton, Shuttleworth, and Co exhibited one of their excellent small portable engi es, and a very good oscillating cylinder fixed engine of 8-horse power, arranged with a view to ground-plan and economy of space. This firm also exhibited an excellent specimen of a corn-mill, adapted to large holdings; the stones are each 2 feet 8 inches in diameter, fixed in a cylindrical metal frame.

Mr Crosskill exhibited a variety of models of his various machines manufactured by him; and one of Hussey's reaping-machines, which he is manufacturing under an agreement with Messrs. Deane, Dray, and Co.

Tuxfords of Boston, exhibited one of their portable steam-engines at work in a yard adjoining. These engines have been selected by the French Government for the Museum of Arts at Paris; and also by Prussia, for the Agricultural Museum at Magdeburg.

Messrs Deane, Dray, and Co. had several novelties. Among these is a new turn-wrist plough of peculiar construction, the mould-boards being shifted by a lever; the head of the beam is supported upon a gallows, and so contrived that the lever which shall bear equally upon the plough is working upon sideling ground. Messrs. Dray and Co. also exhibit the "American Reaping Machine," invented by Mr. Hussey. This machine obtained great notoriety towards the termination of the late harvest, in successfully competing with the machine for the same purpose by Mr. M'Cormick, which received the council medal at the Great Exhibition, where they were both shown. M'Cormick's and Hussey's machines were afterwards tried at the Cleveland Agricultural Society's meeting, and the prize awarded to Hussey.

Smyths, of Pessenhall, exhibited specimens of their drills, with some important improvements in the arrangement of the coulcering sewers, by which the cylinders are kept in a more nearly perpendicular position, and allowing the coulters to range in a straight line with the carriage wheels, so affording greater ease to the horses. In the three-row drill they have added a new and universal apparatus for the regulation of the manure; the seed is regulated by cups, which they conceive work much more regularly than brushes; it is also conducted through a separate coulter, and so arranged that the manure is covered up before the seed is deposited.

An excellent improved horse-hoe was also shown by Mr. Smith, of Kettering, with an ingenious contrivance for steering it, so that the weeds may be completely eradicated without any injury being done to the crop, a circumstance which occasionally occurs with other descriptions of horse-hoes.

Messrs. Garretts exhibited, as they usually do, a large assortment of specimens of their threshing, winnowing, brick-making, and other machines, besides horse-hoes, drills, &c., and a new implement (Johnson's Skin Cultivator) consisting of a segmental horizontal knife, about three feet in length, with two coulters placed at each end; the knife is raised to a height of about nine inches from the soil. The object of this machine is to cut stubbles a short distance below the surface, the depth being regulated by a screw.

Barrett, Exall, and Andrewes, in addition to a selection of their ordinary implements, exhibited a chaff-engine, into which they have introduced an entirely new system of feeding. In the old plan it was found that the rollers through which the material to be cut passed were continually choking up, and a variety of contrivances, many of them exceedingly ingenious, were invented for the purpose of getting over the difficulty. Although they all cut long dry straw well enough at exhibitions, yet, when they came to be filled with inferior or badly-got hay, they were liable to choke, and often, in consequence, got broken. Messrs. Barrett have introduced a double endless chain, between which are a series of circular bars. The coarn and hay work round two pinions at top and bottom. The straw is firmly held between this series of bars for its whole length, which is a great improvement in the principle of feeding, as it prevents short, sticky pieces turning round and choking up. If it answers in practice generally as well as it appears to do here, it must be considered as a decided improvement in that important machine, the chaff-cutter.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE JEWS IN PARLIAMENT.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, before Mr. Baron Martin and a special jury, the action of debt of Miller v. Salomons, M.P., to recover from the defendant three penalties of £500, for having sat and voted in the Commons' House of Parliament, without having taken the oath of abjuration as required by act of Parliament, came on. Mr. Serjeant Channell and Mr. Macnamara appeared for the plaintiff; Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Goldsmid for the defendant. Baron Martin interrupted the learned Serjeant in his opening of the case, and suggested that as the facts could not be in question, it ought to be submitted to a special verdict, and the opinion of a court of law taken upon the point. The counsel on both sides having agreed to the Judge's suggestion, a special verdict on the admissions made by the parties is to be drawn up, the verdict to be settled by his Lordship in case of disagreement. Mr. Baron Martin said that it was necessary for him to say what his opinion upon the matter was; but, as one of the most eminent lawyers of the day had already given his opinion in the House of Commons and duly taken the oath of abjuration, it was right that the case should be argued with a view of taking it, if necessary, to the House of Lords, the highest legal tribunal of the country. The legal opinion of this remarkable case is thus indicated in the *Times*:—"It would have been merely idle to take the opinion of a jury upon the right reading of so many Parliamentary enactments. We have directly before us the dunnage original question, whether, by taking the oath—the dispensing acts—and, collaterally, the Parliamentary measure of relief to various classes of Dissenters. Besides this mass of statutes, there are other acts of a more private nature, which the jury would be called upon to take into consideration before they could have arrived at a decision. Their law at last they must have taken from the Judge; as to the substantial facts of the case, there was no dispute. Under these circumstances, there is no room to doubt that the professional advisers of the litigants have taken the wisest course in reserving their arguments for a tribunal more competent to deal with the question than a jury sitting at Nisi Prius under the direction of a single Judge. In the course of next term we may expect a conclusive settlement of this intricate and troublesome question. We use the term advisedly, for, even if the point should be decided in a sense unfavourable to Alderman Salomons and his friends, we shall at least have definitively established their legal position. If the matter be decided in their favour, and it is the opinion of the Judges of the land that by the law of England Jews are entitled to sit and vote in Parliament, of course there is an end of all discussion. The Peers and dissentient Commoners will, no doubt, acquiesce in the decision. If they would exclude the Jews from Parliament, the appropriate remedy would be a disabling bill. If, on the other hand, Alderman Salomons be beaten, he and his friends will no longer deceive themselves as to their true position, but content themselves with seeking relief in the manner prescribed by the Constitution."

Mr. James Bacon, the son of Mr. Bacon, Q.C., has been appointed Secretary of Causes to the Master of the Rolls, in the room of Mr. Murray, appointed Clerk of the Records and Writs.

The action of Mr. Marks, the auctioneer, against the Sun Fire Office, to recover £3374 for his losses by fire, occupied the Court of Exchequer three days. After the case of the plaintiff had ended, the Attorney-General said that he ought to be nonsuited, as he had not sufficient interest in the goods and premises to sustain the action, as an unbeloved at the time it was brought. The Lord Chief Baron having overruled the objection, the Attorney-General addressed the jury, and justified the office in submitting the suspicious facts of the case to legal investigation. The Lord Chief Baron reclaimed the defendant's counsel for charging the plaintiff with arson, not calling any witnesses to substantiate such a grave accusation. The only question for the jury was whether any fraud existed. The jury found for damages, exclusive of the premises; and a surveyor is to be appointed to say what further damages the plaintiff is entitled to in respect to the non-completion of the rebuilding of the premises.

At the Lambeth Police-office, Thomas Riding, an engineer, who was taken on a warrant at the extensive iron-works of Mr. Langrage, at Biddington, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he is employed as foreman, charged with having unlawfully combined and conspired with Mr. George Forrest, England, of Somercy-street, Hatcham Park, in violation of an agreement, in writing, entered into with his master, was again brought up on Saturday. The case occupied the court five hours. Mr. Norton said that it was not his opinion that the defendant had taken Mr. England's plans and sections for the purpose of making any improper use of them, for had he done so he would have taken them back, and not have left them at his house. Had such been his intention, and had he carried them elsewhere, to use in opposition to Mr. England in his profession, three months, the ordinary amount of punishment, would have been sufficient; but he did not think he had done so, or that the firm of Messrs. Langrage and Co. received, or had anything to do with, or would lend themselves to receive, Mr. England's specifications under such circumstances. It was quite clear, however, that the defendant had violated the act of Parliament, but, under all the circumstances, he thought he might mitigate the punishment, and should, therefore, commit the defendant to two months' hard labour, instead of three.

RAILWAY DAMAGES.—In the Exchequer Nisi Prius Court, Dublin, on Saturday, a widow named Mason obtained £150 damages against the Dublin and Western Railway Company for the death of her husband, who was killed on the opening of the Kilkenny and Bagnalstown portion of the line on the 13th of last month, owing to negligence of the company's servants, in allowing a truck upon the line, with which the train came in contact and caused the fatal accident.

The first Kent county ball for this season took place at the Assembly-Rooms, Maidstone, on Wednesday evening, and was attended by upwards of 300 of the provincial nobility and gentry from the surrounding neighbourhood.

The late King of Hanover, by his will, has placed the children of his wife by her first husband, Prince Frederick of Prussia, though not on an equal footing with his own, yet in the relation of near kindred, and has bequeathed to each of them a handsome annuity.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the single exception of a steeple-chase meeting at Westbury, the appointments for the coming week are confined to coursing; they stand thus Monday, the Amicable Club, at Epsom, two days; Tuesday, Penrylin (Wales), two days; Wednesday, Deptford Inn (Wilts), four days; Thursday (South Lincolnshire Southport), and Newcastle and Durham, each two days; and Friday, Scorton (Yorkshire), two days.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Just enough was done this afternoon to allow of a brief quotation.

WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE-CHASE.

4 to 1 agst Lucy Neal | 6 to 1 agst Hardwick | 7 to 1 agst Caryl

6 to 1 agst Peter Simple

WOLVERHAMPTON HURDLE RACE.

4 to 1 agst Little Queen | 7 to 1 agst Ormsby

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.—40 to 1 agst High Sheriff.

CHESTER CUP.

30 to 1 agst Goldfinder (t) | 1000 to 15 agst Nancy | 1000 to 15 agst Neasham

1000 to 15 agst Mary Tapley

DERBY.

18 to 1 agst Augur (t) | 25 to 1 agst Kington (t) | 50 to 1 agst Little Harry (t)

THURSDAY.—The only bets laid this afternoon were 400 to 50 agst Hobbie Noble for the Derby, and the following on the Chester Cup:—1750 to 50 and 1000 to 25 agst The Black Doctor, 1000 to 25 against Knook Knoll, 3000 to 40 agst Nancy, and 2000 to 30 each agst Merry Bird, Pitsford, and Mr. Worthington's Birdcatcher filly.

WALKING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—A walking match of ten miles for the champion's belt came off on Monday at the Copenhagen Grounds, in presence of nearly 10,000 spectators, and excited the greatest interest, as all the leading pedestrians of the day were entered for it. It was exceedingly well contested, and won by Spooner, who did the distance (10 miles) in 1 hour and 22 minutes. Westhall was second, and Old Smith third.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—On Monday evening a dramatic entertainment was given by the members of the club, in aid of the funds of the institution when the great room, capable of holding 400 persons, was crowded for the first time on the occasion. The last item in the bill was a new farce, entitled "A and B.," written by Mr. Edward Copping, a member of the club, who played the principal character with great success, and the piece was altogether a decided hit.

HUDDERSFIELD PRELIMINARY SAVINGS-BANK.—At the annual *soirée* of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute, on the 6th inst., the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Erskine, Dean of Ripon, in the chair, it was stated that the preliminary savings-bank, formed on the 8th July last year, on the plan recommended by Mr. Charles W. Sikes, of the Huddersfield Banking Company, had produced many good results. There had been 1916 deposits, averaging in 5d each, total, £483 14s. 2d. Of this sum there has been repaid £185 14s. 7d.; transferred to individual accounts in Government Savings-Bank, £175 14s. 1d. Balance in treasurer's hands (belonging to 355 depositors, chiefly factory youths), £122 5s. 6d.

MOVING PANORAMA OF HINDOSTAN.—At the Asiatic Gallery, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square, a diorama of Hindostan was opened to a private view on Monday, and appears to be highly satisfactory. The scenes have been painted by Mr. Philip Phillips; the figures and animals by Mr. Louis Haghe; and the shipping by Mr. Knell; the whole being arranged by Lieut Colonel Lloard, who has resided fourteen years in India, and provided the sketches from which the more elaborate paintings have been executed. An adequate description of the numerous scenes exhibited would occupy several columns; we can therefore only remark, in the briefest terms, to the general splendour and effect. Nearly sixty different views, extending from Fort William, Bengal, to the Snowy Regions and Gangoutri, present innumerable phases of Indian life, full of picturesque incident and scenery. Dioramic changes are also resorted to, as in the case of a storm on the Ganges, the lowering sky and the lightning being brought into momently and terrible contrast. Sunrise, sunset, and moonlight effects distinguish other scenes; and the whole forms one of the most beautiful and gorgeous panoramas we ever witnessed.

NEW ORCHESTRA.—On Monday week an amateur performance of the "Messiah" was given in the theatre of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, Aldersgate-street, to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the United Tradesmen's Benefit Society. The orchestra, built expressly for this occasion, was designed gratuitously by one of the society's members, Mr. James Elliott; it contained 40 stalls, elevated and of paper decoration, resembling carved oak of Gothic design, panelled with crimson, heraldically embellished; and having in its centre an organ front, the latter being brightened by the introduction of gilt mouldings. The private galleries and the conductor's box were also panelled and heraldically decorated; and the whole presented a new feature in orchestra-building which is entitled to special commendation.

THE MONTE VIDEO REPUBLIC.—A serious outrage, say the American papers lately received, has been committed at Lincolnton, North Carolina, at the Marion Court. It appears that about a week ago, Colonel W. W. Avery, in an unarmed and defenceless condition, was passing in the Court House to his room, after an arduous discharge of duty to his client, in the case then pending, wherein Fleming was a party, when he was attacked by Samuel Fleming, who, having armed himself with a double-barrelled gun, loaded with buckshot, and Morgantown, in the same neighbourhood, a few days afterwards, when Judge Battle had taken his seat on the bench, in the afternoon session, Fleming, fully armed, walked into the Court House and deliberately took a steadier and surer sence for the first time since the attack with the cowhide; whereupon the latter rose and shot Fleming dead on the spot. This fact, it is thought, passed through his heart. Colonel Avery then delivered himself in the custody of the proper officer, with a view to a judicial investigation.

NEW CONVICT SETTLEMENT.—The project of establishing a new convict settlement at New Caledonia, in the Southern Archipelago, has for some time occupied the attention of the French Government, and active steps for the purpose are at this moment under consideration. The island is described by those who have visited it in whaling ships as presenting resources of a most valuable character, consisting of extensive forests of valuable timber, and lumber of the best description, suitable alike for ship building and other useful purposes, whilst the climate is, at the same time, said to be delightfully salubrious, and the harbours already known safe and capacious.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols opened on Monday at an improvement of one per cent. on the Saturday's closing prices, the advices from Paris, although merely to the extent permitted by the predominating powers, being yet of a peaceful character. The opening price was 98¾ to ⅞, rebounding, however, before the close of business to 97⅞. Business on Tuesday appeared to have resumed its ordinary course, but an uneasy state of feeling naturally prevailed, and on Wednesday a reaction in favour to 97¾ was effected. The improvement, however, was not maintained, and had influence, several large purchases to close accounts improving the market to 97⅞, notwithstanding a few sales of money stock on private accounts. Thursday was a dull day, and with tolerable ease, notwithstanding the account has been large, and the fluctuations extensive. The extreme range of prices during the Account has been from 98¼ to 96⅜. In the event of no adverse news from Paris, the stock of 17 millions still remaining, the dividends on Consols falling due, adding to the amount of capital awaiting employment, together render it probable that Consols will quote the same price on Saturday next, the closing of the January account as they now quote with it. Exchequer Bills have remained nearly stationary, and in Reduced and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents no important business has been transacted. The market at the close of the week was firm at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 215; Reduced, 96¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Ans., 97⅛; Long Ans. to expire January, 1860, 7; India Bonds, under £1000, 61 p.; Consols for Account, 98; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 12 p.; Ditto, £500, 12 p.; Ditto, Small, 47 p.

Mexican stock has improved during the past week, notwithstanding the news of large commercial failures. Colonel Facio has announced the sum received by the *Zee* steamer, on behalf of bills, at 1,700,000 dollars, and 76,466 dollars on the same account, to the order of Baron Goldamid. He also intimates, that, although the next dividend due in January may not be paid when due, every exertion will be made to meet it as early a date as possible. The price of the stock has ranged from 23¾ to 24¾. Spanish stock is being converted by one portion of the bondholders, while another not uninfluential body of stockholders resist the conversion, and talk seriously of procuring better terms. The price of the Five per Cents has improved to 20¾, and the Three per Cents have been in demand, quoting 40¾. Peruvian Five per Cents improved towards the close of the week to 89¾. A reaction has occurred in Brazilian, which quotes 93. Sardinian Bonds have improved 1 per cent., and the market at the close of business showed buoyancy at the following closing rates:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 93; Ecuador Bonds, 3; Mexican, Five per Cents, ex Jan. Coups, 24¾; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 89¾; Ditto, Deferred, 46; Portuguese, Four per Cent., Account, 34¾; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 104; Sardinian Bonds, Five per Cent., 84¼; Spanish, Five per Cents (1840, 20¾; Deferred, New, 20¼; Ditto, Three per Cent., 40¾; Venezuela Bonds, Three-and-Quarter per Cent., 84¾; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent., 88; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58¾.

Railway stock is firmer, principally having advanced from the loss of the market being good from *bona fide* investments. Closing rates are:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 10¾; Amberg, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 5¾; Bristol and Exeter, 79; Caledonian, 10¾; [illegible] Northern, 17⅛; Ditto, Halves A, 5⅞; Ditto, Halves B, 4¼; Great Western, 84¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96; Leeds Northern, 14; London and Blackwall, 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94⅛; London and North Western, 115⅛; London and South-Western, 84¾; Midland, 59; North British, 6¾; North Staffordshire, 9¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4, 6¾; South-Eastern, 20¾; Stirling and Dunfermline, 9¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18; Ditto Extension, 12¾; York and North Midland, 21¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 33½; Leeds and Bradford, 101; Northern and Eastern, New, 48¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, Extension, No. 3, ¾ pm.; Ditto New, 6 per Cent., 10¾ x d; Great Northern, Redeemable Scrip, 3½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, 12¾.

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 10¾; Great Indian Peninsula (£3 10s. paid), 4; Northern of France, 14½, Paris and Orleans, 35; Paris and Rouen, 23; Paris and Strasbourg, 12½; Rouen and Havre, 8¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, very moderate supplies of English wheat have arrived coastwise or by land carriage. The condition of the new wheats having been affected by the unusual severities of the atmosphere, the demand has ruled inactive, and, in some instances, prices have given way 1s per quarter. Fine foreign wheats have so d somewhat freely, at full quotations, but for all secondary and middling parcels the country has very little attention. Bar ey—the receipts of which have somewhat increased—has changed hands slowly, and late rates have been with difficulty supported. The malt trade has continued firm, at full currencies. There has been less demand for oats, at barely stationary prices Beans have fallen 1s per quarter Grey and maple peas have given way to the same extent; but white parcels have been held at full currencies. Indian corn, afloat, has realised a trifling advance; and some cargoes of P lish Odessa wheat, off the coast, have changed hands at 32s 6d per quarter. A stead business has been doing both in English and foreign flour.

English—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 36s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 38s; ditto, white, 37s to 44s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s distilling ditto, 26s to 30s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 50s to 54s; grinding beans, 28s to 30s; Kingston and Ware, 32s to 35s; Chevalier, 37s to 38s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 17s; ditto, white, 18s to 20s; tick beans, new, 27s to 29s; ditto, old, 30s to 31s; grey peas, 27s to 30s; maple 30s to 32s; white, 31s to 34s; boilers, 31s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s to 42s; suffolk ditto, 36s to 38s; Hoxton and Kentish, 38s to 39s per 280 lb. Foreign: Baltic red wheat, 34s to —s; ditto white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; flour, American, 19s to 22s per barrel; Canada, 0s to 0s per barrel; French, 37s to 39s per 280 lb.

The Seed Market. A few parcels of clover seed have changed hands, all full prices. 400 quarters Odessa linseed have sold at from 44s 6d to 45s 6d per quarter. Ditto, afloat to Archangel, 41s 6d to 43s per quarter. Cakes steady, and quite as dear

Linseed, English, sowing, 46s to 48s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s; hempseed, 32s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 11s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s per bushel; white ditto, 8s to 9s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, £23 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, 6s to £8 per 1000. Rape cakes, £4 7s to £4 4s per ton. Canary, 37s to 42s per quarter Foreign clover-seed, per cwt. Red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, sp to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 5d to 5½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 37s 6d; barley, 27s 0d; oats, 18s 2d; rye, 37s 6d; beans, 36s 6d; peas, 37s 6d.

The Tea Trade Average.—Wheat, 36s 9d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 18s 0d; rye, 35s 6d; beans, 36s 3d; peas, 36s 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea. Since the close of the public sales, a very limited business has been doing in all kinds of tea, of which we have, in some instances, a downward tendency. Common sound Congou has changed hands as low as 8d to 8½d per lb. The market is heavily supplied.

Sugar.—Generally speaking, qualities of fine grain are held to a fair extent, at full prices; but other kinds have commanded very little attention. Low and mild yellow Barbadoes has changed hands at 39s 6d per cwt. Refined Demerara, 40s to 41s per cwt. Grocery lots given way 6d. per cwt. Good and fine grainy yellows, 37s to 38s 6d. low and mid white Benares, 34s 6d to 35s. Madras and Bengal have been lower to purchase. Refined goods are in moderate request, at 42s 6d to 43s for low to fine grocery.

Coffee.—There has been rather more doing in our market, at prices fully equal to those obtained last week. Good and native Ceylon has realised from 40s to 41s per cwt.

Rice.—For rough the demand is somewhat active, and white Bengal is worth 10s to 10s 6d per cwt. Cleaned qualities command very little attention.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in very moderate request, at a decline in the quotations of 2s per cwt. Choice qualities of Carlow, Cork, and Limerick, 86s to 88s; Waterford, 84s to 85s; Limerick, 70s to 74s; Tralee, 70s to 72s; Sligo, 70s to 74s per cwt. Foreign is held at full currencies, but fresh Friesland and Holstein are worth 92s to 94s per cwt. Bacon is in steady demand, at 54s to 56s for prime sizeable Waterford, and 42s to 43s for heavy. Fine Irish lard, in bladders, is selling at 58s to 60s; and fine 56s to 58s per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is to-day firm, at 37s per cwt. for new P Y C on the spot. Town tallow, 36s 6d to 37s per cwt., net cash; rough fat, 2s 1d per 8lb The stock is now about 70,000 casks.

Oils.—The general demand is exceedingly inactive, on somewhat lower terms. Linseed may be purchased at 25s 3d per cwt.

Coals.—North Percy Hartley, 15s; Tanfield Moor, 16s; Townley, 15s 6d; Gosforth, 17s 9d; Bell, 16s 6d; Redcar, 15s; Hilton, 15s; Hetton, 15s; Haswell, 15s per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 17s to £3 5s, clover do, £5 5s to £4 5s 6d; and straw, £1 to £1 7s per cwt. Trade dull.

Spirits.—Jamaica rum is dull in sale, on rather lower terms. About 200 puncheons Leeward Island have sold at 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; and 80 best Indis at 1s 5d to 1s 5½d per gallon; good brandy is in good request, and quite as dear as last week. British-made spirit flat, at 9s 8d to 9s 9½d. Geneva, 1s 7d to 2s per gallon.

Hops.—The demand for all new hops is active, at fully last week's prices. Yearlings are quite as dear, but old parcels are neglected

Wool.—As the season is now nearly the case at this period of the year, our market rules heavy, at barely stationery prices.

Potatoes.—Selected samples are in fair request, at full prices, viz. 70s to 80s per ton. In other kinds very little business is doing

Smithfield.—Although our market continues to be well supplied, the trade is firm, at full quotations.

Beef, from 3s 4d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 10d per 8 lb. to sink the offals

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton move off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds the trade is dull, at very little change.

Beef, from 3s 0d to 3s 4d; mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 10d per 8lb, by the carcase

MONT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 5.

5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut A J D Elliot to be Adj utant, vice Robbins.

7th Cavalry J J Nunn to be Lieutenant, vice W S Wood; Lieut T E Adlye Wale, vice Hildyard.

Grenadier Guards: Lieut and Capt G W A Higginson to be Adjutant, vice Ba Sarens High ness Prince Adolphus, a gazette dated 2nd inst to read Wellesley.

2d Foot: F S tesel to be Ensign, vice Lord C E Hay. 3d: J B Dennis to be Ensign, vice Kennedy. 4th: Lieut T Martin to be Captain, vice Dobbin; Lieut W H Dowling, vice Lieut, vice Ramsbottom; Ensign C Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice Gowran. 5th: Second Lieut W T Mahon, to be First Lieutenant, vice Knapp; Ensign G H J M Chapman to be Second Lieutenant, vice Mears, Lieutenant F B Forster to be Paymaster, vice Potter 7th: Ensign S De C O'Grady to be Lieutenant, vice Bowleggin. 8th: Ensign F M Stocking to be Lieutenant, vice Martin; Ensign L Esmonde to be Ensign, vice Cassan; Cadet G H Pechkitgton to be Ensign, vice Stocking. 36th: Ensign W Moore to be Lieut, vice Hamilton; Ensign W Bayly to be Lieutenant, vice Fenwick 47th: Lieut C Adams to be Captain, vice Biggs; Ensign A S Armstrong to be Lieut, vice Adams. 54th: Ensign H Bayly to be Lieut, vice Bayly; Ensign C A Thomson to be Lieut, vice Cave; A H Ord, to be Ensign, vice Thomson. 56th: Ensign F J Hutchison to be Lieut, vice Lieut and Capt C Cooper, who exchanges; Ensign the Hon Hutchison; Lieut T F Lambert, to be Adjutant, vice F Forster Assistant Surgeon R T Buckle M D, to Assistant-Surgeon, vice Short. 57th: Lieut W Hall, to be Captain, vice Cotheary, 77th. Cadet W J Carden to be Ensign without purchase, vice Ensign W Paterson to be Lieut, vice Hickson, Cadet R Poore to be Ensign, vice Farrell. 83d: Ensign F D Marsh to be Lieut, vice Mainwaring; Ensign A Cockburn to be Lieutenant, vice Marsh; Lieut F M Mainwaring to be Adjutant, vice Hall. 90th: Lieut-Col H Vandeleur to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col R Lewis; Brevet Major D P Barry to be Major, vice Vandeleur; Lieut H D Moore to be Capt, vice Barry; Lieut H R White to be Captain, vice Cane. Ensign A Nixon to be Lieut, vice Moore; Ensign T Haycock to be Lieut, vice White; Ensign C Hamilton to be Ensign, vice Nixon; Cadet F Kane to be Ensign, vice Haycock. 93d: Ensign A J J M Donald to be Lieut, vice Dowdall; Cadet G Clerk to be Ensign, vice Macdonald.

2d West India Regiment: Lieut J Harger to be Capt, vice Mowatt. 3d Ensign H J Raine-ford to be Lieut, vice Harry, Ensign K o Palmer to be Lieut, vice Rainsford F T Greatr x to be Ensign, vice Wood.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Acting Assist-Surg S Moore to be Assist-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Banks.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

CHESHIRE.—The Earl of Tankerville to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant of Tenants' Cavalry: J Higginbotham to be Cornet, vice Robinson

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The Royal South Battalion of Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.—S F Barkway to be Lieut, vice James.

BANKRUPTS

H CLARK, Chesham, Herts, and Buckenhamberry, City, stockbroker. T S CURTEIS, York-street, Westminster, cheesemonger. W WILLIAMS and R K MARCHANT, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, and Campion Gloucestershire, builders. JW PULBIN Kentish Town, Middlesex, woollen warehouseman. J FULLER, City-road, Finsbury, glass merchant. F LEANE, Liverpool, merchant. W WING (and not Winn) Liverpool, merchant. As advertised. Liverpool, chemist. G BITTLE, Liverpool, merchant. S WHARTON, late of Lofthwaite, but now of Hartford, Cheshire, wine-merchant. W KIRBY, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. J NICHOLSON, Wolverton, grocer. J WAGSTAFF, Worcester, cattle-dealer. R CALLICOTT, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, grocer. T WILCE, Knutsford, Gloucestershire, draper. S REYNOLDS, Sunderland, Durham, linen-

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J NICHOLSON, Gardestown, fish curer. J CARSELL and CO, Glasgow, merchants. J LORAN, Stornoway, builder. D CHAPMAN, Edinburgh, grain dealer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Lancashire Hussars.—F A Farrell to be Lieutenant, vice J D B D'Arcy.

BANKRUPTS

DR DAVIS, New-court, Bow-lane, City, wine-merchant. J BATES, Highgate, and Finchley-common, Middlesex, builder. T E HOLDSWORTH, Ipswich, wine-merchant. W ASH, Bolsh street, late woollen-warehouseman. R BILLING, Reading, Berkshire, builder C J POWELL, Kingston-upon-Thames, draper. F FIAL Wigan, and Manchester, check-manufacturer. T BIRCH, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, common brewer. I GRELLI, Radcliffe, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. J SUTCLIFFE, Blackpool, Durham, draper. R POWELL, Wolverhampton, chemist. S LITCHFIELD, Birmingham druggist W TOMLINSON, jun, Hinckley, Leicestershire, draper. D HILL, Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchant. J CHILD and W BARKER, Wakefield, builders. R ROBINSON, Bradford, Yorkshire. J WARD, Liverpool, miller J FLEETWOOD, Liverpool, grocer. G PRIDE, B JONES, and J GLASGOW, mechanics. J O'NEIL, Liverpool, spirit-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W MILLER, Rutherglen, baker. J MORTON, Glasgow, grocer. D and A DENNY and Co, Glasgow, mechanics. J GRAHAM, Glasgow, victual dealer.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst, the lady of Capt'n Langley, R M Artillery, of a daughter.—On the 6th inst, the wife of Mr. Bayley Balguy, of a son.—On the 5th inst, at Loudwater Mills, Rickmansworth, Herts, Mrs Herbert Ingram, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d inst, Pellet Carlew, youngest son of the Rev John Hayden Carlew, Rector of Curry Mo-tel, Somerset, to Louisa Mary, third daughter of Henry Inman, Esq, of Uplands, Gamorgantshire.—On the 15th of October, William B Babington, Staff Surgeon, to Agnes Eliza, youngest daughter of Major Duncan D Maclean, Fulliland Agent.—On the 3d inst, the Rev D de Soudry, to Jemima, daughter of the late James Meere, Esq.—On Tuesday, the 9 h inst, at the Cathedral, Bristol, by the Right Rev Robert Cotton, Lord Bishop of York, to Ann, the eldest daughter of Mr John Atkinson, Yaffarth Lodge, near Northallerton.—On Dec 11, at St George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev C A Swainson, Samuel Vickers, Esq, Cadelyr, near Liverpool, to Ann, second daughter of the late Mr Ephraim Todd, Little Packington, Warwickshire.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult, at Bellevue, Lyme Regis, the infant son of Captain James Willoughby, R.N., Inspecting Commander Coast-guard.—On the 29th ult, at Hals. James Leigh, Esq, of Ardwick.—On the 4th inst, at Pendleton, Manchester, Anne, eldest surviving daughter of the late Thomas Reader, Esq, of Burton-in-N—th, Westmoreland.—On the 3d inst, Algernon Frampton, Esq, M D, of St John's College, Cambridge.—On the 5th inst, the Lady Caroline King.—On the 6th inst, Henry Chaplin, third son of the late Sir John De Vesille, Bart of Jersey, aged 30 years.—On the 8th inst, William George Grice, aged three years and three months.

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NO. 16.—ARREST OF M. THIERS.

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The residence, or hotel (as the Parisians style these fashionable residences), of M. Thiers is a villa, surrounded by railings with the usual gilt heads to the points. The soldiers in arresting M. Thiers did not enter the house, but remained in the street—they were the regular troops of the line; but the arrest was effected in the same manner as that of the African generals, namely, by *sergens de ville*, who wear long overcoats and cocked hats, with swords only, and no belt behind, and are employed in making criminal arrests, and in keeping order in the streets like our police. M. Thiers, it is stated, will now leave Paris as speedily as possible for Germany: he has long suffered from an affection of the larynx, and his sudden confinement in Mazas increased his complaint so strongly that the medical advisers recommended an immediate change of air.

ARREST OF GENERAL CHANGARNIER.

It has been remarked that the characters of the African generals were well illustrated in these recent arrests. General Bedeau, whose mind is stated to be of a wily, scheming, and "managing" order, entered into argument and discussion; insisted on considering the matter of his arrest in a variety of lights, for the improvement of his captors' minds; and finally arrayed himself in full uniform, in order to avail himself of whatever influence his *grande tenue* should chance to possess with those he might meet in his way. General Cavaignac, who was to have been married the next day, was probably, softened by this influential event, remarked on being arrested, "C'est juste." He only asked time to write to his lady-love, whom he chivalrously released from her promise, under the circumstances in which he was placed. The lady, to her honour, has replied, that the "arrest" was an additional attraction for him in her eyes. General Lamoricière made a most determined resistance, but was, of course, overpowered. General Changarnier was awakened in his bed by the officials, and as they called upon him to rise he sprang up, snatched up a brace of pistols, and exclaimed, "Je suis armé." The chief coolly replied that he saw such was the case, and that he was well aware Gen. Changarnier, by discharging his weapons, could kill a couple of those who had come to take him; but he suggested this course would scarcely be attended with appreciable advantages, inasmuch as the house was surrounded by soldiers, who would take summary vengeance for any death. Changarnier then submitted. He was arrested at his hotel, 3, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, by the *sergens de ville*. One of the Gardes Republicaines was in the room, with about twenty other officials, but no military. The *mouchards* were dressed in plain clothes. The soldiers of the line were in the street. The general, of course, was *en chemise*, but got out of bed and commenced dressing, after he had been warned by his porter that was to happen.

Perhaps a few details as to the outward appearance of Paris during these arrests, as far as they fell within the scope of one individual's observation, may not be uninteresting. "I was no sooner up (says the writer) at eight this morning, than our *concierge* told me the Place de la Concorde was full of troops. I proceeded immediately along the Boulevards to the Madeleine. Very few people were in the streets at that hour. The first thing which struck me was that the telegraphic wire which passes along the Boulevards communicating with the ministries and forts and the railways was cut. I saw a small post before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If any persons appeared on the balconies, they were instantly warned backed by sentries posted at the corners of the streets. When I reached the front of the Madeleine I found the Rue Royale regularly occupied with troops. I observed a strong post before No. 3, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Changarnier's lodgings. The Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré was lined with troops as far as the Elysée. I passed without obstruction as far as the Place de la Concorde, which was occupied by troops, with their arms piled, and with cannon in the centre near the Obelisk.

"A regiment of lancers was drawn up along the quay towards Passy. No carriages were allowed to cross the bridge opposite the Assembly but I was allowed to cross on foot."

NO. 17.—ARREST OF GENERAL CHANGARNIER.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT

VOL. XIX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851. [GRATIS.

MUSIC AT HOME.

WE are not disposed to undervalue music—far from it. Music is an excellent thing, not only the source of one of our sweetest pleasures, but full of salutary and humanising influences. It has been given to mankind as a blessing, and as such ought to be received and appreciated. But, like every other blessing which we derive from the bounty of Heaven, it has been abused and perverted, till it has become (at least as generally cultivated in society) little more than an instrument of vanity and a means of frivolous display.

It is a branch of female education that music is chiefly abused in this manner. Gentlemen study and practise music as well as ladies; but it is something remarkable that gentlemen scarcely ever make such exhibitions of it as an accomplishment. In this [illegible] the [illegible] seems to be inverted. A lady, in a drawing-room, will sit down coolly to the piano, and entertain the company for half-an-hour with a dashing fantasia of Thalberg, or some of the other fashionable note-splitters of the day. But what would be thought of a gentleman-amateur who should stand up, violin in hand, to play a solo of Ernst or Sivori? Such an exhibition, certainly, we have never had the fortune to witness. But were it to take place, it is easy to suppose what comments it would give rise to. If—as it is a thousand to one he would do—he played very badly, scrambling, without tune or time, through the rapid flights, arpeggios, harmonies, and double stops, invented by the artist for his own especial bow and fingers, he would be unanimously voted a bore, and an impudent fellow. If he played tolerably—and it could be but tolerably at the best—

PART SINGING IN THE TIME OF ELIZABETH.—DRAWN BY G. THOMAS.

and contrived to get through without positively offending the ear, he would give no pleasure to a company, every one of whom had probably heard Ernst and Sivori themselves; and the best that would be thought of him would be that he played too well for a man who had his business to mind, and other things to think of. Such a feeling would be excited by such an exhibition, whatever were the station or fortune of the exhibitor. Every gentleman, however independent, ought to have pursuits and occupations too important to admit of his giving his days to the practice of a musical instrument. The unremitting labour necessary for the professional reputation of the artist, would, in the amateur, be mere waste of time in the indulgence of an idle propensity.

The same thing is the case with singing. A young lady, in every other respect sensible, modest, and retiring, sits down with out scruple to inflict upon a party of her friends and acquaintance a "grand scena" or an "aria di bravura," from Bellini or Donizetti; something which taxes all the vocal powers of Grisi or Sontag She cannot sing it—she screams and struggles through it in a way to excite ridicule or pity. But if she *could* sing it, she would be an object of greater pity still; for with what a cost of time and labour, with what a sacrifice of useful knowledge and acquirement, must her vocal proficiency have been attained! This, again, is not done by gentlemen. They learn to sing, and often sing very well; but we have no gentlemen Marios or Tamburinis in private society. Gentlemen take comparatively a small share in musical pastimes; but when they do, they generally confine themselves to what is fairly within the reach of an amateur. If they play, it is an accompaniment; if they sing, it is a song or a ballad, or they join in a duet, or a simple piece of concerted music.

This is one of the many consequences of the different education of the two sexes. Almost every girl is a musician, and makes a display of her musicianship. Most young men know nothing about music, but those who do, use their knowledge more discreetly.

Female education is more rational than it has been, but too large a proportion of it still consists of showy accomplishment. At boarding-schools, especially, young women, whatever may be their capacities or dispositions, are treated in one invariable way. They must all toil at the pianoforte so many hours a day; they must sing or scream their vocal scales and exercises; they must paint bright green and blue landscapes, or make copies of heads, finished off by their drawing-master; they must talk slip-slop French, and be perfect in the waltz and the polka; while their useful knowledge is gathered from the "Conversations" of Mrs. Marcet or Mrs Markham, learned by heart as tasks, and forgotten as soon as learned.

Into the routine of young men's education, music, in this country, does not enter. Those who learn it, do so of their own accord, because they have a taste for it and love it. They study it for its own sake, and practise it for the pleasure it gives them. Their number, however, though increasing, is still very small; and, taken as a body, the gentlemen of this country are more ignorant of music as an art than those of any other country in Europe. Were our young men regularly taught the rudiments, at least, of music, and enabled (if their taste and inclination led them to it) to read music at sight, and to make some use of their voice or of an instrument, a great number of them would retain through life an elegant and agreeable accomplishment. It would then be an accomplishment in the exercise of which the two sexes would join more than they do at present. The art itself would gain by this; in the hands of the women, it would become more simple, in those of the men, more refined; and, in partaking of the pleasure derived from music, both sexes would be led to seek it in the purest as well as the grandest forms of the art.

There have been times when music was much more cultivated as a social art than it is at present. In Italy, the cradle of the fine arts, and pre-eminently "the land of song," music was, at an early period, an essential accomplishment of both sexes. That this was the case may be gathered from innumerable passages in the old Italian authors. Petrarch's sonnets are full of allusions to music, and Laura's singing and playing is a frequent theme of his enthusiasm. He himself was a performer, and he left his "gentil lute" as a legacy to his friend Tommaso Bombasio, of Ferrara, "that he might play upon it, not for the vanity of a fleeting life, but to the praise and glory of the Eternal God." In one of his sonnets he speaks with rapture of Laura's singing in a company of ladies, and, in another, speaking of her vocal powers, he says—

> 'Fra possente
> Cantando d' acquetar gli sdegni ebbire,
> Di serenar la tempestosa mente,
> E sgombrar d'ogni nebbia oscura e vile.'

In the "Decameron" of Boccaccio, which is full of graphic pictures of the manners of his day, vocal and instrumental music is described as universal in elegant society. The party of ladies and gentlemen who flee from the horrors of the plague of Florence, and shutting themselves up in a country-house, endeavour to banish grief and fear by a life of mirth and amusement, are all musical. The daily pastime of story-telling is followed by music and dancing, and both ladies and gentlemen sing and play on the viol. At the end of the first day, for example, "after supper, the instruments were called in, when the queen of the day ordered that there should be a dance; and, after one had been led off by Lauretta, Emilia sang a song, in which she was accompanied by Dion on the lute."

Salvator Rosa was a most accomplished musician. He was a fine performer on the lute, and some of his vocal compositions, still extant, are among the most interesting musical relics of his time.

In this country music began early to hold a high place among elegant accomplishments. Chaucer makes men and women of all conditions singers and players on instruments. In the quaint old book, Peacham's "Complete Gentleman," music is dwelt on as an essential feature of the character. Shakspeare is full of beautiful allusions to the art, and to its general usage. They are to be found in every play.

The technicalities of musical harmony are used as familiar illustrations of the gravest subjects; as, in "Henry V.,"—

> "For government, though high, and low, and lower,
> Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
> Congruing in a full and natural close,
> Like music."

In those days the lute and the viol were the principal instruments in use over all Europe. They were played by both sexes, and divided between them the supremacy afterwards acquired by the harpsichord, and now by the pianoforte. The lute, the favourite instrument of poetry and romance, was played like the modern guitar, but was a much larger and finer instrument. The viol was of different sizes, treble, tenor, and bass. In England, almost every family of consideration had a "chest of viols," a set of instruments which stood in the same relation to each other as the violin, tenor, and violoncello do now, and served to get up a domestic concert. The lute and the viol continued in use till the end of the seventeenth century.

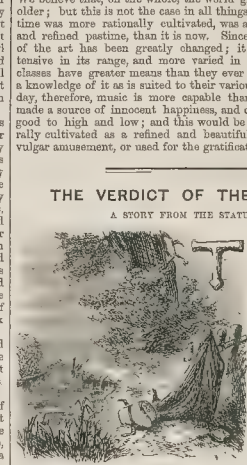
In the splendid era of Queen Elizabeth, music, of the most profound and learned kind, was universally cultivated among the educated classes. To sing in parts, or to take some instrument in concert, was regarded as essential to the character of a well-bred lady or gentleman. At a social meeting, everybody was expected, if called on, to take a share in the performance; and any one who declined on the score of inability was looked upon with some contempt, as low-bred and rude. Morley's famous treatise, the "Introduction to Practical Music," is prefaced by a dialogue between a young gentleman intending to learn music, and his friend. The young man relates a mortification which he had suffered at a party the preceding evening. "Supper being ended, part-books, according to the custom, being brought to the table, the mistress of the house presented me with a part, earnestly requesting me to sing; but when, after many excuses, I protested unfeignedly that I could not, every one began to wonder; one whispered to others, demanding how I was brought up. So that, upon shame of my ignorance, I go now to seek out mine old friend Master Gnorimus, to make myself his scholar."

Now these music-books, which were brought to the table after supper, and which every well-bred guest was expected to be able to read, are even now sealed books to all but educated and accomplished amateurs. They contained the madrigals and part songs of the great Italian masters of that age, Palestrina, Luca Marenzio, Stradella, Giovanni Croce, and of their English rivals, Wilbye, Bennet, Weelkes, Morley, Kirbye, and others, whose names, to this day, are among the most illustrious in the history of music, and whose works, like the sculpture of ancient Greece, are exquisite pieces of art, which modern artists have striven in vain to imitate and to equal. The best modern madrigal stands in the same relation to a madrigal of Marenzio or Wilbye as the finest modern statue to a masterpiece of Phidias. But the performance of this beautiful music was quite within the reach of the lady and gentleman amateurs of Queen Elizabeth's day. It required a good ear, a moderate skill in the management of the voice, a cultivated taste, and an acquaintance with the principles and practice of the art; things which (as experience showed) could be attained without any undue sacrifice of time and labour; while, for those powers of execution which must always distinguish the professional artist from the amateur, and which must be acquired and preserved by the undivided toil of a lifetime, there was no occasion.

We are no great sticklers for "the wisdom of our ancestors." We believe that, on the whole, the world grows wiser as it grows older; but this is not the case in all things. Music in the olden time was more rationally cultivated, was a more social, elegant, and refined pastime, than it is now. Since those days, the state of the art has been greatly changed; it has become more extensive in its range, and more varied in its objects; while all classes have greater means than they ever had of acquiring such a knowledge of it as is suited to their various conditions. In our day, therefore, music is more capable than it ever was of being made a source of innocent happiness, and consequently of moral good to high and low; and this would be the case were it generally cultivated as a refined and beautiful art, and not made a vulgar amusement, or used for the gratification of vanity.

THE VERDICT OF THE WORLD.

A STORY FROM THE STATUTES.



HERE is a happy, quiet village embosomed in the luxuriant foliage of a Kentish valley, not sixty miles from the smoke and din of London this village shall be known as Dewberry. The woful story that now clouds many a bright face there, must be told without dragging the sufferers into the glare of public curiosity: though it is well to publish the facts, a veil shall be thrown before the mourners—who ask but to grieve alone and unregarded.

In 184— Dewberry was a happy, prosperous spot. London was as strange a place to many of its inhabitants as Canton or Hyderabad. The seasons were marked by the bursting of the buds, the shooting corn, the ripened ears, the sunburnt apple, and autumn "laying, here and there, a fiery finger on the leaves," not by the closing of theatres, the breaking up of Parliament, or the opening of the Session. These latter events were not very interesting to people who seldom journeyed beyond the nearest market-town, and who were engrossed throughout the year in agricultural pursuits. The maidens of Dewberry ruled in the poultry-yard and the dairy; the men turned the fruitful soil to the sun, gathered in the ripened harvests, and wore out the short days of frost and snow on the threshing-floor. The tide of time ran on without a ripple.

To Dame Marsden was entrusted the task of educating the peasant children. At eight o'clock, daily, ruddy urchins, with polished cheeks, and dirty, well-thumbed books, lifted her latch and ranged themselves upon benches in her little parlour. Mary Marsden, more than her mother perhaps, contributed to the instruction of her little neighbours. Her learning, goodness to her mother, and charity to the poor, were constant themes of praise. Critically, she was not beautiful. Her nose was decidedly not Grecian—almost the reverse; her mouth was rather large; and her complexion was, beyond dispute, tarnished by the sun; yet from this homely face there beamed an expression—a soul that won more hearts than her neighbour, Miss Maxwell, with her finely cut mouth and exquisite nose, could boast of having enchained. Mary's face was a mirror—faithful to the last—of her heart. Not polished, in the drawing-room sense of the word, her manners were pleasing—too truly modest to be noticed for their modesty. In short, she was one of those warm-hearted, simple creatures, who are never intrusive in their goodness; but who are content to track "the even tenor of their way" without an eye to mark the sustaining virtue which guides and protects them. Thus Mary daily toiled through the alphabet with the rustic youth of Dewberry; was ready to be called to a neighbour's sick bed at any time; bore the temper of an erratic mother; entered into the little grievances of children, and interposed when the parental rod was about to fall upon a truant's back. She was not the belle of Dewberry—she was too quiet and unpretending for the office: but in the hearts of the old, rather than the young, she held her seat without knowing it. Her father had been dead many years; she had but the faintest memory of him. Of the world she knew nothing. If she believed in evil deeds, her belief was dimmed by the distance at which they ever appeared to be from her. In the people about her she had never met with instances of criminal behaviour; though many, of course, were only remarkable for that negative morality which keeps clear of the law. She had never fallen in love; for she had never met with a nature sufficiently refined, in the moral sense of the word, to awaken her heart from the peace of its daily beating.

In 184—, the date when her story opens, an unusual abundance of game attracted a party of sporting gentlemen to a shooting-box situated about a mile from Dewberry. Among these was a man of superior intelligence, whose frank and cordial greetings were gratefully welcomed by the village folk. His companions treated the villagers with disdain; this made his urbanity the more remarkable. He strolled about the village in the twilight; chatted with the farmers who assembled at the village inn; and told ghost stories to the peasant children. One afternoon he sauntered into the village school-room, and found Mary Marsden correcting the errors of incipient Cockers. His manner, when he addressed Mary, was polite—even deferential. He excused the liberty of his intrusion, patted some of the children, and begged leave to cross-question one or two of them. He made innumerable inquiries as to the rapidity of their progress; gave, apologetically, an opinion as to the best system of tuition; and, on taking his departure, very politely shook Mary's hand. The eyes that wandered after him as he passed through the garden-gate, had an unusual expression in them. Pausing here, the sentimentalist might pertinently write a disquisition, citing innumerable corroborative instances, on love at first sight. In the capacity of historian, however, it is only necessary to place facts logically—to hold the balance between truth and falsehood; therefore it may be declared, without preface, that the young sportsman made a particular impression upon poor Mary's heart, at once. His easy manners had effectually destroyed that sense of superior fortune which chills, in people of low degree, the sympathies which rise suddenly, and without bidding, between persons meeting for the first time. It was not love that she felt at first; it was only the tremor that marks its quickening. Had Robert Hassell never lifted her mother's latch again, Mary Marsden would have probably forgotten him in the course of a few months; but he came again and again. One day he brought a huge hummingtop for her first scholar; on another occasion he had plums to throw among the children for a scramble. Mary welcomed him each time with a satisfaction as frank as innocence. If he talked to her, it was only about her scholastic labours; if he still lingered after the children had left for their respective homes it was only to look over their copy books. Even the minutest details of the little village seminary interested him, and Dame Marsden was not a little proud of the gentleman's high flown compliments. He pronounced her homely teachings to be based on a profound knowledge of the infant mind; Mary's handwriting shamed Smart; and her definitions of words were infinitely more vivid than the lumbering explanations of Dr. Johnson. All this was said, and again and again repeated. There was not one touch of malice—not one glimmer of sarcasm perceptible in the words or expression of Robert Hassell. He was frankness itself. His learning was imparted without ostentation, as it was worn without pride. He talked always of elevating influences—of the subtle thoughts which give a keenness to the moral sense—of the harmonies of nature—of the things which humble arrogance to the dust. Mary listened, as the penitent to her priest. Had she read the mighty laws which rule the heavenly bodies? No. Step forth, then. The sun had passed below the horizon, and from the deepening blue the stars peeped forth one by one. The Milky Way crept like a silver film athwart the mystic dome; the moon peeped above a neighbouring hill. Robert Hassell read the glorious page with scientific precision, and with the music of a minstrel. The feet of the village maiden hardly pressed the sod. As the wondrous tale grew from the vivid brain of her companion, she crept unconsciously—but with the awful fascination that with a magnetic influence draws the pilgrim's feet to the edge of the precipice—nearer to her teacher. Still his solemn lesson went on, and she rose with him to heights which only the young and guileless dare. Every word penetrated her soul. To her he was a prophet;—she was in his leading-strings. Almost unconsciously, his hand enclosed hers, as they wandered back to the cottage: at the wicket he bade her adieu with a tender yet a solemn voice—but no word of love passed his lips. Mary walked into her home entranced. In a minute the quick, grey eye of her mother fixed its penetrating glance upon her. Mary awoke from her glorious dream—woke, and burst into a flood of tears.

"Mary, you have been a long time; neighbour Marshall tells me I had better look after you and that young man."

The fall was too sudden—too abrupt; Mary could make no reply. She felt that an infinite space separated her and her companion from the poor village people, among whom she was doomed to live; even her poor mother, on that night, was, to her, a common, narrow-minded, pitiable old woman. She was shocked at the coarseness of her neighbour's warning, as well as at the unconcern with which her mother repeated it. How little could they understand the sublime truths which formed the link—the only link of sympathy—between Robert Hassell and herself! What a vain task would it be to attempt any explanation!

"What have you been about, Mary? You look confused and stupid! Crazy like!"

Confused and stupid! She who had been lifted from the earth to look with rapture upon the machinery of the heavens—she who had never felt the purity of life before! How the grandeur of the scene was rolling away before the coarse human thoughts which were thrust in upon her! Yet the memory of his voice, the majesty (of her investiture) which encompassed his steps, the lofty purity which made her own innocence seem impure—how could these fade away!

Again he came—again he bade her penetrate the mysteries of nature. With him she learned the wondrous story that lay in every pebble at her feet; with him she unravelled the wondrous chemical machinery that pumped the sustaining juices from the bosom of the earth into the veins of plants. He talked of these things first, enchained her irrevocably; then, and only then, he faltered syllables of a human sympathy—spoke of love. The miser knew his wealth—knew that within his grasp lay a heart over which he was autocrat. He had but to command: his slave was ready. Dame Marsden heard the news of her daughter's betrothal with pride. Her child would be a lady. Robert Hassell's companions might laugh and point at Mary when they passed her gate, but soon she would be as good as the best of them. Let the truth be told of Mary. Here, while we may, let us mark the purity that elevated her love; the purity that made her defenceless. It was enough to know that Robert Hassell loved her; enough for her that in his noble heart she had a share. His superior fortune did not separate them; so united, so sympathetic were their aspirations. Did she wander about alone with him? This question was often asked by the prudent matrons of the village. Her virgin pride was a little wounded at this implied construction of the sentiments which existed between her and her lover. Still farther did she feel herself removed from her neighbours; she pitied their forlorn ignorance; she was sad when she thought that her good mother felt nothing of that grandeur which filled her soul. She clung more passionately to her teacher as the magic of his lessons fastened upon her soul. She entered into the heaven of her love with all the rapture of a novice. Persuaded that she was scouring, she followed, blindfold, the footsteps of her cherished guide. From the height to which he led her fevered imagination, he gradually began to point out to her the littleness of human dealings, the paltry considerations by which men were governed,—the slavery of custom in which people existed. He surveyed the dealings of his fellow-creatures, and contrasted their littleness with the grandeur of the spirituality to which he had raised her. And thus entranced, thus weaned from her peaceful home by the power of the very virtues which once adorned it, he led her, by the waves of his wand, to his lair.

* * * * *

To tell how, when she awoke from her dream, he soothed her troubled heart, how he allayed the wounds which gathered in her, how that potent spell which first lured her to the precipice was once more evoked to soothe the smarts of the fallen creature; how her mother came to comfort her and reprove him; how she believed his story and remained to soothe the pangs of his remorse; how she believed that, in the eye of her God she was his wife; how she clung to him, and dared the world,—still worshipping, with a woman's whole soul, the author of her shame; and how, at

last, maternal anguish was borne without a murmur.—would be to reiterate an old, old story, told again and again, in every journal that is laid upon the breakfast-table.

* * * * * *

A pale, poor creature is wandering near the little cottage—the old school of Dewberry. The windows are closed, not the faintest light streams from any casement. The old weather-cock creaks under the pressure of the wind; the moon is smeared at frequent intervals by the scudding clouds. The leaves of autumn rustle along the high-road. A year has elapsed since the shooting-party inhabited the box that can be faintly traced upon the brow of a neighbouring hill. In the eyes of the poor wasted creature, who is wandering fitfully about, there is a serene heavenly light, when they are raised heavenwards. With what a rapt expression is that pale face turned to the stars! What history can that poor creature read in the mystic highway? She is not in distress, for her face is calm as a child's in sleep: is it not calmer? Is there not in that bosom a heavenly hope—is there not in that fevered brain a resolution that has vanquished fear? What tempts so young a creature to brave the night, with a child in its earliest swaddling clothes? A pleasant river murmurs not far off; thither she is driven. By whom? The world must answer. A lingering look at the darkened cottage, a few steps, and the mother and child are—where? The statute-book will tell us.

* * * * * *

Solemn men gather about the door of the Dewberry Arms. There is not a smile upon the face of one of them. The parlour of the inn is arranged with scrupulous neatness; there is not a footprint upon its sanded floor. Presently, one or two country gentlemen arrive, call for a little brandy, and wonder how long they are likely to be detained.

"Rather a serious case, sir, I am told," said one gentleman, addressing a young man near him. "Yes, so I hear. It's hanged inconvenient for me—I was going to the Snobblebury Meet this morning."

"Ho! here 's the Coroner!" the first speaker interrupted.

The official in question jumped from his gig, and went direct to the parlour. Having gone through the usual preliminary formalities, he suggested that "the gentlemen of the jury" should at once proceed to view the bodies.

"It 's not far off, I hear," the official continued. "I'll ask where Mrs. Marsden's cottage is?"

Having received the necessary direction, the gentlemen, headed by the County Coroner, walked slowly down the High Street of Dewberry. There was a solemnity in the perfect stillness that reigned throughout the village. Every shutter was closed—every matron paused from her daily labours.

Dame Marsden's cottage, however, was the spot to which the grieving villagers plodded their way, to offer, in blunt and uncouth language, their sense of the loss which the poor old woman had sustained. In the village school-room lay the bodies of Mary Marsden and her child. There, in the scene of her daily labours—where she had endeavoured, to the best of her ability, to strengthen the moral sense of her neighbours' children—lay the tragic end of her own weakness. How those eyes are sunk! how the cheek is blanched and wrinkled! how the hand has faded to a trellis-work of bone and muscle! The child, with its pulpy lips, its dimpled arms, its cherub smile—type of its mother's youth—lies at the maternal side; defrauded—and by whom?—of its life, at the threshold of its existence.

With this hapless wreck the law proceeds to deal. Let us stand back, and learn the sentence to be pronounced upon Mary Marsden and her child. The Coroner, followed by the gentlemen of the jury, enter the village school-room, inquire whether there are any marks about the persons of either of the deceased; exclaim, "Poor things!" and retire to the village inn. From the jury-room the following report goes forth to the world:—

"Coroner's Inquest.—Mr. —, Coroner for the County, assembled a highly respectable jury at the Dewberry Arms, Dewberry, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of Mary Marsden and her child, who were found drowned, in the river, on the — instant. It appeared from the evidence of the young woman's mother, that her daughter had formed an attachment for a gentleman of fortune, who visited Dewberry last shooting season. Suddenly the young woman, who had previously borne an irreproachable character, disappeared from her home. It appeared that the gentleman who accompanied her (Robert Hassell, Esq., in the service of the East India Company) told her that he considered her as his wife, and that the only reason for his delay in taking her to the altar was that he feared the anger of his mother, from whom he had large expectations. After the birth of a child, however, the gentleman suddenly disappeared, and wrote a letter to the young woman, informing her that he was on his way to India, to join his regiment, and his wife. The evidence of various witnesses went to show that the young woman was in the habit of walking out with Mr. Hassell, after dark; that when last seen she was calm, and, to all appearances, was in the enjoyment of her reasoning faculties. Under these circumstances, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder of the child, and of Felo-de-se; and ordered the remains of the young woman to be interred at night, without the customary religious service."

How then stands the case between Mary Marsden, Robert Hassell, and the world? Robert Hassell is liable to be sued for damages, "for loss of service:" he pays the money, and is acquitted of his sin towards society. He is still "an officer and a gentleman." Had he robbed Mary Marsden of a penny-piece he would have been sentenced to a practical lesson in rotatory motion at a certain Brixton school; but, inasmuch as he robbed her of all that makes life estimable and honourable, he was, so the law tells us, indiscreet only, and must open his purse to the parents of his victim. Yet how great have the odds been, throughout, against poor Mary Marsden! All his learning—all the refinement with which it is possible to mask treachery—all the holy powers entrusted to man to win over and elevate woman—were brought to bear upon a sensitive creature, whose purity and sensibility made her only an apter victim. She falls! How stands her account with the world now? The scorn with which she is levelled to the dust is known too well. Her child—innocent as it came from the hand of God—is branded. On all sides she sees only averted faces. She has a heavy load of shame to bear. She is polluted—set aside from the immaculate society that shrinks from the contamination of her touch.

The inheritance of her babe is infamy; she bears the penalty of her frailty with a courageous heart awhile. The baby has its father's features—features dear to the mother even now. How mighty is the vengeance, and how irrevocable! See, she sinks beneath the withering touch of her immaculate fellow-creatures. She lives in so pure an age that she must not now raise her eyes from the ground; she is made at length to loathe herself. Her brain becomes disjointed. Surely there is more lenient judgment for her in another world. This thought fastens itself on her soul: it pervades her being—it follows her in her sleep. It conquers at last!

Yet the vengeance of the world does not die out with her death. That burning love, that made even the maniac mother clasp her child to her heart, and take it with her, in her fear of the shame to which the world had doomed it, is "Wilful Murder,"—her mad destruction, infamous!

The torch-bearers gather about her mother's home. They bear her body slowly, silently to its grave. That religion, the spirit of which is charity, forgiveness, and love, is not for her. Not only was her life judged, and her earthly career degraded, but twelve men declare that she is too lost to be prayed for. A Christian jury prejudges her before her God. Let not a clergyman commend her spirit to her Maker, for twelve country gentlemen know that the intercession is useless. As the world has tracked her with the scent of a bloodhound, so shall vengeance follow her hereafter.

Turning from this true history, how soothing is it to welcome the outpouring of a heart truly human—to follow pensively this Christian lesson:—

> "Cross her hands humbly,
> As if praying devoutly,
> Over her breast!
> Owning her weakness,
> Her evil behaviour,
> And leaving, with meekness,
> Her sins to her Saviour!"

And how shall it fare with Robert Hassell? He is on his way to India,—to a career of glory, to be closed, in due time, by an officiating priest. Well, will there not be, after all, more reason for prayer over the grave of Robert Hassell, than over the body of poor Mary Marsden?

W. B. J.

A SCENE FROM LONDON LIFE.

The wintry winds are blowing shrill, the rain-drops thickly fall,
And night upon the busy town has drawn his dismal pall
Through warmly curtain'd windows shine the cheerful Christmas fire;
All within is joy and comfort—all without is cold and mire.

As an angel doing deeds of good, that fire sends forth its ray
Into the cheerless stormy night, not to the tell-tale day,
For 'tis not in open sunshine, when Man stands by to see,
But in the silent darkness moves forth fair Charity.

And, see! below the window, list'ning the joy within,
With face so pale, so careworn, hovers the girl of sin!
Behind those flaunting robes of hers are want, and grief, and care,
And beneath that hollow, hideous laugh, a terrible despair!

She hears the voice of childhood—she remembers former days,
When, in her quiet village home, she joined in songs of praise;
When her thoughts were good and happy, and free from sin and guile,
And all were wont to greet her with an ever-present smile.

But now, in gaud and gewgaw, grown hateful to her eye,
For the bright and varied colours give to her pale face the lie,
She cowers beneath that window, uncared for, and unknown;
In want, and shame, and misery, her life wears out alone!

Sisters! that beam of light and warmth shone on her upturned face,—
And for a moment chased away her sorrow and disgrace;
Pliant and penitent she stood beneath its kindly glare,
And a gleam of better, happier, times illumined her despair!

Sisters of lowly mercy, go forth with faith and love;
Remember what ye cannot do, is done by Him above!
There are precious moments—many—when a kind word timely given
May win a soul from wickedness,—may win a soul for Heaven!

Go to the fetid alleys, where God's name has never reached;
Where His words of truth and mercy are seldom -never—preached;
Where want and direst poverty have taken up their stand;
Where, in all its hideous features, dwells the darkness of the land;

Where, crowded thick in cellars, is a mass of human life;
Where each daughter is a mother, where no mother is a wife;
Where light of day is never seen; where fever has its birth;
Where Plague and Pestilence stalk forth to thin the crowded earth!

To these dwellings, sisters, hasten, armed with food, kind words, and prayer,
Your kindly acts will banish sin, your gentle words despair;
Fewer then will pause to listen, fewer then will mourn the light
Streaming out from happy casements on some coming Christmas night!

Σ.

GYPSEY EXPERIENCES.

By a Roumany Rei.

He sketch and the lesson were going on rather irregularly, when a low whine of recognition from the dog, and the sound of voices, announced a new arrival. Looking up from my work, I saw a broad, swarthy, black-browed woman's face staring into the tent. Catching a sight of my drawing, the new comer—whom I rightly guessed to be the Aunt Athaliah of whom Sinfi had expressed some apprehension—burst out into a wild and incoherent gabble, half English, half Roumany, from which I could just make out that she was consigning me, and my work, and my poor little sitter to the most disagreeable places. Then stooping under the tent before I was aware, she clutched my sketch-book with one hand, and sent it spinning along the road, while with the other she seized poor Sinfi by the shoulder, and lugged her up, and out, through the straw and wood-ashes in front of the tent, shaking her violently and cursing her—"I'll *maur* (kill) you, you *chikli Beng's chavi* (dirty devil's daughter).—How dare you let a *gorja chiv* you *adra* his *lill* (how dare you let a man put you in his book), to *chave* the *rakt* of your *nuis* (to steal the blood from your face)?" All this was said with inconceivable rapidity and vehemence; and her assault had so astounded me, that, for an instant, I could neither avenge my outraged sketch book, nor go to the rescue of Sinfi, who offered no resistance to the cuffs and shakings of the redoubtable Athaliah. At last, however, gathering my scattered senses, and seizing the old lady by the shoulders, I whirled her round. "Hands off, you old fagot! By Jove! if you strike the girl again, I'll knock you down." She twisted in my hands, and foamed at the mouth, transforming her abuse from Sinfi to me.

"What 's the matter, you old fool?"

"I won't have her drawed out—I told her I'd make her scrawl the earth before me, if ever she let herself be drawed out again."

"Why, what harm can there be?"

"I know there 's a *fe* (a charm) in it. There was my youngest, that the *gorja* drawed out on Newmarket Heath, she never held her head up after, but wasted away, and died; and she 's buried in March churchyard."

"Nonsense, you old idiot! Anyhow, I won't let you touch the girl while I 'm here—so sit down quietly, and I'll draw *you* if you like."

She ground her teeth at me, but sat down, sulkily muttering, near the fireplace; while Sinfi, who did not appear much the worse for the *bourrade*, gathered sticks, and prepared to make a blaze.

"Take a cigar, old lady," I said, after a minute or two, handing her my case.

She took one ungraciously, lighted it with a lucifer match, of which she produced a box from her pocket, and began to puff—Sinfi looking up from her work now and then, with a sly smile at me, and a sort of wink in the direction of her aunt.

Tobacco is a great sedative, and before the first cigar was half smoked, Athaliah and I were as good friends as if our introduction had been the pleasantest one in the world.

Athaliah Shaw was about the ugliest Roumany I ever saw—standing close on six feet high, with a face like a vicious horse, and hair as coarse as his tail. She wore a long, bright, tartan shawl, draped awry, an old black straw bonnet on her head, with a green and yellow handkerchief under it, a rusty black dress, and boots like a navigator's. Uncle Euri, who came lounging up a few hundred yards behind her, with a couple of terriers at his heels, was a thickset, sturdy fellow, of six-and-forty, brown as a hazel-nut, with small black eyes, a coloured handkerchief loosely twisted round his bronzed throat, a fur cap on his head, a long calf skin sleeved waistcoat, loose drab breeches, and leggings half unbuttoned over his strong ankle-boots. He had looked on without interfering in the scuffle, and touched his hat civilly to me, as he sat down opposite to me on the other side of the fire place.

"The women don't like it, sir," he said apologetically. "I don't care about it; you may draw me out as much as you like for a pint of beer and a pipe of tobacco;" and with this philosophic remark he applied himself to his cutty with perfect composure, and great lazy enjoyment.

Meanwhile, stirring Sinfi had gathered sticks, and turned the hooked fire-rod round, and slung upon it a big black kettle, which stood, ready filled, under the shade of the hedge. Aunt Athaliah, much appeased, but still grumbling inwardly, like a volcano in the intervals of eruption, was taking out, from a sort of huge wallet (formed by doubling her stout apron and securing the corners to her waistband), a most miscellaneous collection of town purchases—lucifer matches, a quarter of a pound of tea in a paper, two quartern loaves, a lump of salt butter, a paper of moist sugar, some tobacco, a bunch of candles, and other things, which all reposed comfortably side by side in that capacious receptacle. Uncle Euri, meanwhile, had leisurely, and without rising, gathered a few handfuls of straw and small sticks into a hollow wisp, into which he thrust a lighted lucifer, and rapidly putting it down, disposed larger sticks about it, so as, in a few minutes, to have a good, well-piled fagot crackling and blazing under the pot.

The old woman and he exchanged some words in Gypsey with Sinfi. "*Muk* us *yukhar* the *rei* to *holl* a *crumer* of *hawben*" (Let us ask the gentleman to eat a bit of victuals).

Sinfi interpreted the invitation, "Uncle says, my *rei*, 'will you eat with the poor Roumany?'"

"Won't I, Sinfi? I'm desperately hungry, Aunt Athaliah, and I was going to ask myself, if you hadn't invited me."

"Eh! why, you 'll never *com* (like) the *moulo mass* (dead meat) that the Roumanies eat, my rei," said Uncle Euri, in their whining sing-song, full of *calinerie* and mock humility.

"I can eat anything," I answered.

"Can you eat *hotchwitchy* and *bourri-zimmins?*" asked Sinfi, laughing to her uncle over the potatoes she was peeling into a red earthenware dish.

"Talk English to the *rei*, Sinfi," said Uncle Euri.

"He wants to learn Roumany, uncle; look, he puts all the words you tell him down in his *ticknes lill* (little book) there—oh, so fast! and he learns them off directly."

"Ah!" said Euri, sententiously; "I've knowed *reis* as did that afore. There was young G——k, Athaliah; him that *jaed* to the *veligowris* (went to the fairs) with us for three months, and *kerred* the *bosh* and the *tambo* (played the fiddle and tambourine) like a *tatcho* (true) Roumany."

Athaliah shook her head. "He had *doster colas* in his *shurro* besides *jiwlas* (he had many things in his head besides lice). He *jinned* the *mulo Beng's hoknapans* (he knew the devil's tricks)—*he* did. Yes, my *rei*, he could make himself as big or as little as he liked, and he could raise the *Beng*, he told us; and often when he was *kerring* the *bosk* with my *rom*, there, in the *kellayen* (when he was playing the fiddle with my husband at the dance) he would laugh till he almost fell off the table. It was awful to hear him! Eh, Euri?"

Euri nodded a reverential assent. It was clear that poor C——k had left an enviable reputation behind him, among his Roumany friends. He was mad -poor fellow—but full of humour. Who is there of his standing at Cambridge that does not remember "Athanasius Gasker," and his museum, and the library of useless knowledge? And among his other eccentricities, I now learned for the first time that he was an *aficionado*, one of the Gypsey stricken.

"But what are we to have for dinner?" I asked; for Sinfi had put on the kettle, which was already simmering, and which, as she removed the lid to stir it carefully, I saw was full of a sort of white soup, with something in it that looked like oysters. "Deuced odd!" I thought to myself, "oyster-soup here!"

"It 's *bourri-zimmins*," said Sinfi, importantly; "but I won't tell you what that is till you 've eaten it."

"And where 's the *hotchwitchy* the *chukel* (dog) caught this morning?" asked Euri, getting up lazily.

"*Adri* the *vardo* (in the cart)," said Sinfi.

"What the deuce is a *hotchwitchy*?" I thought to myself, as Euri, arming himself with an old clothes brush, worn to the stump, lounged to the cart. He came back, and in his hand I saw a young, fresh-killed hedgehog.

"So that 's a *hotchwitchy*?"

"*Ourli*," said Sinfi.

"And do you mean to say you eat hedgehog?"

"Eat it!" said Euri, with a stare of surprise. "There ain't any game as runs or flies can beat it—that is, afore the winter—they 're thinnish now—but a fat un's as rich as pig, and as delicate as pheasant."

While he spoke, he commenced his cul[illegible] there is no receipt in Soyer, Ude, or Carême, for cooking a hedgehog, I feel it a duty to be minute in my description of the process.

Euri began by throwing his hedgehog on the ground; then, pressing his foot on the back, the body yielded, and from a ball grew a straight little cylinder of bristles. Throwing this on the fire, which had now burnt down to a clear red *braise*, he snatched it off again at a certain point of singeing—this point it is a very delicate matter to hit, mind—and applying his old clothes-brush to the smoking black stubble, speedily stripped poor p[illegible] the best part of his bristles, and ran a knife up the s[illegible]. Then taking a mass of stiff clay, which lay ready kneaded under the cart, he proceeded to invest the unseemly little body in a clay coffin, of about a quarter to half an inch th[illegible] this in the heat of the fire, gathered the red ashes about and over it. I watched with undisguised admiration, till Sinfi laughed again, and let her soup boil over, in her amusement at my interest in Euri's proceedings—which brought upon her a sharp rebuke from Aunt Athaliah, whose temper was not improved, as I now found, by a touch of rheumatism.

Meanwhile, plates, dishes, and porringers had been rummaged out, with an odd knife and fork or two, sundry battered iron spoons, some salt and pepper in a paper, and an elderly teapot (which Aunt Athaliah seemed to have under her special charge), flanked by a most miscellaneous array of cups and saucers. Sinfi was busy seasoning her soup, which really smelt uncommonly nice, though I was not at all easy about the ingredients.

"There, my *rei*," she said triumphantly, as she poured me out a basinful, and put it before me with a hunch of bread. "*Holl* that, and you can tell the *gorjas* you have eat *bourri-zimmins* with the poor Roumany."

I was uncommonly hungry, and the soup smelt so appetising, and Sinfi offered it me with so much grace, and such a triumphant twinkle of her black eyes, that I threw my misgivings overboard and fell to.

Bourri-zimmins, whatever it might be, w[illegible]decidedly a hit, rather like *soupe à la reine*, with little lumps of s[illegible]something I took to be a mild kind of forcemeat—decidedly they were *not* oysters—swimming in it. Sinfi looked at me inquiringly.

I nodded, "Capital, Sinfi."

She clapped her hands with glee. "Ho! ho! *Dik, bibbe* (look aunt); *dik, cokko* (look, uncle)—*D[illegible]* at the *rei holtin* the *bourri-zimmins!*"

What the deuce could *bourri-zimmins* be?

But Euri having also despatched his basinful, was now ex[illegible] his dirt pie [illegible] ashes. Holding it with a pair of smith's pincers, he broke the red-hot clay with a hammer, and neatly took off the crust, with bristles and skin embedded in it. In fact, the hedgehog was beautifully skinned, and baked to a turn, with all his gravy in. Then, with his knife, Euri opened the body along the chine, and, with one sweep of the hand, brought out the entrails, in a lump, by the back slit, which mode is resorted to, as he told me, because the gall-bladder is less likely to be broken than when the "giblets" are taken out by the belly. And now *hatchwitchy* was ready for eating, and really looked so plump and nice as he lay on the dish, bathed in his own coz[illegible] juices, and sent up such a grateful odour, that I got over any qualms I might have had, and played a worthy knife and fork with my new friends.

I have often eaten hedgehog since—and have served it at my own table, when it has been tasted and praised by my guests in blessed ignorance, for it really is capital eating when in season—but I never enjoyed one so much as this my first. You want to know what it is like? Imagine a blending of suck[illegible] and the bland unctuousness of the one mingling with the piquant game-flavour of the other, and you may form some notion of the taste of *hotchiwitchy*.

"[illegible]" said I, after I had put down my knife and [illegible] what is *bourri-zimmins*?"

"What do you think?" she said, swelling with the pleasant secret.

"I haven't a notion—but it [illegible] uncommonly good. Tell me what it is, there's a good girl. I'll give Hudson the receipt," I added to myself, "for the Trinity kitchen. Come, what is it, Sinfi?"

"Snail soup!"

"Snail-soup!" and I jumped up. "Confound it! you don't [illegible] I've been eating snail-[illegible]."

At that moment I could have boxed her ears, pretty as they were. I leave you to imagine my sensations. However, imagination apart, snails are very good eating, stewed in milk as Sinfi stewed them, with pepper, salt, and herbs. And though I don't mean to say I ever repeated the experiment, I have no doubt, if one *could* get over the fancy of the thing, snails would be as popular among us as oysters.

Dinner over, we sat and smoked, and I went on with my Roumany lesson. I don't think I quite enjoyed it as much with the old people as with Sinfi, and I am certain I didn't get on half so fast. However, they seemed pleased at the interest I took in their language; and Euri promised to pay me a visit at my rooms in college, and to give me a course of lessons, for the sum of half-a-crown per lesson.

Aunt Athaliah was an inveterate old *monger* (beggar); and it was only my solemn assurance that she would not get a penny by [illegible] that I made her [illegible] applications for *backsheesh*. In fact, the old woman was a bore and

"'*LEL THE TSHAR ARI*' SAID EURI TO HER. AT THIS ORDER SHE EXTINGUISHED THE EMBERS WITH WATER."—DRAWN BY F. W. TOPHAM.

but for Sinfi, I don't know that the acquaintance would have lasted beyond that day at the King's Hedges. However, it was not destined to close so soon—in fact it still subsists. I saw Sinfi only last summer near Margate, under rather curious circumstances, as I may hereafter have to tell.

I was not at all prepared for the interruption that brought my lesson to an abrupt close on that day.

I have mentioned the names of Florentia and Morella, Sinfi's cousins, who shared her tent.

After dinner, Euri and Athaliah fell into a talk, carried on almost entirely in Roumany; which I concluded, therefore, they did not wish me to understand.

I had no objection whatever to a *tête-à-tête* with Sinfi. I have not known many of the Roumany *chais* (Gypsey girls) who were agreeable companions in a two-handed talk. Either they are intolerably rapacious, asking for everything that pleases them, or grossly and tiresomely *soft-sawderish*, or pruriently coarse. Sinfi had none of these faults, but was really frank, [illegible], and natural in her questions and answers, as limber and graceful as a lizard in her movement, piquant in the little touches of [illegible] that crossed her Oriental and lazy courtesy of manner. She was certainly not only the prettiest, but the most attractive young Gypsey I have ever known.

I can quite conceive the mad p[illegible]sion that such a creature may create in a man, and has created, in our own times too. We need not go back to Spain, and the days of Cervantes, to find a Preciosa. Not a few Oxford-men, of nine or ten years' standing, could tell a tale of frantic passion for a Gypsey girl entertained by two young men at one time, one of them with ducal blood in his veins, who ultimately wooed and wedded his Gypsey love. So that it is in no way impossible (the heirs to the dukedom being all unmarried, and unlikely to marry) that the ducal coronet of —— may come to be worn by the son of a Gypsey mother.

Our *tête-à-tête* might have lasted an hour, and the sun was on the rim of the horizon, when Euri who had walked more than once to the end of the green lane, and restlessly looked north and south, and east and west, as if in expectation of an arrival—suddenly jumped up, and touching Athaliah's arm, directed her attention to two young women, whom I now saw coming rapidly towards us across the common which I had been traversing when the smoke of the camp attracted my attention.

"It's Florentia and Morella," said Sinfi to me.

As they came nearer, I saw by their flushed faces and rapid breathing that they had walked fast and far. They were lusty lasses, of about Sinfi's age, but coarser of feature and bigger limbed than she was; dressed, *en reste*, much in the same fashion.

They waved their hands as they came near, and called loudly some words in Roumany. All I could distinguish was, "*Bori Hokani.*" When I asked Sinfi the meaning of these words, I observed Euri frown at her. She avoided answering. There was clearly some mystery that I was not to be initiated into.

The girls had now reached us. They did not address any words to me; but it was evident from the looks they threw in my direction, as they talked earnestly and apart with Euri and Athaliah, that my presence was unwelcome. I observed, too, that one of them hurriedly transferred to Euri a small but heavy packet, which that worthy consigned straightway to his pocket.

It needed all Sinfi's control of herself to keep her from leaving her seat near me at the fire, and joining her cousins. Seeing this, I was just about to take my leave, when Euri anticipated me.

Holding out his hand, he gave me the Roumany farewell, "*Cushgar bok* (good luck), my *rei*; we are going to strike the *rangeh* (tent-sticks.) Clap the *sallivandras* (saddle) on the *grei* (horse), Florentia."

"What! going to night?" I said to Sinfi. Euri answered for her.

"Yes, we shall be a good many *stretch* (miles) away before this time to-morrow."

"And my Roumany l[illegible]"

"Next time we come this way, sir; we take the King's Hedges in our beat; it's one of the best *conacs* (camping [illegible]) in the county. Now my *chais* (girls), *had, had* (lift, lift, [illegible] and while he spoke, he had already str[illegible]pped the blankets off the tent-sticks, while Aunt Athaliah was busy in stowing away pots, pans, and tea-things in the large covered baskets, flat on the inside, and curved on the outside, for slinging on the asses, whose foot-ropes Morella was untying, while her sister saddled the horse, and Sinfi packed the straw into a bundle with the bedding.

"*Let* the *tshar ari*" (take away the ashes), said Euri to her. At this order she extinguished the embers with water; then, collecting the ashes in her apron, she began strewing them thinly in the thickest part of the bushes and on the flat beyond, so that very soon, except the blackened circle on the sward, no trace of fire was visible. In the few minutes that I stood there, it was wonderful to see what a clear sweep of all vestiges of the camp had been made by the united efforts of the family.

I lingered still, in the hope of a farewell from Sinfi. I was not disappointed. After she had shaken the last of the grey ashes from her apron, she came to where I stood, and gave me her hand.

"*Cushgar bok*, my *rei*. Wherever you go, you won't forget Sinfi?"

"And you won't forget me, Sinfi."

"No! I shall always think of you when I wear your *diklo*."

"But why are you off in such a hurry?"

She shook her head.

"Where shall I find you to-morrow?"

"*Ko jin?*" (who knows?) she said, with a shade of gravity upon her face; "but we shall see each other again, my *rei*; and mind, the next time, you must know how to *rokker* (speak) Roumany like uncle Euri yonder."

A whistle from the camp recalled her. I saw the horse was in the cart, the panniers and tent-sticks p[illegible] the [illegible].

"Good-bye, Sinfi." I still held her hand.

"*Cushgar divus* (good day), my *rei*." With these words she drew her fingers sharply through mine, and ran like a deer towards the camp. When I looked again the little caravan was in motion.

THE ORDER OF THE BEE:

WITH SOMETHING OF ORDERS IN GENERAL.

It is allowed on all hands that we want a Civil Order of Merit—something altogether distinct from the Red and Black Eagles, and Swords and Saints; the last, by the way, of various reputations. An Order of Civil Merit! We therefore propose for the courteous consideration of Her Majesty, The Order of the Bee.

Orders have been called the cheap defence of nations. There is, it seems, a wonderful power in a bit of ribbon; magic in the web of it. Abroad there are civil distinctions; in England we have no ornamental mark for pacific genius. We give a St. George or a St. Patrick to a Duke or a Lord-Lieutenant; but we have nothing for a Robert Stephenson; and a Joseph Paxton must go undecorated.

Heraldic enthusiasm points to Holy Writ as the original source of armorial bearings. Jacob is called the first herald. It was the patriarch who gave blazonry to the twelve tribes. Judah has a lion; Dan a serpent; Nepthali a hind; Benjamin a wolf; and "Joseph is a fruitful bough; even a fruitful bough by a well." This is averred; but Sir Thomas Browne has learned misgivings. "Now herein," he says, "although we allow a considerable measure of truth, yet whether, as they are usually described, these were the proper cognizances and coat-arms of the tribes; whether in this manner applied, and upon the grounds presumed, material doubts remain."

Any way, the significance of orders admitted and approved—wherefore should statesmen and men-of-arms alone be decorated? Why should a Lord Chamberlain take fellowship with St. George—a General carry off the Golden Fleece—and the poet, the sculptor, the musician, the engineer—the very men to whom an educated world, refined and educated by their means, appears more and more willing to acknowledge the debt—be wholly uncompensed? Let philosophy declare all decoration to be mere weakness; it is, nevertheless, a weakness universal as humanity. The New Zealand chief, with his curves and bars in tattoo, forces companionship with Gold or Silver Stick starred and gartered.

Civil Merit, it is declared, cries aloud for decoration of some sort; desires and demands to have something to itself—some sign or type of its usefulness; not clamouring for a lion, or an eagle, or any ferocious, carnivorous presence; but for something innocent, and wisely utilitarian. Can Civil Merit, then, have a better order than the Order of the Bee? Can there be a better time for its institution than the time 1851? Can we have a wiser, gentler foundress than our gracious Queen Bee, Queen Victoria? And the Bee boasts as high antiquity, and surely a nobler first use than either lion or eagle. For the Bee sang its song and made honey in Paradise, when as yet the lion had not fleshed his tooth in the lamb, or the eagle pounced upon the kid. What says the poet of the Bee? Is it not—

"——— of ancestry
Mysteriously remote and high;
High as the imperial front of man;
The roseate bloom on woman's cheek;
The soaring eagle's curved beak;
The white plumes of the floating swan;
Old as the tiger's paw, the lion's mane.
Ere stricken by that mood of stern disdain
At which the desert trembles."

Moreover, we think we can make out a tolerably fair claim for the Bee, even when entertained with the relative merits of other animals, of things and sentiments that have hitherto found favour at the hands of heralds.

The "Order of the Garter" has St. George, a most worthy saint, to protect it; but whether the St. George dear to Englishmen was a martyr of Cappadocia, or whether a born Briton, which is received as the more agreeable belief, it matters not. St. George killed a dragon,—a dragon in the real flesh and scales, say some; dragons metaphorical, namely abuses and injuries, say others. Any way, let the Garter still honour nobility; the modern noble being handsomely received as the champion of the weak and lowly, even as was the ancient draconicide.

The "Order of St Patrick" is also an excellent order, a very fitting reward for those patriotic nobles who, like the saint himself, do their best to drive the snakes and creeping things of faction out of the land, making it a place of fruitfulness and innocence. Let there still be St. Patrick for men like these, and may the Chapter boast a legion of them!

The "Order of the Thistle" is full of significance. We who advocate the Bee can scarcely fail to praise such a type; for, like patience from sharp-pointed suffering, does not the Bee get honey from the Thistle? Therefore, for strong, valorous-hearted Scotch nobles—who keep their glens open as their souls—let the Thistle ever bloom in the garden of the herald. And so much for the orders whereof our Sovereign Lady the Queen is head and patroness.

If, however, we look abroad, there is no order more significant in its meaning, more honourable in its expression, than an Order of the Bee. Austria, of course, has orders of all sorts; Austrian and Italian, of meaning and no meaning. There is the "Order of St. Stephen," who a battle won upon his festival; the saint, no doubt, taking a very active part in the engagement, was honoured with a gold chain, a star of eight points, and a crimson watered ribbon. The "Order of Maria Theresa" was an order instituted by the Empress; and, certainly, with more meaning in it than was the "Order of St. Gerion," who is said to have suffered martyrdom about a thousand years ago, but whose order has since burnt out. The "Order of the Blood of Our Saviour" was instituted from the "fact" that three drops of holy blood were in the possession of the monks of St. Andrew, Mantua; an historic fact that we leave to the earnest elucidation of Dr. Newman. We hear nothing in our day of the "Order of Ladies, Slaves to Virtue;" nevertheless, Leonora, widow of the Emperor Ferdinand III., instituted the order, making herself Sovereign Lady Slave of Goodness. The order is, we fear, extinct; but then, might it not be revived? To be sure, the self-sacrificing spirit of our time inevitably makes slaves to virtue; the bondswomen wearing the order unseen in their bosoms, and not outside "pendent at the breast to a small chain of gold, or a plain, narrow black ribbon." A beautiful intention lives in the "Order of Neighbourly Love," it is an *order* that might hang at the button—if he had one—of a Quaker! This order was instituted by the Empress Elizabeth, at Vienna, in 1708, an order for both sexes of noble families. The cross has a pretty motto—*Amor Proximi*. The "Order of Neighbourly Love!" How excellent if all the monarchs of the world would join the Chapter, making their ministers and generals knights, and emblazoning the golden cross and motto on their palace walls, and in their military flags! There was an "Order of the Swan," but this is nine thousand years ago. Nevertheless, it might be revived as a good poetic decoration.

Denmark has a wise and noble order in the "Order of the Elephant." This order, above any other, approaches in significance and beauty our meditated Order of the Bee. Wisdom and power are admirably typified in the elephant; as industry, and cheerfulness, and instinct—marvellously touched to beautiful results—meet in the Bee. Assuredly the Elephant, with his castle on his back, is almost as noble a bearing as the Bee, with "honied thigh." Nevertheless, the Elephant may be made a minister of war; he may be harnessed to cannon, and carry a fighting host upon his back; hence, noble and sagacious as is Sultan Elephant, he must even yield—yes, bend his mighty joints—in homage to our little Labourer Bee.

France twinkles all over with stars and orders; some of them putting forth, as it appears to us, an unseemly familiarity with sacred things: hence, we eschew many of them. One only will we speak of: the "Order of the Holy Phial;" an order consisting of poor persons, *Barons de la Sainte Ampouille;* the said vessel being supposed, that is believed, to contain the Holy Oil celestially vouchsafed for the anointing of the Kings of France, when they reigned by Divine Right; a right a little sharply questioned, and at the present time—although the Count Chambord may think otherwise—in far abeyance. The "Order of the Brown Flower," instituted by Louis—known as St. Louis, in token of his humility—soon fell into disrepute; and is now a dead, withered thing: and his "Order of the Ship" is sunk unfathomably deep in the tide of time. There was an order, the "Order of the Porcupine:" the quills were few and weak; and the porcupine became defunct after the death of Louis XII.: a great pity, as Voltaire ought to have been the Grand Master symbolically, as he was really. Old travellers tell of lions shot through, exanimate, with porcupines' quills in their hearts: the quills of Voltaire made sore punctures in the vitals of Divine Right, and ampouille-anointed legitimacy. The "Order of the Dog and Cock" dates from the sixth century; an order that for awhile did honour to King Clovis; but dog and cock have long since been nought: the dog a "dumb dog;" and the cock off his perch.

Germany has, among other odd insignia, the "Order of Death's Head." A most moral order! Women only are received into it; virtue and merit, not birth, being the only necessary qualifications. A beautiful order! Gaming, theatrical amusements, and luxuries of all kinds (fine clothes, of course, included) are prohibited, and punished by a fine; which, on Good Fridays, is given to the poor. Does the order flourish at this time? We fear not. There was the "Order of Fools;" instituted in 1380 by the Duke of Cleves; a sincere, truth-telling order—as it would seem, too simple and veracious to hurt. It consisted of thirty-six knights—select fools in that day; who wore a badge, which "was the figure of a man habited like a fool, in a short waistcoat, a coat of red and yellow patchwork, with morrice-bells of gold, yellow-stockings, and black shoes, holding in his hand a bowl filled with fruit." A good type, the fruit, of the worth and sweetness of a wise folly.

Holland does not shine in orders; it has the "Order of St. James in Holland;" a poor, unknown order. It might have had, say, and have, the "Order of the Stork:" otherwise gratefully remembered and kindly protected by the dam-making Dutch.

Naples has, of course, the "Order of St. Januarius;" an order that *ought* to liquefy and run upon the Saint's day, to keep in countenance the saintship. The "Order of the Ermine" a beautiful device!—lasted but a short while. "The collar was of gold, intermixed with mud, to which hung an ermine, with this motto, *Malo mori, quam fœdari;* I had rather die than be polluted." And, somehow, the Ermine had a short life of it in Naples.

Portugal had the "Order of the Wing of St. Michael," in gratitude to the saint, who appeared fighting on the right wing of Alphonso, in 1172, in his battle with the Moors; the wing, however, soon moulted every feather.

We might still run through a hundred orders, yet should we despair to find any order more significant of its purpose than our suggested Order of the Bee, as an order of Civil Merit. There might, too, be various degrees of decorations: the Bee in diamonds, the Bee in topazes, the Bee in amber, the Bee in gold, the Bee in silver, the Bee in iron; all the Bees making only one glorious swarm, with our good Queen Bee—Queen Victoria, the Regina Regnant of the Hive.

D. J.

THE BURDEN OF MAN'S EXISTENCE; OR, LADIES' LUGGAGE.

BY A BACHELOR OF FIFTEEN STONE.

A lover of my species, and especially of the fairer portion of it, I am, nevertheless, single. In youth I was too poor for matrimony: in middle-age I am too fat. I might marry some woman of my size, perhaps, and we should make a pretty pair of turtles—of the kind that do not coo. I had rather not. Youth and beauty for my money; but youth and beauty with what money will not buy—affection. Love towards a man of my bulk, is impossible. I can exert no attraction but that of gravitation. The best I could expect, as a suitor, would be to inspire sincere esteem—accompanied by compassionate ridicule. Ugly, ludicrous men—whatever may be their intellectual or moral recommendations—should remain bachelors. Socrates married:—his wife was Xantippe. Gentlemen of my years and circumference had better rest content with celibacy; accept the situation, as the phrase now is.

I feel my exclusion from domestic happiness. It seems hard to be denied the blessings of a home and a pleasant wife. The soul is not deprived of its aspirations by imprisonment in a mountain of flesh. Oppressed with adipose substance, the heart may, nevertheless, throb with the fondest emotion. Yet I can behold a happy pair with feelings untinctured by malicious envy. Such a spectacle I contemplate, not as Milton represents the lost Archangel, surveying the endearments of the first married couple. No, I look upon it rather like the Peri gazing at the gate of Paradise—little as I may appear to resemble a Peri. The sight is a pleasure to me, though a mournful one. And I must say that I do not have that pleasure too often. In this world of annoyances and irritations there are many interferences with domestic bliss. Doctors' bills, wet-nurses, and all that unpleasant sort of thing; hooping-cough, measles, vaccination, teething, schooling-expenses, and the plague of servants, are evils more or less inevitable in married life. But there are some that might be avoided. I wish I could prevent them. It is true that the troubles of wedlock help to reconcile me to my lot. Doomed as I am to an existence of buttonless wristbands and blighted affections; condemned to smooth my own pillow, shake up my own physic, make my own tea, whisper words of encouragement under misfortune (as well as I am able) in my own ear, and have my joys and my sorrows all to myself, I derive comfort from the reflection that—to invert the saying of Dr. Johnson—if celibacy has few pleasures, matrimony has many pains. Yet I would do anything in my power to diminish those pains. I might do something to that end if married folks would take my advice. If husbands would only be more careful in their conduct, they

"SUCH IS A TOO FAITHFUL AND FAMILIAR PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN AS SHE APPEARS IN THE WAITING-ROOM."

would remove many, very many, of the sources of conjugal unhappiness. I must, however, say, that observation has convinced me that there certainly are some drawbacks on matrimonial felicity, for which the ladies are responsible—if I may use so strong an expression.

The disinterestedness and self-devotion of the female sex are indubitable; as much so as the fidelity and sagacity of the canine species. No object in the world is so interesting and amiable as woman at the couch of sickness, at the cradle of infancy, or imparting material sustenance to the babe at her bosom, or the first elements of mental nourishment to the child at her knee. Delightful, charming, captivating to behold, is woman gyrating in the many dance, or running over the ivory keys—at the piano, or in the polka. Dignified is her attitude in discharging the duties of life, elegant her aspect in contributing to its pleasures. But it cannot be denied that there are some few scenes and situations in which woman does not show to equal advantage; wherein she appears neither as useful nor as ornamental. For example, she does not present a pleasing picture at a railway station, seated by a mountain of trunks, portmanteaus, bandboxes, hampers, baskets, parcels, bundles, and sundries, generally inclusive of an umbrella and a pair of clogs; perhaps, also, of a bird-cage and a barrel of oysters, together with a camp-stool and a jar of pickles; whereunto may probably be added a set of fire-irons and a goose.

Such is a too faithful and familiar portrait of a woman as she appears in the waiting-room—the time up, the passenger impatient, and the guard rushing in frantically, to hurry her to the train just starting.

Woman was formed to be the companion of man, his travelling companion, as well as his ordinary associate. Indeed, he can not have a more pleasant one on a journey, personally considered. What a pity, then, it is that she will, in most cases, so perseveringly endeavour to frustrate the design of Nature by rendering her companionship as his fellow-traveller an infliction and a bore, in entailing on him the plague of that warehouseful of luggage and furniture which she must needs drag about after her wherever she goes! Her smiles, her lively prattle, her beaming looks, are calculated to enliven the journey; but their influence is lost on the unfortunate man who is thinking on the bonnet-box or chest of drawers which he fears has been left behind at the terminus.

The care of bales and packages, the solicitude for cargoes of goods and chattels, unnecessarily and inconsiderately imposed upon a husband, is most trying to his temper; and the repetition of this annoyance gradually spoils it, and renders him at last, perhaps, the brute that he is too frequently, and truly, called. The soul of man tends constantly to soar. It is maddening to be arrested in our lark-like ascent by the check-string of some mean anxiety: to be dragged down to earth, as it were, by the cord of a clothes box. Yet, thus worried and fretted, the male partner in the travelling firm is frequently, in addition to his mental burdens, saddled with a work basket, or a knitting-frame, or a baby, and expected to smuggle a cur under his over-coat into the bargain.

Great, doubtless, is the pleasure of a wife's society on an excursion. Ladies, perhaps, do not know how highly it is prized. They would understand this if they knew what the gratification costs. It costs generally an extra charge for over-weight of luggage. It costs a double fare to every cabman or fly driver employed in the course of the journey, besides the endurance of insolence, in the greater number of instances. It continually causes loss of time, through arriving too late for coach or train. It involves perpetual wrangles, disputes, and altercations with guards and porters. It often necessitates, at every fresh station, the trouble of getting out of the carriage, at the risk of being left behind, to see that this or that chest, or package, stowed away apart, is not carried off by some branch train. Owing to the neglect of this precaution, it occasions the delay of hours, or days, at stations or hotels, for the recovery of the missing article, or, more probably, for the assurance that it has been lost. And all this misery she, who would not injure a worm, inflicts on the man who loves her, but whose love—alas! is soon lost in his vexation and annoyance. Of course she does not know the pain she gives. She throws her luggage on her husband as a child puts his foot on a beetle. She hears not—I hope, at least, she never hears—the execrations of the sufferer, who is agonising under that *peine forte et dure;* for when a man wishes a nuisance at the deuce, his wish, at the moment, cannot but, to a certain extent, relate to the cause of it.

Marriage is often embittered from its very outset by this plague of luggage. The beginning of discord dates from the termination of the wedding-breakfast. I was present at my friend Bradshaw's. I saw the "happy pair" start for the seaside. The vehicle which Bradshaw had provided would not contain the pile of moveables which the bride had heaped together to take with her. A small cart had to be loaded for the purpose; and Bradshaw drove off, with the cart following him, amidst the hurrahs of the multitude. I know the Bradshaws quarrelled in their honey moon; and, I believe, in the first quarter of it.

Could no appurtenance be invented for the female traveller analogous to the carpet bag? Can a lady make no arrangement for managing on a journey, or a visit, to do with less than an entire wardrobe? Is there no such thing possible as compact stowage in the case of feminine vesture? Must there necessarily be a locker for each gown; as many chests as caps; and a band box for every individual bonnet? Might not a folding bonnet be devised? Was there no such thing in the Great Exhibition? It would be a real blessing to husbands.

I would strongly impress it on the female reader, that baggage, in the battle of life, is as great a hindrance as it is in real warfare. The old Romans actually called it *impedimenta*, encumbrances; the very word now used to denote a wife and family, principally, no doubt, on account of the lading with which a married man is supposed liable to be hampered. It is said that there once existed a race of female warriors, the Amazons; this is a fable; the baggage of the troops would have made any military operations impossible.

I sometimes think ladies may labour under a mistaken notion, that, because mankind delights in attending upon them with all reasonable service, therefore, the more labour they occasion, the greater pleasure they confer. This would be an amiable motive for their overloading porters, carriages, and their own helpmates. It would, however, be a very mistaken one; and the sooner it is abandoned the better. They should also be undeceived of the idea that, because men, to a certain extent, like waiting upon them, men like to be kept waiting for them so long as to miss the overture, or the omnibus.

On the heart, which is the abode of maternal love, of sensibility, compassion, delicacy, and so many other fine feelings, I wish I could imprint one maxim—"Punctuality is the soul of business." To that heart I appeal—not for myself—for my fellow men. I would tell it, that punctuality and encumbrance are incompatible. And, oh! I would exclaim, ye who do so much to lighten the cares of man's existence—cease, cease to augment their weight by an intolerable burden of luggage!

ART IN THE BYEWAYS.

Proceeding on our way, we halt before another rude art pursued in the bye-ways of London and provincial towns—that of profile cutting. With a pair of scissors, some black and white paper, and a little bronze, the expert artist starts on his tour. He praises children, and assures their mother that they will "take beautifully, and forthwith he draws out his sheet of black paper, and, by a series of dexterous turns, produces the fair outline of a child. To its costume, he usually adds a flowing sash, and other ornaments, and persuades the mother to have the lights touched in with bronze, for which process he makes an additional charge. The black outline is pasted upon a sheet of white paper, and the family portrait of the mechanic is ready to be framed. These rude outlines are to be seen in the homes of the working-classes—they are only so many instances of the wish to preserve likenesses of husbands, wives, and children—a wish that is founded on a noble human sentiment, and may, we hope, ere long, be more effectually fulfilled. The day may not be far distant when the camera-obscura will reflect the fine features of peasant mothers and children.

Art in the byeways has yet other developments. Even in the toys offered to children we may make notes of an onward movement. Of late, the rude and ugly dolls of the orthodox nursery fashion have given place, in the streets at least, to little waxen images, artistically moulded, and clothed in white woollen garments. The wax, it is true, has a strong odour of tallow, and will hardly bear the pressure of a child's embrace; but then the toy bears some relation to the rules of art. And now we may notice the artist who paints upon the pavement; and, with a meek expression, sits beside his work to receive the pence of the crowd that gathers about it. Reviewed strictly as an object of art, how detestable is the performance! yet, regarded as a specimen of imitation achieved by a poor, uneducated creature, it is worth notice. The head of the Saviour is the subject the flag-stone artist generally selects. The attitude is that of suffering; the crown of thorns is upon the Saviour's brow; and rays of bright colour serve as a background. The head is enclosed in an elaborate chalk frame, and beneath, the curious may generally find drawings of loaves and fishes. All this is accurately drawn, and coloured with a certain feeling; but the task is one literally of memory. The artist has been taught every stroke of his pencil, and in his work of to-day you may see a perfect fac simile of that drawn yesterday. A moment's glance at the group of poor people who surround his performance, has its lesson. This rude daub of chalk upon our London pavement, that is to be washed away by the lowering clouds, is to the eyes of the poor folk who surround it, a grateful sight. They are not hypercritical as to the tone and finish of the work: no learned remarks as to fore-shortening may be heard among the group of spectators; but the sight has its wholesome attraction, nevertheless, and softens many coarse hearts for the moment.

But now, as we dwell upon these rude street-arts, the patterer's hoarse voice calls our attention to the specimens of street art he holds in his hand. Here we find repulsive portraits of the most notorious criminals—all with so wonderful a family likeness, that it is necessary to refer to the accompanying letterpress before we can distinguish one from the other. In the collection we find exaggerated accounts of all the crimes that have from time to time engrossed public attention; drawings of criminals in various costumes; series of pictures showing the various repulsive incidents of a hard master's career; the immortal ride of Dick Turpin; the exploits of Jack Sheppard, and other equally instructive subjects. The policy of allowing men to hawk these atrocious pictures in the public street is at least questionable, when the bell of the muffin boy is muffled as a public nuisance; and when we reflect that these drawings sell their hundreds of thousands, the extent of their influence may be faintly appreciated. How far these terrible pictures of criminal heroism counteract the good effects of the rude art of the umbrella, and the Italian's board, is a nice point, but one, unhappily, that it is impossible, with our imperfect knowledge of the lower grades of the working-classes, to determine. Therefore it is to be combatted by surrounding the great bulk of the people with objects that educate and refine the eye. Etruscan grace may be as cheaply offered to the mechanic as the shapeless, glaring household objects with which he is now furnished. He may as cheaply deposit his bunch of flowers in a fac-simile of the Portland vase as in an old pitcher; and the graceful hop-plant may as well encircle his jug of foaming ale, as the barbarous willow-pattern.

This reference to the willow-pattern recalls to mind the great onward step it represents; and it is reasonable to hope that we are approaching the time when another step will be made throughout the country, that will reduce this graceless old design to a curiosity for museums, where it will remain, side by side, with the clumsy earthenware of our ancestors, a record of the art which decorated the crockery of the great mass of English men throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. As yet, street-art, as displayed in the hawker's basket of china and spar ornaments, cannot be said to be in an encouraging condition. The large trade that was carried on some fifteen years ago, in carved stone-fruit from Derbyshire, has dwindled away; but many people can call to mind the very rosy apples, the wonderful peaches, the plums with ultramarine bloom upon them, and the pears of the most melting appearance, that were carried about the streets, and which probably had to answer for many broken teeth. Even now, raffles for splendid ornaments, in the shape of china cottages, with removable roofs, for mustard pots, and other designs equally felicitous, are carried on in the poorer neighbourhoods of London.

All who are experienced in the art which is popular in the bye-ways, seem to arrive at the conclusion that glaring colours, and humorous or grotesque design, are its most popular features, and those which hawkers strive to obtain. This experience enforces a principle that has long been received by observant men, namely, that colour attracts the eye sooner than form. Hence, in truth, the successes which Catholic missionaries have achieved over their Protestant rivals. The Protestant, solely in his religious observances, clothed in black and white, cannot make that first impression upon the savage which the Catholic, with his scarlet and gold, at once produces. In the same way, the classes in this country who have enjoyed no degree of art-education, see, comparatively speaking, with the eyes of barbarians. They have to be taught the very alphabet of that art, of which Turner is, perhaps, the highest representative; for they must be able to estimate the difficulties that beset the artist's path, and to sympathise fully with him in his conception, before they can approach his work with the respect and that power of appreciation which he should be able to command. That they are advancing towards this knowledge, their present purchases assure us; and this assurance may well encourage the hope that art will shortly go far to humanise and refine, where force has failed to curb. We may turn to the Italian image-boy with his load of plaster, and follow the fine verse that Wordsworth addressed to him:—

"Hope be thy guide, adventurous boy;
The wages of thy travel, joy!
Whether for London bound—to trill
Thy mountain notes with simple skill;
Or on thy head to poise a show
Of images in seemly row,
The graceful form of milk white steed,
Or bird that soar'd with Ganymede;
Or through our hamlets thou wilt bear
The sightless Milton, with his hair
Around his placid temples curl'd,
And Shakspeare at his side—a freight,
If clay could think, and mind were might,
For him who bore the world.

These humble dealers in the best specimens of high art, that have yet been brought within the reach of the bulk of the people, have hardly received that recognition which their services have merited. Their object, undoubtedly, is gain. It would be ridiculous to declare that when an Italian sells a plump Cupid to a servant girl, his soul is filled with the great idea that he is disseminating an appreciation of the beautiful that he is doing service to the human race; it would, on the contrary, be nearer the truth, observing generally, to tax him with an object purely selfish; yet has he a claim to our regard. This claim consists in the indubitable fact that he and his companions have brought their comprehensions of art to their aid, in order to gain a livelihood that they have had the sagacity to know, for many years past, the precise state of the public taste—that they have known when to sweep offensive and poor images from their board, and replace them with forms upon which the verdict of ages has been pronounced. This claim is clear and strong; and we hope that it will strengthen daily, till the homes of the humblest cottagers are graced by the touches of the greatest sculptors, and the pencillings of the greatest masters. This is neither a wild nor a poor hope, seeing that the presence of beauty is potent for good. When galleries of art exist in every home, and libraries for the people fill up corners in the sitting-room of every working-man's cottage, many ideas of a widely-diffused social happiness, which now provoke popular sneers as Utopian and unwarrantable, may be realised. Those who pause on the rapid current of events, to look back upon the dark times that lie, like heavy backgrounds, behind them, see a marvellous contrast. They survey from a fairy land, a dull, tearful world of sorrow and of wrong; they mark occasional sparkles of gold, and yards of velvet, but generally squalor underneath the haughty few and the crushed and groaning many. And now, looking again in their own neighbourhood, the scene is bright; while ahead, a haze dims the sight, but they fancy that a light of unknown brilliancy glimmers through. Falling fetters clink as they touch the ground, while a ministry of noble men arrange the workman's library, and the artist is busy in his home.

THE AGREEABLE RATTLE.

I suppose that everyone who possesses that annular form of society called "a circle of acquaintance," can number in its radii at least one of those social bores whom young ladies are pleased to denominate "agreeable Rattles." A more offensive production of civilised life I can scarcely imagine; and, I protest, at I hear this, ye young ladies, that before I would tame y allow myself to be called by such a contemptible name (even by you, Miss Nelly) I would forswear the charms of female society, and turn misogynist at once.

For whatever is there, my dear young ladies, in this Rattle of yours, that is so very agreeable? Is his conversation intellectual, or even witty? Can you ever remember anything that he ever said to you that was worth treasuring up, either in your heart or head? Could you ever understand all that he spoke of, or follow him, with any clearness of apprehension, in the *disjectaque membra* of his talk? What is there, then, in him, in the name of Wonder, that makes him so "agreeable?" Perhaps he is like a certain reptile with an attractive exterior, and has only to set up his rattle, when, lo and behold! the little dove is at once fascinated, and, after a slight fluttering and indecision, falls a victim before the open jaws of her allurer.

Now, look at Chatterton, for instance. We all know how he was obliged to get his exercises done for him at school, and how at College he could never master sufficient Greek to get him through Smalls; but was twice plucked for his Little go, and yet, if I have heard that man called an agreeable Rattle once, I have heard him some few hundred times. The odious name has been branded upon him, and the poor fellow not only rejoices in it, but positively gets his living from it. No matter what kind of party or entertainment is being got up, some female member of the family is sure to add Chatterton's name to the list, for no other earthly reason than that he is "such an agreeable Rattle!" The consequence is, he is to be met with everywhere. I met him twice last week at the Grantham Joneses, and Timmins's; and ten to one if he doesn't turn up, next Friday, at the Portman's. If so, I only hope we may sit at opposite ends of the table; for he takes away my appetite, quite as much as those mild specimens of humanity, Coo and his bride, did last week at the Timmins's, when (between mouthfuls) they were so demonstrative in their honeymoon affection. Like all agreeable Rattles, Chatterton's conversation is feeble in the extreme, and flows on in a continuous common-place ripple. Like those wonderful couriers who can speak all languages "indifferently ill," he can talk on all subjects with unfeeling incorrectness. No matter is either too great or too small for him: all is fish that comes to his net; and both whales and minnows receives equal attention. He is as Demosthenes on the sea-shore, and no roaring of the waves can put down his lesser oratory. Not very long since, at the Brookstankses, I had an opportunity of listening to a sample of it. As usual, it had fallen to his lot to take down to dinner one of the nicest girls in the room; for mammas, I have noticed, are favourably disposed to the agreeable Rattles, and invariably send them down-stairs with the most agreeable girls and this, by the way, is all that is worth gaining from the character so Laura Templeton fell to Chatterton, whilst I, with far deeper and more sensible attractions—however, never mind! I followed in their rear, with old Lady Barebones, relict of Sir John Gaunt Barebones, Bart., of Spareribban Castle, Rentfreshire.

To relieve my martyrdom as much as possible, I contrived to get the next seat to Laura, and, as old Lady Barebones entirely resigns herself when at table to gastronomic feats of dexterity, that (especially with soup) admit of but little desire for conversation and as, moreover, her parts of speech are ambiguous, and delivered in a dialect which I do not profess to understand—I consoled myself with the idea that the pleasant chat of my fair right-hand neighbour would far more than compensate for the disagreeables of my left. But we are born to trouble and vexation of spirit. Chatterton had got possession of Laura, and had started his agreeable Rattle, and, in its unceasing whirling jargon, not one note of my penny-trumpet could be heard.

"Been to the Crystal Palace to-day?" (What a windfall the Great Exhibition was to the agreeable Rattle!) "Though, of course, not shilling days: no ladies there, and this the last week. Your glass, I think; ah, if we could but use the same! I got in by accident one day last week,—nothing but shopkeepers' wives, —half drank brandy, and the other half eat cheese: the odour was so distressingly offensive, that, 'pon my honour, I was quite overcome,—salt, I think you said,—and sank down quite limp in a refreshment room. Clever *ruse*, having pretty girls for the ices.—How hot this soup is!—There was a fat old lady from

e country,—great fun, I assure you,—evidently her first ice, and didn't come naturally. Ices are aristocratic, ain't they? They n't suit the *oi polloi*. Beg your pardon for quoting Greek.—d college habit; one gets all sorts of bad habits there. Capital ttles these, do change your mind. Talking of habits, your w ne is worthy of Diana herself, if she ever had one. I suppose e had, because we read of her train, you know, and it couldn't ave been a train like those at the Costume Ball. I saw you in e Row yesterday; new mare, wasn't it? Good action and a ce tail—does she ride easy? See old Guttlebury's face when e caught sight of the venison! Who was your cavalier? Ah! usins are very convenient. Did you read in this morning's *imes* about the Queen at Liverpool?—all the corporation were aked—fancy a damp alderman; unpleasant for her Majesty, I ncld think. With pleasure, -that wretch of a Guttlebury's just ede me take wine with him; he only does it to get more ne champagne. Let us have some together, on the sly, and nod to e *sprynge*. That's it. I saw Mrs. Lynx putting up her glass at ou, -her three girls are horrid ugly, and she always gets savage n company when pretty girls are there,—she's jealous of you ow. Blancmange to this lady. Here, let me help you. I give ou that flower into the bargain,—I hope it's a good emblem. What is it? Oh, come, you can't make me believe you don't now, every girl learns the language of flowers at school. Do you ver make wax-flowers? Look at Mrs. Turban Smith's head-dress. dd, ain't it? Wonder how she fixes it on. See the girl sitting wo off her, with her back hair brought round in front; I should ave thought she'd had enough of that style of coiffure. Why? h, didn't you hear of her being at the Scrooper's, when the man ith the calve's-foot jelly turned the contents of the dish over ne top of her head? Of course, as her hair was twisted ound in front, it made an embankment for the jelly, and there fixed itself into a mould, and was taken off in a piece. Fact, assure you. De Witts was there, and he said she ought to e prosecuted for coining,—crown-piece, you know—see the ke?"

And with this light and frivolous nonsense he bored Laura's ars during the whole of dinner-time; whilst I, who had prepared ens ble remarks on the moral and social benefits that would esult from the intercommunion of nations in the Great Exhibition, could not edge in a word, and was obliged to address the elaborate sentiments to old Lady Barebones, who nly took a Scotch view of the subject, and replied, "Eh, noo, ye say weel, and it's a' the siller that 'll gang int' our pockets."

The agreeable Rattle goes on just in the same way at balls and evening parties, and, indeed, anywhere else, in society's busy wheel of fortune, where he has a chance of "putting in his spoke." He is never very particular; anything furnishes him with a keynote on which to spring his Rattle. His garment's bouquet, her handkerchief, their *vis-à-vis*, the music, the opera, the season,—all are passed over in rapid succession, and their merits or peculiarities discussed and decided in a single sentence. Like a busy bee, he roams from flower to flower of speech, but, unlike that migratory insect, fails to extract the sweetest part of the subject on which he touches. But a honeycomb and a coxcomb are two widely different things; and the "agreeable Rattle" is too much of the latter ever to be half so useful or agreeable as the former.

When we meet him, my friends, let us contemplate him with emotion, and bestow upon him the pity he deserves.

DOTTINGS ON THE DANUBE.

I had the honour of being entrusted, last autumn, with a commission to obtain, in Russia, and on the Eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, certain information for one of the leading London newspapers. My route lay to Vienna, and thence, by the Danube, to the Black Sea. It is possible that, at this period, when the visit of M. Kossuth to England has revived much of the interest which the Magyar struggle caused to be taken in Hungary and its inhabitants, a few extracts from the diary of a hasty traveller may not be unacceptable.—S.B.]

I had not intended to make any stay in Vienna, for the season was getting advanced, and I had a long journey before me. But the steamer from Vienna to Galatz ran but once a fortnight, and had departed a couple of days before I arrived in the Austrian capital. However, no one can be at a loss for occupation or amusement in that picturesque and cheerful city. I took up my quarters at the *Goldenes Lamm*, in the Leopoldstadt, and have seldom found time hang less heavy on my hands. After a long day's sight-seeing, conducted in that hard-working, persevering style adopted by English travellers, and neither exactly understood nor violently admired by most foreigners, there are many less pleasant places than the front of a Viennese coffee-house to rest in. Seated at your little table, in the open air, with coffee, ice, or what you will, brought you at the slightest gesture to the sedulous and watchful attendants; with your *meerschaum*, or cigar, or *chibouque*, if you please—for there is too various and constant an influx of foreigners for anybody to stare at anything you may do; the darkening fortifications of the city before you, the brightening lights of the *café* behind you, and around you a miscellaneous group of officers in white uniform; full-dressed theatre-goers, taking their coffee *en route*; among them, perhaps, a few ladies; shabby artists, with terrible beards; sallow Jews, with keen eyes, watching everything; a calm Oriental, with a courteous gesture if you approach him, but apparently watching nothing; two or three full-blown, sunburnt English travellers, shouting out their half-dozen words of German with bold, insular intonation, and obviously conceiving that they are paying rather a graceful compliment to Austria by calling the waiter *Kellner*; a straggling Italian boy or two, with plaster medallions for sale; a batch of students, with belted *blouses*; and two or three mendicants, winding in and out among tables,—intruders whom an English waiter would bully off in two minutes, but for whom the Austrian waiter actually steps aside;—with this group, and a constant background of figures passing and repassing in the moonlight, you can amuse your eye very satisfactorily, while you rest your legs after your long walk to, and over, and round the lovely Leopoldsberg, or its neighbour, the Kahlenberg. And, if you like to talk, the only difficulty in the way of that is your probable ignorance of the language of your neighbour; but you may be quite sure that, if you address him, he will not *edge* away, as much as to say, "This fellah is going to try some cheat upon me."

General Haynau happened to be crossing from England in the same boat with myself, and I saw him three or four times during the earlier part of the railway journey. At Hanover, he breakfasted at a table near mine. The miraculous blanched moustaches, hanging upon his shoulders, would have been unmistakeable labels, even if he had not been pointed out to me by a companion. There did not appear to be anything else remarkable in his appearance; he seemed a lean, wiry, active man, then slightly lame. His keen, light eye was very restless, and he evinced much discontent at the careless way the breakfast was served. I did not see him after leaving Hanover, but his conduct, and the affair of the draymen at Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, were subjects on which I had, afterwards, to hold a good many conferences, both with Austrians and Hungarians. The "draymen's demonstration" caused a great sensation among both. I am bound to say, however, that though, during my stay at Vienna, the affair was much discussed, and especially by military men, I experienced none of the annoyance to which it was said Englishmen had been subjected in consequence. Not a day passed, during my stay in Vienna, during which I had not a long chat with some knot or other of Austrian officers, to whom I had no other introduction than that of chance-meeting. The topic was usually brought up very soon, but, energetically as it was treated, as a dialogue at Presburg will show, I never heard an expression used at which I could take umbrage. There were stories, at the time, of actual outrages being offered to some English residents in Vienna, by way of reprisals for the Haynau affair, but I was never the object or the witness of any discourtesy.

Somebody who certainly divided with General Haynau the attention of Vienna, while I was there, was a Scotch gentleman, whose slaughterous exploits among our leonine and elephantine fellow creatures have gained him a crimson reputation. He appeared in the streets and in the *cafés*, in full and flaming Highland costume, which showed well upon his tall and masculine figure. I have said that the influx of strangers of all nations into Vienna seemed to have habituated the residents to novelty, but this stranger's case was an exception. The "tail" which attended him in his walks out was very flattering, and the excitement he caused was by no means confined to the humbler classes. I was much catechised in the dining-room as to his uniform, and whether it was military, and especially—this was an inquiry actually sent up to my room by some ladies—whether persons exposed them-

HAYNAU—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

selves in that fashion in the presence of the Queen of England. I felt bound, as a Briton, to violate my private feelings, and give a strong opinion in favour of the beauty and the decency of my fellow-countryman's garb, but I spoke as a patriot, not as one who tells the truth from his heart. Privately, too, I have always had a strong feeling against the encouragement of any provincialisms. I do not, for example, see the advantage of preserving useless languages, simply because they are old. If they embalmed a literature, the case would be different, but when bishops are praised for preaching Welsh sermons, for instance, and thereby helping to perpetuate distinctions of race, I cannot sympathise in the approbation. But this is a piece of personal prejudice, and I kept down the feeling on which it was founded, when I sent word to the German ladies that the Highland dress was considered a most distinguished one, and had been declared by *the* Lord Castlereagh to have "many and peculiar advantages."

But I was desirous to get on with my journey, and so, instead of waiting for the steamer, I thought I could run a little way forward and be taken up. This may be considered a slightly Irish mode of progression, but one not indefensible; one is, at all events, doing something. So, as the steam-company's tickets are available on all their boats, I laid out fifty-four gulden in the purchase of a series of labels, which, in all, franked me to Galatz, but selections from which would land me at the intermediate towns, and the first place I reached was Presburg, which is but three hours' steaming from Vienna. The shores of the Danube are not interesting, thus far. Here and there a lofty rock, with a ruin, catches the eye, and the Castle of Theben, especially, which has a little melancholy love tradition attached to it, might attract a sketcher. But Presburg itself will repay a visit. Its historical associations are numerous, and its ruined palace, on the top of a lofty hill, is the place where Maria Theresa made the celebrated appeal to the chivalry of Hungary, which was answered by the flashing of swords from their scabbards, and the shout, "Moriamur pro rege nostro, Maria Theresa!" This city was once the capital of Hungary, and is the place of coronation of its kings. You see, near the river, a spot where part of the coronation ceremonial is performed; the new king rides thither on horseback, and makes the sign of the cross with a sword, with other gestures, indicative of his determination to protect his country. But all these matters are so fully described in Mr. Murray's book, that a hasty traveller can do nothing better than transcribe from it pages, and, indeed, most travellers do so, hasty or not; and it is wonderful what a kindred feeling exists among the mass of voyagers as to scenes which come into these ubiquitous guide-books. Everybody has seen exactly what he is therein told to see (which is nearly every thing worth seeing), and an English nobleman, whom I met at Berlin, described a party whom he had joined on the road, as "very well-informed fellows—thoroughly up in their Murray."

My most lively recollections of Presburg were derived from the *Bohemian Girl*, whose papa was stated to have resided there:—

> "The Count is Count Arnheim; at Presburg he dwells,
> Where the Danube goes murmuring by;
> At Presburg, the city so old and so fine
> Where they make the sweet biscuits you eat with your wine,
> Which a man in the Strand (I forget his name) sells,
> And you cannot do better than try

That irreverent introduction to a narrative of Miss Rainforth's woes, I am ashamed to say, came into its writer's head as, a dozen years after it had been forgotten, he stood on the castle height, and looked at sunset on the Danube. I should have been glad to be in a less flippant mood; but near where I had taken up my station, came two young ladies, who had brought some knitting and some onions, and who, seating themselves on a broad stone, alternated their "casting off," and "slipping," and "dropping," or other mystical manœuvres, with large bites of the fragrant vegetable. As they laughed loud, and cheerful society is what a wise man should cultivate (according to several philosophers), I ventured to address them. I received from one, not the prettiest, but the one who spoke some French, information that there were not many ways to amuse oneself in Presburg; there were billiards, and there would be music, presently, in the principal promenade in the town; "some persons, also, courted ladies." The first resource I did not much care for; nor, indeed, for the second; and the third struck me as open to the objection that I had only about ten hours to remain in the place; so I took leave of the merry onion-eaters, and went to dinner at an hotel, where I found several parties assembled. Some little courtesy of the table brought on conversation with my nearest neighbours, a medical man, and three or four young military companions, and we gathered round the same lamp for a cigar. The Haynau affair was soon on the *tapis*, if that be a proper word for the well-waxed boards. Our medical friend was energetic upon that and all other subjects, and his zeal amused his friends, who once or twice evinced anxiety to impress upon me that it was only his way of talking, and that he meant nothing rude. He declaimed most eloquently upon the Bankside theme, and demanded why Lord Palmerston, if he really regretted the attack upon Haynau, did not give a lively colour to his protestations by distributing, off-hand, a plentiful allowance of flogging and imprisonment among the parties concerned. But this gentleman was habitually determined. He had a keen sense of religion, and was quite prepared to vindicate it, even at the expense of a little apparent harshness. The band, which, as my merry onion-ladies had promised, had begun to play in the square, struck up the march from *Robert le Diable*.

"Meyerbeer is liked in England, I think?" said one of the officers.

"Yes," I said, "so much so, that his three operas alone have carried one of our theatres through a brilliant season."

"He is an abominable man, and a blasphemer," remarked the medical gentleman; "and I should have great pleasure in meeting him in a boat."

While the others laughed, I was trying to explain to myself the logic of this choice of a nautical companion.

"Yes, assuredly," continued he. "You may laugh, gentlemen, but the whole object of that man's life is the overthrow of religion. All his works are wicked; but this last, *Le Prophète*, is the worst of all. He is a Jew, you know; that accounts for it."

"There can be no wickedness in music," I said, "and, therefore, you must refer to the words. Now, M. Scribe is not a Jew."

"No; but Meyerbeer tells him what to write. 'Write me,' says he, 'an attack on the Christian religion.' Scribe has no faith—what Frenchman has any? He doesn't care what he writes, so that he is paid. So out comes blasphemy like the *Prophète*, ridiculing our religion. I should like to meet M. Meyerbeer in a boat; it would give me much happiness."

"But why in a boat?"

"Because I would take him by his neck, and put him under the water. If I had him in a boat, we should have no more blasphemy from M. Meyerbeer."

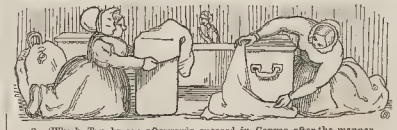
I don't remember that we sat in judgment upon anybody else that evening. I went to bed early—I should say to my bed room—but found that the bed itself was such a mass of damp, and that a sheet I tore off fell with such a dead "flopping" sound, that I thought I had got into a hydropathist's room by mistake. After a few hours' sleep on a couch, I came down, with a cold body and a feverish mouth, to see what was going on. At the back of the room in which I had dined was a very large billiard-room, opening with French windows to the street. Seats ran round the room, which was completely lighted up. It looked like an immense cabin on board a steam-boat. People, waiting for the vessel, were lying about in every variety of discomfort—some wrapped in cloaks, others in sheepskins. The white uniform might be seen in the best corners, half hidden by the large mantle. Women, in that restless, nervous fidget which long "sitting up" (a very distinct thing from "staying up") causes, were changing their position fifty times in a minute, and glancing savagely at the lights; for one always charges one's restlessness on something out of reach. A few children were sprinkled about; some were crying, but most of them were dead asleep on the floor. Dreadful snoring was going on in various quarters. In one corner there was a species of bar, where the sleepiest girl I ever saw yawned piteously in your face as she handed glasses of *liqueur*. A weary waiter was wandering about, sustaining himself by holding on to the billiard-tables. The scene was one of heat, and irritation, and unpleasantness. But everybody was not unhappy. One of the French windows had been unfastened, and some boys had come in the waiter did not seem to notice them, but they were obviously surreptitious visitors, and were having a stealthy game at billiards at one of the tables. The game was rendered more complicated by the fact that on the floor and around the table were lying various slumberers, and in addition to the queer attitudes, such as those of quite turning one's back to the table, or, in revenge, sprawling all over it, like a frog, which, I presume, are *de rigueur* in the science of billiards, the players had to straddle over the fallen, or to get a good position among their legs. And they were not always successful in avoiding annoyance to the prostrate parties, and, indeed, one man, a sort of pedlar (he afterwards tried to cheat me, on board), but was defeated), lay awake expressly for the purpose of hitting with a stick at the ankles of any boy who came within range. I watched the game for some time; the lads were no novices, and played adroitly, as well as boldly; but the atmosphere was too unwholesome for long endurance. I went through the French window, and the change was delicious. I had emerged into the most beautiful of moonlight mornings. The sky was clear, and of the darkest and deepest blue; the air was keen and fresh. The lofty ruin of the palace rose well and sharply defined, as did the more prominent buildings of the town. But as I approached the Danube, the stream scarcely sparkled, and the banks looked dull and gloomy, the river mists were beginning to rise. As the daylight came on, and the wet deck of the steamer received the passengers, the mist grew thicker and heavier, and as we left the quay at Presburg, Englishman as I am, I trembled for the credit of our London fogs.

S. B

THE ADVENTURES OF MR. VERDANT GREEN, AN OXFORD FRESHMAN.—BY CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.—PART I.

1.—Mr. Verdant Green, after receiving several Domestic Presents, considered essential to his University Career—including Worsted Stockings and Flannel Waistcoats from his Mother, Woollen Comforters and a Recipe for the Toothache from his Maiden Aunt, Miss Virginia Verdant, together with a Purse, a Watch Pocket, and a Pair of elaborate Braces, from his Three Sisters—

2.—And having seen to the Packing of his Trunks, which is effected by the united strength of the Establishment,



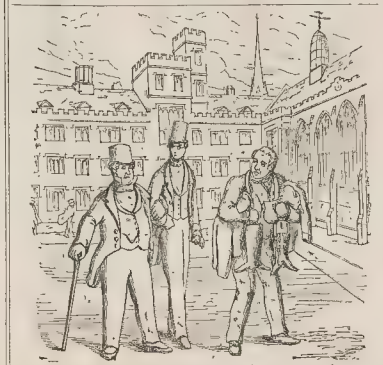
3.—(Which Trunks are afterwards encased in Canvas, after the manner of Females,)—

4.—Bids adieu to the Manor Green, Warwickshire, and, with his Governor, starts to meet the Oxford Coach.

5.—The Coach is rather full; all the Passengers are Oxford Men, and as the only one who is not Blowing a Cloud is Blowing a Post Horn, Mr Green, Sen., does not particularly enjoy the journey. He also feels much alarm at being driven down Hill by "A mere Lad, Sir!" to whom the Coachman has given the "Ribbons."

6.—Contrary to Mr. Green's expectations, they arrive safely in Oxford, and are set down at the Mitre; where they are attacked by a horde of the Aborigines, in the guise of Impromptu Porters

8.—Excited by the Port and the Discourse, Mr. Verdant Green passes a restless night, and dreams he gets a Treble First, and is made a Bishop.



10.—Mr. Verdant Green, accompanied by his Governor, proceeds across Quad, to see the rooms that have been secured for him. The Scout shows them the way to "Third Floor, No. 4, Staircase, First Quad.

7. Having been rescued from the Aborigines, Mr. Verdant Green and his Governor enjoy a snug Dinner at the Mitre. Under the influence of the famous Oxford Port, Mr. Green, Sen., gives his Son much advice as to his University Career.

9.—In the morning they proceed to St Boniface's, and call upon the Head of the College, Dr Portman, who wrote the celebrated *Dispensation* (in 8 vols.) *on the Greek Particle*; and Mr Verdant Green, having passed his Matriculation Examination some months previously, is formally admitted a member of St Boniface's College, Oxford.

11.—Mr. Green, Sen., pronouncing an anathema on the staircase, the Scout defends it. "Very awkward staircase, sir? Oh no, sir! Nothin' to what it is in some Colleges, sir! The gentleman 'll soon get used to it, sir."

12. Mr. Green takes the rooms, pays thirds for the Furniture, and departs. The Scout indulges in a Ballet of Action.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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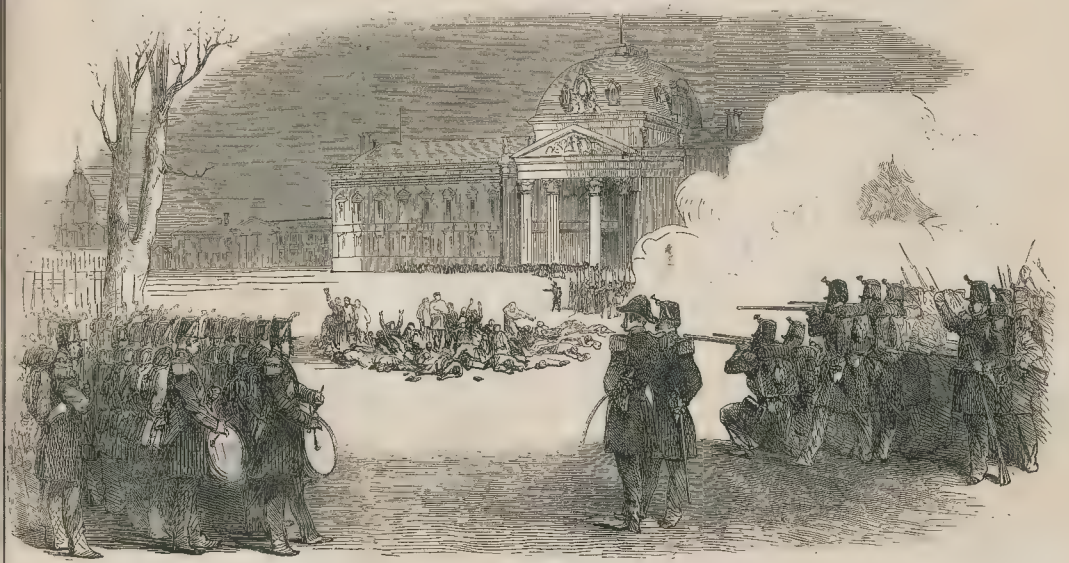
THE PROSPECTS OF EUROPE.

"ORDER" reigns in Paris. The sword and the cannon have superseded all other modes of government among our polite and versatile neighbours. An iron tyranny, without parallel in European history, has succeeded to the conflict of opinion which has raged since February, 1848. Liberty is defunct. Fraternity has no representative between Boulogne and Marseilles, unless a fierce dragoon with a sword at the throat of an unoffending citizen can be deemed its personification. Equality, it is true, exists, but it is an equality of degradation. High perched in his impenetrable coolness, the Dictator of France looks down upon a whole nation, wherein he can recognise but two classes—an army which is his instrument of coercion, and a multitude which it is his pleasure or his necessity to coerce. Until the votes of the people give something like a legal sanction to the existence of the *de facto* Government, martial law will be the only law throughout France. All other law is superseded; and neither opinion, nor property, nor life has any chance of existence if it presume to thwart the wishes and designs of the new Autocrat.

We state the fact thus broadly, because, in considering the very serious question of its result upon Europe and upon ourselves, it is necessary that the true position of affairs among our neighbours should be clearly understood and acknowledged. The revolution wrought by the unconquerable energy and adamantine sword of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is a marvellous but most indubitable "great fact." He is the absolute lord and master, for the time being, of the destinies of France. The elections that close this day, of which we shall not know the details for some time, cannot possibly alter the position. The French have no liberty of choice: Louis Napoleon is before them; and if they did not please to accept him by their votes, they would be compelled to endure him by another and equally effective process. He is the most illustrious and powerful *pis aller* of whom we have any record in history or experience. Even those who hate him are compelled to give him their suffrage, lest in opposing him they should prepare the way for calamities which are more dreadful than the worst they can conjure before their minds as likely to result from a military despotism. "Better," they say, "a strait jacket than a total colapse. Better even the treadwheel and the

DRAGOON, WITH HAY AND PROVISIONS FOR THE NIGHT.

CHASSEUR DE VINCENNES



THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—TROOPS SHOOTING INSURGENTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

silent system than a gangrenous dissolution of the whole body politic.

Such being the feeling among the French themselves—of which the able letter of the Count de Montalembert is a most remarkable and significant proof—it is useless for public writers in another country to discuss any longer the real or supposed necessities of the case, or to waste their time in any further criticism of the manner in which the revolution was wrought. The thing, it appears, had to be done—and it was done. The wheel has turned, as it has turned before; but out of the abuse of liberty by a people, loving liberty but not comprehending it, has sprung a military tyranny. It is nothing but the old story—the often-predicted and precalculated result. As things were in former times, so are they now. Like begets like; and politics, shifting and changeful as they may appear to those who take a too close view of them, are as certain as algebra, when the past is called in to be the commentary upon the present, and when the mind is enabled to grasp, not simply the events of to-day, but the causes which have been combining to produce them for generations or for centuries.

Taking the new revolution as it stands, and as it is likely to stand, and dismissing from our minds all further concern about it the motives which produced it, or upon the manner in which it was wrought, it is of the most serious consequence to us, the nearest neighbours of France, to know how it is likely to affect France in her relations with the rest of Europe and with ourselves. The success of M. Bonaparte takes France out of the alliance and brotherhood of constitutional states. At the present moment liberty is crushed among the whole of the greatest and most powerful nations of the Continent. Belgium, that enjoys freedom of opinion under a wise King, is so weak that her independence is already threatened by the French. In obedience to despotic commands, which she does not deem it prudent to resist, she has refused a refuge within her territories to the fugitives and exiles from France who have been driven out by recent events; and Switzerland, still weaker, has submitted to the same humiliation at the same hands. The bayonet is lord of the ascendant. The four most powerful chiefs in Europe have among them an army ready for the field of upwards of one million and a half of men. Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, those military and absolutist states, will not tolerate, one more than the other, the expression of a free opinion, or acknowledge any right in the industrious multitudes, by the spoliation and tyrannous taxation of whom they are alone enabled to support those fearful armaments, to have the slightest voice in the management of their own affairs. Will France, identical in her new principles of government with these states, join their league? Or will she play the absolutist for her own purposes at home, without making common cause with them in their efforts to crush constitutional liberty in other parts of Europe? These are the questions which profoundly move the minds of all thinking men at the present time. They deeply affect the English people, and deserve to be considered under every possible aspect.

In the first place, as we stated last week, it may turn out to be the policy of the new Autocrat of France to hold aloof from the other Autocrats of Europe—to be a tyrant at home, but, with the hope of aggrandisement at the expense of his neighbours, to play the part of the apostle of freedom abroad. In this case what would result? *Bella, horrida bella!* Italy and Switzerland, if not Belgium, would be the points on which aggression would be made, and Europe would be involved in a war, in which, although such sovereigns as the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Czar might be arrayed against France, France might reckon on the temporary support of the sorely deluded, defrauded, and insulted Germans, and of the still more cruelly oppressed Italians and Hungarians. This would be the great war of principles, foreseen by the most eminent statesman and philosopher half a century ago, but of which no human sagacity could estimate the frightful cost, or the more frightful duration. Let us hope that so dreadful a calamity may be averted.

In the second place, M. Louis Napoleon, admitted into the circle of absolutism, and acting in a manner that must have given the greatest satisfaction to the powerful sovereigns whose policy he has adopted, may ally himself more intimately with them, and make common cause with them against the liberties of Europe. In that case, England will be the only representative of constitutional principles and rational freedom in this hemisphere; and, as England is exposed to the rancorous reminiscences of the war that closed with Waterloo—reminiscences which unhappily a large portion of the dominant military classes in France make it a point of almost religious duty to keep constantly before their minds—it is not likely, if such a league were once formed, that England would long escape the hostilities of states against whose oppressions and exactions her own form of government would be not only a continual protest, but among whose populations it would be a ceaseless incentive to imitation. Should such a combination take place, the perils and responsibilities of England would be great. But great also would be her allies. She would not be allowed to fight the battle single-handed. Did her own pith and energy not stand her in sufficient stead, had she no allies in the other hemisphere, who, in such a cause, and to gain a voice in European politics, would rush to her rescue, she would have the aid of several more potent, if not invincible, auxiliaries in Europe. Russian gold, plentiful as it may be, would not prevent or even postpone for any lengthened period the bankruptcy that would involve Prussia, Austria, and France. Soldiers without pay would degenerate into banditti, and the people who in such a day would lift their long-oppressed heads would read their rulers a lesson, and establish upon the ruin caused by the military system the constitutional freedom for which in every part of Europe, with the sole exception of Russia, they are now yearning with an intensity which has shown itself in revolutions, and attempted revolutions, for the last half-century. In such a contingency the course to be pursued by England might be painful, but it would be clear. If not allowed to prosper in her own way, and to mind her own affairs, she would only have to hoist the standard of constitutional freedom, and the nations of the earth would flock round it. Even in France, that loves liberty so fondly but so foolishly, a large section of the people would take heart of grace once more, and, in spite of Waterloo, would endeavour—possibly not without success—to cast off the yoke of the last of the despots, and try once again the feasibility of a moderate, or perhaps immoderate, Republic.

But this, also, would be the great war of principles, fought, it is true, under a nobler and holier standard than could be raised by the ambition of a Bonaparte, or by the desire of national aggrandisement which may animate the French; but it would, nevertheless, be a deplorable war to be engaged in—a war that might desolate the world for a generation, and entail sacrifices unparalleled in history. England most assuredly has every motive to avoid being involved in it.

But there is a third solution of the difficulties of Europe. Although despotism supported by a soldiery must give its soldiers something to do, it is possible that M. Louis Napoleon may have a sincere desire to make his name illustrious for evermore, by reconsolidating the liberties which he has temporarily overthrown, and by building up a fabric of material glory and prosperity for the French people. It is possible that, feeling himself secure, he may endeavour to be a statesman as well as a soldier; that he may do his best to develop the natural resources of France, hitherto too much neglected; that he may strive to secure for her ingenious artisans a fair free field for the exercise of their skill and industry; that he may think it his paramount duty to make France wealthy, to extend her manufactures, her railways, and her trade; and that, instead of looking for aggrandisement of territory or influence at the expense of Europe, he may employ and reward a portion of his armies in other quarters, and turn the tide of his arms against the semi-barbarous nations of the Mediterranean seaboard of Africa, where France has already secured a permanent footing. The recent attack upon Salee, and the remembrance of Mogador, and the pride attached to it in the minds of the French, show where the safety-valve lies. The development of French industry and trade, the gradual taxation of the existing tyranny, the restoration of the liberty of the press, peace with Europe, and a quarrel with the Emperor of Morocco, would, to use a phrase that our Gallic neighbours understand, be an excellent *partie*. As far as Europe is concerned, it would be unexceptionable.

We have thus briefly sketched some of the most obvious dangers to England and to Europe resulting from the singular turn which events have taken in France, and pointed out some of the solutions which are not improbable. We have, perhaps, attributed more stability to the throne or chair (whichever it may be) of M. Louis Napoleon than is will attain; but the chances for the present are so decidedly in his favour, that any speculations founded upon the overthrow of his power would be irrelevant. Among many contingencies we ought most certainly not to forget, that after all Louis Napoleon may prove himself as wise as he has been bold; that his first perjury may be his last; and that he may desire to retain, by his justice and his moderation, what he has conquered by his daring. We fear, however, that this is hoping too much.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

THE three illustrations upon the preceding page have been sketched by our Artists in Paris during the recent conflict.

Two of the Engravings portray specimens of the soldiery who were actively engaged in executing the cruel decrees of the Dictator of France.

The third Engraving presents a sad episode in this frightful drama; the incidents of which are thus related by the special correspondent of the *Observer*:—

Mr. ——, a wealthy trader, assures me that on Saturday last (Dec. 6), about ten at night, five companies of infantry, preceded by 50 of the secret police, appeared in the Rue de Constantine, where they arrested all the men they found in their apartments, to the number of 260. The street leads up to the Rue St. Denis, and the appearance of the military and police in the neighbourhood, with the success attending their visit, spread dismay among the workmen of the a armed district. The result was that some three hundred left their homes, and darted through the streets. The gates were closed, to provide for which an attempt at escape, the transverse streets were well posted with infantry and cavalry, and every one of the wretched men fell into the hands of the various guards. Those who resisted being captured were shot upon the spot, and the bodies hastily carried away, while the remainder were led before the court-martial, and, being deemed dangerous characters, were shot at midnight in the Champ de Mars, the sounds of the musketry being heard for about two hours, varied by brief intervals of cessation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the necessarily provisional character of the Government of France since the *coup d'état*, until the universal suffrage of the nation on Sunday next (to-morrow) confirms or rejects the assumption, on a new basis, of the chief power of the State by Louis Napoleon, the Executive does not in any way stay its hand, but proceeds daily with the most active and various measures in the form of decrees, which are issued by the President and his Ministers, apparently under the firm and certain conviction that a large majority of the French people will vote in the affirmative on the proposition submitted to them, whether Louis Napoleon shall be, for the next ten years to come, supreme and irremovable ruler of the nation, with powers to frame a new Constitution —yes or no.

Amongst those decrees the principal are—

1st. A decree which definitively constitutes the new Consultative Commission. It is composed of 78 names: amongst them are those of Count Argout, Governor of the Bank of France; Count Bondy, P. Barrot, former Ministers; Barthe, Minister of Justice under Louis Philippe, and now President of the Cour des Comptes; De Beaumont (Somme), Billault; Cartier, ex-Prefect of Police; Chaix D'Estange, Bravyn de Lhuys, Dumas, and Lacrosse, former Ministers; De Montalembert, De Mortemart, De Mouchy, Noailles, Odier, ex-Peer of France and Comptroller of the Bank; De Parieu, Rouher, and Schneider, former Ministers; De Segur d'Aguesseau, Sipydour, De Thorigny, late Minister; Troplong, First President of the Court of Appeal; Vaisse, former Minister; De Wagram; Generals Barsguay D'Hilliers, Preval, Le Castellane, Marshal Excelmans, Generals De Grammont, De Gouvy, D'Hautpoul, De la Hitte, Magnan, Admiral Cecille, &c. The Commission begins to meet on the 23d inst., to count the votes for the election of the President, in pursuance of the decree of the 2d inst. The Secretaries-General of the late Council of State and National Assembly are appointed to the same office in the present Commission.

2d. A decree appointing a section, to be known by the name of the Administrative Section, to fulfil the functions assigned to the Consultative Commission by Art. 3 of the decree of December 11. The administrative section is to be presided over by M. Baroche, the Vice-President, and is to enter immediately on its functions. A decree of the Minister of Justice to divide the section into committees corresponding to the different ministerial departments. The whole number of members in the section, independently of M. Baroche, is 32.

3d. Another decree enacts that the matters to be submitted to the "Section d'Administration" of the Consultative Commission shall be—the projects of regulations of public administration, and of decrees on the registration of bulls and other acts of the Holy See; proceedings against ecclesiastical authorities for abuse of power; authorisation of religious congregations, and the verification of their statutes; authorisation of proceedings against agents of the Government, natural-stations, maritime captures; the creation of tribunals of commerce, or of *conseils de prud'hommes*; concession of portions of the domain of the state and concessions of mines; the authorisation of *sociétés anonymes* and tontines, the establishment of departmental roads, canals, branch railways, &c. Certain other matters are to be submitted to committees.

4th. A decree dissolving the 6th legion of the National Guard of Paris. The reason assigned for this step is, not that the inhabitants of the district of Paris corresponding with the 6th legion sympathise with the enemies of order, but that they are placed in a most difficult position from the nature of their streets, which present well-intentioned citizens from easily assembling, and expose them to the danger of being disarmed piecemeal.

5th. A decree declaring the departments of the Jura, Aveyron, and Vaucluse in a state of siege.

6th. A decree constituting a board of health for the city of Paris.

7th. A decree for raising funds to build a Bourse or Exchange at Marseilles, and for other improvements in that city.

8th. A decree establishing pensions for old soldiers of the first Republic and the Empire, and opening a credit of 3,700,000 francs on the budget of 1852 for that purpose.

9th. A decree declaring the cessation of the extraordinary missions confided to M. Durn. in the eight departments of Brittany and Vendée; and to M. Cartier in the three departments of the Centre; and to M. Berard in the Somme.

Several changes also are made among judicial functionaries, and numerous decrees have appeared conferring promotions or orders in the Legion of Honour on persons who distinguished themselves at the late bombardment of Salee and Rabat. Admiral Dubourdieu is promoted to the grade of Grand Officer, three captains to the grade of Commander in the Order, four persons to the grade of Officer, and 21 to that of Knight. There is also decreed, principally for the army, so large a number of promotions in the Legion of Honour, that the names fill seven columns of the *Moniteur*; 12 persons are named Commanders, 35 Officers, and 286 Knights.

Whilst legislation by decree is thus extensively carried on, Louis Napoleon finds time, it is said, to devote two hours a day, with M. M. Rouher, Baroche, and Troplong, to framing his new Constitution, the chief features of which, according to the correspondent of the *Times*, are as follow:—

A Council of State to be entirely named by the President of the Republic.

The Senate to be composed of 150 members, 75 of whom are named by the President, and 30 by the Councils-General, from a list of candidates made out by the Executive Power.

The Legislative Corps to be named by universal suffrage, but after the following manner:—A *scrutin* to take place, at the commune, for the nomination of an elector for each commune; and the communal electors thus chosen by universal suffrage, and amounting to 36,000 in number, to finally name 500 representatives. From that list of 500 to name or call to the Presidency of the Republic to select 250 representatives wherewith to form the Legislative Corps. The President of the Republic to be elected for ten years, with the title of Regent of the Republic; to be responsible, but not to be subjected to impeachment directly by the Legislative Corps; the people alone to have the power of expressing its opinion on the Executive Power by naming, three times consecutively, a Legislative Corps whose refusal of the Budget shall be considered as the condemnation of the policy of the Regent; and the result of such condemnation to be the retirement of the Regent from power. The press to be free, but not to be allowed to call in question matters relating to religion, the rights of property, and the organisation of society as established and recognised by the order of the land. Each session of the Chamber to be for six months at the utmost. Cliques of a less general kind may be appended for the abolition of the most unpopular of the imposts, viz. the *octroi* duties and the tax on spirituous liquors. In a word, the new Constitution to be—with some modifications rendered necessary by the progress and change that have occurred since then—the reproduction, or rather the imitation, of that of the year VIII., and which, with some difference, is the system explained by the President in his work, entitled "Les Idées Napoléoniennes."

With respect to the votes of the various political parties at the ensuing Presidential election, the ultra-Democrats are so disorganised that it is impossible to ascertain whether they will vote or not; and the Legitimists are divided on the matter. One of their chief leaders, M. de Montalembert, has published a letter in the *Univers*, in reply to numerous applications made to him for advice as to what course to follow at the election. M. de Montalembert examines each of the three paths open to the elector. A negative vote, he declares, would be an encouragement to anarchy, an absolution of its frightful excesses; abstention, cowardice, as long as the demagogic monster roars; and he arrives at the conclusion that an affirmative vote is the only one worthy of a good citizen and a good Christian. On the other hand, MM. de Vatimesnil, Sauvaire, Barthélémy, and other members of the Legitimist committee, have declared explicitly that they will vote against the President. Manuscript circulars in that sense have been sent to different parts of the country. It is, nevertheless, pretty certain that a vast number of votes will be obtained by Louis Napoleon, simply because his election is the only alternative from anarchy.

The *Siècle* was suspended for a day, because of its urging the Democrats to vote.

The following protest against the late *coup d'état* has been published by M. Larochejacquelin, the leader of one section of the French Legitimists:—

TO THE FRENCH NATION.

An act whose results are incalculable has just been perpetrated. The Constitution is overthrown, the National Assembly unlawfully dissolved by the executive power, the freedom of a great number of representatives violated, and the arbitrary caprice of an individual is set up in place of law. Long have I desired to raise my voice, and call on France to put an end to the succession of adventurers who dishonour her; then might we save France and those principles without which no nation can be truly great. But my endeavours were unhappily understood and thwarted. Since the appeal to the nation, as it is made by M. Bonaparte, is altogether wanting in those conditions and features which alone can make it the honest expression of freedom, and since this appeal to the people, I protest, with all the energy of my conviction against that act, and the illegal proceedings by which it is accompanied. Personal preference and compulsion are alike employed to give a particular direction to the free exercise of the national will in a manner which wounds every conscience, and must arouse the indignation of every free man. The constitutional prerogatives which M. Bonaparte, under the hollow pretext of a delegation, usurps, would hurl us once more into inconceivable confusion. The time for Cæsars cannot have come for France. As a defender of the principle of the national sovereignty, I must loudly protest, even if I stand alone, against the boundless violation of this principle. May my sad forebodings for my native country not be realised. May France see at length that her help lies in her own hands, and that in a Republic no one has the right to dispose of the destinies of the land except according to the free and full expression of the public will.

On the subject of the alleged plot of certain members of the extinct National Assembly to depose Louis Napoleon, in case the Assembly had passed the project of the questors to place an army at their disposal, which was submitted to the House immediately after the recess, and a few days prior to the *coup d'état*, the *Constitutionnel* publishes some papers found in the apartments of M. Baze, one of the questors, and which seem to prove that not only a plot of the kind existed, but that all measures proper for its successful issue had most carefully been taken. The seizure of these papers, says the *Constitutionnel*, rendered evident the existence of a plot. In fact, all the decrees relative to direct requisition were ready; there were seized not only the minutes, but all the copies and other documents necessary to be given in the proper quarter; all this was done unknown to M. Dupin, but the papers, nevertheless, bore the presidential seal. The first decree, that which confided to a General-in-chief the command of the troops charged to protect the National Assembly, is as follows:—

The President of the National Assembly, considering Art. 32 of the Constitution, which says, "The Assembly appoints for the time the place of its sittings, it fixes the number of the military force necessary for its safety, and disposes of it." Considering Art. 113 of the regulations of the Assembly, which says, "The President is charged to watch over the internal and external safety of the National Assembly." To this effect he exercises, in the name of the Assembly, the right confided to the legislative power by Art. 32 of the Constitution to fix the number of military force necessary for its safety, and to dispose of them—

Orders M. ——, immediately after the *command of all the forces, both army and National Guard* stationed in the first military division, in order to guarantee the safety of the National Assembly.

Given at the Palace of the National Assembly, the——

The second decree is as follows:—

The President of the National Assembly, considering Art. 32 of the Constitution and 112 of the regulations—Orders every General and every Commandant of a corps or detachment, as well of the army as the National Guard, stationed in the first military division, to obey the orders of General ——, charged to guarantee the safety of the National Assembly.

Given at the Palace of the National Assembly, the——

M. Bazé and the other persons implicated in this affair are to be brought to trial immediately.

The aged General Lamoricière and General Vaillant have been nominated Marshals of France. M. Vaillant is an officer of engineers, and was second in command at the siege of Rome; and it is set forth in the decree, that it was principally owing to his talents the Roman expedition was successful, and he was raised to the highest rank in the French army. This was done to insult General Oudinot, who had the chief command at Rome, and on whom Louis Napoleon thus takes revenge for having allowed himself to be nominated to the command-in-chief of the (almost) Parliamentary army, by the fraction of the National Assembly which met at the *mairie* of the 10th *arrondissement* on the morning of the *coup d'état*.

General Oudinot has written an extremely energetic letter to the Minister of War, in which he expresses his indignation at the insult done to him in the matter of the nomination of Vaillant for the promotion of General Vaillant. He has also written a letter to the Pope on the subject. The General, as well as General Lauriston, has been released from the fortress of Mont Valérien, where they were confined since the 4th instant. The other Generals and Ex-Ministers, who were confined at Vincennes, Mazas, and Mont Valérien, have also been set at liberty:—MM. Arnaud (du Var), Eugène Sue, Cyrus, Chamiot, Charbonneau, Chanet, Crémieux, Jules de Lasteyrie, Lagarde, Thuriot de la Rosière, Nettement, Quentin-Bauchart, Garnet, Gautier, and Kestner.

MM. Créton and Duvergier de Hauranne are still confined at Vincennes, and MM. Pascal Duprat, Piscatory, Anthony Thouret, Latrade, Emile Péan, Renaud, and Besse at Mount Valérien.

Of the prisoners at Ham, General Cavaignac has been set at liberty. Nothing has been discovered to indicate that he had taken part in any plot, conspiracy, or intrigue against Louis Napoleon, and his arrest is now declared to have been a mere measure of precaution. The General, who is on the point of being married, intends, it is said, proceeding to Italy with his bride. The grandfather of the future Madame Cavaignac, M. Odier, ex-peer of France, Comptroller of the Bank, is one of the members of the "Consultative Commission" just named by the President. Nothing is said about the recess of Changarnier and Lamoricière. They will probably be kept in durance for some time longer; the well-known hostility of the former to Louis Napoleon, and the fiery and unscrupulous character of the latter, rendering it inconvenient to have them at large until the President's position is more firmly established.

On Tuesday, the anniversary of the translation of the remains of the Emperor to the Invalides, the regular annual banquet of the old officers of the Imperial Guard took place at the Frères Provençaux. Marshal Excelmans presided; and among the other officers present were Generals Petit, Schramm, Magnan, Gentil, Lafontaine, Montmarie, Hermion, Chatry-Lafosse, &c. At the dessert, after the usual first toast, "To the memory of the Emperor," had been drunk, Marshal Excelmans, after warmly expatiating on the eminent character and qualities of the President of the Republic, proposed the following toast, "Glory and gratitude to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the saviour of the country and of civilisation." The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and at repeated cries of "*Vive le Président de la République!*" "*Vive le Prince Louis Napoleon!*" General Petit, the vice-president, then gave "*A demain!*" which he introduced by a short but energetic notice of their services. This toast was drunk amidst loud cries of "*Vive l'Armée!*" "*Vive le Général Magnan!*" In reply to this compliment, General Magnan said, "No, my

mrades, I have done nothing more than my duty. It is not to me that ese praises are due, but to the brave soldiers who have supported so uch fatigue, and who, by their devotedness to the cause of order, have eserved well of their country." Dec. 2d was fixed on for the day of esting next year.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a letter to the prefects, ith orders to enforce the decrees of transportation rigorously against anvicts who have broken their ban, and persons convicted of affiliation secret societies.

A circular to the prefects orders the dissolution of all doubtful corps of ational Guards.

The accounts from the provinces represent the lately-disturbed districts as restored to tranquillity.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week are to the 6th inst. They ve chiefly taken up with the opening proceedings in Congress, and the resident's annual message, which is a document of the usual prolixity such state papers.

M. Kossuth and suite arrived at New York on the 5th, and landed on he following day amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the multitude athered together to witness his disembarkation. Several congratulatory addresses were soon afterwards presented to him, to which he iefly replied, apologising for his brevity from the indisposition under hich he was labouring.

Congress (the thirty-second session) was opened at the Capitol in Washington, on Monday, the 1st inst. The present sta te of parties in 9th Houses is as follows:—The Senate consists of—Democrats, 34; Whigs, 24; Free Soilers, 2; vacancy, 1: total, 62. The House of Representatives has—Democrats, 143; Whigs, 90.

Notice of several important bills was given immediately on the formation of the House in the Senate, one being for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific; another for a reduction in newspaper postage; another for a line of steam-ships from California to China. Notice f a motion was given relative to the recognition of Kossuth; and also of a formal resolution expressing the sympathy of Congress for Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other immediate associates; authorising the President to open a correspondence with her Majesty's Ministers appealing to the magnanimity of the British nation for the liberation of the prisoners, and concluding with an offer to receive them upon the hospitable shores of the United States.

The President's Message was read on the 2nd. Its various topics are comprised under the following heads: viz., Cuba; the Right of Search; he Spanish question, and foreign relations generally, including reciprocal trade with Canada, Oregon, the Turkish Government and Kossuth, he Sandwich Islands, Mexico, the Tehuantepec Railway, Nicaragua; the finances; the tariff; Californian survey; establishment of an agricultural bureau; aboriginal tribes; the census; bounty lands; harbour nd lake improvements; departments of war and navy; the Post-office; nd miscellaneous questions. These various and numerous subjects are treated of at such length that the message occupied seven closely-rinted newspaper columns, but the main features of the message, as far s regards the matters of interest to European readers, can be presented in a very small compass.

The President begins with congratulations on the maintenance of peace abroad and of domestic harmony and prosperity at home; and then proceeds to review the affair of the Cuban invasion. He complains hat certain Cubans resident in the United States have a second time made that country the scene for the equipment of military expeditions against the possessions of her Spanish Majesty. Too severe judgment cannot be passed upon those who, by fraudulent representations, led those young men into peril and disgrace. Though the invaders had forfeited the protection of their country, no proper efforts had been, or will be, spared to obtain the release of those now in confinement, for the sake of their families and friends. The policy of neutrality and non-intervention which the United States is recommended, the true mission of the American Government being, he says, "not to propagate our opinions, to impose upon other countries our form of government by artifices of force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions" He then refers to he correspondence on the Cuban affair with England and France, which he submits to Congress. That correspondence maintains the principle, in the part of the United States, that, in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it and those on board of it will find their protection in the flag that is over them. No American vessel can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board; nor can there be allowed any search by the vessels of any foreign nations over American vessels on the coast of the United States or seas adjacent thereto.

The measures which led to the liberation of Kossuth, and the acknowledgments of the Hungarian chief for the success of those measures, are briefly and rather coldly alluded to; and "it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner General Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated."

Government was exerting itself to bring to completion the arrangements in regard to the Tehuantepec Railroad.

With respect to the finances, it is stated that the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 30, were 52,312,979 87 dollars, which, with the balance in hand at the commencement, made the means of the Treasury for the year, 58,017,524 36 dollars, against an expenditure of 48,005,878 96 dollars. The public debt, exclusive of stock authorised to be issued for Texas, was 62,560,395 26 dollars. The expenditure is estimated at 528,922,991 91 dollars, of which 33,343,198 dollars is for ordinary purposes of Government, and 9,549,101 11 dollars for the purposes connected upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico. It is estimated that there will be an unappropriated balance of 20,386,443 20 dollars in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1853, to 362,379,213 51 dollars public debt on the 1st of July following.

The exports and imports of the country are then reviewed, and conclusions unfavourable to free trade are drawn: specific duties and a revision of the tariff are, therefore, recommended, and protection advocated.

The miscellaneous questions may be grouped as follows:—An agricultural bureau is put forward as a requisite. Census returns had been completed in all the States except California. A river and harbour improvement bill is projected. The army required to be increased, owing to the Indian outrages on the Mexican frontier. An extra allowance of men for California's expedition in search of Franklin is approved of: also the formation of a navy yard at California. A commission to settle the private claims against Government is wanted. The fugitive Slave Bill is discussed, and a determination to persevere in enforcing its provisions is announced.

The report of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior are issued. They are also voluminous documents.

With respect to the general news, we learn from Texas, under date the 21st ult., that Colonel Rogers has at length succeeded in effecting a treaty with the Camanche Indians. Colonel Rogers recovered twenty-seven white captives from the Camanches, who had been in bondage for some time.

From California there are accounts to the 1st of November. The mines were very productive, 3,000,000 dols. in gold dust being brought by this arrival. Much progress was being made in agriculture, and the province was generally prosperous.

In political matters we find a notice of the proceedings of a convention assembled to consider the propriety of dividing California into two states, southern and northern. The language of a large number of the speakers would leave no doubt as to the final issue to which this division tends. The establishment of a new slave state is manifestly the aim of at least some of the promoters of this scheme.

Expeditions were fitting out for the Sandwich Islands. It was understood that these expeditions would take possession of the islands, and hold them either in their own right for ever, or have them annexed to the United States. The *Gamecock* and the *Fremont* were the vessels which had already sailed on the expedition, which would number about 500 men.

Some reported cruelties of Messrs. Waterman and Douglass, captain and mate of the clipper *Challenge*, to the seamen on the voyage, had caused the most angry excitement at San Francisco, and they narrowly escaped being lynched by the mob.

The United States steamer *Prometheus*, on leaving the harbour of San Juan, on the 21st November, was fired into twice by the British brig of war *Express*, and compelled to return to her anchorage, and pay certain disputed port dues to the owners and authorities of the Mosquito territory. Much angry feeling had been manifested by the United States subjects in the matter; and by this mail despatches have come from the American Government to its Minister in London, having for its object the demand of an immediate explanation of the circumstances connected with the affair.

CANADA.

The parliamentary elections for Upper Canada were appointed for the 10th of December; some few sooner and some later. It is thought the Reformers are likely to return a majority of thirty members to the new House in both sections of the province.

The religious denominations of the members of the new Cabinet are thus stated:—Messrs. Caron, Morin, Taché, and Drummond, Roman Catholics; J. H. Morris, Church of Scotland; Messrs. Hincks and Young, Unitarians; Dr. Rolph, Congregationalist; Mr. Richards, not known. Of the Solicitors-General, one is Roman Catholic, Mr. Chauveau; and the other, Mr. J. Ross, Episcopalian.

Much satisfaction was expressed by the Canadian press at the great success of Canada at the Industrial Exhibition. The number of medals and prizes that Canada has gained is ten times greater in proportion than the United States.

INDIA.

The intelligence from India this week is more varied and interesting than any we have had by the last three or four mails. The dates are—Bombay, Nov. 17; Calcutta, Nov. 7.

Sir Colin Campbell quitted Peshawur on the 25th of October, in command of a force of nearly 2500 men, for the town of Michnee, inhabited by the Momunds, an Affghan tribe, from whom our outposts had received considerable annoyance, and the Peshawur merchants and traders who supplied the troops with food had suffered pillage and violence. The force consisted of the 5th company 1st battalion Artillery, with No. 17 light field battery, the 2d company Sappers and Miners, the 2d Irregular Cavalry, two companies of the Guide Corps, two companies each of her Majesty's 81st and 98th Foot, including the light company of each regiment; the 66th or Goorkha corps, and a wing of the 71st Native Infantry. This force reached Michnee on the 27th, when they found it evacuated, the people having fled from our approach. They fired on the men from their hiring-places, but our people suffered no harm therefrom, their shot falling short of our camp. On the 28th the fort of Rehimdad Khan was blown up; large stores of corn which had been laid up by the Momunds for winter provisions were set fire to, and their goods and chattels thrown into the river.

In the Dehra Ismail Khan district an outpost of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, consisting of 20 men, had been surprised by 200 Sheorams horse: five men were killed and 10 wounded; the remainder were saved only by the timely arrival of a reinforcement of 20 of the mounted police corps. The enemy then retired.

Dost Mahomed's death has not been confirmed. The last accounts from Cabool represent him to have been very unwell, but the old warrior was likely to survive some time longer.

The pecuniary difficulties between the Indian Government and the Nizam have at length been finally settled. His Minister some months since paid off £40,000 of the sum due, and the remainder was promised by the beginning of the month of November. This he found it impossible to perform from his own resources, but the Nizam has been persuaded to pay a further sum of £40,000 from his private treasury.

Her Majesty's steamer *Nox* had been ordered to Rangoon, in the Burmese empire, to demand satisfaction for injuries done to English merchants by the Burmese Governor of the place.

The steamers *Inconstant* and *Scourge* were lost in a violent gale which visited Calcutta on the 22d and 23d of October. No lives were lost.

The Calcutta Railway is proceeding rapidly. The electric telegraph to Diamond Harbour is in constant operation, and is found to answer extremely well.

On the 21st of October the Governor-General left Simla to pay some state visits to the Maharajah of Putteala and other chiefs. He returned to the hills on the 13th of November, and is expected at Calcutta by the second week in January.

CHINA.

The accounts from Hong-Kong are to October 30. There is no authentic information from the scene of rebellion in the interior of China. All that is known with certainty is, that the insurgents continue to hold their ground, and Seu and the Imperial troops do not appear to make head against them.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's receiving-ship *Fort William* caught fire on the 21st of October, and would have been burnt to the water's edge had it not been for the assistance rendered by the ships of war in the harbour. The damage done is not considerable, and is confined to the upper works.

AUSTRALIA.

The intelligence received from Sydney and Melbourne is of great interest. It comes down to the middle of August.

Fresh discoveries of gold had been made on the property of Mr. Wentworth, at Frederick's Valley. Another large piece of gold had been found at Ophir, which weighed 31 ounces 10 dwt.; it was purchased either by or for Captain Erskine, of her Majesty's ship *Havannah*. The intelligence from the diggings generally was favourable. The summer was looked forward to with the confidence of a large production. Mr. R. Campbell has tendered for the purchase of all the gold which the Government might receive during the ensuing two months, at £3 8s. 4d. per ounce.

The hundredweight of gold, noticed by us on arrival of the last India and China Overland Mail, was seized by Government under the pretence of a royalty being due upon it. Against this step Messrs. Thacker and Co., the holders, protested. Subsequently Government communicated with Messrs. Thacker and Co., and informed them that the gold seized by Commissioner Hardy would be given up on their entering into a bond to pay the Government a royalty of 10 per cent., should the home Government, on a representation of the facts of the case, demand it. To these conditions Messrs. Thacker and Co. had no alternative but to submit, although they were the innocent purchasers, there being not a semblance of collusion by passing it into third hands to avoid the royalty as claimed.

From Victoria we have Melbourne advices to the 19th of August. The Lieutenant-Governor had issued a notice cautioning against gold-digging without taking out licences issued by the Government. At Hollingvorth, 50 miles from Geelong, there were eight cradles at work, and parties were realising from half an ounce to two ounces. Gold had likewise been found at Major Newman's property, Deep Creek, and at Heidelburg, near Melbourne. Gold had been discovered on the Yarra, on Mr. Hawdon's property, by the proprietor, who, having lately returned from Twofold Bay, where he discovered gold in abundance, fancied he perceived a geological resemblance in the two localities. He subjected a handful of clay to examination, and discovered three grains of gold. Parties in search of Franklin were instantly employed at this spot, which is but four miles from Melbourne. Gold has also been discovered in the very heart of Melbourne, by two children, while rooting about for amusement in the soil. The sample found weighed half an ounce and ten grains, and had a piece of milk quartz adhering to it. A bed of clay quartz, about fifteen inches below the surface, had been subsequently discovered, which it was expected would prove productive. Of the Victoria diggings, sixteen miles from Melbourne, it is said that the most productive spots were those where the slate formation abounded, from the interstices of which several small nuggets had been extracted. The slate averaged about two feet from the surface, and the lower the miner penetrated the more successful he proved.

The ship *Bondscar*, now on her way to England, has on board gold from the diggings valued at £28,000. Other and regular shipments would follow; and the *Sydney Morning Herald* asserts, and vouches for its correctness, the great fact that gold exceeding £10,000 in value to £5000 reaches Sydney from the gold-fields each day. Reports from the Bathurst country note that the diggings at the Turon continued remunerative. The average for each man was about £1 daily. The Ophir diggings were still frequented, but were not equal to the Turon diggings. Fresh discoveries of gold were of daily occurrence.

With respect to the anti-transportation movement, we learn that a monster league meeting had been held at Sydney, at which was carried a petition to her Majesty for the removal of Earl Grey from her council. This firm and unequivocal exhibition of the colonists' feelings must speak volumes. Referring to the document, the *Sydney Press* says, "One thing at least cannot be said by his minions as an objection to it, that it was Dr. Lang and his agitation that did it;" the truth being, as the colonists aver, Earl Grey and Sir Charles Fitzroy have done it, and they are denounced as the real enemies of her Majesty's Australian colonies. It is not expected that the petition will reach her Majesty; and the *Press* says:—"We doubt whether the petition will reach her Majesty. The unworthy etiquette of Downing-street forbids it—unless a deputation were sent to present it. But it does not much matter. Let it be published to the world. The right, the dignified, the honourable way to the throne, if it cannot be direct, is through the press."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITIONS.

Advices from California mention the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, Captain G. G. Wellesley, at San Francisco, on the 22d October, from Port Clarence, Behring's Straits, which she left on the 1st of that month. She brought as passengers Lieutenant Cooper and Dr. Simpson, of her Majesty's ship *Plover*, which vessel had returned to Port Clarence from her summer expedition, having been unable to penetrate further north than 71 degrees, being 3 degrees short of their excursion last year. The *Plover*'s consort had not returned to her winter quarters at the sailing of the *Dædalus*. No vestige of the expedition of Sir John Franklin was discovered; and it was the opinion of the two officers from the *Plover* who came passengers in the *Dædalus* that all further attempts to find traces leading to the discovery of the Arctic voyagers will prove utterly fruitless.

The following is the report of the *Dædalus*:—

"Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, Captain G. G. Wellesley, from Port Clarence, Behring's Straits, October 1, arrived in our harbour yesterday, and anchored at Sancillo. The *Dædalus* was despatched from Valparaiso last spring to visit the provision which is kept at Port Clarence as a *dépôt* and point of succour in case either Sir John Franklin's expedition or the other vessels in search of him should be obliged to quit their ships and take to their boats. The *Dædalus* arrived at the edge of the ice (which was then close to St. Lawrence Island) in the middle of June, when she fell in with a large fleet of whalers, principally Americans, waiting for an opening to proceed northward. There had been but little done in taking whales this season, although large numbers of them had been seen in the Arctic seas in the early part of the season. Most of the ships had gone south. Captain Wellesley thinks that all the vessels had passed the Straits for the south before the *Dædalus* sailed. The summer season is later than usual, the first snow having fallen on the 1st of October, the day the *Dædalus* sailed from Port Clarence."

Captain Wellesley reports large quantities of ice in the Straits, which were in fact almost blocked up. The *Dædalus* had several narrow escapes, and was at one time in imminent danger of foundering.

FURTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—In addition to the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* screw steamers employed in the recent expedition, the *Phœnix*, a much larger screw steamer, of 260-horse power, which was taken up from Woolwich to Deptford lately, is ordered to be fitted and strengthened at the latter dockyard, for service in the Polar Seas. The excellent arrangement of sending three screw steamers to Wellington Channel has been made in order to avoid similar delays to those experienced by the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* steamers during the recent expedition, when they had to tow the *Resolute* and *Assistance* sailing vessels. In the event of its being considered necessary to send sailing vessels with stores to the Arctic regions next spring, they will be entirely independent of the steamers, and the latter will only have to act in concert with each other.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS AT THE CAPE.—The Horse Guards have determined on sending Sir Harry Smith's demand for further reinforcements at the Cape, by sending by steam-vessel the battalion of Rifles now at Dover; and orders have been sent to Dover, to the battalion, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation. It was at first intended to send them out by her Majesty's steam-frigate *Birkenhead*, at Portsmouth; but it is now decided that they shall proceed to the Cape in the new iron screw frigate *Megæra*, the Sheerness, the Hoffmeister, and the officers and crew of the *Cyclops*, just returned from the Cape, having been turned over to that ship, the *Megæra* having been thoroughly fitted for the conveyance of troops. Like the *Vulcan* she has received Grant's distilling galley, and possesses every comfort and convenience for a regiment. The Rifles, we believe, are above 600 strong.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—On Tuesday a board of officers, consisting of Lieut.-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, K.C.B., President; Lieut.-General Sir H. Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery; Major-General Griffith G. Lewis, C.B., Royal Engineers, and Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy; and Brigade-Major Walpole, Royal Engineers, assembled in the hall at the Royal Arsenal, for the purpose of examining the gentlemen cadets who had finished their course of study in the practical class, preparatory to their passing for commissions in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. The gentlemen cadets of the practical class were examined in surveying and fortification by Lieut.-Colonel Stotherd, Royal Engineers, and in practical artillery by Captain John Travers; and at the conclusion the names of those who had passed for commissions in the Royal Artillery or the Royal Engineers were announced. Lieutenant-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, after congratulating the gentlemen cadets who had passed, presented appropriate prizes to the several gentlemen to whom they were awarded.

ROYAL MARINES.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frail, of the Woolwich division, has been placed under orders to join the *Britannia*, 120, fitting at Portsmouth, as the flag-ship for the Mediterranean station, where he will serve, as Field-officer of Royal Marines, immediately under the Admiral Commanding. Brevet majors and captains have hitherto been the highest rank of officers of that corps serving in flag-ships at any of the stations of her Majesty's ships in commission.

RECRUITING BY PENSIONERS.—It has now been decided upon that the experiment for the enlistment of men for the army by Chelsea pensioners shall be tried at first in Scotland; and it will accordingly commence on the 1st of January, under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Tulloch.

THE GUARDS' BARRACKS, ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The Board of Ordnance, having agreed to build officers' quarters as an addition to these barracks, have called for tenders for the erection of the works.

Having a rather thick fog on Friday evening (last week), at Cowes, Isle of Wight, her Majesty's steam-frigate *Cyclops*, Commander Hoffmeister, last from the Cape of Good Hope, went ashore, about three or four miles to the westward of the town.

Mr. Augustus Hill Bradshaw, late accountant-general at the Army Pay-office, died on Saturday last at an advanced age. This event affects a saving of two large pensions to the public.

Casualties by death in the armies of India since the departure of the mail on the 3d Nov.:—Madras: Retired Major A. Gordon, in Europe. Bengal: Retired Major H. W. Leacock, in Europe.

BURSTING OF A STEAM-BOILER.—A most frightful accident occurred at Marseilles on the 14th instant. The steamer *L'Industrie* was to have left the harbour at nine o'clock for Corsica and Leghorn. All the mercantile affairs on board, and several passengers on board, when the boiler burst, blew up the decks, scattered the goods in all directions, killed the engineer and a fireman, and seriously wounded twelve persons. Amongst the wounded are some Englishmen. The chambermaid of a Mr. Cockburn is burnt. Mr. Cockburn is burnt, but not seriously, from the hip to the foot; his lady escaped unhurt. An English child, eight years of age, is perhaps mortally wounded. Eight of the passengers were taken to the hospital. Great credit is due to Captain Combes, commander of the *Ville de Marseille*—the same which lately ran down the *Ville de Grasse*—for his exertions in saving the passengers from their perilous situation. The instant he heard the explosion, he lowered his boat and flew to the aid of the victims. Had the accident taken place an hour later, the loss of life, in all probability, would have been immense, as all the passengers would have been on board. A few minutes before the explosion, a boat, laden with eight ladies, several of them English, left the entrance of the harbour for the steamer. The ladies, afraid of being behind time, were very angry with the boatman for not rowing quicker. Happily for them the waterman was sluggish, for he just reached the steamer at the moment of the explosion of the boiler. The boiler burst in the direction of the stern, which accounts for the great injury done to the passengers.

THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE BRITISH SHIP 'FAWN."—From the Ceylon papers we learn that on the 28th September, the barque *Fawn*, Alfred Rogers commander, belonging to Calcutta, sailed from Singapore on her return voyage from China to Calcutta. She had been repairing there for three weeks, during which time her crew of Bengalee Lascars refused to work and to proceed in her, although four months' pay was due to them. A new crew of Javanese and Malays, was supplied by a shipping master, who was warned Captain Rogers against ill-using them, as the Malay character is revengeful and so widely different from that of the Bengalee. It appears that the vessel held on her course for six days without any untoward occurrence, but on the sixth day the Lascars found the burra-tundal coming down the forehatch, whereupon he not only kicked and abused him, but brought him on deck and there inflicted corporal punishment in presence of the whole crew. About midnight the Malays and Javanese mutinied, and murdered the captain, who was sleeping on deck; about daylight the second mate was killed, being almost cut to pieces. The first mate, and Mr. Ephick, a passenger, defended themselves against the cabin for nearly 24 hours after the captain's death, when the former jumped out of the port, and was drowned. Ephick died fighting with a handspike against his assailants. There were two ladies on board, Mrs. Rogers, the captain's wife, and Mrs. Bechem, her sister, the widow of a military officer, and her child. It has not been exactly ascertained how they were treated by the mutineers; but it would appear that the wretches did not intend to kill them, for they lowered them in a boat, which swamped, and the three were accidentally drowned. When the vessel was cleared of all the Europeans, they scuttled and fired her, although she had a large quantity of copper on board, a portion of which might have easily been removed. The ship finally grounded at Bruas, about fifty miles south of Penang. Part of the crew went on shore, and the remainder came to Singapore in one of the boats, arriving on the 10th. Two Bengalese who were of the party gave information at once to the resident councillor, and the police were set on the scent. Two Cochin-Chinese and three Javanese have been taken, and the Chinese are surrounded. The steamer *Hoogly* had been despatched to look on for the wrecks and the rest of the mutineers, part of whom had gone to Bruas, and given themselves up, and the burra-tundal and the rest were captured at Bruas: the arch-mover in the plot were the captain's gold watch and chain which

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISTRICT.—BATHURST TO OPHIR.

GOLD-SEEKERS ARRIVING AT BATHURST, ON THEIR WAY TO OPHIR.

We abridge from the *Sydney Herald*, the following interesting narrative of the journey of a gold-seeker, from Bathurst to Ophir:—

"It rained all day; crowds of men poured into Bathurst, utterly destitute, and one came to me, evidently at the last extremity, and offered to wash for rations for a fortnight. In half an hour he brought another, whom we also engaged, as much for charity as for any use, and before night we could have had a dozen on the same terms. As it rained all day, we sent the men on with the dray knowing that we could overtake them before they could reach the 'diggins.'

"May 31st.—We started on foot, and about five miles out met a Sydney gentleman walking, having lost his horse the day before, and camped out all night *in the snow*. We had counted 108 men and twelve drays going out, and we met 28 foot-men, most of them pale, miserable, and dejected, returning, besides several parties of horsemen, armed, and evidently, from their gravity, carrying gold. We stayed the night at the assistant commissioner's station, fifteen miles from Bathurst.

"1st. June.—Started again; met about 70 men leaving the diggings: all agreed that there was plenty of gold for all who went properly provided, and willing and able to work; but those who had neither tools nor provisions could not even earn their grub. We dined at the farm of Mr. Kerr, better known as 'Scotch Harry,' who is driving a rattling trade in supplying the gold-seekers with damper and mutton, at 2s. a meal. On leaving, we took a short cut, and lost our way; at length found a sheep station. Were rather coolly received at first, visitors of late having been rather too numerous for even bush hospitality; but after a little conversation, the quart pots were put down, and we were most kindly treated. We had a long conversation after supper with men engaged on the station, and were much struck with the sobriety of their views. To people at a distance, the Gold Country is a place where pieces of gold are to be picked up without trouble; and they start off, expecting to find food somehow, and quarters somewhere, as they have often done in the bush. But these men know that it is an open box forest, with severe frosts every night, sleet and snow for weeks at a time (June is the Australian winter season), without any accommodation whatever, or rations, unless paid for in hard money at three times the usual price. And so, although these shepherds all intend to give the gold a trial when they get their discharge, and their wages to fit them out, they look on the men they saw passing every day, without tools, or money, or clothes, as stark mad.

"June 2d.—In the morning the ice was thick upon the water in the ditches outside, and the ground covered with hoar frost, as it often is here. Hot days and frosty nights. After breakfast, guided by 'Scotch Harry,' who called on his way to join a party in which he is a partner, an hour's walk brought us to the edge of a precipice which overhangs the Gold Creek, and we had a first-rate view of the diggings. The Gold Country seems to consist of a mass of points of ranges (*i. e.* rock-crested hills), thrown together in confusion, but dovetailing into each other like the teeth of two saws placed close together, face to face; these teeth again being cut into smaller pieces by narrow precipitous gullies, many of them nearly as deep as the main creek itself. Small creeks twist and twine down these narrow gullies, which have a sudden bend every half-dozen yards into the Summer Hill or main creek, which twists and twines on a larger scale. The banks of the gullies are precipitous on both sides, but in the main creek there are alternate bluffs and low points, the teeth of the saw gently sloping down, diminishing in height as they do in width, till they come to a point overhung on the opposite side by a high precipice, which forms the inside nick of the saw. As we stood upon the edge of the cliff we looked down nearly two hundred feet over and along each side of the opposite point, dotted with tents and gunyahs of bark or branches, each with its fire in front sending the blue smoke up into the clear frosty morning air; some under the noble swamp oaks at the water's edge, others behind and under box and gum trees which towered one above another till the rising branch was merged in the main ridge behind. The point was occupied by about fifteen parties, cutting straight into the hill; and, as we looked down upon their busy movements, digging, carrying earth, and working cradles at the edge of the water, with the noise of the pick, the sound of voices, and the washing of the shingle in the iron boxes of the cradles, I could scarcely believe that barely two months ago this was a quiet secluded gully in a far-out cattle run, where a solitary stockkeeper or black fellow on the hunt were all that ever broke the solitude of nature. On saying so to Scotch Harry, he said that he had kept stock there for nearly twenty years, and when he came there were flocks of kangaroos: these were driven off by the cattle, and now the cattle were driven away by the gold-diggers. He told of two who had gone mad—one, a shepherd in the neighbourhood, found a piece while poking about his run; it was a chance piece, and not accompanied by five or six more, but he was not satisfied, and continued searching until from excitement he went mad. The other was a man who, after starving two days, found 5 lb. weight, fainted repeatedly, and is now in confinement. Kerr said that two months ago hardly a traveller passed his house in a week; now there were crowds every hour. *He children never thought there were so many people in the world before, and wondered what it all meant.* We proceeded up the bed of the creek, passing men of all ages, working in all sorts of ways, till we came to a point about a mile further up, where the road from Bathurst intersects the creek, and where, from the difficulty of proceeding, so many drays are encamped that it is called the Township We found it would take at least two days to carry seven hundred-weight over two miles of such ridges. On the following day we succeeded in inducing nine black natives to carry them across for 1s. a day and their rations—good pay for a black. A decent-looking man came up and asked me to employ him, and I was sorry to refuse. He had been accustomed to take contracts on the roads near Sydney, and came up with a party imperfectly provided with tools, and with provisions for only a short time. Some of the party he had never seen before leaving, and on commencing operations found that four of them were tradesmen who could not stand the hard work: the work of two had to provide for six: consequently they had done nothing, and were returning. He said he was perfectly satisfied that a party fitted for the work and properly provided would make their fortunes, and he was resolved to return. Many return without giving it one minute's trial.

"The mail contractor has commenced running a coach from Bathurst to the Ophir Gold Diggings at £1 fare per head, with an allowance of 14 lb. luggage. 'The proprietor will not be answerable for accidents.' And the owner of Scotch Harry's Station, seven miles from the diggings, announces his intention of laying it out in lots as a town, under the name of 'Ophir,' and selling it by auction, in an advertisement worthy of the late George Robins—'An oasis, romantically beautiful, consisting of a small point, with thinly-timbered slopes, abundant herbage, and a never-failing supply of water from the golden sands of Lewis Ponds.'

"PAYING THE LICENCES—PEACEABLE BEHAVIOUR OF THE PEOPLE.

"Mr. Hardy passed collecting licences, so I went down to pay ours, and did not know whether to be most struck by the bearing of the miners or of the commissioner. Everything was done as quietly as if it was the quietest parish in England. Hitherto not a single outrage or robbery or even incident to cause regret has occurred among this crowd of men of all classes washing side by side The only case in which they took the law into their own hands was to destroy a cask of rum brought by a sly grog-seller. Tents are left all day with their contents without any protection. A man may walk from one end of the mines to the other with a nugget five pounds weight in his hand, and the miners will only congratulate him. A man detected cheating his party in selling gold was only turned off with ignominy: in California they would have hanged him.

"Mr. Hardy allowed all hands who had not cash a week to work for licence fees; and, if that has elapsed, a few days' grace to new arrivals. He makes it a rule that a man who has a claim for diggings shall have ten or twenty feet frontage, which is not to be encroached on by others. The licence fee is received in dust at the rate of £3 4s. the ounce. Mr. Hardy also takes gold in deposit, and keeps it until it is convenient to send it to Sydney.

"As a body, the miners are civil and obliging. Almost every one came armed to the teeth, but now firearms are at a discount: the only use made of them has been to fire salutes. The most unanimous explosion took place, first on the Queen's birthday, and secondly the night of the commissioner's arrival, in honour of the establishment of legal authority.

"The number of licences taken out to the end of the week was 600. Between two and three thousand are on the ground. The Bishop of Sydney has made arrangements for having divine service celebrated twice a day at the diggings by two clergymen, one of whom at any rate will be resident. The first service was well attended.

"Several large pieces (one lot amounting to seven pounds weight) have been found, by the last reports.

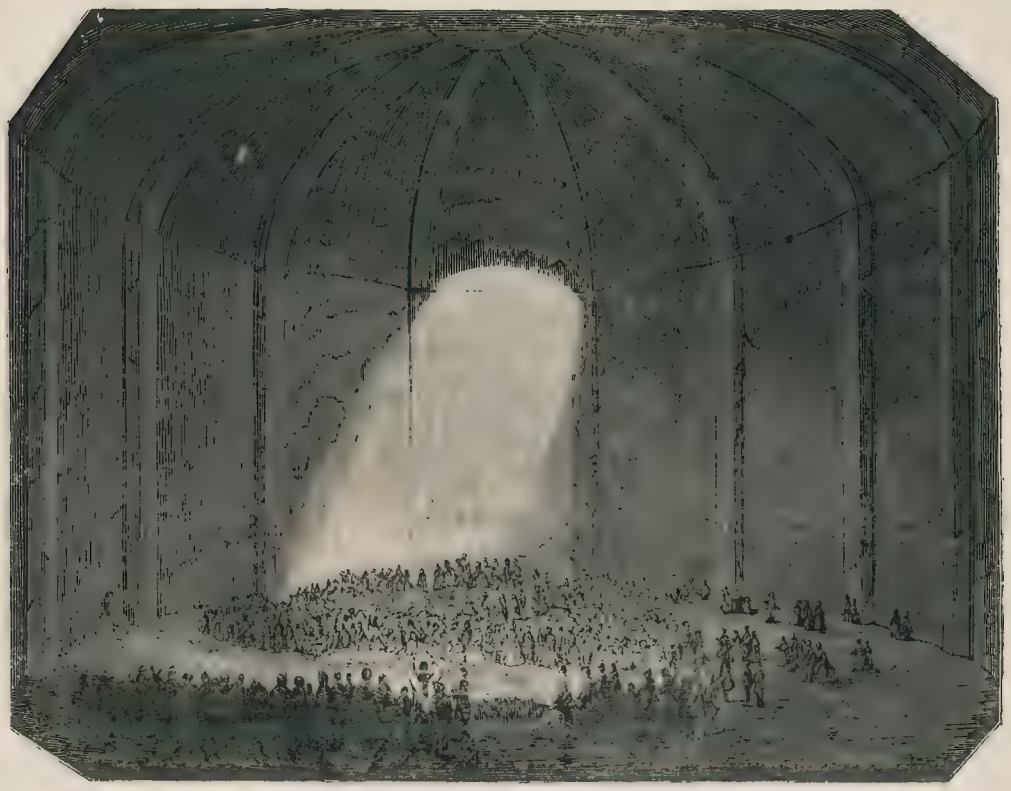
"The discovery of gold in the Turon, another tributary creek of the Macquarrie, has been officially reported by Mr. Stansbury, the Government geologist, to Mr. Commissioner Hardy, and posted up by him for the information of the miners."

The accompanying Scene is from a clever series of *Six Views of the Gold Field of Ophir*, by G. F. Angas, lately published at Sydney. Here we have a party of gold-seekers arriving at Bathurst, on their way to Ophir. In the background is seen the town of Bathurst, with the towers of the Protestant and Catholic churches; nearer, and crossing the bed of the Macquarie River, parties of gold-seekers may be seen with their dray-loads of tools and provisions, entering the town after their long and tedious journey across the mountain ranges.

The Second Illustration, also from one of Mr. Angas's Views, shows Fitzroy Bar, Ophir at the junction of the two creeks, with the process of washing for gold. This spot the diggers first commenced working. At the time this Sketch was taken, the entire "bar" was turned up, and the stones so heaped about as to resemble a warren on a large scale. On the left of the picture, across the Creek, is Meyer's store.

FITZROY BAR, OPHIR, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE TWO CREEKS.

BOMBARDMENT OF SALEE ON THE COAST OF MOROCCO, BY THE FRENCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE CROYDON WATER-WORKS.—THE RESERVOIR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.—BOMBARDMENT OF SALEE.

THE upper Engraving upon the preceding page represents the recent operations of the French squadron on the coast of Morocco, by which the ports of Salee and Rabat have been bombarded and nearly destroyed. The French squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Dubourdieu, consisting of the line-of-battle ship *Henry IV.* (99 guns); *Caton* steam-frigate, 16 guns; *Sèbe* steam-frigate, 14 guns; and two 4-gun steam-sloops, made its appearance off Salee on the 26th ult. The Admiral immediately sent a despatch to the Governor of Rabat (which is a short distance from Salee), demanding the sum of 1800 dols. (about £360) as compensation for the plunder of a French merchant-vessel, which was wrecked there some time since; together with the amount of the expenses incurred in fitting out the ships for the purpose of requiring this satisfaction. He gave the Governor only two hours for the consideration of his demands, and threatened that, if not complied with in that space of time, he would bombard the place. To this communication the Governor replied that he could not take upon himself to come to a decision on such an important affair, but must forward the Admiral's despatch to his master, the Emperor Abderrahman, then at Fez, and wait for his commands, which there was no chance of receiving before the expiration of at least ten days, in consequence of the distance.

This answer not being deemed satisfactory by the Admiral, he gave orders to prepare for action, and, five hours after the sending of his communication, the tide being high, and consequently favourable, the vessels got under way, took up favourable positions, and commenced bombarding both Salee and Rabat at the same time, and continued for about eight hours to pour in such a storm of shot and shell that Salee is stated to be nearly razed to the ground, and Rabat has sustained considerable damage.

The Moors, in the meantime, did their best in returning the fire from the castle and fortress of Rabat, and also from some batteries at Salee, from which several pieces of heavy ordnance were brought to bear on the French fleet.

After the action the French fleet weighed anchor, ostensibly for Cadiz to refit. It is stated that seven men were killed by the fire of the Moors on board the *Henry IV.*, the Admiral's ship, and that many were wounded. The casualties on board the other vessels are not known. On shore the loss of life among the Moors and destruction of property were said to be very great.

OPENING OF THE CROYDON WATER-WORKS.

AN important application of the provisions of the Public Health Act has just been made, in supplying the town of Croydon with water, and improving its sewerage; the first practical operation of which was the occasion of a very interesting ceremony and meeting on Tuesday week, the 11th instant.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was present, attended by the vicar of Croydon; the Revs. George Coles, D. D. Stewart, T. Farrer, T. Cope, T. James, R. C. Fell; Edwin Chadwick, Esq., and Dr. Southwood Smith, of the General Board of Health; Sir Digby Neave, from the Epsom Board of Health; Cuthbert William Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., the chairman, and the other members of the Croydon Local Board of Health; and J. T. Way, Esq., the professor of chemistry and agricultural Society; numerous gentlemen and tradesmen of the neighbourhood, and a considerable number of ladies.

The works comprise an engine-house, reservoir, and apparatus for water supply, and the construction to a certain extent of the new sewers planned for the perfect removal of all sewage matters from the town district, according to the provisions of the Public Health Act.

On the Archbishop's entrance into the engine-house (which was filled with company) the chairman explained to his Grace the construction of the two Cornish engines (each of 24-horse power), combining the advantages of the high and the low pressure steam-engine, and found in the long experience of the Cornish miners to be by far the most economical steam-engine in pumping water to great heights. The steam is generated by a fire placed in the *centre* of the boiler (the water surrounding it), thereby "making use of the waste heat" of the boiler as in the ordinary mode. The chairman also explained that the engine then about to be set in motion lifts from the well into the reservoir on Park-hill about 40 gallons of water at every stroke of the piston, and that by the use of only 119 lbs. of coal it raised into the reservoir (140 feet above the well) about 50,000 gallons of water, a quantity sufficient for the daily supply (allowing an average of 20 gallons to each house) of 2000 cottages. Of the water in the well, the chairman added that it possessed less than 16 degrees of hardness, but that by merely boiling (as for the purposes of tea making, brewing, washing, &c.) it deposited a considerable portion of its salts of lime, and became of only *four* degrees of hardness—or, rather, *softness*, for 0° is the term to which the apparatus of the softness of water is rated. He added that the highly-ornamental engine-house and chimney, which cost the Brighton Railway Company about £3000, was purchased of them by the Croydon Board of Health for £200. The Archbishop, at the request of the chairman, then moved a steel bar, thus causing the engine to raise the first 40 gallons of water into the reservoir, thus, as it were, launching the new undertaking.

The Archbishop then resumed his carriage, and his Grace and the company adjourned to the residence of J. W. Flower, Esq., of Park hill, where the Archbishop alighted, and took his station on a few hundred yards, with the company assembled, and with some of the band of the Scots Fusiliers.

This reservoir is a vast tank of massive and cemented brickwork, about 50 feet high (exclusive of the dome, which is nearly 20 feet more), is circular, 75 feet in diameter, paved with stone, and lined with Portland cement, capable of containing 300,000 gallons of water, the whole surmounted by an artificial mound.

The Archbishop descended by a temporary staircase into this spacious cavern, preceded by the surveyor of the board, Mr. Thomas Cox. It had, of course, no water as yet in it, and was lighted by candles. The engine soon poured in a bright and sparkling stream of water.

The chairman of the board here explained to his Grace the advantages of the reservoirs thus placed. By being domed, and its dome copiously covered with earth to the depth of several feet, its water would be preserved in the same state as when it left the well; it would be secure from pollution, and possess a medium temperature; it would be cool in summer, and temperate throughout the coldest seasons; by being placed 148 feet above the Wandle, it would supply all the houses in Croydon on the constant-service principle, and thus convey it into their highest stories. The chairman then, on behalf of the Croydon Board of Health, and of the district, presented to the Archbishop, and his Grace, expressed their gratitude for many and important aids which his Grace had afforded the undertaking, and in particular by granting, amongst other things, the site of the reservoir on very favourable terms.

The Archbishop of Canterbury most impressively replied, that he had the greatest satisfaction in being present at the establishment of this spacious fountain for the town of Croydon, and of the other numerous fountains which, in time, for their object the supply of the means of bodily and domestic cleanliness to every house, not excepting the humblest cottage, in the town, and the removal by efficient sewers of every description of filth and decomposing refuse. His Grace concluded by saying, "So beautiful a creation is water when pure, that Holy Writ continually makes it an emblem even of the Holy Spirit. And the washing away of bodily impurity is continually made to typify the cleansing and purifying influence of the same Spirit on the heart and affections. Therefore pray, and I request you to join me, that it may please the Almighty that the outward purity which will be produced by these earthly waters may not only be an emblem, but, under God's blessing, an important aid for obtaining the inward and better purity of the heart, and that these waters may, therefore, be not only a temporal but a spiritual blessing to the inhabitants of Croydon."

The Archbishop then ascended the staircase, followed by the surveyor and the members of the local board; and the visitors gave three hearty cheers, making the arches ring anew.

The board and their friends, to the number of 50, dined in the evening at the Greyhound inn. The company were addressed by several gentlemen during the evening in proposing and replying to various toasts; but we have only space for the following extract from the chairman's acknowledgment of the toast of "The Croydon Local Board of Health," eloquently proposed by the Rev. J. G. Hodgson:

The chairman briefly gave a variety of statistical details of considerable interest, not only to his auditors, but the inhabitants of other towns as ill drained and badly supplied with water as Croydon had been hitherto. He stated that the spring from whence the town would be supplied was found to flow into the well at the rate of about 1000 gallons per minute—a supply more than treble the quantity consumed by the inhabitants, if every house in the town consumed 75 gallons per day. Of the necessary water rate, he stated that out of 2450 houses in the special district of Croydon, 1321 houses (or more than half) will be supplied at 1d. per week; 861 ditto at from 1½d. to 2½d. per week. Lastly, but 171 houses of 2463 to be supplied at a rate exceeding 2½d. per week, being on an average about one-fourth of the charge usually made by the metropolitan water companies. He next contrasted the expense of the sewerage works of Croydon with those of the London districts, and showed that whilst the annual rate levied there (had those been in London) would have been £3 0s. 4d., or 9½d. per week for each house, the rate for the works now in progress at Croydon would require an average rate for each house of 8s. 6d. per house, or not quite 1½d. per week; and, in conclusion, expressed the gratitude of the board for the constant support which it had received from the general board in London, from the labouring population of the district, from all the ladies of the town, and (with the exception of a few persons who had but slightly considered the subject) from all the inhabitants.

Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. W. Drummond, one of the Croydon Local Board of Health, for his obliging communication upon this inauguration. We should add, that Croydon has been the first of 130 towns that have petitioned to have the benefit of water in it on, and sewers constructed, and other sanitary measures applied, under the Public Health Act.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 21.—4th Sunday in Advent. St. Thomas.
MONDAY, 22.—Sun rises 8h 6m.; sets 3h. 51m.
TUESDAY, 23.—Abdication of James II., 1688.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Christmas eve.
THURSDAY, 25.—Christmas-day.
FRIDAY, 26.—St. Stephen.
SATURDAY, 27.—St. John.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
0	35	1	0	1	25	1	50	2	10	2	35	3	0
3	20	3	40	4	0	4	25	4	50	5	15	5	40
6	0	6	25	6	50	7	15	7	40	8	0	8	20
8	45	9	5	9	30	9	55	10	20	10	45	11	15
11	30	11	55	12	20	12	45	1	10	1	40	2	15

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY DEC. 22 will be presented Shakspeare's Play of the MERCHANT of VENICE, and the New and Original Comedy of TENTER ADVENTURES, or the Romance of Marriage, with the Farce of BETSY BAKER to conclude the last night (performing previous to the Christmas holidays). Friday Dec. 26 (Boxing-night), will be produced an entire NEW ENTERTAINMENT, entitled PANTOMIME AND HARLEQUIN BILLY TAYLOR; or the Flying Dutchman and the King Kentango Harlequin, Mr. Charles Fenwick; Columbine, Miss Rosina Wright; Pantaloon, Mr. Frank Sparks, Mr. Le Barr, and Columbine Miss Catalina Leclerq. Saturday, 27, the Comedy of Town and Country, and the new grand Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, Tuesday, and Wednesday, DECEMBER 22, 23, and 24, the usual entertainments will take place, and on FRIDAY, DEC. 26 (BOXING-NIGHT), will be produced an entire NEW ENTERTAINMENT, by Nelson Lee, Esq (founded on the ludicrous exploits of "Briggs," in "Punch"), entitled MR and MRS BRIGGS; or, Punch's Festival with Wit and Jollity. Mr W H Harvey, Harlequin; Mrs Harvey, Columbine; Pantaloon, Mr Beckmore; and Clown, by the renowned Mimic of the Age, Arthur Nelson, who will play a number of favourite Airs on the Rock Harmonicon—the most novel music of the present day. SCENES by the CIRCUS, as usual, by the most eminent Artists. Tickets may be had at the Box-office, from Eleven till Four daily.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. John Parry will give his NOVEL Vocal and Instrumental, at the HANOVER, KENNINGTON, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, and every following Tuesday during the season, the final representation of it previous to the production of a new Entertainment now in preparation.

MR. GEORGE GENGE'S CONCERT and BALL will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1851. The Committee will consist of Eight Gentlemen, to preside at the Concert at half-past Eleven.—Tickets, Five Shillings each, to be had of MR GENGE, Peckham-grove; and at the London Tavern.

SIGNOR F. RONCONI, Professor of Singing, begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Pupils, that his ANNUAL SINGING CLASS will OPEN on the 5th of JANUARY, 1852. Classes will be held: for Ladies, in the afternoon of every Wednesday, from 3 to 5; and in the evening of every Wednesday, from 8 to 10; and for Ladies and Gentlemen together, in the evening of every Friday, from 8 to 10. All applications must be addressed to Signor F. Ronconi, at his residence, 19, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street

LONDON THURSDAY CONCERTS, EXETER-HALL.—In consequence of the Christmas and New Year's Days falling on Thursdays, the SECOND CONCERT of the Series will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1852, upon which occasion the most eminent vocalists who appear, sanctioned by the GRAND MADRIGAL CHOIR, which elicited such enthusiastic ap pause at the first Concert.—Admission, 1s, 2s, and 4s. Full particulars will be duly announc ed

LYRIC, MADRIGAL, and GLEE CLUB.—MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1851.—Conductor: MR. SHOUBRIDGE. Programme. Part I.—Quintet and Chorus—Now by Day's retiring lamp, Bishop; Glee—Say, mighty Love, and teach my Song, Stevens; Glee—Behold the Fire, fast flies the Night—Madrigal—Ah! what Fire; my Love, Bishop; Glee—Mark the merry Elves of Fairy Land, Dr Calicott; Solo and Chorus—Oh, gather each Flower (by desire), Bishop; Glee—By Celia's Arbour, Horsley; Trio—The Merry Gipsies, Welsh; Glee—Green Thorn of the Hill of Ghosts, Dr Calicott. Part II Madrigal—Come, let us all a Morning go (by desire), G W Martin; Glee—Hail, first ing Morn! Spofforth; Glee—With sighs, sweet Rose, Dr Calicott; Glee—Ye spotted snakes with double tongue, Stevens; Scales, with Solo and Chorus—Give me a Cup of the Grape's bright Dew, Bishop; Madrigal—Hail, Smiling Morn, Spofforth; Glee—Hail, Star of Eve, Wine that's brisk and fine, Bishop; Glee—In Summer's cool shade, Dr Arnold; Trio, Solo, and Chorus—Swiftly the Time bears on, Bishop.

MR J A Longhurst will preside at the Pianoforte. Tickets, 1s and 2s, at the Whittington, Clement's-inn, Strand; and of MR LAWRENCE, Hon. Sec.

ROBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES, No. 223, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—M and Mme Robin beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that they will have the honour of RE-OPENING their inimitable SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES on Boxing-night, the 26th of December, with an entirely new style of entertainment.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Rev. J. THROPP, M.A., Author of "Electro-Biology," and Mr. HENRY GALES have the honour and pleasure to announce that they will give a perfectly wakeful state as above on TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, at 8 o'clock. Stalls, 3s; Reserved seats, 2s; Amphitheatre, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Doors open Until Commence.—Apply personally, or by letter, prepaid, 23, Brunswick-place, Charles-square, City-road

CHRISTMAS PARTIES.—PROFESSOR J. F. DERRY begs respectfully to announce that he has successfully prevailed upon him to be at liberty to attend Private Parties, with Natural Magic; likewise Experiments in systematic Electro-Chairvoyance, illustrated by Miss Rilei Pavilion, who will accompany him. Miss R T will, if required, sing to the pianoforte Comtoise.—Apply personally, or by letter, prepaid, 23, Brunswick-place, Charles-square, City-road

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, DEAN-STREET, SOHO, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—Soirées Dansantes Every Night—Admission, 6d; per annum, £1 1s.—Mr CALDWELL begs to say that any Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-room to enter with grace and freedom and take part in this fashionable amusement in six private lessons, for £1 1s. The Tavern Department is conducted on the Establishment principle.—Dean-street, Soho, and Crown Chalcot, 18, Adelaide-street, opposite Miss Kelly's Theatre.

The new HOLIDAY NIGHTS will take place on Boxing-day and New Year's-eve. Admission, 1s

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the Crystal Palace as a Winter Garden, the Overland Mail to India, and Taj Mahal will shortly be added to the Programme. The Indian Diorama is the last of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. Afternoons at 3. Evenings at 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s, 2s, 3s, 5s, and 8s. Doors open half-an-hour previous to representation.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lecture by Mr. George Barker, Esq., on the Skilful Music of England, every Evening except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on Ward's New Reclaimed Lamp. Lecture by Dr. Bachhoffner, on the Philosophy of Scientific Recreation. Numerous Prize Models, Works of Art, &c., from the Great Exhibition. Dissecting Saws, Microscope, Chromatrope, Air Diver and Diving-bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.—Open daily from Eleven to Five, and every evening, except Saturday, from Seven till Half-past Ten

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in the REGENT'S PARK, will be OPEN to VISITORS, on payment of SIXPENCE each person, DAILY, except SUNDAY, from DECEMBER 22nd to JANUARY 3rd, inclusive. The HIPPOPOTAMUS and the URAN UTAN are exhibited from 11 till 4 o'clock The Collection includes many animals, having recently been increased by the addition of 60 species from the Collection at Knowsley

LONDON to DUBLIN, *via* HOLYHEAD, in 13½ Hours.—Three communications daily on week days, two on Sundays. Six passages by Mail, First Class, £3; Second £2. Return tickets (available for a fortnight): First class, £4 10s; Second, £3. Children under 12 years of age half-price. For full particulars of this unrivalled system between England and Ireland, see "Bradshaw's Guide," page 152; "Walsh's Irish Guide," page 90; and "Hogg's Railway Companion and Guide," page 8.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On CHRISTMAS-DAY the SAME TRAINS WILL RUN as on SUNDAYS, with the addition of the Day Mail from Paddington, at 10.15, A.M., to Bristol; and from Bristol, at 8.35 A.M., to Paddington, calling at all the usual Stations.

Return Tickets will be available from Wednesday, the 24th, until the 29th instant, inclusive.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members and the Assured of this Society will be held at the Office in Great Russell-street, on Thursday, the 1st day of January next, at Two o'Clock precisely, for the purpose of passing a Resolution for the Division of the Profits which have accrued from the general business of the Society during the five years ending June 30, 1851.

By order of the Board,
GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Dec., 1851.

ANCHOR ASSURANCE COMPANY, 67, Cheapside, London.—Life Assurances may be effected with this Office at the most moderate premiums, while the bonus additions to policies tend still further to lessen the cost of assurance.

Life Annuities are granted by the Company on terms exceedingly favourable to the assured. Prospectuses may be had on application.

T. BELL, Secretary and Actuary.

Chief Agencies—Bucks-place, Manchester; Exchange-buildings, Hull; Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; 5, Grafton-street, Plymouth; and 6, Herman-street, Southampton.

HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL, for the Examinations at Sandhurst, Woolwich, Addiscombe, and the Universities. Prospectuses of the full particulars may be had on application to the Rev D'E HEARN, Principal, at the College, or at the office of the United Service Gazette, 6, Wellington-street, Strand.

"After all said and done, there is really little virtue in a 'cram.' Persons who have sons or relatives intended for the army are pretty well aware for months, it may be years, beforehand what destiny is in store for their sons. Why not, then, commence the work of study? The young man in establishments where they may receive a thorough education in all the departments now declared necessary for the army or civil service, and where at the same time they may acquire a good moral training, an imitation into those lofty principles of conduct which alone can secure to the youth of England a future out of the common, and the esteem of his brethren and superiors. Such establishments exist, and are honourably fulfilled their self-declared duties."—United Service Gazette, Nov 29, 1851.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, CHARING-CROSS; for the Relief of the Poor afflicted with Diseases of the Eye.

Since the year 1817 to the last of January, 1851, 36,735 persons have availed themselves of the benefit of this charity, which was founded for the benefit indiscriminately of any applicant of recommendation. The Committee of Management make this most URGENT APPEAL to the charitable for pecuniary aid to assist them in supporting and extending these beneficial purposes for which this institution was founded. The Hospital is capable of receiving 50 inpatients, but only 20 can be admitted for want of means, although 1000 persons apply for relief annually. Subscriptions received by Messrs Coutts and Co, bankers, Strand; by Messrs Drummonds, Charing-cross; by Colonel Wood, the treasurer, Lectium; by the Secretary, or by the Housekeeper at the Hospital. The Committee most gratefully acknowledge the following donations:—

Bishop of Durham ..	.. £5 0 0	Benjamin Pycock, Esq	.. £10 0 0
Executors of Sir John Riley	.. 30 0 0	By charity Sermon at St. James's,	
Miss Nash	.. 5 0 0	Paddington	.. 38 0 6
A C Barclay	.. .. 25 0 0	Colonel Brooke	.. .. 2 2 0

A HOME for GOVERNESSES has been established at No. 16, HARPUR-STREET, RED-LION-SQUARE (with a Register open to Inspection of Families and Schools). Terms, for Board and Residence, 15s per week. Prospectuses of the Institution sent, on application to MRS HESSENHAUS, Lady Superintendent.

LONDON (WATFORD) SPRING WATER COMPANY, TO BE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
[Provisionally Registered under the Act 7 and 8 Victoria, cap 110.]
CAPITAL £250 000, IN 14 000 SHARES OF £20 000 EACH.

Of which £1 7s 6d will be payable on signing the Subscription Contract, and no further Call will be made until the Act has been so sized.

A large proportion of the Shares is reserved for Allotment to the Householders and Landed Proprietors of the District of the Metropolis and the Suburban Places intended to be supplied by the Company, and all Householders agreeing to take the Company's Water will have the preference on the allotment of Shares

No responsibility to the Shareholders beyond the amount of their Shares.

DIRECTORS

George Histon Rowell, Esq 19, Aldermanbury.
William F A Dalzell, Esq, 10, Eaton-place South.
Walpole Eyre, Esq, 29 Berners-square.
Henry Thomas Hope, Esq, M P., 116, Piccadilly, and Deepdene, Dorking, Surrey.
Maurice H Mahon Esq, 7, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.
James Fonsford, Esq, 34, Palace-gardens, Kensington.
Sir Robert Price, Bart, M.P., 31, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
William R Robinson, Esq, Hill House, Watford, Herts, and 21, Austin-friars.
James Warren, Esq, Joulston Court House Hadleid, and 96, Houndsditch.

(Power to add to their number.)

Engineer—S C Homersham, Esq, 69, Buckingham-street, Adelphi.
Solicitors—Messrs Maltby and Hutchinson, 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury.
Parliamentary Agents—Messrs. Law, Holmes, Antons, and Turnbull, 18, Finsbury-street, Finsbury-square.
Bankers—Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square.
Secretary (pro tem.)—Benjamin Rankin.
Temporary Offices—30, Moorgate-street, where, as also of the Bankers, Solicitors, and of Messrs Johnson, Longden, and Co., Stockbrokers, Tokenhouse-yard, prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this Company is to obtain from the chalk formation at Bushey Meadows, near Watford, a plentiful supply of pure water, agreeable and uniform in its temperature at all seasons, and to distribute this water soft, colourless, bright, and incapable of producing a fur on boilers, at a charge not higher than is now charged, even so high as the upper stories, to the houses in the western and north-western and most elevated district of the Metropolis, and in the various suburban places lying between that district and the source of supply, including, among others, Barnet, Bushey, Edgeware, Elstree, Bushey, Harrow, Hampstead, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Harrow Weald, Mendon, Kingsbury, Mill Hill, Pinner, Stanmore, Sudbury, Totteridge, Watford, Wembley, Whetstone, Winchmore Hill, and Winsden.

In the western and north-western district of the Metropolis a cheap supply of pure, soft spring water is a desideratum of very long standing, and one for the satisfactory solution of which, by the intervention of a cistern, fresh from the mains, upon the mere turning of a tap, will be a great boon for drinking and other domestic purposes, as well as for the finer manufacturing processes; since, with the exception of a few springs and wells, mostly of an unsatisfactory character, the inhabitants of this extensive district are dependent upon the artificially and unnaturally elevated supplies derived from the river Thames, objectionable as the water thus supplied is from its occasional disagreeable taste, from its hardness for use with soap in bathing and washing, from its depositing a fur on boiling, and from its being contaminated by the sewerage of the Metropolis and of populous upland towns, and by the surface drainage of manured and ploughed land. These contaminations, more especially in summer and autumn, render the Thames water unpleasant and unwholesome, and foster in it disgusting water-insects.

The further supply of water will cause the Metropolis (which has increased upwards of 5000 houses a year during ten years, according to the last census, and has actually doubled its population during the last twenty years) to enlarge rapidly in the direction of the high and the healthy grounds now forming its north-western boundary. The suburban places already named would also receive a plentiful supply of excellent water, 10,000 inhabitants, all of whom are dependent for water upon the troublesome and expensive supplies obtained by means of deep wells, rain butts, or water carts, and whose property is consequently without adequate protection in case of fire. When pure and soft water of a plentiful supply is generally furnished to these places, there can be no doubt that numerous new dwelling-houses will be soon built over their many eligible building grounds, for at present the want of such a supply that prevents the erection of them. The necessity for the supply felt by the inhabitants of the Metropolis, and of the other places included in the provisions of the Act of 1850 by petitions to Parliament, signed by 20,000 of their number, in favour of the incorporation of the Company.

With respect to quantity, it is intended to obtain a daily supply of eight million of gallons daily from shafts of wells sunk in the chalk formation at Bushey Meadows, near Watford. These shafts will intersect fissures strongly charged with spring water fed by the rain which percolates to a great depth through a vast area of adjoining chalk-hills rising at places to an altitude of 900 feet. Under these hills there are impervious strata inclining towards Watford, which cause the water to rise to the surface, and to flow naturally in full as great a supply as that at present done, by subterraneous drainage to the sea. In 1849, Mr Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, after having made a number of experiments and observations at such a shaft and borings that had been sunk in the chalk in this locality by Mr Robert Fetzen, by order of a Committee of the House of Commons, for the purpose of ascertaining how copiously spring water can be there obtained for the supply of the Metropolis, reported, as his conclusion, "I am perfectly convinced of the feasibility of the proposed plan as far as regards quantity;" a conclusion that all subsequent experience and investigation has confirmed. The water, which can be abundantly obtained at a natural elevation of more than 120 feet above Trinity high-water mark, will be raised, subject to economy, by steam power, into reservoirs, at a sufficient elevation to rise by gravity to all the highest grounds and buildings, and will be conducted into London through capacious pipes along the Edgeware-road.

With respect, again, to quality, the promoters, while regretting the obstructions that this and other metropolitan projects for the supply of water to the inhabitants have been subjected to during the last two Sessions of Parliament, have the satisfaction of finding that the objections urged by the opponents appear to be entirely set at nought, and have ended in the decided and the unequivocal confirmation of their former statements by a tribunal at once perfectly competent and impartial. Professors Graham, Miller, and Hofmann, the eminent chemists appointed by Government as a Commission to examine into the quality and wholesome supply of water to the metropolis, when alluding to water from the chalk intended to be supplied from Bushey Meadows, thus expressed themselves in a report addressed to the Secretary of State, on the 17th June last:—"The inhabitants of London appear to have within their reach, in these chalk strata, a supply of water, which, if obtained in sufficient quantity, would be unobjectionable, and which may be considered as everywhere of an uniform composition and quality. * * * * * * * It contains no trace of any deleterious metallic impregnation, and is certainly pure water. * * * * * * *

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
PRICE SIXPENCE;
WITH A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

With each DOUBLE NUMBER (price One Shilling) of this week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is presented (GRATIS) a HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT and a MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT.

*** The new Mail Steam-packet *Arragon* is engraved, and will appear in a week or two.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1851.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has discovered a great fact. At the annual *soirée* of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute, at which the right honourable gentleman was present, he favoured the company with his opinion upon the advantages of study, and made upon the whole a more cordial speech in support of literature, and its claims to the gratitude of the country, than we were prepared to expect at his hands. The theory of the right honourable gentleman is excellent; and, in drawing the attention of our readers to the subject, it is with the hope that we may to the extent of our means be instrumental in inducing a public officer in so high and responsible a position as he holds to accommodate his practice to his opinions. "It was," said he, with much justice and force—

"A great advantage in the present day, that the means of reading were placed so largely within the reach of persons not of great pecuniary resources. Why, only that very day, in coming down by the train, he was amusing himself by looking at the books offered for sale at one of the railway stations. There he found a work as trigonometry by the side of Sir Walter Scott's novels; a work by Thucydides and the 'Parlour Library;' a treatise on well-sinking, and the last novel of the day—all sold at prices accessible even to labourers, and those earning moderate wages. Now, the more these books were read, the more widely would be the benefit produced."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was to some extent wrong in asserting that books had been made cheap enough to be placed within the reach of labourers and men earning moderate wages, but quite right in the expression of his belief that it was of great advantage to society that good books should be cheap, and that they should be extensively read. But there was a Mentor present to point out to him how, if he so earnestly desired the education of the adult race of working Englishmen, he might carry out his object. Mr. Cobden, who was also among the number of the invited guests upon the occasion, could not, as a matter of conscience, allow so favourable an opportunity to pass unheeded. He rose immediately after the right hon. gentleman, and put the whole case in a very clear and striking light. He showed the impediments to the diffusion of knowledge caused by the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, or by the fiscal system which he superintends, and is responsible for:—

"He was not," he said, "going to take any undue advantage of the presence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and say what taxes he should take off; but the Chancellor did, as they all knew, once a year set the horoscope of their financial fate, and in felt it was important to have the privilege of speaking in the hearing of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, for if they could persuade him that there existed great impediments to knowledge, which he might remove, who knew but that he might remove them and afford them relief? Now, when they went into a cotton-mill, and looked at rubbish called cotton waste, they would say it was a strange idea for any Chancellor of the Exchequer to think of putting a tax on that. And if they were to see the great waggon full of rags going through the town, they would say that it was a queer sort of commodity for a Chancellor to put a tax upon. And true enough he never did think of taxing this waste and these rags. These were somehow converted into a sort of wadding, and used for firing off fowling-pieces—wadding for a gun. Still the Chancellor did not think that was a proper thing to tax. *But these things were sometimes converted into reams of paper, which were used to print pamphlets and newspapers; and then, although the Chancellor did not tax the article with which parties might shoot a partridge or a snipe, yet, when it was converted into an article to teach the young idea how to shoot, for which the excellent Friend, their representative, placed an excorman on the paper, and before it could be used in their school-rooms and libraries he put a tax upon it.*"

This was excellently said—in the right place and at the right time—and it cannot but have produced an effect in the quarter where it was intended to be useful. The excise duty upon paper, as we have frequently had occasion to show, and as we expect we shall again and again have to reiterate, is one of the most stupid and mischievous taxes which it is possible for any Government to levy. It is not simply a direct impediment to the education and to the moral and social elevation of the people; but it is an interference with trade, which tends in the most obvious manner to diminish the national wealth, and to place the manufacturing classes—employers as well as labourers—at a disadvantage compared with the other manufacturers and labourers of the world. The tax has not a leg to stand upon—not the shadow of an argument by which its maintenance can be justified. It has not even the plea of necessity; for no necessity to the extent of the comparatively small sum which it produces to the revenue can justify the State in perpetuating the evils which it causes. What the revenue gains by it with one hand, it pays out with the other; for ignorance is a costly commodity to a state, and produces ugly progeny—those twin brothers, pauperism and crime. Even the drain upon us by the Kaffir war is no justification for allowing such an impost to remain—an impost which is as foolish in itself as it is prejudicial to the great interests of commerce, and to those still greater interests of morality and religion which are involved in its continuance. Sir Charles Wood has not proved himself a particularly brilliant or useful Chancellor of the Exchequer; but if he would abolish the excise duty upon paper, he would establish for himself a throne in the Temple of Fame which greater men might well envy him. Perhaps, however, he meditates a surprise for us in his next Budget? Such a boon as this would cause all his past shortcomings to be forgiven and forgotten. To have untaxed the people's food was a great achievement. To untax their knowledge by untaxing the sole material by which knowledge can be conveyed to them, will rank only second to that achievement in the great page of impartial history.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE FRENCH POST-OFFICE.—The great number of English families resident in France, and the vast sums of money put into circulation by them in various departments of French territory, forbid the supposition that the French authorities can imagine they have any interest to serve in driving English visitors from France, or in rendering that country a less agreeable place of residence than it has heretofore been. If the exclusion of certain English newspapers could be shown to be necessary for the preservation of public tranquillity, allowance might be made for such an interference with the rights of Englishmen at home and abroad. But the fact is, that a vast majority of the subscribers to the English papers in France are Englishmen, who, from the British Ambassador downwards, have maintained throughout the late unhappy events the most religious neutrality, and whose exemplary abstinence from any participation in the internal affairs of France has deserved a more generous acknowledgment from the authorities of that country. With regard to the small proportion of English newspapers which find their way into French families, we thought it was universally conceded that the class of persons whose tastes and whose leisure lead them to cultivate a knowledge of the politics and literature of a foreign country are not those who make barricades and descend with their muskets into the streets. The matter becomes worse when we remember how heartily Louis Napoleon admired in his better days the wholesome, manly, and practical tendencies of the English press, and its unswerving support of law and order at home. The latest instance of an English newspaper stopped in the French Post-office is that of our excellent contemporary the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, whose spirited pencil sketches can hardly have given umbrage to the President, but whose views of the breach of the 68th article of the Constitution possibly approximate much more nearly to those of the High Court of Justice than to the fash-onable belief at the Elysée. Our contemporary will, no doubt, feel complimented by the exclusion; but his English readers in France will have some cause to complain of this latest piece of interference on the part of the French officials with the liberty of the press.—*From the Times.*

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The past week has brought nothing to disturb the quiet routine of domestic privacy prevailing at Court since the demise of her Majesty's uncle, the late King of Hanover.

On Sunday last the Queen and the Prince, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended by the ladies and gentleman of the household, attended divine service at Whippenham Church, where the Rev. T. Prothsroe officated.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal family, have taken daily walking and riding exercise in the vicinity of Osborne.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort will leave Osborne this day (Saturday) for Windsor Castle, where, according to present arrangements, the Court will sojourn until the middle of February next

The Archdeacon of Ely has succeeded the Marchioness of Doure as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty. The Hon. Eleanor Stanley has succeeded the Hon. Beatrice Byng as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE CABINET.—Lord John Russell has gone to Woburn Abbey, and will remain there till after the Christmas holidays. Lord Lansdowne has gone on a visit to Lord Fortescue, at his seat in Devonshire. Mr. Labouchere has departed for Stoke Park. Sir George Grey has returned to London from his visit of inspection to Dartmoor Prison. Lord Granville has gone into Shropshire. No further meetings of the Cabinet are expected for some time; but very soon after Christmas all the Ministers are expected to reassemble in London, and some Cabinet Councils will be held previous to the Privy Council, at which time the day for the meeting of Parliament for business will be fixed on. The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Tuesday for Halifax. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere left town on Tuesday, on a visit to the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. The Earl of Carlisle has left Grosvenor-place for Castle Howard, where a numerous family circle will assemble next week for the holidays. Sir George Grey left town on Wednesday for Osborne, Isle of Wight, on a visit to her Majesty. The Marquis of Lansdowne left the seat of Earl Fortescue, in Devonshire, on Wednesday, for The Grange, Alresford, Hants, on a visit to Lord Ashburton.

The Duke of Devonshire will leave Lismore Castle, his Grace's princely seat in Ireland, early in the ensuing week for London, *en route* to Brighton, where the noble Duke intends to reside several weeks.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow has returned to town from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey. The Baroness Brunnow has been suffering from severe indisposition.

His Excellency the Austrian Minister has just returned to Chandos House, from Paris.

It is understood that, on account of the death of Lord Brooke's mother, the Countess of Warwick, the nuptials of the noble Lord with the Hon. Miss Charteris will not take place until the month of February next.

Sir George Wombwell has, during the past week, been entertaining a distinguished party at Newborough Park, including H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Viscount Canterbury, the Hon. James Macdonald, Captain Fremantle, R.N., Lieut.-Colonel Blair (of the Scots Fusilier Guards), &c.

The Duke de Guiche has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the Court of Hesse Cassel. His Excellency and the Baroness are about to proceed to Germany to fulfil his mission.

His Excellency the American Minister, Mrs. Lawrence, and Miss Lawrence, are gone from Paulton's to visit Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, at Cadland, near Southampton, where a large party has assembled for the Christmas holidays.

The marriage of G. H. Vansittart, Esq., of Bisham Abbey, Berks, and Miss Catherine Stuart Menzies, of Culdares, was celebrated in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, on the 11th inst. Bishop Terrot officiated. Amongst those present were his Grace the Duke of Athol, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Saltoun, the Hon. Lady Menzies, Sir Robert and Lady Menzies (of Castle Menzies), Mr. Johnstone (of Alva), M.P., and the Misses Johnstone, the Hon. Ellen Norton, Captain Vansittart, A. Vansittart, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Menzies (of Culdares), &c. The bridal party partook of an elegant *déjeûner* in Barry's, after which the married pair drove off *en route* for Bisham Abbey.

Mrs. Fletcher Norton gave a grand ball and supper at her splendid seat, Elton Manor, on Tuesday last, when about 250 of the leading nobility and gentry of the county of Nottingham assembled to participate in the festivities.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Union Society, so well known to members of the University, having had some dispute with the landlord of their present premises in the Highstreet, have just concluded the purchase of a very eligible freehold property lying at the back of the Corn Market, and running up to New Inn-lane, on the north, which formed the residence of the late Dr. Bourne. The purchase-money is said to have been about £3000; and the society contemplate making the house, so as to have their debating-room and their library on the same site.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—The Oxford University Commission had a meeting on Wednesday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. Present—the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean of Carlisle, the Master of Pembroke, the Rev. H. G. Riddell, J. L. Dampier, Esq., the Rev. Professor Powell, the Rev. G. H. S. Johnson, and the Rev. F. Stanley (Secretary). On the same day the Cambridge University Commission had a meeting at the same place. Present—the Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Ely, Sir John Herschel, the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, and the Rev. W. H. Mills (Secretary).

THE NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRIC.—It is generally stated that the Rev. Mr. M'Dougall, the senior missionary at Sarawak, will be appointed Bishop of the proposed new diocese of Borneo, Sir James Brooke being strongly in favour of the appointment.

The office of Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is vacated by the death of the Rev. F. Sadleir, D.D., which took place very suddenly on Sunday night.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.—The *Edinburgh Witness* states that the Lord Advocate has promised to bring in a bill on the subject of the university tests, similar to that introduced by his predecessor, Lord Rutherfurd.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—The Most Rev. and Right Hon. Lord George Beresford, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, to be Chancellor of the University of Dublin; the Rev. J. T. Pine Coffin to a prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. William Jenkins to Michaelstone-le-Vedw, Gamorganshire and Monmouthshire; the Rev. Hugh Jones to Llangelynin, Carnarvonshire; the Rev. W. Bernard Lauder to Mogadon, Decesle Tyrconn. *Vicarages:* The Rev. William V. Yarworth, Oxford, to the temporary charge of Llangstock-Vibon-Avel, Monmouthshire; the Rev. Eccles Carter to Kingston, Taunton, Somerset; the Rev. J. Greaves to Great Hinsedon, Herts; the Rev. H. Lloyd Oswell to Leighton, Salop; the Rev. R. F. Whistler to Bishop's Norton, with Attarby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. N. White to Rushall, Norfolk; the Rev. H. T. Hill to Feniton, Hereford-bure.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have just received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. Alexander Braddell, late of Felixstow Suffolk; the Rev. John Martyn Collins, late of St. John and St. George, Exeter, from his parishioners; the Rev. Edward Augustus Cobbold, late assistant-curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, from the poor of that parish; the Rev. Thomas Dixon, vicar of Tibenham, Norfolk, from his parishioners (amongst the subscribers 138 were of the poor and labouring class, and every poor family contributed in her mite); the Rev. George Eastman, Curate of St. Philip's, Sheffield, from the congregation; the Rev. Thomas Glascott, 33 years Rector of Rodbourne, near Stroud, from his parishioners; the Rev. Thomas Graham, late of St. James's, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, from the congregation; the Rev. John W. Grier, of Ambleside, Worcestershire, from members of the congregation; the Rev. T. Humphrey, from the congregation of St. Mary Chapel, Hemingham, near Whitehaven; the Rev. Joshua Laycock, late of Moreton and East Stockwith, Lincolnshire, from the inhabitants; the Rev. G. Mansfield, late of Holy Trinity, Trowbridge, Wilts; the Rev. Henry John Marlton, late of Whalley, Lancashire, from the parishioners; the Rev. F. H. W. Schmitz, formerly Missionary in Southern India, and late officiating minister of Hounslow, Middlesex; the Rev. Richard Surtees, late of Spennithorne, Yorkshire; the Rev. J. Judge, late of Liscard and New Brighton, near Liverpool, from the inhabitants; the Rev. Hugh Weightman, late of St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury. To the Rev. Samuel Webb Lloyd, by the inhabitants of the parish of Barfreystone, near Dover, on his vacating the curacy of the parish.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—On Monday was printed a return, obtained by Mr. Brotherton, M.P., of the number of acts of Parliament passed in the late fifty years. The largest number was in 1845, when 562 acts were passed, of which 402 were local and personal, arising from the railway mania. The smallest number was in 1841, when only 13 were passed. In 1847, 447 acts were passed; in 1848, 318; in 1849, 243; in 1850, 261; and in the last session, 278, of which last number 105 were public, 146 local, and 27 private.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—The following prediction of St. Cæsario, Bishop of Arles, in the year 542, may not be considered void of interest at the present moment. It is taken from a book entitled "Liber Arbaithus," printed in Gothic characters, and deposited in the Royal Library, Paris:—"The administration of the kingdom, France, will be so blinded that they shall leave it without defenders. The hand of God shall extend itself over them, and over all rich; all the nobles shall be deprived of their estates by digging; the division shall spring up in the church of God, and there shall be two husbands, the one true, and the other adulterous. The legitimate husband shall be put to flight; there shall be great carnage, and as great a profusion of blood as in the day of the Gentiles. The universal church and the whole world shall deplore the ruin and destruction of a most celebrated city, the capital and mistress of France. The altars of the temple shall be destroyed, the holy virgins outraged shall fly from their seats, and the whole church shall be stripped of her temporal gods; but at length the black eagle and the lion shall appear hovering from far countries. Misery to thee, O city of plutocophy! thou shalt be subjected! a captive humbled even to confusion shall at last receive his crown, and destroy the children of Brutus."—From *Notes and Queries.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF NORTH DURHAM.—Mr. R. D. Shafto, one of the members for the northern division of the county of Durham, having intimated his intention to retire from Parliament whenever a dissolution takes place, a requisition has been presented to G. H. Russell, Esq., that he will allow himself to be put in nomination. Mr. Russell is son of the Hon. Hamilton Russell, Brancepeth, near Durham, and is a Liberal in politics.

REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH.—Mr. Montagu Chambers addressed the electors of Greenwich on Monday night as a candidate for the representation of the borough. The honourable and learned gentleman, in a long speech, said he was favourable to the abolition of the property qualification for members, to a revision of the existing electoral districts, and an extension of the franchise to all householders. He also advocated the ballot and triennial parliaments. At the close of his address, Dr. Halahan asked the learned gentleman whether, if returned to Parliament, he would oppose the grant to Maynooth?—Mr. Chambers: Yes. (Loud cheers.) The object of the grant was very different from that to which it was now applied. It arose in a desire to educate the Roman Catholic priesthood at a time when they had no means of getting education elsewhere, except a very dangerous education. As the cause for the grant was gone, he should oppose its renewal. (Loud cheers.) A resolution affirming that Mr. Chambers was a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Greenwich in Parliament was unanimously agreed to. The learned gentleman returned thanks.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO PAINT A VIEW OF MANCHESTER.—It is understood that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to command Mr. William Wyld, of London and Paris, whose picture of Venice (No. 199) and others are in the present exhibition of modern paintings in the Royal Manchester Institution, to paint a view of the town of Manchester. Mr. Wyld is now at Manchester for that purpose. Mr. Wyld has also received a commission from her Majesty to paint a view of St. George's-hall, Liverpool, on which he will commence when he has completed the view of Manchester.

The Earl of Fife has presented the St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons in Dublin with the handsome sum of 60 guineas, to aid in the completion of their new lodge.

COUNTY FINANCIAL BOARDS.—Lord John Russell has declined, on the part of the Government, after consulting Sir George Grey, to undertake the introduction this year of the County Boards Bill in the ensuing session. The measure will, therefore, probably be again under the care of Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P.

LECTURE BY VISCOUNT LEWISHAM, M.P.—On Tuesday evening Viscount Lewisham, M.P., delivered an interesting and instructive lecture at St. Mary's School-room, Bilston, to the members and friends of a mutual improvement society in connexion with St. Mary's Church; the subject selected by his Lordship being, "Civility Considered as Benevolence in Trifles."—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

On Tuesday night Dr. Cumming addressed a very crowded meeting in Birmingham, on the subject being the validity of the miracles of the Roman Catholic Church, and the doctrines in general of the Church of Rome. Dr. Newman was invited, but neither the reverend superior nor any of the fathers of the Oratory were present. Lord Calthorpe presided.

The annual *soirée* of the Stockport Reform Association was held at the County Court Hall on Tuesday evening, and drew together an exceedingly large and respectable attendance of the electors and other inhabitants. Mr. Hampson, president of the association, took the chair; and the company included Messrs Kershaw, Esq., M.P. for the borough; John Bright, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Councillor Eskrigge; Alderman Rylands, of Warrington; Edwin Oldham, Esq., Rev. M. de Valmont, Rev. John Thornton, and Mr. E. Coppock. The principal speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Bright, M.P., who entered largely into the various questions of Reform which are at present agitated.

NORTHAMPTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A grand *soirée* was held in the Corn Exchange, Northampton, on Tuesday evening, to commemorate the opening of a new suite of buildings, destined for the occupation of the Northampton and Northamptonshire Mechanics' Institute. The company numbered about 800, and included the principal nobility and gentry resident in the neighbourhood, the families of the higher and middle classes, and those of a great number of the operatives in the town. The splendid hall which was the scene of the proceedings was tastefully decorated with evergreens and a profusion of beautiful banners, bearing appropriate devices. Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., presided; and among the noblemen and gentlemen who surrounded him on the platform were Lord Althorp, Lord Hartley, Lord Wodehouse, the Rev. Lord Aweyne Compton, the Earl of Aboyne, the Hon. G. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P., Mr. Layard, the distinguished antiquary and traveller; the Mayor of Northampton, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. George Cruikshank, Dr. Conolly, the Hon. R. Watson; the Revs. T. W. Barlow, C. H. Hartshorne, E. T. Frost, G. Nicholson, T. James, and many others. The meeting was addressed by the noble chairman, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. V. Smith, M.P., Mr. George Cruikshank, Dr. Conolly, Lord Hartley, the Hon. G. Fitzwilliam, Lord Wodehouse, the Earl of Aboyne, the Rev. Lord Aiwyne Compton, the Mayor of Northampton, and several of the local clergy.

HALIFAX MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening the annual *soirée* of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall. It was attended by more than 1200 persons, including the *élite* of the district. The Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and sons of the members of the borough; Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Colonel Pollard, Mr. James Stansfield (judge of the county court, and president of the institution), Mr. William Fairbairn (of Manchester), and Mr. John Crossley (late mayor), and Mr. John Wardsuse (the present mayor), and others, occupied the platform, the Mayor filling the chair as president. Several letters of apology were read from gentlemen unavoidably absent. One was from Mr. Edwards, M.P., in which he intimated his intention to subscribe £100 towards the erection of a new hall for the purposes of the institution. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also made a similar intimation. From the report read it appeared that the institution has 401 members and 227 subscribers, and is in a very prosperous state. Speeches were delivered by the Mayor (as chairman), by Mr. John Crossley (who moved the adoption of the report), by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cobden, M.P.

ST. MARY'S HOME FOR PENITENTS, WYTHAGE.—The chaplain has drawn up an account proposing to obtain about three acres of land, to build a house capable of containing about 30 penitents and six sisters, with a chapel; the cost to be about £5000. An appeal is made for aid to the members of the Church of England. St. Mary's Home was opened on the 2d of July, 1849, to accommodate three sisters and six penitents. The Bishop of Oxford undertook the office of visitor, and the home was enlarged, but applicants were refused for want of room, and hence the present appeal for assistance to erect a new edifice.

The local scheme of education for the boroughs of Manchester and Salford is undergoing an investigation by the members of the Society of Friends in the former town and neighbourhood; and they have in preparation a protest for publication, to contain the grounds of their dissent from a plan which they regard as inimical to civil and religious liberty.

THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL-OWNERS AND THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The great demand for South Yorkshire coal, consequent upon the opening of the Great Northern Railway, has led to a material advance in the price of that article. It seems, however, that coal-owners, not content with this state of things, are endeavouring to extort higher rates by restricting the supply of coal to the railway company. The consequence is, that the latter are driven to other sources to meet the demands pressing upon them from all parts of the kingdom; and last week two trains of coal, consisting of fifty trucks each, were procured from the Durham coal-fields, and forwarded on the Great Northern to the metropolis. We believe that arrangements will be made for procuring a constant supply of coal from the North, the superior quality of the article more than compensating for the additional expense of carriage.

On Sunday morning banns of marriage were published for forty-eight couples at the parish church, Preston, being a larger number than ever "there's asked" on any occasion. On Tuesday last, at the house of Hardman, there was a similar "press of business," not less than sixty notices of marriage being read by the clerk.

The *Exeter Gazette* states, that, in anticipation of a rise in the price of corn, the bakers of Exmouth have raised the price of bread a halfpenny the 4-lb. loaf.

SANITARY.—The *Glasgow Constitutional* says:—"A large proportion even of the newly-constructed houses in Glasgow are very unfit for human residence, and are a direct cause of the diseases which are constantly sweeping families to the grave. It is melancholy to think that, with the enormous nuisance of Wynds existing in our eyes, we should be erecting similar centres of disease and filth even in the most modern and fashionable part of the city."

DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—An encounter took place on Monday morning, about one o'clock, between the gamekeepers of Major-General Sir Thomas Cullum, of Barton Lodge, six miles from Nottingham, and a large party of poachers (numbering at least forty). The keepers were completely overpowered, the poachers leaving them in a dreadfully mutilated state. The poachers had a hasty retreat, no doubt thinking that the noise of the affray might alarm the villagers. Several of them were, however, so disabled that they were obliged to be carried out of the field. None of the poachers have yet been captured.

Some serious affrays with poachers took place in the course of last week in the neighbourhood of Letton and the adjoining parishes, Norfolk, in which two police-officers and gamekeepers were fired at by shot. Several of the poachers have been committed to Norwich Castle for trial.

The herring fishery at Yarmouth has hitherto proved successful. The catch of some of the boats reached fifty and sixty lasts each, few being less than twenty lasts, and the average catch being about thirty lasts per boat.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR BRISTOL.—On Friday afternoon (last week) a boiler explosion occurred at the Soundwell Coalworks, near Kingswood, Gloucestershire, by which a "banksman," named Thomas Waller, was killed, and three other persons severely injured. The bunding occupied by the engine to which the boiler was attached was shattered to pieces.

ROBBING A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A money parcel value between £50 and £60 was adroitly stolen, on Wednesday week, from a train on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

The Durham papers congratulate their readers on the dispersion of a band of housebreakers, known as "Allen's gang," who have for some months past infested the neighbourhood of Trimdon Grange and South Wingate, in that county. The gang has been broken up by the police, and several of its members brought to prison.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

VIEW OF AUXERRE.

In our Journal of last week we mentioned several districts of France as having suffered from the excesses and ravages of the Socialists. To these may be added the district comprised between Clamecy, department of the Nièvre, and Coulanges-sur-Yonne, which has been the scene of grave disturbances. "In every commune, bands attempted to possess themselves of the mairies, in order to seize the arms of the National Guard. In resisting one of these bands, a gentleman named Posseaux was killed. One portion of these insurgents proceeded to Clamecy, where they committed excesses which have been already described; another marched on Coulanges-sur-Yonne, but the inhabitants resisted, and for three days prevented the insurgents from forcing their way into the town. A great number of smaller communes were, however, disarmed and sacked. The tocsin was sounded. At last expresses succeeded in reaching Auxerre, and vigorous measures were immediately taken. Some engagements subsequently took place between the 'brigands' and the military, and the former were everywhere defeated. On both sides there were killed and wounded. The accounts from Auxerre represent that the rioters were everywhere routed, except at La Puisaye, but that military forces were being sent against them there."

AUXERRE,

of which we have engraved a view, is the capital of the department of Yonne, situated on the left or west bank of the river which gives name to the department: it is 102 miles south-east of Paris, by the road through Melun. The city stands on the slope of a hill, whence it is seen to great advantage. The massive Cathedral and two or three other large churches, and a ruined spire, all rise finely above the houses, reminding one of cities in the background of pictures by old German masters. It is a fine old place, with many well-built houses, but with dirty and narrow streets. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Stephen, is accounted one of the finest in France; it escaped with little damage the violence of the Revolution: the prevailing style is flamboyant Gothic, except in the choir, which is early Gothic, of the twelfth century; the portal is magnificent, and there are some beautiful painted windows. The Boulevards, in the place of the ancient walls, which surround the town on three sides, present a charming variety of prospects; the moats are filled with plantations of acacia, gardens, and vines; and the ancient towers are picturesquely festooned with ivy. The chief trade of the town is in wine, of which it is a considerable mart.

DISSOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

One of the earliest acts of Louis Napoleon on the morning of Wednesday, the 3d inst., was the dissolution of the High Court of Justice, convoked

THE LAST SITTING OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

CARRYING THE WOUNDED TO THE HOSPITAL OF ST. LOUIS.

in the terms of the Constitution, by the residuary members of the Legislative Assembly The special object of the meeting of the Court was to adopt a resolution relative to the President of the Republic, when a summons to separate was communicated to the members from the Government in the form pictured in the Illustration, and the attorney was instructed to consider any decree it might issue as null. It was further expected that a decree would appear in the *Moniteur* of the next day, dissolving the Court. Thus was nullified the Supreme Court of Appeal from all the tribunals of France, which held its sittings in the Palais de Justice.

THE WOUNDED IN THE HOSPITAL OF ST. LOUIS.

One of the most touching episodes amidst the carnage which raged in the streets of Paris was the conveyance of the wounded to the various hospitals. Our Artist has selected for illustration a party carrying upon litters wounded persons to the Hospital of St. Louis, in the Rue des Récollets. Around and about the building are several Sisters, waiting to receive the sufferers.

The Hospital of St. Louis is one of the largest institutions of the kind in Paris: it contains 800 beds, which have been unhappily put in requisition during the recent slaughter.

THE TROOPS SHOOTING THE INSURGENTS IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

TROOPS SHOOTING INSURGENTS.

The Lower Illustration upon the preceding page depicts a scene of slaughter by the ferocious military, which is thus described by the special correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

On the Thursday night, when all resistance had ceased, information was given to a party of soldiers that some young men who were suspected of being implicated in the events of the day had taken refuge in a *café* in the Passage de Saumon. The officer in command marched thither, and found the information correct. Four young men, unable to escape, had hidden themselves on the ground, under the seats of the *café*. They were ordered to come out from their hiding-place, which they did, and at once surrendered themselves as prisoners. The soldiers were cool enough then, and were, in fact, performing the part of police rather than of military—cool, indeed, to a cold-bloodedness. For the four young men were dragged out into the passage, and, despite their prayers for mercy, or at least for a trial, were deliberately shot upon the stones there and then, in the view of the horrified inhabitants.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Tuesday, before Lord Chief Justice Jervis and a special jury, the action of Simmonds, the silversmith, of Southampton-row, Russell-square, against Soyer and Symons, the proprietors of the Symposium, to recover £680 for the use of plate, china, glass, linen, and other articles, came on. Mr. Humfray, Q.C., and Mr. Lush were for the plaintiff; Mr. Sergeant Wilkins and Mr. J. Brown for the defendants. The claim arose out of an agreement for the plaintiff to supply the Symposium with "buttery." The contract was carried out, until Mr. Feeny, the first partner of Soyer, retired. The plaintiff had been paid £500 on account, and in September sent in a bill for the present amount, which he claimed under a notice, declining to act upon the original agreement, and demanding £100 per week for the use of his stock. The jury interrupted Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, as he was beginning the address for the defendants, by stating their opinion that there was no agreement for the £100 per week; the Lord Chief Justice stopped the case, and a verdict was entered for the defendants.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, before Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, the certificate meeting of W. Strange, sen., the bookseller in Paternoster-row, took place. Mr. Linklater appeared for the bankrupt. Mr. Strange was a bankrupt in 1825, and an insolvent in 1835 and 1840. His Honor, in giving judgment, stated that the failures of the bankrupt ought to have made him very cautious in his mode of carrying on business. He had, however, embarked in rather a hazardous description of trade, which had involved him in large law costs, not merely in one case but in several instances. For an alleged piracy on the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS he had incurred £100 costs; in another action for libel in the Court of Session, and the costs were £160. He was, therefore, not by mere accident that the bankrupt had been involved in litigation. He was the publisher of a work which served to feed the morbid appetite of persons to investigate that which they had no business to pry into (alluding to the publication of the private drawings of her Majesty and Prince Albert). His Honor would not enter into the case, as his judgment would be the same as if the bankrupt had published a catalogue by auction of obscure pictures for one. He had gone out of his way of business to speculate in railroad shares, so that a loss of £1055 had been thereby incurred. He had transferred his stock to his son, and had gone to France, instead of meeting his difficulties as he ought to have done. His answers to the questions put to him in the examinations had been so unsatisfactory, that it was not until he had been threatened with the adjournment *sine die* that satisfactory answers could be obtained. His books had been imperfectly kept. Under all the circumstances, the bankrupt would not receive a higher certificate than of the third class, nor that until there had been a twelvemonth's suspension from the date of the first examination meeting. Protection was granted, on the application of Mr. Linklater.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery, under the Act of Parliament 14 and 15 Vict., entitled "An Act to dissolve the National Land Company, and to dispose of the lands and property belonging to it," the official manager is now inquiring, by means of a commission appointed to visit the spot, into the titles and present condition of the following estates, purchased by Mr. F. O'Connor, Mr. Ellis, on behalf of the company:—The O'Connorville estate, at Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, 103 acres, purchased for £2344; Lowbands, Worcester, 160 acres, purchased for £8590; Minster Lovel, Oxfordshire, 207 acres, purchased for £9389; Snig's End, Worcester, 268 acres, purchased for £11,900; and Great Dodford, Worcester, 273 acres, purchased for £10,200.

THE ST. JAMES'S CLUB.—On Saturday the Master in Chancery Brougham appointed Messrs. Courtenay and Edwards, Percy Clarke, and Mr. Stevens, of Carlton Chambers, Regent-street, official managers and solicitors to investigate and wind up the affairs of this club, on the petition of the members of the committee of management, the Earl of Cardigan, Lieut.-General Pakenham, Commander Inglefield, Sir W. Anstruther, Major Donelly, Captain Sutherland, Admiral Roberts, Major Moneypenny and Campbell, Mr. Hennege, Messrs. De Burgh, Shrapnell, Dobinson, Cockburn, Lanchmere, Kay, and others, who state that the club was originated in 1848, by several general officers, who had long felt the want of an exclusive military club on a new and more liberal basis, which would admit princes of the blood Royal, Lords, and Lieutenants of counties, and full, half-pay, and retired officers in her Majesty's service. The entrance-fee was £15 for the first 600 members, £20 for all above that number, and 5 guineas annual subscription; the club mansion to accommodate 1000 members, and to be furnished in the first-rate style by the committee, and *agreements* being under the charge of the first artistes." The club was opened on this scale at 53, St. James's-street, but the management not being able to raise more than £5000 on debentures, the premises were supplied with wines and Farquhar for a loan of £5000, which was advanced on the promissory note of the committee in March, 1849. In May, 1850, at a general meeting it was proposed, the petitioners state, to obtain £5000 more on debentures, to obtain funds for client funds and meet pressing liabilities, but altogether only £3500 was so obtained. Captain De Butts, the secretary, then resigned, and Mr. Hampton, who took his place, directed the attention of the committee to the accounts of the club which they regretted to say were not from the commencement regularly or systematically kept. The petitioners state that during 1849 there were 259 paid-up members on the books, of which number 13 resigned or ceased to belong to the club, and 49 new members were elected. The name of the club was originally the Naval, Military, and County Service Club, but it was changed to that of St. James's Club, "experience having proven the expediency of maintaining it either in name or constitution as a class club." It was subsequently resolved to admit foreigners as honorary members. To relieve the club from its embarrassments, a contribution of £60 per member was called for, but, as it was only partially responded to, a resolution was come to to dissolve and wind it up. There is now due to tradesmen and others for goods supplied £18,000, £5000 to Messrs. Herries and Farquhar, £1900 due from persons on debentures issued by the club, £1800 for unpaid entrance fees and subscriptions, and a balance at the bankers' of £1329. Creditors are threatening actions, and Mr Crockford is understood to have taken the clubhouse furniture, fixtures, &c., in consideration of £5636.

LECTURES ON COMMON LAW.—On the 10th inst. the students attending the Inner Temple lectures who voluntarily tendered themselves for examination were examined by a committee of the Masters of the Bench of that society. On the 12th inst. the report of the committee, delivered by Dr. Lushington, the treasurer, and prizes were awarded as follow:—Mr. Henry James, Middle Temple, books to the amount of 20 guineas; Mr. John D. Mayne, Inner Temple, books to the amount of 15 guineas; Mr. Charles Smith, Middle Temple, books to the amount of 10 guineas. The treasurer also announced that the result of the examination as regarded all the other students was highly satisfactory.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—On Wednesday a return to Parliament was printed, from which it appears that in England there are 18,742 justices in the commission of the peace, and 7308 of them have qualified. In Wales there are 1950 in the commission, of whom 857 have qualified. In Ireland the number in the commission is 3695, and 3,188 have qualified. There are 1645 borough magistrates in England and Wales, and in Ireland 169. There are only 28 stipendiary or paid magistrates in England and Wales, and 71 in Ireland. In Scotland there are 201 persons exercising magisterial functions, of whom 190 are paid, and 11 unpaid.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Frederick Walford, Esq., is appointed Recorder of Maldon, in the room of his father, J. G. Walford, Esq., deceased. Mr. Woodfield is appointed Inspector-General of Imports and Exports at the Custom-house, in the room of Mr. Irving, who has retired. Fr. Peacock, Esq., Q.C., is appointed Legal Member of the Supreme Council of India. Mr. Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Immigration Agent and Clerk of the Executive Council of New South Wales, is appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands for that colony. Mr. Hutchinson Hotherwall Browne, Water Police Magistrate for New South Wales, is appointed Immigration Agent, in the place of Mr. Merewether, promoted. Mr. John O'Neil Bourke is appointed Police Master and Water Police Magistrate. Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick will succeed Mr. Merewether as Clerk of the Executive Council. Major Edward Frome, R.E., formerly Surveyor-General in South Australia, is appointed Surveyor-General of Van Diemen's Land. Captain Lord Lionel Somerset, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Augustus Lloyd, now her Majesty's Consul-General in Bolivia. Mr. Andrew French Lynch is appointed a member of the Council of St. Kitts. Mr. Duncan George Campbell is appointed a member of the Legislative Council of St. Lucia.

THE GEORGE STEPHENSON TESTIMONIAL.—A meeting of the committee of the George Stephenson Testimonial has taken place. £3000 has been raised. It has been decided that the statue shall be erected in the centre of the Euston station. This is said to be the place most consonant to the feelings of Mr. Robert Stephenson.

TOMB OF THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The removal of the remains of the late Duke of Cambridge from the temporary resting place at the west end of Kew Church to the new sepulchral chamber at the east end of the church took place on Tuesday morning, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Vice Chamberlain, the Rev. James Hutchinson, the vicar of Kew, Mr Phipps (of the Woods and Forests), Mr. Ferry, the architect, and others engaged in the ceremony. The new sepulchral chamber forms an apsidal termination to the church itself. It is ornamented by three niches, and the dome is covered with lead, decorated with ornamental bands. The walls are of red brick, with stone dressing, and the whole forms an elegant addition to the fabric.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FOUNDER'S-DAY AT THE CHARTERHOUSE.—On the 12th instant the celebration of the foundation of this institution by Thomas Sutton took place in the presence of a large number of old Carthusians. The proceedings commenced with service in the chapel, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Wright Phillott, M.A., rector of Staunton-on-the-Wye. The company then retired to the Great Hall, where an oration in Latin was delivered by Mr. Dyson, Classical master for the year. The Carthusians present afterwards dined together under the presidency of Archdeacon Hale, Master of the Charterhouse, who was supported by Sir Charles L. Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Harford, George H. Frere, Esq., and by several other gentlemen. A handsome subscription was entered into towards defraying the university expenses of the orator, who is about leaving the school for Trinity College, Oxford. It may not, however, be generally known that, among the many and various benefits that the late Sir Robert Peel rendered his country, he, as one of the governors of the Charterhouse, proposed that a limited number of scholarships, all of which have hitherto been entirely in the gift of the governors of the Charterhouse, should be thrown open for public competition. This has eventually been carried into effect, and last May two boys were approved at an examination held for that purpose. Peter Blore, son of the celebrated architect, and Sheldon Amos, son of the eminent barrister, are now about to succeed on this valuable foundation, on account of vacancies which have just occurred.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The annual meeting was held at the office in Hanover-square, on Saturday; the Right Hon. the Earl of Ducie in the chair, supported by his Grace the Duke of Richmond; the Right Hon. Lord Berners; Sir Robert Price, Bart., M.P.; Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.; Rev. James Edmonds; Colonel Challoner; Mr. Raymond Barker; Mr. Grisseil, M.P.; Rev. G. Smithies; Mr. Villiers Shelley; Mr. W. Shaw; Professor Simonds; Professor Way; Don Domingo Sevignon; Dr. Wear; Dr. Calvert; Mr. Pusey; Mr. Jonas Webb; Mr. Blenkiron; Mr. R. W. Baker, &c. The Secretary (Mr. Hudson) read the report. Since the last general meeting, 132 members have been elected, 69 have died, and 149 have been removed from the list; so that the society now consists of 2121. He governors, 188 annual governors, 690 life members, 4076 annual members, 91 honorary members, making a total of 5034 members on the list of the society at the present time. The committee then filled up the vacancy in their body occasioned by the loss of the Hon. Capt. Pelham, by the election of Mr. Law Hodges, M.P. for West Kent. The finances are in a highly favourable state, and the council has been enabled to present to Government Stock to the amount of £11,190. The Windsor meeting has been held under most gratifying circumstances, and with perfect success. The members were honoured on the occasion by the gracious presence of her Majesty the Queen, the Royal patroness of the society; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as one of the governors, evinced a lively participation in the proceedings of the meeting, and with kind condescension sat down to dinner in the pavilion, with 300 guests of the society, whom he most heartily bid welcome to the Home Park. The Lewes meeting will be held on Monday, the 12th July, 1852; important additions to the prizes for agricultural implements will be made to draw attention to the motive power required by farmers. Every facility has been afforded by the Government for the importation of guano. The growth of flax would be encouraged by the council. The Rev. J. Linton suggested that Lord Palmerston should try and prevail on the Parvian Government to allow the exportation of guano as a manure free. The total income of the society was £5854 4s 4d., and the expenditure £5854 10s. 7d.; the balance at the close of last year being £749 1s 9d. A vote of thanks to the Earl of Ducie was passed. A memorial of 150 breeders of half-bred sheep to be permitted to exhibit in classes exclusively appropriated for mixed breed has been presented to the society.

GENERAL ANNUITY AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of this society was held on the 12th inst., at the London Tavern, to receive the 22nd annual report, which stated that the amount of capital on the 30th September, 1851, was £302,357, being an increase during the year of £7029, notwithstanding £13 807 having been paid to annuitants during the same period. The amount which had accrued to the society from the foundation to the present time, by members having discontinued their payments, was £39,507. The statement of accounts, from the 1st October, 1850, to the 30th September, 1851, included, amongst the receipts, £12,333 8s. 10d for premiums on the civil and military and nautical funds; £9327, the interest on capital; and £14,038, the sum drawn from the funds, the total receipts being £36,815. The report was adopted. Lieut.-General Pailly and Mr. J. H. Street, retiring by rotation, were reappointed directors. Mr. Gesst and Mr. Sowell were elected directors in the room of Messrs. Thorne and Wilson. Three of the rules of the society were altered. The seventh rule, which was that the trustees shall invest all moneys with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, &c., now is, as amended to by Mr. Paul Pratt, that the trustees shall invest all moneys in strict conformity with the provisions of the statutes relating to friendly societies, &c.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a special general meeting of the directors of this society was held at the offices, 5, Old Jewry, to elect a treasurer. John Rolls, Esq., was in the chair. Luke James Hansard, Esq., who for several years past discharged the duties, having formally resigned, on the motion of William Latchmere, Esq., the thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Hansard not only for his official services, but also for his zeal in the welfare of the society, and his munificence in aid of its funds. Mr Kemble was then elected treasurer in his room.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.—On Wednesday a meeting of subscribers to the Association for establishing Tribun ls of Commerce was held at the London Tavern. A resolution to the effect that the report was received and seconded, to the effect that, considering the honorary secretary, Mr. Lyne, without consulting the executive committee, had tendered his resignation to the subscribers, the meeting should accept the resignation, and authorise all the means to be adopted to enable the committee to discharge all existing liquids outstanding accounts, and that, if desired by the subscribers, the remaining funds be equally divided, and the association dissolved, or that the acting secretary (Mr. Stanford) should be left in possession of the funds, and under the committee, receive additional subscriptions in aid of the cause, which latter course this meeting should strongly advise. This resolution having been put, seven subscribers were for it, and two against it. The chairman declared the resolution carried.

CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, HATTON GARDEN.—At a meeting, held on Tuesday at the above hospital, Sir Peter Laurie, the hon. secretary, stated that the number of patients at present on the books was 366, and many others were waiting for admission. It was observed that the many applances requisite to the removal of such malconformation required the most extreme care in their construction.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Jacob Bell, M.P., delivered the fourth lecture of the series on the Exhibition; Mr. G. Moffat was in the chair. Mr. Bell's subject was "Chemical and Pharmaceutical Processes and Products." He alluded to the question that had been raised, whether drugs should be admitted into the Exhibition, which was at length decided by Prince Albert and the Royal Commission in the affirmative. He illustrated the mathematical accuracy in the formation of certain crystals by reference to specimens on the table, of chrome, alum, magnesia, and sulphate of copper. He exhibited interesting samples of the following articles:—Iodine, bromine, chlorine, bichromates, strychnine, &c., as also dried plants. Austria had exhibited some fine specimens of glacial phosphorus; but the foreign collections generally were not so complete as those of the British exhibitors. Of tramarine, which had been obtained from lapis lazuli at a fire guinea per ounce up to 1814, it was now manufactured on a large scale, and the price was reduced as low as from 10d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Mr. Bell referred to the deleterious effect of the fumes of phosphorus, by which persons affected by them were almost all there rarely surviving a couple of years. The use of glacial phosphorus had removed these fatal effects. The manufacture of alum and of iodine from the raw materials, kelp, from Iceland, was explained by the lecturer. The monopoly attempted by the Bolivian Government in bark had rendered the importation from Granada and other places necessary, and, if not so good as the former, still sufficient for the purposes of manufacture. He viewed the use of glass as a chemical manufacture, so that the Glass Palace itself might fairly fall under the section he was noticing. Mr. Bell pointed out the injurious effects of the duties on paper as a great hindrance to publications, and also of that on the high tax on spirits in the processes of the chemist, whereby the English chemist could not compete with Scotland, and especially foreign countries, in compounding such articles as chloroform, &c. A collection of articles invented, patented, or registered since October, 1850, is at present on exhibition in the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi. They are ranged under the heads "railways, steam-engines, and machinery generally," "agricultural and horticultural instruments, &c.," "articles of dress," "sanitary and domestic articles, processes, &c.," and "miscellaneous articles." The whole forms a most interesting and instructive exhibition, comprising a variety of objects of great elegance and ingenuity, and the same instances involving principles of the most important nature. The samples and models exhibited amount in number to about 200, an inspection of which will amply reward the curiosity of all who take an interest in the arts and sciences as applied in this country.

NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting was held in the Lambeth School-Room, George-street, on Monday, John M'Leval, Esq., in the chair, at which resolutions were passed confirmatory of those at the reform meeting at the Horns Tavern recently.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting was held on Monday, at the London Tavern; Mr. S. H. Lucas in the chair. The report stated that 1,000 new members had been elected in the annual premiums on which amounted to £18,493. The number of deaths since last report had been 97; and the claims arising therefrom, including bonuses, amounted to £46,830. Their present annual income was £183,240. The accounts for the past year showed the balance of receipts over the disbursements to be £14,052, increasing the capital stock of the institution to the sum of £738,492, which was invested in real and Government securities.

THE BREWERS AND THE PRICE OF BEER.—A public meeting of the working men of Hackney was held on Monday evening at the Globe, Birdcage-walk, Hackney-road, for the purpose of enrolling members in a branch league, which had just been established for the Hackney district, to agitate for a reduction in the price of beer. The meeting had been advertised to be held at the "Birdcage Tavern;" but, owing to the landlord of the Birdcage having suddenly retracted the permission he had originally given for the holding of the meeting in his house, the assemblage adjourned to the Globe. The chair was taken by Mr. Barker, and several members of the Bermondsey Parent League, as well as of the Bethnal-green District League, addressed the meeting.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE LATE HUNGARIAN DEMONSTRATION.—Last Saturday a deputation from the borough of Marylebone waited upon the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, at his Lordship's residence in Carlton-terrace, to present the resolution passed unanimously at the great public meeting held on the 31st October last, at the Princess' Concert-Rooms, presided over by Lord Dudley Stuart, and at which Sir B Hall and other members of Parliament were present, in favour of the illustrious Kossuth. The deputation consisted of nearly all the members of the Marylebone and St. Pancras representative vestries. Mr. Nicholay briefly explained the character of the meeting, and presented to his lordship the resolution which had been adopted. "That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for his strenuous and highly-intended efforts to restore the liberation of Louis Kossuth." Viscount Palmerston received the deputation with the greatest courtesy, but surely tendered his acknowledgments for the good opinion which the borough of Marylebone had been pleased to express on his conduct with regard to the late affairs in Hungary.

ELECTION OF COMMON CONCHLMEN.—In consequence of St. Thomas's Day (the 21st of December), the time appointed for the election of Common Councilmen for Farringdon Ward Without, falling this year on a Sunday, the Lord Mayor has issued a precept directing the elections to take place next Monday, this day (Saturday) being inconvenient to most of the electors, and the charter admitting of the arrangement.

DIVISION OF ST. PANCRAS INTO ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS.—On Monday a special vestry was held in the Vestry-hall to consider the report of the committee appointed to take the preliminary steps for applying to Parliament for a bill to oppose the Church Building Act, which, it is stated, empowers the church trustees to divide the parish into ecclesiastical districts. The Rev. Thomas Dale, the vicar, occupied the chair. After a long discussion as to the legality of proceeding with the question, it was decided by a show of hands that the business should be proceeded with, the vestry clerk deciding that such a course was in accordance with the law. The report of the committee having been read, Mr. Bullet pointed out the danger to be feared from granting undue powers in the church trustees. The Rev. T. Dale disclaimed having had any hand in the nomination or formation of the church trustees. A motion to adjourn the meeting was carried by a show of hands, and the matter will again come under discussion at the next vestry. On Wednesday the question came before the vestry; the Rev. T. Dale in the chair. Mr. Gibbon thought the vicar's explanation on Monday so satisfactory as to entitle him to the next order of the day, which was negatived by 30 to 15. The discussion was then renewed; an amendment of Mr. Barnes, for a committee of the vestry to meet the church trustees, to come to an amicable arrangement, so as to ensure ratepayers their present rights from compulsory assessments, and to prepare a bill in Parliament as to the ecclesiastical districts, was unanimously carried, and a vote of thanks to the vicar passed.

LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—On Monday evening the third monthly meeting of this society took place at Exeter-hall, in the large room, where some 300 persons, mostly females, assembled. On the platform were the Rev. W. Reading, Messrs. Cruikshank, R Place, C. Lomax, of Manchester, and Kellog of the United States. A letter was read from Father Mathew, stating that he purposed to resume his temperance mission in England in the course of the ensuing spring, but regretting that ill-health prevented his attendance on the present occasion; and others, apologising for non-attendance, from Mr. Silk Buckingham, the president, and Messrs. James Taylor, of Birmingham; E Baines, of Leeds; Ryland, of Warrington; Prentice, of Manchester; Rathbone, of Liverpool; Gilpin, Fry, H. Vincent, and others of the most enthusiastic friends of teetotalism.

A COURT of Directors was held on Wednesday at the East Indiahouse, when Barnes Peacock, Esq., Q.C., was appointed fourth ordinary member of the Council of India.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL AND THE CITY SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Tuesday Mr. Daw, the chief clerk, read to the Court the following communication from Mr. Hodgson, the chapter clerk, in reply to the application for the proposed opening of the western area of St. Paul's Churchyard:—

"Dean's-yard, Westminster, Dec. 15, 1851.

"SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 10th, in which a meeting with the Commissioners of Sewers with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's is proposed, I am desired by the Dean and Chapter to inquire whether it is intended to en arge the approaches to St. Paul's Churchyard as suggested in my letter to you dated the 19th April, 1850, in consequence of which a conference took place at the chapter-house. The Dean and Chapter deemed it useless to hear a second conference on the same subject, they being confirmed in their determination not to enter again into the question of the widening of the ailing round the western area of the cathedral until measures are taken to enlarge the approaches to St. Paul's Churchyard.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "CHRLS. HODGSON, Chapter Clerk.

"Joseph Daw, Esq., &c."

Mr. Barber, the promoter of the plan, complained of the want of courtesy in the reply. Mr. Blake, Deputy Obbard, and Deputy Stevens took the same view as Mr. Barber. Deputy Lott suggested a conference, as the Dean and Chapter might not be aware of the intention of the Commissioners to enlarge the approaches by means of the new street from London-bridge, by the new Cannonstreet, to St. Paul's Churchyard. The removal of the house No. 1, Ludgate-hill, was strongly objected to by several members, and after considerable discussion, it was agreed to instruct the surveyor to report as to the area and its approximate value, with a view to a re-consideration of the entire matter after the Christmas recess.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—On the 12th inst. a special court was held. After disposing of appeals and summonses, the court passed a resolution authorising the borrowing of £8500 from Mr. H. Rains, on mortgage. Another resolution was agreed to, directing the payment of the sum of £5000, pursuant to an agreement between the said Henry Rains, the metropolitan commissioners of sewers, and the Bermondsey improvement commissioners, dated August 15, 1851.

NORTH-WEST PUBLIC SOUP KITCHEN.—This institution, through the instrumentality of which 200,000 persons have been temporarily assisted within the last seven years, is about to make a Christmas-day distribution, which will ensure to no less than 600 individuals a comfortable dinner of soup, plum-pudding, and bread, at the kitchen in Bath-place, New-road.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION.—The interesting Chinese Collection, showing the habits, manufactures, and customs of this singular people, so long exhibited at Knightsbridge, and so popular throughout England, the property of the late Mr. Dunn, collected with great care and expense during his residence in China, and sold by auction by Messrs. Stanton, at their rooms during five days. The sale terminated on Tuesday. The principal purchasers were Messrs. Hewett and Co., Fenchurch-street.

SINGULAR ESCAPE OF BOYS IN THE STREETS.—Two inquests, rendered remarkable by the singularity and similarity of the two cases, were held on Monday and Tuesday, by Mr. Carter, on the body of Mary Wilson, aged 84, living in Ratcliff, and the other, Sarah Highbanks, aged 80, who both died from injuries received by being knocked down in the streets by boys who were playing. As there was no positive testimony, the jury returned open verdicts.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday last in the 30 principal English metropolitan districts:—Males, 802; females, 736: total 1537. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 589; females, 605: total 1194. The rate of mortality, it is remarked in the official report, is still high. The average of six corresponding weeks in the years 1845-1850, is 1194, the same as the present return. The present return is to deaths exhibit, however, a marked improvement, which, under the influence of a milder temperature, which had risen as high as 1316, have declined to 1194 in the past week. Taking for comparison the corresponding weeks of 1841-50, with the exception of that part of the series which belongs to 1847, when influenza swelled the mortality of the week to 4416, it appears that the average number of deaths was 1031, or nearly a correct allowance for increase of population, 1134. The return of the last week shows an increase of 60 on the corrected average. The weekly mean temperature, which during the earlier part of November fell to 40 degrees, or 12 degrees lower than it had been during the previous month, and afterwards suffered a further reduction to 35 degrees (which is about 8 degrees less than the average of that period), again rose, in the week ending 6th December, to 39·8 deg., and in the week ending 13th to about 3 deg. above the average. In our previous returns diseases of the respiratory organs rose to 332; these have now fallen to 284, and consumption is decreased from 180 to 142. Bronchitis has improved from 136, and inflammation of the lungs 105, to less than 83 being among children. The increase above the average of bronchitis is remarkable. Epidemic diseases in the aggregate are heavy: 243 have died. Of the deaths now that 37 were from smallpox cases, 11 measles, 34 scarlatina, 24 hooping-cough and croup, 21 diarrhœa, 4 dysentery, 7 cholera, 5 influenza, 64 typhus, 11 erysipelas, &c. Amongst the special cases in the Registrar-General's return, the death of a man from consumption, aged 72, who had never walked or talked, was fed with a spoon, and had always been treated like a child, is recorded; there was another child with the same infirmity in the same family, who died at 15. The deceased was full grown, and had possession of his intellect. The death of a seaman from his feet being frostbitten, are specified.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily height of the barometer in the week was above 30 in. on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; the mean of the week was 30.140 in. The mean temperature of the week was 44·8 deg. The daily mean was highest on Wednesday, when it was 51·5 deg., and lowest on Friday, when it was 33 deg. On the former day it was about 10 deg. above the average of corresponding days, on the latter it was about 9 deg. below it. The mean temperature was above the average during the week, except on the last two days The wind was generally in the south-west.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin states, from Vienna, that the Emperor of Austria has refused to receive the Earl of Westmoreland, to present his letters of credence, until an answer shall have been returned to a note of the Austrian Cabinet, complaining of the offensive terms in which Lord Palmerston spoke of Austria, in reply to a deputation who waited on him with an address respecting M. Kossuth.

The famous clipper yacht *America*, purchased by Lord De Blaquiere for 4000 guineas, is reported, according to the *United Service Gazette*, to have so much fallen off in his Lordship's estimation, that the gallant and noble officer would not accept an offer of 3000 guineas for her. She is now *en route* to the Mediterranean with her noble owner.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated Nov. 25, reports the Governor of the Dardanelles as having inflicted the punishment of the lash upon the Dragoman of the Austrian Consul, upon which all the Consuls withdrew their flags, and broke off all intercourse with the Governor.

The new Archbishop of Baltimore, Dr. Kenrick, has just issued a pastoral, summoning, in the character of apostolic delegate, a national council of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, to meet in his cathedral on the fourth Sunday after Easter in the ensuing year.

The extensive estates in West Yorkshire of Lord Wharncliffe have recently been revalued, and in some instances reductions of from 20 to 30 per cent have been made in the rentals.

A sermon will be preached in aid of the funds of the excellent Printers' Pension Society on Sunday morning next, the 21st inst., at St. Helen's Church, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, by the Rev. John Cox, M.A., F.S.A., the vicar. We hope that the benevolent efforts of the rev. gentleman, who has so generously come forward on behalf of this institution, will be responded to by a liberal contribution at the doors.

The city of London stands upon 620 acres. The fixed property in houses built on this small spot is estimated at forty millions sterling; and the value of moveable property in the City, according to the *Railway Journal*, is considered to be one hundred millions sterling.

The *Bedford Times* states that crime in Bedfordshire and the adjoining county of Huntingdon is greatly on the decrease.

The authorities of the city of London, acting under the powers given by the words surreptitiously introduced into the Coal Act, have made a charge of 1s. per ton on all coals introduced into Hertford and other places within twenty miles of London, measuring as "the crow flies." The price of coals in Hertford is, therefore, 1s. per ton higher than at Ware. There is no longer any hope of relief except by an appeal to the justice of Parliament.

A correspondent of the *Scotsman*, under the *nom de plume* of "Colonist," has made the munificent offer of £1000 towards the organisation of a scheme for the relief of the destitute classes in Edinburgh by means of emigration, under condition that other £5000 shall be raised so as to place the scheme on a substantial basis.

The Legislative Assembly of Hamburg has just rejected, for the second time within these few months, a proposition made by the Senate, on the representations of Austria, tending to restrict the liberties of the press by penal laws.

A customs and commercial convention has been concluded between Holland and Prussia on behalf of the Zollverein.

The proprietors of the leviathan vessel, the *Great Britain* steamer, now lying in the Sandon graving-dock at Liverpool, have taken out her steam machinery for sale.

The Council General of Genoa has just contributed 26,000f. towards the erection of the monument to Columbus, which is to be erected in that city.

The city and suburbs of London were visited on the 12th with a fog more dense than any which has occurred this year, or, indeed, during any year for the last eight or nine. All the shops, public offices, and buildings were lighted up with gas. On the river, the railways, and in the streets, the traffic was considerably interrupted.

According to an annual statement issued by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the expenses of the police establishment amounted to £1400.

The *Genoa Gazette*, an official journal, contains the following:—"The Duke d'Aumale, on his way from Naples, and travelling under the name of Duke Eugène de Tellancilier, passed last night (the 8th) through Genoa, on his way to Turin."

The civil engineer, Mr. Shephard, has arrived in Copenhagen, for the purpose, it is said, of opening negotiations with the Government for laying down the electric telegraph between this city and Hamburg.

Anderssen's new vaudeville, "Hyldemoe," has been performed at the Casino Theatre, Copenhagen, but with indifferent success. Some of the scenes are pretty enough, but the whole is too laboured and artificial. The text has just been published.

The steam communication between West Jutland and England has ceased for the season. From Tönning there has been exported this year a total of 14,797 cwts. of sheep, 7 horses, 60,8283 lbs. butter, 51,121 lbs. bacon, and 1793 barrs s of oats, in nearly equal portions, to Lowestoft and London. The prices obtained have been satisfactory.

The University of Kiel has between 140 and 150 students; that of Copenhagen about 1000.

The Duke de Bassano, French envoy to the Court of Hanover, arrived on the 12th at Brussels, on a visit to the family of the Duchess, daughter of Baron de Hoogvorst.

According to the official statement published in the *Diario do Governo*, 2140 pipes of wine were shipped from Oporto in the month of October, leaving a total of 88,359 pipes, of which 72,881 were shipped in first quality. Wines in Portugal have fallen considerably, in consequence of the deplorable accounts from the Brazils. The very best wine for that market, which was shipped three months ago at rs. 80, or £11 10s., is now sold at rs. 40, or £9 8s., per pipe.

The price of food is enhanced by the long-continued drought in Portugal, which threatens such a scarcity that supplications were offered up in all the churches for a supply of rain. In the Alemejo the cattle were dying for want of food and water, and the mortality amongst the pigs had been so great that the price of pork is 6d. per lb.; wheat of the finest quality is 51s.; barley 29s. and 33s. per quarter; brandy and oil have declined considerably in price.

The Florence official paper of the 29th November announces that the Grand Duke, by a decree of the 25th, had created Cavalier of the Order of Merit of St. Joseph, Dr. Henry Connors, medical attendant to *his Highness* Prince Louis Bonaparte, President of the French Republic.

An interesting shipment has recently taken place to the church missions at Sarawak, in Borneo, in the shape of 5 cwt. of type, the gift of Mr. Samuel Lewis, as a further supply for the printing-press which, with some type, was presented to the mission by Mr. Sharpe, the banker.

The *Bucks Chronicle* states that a Dissenting minister, named Fletcher, aged 108 years, preached at Winslow Independent meeting-house.

For the submarine telegraph between England and Ireland active measures are about to be taken. It will require about sixty miles of cable, or three times the length of that between Dover and Calais.

Letters from Rome of the 10th state that the police insisted on sending away M. Balbi, in spite of Lord Palmerston's remonstrances. Lord Middleton had been placed under the surveillance of the police on account of the colour of his carriage. The Bishop of Gibraltar was at Rome on the same 10th, endeavouring to obtain permission from the Pope to erect a Protestant church in the city. A schism prevailed in the English Protestant congregation, owing to a disagreement between the Bishop and the Church committee touching episcopal jurisdiction.

The railway in Galicia, between Lemberg and Bochnia, is to be commenced next spring. The works will be begun simultaneously in both places.

M. Alexandre Dumas commenced in the Paris *Presse* on Thursday his own memoirs. The work is to extend to eight volumes, and the publishers state that all the "copy" is already in their hands; and add, that Dumas never published any of his multitudinous personages as figuring in scenes more strange or varied than those he has described as passages in his own life.

In Potsdam the Prussian brewers have made an energetic opposition to the new beer taxes.

Mr. Stephenson is now in Egypt, travelling over the surveyed line of railway, with the view of determining on certain suggested deviations, preparatory to the commencement of the earthwork, which was to be in operation soon. The required labour is to be provided from the neighbouring districts, one village furnishing fifty men. The rate of wages is to be determined by the average of the locality as paid in agricultural employment.

Last week the *Maudstone Journal* recorded the deaths of four aged inhabitants, whose united years amounted to 396; this week its obituary contains the names of three whose united ages amount to 249 years—the average of the seven being nearly 80 years each.

Barnes Peacock, Esq., Q.C., was nominated fourth ordinary member of the Council of India, by the Court of Directors, at the East India House, on Wednesday.

The chimney-stalk of one of the iron-works at Linlithgow was blown down in the recent gale, and some hundreds of people will, in consequence, be thrown out of employment till its re-erection.

The Duc de Bordeaux has left Vienna for Prague.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to appoint Sir Robert Vandeleur Newman, of the 1st Highland Light Infantry, to be his extra aide-de-camp, vice Captain Conway Seymour, who has retired from the army.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Baldwin, Esq., of Lisard Castle, to the commission of the peace for the county of Cork.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 13th quotes letters from Verona announcing the arrest of several persons of note, including the richest banker of that town. It is believed three arrests are owing to coupons of the Mazzini loan having been found in the possession of the prisoners.

The Emperor of Austria having learned that Field-Marshal Radetzky intended to purchase the estate of Kinder Thun, in Carinthia, has ordered the States of the province to buy it, and to allow the Marshal and his wife to enjoy it during their lives.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The book of the Tournament is rapidly approaching completion

HUDSTON.—Mr Löwenthal's chess tour has, we are glad to hear, commenced auspiciously. He has already visited the two great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where he has awakened a keen enthusiasm for chess among the graduates, and has won from them, as he deserves, the most gratifying and solid marks of their esteem

C. H.—Apply at the office of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, 31, King William-street, Charing-cross

EPISCOPUS—1. In Castling on the Q's side, you must move the King to Q B's sq, and the Rook to Q's sq 2 Certainly

K. K. of Sunderland—A Pawn can only be taken in passing by a *Pawn*

J W D, G G H, SCHOLASTICA, G E S.—They are now under consideration

HEREFORT.—The rule, we believe, is 5s

R R.—It shall be reported on immediately

H H.—See the notice above to "Episcopus"

G B T.—You will find a complete treatise on the odds at Chess, showing how the player who receives the Queen, or a Rook, or a Kt, or the Pawn and two moves, or the Pawn and one move, can best avail himself of the advantage, in the "Chess-player's Companion," published by Bohn about three years ago

JUVENIS.—Lincoln's-inn—The merest beginner at Chess must see that Black's game is utterly untenable. If he move out of check, White obviously brings over his Q Kt, and wins directly

C. G. Barnes—The position of the White King strikes us as more curious than that of the Black. We presume the game was continued by very young players

S——Unquestionably you are right. It is an obvious mate in three moves

J M, of Sherborne—You may have the paper direct from the office by post, without any increase of price

COX and ROBINSON—It shall be examined

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 411 by A Veteran, B D, Phiz, Mercator, Ernest, Quilp; J M, of Sherborne; M S B

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 412 by Judy, Dorevon, S——y, C E B, Hester, Baronis Barbd, Paulos, Jack of Shrewsbury; J W D, of Brompton; B D M; X, of Calstor; F W B, J B K, Mors, Arbiter, Hall, J M of Sherborne, Dunlano, St Edmund, M. P. B F W, are correct. All others are wrong

*** Commissions from Major J, Warsaw; J C, Calcutta; Dr C, Allwal; K, St Petersburg; D, Paris, replied to by post. Mr Löwenthal's letter shall appear

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 411.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 7th	R to Q Kt 4th	3. B to K 7th (ch)	K takes R
2. P to Q Kt 3d	Kt to Q Kt 3d	4. Kt to Q 8th—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 412.

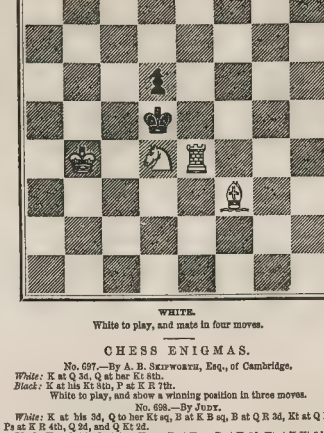
In three moves.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	Kttakes Kt (best)	3. Q to her 6th.	
2. R takes Kt (ch)	K to his 3d	Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 413.

By "JUDY."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 697.—By A. B. SKIPWORTH, Esq., of Cambridge.

White: K at Q 3d, Q at her Kt 8th.
Black: K at his Kt 8th, P at K R 7th.

White to play, and show a winning position in three moves.

No. 698.—By JUDY.

White: K at his 3d, Q to her Kt sq, B at K B sq, B at Q R 3d, Kt at Q B 5th; Ps at K R 4th, Q 2d, and Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at her Kt sq, R at K sq, B at K 3d, Kt at K 4th, Kt at Q Kt 4th; Ps at K R 4th and Q B 3d.

White, playing first, mates in four moves; Black, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 699.—By JUDY.

White: K at Q sq, Q at K R 4th, B at K B sq, Kts at K 7th and Q B 8th, Ps at Q 2d and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at his 4th, Q at K Kt 4th, R at K B 4th, Kt at Q 3d, Ps at Q 4th and Q Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 700.—By R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.

White: K at Q 6th, R at K 8th, B at K Kt 2d, Kts at K 6th and Q 4th, Ps at Q 2d and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at K 5th, B at Q 4th, Kts at K Kt's 5th and Q Kt 5th, P at K Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 701.—By C. E. RANKEN, Esq., of Oxford.

White: K at Q B 8th, B at K 2d, Kt at Q 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 5th, K 4th, and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 3d; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 4th, Q B 3d and 4th.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Christmas week is usually barren of sporting events of interest, and the ensuing one will not be an exception. The steeple-chase calendar is blank, and that devoted to the "lovers of the leash" has only three fixtures; viz. Singleton, on Monday; Malleny, on Tuesday (each meeting two days); and Belsay, on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The sales attracted a considerable number of the members to the Corner, and gave a decided impulse to the Derby betting. Angur and Claverhouse were backed with spirit, the latter, however, leaving off weak in the market. Orello, Kingston, and The King of Trumps were also in good favour, although the betting on them was not by any means heavy. The averages at the close were as under:

CHESTER CUP.		
50 to 1 agst Merry Bird	66 to 1 agst Cossack	66 to 1 agst Redm. O'Hanlon
66 to 1 —— Lady Evelyn	66 to 1 —— Gray Tommy	100 to 1 —— Paquetta
DERBY.		
8 to 1 agst Hobble Noble	25 to 1 agst Womersley	25 to 1 agst Vortex
100 to 6 —— Augur	25 to 1 —— Orello	40 to 1 —— Fillis
100 to 6 —— Claverhouse	25 to 1 —— Eliott	40 to 1 —— Kingfisher
20 to 1 —— Kingston	33 to 1 —— Lapidist	40 to 1 —— Maldstone
25 to 1 —— K. of Trumps (t)	33 to 1 —— Daniel O'Rourke	

THURSDAY.—A few scores of ponies were invested at the following prices:—

DERBY		
9 to 1 agst Hobble Nobble	25 to 1 agst Vortex.	40 to 1 agst Little Harry
16 to 1 —— Claverhouse	40 to 1 —— Fillis	
CHESTER CUP.—No betting.		

GREAT RUNNING MATCH.—TWENTY MILES UNDER ONE HOUR FIFTY-EIGHT MIN. THIRTY SEC.—This unprecedented effort came off on Tuesday at Copenhagen-grounds; more than 5000 spectators were present. Manks made the start at apparently a very easy pace to himself, going over the first mile in 5 min. 56 sec. At the commencement of the twentieth or last mile Manks had just six minutes and three seconds to go over it to win the match, or to perform 20 miles in less time than Macfield did the same distance on the turnpike road in 1844. This Manks succeeded in accomplishing, having just 42 seconds to spare. At the finish, Manks ran or rather fell into the arms of his backer, evidently considerably exhausted from his doing this great and never-equalled feat.

IRISH-GROWN FARM PRODUCE.—At the Smithfield Club Show, last week, there was exhibited a splendid collection of Irish-grown farm produce, by the Royal Dublin Society, through his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon. Similar specimens were shown at the late autumnal exhibition of the society in Dublin, and are the best possible index to the capability of the country. We have been favoured with a few specimens. Several of the Swedish turnips weigh 20 lb. each; red globe mangel, weighing 22½ lb., and producing to the Irish acre, clear of tops, 112 tons, tops weighing additionally 35 to 40 tons per acre. The object of the Dublin Royal Society in this exhibition is the introduction of capital, in addition to more skill and enterprise, into Ireland.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

On Monday the half-yearly examination of the students at this college destined for the civil service of the East India Company was held in the presence of a deputation of the directors and several distinguished visitors. Amongst these pre ent were Mr Shepherd, chairman; Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., M P., deputy-chairman; Mr. William Wigram; Lieutenant-General Sir James L. Lushington, G.C.B.; Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, M.P.; Sir Jonn Herschel, Bart.; Lieut.-General Barr, Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Rev. Charles Lane, &c.

The report of the Rev. Principal Melvill, setting forth the satisfactory progress of the students during the past half year, having been read, the trials of skill and other exercises of the students were then inspected, and received much commendation. The company then adjourned to the hall of the college, where the prizes are usually distributed. Previous to this ceremony, however, so gratifying both to the successful pupils and their friends, another form, scarcely less grateful, though more trying to the nerves of the students, is prescribed by the custom of the college, that the senior pre emen of the term should read extracts from those studies in which they have shown most proficiency. The English essay alone is open to the competition of the whole school, and it was gained on this occasion by Mr. Hope, who is now in his third term, though it may be noticed to the credit of this young gentleman, that he bore off the same prize this time last year, when he was only in his first term.

Among the other highly distinguished students may be mentioned Mr. Herschel, the eldest son of Sir John Herschel, who bore off six of the seven prizes given in the second term; Mr. Lushington, the son of Dr. Lushington; Mr. Ousley, nephew of Sir Gore Ousley; and Mr. Cark, son of Mr. Clark, of the cadet department at Addiscombe.

The exercises commenced by Mr. Hope reading his prize essay on the question.—"How far is it desirable for Governments to leave works of national utility to private enterprise?" In the reading of which he was frequently interrupted by the cheers of his fellow-students.

Other exercises, comprising translations from English into Persian, Telooguo, Hindustani, and Sanscrit, having been read, the chairman proceeded to deliver the prizes, at the close of which he delivered a long address to the students on their duties, acquirements, &c.

A *déjeûner* concluded the day's proceedings.

The *Liverpool Albion* says that, on Wednesday week, three sheriffs' officers boarded the United States mail steam-ship *Baltic*, when on the point of sailing for New York. They stated that they were in search of an absconding debtor, and, as Captain Comstock refused to wait till they found him, they were carried off, notwithstanding all their entreaties to the contrary.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST.—The *Impartial de Smyrne*, in its correspondence from Salonica, has melancholy accounts of an earthquake at Berat. We learn that a part of the fortress had been thrown down, and 400 soldiers buried in the ruins. Some days after the catastrophe, and after many exertions, their lifeless bodies were withdrawn from the ruins, and their numbers ascertained. About 300 houses, two mosques, and a church suffered considerably, and many are no longer habitable. The Governor of Yanina sent tents and assistance to the remainder of the soldiers in garrison there. Among Christians and Mussulmans, 800 persons are missing, but it is as yet unknown how many among those have been lost, or how many have sought safety in flight. Near to Berat the top of a mountain was detached from its base, and thrown to a considerable distance. In the centre a crater has been formed, from which dense volumes of black smoke, stones, and lava are emitted. Fetid sulphurous exhalations escape and corrupt the air. The villages and environs of Berat have suffered great damage.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DESTROYED BY A WATERSPOUT.—Intelligence was received at Lloyd's, under date Malta, Monday, the 8th instant, of a most awful occurrance at the island of Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous waterspouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena describe the waterspouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and, as far as could be judged, at a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep were raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hailstones of enormous size and masses of ice. Going over Castellamare, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed 200 of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upwards of 500 persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The vessels in the harbour suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

FIRES.—The habitation of an aged man, a carpenter, in Ball's-court, Whitechapel, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, at one o'clock in the morning, and the names spread so rapidly that the poor man perished, despite of every effort to save him. The premises of Mr. Almond, army accoutrement maker, Swan-yard, near Long-acre, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock.

THE POST OF SOUTHAMPTON.—Within twelve days eleven large foreign steam-packets, nearly one a day, arrived at, or have been despatched from, the port of Southampton; viz. the *Great Western*, for Central America; the *Hermann*, for the United States; the *Madrid*, for the Peninsula; the *Severn*, for Brazils; the *Montrose* and *Iberia*, from Spain and Portugal; the *Dee*, from the West Indies; the *Teviot*, from South America; the *Sultan*, for Egypt, and *Indus*, from the Mediterranean. It is calculated that nearly 50,000 letters have been brought home and taken out by these steamers, also specie to the value of nearly a million sterling, and upwards of 500 passengers. It is estimated that, for every thousand that arrives at or leaves Southampton by the packets, two friends or relatives, chiefly of the wealthy classes, visit the port to see him off or welcome him home.

THE (LATE) GREAT EXHIBITION.—Notwithstanding the intimation given to the foreign exhibitors that all the goods were to be removed by the 12th instant, last Saturday, there is still a large quantity within the Building, chiefly belonging to France and some of the German States. The principals of our French friends have been materially increased by late events; and, either from miscalculating the quantity of goods to be re-conveyed to France, or from the want of previous arrangement, there are no means of shipping them off, and the Custom-house authorities have been induced to relax somewhat of their strict rules, and allow the goods to be deposited for the present on the Ordnance Wharf, as if in bond. Although the Building has been handed over to the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, a small executive staff, under the command of Lieutenant Tyler, still remains. They have the charge of the embryo national museum, and are the recipients of the samples and specimens contributed by the various colonies. It is still hoped that the Building will be so completely cleared of the goods that it may be thrown open to the public on the 1st of January, al already arranged. All the entrances have now been shut up, except the public entrance on the south side of the east end, through which the foreign packages are conveyed away. The number of policemen on duty has now been reduced to a mere handful, and the vast pile is rapidly assuming a look of desolation and gloom as seen in the haze and twilight of a winter's evening.

DESIGN FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING AT NEW YORK.—A design, by Sir Joseph Paxton, for the intended Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations at New York, was on view on Tuesday in Carpet-street, Piccadilly. The plan is upon a similar principle to that of the Crystal Palace in Hyde-park, and the materials consist of glass, iron, and plate. The length of the building is intended to be 600 feet, and the breadth 200 feet. There are two entrances, one at each end, and the construction of the doorways is somewhat similar to that of the transept-entrance to the Exhibition in Hyde-park. The roof is to be of plate, in order to resist the weight of snow to which it may be exposed in the United States. The structure will be built upon arches, and the galleries will be supported by brackets, which will add materially to the strength of the building, and render it better adapted for permanent use than the "great original."

OPENING OF A NEW WORKING-MEN'S READING-ROOM, AT CARLISLE.

It is now nearly thirty years since Mechanics' Institutes were originated by the excellent Dr. Birkbeck. Unquestionably the benefits which have accrued from their establishment have been very considerable, although they have not reached the grade of recipients for whom they were originally intend d, namely, the working classes or labourers, but have mostly passed into the possession of clerks, smaller tradesmen, and others of the middle ranks, while the labourers have been left without any economical provision for their intellectual advancement. This blank or void has, however, indirectly given rise to a fearful amount of dangerous reading among our artisans, for want of ready access to literature of a healthier class, the taste for which Mechanics' Institutes were originally intended to feed and foster.

To remedy a deficiency of this kind which has long been felt at Carlisle, an Industrial Read.ng-room has just been built by the John-street (Botchergate) working-men; and the inauguration of the new edifice took place on Monday evening, the 1st inst., under very interesting circumstances.

The foundation-stone was laid on the 12th of July last, by the then Mayor of Carlisle (John Hewson, Esq.), and the building has been finished in a highly satisfactory manner; Mr. Hogg, architect, kindly acting gratuitously for the members. The whole of the building work was executed by Mr. Thomas Lattimer, and the wood-work by Messrs. Coates and Lettie. The structure is in the Elizabethan style, and has a south-east and south-west aspect. The whole area of the ground is 70 feet 6 inches by 52 feet 8 inches, being equal to 3713 square feet, or 412¾ square yards, containing as under:—Reading-room, 53 feet long by 24 feet wide, the area of which is 1272 square feet; the school-room, 25 feet by 24 feet 6 inches, the area of which is 612 square feet; committee-room, 24 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 2 inches wide, the area of which is 249 square feet; the library (a gallery above the committee-room) is 24 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches, containing 355 square feet. The total area is 3713

WORKING-MEN'S READING-ROOM, JUST OPENED AT CARLISLE.

square feet; the reading-room, school-room, and committee-room occupy 2145 square feet, leaving for the back offices and yards 1570 square feet, or 174½ square yards.

About half-past six his Worship the Mayor (Thos. Nelson, Esq.), wearing his official gold chain, entered the gallery, followed by the Very Rev. the Dean (Dr. Tait); W. N. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.; J. Hewson, Esq., ex-Mayor; E. G. Mounsey, Esq.; Dr. Elliot, Capt. Monins, R. Ferguson, Esq.; H. Rawson, Esq.; R. Bendle, Esq.; E. Norman, Esq.; T. T. Railton, Esq.; Rev. J. Short, Rev. E. Bradshaw, Rev. C. C. Lowndes, Rev. T. Hind, Rev. J. J. Osborn, Rev. J. W. Rowe, Rev. L. Currie, Mr. Hogg, architect, and other gentlemen anxious for the success of the institution. On taking their seats they were received with several rounds of applause.

Surveyed from the platform, the room presented a most animated appearance. About 500 persons were seated at the tables, upon which was set out a profusion of tea and cake. The decorations were tastefully arranged by Messrs. Sanderson and Fisher. They consisted of sculpture supplied by Mr. John Rushton; and mottos and banners furnished by Messrs. H. Tweddle and Son. On the wall behind the platform were emblazoned the Royal arms, the city arms, the arms of F. H. Howard, Esq., M.P.; W. N. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.; Thos. Nelson, Esq.; Capt. Monins, &c.

After tea, the glee of "The Chough and Crow" was admirably sung by members of the choir of the cathedral, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Ford; and three other glees were afterwards sung with equal ability in the intervals of the speeches.

The proceedings were opened by the Mayor, in an appropriate address, in which he explained that the building had been raised by the energy and perseverance of a few working-men, supported by voluntary subscriptions. (Hear, hear.) To no one were the members of this institution more indebted than to Dr. Elliot—(Applause)—who had supported and encouraged them at a time when such institutions were little heard of, and when they were not appreciated as they are now.

The Secretary, Mr. W. Bowman, then read the third general report of the Reading-room, which is managed, as hitherto, entirely by working-men, the members numbering 200. The room is well supplied with newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, which are much read by the members, who throng the room each evening; and it is pleasing to see what eagerness they manifest in the pursuit of knowledge, in which many have been very successful. Not a few can now converse upon scientific and other subjects, of which, only a short time ago, they were almost entirely ignorant. The number of books issued from the Library is about 3000 since the last *soirée*.

The Evening School in connexion with the institution also continues to be productive of much good to the younger members and members' children, who are employed during the day in the several public works. The report then details the circumstances under which the new building has been erected, commencing with £20 raised at a *soirée*, aided by the gentry and tradesmen of Carlisle and its neighbourhood; and Mr. Mounsey's handsome present of the ground upon which the room is erected, and his loan of £100 at a low rate of interest. The whole cost of the building is stated at £293, of which £60 remained unpaid at the date of the report.

The assembly was addressed during the evening by the Dean of Carlisle, Mr. W. N. Hodgson, M.P., Mr. Mounsey, Mr. Hewson, Dr. Elliot, Captain Monins, and other gentlemen. Thanks were voted to the Mayor; and, after the National Anthem had been sung by the choir, the meeting separated.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FISKERTON MILL, NEAR SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN BAKER, OF THE "PEKIN" STEAMER.

This elegant piece of Plate, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, has just been presented to the gallant Captain of the *Pekin*, whose perilous position in the China Sea was engraved and described in the Illustrated London News for Dec. 6, page 661.

The Plate bears the following inscription:—

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN E. BAKER, OF THE "PEKIN" STEAM-PACKET.

Presented to Captain E. Baker by the passengers on board the *Pekin*, between Hong-Kong and Singapore, in token of their regard and admiration of his conduct during a typhoon, on the night of October 1st, 1851.

DESTRUCTION OF FISKERTON MILL, NOTTS.

On the morning of the 8th inst. a terrible calamity occurred in the neighbourhood of Southwell, about six miles from Newark, by which property to a considerable amount was destroyed by fire; and five men, in attempting to extinguish the flames, were killed by the fall of a portion of the building in which the conflagration occurred. The scene of this sad catastrophe was Fiskerton Mill, standing in the river Greet, at a few yards from its junction with the Trent, within the parish of Fiskerton.

The building was occupied by Mr. Joseph Marriott: it was five stories high, and was worked partly by steam and partly by water power. The mill commenced operations at a very early hour on Monday, and at two o'clock three pairs of French stones out of five were at work—the whole motive power being thus supplied by the water

At about two o'clock, Charles Ward, the miller in charge, hearing a crackling noise, ran into the top dressing-room, and there found that the wood round which the straps turned was on fire. He instantly fetched a bucket of water, and threw it down the spouts, but without at all staying the flames. He then found the floor and other wood-work were on fire, when he aroused his master and the foreman, and galloped on horseback to Southwell for a fire-engine; a messenger being despatched for the same purpose to Newark.

Meanwhile the labourers and others that could be obtained, carried sacks of wheat and flour out of the burning premises, of which, at the time the fire commenced, they contained upwards of fifty quarters; but within half an hour the roof fell in, carrying the several floors to the basement without the slightest warning. At this moment a miller's apprentice was coming out of the door, and was driven forward by the rush of wind occasioned by the fall of the roofing, floors, &c. A labourer, with a sack of flour on his back, was knocked down and partly

THE CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY.—THE CHETWOOD VIADUCT.

buried in the ruins, but was extricated; but two other men, each with a sack of flour or grain, were struck down and smothered, as were also two others who were further from the door. The head miller was afterwards found standing up with his face to the wall, at the western end of the building, his head thoroughly roasted. A man and his son were likewise buried in the ruins, but they escaped through a window at the north side of the mill.

The utmost exertions were made, amidst great danger, to rescue the five bodies, and they were at length found to be William Stimson, aged 30, labourer; John Reynolds, aged 21, employed in the mill; John Frederick Lloyd, aged 22, butcher; William Mayfield, aged 28, waggoner, employed in the mill; and James Robinson, aged 30, foreman and engineer at the mill—the latter leaving destitute a wife and five small children.

The engines did not reach the spot until the whole of the mill and adjoining premises were nearly destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated in a strap which revolved upon a number of cogs chafing against some of the wood-work, owing to the machinery getting slightly out of gear.

On the following afternoon an inquest was held on the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers, when the several witnesses described the circumstances above stated, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed." The stock and machinery, belonging to Mr. Marriott, are stated to have been insured in the County Fire Office for £400—scarcely a third of the amount of the loss. Mr. Chambers, the owner of the mill, is believed to be insured.

A correspondent states, that, after the roof of the mill had fallen in, Butler, an apprentice, was seen on the end of a beam at the second-floor window, quietly taking off his shoes, with which he broke the glass, and so escaped. Butler, likewise, greatly exerted himself in rescuing persons from the ruins; as also did Gregory, of the Southwell fire-brigade, and Inspector Caldwell, of Newark.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. C. P. RONEY.

A VERY graceful compliment was paid to this gentleman on Monday evening, by a party of nearly eighty of his friends, sixty of whom were

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. RONEY, ON MONDAY LAST.

connected with the metropolitan daily and weekly press, and had associated specially for the purpose. A *récherché* banquet, served by Mr. Bathe, of the London Tavern, in his best style, formed an agreeable introduction to the principal object of the meeting, which was for the presentation of a very handsome silver Flower Vase and Salver, of exquisite workmanship, and got up with that fine taste which characterises all the productions of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. This testimonial was an offering on the part of the members of the metropolitan press, in token of their appreciation of Mr. Roney's conduct in all his relations with them during his tenure of office as secretary of the Eastern Counties Railway. The Salver bore the following inscription:—

"Olim meminisse juvabit."

To Cosack P. Roney, Esq. (Late Secretary of the Eastern Counties Railway),
This Salver, with an accompanying Flower Vase,
Was presented at a dinner given to him at the London Tavern,
December 15, 1851,
By Gentlemen connected with the Metropolitan Press, and some private friends
In token of their high sense of the urbanity evinced by him on
all occasions in his public capacity, and of their sincere
regard for his private worth.

The whole proceedings were of a highly gratifying character, and the enjoyment of the evening was much enhanced by the able manner in which the festivities were presided over by Mr. Herbert Ingram.—*Morning Post.*

OPENING OF THE CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY.

IN our Journal for Sept. 27, 1845, we illustrated the commencement of this line of railway, by the Earl of Bandon formally cutting the first turf; and we have now much pleasure, by aid of our correspondent at Cork, in recording the opening of the line from end to end.

Few railways have had so hard a struggle for existence as this Bandon line; yet, notwithstanding the period of the famine, the total prostration of the speculative energies of the country, and the disagreements between the contractors and the company, the directors have every cause to congratulate themselves upon the way in which they have executed the arduous trust reposed in them, their whole aim and ambition having been from the commencement to encourage local industry, at the same time that they were laying a line of railway surpassed by few in the country.

The works were of no ordinary description, having to be made along the face of the highest range of hills in the district; thereby entailing the necessity of one continued series of cuttings, embankments, tunnels, and viaducts, the nature of which will be well understood from the accompanying Sketch of the Chetwood Viaduct, which rises from the level of the Bandon road, over which it passes, to within a few feet of the same elevation as the Great Tubular Bridge; and shows the masterly manner in which Mr. Nixon as engineer, and Messrs. Fox and Henderson as contractors, have executed their work. This vast structure, considered the largest of its kind in Ireland, measures 500 feet from abutment to abutment, and is about 100 feet above the level of the valley; it is divided into four spans of 100 feet each by two abutments and three massive outline stone piers, 70 feet high; the ornamental pilasters and bold projecting cornices giving the whole structure an appearance of great strength and solidity. The upper portion is composed of wrought and cast-iron, and weighs about 1000 tons. Each span consists of four cast-iron arched ribs, three feet in depth, 110 feet span, with a rise of 20 feet in the centre, and running right across from pier to pier. They are retained in their places by cast-iron braces and wrought-iron tie-rods, and connected on the top by the roadway formed of cast-iron covering plates, flanged and bolted together; the whole finished by a neatly-cast handrail and projecting cornice.

The works throughout the line are now in such a state of forwardness as to have elicited the warmest praise from the Government inspector, who went over the line on Wednesday fortnight, and declared it fit for public traffic.

On Saturday week the deferred excursion to the shareholders, the directors, and their friends took place; and, were the loudly-expressed opinions of those favoured with an invitation to be taken as a guarantee for the welfare of the company, little doubt can be left of its ultimate success. There are two classes of people to whom this railway must be a great boon: these are the widely-spread people of the western district of the country whose business or pleasure may lead them into the city, and the tourist who seeks to enjoy the beauties of the west: to the latter it opens up a new district of country; whilst it at once takes them from a road heretofore looked on as one of the most unattractive leading for some fifteen or sixteen miles out of the city.

The excursion was made in and out in capital style, and much to the enjoyment of those who partook of it. The journey outwards, owing to the directors' wish to allow their friends to see the country, occupied about three hours; but home the speed was at the rate of over forty miles per hour.

We have to express our thanks to Mr. Ronayne, one of the resident engineers, for his obliging attention to our Artist.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE broad farce of "The Two Bonnycastles" maintains its well-merited success at this theatre. The incident selected by our Artist for illustration is as follows:—The sham *Bonnycastle* having arrived, and the servant being engaged in preparing his chamber, the real *Bonnycastle*, now domesticated in the lawyer's establishment, makes himself generally useful. He consents, in fact, to provide luncheon for the new comer. Returning to the stage with a well-filled tray, he is encountered by his wife, who has just arrived to advise with his master on the subject of his own mysterious disappearance. Their surprise is mutual. In his agitation, *Bonnycastle* drops the tray and its contents. This incident, of course, practical as it is, produces the most uproarious merriment on the part of the audience.

SCENE FROM THE NEW FARCE OF "THE TWO BONNYCASTLES," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE

MUSIC.

THE GLEE CLUB.

On all sides the reactionary movement in favour of glees and madrigals is apparent. The refined and improved style of executing music of this class by the accomplished members of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, at Willis's Room, is a season, has inspired a renewed zest for these charming composi-tions in which so much exquisite poetry and the best writers is to be found wedded to purely English musical composition. The first meeting of the ancient Glee Club was looked forward to, therefore, with interest, last Saturday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The oldest club of the kind are the Catch Club, instituted in 1762, and the venerable Madrigal Society, in 1741. From 1783 to 1787 Mr. Robert Smith invited amateurs and professors to his house in St. Paul's Church yard, who sang glees, catches, canons, motets, and madrigals; and his example was imitated by Dr. Bever, who had a valuable musical library, Mr. Hesseltine, and others. A club was organised by these lovers of art, the first meeting of which was at the Newcastle Coffee-house, on Saturday, December 22, 1787. Dr. Arnold, Dr. Dupuis, Mr. L. Atterbury, Mr. Thomas Linley, &c., were also members; amongst the honorary ones were Samuel Webbe and John Wall Calcott, the composers, Bartleman and Harrison, the singers. On the 10th of March, 1788, the society went to the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 10th of October, in the same year, the Crown and Anchor became head-quarters, whilst the Freemasons' building was under repair, returning there on the 30th of February, 1790. On the 4th of July, 1791, the society again migrated to the Crown and Anchor, and remained therein until the tavern was given up, and then went back to the Freemasons'. Dr. Dupuis was the first president, and Dr. Arnold the first president. S. Pepys, Esq., the actual president, succeeded the late Sir Felix Booth. Mr. Walmesley is the vice-president. Mr. James King entered upon his office of conductor on Saturday night, as the successor of the late Mr. Elliott. In the list of honorary members and perpetual will be found the names of Danby, Hindle, Sale, C. Knyvett, Bellamy, Leete, C. Dicnum, W. Linley, Spofforth, Braham, Vaughan, C Evans, C. Taylor, Hawes, Wesley, Terrail, T. Cooke, Pyne, Hobbs, Fitzwilliam, Hawkins, Bradbury, Collyer, Barnby, Phillips, Spencer, Moxley, &c.

It was for this club that Webbe composed the celebrated glee of "Glorious Apollo," and presented it on the 16th of January, 1790. Also "Now Bacchus Domus," and Dr. Cooke's "Amen," the first glee is, invariably, "Glorious Apollo." The selection comprised also Callcott's prize glee, "Go, idle boy!" "With sighs, sweet rose;" Horsley's "Down Amaryllis;" and "Ethereal race;" Dr. Cooke's "O Venus regina;" Mr. Walmesley's "The leaf that falls;" Sir Henry Bishop's famous drinking chorus, "Fill boys and drink," from the "Miller and his Men;" "Blest Apollo," "Come to my longing arms;" and C. Evans's prize glee, "Great Bacchus place me near the bowl." These compositions were sung by Messrs. E. Barnby, H. Barnby, Spencer, King, Brownsmith (the organist), Shoubridge, Fitzwilliam, Walmesley, and Foster. Two young amateurs, Messrs. Bacon and Mr. H. Barnby, Jun., made a good bid fair to achieve distinction. Mr. Barnby has a deep-toned bass voice, which he may turn to good account with care and study. Mr. Foster, the organist of Wells-street Chapel, has no ordinary share of taste, as his poetry, sentiment, feeling, and passion in his style, and his voice, a counter-tenor, is of such penetrating and sympathetic quality, that he imparts to the glees in which he participates the highest charm. Mr. Foster is no stranger to the public, and the usual routine of merely mechanical note singing; it is marked with a thorough appreciation of the poet's meaning as well as of the composer's intention. His expression on the words, "Down sorrow and sorrow shade by me," in the "Celia's arbour" and "dear happy hours, that can return no more," in the "With sighs, sweet rose," was quite thrilling.

Mr. Best, the pianist, organist, and composer, performed on the pianoforte his own brilliant "Valse de Bravure" with a nimble finger, and was much applauded. The president, in the course of the evening, paid a touching tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Walmesley, in a very fine glee was appropriately selected after the "memory" had been drunk in silence.

One curious custom at this club, after the loyal and routine toasts, is, that the healths proposed by the president are those of fair and popular vocalists: thus there were the names of Jenny Lind, Miss Dolby, Miss Clara Novello, and Miss Catherine Hayes, given from the chair, which were duly honoured. The club meets once a month, up to June.

MISS KATE HICKSON'S CONCERT.

Under the immediate patronage of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., an evening concert was given on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, by Miss Kate Hickson, in aid of the funds of the Hungarian Committee and of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland. There was a very full attendance. The following *artistes* gen rously gave their gratuitous services:—Mdlle. Conlon, M. Orose, and Mr. C. Salaman (conductor), pianists; M. Rémenyi, the Hungarian violinist; Signor Piatti, violoncellist; and Mr. R. Blagrove, concertinist: the vocalists were Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Alsalin, Miss Poole, and Mrs. Weiss; Messrs Swift, Wrighton, and Henry Geoffregin. The last-mentioned singer was enthusiastically encored in the Magyar national song, "Press Der and Ehr Magyar." Miss Kate Hickson sang Meyerbeer's page song, "Nobil donna," from the "Huguenots," and Donizetti's brandisi, "I Segreto," the latter being redemanded.

MISS DOLBY'S SOIREES MUSICALES.

The third and last programme was as usual very interesting as to selection and excellent in the execution. Miss Dolby introduced a new ballad, Charles Gounod's beautiful songs of France: the first was a lover's plaint, "O my proud one!" and the second a hunting song, "The haughty steeds are neighing"—both compositions replete with fine feeling, spirit, and originality. Miss Cecily Nott, who has been attracting notice at Jullien's concerts, and who is engaged by him for a tour in the provinces, gave Mozart's "Batti, batti," with Lucca's violoncello obligato. Miss Nott is a pupil of Manuel Garcia, and bids fair to be an honour to that great singing master, about whom Jenny Lind and his sister Viardot have received such valuable lessons. Miss Louisa Pyne sang Mozart's "Non paventar," from "Zaide," and Balfe's "Come into the garden, Maud." On reading of Holmes's clever cantata, "The blind flower girl," was another great treat. Mr. Whitworth rendered Stradella's air, "Prieta, Signor," with artistic sentiment. Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Lucas ably performed Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in D minor. Mrs. John Macfarren and Mr. Holmes played a posthumous "Duo à quatre mains," by Mendelssohn, and Lindsay Sloper executed Dussek's sonata in G, Op. 25, very cleverly. Mr. Blagrove's fine tone in De Beriot's violin fantasia on the "Elsir d'Amore" thrones was much admired by the numerous auditory.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Last night, the 19th inst., the Chelsea Sacred Harmonic Society (instituted 1847) performed Handel's "Messiah," under the direction of Mr. Holderness. Mr. E. J. Rowley being the leader of the band. The chief vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton (soprano), Miss C. Fenn (contralto), Mr. J. Melling (tenor), and Mr. Leffler (bass). The band and chorus numbered nearly 100 performers. The exertions of the members of this society, which meets at the Commercial Hall, Kings-road, to cultivate the taste for music in this new crowded neighborhood, deserve every encouragement. It is but recently that Haydn's "Creation" was given very creditably.

The ninth of the *Réunions des Arts* took place at the Queen Anne-street Rooms on Wednesday, under the direction of Messrs. Lucas and Herr Golnick. The meetings will be recommenced on the 7th of January.

At Mr. Charles Salaman's Amateur Choral Society, on Wednesday night, Mozart's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" were performed.

Amongst the novelties for next season it is announced that Mr. Lumley intends to produce the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's opera, "Casilda," now going the round of Germany with decided success. His Royal Highness has generously granted his rights of authorship to M. Lumley, the leader of the band.

The Emperor of Russia has presented Formès, the bass, with a magnificent diamond ring, worth £120.

The first of a series of three subscription concerts in aid of the building fund of the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution was given on Thursday, under the direction of Mr. W. Macfarren. The *artistes* engaged are Miss Birch, Sawaniq, Dolby, Kate Hickson, M. Williams, Mrs. Endersohn; Messrs Weiss, Lockey, Lazarus, Harrison, T. Williams, Lawler, Phillips, Land, Richardson, Lazarus, and G. and J. Case.

Mr. George Buckland delivered the last of a series of lectures on music at the Poplar Lecture Hall, last Monday, illustrated by works of our most popular composers.

The anniversary of the Manchester Madrigal Society was celebrated on Tuesday by a performance of the works of the old masters. Mr. Charles Hallé, the pianist, and Mr. Seymour, the violinist, gave classical chamber concerts in the same town. The English Glee and Madrigal Union, Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Land, Francis, and Phillips, have visited this week Croydon, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, and Sheffield. Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Messrs. Allen and Whitworth, have been playing an English opera at Manchester, and Mr. and Mrs Sims Reeves, Messrs. Delavanti, Stretton, with Mr. Frank Mori as conductor, at Glasgow.

A committee has been formed to organise a concert on behalf of the veteran composer, Mr Blewitt, who is now suffering from long and severe illness. The concert will be given in the Hanover-square Rooms. Messrs. Macfarren, Lindsay Sloper, Beale, Neate, Addison, Chappell, and other well-known professors and pub lishers, are members of the committee.

The never-failing attraction of Handel's immortal "Messiah" is amply proved by its performance three times near week; viz., on Monday at Exeter Hall, under Mr. Surman's direction, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, with Mrs. Sunderland, Mrs. Temple, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips, as chief vocalists; on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace, Costa's direction, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, with Misses Birch, Dolby, Messrs Lockey and Phillips; and by the Cecilian Society, at the Albion Hall, on Wednesday.

Herr Pauer, the pianist, organist, and composer, will commence a series of concerts at Willis's Rooms next Friday, to introduce his new instrument.

The advices as to the state of the Parisian opera-houses are very desponding. Gusson, the new tenor, pleases in *Ernani* but does not startle his hearers, and Madame Tedesco was studying *Fidès* in the "Prophète." Madame Viardot is in Paris, but will not sing in public until she returns to London next season. The *débuts* of Ferotte, a baryton of repute, and of Madame Frazolini, at the Italian Opera, were to be the next novelties.

Miss Kansford gave her third *soirée musicale* on Tuesday, at her residence in Welbeck-street. Sir Henry Bishop's beautiful glees, "Sleep, gentle lady," and "When would a morta!," were sung by Miss Ransford; her brother, Mr. W. E. Ransford (tenor), and her father, Mr. Ransford (bass). An adaptation of Bellini's "Qual cor tradisti," from "Norma," called "Sunset," and Wallace's trio, "Turn on, old Time," were sung by the same singers. Miss Ransford sang a new ballad by C. W. Glover, "Little Gipsy Jane," and a German song, by Suppe, "To the lark," with Mr. R. S. Pratten's flute obligato. Miss Ursula Barclay sang Mozart's "Voi che sapete," and Walter Maynard's ballad, "I strive to forget thee, Ellen," very nicely. Mr. Brinley Richards was the conductor, and performed his own clever compositions, "The Vision," and the scherzo, "The Birds and the Rivulet." Mr. Harrison sang Mr. Richards's ballad, "Oh! say not what thou feelest," and Mr. Ransford, Shield's "Wolf."

The English opera season, which has been long and prosperous, terminates at the Surrey Theatre this evening.

The widow of Weber has offered to the Queen of England the MS. score of "Oberon," as that opera was first presented in this country. The King of Saxony has the original score of "Euryanthe," and the King of Prussia that of "Der Freyschütz." The Emperor of Austria kindly gave these MS. scores out of the Imperial Library, at the request of Weber's widow, that they might be presented to the Sovereigns of the countries in which the operas were first performed.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.—This theatre reopened on Monday, with "The Game of Speculation."

DRURY-LANE.—Mrs. Theodore Martin, under her maiden name of Miss Helen Faucit, is among the engagements made by Mr. Bunn. The part of *Bianca*, it is at length settled, will be the one in which Miss Glyn will make her first appearance, which is to take place on the 26th. Preparations are also making for "Aminy and Rosabel."

RICHMOND.—On next Monday and Tuesday the *élite* of the Sadler's Wells company will perform at this pleasant little theatre. Otway's fine tragedy of "Venice Preserved" will be performed, in which Mr. Marston will enact *Pierre*, and Miss Edith Heraud *Belvidera*.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.—On Monday night the great event of the year in Westminster School came off by the performance of the "Eunuchus" of Terence. The characters were distributed as follows:—*Phædria*, Mr. G. du L. Lacy, *Parmeno*, Mr. G B. Macilwain; *Thais*, Mr. F. H. Dodgson; *Gnatho*, Mr. S. Joyce; *Chærea*, Mr. W. G. Armistead (captain of the school); *Pythias*, Mr. L. W. F. Twiss; *Dorias*, Mr. T. Wm. Peel; *Davus*, Mr. H. Lloyd; *Sangarino*, Mr. C. W. Fendall; *Sanga*, Mr. A. F. A. Slade; *Sophrona*, Mr. H. F. R. Hewitt; *Laches*, Mr. E. Somerville. Mutæ Personæ: *Pamphila*, Mr. E. Kennard; *Antiphila*, Mr. A. G. Edwards; *Menedemus*, Mr. H. Salaey; *Syriscus*, Mr. A. J. Onslow; *Ancilla Ethiops*, Mr. R. T. Waters; *Ancilla*, Mr. H. J. Harrison. The acting was in the usual style of excellence manifested by the "Westminster Boys," although the play does not afford as many salient points as the "Andria," which was the play of the preceding year. The *Gnatho* of Mr. Joyce was a rich and unctuous personation, and the *Chærea* of Mr. Armistead had all the order and vehemence required in the delineation of that character. The *Pythias* of Mr. Twiss excited much laughter, and the whole performance amply merited the *plaudite* with which the play concludes.

PANORAMA OF NIMROUD.—We were admitted on Thursday to a private view of Mr. Burford's new panorama, which, from its classical and sacred associations, will, no doubt, prove highly attractive. The drawings from which it has been painted were taken by C. F. Barker, Esq., and the execution, as usual with all Mr. Burford's pictures, is admirable. The subject is the Tel, or Mound of Nimroud, and the various points are sketched with a fidelity which strikes every spectator who has read Layard and the other authorities on the history of Nineveh, and the discoveries so recently made. The panorama has been taken from an elevation from which the whole of the mound and every excavation on its surface are distinctly traceable. Space prevents us from detailing the various points at present, but we shall probably return to the topic.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

My attention having been directed to a statement in your last publication, to the effect that the construction of rentres to facilitate the redecoration of this theatre, I shall be greatly obliged to you if you will prove it to be true.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

December 17, 1851. A. BUNN.

COAST OF AFRICA.—A letter received from an officer on board her Majesty's brig *Spy*, dated Sierra Leone, Nov. 6, says—"The slave trade is very far from being extinct; they now appear to be sending over from Rio the frames of the slave-vessels to be put together in the river, by which plan the escape is greatly facilitated. Whilst off this place, on the 3d of this month, we received intelligence that two large canoes which were then in sight, contained slaves. It being calm, our whale-boat, with 16 men and two officers (Messrs. Baynton and Michell), were started in pursuit, and after a most animated and exciting chase we captured them both, containing 56 slaves, and manned with 19 Mandingo men. I and two more well armed took possession of the first, and Baynton and Michell,

NEW MUSIC.

Just published,

HYMN for CHRISTMAS-DAY, "HARK, the HERALD ANGELS SING" and the Responses after the Commandments. Composed by J. R. BIRCH. Price 1s. By the re-quest of many persons may be forwarded to any part of the king-dom.—Address J. Birch, Music Repository, Uxbridge.

Just published, in post 4to, price 6s., cloth, gilt edges; or, with extra gilt covers, 7s. 6d.

THE YOUNG SINGER'S BOOK of SONGS; a Collection of Sixty lively and entertaining Songs and Duets in Verse, selected and adapted to Popular Melodies; with an easy Pianoforte Accompaniment. By the Rev H FORMBY

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

MR. J. HENRY GRIESBACH, Professor of the Pianoforte, has just issued, at CRAMER, BEALE and BEALE'S, 201, Regent-street, the following Works for the Pianoforte:—Esprit-pres, Nocturne; Terpsichore, Allegro Brillante; Octave Exercises; Four Musical Sketches.—Mr J HENRY GRIESBACH, 3, Carlton Villas, Maida Vale.

NEW ENGLISH SONG.—"the ROBIN; or, a Christmas Carol for a Child. Composed by F Bonconi, and to be had at his residence.

Published and sold by CRAMER, BEALE, and Co, 201, Regent-street. Price 1s 6d

"WILT THOU LINGER NEAR ME?" Song, by Stephen Glover; "Shells of Ocean," beautifully illustrated, composed by J. W. Cherry. These fortunate Songs are published only by HOLLOWAY, Manchester, 5, Hanway-street, Oxford-street.

NEW DUET for the PIANOFORTE, by JOSEPH THOMAS COOPER. THE BIRTHDAY MARCH Price 4s.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co, Regent-street; and at all the Libraries

Just published, with Illustrated Title, price 3s.

THE FESTIVE QUADRILLES. "We have no hesitation in say-ing that these Quadrilles will be the favourite of the season."

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"A truly national ballad; no English home should be without it."—Review

ARE YOU AS HAPPY NOW? New Ballad, by FERREN, price 2s "Beautiful and flowing melody."—Sun. Sung by Miss Lanza at the Hanover-square Rooms.

London: JEWELL and LETCHFORD, Music Publishers and Piano-forte Makers, 17, Soho-square. Post free for stamps.

LA DANSE.—Just published, COULON'S GRAND BOOK, containing a full description of every drawing-room dance, including all the figures of the Cotillon, &c., illustrated with numerous woodcuts. Price 1s in elegantly bound cover, gilt-edged, 1s; postage free, 1s 6d.

JULLIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street

JULLIEN'S ALBUM for 1852.—Second Edi-tion. This favourite Annual is now ready, beautifully illustrated with an elegant frontispiece after Watteau, engraved in 1st colours by Baxter, patentee; also with a variety of subjects designed in colours by J. Brandard. It contains upwards of 100 pages of all the most popu-lar Dance and Vocal Music, by Julien, Koenig, Connestant, Wal-lace, Wilby, and Glover, &c. Price 10s 6d and 21s; bound in silk or velvet, £1 1s 6d, and £3 3s

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DON GIOVANNI, Robert the Devil, Norma, La Figlia, and fifty other Operas for Piano: each 1s by Pi-ttalozzi Les Huguenots Lucia, and Favorita, 6s each. Any three Operas post free for 15 stamps.—PIANOTA Office, 67, Paternoster-row, and 16a, Argyll-street, Regent-street.

THE ANTI-BLOOMERS.—"THE PRETTY GIRLS of LONDON," comprising the "Katharine" Waltzes, the "Rosamond" and "Julia" Polkas, and "Ellen" Schottische, are now ready in THE PIANISTA. No 1 for price 2s. with Three Portraits. No 2 contains the Bloomer Quadrilles, three Polkas, and Schottische. The Bloomer Collection, Figures 8d, 2s 6d, and 5s 6d

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TO the MUSICAL.—The CYCLOPÆDIA of MU-SIC now contains upwards of 3000 Sheets of Music, various, in the full music size, price Threepence per Sheet. Amongst which are:—Bach's Forty-eight Fugues, Book 1, 2s 6d; Cramer's 42 Exercises, 2s; Czerny's Etude de la Velocité, price 3s. Clementi's Sonatinas, Op 36, price 1s. Kuhne's Introductions for the Pianoforte, 1s. Whichello's Companion to Instructions for the Pianoforte, in 13 Numbers, each 3d. 13 Princesse des Salons, 3d each. The Royal Academy under the old name 3d. 39 Chants, 3d. "Agnus Dei" (with English words), by Mozart, 3d. Upwards of 150 Glees and Madrigals, &c. 116 Overtures, Dances, Marches, &c. &c. Catalogues with full particulars forwarded for a post-age stamp.—London: published by B WILLIAMS, 11, Paternoster-row.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.—The general complaint that "printed music is too dear" was so well founded a few years ago, that the number of persons who could afford to purchase it was comparatively very small. The same remark has applied to popular music at the present moment, although the prices have reduced from a shilling to sixpence, certain Musicsellers are still enabled to charge a shilling for a single song, and from two shillings to three shillings and sixpence for a Quadrille, with their accustomed profit; presuming that as everybody must have music, and as there is no other source from which it can be obtained, they will be enabled to charge what prices they please. This system of extortion is now at an end, and the Publishers of NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC are determined to supply the public with music of a higher price, and sometimes even by altering the Prices printed on my publications.

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EARNEST APPEAL to the PUBLIC.—A Few visit E. L. MITCHELL'S (late Smellie and Green's) noted STATIONERY and FANCY WAREHOUSE, 139, Oxford-street, near Regent-circus, Hanover-square Cheap. A great variety of Papier Maché and other fancy articles, suitable for presents, remarkably low in price. Observe the name in London for Stationery and Printing. Catalogues sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom.

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PURE WINES.—Mr. A. CHAUFFOURIER of No. 9, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, lists of 125, Regent-street begs to announce that several Wine-growers in France have appointed him their AGENT for the sale of their Wines in Great Britain's Stata. Champagne at 42s. 48s, and 54s per doz; Claret at 22s and 26s; Bur-gundy, 24s and 30s. A list of which may be obtained. J. Faure and Co's best Cognac Brandy at 54s and 66s per doz.

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1½ yards by 2 yards. weight 3¾ lbs....			4s 9d per pair
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The whole of the valuable variety in silks, satins, vel-vets merinos, shawls, furs, laces, and embroideries, furs, scarves, shawls, dresses, mantles, cloaks, mantles, and Parisian millin-ery. A large quantity of Foreign Cloth and evening dresses, com-prising richly embroidered tartan robes; embroidered muslin, tarla-tan, and tarlatane dresses; also a few Scotch Plaiding, Shetland shawls, and barege robes.

The Mourning Department, comprising court, family, and compli-mentary mourning, is ready with all the occasion may require

Also an extensive assortment of Gentlemen's wearing scarves, and dress-gowns, &c. Every article marked in plain figures. Terms, net cash.

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Ditto Ditto Ditto 3-wide 59s 6d

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Its confessed superiority over every other paint hitherto known brought them into extensive demand.

These inferior productions are frequently made from zinc ores, con-taining lead, arsenic, and other deleterious material, alike injurious to health, deficient in body, and reducing the preservative properties for which zinc is employed to the manufacturer.

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and if the cash has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

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JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, respectfully invite attention to their Papier Maché novelties in every description of Ro-mantic and New Year's Gifts; amongst which they have many repro-ductions of their specimens so much admired at the Crystal Palace, and others in the Italian, Turkish, Chinese, and Swiss styles.—4, Hanlon-street West, Belgrave-square, London; and Birmingham.

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CANDLES! CAUTION!—PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY beg to give notice, that they have removed their names from the packets of all Candles but the Patent Belmont, Sperm, Palmer Belmont Wax, Patent Rose Compo-site. This has been done on account of numerous complaints of their brown paper coming off, and the Candles, when lighted. They can now supply dealers with their PRICE'S ALBERT CAN, the leading shaving-water and coffee, and one in sarcenet; and the PATENT ALBERT, with the preventive candles dropping grease when carried.—Belmont, Vauxhall, Surrey.

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IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send a sketch or description to JAMES'S-the Heraldic Office, Great Turn-stile, Lincoln's Inn. Fee for search, £2 2s; painting in colours, with stamps, crest engraved on stone, 6s 6d; arms with name on plate for Book Stamp, 10s 6d; arms on seal of ebony, 6s. Sketched—Observe 61, HENRY RALF. Observe, LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHRISTMAS, 1851.

CHRISTMAS LOVE SPORTS.

ILLUSTRATED BY G. THOMAS.

HAD we the muse of Herrick, this subject, so delightfully depicted by our Artist, might be fitly described by us. He would have related how, while binding a garland, he found Cupid among the roses, took him and put him in his goblet, and drank him up with the wine. He would also have descanted on the Parliament of said Roses, and celebrated his mistress's riband as "the zonulet of Love." Ditties, anacreontic and bacchanalian, would we pen numberless, could we indite, like Herrick, a hymn to Venus or to Bacchus, a lyric to Mirth, or a canticle to Apollo. "Nobly wild, not mad," we would ask for our wine in crystal, and

Thus and thus
Would see't in's *puris naturalibus;*

and so wisely love that one kiss should ensure incorruption and immortality. As was his to him, our Julia should be to us the "*Flaminica Dialis*, or Queen Priest;" and hers the chaplet, the inarculum, the white vestures, in which

To appease
Love for our very many trespasses.

These and a thousand pretty fancies, noble and chaste, should make our columns breath balm, myrrh, and nard; for we should express "all things sweetly and in comely wise," and tell how roses became red, violets blue, and lilies white; how Oberon had erected a faëry temple or chapel, built "without lime, or wood, or stone;" how, too, he gave a wondrous feast; and how, finally, he was taken half-tipsy to his bed, in the midst of his cavernous palace, so curiously edified and decorated.

TWO NUMBERS, ONE SHILLING. WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, AND MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

Then, condescending (as the Scotch phrase it) to the humanities, we should scorn not to treat of charms and ceremonies; but to those of Christmas do especial honour in mellifluous psaltries, attuned to the praise of the wassail bowl and the yule-log, while the strong beer was drinking, and the white bread was cutting, and the meat was a shredding, and

> The rare mince-pie,
> And the plums stood by,
> To fill the paste was a kneading.

But, whatever may be our loss in the want of such a patroness, this cheerful season of the year forbids us to droop with the muse of the old poet over the mausoleum of the past; and bids us with hope and confidence to turn to our own, where she stands wooing us with eyes and hands to trust in that perpetual inspiration which in each human soul is as a fountain ever replenished. We willingly obey the summons—to "rejoice in the bride of our youth, and drink water out of our own cistern." Encouraged, moreover, by the suggestions of a sister art, it were strange if the creative spirit were not quick to respond to so fair a prompting, and readily to exert its productive powers under the influence of a kindred sympathy.

Poetic may learn much from pictorial art. What to that is one, to this is many. Cupids are multiplied at will by the painter; the boy-god, like the Hindoo Kehama, divides his personalities, occupies all places at once, and fulfils every duty. Like the polyphonist, "Love" presents himself to us "in an omneity of shapes," and in a variety of occupations; and, indeed, from of old he boasted at least a duality, Eros and Anteros:—

> Come, Genius! come—O winged child! away,
> And let us look on Nature in her play
> Bring with thee Will, and Pleasure bring with thee,
> And let us seek young Love—for where is he?
> Young Love! Which Love? Lo, there twin brethren stand;
> Each like to each, as hand is like to hand!
> One Eros is—one Anteros they name:
> Which woos thy heart with most congenial claim?
> One pure and simple, with an upward look,
> Spells the blue heavens like an open book,
> Rapt as in ether's heights prepared to soar,
> Aspiring still beyond for evermore.
> The other, with a downward aspect bent,
> Reads the green earth and watery element,
> Pleased with the inverted sky within the wave,
> And seeking there his languid limbs to lave.
> Choose now—for on thy choice how much depends;
> The earthly Love, or heavenly, these attends.
> This, like an ardent seraph, ever burns
> With light and life, like flames from burial urns;
> What though beneath mere ashes perish, climb
> The lambent glories to a point sublime,
> Though fix'd and bound to caskets deftly wrought,
> To grace what else revolts the living thought,
> From base to apex, in perpetual play,
> Still chased and chasing, each revolving ray
> Sports in free air, the imprison'd dust above.—
> Such privilege belongs to heavenly Love!
> —But his terrestrial brother, less divine,
> Falls—like heaven's flash on earth's polluted shrine—
> Smites and consumes the altar's impious feast,
> And spends itself—to consecrate a beast;
> Soon quench'd, survives, its idol-worship done,
> Nought but a weak abhorrent to the sun,
> Scorched flesh and bone, black piles of the slain—
> Rite superstitious, bloody and profane,
> Nought lingers now on that neglected pyre
> But the sad issues of the extinguish'd fire.*

Anteros was alike considered the god of mutual and of despised love. He was sometimes represented as wrestling with Eros. On ancient works of art Cupid was frequently exhibited in a great variety of forms. Venus, on coins and gems, is often attended with the Graces and several Cupids. In more than one monument she is shown in a reclining posture, with Cupid resting his elbow on her lap, while the Graces are adorning her person, and two doves conduct her car on a cloud. Cupid is commonly represented with a bow and arrows, often with a burning torch, in his hand. His love for Psyche is the chief incident of his history and forms one of the most beautiful allegories of antiquity.

The ministrations of Love are indeed inexhaustible, and his dominion is universal. Nothing for him is too low or too high. The gifted vision of the artist sees him stooping from the clouds, reaching down the mistletoe as signal for erotic sports to commence. Well may he do this, for above them St. George has gained his victory over the Dragon; and Merlin, with his wand, has diffused unnumbered spells through the air. All is mirth soon as the celestial sign appears. The sacred rites are introduced with music, and an orchestra is provided, such as only could be dreamed of in elfin-land. The table also is spread and the season's banquet bountifully heaped for the assembled guests. Some of them, too, are amusing themselves with snap-dragon, and others are dancing. Cupids are everywhere busy. Here is one with a bottle—we may guess what is in it: a merry Bacchanalian Cupid is he. Another of the same family, with a lemon; and another with the sugar-tongs; and a fourth with a ladle. We can readily interpret their important business. Nearly opposite are two Cupids engaged in transferring the pudding from the pot to the dish, and between these a pair sit two sulky Cupids back to back. It is fair to believe that they repine only because they have no occupation, and have been forestalled in their desire to minister to this festivity.

The fancy is somewhat Oriental, for it is a belief in the East that the gods delight in assuming the form of servants, to wait in some menial capacity upon those to whom they intend good. A most moral belief is this, tending much to reconcile the various conditions of life. The season of Christmas is far from inapt to enforce such a moral. All is, in fact, in favour of it. In the hospitalities of this season, master and man, mistress and maiden, alike participate—one throws off dignity, the other rises to equality. It is the time of true fraternity, the age of unquestioned freedom. All manner of liberties are taken and allowed at this solemnity. Catholic and Protestant countries are alike in this, but in the latter it takes a more domestic form; in the former it delights in public pomp and ecclesiastical ceremony. J.

P.S. A correspondent, who writes to us on the "Christmases of the Past," has compiled some reminiscences of that same "public pomp and ecclesiastical ceremony" alluded to. We cannot do better than add to our article some of his illustrative paragraphs:—

Often must the remembrance of the Redeemer's lowly birth have cheered and supported the early Christians in their day of trial, and never could the "Gloria in excelsis" have sounded more solemnly beautiful than when heard in some lone dwelling or gloomy vault where two or three were gathered together in His name. Sad it is, indeed, that almost the earliest evidence we have of the keeping of Christmas-day should be the record of a great desecration of it, when, at the church of Nicomedia, a vast multitude who were assembled on the Feast of the Nativity were burnt at the command of Diocletian. Truly was the Church "by blood of martyrdom cemented." But in the history of our own church a signal triumph of the faith happened, as the chronicle saith, "upon one day of Christ's Nativitie, which, with the unutterall glorie of the Englishmen, is for ever celebrated, when "Augustine did regenerate by lively baptisme above ten thousand men, besides an innumerable multitude of women and young children. But what a number of priests and other holy orders besides could be sufficient to wash such a sort of people? Having hallowed and blessed, therefore, the river called in English Swale, the Archbishop (Augustine) commanded, by the voice of criers and maisters, that the people should enter the river confidently two by two, and in the name of the Trinitie baptize one another by turnes.

* * * Hereupon the most gruelous Pope Gregorie, with all the companeis of saints above breaking forth into joy, could not conceale this, but wrote unto Saint Eulogius, the Patriarch of Alexandria, that hee would most thankefully congratulate with him for so great an host baptized upon one Christmas-day."

Much as this narrative is disfigured by the superstition of the times, there is, nevertheless, a fervent spirit in the tale of this nameless chronicler that will serve as an apology for its introduction.

And in a political point of view was the season ennobled by our Saxon forefathers, who held their wittenagemots under the "solemn sanctions and beneficent influences" of this holy time. We may recal that majestic assembly when in a hall of simple architecture dressed with holly, round the crackling wood fire, while the snow lay white on hill and field, and the yule-log blazed in every cottage, the primitive Parliament of England met.

There are two magnificent scenes somewhat akin in subject, but remarkable as the turning-points of vast events in the history of our own land and that of France, which both occurred on Christmas-days.

The first picture rises before the mind's eye rich in association, grouping, costume: knights, prelates, nobles, pages are gathered round a throne, and by the Pope himself Charles, the renowned in romance and legend, is crowned "Emperor of the West."

The second coronation is in our own land, and a group of mail-clad men stand round the high altar at Westminster. Doubt, rage, and apprehension are on every face, and the crowned King himself trembles; but yet the ceremony ends, and 'midst gleaming arms, mitres, and cross-es—the cry of woe rising with the voice of congratulation—the Norman line begins in England.

On a Christmas time, too, Becket fell; and it was on a Christmas-day that, in his own cathedral, he preached from a text to be so terribly verified three days after—"Venio ad vos mori inter vos."

It was the Feast of the Nativity that the confederate Barons appointed for their great meeting with King John, they having on the preceding November solemnly pledged themselves to demand redress of their Sovereign on the ensuing Christmas; and, if circumstances had not deferred the meeting, the establishment of England's liberties might have dated from a Christmas-day.

We have a touching proof of the blessed influence of this festival in the history of our wars in France, when, during the siege of Orleans, "the solemnities and festivities of Christmas gave a short interval of repose, the English lords requesting of the French commanders that they might have a night of minstrelsy with trumpets and clarions. This was granted, and the horrors of war were suspended by melodies that were felt to be delightful."† But in later times war has not failed to desecrate this hallowed season, and, on the anniversary of that eve when peace on earth was proclaimed by the angelic choir, one of the bloodiest battles between the White Rose and the Red was fought at Wakefield. But the mention of that field recals the memory of him in whose pages the scene lives for ever. It recals one dear to poetry, to pageant, to Christmas—in short, to everything English—William Shakspeare; and with his name is connected the Augustan age of English Christmases. Often were Shakspeare's dramas acted at this season, and the stately tragedies of history, or the mystical creations of fancy, were "played in jest by counterfaiting actors" before the great Tudor Queen. We never hear of Elizabeth forgetting the actors in her Christmas revels, for then

> They thought it good to hear a play,
> And frame the mind to mirth and merriment,
> Which bars a thousand harms and lengthens life.

In the noble's hall my lady the Countess, and Bridget the farmer's wife, the heir of the broad acres, and the ploughman who tilled them, met on one day as equals; but there were no suspicions then of "levelling principles," no malapert guest ever suggested that property was robbery, and proposed an equal division of my Lord's possessions; the banquet was enjoyed, the ale circulated, and not a murmur was heard because some aspiring visitor was below the salt; every man knew his place; and, when the mummers, the dance, and the mistletoe succeeded, all the guests made up their minds to be merry, and with song, laugh, and wassail the "drear-nighted December" was made bright by the coming of Old Christmas; but the scene has been painted and described too often, and why should I

> Revive the dying tones of minstrelsy
> Which linger yet among long Gothic arches,
> In dark green ivy and among wild larches,—
> How sing the splendour of old revelries,
> When butts of wine were drunk off to the lees? Keats.

With Elizabeth the festivities of Christmas declined. The "young courtier of the king" left his father's halls for the dissipations of London, and the gold that of yore kept up the Christmas revel was lost at the gaming-table. This courtly extravagance and the civil wars to which it was the prelude quenched for ever the glory of English Christmases, and the gloom of Puritanism gave them a deathblow. But we regret not the glittering and noisy revel of the past; in Christmas of our ancestors was suited to their age, and our own mode of celebrating it is adapted to ours.

But the holiest thing in every recurrence was the awakened memory of the first great day. To the sincere believer in the early ages of the Church—to the minstrel though devoted priest in the days of Gothic darkness—to the earnest soldier who, through battle and toil, journeyed to the land that day had hallowed—to the hospitable baron, who in his own hall gathered his tenants round him on this festival—to the poor and houseless in every age and country—came the vivid remembrance of the shepherd-worshippers—of the Eastern sages led by that beacon star—of the manger where they laid the Incarnate Saviour—all the history came, and comes still, with kindly influence on every heart, the great origin of the religion of the poor. But we have done. The Christmases of the past bring lessons beautiful and true; and now over the whole of Christendom in stately temples raised to the worship of that lowly Child, around cheerful hearths, where families are met after the year's toil and sorrow, the anthem of joy and praise rises to celebrate the Christmas of the present. C. H. B.

* Pleasures of Genius. Part III.
† Quoted by Camden.

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

BY DOUGLAS JERROLD.

The wonders that filled the Crystal Palace are gone, passed away, like the hues of yesterday's rainbow. The strangers who, for awhile, met together as re-united members of the great human family, have gone to their several homes—gone, can it be doubted, with gentler thoughts towards one another—with enlarged hearts, and tenderer sympathies. For many a year will stories of the Crystal Palace pass from generation to generation; and, at length, the great marvel will become a lovely legend glittering far in the past, and with its mysterious lustre lighting 1851—a star upon the forehead of old Time. Books are things of generations—vital as flesh and blood, says the poet—and haply these pages may survive their century; when, to yet unborn eyes, the simple story of a simple traveller (as we give it below), a story told to one he loved, may add another record of the wonder-working influences of the Crystal Palace.

FROM ARTHUR LAMB, AT THE SARACEN'S HEAD, SNOW-HILL,
TO MRS. DOROTHY LAMB, ST. BEES.

"Dear Doll,—Burn all my books of travels; put 'em in the fire for heretics and false witnesses. I have seen the world—as I said I would when I took my staff and bag, and kissed you with the tears in your eyes, at our cottage door of St. Bees—I have seen the world; have judged for myself; and the upshot is this: I love the world and all that's in it—yes, even you, dear Doll, whom I've loved for forty years next Michaelmas, and thought I couldn't love any better—I love you more than I did; and the reason is, my heart's bigger and softer; it has grown and mellowed under the Crystal, for all the world as a pumpkin grows under a glass frame.

"You know what I used to think of the world. You know how I used to bless myself that our lot was cast at St. Bees, far away from the strife and wickedness of the earth. You know how I used to look at foreign lands and foreign folks through books, just as at a fair we look at wild beasts through iron cages; look, and for all we know we're safe, look with a sourish eye upon 'em. But this came of travellers' books, all of which I say to you a sin—burn—burn—burn. Let 'em pass in smoke through the chimney; and with them all the false and uncharitable thoughts they begot in us. For the world as it is—the real world—the beautiful world, filled like a honeycomb with sweetness, is shown as in a looking-glass, in the Crystal Palace!

"Providence, dear Doll, Providence by little birds teaches man that the blessings scattered throughout the world are only scattered for the benefit of all. A beautiful lesson, and I say it—little birds, if men will consider and listen to them—little birds are its blithe teachers. At one season singing in the north, at another shifting to the south; now giving us vernal and summer delights; and now carrying their song to softer regions. The swallow from the eaves has, in all time, twittered this wisdom; and the world has begun to hearken to it.

"For the world has come together, and we see what a beautiful world it is—how made for the mutual comfort and the mutual enjoyment of all men. Not the world of travellers' books; but the real world—the working-day world, as shown in the Crystal Palace—the world that, with a brightening mind and growing heart, I have wandered over, now in one kingdom, now in another. But I will give you, in brief, my travels. Only a few sentences; the rest will serve for many a winter night, when the wind and the waves are roaring and tumbling without, and the fire burns all the brighter, as if in defiance of 'em.

"It was with a strange fluttering of the heart, with an odd lightsomeness of spirit, that I took my way from my inn, and began my pilgrimage through swarming London—through London, for awhile, a caravanseral for all men of all nations. And there were thousands unable to say an intelligible word to one another, yet all feeling in their hearts the same big feeling, all showing in their faces the same one desire. The stranger could not give utterance to the stranger, but the universal breast swelled with the one great theme.

"As we wound through London, anticipation grew with every step. When should we see the Crystal Palace? When should we catch a first ray of its brightness? Would it satisfy us? Were we to be now in a fervour of delightful expectation, and now plunged in the cold waters of disappointment!

"'Is that all?" Those three little syllables that, in this world, have so often tolled the knell of human hope, would they again have mournful utterance, telling of dead fancy? 'Is that all?' Those three mischievous genii that, with a breath, break up the fairy vision that enchanted us, leaving us on a cold, barren heath—on the wide waste of hard reality!

"With this thought the Crystal Palace glanced upon me! The great surprise flashed into my eyes and heart, and I seemed to grow with wonder. How vast, and yet how light! At once a wide-world temple and an exhalation! Wonderful the great stone pyramid, but how small to that mount of vitrified sand!

"'Is that all?" With an uplifted heart, that swelled with the human triumph—for it was the conquest of my brother man—with a religious reverence for the brain that thought it, and the hands that fashioned it, I asked, almost in dreaming doubt—'Is it all that?'

"After awhile I stood beneath the Crystal roof. I was one of the thousands, but for a moment felt of no more account in the multitudes than as one grain of sand to the million millions of grains that shone crystallised above and around me.

"And now, Dolly, after taking breath, now to tell you of my travels. Having baptized my new-born veneration at the Crystal Fountain, I turned at once into the kingdom of Tunis. You know what horrid stories have been written of Tunis? How they cut off heads there, and bowstring poor people; and how they kidnap young women, and sell 'em like turtle-doves? Travellers' tales, my dear Doll; travellers' tales. Not a bowstring did I behold; not a cry as from one in suffering and affliction, as surely a man bastinadoed—as it is called—must be. No female slaves; not so much as an infant in bondage. Nothing of the kind; nothing to shock the Christian mind, raised and softened by Christian practice; nothing but shawls and mantles, and goat-skins, and Arab shoes—that carry one away like the giant's forty-league boots—and pipes and lion-skins, and essences of quince, of benjamin, of aloes; and figs that would melt in the mouth; and ostrich feathers to tell us that all is vanity—for what a part, Doll, feathers have played upon the heads of the mighty, that are now mighty dust! And then there was grain of all sorts; lentils, that you read of in the Bible, and fenugreek, and coriander. And in the whole kingdom I beheld nought of unkindness or guile; for I will not dwell upon a certain khol, a collyrium with which the pretty ones of Tunis blacken their eyelids to make them killing. For, alack—Dolly mine!—have not the women of England their collyrium, though of another and a thousand other sorts? And so I left the kingdom of Tunis; having shaken hands with the Turk or Morocco man, and shaken from my mind all travellers' tales, that would cast a shadow on a lovely and abounding clime.

"I next turned into China. What a patient and pacific people! And how they look on the very brightest and rosiest side of all matters; a sweet truth manifested in their porcelain! Beautiful are their mandarins, and unwrinkled their women! What an enviable eye have they for the outsides of things, when the world of delf is made a world of rainbows! Wise and benignant folk, who wreathe the hours of working-day life with the beauties of thought, and hang them with the fruits of the imagination! And then the carving! Are these ivory balls, these boxes, cut by human fingers? Surely not; they are eaten out by myriads of little ants, taught and disciplined by Chinese fairies. Sweet flowery kingdom! And it is of thee, China, that travellers tell tales of infant murder—of rapine and tyranny—and famine—and every sort of heathen brutishness! It is of thy millions of homesteads they tell stories of barbarity; how that thy houses are, from morning to night, and all night till dawn, filled with the wailing of baby-girls, whose feet have been snatched from the hand of nature by the hand of heathen brutishness, and crushed in an iron box—the young bones hardening in agony, the flesh and blood festering with fever. And it is of thee, China,—oh, land of legendary little feet,—travellers tell these tales! Where do travellers think they'll go to?

"Leaving China, I travelled through Switzerland. Here I found Time served with all honour and sacrificed to with precious offerings. Time made very beautiful. Not Time with his scythe—the mower of all fleshy grass—but Time with a thousand delicate clocks and watches, that nicked off the seconds and minutes with a silver sound, as precious things gone to make the past, that still makes to mortal men their mysterious future. Here, in Switzerland, Time was made the most and best of; and his music—the music that the very planets roll by—now lightsome and cheerful as the pulses of an infant's heart, and now sweetly solemn as a hermit's prayer. And of all people of the world the Swiss have a right to treat Time with reverence, for they have made Time go hand in hand with liberty. A thought twanged to my mind, by the long bows of laburnum of the Jura, with a thought of their arrows singing, as they fly, of William Tell.

"Spain was my next destination. Spain—according to wicked travellers—full of poverty and pride—Spain I found a place of blessedness. What a mighty wine-jar from Tobosa! And from its odoriferous mouth—nay, through every particle of it—there came such a delicious

* Sharon Turner.

whiff that carried me back to nineteen. the delicious time when my bright life was still brightened by *Don Quixote*. I was again at Camacho's wedding; again heard the hum of the guitar, again smelt the odour of flesh-pots. Spain! how teeming, how fertile is every step! What amber wheat—what saffron and yellow maize! Aland where Ceres laughs even while she sleeps! And then the wool—oh, Dolly! did such wool ever grow on what was doomed for earthly mutton? Is it not the golden fleece of Arcady—(you remember in our days of courtship when I read to you Sir Philip Sidney?)—a wool fed upon crocus and asphodel, and shepherded by Apollo? Away from these are the swords of Toledo. There was one mortal length of steel tied in a knot to manifest its good temper—coiled like a sleeping snake—and I thought it the very kind of weapon to be shown in such a place, and at such a time! Yes—dormant war, torpid homicide—lain in a long trance. And a sword so tied and twisted appeared to me all the fitteremblem after I had looked upon some bright steel cannon in Austria: cannon with stupid, open mouths, gaping as in brute wonder at the world of peace and industry shepherded by Apollo? Away from these are the swords of Toledo. There was one mortal length of steel tied in a knot to manifest its good temper—coiled like a sleeping snake—and I thought it the very kind of weapon to be shown in such a place, and at such a time! Yes—dormant war, torpid homicide—lain in a long trance. And a sword so tied and twisted appeared to me all the fitteremblem after I had looked upon some bright steel cannon in Austria: cannon with stupid, open mouths, gaping as in brute wonder at the world of peace and industry about them. And then the diamonds of the Queen of Spain! how pure and brilliant, and beautiful! Magnificent Spain! and is it of thee, delicious country, that the evil-minded tell tales of misery and bloodshed, of craft and theft? Is it thee, Hesperidean Garden, that men blacken with words of broken faith and broken bonds?

"My travels in Russia filled me with amazement and delight. There were doors of malachite—doors fit to be the gate to the Temple of Justice! doors of unalloyed gold and everlasting green! And these from Russia; from that frost bitten piece of earth, that to think of was to shiver to the toes! And what wonderful jewels! Precious stones, carved into grapes, with the very bloom upon them. And then the grain! Wheat and barley, and millet and rye! What masses of iron, too! And no chains—no fetters—no models of Siberian mines, where—as the slanderous and evil-minded report—the heart of the exile withers and breaks! No; all here is beautiful, or strong; all free, vigorous, and kindly. Mighty Russia! mighty in thy natural riches, and mighty in thy wisest guiltiness! I looked for the knout, and I found ropes of tobacco!

"In Austria all was industrial goodness. What furniture! There was a bedstread whereupon Bellona herself might go to sleep, and dream of Hungary filled with peace and happiness. Yes, indeed, was Austria; but some how she had a knack of writing her own name upon the goods of other nations! Or wherefore should she take to herself the gentle doings of the silkworms of Milan—wherefore lay her grasping hand upon the Amazon and Tiger, a triumph of the art of Hungary?

"In France the arts flourished, without a red spot of glory to blot and taint them. And what a land is Algiers! And how delighted poor Abd-el-Kader must feel when France keeps her word, and no longer keeps the Arab!

"And so, my dear Doll, I wandered from country to country; and from Tartary to Australia—from Sweden to Peru—every step of the way was a path of festivity and beauty. Every object had its claim upon human attention, as a sort of deputy, a representative, sent to the great congress of peace, preaching amity and good-will to all men.

"And now, dear Dol., I feel that I have been all over the world, beholding all countries in their time of Jubilee; seeing—as Mr. Canaan, our curate, whom I met in New Zealand, says—seeing that in the year 1851 is foreshadowed in Crystal the reality of no very distant future; when all nations shall be linked together in the lasting bonds of peace, and war be thought of as we now think of cannibalism—mankilling and man-eating being alike monstrous and impossible.

"And now, Dolly, I have nothing to do—being very tired—but to remain your affectionate husband and faithful traveller,

"A. Lamb.

"P.S.—I shall bring you home the Koh-i-noor in glass; which is no other than the diamond adapted to the lowest capacity of pocket. Quite as good—judges tell me—as the real stone, with the superior advantage of cheapness."

KING BRONTO'S DAUGHTER;

OR,

THE SCHOLAR-KNIGHT.

BY A. R. MONTALBA.

In bygone days, and in a certain portion of the globe, reigned a monarch who possessed an only daughter. She was called Lindamira, and her beauty was so exquisite that she was the sole theme of conversation amongst the inhabitants of all other kingdoms and empires. Wherever she was expected to appear, thither flocked the whole population, and there they waited, day and night, with the same praiseworthy patience which we admire now-a-days in the people of highly-civilised nations, when they assemble in anxious expectation of witnessing the execution of a murderer. Lindamira was the morning star, the harbinger of approaching joy and prosperity. On the next approach of her seventeenth birthday, which happened on the day named Plumpudding, in the annals of that distant and antediluvian age, the King resolved to celebrate the important epoch with all possible magnificence, and caused a tournament to be announced, to which all Princes and knights were ceremoniously invited. The tournament was to be followed by balls, theatricals, fireworks, owl and rat fights, and all imaginable festivities, games, and entertainments.

Whilst the preparations for the festival were going on in the empire of King Bronto, all manner of persons, invited and uninvited, heroes and idlers, attracted by its widely-spread fame, arrived in the capital. Amongst others came the renowned knight, Lancelot of the Yellow Tower. He derived his name from his castle, the ramparts of which were composed entirely of lemons slit open, that by constantly discharging their juice into the rum which flowed in the moat from a natural spring, like the alcohol or asphalte ones in Georgia, consisting of sugar, produced most excellent punch. It must be needless to observe that this is not in accordance with the ordinary course of nature. It was, in fact, the work of a benevolent fairy, who—as was also known to many hundred or thousand years before—had, by this feat, agreeably surprised one of Lancelot's ancestors on his birthday; and as this punch possessed the marvellous gift of reconciliation to such an extent that even the greatest foe of the Yellow Tower race, so soon as he had taken a hearty draught of it, became so warm a friend that whatever was said or done by a member of the Yellow Tower family seemed in his eyes good and praiseworthy, it will not be thought surprising that the race lived from generation to generation in the profoundest peace. The fiery Lancelot was, however, much annoyed by this circumstance, and he seized the opportunity afforded by King Bronto's festival to indulge himself at least in warlike sport, since war in earnest could not approach him.

The tailor who was to adorn the knight for the occasion, and the saddler who prepared the accoutrements of his charger, were both behind time, so that he was the latest amongst all the knights in reaching King Bronto's domain. What was the astonishment of Lancelot when, instead of the expected joy and merriment, he found everywhere the marks of the deepest affliction! The roads were covered with black cloth, the horses were shod with felt; every tree was shrouded in a veil, the houses were fenced with long mourning letters and scutcheons. Before one of them stood a signpost, on which was painted a raven, and beneath it the words "To Sadness." Lancelot perceived that this was an inn. In spite of the ominous sign which swung to and fro in the air like a board of invitation to economically-disposed travellers, Lancelot pulled up his horse, for he was very hungry, not having yet breakfasted; besides which, he was very desirous to learn the cause of such extraordinary marks of woe. The host appeared; and Lancelot was not a little surprised on perceiving that he wore on his mouth a sordine, such as trumpeters use to diminish the sharpness of their instrument.

"Are you crazy, worthy host?" cried Lancelot, "what queer thing is that you have got upon your mouth?"

The host replied, with much seriousness, "Your Grace, your Excellency, your Royal Highness, or by whatever title of respect I ought to address you, I must entreat, first of all, that you will not speak so loud, and that you will also sin from laughing, inasmuch as this is prohibited on account of the affliction that prevails through the land. As to the sordine, I beg to inform your Grace that, in my zealous sadness, I have imposed it upon myself. I am much in the habit of talking to my various highly-respected customers of myself and my occupation; and on such occasions I am apt, like authors when speaking of their own compositions, to get rather loud. In order, therefore, that I may not violate the edict, I stifle the sound of my voice by means of this sordine. I perceive that your Grace wishes to inquire why this universal sadness reigns. I reply, most humbly, that your Grace will learn this more satisfactorily at the court of his Majesty King Bronto; my grief is too deep to allow of my explaining the cause, otherwise than by singing, and the sordine does not admit of this. Has your Grace any command?"

"I should like to have breakfast," said Lancelot.

"What would your grace like?" resumed the host; "a German breakfast? *déjeuner dinatoire?* roast beef?"

"During my residence in London I used to take green tea, and am very particular about having fresh butter. Let me have the same now."

"Your grace will excuse me," replied the host, "but since the general mourning black tea only is taken, and the butter is mixed with anchovy paste, in order to take off its naturally white hue, which is not in accordance with mourning."

Thus saying, the host rang a bell, and a black face appeared at the window, to the possessor of which the host communicated the knight's commands, and then pursued his discourse.

"I observe that your grace is surprised to see my sign and my black waiter. The first was originally a white pigeon, and the legend 'To mirth.' The waiter's face, however, cost me a prodigious sum of money. It cost the French polisher three whole days' work before he could give it its present fine ebony hue. I have done my utmost, but still my display of mourning is very trifling compared with what may be seen elsewhere. We have cast 'the trappings and the garb of woe' over all nature; no horse may neigh under penalty of a three days' deprivation of oats; the birds are only to sing in flats on pain of banishment; bakers and cooks are ordered to burn their productions till they are black, or to consume them in their own families. It is even reported that the stage decorator is occupied in endeavouring to blacken the sky for a whole week; and I am told that a great natural philosopher thinks that he has discovered the means of separating the light of the sun's rays from their heat, so that the light shall remain in the upper regions, and only the heat reach us."

By this time Lancelot had finished his breakfast, and asked for the bill.

"A mere trifle," said the host; "I would ask only for three clever thoughts."

Lancelot fancied he had mistaken the host, but the latter resumed:—"I propose publishing a new annual next year; your grace would scarcely believe how very rarely clever thoughts are to be found in publications of this nature; and, with the hope of obtaining some, I put all my guests in requisition."

Lancelot drew out a packet of his poems, and flung it to the host, with the words, "There is payment for at least three months."

The man put them into a sieve, shook it, and all the poems fell through.

"Your grace will excuse me, but there is not a single thought amongst all these—mere chaff."

Lancelot now threw into it his commonplace book. The host shook the sieve again; only the blank sheets remained above—all those on which there was any writing went through.

"Upon these," said the host, "I will write a humorous tale. I accept these in the place of clever ideas. Farewell," he cried; and the knight rode off.

When Lancelot arrived at the palace, he found all the illustrious visitors collected in the grand hall. He dismounted and joined them. King Bronto was seated on his throne, and thus addressed the assembly. "Fair and valiant knights and princes, Shaksepeare says in his tragedy of *Hamlet*, which you all have, or at least all ought to have, read,

'With one suspicious and one dropping eye.'

Although the individual who is represented as uttering these words is not in any respect to be compared with me, inasmuch as he was worthless, whilst I am virtuous, I cannot refrain from making some remarks upon these words, which are entirely applicable to my present condition. I request, therefore, your attention and patience, upon neither of which I shall make any heavy demand, for, though I propose to divide my discourse into two parts, I shall not only treat them briefly, but I am also, as is known, an eloquent speaker. You will hear, therefore, much that is grand and beautiful.

"Wherefore is one of my eyes 'suspicious'? Because of my daughter. What has she done, or what has befallen her? That is the question. Now attend. My daughter has a parrot, which is very dear to her. This parrot has already, for a great, I might say an unknown, length of time, been an inhabitant of our residence. By some he is supposed to be an unsuccessful author, for he is incessantly uttering his own praises; others assert that he is a discontented politician, on account of his always trying to bite. Many think he must be a wit who has retired from the world to the privacy of a cage, because his jests are no longer found entertaining. It is, however, certain that both he and the Princess Lindamira, my daughter, always say the same things, and at the same moment, from which my poet laureate infers that the parrot is Lindamira's double or second self. Let it suffice that the Princess, being desirous to immortalise this bird, resolved on working a piece of tapestry, in which her needle should represent him in different attitudes. Just as she had completed the first portrait an ape suddenly entered the chamber. By what means no one could tell, for he was not announced by either the chamberlain or any of the ladies in waiting. He held in his mouth a Chinese doll, which had an umbrella in its hand, which he threw down at the Princess's feet. The Princess gazed on the image in astonishment and admiration, and she and the parrot exclaimed simultaneously, 'These two figures must also be embroidered in the tapestry!' and Lindamira forthwith set to work. In the evening, when I presented myself at her tea-table, they were already both completed. We were quite alone excepting my page in waiting, a handsome young Chinese. I remarked, as he presented a cup of tea to the Princess, that she looked at him very earnestly; but as it is her habit to look very attentively at handsome young men, I did not suspect anything amiss The young page, however, wasso dazzled by the brightness of her gaze, that he poured the contents of the cup over her dress. 'This proof of sentiment shall be immortalised,' exclaimed my daughter, and the same evening she entered the summer palace, whilst I went to the theatre. At bedtime my Chinese page attended upon me as usual, but in undressing me he made use of one hand only. 'I thought that the master of the household had ordered it to be struck off for having been guilty of some awkwardness whilst waiting;' but the page said that was not the case, but that his other arm had disappeared, he could not tell how. I desired him to have it publicly cried, as is usually done when things are lost; but whilst I was still speaking his other arm disappeared. I sent for my head physician, whose office it is to put on my night-cap, intending to consult him on this singular malady, but by the time he arrived the pages legs had also vanished. 'How can I cure him?' cried the physician, 'I can no longer feel his pulse. It is, however, possible that a violent spasmodic affection may have contracted his arms and legs into his body, and some powerful stimulus to promote reaction must be applied. The most effective method of proceeding will be to whip him with nettles.'

"Before, however, the superintendent of the palace gardens had brought the nettles from the conservatory the body of my page had disappeared, and only his head remained visible, and that also vanished by degrees—first the forehead, next one eye, and then the other. When the last eye had departed the mouth exclaimed, 'Now I see my lost limbs: the Princess is working me into her tapestry.' The mouth continued for a time in motion, as though it were endeavouring to speak; but at length it also disappeared. I dreamt the whole night that I saw a hundred mouths in my chamber, incessantly opening and shutting; and, when I awoke, a pale and excited chamberlain, belonging to my daughter's establishment, entered and informed me that a dreadful event had occurred. I immediately assembled all the members of council, and, attended by them, went out to convince myself of the truth of what had been reported to me.

"I must here request you, my respected and beloved hearers, to note how truly Danveshmic my discourse has hitherto been, and in how masterly a manner I parenthetically interrupt my address at the moment of the highest interest, in order to excite your sympathy.

"Let us proceed, or rather, to exhibit my powers of rhetoric, we have already proceeded, and now stand in the Princess's summer palace Behold her stretched on a couch in all the radiance of her beauty, but in a deep swoon, from which nothing can awaken her! The tapestry lies at her feet, with my Chinese page embroidered into it, in the very attitude in which he was when the Princess fixed her glance upon him as he handed her the tea. Precisely as the Palace clock struck the midnight hour the parrot begins to sing, the ape springs out of the tapestry, draws on a pair of yellow gloves, and offers his hand to the Princess. Lindamira rises, bends to him, and now they proceed to the most extraordinary dances—gavottes, waltzes, polkas, the schottsche, galoppes, or redowas, as they are called. The beauty of their dancing can only be compared to that of Cupid and Psyche. Tais continues for a whole hour, when a shower of tea begins to fall. The page lifts his hand in order to catch the tea in the cup, but the Chinese puppet starts out of the tapestry, and spreads the umbrella over him, so that the tea cannot fall into the cup. The page whimpers for a while, and then all the figures sink again into the tapestry, the Princess again reposes on her couch, and remains in that condition till the following midnight. Now, gentlemen, you know why the one is 'suspicious' and therefore the other is 'dropping' you shall be informed in the second part of my discourse."

Here King Bronto paused, and, after having allowed full time for himself and his audience to cough and hawk to their satisfaction, he thus proceeded:—

"Amongst other excellent institutions founded by me for the public benefit is the '*Supreme College*,' exclusively devoted to matters of enchantment. To this college I applied for counsel, and am informed by it that the extraordinary event I have just related is the work of the enchantress Lucenera, and the product of her romantic studies. Through diligent study of the records of enchantment, it has been ascertained that by an enactment of considerable antiquity a princess under the spell of romantic enchantment can only be freed therefrom by the agency of some knight of whom it can be proved that, after having passed through his collegiate with credit or otherwise, as may be, he, after becoming his own master, shall have actually read through some one classical author, either Greek or Roman, within twenty years after such emancipation. The college closed its report with the observation, that, in consequence of the above statement, the deliverance of the Princess, although possible, is, however, highly improbable, as the College of Magic is under the necessity of acknowledging that it is not aware of the existence of a single young lord who responds to this condition.

"I might now conclude my discourse by asking you in plain terms whether there is one amongst you competent to disenchant the Princess, and at the same time promise, in case of his being successful, to bestow on him her hand. But every discourse ought to be concluded by a heart-stirring peroration, and of this I will not deprive my audience.

"Noble-hearted youths! have you comprehended the condition on which the rescue of the Princess depends? If there be one amongst you able to fulfil it, let him come forward! Let him not be ashamed to confess that in a moment of weakness he has once turned aside from the poetry of romance to give attention to a writer of antiquity. Nature has her caprices; why should not taste also have hers? Oh! come forward, thou highly-favoured youth, who, through a moment of weakness, hast won the highest bliss of life, the fair hand of the Princess Lindamira! From sunrise to sunset I could dilate on her charms until your heart would grow brighter than the sun approaching comet of 1811 at the more attractive than the total eclipse of the sun in 1851; more descriptive and marvellous than the Crystal Palace for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, prophesied for the same remarkable year. Already I perceive your noble ardour, as you wait with impatience scarcely to be restrained till I shall have finished my oration, that you may offer yourself as their deliverer; already I hear a low approving murmur; already I see you rise from your seat to make the great confession; no longer will I restrain your noble ardour. Come forward, thou noble-hearted! Forward, forward, forward! Dixi!"

Unbroken silence prevailed throughout the assembly. Not an individual rose from his seat. The listeners looked at each other in utter embarrassment; till, after a painful interval, Lancelot, the knight of the Yellow Tower, stood up, and thus addressed the King:—"I never read the classics; nevertheless, it may be in my power to set the Princess free. Some time ago I was troubled by an inability to sleep at night, and it occurred to the secretary who was at that period in my service to read Sallust aloud to me. I listened to him for many nights, but so obstinate was my complaint that my wakefulness could not even be vanquished by that, although he was so persevering that he actually read the whole book to me. Nay, I was even beginning to like it, when one day the work when my physician brought me a new Easter burlesque. This put to flight both Sallust and my wakefulness. I will try my fortune with the fairy Lucenera. If I do not succeed, so be it."

The King clasped the noble knight to his breast; the president of the College of Magic furnished him with a "Bradshaw" and all Murray's Guide-books, and the following morning found him already at a considerable distance from Bronto's residence.

Night surprised him on a wide heath; a solitary tree spread wide its shady branches, and at its foot sat a young man beside a remarkable-looking maiden, both reading the same book. Lancelot rode up, and recognised the secretary who had read Sallust aloud to him.

"Welcome, noble knight!" exclaimed the latter; "whither ride you?"

Lancelot dismounted, and confided to him the purpose of his journey.

"Be of good cheer," said the secretary, "we will assist you; but first take breakfast with us; we can offer you delicious coffee."

Whilst the lady made some passes in the air, whereupon an elegantly set-out coffee-table descended from the clouds, Lancelot inquired her name.

"She is the celebrated enchantress Emira, she who is endeavouring to restore the taste for classical literature in Fairy-land, and I am engaged as her philological professor and reader."

Breakfast being over, Emira thus addressed the knight:—

"Sir Lancelot, I am acquainted with your design. You beheld in me a pupil of the Princess, because she, at least, bought the last translation of Pindar, although she has not read it. Lindamira cannot be freed from her charmed sleep until the Chinese page shall have collected in a cup the tea which I daily cause to fall in a shower in her chamber, and presented it to her; and, before this can be effected, you must remove the Chinese image with its umbrella. My friend, your former secretary, shall accompany you, and I hope will be able to assist you. Farewell, my beloved!" continued she, turning to the secretary; "write to me by every post—how you are, and if you still love me. When you shall have accomplished your undertaking, return to my residence. During your absence I will occupy myself on a new commentary on one of the books of 'Iliad.' Farewell!" She gave him her hand to kiss, and vanished.

"Courage, sir knight," said the secretary; "all will prosper. I am well acquainted with the fairy Lucenera. She is an authoress; and Lucenera is only the assumed name under which she inundates Fairy-land with her productions, and by which she fancifully indicates that she intends by means of ink to diffuse light throughout the elfin world. Take me up on your horse; I will be your agent, and manage the affair for you. I have just been reading 'Lucian of Samosata,' and feel within me humour sufficient."

The knight was well pleased, and they pursued their journey.

After riding some time, they perceived a hut at some distance from the road; it was Lucenera's dwelling. She was seated at the door paring potatoes. As the travellers approached she rose and saluted them courteously.

"Be not surprised at finding me thus employed," said she; "I am at present engaged in writing a pastoral epic, and, in order to acquire the true Walter Scott style, I have resolved to perform with my own hands all the processes I describe. When the kind of labour, however, is too severe for my delicate frame, I substitute for the real action a species of poetic imitation; in other words, go about for an hour making gesticulations, as though I were mowing or chopping wood, &c. To what am I indebted for the honour of your visit?"

"This gentleman," replied the secretary, pointing to Lancelot, "is in the bookselling line, and desires greatly to publish an idealistic, humorous romance, by your artistic pen."

"Ah!" sighed the Fairy, whilst a gentle blush tinged her cheek, you give me inexpressible pleasure—you do me too much honour; but I have at present no work of the kind by me, and am quite unable to

produce one, for my humorous genius has fled from me, and has stolen my ideal."

"Stolen *your* ideal?" inquired Lancelot, with surprise.

"Unquestionably," answered Lucenera. "Are you a bookseller, and know not that the purely positive, the absolute real, is now the rage? I provided myself, therefore, with a positive ideal, a Chinese puppet with an umbrella; really a charming thing, I assure you; but my humoristic, which I had rendered objective in the form of an ape, took dudgeon at all the ill-natured, envious criticisms with which the reviewers waged war against him and the ideal. And so he carried off my ideal, has fled from me, sworn, by the printer's ink, an oath as dreadful as that of the gods by Styx never to return to me until I shall have produced something that all the reviewers shall commend; and that I can never hope to do, owing to the martyrdom to which in my just indignation I have consigned their condemnatory pages. Only look here!"

She opened the door of her study: there lay a literary journal, the whole series transpierced by a dagger. A sheet of another periodical was powdered with arsenic; three lines from a third swam in sulphuric acid. All the tortures assigned by Dante to the souls in perdition were exhausted on these sheets. "Thus does Lucenera avenge her wrongs," was inscribed in transparent letters on the hangings of the apartment.

"But on him, too, my faithless humoristic, on my ideal, and on his present mistress, I have also taken fearful vengeance," continued Lucenera; "I have"—here the pseudo-publisher interrupted her. "This gentleman," said he, turning to the secretary, possesses the means of reconciling you to the reviewers." "Can it be possible?" cried the Fairy—"oh, speak, speak!" The secretary thus addressed her: "You are probably aware that numerous handbooks of geography are in existence. Be so obliging as to turn to the article 'Yellow Tower,' and you will find under that head a full description of the celebrated punch moat. This gentleman makes it over to you. You will invite all critics and reviewers to a punch feast, and, until the moat shall be drained dry, not one will again molest you, and your genius of humour and your ideal will in consequence gladly return to you."

No sooner said than done.

This favourable reception induced the ideal and the humoristic to return to the fairy Lucenera; but their images remained behind worked into the tapestry. When the next shower of tea descended, the page was enabled undisturbed to catch it in his cup. He presented it to the Princess, who drank it, and thus the spell was dissolved. The page then tore open his vest and displayed a brilliant star on his breast. He was in fact a Prince. "Princess, dost thou love me?" he exclaimed; and the Princess replied, "Yes, Prince, I do love thee!" Bronto felt a little embarrassed, for he had promised her hand to whomsoever should set her free; but Lindamira explained that she would sooner fall again under the pell than espouse any other than her beloved. Lancelot now spoke and released the King from his promise. "A noble action is its own reward," added he; "nevertheless, I request you to give me as a *souvenir* the cup which the Prince held before he was stitched into the canvass." "Take it," said the Prince; "your modest wish brings you good fortune. The cup possesses two remarkable properties: if a maiden drink from it, she is constrained to love its possessor. If, however, he drinks from it, he will have on that day as much gold as he may wish for. Lindamira loves me, and I have in my own country one hundred cubic miles of the purest gold; the cup, therefore, is of no importance to me."

Lancelot replied, "So much the more valuable is it to me. I was aware of its properties, and for that reason gave it the preference."

The secretary asked as his reward for a copy of the lost books of Livy, and went straight back to Emira to pursue his studies with her. Bronto, the Prince, and Lindamira went off to Lucenera's punch feast, where they resolved to celebrate their nuptials. Every road was thronged by the nation of Reviewers.

It seemed as if all mankind were performing a pilgrimage. What occurred to the three travellers there we are at present unable to say; we have lost sight of them, for the crowd increases day by day, and the nation is still drinking; but, since we as yet have no clear vision to our Christmas dinner, and no prospect of either roast beef or pudding at home, with the certainty that the punch still will be *there*, and in the probability of finding a solution of the whereabout of our *dramatis personæ*, we intend journeying thither.

STANLEY MORTIMER;

A TALE OF MENTAL ACTION.

BY JOHN A. HERAUD.

ILLUSTRATED BY THOMAS.

PART I.

Mountain solitudes, wide wildernesses, the sands on the seashore, desolate heaths, or other of the grander scenes of nature, are not invariably needed by the Child of Imagination for the growth and maturity of the power. The special gift may find appropriate aliment in the simplicity of a country lane, or the gentle elevation of a suburban hill. The life of the town, even, with its occasional rural walk, may be sufficiently suggestive; and the sublime faculty, from the merest hints and commonplaces, construct its peculiar world.

Never was the truth of this proposition more fully illustrated than by the early experiences of Mr. Stanley Mortimer. In the pleasant village of Ivfeo, one of the pleasantest, indeed, in the county of Middlesex, he progressed from childhood to boyhood, the tenant of an humble cottage, under the care of a peasant foster-nurse. Orphaned by one parent, and neglected by the other, the Motherless Boy was left to shape his course as he would, or as the kindly caprices of nature might direct. On a dull mind her loftiest scenes are ineffective; with the sensitive soul her meanest are creative.

In that cottage his mother had died, the victim of an unloving husband whose mercantile habits had made him too stern for the domestic affections. During the long period of her declining health and sickness, she had amused herself with some choice books, which, after her death, were left on the bookshelves suspended by the wall of that unostentatious dwelling. From some of these she had taught the lad to read; and they still continued dear to him, as the mother's legacy to her visionary boy.

Yes, Stanley Mortimer was from his infancy of what is called a visionary turn of mind. He was fond of seclusion and solitude, his walks were lonely, and he loved to wander in the unfrequented places of the fields and hedgerows. Many a gleam of running water, like a sunbeam in the ground, had he detected, where the wild rose and the briar grew wildest and thorniest. Often, too, the errant branch of some eccentric elm would form a sort of rude impromptu bridge over an unnoted runnel of water, on whose uncertain footing it would be the boy's pride to venture an unexpected transition from the trodden ways into the unpathed fields, where, though to tread was to trespass, there was none to warn the intruder. Here and there, too, the stream, fretting a channel, would meet with impediment, and so construct the minute image of a waterfall that gave the most distant idea possible of Niagara; yet was it potent with the fancy, and fascinated the opening mind like Lord Byron's description of the Falls of Velino. Then, too, the vision of wild flowers and buttercups, of bud and blossom, around, beneath, and above, made the common fields a paradise to a fancy predisposed to enjoyment, an intelligence unprovided with better and undesirous of other objects.

Nature, in fact, both in her humblest and highest aspects, is suggestive. In this she observes the true law that should govern a work of art. Her less things conduct the imagination to the greater, and her greatest still lead us on to guess at the infinite.

Simple nutriment like this sufficed for the time the nascent or, at best, infant mind. Stronger meat might be needed in its manlier epoch; but the pure milk of nature, in her most domestic mood, nourished and warmed the maturing boy, whom inexperience of the world had yet left almost a child.

In this most unexciting of all modes of living, Stanley Mortimer found the greatest excitement, whilst other boys in the village found none. One of them was an idiot; and the rest, with a single exception, were such dullards as clods of the valley usually are. But then one and all wanted that background to their experience which Stanley Mortimer had the good fortune to enjoy. What was that? A small store of books left on the cottage shelves by his dear mother.

Happily, the books, though few, were all good. Never was a more select assemblage: there was Spenser's "Faery Queen," and Milton's poems, with the Bible; also, strangely enough, a copy of Marlowe's "Hero and Leander," Chamberlayne's "Pharonnida," and Shakspeare's poems and sonnets, but not his divine dramas, together with Fairfax's translation of Tasso, and Chapman's Homer. Truly, a singular collection; and for the materials to serve as the groundwork in building up and educating an individual mind, such as would scarcely have been provided by the schoolmaster, abroad or at home, yet calculated to impart both strength and ease to an active intellect.

By these in secret were various faculties awakened—wonder, admiration, love, curiosity, hope, fancy, faith, imagination, pure intellect, and the ideal reason. Taste was generated by the wizard touch of genius. Stanley Mortimer carried with him into the fields the feelings with which he was inspired in the closet by these sacred volumes. Thus to him was the common meadow so much enchanted land; and wayside objects, no longer trivial, acquired an importance that made them look like angel visitants to an earth where they were strangers.

Vain it would be to charge on these emotions; the only singularity in the present case, if one indeed it were, consisted in their being connected with ordinary scenes and events. It was not that to Stanley Mortimer "high mountains were a feeling;" but that even the modest and level pasture was a passion. Not that he rhapsodised on its charms; for scarcely is that the most creative genius which expatiates on nature's beauties, but that which utters most melodiously the inner sentiments of the human spirit. Let the poet speak but one word significant of these, and we at once acknowledge his credentials. He knows

A visitation like this gives sudden interest and animation to a rural village. Character and importance supervene at once upon the still life of the scene. The burley coachman, well wrapt up and defended from the weather, no longer seated on the coach-box, treads the earth like a Monarch descended from his throne, but still wielding his whip for a sceptre; while the ostler, ascending to the roof of the vehicle, busies himself with the luggage, an object of anxiety to the outside passenger, whose interference, nevertheless, in his temporary pride of place, he is almost disposed to question. Movements such as these, however, scarcely attracted the attention of the persons of our story. Yet, whatever were the feelings of pleasure attending this meeting, they were attested by no extravagant demonstrations. Simple greetings and simple inquiries, with a gentle pressure of the hand, satisfied all three. Side by side they walked down the lane, and were silent until they had entered the woodbine cottage. Dinner was soon prepared and despatched; and, while the moody merchant diverted himself with his favourite pipe, Stanley and Alice took a walk into the village.

For a considerable while, Alice, always reserved, was mute; and Stanley, agitated by different feelings, felt himself at a loss for a topic. But when he began to speak his discourse soon had reference to his books, and his language had a flow and a learned argument which, transcending the limits of her habitual thinking, had the effect of making Alice still more reserved than before. But, while she wondered at her companion, she was more puzzled than pleased.

That brief walk over, they returned in ample time for the tea, which, after dinner, promotes so well both the purposes of digestion and of conversation.

"Where have you been?" asked Mr. Mortimer, "and what did Stanley say to you?" he continued, addressing the question to Alice.

"I cannot tell," said the young lady, blushing; "but it was all about his books."

"Books?" exclaimed Mr. Mortimer. "How did he find books in this place?"

"Oh, Sir," said Susan Gilbert (that was the name of his foster-nurse), "the dear boy has always been fond of reading the books that his poor mother left, and which you have never removed."

"*Her* books?"

And as he spake, a cloud came o'er the merchant's countenance; but soon a tear glistened in his eye. The angry cloud was dissolved in the more tender symbol of feeling; a cluster of small orbs of perfect crystal, each of which was worth all the planets. "Her books? Ay; but there is something to do in the world besides reading books. Those books? No, no, my dear Stanley, you must henceforth learn to read the order-book, the cash-book, and the ledger. I must have you taught how. You are now old enough to try business. Wherefore, at the month's end, I shall take you with me to the City, and there brush off the cobwebs which reading has no doubt infested your mind with. In the counting-house you must not look at a book—that is, beyond those I have mentioned."

The full force of these words was unintelligible to Stanley. They promised to him an acquisition of knowledge; what threatening, too, they implied, his experience had not instructed him to appreciate.

The incidents of this prescribed month were few, and apparently insignificant.

Day by day Mr Mortimer amused himself with the garden, his meals, and his pipe; seldom venturing out into the green lanes or the fields, being willing rather to bound in, as it would seem, than to expand his mind. He loved to walk in a contracted space, and to recognise the infinite beyond the narrowest limits. Out of that small circle, all was voluntary ignorance; within it, the old man was the central, self-sufficient point; the all-important, one, sole will; the motive power and vital spring of a peculiar universe.

Day by day Stanley and Alice, generally accompanied by Susan, strolled into the road or the byway; into the village, up the hill, adown the vale, or along the winding walks by the river; but still her words were few, while his were many. Notwithstanding the fluency of his speech, however, his manner was bashful and awkward. He seemed afraid sometimes, nay, often, to offer his arm, and frequently would resign her altogether to Susan's conversation, while he sauntered apart, wrapt in apparent meditation.

But it was not that his mind was then absent from his companions; on the contrary, Stanley was suffering the acutest misery from their supposed neglect; at least from the neglect of one. Was this the pang of jealous or despised love? He could not tell. His heart was perplexed, his mind confused.

How, too, was it with her? Naturally reserved, she became embarrassed, peevish a little, and wore a mortified air of offended condescension. Had Susan been qualified for such an office she might have interpreted their feelings for them, and said, "You are in love. Why not confess to one another?" Had she so said she might have caused to be uttered the words that were doubtless trembling on the lips of both.

As it was, the answer of Alice to Mr. Mortimer was the same on the last day as on the first.

"Well, what has Stanley talked to you about all this while?"

"I cannot tell; but it was all about his books."

Some of these books, too, on an evening, he was in the habit of reading to her—sometimes in one, and sometimes in the other—selecting beautiful passages. Somehow Alice did not cordially sympathise with these. Perhaps she would rather have heard him talk; perhaps, also, on themes more personal.

Stanley was as little satisfied as Alice with himself. Contrary sentiments struggled within him. If he really loved, why not give utterance to his passion? Was it want of courage? Was it delicacy?

One incident might seem to have put an end to this state of doubt. On the very day previous to their departure for London, the bonnet and shawl of Alice had been accidentally placed by Susan on Stanley's bed. Shortly afterwards, entering the chamber, they were observed by Stanley. With a sudden impulse he seized on them, and, pressing them to his lips, kissed them twice or thrice, fervently and reverently. Was this not the action of a man in love? Yet, up to the very moment of departure, Stanley spake not to Alice on any other than the ordinary topics. His feelings, perhaps, lay too deep for words.

Whether, if, instead of travelling by the coach together, Stanley had been left behind, and consequently had had to take a formal farewell of Alice, those feelings would have found words, we dare not say. As it was, he simply saw her safe home; and, when leaving her in the custody of her parents, felt that he likewise had now become a resident of London, and therefore might visit her readily when he should be so disposed. Besides, his father was of the party, and the whole proceeding had the most business air imaginable.

PART II.

The counting-house was not so pleasant a scene of occupation as the village greensward. There were no longer the running stream and the blue sky to contemplate. And for his chamber in the cottage, Stanley Mortimer had now a smaller room, with fewer books—those three, chiefly, with which he was threatened—to which might be added the banker's account and the street directory.

At first these new studies displeased him not; on the contrary, he was rather attracted by their novelty. Besides, his reading had made his mind diligent, and filled it with an honourable ambition. Hence he was ready to encounter difficulties manfully. He rejoiced in mental discipline, and the secret ardour with which poetry had fired his soul only made him enter with more zeal into a new pursuit. The figures of arithmetic were to him as pregnant as those of speech; and a bill of parcels proved little inferior to Homer's catalogue of ships.

It is a mistake to suppose that literature, or the love of it, in any of its forms, incapacitates for business. Well would it have been for Stanley had Mr. Mortimer thought so; their minds might then have sympathised and instructed each other. As it was, they dwelt apart. Stanley was left in the counting-house, as he had been in the country, to form his own mind as he might.

It is true, a somewhat enlarged experience dawned on him. One special source of instruction was opened: it was his delight on Sundays to hear the great preachers of the metropolis. He wandered from church to church, and feasted his ears with the different forms of eloquence. Probably, on week-days, the theatres and concert-rooms would have been visited, but these were places interdicted by his father, who insisted, also, on his evenings being passed at home. While the one enjoyed his pipe, the other studied his book.

Frequently did Mr. Mortimer complain of the bad fellowship of this; but submission was unavoidable. He recognised the mother's failing in her boy, and a tender memory reconciled him to what he felt to be a hardship

Meanwhile, the sphere of Stanley's information was daily augmented. The market, the newspaper, magazine, review, and the new work from the library, all aided to form the mind which the idealities of country studies had originally stimulated.

And Alice——yes, of Alice something, though little, but that little how significant, must be said. Occasionally, on a Sunday evening, but far from often, Stanley visited her parents—visited her parents, I say, not *her*, for the fact was strictly so. He loved to talk in her presence; but seldom, and this was partly owing to her own taciturnity, engaged in specific conversation with her. When left alone, it would frequently happen that they would sit entirely silent. Their feelings towards each other were more tender and respectful; but the opportunity of being familiar seemed to dispense with the necessity of explanation. Fatal mistake; an error too often committed by meditative minds—the one fault of the reflective Hamlets in all ages, causing delay in action, and leaving the solution to a crisis, which timely decision would have prevented. That blunder, worse than a crime, both in individuals and in nations, is the fatal source of revolutions, the violence of which might have been tempered by predetermination and active forecast.

It must not be omitted, however, to state, in explanation of their feelings, and by way of apology for their conduct, that both had made a discovery. Alice had discovered that her intellect and information were unequal to Stanley's; and Stanley had also discovered that Alice was not so well educated as himself: nay, that she was deficient in the very rudiments of instruction. Like most of her immediate neighbours, Alice mispronounced the letters "a" and "w," and on such words as "envy" misplaced the accent. The latter he, for some time, reconciled by the examples of Spenser's rhymes, but soon found that, in Alice's case, the peculiarity was due to ignorance, not to poetic association. As his ear became more and more cultivated by the oratory of the pulpit and the conversation of well-instructed men, such peculiarities became more and more unpleasing, and ultimately intolerable Once or twice he pointed out these errors, but found his remark had offended, its importance not being appreciated. A certain amount of knowledge is needed to understand the value of more, and that previous conditionary knowledge poor Alice had not acquired. What a lesson it is to learn, that ignorance cann ever afford to be proud! As we are all, more or less, necessarily ignorant, the lesson is of universal application. In all of us, our pride is in exact proportion to our ignorance.

> Man, *proud* man,
> Dress'd in a little brief authority;
> Most *ignorant* of what he's most assured,
> His glassy essence, [illegible]
> Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
> As make the angels weep; who, with our spleens
> Would all themselves laugh mortal.

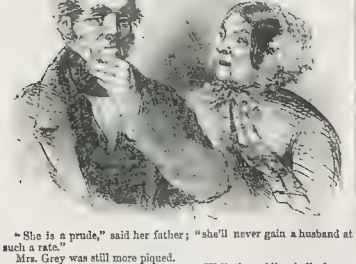
This discovery was not without its effect on the mind of both. It naturally aggravated Stanley's hesitation. As his acquaintance increased, he met, too, with other ladies who had been better nurtured, were more communicative, and who pronounced their words properly. All this was to the disadvantage of Alice. Nevertheless, Stanley's fidelity was not effected by it. His unexpressed passion (if so strong a term be the right one) still remained faithful to its object; his implied attachment, at any rate, prevented his forming any similar relations with either of the more accomplished damsels to whom we have alluded. But this state of things had nothing to induce him to hasten any explicit declaration. It was obviously rather a motive for delay.

But this delay at last irritated Alice. Her parents, too, began to get displeased with it. Never frequent, his calls seemed now to be seldomer; however, he had given to no one the right to complain.

"Why," said Mrs. Grey, "if Mr. Stanley has any thoughts of Alice, why does not the man propose?"

"Because," said Mr. Grey. "Alice gives him no encouragement."

The mother was piqued at this, but she confessed that Alice was too reserved, too silent.



"She is a prude," said her father; "she'll never gain a husband at such a rate."

Mrs. Grey was still more piqued.

"Prude, is she?" said the old lady. "Well, then, Alice shall change characters for once, and try the coquette."

And the old lady set about her plan as soon as she had conceived it. All the arrangements were at once made in her mind, and nothing remained but to exhibit them, as Mr. Thomas Carlyle would say, in space. This was soon accomplished, for the creatrix was skilful in her work.

Alice, of course, had her admirers. Of these "a nice young man," named Alfred Kennett, was the most assiduous in his attentions. There was no mistaking his *penchant*, for, unlike Stanley, he had more than once spoken out, and had received merely equivocal *discouragement*. A slight alteration in conduct would suffice to change this into equivocal *encouragement*. The means were easy, and were immediately adopted. After two or three visits, the young gentleman thought that he had reason to consider himself as, at any rate, *tacitly* accepted.

Now was the time for Mrs. Grey's plan. It was Christmas, and the festival of Christmas-day was her chosen opportunity. To feasting at that high tide and the revels attending she determined to invite Mr. Kennett and his parents, as well as Mr Stanley and his father. Her purpose in so doing was to bring the rivals into contact, and watch the effect. She was careful to hint to Mr. Mortimer that the young man was a suitor to Miss Alice, though not an accepted one; and he was as careful to communicate the secret (which, of course, was meant to travel) to his son. Nevertheless, the old man was nettled at the incident, and so far as he was concerned, at least, it made an unfavourable impression. Stanley, on the other hand, felt troubled, but he resolved not to show it.

Mr. Alfred Kennett was, as we have said, "a nice young man." He was a pattern of trading respectability. His attire was trim, genteel, and new; his manners were attentive and modest. He was not without intelligence, and his conversation was sensible, though not copious. Stanley viewed him with interest. Had he not been previously warned of the cause, he might have resisted his solicitous politeness towards Alice; but, thus precautioned, he recognised in him a sort of privilege with which he was far too honourable to interfere.

Accordingly, when, as usual, Alice took her seat by the pianoforte, instead of hovering close by her chair and watching the motion of her

fingers, as he had been wont to do, Stanley stood at a distance engaged in conversation. Not that he felt indifference, or affected it; but as if he had no right to be pleased or displeased—such was the state of his mind, one as anomalous as the occasion that induced it.

Poor old Mrs. Grey! she soon discovered that she had committed an error; but she, too, found means of suppressing her feelings, and bustled through the evening with apparent complacency.

But the next day brought reflection. To-morrow and to-morrow! We are all wise then; none of us to-day. Our after thoughts are exceedingly prudent, but the prudence has arrived too late.

Alice suffered much chagrin and disappointment. Tutored by her mother, she had made sure that Stanley would show, by his manner at least, that she was not indifferent to him. She now had reason to believe that she was utterly so. Means of retaliation were in her power; she retained a lover, at all events. Nor was the youth ineligible; also, his conduct during the evening had been altogether such as became both his and her position in life. Nothing had occurred either to place him at disadvantage. Stanley might easily have outshone him had he taken the pains, but he made no attempt to shine at all. Nevertheless, the simplest thing said by Stanley without effort was beyond all comparison more important than the gravest remark made by Kennett. Not only the form but the stuff of their discourse was different; both in manner and matter they were contrastable only, not comparable. The contrast, too, would, doubtless, have been greater had they conversed together, but they did not. They merely exchanged civilities; yet in this affair of ordinary intercourse one showed as the prince, one as the peasant. Such is the distinction between minds; also, that in their cultures—not always to be described, but invariably to be felt.

No, no. Alice could not exchange Stanley Mortimer for Alfred Kennett. A few days, and the latter was dismissed.

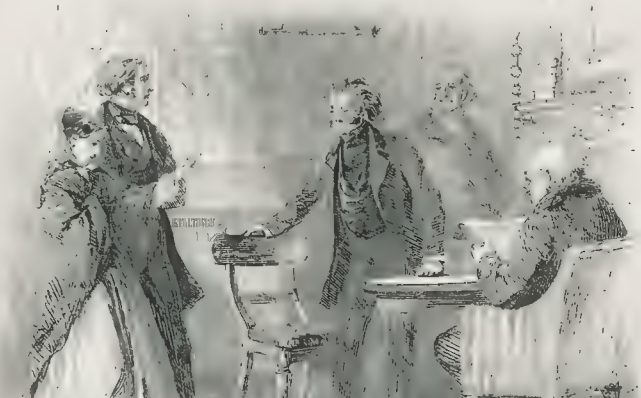
A few days, and Stanley Mortimer was found in more earnest conversation than usual with a Miss Adelaide Travers, the daughter of a respectable merchant, a young lady of much intellect and some education. She was, at any rate, ready to talk, and had a variety of school themes on which she could discourse even learnedly. Stanley yielded himself to the fascination of her company and the moreality, since he now esteemed himself perfectly released from all obligation to Alice. Was he not even a rejected lover? Rejected, but without the privilege of complaint [illegible] love, the courtship, and the rejection, all obeyed the same law—the law of silence. Be it so. The sense of freedom had in it a sense of joy—and the novelty of conversing with such a person as Miss Travers completed the charm.

Alice, like *Rosaline* in the play, had only prepared the heart of our *Romeo* for this new *Juliet*. It was now ripe, and ready for any tender impression. It was now experienced, too, in some of its own workings, and it now understood its oracular suggestions better than heretofore. An interchange of sentiments had, moreover, been effected; and a mutual delight realised in the sound of each other's voices. They told one another what they knew; ere long, they described also what they felt. In short, the gentleman proposed, and the lady accepted.

It was not long before Alice was made aware of the fact. The shock it was to her might, however, not be calculated in so undemonstrative a person. Her sorrow was dumb. She shed no tear—she heaved no sigh; but, quietly as before, went through the day; and when she met Stanley her manner was the same as ever.

It was not until after his acceptance by Miss Travers that Stanley heard of Alice having dismissed Mr. Kennett. This somehow gave him a pang; but it was too late to reflect. His word had been passed, and the unspoken must yield to the spoken love.

Owing to his father's circumstances, Stanley's marriage with Miss Travers was delayed for two years. This procrastination was willingly conceded by the lady; perhaps, however, it might have kindled hope in the bosom of Alice. One thing was clear, that she now resorted in her solitude to the study of books. She began to lay the circulating library under contribution. Gradually, too, she developed a taste for society, and seemed to have a purpose in it. She sought to be a member of as many gay parties as possible. But what might be her motive



THE INTRODUCTION TO THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

for this change of mind and mood she never mentioned to any one, or even alluded to it in the remotest manner.

"Ah!" said Mrs. Grey, "our Alice is indeed a mystery!"

PART III.

Years passed. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer lived a steady and domestic life; one, too, that seemed happy to themselves and others. A shadow, perhaps, would cross Stanley's mind when he thought of Alice; but this was seldom. His mind was progressive—looked rather to the future than to the past. His personal improvement was rapid, and during his early years his wife sympathised with his opinions and his pursuits.

After marriage, the care of a family limits the range of a woman's acquisitions. Mrs. Mortimer had no leisure to extend hers; while her occupations had the effect of leaving her husband at leisure in the evenings, of which he took advantage to further cultivate his taste and understanding. He read philosophy, poetry, the drama; nor was he without considerable knowledge of science. In a word, his information was far in advance, and his wife was no longer in the same mental relation with him as formerly. Habits of solitude gradually grew upon him, until he felt himself to be alone and living like a star apart.

This ever is the destiny of the highest merit. It is a painful destiny. It is the rock of Prometheus and of Napoleon. The world to such is populous in vain—they hear the noise as of billows far beneath; the station they occupy has no room but for one; in sublime loneliness and self-communion, they breathe air too pure for the gross multitude, nay, even for the few, however near and dear; till, at length, in the aristocracy of their virtue, they become, like *Coriolanus*, compelled to feel and to act,

> As if a man were author of himself,
> And knew no other kin.

Even such an isolated position was that of Stanley Mortimer. Philosophy, however, had made Stanley master of himself, and therefore of all circumstances. Whatever demons-regnant might rule, and however demonly they might govern, he preserved the secret which kept him serene. He had learned that the worshipper of the Ideal must never idolize the image; that, while the sense of the Beautiful grew in his own mind to the Perfect, the shadow of it in the created object evermore tended to decay and dissolution. With no Festus-like inconstancy, therefore, did he seek after new types of the lovelike, knowing that all were alike unsatisfactory; but maintained his fidelity, notwithstanding some strong temptations, to the heart in whose beatings he had recognised the first undoubted response to his own.

The first *undoubted* response! But not the first, which, perhaps, after all, should not have been doubted. I have said that this thought did not often visit Stanley Mortimer; but when it did, there was a sting in his conscience the anguish of which time could scarcely mitigate.

At length news reached him of Alice. Her parents had died, and she continued unmarried. Her life was lonely; and so had introverted meditation worked upon her, that her conduct had become eccentric—in a word, she was lunatic, and needed counsel and help. Distant as was Stanley's relationship to her, he was nearly the only one eligible to be appealed to in such a conjuncture. He hastened to his duty, and then became aware of some facts which caused him to reflect deeply.

Without entering into the particulars of her case, suffice it to add that it was considered expedient that Alice should be placed in a secure asylum, in order, if possible, to her recovery.

It was the lot of Stanley to accompany poor Alice to the proper institution. Never, to him, was a moment of greater excitement: at the asylum itself, never one of less. The case of Alice was with them an ordinary form of mental aberration. The new visitors were at once, and without ceremony, introduced into the receiving-room. Three gentlemen there were seated at a table. One the presumed proprietor of the establishment, reading the newspaper intently—him nothing appeared to have power to stir from his occupation. He took no notice at all either of the patient or her companion. What a contrast his indifference, to Stanley's awakened sense of consciousness! The other two rose—one maintaining an erect posture, with his hands behind him, superciliously contemplating aside the entering strangers; the other bending forward to them complaisantly, and welcoming the inmate within the walls. A business air of sympathy sat on his features, which ill responded to Stanley's feelings. Such, however, were the hands into which, perforce, he confided the person of Alice.

Having performed this painful duty, Stanley returned to the former residence of Alice, that he might place her effects in safe custody. In doing this he found some books and papers which excited his curiosity and surprise. One of them was the only copy of verses ever written by himself—a lyric, in which he told the passion of a silent love, and for which he had addressed thus: "To ——." Alice had filled up the blank with her own name. How she had gained possession of the manuscript, Stanley knew not. All that he recollected was, that he had written the stanzas, and then had mysteriously lost them.

The thrill that ran through his frame on this discovery may be imagined by the sensitive; it touched him to trembling and to tears!

Nor was this all. There were other touching signs of his influence, not only on the mind but on the heart of Alice. There were a few books which bore marks of study—such as Pope's "Homer" and Dryden's "Virgil;" and two or three others which nobody would have suspected Alice of even reading. There were pencil-marks and occasional marginal notes, proving that she had also read them with diligence and care.

Nor had this evident study been without results. A copybook or two turned up in the handwriting of Alice. It contained verses of her own composition. They breathed of love and passion, but more in hope than disappointment; the love being too living, not still to believe, not still to hope, despite the rebukes of experience. Alice had evidently in her loneliness cultivated an inner world, brooding on which had placed her in contradiction with the outer, and produced those irregularities of conduct for which she was now a prisoner with the insane.

The tale I tell is over true, and so was the conviction with the agony which burned its way into the conscience of Stanley Mortimer.

When first Stanley knew Alice, she was mute with natural diffidence and comparative ignorance. Contact with him, notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, had filled her with the desire of knowledge. This she had pursued under serious difficulties. Her limited circle had not afforded the means of her forming a correct pronunciation. Her local peculiarities in this respect had disgusted a too sensitive ear. The consequences need not be repeated. Stanley Mortimer now reflected on all.

"Has," said the self-questioner, "has the blame been mine; or, rather, is it not due to society? Here has been a young and virtuous maiden, brought up by parents having a competence, and moving among the respectabilities of middle-class life, who, nevertheless, was shut out during her prime from instruction that she might have possessed when a child. Might, do I say? *Ought* she not to have possessed it? Ah! this evil grows from our low-thoughted views of education. For many years Englishmen refused to give the most meagre knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic to the masses. That being at length conceded, Englishmen insisted that education should be fitted to the station of the individual. The station of the individual? Why, in a state of society like ours, and with the facilities which the British Constitution gives for the ambitious to rise, who can tell what is the real station of the individual? Is it that in which he is, or that to which he tends? The cottager's infant in the cradle may become the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack! Should unnecessary difficulties in the shape of removable ignorance be thrown in the way of such a result? That, truly, for too long a while has been the theory. Would that the minds of the powerful would awaken to a more just perception! A plenary education for all classes of the people undoubtedly should be provided by the State; and thereby each individual be empowered to start fairly in the race of competition. Ah! but my thoughts are wandering from poor, poor Alice."

He paused a little, and then resumed:—

"Poor Alice! that the world's spirit of unfairness should intrude into the sanctuary of the inner feelings, and intermeddle with the delicate reciprocities of love! Fitted to your supposed station was the instruction accorded to your infant years by your parents, who never conceived the slightest censure as applicable to their conduct; for they loved you dearly, and were dearly loved by you. The error lay in the state of public opinion. The darling hope of your life was frustrated by one unconscious fault. Oh, would that my own mind, like yours neglected, had not, by its own energy, outstripped yours! But this is folly."

Again he paused, and again resumed:—

"Would that I had known, however, that your mind, my beloved Alice, had been progressive. Oh! these records prove that there was vital growth in it. Had I but known that! Now, perhaps, instead of revolving about one idea until it has made itself giddy, it might have been advancing in a right line, under my direction. It might have continued to advance with mine; not educated, as some are, to a standstill point. Peha! let me not make bitter my own lot by over-refinement. Adelaide is a like victim; and it requires mutual charity to make even the odds of a chance-medley state of things—such, unfortunately, as the present anomalous social position of the middle class in England. See, for instance, what has been made of educating children according to their arbitrarily-supposed station. So low, very lately, was the general condition of school-teaching, that, on attention being directed to the subject, it was found that the most elementary instruction at national and mechanics' institutes placed immediately the children of the workman in advance of the children of the shopkeeper. To restore their relative position, a London University was then projected. Well-intended as this institution is, there are millions of respectable families who cannot avail themselves of its advantages. No, no! Nothing will meet the want under which the majority suffer but a universal system of plenary instruction for all classes of the people, established by authority, and made imperative on local functionaries. Only in this manner may an evil so extensive be effectively met. Such a system once established, we should have none to blame but great Nature herself for the differences not only in our destiny but our disposition. And to her decrees we must all bow in reverence."

Such were the just but painful reflections of Stanley Mortimer. The evil which thus blocks up the public thoroughfares through which mind has to make its way penetrates into the private chamber, and turns the lares on the domestic hearth into furies. It is for society to reduce the inequalities of nature and fortune, and not to aggravate the injustice of either. Whatever prejudice may yet exist in some minds against the plenary education of all classes of the people, the wrong done by the omission of the duty to those who might otherwise be a blessing to themselves and to others stamps it as a national sin. But to proceed with our story. A few brief statements will conclude it.

By the aid and advice of the physician, and association with strangers whose discourse ran on matters unconnected with the fancies that peopled the inner world of her ideas, Alice Grey was sufficiently recovered in the tone of her mind to demand and to receive her freedom. She returned to her former lonely habits. For a while she preserved the appearance of sanity; but the worm was at her heart—the undying worm, that, little by little, resumed its power, until the whole was infected with bitterness.

One of the causes which had preserved Stanley Mortimer himself from the vulgarities of his class was his removal, during infancy, from town, and not at too great a distance, where a decided provincialism might be acquired; and another of the causes was his habit of attending the village church on the Sunday. A reader of books, he borrowed his pronunciation from the clergyman, and perused his favourite Spenser and Milton with the accent which he had learned from the pulpit. As wish, indeed, had come over him to enter the Church; and, but for the reluctance of his father, that wish would doubtless have been fulfilled. He had more than once told Alice of his desire; and it would seem that her imagination had become impressed with this circumstance. She had preferred Stanley to herself as a clergyman; and, now that he was lost to her, she began in the persons of the clergy to see him. Like the "daft woman" who followed Dr. Chalmers, poor Alice selected now one and now the other of her favourite preachers, on whom she bestowed her attentions. At last, to preserve a popular minister from her annoyance, it was necessary that authority should interfere, and that she should be placed under proper guardianship. The life of poor Alice had been all illusion; and this was the last.

As to Stanley Mortimer, he sought refuge in the stronghold of philosophy. Much he loved his wife; but he felt how much more he should have loved had she been his *first* love. Love was now with him a relative, it had then been an absolute, affection. It would have lived and grown in his soul a pure and simple identity; it would have done so, or he thought it would. His aim was now to acquire that absolute knowledge which he had lost in love. Vain effort! yet, if we may believe in Rabbinical mythology, such as the arabian even make, are the seraphim are dispensed from. The latter, by loving, know all things; the former, by knowing all things, would learn to love. Labour infinite; while love, by a spontaneous birth, springs at once into being and perfection.

Of these mysterious words Stanley Mortimer knew, because he felt, the meaning fully. In philosophy he trusted he might accomplish that union of Love and Wisdom suggested by its etymology. But the pursuit cost him society. More and more he became a recluse—less and less fitted for the world, and the world for him. Like Alice, he lived in solitude, companioned with his thoughts, and one fixed idea, that formed the centre of their revolutions.

THREE KINGS OF THE EAST.

AN ODE.

I. Strophe.

Star of the East! O star of birth!
Illumine Heaven and shine on earth!
Let Kings bow down before the Child,
The mighty to the undefiled;
His brow, uncrown'd, is more sublime
Than theirs. Unconscious of crime;
Theirs darken'd with the shade of sin,
And his untroubled from within;
The coronal of innocence
His forehead swathes, unseen by sense.
Offspring of Time, too long conceal'd,
Late from Eternity reveal'd!

II. Antistrophe.

Mother of Love! revere thy Son,
The Wonderful, the Sacred One—
Those sov'reign sages from his eyes
Gain knowledge and become more wise.
A power flows to theirs from his,
To note invisibilities.
Thy soul with all its virgin truth,
And his in its immortal youth:
And Heaven's decrees, its mystic plan,
That suffering perfects godlike man.
Oh! creed of sadness!—Mother mild,
Thou weep'st while worshipping thy Child.

III. Epode.

And ye,
The adoring and the royal three!
Ye Orient Kings, with generous pride,
Who proffer gifts as to your lord,
And homage thus the deified,
By shepherds and by you adored—
Led by his star, ye came from far,
The hopeful, faithful, and the loving:
Such ever read the Heavens, and they
For ever in the starry way,
See bright prophetic planets moving;
New worlds discover; each a soul,
A truth, midst other truths to roll,
Maintaining still the harmony.
The crescent music of the sky,
Which still to their attentive ears
Reveals the secret of the spheres.

A.

HOME MYTHOLOGY.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

BY WILLIAM T. MONCRIEFF.

ILLUSTRATED BY PHIZ

DOMESTIC SUPERSTITIONS.

Bring the yule-log—feed high the flame—
Gather around the cheerful fire,
And let old superstitions claim
A passing thought ere they expire.
The fairies were a merry set,
Working their spells to aid, to bless,
And to the sad heart dearer yet,
Ever for mirth and cheerfulness!
A song, a song, ere yet too late;
Let youth and mirth this festive time
In sportive frolic dedicate.
Let others raise the loftier rhyme,
Still Home Mythology to thee
A simple song shall offered be.

I.—CAROL OF THE CAT.

Purring, purring, purring, with a soothing dreamy sound,
And half-closed eyes, thou singest as in ecstasy profound.
For joy and rest thy songs seem born, a calm and quiet tune;
Like to a gurgling brook, that serenades the listening moon.
I love thy soft, thy drowsy song, it ever gives me glee,
And Pussy, in return, I'll dedicate a song to thee,
And all to which thy acts are signs from mighty Pharaoh's reign.
Then pur, and pur, and pur, and pur, and pur, and pur again;
Purring, purring, purring, with a soft and dreamy sound,
And half-closed eyes, before the fire, in ecstasy profound.

Thou washest o'er thy left ear. Ah! to-morrow there'll be rain,
And I have promised with my love to rove o'er hill and plain.
Oh, naughty Pussy, why that sign? thou'rt in an angry mood.
Thou sneezest! that an omen is that never comes to good.
A cold throughout the house there'll be—a cold, yes, Puss, a cold.
Thou scratchest, too, my table's legs. Well, that should bring me gold.
'Tis better than the miser who some dunghill rakes for pelf,
Ah! thou leap'st upon my lap! that shows thou lov'st me for myself.
Purring, purring, purring, with a soft and dreamy sound,
And half-closed eyes, before the fire, in ecstasy profound.

Oh, pretty Puss! oh, gentle Puss! pur on, pur on, pur on;
I'll pat and smooth thy velvet coat if thou, my lovely one
(Lest eve when out the candle went by chance), wilt not remark
Whose lips were kiss'd, for well I know thou canst see in the dark.
'Tis no disloyal thing I ask, though there was no one nigh.
I know, though I was sovereign then, I can't thy silence buy.
Thou saw'st the kiss he stole, as low he spoke about the ring;
Proud as I was, for, Pussy, thou may'st look upon a King,
Purring, purring, purring, with a soft and dreamy sound,
And half-closed eyes, before the fire, as if in bliss profound.

II.—THE STRANGER ON THE BARS.

[Many fanciful indications are gathered from the appearance of that airy visitant commonly termed "a stranger on the bars," formed by the action of the fire on the smoke, &c. of the coals. If the flake hangs upon the top bar, it betokens a person of consequence; if on a lower bar, his position in life is proportionably decreased, and the expectation consequently lessened. If the flake is of an entire form, without any rent or jag about it, it betokens the stranger will be free from any defect or infirmity: and from the fire burning bright or looking gloomy, a fair conclusion, it is supposed, may be drawn as to whether the stranger will bring joy or sorrow. Should the coals suddenly burst into a sulphurous or gaseous flame, it is supposed the stranger is military and of an ardent temperament: with a thousand other learn-ed and fanciful follies. It is usual for young girls, &c., to clap their hands before the filmy flakes, calculating the time the stranger may be supposed to arrive from their falling off the bar. Dark, fragile, and uncertain as they are, it must not be wondered at that these filmy flakes should have been pressed into the service of fireside superstition.]

There's a Stranger on the Bars! which are breathing smoke and fire,
So he's coming from the wars. What's his rank? It can't be higher;
He's on the topmost bar, lightly dancing to my view,
All compact. He has no scar. Ah! my heart is dancing too.
Tall in stature; not too thin. How I love a son of Mars!
Born for victory, still they win. There's a Stranger on the Bars!
Will he bring me joy or sorrow? Will he wake the tear or sigh?
Will he come to-day? to-morrow? Let me clap my hands and try.
Will you come to-day? 'Tis Sunday. [*Claps hands.*] Though I kneel,
vain I command.
Let me try again. On Monday? [*Claps again.*] Ah! he yields him
to my hand.
To my breast he makes a dart. Clear the fire! I bless my stars—
With love's flame he'll cheer my heart. There's a Stranger on the Bars!

III.—FORTUNE IN THE TEA-CUP.

'Tis empty, 'tis empty, I've drain'd the last sup,
Let me try now the power of the crucible cup;
I have put in the sugar, the type of life's joy—
I have pour'd in the cream, peace that never can cloy.
I have put in the black and I've put in the green,
With refreshment and vigour to gladden the scene,
With mystical warmth all their virtues expressing
In the dregs reading grounds of misfortune or blessing,
Too pleased, should but hope, while the cup I twirl round,
As in Pandora's box, at the bottom be found.
Turn the cup, turn the cup, it our fate will reveal,
Once more, turn again, for thus turns fortune's wheel.
Turn the cup, turn the cup.

Turn it round, turn it round, it will quickly be seen,
By the dregs, if life's aspect looks dark or serene—
Is mix'd or unmix'd, is confused or is clear.
Ah, those leaves close together! then danger is near.
A ring, house, and cradle; young ove should beware.
A drop in the cup! Is it comfort or care?
Hold! I see a clear path—it winds through a dark wood;
No stalks cross its progress—it promises good.
All's unravell'd—smooth, fair nought betokens annoy
What is this? it is clearly a purse. Oh, what joy!
Turn the cup, turn the cup, it your fate will reveal;
Once more turn again, for thus turns fortune's wheel.
Turn the cup, turn the cup.

IV.—SNUFFING OUT THE CANDLE.

[Accidentally to snuff out the candle, is an omen that the party so unluckily extinguishing the flame will not be married during the current year. If a spark should be left in the snuffed-out wick, and the party can re-kindle the flame by

blowing on it, the omen may be averted. The candle as an obvious emblem of mortality has in all ages been a great agent in the hands of superstition; witness the winding-sheet, the Welsh corpse candles, &c.

Oh dear! I've the candle snuff'd out,
And my heart's overpower'd with fear;
For I really begin now to doubt
Whether I shall be married this year.
Love may go out, or cease to burn bright,
'Tis a positive omen, oh dear!
Young Hymen his torch may not light,
And I may not be married this year:
No, for young Hymen's torch there's no light.
And I may not be married this year.

But the flame in a breath that may die,
A breath may again make appear;
There's a spark, so my fortune I'll try,
For I long to be married this year.
A rude breath my hope might destroy;
Blow softly, blow soft—Oh, what fear!—(*blows*)
It beams brighter—(*blows again*)—it lights: oh, what joy!
Yes, I now shall be married this year.
It beams brighter—it lights—oh, what joy!
Yes, I now shall be married this year.

V.—THE FEW MOON.

[Classic lore has delighted in giving the Moon celestial power, assigning it a place in its pantheon under the name of Diana, Luna, &c. Its monthly changes, its influence on the tides, &c., are less mysterious than the power it exercises over the reason of mortals. Within two or three years a magazine was written and printed by the patients of a lunatic asylum in Scotland, and published under the title of the "New Moon." The writer has seen one of its numbers: it is painfully interesting; as imperceptible appear in it the boundaries between reason and insanity.]

Good even, New Moon! lovely Moon! bonny Moon!
Though I see thee but half, ne'er eclipsed be thy beams;
To some thou'rt an evil, to some thou'rt a boon—
To some thou'rt the sweet honey month of Love's dreams,
Bonny Moon, but I must not look at thee through glass,
For there should be nought 'twixt my gaze and the sky.
If I did, a dark cloud o'er thy fair face might pass,
Though calm and resplendent thou ridest on high.
Good e'en, new acquaintance, ne'er change but for good;
In thy praise hark the brook murmurs forth a glad tune:
I hail thee, I welcome thee, Moon, as I should;
I curtsey, I curtsey, to thee, bonny Moon—
Bonny Moon! Bonny Moon!

My money I'll turn, for thou still canst impart
A charm, bonny Moon, as in bright days of old,
A crucible charm, with alchemical art,
That converts lead to silver, turns copper to gold.
Lovely Moon, bonny Moon; ah! so witching thy sway;
We know not if thou'rt sent for good or for bad.
Thy rule the fierce tides of the ocean obey,
But the charm of thy fair face makes thousands go mad.
Good e'en, new acquaintance, ne'er change but for good;
In thy praise hark the brook murmurs forth a glad tune;
I trust thee, I welcome thee, Moon, as I should—
I curtsey, I curtsey, to thee, bonny Moon!
Bonny Moon! Bonny Moon!

Now, New Moon, let me wish, as all should who see thee;
But I'll wish not for pleasures too soon that may pall;
Shall I wish for renown—love—or what shall it be?
No, for something I'll wish that shall purchase them all—
I'll wish—yea, I'll wish, but my wish must be seal'd;
For as I once heard an old village dame say,
No wish will come true that is ever revealed!
Yet, 'tis something most dear; guess it then what you may.
Good e'en, new acquaintance, ne'er change but for good;
In thy praise hark the brook murmurs forth a glad tune.
I hail thee! I welcome thee, Moon, as I should.
I curtsey, I curtsey, to thee, bonny Moon!
Bonny Moon! Bonny Moon!

VI.—CAROL OF THE CRICKET.

[If we extend the fanciful *Rosicrucian* system of Count Gabalis, in peopling the four elements with its peculiar inhabitants, we should in the insect world account the cricket as the salamanders and salamandrines, they being literally creatures that work in the fire. Who has not suddenly heard the song of the cricket, when sitting dreamily in the twilight, and starting as they heard, exclaiming with Shakspeare, "Where should this music be—in the earth or the air?" Leigh Hunt has a very beautiful sonnet on this little insect, whom it not inaptly makes the companion of the grasshopper; and the passage in which Dickens describes the rivalry of the cricket with the louder tea-kettle, must be still fresh in every one's recollection. Before finally parting with the cricket, we should not omit to notice, in reference to the salamandrine qualities of its mate, Dr. Mackay's beautiful poem "The Salamandrine."]

Chirp! chirp! chirp! 'tis the cricket on the hearth,
The herald of sweet comfort, waking thoughts of rest and mirth.
Blest note, though harsh and shrill it sounds, it still to us is dear;
It brings back thoughts of days long gone—of all that then were here—
Of the old familiar faces of our childhood's home once more,
Of the cherish'd social circle time can ne'er again restore;
Though its song may be monotonous, still sweet variety
Lurks in its lively chirp! chirp! chirp!—the fairy horn of glee.
Oh! happy, happy cricket, in thy salamandrine bride—
A mate whose voice is never heard, thyself thou well may'st pride.
Chirp! chirp! chirp!

Chirp! chirp! chirp!—'tis the cricket on the hearth:
Its song is still most welcome of the melodies of earth.
We hail thee, merry cricket, for thou'rt loudest heard at night,
When the circle is assembled, and the log is burning bright.
As the grasshopper in summer—the ripen'd harvest noon—
When the sun is shining brightly, chirrups forth a pleasant tune.
Thou tiniest of ventriloquists, whose starting note at night
Still caused our youthful wonder, as we listened with delight,
Leaping forth from out the centre of the seeming glowing hearth,
In the lapses of the darkness, mingling terror with our mirth.
Chirp! chirp! chirp!

Chirp! chirp! chirp!—'tis the cricket on the hearth:
Our own dear Lar—our household god—to peace still giving birth!
Thou com'st to us with joy and music on thy sounding wings;
Good fortune to the house good housewives know thy coming brings.
Thy chirp is not the voice of death, go ask the watching wife:
She'll say thy voice inspires her through lone hours with thoughts of life.
It luckless is to kill thee, thou darling little thing.
For 'tis but in harmless rivalry thou'dst 'gainst all others sing.
We know thy voice will still be heard till the early morning's light—
A watcher through the lonely hours when we have said "Good night!"
Chirp! chirp! chirp!

VII.—WILL IT BE FINE TO-MORROW; OR, THE CAROL OF THE BAROMETER.

[The weather-wise have been found in all ages and in all classes, among the acute observers of nature and pretenders to superior sagacity, a very numerous class. This natural augury, this orthodox divination, as it is daily called into practice, is not very likely to be easily forgotten. The ingenuity of man has invented weather-glasses, and resorted to science and mechanics for the construction of the barometer, &c.; but amongst our very rudest peasantry will be found human barometers quite as infallible, and to be consulted with quite as much confidence, and trusted to with quite as much certainty. The weather has not been fairly treated; in fact, it is in general very foully treated. Who is there that, gravelled for lack of matter, has not found a friend in the weather? and yet how ungratefully do we use it? We are never satisfied with it: it is either too hot or too cold; still this same weather generally "shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will."]

Oh, be propitious, gentle skies; be fine, be fine to-morrow!
For I am going out—with whom, and where, why mention here?
And should it chance to be o'ercast, 'twill fill my heart with sorrow.
Yes, every drop of rain that falls will wring from me a tear.
If hollow blows the rising wind, how shall I answering sigh?
If low the glass, how will my heart sink at the sight with sorrow?
But no, I saw the sun set red—the bats, too, blithely fly—
The stars shine bright—it will be fine, it will be fine to-morrow!

If mopes the spaniel on the hearth, my heart will feel as dull—
But lightly flew the gossamer—from that I'll promise borrow—
The cowslip bells were fill'd with dew, with joy my heart was full—
The beetles flew in circling round—it will be fine to-morrow!
No peacocks scream'd, no donkeys bray'd, the moon shines bright and fair,
No gabbling ducks, ne stinging gnats, woke thoughts of future sorrow;
Pass by the fire sat doxing, undisturbing her left ear;
The chairs and tables do not crack! It will be fine to-morrow!

When late, last Lammas-tide, the warning signs we disregarded,
Nor heeded how the trembling fane sway'd on the high church spire,
Loud broke the storm, our ardent hopes too justly were rewarded,
Let's hail then the bright omen's dream of gratified desire.
If low the swallows skim the stream—avert it, gracious powers,
'Twill overcloud hope's fairy dream, and fill our hearts with sorrow;
But brightly will to-morrow beam, and strew our path with flowers.
Love will our sunshine double. Yes, it *will* be fine to-morrow!

VIII.—LOVE SPELLS.

[The great business of life being love, and the ties with which it is bound by marriage, it will excite no surprise that love spells should be among the principal charms by which a knowledge of futurity was sought to be gained. Midsummer Eve, or the Vigil of St. John, in June, and All Hallowe'en, the Vigil of All Saints, at the commencement of November, were the two periods of the year in which these charms were more particularly supposed to be efficacious. The charm of the hempseed is perhaps one of the most generally known of the love spells which have been recorded by the curious. Gay, in one of his rustic pastorals, has enumerated many of these spells; and Burns in his "Hallowe'en" still more.]

'Tis Midsummer-eve, the much-dreaded, desired;
'Tis the mystical eve of the Baptist St. John.
The eyes that watch'd o'er us to rest have retired,
And Midnight draws near—we are now left alone;
Such grace hath the hour 'twill the future make known,
But test we the proof—to the garden let's steal:
Try the spell of the hempseed, our fates 'twill reveal.

Cross we but the threshold and gain'd is the bower,
The watch-dog the steps of his mistress will know.
So holy the season all charms now have power,
The moon shining brightly above and below,
All in turn to some undisclosed influence bow.
With the magical fernseed, oh! were we supplied!
That no one might see us invisibly glide.

Though now they no blessing-fires raise on each hill,
Through which to gain passage, or boldly leap o'er;
Though no garlands are woven, in sign of good-will,
Of the orpine or birch overshading each door,
Keeping foul things afar, as in bright days of yore;
Yet we'll sow the charmed hempseed, love's secret make known,
'Tis the time, 'tis the time, 'tis the Eve of St. John.

Caution! ope the door gently, and forth let us go.
All is silent—fear nothing; the garden is gain'd.
Now sow we the hemp-seed, now use we the hoe;
Draw the mould softly o'er it, and all is attain'd;
Pause not, and the wish of our hearts shall be gain'd.
Yes, "Hempseed I sow," yes, "Hempseed I hoe;"
Oh, thou who'st to wed me come after and mow.

Ah! a step! some one follows—oh, dare I look back?
Should the omen be adverse, how would my heart writhe.
Love, brace up my sinews! Who treads on my track?
'Tis he, 'tis the loved one, he comes with the scythe;
He mows what I've sown—bound my heart and be blithe.
On Midsummer-eve the glad omen is won.
Then hail to thy mystical vigil, St. John!

IX.—GOOD NIGHT! - DREAMS.

All good Angels hover round me,
Shield me from the ills of night;
In soft chains when sleep has bound me
Let no thought of harm affright;
But let Dreams my fate unveil me—
They will heavenly heralds be
Of whatever may befal me—
Sorrow or Felicity.
Guard me, Angels! Guard me, Angels!
From each ill that may affright—
Death-watch, nightmare, sheeted phantom:
Bless my slumbers. Oh, Good Night!

Let me dream of smiling skies,
Bright pure streams—they'll omen be
Of all in life that most we prize—
Pleasure and serenity.
Let me dream of pleasant bells—
Sweet token of felicity
To every heart where passion dwells
As fondly as it dwells with me.
Guard me, Angels! Guard me, Angels!
From each ill that may affright—
Death-watch, nightmare, sheeted phantom:
Bless my slumbers. Oh, Good Night!

If in the depths of night I wake,
Salute my senses, Chanticleer,
For evil spirits still forsake
The spot wherein thy voice they hear.
Let me wake but with the morn—
Day's twittering call to rouse the hours—
The bee's warm hum—the hunter's horn—
The opening bud of early flowers.
Guard me, Angels! Guard me, Angels!
From each ill that may affright—
Death-watch, nightmare, sheeted phantom:
Bless my slumbers. Oh, Good Night!

THE CHRISTMAS HEARTH.

BY WESTLAND MARSTON.

ILLUSTRATED BY FOSTER

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Whoever is acquainted with our northern shires, especially with those that lie near the border, will easily recal long tracts of flat and sterile land, where the sky, unrelieved by hill or tree, seems to hang nearer to the earth than in more favoured districts; and where the wide gloom of night is but more dismally revealed by the dim flicker in the window of a hut, or the occasional glare of a furnace. The country, it is true, as if anxious for the honour of old England, clothes itself in its better scenery of wood, mountain, and rivulet, as it advances to the Scottish frontier; but, when it falls back into the interior, nothing can be less prepossessing than the every-day working suit of Nature which it resumes. This kind of region is, of course, scantily populated, and boasts as little in its human as in its material examples, of aught that ministers to taste and refinement. The swarthy tribes of the colliery, the mine, and the forge; those whom interest compels to supervise their labours; and a few dealers in necessary commodities, make up the inhabitants. A journey to the nearest town is requisite for the aid of either doctor or lawyer, so that the only resident class we have not yet named is that of the parish clergy.

Few, scattered, and wild, as may well be imagined, is the flock to the charge of which the spiritual shepherd is in these places appointed. Rare and peculiar must be the gifts of a teacher who would here force his way to the hearts of the people. He must be able to translate himself into the facts of their lives, ever ready with calm plain counsel and energetic aid. In a word, the minister who would attach to himself this type of the working man must himself be a working priest. Not a man of this kind (though possessing many virtues) was the Rev. Lawrence Ingleby, curate of the united parishes of Westmoor-cum-Pitsfield, situated in the centre of such a district as we have described. Harsh, indeed, seemed the fate which, in dealing with one of the gentlest and most loveable of natures, assigned for its development such a sphere as that of Westmoor-cum-Pitsfield. But, that our readers may better comprehend the hardship of such a lot, we must acquaint them with some foregoing passages in the curate's life.

Lawrence Ingleby was the grandson of a certain Matthew Ingleby, whilom mayor of a large commercial borough. This Matthew had the good fortune to render an important local service to the Government of the day, and, being a merchant of high standing and some wealth, received for his services the unusual distinction of a baronetcy. The dignity, indeed, sat rather cumbersomely upon the genial and frank disposition of Sir Matthew. Between himself and his once familiar associates he found a barrier of reserve impregnable even by his own good nature. The town clerk, the family surgeon, and the baronet's brother merchants, who had been wont in his snug library to relieve the anxieties of the day by the moderate circulation of the punch-bowl, and the concurrent emission from their lips of tobacco-smoke, lively gossip, and puns unabashed by any consciousness of their badness, suddenly changed their deportment. They still resorted to Sir Matthew's, but only after formal invitation. Their intercourse was grave and constrained, suited, as they thought, to their friend's promotion. The very ladies appeared seized with the spirit of decorum, and refused to rattle in the glasses; the smoke from the "weed" no longer puffed its way in sudden gusts, but stole leisurely upwards, and then wound down again, as if in reverence for the ceiling; and many low-toned hints touching Sir Matthew's leisure were the prelude to partings which closed nights of frigidity and disappointment.

The unambitious gentleman, disquisified by long habits and tastes from invading the circle of "old county families," and exiled by new honours from hearty fellowship with former acquaintance, often bitterly lamented the boon of the Government. Surrounded by his repellent dignities, he was a sort of social prisoner within his own fortifications.

Feeling strongly the inconvenience of his undecided position, Sir Matthew resolved by all means in his power to protect his only son, Marmaduke, from a similar calamity. Sir Matthew had been long a widower, and his whole store of domestic affection was lavished upon his heir. For the boy's sake the fond father rejoiced in the institution which had been a burthen to himself; and his chief care was to fit Marmaduke, by education, for the rank which he would inherit. The lad was accordingly sent early to Eton, thence transferred to the Continent to complete his studies, and his vocation in life was eventually settled by the purchase of a commission.

The character of Marmaduke turned out widely different from that of his father. The chief care of the son was to have the real service to which Sir Matthew owed his title forgotten, and to ransack or invent genealogies from which some remote kinship to patrician houses might be inferred. Not to dwell on moral features, which little deserve perpetuating, we may briefly say that Marmaduke in due time succeeded to the baronetcy, became a large landed proprietor, and ordned the Hon. Miss Harrowcliffe, an amiable spinster of long descent and no portion, to become his reluctant wife. In justice to the lady, however—whose chief deficiency was a want of will to resist—it should be stated that she was persecuted into the step by her impoverished relatives. Two sons were the result of this union. The heir was destined, like his father, to the army; the younger, our friend Lawrence, was early regarded by Sir Marmaduke as a dreamy fool, who would never advance the interests of his family in active life. It was therefore decreed that he should enter the church, and have consulted to him the cure of souls.

CHAPTER II.

THE FARMHOUSE.

The qualities of Lawrence Ingleby, which Sir Marmaduke looked upon as sheer fatuity, were an affectionate sensibility and a delicate perception of beauty in nature, and elegance in letters inherited by the youth from his mother. Like her, too, he possessed a degree of conscientiousness and resignation which sufficed to redeem his character from culpable weakness.

Lawrence's career at Oxford, though marked by no brilliant achievements, evinced a keen relish for the graces of classical literature, especially for such as related to pastoral scenes and occupations. The idyls of Theocritus or Virgil were the chosen companions of his walks. Nor could he find it in his heart to deny a corner of it to Anacreon; for, though occasionally staggered by the warmth and jollity of the reckless old Greek, Lawrence would at times sip modestly of his intoxicating cup for the sake of the vine-leaves that wreathed it. So great, indeed, was his devotion to his favourite authors, that to translate them faithfully, and to illustrate them by copious annotations, became the pet scheme of his life at college. On leaving it, his first object (after a brief sojourn in a home of which his mother's love made the only charm) was to discover some seclusion where he might pursue his task undisturbed.

It is thus that blind mortals rush upon their fate. This attempt of Lawrence to secure tranquillity became the very means of its loss. Nothing, indeed, could promise better for retirement than the sequestered farmhouse in Herefordshire, to the tenant of which a college friend, and lover of angling, had recommended him. The shady lanes and gentle slopes of the neighbourhood—the orchard which belted round the garden, whose inner zone of flowers clasped the trellissed dwelling-house—the "thick murmur" of bees (which immediately suggested to Lawrence notes for the fourth "Georgic"), and the hearty but respectful deportment of the farmer and his wife to their new lodger, might have been deemed so many pledges for serenity of mind. Alas! in a light wavy form that flitted up the stair as Lawrence passed the threshold dwelt the genius of much future commotion.

Caroline Newcombe, the farmer's daughter, meant no harm, not she! In the mental excitement which ensued, she was, like many blithe lassies of eighteen, no wilful agent, but an instrument of fate. Is not every creature what Nature made it? Can the rose reject its own crimson? Is the light responsible because it dazzles? And is it malice aforethought for light-hearted damsels of eighteen to be charming? Nay, did not Carry for a week avoid any chance that might have led

HOME MYTHOLOGY.—DRAWN BY PHIZ

THE CHRISTMAS HEARTH.—DRAWN BY FOSTER.

[Gratis.

her into Lawrence's rooms, and become suddenly absorbed in tending the large fuchsia-tree, if he crossed the walk? Was it one fault, on the succeeding Sunday, she was caught in a drenching shower, returning from church, and that Lawrence, who carried an umbrella even in the dog-days, offered her its protection, and his arm? Could she help being captivating when, with glowing cheeks and depressed lids, she acknowledged her obligation at the door, and suddenly fled like a startled fawn into the parlour?

It was an impulse of common gratitude, after this, for Carry to see that Lawrence's little study was kept in order. It was an unavoidable accident that he would sometimes enter during her labours for his comfort, and that, after having on two of these occasions beheld her in bashful silence, he timorously entreated her on the third not to hurry. Nor was she responsible for the fact that Lawrence shortly afterwards discovered how much more sociable it was to take his meals with the family, and how soothing to him on a summer's evening was a stroll with the farmer, his wife, and Carry, round the garden, or through the orchard.

Carry, at a sacrifice on the part of her parents, had been educated at a "superior establishment,' and it speaks well for her that she returned therefrom in some degree accomplished and not at all spoiled. Her French accent, it must be granted, was a little mincing by good broad Herefordshire; but she could translate tolerably well, had developed a natural talent for drawing, had executed in water colours several flower pieces, which were glorified by frames in the best sitting room, had also learned to embroider, and, to her great credit, preferred knitting.

Companionship *will* lead to talk—talk *will* reveal good dispositions; and, these once found out, who can help liking them? It was as impossible for poor Lawrence to be insensible to the moral charms of Carry, her kindness, cheerfulness, and simplicity, as to be blind to the attractions of her sparkling brown eyes, and the fine outline of a form distinguished in every motion by its agile grace. The danger which he incurred in the society of so winning a maiden was alarmingly increased when, to illustrate his translation, she produced a tolerable sketch of the "wide-spreading beech" under which Tityrus likened and a complimentary likeness to Lawrence himself in the recumbent figure. But the cider festival, which took place in the orchard after the year's in-gathering of apples, was destined to complete the young bachelor's discomfiture.

It was the afternoon of a warm September day, the trees had been despoiled of their rich burthen, and the ladder leaned again the green trunks in tokens of a victorious siege. The young neighbours who had helped the good work in the morning now joined in the customary feast and frolic by which their labours were rewarded. An extempore tent was constructed, the hangings of which depended from two of the tallest trees. Beneath its shadow was spread a repast of various cakes, new cheeses, nuts, apples, cider, and mead.

Lawrence, fairly enticed out of his shyness by a scene which so reminded him of his pastoral authors, chatted merrily with the group of swains and damsels around him, with a special reference, doubtless, to the ear of Carry. She had never heard him so eloquent. He had never seen her so bewitching. A sweet and deep silence would sometimes fall upon her in the intervals of laughter. You should have seen her too, as, her arms sustained above her head by a projecting bough, her fine form tapered to the sward. If, at such moments, she stood like an arrested dream, her ringing voice and buoyant step would soon vindicate her claims to reality. She was attired, too, with a grace and an attention to the niceties of costume which well contrasted her with her kind-hearted but less refined companions. There was a careless dignity in her hat that at once bespoke the rural queen; nor was the little glove I had unworthy of the head-dress on which she proudly menaced Lawrence, as reclining from the intigue of one country dance he watched her float through a second. It might be chance, it might be design, that, as she did so, revealed to him a perfect foot and ankle, defined by the most charming of *bradequins* from Cheltenham. For his part, she seemed the very personification of Amaroon's "neat ankled maid," except that the ivy was wanting to her wand, and that she danced not to the harp, but to the violin. Perhaps it was a vivid an ilustration of the bacchanalian poet that induced Lawrence to emul-te his precepts by copious draughts of cider. Certain it is, that he grew exhilarated and bold, and when the happy voices of the departing guests had died away, he had spoken to Carry in tones which, if more hushed than theirs, seen indicated a yet deeper happiness. As they wound slowly from the wicket gate to the house porch, their fate was decided—Lawrence and Caroline were betrothed.

CHAPTER III.

A CHRISTMAS-EVE AT WESTMOOR.

The turnings of our narrative lead us back to the dreary spot whence we started—the parish of Westmoor-cum-Pitsfield. What has been done, or rather suffered, since our scene shifted, though it took years in experience, may be told in a few sentences. Sir Marmaduke Ingleby, who generally ignored his young person's existence, became emphatically conscious of it when the secret of Lawrence's wooing transpired. The baronet, though for the most part cold and wary, was on this occasion roused into passion, and under the heaviest penalties, to which he bound him: If by oaths, forbade the proposed union.

In vain the mild and startled Lawrence besought, reasoned, and delayed. In vain poor Lady Ingleby, who centred in him the interest of an else stagnant life, endeavoured to play the mediator. As Sir Marmaduke continued to hold that the marriage in question would bring careless disgrace upon his house, and as his son felt that to abandon it would bring a like disgrace upon himself, no reconciliation was possible. Lawrence, having first taken orders and obtained the curacy of Westmoor, which was literally going begging by advertisement, united himself to Caroline Newcombe. An annual income of £40 from the curacy, and what occasional help the father of the bride could afford, formed the young couple's sole dependence.

In the course of two years the latter species of aid suddenly ceased by the death of Farmer Newcombe, who left a pittance barely sufficient for his widow. An attempt of Lady Ingleby to assist her son had been discovered by Sir Marmaduke, and, as he swore that a repetition of it should exclude Lawrence from the benefit of even a posthumous forgiveness in his will, the heart-crushed mother judged it more prudent to desist. Lawrence elder brother, who had until lately resided abroad from his boyhood, was now with his regiment in India. The only advocacy, there ore, that could have moved Sir Marmaduke was unavoida ly withheld.

The young couple at Westmoor bore up bravely for a time. The sweetness and patience of Lawrence was a fund of passive strength difficult to exhaust. In the elastic and loving nature of his wife, too, the poor curate found a constant help and solace. The courtesy of her husband's habits, and the grace of his mind, so different from the coarser blandness of her former associates, had deeply impressed Carry, and caused a feeling of reverence to blend with her affection. Nor was the contrast less striking and advantageous between him and the almost fierce, race animosity shown his brothers cast. Beauces this, Carry had a touch of romance in her character. She never believed that the natives of one so amiable and accomplished as Lawrence could remain for ever estranged from him. She indulged herself, dear heart! with visions of his restoration to the parental hearth, and gave her small leisure to such sombre as she thought would enable her to decorate room with the happy time arrived. The most common figure, indeed, under which Lawrence presented himself to her mind was that of a prince subjugated on a barbarous coast, and only waiting the accident of a passing vessel to regain his dominions. And when she bestowed on him, as heir apparent, a vigorous boy, whose ingression bespoke full capacity to maintain his rights, natural or acquired, the desert island of Westmoor, as Carry called it, grew very tolerable to those who had been cast upon its shore.

Indeed, during the first five years of Frederick Ingleby's existence (he was so named after a bro her of Lady Ingleby who had died young), the sense of parental delight seemed daily to unfold. It was in vain that Lawrence, after his duties, dipped into the recesses of his favourite Muse. There was a fascination in the baby language of alternate cry and coo which effectually suppressed the curate's interest in more classic tongues. When, with the coquetry of twelve months, the little Freddy half extended his arms towards his father, and then, slyly retreating, hid his laughing face in Carry's neck; when that sound peculiar to babies—a sound composed of the vowel *a*, with the pause of an ambiguous consonant—matured at length into an unmistakeable *da, da*; when, by the boy's use of this ejaculation every time Lawrence entered the room, the latter found it was specially applied to himself, you would have thought his transports had reached their height. But, when the little pedestrian, accustomed to the support of the paternal finger, one morning suddenly rejected that aid, and with peals of laughter moved rocking and swaying over a sea of carpet to the landing place of the nearest chair, the ecstasy of Lawrence reached its climax, and the shout emitted by him was so startling as greatly to enhance the peril of the voyage. He was that day proof against fate, and decided on the important matter which had cost much anxious discussion—the purchase for Freddy of a hat with an imposing plume which Carry had seen in a shop window at the district market town. He drew with glee the requisite half-guinea from his slender purse, and then wiped away the tears which stood in Carry's eyes as he placed his money in her hand. There was a sacrifice, he observed; it was but dining more frequently on bacon, and avoiding butcher's meat; and Carry knew how partial he was to rashers; so she smiled, and they felt they had nothing to wish for except for a longing on the part of Lawrence, who was deeply attached to his mother, that Lady Ingleby could see the treasure she possessed in her grandson.

But over this calm domestic sky a cloud gathered. *Gathered*, indeed, is not the word to use, so suddenly did it spring up and darken the horizon. In his sixth year little Freddy, as he bounded down the stairs, missed his footing and rolled down several steps to the bottom. The consequence was a serious local injury, threatening permanent disorder of the spine. For a year and a half the little fellow was scarcely permitted to move. The expenses of medical aid and the little delicacies needed by the invalid rapidly diminished Lawrence's scanty income, and he had not only to bear anxiety for his boy, and also for poor Carry, whose health grew visibly affected, but also to contend against the hardships of actual privation. His troubles, though assuaged, were not dispelled by Freddy's ultimate recovery, by the noble and affectionate disposition which he showed as he grew up, and by the rapid progress which he made under his father's tuition. Arrears had been incurred during the lad's illness which would for long remain a burthen upon Lawrence.

Nor was the life of continual struggle in which poor Carry with himself was involved, the only hardship. Painfully sensitive, the poor man was at times haunted by a dread lest his integrity should at last be questioned—lest in the eyes of men disgrace should be added to poverty.

Such had been the state of things for twelve years, when, one gloomy December twilight, an unusual visitor (the postman) knocked at the curate's door and delivered a packet. Opened, its contents proved to be a mourning letter in a strange hand—that of a solicitor—informing Lawrence, by his father's direction, of Lady Ingleby's death, and inclosing a bank-note for £10; there was also a letter from the deceased lady herself, whose last request that it should be conveyed to her son had thus been complied with.

It was a long epistle, written under the presentiment of gradually approaching death. It prayed earnestly that Lawrence, after this event, would not cease to believe in the maternal love which had so harshly been denied an utterance. "It was," urged the unhappy Lady Ingleby, "that very love which forced me to choke a mother's impulse. My son, or, rather, let me say my children," she pursued, "I would have hurried to you in your trials across seas, over mountains; I would have at least shared with you the little I could call my own; but I dared not. To have done so would have been to cut off the last hope of your father's relenting. Oh, my Lawrence, you will understand the heart that for your sake has borne that pain, should doubt it! You *must* know this in Heaven; but even here be pitiful. No, I mean not that—be just to me, oh! my son: I deserve it!"

This letter Lawrence read through in silence, only screening his eyes with his turn hand, as if against the blear sight of a solitary candle. When he had finished he pressed his face into both hands. Carry, when she gently withdrew them, saw no tears, but a look so unlike his habitual one, that she did not speak to him. Lawrence took the candle and retired to his chamber. He had remained there alone for more than an hour, when some of the labourers at the colliery rushed into the house with news of an accident. A large mass of earth had suddenly given way, and descended upon several of the workpeople with their children. Two men and a boy were killed upon the spot. The remainder, who had sustained serious injuries, were with difficulty brought alive to the surface.

Even under this present grief Lawrence could not delay to visit the sufferers. He returned, however, after a short absence, and with an increased gloom of expression. One or his greatest trials had been the small influence he was able to obtain over his parishioners. The modest hesitancy of his manner, and the somewhat fastidious and circumlocutory language which had become natural to him, was a bad medium for addressing the almost fierce race amongst which he dwelt. His earnest but gentle appeals from the pulpit, and his household ministrations, had been often met with a sort of ill-restrained contempt, if not with a sullen rejection.

As Lawrence approached the cluster of huts which lay between his house and the colliery, he observed several men bearing a lad in their arms, who had evidently received some severe injury. The sufferer uttered a cry of pain as his rough but not unfeeling supporters attempted to change his position. The curate sprang hastily forward, and endeavoured himself to adjust the painful load more tenderly. But his trembling arms were unequal to the task, and a still shriller cry showed how unfortunate had been the interposition. The mother of the boy, who had rushed from the house, turned upon Lawrence with a storm of curses invective.

"The daft, helpless loon!" she cried, "that thought himself so much above common folks, he must speak to them in a senseless gibberish at church. Couldn't he keep at home till he was called for, and not wrench the limbs off of honest people's children?" And a sullen murmur from the group expressed their assent to her words.

"Why was I born to a life that is useless to any one?" exclaimed Lawrence suddenly to his wife's anxious questioning. She made no reply, but knelt by him; and Frederick, who was now fifteen, rose from his books, and with a look of defiance to sanderers in general, took his post by his father's side.

A useless life, Lawrence! to which the charge of two immortals has been given, the one self trusted by the faith of love, the other a boon from Heaven? Let no husband or father who pilots dear voyagers, relying on himself, a freight of human sympathies and hopes which shall land on eternity, count his life useless! Lawrence felt that his uttered appeal, as he looked at his wife and son; the brief bitterness passed from his heart, and left only a chastened sorrow.

It was three weeks afterwards, and on a Christmas-eve, that Lawrence, accompanied by Fred, now his constant associate, had gone to the market town before mentioned, to make some inquiries as to a small legacy for one of his parishioners. There had been a heavy fall of snow that afternoon, and it was quite dusk before the father and son, cold and wet, reached their home. But the look of anxiety with which Carry welcomed them was exchanged when they came down stairs, to explain that, to the fire, for a stiff dewdrop look, a smiling ruddiness, gradually broadened and deepened into a river of mirth, completely overspread her face.

"Well, Carry?" said her husband with a puzzled look.

Her answer was to give him a bundle of baggage in their little parlour—kit-bag, and to hold aloft exultingly a pair of garments.

Had she exhibited a casket of family jewels, Lawrence could not have looked more astonished.

The mystery was thus explained. An old college acquaintance of Lawrence, who had become a successful advocate, was in the north for a few days on a shooting excursion. Having met with Lawrence in the street, the thought that it might really designate his old friend had occurred to him. Inquiry of Mrs. Ingleby was confirmed his hope. The result was an instant despatch of the basse of pheasants, with an intimation that the donor invited himself to supper that very night.

After reading and re-reading the little note which bore the well-remembered signature of Charles Morton, Lawrence stood for a while with an expression of bewilderment comically pathetic. "Morton! Charles Morton!" he at last ejaculated; and then, as if still incredulous, rubbed his hands with a sort of cautious and sceptical glee. But there was no longer room for doubt when, with the assistance of an active, smiling lass, Carry had fairly got the pheasants upon the broach. The bright clear fire, the busy murmur with which the jack called attention to the discharge of its duty, and, finally, the delicate and savoury odour that would through the kitchen, all bore witness to a reality. Lawrence drew his chair before the cozy forting warmth; and a quiet smile, not untouched with sadness, broke over his face. That he would actually sup from those pheasants was a proposition that was readily gaining strength in his mind. But this thought, though sufficiently important and strange, was by no means the bound of his musings. The cheerful kitchen-range, and the fragrance with which the roasting delicacies assailed his nostrils, seemed to transport him to a distant world—that of his boyhood. He remembered, as if it were present, the large kitchen in his father's house, with its cured meats suspended from the roof, the barons of beef that in long ag Christmases had revolved before its fire, and the warm scent of cakes in the oven, which had so often tempted him when a child to invade the domain of the cook. He vividly remembered being compelled from this region, and he seemed to have thought the various passages and rooms of the mansion, lingering last in that where his mother used to sit; and then on a footstool at her knee he fancied he beheld Carry and Freddy. He had quite forgotten the tall youth beside him, the constant associate who beguiled him of many a dull hour by his singing with him his favourite tunes. He looked not on the lad's face, as it now was firmly defined, though lit with intelligence and sensibility; he saw the boy of two years, with his wistful upturned gaze, and fancied that Lady Ingleby stooped to kiss him. Lawrence, thus wandering through a past life, started, almost with a sense of wrong, when a full quick knock awoke him from his reverie. But when Charles Morton entered, grasped him by both hands, and saluted him by his old college appellation of Corydon (referring to him who vanquished Thyrsis), the curate of Westmoor was fairly overcome. This allusion to old and cherished pursuits, in which, except Frederick, not a soul had sympathised for years, set in a flood of associations which Lawrence could no longer resist. With laughing eyes, though the tears poured down his cheeks, he hugged his friend to his bosom. A calmer interval succeeded. Affectionate and serious for the most part, though occasionally varied with merriment, was the converse of the fireside circle that ensued. The group did not separate till the bells of the hamlet church broke in upon a pause and warned them that it was no longer Christmas-eve.

CHAPTER THE LAST.

ANOTHER CHRISTMAS EVE.

Nearly ten years have elapsed since the Christmas-eve which we have just recorded; but we can no more notice them than do the ingenious painters of moving panoramas the dull scenery that intervenes between their points of interest.

Resuming our narrative, we find ourselves in London, and, turning down an archway in Chancery-lane, we enter that grave temple of civil justice where the Master of the Rolls is wont to preside after each law term. It was a clear cold morning, during the sittings after Michaelmas. A few members of the Chancery bar sat scattered over the benches. Already had the usher prayed silence with a terror-striking frown which he deemed at his duty to direct towards the green baize door. One of the most affable of Judges had taken his seat after this intimidating prelude; and the "part-heard" cause for the day had been called on.

"Who appears for the defendant?" inquired his Lordship, observing no movement amongst the silk gowns.

"My learned friend, Mr. F——, please your *Lawship*; but he is engaged in an appeal before the *Lords*," replied the opposing Queen's Counsel

"But the cause was specially appointed for the day," observed the Judge, who, with all his courtesy, was a strict disciplinarian; "if any gentleman is with Mr. F——, I shall hear him."

A junior barrister, evidently of some years of thirty, now rose. Notwithstanding his youth, and the comparative rarity of his appearance in court, the Judge turned to him with a gracious inclination. The young man's name had already been favourably known in literature, and his Lordship was a man of taste.

"I appear, my Lord, in the absence of my learned friend."

"Proceed, Mr. Ingleby."

At these words a heavy-built elderly gentleman, in whose face pomposity struggled with querulous anxiety, half started from the place he occupied by his solicitor.

His man was the defendant in the suit, Sir Marmaduke Ingleby. The young barrister about to plead for him was his grandson, Frederick Ingleby, the son of the poor curate of Westmoor.

The advent of Charles Morton at Westmoor had been a turning-point in Frederick's life. Struck with the manners and talents, Morton (who was a man of wealth, and, on a second visit to his father, offered to procure the young man a reportership upon the press, and to receive him into his own chambers. By reporting and literary composition, Frederick had struggled to the bar; and a second work on the practice of his profession had procured him the confidence of more than one solicitor. Amongst these was the London agent of Sir Marmaduke Ingleby, who, little dreaming, from the young advocate's frugal living, of his relationship to the Baronet, had given Frederick a junior brief in the important case of "Sanders *v.* Ingleby." Sir Marmaduke had only arrived in London the previous day, and, knowing that a distinguished leading counsel had been retained, bestowed no thought upon his second.

The fate of Sir Marmaduke hung upon the issue of that suit. Ostentatious and ambitious, he had greatly diminished his fortune, and had vested almost all his remaining wealth in the purchase of a large and impos ng estate in his native county. His solicitor had advised him against the purchase, deeming the title to the estate, though strictly honest, not legally secure. Sir Marmaduke, however, was not to be deterred, and became a purchaser, though the conditions of sale included the proviso that the vendor should not be answerable for any defect of title before the property came into his hands. A flaw anterior to the convey ance had since been alleged by the claimant, whose success would leave Sir Marmaduke impoverished beyond all remedy. Will the moralist forgive Frederick for the stern hope that by his talents he might heap upon the man who had cast out his father the weight of a surpass ng obligation, that he might snatch him from the hand of her who gave the gracious boon of her little help and from the upper story. This riddle is eventually explained by the descent of a portmanteau and sundry bandboxes from up stairs. Carry follows, and, when the counsel leaves her alone with Lawrence, casts her arms round him with a warm caress and a look of such mingled love and happiness as it was a luxury to behold—to say nothing of the wearing of it. And they had good cause for joy; the son on whom their hopes were fixed, and for who e good they had borne the pang of a long separation, had given year by year new proofs of his affection, had helped them by the consecrated aid of his earnings, had made their home endearing before it was, and they were about to set forth to meet him in Yorkshire, whence he proposed journeying with them for a few miles to a destination which he had chanced to leave unmentioned.

Ah, what help, what health of mind and body, had this good son been to Lawrence! The spirit of cheerfulness and action had renewed itself in his breast. Even the labouring poor around him, though they failed to understand his discourses, had learned to revere the loving sermon of his life. It is true he sighed when he thought how much more suited to their spiritual necessities had been the broad style of practical and homely illustration used by a reverend brother who had

lately officiated at Westmoor during the curate's temporary illness. "I have not the gift to instruct them," mused the latter; "but they love me." And that thought consoled him.

In the evening of the day on which they started, our travellers duly reached the Yorkshire station, where Frederick waited to welcome them. Fain would we dwell upon the proud and joyful greetings interchanged between him and his parents; but our narrative, which has more than once halted for explanation, must push on, that we may not strain the reader's patience between arriving at our terminus.

The novel and ingenious metaphor which we have just achieved was probably suggested by the succession of easy railway journeys which Lawrence and Carry made with their son to various points of interest. About a week after they had left their home and on the day which was to end in another Christmas-eve, the party found themselves many a mile south of broad Yorkshire, and entering upon a district where the landscape presented, in gentle variety, fair cottages nooked in their evergreen shrubberies, fir-crowned terraces, and ledges of brown hills, severed by the railway, and glowing like walls of fire in the clear December sun. The beauty of the scene, the rapid motion, above all, their domestic happiness, filled the hearts of Lawrence and Carry with an unspeakable gratitude that made their faces look like silent hymns. The solemnity of joy in their aspects found a contrast in the exultation which lit that of Frederick. In the course of the day several gentlemen entered the carriage; and, the conversation turning at last upon social and religious topics, Lawrence expressed the interest of a pious heart in language which charmed his auditors by its earnestness and grace.

"He would have been understood here," thought Carry, as under cover of her plaid her hand stole to her husband's and tenderly pressed it.

The light was low in the west, and objects began to assume a romantic vagueness. There was something phantasmal in the partial drifts of snow, which several keen though bright days had prevented from dispersing, and in the pools—darkly red in the setting light—over which the forms of many a skater indistinctly glided. Lanterns, too, were seen on every platform bursting into the carriages with a kind of luminous laughter as they halted. And there was vast unloading of hampers, with voices of eager questioners, and, at times, a gleeful chorus from boys who had accompanied their fathers to meet the Christmas cheer. The spirit of Christmas—peace, faith, and love combined—dwelt in the hearts of the Ingleblos—parents and son.

At last the moment came for them to quit the train. They did so, and entered a carriage which was in waiting for them outside the station. The moon had risen, and, with a troop of stars, crowned the groves which on either side skirted the road. There was purity and awe in the deep stillness which reigned on every side, till one by one the glimmering lights of cottages, or the distant illumination of a mansion, indicated the neighbourhood of a town or village. Soon the lights became more clustered, and the silvered spire of a church caught the eye of Lawrence as the carriage wound into the centre of the hamlet.

They stopped for a minute at a lodge-gate, and Lawrence thought they were about to turn down the avenue which it guarded. But the keeper told them to drive on to the rectory, saying that his master, Mr. Morton, would immediately join them.

You would have seen by daylight that the rectory was a quaint solid-looking structure of brick faced with stone. It stood, screened by beech-trees, at some little distance from the road. Passing through the hall, you would find that the rear of the house opened upon a terrace which overhung one of the most picturesque of our southern rivers. The attention, however, of Lawrence and Carry was attracted by the comfortable appearance of the front, several windows in which were lighted as if for expected guests.

The party having descended and entered the house, the *beau-ideal* of a library was thrown open for their reception. The walls were lined with choice books, many of them classical and theological. But enjoinments more immediately tempting were those pledged by a blazing fire, and by a tea equipage upon the table.

Lawrence seemed as if waiting for an explanation. At length, he began red, with a smiling embarrassment, "Where is our host? I trust we are not intruders!"

"There are no intruders here, my dear Corydon, but myself and my friend," said Charles Morton, who at that moment entered the room with a stranger, whose bearing and military undress at once denoted his profession. Frederick advanced to him, and greeted him warmly. Lawrence gazed on the stranger's face, as if he had seen it in a dream.

"Lawrence," said the latter, extending his hand, "let your brother, though he has little deserved it, give you the first welcome to your new home."

"His home!" exclaimed Carry.

We have not space to record the broken dialogue, by which it appeared that, through the influence of some of Frederick's seniors at the bar, the living at Farthorp, which was in the gift of the Chancellor, had been conferred upon Lawrence. Nor can we detail the circumstances of Major Marmaduke Ingleby's return to England, from which he had been an absentee almost since childhood; nor how he was moved to make himself known to his nephew Frederick, and to investigate the reasons which had so long exiled Lawrence Ingleby from his father's house. Neither can we give any lengthened report of what Lawrence said when his good fortune was explained; for the simple reason that he said so little. After his first amazement had subsided he pressed every body's hand in silence, and suffered himself quietly to be placed in the easy chair. Carry, too, was silent; but, when the last cup of tea had been poured out, she drew near to the fire by the side of her husband, and sat quietly in the corner, her feet on the fender, her hands gently clasped, and her eyes shining through unrestrained tears. At length, glancing at her son, she whispered, "Lawrence, he has done it all."

Some minutes having elapsed, Major Ingleby motioned his brother aside, and after a few words, deep emotion was visible in the face of the latter.

"I never hoped for it," said Lawrence; "but can you doubt my answer?"

Here Frederick interposed. "Not to-night, not at least this happy night," he exclaimed.

"Would it be happy longer, my son, if we refused?" said Lawrence.

"But when I think upon all the misery which my grandfather's unrelenting sternness has brought upon the parents whom I love."

Here Carry approached.

"And whose best claim to your love," rejoined his father, "was, that they strove to live in Christian charity and forbearance towards all men!"

"But, sir," persisted Frederick, "your mother, whose life his severity embittered and shortened!"

"Ah, my mother," exclaimed Lawrence, "went thou now amongst us! What would she bid us do, Carry?"

"Love and forbear," answered Carry.

"She would, my son," said the minister solemnly.

Never had Frederick so revered him as when he replied, "My father, you are right!"

We do not intend, for the sake of a happy "winding up," to transform Sir Marmaduke Ingleby into an affectionate and generous man. A life of mean and selfish ambition had tasked the moral strength which character needs to rally. But that pitying angel, so loth to see the human heart utterly desecrated, in the last hold of a narrow key-hatter ruin at bay. The man who had treated his wife so harshly when living mused her uncomplaining patience when he lost her. And when, on Major Ingleby's return, to whom all his thoughts had been devoted, he found his old sister, on treating him with cold respect, and sympathizing with the banished Lawrence, a sense of disdain and reproach and a selfish yearning for affection, that was, however, better than selfish apathy, seized upon Sir Marmaduke.

"Take me to your brother," he said to Major Ingleby, whom he could not bear from his sight, and with whom he had travelled to Farthorp, remaining at the inn.

Wheels were shortly heard at the gate of the rectory, and Major Ingleby left the room. Before the fire, surrounded by his wife, Frederica, and his faithful friend Morton, stood THE RECTOR. His hand, locked in Carry's, trembles, and his eyes are fixed upon the door. At length it opens, and after Major Ingleby enters a somewhat bent and grey-haired man, who shades his eyes, and looks for a moment dubiously at Lawrence, then totters forward into his extended arms.

Who shall say that the mother saw it not—that hers was not one of the rejoicing spirits at that CHRISTMAS HEARTH?

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL OF FLOWERS.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

ILLUSTRATED BY GILBERT.

Friends that rather round thy hearth
When the snows envelop earth
Shall have greeting fonder,
If in summer twilights ye
Mutely strayed, and tenderly
In their hush did ponder.

Angel faces Youth beholds
When the veil of Time unfolds,
Though so soon it closes,
Once beheld are known till death;
And on Memory's bosom Faith
Placidly reposes.

Outward beauty thus awakes
Human love, and but forsakes
Then the inward yearning,
By its passion may create
Glories rarer than await
Mortal sight's discerning.

CHAPTER I.

IN a retired dwelling on the borders of Dartmoor lived many years back a man who passed by the name of Paul Corolla. Little was clearly known about him beyond the fact that he was a trader in flowers. Some few whispered that he also dealt in poisons, while others loudly proclaimed him a magician—a dabbler in the black art. The man was, moreover, a collector of simples; and many were the country people who sought the habitation of the flower-dealer for remedies of all kinds. He was, indeed, frequently solicited to furnish charms and spells whose potency was supposed to avail against ills which no human hand could alleviate or arrest—the trial and the burthen of mortal sorrow.

With such a reputation it may well be surmised that many unaccountable stories went abroad concerning the man and his pursuits. What most puzzled the curious was, that, instead of the mystery and seclusion which are generally supposed to belong to the dealers in occult sciences, here all was open and undisguised. The house of Paul Corolla was a habitation of the most perfect simplicity. Looking at its plain brick walls, and ordinary sized windows, its long and slightly-fenced garden, and its spacious hoth use, the most excursive imagination could scarcely entertain the notion of artifice or concealment. The dress of Paul, moreover, was scarcely suggestive of the necromancer. It was old, certainly, or, rather, it was somewhat out of keeping with the habits of a trader, and was suited, rather, to the ease and indolence of the successful merchant, than to the condition of a man who laboured with his hands, as Paul evidently did. He generally wore a long loose coat, reaching below his knees, and leaving the exact fashion of his nether garments a matter of doubt. His head, when it was covered at all, which was rarely, was surmounted by a cloth cap, resembling in shape the ancient baronial cap. His hair was slightly grizzled, but not grey; his eyes mild, but searching. His only companion was a negro boy, who appeared to act as his servant, and who was reputed to be deaf and dumb.

One evening, late in the summer, as the twilight of the shortening day deepened and closed, Paul was seated in the little back parlour of his house, as usual, alone. On the table before him stood a solitary plant, in a common red earthen pot. The plant was of that species known to botanists as the *Fraxinella*, or "little ash." As Paul lightly touched its pink flowers and feathered foliage, apparently occupied in studying the condition of the plant, a hasty knock was heard; and the next moment the negro boy showed his woolly head at the door, and, making a sign to his master, ushered in a young man of somewhat disturbed aspect. The youth, who could scarcely have seen more than nineteen summers, had that free, frank, open face which at once prepossessed the beholder in its favour. But his eyes wore a look of restless excitement, and his lip quivered with some inward emotion.

As the youth found himself thus suddenly in the presence of Paul Corolla, the calm and unmoved bearing of the reputed magician appeared to act as a momentary check upon the outward manifestation of the passions which stirred within him. He took the offered seat which Paul drew forward, and was about to speak, when, glancing behind, he caught the eyes of the negro boy fixed intently upon him.

"Do not mind the boy," said Paul, noticing his hesitation; "he has eaten of the dumb cane," and at a look from his master the boy slunk into a corner. "Speak!" continued Paul, "what is your pleasure?"

"A moment since," cried the youth, rising restlessly, and turning to go, "a moment since I arrested my steps at your threshold, scarcely knowing whom or what I sought. Your presence has awakened me: I have been a fool. Pardon me, and farewell!"

"Yet, stay a moment," returned Paul, eyeing the young man with some interest. "You sought the magician; remain at least with the host. I do not entice you with the promise of a love-philtre or a charm against the plague; but there are more things in nature than you dream of, and perhaps——"

Paul stopped; for the young man had reseated himself, and, placing his two elbows on the table, buried his face in his hands. There followed a few moments during which neither spoke. At length the young man looked up. As he did so he started on seeing that the plant which stood on the table before him, and which his bowed-down head had almost touched, was illumined by a soft, blue light which ran over every leaf and branch. A balsamic odour at the same time filled the room, so strong as to be almost overpowering.

"This is juggling," cried the youth, as he at the same time drew back his chair.

Paul Corolla smiled. "You do not like the light?" he said, and he lifted the plant from the table, and put candles in its place. "Come, I will humour you," he continued. "You dislike my *Fraxinella*; I will exchange it for my sweet gall. These tapers are composed of the wax produced from our Devonshire myrtle; nature's production equally with the other." The tapers were lighted; and again a delicious odour, most grateful to the sense, filled the chambers of the Flower Magician.

"You are no common man," said his visitor, gazing boldly and steadfastly in the face of Paul. "You have bidden me stay—and I have tarried. But what are these shows to me; to me, a man racked in heart and brain? Pshaw! it is child's play!" And a sneer curled a lip beautiful even in its scorn. "Send me forth wiser, stronger, freer than I came, or in Heaven's name let me go!"

"Hark to the cry of the river!" said Paul, as if he had not heard him. "Hark! the Dart is full to night, and comes roaring down into the valley. You know our saying here in Dartmoor?

River of Dart, river of Dart,
Every year thou claimest a heart.

What say you? That knell rang in your ear as you took refuge from your own thoughts upon my threshold. Go, fulfil the prophecy of the fool who first uttered it. Go, let the river should this year lack its victim, and so throw discredit on the soothsayer. You are silent. Shall I guide your steps rather to Crammere pool, whence the swollen Dart rushes down lusty and strong as breathing buoyant human life? There, it is said, you may mingle your nail with that of the unhappy who fill its drear morasses with their groans."

"You mock me: this tradition——"

"*Love* itself is a tradition," pursued Paul, his eyes intently bent upon the countenance of his visitor; "so at least you will account it when you have lived to my years: a jest, a juggle, a counterfeit; a worn-out tradition, believed in by our fathers, trusted in by ourselves. This is all that I know of it now; yet, you see, I am calm."

"You search deeply: sorcerer or not, you read my heart," said the youth. "Know, then, the whole. I am reckless, despairing. I loved—I love still, with the hazardous passion of the gamester; of one whose all is staked upon a single die. She whom I so blindly worshipped once vowed that she loved me in return. Now, all at once, without one parting word of peace for memory to starve upon, I am scorned, rejected, banished! From what quarter can comfort come to a wretch like me? Other women have loved, and been fickle: but Alice Cranstone has no heart."

Stirred by the passion under which he spoke, the young man rose suddenly, and paced the room to and fro. But Paul spoke not. A strange cloud—a momentary expression of bitter sternness—passed over the usually calm face of the man, Corolla, at the last words uttered by his guest. The young man saw it, and, supposing himself to be in some way the cause, would have withdrawn somewhat abruptly. But Paul, with restored calmness, said, "It is nothing. Do not go. You are not a boy to be chilled by a passing change of mood. And yet," he added, after a pause, "perhaps you are right. I think we are neither of us quite ourselves to-night. But, if you do not quite condemn me as a trifler—a charlatan—visit me here again. I have done you at least no harm for this time. Your next coming may, possibly, be more propitious. Your name is?"—

"Philip Tremeheere."

CHAPTER II.

As Philip passed from Corolla's door, the negro boy, unnoticed, slipped out after him. An hour had scarcely elapsed before the boy returned to the house; and, having carefully made fast the outer door, crept into the room where his master still stood, rapt in bitter musing, and whispered in his ear:—

"Buckra man go play—so!" and he shook his hand in imitation of the movement of a dice-box.

"Where?" inquired his master.

"Down by de ribber, up by de big house. Many number young mans dere: all make merry,—smoky, drinky. Dey see Buckra man go by. Dey shout, 'Pheelip, Pheelip!' Massa Philip he go in den: he lose money: he look sad. Nigger boy see him through de window. Young mans laugh. He play again: shake de box—so, like mad! Gorl how him set him teeth!" And the young black showed his own white teeth by way of mimicry.

"Enough: now go; chew the dumb cane, and be still."

But again the knocker was assailed. This time it was raised by a woman's hand.

"What is your business, my good woman?" demanded Paul, somewhat impatiently, as he himself unfastened the door.

"My young lady is taken badly, sir," was the woman's answer. "My mistress is from home, and beliks I may be doing wrong, but I heerd you were larned in leechcraft, sir; so, may it please you, just step down, a weary way though it be, and give her a smile."

"And who may your mistress be?" questioned Paul.

"Miss Alice Cranstone, of the Hollies, so please you, sir."

Again a contract ng of the brows showed Paul Corolla to be ill at ease.

"Lead the way, then," was his somewhat testy reply; and the two went out along the moors.

The summer night was dark and starless, the moon had not yet risen; no sound broke the stillness of the dreary moorland waste as Paul pursued his way onward—no sound, at least, more earthly than that voice to which he had recently alluded as "the cry of the river." This cry, as is well known, is that louder sound of the water which rises towards nightfall. To night it rang with more than its wonted solemnity upon the ear of Paul; and while the imagination of his more simple companion beguiled the way with legend of pixey and rock sprite—the cloven hoof that ascended the lofty mass of the Dewerstone—the black headless dog of the Valley of Plym—the stone circles raised when there were "wolves on the hills, and winged serpents on the lowlands"—the Hell Tor, where Satan strove with King Arthur—or the "nine stones" that by their daily dance under the noontide sun—all the while the thoughts of Paul Corolla were with the days of his youth and of his love. His soul looked through the darkness, and he beheld that same track of moorland as he had beheld it of old—that very ground he had trodden years and years ago. Again, in fancy, the strong spiney branches of the golden ling sprang elastic from beneath his youthful tread; the azure bluebell drooped its head, burthened with beauty; the wild heath rustled, and the herby thyme scented the fresh moorland gale, that died down fainting with sweetness. Paul did not know until that night how young he was still at heart.

Alice Cranstone, the girl whose sick-room he had been thus unexpectedly called upon to visit, lay shivering like one in an ague-fit. As her pale, sweet face reposed sideway on the pillow, Paul gazed upon its almost child-like beauty, and marvelled little at the despairing madness of Philip Tremenheere. Aided by his recently-acquired knowledge of her quarrel with her lover, he divined at once how much of real bodily sickness was here, and how much of disorder was the mind's work. Bodily ill the poor child was, however; and a glance round the room soon served to initiate the Flower Magician into the secret but simple cause of her malady.

"You have wandered far in search of these flowers," he said to her; at the same time lifting from a table near a large quantity of the sweet-smelling, but sickly, *Spiræa ulmaria*. "You found this meadow-sweet sufficiently fragrant, doubtless, or you would scarcely have encumbered yourself with so plentiful a burthen."

The sick girl answered, like one in a dream, "I did not know I had wandered so far—I did not know I had gathered so much—I—I was thinking of something else."

"You believe in charms?" questioned Paul.

The lip of Alice blanched more and more as she responded, "I do not know. I sometimes think that some charm must have power over me, that I am possessed: why else—oh! why else, am I so weak?" and she wrung her hands in sickness of soul.

Paul, who had watched his opportunity, now, while the attendant had for a moment withdrawn, drew from beneath his vest a few sprigs of his favourite mignionette. "Take this, my child," said he; "lay it next your heart. It is the reseda of the ancients, potent to calm and appease all suffering, whether of body or of mind." And, as he bent over the sick girl to place the flowers in her hand, he whispered hastily in her ear, "Be of good cheer! I will watch over your Philip, and restore him to you, if it be possible. I have seen him, and I believe he bears a soul less unworthy than it seems. Take heart, but be silent. And now farewell," he added aloud. "But stay, you must purchase this charm in kind, or it will not yield one half of its proper virtues. I am sorry to deprive you of your favourite nosegay, but you must give me this meadowsweet to carry away with me; I have a use for it.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL OF FLOWERS—DRAWN BY GILBERT.

And keep yonder window open awhile; the air is heavy with its odour."

A silent look of rapturous thankfulness from Alice, and a stealthy smile on the part of Paul, and the Flower Magician passed out, to tread his solitary way back across the lonely moor. What this short interview with that mere child had cost him; what he had felt, and how he had subdued the emotions that almost mastered him; was known only to himself. The longing of the heart he had felt to fold her to his breast and call her his child; the thirst with which he craved—childless and mateless as he was—to watch over and shield her tender youth from harm, no soul may divine. Few, indeed, could they have known his whole history, could have fully sympathised with him. But Paul Corolla was, as Philip had said, no common man. Early disappointment had wrought nobly upon a noble nature: and, if now and then a momentary strain of bitterness came over him it passed again, and left him calm and enduring as before—trustful in Nature—faithful to himself.

It was a singular chance, but it so fell out that as Paul turned his steps away from that door-step, full of such hopeless longing of the heart, another mortal creature full of feeling as fervid as his own, and one whose destiny had formerly appeared to be woven with his own too closely for mortal hand to unravel, approached the spot he had just quitted. It was the mother of Alice Granstone. Strange, indeed, was it that, as that night's moon rose up clear and bright in the summer heaven, they two should stand, almost together, beneath the same broad belt of light—so near, yet oh! how far apart! Nineteen leaden years had sped on heavy wings since that same pair had breathed God's blessed air on that same span of earth. The same heavens—the same stars—were above them as of old; but they two, how were they changed! Each passed on, and knew not the other.

Little wonder was it that Paul had clung to nature as a child clings to its mother's breast: little wonder that he worshipped her—and her alone—in all her forms of wondrous beauty, looking upon her ever as the sole type of the Immutable.

CHAPTER III.

Informed with that elastic spirit which seeks and finds "good in everything," and inspired now by a new and engrossing object of interest, Paul began to experience an increased relish for life. He seemed to feel at last that he stood not quite alone. Human sympathies, which alone he had lacked, and, wanting which, even the exhaustless resources of Nature herself were insufficient fully to satisfy his being once more stirred within him. His whole thoughts were centered upon Alice and her lover. All the energies of his mind he determined to devote

to the accomplishment of one end—the reformation of Philip, who he rightly judged had been discarded by Alice on account of such habits and companions as those in the midst of which he had been discovered by the acute West Indian. Philip Tremenheere was yet very young, and Paul felt hopeful that to induce him to relinquish his present companions and their evil influence he needed only the substitution of some other stimulus—required only to be led by gentle means to engage in some better and wiser pursuit. All things appeared to favour his design. Philip had lost little time in renewing his visit to the Flower Magician. Struck by the originality of Paul's mind, he sought him again and again; at first merely to satisfy a restless curiosity, or, perhaps, with some latent hope of deriving counsel and aid from one whose frank and cordial bearing was so much in unison with his own. He soon, however, grew to like the man Corolla; and it was not long before a firm friendship sprang up between the two—a friendship rare between persons of different ages. But, though he had numbered more years than his companion, his mind, in acquiring its full vigour, had lost little or nothing of the freshness of youth. The greatest good promised to result from their intercourse. Not only did Philip find himself incessantly drawn to adopt the same modes of thinking as his friend, but Paul was soon able to lead him to enter heart and soul into his own tranquil pleasures. Vegetable chemistry became in a short time Philip's most engrossing and absorbing pursuit. Night after night the two might be seen employed together in the small laboratory into which Paul had converted one of the rooms of his house. Here, while Paul was busied in preparing decoctions of the various medicinal herbs and plants which grew in abundance about the neighbourhood Philip would perhaps be sitting, the blowpipe in his mouth, producing, with the aid of Nature's magic, a colourless glass, by the simple fusion of a wheaten straw.

Thus passed the remaining months of summer; and autumn drew on, ripe with its burthen of fruits. Meanwhile the fame of Paul Corolla had spread itself still further abroad, and people began to come from far and near, to see and judge for themselves what manner of man he was. Many burthened with some soul-disease, true believers in that lore which taught that the simplest wayside flower may be administered for "the comfort of the heart, and the driving away of sorrow," sought him for his simples. Others openly implored him to drive pestilence, by any means, the internal enemy of their peace, whose presence so much deformed and rendered life a hell.

One night, when Philip had left him, and he was about to relinquish his labours until the morning sun, Paul was startled by an apparition as singular as unexpected. At the moment when the negro boy was in the act of closing up the house for the night, a female figure, closely veiled, slipped past him through the open door, and entered at once unannounced into the presence of the Flower Magician. The manner of her coming struck Paul as that of one whose courage to encounter the reputed necromancer had failed at the last moment. His mysterious visitor remained standing in the shadow of the room, and seemed to gaze past rather than at him. It was impossible to trace her features; but the first sound of her voice thrilled through the soul of Corolla, and set the blood bounding through heart and brain like the rush of the Darkiver.

"I am here to seek your aid, Paul Corolla," she said. "Not long since you raised from sickness to health one whose love is my solitude, good and blessing. Whatever spell you called down on her, it was potent to heal and save, and worked as a miracle, swift and strong. Is the magician of those moors equally skilled to cure those maladies in the soul which waste its mortal frame to a shadow, thus?" and she raised from beneath her mantle hands

So wan and transparent of hue,
You might have seen the moon shine through.

"Both hands wasted hands," she continued, "and judge what my malady must be. The sickness under which I suffer is in my brain; upon which I am consumed with the constant pressure of one haunting thought—the constant recurrence of one miserable dream. One face, one form known and loved in early youth, is ever before me. Nothing can free me from it. As surely as the night comes, as surely comes this demon this nightmare of the heart. During my one short year of weakest life, the one thought was banished as a forbidden thing; but no sooner was I free than back the haunting shadow came, more constant, more terrible in its unsought presence, because once so forcibly shut out. I strive against it; I battle with its despair; in my waking hour I task myself with books; I labour with my hands; I go abroad into the darkness. All is unavailing. Speak! What can you do for me?"

Breathless, and exhausted with the passionate energy with which she spoke, Paul saw that strength failed her. "Take this," he said, while he poured from a phial an infusion he had just prepared. As he did so, he contrived to change his position, so that the light should not fall upon his face. His voice was husky with emotion, and scarcely needed an effort he was evidently making to disguise its tone. Something in his manner possibly struck her as singular; and for a moment she hesitated to accept the offered draught.

"Fear not to drink," the infusion is simple: an ancient remedy, sacred to the memory of its discoverer, Gentius of Illyria. Its virtues are alike prized by the hardy Swiss, and the more fecule natives of our West Indian Isles. Have faith, and drink."

But the cup fell from her hand. "That you have visited those far-off Isles, I know," she cried. "You are said to have spent a life there. Tell me where—in which of those distant islands you have been a dweller?"

"In the Island of Humming birds,' as we call it there," answered Corolla. "You know something of it?"

"Trinidad!" And she drew closer to Paul, that not a word, a breath of his should escape her. "It is a vain, vague hope, I know," she cried, eagerly; "yet it was this hope that half lured me hither. Can it be? is it possible that you should ever have met one who lived and died there? Some woman's name was——" But she could not utter it.

Taking a letter from a drawer, Paul bade off the signature and placed it before her, saying quietly "That was the man."

Florence Cranstone—for it was indeed the mother of Alice—did not start or faint. But her eager eye clove to his words. She believed him to be a magician, now, in truth; and, filled with a degree of awe that held her spellbound, she motioned with her hand for him to speak further.

"I knew him well," he said, "none better. I was his second self: he never laid bare his inmost heart before me. He had been early disappointed; but he learnt to bear the ill like a man. He had loved and wooed among these very moors. Lowher to him was the fierce mountain storm, sweeping yonder moorland ridge, than all the glowing, sunlit gardens of the Islands of the West: dearer to his ear the burr of the wild plover's wing, than the flutter of plumes flashing like living gems through the tropic air. But he is at peace: what would you more?"

"Nothing: my soul is satisfied!"

She turned to go; but Paul arrested her step on the threshold.

"Yet a moment stay," he cried. "To one haunted as you profess to be, such comfort as I have given is little. What if my power extends further? Are you prepared for all that it might reveal to you?"

"A riddle—a rything of him! But oh! what can bring rest to the one murderous, torturing thought, that he died;—died, lonely and forsaken, ever singing that I too was betrayed even more dreamily than he? He was slandered before I was false!"

"How? Slandered?" exclaimed Paul, in a tone that made Florence Cranstone start, and sent a knell through her heart like a voice from the dim of grave.

"Even so! They told me he had wedded. That falsehood was proved—too late!"

"Too late?" returned Paul, as he sprang to her side. "Too late? Never, never while there is life and truth, is love too late! Florence, my Florence, my own lost love!" and Florence Cranstone fell like one dead upon the strong heart of Paul Corolla.

CHAPTER IV.

Were this a tale of younger loves it might well close here. But the shadows of a life are like the moorland mists, not to be swept away with one light breath, or curled heavenward at the first call of the sun. No heavily did the past still press upon the memory of Florence, and so difficult did she find it to realise the strange change which had fallen upon her life, that she yielded to an impulse it was impossible to control, and for a time almost entirely withdrew herself into the seclusion of her own home, to ponder upon the present, and gradually accustom herself to the contemplation of the possible future. Unsatisfactory as this was to Paul, he made the less opposition to it, since he saw clearly that nothing but entire repose of mind was likely to restore that healthful state of being without which life is but a burthen to its possessor. Out of themselves, too, and apart from their own individual cares, they had each sufficient food for thought; and plans for the happiness of Alice and of Philip soon engrossed them both, almost to the exclusion of every other object.

Winter had now set in, and was drawing on with swift pace. Rimey frosts sheathed the thorned spikes of the golden moorland grasses; and silver snows deepened on the hills. Vegetation became scant about the rock-bound pastures; and solitary sheep tracks mapping the upland ridges showed blank and bald along the far white slopes. Cattle sought the shelter of leaf-bare boughs; and the stonechat and the water-ouzel bid themselves away in clefts of the unhewn rock. The year was indeed in its wane, and Christmas, with all its gracious and hallowed associations, was at hand.

And the genius of Change, which showed itself everywhere, took new forms of wonderment in and around the dwelling of the Flower Magician. If before he had been accounted a necromancer, on the bare evidence of his scientific researches, what now was likely to be the gossip's tale, when through a show of real and tangible magic was presented to their eyes?

When first the winter came heralded by storms to the inhabitants of those wide-spread moors, numerous workmen—evidently brought thither from a distance—were seen busily employed about the domains of Paul Corolla; altering, enlarging, glazing and roofing, dismembering and transforming hothouse and garden, homestead and orchard. No expense appeared to be spared in forwarding the work, whatever that might be, which was thus going on, filling all at once with the sounds of busy, working life the erst quiet precincts of the magician's home. And, as one prevailing idea is sometimes driven out by another, so Paul's former reputation as a wizard was suddenly forgotten; and, in place of the old tradition, he now came to be regarded as a miser, or an alchemist! Whence, if not from some such source, could all this sudden exhibition of wealth arise? Loaded waggons made their appearance day by day; and what added to the mystery of the whole was, that these were never unloaded until the early winter twilight had set-in, and then only in secret. Still, enough was visible to the eyes of the curious to fill the mind with wonder. As if touched by the wand of a genius, the wizard's domain became in a short time transformed into a scene unsurpassed in the realms of Fairy. And as the gracious Christmas-tide drew nearer and nearer, there arose a structure so rare, so delicate in its design, so beautiful in its choice adornments—little wonder was it if the simple inhabitants of those sequestered hills lifted up their hands in awestruck wonder and bewilderment.

At last dawned the eve of the great winter festival of the year. And did Paul, the lonely liver, the man without kindred and without friends, did he become all at once a man of the world, a mere hollow guest-receiver? Not so: the Christmas feast of Paul Corolla was characteristic of the man. He caused it to be given out far and wide that the Wizard of the Moors would throw wide his doors on that most blessed festival of all the year to the poorer inhabitants of his native wilds. The moorland children were to know what a Christmas feast-day meant for once in their lives.

Wide flew the gates. And what a scene of enchantment opened from within upon the delighted senses! Stretching away through far vistas, trellised over with the creeping foliage or the violet bearing ivy, rose pillar after pillar, clasped by budded branches of the hundred roses of China. Grouped clusters of evergreens a adding the long smooth-rolled floors more bright with glossy boughs of viburnum, fresh as if newly uprooted from the classic ground of Mount Atlas. The scarlet pyracantha and the ruddy winter cherry vied with the crimson berries of the pointed holly. There, too, was seen, in wild profusion, the far-famed Christmas rose—the fabled lunatic-curing shrub of Anticyra; while the aloe and the palm, with many another plant of wonderous growth that adorns the teeming earth, spread here their various fonage—ministers to the one great season's joy; till the pulse of the full human heart thralled with a love of the beautiful, and soul and sense were satisfied.

Down every alley were ranged benches groaning under a weight of the good old Christmas fare. There the sire and the maiden, sere widowhood in its fading and rosy childhood in its bloom, youth in its glory and old age in its repose, all snared that Christmas wassail in the wizard's fairy hall. Nor was the poor black boy forgotten amidst the joy of the "pale faces."

There, too, strayed Alice with her Philip, severed now no more. The promised bride of the New Year, she moved through the lengthened aisles, a coronal of orange-bloom encircling her beaming brow.

Not far apart sat Florence, with Paul by her side—her long-treasured, never-forgotten love—the Paul Morris-like of her youth—our Paul Corolla! It was not without significance that Paul had placed her near to that same spreading orange-tree, luxuriant in its fruited ripeness, and lovely in its yet lingering bloom, from which her daughter's bridal crown was torn. Restored health on her cheek, and renewed joy in her eye, Florence was perhaps the happiest of all that happy multitude. Full of dearest, tenderest associations was this Old Year's closing; and if, for her, a shadow of mystery hangs upon the probable issues of the Coming, for an answer to all such delirious questionings of the heart—all such wild and dreamy doubtings of the soul—she has only to consult the Flower Magician.

A CAROL FOR CHRISTMAS.

On Christmas morn, in olden times, though snow lay on the ground,
And icicles hung by the wall, the minstrels went their round;
And sang their carols, warming maids and mistresses to rise
Betimes upon that holiday, and bake the Christmas pies.

Nor was the warning lost, I ween; for, though the day before
The pies had been already baked, there wanted something more
To grace the board up on that day—plum-puddings, custards too;
Besides the huge sirloin to roast, they had enough to do.

The dinner o'er, the grace-cup served, round went the wine and ale,
And jovial grew the company—none told a merry tale,
While others sang a roundelay, until the sprightly sound
Of music warned both great and small to dance a merry round.

Sir Roger led my lady out; the young squire danced with Sue,
The bonny, buxom dairymaid; the parson he danced too.
Now in, now out, they jigged about, each Jeannet with her Joe;
And all the maids again were kissed beneath the mistletoe.

England was merry England then! and still we've "cakes and ale;"
So at this season, as of old, let honest mirth prevail.
And let the wassail bowl go round, and sing with heartsome glee,
"Since Christmas comes but once a year, we'll merry, merry be!"

STEPHEN OLIVER.

CHRISTMAS-EVE.

1851.

"The very noblest heart on earth has oft
No better lot than to deserve."

It is the coldest hour that precedes the dawn; it is the coldest season of the year that ushers in the annual advent of the Morning Star of heaven and earth. Christmas-eve to the poor mendicant and his brother is cold to bitterness. The houseless have travelled far, crunching the winter-snows with their ill-defended feet.

Cold blows the winter's wind;
But 'tis not more unkind
Than man's ingratitude."

The hewers of wood and drawers of water render good service, for which they are ill repaid. Unremunerative labour passes a dreary time.

Work without hope draws water in a sieve.

But Christmas is proverbially bountiful; and the weary anticipate the benevolence of the season with inward satisfaction. Nor, on Christmas-day, and Boxing-day after, are the wretched likely to be disappointed. But, Christmas eve! It is a season of transition; and, like all such periods, is painful—peculiarly painful—has a pain, indeed, peculiarly its own. It is a time of preparation. The morrow's banquet occupies all thoughts, and lapses the present in the future. Charity is yet in her nonage—a few hours, and she arrives at her majority. Meanwhile the winter wind blows keenly cold, and those who need instant charity, unconsciously neglected, seem as they might perish of despair. Haply, to the poor wanderers, passing some patrician dwelling, gleams of the cheer within come through the ample windows, typing the warmth and comfort as well as the light of the interior, and mock ogly contrasting the desolation and the darkness of the road without. With saddened glance, the boy eyes the radiance, and, picturing in the apocalyptic vision of his mind the abundance of a happy home, permits his lips to forget the bread of penury with which he had just appeased his hunger; or, if they remember it, the comparison makes still more coarse and hard the meagre fare that preserves but not nourishes the mere pauper existence, in which if the unprosperous may be said to breathe, they cannot be truly said to live. True life is not mere being, but well-being; and none truly lives but he whose welfare is secured, being provided abundantly with whatever is needed for the sustenance of the body, and a cheerful state of heart and mind. Ah! that poor mendicant lad lives not, if life be enjoyment, his very faculties of life are rudimental, yet scarcely conscious of themselves—as much as they can do to exist at all: but, touching their vital activity and joyous exercise, the chill hand of convention oppresses and prevents their development in the unfolded form. Those same gleams, that same radiance, for a moment are reflected in the countenance of the unhappy. In the boy's, something like a smile is generated; but the sister's becomes still more sad. A dolorous orphanage, indeed, is hers.

And the statist has proved that in every given population there must be a certain proportionate number of the destitute—that is, under existing social arrangements. Philanthropy has conceived the idea that by improved arrangements, and particularly by education, the number may be greatly diminished. And this idea men have associated to carry out and realise in new forms of social life, and better institutions than those that satisfied our less enlightened fathers. Efforts of this kind are, indeed, the character-marks of the age in which we live. But these effects regard the future; the present has to bear not only the penalty of past misconduct, but the throes of coming improvement. These, as well as that, are painful—full of the pain of transition. The present has been the year of promise, the year, also, of fearful omen; howbeit, to the enthusiastic, it has been the Christmas-eve of the world—the vigil of a hoped-for happier time.

In acknowledgment of the dignity of labour, a Crystal Palace has been edified, its foundations laid in princely appreciation, and its columns reared by public munificence. A Palace? nay, a Temple; for in it the voice of prayer and praise was heard, from prostrate lips; and the workmanship of human hands was devoutly commended to the guardianship of a superintending Providence. Nor in vain; for the lesson prospered exceedingly, and the consecrated industry of the world commanded the admiration of assembled myriads. To that Temple of Glass came the powerful and the feeble, the rich and the poor, the old and the young, the mighty and the sage, the ignorant and the sciolist, the fair and the brave; all came thither to pass their judgment on man's works—to see more than they, more than the wisest, could understand, and then to pass, themselves, away into the obscurity of private individuation, awaiting that final doom when each, according to his works done in the flesh, shall be equitably judged in the spirit "by that Man whom He hath appointed the heir of all things."

That Palace—that Temple, commemorative of Spirit's victory over Matter, reminds us of the tower built, according to the poet, in "the Angel World":—

Here let us build, said he, a Tower of Light;
That all upon the farther side may know
We have in safety crossed the flood. Himself
Paced the fennel ten-stone, and, one by one,
Masses of dazzling amant, which starred
The shining shore, like flowers that fringe the banks
Of woodland brook, they piled up altar-wise
At his command. On every stone engraved,
In gloamy darkness, was the name of God;
For every star a stone; and every name
A separate title symbolising love.
A sheaf of lightnings on the head he placed,
Which with the skies innate communing held,
And barred in correspondence. Thus was all
With the pure blessing of perfection crowned.

There is a law of development, and that of human progress acts in obedience to its nature. It is not by preaching the folly of war, and the wantonness of capital punishments, that either can be abolished; but that the Spirit of Humanity gradually unfolds itself to conditions more blessed and still more blessed, until what was once Christian theory becomes Christian practice. Preaching is but prophesying;—respects the future not to-day;—the voices of a Christmas-eve, that promises good cheer on the morrow, but neglects, on the vigil, the famishing mendicant; saving truth, though for a brief while, the soldier to his sanguinary trade, and the man to his hateful office—both "*honourable* murderers," if you will.

The despot world is passing; the tyranny of the Continent must ultimately melt away before the warmth and radiance emitted from that House of Light—that temporary Home of all that was glorious in thought, in invention, and in art. But desolate are now those once-filled halls! No longer the Koh-i-noor, the Mountain of Light, shines like a revelation, half bright, half dark, a crystalline world, but is restored to its place in the palace of marble, whence it was brought to grace the palace of crystal with its kindred lustre. No longer the form of Beauty, Grecian in mould, yet manacled, pleads against the country

that produced her, though she disdains to return to transatlantic shores, the shame of freemen who respect not freedom. No longer in nave or transept, aisle or gallery, shall bust of poet, sage, or hero, or statue of god or demi-god, Amazon or maiden, man or animal, or group of sculptured figures in harmonious combination, compel the spectator of taste, despite the Horatian precept, to admire. The kingdoms of the world, each represented in its compartment, have remanded their several quotients from this grand array, not of arms but of arts. Here we had the nations of the East and the West, of the North and the South, all compressed into separate spaces, and forming portions of the World's Palace—the world's epitome. No more the multitudes of all peoples may be seen from that far gallery defiling, a sea of heads, along that wondrous nave—a countless number of admiring, marvelling men, women, children—all conscious of a miracle in the magnificent edifice and its gorgeous contents. Believe they in its permanence? or is its speedy doom even now spoken? Have they melancholy forebodings? Is, then, the earth so poor she may not sus ain for long so costly a burthen? Is she still mendicant, and this her palace-temple, once divested of its treasures, but her idle offspring, to be discarded like a beggar's brat? Look we then again on the picture—Christmas-eve!

Contemplating afresh that melancholy sister, who can help thinking that she, were she depicted as somewhat older and matronly, with her basket of sticks gathered from the hedges in the suburbs, might stand a fitting symbol of our great mother, the Earth—this sad world which we have hitherto done so little to enrich, so much to impoverish? That Crystal Palace, whose removal has been threatened, serves to show of what she is really capable—what man may make of her *matériel*—how much, indeed, has been made, and to suggest how much more might be. Some of her ungrateful children, however, start back, as if alarmed at the aspect of industry, and what should be venerated for its beauty repudiate for its terror. Privilege would plead for its own indolence, and not recognise too suddenly the claims of the Worker. It talks of reaction, and already prepares resistance to progress, as if "the good time coming" could come too soon. Why should it not come to us? Why should it be deferred to our posterity? With what glorious garniture might we, even we, here and now, invest this seeming pauper-earth, if free way were given to Diligence and Genius! How might she be presently robed and crowned! What gems, what flowers, to make an Empress of *her*, who long has appeared a widow, while evermore of her best son—

> ——the soul
> Seem'd shed upon the universe, and grief,
> Dependent of its separate sadness, clung
> To the stupendous detour of all things,
> And wept with the great mourner.

Why should the Reactionist dread the expiatory sorrow of a Kossuth? and deny to "the august maternity" of Rome the long-expected day of her deliverance from superstition and misgovernment? Why will they not aid to unbind

> Andromeda? She was not born
> To stand and shiver in the northern blast,
> Or fetter on a foreign rock or bear
> Rude license of the unrespective waves.

Recovered from the marvel reverie in which the reminiscences of the Crystal Palace cause the soul to slumber, who confesses not, in the expression of the highest hopes for the world's future, measured by her capacity, that each becomes a Dreamer? Ay, but that which is one man's dream is other men's work. In those, the labours of many hands that so lately filled those Crystal halls, were the dreams of many heads embodied—and now that they have vanished, in fancy, are they transfigured back into dreams. Such are the mutations and the relations of thoughts and things. "Thoughts speculative" and "certain issues!"

Future utilities belong to that magnificent edifice, and more particularly to the idea in which it originated, if suffered to remain or to prevail, and to be fully occupied or realised; if not, that pauper mother's beggar son not more idle, not more useless, than either. It lies in destiny whether further account shall be made of them or not. So likewise of him. Such a proportion of the populations of the great cities of the earth must be as he, without employment, without subsistent means. What individuals shall compose that proportion, depends more on fortune than on virtue—on accidents of birth, position—accidents of all kinds—and sometimes, but rarely, on volition. While full of the world's gifts, that Crystal Palace resembled Intelligent Labour actively employed; now emptied, it resembles the would-be labourer refused the privilege of work. For, to the mendicant and the criminal, it is a privilege refused. Enough of food and clothing has been raised without their aid, and might be theirs to appropriate, had they but the means to purchase: these they have not, and therefore must obtain those without purchasing, which, by other means, legal or illegal, to a certain extent, they do; and then what is left over, and much does, perishes for want of wearers and eaters. But, whatever statists assert, the mind refuses to acknowledge a moral necessity in this condition of things; and still, hopes, that by the better distribution of means and produced wealth, every appetite may be satisfied, and every back that now goes bare may be covered. The destiny that coerces is but the will of the powerful minority in states and churches; and, if those that govern were to will it otherwise, the requisite distribution might be readily accomplished. It lies equally in such will to decree that the Crystal Palace shall still continue the Temple of Industry; and that the children of the mendicant shall no longer beg, but work—no longer breathe only, but live.

That "the poor shall never cease from the land," is not Heaven's decree, but man's. And some of the elect among men have seen that the case is so; but their efforts avail not yet. As yet, it is but the happy world's vigil—the Christmas-eve of time.

Every idea, however, is prophetic of its own realization. Even so is this. To-morrow what is now but conceived shall be begotten. The advent of thought and of deed—the nativity of the heir of time—the festival of the greatest birth—these belong to to-morrow. To-night the chill wind pierces to the bone the unprotected and the orphan—though partly cheered, it must be confessed, by the signs of coming festivity. To-morrow they may partake the joy of the day. Some "stray pleasures" may find their way to them. But to-night the bitterness of the cold without is enhanced by the sense within of right denied; the melancholy fact of labour having become a personal privilege, granted to many, but refused to him who would but cannot, being forbidden or prevented.

That destitute lad, so helpless in his destitution, would work, could he but find it, and were he capable of it; both, hitherto, have proved impossible to him, and may to his dying hour. Many have so lived, so died: but, as we think, things shall not take this turn much longer. And here it is that this world's Christmas-eve this entire year that we have passed—has been to some a year of fearful omen, as well as to others a year of hopeful promise. The former would preserve continental tyrannies and French Presidencies, to avert, or delay for a while, the inevitable change. Louis Napoleon would make common cause with them; but, to secure the result, must, nevertheless, call on Universal Suffrage, and conciliate Red Democracy. Strange union of means and ends—not insignificant, as we take it; and its significance may be read by those who are not over wise—by a Solthorp, as by a Palmerston.

Meanwhile, these vain terrors of the tottering may serve to prolong the period of transition, and to intensify its peculiarities. War has not yet been declared wholesale murder; nor capital punishment manslaughter in detail. Carnage and Victory, mounted on battle coursers, and decorated with honours, still triumph, and crown Death with glory on the field of groans. Nay, in the streets of cities, they have had hecatombs of victims, defiled palaces, and pillaged temples. The Eagle yet is deified in Gaul. The Lion in Albion is yet adored for bloodshed; and the nations of the world await the bond of his slumber, that they may arise and slay. Alike despotism and freedom yet appeal to the sword. Fraud and violence, still hand in hand, range over the globe to despoil and subdue. The desert crieth out with a voice and the finger of the Arab pointeth

> To the caverns of the dead—
> To the grottoes of Dahara.

And yet the terror of the massacre fills the soul of the Kabyle, and the tribe of Ouled Rahs execrates the name of Pellissier. But a voice from the Punjaub also arises, and the waters of the Sutlej are red. Frank and Sikh, with the war steed, lie confused on its banks, and murmurs are heard in Lahore: "Thus Britain rules in the East; and of her Christian people the sceptre is the sword." Ah, surely the God of Battles, Mars or Odin, should no longer be worshipped, by those who would teach the Mahomedan how to live! Even on this Christmas-eve his ascendancy is disputed; to-morrow hope we that it may be subverted. Not in vain lived William Ladd; not in vain exists the league of universal brotherhood; and the olive of peace shall ere long supplant the laurel that yet enwreaths the victor's brow. Other and better conquests shall succeed, which acknowledge the dove for an emblem, not the eagle. And then shall we turn from the gibbet to the cross; and, like Him who there suffered, "desire not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live."*

The law of development shall succeed, even though ancient prejudice should decree the removal or destruction of the Crystal Palace, or suffer it to remain idle and empty; even though it should deny to the ragged urchin and the untaught girl the right of labour and the privilege of education, which makes employment facile.

Awake, spirit of Wordsworth, and in that poor boy's immortal soul recognise a Crystal Palace of divinest possibilities.

> What laurell'd impotent shall show his head
> Beside that uncrown'd giant!

Thank the merciful and ever-provident Heavens, already the poor and the ignorant are taken out of the hands of old and in habits of privilege; already to-day is the vigil of a happier morrow.

> To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
> Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
> To the last syllable of recorded time,
> And all our yesterdays have lighted *fools*
> The way to dusty death.

Let it be so no longer. Let us no longer be fools, so enlightened. Let our yesterdays not have been in vain. Let us gather Experience from the Past, and declare at length Harvest Home. It is time—it is full time. Even on Christmas-eve we may be charitable, and might be, if we made not too much account of the morrow. Even on this vigil we have duties; and, in the midst of our preparations for a happier future, we should respect the present. Let us work while it is to-day; secure now our own happiness, and that of others. Benevolence neglects nothing, scorns limitation, and looks abroad as well as at home. Let us on Christmas-eve be studiously charitable, and thus entitle ourselves to be merry on Christmas-day, and happy for the whole of the New year ensuing.

H.

* We have been much helped in these reflections by a little book of "Peace Lyrics," by H. G. Adams, laudable both for poetry and sentiment.

ADONIS AND ADONA.

A TALE FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE PLEASURES OF GENIUS."

ILLUSTRATED BY THOMAS.

PART I.

Conscious waves, astutely,
Rejoiced, tumultuous surging;
—By the seashore, mutely
Sate the lonely Virgin;
While thy murmurs, Ocean,
Sported with the breezes,
Music of their motion
Making—such as seize
Spirits when they feel inspired—

Thus sitting, unadmired,
To watch the foam Adona seem'd,
While it mantled, curl'd, and cream'd.
Its spray once shed, 'tis shed for ever,
Passing away, returning never;
And where it brake, and tumbled o'er,
Another still, for evermore,
Grows to a ridge, and frets and frets,
And melts to vapour; all regrets
Forestalling for the passing by
The coming,—borne with ecstasy,
In endless series, like a chase—
Each eager for the former's place.

In maiden meditation, shy
(Adona) sate; alone, fancy-free,
Felt like a weed upon the shore,
Flung from that sea, unclad, forlore.

What mortal, girt with regal vest,
Crown'd with the myrtle for a crest,
With springy step, now treads the lea,
As pleased with sand, and sky, and sea?
Who knows him not? Adona—he
Who is—just what he seems to be—
The glorious Monarch of the Isles
(O happy band! O joyous troop!)
That bask within the summer smiles,
And make with this a sister group.

What stays his step? In mute amaze,
That maiden stops across his gaze.
—But, as he look'd, a darkness lour'd,
And shadows deep'ned on her brow;
With terror or with silence overpow'rd,
She turn'd to flee—but where am I now?
She turn'd to flee, but, worn and weak,
Sank on the beach, and could not speak.
Then, in the heart, Adona's sprang
Pity, and, like a fount in sand,—
A soft and clear and silvery song,
Running its pebbly bed along,
Which, save in stillness and in shade,
No sound unto the ear had made.
That royal soul the whisper heard,
And, soon to love by pity stirr'd,
The Monarch scanned the maiden's face,
With marvel at the expressive grace
That life to every lineament
Significance and lustre lent.

Then words he spake, to soothe and cheer,
And heard her soon of shame and fear;
And heard her simple tale, in part—
The rest he guess'd at, by the heart.

"On some far isle, hid in the deep,
Couch'd on a bank of flowers asleep,
A pirate crew, with purpose dark,
Had seen, and then on board their bark
Conveyed her, meaning to enslave:
Pursued, they tow'd her to the wave;
And hither, floating with the tide,
More like a corse than living creature,
The billows bore her, in their pride,
Unbidjured or in form or feature."

Her voice, her air, the Monarch moved.
He look'd, he listen'd, and he loved.

PART II.

On golden throne, in marble hall,
Adona sits Adonis by;—
It is a day of festival,
Of masque and of revelry.
Adonis they call the day,
Whereon who would might idly play,
And sport his jest, and boast his say,
Follow his fancy, and have his way;
There was none to curb with nay—
The world was a fair, and all were gay
Ever at this Adonis.

In royal robes the bride was seen
Adona—elected Queen
Beside her, and not far above,
An image of immortal Love,
Adonis, with his eyes of fire,
Lit up his hues his own desire;
And, while her cheeks with blushes glow'd,
Her beauty awed the ignoble crowd.
There were his altars, there his shrine;
And all he worshipt was divine.
—The likeness of himself he saw,
And in the mirror look'd with awe.

And, thus caress'd, and worshipp'd so,
The woman took a goddess grew,
And greater felt than she might know—
The lovely and the deathless too!

Her eye of pride Adonis read,
And, fill'd with more of love than dread,
Exulting said:
"Now, by the Sun!
Wanderer than wit,
That shall be done,
Or grace or guilt——
Speak! I have thy will, my goddess-bride!"

"I see the wine-cup by thy side,
The liquor mantles to the brim,
The beads upon its surface swim,
Each globule is a world of pleasure,
They run a race, they dance a measure,
And, like the planets in the sky,
Have their own stellar harmony.
Merrily, merrily the dimples laugh;
And fain—how fain—would I the goblet quaff!"

A gloom upon Adonis fell—
"This goblet wouldst thou taste? 'Tis well!
The shoulders fit them to the yoke—
An oath once vow'd who can revoke?
The draught be mine; I will not tell
The magic charm, the wizard spell,
That magic is there, lest thou shouldst lose
One joy, and deem that I refuse.
My love to me is more than life—
My mistress, bride, my queen, my wife!"

Then in his arms Adonis took
Adona, and upon her lips
Impress'd a kiss, and shed a look
Into her eyes, they scarce might brook,
Bright as the sun's ere his eclipse.

This done, for Love had made him brave,
The wine-cup to her hand he gave,
And smiled well-pleased—so best might he
Her bosom of all doubt set free.

Within her small white hand
Adona took the cup,
And held it to her lips so bland,
Till drank the red wine up—
O the rapture! all a-tremble,
She the joy would fain dissemble;
When, from her unsteady grasp,
Escaped the bowl, and sadden fell—
Oh, late 'twas whole, within her clasp!
Now, broken, lo! the fragments tell—
What? that Adona loved too well!
He knew, not she, the oracle.

PART III.

"When the bowl shall be broken,
Ere the rite can be spoken
On the Death-loss the deadly shall be wyrroken!"
—These were the words the Flamen aloud
Exclaimed, advancing before the crowd
Into the presence.

The sound appall'd.
Adona's senses were all enthrall'd,
And pale she stood in the midst of throngs.
Ceased on the sudden their sports and their songs,
While the stern Priest said, in the silence dread:—

"One moment, and religious wont,
With ceremonial order fitting,
Had taken from the holy font,
The while your hands in bonds were knitting,
The sacred chalice, and to thee
Presented it with sanction free.
But thy impatience has outrun
The pious rite, and evil done,
That had been good, had the form been so—
Wherefore the bridal we forego.
Wake from thy trance, too much adored
Adona! look upon thy Lord!"

Obedient now too late, thus chid,
As she was bid, Adona did;
And look'd upon Adonis, whom
Some horror seem'd to wrap in gloom.

It pass'd, but left within his eye
A wildness, as of phrensy,
And forth his trembling lips there came
Breathing thoughts and words of flame,
Like the levin from a cloud.

"To the chase! to the chase!" he cried aloud;
"The deep-mouth'd bay of the hounds I hear!
The sound in my soul is a sound of fear!
For they are the hounds of hell, I wis,
And their prey they never miss,
Ha! which of us are they pursuing?
They goad the boar to my undoing!—
Hold back! hold back! Oh, fatal zeal!
His tusks within my side I feel!
No rescue! none! By Heaven's decree,
Adona! thus I die for thee!"

While thus he raved, his visage, act,
In agonistic gestures fit,
Symbol'd to every sense the fact,
His words described, performing it.
And when he ceased to speak, he fell,
As smitten by a sudden spell.

Adona look'd upon her Lord;
Adona, the too much adored,
Gazed, as her eyes, that would not weep,
Might from their stiffen'd spheres outleap.
But, in the madness of that hour,
The Flamen's words had healing power:—

"On thy dead Lord thou lookest here,
Whom love for thee has slain;
Whose absence thou must learn to bear
Till his life come back again.
His love than death is stronger far;
Yet doom'd with doom to be at war,
He still shall conquer, but to be
Again subdued, for ever and aye:
Six moons on earth res ored to thee,
Six moons spent with Proserpina."

Adona heard; then stoop'd, embraced
In her two loving arms her Lord,
And wept the tears her beauty graced,
Too much beloved, too much adored.
Wherefore it is that, evermore,
When WINTER is, like the furious boar,
Slays the bright SUN, and NATURE all
Wears a white shroud, a snowy pall,
The Syrian damsels mourn thy death,
Adonis! but with hope and faith,
Expectant of thy resurrection;
When Earth, because of thy affection,
Anew shall blossom and shall bear;
Dying and living every year.†

† The fable of Adonis, the young favourite of Venus has been thus explained: "Adonis, or Adonai, was an Oriental title of the Sun, signifying Lord; the boar supposed to have killed him was the emblem of Winter, during which, the reproductive powers of Nature being suspended, Venus was said to lament the loss of Adonis until he was restored again to life; whence both the Syrian and Argive women annually mourned his death, and celebrated his restoration." The manner of treating the subject in the text is perfectly original; a novel invention humanising the old argument.

ADONIS AND ADONA.—DRAWN BY G. THOMAS.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little 198 Strand aforesaid.—Saturday, December 20, 1851.—Supplement Gratis

THE STREET CAROL.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

THE STREET CAROL.

ILLUSTRATED BY PHIZ.

Now, too, is heard
The hapless cripple tuning through the streets
Her carol.'

The humble harbinger of Christmas is again at our door. The busy year has rolled away; its industrial wealth has been gathered, and again dispersed; and, possibly, the return of the sublime season may be unusually welcome, with its observances, sacred and secular, its troop of mirthful games and little painted pomps. Yet the grand spectacle had its sweet uses attempered: the Great Exhibition was opened and closed with prayer and thanksgiving; and the Crystal Palace enshrined amidst its treasures a CHRISTMAS TREE!

The celebrations of Christmas are still rife among us. Its stream of joy is not narrowed, but more equally diffused through society; and, although much of the custom of profuse hospitality has passed away, Christmas is yet universally recognised as a season when every Christian should show his gratitude to the Almighty for the inestimable benefits procured to us by the Nativity, by an ample display of good-will toward our fellow-men:

What comfort by him doe wee winne,
Who made himself the price of sinne
To make us heirs of glory?
To see this babe all innocence,
A martyr borne in our defence—
Can man forget this storie?—BEN JONSON.

It is, however, an error of the day to deplore a falling-off in Christmas commemorations; whereas the enjoyment has but assumed a healthier tone. The Past is ever more picturesque than our own age; and

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.

We delight to sit among Elizabethan tables and seventeenth-century chairs, which carry the mind's eye back to a period far more poetical than the present. We stroll into the Great Hall at Westminster, wherein our Plantagenet Kings feasted at Christmas and Epiphany:—

Th s is the place
Whence even now the tumult of lond mirth
Was rife, and perfect in my listening ear.

But, step into Whitehall, and there you will see the Lord High Almoner distributing the Royal alms, as he was wont to do centuries since; at Windsor the Sovereign is herself superintending the distribution of her seasonable bounty; the Lord Steward fills the hungry prisoner with good things; the good cheer shines upon Ragged Schools and other havens of charity; and civilisation carries its luxuries into almost every family throughout the length and breadth of the land. The moderation observable in our times is more conformable to the precept in that homely work, the "Whole Duty of Man," enjoining us not to make the day "an occasion of intemperance and disorder, as too many who consider nothing in Christmas and other good times but the good cheer and jollity of them."

It is a sign of this more gracious and hallowed tone that the singing of Carols at the coming of Christmas has increased of late years; and the revival has the effect of bringing before us many an individual instance of wretchedness and privation, which must enlist the wide-spread sympathies of the season. The Carol-singer whom the Artist has portrayed is a type of this phase of our metropolitan population.

The Christmas Carol, though not precisely in its present form, is of very remote origin. Jeremy Taylor figuratively remarks, that the first Christmas Carol was the hymn of the angels to the shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem:—"Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good-will to men." Milton, also, thus mentions the same anthem:—

His place of birth a solemn angel tells,
To simple shepherds keeping watch by night;
They gladly thither haste, and by a quire
Of squadron'd angels hear his carol sung.

The Christmas Carol was not, however, confined to the Church offices in the mediæval times. "It has been the custom," says a modern writer, "for the common people of England, *for many centuries*, to go about in bands at an early hour on Christmas morn, serenading their neighbours with what are called 'carols.' These ditties even gladdened the festivals of Royalty; for, when Henry VII., in the third year of his reign, kept his Christmas at Greenwich, in the middle of the hall sat the dean and those of the King's chapel, who, immediately after his first course, 'sang a carall.' A manuscript in the British Museum, however, carries the practice to the Anglo-Norman times, in the Carol commencing with—

Now lordings listen to our ditty,
Strangers coming from afar,
Let poor minstrels move your pity,
Gives us welcome, scathe our care.
In this mansion as they tell us,
Christmas wasse l keeps to-day:
And, as king of all good fellows,
Reigns with uncontrolled sway.

The earliest collection of Christmas Carols supposed to have been published is only known from the last leaf of a volume printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1521. It contains the celebrated "Carol bryngyng in the Bore's Head," which, with innovations, is sung to this day at Queen's College, Oxford. (See the Engraving of the ceremony in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 243.)

The majority of these early Carols were, however, religious; and many of them appear to have been even of earlier date than the Reformation. But some of them have been handed down to us in an interpolated state, as in the quaint old ditty beginning—

Joseph was an old man, an old man was he,
And he married Mary, Queen of Galilee;

which was sung by companies of little children, and which brings fairly before us the paintings of the old masters, where Joseph is always represented as so old a man, and Mary sits in the oxen's stall, with the crown on her head:

As Joseph was a-walking, he heard an angel sing,
"This night shall be born our Heavenly King;
He neither shall be born in heusen ner in hell,
Nor in the place of Paradise, but in an ox's stall."

Very melodious, too, is the rhythm of the Carol beginning with "I saw three ships come sailing on," and containing this verse:

And all the bells on earth shall ring,
On Christmas-day, on Christmas-day;
And all the bells on earth shall ring
On Christmas-day in the morning.

The two following verses are varied with—

And all the angels in heaven shall sing,
And all the souls on earth shall sing.

The Anglo-Norman *feste-chanson* we have already quoted is more an incitement to Christmas revelry than a picture of its holy joy. Another of these secular Carols has been discovered in a MS. of the time of Henry VI., though the song itself is probably of a century earlier. It relates to dressing the halls and chambers with evergreens at Christmas, from which ivy was discarded, as it was used at funerals: here are a few lines in modern orthography:—

Nay, ivy! nay, it shall not be, I wis;
Let holly have the mastery, as the manner is;
Let holly stand within the hall, fair to behold,
Yet ivy stand without the door—she is full sore and cold.
Nay, Ivy, &c

Holl and his merry men deftly dance and sing,
Ivy and her maidens are always sorrowing.
Nay, Ivy, &c.

The Reformation did not impair the popularity of the Christmas Carol in England. "Suppose," says one writing in 1631, "Christmas now approaching, the evergreen ivy trimming and adorning the portals and particloses of so frequented a building; the *usual Carols* to observe antiquity cheerfully sounding, and that which is the complement of his inferior comforts, his neighbours, whom he tenders as members of his own family, join with him in this consort of mirth and melody." At the end of a miscellany of epigrams, &c., printed about the same period, is a "Christmas Carroll," reciting the pastimes of the season:—

Harke how the wagges abrode doe call
Each other forth to rambling;
Anon, you'll see them in the hall
For nuts and apples scrambling.
The wenches, with their wassell-bowles
About the streets are singing,
The boyes are come to catch the owles,
The wild mare in is bringing.

Other Carols, of a devotional character, were also in use. Warton mentions a licence granted to one Tysdale in 1562 for printing "certaine goodly Carols to be sung to the glory of God;" again, "Christmas Carols authorised by my Lord of London;" and in the Churchwardens' accounts of St. Mary-at-Hill, in the city of London, A.D. 1537, is the following entry:—"To Sr. Mark for Carolls for Christmas, and for 6 square books, iijs. iiijd."

Bishop Andrewes, in a sermon on the Nativity, preached December 25, 1619, celebrates the day as "glorious in all places; as well at home with Carols, as in the church with anthems." For the last two centuries the practice of singing Christmas Carols has been preserved in England, more or less, over different parts of the country. In Heath's "Account

CHRISTMAS JOINTS.

of the Scilly Islands," he says, that it is usual there to sing Carols on Christmas-day at church. Goldsmith, in his "Vicar of Wakefield," writing about 1763, and "laying the scene of his narrative at a small cure in the north of England," relates, that, among other customs which they retained, the inhabitants "kept up the Christmas Carol." Brand, in 1795, states that little troops of boys and girls, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and other places in the north of England, "go from house to house, knocking at the doors, singing their Christmas Carols, and wishing a happy New Year." A writer, in 1811, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, notes:—"About six o'clock on Christmas-day I was awakened by a sweet singing under my window. Surprised at a visit so early and unexpected, I arose, and, looking out of the window, I beheld six young women and four men welcoming with sweet music the blessed morn." "Carols," wrote our old friend William Hone, in 1829, "begin to be spoken of as not belonging to this century, and few, perhaps, are aware of the number of those now printed." He adds that possibly "upwards of 90 are at this time published annually."

A learned President of the Royal Society (Mr. Davies Gilbert) has published "Ancient Christmas Carols, with the Tunes: he writes, till lately, in the west of England, on Christmas-eve, about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, "cakes were drawn hot from the oven; cider or beer exhilarated the spirits in every house: and the singing of Carols was continued late in the night. On Christmas-day these Carols took the place of psalms in all the churches, especially at afternoon service, the whole congregation joining; and at the end it was usual for the parish-clerk to declare, in a loud voice, his wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all the parishioners."

In 1838 William Howitt wrote:—"The Christmas Carols which were sung about from door to door, for a week at least, not twenty years ago, are rarely heard now in the midland counties. More northward, from the hills of Derbyshire, and the bordering ones of Staffordshire, up through Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Durham, you may frequently meet with them. The custom of Christmas Carolling prevails in Ireland to the present time. In Scotland it is unknown. In Wales it is still preserved, perhaps to a greater extent than in England. After the turn of midnight on Christmas-eve, divine service is celebrated, followed by the singing of Carols to the harp; and they are similarly sung in the houses during the continuance of the Christmas holidays."

In the "Penny Cyclopædia" (song Carol), date 1836, the writer states:—"It is still sung during the festive season in many parts of the country, though now seldom heard in the metropolis." Since the above was written, Carol-singing has been cherished by the publication of collections of Carols, original and selected; one of which has been issued by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Dr. Gauntlett has also arranged, composed, and edited "Christmas Carols; or, Lays and Legends of the Nativity;" "including "Where is the Golden Cradle?" "O Wonder of all Wonders," by the Rev. W. J. Blew; a quartet or semi-chorus; "The Legend of Joseph and the Angel," concluding thus:—

Then be ye glad, good people,
This night of all the year,
And light ye up your candles,
His Star is shining near:
And all in earth and heaven
Our Christmas Carol sing,
Goodwill, and peace, and glory,
And all the bells shall ring.

The collection closes with a very old favourite:

God rest you, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,
Remember Christ our Saviour
Was born on Christmas-day;
To save poor souls from Satan's fold
Which long had gone astray.

Chorus. O tidings of great comfort!
O tidings of great joy!

Delightful it is to hear the church bells ringing merrily on Christmas-eve, or the Carol echoing through the comparatively vacant street. Such delights have been thus touchingly sung by a living poet —

Wake me, that I the twelvemonth long
May bear the song
About me in the world's throng;
That treasured joys of Christmas-tide
May with mine hour of gloom abide;
The Christmas Carol ring
Deep in my heart, when I would sing;
Each of the twelve good days
Its earnest yield of gracious love and praise,
Ensuring happy months, and hallowing common ways.—Keble.

With a graceful *chanson* of our own day we conclude:—

Be merry all, be merry all,
With holly dress the festive hall;
Prepare the song, the feast, the bell,
To welcome merry Christmas.

And, oh! remember, gentles gay,
For you who bask in fortune's ray
The year is all a holiday,
The poor have only Christmas.

When you, with velvets mantled o'er,
Defy December's tempests' roar,
Oh, spare one garment from your store,
To clothe the poor at Christmas.

From blazing loads of fuel, while
Your homes with in-door summer smile,
Oh, spare one faggot from the pile,
To warm the poor at Christmas.

When you the costly banquet deal
To guests who never famine feel,
Oh, spare one morsel from your meal,
To feed the poor at Christmas.

When gen'rous wine your care controls,
And gives new joy to happiest souls,
Oh, spare one goblet from your bowls,
To cheer the poor at Christmas.

So shall each note of mirth appear
More sweet to Heaven than praise or prayer,
And angels in their carols there
Shall bless the cots at Christmas.
Hon. R. Spencer.

We append as a tailpiece to our Carol ramble a scene of out-door life, such as may often be witnessed immediately before Christmas-day. The weather is thick enough for a "London particular" fog; the folks on the *trottoir* give abundant evidence of a "raw, cold day," from the urchin with his hands deep in his pockets to the passenger of the better class in his chesterfield. To the right of the picture is a pretty piece of street pastime: the hobbledehoy is enjoying the slide, watched by the two boys, who are anxiously awaiting his departure that they may have their turn. In the foreground is a butcher on his fast-trotting cob, carrying out the Christmas joints, suggestive of a warm contrast to the picture, and reminding us of Bloomfield's homely verse:—

The butcher whistled at the door,
And brought a load of meat;
Boys rubb'd their hands, and cried "There 's more,"
Dogs wagg'd their tales to see't.

"Throwing the Hood."—On Old Christmas-day the village of Haxey is enlivened by the anniversary of what is termed "throwing the hood," one of the most ancient customs in England. It is said to have had its origin from one Madame de Mowbray, who, a few years after the Conquest, was riding through Craize Lound, a hamlet of this village; the wind blew her riding-hood from her head; and so great was the amusement to Madame Mowbray, that she left twelve acres of land to the twelve men who were running after it, and gave them the curious name of Boggoners. The land, with the exception of about a quarter of an acre, has for centuries been lost to the Boggoners. The throwing of the hood now consists of the inhabitants of West Woodside and Haxey trying who can get the hood to the nearest public-house in each place. The hood is made of straw, covered with leather, and is about two feet long, and nine inches round. The twelve Boggoners are stationed so as to catch hold of the hood, and they are pitched against the multitude. As soon as a Boggoner touches the hood or catches it—for it is always thrown from one to another as soon as caught—the game ceases. Last year there were not less than 2000 people present from all parts of the neighbourhood, in spite of a dense fog, to witness this custom.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

* The music sold by C. Lonsdale, 26, Old Bond-street.

THE POPPY AND THE FIR.

BY JOHN OXENFORD.

(From the German of Gustav von Putlitz.)

THE POPPY.

We are altogether wrong if we imagine that the flowers can do nothing but bud, and bloom, and smell, and fade, for, although this opinion is very generally entertained, it has merely been forced upon us by our own conceit, which would fain make us believe that everything in nature exists only for our sakes, and that, because we can only perceive the outer life of flowers, they have, forsooth, no inner life at all. However, as I have already said, that is not the case. Not only has every flower a character of its own, so that one is modest, another vain and proud, a third cheerful and brilliant, a fourth dull and sullen, according to their different hues and habits, but every one has also its own wishes, aspirations, joys, loves, and sorrows, while all of them have in common a most exalted patriotism—not a mere attachment to the soil, but such a devotion to the spot on which they have grown, that they cannot exist anywhere else—a sentiment which in modern times has often been wanting among mankind. The flowers have, too, an organ of communication, and to him who understood their language they could tell many a pretty tale, and he could pass many a night (for that is the proper time, as we shall presently see) in listening upon the enamelled field, and all the motley images which passed before him would, probably, appear to him like a beautiful poetical dream.

Now, the narrator of this tale was lying, one balmy moonlight night, on the flowery carpet of the wood, and listening—or, as some will rather believe, dreaming—when all at once he heard a thousand little voices rising from the flowers. Probably some kind fairy, to whom he had unconsciously done some good office, had lent him his hearing for the night. The reed whispered a long dismal lyric poem into the ear of his neighbour, who listened with great attention. The common cornflower, who is a sort of scandalous chronicle among the flowers, chattered away; while at a short distance the red mossflowers were tittering together, and had evidently told something droll. The bell-flower was silent, but she constantly gave assent to what her neighbours said by nodding her head backwards and forwards. With the quaking-grass it was just the reverse, for that kept shaking its head, and could not believe anything it heard. Whether they had perceived the listener, and, according to the old proverb, wished to punish him for his intrusion, or whether the topic was a favourite one with flowers—for some reason or other—their discourse on this occasion chiefly turned on the injustice and unkindness of which man had been guilty towards them.

"Alas!" said a knot of thyme-blossoms, in a mournful tone, "look where the clumsy foot of man has again crushed our dear brothers and sisters."

"Ay, they do not care for us," said a catchfly, who liked to be looked at, and therefore raised herself straight on her slender stem, "however we may caress them and adhere to them. If they would only destroy us for being mischievous, like the hemlock, it would not be so bad; but nothing is harder to bear than their contempt. They do not even think us worth the trouble of keeping their feet from our heads!"

"According to your remark, then," kindly interposed a forget-me-not, "we ought to consider mankind as most unjust toward us. And yet I can answer these reproaches. Are we not their loveliest ornament when they hold their festivities, and do they not always select us as messengers of their holiest feelings—of their love?"

"Those times have long gone by," grumbled the sorrel. "Does not man, in the height of his presumption, dare to meddle with his Creator's handiwork, and endeavour to imitate, nay to surpass, us with wretched things made of painted paper? Which, now, are the fairest ornaments—ourselves or those paltry copies? And as for messengers of love, they only employ us in that capacity when they can get nothing better. Besides, the language of flowers has long gone out of fashion; they call it sentimentality, and laugh at it."

"I could endure all that," interposed the lily; "for how can man appreciate feelings which he does not know? Only, he ought not to deny the existence of those feelings which are brought plainly before his eyes. When night has passed, and we bow around us in the light of morning, we are sure to miss one of our playmates, who has bowed her head in the evening twilight, or has been despoiled by the sharp night breeze. We then mourn over her, and tears tremble in our eyes. Man sees these tears; but, without troubling himself to understand them, he denies that the drops are a sign of our mournful feelings, and says that it is nothing but the dew which the morning mists have scattered over us."

This proof of human injustice must have been very convincing, since for the moment none of them had anything to say by way of addition or reply. A group was then formed around a brilliant poppy which stood close by me in full bloom. For some time I had remarked that all the flowers in her neighbourhood laid their heads together, and took no part in the conversation which had been so little flattering to me. When the pause occurred, the cowslip, shaking her bells, cried out, "Silence, silence, sisters! the poppy has something to tell us." "Silence, silence; a story from the poppy!" was the general cry, and all of them listened attentively. Even the reed-grass had finished its long poem.

The Poppy now raised herself on her slender stalk, looked around her, and then rocked several times backwards and forwards. I expected that she would have let her audience entreat her for a long time, would have feigned hoarseness, and at any rate would have uttered a world of excuses; but things of this sort could not have been in fashion among the flowers, for the Poppy, without any ado, told her story at once.

"You wish to hear me, then," said she. "Well, I must tell you, that, according to ancient traditions, which have been handed down from one generation to another in my family, we poppies owe our existence to a very singular event. Of course you do not believe that, when the world was first created, we flowers were scattered all at once over the earth. No—one came after the other, and things went on then much as they go on in the spring-time now."

"And what goes on in spring?" interposed the cornflower.

"You had better ask that of the daisy," replied the Poppy, "as she is an early flower; and then do not interrupt me any more."

The daisy, who had generally been lightly esteemed—nay, was looked upon as somewhat of a simpleton—while her cousin, the pansy, stood in higher repute, on account of her superior education, was both gratified and confused at being allowed to speak, and her small white leaves became suffused with a delicate red, such as may often have been observed in that little flower. She then raised her head gratefully to her lofty patroness, and proceeded without waiting for further question:—

"How we offended the Winter, and made him so hard with us poor flowers, I cannot say; indeed, opinions are divided on the subject. Only this much is certain, that he cannot bear us, and will not rest till he has swept us all from the surface of the earth. Still his reign does not last for ever, and after him comes our best friend—the Spring. Good Spring looks very grieved, when, of all the motley children, which, on his departure, he so specially confided to the care of Summer, not one is left, and he is forced to wrap his head in a long grey veil, because there are no flowers or leaves to twine into a wreath. He then passes his soft warm hand gently over the earth, and beckons and calls his darlings, not one of whom will yet put out his head, so much they have been frightened by the rough Winter. Nor is this fear altogether groundless, for instances have been known when Winter after his departure has returned and destroyed the flowers. Some flowers, indeed, which have a remarkably kindly heart, do not allow the Spring to wait long, but come out as soon as they can. Such is the case with the good violet; but when she looks round and finds the earth so bare, and so few of her sisters awake, her courage fails her, and she again hides her head under the green leaves. Men call this modesty, but it is much more fear; and then there awakens in the violet a strong desire for her companions, which she expresses by the sweetest fragrance. Poor violet! her desire remains unsatisfied, and when the others come she has already completed the measure of her days. However, as she always feels attracted by her sister flowers, she sometimes returns for a few days in autumn, and obtains her wish, though, for that very reason, she does not smell so sweetly as when she blooms for the first time."

"You now see what happens in spring," resumed the Poppy; "and so it was in the time of the creation—one flower came after another. However, at the time to which my traditions extend, most of them had already assembled, and the earth was truly beautiful, for joy and concord prevailed everywhere. Men and animals dwelt together in peace, and there was nothing but rejoicing from morning till evening. There was only one single being in the wide wide-world which did not share the general joy, and wandered mournfully over the young earth—that being was Night. You will ask why she was so sad. Recollect, she was alone in the world, while everything else had a companion; and is there any happiness in which we cannot impart it? Besides, she became more and more sensible of a fact, which she would willingly have concealed from herself, that she was the only being whom the others would not approach in love. For, although she lighted her own little lamps, she could not help hiding the beauties of the earth from man and brute; and this alienated the affections of all. They did not, indeed, complain to her face; but the rejoicings with which the morning sun was greeted showed plainly enough how little the Night was esteemed. This naturally grieved her, for she was good and kind, and she wrapped her head in her thickest veil to shed her bitter tears. We compassionate flowers were touched by her sorrows; and, although we could not alleviate her pain, we sought to cheer her to the best of our ability. But we had nothing to offer save colours and fragrance, and in colours Night has never taken much pleasure. We therefore stored up for her our sweetest scents; nay, some, for instance the evening violet, gave no smell in the daytime, that they might reserve all their fragrance for the night; and this custom, as you know, they have preserved ever since. Still, all this was insufficient to console the mourner, and she flung herself in her grief before the throne of the Creator.

"'Almighty Father,' she began, 'Thou seest how everything is happy in Thy creation; I alone roam joyless, lonely, and unloved on the earth, and there is no single being to which I can communicate my grief. Day flies before me, though I hasten after him with ardent longing; and in like manner every creature turns away from me. Therefore, Thou, Almighty Father, take pity on my grief, and grant me a companion.'

"Then the Creator heard with pity the prayer of Night, and, fashioning Sleep, gave her to him for a companion. Is it not known that the Creator made Sleep out of kindness; that Sleep alone is beloved, and confers happiness, is the only joy and consolation? Night took her friend into her arms, and henceforth times were changed for her; not only had she ceased to be alone, but the hearts of all yearned towards her, since Sleep, the beloved of all mortals, came with her whenever she chased Day from the earth. Soon other kindly creatures were found in her train—Dreams, the children of Night and Sleep. These passed over the earth, with their parents, and soon formed a friendship with man, who was then a child in heart. But, alas! a change now arose. Passions awoke in man, and his soul became darker and darker. Evil communication soon corrupts children, and thus some of the Dreams, through their intercourse with man, became frivolous, deceitful, and cruel. Sleep observed this change in her children, and wished to banish the erring ones from her train, when the rest came to her and said: 'Let our brothers still be with us, they are not so bad as they seem; and we promise to use our best efforts to repair the mischief they have done!' The father granted the wish of his good children, and thus even the bad Dreams were allowed to remain in his train; but these, as experience shows, have mostly been the associates of bad men.

"As for mankind, they became worse and worse. One beautiful night a man was lying on the fragrant grass, and Sleep and Night approached him, but Sin prevented them from using their power. A frightful thought arose in his soul—the thought of murdering his brother. In vain did Sleep shake down upon him her soothing drops from her magic wand; in vain did the Dreams sport around him, with motley forms; he always shrank back from their gentle influence. Then Sleep called his children around him. 'Let us fly,' said he; 'this man is unworthy of our gifts;' and they fled. When they were at a distance Sleep took his wand, half angered that it had showed its power so ill, and fixed it in the ground, while the Dreams hovered over it, waving about their light, airy images they would so willingly have bestowed upon man. Night, observing this, breathed life into the wand, so that it struck root into the earth. It throve and still preserved the virtue which had invited Sleep; while the gifts of the Dreams became delicate, trembling leaves. This was the origin of us poppies."

The story was ended, and the flowers on all sides bowed their thanks to the narrator. Then morning dawned, and when it was bright day the leaves of a centifolium, which had been scattered by the wind, came fluttering along, and, stopping by every flower which they passed, paid her a sad farewell, and tears trembled in them all.

THE FIR-TREE.

"Why did the Fir-tree break when the daisy said that the Winter was wicked, and could not bear flowers?" asked the linden.

"Because he was angry," replied the oak; "and when he is angry he always creaks. Have you never heard that when the wind comes running through the wood he cries to us flowers, 'Bow your heads!' but that the Fir-tree says, 'Stand firm!' Thus, when the trees of the forest are awed, and pay their respects to the wind, the Fir-tree remains quite upright, and only turns about creaking, because he is in an ill-humour."

"But what has that to do with the Winter and the daisy?" said the linden.

"Ask him yourself," gabbled the poplar, "you will hear what says—he often gives sharp replies."

However, the linden was still curious; and who can blame him? When one stands year after year on the same spot of ground, one does not readily lose a story, from the fear of getting a sharp reply. When it is too sharp, we can shake it off; and so it is with flowers. At the same time the linden was prudent, and considered how he might best open the conversation.

"Fir-tree," said he, "how is it that you always wear the same dress, whether it is winter or summer, warm or cold?"

"Because I am not vain and always seeking for novelties, like you," answered the Fir-tree.

"He has you there," said the poplar.

For all that, the Fir-tree was wrong, and the reason he gave was not the true one. The fact was, that he could do nothing contrary to his nature. However, human beings are quite as bad, and set down what they call their nature as a special virtue. He who has no taste for cress exclaims against it as vain; nay, some make bose poetry because they are insensible to its beauties, and these are even worse than the Fir-tree. The linden had a good mind to be offended by the answer, and abstain from further conversation, but curiosity prevailed; and this was a very good thing, for, in the first place, there is no use in pouting; and, in the next, he would never have known the story of Winter, and we should not have known it either. He therefore grumbled a little to himself, and then, turning to his uncivil neighbour, he said—

"At any rate, you can tell us something about Winter, for you know him, and it is said that you like him. We others know nothing about him, for we are asleep when he comes, while you keep awake, and doubtless have a talk with him during the long, long time."

The Fir-tree kept silent for awhile, and all the trees listened, anxious to know what would come of the conversation, though only the willow spoke.

"You have a stout heart, linden-tree; you stick to him."

At last the Fir-tree replied:—

"Leave me alone, and, if you want to know anything about Winter keep awake. Those who desire knowledge should not sleep their time away."

The conversation would have been now brought to an end had not the oak put in a word. The oak stood very high repute among the trees of the forest, because he was the oldest and strongest, though perhaps he might not have gained respect for the former quality, if he had not owned the latter likewise.

"Fir-tree," said he, "you seem an unciv'l fellow; however, you are not so bad, but always keep the rough side outwards. I know you better than the others, for I saw you when you were scarcely a year old, and had only just begun to sprout forth. But why are you so uncouth with your comrades? Did we not all spring from the same soil? Do not our roots embrace below, as our branches embrace above? Do we not all unite in resisting dangers which we could not resist apart? It is not good to stand aloof, especially for such trifles. Because the others adorn themselves with leaves and you with needles, because your bark is perhaps rougher than that of the beech, must you, forsooth, seclude yourself, and assume an unkindly appearance which does not belong to you? No, no; tell your companions your story. Rejoice with them in good times, just as in bad times you stand by them."

These were serious words, and the Fir-tree took them to heart, as might have been the case with many others. After reflecting a little while, he proceeded thus:—

"You wish to hear about Winter. So be it then! I know you cannot bear him; but, nevertheless, lay aside all your prejudices against him. Do not fancy that I am partial because he is my friend; I am only just because I know him. But to the facts. When the Creator had made the world, and the flowers were springing in the field, and the trees in the forest, He called the Seasons around him, and said: 'Look on my work—how beautiful it is; I give it over to you; share the flowersand trees among you; but love and cherish them.' Then the Seasons were very happy, and sported with the children of Nature. This lasted for a short time, but soon a disagreement began to arise here and there. The bold, fickle Spring could not agree with the slow, cautious Winter. The glowing Summer found the Autumn phlegmatic. Autumn reproached Spring with spoiling the flowers—in short, the contest became more and more violent, and the flowers and trees were the chief sufferers.' At last Autumn said, 'This must not go on any longer; we can never agree while we hold things in common; let us make a division.' The hint was taken, and the Seasons divided the earth between them. Winter built a house for himself at each of the poles; Summer moved about the middle of the earth, and Spring and Autumn established their domain between them. You will hear presently that this division was not strictly preserved, but still it has not been much departed from, and Winter still resides in his old house."

"How do you know that?" asked the linden.

"I was told so by my cousin, who once paid him a visit."

"Observe, he's romancing a little," whispered the poplar to his neighbour.

"How could your cousin visit him?" asked the linden. "Is he not fixed to the ground as we are?"

"It happened thus," replied the Fir-tree. "Some bold adventurous men once came to look for wood, that they might build a ship; and my cousin, a tall slender fir, was standing proudly among the other trees of the forest. They had no sooner espied him than they cut him down, and made a mast of him. They then put out to sea. The mariners hung a huge cloth about my cousin, and said, 'Hold it fast;' and on his head they set a coloured streamer, which could be seen glistening a long way off. My cousin enjoyed himself during the voyage, and did his duty right well; for when the wind came, and tried to take the cloth away, he held it fast, and would not bend in the least. For this reason the sailors esteemed him more than all the wood in the ship. As they approached the north more and more, they suddenly came to the Winter's house. This looked humble, but strong; and the ship kneeled against it, Winter came out, quite surprised at the strange visit. It then struck him, that wherever he had gone he had seldom received a hearty welcome; so, feeling little disposed to hospitality, he shook his head, so as to make the white flakes fly around him. However, when he perceived my cousin, he became civil at once, and they had a pleasant chat; for Winter is always well disposed towards us fir-trees. He wished to know how all his brothers were going on. And, when the mast had told him everything, he began to tell stories too: and wonderful stories they were. What you now hear is one of them.

"There seemed to be no end to the Winter's tales, and the old gentleman was so happy in pouring forth the stores of his memory, that he would not let the ship go, but kept his arms locked round it. My cousin was delighted beyond expression; but the more he was pleased the worse became the condition of the crew. One morning he heard them moaning together. 'Our wood is burned, our stores are consumed,' said the steersman; 'and if the ice does not soon melt we shall miserably perish; let us cut down the mast and burn it; it will last us a long while.'

"When my cousin heard this, he implored Winter to let the ship go, and Winter complied to save his favourite, though he would not have done as much for man. He let the ice melt, and the ship returned home happily with her crew.'

"That was kind, indeed," exclaimed the trees with one voice.

"Let me, however, return to my story," said the Fir-tree. "The earth, as I have said, was divided, and each of the Seasons had a separate domain. Things would, no doubt, have remained in this state, but Spring, with his wonted fickleness, again desired a change. He never could bear to remain in one place! He called the other Seasons together, and made the following proposal: 'Let us make another division,' said he, 'and, as the earth belongs to us all in common, do not let each of us be confined to one portion. Let every one have a fixed period of time, during which he alone shall govern the earth.'

"'Content,' said Summer, 'provided I am allowed to retain the girdle.' 'And I the pole,' added Winter. The thoughtless Spring was perfectly satisfied if he could only attain his end, and Autumn hoped to be compensated in some other way. Thus the bargain was struck, and Spring was about to commence his reign, when the covetous Winter said, 'But lest one should take to himself all the beauty of the earth, let us divide that too.'

"'Good,' said Spring; 'I will take the buds.'

"'The blossoms belong to me,' said Summer.

"'The fruit is mine,' said the covetous Autumn, 'and the leaves of the trees shall belong to Winter.'

"Winter could not object to this arrangement, so the contract was concluded, and Spring began his reign. He kissed the trees and flowers, so as to make them put forth buds, and all greeted him with a smile. When the buds burst, and a thousand colours were sparkling in leaf and flower, Summer occupied the throne of the earth. But now the arrangement was less strictly observed, for Autumn, who always had an eye to his own advantage, made a separate contract with Summer, who was to leave him the flowers in exchange for the fruit. Autumn, they say, had the best of this bargain, and when his time came he gathered in the fruit to which he had a perfect right. However, something else occurred, by which poor Winter was heavily defrauded. You will recollect that by the terms of the agreement Winter was to have the leaves from the trees; nevertheless, in the glowing season of love, when the leaves hung down together, and the flowers coquettishly displayed their thousand bright colours in the grass, something of a flirtation had begun between the same leaves and flowers. As is generally the case, the love-making began with a little teasing. When the sun was about to shine on the flowers with his warm bright rays, the leaves of the trees would interrupt them; and then, before the flowers were aware of it, they would suddenly slip aside, so that the little beauties below were dazzled by the sudden blaze of sunlight. Then the flowers would shut their eyes, while the leaves chuckled on the branches above. Again, when a refreshing shower came, the leaves would hoard up the drops, and when the flowers thought it was all over they would let them fall, so that the flowers were all frightened, and shook their little heads. Presently, what was at first mere teazing became good service, for the sun grew hotter and hotter, and the poor flowers would all have been scorched if the leaves had not, like so many shields, caught the burning rays. After these serious marks of affection, the old plan of childish teasing would not do, and the leaves sought to be united. But how was the union to be effected, when the leaves hung above, and the flowers sparkled in the grass below? Love can always find a way. Even flowers and leaves soon found a messenger by whom their sighs and vows could be carried backward and forward, and this was the ivy. He had sprung from among the flowers below, and now, as a green wreath, wound up the top of the tree, forming, as he kept his leaves close together, a ladder of safe ways, a secret chain of love. Who, on the first glance at the ivy, does not recognise his high mission? who cannot perceive in his evergreen tendrils the suppressed sighs, as it were, of a youthful, dreamy love? With such a messenger the flowers and leaves were perfectly satisfied. However, Autumn's reign drew to its close, and he was about to pluck the last flowers of the field. She leaves grew pale at their earnestly entreated Autumn to let them descend to their dying mistress's below. He granted their prayer, though in this he exceeded his rights, and encroached on those of Winter, to whom the sole government of the leaves belonged. Autumn shook the trees, and the leaves, now liberated, came fluttering down to the ground. Now a life of the maddest love began. Autumn, who was greatly pleased, struck up a wild melody; and the leaves flew in a whirling dance, round the flowers, until these, becoming weak and weary, dropped their heads, when the leaves also, to Autumn's last noisy tune, laid themselves down for their last repose. Then Winter came on, and the fields and woods that were left were bare and lonely. There was no thing great to welcome him except us poor fir-trees, for the flowers would have nothing to do with our sharp needles; and the ivy, who moved himself from tree to tree, as if he would decorate a triumphal arch for the Winter, and from branch to branch, as if he would conceal the inconstancy of the leaves, and give the trees an ornament to compensate for the foliage they had lost. Winter was touched by the sight, and while, in his rage, he struck down the few leaves that, against their will, were still left hanging on the branches, and chased them about over ice and snow, he said solemnly to the leaves of the ivy, 'I will protect you and maintain you in the kindly office you have chosen. Remain as you are, messengers of love, and carry silent greetings from flowers to leaves, from Autumn to Spring, forming a perpetual bridge between the Seasons. Your vocation is to embrace and unite—you are the evergreen memory of fields and forests—you shall hide the severity of Winter.'

"Thus said Winter to the ivy, but on us fir-trees he bestowed his full affection, and prepared for us honours which you other trees do not share."

"And what might those be?" asked the other trees, somewhat piqued.

"Winter is the season for good feeling," continued the Fir-tree, "and he could, therefore, perceive and appreciate that quality in the ivy. This fact is well known to mankind, for at no time do they come together so closely as in Winter. He brings with him the kindly, sacred, and mysterious festival of Christmas; and you see in his train that most friendly of guests, the 'Christmas-man.' You may say that the 'Christma-man,' is love for parents and friends, but that is not true. When he exerts his magic power, mankind find him irresistible. In the beginning of the Winter, the mother is pondering and pondering, but that is only because the Christmas-man keeps whispering into her ear. And whoever goes out to buy anything about Christmas time always comes back with a larger purchase and a shorter purse than he intended. It is not that the pretty things have tempted him, but the Christmas-man, who is ever whispering and persuading, and pulling at the heart, so that the hand opens more and more to improve the Christmas festivity. We Fir-trees know this well, for we are the Christmas-trees, and the good Christmas-man always puts us in the very midst of the rejoicings; and, whether they take place in palace or in cottage, we are sure to be there. However poor the parents may be, they always fix a few candles to our green boughs, for the sake of the merry children. Gold and silver hang from our summits; we bear glittering fruit, and children clap their hands before us; for however beautiful all the rest may be, the Christmas-tree is, nevertheless, the most beautiful of all, having been endowed by, the Christmas-man with his own peculiar magic. Perhaps the children are so fond of the Christmas-tree because it is in itself like the mind of a child, with all those glittering images set in about the green boughs of hope, and the tree stands rich and golden, mysterious and inexplicable. But one glittering image falls off after another, the gold proves tinsel, the hopes wither, the riddle is solved with the last spangle that is taken off, and nothing is left but a faded Fir-tree. In the mind of a child one golden dream fades away after another, one riddle is solved after another, and what is life otherwise than as in the mind of a child?"

But when the spangles have all fallen off, is all your glory over?" asked the aspen-tree.

"When they put the tree on the hearth," replied the Fir, "and he hears many a pretty story which the folks tell when they look into the glowing fire. He listens attentively, but when anything drops out that does not please him, he crackles, so that the sparks fly out, and make the company in the chimney quake again. Even though the golden apples have all gone, the children have a mournful look from their corner when they see the Christmas-tree burning.

"So that is the history of Winter and the Fir-tree. Another time I'll tell a story which a Christmas-tree overheard in the chimney, for very pretty stories are known by man."

THE FOREST BROOK AND THE STONE.

THE FOREST-BROOK.

The Fir-tree had finished its story with the melancholy prospect of a doubtful continuation. His last words had rustled away, and the whole forest was buried in deep repose. One sound alone interrupted this solemn silence, the sound of the brook as it splashed at intervals against stones and roots—the eternal clock of the forest. As it murmured along, now glistening brightly in the sun, now overshadowed by trees and clouds, making the images which it reflected tremble on its surface. Its monotonous sound gradually changed to intelligible discourse, and it began a story unasked, though not unlistened to, by the flowers and trees.

These heard with profound attention. A solemn silence still prevailed in the wood, and the brook still continued its splashing—the only sound that could be heard far and wide. This is the stillness of the forest. Who does not know it—who has not, once in his life, felt it and recognised it as the Sabbath of the plants? All around is so still and solemn. Even the deer breathe more softly and refrain from moving, while the hunter, as if overcome by a pleasing awe, forgets his passion for the chase, and sinks into the grass to partake of the general repose. It is at such times that the brook tells stories to the trees and flowers.

"Do you know whence I come?" said the Brook. "Do you know my origin? The source of the meadow-brook is well known. It appears plainly enough as a little spring, bounding over hill and stone, and then becomes wider and wider, until its scanty dress of grass becomes too narrow, in spite of the soft caresses of its long blades, and at last puts on a stiff bodice of reeds, decorated with light flowery spangles or with black buttons. The source of the mountain-torrent is also well known. High above lies the snow—the mountain's perpetual cap—which the sun colours when he rises and sets, and which the clouds adorn with a marvellous veil; while near it the ice of the glaciers is sparkling with its dark blue colour embedded in the chasm. Without all looks firm and unchangeable; but a cheerful life is busy within—a constant oozing and flowing—so that the water-drops are playing a perpetual game at hide and seek through the chasms and the crevices. The cause of this is the sun-god who is eternally kissing the mountain-heights. The hard icy heart is at last softened by this enduring love, and the little springs are the result of the sun's kisses. These pursue their sport until their place becomes too narrow, and then they find an outlet. When they first burst into daylight they are amazed at the world which is open before them. Other curious springs follow in their track, and now they venture to go further; at first slowly, but afterwards quicker, until at last a lively mountain-torrent is formed, which, like his neighbour the chamois, bounds gaily from rock to rock. Now it throws up its foam like the mountain snow; now it is a clear unbroken mirror, like the ice of the glacier, until it descends into the valley, and finds a delightful resting-place in the fields. But I, the Forest-brook, whence do I come? You cannot find my source—you cannot point to ice or snow as my parents. Only follow my course. Now you think you have found my source behind some stone or mossy hill, but off I bound and laugh at you from behind some forest root. Now a broad mirror, I hide myself among a thousand weeds and flowers; now I bury myself under a heap of stones, which, envious of the forest green, have put caps of moss on their grey heads; and now I come trickling forth again. In fact, my source is the middle of the forest. Hear, then, how I came into being.

"On a bright cloud, which was gently sailing over the fields, sat a delicate little fay, the favourite attendant of the rain queen, arranging the jewels of her mistress. She took out of a casket a long, long string of costly pearls, a present from the sea. Titania had told her to be very careful with them, saying that the tears of the sea were her favourite ornament. Pearls, you must know, are the tears of the sea, which it does not shed, but which it witnesses till the fishermen bring them forth at the peril of their lives. They are, indeed, firm and hard; but, with their pale light, they always resemble eyes which have faded with weeping. The fay was delighted with the pearls, and held up the string to see whether it would shine brighter in the sunlight. However, the pearl is not like the diamond, which borrows its light from without; but the tear of the sea incloses its own soul from which it shines. Behind the fay sat the rogue Puck, who teases both men and fairies; and, while she was surveying the pearls with delight, he unperceivedly cut the string, so that the pearls rolled down, first over the cloud, and then to the earth. The fay was at first overcome with fright, but she soon collected herself, and, flying down from the cloud, pursued the falling pearls. While she was thus floating in the space between the clouds and the earth, she saw the bright beads rolling and sparkling in every direction, and she was about to turn back in despair, when she saw a green field beneath her, and thousands of pearls like those she had lost glistening on the grass and in the flowers. She had already begun to fill her casket, when she perceived that the beads she collected were not pearls, the tears of the sea, but dew-drops, the tears of the flowers, and with sorrowful heart she proceeded anew to seek for her lost treasure. Now she saw pearls like the sea of a mother who stooped over her dying child, and these she collected. Now she saw tears of love, and as she went further she found other weeping eyes, and such abundance of tears that they overflowed the casket. Alas! how many tears are shed upon the earth: a wondrous brook often springs from the eyes of man, and I can tell you the source of this source is the heart, and it will flow forth at the call of pain, sorrow, contrition, and even joy. This brook exerts a wondrous magic, for that heart must be very bad which is not moved by the tears of another. Men often would resist this magic, and say they have no compassion for some tears, because they are well deserved, that here they are wrong, for tears are tears after all, and spring from a heart which has, perhaps, been sorely visited.

"Now, our fay took all these tears for the lost pearls, and, holding the casket firmly under her arm, flew back to the cloud. But, alas! the casket became heavier and heavier (for tears are by no means light), and when the fay opened it all the supposed pearls were dissolved. She flew discontented from cloud to cloud, for they all loved her and shared her grief. Indeed they sent their messenger, the rain, down to the earth to find the lost treasure. The rain streamed and flowed, and weighed down the trees and plants and washed away the dew, but it could not find the pearls. The rogue Puck saw the anguish of the poor fay, and he repented of what he had done, for he had meant only to tease her not to grieve her; so, diving down into the depths of the earth, he brought from his friends, the gnomes and goblins, lumps of glittering spangled ore, which he brought to the fay. "There you have all your gewgaws back again,' said he, 'better and brighter than ever.'

"The Fay was delighted, and the clouds left off raining, but when she examined her present more closely she found it was only glittering rubbish. Stung with rage, she seized the bowl in which it lay, and flung it so far that the glittering fragments formed a wide arch over the whole horizon. This was the first rainbow; and since that time, whenever the clouds weep, Puck fetches his spangles, and the arch is repeated. The rainbow is very beautiful, and is the delight of man as well as of us flowers. Nevertheless, it is deceitful—a fabric of gnomes, and edifice of the rogue Puck. Men know this well enough; for when they hasten after it, it runs before them, so that they cannot reach it, and suddenly vanishes. And what becomes of it? Children say that it falls into the sea, and that water nymphs make their sparkling clothes of it. What was at first the result of chance is now deliberately brought about by Puck. He flies across the sky with his treasures, and, if any part of them is left, he flies back and builds out of it a second bow, rather more or less brilliant. Hence you so often see this phenomenon doubled on the horizon.

"Our fay still sat mournfully on the cloud, and took no pleasure in the first rainbow, which she had herself produced. Titania came up to her, and, as the capricious queen happened now to be in a good humour, she not only forgave her attendant (old for the cause of her grief), but at once forgave her. Perhaps she put up the more readily with her loss because a spirit of the sea, whose heart she had won, had promised her another pearl necklace. Great folk are liberal even with the tears that are entrusted to them. But what was to be done with the heavy contents of the casket which the fay still held under her arm?

"'Hasten down to the most secluded spot in my forest,' said Titania, 'and pour these drops among the most fragrant plants. They shall remain tears as they are, but they shall flow united—one large tear of the forest.'

"The attendant obeyed her queen's command, and thus arose the first forest-brook—thus had the forest also its tears. Do you wish to know whence I spring? My source is like that of human tears—the heart; but it is the concealed heart of the first. When sorrow, pain, or melancholy moves this heart, the tears flow forth. In summer, when so many children of the forest are broken down and destroyed, I flow softly but unceasingly. In autumn, when all is faded, I weep in silent anguish for the blossoms and flowers which the wind often casts upon me, so that my grief becomes their grave. In the gloomy solitude of winter I am congealed, and the tear becomes a pearl like the suppressed grief of the sea. Then do I cleave to the roots and stones with the fair brilliancy of eyes that are faded with weeping. But in the spring, when a sense of indefinite longing is kindled in every heart, the tears of the wood burst forth in mingled emotions of melancholy and joy, and, swelling up, I overflow my borders to greet as far as I can the returning birds of the herbage. Often, too, I am touched by sympathy, and the forest-brook swells when the clouds shed tears of rain, or the flowers tears of dew. Can you not from my whole appearance—from the soft breath of sympathy with which I greet you—feel that my source is the heart of the forest? The melancholy reed presses towards me, and, where I flow, the flower that chiefly springs is the tender forget-me-not, which looks up gently like a faithful blue eye in the hour of parting. The weeping willow in his endless grief drops his branches into my waves. Everywhere I excite sympathy. The very stone which opposes my course—the immoveable stone which time leaves unmoved—brings bright tears when my waters touch him, and my kisses are the only thing which he cannot resist. Among men there is a sorrowful legend about Ahasuerus, the wanderer, who survives every thing, and from whom death even flies. The stone seems to me the Ahasuerus of the forest, and there is much which he could tell you, were his memory good back to the primeval time.

"The rogue Puck is now curious of the Forest-brook, which he tried to supplant with his frippery, but which, nevertheless has risen to a permanent importance, and he often throws a knotted root or pointed stone into my stream, making the drops spring high into the air. Then you will see in the sunshine many colours, like those in the rainbow, playing around me. These are Puck's trinkets, which he throws out in brilliancy, as though he would say, 'Are not my gifts the most beautiful?' However, they soon melt away, while I flow unchanged. Thus the comic is often brought into contact with the melancholy, as if by the very same mischievous spirit. Even the heart of man when nearly breaking with the deepest grief is often convulsed by a comic emotion, and a smile will often pass over the weeping countenance. Amid the deepest harmony of nature we often meet strange distortions. Amid the rich carpet of turf, or the luxuriant crown of foliage, a knotted root or a dry stump often peeps forth; and amid full-blown healthy roses may light upon a shrivelled dwarf, which stands among her sisters like a grimace. All this is the work of Puck, but a penetrating soul knows how nature reconciles all these deformities."

Thus the Forest-brook ended his tale. The stillness yet continue and leaves and flowers rustled but lightly. Suddenly a cracking was heard, and a dry bough, snapped from the top of an oak, fell into the brook, making the drops fly on high and obscuring its brightness. The leaves above were scattered, and the blossoms below were crushed.

This, too, was the work of the rogue Puck.

THE STONE.

The silence did not continue long; it was only the result of the first shock. Indeed, how could it last? When so many stand close together there is always something to gossip about; moreover, the flowers and trees had been amused, and would have liked to hear more.

"If the Stone has really something to tell," said a tall open foxglove, "we request him to communicate it. Nay, he is bound to do something for our entertainment, for he thrusts himself between us, disturbs our intercourse, and never opens his mouth."

"As usual, the foxglove is more curious than any of us," said the strawberry-blossom.

"Curious!" retorted the foxglove. "Why is this charge perpetually brought against me?"

"It is because you're so curious that you lift your head so high, and look so far around you," said the strawberry-blossom.

"Nonsense!" said the foxglove. "I only do that to peep over the stone."

"A fine excuse," muttered the strawberry-blossom.

"And what do you do?" asked the foxglove.

"I bear fruit," was the answer.

"What are you quarrelling for down there?" said the birch. "One is just as vain and just as curious as the other; and that is natural enough, for what can we expect but childishness from things that are never above a year old?"

This imprudent expression nearly provoked a violent war, for all the flowers felt offended, and resolved with one accord that they would not be insulted with impunity. The flag was called upon to act as general to the standing army. The light troops of iron-cape (aconites) equipped themselves, and the heavy artillery of thorn-apples set themselves in motion. The factions of the foxglove and strawberry-blossoms, which had, in fact, produced the whole commotion, resolved to unite against the common enemy; the nettle and thistles were called in as militia to the flowers, and an appeal was made to volunteers. The rose was first ready, and began to sharpen her thorns. We may observe, by the way, that she had an especial grudge against the two, because, although she often shot up to a stately little plant, they would not acknowledge her as an equal. The dispute between them had lasted for many years, and had afforded much work to the diplomatists of the flowers and trees, among whom the acacia had especially distinguished herself, by the zeal with which she espoused the cause of the rose, because she stood in immediate connexion with the smaller sort. Unfortunately the negotiations were all carried on by word of mouth, after the fashion of troops, or we should have had a fine heap of documents relating to the affair, which would have been all the more valuable in a diplomatic point of view, from the fact that the first page would have gone just as far as the last. The other flowers—which had not, like the rose, a private wrong to avenge—had not been idle on this question of honour. The anemone delivered long speeches on the rights of flowers, and the red-grass composed poems. The bilberry, filling her little cask, proclaimed herself *vivandière*; while a large bouy associated to a free corps talked much, and not without animation, about dying for the public good, picturing to themselves in the most glaring colours the part which they would all play in the great triumphal procession.

Matters were really growing critical, and, if the trees did not arm themselves at once, many of them, from motives of inconvenience, disliked the contest. The fir-tree was particularly annoyed, because, as he had just been talking about the tender relation which existed between the trees and the flowers, he seemed open to a charge of romancing. However, the greater part of the flowers soon lost their warlike zeal; they liked listening to the Stone better than fighting, and by general desire the whitethorn and the blackberry came forward and negotiated terms of peace. The latter was very zealous in the cause, as she considered herself somewhat as a relation to the strawberry, who had been the indirect cause of discord, while the whitethorn, who stood between the tree and the flower, was certainly an excellent diplomatist in a contest of the sort. An arrangement was, however, so easy, as the birch could not refuse to entirely wholly to retract his offensive words. At last a loophole was found in an admission made by the birch, that, although he could not retract his declaration that the trees were older than the flowers, he was ready to admit that the stones were older than the trees; moreover, he assured the flowers that this concession was by no means intended to offend them, inasmuch as he had always held them in great respect. The foxglove murmured, and the sirewd pine thought to herself that the birch had said nothing at all; but the flowers generally professed themselves satisfied, and the difference was terminated by mutual expressions of friendship and courtesy.

The discourse of the birch had again directed attention towards the Stone, and the desire to make him speak became very great; for, after the noise of war and the stormy excitement which had just passed, every one longed to hear a fanciful tale. But how was the taciturn, uncommunicative Stone to be approached? The trees took to give the Brook the office of persuading the Stone, the Brook having boasted of his intimacy and called attention to his stores of knowledge. The flowers, on the other hand, thought that the grass might be best employed, as being closely allied to the moss. This difference of opinion perilled the peace just concluded, when the Brook itself proposed another method.

"Request the fern to negotiate with the Stone. He is neither flower nor tree; he is the Stone's fan, and, moreover, his confidant, who bends over him, caresses him, and flatters him. Be sure the Stone will refuse him nothing."

"Fern," said the flowers, "will you persuade the Stone?"

The fern nodded solemnly and silently. All listened, and the Brook murmured as though he also were persuading; though, whether he did so, no one really knows. The trees shook themselves once more, as a preparation for silence, and the flowers all thrust their little heads from the grass. In the meanwhile the fern had whispered to the Stone the general desire of the forest; and the following narrative strangely rolled forth through the broad leaves and through the moss which covered the narrator:—

"The Brook is quite right when he says that I am the oldest in all the forest, and know of times which lie far beyond the reach of your memories. The stories which I have heard from you are for the most part true, though here and there a little correction is required. What the Poppy told you, viz. that one flower came after another on the earth, is true; the statement of the Fir-tree, that the seasons divided the earth between them, is true likewise; but, before this, a long long time elapsed, and many a battle had to be fought before things arrived at this point. When the Creator had first made the world the earth was a great rock, hard and barren, but firm and immovable. As the rock was so cold, the three elements, a mighty family, were sent to warm it and to fertilise it. First came the eldest brother, fire, clad in his dress of gold and purple. Violently and recklessly he raged through the earth, but the rock was hard and unmanageable. Fiercely as fire might glow upon it, it would not yield to its violence.

"A wild contest arose. In some places fire overcame the firmness of the rock and shivered off fragments of all sizes, which he scattered around in the pride of victory. This was the origin of us Stones large and small. We lie scattered about the earth without plan or order, just as the unbridled element in his capricious mood cast us off. The result of the contest was not in favour of fire, for, while he fumed away his strength, the rock was acquiring force and skill to oppose him. He was at last forced to succumb; and the rock, taking him prisoner, loaded him with mighty chains, and confined him in its own core, where he remains still. That every stone contains fire you all know; for, when we are struck together, or when man, who loves fire, and has made him his servant, strikes one of us with steel, a spark leaps out. These sparks are all little particles of a mighty force, and I will afterwards tell you how fire is always furiously toiling and moiling in the core of the earth. When fire was thus vanquished, his younger brother, water, came clad in green and silver. He was more shrewd and experienced, and had, moreover, an easier task to perform, for he could not only make use of his brother's partial victories but had gathered knowledge by his fate. As he saw that so little had been done by open combat, he betook himself to entirety and negotiation. He played about the rock, now caressing, now fighting, as he employed by turns entirety, cunning, and violence.

"The earth soon began to change her appearance, for, as water had taken possession of all the places which his brother had conquered, he at once secured a firm footing. Thus he extended more and more, in the wide basin which now contains the sea. The rock good-humouredly allowed these encroachments, but cunning water rose higher and higher, and at last violently burst forth in those places which are now valleys and in which water has embedded its rivers. The rock even put up with this, and merely set up the banks as boundaries, but water became more and more encroaching, and often went far over the banks to attack the rock. The latter, however, knew that he had right and strength on his side, and drove the water back. Water, being obliged to recede, devised a stratagem which prevented him from losing all his conquests. All the light fragments which he had coaxed out of his hard opponent he concealed in his depths, and, when he had overflowed his banks and was driven back, he left behind some of this mixture of rock and water, and the rock allowed it, because the fragments were after all a part of itself. Thus rose the distinctions of sea, river, rock, and earth. Still all was barren, for what is gained by force bears no blessing. Then the fair sister of the elements, the air, was sent in her soft blue garment to reconcile and vivify the rest, and began to make peace between the rock and its adversaries. The rock would not indeed set fire at liberty, but air received permission to visit her imprisoned brother as often as she pleased, and whenever she did this she took a portion of his warmth, and scattered it over the whole earth. There were now signs of animation; the germs of plants began to strike root in the soil. This was not the result of heat alone, for the soil could not produce without the softening and cooling influence of water. As, however, a firm boundary was set to the goodwill and activity of water, air caught from him his warm fraternal kisses, and, bearing them as greetings, scattered them about the soil. All became verdant, trees and blossoms sprouted forth, and man and beast could live upon the surface of the earth. Thus does air visit her brothers alternately, and each makes her a present—fire giving his heat, water giving his soft clouds. Hence you see air sometimes imbued with the glowing which she has caught from the embrace of fire; sometimes in the misty garment which water has hung about her as a parting gift. You see the fire of evening, the glow of morning—you see the mists rise when air bids adieu to water—you see clouds float along. The clouds, as children of the water, do not like to be far above the earth. Air makes her servants, the winds, bear them on high; but they cast a longing look downwards, and, overcome by a desire for home, return to the earth dissolved in tears. The particles of fire which have been carried up by air do not choose to remain with her, but dart down to the earth, not gently, like the clouds, but wildly and tumultuously. This is the origin of that wonder, the storm, which affects every inhabitant of earth. The soft desire of the clouds is communicated together with the fierce glare of the lightning, and a sharp sense of terror, coupled with a deep longing for some distant home, takes possession of man and beast, tree and blossom. But the blessing of air attends the storm, and, when fire and water return to earth, all become strong and thriving.

"What further ensued—the arrangement made by the seasons—you I have already heard. We Stones, who see everything blooming and verdant around us, and are old enough to recollect the early times of strife and disorder, rejoice at the sight, although we lie unheeded upon the soil which once beionged to us alone. Thus the foxglove made a very foolish speech, when she said that we thrust ourselves among you; since, on the contrary, it is you that crowd around us, and will scarcely allow us the little spot of ground on which we have quietly and modestly taken our place."

The foxglove, blushed and overcome by confusion, hung down all her bells, while the strawberry-blossom tittered under her three green leaves, and the birch began to rustle overhead. The Brook, fearing that the old strife would be renewed, said, "We are much obliged to you for your story, grey elder of the forest, but you owe us still more."

"What do you want to know?" asked the Stone.

"We want to know what fire is about in the middle of the rock, and whether he is contented in his captivity."

"Not quite," replied the Stone, "for though his sister's visits amuse him, and he has the pleasure of contributing, with her assistance, to the fertilisation of the soil, he harbours a secret desire for liberty, and perhaps for absolute dominion over the earth. Water and air, however, well knowing that the reign of fire would cause general destruction, are careful in preventing him from becoming too violent. Wherever he appears air hastens to the spot, and kisses her beloved brother; and although her kiss renders him stronger and brighter, she causes the warmth to be distributed, so that it becomes powerful. If she should not prove sufficient to curb him, water comes to her aid, and, after a contest which is often noisy enough, fire is once more compelled to be quiet. He then sits deep in the bosom of the earth, devising all sorts of tricks by way of pastime. First he contrived to melt down part of the rock, and, while it was in a state of fusion, intermixed it with the hues of his own bright purple garment. This was the origin of gold. Then he borrowed a light colour from the water which pressed towards him through the chinks of the rock, and painted silver. He even managed to melt off part of the reddish-black garment of his jailer, the rock, and with it he painted iron. As great a blessing attends these things, as you may well imagine. Gold and silver are mere delusions, however men in their folly may toil after them; and iron, which has generally been produced at a time when the rock was not kindly disposed to the soil around it, is still used to break it up and rummage its contents. It is a surly discontented metal, because the rock was in an ill-humour when it bestowed its colour. However, as fire had the chief share in its production, the injury it does to the soil is not so very great; nay, on the contrary, it is a great cause of fertilising the earth. For all that, we Stones do not like to see the good earth so hacked about; and when the iron is driving along, we throw ourselves in its way, intercept its blows, and do it no little damage.

"When gold, silver, and iron were finished, fire became tired of always painting in the same colours, and commissioned air, when she returned, to bring him others from the earth. She accordingly gathered the grass and flowers, and took them down to him. She could not, indeed, bring much, but, nevertheless, fire, using the green of the grass and the soft enamel which he took from the flowers, painted a great variety of stone, which he penetrated with his warmth. Thus the interior of the earth, which probably you imagine to be very black and horrible, looks gorgeous and glittering, for the precious stones, which are the flowers of the abyss, the eyes of the rock, glitter from the walls. In fire's workshop a drop of liquid colour sometimes falls, or fire washes out the brush with which he has painted the gold, silver, and precious stones. This is the origin of the gaudy veins and stone which glitter without value—which allure and deceive. These it is to which the Brook referred when he told you how Puck built the rainbow.

"We never observed that air carried off any of our brothers or sisters," said the tulip, shaking her head incredulously.

"That is because you do not pay attention," said the Stone. "Only observe the red light of evening, then you will find colours painted in the air, which you do not see otherwise. There are the red of the rose, the yellow of the crocus, the blue of the violet, the green of the grass, and the scarlet of the poppy—in short, colours too numerous to mention. It is not every evening, but only now and then, that you see this strange combination, which is, in fact, a nosegay in the hand of air, who is carrying it to fire. All that you perceive is the general appearance of the colours, for your sisters are too far to admit of your seeing them distinctly; but, if you question your own hearts, they will reveal the truth. You all feel powerfully attracted, and turn your heads towards the glittering nosegay, for your sisters' love exercises a charm upon you, though you are not aware of it."

"But what did fire do with the nosegay after he had sucked out the colour?" asked the forget-me-not. "He preserves it; and though it is colourless it is glittering and unperishable in the bosom of the rock, where the leaves of the flowers are kept and become bright crystals."

The Stone was silent, and the oak said: "Pardon me if what I am about to ask you should seem offensive, though indeed it would be impossible to offend one as wise as you are. According to your own words, I am, after yourself, the oldest in the forest, so I have a right to your confidence. The other earthly beings have a purpose, undergo a change; we grow, blossom, and bear fruit, each after its kind; but you Stones remain unchanged, always the same, and always on the same spot. Now is not this existence dull and tedious?"

"You are just like the human race," said the Stone, half vexed, half smiling. "You think that you and your doings are amazingly important—in fact, are the grand object and focus of the whole creation. You grow, blossom, and bear fruit; but what is gained by all this? You fade away and are forgotten. Time passes his hand over the spot where you stood, and all trace of you is obliterated. Every individual, whatever he may be, is a mere drop in the ocean of nature, unheeded by any but himself. Who, indeed, can tell for what purpose he exists. As for me, I am never dull, though I have remained so long immovable for I have a receptive mind, and there is a constant change around me. Many thousand years have rolled over me, but no day is like another. Sometimes I amuse myself by listening to stories of distant regions. I then lay my ear against the ground, and low through the rocks flows the secret discourse of stones, telling of spots on the earth which are wondrously beautiful, and which stand as isolated tales amid the great tale which nature is ever constructing with the earth.

"Yes," said the Fir-tree in confirmation; "there are noble spots on the earth, as I have been told by my cousin, who, as you know, went a great way when he was a mast."

"Ay," observed the ash ironically, "spots where there is nothing but ice and snow, and where your friend winter keeps perpetual possession of the earth."

"With your usual carelessness, you have not been sufficiently attentive," calmly replied the Fir-tree. "Do you not know from my narrative, that there are also spots which 'belong exclusively to summer, and which winter never touches'—spots where trees are always green, and where flowers always adorn the carpet of the fields—where water never congeals to ice, and where the snow only touches the earth like a cool kiss from the clouds?"

"Ah!" cried several flowers at once, "we should like to see such a place."

"I *shall*," said the Brook, somewhat proudly; and he splashed along more swiftly with the delight of travelling. "I shall join the river, and the river will join the sea, and then I shall be carried to those fair lands."

"In the meantime I will tell you something about them," said the Stone, "for I have just received intelligence of a most lovely spot. At the time when water made peace with rock he rested in a charming bay, while the crowns of the rock looked down upon him in a circle. This was the sea's favourite spot, and it called for air to endow the margin of the shore with a powerful charm. 'Dip your foot in my wave and I will cool it,' said the sea to the rock. 'I will crown your head with flowers,' said air, 'and the earth will lay a carpet about your knee.' 'And as you are so beautiful,' interposed the water, 'I will hold a mirror before you, that you may see your beauty, and your image shall ornament my waves.' And so it came to pass.

"The shore wound as a green and blooming curve about the sea, and the rocks looked down upon it smilingly. Now, once upon a time, when air visited fire, she told him of the fair retreat where water passed his happiest hours. 'Could I not see it too,' said fire? 'I will try to talk the rock over,' said air. The rock happened to be in a remarkably good humour, and was easily to be persuaded in this bay, where water and air had shown him such civilities. Thus a compact was soon made. On the one hand, the rock opened a window on the top of a mountain where fire was imprisoned, so that he might peep out whenever he pleased. On the other hand, water allowed a little rock to rise above his surface and look around it. Just opposite to the bay, where the curve of the shore widens to admit the sea, lies this rock, cool and comfortable amid the waters. By day, when light has so brightly upon the earth, only smoke is seen issuing like a cloud from the rocky window which faces the sea-and; but at night, when the earth is wrapped in darkness, fire thrusts out his flaming head, and his glowing eyes shine fiercely forth. Then he looks pleased enough, and plays all sorts of tricks, often practising a joke upon my friend the little rock (who, by-the-by, told me this story), who would give him tit-for-tat if it were not so firmly fixed in the sea. It is only since the window in fire's dungeon has been opened that the bay has become perfectly beautiful. Fire did not like to look on so much beauty without contributing himself, and he therefore flung his rays far upon the shore; these falling on the green trees adhered to the branches, and were not extinguished, but were converted to fruits, red as when they were first issued from the mountain, and still filled with the glow which they brought. Still, as the rock tells me, these sparks, changed to fiery oranges, are still glowing on the trees. Indeed, these fiery fruits are perpetually glowing, decorating the branches from year to year's end, while the leaves of the tree are always shining with their fine dark brightness.

"But has this wondrous fruit no blossom?" asked the apple-tree.

"Certainly it has," replied the Stone, "a blossom—a beautiful, fragrant snow-white blossom, the same upon the fruit and blossom, and the scent of the latter is blended with the fire of the former. In that part of the shore which is most abundantly blessed with this fruit, the rocks advance close to the sea, and wear on their heads an orange grove interwoven with the light branches of the vine. The flames peep down from the mountain, delighted to complete the gift they have bestowed. The sea rolls wondrous songs to the beach, and fringes his garment with white foam. The rocks proudly bound the scene, while the air gently sports over the waters, impregnated with the sweet scent of the orange-blossom, and penetrated with the spirit of the sea, which tempts the fragrant plants of earth to bathe in its waters. Every evening, when air paints the horizon with red, she clothes the lofty rock with light rosy garments, so that it looks down like a blushing bride of the sea. Every night fire decorates his mountain with glittering ribbons, which hang down, exhibiting fiery jewels, embroidered on a gold ground. Thus the flames of fire, and the waves of water, sport with one another. The red light buries itself in the floods, and then peeps out broken by the trembling of the water. All this is seen by my friend the rock, who is himself crowned with vines, and who is adorned with a green cap which the turf has woven about his head, with a nosegay of orange-flowers, and a waving palm by way of a feather, while the pointed aloe and prickly cactus nestle close against his forehead. He sees this, and out of love for his brothers fire and water, and his sister air to whom he is indebted for so much pleasure, he has made them a snug place for familiar intercourse. At the extreme edge of the rock, close to the watery mirror, opens a small, almost imperceptible, door, behind which is a cool lofty cavern. Here water, fire, and air assemble mingled, but yet divided. Here the glassy water is flowing and undulating, but the deep blue of air, such as it appears in the clearest sky, has penetrated it, and the shining light of fire flames through from below with wondrous brilliancy. Then, although flames seem rising from the surface, their glow is softened by the hue of air, and their light undulates like the waves of water. Air occupies the spacious arch of the cavern, but she glitters like water, and flows around like the floods below, while the flames of fire are darting against the rocky roof. Thus do the elements converse privately together, though they sometimes allow man to overhear them. The favoured person, building a boat, enters the wondrous place where he can float upon the blue air, bathe in the shining fire, and breathe in the moving waters. However, when the conversation is of a very secret nature, they allow no listeners. On such occasions the sea bars up the entrance with a grove of waves, while air uses her winds as bolts. The strange things that then occur are known only to the elements themselves and to my friend the rock, who encloses them, and who, having given his word to reveal nothing, keeps his promise."

"He is very good of him," said the rose, "and I like him for it. He is fond of flowers?"

"An eternal spring of roses blooms around him," said the Stone.

"That must be very beautiful," sighed the centifolium.

"And I shall see it all," exclaimed the Brook, delighted.

"Then take our greetings to the roses on the rock," cried the flowers.

"And ours to the oranges by the sea," rustled the trees.

"How shall I know the place?" asked the Brook.

"By my description," replied the Stone. "Men call it the Bay of Naples, and my friend the rock in the sea is, in their language, called *Capri*."

"I shall find it, doubtless," said the Brook, splashing along. But the Brook had a great way to go, and for a long time he wandered about in the immensity of the sea before he saw the wonders of which the Stone had spoken.

The recorder of these tales was standing at Sorrento, in the *loggia* of a small villa on the sea-side, which he alone inhabited. The vines which shaded it were still thinly attired, and freely admitted the light of the sun; but the orange-blossoms were fragrant, and the fruit with a friendly smile peeped at him through the dark leaves. Vesuvius was talkative, and the sea indulged in its strange discourse. All at once one wave broke against the rock with a kindly sound: it bore from its distant home the greeting of the flowers and trees.

The Brook has performed his office—he has brought the greeting to the flowers and trees of the bay; but to the teller of these tales he has brought no news of the loved one at home.

GATHERING MISTLETOE.—DRAWN BY FOSTER.

MY MISTLETOE MEMORIES;

BEING THE OLD BACHELOR'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LADIES HE HAS KISSED UNDER THAT PLANT—THOUGH NOTHING EVER CAME OF IT.

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY FOSTER.

I DON'T know how it is. There never was a man had a greater capacity for getting married. I am notoriously a chimney-corner character. I hate living in chambers. I envy all my married friends, and regularly fall in love with their wives—with the full privity and consent of the husbands, of course. I'll be bound to say there never was a poor fellow threw himself more in the way of the thing. I am well enough off to keep a wife in a pleasant, gentleman-and-ladylike style. I am not worse-looking than nine fellows out of ten. I am decidedly good-tempered. I am not ridiculously awkward, or spoony, or bearish. And yet, confound it all, I can't get married.

Nobody can say I haven't tried. I've tried in town, hard, these ten seasons. I've tried in country-houses; and they say every man has his chance there. I've done my Florence and Rome. I've yachted in the Solent, and all about there, and subscribed regularly to the Ryde balls. I've even gone the length of rigging myself out in a ridiculous green coat, and hat and feather, as one of the suburban toxophilites (though I never even hit the target), because there were a lot of girls in the club, and one was thrown a good deal together with them through the summer, in pic-nics, and that very provocative sort of thing. But all to no purpose. I can't do it. And yet how near it I have been, to be sure! So any one will say, I think, after reading these mistletoe memories, in which I mean to unburthen myself of some of my failures, which fell out at Christmas times, when people are particularly free and easy and sociable; and when, what with morning-room lounges, and rides, and private theatricals, and charades, and extempore Christmas gambols, there are no end of chances, as one may say.

I've had my share of these chances, I can assure you, and I think I did my best to profit by them (as I imagine my subsequent confessions prove), yet it all came to nothing. There was Fanny Hughes, now. Here's a bit of the mistletoe under which I kissed her, with the date upon it, 184—. Bless me, is it so long ago? Why then she must be some four and thirty now; and I—but I'd rather not calculate. It was at the Hugheses jolly old red-brick Berkshire house that I spent that Christmas, and a jolly party (as fitted the house) we were—the old folks fresh enough in heart to sympathise with us young ones (I say this advisedly, for I hadn't a grey hair in my whiskers *then*), and we young folks all determined on making a merry Christmas of it; and Fanny was the merriest of the lot. Dear Fanny Hughes (I beg the Rev. Mrs. Ingulphus Crabbe's pardon for remembering her by her secular name) was in complexion a blonde; in character the most *piquant* mixture of a blue and a romp that ever crazed a man. She rode like a Penthesilea, and when she rattled her light mare alongside of your steady hunter over the springy old park turf (not broken up for a century), with her bunches of golden ringlets flying back from under the brim of her black wide-awake—for she had adopted that becoming head-gear even at that early date—and her clear face glowing with the rapid motion, and her round bust heaving with the heave of the gallop, and her light laugh ringing through the air till the cows half a mile off looked up from grazing, and wondered if fairies were in the wind—I defy the soberest, flattest, most ditchwater-blooded of men not to have knocked under. And she was just as irresistible out of her riding-habit, for she sang charmingly, and every now and then flung into her pathetic songs such a comical twang, and dashed her mirthful songs with such an under-music of sadness, and then she talked so wittily, and had read such a great deal, and in so many tongues, and was so wayward and reckless in her judgment of books, and men, and things, that even if a man did not go out riding with her, and thus escape the Diana of the park, he was sure to find himself at her chair all the evening, and so fall a victim to the Minerva of the drawingroom. Now, I was both riding man and reading man, and so I was hit on both sides, and I confess I thought Fanny saw it, and had no particular objection. But she was such a romp that it was hard to say. I don't imagine she had a bit of conscious coquetry in her nature, but she couldn't resist the harum-scarum blood that made her light heart dance to all sorts of tunes.

The only real spoon of that party (if I may be allowed the expression) was the Rev. Ingulphus Crabbe, a sucking Puseyite divine—an "acolyte" he delighted to call himself—who had just taken orders, after coming out a mild fourth-class at Oxford. Oh, what a bore he was! He was oppressively humble, and wore his hair parted in the middle, with a long black outer garment (which looked like a surtout arrested half way in its growth towards a great coat), a waistcoat buttoned to the throat, and surmounted by a tight white stock with no visible tie to it, and close-shaven whiskers; presenting altogether a mortified, self-satisfied, and most conceitedly abject appearance.

No wonder Fanny laughed at him, and no wonder he was scandalized at her. I used to draw caricatures of him in ridiculous positions, which amused Fanny exceedingly. In fact, as a Cambridge man, I felt it my duty to put Oxford down in the person of the Rev. Ingulphus; and I thought I had succeeded. He used to bring Keble's "Lyra Infantium" into the drawingroom, and Prudentius, and other barbarous ecclesiastical poets, and laboriously translate them to Fanny, and ask her to set them to music, which she did, always choosing the most vulgar airs, such as "Jim Crow" and other early Negro melodies then popular, which, being played slowly, quite satisfied the Rev. Ingulphus, who thought them charmingly devotional. He fasted twice a week; never rode, nor skated, nor played hockey with us on the lawn; in short (though he rather imposed on some of the girls in the house), we men all voted him a prig and a spoon, and none seemed to take a more decided view of him in that light than my charming Fanny.

Well, Christmas came, and we had the mummers in from the village, and the yule-log in the great hall fireplace, and a dance afterwards under the mistletoe—under that very mistletoe of which a dried-up sprig is now lying on my table. I had been riding with Fanny in the morning, and I thought I had done everything but pop the question. I danced with her the first country dance, and I kissed her under this very mistletoe, and I determined to settle the matter that night, come what would.

Towards the close of the ball—for we kept it up very late that night—I looked in vain for Fanny. Nobody had seen her for the last dance or two. The Rev. Ingulphus was missing too; but as he had strongly denounced the affair altogether, and especially the mistletoe part of the entertainment, which he pronounced a heathenish and Druidic superstition, nobody was surprised at his absence, which was, indeed, rather a relief than otherwise. Where could Fanny be? I felt it would never do to go to bed without settling matters one way or the other. So I went to look for her. The drawingroom communicated with the hall by a billiard-room, and out of the billiard-room was a little morning-room, which Fanny called hers, but which was common property, for there was always sure to be some fun going on there.

She wasn't in the billiard-room, and she wasn't in either of the drawingrooms, and her maid was still dancing, so I knew she hadn't gone to bed. As I passed through the billiard-room, on my way to the hall again, big with my great resolve, and the arteries in my temples throbbing like Jullien's big drums, I saw a light in the morning-room for the door stood ajar, and heard voices, I listened; indeed, I had only to stop to hear. It was the voice of the Rev. Ingulphus. The tone was as passionate and tender as he could pitch it. In fact, he was in the very heart of a declaration. "Oh! by Jove," I thought to myself, "how I shall make Fanny laugh with this to-morrow. But let me see the lady," and, stealing to the door, I peeped in. They were sitting on a sofa together, very near each other, before the fire. Her back was towards the door, but there were the golden ringlets, and the head was resting on the black shoulder of the Rev. Ingulphus.

* * * * * *

That day four months Fanny Hughes was transformed into the Rev. Mrs. Ingulphus.

I have seen her since, accidentally; she is a good deal changed, and I see she will be a coarse woman. She is passionately devout; it is probable that Ingulphus and she will both go over to Rome. On second thoughts, though, I don't know that they will, for he has a good family living from the Hugheses; and as he has an almshouse in the parish with six old men and twelve old women, who don't object to any amount of morning service ("matins," as he calls it), and will go through an incredible quantity of genuflection and other ecclesiological posture-making on consideration of the very liberal doles which Mrs. Ingulphus is accustomed to serve out at the vicarage to those of the right sort, I shouldn't wonder if he stays where he is, as the bulk of the congregation have "suited themselves," some of them in the parish church of the next village, and some in the dissenting chapels (of which three have sprung up in the parish of the Rev. Ingulphus); and the bishop is an easy-going sort of a man.

And that was what my first mistletoe memory came to.

I didn't bear Fanny any malice, but I don't think I danced much the next year, and I certainly didn't feel disposed to make another trial of a romp. One has no security, I felt, with your fly-away style of woman; though how the Rev. Ingulphus contrived to do it I haven't the slightest notion to this day.

The Christmas after that I spent in Devonshire, not far from Teignmouth, in the grandest scenery of England, at the house of my old uncle Sparshot, a hard-a-weather half-pay admiral, who had married a Devonshire beauty with a good fortune.

Jack Sparshot, my cousin, was a great crony of mine; we were at college together, and I had skulled with him, town and gown rowed with him, been confined to gates with him, tumbled his bed when he slept out of college, and, in short, done all the offices of a Cambridge Orestes to his Pylades. Jack was a good-natured, harum-scarum, black-whiskered, apple-cheeked fellow, with a great deal of the old admiral's sailor-like frankness and kindliness, but with no more sentiment in him than an old special pleader. He was a capital shot, a good rider to hounds, and one of the most knowing cattle-breeders in Devonshire. In short, he was the *beau-ideal of a* country gentleman, according to western notions, thinking no more than he could help about anything not immediately growing out of the ground of his own county and his own estate. Among our Christmas party that year

was the widow of an old shipmate of the admiral, Mrs. Topsham, who was staying at Torquay for the benefit, she said, of her daughter Emily's health. Emily was with her mother. She was a tall, pale, slight girl, with soft brown hair, and great tender grey eyes, that looked on every human being, from the knifeboy up to my uncle, with the same imploring, appealing expression.

By the way, why is it one always describes a woman by her hair and eyes? One always does somehow as if, these given, everybody could fill up the rest of the picture.

Emily was in delicate health, always had been, her mother said, and she looked frail enough certainly. But I must say that I never could see any trace of the wear and tear of pain in her smooth white brow; and I can answer for it that her appetite was capital. However, she was *censée* an invalid, and she was such a pretty and interesting invalid, that one couldn't help wishing she might never get quite well; though, at the same time, it was absolutely necessary she should never get any worse.

She used to lie a great deal on the sofa, in the prettiest white cashmere peignoirs, with lots of shawls and burnouses about her, draped in the most picturesque way, and two or three times a week she would not appear at dinner, and on these occasions, when we came into the drawingroom, we were sure to find her in the prettiest sort of headdresses, half veil, half night-cap, all lace and muslin and delicate ribbons, in which she looked a something between odalisque and invalid, that was very bewitching indeed. And then, when you asked after her health, there was such an angelic tone of resignation in her voice, and such a depth of unrevealed suffering in her smile, such a piteous appeal in her great lamp-like grey eyes, with their black lashes, that you felt inclined to clasp her in your arms then and there, and vow to cherish, watch over, and wait upon her to the end of your natural life.

She didn't go out much. Indeed, her chest was so delicate, her mother said, that it was even dangerous for her to change from one room to another without precautions; and, accordingly, when she did migrate, as she occasionally did, to be a spectatress of our Christmas gambols, from the drawingroom to the library, she came hooded and shawled, like an Eastern Sultana, leaning with such a delicious pressure on the arm of the happy fellow who had succeeded in winning that place of honour, and sank always into the warmest and softest seat, which, somehow, every body (herself included) seemed to consider hers by right. And then the gentle look of thanks with which she rewarded her cavalier! She gave me two of those looks, and I was done for.

I can't express the tenderness I felt for this suffering angel. How I longed to take her up in my arms, like a delicate lamb, and carry her gently through the rough places of the world! Jack Sparshot, on the contrary, was *brusque* and boisterous with her, as with everybody else. Her sufferings seemed to make no impression on his coarse and unsentimental nature. He shocked us all dreadfully once, I remember, by suggesting that a good canter would do her more good than all the nursing in the world, and actually made the groom put a side-saddle on a young thoroughbred of his own, and brought it round for her, after putting it through its paces on the terrace, to show her how gentle it was—a performance in the course of which he knocked a whole row of stone garden-pots into the ha-ha.

When Christmas came, dear suffering Emily did her best to join in our sports. Dancing was out of the question; but her couch was brought down into the hall, and she lay wrapped in her shadowy draperies and looked on, like a Princess, while we danced before her. When I say "We," I didn't dance much; I spent the best part of the night leaning over her sofa, drinking in the "light of her eyes," listening to her soft flute-like voice, and thinking that, if angels ever were invalids, they must, while in that state, be uncommonly like Emily Topsham.

There seemed a sort of sacrilege in making love to a creature who appeared always on the point of winging her way to a better and a brighter world. I had never breathed a word of love to Emily, but, if ever a man showed himself over head and ears, by every look of his eyes, every vibration of his voice, and every act of his intercourse with a woman, I was that man. She must have seen it; but she was so sweet, and gentle, and tenderly trustful with everybody, that confound me if I could ever quite satisfy myself that she made any difference with any of the half-dozen young fellows who were in the same predicament with myself.

Of course the women hated her. Mary Sparshot, who had a good deal of Jack's coarseness, said, in her slang way, that she was a humbug, that her delicacy was a "do," and called her constitutional tendency to consumption "the interesting dodge."

But this was not to be wondered at, for Emily had all the men at her feet; and we were never happy unless when we were trotting about on her errands, or doing slavish offices to her, such as making up her pillows, another holding her eau de Cologne, a third fanning her, a fourth re-arranging the shawls over her feet, and so on, all but Jack Sparshot, who didn't scruple to say to Em ly's face much the same style of thing as his sister said behind her back.

Among other pieces of brutality that Christmas-night, he insisted on Emily's joining in the last cotillion, and absolutely succeeded in dragging the poor girl up from the sofa for the purpose. And when it came to the mystic ceremony under the mistletoe—(heigho! there's the sprig, labelled with her name and the date)—I was happy enough to have her hand to mine, and, for the first and the last time, I pressed a kiss upon her lips! That brute Jack Sparshot did the same just after me, with a smack like the explosion of a soda water bottle. She blushed and appeared disgusted at Jack's; she blushed, but did not appear disgusted at mine. Oh, what a night I had after that kiss! I mean mine, not Jack's. It was plain that it was no new sensation. People talk about the wretchedness of marrying an invalid wife, of turning one's house into a hospital, and so forth. I fet those who talked so were selfish brutes, and had never known an Emily Topsham.

I determined, come what might, to break it to her the next morning, and to offer my heart and hand, and fortune, such as it was, to promote her happiness. If she wanted a husband to defend her, I was ready. If she required a nurse to wait upon her, I was willing to take the duty. I would live at watering-places on the south coast. I had no objection to go abroad—as far as Madeira. In short, I was ready to be husband, lover, servant, sick-nurse, slave, and family physician, all in one.

When I saw her the next day, Jack Sparshot was leaning over the sofa, coarsely joking with her about his performance on the night before under the mistletoe, and obviously wounding the poor girl's feelings. And there he stuck the whole morning, though the hounds met in the neighbourhood, and there was no frost. I couldn't get an opportunity of throwing myself and all I had at her feet.

Unluckily a frost set in the day after, and there was no hunting for a week. Jack Sparshot was always hulking about Emily's sofa, and I never could get the dear girl to myself for a quarter of an hour a t that blank week, unless when the room was full of people. At last the frost gave, and it was with indescribable satisfaction that I saw Jack in pink at breakfast. I made an excuse for staying at home; and, as soon as breakfast was over and everybody scattered, I flew to dear Emily. She lay in a little room, half conservatory, half parlour, which had been christened her *boudoir*, and I thought I had never seen her looking more irresistible than she did among the green wine arum and the camellias, whose glossy leaves and bright cornelian blossoms brought out her ethereal style of beauty with tenfold effect. It was one of her "sick" days, too, and she wore one of those bewitching caps which made her lovelier ten times lovelier.

I wasn't master of myself. I did then what I never did before, and what I believe is seldom done by people who make declarations—off the stage: I actually went on my knees, and I poured out my devotion in that slavish attitude.

She cast down her lustrous eyes and let me finish, and then in her sweet voice she told me how honoured she felt by my preference, and so forth, but that her hand and heart were promised to another!

And whom do you think they were promised to?

Jack Sparshot! black whiskered, apple-cheeked, fox-hunting, cattle-breeding, loud-voiced, blustering, hulking Jack Sparshot! Yes; *he* had done it when I couldn't. And his success puzzled me just as much as the Rev. Ingulphus's. They were married in due course. Emily is still lovely, and still an invalid. But Jack Sparshot, I am thankful to say, is no longer jolly, and red-cheeked, and boisterous. He is grown a tamed, spiritless, sneaking sort of a fellow, something between a groom of the chambers and an apothecary, and spends his life in paying guinea fees to celebrated doctors, and trotting his interesting wife about from watering-place to watering-place; though Emily, I will do her the justice to say, always chooses the prettiest ones; and the best of the joke is, that she leads him a deuce of a life, by all accounts, and has always a set of sympathisers round her, who consider him as a brute, and her as a victim, and don't scruple to tell him so indirectly; and she encourages them in it, though nobody knows better than she does who is the victim in that establishment.

So I was well rid of my interesting invalid after all. She was, in fact, a very finished performer of precisely the same line of character, though on a higher stage, as the gentleman with a white nightcap on, who cranks "I am starving" on the flags, and takes sudden fits in the presence of well-known good Samaritans, unless there happens to be a policeman in sight.

However, I didn't know all this till a good many years after Emily became Mrs. Sparshot, and I won't pretend to say that I didn't feel an aching void for many a month after that morning in Emily's boudoir.

And now, have you still a mind for a third mistletoe memory? I believe I am an awful warning, in some way or other, though I don't exactly know what; so I don't mind going on in the hope that what I write may be useful to "persons about to marry."

Did you ever spend a winter at Boulogne? If you haven't you've no notion how dreary that seaport is, when it's too cold for bathing, and too windy for walking on the jetty, when, as a rule, there's nobody staying in the place but those who've made every other place too hot to hold them, and when there is nobody in the steamers whom one may have the fear of seeing on land, and when everybody who does land bears traces of recent seasickness, and when the ball-room at that establishment, down on the sands, is shut up, and you sometimes can't get any fish for a week together; and when, if it's a gale, you see the poor fishermen's wives and sisters in an agony of fear, saying their prayers to *notre Dame de Bon Secours*, and, in short, when everything is as much the reverse of jolly as it is possible to conceive. Well, I spent the winter of 184— (you cannot expect me to give the final figure, I am sure) at Boulogne, not because I couldn't leave it, but on account of the severe illness of a travelling companion with whom I had made a tour in Switzerland and Italy, and who knocked up on our road home.

I was determined, like Mark Tapley, to be jolly under the severe difficulties of the situation, as the French say; so I went everywhere, made acquaintance with everybody—that is, everybody that was not tabooed by the police and the English Protestant clergymen (two very safe detectors), and made excursions to Portel, and picked up a sort of acquaintance with the fishermen, and made a little quiet old bachelorish love to the pretty *matelottes*, in an innocent way; and, in short, extracted the utmost enjoyment I could from every thing about me.

There was a knot of presentable English there still, as I have said, and it was devised amongst us, as Christmas drew on, that we should assemble at the largest and pleasantest house of the set, for a regular John Bull Christmas dinner, and a Christmas-night's fun after it.

I may as well own at once, that I had, as usual, found an attraction, in the shape of a woman, even in this wintry waste of Boulogne. This was a Mrs. Wyndham Effingham, who had been married in India, and was now at Boulogne for the education of her two children, a boy and a girl. She wasn't more than five-and-twenty, and must have been left a widow about four years, as she had been that time in England, she told me. Mrs. Wyndham Effingham!—the name was suggested instantly—I met her unstantly at the English Protestant clergyman's, the very citadel of Boulogne respectability; and, besides, the two children were guarantees in their way.

Now, Fanny Hughes had cured me of romps, and Emily Topsham of interesting invalids, but I found in Mrs. Wyndham Effingham a woman who just fitted that miserable niche in my heart, never vacant for a time, ever vacant for a permanence. Maria (for she reappears to me under that name) was a pretty, black-eyed, agreeable, energetic, sensible brunette, clearly a woman who had had her difficulties in life, and had pulled through them by dint of a pleasant face, good heart, and a great deal of common sense. It struck me as odd that she never alluded to her husband. I concluded it was one of the common cases of an Indian marriage consignment, and that she had no particularly tender remin.scences of her purchaser.

I made her acquaintance through her boy, a sturdy youngster of some seven years old, whom I one day found in the fish-market defying to the combat four French boys, each bigger than himself, because they had called him a "*jeune goddam.*" The abominable *matelottes*, instead of taking the poor little hero's part, were egging on their cowardly young compatriots to go in and win, which they seemed in no way inclined to do, the fourfold combat having a mysterious dread of even the tiniest pair of English fists. Still, it would have fared ill, I fear, with little Willy Effingham if I hadn't come to the rescue, and cuffed the young rascals who were insulting him. Fearing that the French boys might follow and waylay him, I walked home with him to his mamma's (who had a very handsome apartment in the Rue de l'Ecu), and consigned him to Mrs. Effingham, whom I had met before, as I have said, and had, indeed, been introduced to at the English clergyman's.

I was struck by her homely and daily bread grace and good sense, and I must confess I saw her afterwards as often as I could decently contrive a pretext for doing so. And Boulogne is a town like Brighton, where one may always make sure of meeting all one's acquaintances in the place so often that it becomes a bore at last to pass them, as one never knows whether to go by with a bow, or a smile, or a word on the weather, or without taking any notice whatever.

Mrs. Wyndham Effingham and I accordingly became fast friends. She consulted me a good deal about her children's education, which, I must say, appeared to me to consist chiefly in a continued course of bad French and haricot beans; and I used to ask her advice about my friend's ailment, which was one of a kind (she said), "My husband used to be much subject to in India." "Died of it, probably," I thought to myself; but of course I felt a delicacy of intruding on the subject. I never heard anything of the late Mr. Effingham but in allusion to his complaint. No doubt he had been a horrid, cruel, wicked old Anglo-Indian, with a cotton saure and nankeen trousers. I couldn't help drawing a momentary comparison between my idea of the late Effingham and myself, and I felt comfortable.

Mrs. Effingham was of our Christmas party—the life and soul of it, indeed; and I believe we were all incomprehensibly John Bullish on the occasion. I remember we sang "God save the Queen" with a fervour of loyalty of which we had never conceived ourselves capable before; and "Rule Britannia" was chorused in a style of blustering defiance that was really unpardonable, considering we were in France. We were all a good deal affected after dinner, and there was an undefinable sort of God-blessing and shaking hands, among slight acquaintances, which I never could quite account for in a rational way.

Our Christmas dance was a great success. We invited some of our French friends to it, and the interest they took in the ceremonial, the frantic way in which they assisted at making the fog, and their ecstatic delight at the *ponche flambeyante* with the snap dragons, and the desperate efforts they made to drink "wass hail" and "trink hael" in the Saxon manner, are things not to be described. Neither can I adequately convey an idea of the dance performed by one of our French visitors, a furious *Anglomane*, who had once, unluckily for himself, been to Scotland, and had seen a few specimens of what he called les *Montagnards*, and who on this occasion gave us a French version of the Highland fling, with variations—due, I may charitably suppose, to the punch. I believe, if a *serpent de ville* had been there, he would have spent the night in the nearest *violon*, for as the French call their station-houses.

But the triumph of the evening with both French and English was certainly the mistletoe. I never saw the ocular privileges of that plant more violently drawn upon than that night in the old town of Boulogne. The way those Frenchmen entered into the spirit of this part of the entertainment with "*les jeunes mess*," as they persisted in calling every lady in the room under forty, was perfectly startling. I am glad to say, however, that I succeeded in preserving my pretty widow's cherries intact—I mean for my own private use. I was the only man who kissed Mrs. Wyndham Effingham's lips under that mistletoe. I believe I was the first that offered to do so, and she seemed rather taken aback.

Before I left the house that night I had determined to turn this preference to account; and, after carefully weighing the *pros* and *cons*—under which latter head Master and Miss Effingham cut a large figure—I determined to avow my passion next morning, and ask the widow's hand. Next day was pleasant and sunshiny. I met her on the jetty, her roses not a bit faded by the late hours of the night before.

The Dover steamer was just smoking in between the piers, as in a few hurried words I told her the state of my affections, my family, and fortune (for I felt she was a woman of business), and offered myself and my advantages, personal and contingent, to her acceptance. She blushed—that I expected; and then she laughed—which I did not expect; and then she was apparently about to make an apology for laughing—for I suppose I looked annoyed—when suddenly fixing her eyes on the scanty and sea-sick passengers who were clambering up the ladder on to the jetty, near which we stood, she gave a short scream, ducked under the *demane* ropes like a diver, and before I had time to close my mouth, which had opened involuntarily in my amazement, she was hysterically hugging a lathy gentleman, with a yellow face and a large cloak, who seemed rather embarrassed at this passionate recognition, at which the grinning *douaniers* and gaping *matelottes* "assisted" (as the French say) with much apparent satisfaction.

Obeying a sort of mechanical impulse, I had followed her to the ropes; and judge of my feelings when, releasing the tall gentleman, she turned, and introduced to me—Mr. Wyndham Effingham, her husband!

She wasn't a widow, after all—only a grass-widow, as the Irish call it—one of those very little married Indian wives who come home with the children, after a few years' marriage, leaving her husband to feather his nest and ruin his constitution in Burhampore, or Hyderabad, or Badgery-wollah, as the case may be.

It was too bad. She ought to have mentioned him sooner; but she told me afterwards she hadn't the slightest idea—didn't know she had a live husband, and, moreover, had no conception I felt anything for her warmer than friendship. Now, what the deuce is it in me that will not allow women to see when I'm in love with them? They never do, somehow, and now, I suppose, they never will; and that's the reason why I still continue to subscribe myself

"THE OLD BACHELOR."

MISS HENNY.

BY CALDER CAMPBELL.

In the old, very clean, not very large, but very dull "borrowstoun," in the north of Scotland, where almost the whole of that educational system which was intended to fit me for the common arithmetical and grammatical requirements of life was carried on, there was one small street, wider than the others perhaps, which certainly contained houses of a more antique build, amongst which not a shop was to be found, who e fame rested upon the number of ancient unmarried females of a respectable rank in society that resided in it. We wicked urchins of the Grammar School called it Old Maid-street; and, if there was a locality in all N————, that abounded with more modest worth, more genuine charity, more practical usefulness than any other, it was that very street. I affirm this at the outset of my sketch, lest by any chance, our readers, you should turn from it as containing nothing but a commonplace diatribe against a class of women which I reverence, and in which I have found individuals possessing every feminine endowment that can grace the mind. I have discovered amongst "old maids" such qualifications of intellect—and, where the brightest lights of intellect were wanting, of heart-goodness—as justify almost any amount of praise I may be inclined to lavish on them.

There were actually eleven spinsters in that street, not one of whom was reproached by such condemnatory epithets as are by some considered to be the fitting attributes of the race. People said that, if a twelfth intruded into the charmed circle, the harmony that was known to prevail amongst them would evaporate. Not unlikely, since a straw may light a conflagration; and the first permitted plant of ragwort may fill the farmer's field with many weeds; but luckily, in my youthful days, the original number remained unaltered. There was not one of these women who could lay claim to the very uninteresting title of "faultless monster;" there was not one who had not a natural freckle on her temper, a human wrinkle on her disposition; there were even one or two—perhaps more—who had fewer beauties than defects in their mental construction; but where will you find the perfectly spotless drift of snow? As soon as it has reached the earth, there will something belonging to that earth mingle with it, either springing from its couch, downfalling from its canopy, or windwafted to it by atmospheric influences.

Amongst them, however, was one who became at a very early stage of my existence an object of peculiar interest to me. Not wholly unmercenary was my predilection for Miss Henny, for she was the dear and consistent friend of my own favourite cousin Jeanie—herself an old maid now, and one who has won love and regard from all who knew her by a steady course of usefulness, piety, and benevolence. Besides which, Miss Henny had many ways of winning the affection of a boy whose natural inclinations tended strongly towards the creature comforts of buns, marmalade, and *floury scones* covered with honey. Above all, she had a roomful of books, which she not only loved to read herself, but which she loved to lend to others to read, provided great care was taken of them. Now, I was as fond of reading all sorts of old fashioned books as I was of feasting on short-bread; and to her I owe my first impressions of nature derived from St. Pierre, my first worship of ideal harmony gleaned from Spenser; my first serious, but not gloomy, views of religion from Flavel's quaint and gentle pages. I should not forget, that among those books were a few of a description that acted upon my mind with a sort of fascination not altogether wholesome. There were some old black letter romances: Mrs. Radcliffe's "Udolpho," Charlotte Smith's "Solitary Wanderer," Mrs. Roche's "Children of the Abbey" and "Evelina," then actually a new book, at least in our part of the world.

Miss Henny Rose at this time might have been some fifty years of age. In figure she was large, robust, muscular; I used to think she would have made a capital drill-sergeant, she stood so erect, and insisted so strenuously upon every one else doing the same. Her face had no beauty derivable from contour of features; the latter, indeed, were masculine; and a *soupçon* of moustache, which seemed but a shadow of her thick, blackeyebrows, began to invade the upper lip of a mouth somewhat large in itself, but garnished with very white and even teeth and a smile that was very sweet and not unfrequent. Her eyes were black and large; their expression at times was that of intense thoughtfulness; it seemed as if she were looking at something beyond that outward object upon which they were fixed; and, as she sat abstracted in this position, I have watched her from the window-seat, where I used to read of an evening until my thoughts of what hers might be have startled me. A serious smile was often in those eyes, but it was evident that tears had been no unfamiliar things, though a serene tranquillity was their now general expression. Yet, when aroused by indignation at what she deemed unworthy conduct, I have seen them light up with a fire that betrayed the existence of feelings suppressed but not extinguished. She was without any living relations, having been the only child of a poor but proud Highland gentleman, on whose death she became heiress to some property which brought her in about £100 annually. And truly she

was considered rich by many of her sisterhood in the neighbourhood, though to heard her wealth in bank or coffer was not her forte. She was quietly and judiciously charitable, and the real delight she took in doing good taught her a financial economy not natural to her free and liberal character. Miss Henny's chief self-indulgence was to assemble a party of young folks to what we used to call "a grand tea." A few elderly persons were always there, but the feast was avowedly prepared for her juvenile guests, and it is wonderful how mirthful she became in administering to the mirth of others, and with what ease she prevented gaiety from degenerating into boisterous romping. And what tea she gave us! Never since have I drunk such tea, not even in that Eastern land where, fresh and fragrant from China, the aroma it exhales, as the catty containing it is opened, perfumes the saloon. Yes, once I drank of "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates," and acknowledged it equal to that of Miss Henny's brewing. It was prepared by Mrs. Leigh Hunt, and sent down to us by her to her husband's studge as "tea, just as she used to make it for Keats!"

Then the accessories to Miss Henny's tea were choice and delicate; the wholesome brown bread sliced and covered with the best, richest, primrose-hued butter of Strathspey, flour scones, hot and well-buttered oaten bannocks, crisp, and sweet with marmalade or honey! Merry games followed our innocent feasts; sometimes, too, a little dance, for an ancient spinnet stood in the room, and there was always some one who could play a reel, or, may be, a country dance. Sometimes one of the girls would sing old ballads, such as "Barbara Allen," or the "Heir of Lynn;" and sometimes, in the long winter evenings, we would gather round the fire, and listen to such stories as fairly made our young hearts leap within us. We had tales of witch and of warlock, of water-kelpie that sang sweetly on the brown waters of the Nairn till the traveller drew near, when, with discordant shrieks, the fiendish creature "melted away 'neath the water, cooking its tail up just like a big skate." We had traditions of haunted cairns, and of Highland raids of fairies heard on the hill side by the shepherd, who, putting his ear to the roots of the bracken, hears the sound of their voices; and of tasks that tell of the common avocations of life—the pouring of water from pail to pan, the kneading of bannocks, and the whirring of spinning-wheels. There were love stories too; but more about ghosts, and of the *Bodach nan Cluoteo*, or Old Man in the Mantle, that is known to appear on the grey rocks of Ardclach, and on the moors of Brasmoray, though Miss Henny insisted that it was nothing but a monstrous bird. In those modern days poor Miss Henny would have been sorely condemned for encouraging the legendary lore which followed her cakes and cream. But we took no harm that ever I could discover; and, if I continue to cling to a little belief in the supernatural to this day, I can conscientiously assert that it has at no time caused me the slightest discomfort.

"If I had minded that this was the 1st of August, I should not have invited you here to-night," said Miss Henny, at the breaking up of one of her parties, as she helped my cousin Jeanie on with her cloak; "yet ken what happened to me long ago, my dear? Ay, ay; well, I should be thankful that I have forgotten it myself. But God is good! He makes us to remember, and he makes us to forget even as He thinks it is best for us! It was a sore grief to me, many a day, but the guilt of blood, or of the desire to shed it, was never upon my soul. God bless you, bairns, and dinna think o' what I have been saying to Miss Jeanie." The latter part of this speech was addressed to a few young people, who like myself had heard with some wonder the whole of what had been said; nor had we passed her threshold before we began to descant on it, as we followed our senior up the long lane that led past the kirk.

"I should like to know what melancholy occurrence Miss Rose alluded to, as being connected with this day," said I to my companion, a very pretty girl whom I generally contrived to escort home on similar occasions.

"I think I do know," replied Mary Ann; "but boys should never be told such things, they always make fun of them."

"Make fun of what?" cried I; "besides, I am not such a boy, after all. I am to get a cadetship next year, and perhaps when I wear a red jacket——"

"Red jacket, pooh!" said she, rather disdainfully I thought "it would have been better if Miss Henny had never seen one. Why, it was an officer that she—but I had better hold my tongue."

"Good gracious, Mary Ann! you are quite mysterious to-night. You surely don't mean to say that she murdered a soldier?"

"Well, admitted Mary Ann, "there might be that she somehow killed an officer—he was a real captain; but by all accounts he quite deserved his fate."

I had no time to investigate the claims of the real captain to be slain by lady hands, for we reached our adjoining abodes, and parted for the night. From it not long after I gathered from my cousin Jeanie the revelations of Miss Rose's history—a simple story, out true, which I shall relate in my own way.

Rose of Rosebarn, in Ross-shire, the father of my heroine, had run through a considerable property, in the manner then, as now, peculiar to *fast* men. He had married a woman as extravagantly inclined as himself; and when she died, leaving Henrietta to the care of her husband's sister, it was fortunate for the poor motherless girl that she fell into such excellent hands as those of Mrs. Cameron, who, herself a woman of strong understanding, sincere piety, and practical sense, brought up her niece to be a useful and amiable member of society; so that on her decease, which happened when Henrietta was in her twenty-fifth year, she had the satisfaction of knowing that she had done her duty by the girl, and that the annuity she had settled upon her was safe, judiciously placed beyond the reach of her reckless brother. Mrs Cameron had resided for many years at Rosebarn, where the influence she exercised over the laird was not without these beneficial results which, more or less, conduct and temper are sure to command. But on her death the frivolous and dissipated habits of the man again broke forth, unrestrained by any feelings of regard for his daughter, who had some difficulty in prevailing upon a maiden relative to come and reside with her, whose presence might in some measure protect her from the society of the troop of lawless and ill-mannered guests whom her father encouraged to spend night and day at the hall. About a year after the decease of her aunt, a certain Lieutenant Murdoch was introduced to her by her father, as an officer on furlough from his regiment, then in the Peninsula. Mr. Murdoch was a handsome man, some forty years of age; and how it came to pass nobody knew, but so it was that he became violently smitten with Miss Henny, who, though by no means beautiful, possessed comeliness, good nature, and good sense. In after days, Miss Henny was wont to declare that her heart never fully responded to a warmth of affection, which was yet flattering, if not appreciated; but circumstances threw them together; and, believing that he was the most respectable and best behaved of her father's associates, she at last consented to become his wife in the course of two years, provided nothing occurred in the meantime to alter her favourable opinion. Murdoch professed himself satisfied, as he owned that, for a year or two, his means would not enable him to marry.

His stay at Ross-shire lasted six months after they had come to this understanding; but, long before he went away, circumstances had occurred to strengthen Henrietta's conviction that she had acted prudently in postponing the certain promise of her hand. Reports reached her of the former life of dissipation led by Murdoch, and she was dissuaded from ever fulfilling her engagement by insinuations that insanity prevailed in his family. To these whispers Henrietta turned a deaf ear, but she could not conceal from herself that of late the lieutenant had become the inseparable companion of her father in all his wildest escapades. They spent weeks together at Inverness, whence they were sure to return with empty purses and tarnished reputations. They played hills as for cards incessantly, and drank whiskey punch until each night ended in noisy intoxication; and at length they took to fox-hunting in their cars, till one afternoon, after a mad scamper over heath and hill, Mr. Rose was brought home senseless from a fall, from the effects of which he never recovered.

Leaving a penitential letter, replete with such promises as none are so ready to make as men who contemplate no reform, Murdoch left Rose-urn for Inverness, whence he speedily departed to join his regiment. Henrietta read the plethora of protestations with a cold heart and a contemptuous lip; she felt that she had never loved the man, and cared not to think of him. Her father died within a few weeks after the accident, and, but for the generous precautions of Mrs. Cameron, Henrietta would have been almost a beggar. Her father died insolvent, Rosebarn was hers no longer, and before the year was over, fresh disclosures and discoveries were made of the utter profligacy of the absent lieutenant, which induced her to despatch a letter to him, putting a complete end to all matrimonial speculations between them. In the course of time she heard that his situation in Inverness had received intelligence of his promotion, but that he had been compelled to sell out. Habits of inebriety had become so frequent that he was advised to quit the army, as the only means of escape from impending expulsion by court-martial: a severe wound in the head, received in action and whilst gallantly encouraging his advancing men, entitled him to some degree of favour, and he was allowed to sell his commission. He came home—a total wreck! and his relatives ascribed his dissolute habits, which they termed eccentricity, to insanity; but the truth of the matter was, that he was a confirmed drunkard. There is a line of pseudo-benevolent philosophers, who rank all vices as proofs of insanity: it is a false and dangerous theory, for insanity is a disease of the *intellectual* nature; whereas vice, having no taint of the insane, is wholly evidence of *moral* disorder.

Henrietta Rose had retired with her aged relative to a neat little cottage near Dingwall, and a most unwelcome visitor there was Captain Murdoch! He denied having received her letter, and urged his suit with indelicate obstinacy that would listen to no word of denial or rebuke. Resolutely and civilly Henrietta acquainted him with her full cognizance of his misconduct, and declaring that she neither loved nor esteemed him, requested him to withdraw. The scene that ensued was terrible. Murdoch retired a few hours, but returned in such a state of frantic intoxication that Miss Rose was obliged to summon the assistance of some men who were working in the fields near her cottage, and it was only by force that he was ejected from her disturbed dwelling. In the greatest alarm of repeated intrusion she accepted the invitation of a worthy minister, whose manse, situated in a wild hilly country, was some miles from Dingwall, and here she and her cousin owed the enjoyment of several tranquil weeks to the hospitality of her host and his wife.

But the time was close at hand when tranquillity was to be dispelled. One fine forenoon in early August, Miss Henry, who had been walking with the minister through his corn-fields—beginning to yellow in the late harvest of Ross-shire—left him at a little bothy in the glen, where a sick parishioner claimed his kind offices, whilst she pursued her way up a steep rocky path that led to a mountain cairn, said to be the last resting-place of a celebrated warrior who fought his death in the wilds time. Henny had not hitherto visited this spot, where Mr. Matheson promised to join her, and she had reached it, and sat herself down to rest her limbs wearied with the ascent, whilst she admiringly surveyed the extent of wild and romantic country visible from her exalted position. The cairn was nothing but a huge accumulation of grey stones, singularly enough placed on a jutting corner of the rock, which in this place was completely bare of vegetation, though beneath it verdure flourished rankly at a great depth, nurtured by the irrigation of a brown hill stream which no summer's heat had power to drink up. Opposite the cairn, across the narrow glen or ravine, there was a long stretch of steep cleft-land—not so high, indeed, as the promontory on which Henrietta rested herself, but shaggy with tufted shrubs and hazel trees laden with ripening nuts Along the sides of these brass ran a little track that led as well as the steeper path by which she had ascended to the cairn, extending laterally behind it and diverging thence into several branches. As Henny sat there, she was aware of a movement among the hazels on the opposite ridge, and presently saw a figure emerge from the coppice, into which, however, it again disappeared. She thought no more of it, concluding it to be some peasant looking for early nuts, and had, indeed, reverted to meditations that were seldom idle or selfish, when a loud laugh behind her, and the next moment a rude grasp and pressure of rude hands on her shoulders, frightened her into the utterance of a shrill cry, reiterated when she found herself held by Murdoch, his eyes inflamed by drink or delirium, his dress in ragged disorder, and his hands and face distorted by filth and neglect.

After the first intensity of her terror had in some degree subsided, finding that her struggles to release herself were in vain, she endeavoured to soothe him by gentle entreaties; but he continued to laugh the idiotic laugh of drunkenness, as he insisted on carrying her down the cliff in his arms.

"You are now my bride," said he; "you break no more promises with me, for if you do not let me carry you now to the minister down there to be married, I swear to you that I'll jump with you in my arms down from the cairn to the glen!"

And as he spoke, he lifted her in his arms, till she shuddered lest he should indeed keep his threat to put his threat into execution.

At that moment a shot was hred at no great distance, and Murdoch's grasp relaxed for a moment. In the next, Henrietta had extricated herself at the expense of her dress, a portion of which remained in his hand. Staggering wildly from him, she sprang across the ledge of the cliff on which rested the outward part of the cairn, and found herself in a position so perilous that her brain whirled as she gazed around her. In advance of her, at a very few paces distance, the path ended abruptly in a mass of slaty perpendicular cliff, which she could neither ascend nor pass; below her descended the bare sneet of rock, at least sixty feet; the cairn divided her from her assailant, and already he was near at hand, for, as she stood panting on the narrow space which lay between her and destruction, he appeared at the top of the cairn, and in another moment was again beside her.

As he laughed loudly, pointing to the opposite ridge of hazel, Henrietta's eyes fell upon the form of Mr. Matheson, and she uttered a cry for help. He was proceeding slowly to join her by the track across the glen which conducted to the cairn through the hazel copses. He heard her cry, and saw her situation; but the circuitous nature of the path would prevent him from reaching her in less than ten minutes, and in ten minutes what might not happen? As this thought flashed, whilst a fearful struggle commenced on that dangerous mountain-side. Henrietta was robust and muscular, and, in repelling Murdoch's attempt to seize her round the waist, clutched his right wrist with a force so convulsive, that, his feet at the same time coming against a block of rugged slate he slipped and fell on his knees, dragging her down with him, until he had almost reached his maiden relative. As they wrestled, panting, both silent, two other individuals appeared on the spot so recently occupied by the minister, and the spectacle they beheld seemed to rivet them in terror to the ground they stood on. They beheld what Murdoch himself had no cognizance of; they saw that he knelt on the very brink of the precipice, to which his back was turned, and down which glared the terrified eyes of Henrietta, in full consciousness of their impending doom. At that instant one of these spectators, impelled by some impulse, and in opposition to the desire of his comrade, raised his fowling-piece, and, levelling at the cairn directly above where Murdoch and his victim crouched, discharged it with a loud report, which then, as before, had the effect of loosening Murdoch's grasp. Suddenly withdrawing her hold of his wrist, she pushed him from her with her whole force, and felt back herself, senseless, on the rock. Fortunate insensibility! for it saved her from the fate which awaited Murdoch, whose left arm, shaken from her by the weight with which she came to the ground, was no longer linked with her body. He started on his feet, the better to regain his hold of her, but, heedless of the chasm behind him, stepped back, and—*fell!*

When they came to look for him they found but his body—a shattered and formless mass!

Henrietta was conveyed, in a deep swoon, by Mr. Matheson and the two gentlemen, who happened to be neighbours, to the manse, where for many days a violent brain fever threatened her life. But she recovered, as we know, although for months, nay years, she was afflicted with a deep melancholy, which yielded at length to time and the pious reasonings of kind and judicious friends. She became at last convinced that she was no murderess; and, learning the true uses of affliction, that it is sinful to forget our duties to others in our indulgence of selfish sorrows, she became gradually the cheerful, charitable, busy, and helpful Christian we all loved so well.

Dear Miss Henny was eighty-four years of age when a short illness carried her off; but she retained her senses to the last, submissively enduring the pains of a severe agony, and resting with a cheerful faith on the consolations of a creed which fortifies us in weakness and soothes us in sorrow.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Shakspeare, with that intuitive perception which in him was so remarkable, sometimes hits off a characteristic difference in a single word. Not seldom, he illustrates, in this manner, the entire distinction between two nations. Thus, in regard to the French and English character, the *Dauphin*, in "Henry VI.," is made by him to demand of *Sir William Lucy*—

> On what *submissive* message art thou sent?

Whereto the latter, in the true spirit of his country, replies—

> *Submission*, Dauphin! 'tis a mere *French* word;
> We English warriors wot not what it means.

Herein consists the superior independence shown in the history of the English people, compared with that of the French. In the works of revolutions, it is England that has set the example; those of France, with the exception of this last unparalleled Napoleon demonstration, have been but re-enactments of dramas which had been previously rehearsed on the English stage. The people of England will not tolerate the notion of submission, but have ever been the first, in modern history, to cast off the yoke of oppression. They have no patience with tyranny, and take the earliest opportunity of declaring their determination to be free. But this determination implies a previous state of mind—the possession of the highest faculties in the individuals who compose the nation—the whole of those qualities that go to constitute manhood or bravery. There is, in particular, a self-concentration implied—a personal reliance on interior convictions—and a correlative resistance to mere external authority, which remarkably distinguishes an Englishman. It it is the truth that makes him free, it is because it makes him, at the same time, independent; and he knows truth, not by report, but because he is a true man. An Englishman, in this respect, as an incarnation (so to speak) of truth, becomes as it were an oracle to his race; and thus it is that he takes the lead in the march of Freedom.

With the Frenchman it is, for the most part, the reverse of this. He depends much more on the approbation of his neighbour, and that in an inverse ratio to his self-esteem. Undecided in his own convictions, and weak in his own character, he lives rather in the opinion of his fellowmen, than maintains an independent existence of his own. He is a poor actor fretting and strutting his hour on life's stage, who would perish if not applauded. The applause may come from the demons in the pit, the "human mortals" in the boxes, or the gods in the galleries; but it is all the same; it is still applause. Our histrionisms may not command the praise of a Hazlitt, but it will of the callboys. To most Frenchmen it would be indifferent either. There are some who would aim at both, and evince sufficient versatility to secure both. There are time-servers and placemen, who make a point of suiting themselves to their company, and are for the occasion whatever it requires. They live to please, and so that they are pleased in return, seem to themselves to fulfil the duty for which they live.

Perhaps, after all, however, this distinction between the two countries is too broadcast. "There are rivers out of Britain:" there are also good and honest men in all countries. France possesses many men of moral and intellectual independence; England also harbours many a parasite, many a craven—

> That lets "I dare not" wait upon "I would,"
> Like the poor cat i'th' adage.

No doubt, this is the case; nevertheless, let us have been unjust in our national characteristics, our distinction must yet be maintained as between individuals. One man is proud, and another vain. That reposes on his own judgment; this depends on his neighbour's appreciation. That works for his own satisfaction; this for the recompense of reward. These broad outlines of character are very important. The former individual will devote himself to a cause, even to martyrdom; the latter will seek exclusively his own interest. The one stands alone; the other herds with the crowd: the one erect, like a "column of true majesty," resolved, bold, and unalterable; the other crouching, cajoling, artful, and ever changing. You can depend upon the one, because he depends upon himself; on the other none can depend, not even himself.

If, however, on the one hand, there is something profoundly derogatory in an excessive love of approbation, there is, on the other, frequently a repulsive and disagreeable severity in a preponderance of self-esteem. A character thoroughly amiable will blend the opposite attributes. Men like Wordsworth, who have been blest with the consciousness of superior power, have frequently been found erring by reason of this one-sidedness; while a Goethe, acting in a more social spirit, has gratefully gained over to himself the suffrages of contemporary intellects. We should respect others as well as ourselves. Society is a bundle of relations; nay, if we believe certain philosophers, the world itself is nothing more—man is nothing more. At all events, we know that "one touch of nature makes the whole kin." This "one touch of nature" let us seek to cultivate, and confess to a common fellowship. Nothing becomes the highest genius so much as the grace of condescension.

The spirit of liberty itself requires that there should be mutual concessions. Out of these arises the expediency of law. Our spontaneities require regulation. Life is of itself a method, and morality nothing but the manner in which it is spiritually developed. We owe a duty to our inferior brethren, which we should be always willing to pay. There is one great reason for this which constantly prevails with the generous. The less gifted take from us many a burthen; they bear for us the yoke which, if it galls not them, would us. Let us think continually of the saying of the elder Napoleon, "Respect the burthen!" The burdens borne by the class are various; some of them of Nature's appointing. The burthen of incapacity—what a burthen! Some are born knots; mysterious dispensation! Should we not bear with him who had to bear the burthen of idiocy? Then there are the evils imposed by society, such as exclusion from the means of knowledge. The highly-gifted should bear with the different degrees of ignorance. Let such recollect that they are teachers, others are the taught. If there should be docility on the one part, there should be amenity on the other. The crowd, too, as deficient in self-reliance, are specially open to the love and approbation of him the teacher may take advantage. We would not, therefore, have the British people flatterers, as if they were a French mob; but we would have the truth spoken to them, only in a spirit of condescension, and also such commendation bestowed on their efforts as their earnestness might merit. And thus by a reciprocation of the duties, the greatest amount of benefit may be realised, both to the man of superior talents and those whom he would have to be his disciples.

To superior genius, after all, the task ought not to be a hard one. As a productive power, its highest acts are the offspring of spontaneous benevolence. Let the same sentiment be carried out in its other relations and to its ultimate results, and the desirable harmony—the octave of the high and low—will be simultaneously produced.

There are, of course, other attributes besides those I have mentioned, by which character is distinguishable. Our faculties are legion; they are infinite in number and in excellence. It is not to be supposed that no specific man can exhibit them in their perfect combination; so that we fail to perceive any in the integrity of his nature. Every individual thus falls short of the Standard of Humanity. Thus every specimen is incomplete, because whatever faculties are exhibited, many more are concealed. Here, then, the highest and lowest are reduced to a sort of equality. Neither realizes the ideal perfection of which man, in the aggregate, is held to be capable, but every man puts forth the general idea only in parts and fragments. This sense of general defect should teach humility even to the richest in nature or fortune's gifts. Genius itself is only a prerogative instance (to use a Baconian phrase) of this defect. It is a development of certain faculties to the prejudice of others—a manifestation of aptitude in some particular direction. Let us reflect that this is a phenomenon sometimes significantly exemplified in idiots; and that thus the extremes of intellectual energy and weakness meet in a common property. For both there is evidently an appointed channel. Take either out of its appropriate elements, and it perishes: neither can exchange its sphere with the other; and, doubtless, the idiot equally with the poet has his task to perform, though we fail to appreciate, nay even to understand it. The scale of both in Creation is marked, the end of both determined, by one and the same great Authority and Original.

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THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1851. [GRATIS.

SONGS.

THE BARLEY AND THE HOP.

[AIR—"The Curly-headed Ploughboy."]

I.

'TWAS in the morning early,
The grass was wet with dew,
That young and lusty Barley
Went o'er the fields to woo.
His cheek was like the cherry,
His beard like threaded gold,
His laugh was loud and merry,
His step was brisk and bold.
He sought his lady, smiling,
And falling on his knee,
Exclaim'd, "Without beguiling,
I've come to marry thee!"

II.

Oh, modest was the maiden,
And comely to be seen,
Her robes of green array'd in,
And gemm'd with diamond sheen.
Her hair, in ringlets yellow,
Hung clust'ring o'er her eyes;
Her breath was sweet and mellow,
Like balm of summer skies.
"Sweet maid!" quoth he, "thy beauty
Excels the flaunting Vine!
To love thee is a duty;
I die to make thee mine!"

III.

All blushing to behold him,
She strove to answer, "Nay!"
But softly whisp'ring, told him
To name the happy day.
Hop shook her golden tresses,
The bearded Barley sprang,
And birds in green recesses
Their bridal chorus sang.
Long may this couple flourish
In ev'ry frothing can,
Our drooping strength to nourish,
And cheer the heart of man!

IF HIS HEART NEVER THROBB'D WITH AFFECTION.

[AIR—"Poor Robin's Maggot;" or, "If the Heart of a Man."]

I.

IF his heart never throbb'd with affection sincere,
If his eyes never glisten'd with sympathy's tear,
If still unrelenting
To Guilt, that repenting
Implored him, with sobs, not to strike, but to hear;
Untarnish'd his fame and his honour may shine,
And the praises of thousands his worth may enshrine;
But I shall not, I may not,
I will not, I dare not,
Consent to receive him as lover of mine.

II.

But if he be modest, pure-minded, and true,
If from faults of his own his best sympathies grew;
If warm in his feeling,
To Sorrow appealing,
He pities and loves where the harsh might pursue;
Unknown to the world, he may wander apart,
At the sound of his name no applauses may start;
But I shall not, I may not,
I will not, I dare not,
Refuse him my friendship, my hand, and my heart.

I LAY IN SORROW, DEEP DISTRESS'D.

[AIR—"Hey, Boys, up go we."]

I.

I LAY in sorrow, deep distress'd:
My grief a proud man heard;
His looks were cold, he gave me gold,
But not a kindly word.
My sorrow pass'd;—I paid him back
The gold he gave to me;
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks,
And bless'd his Charity.

II.

I lay in want, in grief and pain:
A poor man pass'd my way;
He bound my head, he gave me bread,
He watch'd me night and day.
How shall I pay him back again
For all he did to me?
Oh, gold is great, but greater far
Is heavenly Sympathy.

NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

THE BARLEY AND THE HOP.

"THE CURLY-HEADED PLOUGH-BOY," who "whistled o'er the lea," is one of those pleasing airs with which our highly-gifted and truly national composer, William Shield, has enriched the music of his country. It was written for the musical entertainment called *The Farmer*, which was first performed at Covent Garden Theatre in 1798. Of the merits of Shield as a composer it has been very justly remarked, that "he struck out for himself a style of writing, pure, chaste, and original. His prominent characteristic, however, is simplicity. No composer has ever woven so few notes into such sweet and impressive melodies, while the construction of the bass and harmony is alike natural, easy, and unaffected. We cannot open one of his operas without being instantly captivated with this quality of his music. In such delightful entertainments as *Marian* and *Rosina*, his airs breathe all the freshness, and purity, and beauty of rural life. Ballads, in all the different modes of sentiment and description, abound in his operas; and it is probable that as much of Shield's music will descend to posterity, carrying with it the intrinsic marks of English genius, as of any other writer since the days of Arne."

IF HIS HEART NEVER THROBB'D WITH AFFECTION.

"POOR ROBIN'S MAGGOT;" OR, "IF THE HEART OF A MAN."—This is one of the many beautiful airs selected by Gay for *The Beggar's Opera*. The earliest title of it we are able to trace is "Poor Robin's Maggott," or fancy; under which name it appears in *The Dancing Master*, a collection of dance-tunes, the first edition of which was published in 1650. The construction of the melody would however warrant the belief that it is much more ancient than the date of that work. A slightly altered version of it was published in *The Convivial Songster*, of 1782, to the song entitled "Would you win a young Virgin;" and is identical with that to which Gay, in 1720, wrote Macheath's song in *The Beggar's Opera*, "If the Heart of a Man is depress'd with cares."

I LAY IN SORROW, DEEP DISTRESS'D.

"HEY, BOYS, UP GO WE," from which this air has been taken, was one of the dance-tunes published about the middle of the seventeenth century, in Playford's *Dancing Master*. In the following century we meet with it in several of the ballad-operas, words having in each instance been adapted to the music. As a Cavalier song, probably with the words by D'Urfey, it is said to have been honoured with the approbation of Charles the Second. This is very doubtful; but even were it not, from that monarch's little feeling for English music, it may be surmised that the Royalist words formed the principal merit of the song in his estimation. The judicious alteration of the original measure from jig-time to what is technically termed common-time has been followed in the present instance, to the manifest improvement of the air, which affords another proof of the adaptability of many of our old and almost forgotten "tunes" to worthier purposes than those to which they have been hitherto applied.

THE BARLEY AND THE HOP.

Gaily, but not too quick.

Air, "The curly-headed Ploughboy."

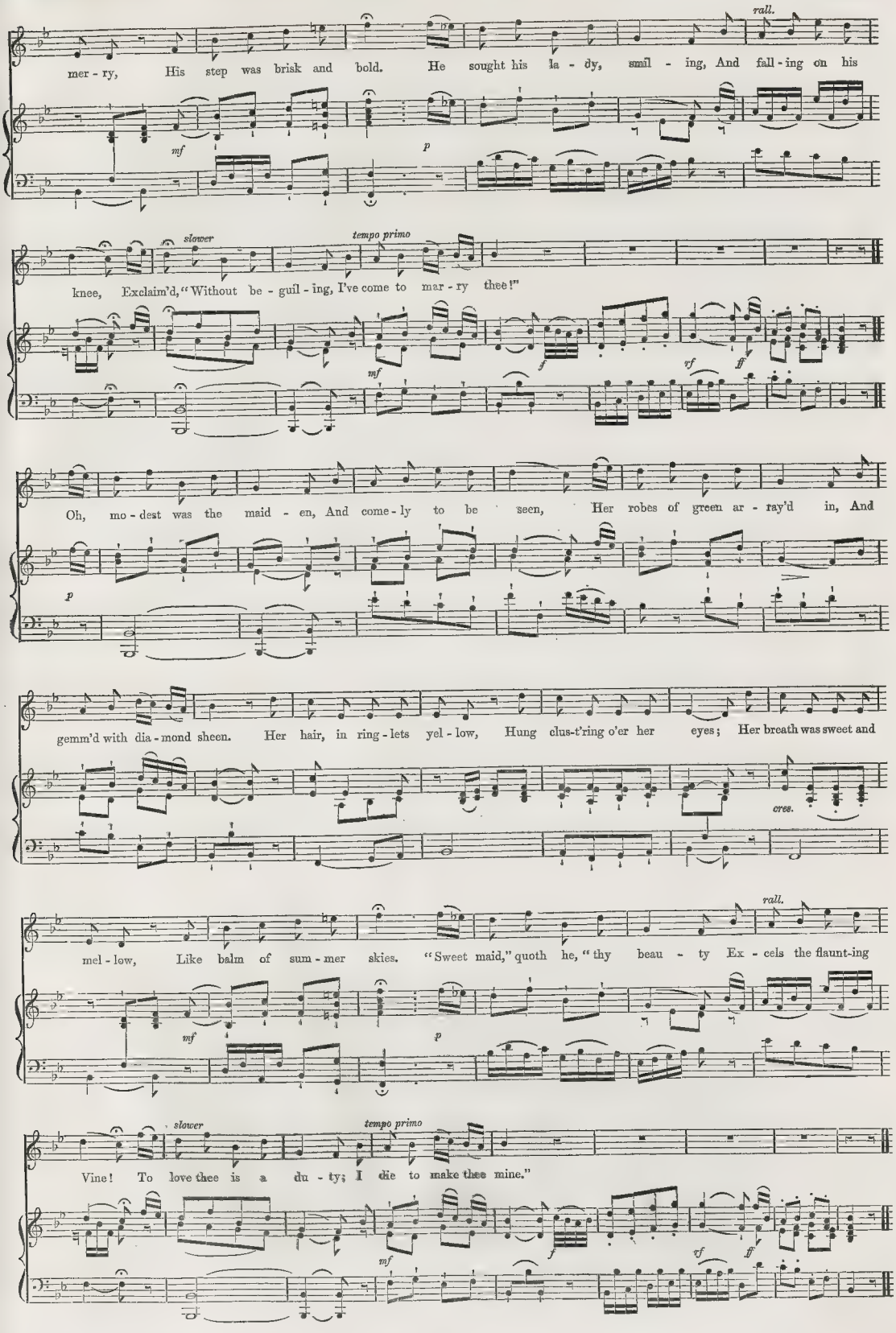
f *p* *cres.* *rf* *f*

'Twas in the morn-ing ear - ly, The grass was wet with dew, That young and lus - ty Bar - ley Went

p

o'er the fields to woo. His cheek was like the cher - ry, His beard like thread-ed gold, His laugh was loud and

cres.


rall.
mer - ry, His step was brisk and bold. He sought his la - dy, smil - ing, And fall - ing on his
mf
p
slower
tempo primo
knee, Exclaim'd, "Without be - guil - ing, I've come to mar - ry thee!"
mf
f
vf
ff
Oh, mo - dest was the maid - en, And come - ly to be seen, Her robes of green ar - ray'd in, And
p
gemm'd with dia - mond sheen. Her hair, in ring - lets yel - low, Hung clus-t'ring o'er her eyes; Her breath was sweet and
cres.
rall.
mel - low, Like balm of sum - mer skies. "Sweet maid," quoth he, "thy beau - ty Ex - cels the flaunt-ing
mf
p
slower
tempo primo
Vine! To love thee is a du - ty; I die to make thee mine."
mf
f
vf
ff

All blush-ing to be-hold him, She strove to an-swer "Nay!" But soft-ly whisp'-ring told him To

p *rf*

name the hap-py day. Hop shook her gold-en tress-es, The beard-ed Bar-ley sprang, And birds in green re-

cres.

with energy

cess-es Their bri-dal cho-rus sang. Long may this cou-ple flou-rish In ev'-ry froth-ing

mf *p*

can, Our drooping strength to nou-rish, And cheer the heart of man.

cres. *mf* *f*

IF HIS HEART NEVER THROBB'D WITH AFFECTION.

Air, "Poor Robin's Maggot;" or, "If the Heart of a Man."

In moderate time, and with expression.

If his heart ne - ver throbb'd with af - fec - tion sin - cere, If his eyes ne - ver glis - ten'd with sym - pa - thy's tear, If

still un - re - lent - ing To Guilt, that re-pent-ing Im-plor'd him, with sobs, not to strike, but to hear; Un - tar - nish'd his fame and his

ho-nour may shine, And the prai - ses of thou-sands his worth may en-shrine; But I shall not, I may not, I will not, I dare not, Con -

sent to re-ceive him as lov-er of mine.

But if he be mo-dest, pure-mind-ed, and true, If from faults of his own his best sym-pa-thies grew; If

warm in his feel-ing, To Sor-row ap-peal-ing, He pi-ties and loves where the harsh might pur-sue; Un-known to the world, he may

wan-der a-part, At the sound of his name no ap-plau-ses may start; But I shall not, I may not, I will not, I dare not, Re-

fuse him my friendship, my hand, and my heart.

With expression, but not too slow.

AIR, "HEY, BOYS, UP GO WE."

p *f* *e marcato.* *p*

I lay in sor - row, deep dis-tress'd; My grief a proud man heard: His looks were cold, he

gave me gold, But not a kind - ly word. My sor - row pass'd;—I paid him back The gold he gave to

me; Then stood e - rect and spoke my thanks, And bless'd his Cha - ri - ty. Then stood e - rect and

mf *p* *mf*

spoke my thanks, And bless'd his Cha - ri - - - ty.

p *f e marcato.* *p*

I lay in want, in grief and pain; A poor man pass'd my way: He bound my head, he

gave me bread, He watch'd me night and day. How shall I pay him back a - gain For

all he did to me? Oh, gold is great, but great - er far Is heaven - ly Sym - pa -

cres. *mf* *p*

thy! Oh, gold is great, but great - er far Is heaven - ly Sym - pa - thy!

cres. *mf* *p* *cres.* *p*

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 538—VOL. XIX.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1851. {SIXPENCE. WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

UNIVERSAL suffrage has confirmed the President of the French Republic in the perilous sovereignty which has been the aim of his ambition throughout life. As far as the results of the votes of Saturday and Sunday last are known, it would appear that at least three-fourths of the French people have declared themselves in favour of the extension of his powers for the ten years which he has demanded. Such unanimity is remarkable. We in England must cease to look exclusively from an English point of view upon this fact, and the events which will necessarily flow from it, and endeavour to realise to our minds what is the state of the mind of France, that not only acquiesces in the act committed by Louis Napoleon upon the 2d and 3d of December, but positively approves of it by its remarkable vote on the 20th and 21st. Perhaps, in lieu of offering to our readers any speculations written in England upon the phenomena presented by French politics at this time, we shall please them better, and aid them more effectually in forming a judgment upon the causes which have produced a result so singular, and the consequences that will ensue, by laying before them the following letter, written from Paris by a gentleman upon whose impartiality every reliance may be placed, and whose knowledge of France and of Frenchmen is both intimate and extensive. There must evidently be reasons of which we in this country are not generally aware, why a nation like the French, which has striven so long and so passionately for freedom, and which has given the world so many proofs of its enthusiasm in the cause, should, at this late period of its history, not only accept a noose but actually run its head into it—as if it preferred it—and as if, above all earthly blessings, it most coveted the luxury of having a strong-willed and inflexible master:—

"PARIS, Dec. 23.

"All traces of the late short and sharp struggle have disappeared. The gay city of Paris is even gayer than usual The Boulevards are crowded with vehicles. The fine weather of Sunday drew immense crowds of holiday folks into the Champs Elysées, the Boulevards, and all the other resorts of pleasure-seekers. The theatres are crammed every evening. The funds continue to rise; and those who affect to be in the secret assert that they will yet reach the quotation of 110 before they will either retrograde or remain stationary. Satisfaction is on every countenance. A season beyond all precedent for the brilliancy and number of its *fêtes* is anticipated. The shopkeepers are in high spirits. The prospect of that dearest of all objects, a full till, opens out before them; and though an Englishman, on recalling the events of the last few days of the present month, might see a colour of blood on the pavement, everything wears to the French at this moment that more agreeable tint of crimson, which is known as the '*couleur de rose*. may perhaps be asked whether this gaiety is not forced; and whether, like a desperate man resolved to have one day's pleasure before he takes some fatal leap or draught, the Parisians, uncertain of the future, are not determined to make the most of the present moment, and to say, like the fool, 'Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.' But as far as I can judge, this is not the real state of the case. Revolutions, like other great things, loom largely when seen from afar off; and the French have a business of pleasure to do which not even street fighting is always allowed to interrupt. There was a new piece at the Opera, and it was a grand success, on the evening of the day on which Louis XVI. was beheaded: and on the night of the 3d of this month, when some very brutal massacres by the soldiers were taking place on the Boulevards, Louis Napoleon was at the French Opera, in the midst of a brilliant and crowded house, to witness the first representation of the new ballet of 'Vert, vert.' But the present state of public opinion in France seems to be not simply a passive acquiescence in the military rule which Louis Napoleon has established, and which is to last as long as he may consider it necessary, but a palpable satisfaction in being relieved by his act from the painful uncertainties of the last few months. The French know the worst which is to befal them, and they reckon that, if not for ten, at least for two

VISIT OF GENERAL MAGNAN TO THE HOSPITAL OF THE VAL DE GRACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

or three years, they shall enjoy sufficient repose to attend to their business; and they begin to love their business much better than they love theories of government.

"In fact, as far as I am enabled to judge, the prevalent ideas in the French mind seem to resolve themselves into two. The first is a kind of lassitude bordering upon disgust of politics and of political men. They are weary of revolutions. They have tried every form of government, and every form of government has failed. Nothing is stable, nothing is satisfactory. Liberty has disappointed them, interfered with their business, led to nothing but bloodshed, and just for the novelty they are quite willing to try what the strong hand will do, and to leave theories alone. The second feeling is far more potent with them. It will scarcely be credible in England to what an extent the 'Socialophobia,' if I may coin a word to express the idea, has been carried in France. Socialism is something vague, dreadful, monstrous, and insupportable in the eyes of the middle and upper classes in France. They scarcely know what it means. They make no distinction among the series of sects into which Communism and Socialism may be divided, but lump them all together, conflicting and antagonistic as they are, as the great object of their horror and execration. The most stupid exaggerations of the atrocities committed by bands of Socialists in the provinces are eagerly believed; and the Government, with its eyes open to the importance of the 'phobia,' for its own purposes, takes care to make the most of every incident. The division of the goods of the rich among the poor, community of wives as well as of fortune, robbery, murder—every crime that it is possible to imagine—is put down to the discredit of Socialism; and the unthinking *bourgeoisie* believes all. Socialism is the great bugbear of France; and weary as the French may be of revolutions, and of theories of human perfectibility—sick at heart as they may feel at continual civil commotion—I am convinced that, had it not been for the panic and horror inspired by the imaginary designs of the Socialists, Louis Napoleon would not have had the votes which have showered upon him. The proclamations upon the walls call upon the French to support 'society,' to save the 'domestic hearth' from 'spoliation and violation,' to rescue 'their wives and daughters' from the much-dreaded Communists; in short, it is a perfect frenzy. Louis Napoleon and his advisers probably know how unreasoning the fear is; but they work it pertinaciously, and have done so for months past—we have seen with what success. The working classes in Paris shrug their shoulders, and give a peculiar smile on reading these and similar proclamations, as much as to say, that, whatever truth or falsehood there may be in the allegations against Socialism, the day of the working classes is yet to come. One thing seems tolerably certain, that Louis Napoleon need not fear the working classes at present. All parties, seeing the triumph he has achieved, and the legal authority which has been given him by so many millions of voters, are ready to fold their arms and await events. We shall know in a week or two what kind of a Constitution is to be *octroyée* by the congenial spirits of the Elysée, and how large or how small is to be the amount of liberty to be enjoyed by the French. We shall also see the end of the present provisional ministry, and whether any of the men of talent, character, and influence in the country will accept the Government as a Government *de facto*, and in that capacity consent to serve it, if not for its own sake, for the sake of France. We shall also see whether the President will relax in the rigour of his military rule, now that his seat seems secured to him; and whether the army will consent to remain under the odium of having no other and more brilliant work to do than a civil warfare. The position of the President for the next few months will be one of extraordinary difficulty. People will not always be contented to be deprived of the liberty of speech and writing; and the army will yell, like the hounds of Acteon, if it do not get flesh for its tooth in some part of Europe or Africa. *Mais nous verrons.* In the meantime Paris laughs, and sings, and rejoices; and men with small or with large fortunes, and men striving to reach a similar position, rub their hands for satisfaction, and exclaim with the *Constitutionnel*, Now we can breathe!"

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

At page 776 we have illustrated what may be termed the official machinery of the Presidential Election. The first Engraving shows a long line of voters applying at the Municipality, or Mairie, for their voting tickets. The issue commenced on Wednesday week, and continued on Thursday. The crowds at the different places were very great, and of all classes. At first, from the immense number of applicants, some confusion ensued; but order was soon restored, and the issue proceeded in the regularity shown in the Illustration. The second Illustration shows one of the polling-places, with a number of voters proceeding in the most orderly manner to give their votes.

VISIT OF GENERAL MAGNAN TO THE HOSPITAL OF THE VAL DE GRACE.

The Illustration upon the preceding page shows a pacific incident in the records of the last month in Paris; viz. General Magnan, attended by his staff, proceeding to visit the wounded in the military Hospital of the Val de Grace, whither great numbers of persons were carried during the Insurrection. The Val de Grace is placed in what was once the most richly-ornamented convent of Paris. It is situated in the Rue St. Jaques: the architecture is by the elder Mansard; the vaults of the dome is beautifully painted on stone by Mignand, and is reputed to be one of the finest frescoes in France.

English Prisoners in Morocco.—The *Journal des Débats* borrows from the *Spanish Military Gazette* the following details relative to the shipwrecked English who have fallen into the hands of Moorish pirates. They are extracted from a letter dated Melilla, Nov. 16:—"The English crew are still in the power of the people of Riff; one sailor is dead: whether naturally or not, is unknown. There are five remaining; it is believed that they would speedily be delivered, as a merchant vessel freighted by the English Consul at Malaga had come to convey them to Gibraltar, but the natives have raised their claim, and now demand 200 dollars (£40) per head. These poor sailors, since the beginning of their captivity, have slept on the bare ground, which is a great hardship in the present season, and after being deprived of their clothes. Their only food sailors are accustomed, and which is of no service in enabling them to support the inclemency of the weather."

Treaty between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands.—A copy of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands, signed at Honolulu on the 10th of July last, has just been received. It is one of entire reciprocal freedom, with the exception, as regards navigation, of the coasting trade of the respective countries. British whalers are to enjoy the privileges lately conceded also to those of the United States of entering certain ports in addition to Honolulu and Lahaina, and are to be allowed to trade to the amount of 200 dols. without the payment of duties of any kind. They may also, upon paying the ordinary import or export charges. A provision is inserted for the surrender of naval or military deserters, which, in consequence of the proximity to California, is not without importance; and there is also a clause for the establishment of a British packet agency, in case there should at any time be established British mail-packets touching at a port of the islands. The ratification of the treaty is to take place by the 10th of May next.

New Zealand.—A Parliamentary blue book has just been printed, containing a great deal of statistical information respecting New Zealand. Last year the population of the colony was 4067, being an increase of 675 on the previous year. The actual revenue of the year 1850 was £2905 16s. 8d., and the expenditure £3018 19s. 11d. In 1850 the exports were £7.16, being a decrease of £1376 10s. on the preceding year. It is stated that the decrease had arisen by the increased population consuming the flour which otherwise would have been exported. In 1850 the imports were £17,807 2s 6d., being an increase of £3258 1s. 6d. on the preceding year. There has been a great increase in the number of acres fenced, cleared, and cultivated last year, compared with 1849. It appears that the native population within the districts of Wellington, Wakanui, Otaki, Manawatu, Rangitike, and Wairarapa, in the province of New Munster, is 4711, of which number 2955 are Christians. Of those stated to be Christians, 1148 can read and write, and 444 can read only. There are 39 churches and chapels within the province.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

The agitation of politics has not arrested the advance of grand architectural improvements in progress in Paris for a single day. The sum of two millions of francs has been allocated within the last few days for indemnifying the inhabitants of the houses in course of demolition between the Tuileries and the Hôtel de Ville. In connexion with the union of the two palaces, the Louvre and the Tuileries, which forms part of this magnificent plan, the long-desired *locale* for the annual exhibition of modern paintings and sculpture has at length been determined upon. It is to be the new gallery about to be constructed, extending from the Rue de Rivoli to that part of the Louvre which forms the wing corresponding to the entrance of the museum. This wing, which must be familiar to every visitor to Paris from its ruinous unsightly appearance, having been commenced under the Empire, was never completed. It will now be finished, and form the entrance of the modern gallery, which will join that part of the Tuileries at present used as a barracks, and form the north side of the Place du Carrousel. The architecture and decorations will match that of the opposite gallery facing the Seine. The Place du Carrousel is to be considerably lowered, so as to give the arcades opening to the river side more elevation, and, consequently, a more imposing effect. This will also allow of a terrace, which it is intended to raise at the entrance of the Louvre, facing the Place du Carrousel. It is to be reached by flights of steps, and decorated with vases and statues. Judging from the plans, these improvements, when completed, bid fair to render the Place du Carrousel one of the most magnificent palatial courts in Europe.

Among the other architectural ornaments of the capital, the intended renovation of the Church of St. Geneviève (the Pantheon) must not be forgotten. This splendid temple, which has just been restored to the service of religion for which it was originally raised, dedicated to St. Geneviève, is even more interesting from the historical facts connected with it, than from the magnificence of its architecture and the splendour of its internal decorations. The first Christian church built in Paris was constructed in the immediate vicinity of the present edifice at the commencement of the fourth century, in the reign of Clovis, whose body, together with that of the patron saint, St. Geneviève, was one day buried in this denomination, with its shrines and other sacred insignia of the faith, transferred to the present building. It was desecrated by the sanguinary mobs of 1793, when it was converted into a Temple of Reason, and a last resting-place for great men—the ignoble Marat being there interred by the side of Voltaire and Jean Jaques Rousseau. Napoleon, in 1806, restored it to its religious purposes, and it remained "l'Eglise St. Geneviève" until 1830, when it was again deprived of its sacred character, in obedience to the short and popular frenzy of that day. Great embellishments were added by the late King, who made it a temple to receive the remains of great public characters who died while in the service of their country—a step that cost that Monarch the goodwill of the clergy, which he was never afterwards able to regain. The whole cost of the building is set down at 25,000,000 francs—a sum which will be considerably increased by the renovation it is now about to undergo; and which, it is said, will render it one of the most splendid churches in France.

I must not part with architecture without mentioning that an enterprising Vitruvius has constructed a house near Clichy entirely of hats, the only material used being old hats, of which 80,000 were required for the construction. The architect declares that his house is more warm, more secure, and altogether superior to any dwelling of the same size in Europe.

Some sensation has been excited here among the English residents by a report of a Mr. Flynton, who died here a few days since, having, "by his last will and testament," left to the celebrated Countess of Bocarmé the whole of his fortune. This is found, however, to require preliminary proceedings, to have the testament annulled on the ground of lunacy.

The celebrated Gunsoo has appeared at the Italian Opera in Verdi's "Ernani," and though he came out at a moment the most unfavourable, in the very midst of the din and tumult of insurrection, was at once recognised as one of the greatest *artistes* of the age. I shall turn to this fine singer in his next character. Mdlle. Cruveili appeared last week in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," but, in spite of all her genius and the charming freshness of her voice, she does not please like Sontag, who's assumed awkwardness and airs of the camp were irresistibly delightful. Mdlle. Cruveili requires the stronger elements of high dramatic passion to call forth her powers: without them she is nothing—with them the most elaborate perfection of vocal skill appears tame and inanimate in comparison.

Mdlle. Rachel has made her *rentrée* at the Français in her best character, *Camille*, in Corneille's "Horaces." Though the great tragedian was unable to excite interest in Italy—for a decided failure the excursion is stated on all sides to have been—her enthusiastic reception at home must have afforded ample compensation for the wounds of her *amour propre*. Her impersonation of *Camille* was grand beyond description; and, though her reappearance took place at a moment when the *emeute* was at its height, every part of the theatre was crammed. She has since appeared in Scribe's drama, "Adrienne Lecouvreur," in which she also performed well—but it is not Rachel: the part is not of sufficient force to call forth her genius; besides which, the long dying scene with which the play closes is simply a distressing display of physical sufferings, fitter for the Porte St. Martin than the Français. A sister of Mdlle. Rachel, Mdlle. Sarah Felix, engaged at present at the Odéon, has been essaying several characters in the highest order of comedy. Her performance has that degree of merit that you cannot find anything in it positively to censure, but it contains, unfortunately, nothing to make one forget either the actress or the stage. Some of our critics, however, always remembering she is the sister of *the* Rachel, are exuberant in their praises, and are doing their best to spoil her with self-conceit.

FRANCE.

The election of Prince Louis Napoleon as supreme head of the Executive may be regarded as a *fait accompli*; for, although the official returns of the number of votes in his favour or against him have not yet been made up, and will not be completed prior to Tuesday or Wednesday next, yet sufficient has become known as to the main result of the examination of the electoral returns to show that the vast majority of the nation, in fact, nine-tenths of the electors, have availed themselves of the restored right of universal suffrage to pronounce in favour of his assuming the chief office in the State for the next ten years, and undertaking the herculean task of giving a practical and working political constitution to France.

The returns from all parts of the country, including also the metropolis, as far as they are yet known, show that 5,100,000 electors have voted in the affirmative, or for Louis Napoleon, while only 800,000 have voted in the negative, or against him. This extraordinary success surpasses the anticipations of the most ardent adherents of the Elysée.

The *Times* correspondent notices some curious specimens of comment, laudatory and otherwise, which have been found attached to several of the voting tickets. He says:

"Nearly 1200 of these tickets have been annulled, in consequences of their containing words of an illegal character, or eulogistic of the President, without speaking of events of all kinds. Some of these commentaries have been found to be of a menacing character. For instance, in one section of the sixth *arrondissement* a bulletin to the following effect was found:—"*Non!* from hatred to caposism, from respect to legality, from contempt for Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-President of the Republic." "*Oui!* under the pressure of the state of siege, from fear of bayonets, and for the death of French honour."

In a section of the seventh *arrondissement* others were found to this effect:—"*Non!* because the Constitution has been audaciously violated by a General of intoxicated soldiers." "*Non!* because Bonaparte committed, on the 2d of December, the greatest of crimes." "*Non!* because to say '*Oui*' would be to approve of pillage, robbery, and assassination." "*Non!* because I wish for the maintenance of the Republic, and the development of its first nations." "*Non!* because, for the satisfaction of justice, Bonaparte and his accomplices ought to be capitally punished."

In the same section, however, were found tickets of another description. Over the word "*Oui!*" written or printed in large letters, were the words "Louis Bonaparte is the friend of humanity. He will save France from the brigands of Socialism." On another, equally large, were—"Vive Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—the man who has saved us; and may he soon be our Emperor!"

In a section of the twelfth *arrondissement* was found one with a still more significant comment than any yet noted, thus—"*Non!* in the name of family, of religion, and of property. In the name of family, for France cannot be ruled by a ——. (Here follows an indecent expression.) In the name of religion, for France cannot be governed by those who have violated their oaths. In the name of property, for France cannot be governed by those who pay no regard to that of their neighbours. *Non!*"

In the same *arrondissement* about a hundred tickets, I am assured, were found alternately sarcastic and laudatory; for instance, "Oui, that Bonaparte may be always our President." "Vive le Neveu de l'Empereur!" "Heaven protect our France." "He has saved France." "Long live the Emperor Napoleon and his nephew!" On some were found merely "A bas Ratapoil," but without either the affirmative or negative monosyllable, "Ratapoil" is a creation of the *Charivari*, and was supposed by that witty journal to impersonate the military qualities of the Society of the Dix-Décembre. All these and similar tickets were set aside, and they appeared to produce rather an unpleasant effect on the numerous persons present.

There is a singular dearth of news on all other topics, as though the all-important question of the Presidential election had absorbed everything else, and stood out alone, in bold relief, the great fact of the week.

Several decrees have been issued during the week, by which the organisation of the gendarmerie throughout the entire country has been modified, and fifteen generals of brigade, twenty colonels, and various lieutenant-colonels in the army have been promoted to the next superior rank.

The ex-representatives, MM. Duvergier de Hauranne and Bixio and General Laydet, lately confined at St. Pélagie, were set at liberty on Monday.

M. Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the ex-King Jerome, it is understood, has acceded to an intimation sent him, on the part of his cousin, the President, to leave France, and has quitted Paris for London. M. J. Favre has also taken his passport for a foreign country.

A new law of the press is spoken of, which, if its rumoured provisions are carried out, will be found a very restrictive one, and not likely to promote what is regarded at the present day as "the liberty of the press." It is said that it will repeal all existing laws on the subject, and will enact as follows:—

Every editor of a journal at present in existence, or to be published in future, will be bound to deposit security money to the amount of 200,000f. (£8000), which in case of conviction may be increased to 400,000f.

The Executive Power will reserve to itself the right to suspend the publication of any journal of which the suspension may appear necessary.

Offences of the press are no longer to be submitted to a jury. Special tribunals are to be constituted for that purpose.

Offences of the press are to be classed in three catalogues:—

1st. An attack on the President and on the principle of Government.

2d. Excitement hatred amongst citizens.

3d. An attack on religion, family, or property.

Each of these offences may be punished by imprisonment for five years, by transportation for 20 years, or by a fine of from 5000f. to 100,000f.

The President has terminated the draft of the Constitution. He asked the advice of several persons, it is said, on various points, but it is himself alone who has drawn it up, and M. de Persigny who has copied it. It is to be promulgated immediately after the proclamation of the result of the vote for the Presidential election.

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid, by telegraphic despatch, that the Queen Isabella was delivered of a Princess on the 20th inst.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon, dated the 19th inst., state that the Queen opened the Cortes on the 15th, in a speech which promised reforms, retrenchments, a railroad to Spain, and other improvements. Representations from the freeholders and the Bank proprietors had been addressed to her Majesty, but apparently with little success.

The news of the late French Revolution appears to have given great satisfaction to most of the Portuguese.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts from New York to the 9th inst.

The triumphant entry of Kossuth into New York on Saturday, the 6th inst., is almost the only subject noticed in the advices by this arrival.

Kossuth landed at Castle Garden at twelve o'clock, and immediately the procession entered New York. It consisted of twelve regiments of militia, and carriages containing the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the state of New York, senators and representatives in Congress, heads of departments of the United States, senators and members of Assembly of the State, officers of the army and navy of the United States, joint special committee of the Common Council, the Board of Aldermen, Recorder, City Judge, and District Attorney, and members of the bar.

In the streets through which the procession passed various devices of welcome were displayed, and the enthusiasm of the crowds by which they were filled was unbounded. Kossuth was subsequently present at the review in the Park, and in the course of the afternoon briefly addressed large assemblages from the balcony of his hotel.

The *New York Herald* thus speaks of the "demonstration:"—

The reception of Kossuth by the city of New York, on Saturday, was a spectacle of the most imposing character. The scene on the Bay, on Castle Garden, on the battery, in the park, and for three miles along Broadway—the banners, and the arches, and the grand procession, the thunder of the cannon and the shouting, the whole moving panorama of the day—was something for the recollection of a lifetime. At two o'clock there were not less probably than two hundred and fifty thousand people in and near Broadway. The moral effect of this pageant will be felt throughout this vast Republic, throughout the Continent, and throughout Christendom. It is the first grand response of the people, the sovereign people, the free, independent, generous, and powerful people of the United states, to the principles of Republicanism, of which Kossuth is the exponent and the champion. There appeared to be a general knowledge in the multitude that the reception was destined to fall upon the popular mind across the Atlantic; and that Austria, Russia, and even France, would feel the weight of the rebuke against them of "the young giant of America." The movement, indeed, doubtless be followed up, and it is possible that the influence of American enthusiasm may rebound with startling effect upon the slumbering elements of revolutions in Europe.

On the following Sunday and Monday Kossuth did not appear in public; but several meetings were held to make arrangements for dinners which it is proposed to invite him to, and for the presentation of addresses.

The President's son and private secretary, Mr. P. Fillmore, had waited upon Kossuth at the Irving House, on the day of his arrival. Mr. Fillmore had been called to Washington in his respects to the Governor of Hungary, now the guest of the city of New York. His father, the President, would be pleased to see and welcome him at the seat of Government, and desired to know when it was his intention to be in Washington. Kossuth replied that his movements were uncertain, and it was somewhat doubtful whether he should go to Washington at all. The course of the United States Senate in reference to his visit there made his situation far from agreeable, and himself undetermined in his intentions; and Fillmore was politely informed that circumstances would self-invited to the country by an act of Congress initiated in the Senate. Now, had I known that, in the same place where I was invited, the same body would now decline to bid me welcome, I would have thought that I was not a welcomed guest: so much the more as the President of the United States has formally invited the Congress in his message to consider what steps are to be taken to receive the man for whom he sent a frigate to Asia, complying with the will of the same body in which now a resolution of no further political tendency—the simple resolution to bid me a welcome—was withdrawn, on account of an expected opposition. Under such circumstances I would not have wished to intrude.

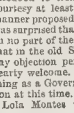
In the Senate, at Washington, on the 8th, Mr. Seward introduced his resolution welcoming Kossuth to the nation and the capital. He asked that it be read a second time now, with the purpose of acting on it. Mr. Shields, of Illinois, introduced to resolution, which he intended to move as an amendment to Mr. Seward's resolution, to the effect that a committee of three senators be appointed by the Chair to introduce Louis

Kossuth to the Senate of the United States. He said the same course was pursued in the case of Lafayette. Each branch of Congress received him separately. He proposed now to adopt a similar course in the reception of Kossuth. Kossuth was now the guest of the nation, and, if it was intended to treat him courteously, it should be done in the spirit of courtesy at least. He could see no impropriety in receiving him in the manner proposed, and was sorry Mr. Foote's resolution was withdrawn. He was surprised that Mr. Underwood should have objected to that resolution. In no part of the world would Kossuth be received more enthusiastically than in the old State of Kentucky. Mr. Underwood disclaimed having any objection personally to the reception of Kossuth, and giving him a hearty welcome. What he objected to was the Government doing the thing as a Government. He objected to the consideration of the resolution at this time. The subject then dropped.

Lola Montes was at New York, in search of an engagement as *danseuse*.

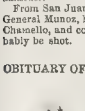
From San Juan de Nicaragua we learn that on the 19th of November General Munoz, his officers, and 27 Americans, were captured by General Chamorro, and committed to prison, and that the whole party will probably be shot.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



SIR F. L. ROGERS, BART.

Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, seventh Baronet, of Wivelscombe, in the county of Devon, was the eldest son of Sir Frederick Leman, the fifth Baronet, M.P. for and Recorder of Plymouth: he was born the 11th February, 1792, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his eldest brother, Sir John Leman, the sixth Baronet, the 10th December, 1847. Sir Frederick Leman, the seventh Baronet, had married, the 12th April, 1810, Sophia, daughter of Colonel Charles Russel Deare, of the Bengal Artillery, a gallant officer, who fell in action in 1791. By this lady, Sir Frederick leaves, besides three other sons and four daughters, as eldest son and successor, Frederick, now the eighth Baronet, born the 31st of June, 1811, and married, the 29th Sept., 1847, to Georgiana Mary, daughter of Andrew Colvil, Esq., of Ochiltree and Craigflower, N.B. Sir Frederick Leman, the seventh Baronet, died on the 13th inst., at his seat, Blachford, Devonshire.



SIR BRUCE CHICHESTER, BART.

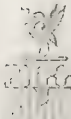
Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, Bart., of Arlington Court, in the county of Devon, was the eldest son of Colonel John Palmer Chichester, by his wife, Agnes Hamilton, niece of the celebrated traveller James Bruce, of Kinnaird. Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester was created a Baronet in June, 1840. He had previous y served in the British Navy, and had married, in 1838, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Trenchard Wait, Esq., of Southwick Park, Hants, by whom he had a son and successor, the present Baronet, born in 1843. Sir John died at his residence in Eaton square, on the 15th inst. Sir John Chichester was first cousin of the gallant Sir Charles Chichester, who so distinguished himself in the service of the Queen of Spain.

SIR T. S. GOOCH, BART.

Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, fifth Baronet, of Benacre Hall, in Suffolk, late representative of an old and honourable Suffolk family, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Surrey: he was born in 1795, and married, in 1826, Mariana, daughter of Abraham Whitaker, Esq., of Lister House, county Hereford, and sister of Charlotte Maria, Countess of Bradford, and of Lady Wilbraham. By her the venerable Baronet had issue three sons and three daughters. The eldest son is his successor, Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, the sixth Baronet, who has been twice married, and has issue by both alliances. Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch died at his seat, Benacre Hall, on the 16th inst., in his 85th year.

William Hayward, Esq.,

The first Baronet of this family was William Gooch, a distinguished soldier in the wars of Queen Anne's time, and Colonial Governor of Virginia, who was created a Baronet the 4th Nov., 1746



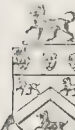
J. M. W. TURNER, ESQ., R.A.

Joseph Mallord William Turner, one of the first landscape-painters this country has produced, was born in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, in 1775. His father, (the son, it is said, of a barber), he had the advantages of an accurate rather than a liberal education. His primary studies, some of which are still in existence, were architectural designs. Before he had completed his thirtieth year he was on the high road to fame. As early as 1799 he exhibited his first work, a water-colour drawing of the entrance to Lambeth Palace, at the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy; and in 1796 his first oil painting. In November, 1799, he was elected an associate; and in February, 1802, he attained the rank of a Royal Academician. We shall not here attempt to trace the vast series of his paintings, from the earlier productions, such as "Wreck," in Lord Yarborough's collection; the "Italian Landscape," in the same gallery; the pendent to Lord Ellesmere's Vandervelde; or Mr. Munro's "Venus and Adonis," in the Titianesque manner, to the more modern and original, and, as some think, unintelligible productions of his later years, such as "Rome," the "Venice," the "Golden Bough," the "Témeraire," and the "Decline." But, while these great works processed rapidly from his palette, his powers of design were no less actively engaged in the execution of those marvellous drawings that have formed the basis of the modern school of "illustration." The series was immense, embracing the topography of this country in the "River Scenery" and the "Southern Coast"—the scenery of the Alps, of Italy, and great part of Europe—and the ideal creations of our poets, from Milton to Scott and Rogers, all imbued with the brilliancy of a genius which seemed to address itself more peculiarly to the world at large when it adopted the popular form of engraving. These drawings are now widely diffused in England, and form the basis of several important collections, such as those of Petworth, of Mr. Windus, Mr. Fawkes, and Mr. Munro. So great is the value of a set, that one hundred and twenty guineas have not unfrequently been paid for a small sketch in water-colours; and a sketch-book, containing chalk drawings of one of Turner's river tours on the Continent, has brought the enormous sum of 600 guineas. The prices of his more finished oil paintings have ranged in the last few years from 700 to 1200 or 1400 guineas. All his works may now be said to have acquired triple or quadruple the value originally paid for them. He had undoubtedly realised a very large fortune, and great curiosity will be felt to ascertain the posthumous use he has made of it. His personal habits were peculiar, and even penurious; but in all those related to his art he was generous to munificence. And we are not without hope that his last intentions were for the benefit of the nation, and the preservation of his own fame. He was never married, nor was not known to have any relatives nearer than cousins; and his wants were limited. He resided for many years in the same house in Queen Anne street were the pictures by his own hand, which he had constantly refused to part with at any price: of these the "Rise and Fall of Carthage" and the "Crossing the Brook" rank among the choicest specimens of his first manner.

This great painter, not inaptly termed the English Claude, died on the 20th instant, aged 77. Mr. Turner has always maintained the utmost reticence in pecuniary done, and we believe there is no painting of him. A sketch, however, remarkably like him, taken without his knowledge, appeared in No. 158 of the Illustrated London News: it was accompanied by a detailed account of his principal productions.

W. F. HANDLEY, ESQ.

William Farnworth Handley, Esq., of Newark, Notts, an eminent banker there, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Nottingham, was born on the 9th Oct., 1790. His career in the business of banking was most prosperous; his firm, of which he was the senior partner, was that of Handley, Peacock, and Co., having establishments at Newark, Sleaford, and other neighbouring places. Mr. Handley represented the borough of Newark in Parliament for a short period, some years ago, in conjunction with his friend, the present Lord Chancellor, then Mr Serjeant Wilde. Mr. Handley never married, and his very large real and personal property will devolve, it is said, on his three nephews and two nieces, the children of his next brother, John Handley, Esq., of Muskham Grange, Notts. Mr William Farnworth Handley died on the 4th instant, at his residence, North-gate, Newark.



DR SADLEIR.

The Rev. Dr. Frane Sadleir, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was the second son of the late Thomas Sadleir, Esq., of Co leto , and the uncle of Thomas Sadleir, Esq., of the same place, and of Board of Works, both in Tipperary, the present representative of the Irish branch of that good and honourable family. The future provost was born in 1778. Having become an assiduous student of Trinity College, he obtained a fellowship there in 1815, and he was appointed provost on the death of his predecessor, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, in 1834. Endowed with much literary of fortune, and great kindness of heart, the deceased provost Sadleir filled his high and important office with the most satisfactory manner to all those with whom he came in contact. Dr Sadleir was a Whig, and his advocacy of Catholic emancipation during the struggle of that measure was earnest and unceasing. Dr. Sadleir married Letitia, daughter of Joseph Greer, Esq., of Belgrove-a, in the King's County, by whom he leaves four sons and a daughter. The rev. provost died on the 14th inst., aged 78.

The family of Sadleir is one of high distinction, both in England and Ireland, and springs from the famous Sir Ralph Sadeir, of the time of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth.

DR. PRIESSNITZ.

Vincent Priessnitz, Doctor in Medicine, the celebrated discoverer of what is called the water cure, was a native of Prussia, and was born the 5th October, 1800. He was of humble parentage, and led himself a lowly life, until the idea of healing mankind by the aid of water only occupied his thoughts and energy, and attracted for him a cosmopolite notoriety. Of his singular establishment at Greffenberg, in the Brandenburg province of Prussia; of its strange sanitary system of wet sheets, douches, and diet; of the numbers and enthusiasm of its votaries, of the imitations and imitators of this new quackery throughout Europe, and particularly in England, so much has been said and written, and so much is known that the subject needs not here further detail or comment. The judgment of the Paris Academy of Medicine upon Priessnitz and his so-called discovery of hydropathy is this:—That learned body says, "that, without being a universal panacea, the use of cold water in certain cases is decidedly beneficial, and that its effects in the medicinal art were long known before the time of Priessnitz." Whether this be so or not Dr. Priessnitz was true to his own views to the last. When the illness of death came upon him, he clung still to his own cure, and refused all extraneous aid. He died on the 28th ult., in his 52nd year—rather an early age for one who had found out a wonderful secret for prolonging life.

WILLIAM JACOB, ESQ., F.R.S.

This venerable and profound writer on science and agriculture was born in 1762. His work entitled "An Inquiry into the Precious Metals" has been held in high estimation. His other principal productions were "Considerations on the Price of Corn;" "Tracts on Corn-Laws;" "View of Agriculture in Germany," Mr. Jacob, who was formerly Comptroller of Corn Returns in the Board of Trade, died on the 17th instant, at his residence, Cadogan-place, aged 88.

REAR-ADMIRAL RENWICK.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Renwick entered the British Navy early in life, and was midshipman of the *Brunswick* in Howe's action, and lieutenant of the *St. Florenzo* during her spirited escape from the mutinous fleet at the Nore. He was at the capture of the French frigates *Resistance* and *Loire*, in 1797. He also assisted at the taking of the French frigate *Seine* (which the *St. Florenzo* hove off the shore), and of several corvettes and privateers. The *St. Florenzo*, whilst Renwick was still on board that vessel, in company with the *Amazon*, boarded three French frigates near Belleisle, in 1798. While commanding the *Combatant* and *Mercurius*, Renwick was actively employed in the North Seas and the Baltic, and received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for important services. The Admiral died on the 3rd instant, at Clifton, near Bristol. It was Admiral Renwick's suggestions and recommendations that led to the formation of the present Coast-guard Service. The Rev. T. R. Smyly, Rector of Charlinch, Bridgwater, is married to a daughter of Admiral Renwick.

GENERAL ANDERSON.

General Paul Anderson, C.B., K.C., Colonel of the 78th Highlanders, and late Governor of Pendennis Castle, was the second son of James Anderson, Esq., of Grace Dieu, in the county of Waterford, by his wife Susanna, youngest daughter of Crustmas Paul, Esq

Paul Anderson entered the British army March 31, 1788, and rose through all the grades to that of Lieut.-General, which he attained Jan. 10, 1837. He was made a General by brevet in 1851. His services were many and valuable. He was in the storming of the Spanish redoubt, the siege of Cadiz, and in the West Indies. He was wounded in the side at the attack on Morne Chapel, St. Lucia. He acted as aide de-camp to Gen. Sir John Moore in the expedition to Holland, and also to Egypt, where he was wounded in the arm. He was in the Walcheren expedition, and at the siege of Flushing. In the last glorious moments of Sir John Moore, Anderson was his faithful companion.

The following note is attached to a sash placed in the United Service Museum:—

"My dear Hay,—I send you my sash, which was used in carrying my noble and lamented friend Sir John Moore from the field of battle at Corunna into the town, and afterwards in letting him down into his grave at the ramparts, where he was buried by his persons. staff, as he always made me promise that wherever he fell there should he be interred; and I have to request that you will present it to the Committee of the United Service Museum, in order that it may remain it worthy to be preserved in that institution as a relic of that great man who devoted his life to the service of his country.—I remain, &c.,

"P. Anderson, Lieutenant-General."

The gallant General Anderson d'ed in Bath on the 17th inst.

Munificent Bequests to Charitable Institutions.—The late Miss Elizabeth Sebbon, of Islington, has left certain leg cies, altogether exceeding £70 000, to the following religious and charitable institutions; viz. £1,000 to the Missionary Society, £1,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and to the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, £2000 to each; to the National Benevolent Institution, and the Friendly Female Society, £7000 to each; to the Society for Clergymen Disabled by Sickness, £2500 to each; to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, £1000; to the City Missionary, the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and the Prince Albert's Labourers' Friend Society, each £2000; and to the Islington Dispensary. £200, all free of legacy duty. Mrs. Benwell takes a like interest in £30,000. The personal estate was estimated at £120,000, being independent of the freehold estate. This benevolent lady, from her long residence in her property near Highbury, and her numerous acts of generosity, had become endeared to all, both rich and poor, who were constant witnesses of her liberality and open heart. Servants had lived with her for periods varying from 20 to 45 years. She lived to the age of 72, without the interposing of any illness, till the last, which was of short duration. She died at her residence, Sebbon's-buildings, on the 28th of November last.

The late Mrs. Anna Maria Everett, of Bedford-square, has bequeathed to the Foundling Hospital, the Bloomsbury Dispensary, the Charlotte-street Lying-in Charity, and the St. Giles's Charity Schools, to each £50, free of duty.

The late John Mills, Esq., of Bath, has left the Stamford and Rutland General Infirmary £100; and to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £50.

By will of the late Solicitor to the Treasury, George Maule, Esq., has been proved in Doctors' Commons, and the personal estate valued at £45,000.

The late Mrs. Maria Taylor, of Brighton, died possessed of £100,000. Her son is left principa. legate

General the Right Hon. Lord De Blaquiere has bequeathed the bulk of his property to his housekeeper.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—A Parliamentary blue book has just been issued containing the report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, dated 30th July last. The total receipts of the commissioners for the year ending 31st March, 1850, amounted to £1,338,027 19s. 5d., and the expenditure to £841,533 11s. 10d., leaving a balance of £496 494 7s. 7d., of which £246,646 2s. 5d. was in cash, and £226,948 2s. 2d. was due from individuals. The liabilities of the commissioners on the 31st March last were £1,258,454, of which £1,228,480 was for principal due, and £29,983 16s. 8d. for interest.

City Orthopædic Hospital.—A very full meeting was held on the 20th inst., at the London Tavern; Ralph Lindsay, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair. John Gurney Fry, Esq., and James Gurney, Esq., were unanimously elected as trustees, and J. Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., as vice-president. The report stated that there were 366 patients on the books, the immediate admission without the letters of recommendation causing a great number of new applicants to apply for relief. Among the donations announced was the liberal one of £100 from the chairman, who has on previous occasions rendered efficient service to the charity.

The Aurora Borealis was seen from Messrs. Ellis and Son's observatory, Exeter, on Tuesday evening, from 9.58 to 10.20 local mean time.

The Society of the Inner Temple has admitted the members of the Universities of London and Durham to the same privileges as those enjoyed by the members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.

Mrs. Bloomer, author of the new style of dress, has an article in the last number of her American paper, in which she says that, could she have foreseen the notoriety and ridicule which she has incurred, she would never have commenced the movement.

It is intended to hold a Protestant meeting in Liverpool, early next year, to take into consideration the Maynooth grant.

Prince Albert has generously transmitted to the treasurer of the Slough Mechanics' Institution a cheque for £20, as his Royal Highness' donation to its funds.

The Government have refused to take upon themselves the guardianship of the birthplace of the poet of England; the debt of £400 still remains unliquidated by the committee who effected its purchase; affairs are, therefore, in *statu quo*.

A Vienna letter of the 19th, in the *New Prussian Gazette* of Berlin, states that Marshal Radetzsky has received the most extensive powers to crush with great energy any revolutionary movement in Lombardy.

"The Austrian and Russian powers is in part drawn by the following statistics. data:—In the year 1462 the Russian empire covered an area of 100,000 square miles, and its population was 6,000,000. In 1584 the same area was 7,500,000 square miles; population, 12,000,000. In 1689, 14,000,000 square miles; population, 15,000,000. In 1725, 19,000,000 square miles; population, 20 000 000. In 1825, 50 500 000 square miles; population, 55,00,0,000. In 1851, 60,000,000 square miles; population, 65,000,000.

On Tuesday the b s of an emigrant, on board the ship *Oregon*, lying in the Prince's Dock, Liverpool, was struck broken open, and £600 stolen. £570 was in sovereigns; there were also four £50 Bank of England notes, two £10, and two £5 notes.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Greenwich.—The address of Admiral Stewart to the electors has been issued, apologising for his non-appearance amongst them, having been suffering from a severe attack of influenza, but hoping soon to be enabled to afford personal explanations that might be required.

Stockton.—A requisition to James Watts, Esq., a merchant, of Manchester, has been forwarded by a body of Liberal electors, requesting him to become a candidate at the next general election.

Leominster.—The rumour that Mr. Frederick Peel would be a candidate for Bristol at the next election is contradicted on authority: he will seek again for the suffrages of Leominster.

Ipswich.—Mr. Charles Gilpin, a member of the Court of Common Council, is announced as a candidate for Ipswich, by the local papers, at the next election.

The Newport Boroughs.—In case of a vacancy, Mr Lindsay, the merchant and shipowner, of London, is men ioned as a candidate.

West Kent.—A strong contest is expected at the next election. Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart., of Canvening, and Mr J. Wharton, a county magistrate, of Maidstone, will stand on the Liberal interest; and Sir Edward Filmer, one of the present members, and Viscount Holmesdale, probably, on the Conservative side. It is not stated whether Mr. T. Law Hodges intends to retire.

Plymouth.—Mr. G. T. Braine, deputy-chairman of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company and director of the Plymouth Great Western Docks, has issued an address to the electors of this borough, offering himself as a candidate for its representation. He states that he is by education and conviction an advocate of free trade, while in matters of general policy his views are in accordance with those of the Liberal party; that he is warmly attached to the Church of England, and opposed to any concession of spiritual or temporal power to the Church of Rome.

SOULOUQUE AND THE DOMINICANS.

(*Extract of a Letter from Port-au-Prince, Oct. 15, 1851.*)

It may probably prove interesting to you to have an account of the proceedings that have taken place in bringing the Haytian Emperor to a final arrangement. His Imperial Majesty, Soulouque, or Faustin I., is a despot over a Negro reign, very ambitious, and possessing on y about a third of the island of St Domingo; but he is ambitious of possessing the whole island. He has a navy (such ragged fellows!) a squadron of eight ships—two corvettes, two brigs, and four schooners; and as an immense revenue from export and import duties. He, as well as his people, hate the whites, and would exterminate them if they could. Now, the St Domingos, the Spanish portion of the population, wished for a Republic, and are acknowledged as such, not being strong enough to protect themselves against Soulouque (or Faustin I.), and knowing that if they should be conquered by the Blacks, they would, in all probability, be massacred, have appealed to the powerful Governments of Europe and North America for protection. England, France, and America have agreed to their request, and they have proceeded to work to prevent Soulouque from commencing any aggressions on his neighbours. All the persuasions that the Consuls could urge have failed to get a decisive answer from him; and it was determined to go quietly to blockade him, and take possession of his squadron, if he would not give an assurance that he would not molest the other inhabitants. Some three months ago he collected together a large army of some 9000 or 6000 men, infantry and cavalry, and proceeded to the north of the island to Cape Haytien, accompanied by all his squadron. This was ostensibly to lay hold of a rebel, Prince Bobo, who is trying to upset his Government, and was going on well in the north, where the Emperor is not at all popular. But, as Cape Haytien is close to the frontiers, the Consuls stopped on land, when once there, and stopped he would invade Dominica; therefore, as large a squadron of men-of-war as could be collected, by the French (the Americans have no men-of-war on the island at present), was sent to Cape Haytien, which the Emperor's motions, and to be ready to act, and the Consuls intimated formally to the Governor of that city attempting to enter the town, that if he should go down upon them. The *Infernale* and *Devastation* (English, will the *Otaver* and *Milan* (French), have been employed in this service for the last two months. In viewing the Emperor from peace to piece, and actions, they found that many letters have passed between the Consuls and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but nothing satisfactory has been demanded of the Emperor therefore, as large a squadron of men-of-war as could be collected, by the French (the Americans have no men-of-war on the island at present), was sent to Cape Haytien, which the Emperor's motions, and to be ready to act, and the Consuls intimated formally to the Governor of that city attempting to enter the town, that if he should go down upon them. The *Infernale* and *Devastation* (English, will the *Otaver* and *Milan* (French), have been employed in this service for the last two months. In viewing the Emperor from peace to piece, and actions, they found that many letters have passed between the Consuls and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but nothing satisfactory has been demanded of the Emperor. Three months ago he collected together a large army of some 9000 or 6000 men, infantry and cavalry, and proceeded to the north of the island to Cape Haytien, accompanied by all his squadron. This was ostensibly to lay hold of a rebel, Prince Bobo, who is trying to upset his Government, and was going on well in the north, where the Emperor is not at all popular. But, as Cape Haytien is close to the frontiers, the Consuls stopped on land, when once there, if he should go down upon them.

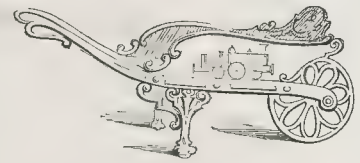
ENGLISH AND FRENCH STEAMERS IN THE HARBOUR OF GONAIVE, HAYTI.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

RAILROADS IN CANADA.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD, IN TORONTO.

The inhabitants of the frozen and hitherto imperfectly understood region of Canada have not, until very recently, availed themselves, to the extent which has been within their power, of those estimable advances in the general progress of public improvement which the people of the neighbouring Republic have made. With the boundless resources of a country, the fertility of whose soil is proverbial, and enjoying the succour and support of the mother country, the people of Canada, composed of a mixture of race from all nations, would appear to have been hitherto absorbed in the idea of individual gain in whatever position of life fortune or the force of circumstances might happen to have placed them. Individuality has been the active and paramount feeling, to the exclusion of others and those of a more extended nature, at all times necessary to be cultivated in a new and thriving colony. It is true that clearings in the immense forests of Canada have been made to a great extent; towns and cities have arisen; canals have been dug; and other public works have been commenced, and some completed, at an enormous expense to the colony, without yielding in return an advantage commensurate with the outlay, from the circumstance of their not being adapted to the peculiar wants and requirements of the different sections of the country in which such works have been constructed. At length, however, the spirit of public enterprise appears to have burst forth, and Canada will, no doubt, at an early period, present to the world satisfactory proof that she participates in the feeling of all the nations of Europe, that railroads are indispensably necessary to keep pace with the rapid increase of the commerce, population, intelligence, and wealth of the colony.

The accompanying Engraving is gratifying evidence of this fact. It shows the ceremony on the occasion of turning the first sod of the "Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad," on the 16th of November last, which line of road is intended to connect Lakes Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron by a direct communication northward from Toronto, now a central point of travel and traffic. The company was incorporated by act of the provincial Parliament, 12 Vic., cap. 199, and received the Royal assent of her Majesty in Council, 29th of August, 1849. Its capital is £500,000; and the length of the projected road is about seventy-five miles, through a most fertile section of the province, abounding with well-cultivated farms of great extent, and wanting only facilities for the cheap and expeditious transport of their immense produce to market.

The ceremony of breaking ground for this road was characterised by a degree of enthusiasm on the part of the public, which, on no other occasion, can be found on the records of the history of Canada. The weather was fortunately fine, and the day was ushered in with the music of bands of surrounding townships, whose societies and public companies had turned out on the occasion, as well as those of the city and the garrison.



RAILWAY WHEELBARROW.

SILVER SPADE.

By previous arrangement made with his Excellency the Governor-General, it was pretty generally understood that his amiable consort, the Countess of Elgin, would honour the company by turning the first sod; and the attendance of elegantly-dressed persons to witness the ceremony was very numerous.

Their Excellencies and suites were escorted from Elmsley House to the ground by a guard of honour, and on their arrival they were received by the directors of the company; the president, the Honourable Henry John Boulton, M.P.P., conducting Lady Elgin to an elegant pavilion erected for her reception. At this moment a Royal salute was fired from the garrison; the band on the ground, the 71st Highland Light Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Hugh Dalrymple, playing the National Anthem. The cheering having subsided, the mayor of the city, John G. Bowes, Esq., as the representative of the civic body of Toronto, read to his excellency the address of the directors of the company and the city council, to which his Excellency replied. The silver spade, prepared for the occasion, was then presented to her Ladyship by Major D. P. De Witt, one of the engineers of the company, and the ornamental wheelbarrow was presented by Milton Courtright, Esq., one of the enterprising contractors for making the road. The Countess of Elgin then raised the first sod, and throwing it into the wheelbarrow, it was wheeled a short distance by the Governor-General, and then turned over, amid the most enthusiastic cheers. Shortly after the ceremony, his Excellency and suite took their departure from the ground, and the different societies, forming themselves in the order in which they came, followed soon after to their respective places of assembly. Thus, without the slightest annoyance or interruption, or any casualty of any kind, terminated the celebration of breaking ground of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad, an event of the highest importance to the city of Toronto and Western Canada, and which it is hoped is only the forerunner of many more of a similar character.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILWAY BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF ELGIN.

THE APTERYX,

IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

AMONG the recent discoveries in Zoology, there is scarcely a more astonishing fact than the revelation of the ancient bird life in New Zealand, which has been made and recorded in the "Transactions of the Zoological Society," and in some similar works to which Professor Owen and Dr. Mantell have contributed the result of their correspondence with that country. The researches of the first-named eminent physiologist, who, from the view of a single bone, originally conjectured the existence of those gigantic species which he has since described with such felicity, have established the truth that at least ten species of wingless birds now extinct or nearly extinct formerly inhabited the islands of New Zealand in considerable numbers; that they differed essentially from any of the five ostrich-like birds which are now found in America, Africa, Australia, or the Indian Archipelago; that they not only existed within the era of man's appearance on those islands, but that their destruction was of comparatively recent date, if it in truth really is the fact that the whole of the Moas have been exterminated and inhabit the earth no longer.

Allied to, and contemporary with, the Moas, were the birds belonging to the genus *Apteryx*, of which at least three are still found in New Zealand. These birds, generally known under the native name of Kiwi, are entirely nocturnal in their habits, and probably are indebted to that circumstance for the existence which they still maintain in spite of all the dangers which surround it.

For a long time after its first discovery and its early description by Dr. Shaw, the *Apteryx australis* remained a very rare bird in museums; so much so, that, at one time, nothing but the production of the original specimen (which still exists in the museum at Knowsley) would convince some of the foreign *savans* that such an anomalous form actually existed.

As discoveries increased, it became more and more important to scientific men to obtain such illustration of the habits of the apparently extinct birds of New Zealand as comparison with the Kiwi could afford; and various attempts have accordingly been made to bring living specimens to Europe. It was reserved, however, for Capt. Erskine, R.N., of H.M.S. *Havannah*, to succeed in this attempt, and he has now, perhaps, rendered one of the most interesting services to physiology which can be imagined, by bringing the first living specimen of this rare and most singular bird, this link, as it were, between the present and the dim past of a great Polynesian creation of which New Zealand was the last abiding-place.

The habits of the *Apteryx* are, as we have said, strictly nocturnal. During the day the bird stands or sits sleeping and motionless; as twilight comes on his energies revive, and during the whole night, apparently, he searches actively for food, and travels rapidly from place to place in a singular shambling but not unrapid gait. When by chance the bird is compelled to change his attitude from the perpendicular to an oblique direction, he appears to be constrained to support himself by the beak in addition to his feet. This organ, which is not less singularly constituted than the other parts of his structure, is peculiarly adapted to serve this purpose, by its hard and bony texture towards the point. Imperfect vision during day is compensated for by an extraordinary development of the olfactory nerves, and the apparently anomalous position of the nostrils, which are perforated at the very end of the beak. As the *Apteryx* plunges deeply into the loose earth in search of food, its powers of perception must be vastly increased by this disposition of so important an organ; and it is not difficult to understand how effectively he must clear every place which the bird inhabits. Its most favourite food since its arrival in this country is earthworms, of which it devours a considerable number nightly. A writer in the *Literary Gazette* has compared the first aspect of this bird to that of a quadruped. The texture of the feathers, the colour, and the crouching attitude in which it habitually reposes, certainly remind one of a hedgehog. Its means of defence appear to be its sharp claws, which it uses with freedom and activity, kicking in the fashion of a cassowary.

The liberality and zeal of Lieut.-Governor Eyre led him to procure and to transmit to the Society, in the care of Captain Erskine, this rare addition to the rich collection which the Zoological Society have with such laudable perseverance now pushed to a height which seems to render nothing impossible to them. The long list of donations from other sources which figure in a Report now before us gives most gratifying evidence of the rapidly increasing desire to support this popular institution; and we cannot but applaud the enlightened and liberal conduct of gentlemen in the position of Lieut.-Governor Eyre and Captain Erskine, who use the advantages at their command in distant regions for the promotion of knowledge among their countrymen at home. There is no spot on the earth's surface, of the same extent, which affords more interesting subject for zoological inquiry than the islands of New Zealand; and it is now to be hoped that the success which has attended this attempt to present to Europeans one of the wingless types so characteristic of the Fauna of that region, will induce Mr. Eyre and other eminent friends of science there to continue their efforts until we have had equal opportunities of studying the whole of them.

APTERYX IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Of the perils and providential deliverances witnessed by "those who occupy their business" in the waters of the Icy Regions, Dr. Scoresby and others have given many vivid and truly heart-stirring descriptions; but we question whether any instance of more frightful peril, or more merciful and providential deliverance, is upon record than that which recently, in the late Arctic expedition, happened to H. M. S. *Intrepid*, Lieut. J. B. Cator, R.N., lately promoted to the rank of Commander. The ship was forced upon an iceberg, where she was held for twenty hours, on and off, in a state of anxious suspense, which can be more easily conceived than described. The Commander of H. M. S. *Pioneer*, Lieut. Osborne, with the Commodore on board, watched her for eight hours, without being able to render her the least assistance, and, as we have been informed, the latter has publicly stated, that, "if he had been within reach, he should have ordered her commander to abandon the ship for the sake of the ship's company," so hopeless seemed the possibility of her escape.

Commander J. B. Cator, not many days after passing his examination

H. M. ARCTIC STEAM-VESSEL "INTREPID" DRIVEN FORTY FEET UP AN ICEBERG, IN BAFFIN'S BAY.

for mate in Macao Roads, there being no other mate on board, commander of the H. M. S *Herald*'s boats in the Canton River in 1841, for which service he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He was First Lieutenant of H. M. S. *Britannia* in 1847, when that vessel triumphantly towed off the *Great Britain* steam-ship from the strand in Dundrum Bay, and obtained great credit for the admirable arrangements made in that extraordinary undertaking, which was completed without loss of life or limb. To his courage when Lieut.-Commander of H. M. S. *Avon*, and to his personal exertions in extinguishing the fire in a barque which threatened destruction to every vessel, 32 magistrates, in a memorial to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, ascribed the saving of all the shipping in Limerick harbour. His own description of the awful position of H. M. S. *Intrepid*, under his command, to a relative, with which we have been favoured, together with the two Sketches of the vessel in her perilous position, bespeaks self-possession so truly characteristic of the gallant officers and seamen of the British navy, and so highly creditable to himself, that we are persuaded our readers will be more gratified with the perusal of his own simple narrative than with any further comments. The two Sketches will illustrate it.

I the position of H M S *Intrepid* on the iceberg, under pressure of the floes of ice.

2 The position of H. M. S. *Intrepid*, supported on the iceberg by wedges of ice, which kept her as it were in stocks, from falling over on her side.

H. M. Steam-vessel *Intrepid*, at sea, Sept., 1851.

My dear ——, As you are always anxious to hear of me, I send you an account of [illegible] my ship on the 27th and 28th August last, and of our [illegible] providential deliverance.

[illegible] ng of the 27th August, notconsidering my vessel in a safe position, at 11 20. A.M. I got a stern warp out and have her port broadside to the floe, and [illegible] ran astern berg; about a cable's length of a mile distant, hoping that as there was water on the south-west side of it, in case the floe should break away, I should be enabled by the help of steam to get clear without damage (wind S.S.)

A little after 5 P.M., the stern anchor drew, the ship swinging head to wind. At the same time large pieces of the floe, having broken off, left me in a slight closing on my portbeam, which, added to a rotten floe, prevented my hauling her broadside again. To it I tried to do, but without success. At 6 P.M. I observed the floe to be in motion, and ordered steam to be got up with all speed. It no sooner began to move rapidly towards the berg, and seeing in a moment our steam could not be got up in time to be of use, as our only chance I hauled her starboard broadside to the floe, which would carry her with it clear of the east end of the berg; for I felt sure that were she driven in contact with it no human exertions could save her from becoming a total wreck. My feelings may be better imagined than I can possibly express them, when I found the floe split to the westward of us, and that it was driving against the berg with fearful speed.

The position of H. M. S. *Intrepid*, supported on the iceberg by wedges of ice.

I now looked on her destruction as certain; but as we [illegible] were I saw her rise to the heavy pressure. At 6.30 P.M. it struck her on the starboard quarter, but only to her channels. I took advantage of this respite to get my two whale-boats and dingy on the floe, when, from seven to nine P.M., the pressure again came on with unabated violence, forcing her taffrail 40 feet below the level of the floe on the side of the berg. The masts of course were now running near ten feet above the bulwark, many pieces of which we prevented from falling on board with carpets, &c. Sometimes when on the point of being worn, or tumbling in on our decks, the floe would again sink, thereby relieving us from great pressure. The berg elevated at this time a little to me to windward, and the pressure soon after ceased. To piled-up masses it then sat [illegible] sloping, leaving the ship suspended on the side of the berg, with two small wedges pieces, one at the outer side of the outer starboard, and the other at her bow, being the only support to keep her stationary and upright in that dangerous position. Fearing she would fall over on her broadside (her starboard, or off side), as she had listed over, I had the hatchways battened down fore and aft. I now got over her bows, and walked under her bottom to the screw sternpost, and, as far as the eye could detect, she had received not so much as a rub, although the pressure sustained made the timbers and [illegible] quietly fore and aft. I had provisions got up, ready to pass to the boats on the [illegible] occasion opportunity offered. At 10 P.M. the pressure again came on [illegible] piling up around us. At 11 to 12 P.M. the floe was shot clear. At 2 A.M., August 28th, the floe split to the southward of us, and [illegible] stood off [illegible] S.E., and then the pressure ceased on us, and I [illegible] moving [illegible] rolling up about two cables' length to the [illegible] A.M. the floe split in several places, allowing a rush of water for a moment close to the vessel, which again swept away what had supported her, except a few small pieces of detached masses of ice not before landed to. I now felt sure, and I think all on board with me, that the vessel must fall over on her broadside. At 9.30 A.M. the props gave way, and she went, to our joy, [illegible] almost instantaneously, from the enormous pressure without sustaining the slightest damage. I was now in hopes I should have been enabled to get her round the north end of the berg, but at a quarter to 10 A.M. another very heavy pressure came on, forcing the ship a second time up the berg, and within a foot or two of her former position. At 10 A.M. the ice became stationary. One whale-boat and the dingy were crushed to atoms, &c.; but as it was through spar by the last floe, the ice coming overboard before the men could get to their rescue. I now had the preserved meats passed on to the floe. Soon after, "water" having been reported to me under the lee of the berg, and having observed the *Pioneer* steam past it to the northward, I was in hopes she might be there. I therefore sent two men to the top of it to see where she was. On their return they reported her being four or five miles to the northward. They were hardly on board, and the provisions scarcely out of the ship, before the floe began to split in several places, drifting the men and [illegible] them doing their utmost to keep in sight of the vessel, but to no purpose, the floe driving north too fast for them; they launched the boat and tried to pull up, but were obliged to give up and put her on the floe again.

I now got the pinnace, my only remaining boat, ready for launching over the gunwale, and this I felt to be a most [illegible] mockery, for, had the vessel fallen over, of which she was in danger a second time, the boat would have shared the same fate as the other two, in a moment. The berg would have been then our only chance. Overcome, and that with fervent hope, at this [illegible] I [illegible] that I am sure many of us would have lost our lives in attempting to get on to it, and, in all probability, those who had been happy enough to have gained it, would have been frozen to death before assistance could possibly have been rendered them. "The temperature stood on board at 32°; the one degree above freezing point; it was also blowing hard at the time from S.E. On the berg the temperature would have been much lower, and the heavy [illegible] was too steep for any one to move about upon in order to keep their blood in circulation." About 3 before 1 P.M., the ship again slipped off the berg, and went a little ahead. I was again in hopes I should have been able to get her round the north end of the berg; but at 1 P.M. a heavy floe, 5 feet thick, came down on us at the rate of three miles an hour, forcing the vessel against the berg, for the third time, with great violence, making her under-part and ground to most frightful extent, carrying away her rudder and screw-framing. This I consider to have been the worst pressure of any, as it listed her over seven degrees by the pendulum" from the berg. I feared the last would have run on board, and so have overwhelmed her, but fortunately she rose to it. Had I not suspended the vessel could have believed it possible that any vessel could have withstood such tremendous pressure. At 2 P.M. again it came on gently as the pressure had commenced, it was of off, and the ship floated once more. I ordered the jib to be hoisted, and she rounded in safety the north end of the berg. "On rounding the berg, the *Pioneer* came right ahead, [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

it, to form and to lead a more powerful party than is at present to be found in the House of Commons. Whether he will do so, remains to be seen. But a question more immediately important is, whether any change in the foreign policy of the Government will result in consequence of this secession; and whether Lord Granville, the young, rising, and very able statesman, who has accepted the arduous post of Foreign Secretary (rendered doubly arduous by the fame of his great predecessor)—will follow in his footsteps, and carry out his policy, with as much vigour, and with more discretion; or whether an alliance with absolutism is to be the new policy of the Whigs. These questions must for the present remain unanswered, and we must await the meeting of Parliament for more precise information. The Ministry is said to be fully conscious of the loss which it has experienced, and as fully aware of the necessity of strengthening itself by the infusion of new and tried men into its ranks. By the promotion of Lord Granville it gains nothing; for his Lordship was already in office, and gave it all the support which his popular name and admitted talents could bestow. This fact renders it all the more probable that some further changes will be made; and that, in spite of family connexion, it will be deemed prudent to have a Chancellor of the Exchequer whose name shall not be the most blundering inefficiency, and a Colonial Secretary who shall not impede the pacification of Kaffraria, and be a stumbling-block which none of our colonies can get over.

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," ITS SUPPLEMENTS AND DOUBLE NUMBERS.

THE busiest year in the annals of newspaper history approaches to its close; and we take advantage of the opportunity to say a few words, not in self-laudation, but in explanation of the course that we have been compelled to adopt to keep our readers and subscribers *en courant* of the interesting events which have marked its progress. The Great Exhibition of the Arts and Industry of all Nations called upon the conductors of all the public journals of the metropolis to make extraordinary exertions to spread through the land the record of the marvels contained in the Palace of Industry. If it called upon those newspapers to bestir themselves which merely report and describe events by the ordinary language of words, it still more urgently called upon such a journal as the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which a contemporary has called "the wonder of the 19th century," to produce not merely a record in language, but in "pictures," of the treasures of art which were congregated together in Hyde Park, and to perpetuate, for the instruction of distant readers and of posterity, in a manner more thoroughly and effectively than any non-illustrated periodical, however able, might hope to do, the triumphs of art and manufacture effected by the various nations who contributed to the display. It has been universally admitted, that, high as were the expectations which were formed of the powers and resources of this Journal to illustrate the Exhibition in a worthy manner, we not simply equalled, but surpassed, them. The long series of Exhibition Supplements, though we were of necessity obliged to charge our subscribers double price for them, were, we may state, so well received by the public, notwithstanding the extra charge of sixpence, that a large increase in the number of our subscribers commenced with the first week in May, and has progressively continued from week to week up to the present time. Our circulation now exceeds by several thousands (we need not say by how many scores, as those who desire more precise information may procure it at the Stamp Office) the numbers which we issued prior to that period. For this appreciation of our efforts we are deeply grateful, and shall do our utmost, at all times, to maintain the high position we have attained, and to increase the beauty, the interest, and the permanent usefulness of our Journal. We shall spare neither cost nor labour to make it worthy of the unprecedented favour which it has gained, and, we trust we may say without vanity, which it has deserved. We shall never incur the labour and expense of producing a Double Number without being previously satisfied that the public expects it of us, and that the importance of the events to be illustrated demands it; but we have already made arrangements to present gratis, during the year 1852, to all old subscribers, and to subscribers commencing at the conclusion of the present Volume, a series of twenty Half-sheet Supplements, illustrated in the highest style of which the art of wood engraving is susceptible, and embracing the general subjects of Literature, Art, Music, &c., which, in consequence of the small space at our command in our ordinary Number, we might otherwise be compelled to pass over. When we state that, inclusive of the stamp, the cost to us of a single gratuitous Half-sheet Supplement is upwards of £600, our readers may form some estimate of the expense which we thus voluntarily incur to merit their favour and to increase our own usefulness at the same time; and, bearing this in mind, they will not, we trust, consider, upon the comparatively rare occasion when we issue a Double Number, that we tax them unduly. The Musical Supplement alone, which we issue at the charge of Sixpence, could not be offered by any other agency than our own at less than five times the money. We only mention these facts *en famille*, as it were—though it must be confessed our "family" is a rather numerous one—and, as we said before, not in laudation of ourselves, but simply in explanation, and that of old, as well as new, friends may know the arrangements we have made.

RESIGNATION OF THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN SECRETARY BY LORD PALMERSTON, AND APPOINTMENT OF EARL GRANVILLE.

The following announcements of Ministerial changes were made in the *Times* and *Globe* of Wednesday last:—

A few days ago, after the departure of all the Ministers from London, and at the near approach of Christmas, a Cabinet Council was unexpectedly summoned, although no assignable cause of public interest had occurred to explain this sudden requisition. This Cabinet was held on Monday, the 22nd inst., and it was remarked with surprise that Lord Palmerston, one of the most assiduous members of the Government, was not present. From these circumstances suspicion was excited, and rumour became rife. We now have it in our power to remove all further uncertainty on the subject, for we are enabled to announce, that from the day on which that Cabinet was held Viscount Palmerston ceased to hold the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or to be a member of her Majesty's Government.

We are enabled to announce that Lord Granville has been appointed Lord Palmerston's successor. The eviden e of statesmanlike abilities and attainments which have been afforded by all the noble Lord's recent speeches are abundantly sufficient to justify his promotion to a more elevated position of public trust.—*Globe.*

THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.—Granville George Leveson-Gower, second Earl Granville, and now her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1815. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford; was for a short time *attaché* to the British Embassy in Paris, and subsequently Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; he was appointed a railway commissioner in 1846, in which year he succeeded to the Earldom; Master of the Queen's Buckhounds, July, 1848; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, May, 1848; was M P for Morpeth, from February, 1837, to February, 1840; and sat for Lichfield, from September, 1841, to January, 1846; was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Salop, 1846; Second Major, Staffordshire Yeomanry, 1848. Earl Granville was, it must be remembered, chairman of the council of the Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The first Earl was a distinguished diplomatist; he was uncle to the second Duke of Sutherland, and was long known as Lord Granville Leveson-Gower.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.—We have reason to believe that the Marquis [illegible] and that Sir H. Bulwer is likely to repla[illegible] arrive in England at [illegible] French Republic. In the place of Count Walewski, who is about to return to France.—*Herald* of Wednesday.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the younger members of the Royal family, left Osborne on Saturday last, upon their return to Windsor Castle for the Christmas holidays.

The Royal party left Osborne at half-past ten, and, crossing the Solent in the *Fairy*, Royal steam-tender, took the railway at Gosport, proceeding thence by special train to Windsor.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the slopes, and afterwards attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and the Prince consort. General Sir Julius Hartmann, Lieut.-Colonel Muller, and Captain Grundell had also the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of pheasant shooting in the Royal preserves.

The Marquis of Ormonde and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. N. Hood have succeeded Lord Waterpark and General Sir F. Stovin as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

We believe the honour of having her Majesty within the princely halls of Dunrobin may be looked for next year. Active preparations are going on with the view of putting the grounds and new outbuildings in a tasteful condition, and a number of masons are in constant employment.—*Inverness Courier.*

DISTRIBUTION OF HER MAJESTY'S CHRISMAS BOUNTY TO THE AGED POOR.—On Monday her Majesty's Christmas bounty was distributed at the Royal Almonry-office, Middle Scotland-yard, by the almoners and sub-almoners, to 400 men and women above sixty years of age, each of whom received 5s., the money being paid in two new half-crowns, issued for the purpose from the Mint. The average age of the recipients was 82, 50 of the number being upwards of 90 years of age, and three centenarians

Lord John Russell arrived in town on Wednesday morning from the seat of the Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire. His Excellency the Russian Minister had an interview with his Lordship at his official residence in Downing-street. In the afternoon Lord and Lady John Russell left town for Pembroke-lodge, Richmond Park.

Yesterday (Friday) her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle for which the summonses had been issued on Wednesday to the Ministers and officers of state. At this Privy Council the seals of the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs were delivered to the Earl of Granville, who replaces Lord Palmerston in that department of the Government.

The Duke of Wellington has left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye for the holidays.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and the Lady Constance Leveson-Gower have arrived at Trentham Hall, from the Earl of Carlisle's, Castle Howard. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford have arrived on a visit to their noble relatives, from Lilleshall.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Henrietta Somerset returned to Badminton Park on Wednesday, from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury at Tottenham Park. The noble Duke and Duchess will entertain a numerous family circle at his Grace's hospitable seat during the holidays.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey will entertain a large party at Beaudesert during the holidays.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have been receiving a succession of visitors at Tottenham Park. Among the company assembled were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and the Ladies Henrietta and Geraldine Somerset, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, the Earl and Countess of Glengall, the Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Henry Baring, Mr. Henry Percy, the Earl of Cardigan, the Countess Flahault and Mlle. de Flahaut, Hon. Nina Blake, &c.

Lord John Russell proceeded from Windsor Castle, on Monday evening, to his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. His Lordship returned to town on Tuesday morning. His Excellency the French Ambassador had an interview with the noble Lord at his official residence in Downing-street. His Lordship left town in the afternoon on a visit to the Duke of Bedford, at his seat, Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire. Lord Lansdowne left town on Monday night for his seat, Bowood Park, Wiltshire:

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—On the 18th inst. Sir Percy and Lady Shelley opened their pretty little private theatre, in the new Christ-church, to the surrounding nobility and gentry. The pieces represented were, "The Gentleman over the Way," a translation from the French, by Sir Percy Shelley; and an extravaganza, entitled "A Castle in the Air, King of Sardes," constructed from the combined pens of the Hon. Gramfylly Berkeley and Sir Percy Shelley. The Hon. Gramfylly Berkeley, M.P., Sir Percy and Lady Shelley, Miss Reynardson, Miss Mary Reynardson, and Capt. W. Wingfield, were the principal performers. The pieces went off with the greatest possible *éclat*, and, after the performance, the guests were entertained at supper. Among the company present were the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley, the Hon. and Mrs. Frank Berkeley, Lord and Lady Walter Kerr, Admiral and Mrs Topham, Colonel and Mrs. Craycroft, Major York, &c. The theatre is to be again thrown open, with a series of performances. The scenes of the scenery, machinery, and decorations was painted and arranged by Sir Percy Shelley.

Mr. G. F. Young, we are sorry to say, has been very seriously indisposed. After the labour and fatigue of the public dinner given to him by the Protectionists visiting London on the occasion of the cattle show, the hon. member for Scarborough sought repose at Hastings, and on Sunday, the 14th inst., was there seized with paralysis. The last accounts state that he is much better, and will soon be able to attend to business.

His Excellency the French Ambassador, the Count Walewski, has taken the mansion of the Hon. Captain Arthur Duncombe, M.P., in Grosvenor-square, where the *Chancellerie* has been removed from Lord Burrington's, in Belgrave-square.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk will entertain a numerous family circle at Arundel Castle during the recess. Lord and Lady Foley and Lord and Lady Edward Pitzalan Howard have left town en route to their Graces.

There has been a succession of hospitable gaieties during the last few days at Stoneleigh Abbey, in commemoration of the christening of the heir to the title and estates of the barony of Leigh. The ceremony took place at the parish church of Ashow, and was attended by the Duchess of Northumberland, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, Lord and Lady Guernsey, Lord Says and Sele, the Ladies Octavia and Agnes Grosvenor, the Hon. Mrs. and Mr. C. B Adderley, M.P., the Hon. R. B. Leigh and Lady Elizabeth Lawley, the Hon and Rev. C. and Mrs. Twisleton, &c. The heir received the baptismal designation of "Gilbert Henry Chandos." His sponsors were the Duke of Westminster, the Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, and the Hon. Mrs. Adderley. At the end of the baptismal ceremony a breakfast was spread at the Abbey, and in the evening a dinner was provided. On the following day Lord Leigh entertained his numerous Gloucestershire and Warwickshire tenantry to dinner at the Abbey, in true baronial style. In the evening there was a display of fireworks in the park. On the succeeding afternoon the children of the parochial schools at Westwood Heath, Ashow, Stoneleigh, and Stonleigh were regaled in the riding-school, and subsequently the poor of the same parishes.

THE ROYAL BARON OF BEEF.—This noble old English joint was brought into the Royal kitchen at Windsor Castle on Tuesday. The process of roasting commenced at eleven o'clock on the morning of that day, and was not completed before eleven o'clock at night. The baron, which was cut from a handsome Devon ox, weighed 430 lb., and was placed cold on a side table at the Royal banquet on Christmas-day.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Horses, as well as riders, will have a leisure time of it in all that relates to steeple-chasing, the only fixture between the present time and the middle of January being the Brentwood on Tuesday next; it does not promise anything very imposing, either in the character or the quantity of sport. The only coursing appointments next week are the Great Smeaton (Yorkshire), commencing on Tuesday, and the Aston (Nantwich) on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Some liberal investments on the 2nd Chester Cup, and an immense improvement in Derby betting for the Metropolitan, were the most, in fact the sole, features of the betting this afternoon. Market prices at the close

METROPOLITAN.

2 to 1 agst Don Pedro	40 to 1 agst Kate 40 to 1 agst Hesse Homburg
40 to 1 agst Ashyranthes

CHESTER CUP.

5 to 1 agst High Sheriff	40 to 1 agst Ringleader
6 to 1 —— Knock Knoll	45 to 1 —— Grand Duke
	50 to 1 —— Cardinal Wiseman
	PENNY.
15 to 1 agst Augur (t)	25 to 1 agst Ocelo (t)
50 to 1 agst Wonnerley
100 to 1 —— Rosemaiden
100 to 1 agst Gravesop
23 to 1 agst Womersley

FINE ARTS AT MANCHESTER.—We are happy to learn that Mr. E. M. Ward's picture of Louis XVI. in prison has obtained not only the hundred guinea prize offered this year by the Manchester Institution of the Fine Arts, but also the Heywood gold medal, and accompanying money prize, in the same city. We gave an Engraving of Mr. Ward's picture in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last exhibition season.

From the last report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, just [illegible] appears that the new Record Repository, now being built in Rolls-[illegible]-house, will cost £40 000. It will contain 321,600 [illegible] of [illegible] 1234.3 t. cubic feet will be required for records, and the rem[illegible] for air, &c. It is expected that there will be room for more records than there are, at present.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE GOLD-DUST ROBBERY.—In the Court of Exchequer, on the 20th inst., before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury, the action of the firm of Rotlischild against the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, to recover £[illegible] the value of the gold dust stolen on the South-western Railway, was tried. The Attorney-General, Mr. Bramwell, and Mr. Wills appeared for the plaintiffs; and Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Crowder, Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Bovill were counsel for the defendants. The latter contracted to deliver in London a number of boxes of gold dust, at the freight of 1½ per cent, from Panama: out of 263 boxes, 11 belonged to the plaintiffs. The boxes arrived safely at Southampton, but at Winchester it was supposed that three boxes were stolen. The discovery of the robbery took place at Nine Elms: and one man at Winchester, and another man (who has since committed suicide) at the Central Criminal Court, were convicted of participating in the robbery. A variety of legal points having been reserved for the Court above, the Lord Chief Baron (whose summing up was favourable to the defendants) left the simple question to the jury, whether there had been negligence on the part of the defendants; and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, stating that, in their opinion, the defendants had been guilty of negligence. The verdict was therefore entered for the plaintiffs, subject to the points reserved, based on the bill of lading, in which losses by robbery and dangers of the road, both in England and America, were especially excepted therein.

In the case of Dr. Granville, adjudicated a bankrupt, as a boarding and lodging house-keeper, before the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 30th, an immediate certificate of the second class was granted, his Honor considering that, although he had acted unwisely in speculating as a farmer, as an importer of seltzer water, and on a Thames River Improvement Company, his expenditure as a physician had been kept within his income, and his accounts were clear and explicit.

The Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices sat together for the first time, on Saturday, in the Court of Chancery, to decide on the interpretation of certain sections in the Bankrupt Law, arising out of a decision of Mr. Commissioner Evans, who refused protection to a bankrupt named Stanton, a watchmaker and jeweller in Buckingham, because he would not produce a certain cash and stock book. Twice had this matter been argued before the Court of Appeal, and finally it was submitted to the settlement of the congregated power of the appellate jurisdiction. Mr. C. P. Cooper and Mr. Simpson, for the bankrupt, contended that the Commissioner could not refuse protection except in cases provided for in the 256th section; or, admitting that such protest were refused, it could form no ground for granting a judgment or decree enabling the assignees to arrest the bankrupt. Mr. J. Russell and Mr. Simpson, for the assignees, maintained that the provisions of the act as to the offences of bankrupts bore out the Commissioner in his interpretation thereof. The Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices Cranworth gave judgment entirely confirmatory of the view taken of the act by Mr. Commissioner Evans; but the Lord Justice Knight Bruce expressed his dissent, remarking upon the great severity, hardship, and consequently inexpediency of a provision which crushed almost every section of the act of Parliament which had been brought under their attention. The application to dis harge the bankrupt from the confinement in which he is placed, by the creditors taking him in execution on the Commissioner's certificate, is therefore refused.

The *Law Times* suggests a remedy against the plunder of poor persons, on the part of the harpies who frequent the law courts, by requiring that in all cases of defence the bill of costs shall be delivered to and taxed by the officer of the court, by the clerk of the arraigns at the assizes, by the clerk of the peace at quarter sessions, and by the clerk to the magistrates before justices. Such a provision should be made compulsory by law, so that the taxed account should be given to the prisoner to assure him and his friends that he has been fairly dealt with.

RINGING OF BELLS AT CLAPHAM.—Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, on Tuesday, delivered judgment in the case of Soltau v De Held, granting an injunction to restrain the defendant, and all persons acting under his direction, or by his authority, from tolling or ringing the bells, or any of them, in the edifice occupied by the Redemptorist Fathers, so as to occasion any nuisance, disturbance, and annoyance to the plaintiff and his family, occupying the adjoining dwelling-house, situate in Park-road, Clapham. This long-litigated cause has been frequent y before the Courts of Law and Equity. In 1847 Mr. Soltan purchased one of two dwelling-houses, forming originally Lord Teignmouth's mansion-house, with pleasure grounds. In July, 1848, the adjoining house to that occupied by Mr. Soltan, was bought by a religious order of the Roman Catholic faith, called the "Redemptoris. Fathe.s." The appropriated the ground floor for worship, and appointed the Rev. Frederick De Held as priest; the house was then called "St. Mary's Catholic Chapel," and in August, 1848, the bell was put up. Some petitions in authority, caused a belry to be erected. The bell was rolled and rung for five days in the week, five times every day; it was rung six times on Saturday, and on Sunday the ringing began as early as six o'clock in the morning. In the annoyance of the plaintiff and his family. Mr. Soltan wrote to the superiors complaining of the nuisance, but received no answer. In November, 1848, the Redemptorist Fathers registered their house, under the provisions of the 31 George 3, as a Roman Catholic place of worship. Upon, as the bell-ringing continued, the plaintiff and his neighbours wrote to Dr. Wiseman, and had an interview with the cardinal's solicitor, who stated that the bells were only rung for public purposes, but stated that the belfry bell should not ring at six instead of five o'clock. No other concession was made. In May last a church capable of holding 400 persons was erected on the ground attached to the premises of the Redemptorist Fathers, and a steeple or tower 60 to the north-west of their house, in which the church was called "Our Immaculate Lady of Victories," and the bell-ringing became more frequent than ever; so loud was the peal that the plaintiff and his family could neither rest or read. Soltan swore on his own behalf, and he brought an action against the defendant in the Court of Exchequer, which was tried on the 13th of last August, and obtained 40s. damages and costs. Shortly after the action had been commenced, the bell detached to the chapel, was removed from the roof to one of the sides; but from the 13th of August to the 9th of November neither the bells of the church nor of the chapel were rung, but on the Sunday, the 9th of November, the bell-ringing was resumed, beginning at a quarter before nine A.M., for six minutes; at twenty minutes past ten, A.M., for the same time; three bells at a quarter before seven, for the like space of time; one bell at half-past six P.M., for ten minutes, and three bells at ten minutes to seven P.M., for ten minutes; and since that date the bells had rung on Sundays regularly at these hours The defendant insinuated that he should order the six bells to be rung each on week days; their weight was 28 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lb., the largest bell being 2 cwt. and their size in diameter amounted to 3 feet each The plaintiff's bedroom was within 20 yards of the bells of the chapel and church, and he had been compelled to remove a daughter, who was in a delicate state of health, to a more quiet residence. If he were compelled to leave through the nuisance, it would be at a great pecuniary sacrifice. The Vice-Chancellor, in referring to the legal point of the case, stated that in his view it was quite immaterial whether the bell rinying were a public nuisance or not. To the plaintiff it might be an intolerable nuisance, but to persons at a distance it might produce the most pleasurable sensations. Poets of all ages had written of the delight of listening to village bells, on some fine summer's evening, at a distance. It was the plaintiff who was the sufferer, and not the public generally; and it did not follow because a thing was a nuisance to several individuals that it was a public nuisance. The remedy was by indictment at law, and by information of the Attorney-General in equity, and so, in case of a private nuisance, the remedy was by action at law or bill in equity. The plaintiff had established the right at law to prevent the nuisance of which he complained. His Honor did not go on the legality or illegality of ringing bells. The plaintiff did not come to the nuisance, it came to him after a residence of 30 years in his house, with 21 years more of his lease unexpired. The distance of the tower in the shape of rent was an important indication of the fact of nuisance. His Honor's opinion was that the extent of bell-ringing was an invasion of the comfort of a man's home, and the plaintiff was entitled to the injunction. The church that had been erected was not in the eye of the law a church; it was no more so than the chapel or meeting-house of any denomination of Protestant dissenters. A church in law is that building of which there is but one in the parish, or but one in the parochial district, where the parish is divided by act of Parliament, each building being vested in the person of the parish, of whom there are churchwardens. Consecrated churches are appointed by law, the churchwardens having the custody of the belfry. Unless in special cases of churches founded by the Crown or by act of Parliament, parish churches are under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese. The edifice of the Fathers at Clapham was not under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, in whose diocese Clapham is situate. It is but a chapel, it is no church; it has no privileges, and the privileges of a church in the same way that a parish church has the privileges of having bells or ringing bells. He would not intimate that it was unlawful for Roman Catholics to have bells attached to their places of worship—he did not avoided and would avoid that question; but it must not be assumed that the building stood on the footing of a parish church. His Honor concluded a long and elaborate judgment by stating that the plaintiff had diligently asserted his right from the beginning, and was entitled to the injunction, though not precisely in the terms he had asked.

PATENT LAW REFORM.—A public meeting of the National Patent Law Amendment Society took place on Tuesday, at the Hope Savings Hotel, London-hall, G. Shepherd, Esq., in the chair. Several speeches were made in support of patent law reform; and the honorary secretary announced that many addesions had been received since the last meeting It is resolved to apply to Parliament in the next session, Mr. Campton suggesting that, in order to obtain the concurrence of the Government, the association ought to press for the adoption of a modified form of the plan proposed by the Government committee on the Privy Seal and Signet Offices in 1849.

It appears, from the report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests just print d, that on the 31st of March last there were 1013 men employed on the new Houses of Parliament—742 upon the works and 271 upon the workshops and on the Thames bank, and 103 at the other establishments.

Amongst the items of expenditure, as sanctioned by votes of Parliament, by the Woods and Forests, are—Public buildings and Royal palaces, [illegible] Ordnance office, Pall-mall, £[illegible] 60; Bank of England, £[illegible] 1 [illegible] Parliament, £[illegible] 3 4s. 10d.; new Houses of Parliament, £1,342 5s 9d.; Nelson Monument, £1,253 1s. 10d.; new Houses of Parliament, £1,342 5s 9d.; Nelson Monument, £1,253 1s. 10d.; Ambassador's house at Constantinople, £7814 14s. 7d.; Windsor Town improvements, £[illegible] 761 9s. 9d.; new Forest drainage, £1118 2s. 2d. The account is up to the 31st of March, 1851.

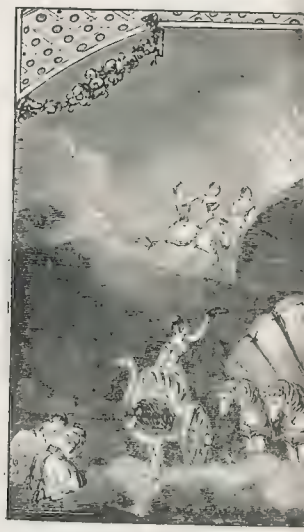
DRURY LANE.—SCENE FROM THE PANTOMIME OF "HARLEQUIN HOGARTH; OR, THE TWO LONDON 'PRENTICES."

[illegible]—SCENE FROM THE PANTOMIME OF "HARLEQUIN BILLY TAYLOR; OR, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN AND THE KING OF BARITONGO."

CITY OF LONDON.—SCENE FROM THE PANTOMIME OF "OLIVER CROMWELL; OR, HARLEQUIN CHARLEY OVER THE WATER, AND THE MAID OF PATTY'S MILL."

HAYMARKET.—SCENE FROM THE FAIRY RUB

ADELPHI.—SCENE FROM THE



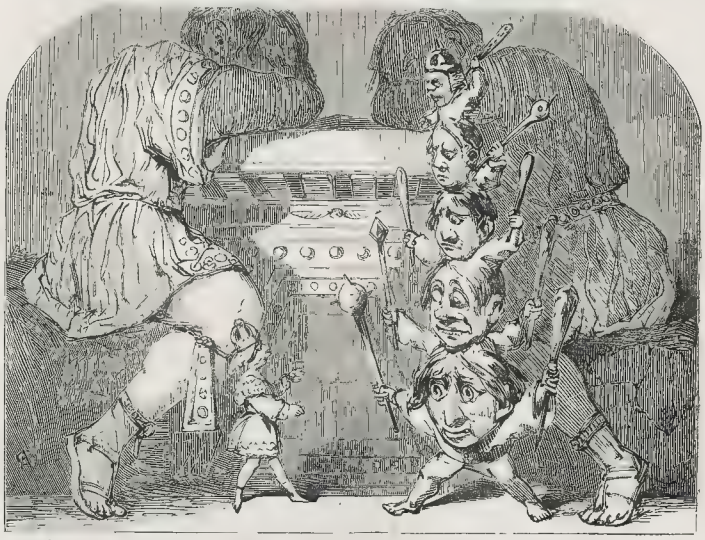
ASTLEY'S.—SCENE FROM THE PANTOMI

NCESS RADIANT; OR THE STORY OF MAYFLOWER."

OF "LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD."

MRS. BRIGGS; OR, PUNCH'S FESTIVAL."

LYCEUM.—SCENE FROM THE "PRINCE OF HAPPY LAND; OR, THE FAWN IN THE FOREST."



SADLER'S WELLS.—SCENE FROM THE PANTOMIME OF "HARLEQUIN AND THE YELLOW DWARF; OR, THE ENCHANTED ORANGE-TREE AND THE KING OF THE GOLDEN MINE."

SURREY.—SCENE FROM THE PANTOMIME OF "THE KING OF THE GOLDEN SEAS; OR, HARLEQUIN BLUE-CAP AND THE THREE KINGDOMS."

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE Lord Chamberlain this year has placed some restrictions on the Pantomimes, and required the comic portions to be submitted to official investigation, as well as the introductory dialogue. The difficulties of this regulation, however, have been surmounted, and this class of pieces is still as amusing and the ever, have been surmounted, and this class of pieces is still as amusing and the present year more expensively got up than ever. Owing to Boxing-night being on Friday, our Illustrations are from full rehearsals; but we have full confidence that they will be found to be strictly correct.

DRURY LANE.

Boxing-night presents this establishment under an entirely new phase—a re-decorated theatre and a vigorous management. The fronts of the boxes, ceiling, proscenium, and cornices show wreath in the style of Louis XVI., with blue and white and gold, panels, intersections, compartments, draperies, frings, and elaborate designs, which, particularly on the ceiling, have a splendid effect. The latter is painted in relief, with classical arrangement of coves and shields, alternating with vases of flowers, these being surmounted by a cornice and basin-trade, with panels supporting figures in a recumbent position. The centre of the ceiling is filled in with a blended ground representing the sky, and with garlands of flowers surrounding the chandelier, which is a new one, manufactured by Pellatt and Co. A complete gas apparatus has been laid down throughout the theatre. Her Majesty's box, also, deserves particular notice, for its superb decorations and its highly emblazoned insignia of Royalty.

The pantomime selected by the present *entrepreneur* is entitled "Harlequin Hogarth; or, the Two Apprentices Frankford." The opening portion is, we understand, from the pen of Mr. Robert Morton; and the "comic scenes" are by Mr. Nelson Lee. In the former a desire to convey a moral is manifested. The spectator is carried to the swamp of *Idleness*, where, amidst dark caverns, *Idleness* is discovered asleep, and *Ignorance* forging the fetters of *Superstition*. But *Industry* and *Knowledge* approach, and a smiling landscape appears—all is changed from Idleness to animation. The ruined mill becomes a busy printing establishment, and signs of diligence abound on all sides. The subject of the pantomime is then discussed and chosen; and, in accordance with the design intended, we are taken to the foot of Blackfriars-bridge in 1751, where and when the two premises of the Hogarthian story are presented as having just arrived in the metropolis; viz. *Toby Crocket*, the industrious youth (Mr. W. H. Payne), and *David Drone* (Mr. G. Marshall), both on their way to the house of their new master, *Deputy Pygby*, a grocer (Mr. Marshall). We next find them in a double-bedded room, where *Crocket* puts *Drone* to bed; after which a series of pic orial visions presents the course of the story. On awaking, *Drone* gets misled. Looking out of the window, he becomes an inmate of the Thieves' Kitchen, and is admitted a member of the honourable fraternity. Other destiny awaits *Crocket*. In *Pygby's* shop, up with the lark, he finds safe and profitable occupation. Ultimately they approach to attempts the abduction of his master's daughter, who, however, is rescued by the industrious *Toby*. At this juncture all parties meet in the cellars beneath the shop, which change to a beehive, under the dominion of the Lord of fairies, and the usual transformations take place. *Crocket* becomes *Harlequin*; *Drone*, the *Clown*; the grocer, *Pantaloon*; and the daughter, *Columbine*—a character interesting personated by Miss Faiser. The scenery is attractive throughout, and that of the fairy beehive singularly novel and effective. The *tableau* at the conclusion is emblematic of the Triumph of Industry, in which all the resources of the extravaganza of this theatre are brought to bear. Mr. Bunn's management has clearly begun in a manner both to deserve and command success.

HAYMARKET.

The Christmas extravaganza here is, as usual, by the Brothers Brough. It is entitled the "Princess Radiant; or, the Story of Mayflower," and is founded on one of Count Anthony Hamilton's fairy tales. The Count himself is introduced into the drama as *Prologue*, apologising for the highly intricate nature of his plots, explaining preliminaries, and introducing to the audience some of the leading characters in a parody on "The House that Jack Built." The piece opens with Fairy-ongar Palace, and the Court of *Hardcake the Great, King of Candy* (Mr. J. B and), whose daughter has the misfortune to be too beautiful, with eyes so lustrous as to kill or blind all who gaze at her. The returns of "killed and blinded" increase daily. *Prince Bullfinch* (Mrs Fitzwilliam), travelling under the assumed name of *Pooh pooh*, in quest of his lost brother, *Prince Phœnix*, undertakes to find a remedy for the *Princess'* eyes. The fairy *Serena* instructs him in the process. He seeks the witch *Deviata* (Mr. Bonfield), whom he is to deprive of three things—a maiden, named *Mayflower* (Miss Colsins), kept a prisoner by the witch, and destined to marry her deformed son; a magical mare, and a magical hat. To fall in love with *Mayflower*, and to carry her off, are easy tasks; as, also, with her aid, are the other two achievements. But *Deviata* will have her revenge. Disguised as a Bloomer lecturer, she visits the Court of Candy, and rouses the female population to a sense of woman's rights. The town is besieged by a band of amazons. *Mayflower*, in the confusion, is made prisoner. *Prince Phœnix*, though transformed into a parrot, now comes to the assistance of the good and the loving. He, though thus also disguised, has fallen in love with *Radiant* and *Deviata*, to prevent their union, endeavours to wed *Pooh-pooh* to the *Princess*, and works a spell on *Mayflower*, which changes her into an old and decrepit woman, and disappears with her as a dead. But *Pooh-pooh's* love survives a l trials; wherefore *Serena* happily interferes, and, by restoring *Mayflower*, defeats the arts of the witch, and makes the lovers happy. *Phœnix* also recovers his proper shape, and all pass merrily at a marriage feast. Such a plot indicates more than ordinary ambition on the part of the authors; and, with the excellent acting by which it is illustrated, this extravaganza promises to be very successful.

LYCEUM.

Mr. Planché has again resorted to the Countess d'Almois for his subject. The "Prince of Happy Land" is the title of the Christmas spectacle. The hero is in love with a Baron's daughter, who from her birth has been confined in an under-ground apartment, to secure her from a threatened misfortune should she see the light of the sun before she was twenty years old. A black princess, in love with the *Prince*, but rejected by him, resolves on revenge. An opportunity arises; for the *Prince*, in offering for the hand of the fair prisoner, sends a carriage so constructed that the light of day cannot enter it. Seven days are yet wanting of the required age. The black princess, accordingly, lies in wait, and, while the attendants are engaged, cuts the covering of the carriage. The fatal glint of day pours in on the discovered beauty, and she is turned by the *Bad Fairy* into a white fawn, at which the *Prince*, while hunting, fires. But the *Good Fairy* rectifies the mistake. The cast involves the strength of the company—Madame Vestris, Miss St. George, Miss Lenza, Miss Martindale, and Mrs. Grove. The leading actors, and Messrs. F. Matthews, Baker, Sidney, and Horncastle. The scenery is by Mr. Beverley, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for its magnificence.

PRINCESS'.

The pantomime at this excellently conducted theatre is the joint production of the Brothers Sala and Mr. George Ellis. Its title indicates its origin:—"Harlequin Billy Taylor; or, the Flying Dutchman and the King of the Island of Harlicnoo," conducts us to the ballad of "Billy Taylor the gay young fellow," and the legend of the "Flying Dutchman." The piece is compounded of these two stories. The piece opens with some subaurics concerned with sprites, and water nymphs at their Christmas revels, in which *Billy Taylor* enacts the hero. He is, however pursued by *Vanderdecken*, the flying Dutchman. Wrecked on a wo rtiful island, he is about to be married to a black Princess, when *Pretty Poll of Plymouth Pearl* arrives, and incontinently insists him for his infidelity; whereupon arises the requisite comic chan.es—the *Clown*, Exmore; *Harlequin*, Cormaci; *Pantaloon*, Paule, *Columbine*, Miss Leclercq.

ADELPHI.

The managems t here have gone no further than the nursery for a subject. "Little Red Riding-hood" is the title and the theme of the Christmas piece. The dre-sed wolf is represented by Mr. Frank Matthews, whose accoutrements are in character and taste. Miss Woolgar impersonates a German fop, one *Otto von Rosenberg*; and Miss Fitzwilliam performs *Little Red Riding-hood* herself. The scenery is very appropriate, effective, and even splendid.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Mr. Greenwood, the acting lessee of this theatre, is one of our best concocters of popular pantomimes. The title of the present is "Harlequin and the Yellow Dwarf; or the Enchanted Orange Tree and the King of the Golden Mine." We are carried by it in imagination to California; and the treatment justifies the expectation. Much humour is shown in the introduction of the characters of *Old Style*, where the old-fashioned revellers of our early associations are feasting in the true and legit antique fashion, until challenged by *New Style*, who arrogates to herself the attributes of art and science, and reveals a posterity the progress of modern invention. *Old Style*, however, insists on the old custom of a pantomime, and accordingly commences with Mother Bunch's tale of the "Yellow Dwarf." The Fairy Desert and the Fairy Queen succeed, with the interview of the *Princess Alfaur* and the *Yellow Dwarf*. The *Dwarf* saves from the lions, and demands in return her hand; which being declined, he presents her with a lock of his hair, and disappears; but at the bounce to her own bondoir Alfaur appears to have been a dream; when *Cal furma*, King of the Gold Mines, appears to claim her in marriage. The *Dwarf* prevents the nuptials, and carries off the heroine in a storm of thunder and lightning to the Castle of Polished Steel. After the customary pantomime business conducts the *Dwarf* loses the *Princess*, when the *Desert Fairy* appears and effects the transformations. Mr. Rochez is the *Clown*, and Mr. Fearne performs the *Sprite* or *Yellow Dwarf*; Miss De Vere sustains the part of *Columbine*, Mr. G. Fenton *Harlequin*, and Mr Naylor *Pantaloon*. One scene, called "Nobody's House," is to be distinguished for its wonderful changes; but all the scenery, which we should mention of rare excellence, does credit to Mr. Fenton. Success is certain.

CITY OF LONDON THEATRE.

Mr. Nelson Lee is one of the proprietors of this house, as well as author of its pantomime. He has served himself well; and the subject he has chosen is historical. being entitled "Oliver Cromwell; or, Harlequin Charles the Second, Water and the Maid of Patty's Mill." Cromwell, Charles, and Patty's Mill are historically located, is the subject and the oak in which the secreted himself is a prominent object. The Dismal Swamp, or Secret Haunt of Rebellion, opens the Introduction, which consists of *Charles's* antagonism to *Old Noll*, and the love of young *Charley* and the *Maid of Patty's Mill*. The fairy Queen, *Diamond*, then changes *Charley*, the *Miller's* apprentice, to *Harlequin* (Mr. A. Stevens); *Kitty Clover*, the *Maid of Patty's Mill*, to *Columbine* (Miss Rose King); *Charley* to *Clown* (Mr. George Parry); and *Oliver Cromwell* to *Pantaloon* (Mr. More.ll). Three *Sprites* are sent as protectors to *Harlequin* (the Nicole family).

The tricks are ingenious, and their popular application will doubtless secure the success of the pantomime.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The subject this year has been taken by Mr Nelson Lee from *Punch*, and is entitled "Mr. and Mrs Briggs; or, Harlequin and Punch's Festival." In a wild romantic dell, six sprites, *viz. Chuckseed, Groundsel, Sowsorrel, Nightshade, Hemlock*, and *Wormwood*, join to carry the rural maid weeds and brushwood. The lark is then heard, and the *Fairy Hope* makes her appearance at early dawn on her encantated steed, and calls together the fairy court, who appear on fairy steeds. The Royal cavalcade of *Dame Nature* is then seen approaching, consisting of ponies, camels, buffalos, deer, &c., forming one of the most effective processions ever introduced in a pantomime. *Dame Nature* arrives at the close in a car drawn by six horses. The Queen informs her subjects that she is displeased with *Earth*, that *Nature* seems quite out of fashion, Being fatigued, she requires a little rest. Desiring her court to retire for a brief period, she endeavours to rest, but is prevented by the sound of an approaching railway carriage. *Art* arrives. *Nature* advises him to pass on, and not interfere with her quiet home. *Art* tells her she is jealous of his success, at which *Nature* laughs most heartily. *Art* waves his sceptre, when Paxton's Crystal Palace in all its splendour appears, and *Nature* is reconciled. *Punch* being directed to go out at once to *Earth*, with instructions to call on Nelson Lee and select material from his pantomime repository, which he does by adopting the humourous adventures of *Mr. and Mrs Briggs*, which precede the transformations. The pantomime is produced regardless of expense, and its success may be considered certain.

SURREY.

The pantomime at this house is by Mr E. L. Blanchard, who has preferred a Persian fable to a fairy legend; making, moreover, his fabulist for the nonce under the name of Hafizal Pun, to whom is attributed the story of the "King of the Golden Seas; or, Harlequin Blue-cap and the Three Kingdoms—Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral." The dialogue portion of this pantomime affects the burlesque; and, notwithstanding the precautions of the Lord Chamberlain, is amply stored with political puns and popular parodies. In the Golden City the *Emperor Ekrampane* insists on the marriage of his daughter *Szechorina* with the great *Grumpaffa*, King of the Ugly Isles. But *Prince Blue cap* also claims her hand, and ultimately gets the imperial consent, on condition that he shall set forth at once and win three treasures, from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. These he wins, and returns with the golden scissors of the "King of the Golden Seas; or, Harlequin Blue-cap and the Three Kingdoms—Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral." The dialogue portion of this pantomime affects the burlesque; and, notwithstanding the precautions of the Lord Chamberlain, is amply stored with political puns and popular parodies. In the Golden City the *Emperor Ekrampane* insists on the marriage of his daughter *Szechorina* with the great *Grumpaffa*, King of the Ugly Isles. But *Prince Blue cap* also claims her hand, and ultimately gets the imperial consent, on condition that he shall set forth at once and win three treasures, from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. These he wins, and returns with the golden scissors of the "King of the Golden Seas; or, Harlequin Blue-cap and the Three Kingdoms—Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral." The dialogue portion of this pantomime affects the burlesque; and, notwithstanding the precautions of the Lord Chamberlain, is amply stored with political puns and popular parodies. In the Golden City the *Emperor Ekrampane* insists on the marriage of his daughter *Szechorina* with the great *Grumpaffa*, King of the Ugly Isles. But *Prince Blue cap* also claims her hand, and ultimately gets the imperial consent, on condition that he shall set forth at once and win three treasures, from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. These he wins, and returns with the golden scissors of the "King of the Golden Seas; or, Harlequin Blue-cap and the Three Kingdoms—Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral." The dialogue portion of this pantomime affects the burlesque; and, notwithstanding the precautions of the Lord Chamberlain, is amply stored with political puns and popular parodies. In the Golden City the *Emperor Ekrampane* insists on the marriage of his daughter *Szechorina* with the great *Grumpaffa*, King of the Ugly Isles. But *Prince Blue cap* also claims her hand, and ultimately gets the imperial consent, on condition that he shall set forth at once and win three treasures, from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. These he wins, and returns with the golden scissors of the "King of the Golden Seas; or, Harlequin Blue-cap and the Three Kingdoms—Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral." The dialogue portion of this pantomime affects the burlesque; and, notwithstanding the precautions of the Lord Chamberlain, is amply stored with political puns and popular parodies. In the Golden City the *Emperor Ekrampane* insists on the marriage of his daughter *Szechorina* with the great *Grumpaffa*, King of the Ugly Isles. But *Prince Blue cap* also claims her hand, and ultimately gets the imperial consent, on condition that he shall set forth at once and win three treasures, from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. These he wins, and returns with the golden scissors of the

We shall notice the new entertainments at the Olympic, Marylebone, and Punch's Theatres next week.

ROYAL "MARIONETTE" THEATRE.—On the site of the once-popular Gallery of Practical Science, in Adelaide street, Strand, a very elegant theatre has just been constructed for the performance of a *troupe* of *artistes* of an extraordinary character. Vaudevilles, spectacles, burlesques, and bal ets will here be represented by "Marionette or mechanical figures, who are said to excel in their very gesture." The scenery will be remarkable for artistic truth, the dresses for their splendour and strict adherence to historical authority, and the decorations for their gorgeousness and correctness.

MUSIC.

THE LYRIC, MADRIGAL, AND GLEE CLUB.

The last meeting of the first series of concerts took place on Monday, at the Whittington Club. The principal singers were Miss Thornton, Miss A. Wells, Mrs. Cox, Miss A. Cox, Messrs. Foster, Pope, Hobbes, Donald King, Herring, Ball, H. Buckland, Wilkinson, and Mattocks. The selection comprised Sir H. Bishop's "Now by day's reviving lamp," "Oh, rather each flower," "Give me a cup of the grape's bright dew," "A cup of wine," and "Welcome, welcome, lady fair;" Dr. Callcott's "Mark, the merry elves of fairy land," "With signs, sweet rose," and "Green thorn;" Horsley's "By Celia's arbour;" Evans's "Say, mighty Love;" the Earl of Mornington's "O lord of eve;" Welch's "Merry ripples;" Spofforth's "Hail, smiling morn;" Stevens's "Ye spotted snakes," Maxsingh's "Rhoderich Vic Alpine;" Dr Arnold's "In summer's cool shade;" Morley's madrigal, "Fair Phœbe;" and G. W. Martin's madrigal, "Come, let us all a-Maying go." Mr. J. A. Longhurst was the pianoforte accompanyist, and Mr Shoubridge the conductor.

A second series of these excellent concerts is announced, to begin early in the new year.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, the attendance on Monday night, for the annual performance of the "Messiah" in the Christmas week, was considerable. Mrs Sunder.and, Mrs Temple, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips, were the principa. singers; Mr. Surman was the conductor; Mr. Jolley, the organist; and Mr. H. Blagrove, leader of the band. The sublime oratorio was preceded by a new Christmas anthem, by Mr G. W. Morgan, the organist of South Hackney Church, performed under his direction, and the verse parts sung by Mrs. Temple, Miss Dolby, Messrs Lockey and Phillips. The words are from Luke ii., v. 8 to 14, "There were shepherds." The execution was imperfect, but the composer has evidently studied the best masters of the church school. Sung by voices only, this anthem will be effective. It is in the key of C, with a clever change in the key in the verse, "And the angel said," and again in the words "And suddenly." The next performance will be on the 30th of January, when Handel's "Samson" will be given.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

According to the annual custom of this society, Handel's "Messiah" was performed in the Christmas week, on the Tuesday evening. Mr. Bowesmith was the organist, Mr. Cooper the principal violin, and Mr. Costa the conductor. The vocalists were Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips.

THE CECILIAN SOCIETY.

The annual performance of Handel's immortal oratorio, the "Messiah," took place at the Albion Hall on Wednesday. Mr. G. Beardman was the organist, and Mr. Gadsby the conductor. The vocalists were Mrs. John Roe, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Seymour, Mr. J. W. Barsham, and Mr. Witners.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

MR. BLEWITT.—The grand vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the popular composer, Mr. Blewitt, now on a bed of sickness, and upwards of 70 years of age, and of his family, will take place on the 21st of January, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The following committee of professors and amateurs have undertaken to act as a committee of management:—Chairman Potter, Esq. (Principa. of the Royal Academy of Music), chairman, Sir H. K. Bishop, Sir George Smart, Mr. Secondary Potter, Messrs. T. F. Beale, Wilbert Beale, W. S. Bennett, F. Chappell., B. Chatterton, H. F. Cole, F. Gilliman, C. Glover, C. L. Gruhnsiun, J. W. Hobbs, G. A. Macfarren, C. Neate, W. L. Phillips, Rowe, M.D., H. J. Smith, Stohwasser, Whitmore, and Zach; R. Addison, Esq., hon. treasurer, and Messrs. Brizzi and Lindsay Sloper, hon. secretaries.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The examination for the King's scholarships took place on the 19th inst., at the institution in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. The board of examiners consisted of Mr. C. Potter (Principal), Messrs. J. Goss, C. Lucas, R. Blagrove, J. Howell, G. A. Macfarren, and W. Dorrell. The number of candidates was 33, namely, 17 boys and 16 girls. The scholars elected were Miss Rosetta Vinning and Master John Barnett, a nephew of the celebrated composer of that name. These were the great talents exhibited by the competitors, and amongst those highly distinguished were Miss J. Aylward and Masters W. Pettit and Henry Banner.

Herr Sommer commenced last night, at Willis's Rooms, his series of concerts, with the Sommeropnde band, fifteen Hungarians in their full native costume, Mdlle. Jenny Hund, his pupil, and Mdlle. Hiller, from Brussels.

Mr. George Genge's annual concert will take place next Monday at the London Tavern, and will end with a ball.

The Western Madrigal Society will have their meeting this evening at the rooms in Berners-street.

The fourth concert of the Royal Society of Musicians took place last Monday.

The Liverpool Classical Concerts commenced last Tuesday, under the direction of Mr. E. Thomas. Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett performed on the pianoforte.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—Madame Frezzolini was to make her *début* at the Théâtre Italien in Bellini's "Beatrice di Tenda" on the 15th inst. Mario had left Paris to pass the winter in Scotland. Duprez [illegible] with his daughter, Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, who terminated a [illegible] at Brussels on the 16th inst. There is an intention, it is rumoured, to [illegible] Mdlle. Sophie Cruvelli had played the part of *Maria* in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento." "Light music," states the *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, "does not get better patronage than the concerts of Prudent, the pianist and 'Errant' music is no longer adapted for her than that of *Maria*." Calvalari and Ferranti sang in "La Figlia;" and M. Charles Eckert conducted the orchestra, in place of M. Hiller. Madame Tedesco's delineation of *Fenella* in "Masaniello," at the Grand Opera, is stated to resemble that of Adeni more than Viardot, from which it may be concluded that the singing passed more than the acting. Charles Gounod's "Sappho" had been revived for Mdlle Masson, in the character sustained by Madame Viardot; Mdlle Poinsot, MM. Guevmard, Avmet, and Brémond were assigned the other parts. The opera had been judiciously curtailed, and the character of *Alcée* entrusted. Felix Davidi's "Desert" was playing at the Opéra National on alternate nights with "Le Perle du Brésil." Viardot had left Paris to pass the winter in Scotland. Duprez [illegible] with his daughter, Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, who terminated a [illegible] at Brussels on the 16th inst. There is an intention, it is rumoured, to [illegible]

tax for the poor on the receipts of theatres and concert-rooms from eleven to three per cent., which would be a great relief to the directors and givers of musical entertainments. Ernst has announced a concert in the course of next week.

AN ORGAN-GRINDER.—A wandering street organ-play er has just died in Vienna leaving a fortune of about £500.

MUSIC IN GERMANY.—On the 18th December, the anniversary of the birth of Weber, the theatres played one of his works. At the Theatre Royal, Berlin, his "Der Freyschutz" was revived, with new dresses and decorations. Rosenhain's "Démon de la Nuit," originally produced in Paris, has been brought out at Frankfort, his native city, with brilliant success, the composer being called for at the close of the opera, with the chief singers: Madame Anschütz-Capitaine sustained the chief part, *Mathilde*.

SINGING OF A VETERAN VIOLINIST.—The *Revue Musicale* records the death of an aged violinist in the Rue St. Martin lately, from suffocation by charcoal, who left the following singular letter by the side of his body:—"Formerly I had talent, and I held the first position in our principal theatres. I remember the palmy days of the Opéra Comique, when, disdaining the notes of the present day, sentimental harmony was heard which penetrated heart and soul. I earned a great deal of money, and I lived like an *artiste*—freely; and now I am about to die like many *artistes*—miserably. If ever you read this letter of an old musician, let it be a lesson to you! Young people who have talent, practise the old proverb, 'Keep something for a rainy day.' (Il faut conserver une poire pour la soif.) I forgot to do so, and I am unfortunate. The compassion of *artistes* might have helped me, but I was too proud, and I should have blushed to have reminded those who knew me in prosperity. I have preferred, although scarcely able to hold the bow on account of my great age, to turn street musician. A few necessaries were procured by this means; but daily I became more feeble. I had relied on the goodness of Providence, and I hoped to win a prize in the golden lingot lottery, but I could only buy one ticket, 4,547,989; and if it had produced me the smallest sum I might have peaceably ended my days; but, since God has otherwise willed it, I am resigned to death. Pray for the old musician."

THE REAL UTOPIA.

(An Imitation from the German.)

I HEARD a story once; 'twas on a quay
At Venice, sea-born city, where of all
The Lion of St. Mark is held divine.
A listening crowd had gather'd round the man,
Who told it in a circle; and 'twas thus
The ragged rhapsodist addressed them:—"Friends!
(He said) a storm once cast me on the coast
Of a fair isle—Utopia was its name.
I doubt if any here have seen the land:
It lieth in the ocean, to the west
Of where the sun goes down. That matters not.
I was well-treated; taken to an inn,
Where food and drink were brought me of the best;
At night my couch was silk. So passed a month,
Brief as a week, and I had quite forgot
The taste of trouble; but at last there dawn'd
A small anxiety; the bill I thought.
What of the reckoning? The cheer is good,
But how about the payment? For my purse
Was as it always has been. So I ask'd
Mine host to bring me less; and lo! my meal
That day was doubled: on the table stood
Two dishes for each one the day before!
Then terror seized me, and I could not eat,
But found a voice to speak, and said, 'Mine host,
I pr'ythee make thy reckoning moderate,
For'——' But his brow grew dark, and with grim eyes
He look'd at me askance; then seized a staff,
And swung it over me, and let it fall
Upon my head, my shoulders, and my back—
Beat me half dead, indeed. So that I ran
And sought the judge. There was no summon'd too:
He came quite calm, and with collected speech
Stated his case against me: 'Such should be
The treatment of all those who break our law
Of hospitality. This stranger man
Ask'd me, his host, how many days I stayed:
I, who had lodged and fed him! Should I bear
This insult offer'd me beneath my roof?
My heart is not a sponge, but flesh and blood—
And so I beat him.'

Then his Worship spake:—
'Forget the stripes,' he said, 'they were deserved—
Yea, had they been far heavier; if thou wilt
Inhabit in this isle, thou must obey
Our laws, and prove besides that thou art fit
And worthy to become a citizen'

'Alas!' I said, 'Sir, I have never work'd.
Could I avoid it; know no trade, no craft,
Possess no talent; and, indeed, was sent
Abroad as fit for nothing!'

Then the judge
Embrac'd me, saying, 'Welcome; thou shalt take
The upper place where'er the commune meets,
And in our council have a seat and voice
Such as they merit claims. But take good heed:
Beware lest any shameful lapse from grace
Seduce thee into labour; let no spade,
Nor axe, no wicked implement of toil,
Be found within thy dwelling; thou wert lost
On mere suspicion of a wish to work:
The act itself is penal. What thou hast
To do among us is, to sit at noon
Upon the market bench, with folded arms,
And listen to our ministrels; there will be
A fe low-citizen, from time to time,
To place a bottle by thy feet, and pipes
Beside thee, seeing nature needs support.
Five times a day we eat. At eve thou mayst
Look at our maidens dancing—but this last
Is not compulsory. Thy duties these'"
The story-teller ended, and the crowd
Around him laugh'd immensely; not without
A wish, perhaps, to land on such an isle,
And find such hosts, such judges, and such laws—
Alas! so different from the same things here!

Berlin, Dec. 14, 1851. L. F.

THE DESERTED CITY.—(Extract from letter.)—Melbourne, June 8, 1851.—Upwards of 1000 persons have left Melbourne during the last week. Houses begging at almost any rent, and the means of equipping themselves have started without a shilling in their pockets, with a wardrobe consisting only of a possum rug and an extra shirt, on foot, to reach the Eldorado at Bathurst (a distance of near 600 miles), or perish in the attempt. You cannot imagine the effect the rush on Melbourne, only three weeks since so flourishing. Buildings are at a standstill. Stocks and stations, which a month since were worth more than they have been for years, are quite unsaleable, for it is impossible to get men to stop at any wages, and the settlers despair of getting their sheep either looked after or shorn. Houses and land are at half the value already, and one large capitalist stated that the property alone depreciated within a week to the extent of £15,000. No doubt this will soon correct itself; and it is the opinion of the most shrewd and experienced Melbournites that the next two years will offer better opportunities for the investment of capital here than ever. Flour was doubled in value during the last month; and speculation in all sorts of edible stuffs is carried to madness. Every effort is being made to form a new (gold-digging) district, in order to induce the laboring men to remain here, not without success. Every morning papers teem with reports of some one having brought in specimens of ores discovered in the neighbourhood of Melbourne; that there is gold, no one doubts; but in what quantities, it remains to be proved. I hear from Sydney that stockholders are offering £1 a week with double rations to men as shepherds, but were unable to get them even at that price. Nothing can induce men to stop away from the place where they expect to make an independence in a few days.

PAUPER'S BADGE.—The 8 and 9 Will. 3, c. 30, s. 2, required all paupers in the receipt of parochial relief to wear a badge bearing a large Roman P on the arm or on the breast of the outer garment of the pauper, cut either in red or blue cloth, upon the shoulder of the right sleeve of the uppermost garment, in an open and visible manner, under certain penalties, and prevented paupers who neglected to wear it from being relieved. This provision of the statute was repealed by 5 Geo. 3, c. 82, and although by the 58th Geo. 3, c. 137, s. 2, [illegible] are [illegible] to be branded with the word "work-[illegible]" [illegible] in view of providing a revival of the former mark of degradation, that such mark or stamp should not at any time be placed on any article or wearing apparel, so as to be publicly visible on the exterior of the same.—From *Notes and Queries*.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The health of Lord Panmure, which had for some time been in a declining state, is now considerably improved, and all fear of immediate danger is at present dispelled.

The last letters from Madeira state that Lord Frederick Fitzclarence was suffering from another severe attack of gout, and that Miss Fitzclarence was with him.

Among the French refugees now in Brussels are MM. Victor Hugo, Baune, Edgar Quinet, C. Floel, Yvan (the young orator who made a most brilliant speech against Louis Napoleon shortly before the dissolution of the Assembly), Peletier, and Alex. Dumas.

The Scottish newspapers are engaged in a crusade against 'the drunkenness that usually distinguishes the advent of the New Year on these side of the Tweed.

The Archduke Albert, Governor of Hungary, left Vienna for Pesth on the 11th, charged with legislative and judicial powers, in addition to the ordinary authority of the Government.

The second division of the third volume of Alexander Von Humboldt's "Kosmos" has just issued from the German press. The new chapters treat of the circuits of the sun, planets, and comets, of the zodiacal lights, meteors, and meteoric stones. The uranological portion of the physical description of the universe is now completed. Letters from Stuttgart state that the veteran philosopher has already made good way into the fourth volume of his great work.

The monster iron steamer building for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and which is to run between Southampton and Alexandria, is to be named the *Himalaya*.

Subterranean electric telegraph lines are to be laid down in Russia, to connect St. Petersburg with Moscow, and those cities with Warsaw and Odessa. Other lines are to run to the Caucasus, the Ural Mountains, and the principal ports.

The private apartments of the Royal family of Orleans in the Palais Royal are being cleaned and renovated. The front of the palace facing the Place is also being cleaned and restored.

In advices which have reached us this week from Melbourne, Port Phillip, the official advertisement of the discovery of gold in that colony is notified. The diggings are named where it exists "in considerable quantity."

The American clipper-ship *White Squall*, Captain N. Goodwin, from Macao Roads, 8th September, arrived off the Isle of Wight on the 6th inst., and in the Downs on the night of the 18th, thus making the passage from China to the Isle of Wight in 99 days, and to the Downs in 101 days—the quickest of the season. She encountered a typhoon shortly after leaving Macao Roads. From the Natunas to Gaspar Straits she had light winds and calms, two days at anchor at Ai Jear, and lost her mainmpmast off Madagascar, which kept her under easy sail for three days.

At a general meeting of the Chartered Gas Company on Tuesday, Mr. Benjamin Hawes, sen., the deputy-governor, was elected to fill the post of governor.

Thomas Phinn, Esq., Recorder of Portsmouth, in a letter to the council of that borough, read at its meeting on Monday, sent in his resignation of that office, having been appointed to the recordership of Devonport, vacant by the transfer of Mr. Greenwood, Q.C., to the assistant solicitorship of the Treasury.

Advices from Berlin of the 20th inst. announce that the new Prussian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan had just made its appearance. The amount was equal to about £2,400,000 sterling, and the issuing price was 100, with a small commission to the chief subscribers. It had made no impression on the Berlin Bourse. The scrip would be issued on Jan. 1.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam-packet Company's ship *Madrid* has brought to Southampton this week, from the Peninsula, twenty-nine Englishmen who were taken prisoners in the late Cuban expedition, and liberated by Spain.

The monuments in Guildhall have been cleaned and the interior has been renovated recently.

A groom belonging to Liverpool recently came into possession of a fortune of £20,000.

On New Year's-day the Hat Reform will commence in Birmingham, by the public wearing the "Kossuth hat."

The authorship of Junius, so long a vexed question, is again discussed in the *Quarterly*. Lord Mahon in his history of England maintains that Sir Philip Francis is the author. The publication of the Grenville papers is exposed to throw some light on the subject; but, in opposition to Lord Mahon's opinion, Lord Temple is named as the author of the letter.

It has been calculated that the year 1851 has produced upwards of twenty millions sterling of gold; namely, 14 millions from California, 4 from Russia, and from Australia. It has been estimated, that the quantity in 1852 will be trebled. Letters from Hawaiian, Sandwich Islands, state, that gold in great abundance had been found.

A complete edition of Shakspeare's plays, translated into the Swedish language, by Professor Hagberg, of Upsal University, has been published at Stockholm.

The popular notion, based on the translation of the Chinese word *man* by Sir John Davison, that it signifies "barbarian," is declared by Mr. F. Thomas to be an incorrect interpretation of the epithet applied to Europeans by the Chinese. Mr Thomas contends that it means "southern merchant."

A widow lady, residing in Berkshire, has offered 50 guineas, to be paid in March next, in aid of the funds of the Free Cancer Hospital, Cannon-row, Parliament street, provided 19 other similar sums be forthcoming at that time for the like charitable purpose.

Our Assistant Royal Mr. Airy, has been elected honorary foreign member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen, on the occasion of its hundredth anniversary.

The professorship of anatomy in the Royal Academy, according to the *Athenæum*, has just been resigned by Mr. Joseph Henry Green.

The *Brita* steam-vessel, which was taking from Hamburg to Gottenburg the colossal statue of Gustavus Adolphus, cast at Munich, has been wrecked on the island of Helgoland, and the statue lost. The original was executed at Rome, where there was a failure to produce a cast, and it was subsequent y sent to Munich, where the casting took place, and the model now remains in Ireland.

The gross receipts of all the Prussian railways during the first ten months of the present year amounted to £1,417,551 16s., being an increase of £293,108,16s. on the corresponding period of 1850. The total extent of the Prussian railways is now 717 French leagues. The shortest line is that from Dusseldorf to Elberfeld, which is only eight leagues, and the longest that of the East, which, when terminated, will extend 136 leagues.

The King of the Belgians has sent the Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio, President of the Council of Ministers at Turin, the Grand Cordon of the order of Leopold.

The *Moniteur* of Paris publishes the returns of the produce and consumption of beetroot sugar since the beginning of the season, from which it appears that, on the 1st of December, there were 322 manufactories in operation, or 23 more than in the corresponding period of 1850. The quantity of sugar manufactured, including the portion lying over since last year, amounted to 19,535 395 kilogrammes, and that stored in the public bonding warehouses to 10 940 947.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has consented to become the patron of the Royal Polytechnic Institution.

The late Mr. Field, of Lancaster, has bequeathed his herbarium to the University of Oxford, upon certain conditions. This collection, formed at a very large expense, is understood to consist of 70,000 species, forming one of the most complete herbaria in the world.

The new law in Prussia interdicting the presence of the public at executions was put in force recently, for the first time, at Neuwied, on the occasion of the murder of his wife. Only the legal authorities and twelve persons, taken by lot from the jury list, were present in one of the courtyards of the Eisdietz Ville. The criminal had been previously condemned to have labour for life for killing his first wife, but had been pardoned.

A return to Parliament has been printed, showing that, to the spring assizes in the present year, the advances for the labour rate in Ireland amounted to £411,427 19s. 10d., of which £263,849 8s. 1½d. had been paid to the county treasurers, and £75,629 16s. 1½d. was still leviable under the outstanding warrants.

The Customs authorities have empowered their landing surveyors at the several packet ports in the United Kingdom as well as at the port of London to allow the amendment of entries in certain cases of incorrect entry or under valuation, in which they are fully satisfied that no fraud has been intended.

An old soldier of the Imperial Guard, named Cantillon, of whom the Emperor Napoleon made mention in his will, has just died at Rancey, in France. He was accused in 1815 of having fired a pistol-shot at the Duke of Wellington. The Emperor handsomely him for the harsh manner in which he was treated, bequeathing him 10 000f.

An attempt is now being made by some of the merchants and tradesmen of Berwick-upon-Tweed to form a company for the purpose of carrying on the cod-fishing at Iceland, and it is said that their exertions are likely to be successful.

The *Alton Advertiser* states that a concert, announced by the Misses Smith to have taken place at Kingsclere, on the 12th ult., had to be broken off because the farmers had could not procure a piano to accompany them, either in that town or in Alton, both of which places had been ransacked for an instrument. The ladies should have tried their voices with the bagpipes, of which, of course, there was no lack.

From an official document, just issued, it is shown that the cost of taking down, repairing, and remodelling the Marble Arch, now at Hyde Park-corner, was little short of £11 000.

The total amount expended on Battersea Park, up to the 30th of March last, was £.90,000 and a similar sum has yet to be expended. The land so properly named £292,694, the official valuation of which was £.87 13.

For the new suspension bridge at Chelsea an advance of £120,000 has been authorised by the Public Works Commissioners.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A MEMBER.—No one with a spark of gen lemanly or fair-play feeling would presume to intrude his unsolicited advice upon one upon a subject to which he had been talking. The case you name has would certainly not be tolerated in any other club in England. Why have not the committee or members addressed the counsel on the subject?

C.—NEW CHESS CLUB AT HALIFAX.—We are glad find to hear of the formation of the Halifax Chess Club, which has already been got up by the leading players of the district, including Messrs. Bean and Edwards. M.P., W. H. Hawson, Jun. Lieut. Gardiner, J. P. Edwards, F. W. Crowhelm, T. Turley, W. Crowhelm, J. G. Thomas, E. Crowhelm; and shall be glad to receive the intended list of members, and the rules and regulations.

W.—1. The first when in play would give to either of the others odds. 2. Look to any of our solutions.

LLANELLY.—When a chess problem is to be solved in any given number of moves, it is supposed to be impossible to effect mate in fewer moves.

W. P. J.—It would require more space than we can spare to explain it. You had better consult the "Handbook" referred to above, pp. 14 and 35.

J. G. of Ipswich—Your very neat little end-game shall appear.

L. N.—We believe the chess-board in question, which originally belonged to Philidor, and was presented by Lord Henry Seymour to Lieut Harry Wilson, is still in the possession of Mrs. Wilson. We have played many a game upon it "long syne," and well remember the pride with which the gallant owner would dilate upon its "celebrities" he had encountered on "the field of Philidor."

M. E.—Perhaps the letter was overlooked, or not received, or came too late. In any case it was of no great importance surely.

J. W. Coventry.—We have not room, as there are several variations. The first move is—1. P to Q 4th. etc: and you will find the complete solutions in the Number for May 24th.

B. W. P.—7 or shall be examined.

VIDA.—Make White's second move P to Q Kt 4th.

VERITE.—The best way of solving such a difficulty is to consider the game a drawn battle and begin another in its stead.

DRAGON.—See the notice shewn to "Member."

ATTA.—It is scarcely possible to play over games correctly with the old chessmen. Get a set of these called the "Staunton men," *which have distinguishing marks for the pieces on the flat of a side.*

J. G. P., Worcester.—You may obtain the laws of "double chess" of Lonchars, in Piccadilly.

PHILO-PHILIDOR.—In despite of such authority, we maintain that it is illegal to castle while you are in check. The case you mention must have been an oversight.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—1. The "Chess-player's Handbook." 2. You Heydebrant der Lasa, Kieseritzky, and Anderssen. 3. The disturbed state of France may probably occasion some delay.

ERRATUM, Bray.—*The Chess-Player's Chronicle*, published the last of every month, 21, King William-street, Charing cross.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 413, by Mephisto, M E R, Llanelly; W H T, of Torquay; E J, of Newport.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 411, by F C, Lyme, Dorsetshire.

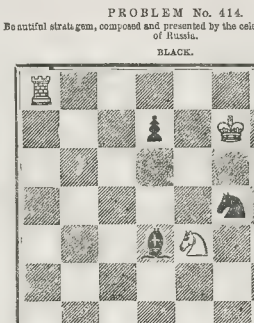
SOLUTION of PROBLEM No 413, by N S, Aphs, F R S, M P, Phila, M E R, Bath Duo, Beppo, R W, R S of Ashford, John Crow, Toby, Dorcas, Jack of Shrewsbury, H W P.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Bath Duo, R S of Ashford, Lady, Dorcas, Jack of Shrewsbury, H W F, of Farwick, M P, are correct; all others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 414.

Beautiful strategem, composed and presented by the celebrated M. PETROFF, of Russia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

GAME RECENTLY PLAYED BETWEEN MESSRS. BUCKLE AND LOWENTHAL.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK. (Mr. B)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	25. Kt to K 2d	Q to K B 5th
2. P to Q Kt 3d	P to K 3d	26. K R to K 2d	K to Q 2d
3. B to Q Kt 2d	P to Q B 4th	27. R to K B 2d	Q to K 4th
4. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	28. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
5. P to K 3d	K B to K 2d	29. Q to K 2d	K R to his 3d (c)
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2d	30. P to K Kt 5th	Q takes P (d)
7. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	31. Kt to K 8 8th	K to K 3d
8 Castles	Castles	32. Q R to K Kt sq	Kt takes Kt
9. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	33. R takes Q	K R takes Q
10. Kt to K 2d	K Kt to his 5th	34 Q R takes Kt	P to K Kt 3d
11. R to Q Bsq	B to his 2d	35 R takes K B P	P to Q 6th
12. B to Q R 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	36. K to his Kt 2d	P to Q R 4th
13. P to K R 3d	Kt to K R 3d	37. R to Q 7th	Q R to Q 6th
14. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 4th	38. P to K R 4th	K R to Q B 7th (e)
15. Q to her 3d	B to K 2d (a)	39. R to Q 8th	Q Kt to K 7th
16. P takes P	P takes P	40. R takes R	P takes R
17. P to Q B 4th (b)	P to Q 5th	41 K to his B 2d	R takes R P
18. P takes P	P takes P	42. K to his sq	P to Q R 5th
19 B takes B	Q takes B	43. P to Q Kt 4th	R to Q Kt 7th
20. K to his R 2d	R R to Q sq	44. P to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 6th
21. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q6th	45. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 2d
22. K R to K sq	P to E 4th	46. R to Q B 8th	P to Q R 7th
23 P takes P	Q Kt takes P		And Black resigned.
24. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt (ch)		

(a.) This was necessary, as Black might have driven away the K Kt, and thus have won the Q B P.

(b) Premature. By advancing too soon, Black allows his adversary a passed Pawn that, ere long, proves a formidable foe.

(c) Threatening to take the K Kt P with his Kt, checking.

(d) Better chose than playing Kt to Kt 8th (ch). (e) Well played.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 702.—By A. B. SKIPSWORTH, Esq., of Cambridge.

White: K at Q 3d, Kt at K B 8q; P s at Q 4th, Q R 3d, and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at his B 7th, P s at K R 6th and Q B 2d.

This situation occurred in play. Mr. S., having the move, won the game.

No 703.—By Judex.

White: K at Q Kt 8th, R at Q Rsq. B at Q 8th, Kt at Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q Kt 6th, P at Q B 6th.
White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 704. —*La Régence.*

White: Kat B sq, Q at K B 2d, Kt at K B 4th, P at K Kt 3d.
Black: K at K B 4th, Rs at K Kt 6th and K 7th, P s at K R 3d.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 705.—By KIESERITZKY.

White: K at K B 6th, R at Q 8th, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at K B 6th, P s at K R 6th and K 6th.
Black: K at K B sq, Rs at K sq and Q Kt 7th, B at K 2d, P at K R 2d.
White to play and mate in four moves.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—The remarks of your correspondents in your recent Numbers have verified the necessity of a Chess Congress. That the proceedings connected with the Tournament should have terminated without this most desirable meeting cannot be a subject of too much regret. To the majority of Chess amateurs the play was a secondary object; a consistent code of legislation was a matter of the highest importance. Some uniform system of notation, some common language adopted throughout Europe, because recommended by the first masters of Russia, France, Germany, Hungary, and Great Britain, and other advantages too numerous to be mentioned here, would have been fairly expected to have sprung from the summoning of the Chess Parliament. Amongst the questions of most practical value which should have been then considered is that of fixing some limit to the time occupied by players on a single move. That, as the law stands now, a player may consume an hour, or even twenty-four hours, upon a move, cannot be controverted. *Morality* he may not be justified; *legality* he is bound by no reservation. I regret to state that an unnecessary protraction of games has lately become prevalent in England. This evil, it must be owned, owes its origin, though accidentally, to players of the highest order. It being truthed abroad that the games of celebrated masters occupy a considerable time, weak players are deluded into the idea, that, if they can only *waste* (I can use no milder word) several hours in an attempt to catch a stray pawn or in some equally valuable employment, they are at once promoted to the rank of a M'Donnel or a St. Amant. During the Tournament I heard a player absolutely congratulate himself on *his* own game having *at any rate* lasted more hours than any other on the previous day. It does not seem to enter into the notions of some players, that game abounding in beautiful position, which last a few hours, are perhaps superior to dull games which endure (or are endured) for a day. Would you, I may be asked, spoil games by limiting the time bestowed on their consideration? Certainly not spoil games, but I would prevent waste of time and *mind*, and injury to health, and, above all, ruin to Chess. Ruin to Chess; for amateurs would rapidly give up the practice of that which threatened to engage the whole of their lives. Let us consider this question by the light which two parallel cases throw upon it. It was a pretty prevalent opinion, a session or two ago, that a great deal of unnecessary time was consumed in the debates of Parliament. Hereupon was cut out a mass of evidence bearing upon the expediency of abridging speeches. I refer your readers to the evidence especially of that distinguished statesman, Guizot, and to his remarks on the practice adopted by the French Chambers to put an end to useless speaking. Surely any argument which might be raised against a limitation of time in Chess would apply with more force to these momentous debates; and yet, for *practical advantage*, this argument was disregarded.* My next case is supplied by our University examinations. In these a definite time is assigned to every paper, and, I must think, wisely assigned. It is true that, if the whole time spent by a few hours were given, some papers might receive a higher degree of finish; but would not examinations thus protracted, to a certain extent, pass into contests of physical endurance, and lose their purely mental character. General should be held out to a kind of instinct, whether given by nature, or obtained by a previous educational training. This holds good in Chess as well as in other intellectual pursuits. In a match, men do not come together entirely ignorant of the tendencies which various classes of positions have, but in order to display their genius or their previously acquired knowledge. If they are not men of genius or experience, they should either not play matches, or at least not be permitted to waste more of the time than is indispensably necessary of those who do possess real Chess qualifications. In this letter I have contended for the importance of fixing a limit to the time at present misspent on simple moves and games; the nature of the limit, which is a subject of greater difficulty, may, if you can spare me space, be discussed with advantage in another letter.

Your obedient servant,
Hermes Club, Dec. 9, 1851. OXONIENSIS.

* The limitation of speaking in the Athenian courts of justice, by the use of the clepsydra, is likewise deserving of notice.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The Christmas meeting of this ancient society, chartered by Charles the Second, under the title of "The Charity for the Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen," was held on the 20th inst; Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., in the chair. Amongst the governors present were Alderman Copeland, M.P., and James William Freshfield, Esq., M.P.; the two treasurers, the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. D. Vivian, the Rev. Canon Jennings, the Rev. Samuel Wix, &c. The registrar (C. J. BAKER, Esq.) having stated that he was desired by the Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Society, to express the great regret his Grace felt that, in consequence of ordinations in his diocese, he was unable to attend upon so interest ng an occasion as the present, when the governors were assembled to distribute the Christmas benefactions to his poor brethren in the ministry, the meeting proceeded to grant donations of from £5 to £30 to poor clergymen in all parts of England and Wales whose character and necessities were satisfactorily attested. Out of the whole num er of 106 applying, 80 were assisted. At the same time donations for apprenticing ten children of poor clergymen, and for supplying outfits to ten others entering upon situations in life, were granted; and 23 widows and aged single daughters of clergymen, all in distressed circumstances, received a small gift.

It is stated that a project is on foot for restoring Carlisle Cathedral to what it was before Cromwell's troops knocked down a portion of the nave. The expense would be £10,000.

By Royal mandate the University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of D D upon the Rev. Richard Farnham, B D., of St John's Principal of St. Bees, Cumberland, and Canon of Manchester. The grace conferring the degree passed on the 10th inst.

The Bishop of Chester has granted a licence of non-residence for a year to the Rev. W. H. G. Wynn, vicar of Ewden, on account of ill health.

On Sunday morning the Lord Bishop of London held a general ordination at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, when several gentlemen were admitted into holy orders. The Bishop was assisted in the ordination of priests by the Rev. W. G. Humphry, his Lordship's examining chaplain; and the Rev. Charles Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, and one of her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall. The sermon was preached by Mr. Hardwick.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Preferd:* The Rev. John Latham, to the vicarage and parish of Lichfield Cat edral, &c. *Received:* The Rev. William Maule, to Eyeusbury, Buntingdon; the Rev. T. Trundle Storks, to Loughton, Essex. *Vicarages:* The Rev. George Aston, to Hordon-on-the-Hill, Essex; the Rev. Henry Barnes, to Faringdon, Berks; the Rev. Edward Blackburn Warren, to Marlborough Saint Mary, Wilts.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of a similar regard:—The Rev. R. W. Sorsbower, head master of the King's School, Chester, from his pupils; the Rev. J. Sheffield, curate of the parish church, Rochdale, and master of the grammar-school, from the parishioners; the Rev. J. H. Moles, of Minster, from the parishioners; the Rev. William Gaskin, on resigning the head-mastership of Kendal Grammar-school, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, from the pupils, the Rev. Octavius Arthur Hodgson, late officiating minister of St. Peter, Cheesehill, Winche ter, from the parishioners, and a second from the teachers and children of the Sunday-school; the Rev. George Peake, of St. Mary and St. John, Devizes, from the poor communicants; the students of St. Bees have presented to their tutor, the Rev. G. Lee Hamilton, a superb silver tea-kett e, richly chased, engraved with the college arms, Mr. Alger's arms, and the following inscription:—"In perpetuam benevolentiæ, reverentiæ, deaderin, memoriam Sancto Beato Collegii alumnorum ergo virum reverendum Georgium Hamilton, A.M., Artium et Sacræ Theologiæ Professorem, hic sobes argenteus ab hinc anno domini datus est, quinta die Decembris, A.D. 1851;" and an elegant silver pocket communion service. The Rev. John William Laycock, late curate of Bradford, has received a purse of sovereigns by some members of the congregation of Christchurch, Barmondsey, and other friends; a testimonial to the Rev. H. W. Semmes, late missionary of the S.P.G.F.P. in Southern India, from the congregation of the church at Hounslow, Middlesex, has been lately taken place.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Wardmotes were held in the City on Monday for the elections of Common Councilmen and other ward officers for the year 1852. In the greater part of the wards there was no contest, and the former members were returned to the Court of Common Council. The new Municipal Reform Bill, with its extension of franchise to all persons in the City paying an annual rental of £10, and Mr. Charles Pearson's plan for the formation of a general railway terminus, were the prominent topics discussed by the electors. In Broad-street ward Sir John Musgrove defended himself from the attacks on his conduct during his mayoralty. He expressed his indignation at the *ex parte* statements made in the Court of Aldermanity, and denied that he had ever been guilty of the impertinence of inviting her Majesty to the City; and he never asked a courtly Lord-in-Waiting to make the invitation. As regarded his visit to Paris, he considered the invitation as strictly private; and he was quite unaware at the time that other persons had been invited. He was asked, however, everybody that he should go as a private individual, unless the Corporation expressed a wish that he should visit Paris in state; and it was wise on their parts not to do so. When he was in the Senate house in Paris he had no first gone about with three servants, but on more than one occasion he had heard cries of "Aristocrate!" and on consulting the Préfect of the Seine (M. Berger), who accompanied him, the latter advised him to dispense with the guard for the future. The Alderman then answered *seriatim* the charges as to the want of courtesy, which he designated as puerile. He was recommended by his friends and to the electors to make any retractation in the matter of Admiral Parker, who had upheld the dignities of his office; he had sent out 8000 invitations, and he had received 7000 grants, from the highest down to the industrious classes; and on one occasion he had entertained 700 foreigners.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the Alderman for his explanation.

In Bishopsgate ward, Mr. Warren, sugar-broker, of Houndsditch, was elected, in place of Mr. A. Taylor, resigned.

In Castle Baynard, Mr. C. Hawkins was returned, in place of Mr. Corbin, retired. In Dowgate, Mr. George Fox, in place of Mr. Brown. In Queenhithe, Mr. George Kayment, in the room of Mr. Acocks. In the Tower District, Mr. H. N. Newson, in place of Mr. James Wylie, deceased. In Vintry, Mr. T. J. Warwick, in place of Mr. S. Lepard, resigned. In Bread-street, Mr. Cox was the only new candidate returned. In Farringdon Within, Messrs. Wheeler and Key were newly elected.

The contested wards were—Coleman-street, Aldgate, Billingsgate, Bridge, Candlewick, Cripplegate Within and Cripplegate Without, Langbourn, Portsoken, and the polls were taken on Tuesday. The new yeomanry were—

Mr. G. C. Graves, in place of Mr. W. Carling (Billingsgate); Mr. R. Osmond (Aldgate); Mr. W. Johnson (Bridge); Mr. Lodington, in place of Mr. Brander (Coleman-street); Mr. Lloyd (Cripplegate); Mr. R. F. Barnes and Mr. C. Sully (Langbourn); Mr. John Venables, in place of Mr. G. Vile (Portsoken).

A new police-station is to be erected within Hyde Park, close to Albert Gate, the Commissioners of Police to defray the expense thereof.

Wright, the steeple-climber, has finished his arduous and difficult task of affixing a lightning-conductor to the spire of the Assembly Rooms, Lanbargh, the greater part of the day being occupied in taking down the tackling. Several parties besides Wright successively ascended the steeple in the seat attached to the tackling; and at one time, while the seat was thus occupied, "Steeple Jack" accomplished his descent by sliding down a rope.

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZES.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst, was held the 83d anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts. After the election of the various officers for the ensuing year, the President, Sir C. L. Eastlake, proceeded to the distribution of awards to the successful candidates in the several classes or schools of the Academy.

It is the custom of the Academy to give silver medals (accompanied with copies of lectures and discourses by former eminent professors) for the best productions in the classes of drawing and modelling from the life and antique, painting, and architecture; in addition to which, every second year, gold medals are given for the best original compositions in historical painting, sculpture, and architecture. We give Engravings from the works which were successful on this occasion.

The subject of the historical painting prize is "Delilah asking forgiveness of Samson." It has been well treated by Mr. W. S. Burton, in a symmetrical composition. The portions are agreeably arranged, giving due prominence to the principal figure, Samson, which is well drawn, and conveys the idea of immense strength, without coarseness or vulgarity of form; while in the strong man's countenance the expressions of both mental and bodily suffering are well combined. The other figures, together with the accessories—the rocky foreground, the rough old fir-trees, with their tangled and fibrous roots—are in harmony with the scene; while the calm surface of the sea forms an appropriate distance to the whole.

The group of prize sculpture, "Mercy interceding for the Vanquished," is a promising composition, though, perhaps, somewhat wanting in vigour. It is the production of Mr. C. Summers, who, though scarcely three years in the Academy, has also received silver medals for modelling from the antique and from the living model—a success which is sufficient evidence of his industry and talent.

The architectural composition, "A Design for a Marine Palace," is by Mr. J. Robinson. The plan comprehends a quadrangle of about 500 feet square, which is entered from the north, under an arcade flanked on either side by a campanile tower, the centre being laid out with fountains, statues, &c. The principal entrances from the quadrangle are under the east and west sides. The front shown in the View faces the south, and contains the state apartments, the west wing forming the Royal apartments; the other sides of the Palace are occupied by the apartments of the household, the chapel, the theatre, guardhouse, picture-galleries, museums, &c.

The design of the *façade* is in the Palladian school of Italian architecture. The semicircular terrace shown in the south front, facing the sea, has beneath it a covered arcade, the rusticated basement of which forms the sea wall. In the centre of the bay enclosed by the terrace the water flows through a bold arched way, forming under cover a state entrance to the Palace from the sea.

SCULPTURE.—"MERCY INTERCEDING FOR THE VANQUISHED."—BY CHARLES SUMMERS.

All were extremely gratified (says a correspondent of the *Builder*) to hear from the lips of the President of the Royal Academy, when the prizes were distributed, the compliment paid by Sir C. Eastlake to the talent of the unsuccessful architectural student, who missed the prize because he had not climbed to the top of Bow spire to measure the actual height of the uppermost feature of the composition. He said it was the unanimous opinion of all the architectural members, that a more beautiful set of drawings had never been submitted for the silver medal. The refusal of the Council was wise and just not to admit into the competition one who had not fulfilled the strict letter of the conditions—to make the drawings from actual admeasurement; and all must lament the want of energy, determination, and spirit which induced the student to fall short of his duty. It is said, however, that, by a curious chance, there was a great variety in the proportions of those who had measured the spire, and he was the mean between their extremes.

The following is the entire list of prizes:—

To Mr. William S. Burton—For the best historical painting, the gold medal and a discourse of the President West.

To Mr. Charles Summers—For the best group in historical sculpture, the gold medal and a discourse of the President West.

To Mr. John Robinson—For the best architectural design, the gold medal and a discourse of the President West.

To Mr. Francis Clark—For the best painting from the life in the Life School, the silver medal

To Mr. John Bagnold Burgess—For the best drawing from the life, the silver medal and the lectures of the Professors Fuseli, Howard, and Flaxman.

To Mr. George Edward Tuson—For the next best drawing from the life, the silver medal.

To Mr. James Luntley—For the next best drawing from the life, the silver medal.

To Mr. Charles Summers—For the best model from the life, the silver medal and the lectures of the Professors Fuseli, Howard, and Flaxman.

To Mr. John Thomas Christopher—For the best drawings of the tower and spire of Bow Church, Cheapside, the silver medal and the lectures of the Professors Fuseli, Howard, and Flaxman.

To Mr. James Rowley—For the next best drawings of the tower and spire of Bow Church, Cheapside, the silver medal.

To Mr. Henry Saxon Snell—For the next best drawings of the tower and spire of Bow Church, Cheapside, the silver medal.

To Mr. George Edward Tuson—For the best copy made in the School of Painting, the silver medal and the lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Howard.

To Mr. William Cooper—For the next best copy made in the School of Painting, the silver medal

To Mr. William Oliver Williams—For the best drawings from the antique, the silver medal and the lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Howard.

To Mr. Douglas Yeoman Blakiston—For the next best drawings from the antique, the silver medal.

To Mr. George Herbert Bacon—For the next best drawings from the antique the silver medal.

Which was concluded with an address from the President to the students.

The general assembly afterwards proceeded to appoint officers for the ensuing year, when Sir Charles Lock Eastlake was unanimously re-elected President.

HISTORICAL PAINTING—"DELILAH ASKING FORGIVENESS OF SAMSON."—BY WILLIAM J. BURTON.

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE.—ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN (MARINE PALACE).—BY JOHN ROBINSON.

Council.—*New List.*—Messrs. Thomas Creswick, Richard Redgrave, Francis Grant, and Charles Robert Leslie.

Old List.—Messrs. Philip Hardwick, David Roberts, Charles Barry, and Clarkson Stanfield.

Visitors in the Life Academy.—New List.—Messrs. Charles West Cope, William Dyce, Solomon Alexander Hart, Patrick MacDowell, and Richard Redgrave.

Old List.—Messrs. William Mulready, Daniel Maclise, Charles Rober Leslie, and Thomas Webster.

Visitors in the School of Painting.—New List.—Messrs. George Jones, Charles Landseer, William Mulready, and Clarkson Stanfield.

Old List. Messrs. Charles Robert Leslie, John Rogers Herbert, Solomon Alexander Hart, Daniel Maclise, and William Frederick Witherington.

Auditors re-elected.—Mr. William Mulready, Sir Richard Westmacott, and Mr. Charles Barry.

The next Annual Exhibition of the Fine Arts at Paris is to take place on the 15th March. Paintings, sculpture, &c., are to be sent to the Palais National in that city, from the 1st to the 15th February. The productions of foreigners will be received.—*Literary Gazette.*

Prince Albert and the Building Society of Berlin.—Prince Albert, having been elected honorary member of the Building Society of Berlin, has written the following letter, acknowledging the compliment, to the Prince of Prussia, the patron of the society:—"Your Royal Highness,—I have received the notification of the 26th of November, signed by your Royal Highness as patron of the Berlin Building Society, with great satisfaction, and thank you sincerely for the contents. I shall consider myself fortunate in being named a member of a society that has been so successfully active on a field that on this side the Channel has also been cultivated with so much activity for the advantage of the working classes, and for which I have for several years felt a special sympathy. If I can be of any use to your Royal Highness by communicating the results of the experience here made for the benefit of your society, I shall be most ready to do so, as well as to send specimens of building materials, or anything of the same kind that may be of use to the society. With sincere wishes for its success, I am, your Royal Highness's faithful cousin Albert. Osborne, Isle of Wight, Dec. 8 1851."

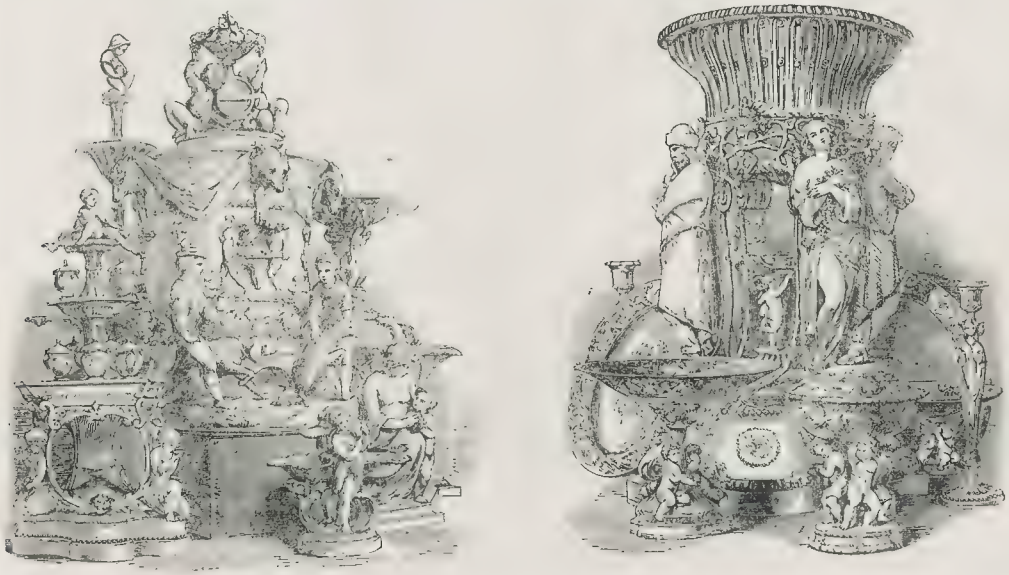
DESSERT SERVICE PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Amongst the choicest of the productions of the English manufacturers of porcelain displayed in the Crystal Palace was a Dessert Service made by Messrs. Herbert, Minton, and Co., and which was purchased by her Majesty, as a present to the Emperor of Austria, in return for the magnificent books and bookcase given by the Emperor to her Majesty.

In our two Engravings are grouped the chief ornamental pieces of the Service. In our Engraving No. 1 the centre-piece consists of a wine-cooler, with figures of hunters, dogs, and hunting symbols round the body of the cooler, and the cover is ornamented with bacchanalian figures. To the right is a jelly or cream stand, and behind it are seen portions of an *assiette montée*; and on the left is an oval fruit-dish, with groups of figures on the pedestal; and in front of the stand, on which we have placed the wine-cooler, to show its details more clearly, is a salt-cellar, of very elegant design

In our second group, the tall piece in the centre is a flower-stand, supported by four beautifully-modelled figures representing the Four Seasons. In front of it, to the right, is a small *compotier*, or fruit-dish; and on the left is a pretty sugar or cream bowl, supported by figures of boys Slight ideas are also given of the plates which accompany the service Throughout the service the figures are all of Parian, slightly gilded, and the baskets and ornamental parts of richly but delicately coloured china, a combination of materials at once novel and exquisitely beautiful. In finish and tasteful character of design this Dessert Service has perhaps, never been surpassed.

Anglo-German Nobility.—"L'Almanach Imperial," for 1852 published at Vienna, has the following list of British subjects who hold (*relevent*) of the ancient Germanic or Holy Roman Empire:—Duke Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; naturalised in Great Britain 12th February, 1840. William Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh; said to descend from a branch of the Imperial House of Hapsburg; a Count of the Holy Empire neither date nor patent extant. Henri Benedict Arundell, Baron Arundell de Wardour; a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; date of patent 1601. John Count de La Feld; naturalised in Austria; descends from the ancient Counts of the name in Alsace; his ancestor created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire after the battle of Zenta; date of patent 1697. George Spencer, Duke of Marlborough his ancestor created a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, by the title of Prince of Mundelheim, in Suabia, after the battle of Blenheim; date of patent 1706 Jerome Count de Salis; naturalised in England; descends from the ancient Counts of that name in the Grisons. his ancestor created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; date of patent 1748. Peter Leopold Louis Cowper, Earl Cowper; his ancestor created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; date of patent 1758. Francis Taaffe, Viscount Taaffe in the kingdom of Ireland; naturalised in Austria; created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; date of patent 1784 Horace St. Paul (Baronetcies). A Count of the Holy Roman Empire; date o patent 1786.



DESSERT SERVICE PRESENTED BY THE QUEEN TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Cabinet Council.—On Monday last a Cabinet Council was held, at two p.m., at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Earl Grey, Sir Francis Baring, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, and Lord Seymour. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere arrived in London from Nottinghamshire about an hour after the Ministers had assembled, and immediately joined the colleagues. The Council broke up soon after four o'clock. Lord John Russell left town, soon after the breaking up of the Cabinet Council, for Windsor Castle, to have an audience of the Queen.

Appointments.—Mr. Greenwood, Q.C., Recorder of Devonport, is appointed Assistant-Solicitor to the Treasury, in the room of J. M. Revell Reynolds, promoted to the chief office in that department. Mr. Accarrera Favale, now second paid *attaché* to the embassy at Paris, is promoted to the post of first paid *attaché* of that embassy, in the room of Mr Edwardes, appointed Secretary of Legation at Frankfort. Mr. Thomas Townshend, of Lincoln's-inn, is appointed as a supernumerary clerk in the foreign-office, is appointed to the clerkship rendered vacant in that office by the retirement of Mr. John Bidwell, after 50 years' service. The Hon. Massy C. Vivian is appointed to the clerkship in the Foreign-office vice Mr. Blackburn, retired on account of bad health. Mr. John Brown is appointed a member of the Council of Grenada.

Royal College of Physicians.—At the usual quarterly meeting of the Comitia Majora, held on Monday, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for diploma, were admitted members of the college:—Dr. Gerard, Harley-street; Dr. Wilks, Bethel-place, Camberwell; Dr. Bishop, Alfion-street, Hyde-park; Dr. Hassell, Park-street, Grosvenor-square. The President and Fellows have presented to George E. Blenkins, Esq., assistant-surgeon in her Majesty's 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, an elegant silver inkstand, with a purse of fifty guineas. The anatomical and pathological preparations bequeathed to the College Museum by that practical physician, Dr. Matthew Baillie, and mostly dissected and "put up" with his own hands, have lately been restored by Mr. Blenkins. On the inkstand is inscribed:—"To George E. Blenkins, Esq., in testimony of his skill, assiduity, and experienced judgment, in the execution of the delicate task reposed in him for the restoration of the museum (with a purse of fifty guineas), from the Royal College of Physicians, London.—Dec., 1851."

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Sir W. Cubitt, president, was in the chair at Tuesday's annual general meeting. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices in the Council for 1852:—James M. Rendel, president; I. K. Brunel, J. Locke, W. P. J. Simpson, and R. Stephenson, M.P., vice-presidents; G. P. Bidder, J. Cubitt, J. E. Errington, J. Fowler, C. H. Gregory, J. Hawkshaw, J. R. M'Clean, C. May, J. Miller, and J. S. Russell, members; and J. G. Appold, and E. L. Betts, associates of council. The following medals and premiums were awarded:—Telford medals to Messrs. Clegg, Wyatt, Swinburne, Bruce, Hughes, Struvé, and Newton; and council premiums of books to Messrs. Glynn, Bidder, Bidwell, Locke, and Carr. Memoirs were read of the following:—The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton, honorary member; Messrs. W. Brunton, G. B. Dalrymple, J. Farey, W. Mackenzie, and H. Renton, members; and Colonel Jervis, B.E., Messrs. S. B. Moody, J. H. Tasker, G. B. Thornewell, W. West, and J. Wilson, associates. The annual report of the retiring council specially dwelt on the late Great Exhibition, on the competing designs for the building, and many important points connected with the classification, which had emanated from members of the institution; and amidst the Royal commissioners, the building committee, their executive staff, and the jurors, many were to be found; even the designer of the present building, and those whose energies were so successfully devoted to the task of its construction, also belonged to the institution, whilst "the weight of responsibility, the arduous duty of supervision, the honour of acting as the master mind to which the requisites, to determine the design, and to govern the construction," were reserved for Sir William Cubitt, the president. The professional and scientific visitors from foreign lands received much assistance and information in their inquiries in this country; and it was confidently hoped that the relations with other countries might become more intimate, and that collective and individual benefit would be promoted. The completion of the library and organ was mentioned. Notwithstanding deceases and resignations, the number of members amounted to 716 of all classes, equal to that of any previous year, and far greater than the average. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the president and other officers of the retiring council. The next meeting will be on the 13th of January.

The Minister for St. James's, Duke's-place.—A special Court of Aldermen was held on the 20th instant, for the purpose of holding a conference with a deputation of the Officers and Clerks' Committee of the Court of Common Council, respecting the appointment of a clergyman to St. James's, Duke's-place, both the Courts of Aldermen and Common Councillors claiming the right of nomination. After a private discussion of two hours with the deputation, the Court of Aldermen resumed its sitting, and at the request the Lord Mayor to nominate the minister, and his Lordship having named the Rev. Mr. Whittemore, who has lately officiated, the court confirmed the appointment.

The New Houses of Parliament.—The statues of the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Falkland, and John Hampden will be put up in a few days in St. Stephen's Hall (the site of the old House of Commons). Workmen are now putting down the tiles on the floors of the new hall, of the approaches to the houses, and of the cloisters. The cloisters are to have stained-glass windows in antique style. They will be appropriated for the members' reading-rooms, cloak-rooms, &c. The public entrance will be in Westminster Hall, leading to St. Stephen's Hall. The members will have an entrance in the south-west angle of Westminster Hall to the cloisters, also by the former Speaker's porch. Peers and members will go in by St. Stephen's porch, opposite the Abbey.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It is stated in the last report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that the commissioners have sold a piece of ground from Charlotte-street to Long-acre as a site for baths and washhouses for St. Giles and St. George's parishes. The parishes have paid £2650 for the site. The sum of £5000 has been appropriated by the Commissioners towards the expense of forming and completing a line of street between Southwark and Westminster-bridge. The Commissioners have sent £30 000 to the Westminster Improvement Commissioners to enable them to complete and open the new street from Westminster Abbey to Pimlico. The property purchased by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to enable them to open a new street from the London Institution to Spitalfields Church amounted to £108 214, which has been raised by a duty of 1d. per ton on coals imported into the city of London.

The Late Great Exhibition.—The admission of visitors has been greatly restricted since the Building came into the hands of the contractors, who have assigned the removal of goods by a notice that rent would be charged from the 10th inst., and that they would not be responsible for loss or damage. The admission of foreigners, and of persons who were ill or abroad during the time the Exhibition was open, has been confined to the western half of the Building, no person except on business being allowed to pass the foreign boarding. The process of clearing out has been slow, but it is expected will be finished by the end of the year.

Sale of Exhibition Goods.—On Monday a second sale of Exhibition goods, belonging chiefly to the French and Zollverein sections, came off at the auction-rooms of Mr. Thomas, in Leadenhall-street. The sale did not seem to excite any very particular attention, the buyers present being few in number. An eight-day striking clock, with figures and mechanical singing-birds, by Bontems of Paris, was bought in at £21. There were two others exhibited in the Crystal Palace, which were sold to have been purchased by the Queen and the Duchess of Sutherland, at £40 each. The splendid Sèvres china vases, which were so much admired in the Exhibition, and are amongst the finest and largest of the kind ever manufactured at Sèvres, were purchased by Mr. Chester for £220. The catalogue stated that they cost upwards of £500. The "Education of Maria," a painting on copper after Rubens, by Sch eidinger, was knocked down at 15½ guineas. Four other paintings of the same description by different artists produced about £6 each. A splendid Sèvres china vase, which was so much admired in the Exhibition, and are amongst the finest and largest of the kind ever manufactured at Sèvres, were purchased by Mr. Chester for £220. The catalogue stated that they cost upwards of £500. The "Education of Maria," a painting on copper after Rubens, by Sch eidinger, was knocked down at 15½ guineas. Four other paintings of the same description by different artists produced about £6 each. A splendid equestrian group, representing the death of Charles the Bold, produced £17 10s.; Mr. Chester was the purchaser. A bronze of "Marius contemplating the Ruins of Carthage" brought £7 15s. A model of a sloop-of-war by Irmler of Lorpen, which was said to have gained a council medal, fetched £24. Two handsome embroidered shawls sold for £5 each, and a of the smaller articles realised fair prices. The sum realised on the day's sale was about £728.

Influx of Shipping.—Exactly 100 ships from foreign ports, which have been more or less detained in the docks of the Channel, or farther out to sea, on their passage home, were reported at the Custom-house on Monday as having arrived in the docks and river with cargoes of foreign merchandise, including some from the East and West Indies and China, North and South America, and almost every part of the globe. The influx of shipping has caused a great deal of bustle and activity at the great dock establishments.

Ship Launches on the Thames.—On Tuesday an iron steamvacht for the Pasha of Egypt, 220 tons, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Mare and Co., Orchard-wharf, Blackwall. The dimensions are—length between perpendiculars, 285 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 256 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 40 feet; depth in hold, 20 feet; draught of water, 18 feet. She will be propelled by machinery of 800-horse power, by Maudslay, Field, and Co. She is pierced for the following number of guns:—Spar deck, 12 10-inch 84-pounder broadside, 16 cwt.; spar deck, 12 8-inch 84-pounder pivot guns, 85 cwt.; main deck, 14 10 inch 32-pounder broadside guns, 56 cwt. Gunpiece ed ostensibly for a yacht, she can be turned into the most powerful steamer of her class afloat. Her appearance on the water after the launch roused the most sanguine expectations of the Pasha's agents. The second vessel was the *Lady Jocelyn*, screw-steamer, built for the General Screw Steam Company, and intended for the mails to the Cape of Good Hope. Her dimensions are—length between perpendiculars, 240 feet; ditto of the keel for tonnage, 216 ft. 6 in.; breadth for tonnage, 39; depth in hold, 23; draught of water, 17ft. 6in.; draught of water, 19 feet. The engines are of 300-horse power. She is also pierced for 32 32-pounder broadside guns (56 cwt.) and 2 10-in. in pivot guns (85 cwt.) The third launch was from the yard of Messrs. Green, of a ship called the *Challenger*, designed to compete with the Yankee ca ers. Mr Mare gave a toast to the directors of the great steam compa country at the London Tavern in the evening, including Mr. Hankes N R Cabin Maudslay, Mr. Green, Penning and the Admiralty compelled them to contribute to the fir list of steamers one vessel constructed of iron.

Metropolitan Commission of Sewers.—A special court was held in Greek-street on Wednesday; Mr. E. Lawes in the chair. Present Sir John Burgoyne, Major Dawson, Captain Veitch, and Mr Allason. It was agreed that the list of the new officers appointed at the reduced scale of charges should be published. The balance in the hands of the treasurer to the 24th inst. was £4446 6s., from which sum the quarterly salaries of the officers of the commission would be deducted. A deputation of the inhabitants of Peckham waited on the commission, praying for relief from open ditches, and offering to contribute to a new line of sewer. The surveyor of the district will be instructed to inquire as to the amount of contribution, and the chairman remarked that their operations would be greatly facilitated if those who suffered from want of sewers were to advance the necessary funds.

South-Western Railway.—Another stormy discussion took place at the general meeting of the proprietors on Tuesday to consider the merits of the two schemes to run to Exeter: the one by the central line, via Basingstoke and Salisbury, and the other by the coast line, via Dorchester. The report of the committee appointed at the former meeting to investigate the two plans pronounced in favour of the coast line, and recommended the completion of a single line between Basingstoke and Andover. The supporters of the central scheme was condemned. On this report a most animated debate ensued. The motion that it be received and adopted was met by an amendment by Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P., that the directors should be requested to give the report their full consideration; and that they should also consider Mr. Locke's proposal for a central line, which was, to find half the capital, the directors to provide the other half, with the option of hereafter taking the shares at par. The amendment was lost on the show of hands, but it was agreed that a poll should be taken next Monday and Tuesday both on the motion and amendment, a general meeting to be held on the 31st to hear the result.

Mutual Freehold Land Scheme.—A public meeting took place at the Manor Rooms, Hackney—Charles Gilpin, Esq., in the chair—on the 19th inst., to promote the objects of this institution. Messrs. E. Clarke, Rowton, and Mr. Whittingham, the secretary, stated the nature of the scheme to prove the profitableness of the undertaking, as well as its social, moral, and political advantages.

The Guy's Hospital Improvements.—The extensive new buildings at Guy's Hospital are progressing very fast towards completion, covering an immense piece of ground at the rear of that ancient institution, extending from the mouth of Maze-pond, S. Thomas-street, to King-street, Snow's-fields. The contractors. The noble building is erecting on patent principles, with immense iron rafters and girders, and, when completed, will be capable of accommodating 300 additional in-door patients. The basement floor is intended to form the new library, the museum, reading-rooms, lecture-rooms, anatomical theatre, &c.

Practising Touters.—A discussion took place in the Court of Aldermen on Saturday last, on the report of the inquest of the ward of Castle Baynard, complaining of the obstructions caused in the approaches to Doctors' Commons by the touters of the proctors catching hold of claimants under wills, and capturing ladies in the streets to obtain business. The matter was referred to the alderman of the ward (Wilson), to be disposed of according to his judgment.

Penny news-rooms, fitted up with convenient reading-tables, &c., and containing journals, magazines, reviews, &c., have been opened in various parts of the metropolis.

Christmas Dinner at the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.—Upwards of 10,000 poor persons and children of the ragged schools in the metropolis were entertained on Christmas-day to a dinner of roast beef, plum-pudding, &c.; a number of noblemen, gentry, and tradesmen having liberally contributed money or provisions; the wholesale grocers in the City sent in tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, mixed biscuits, raisins, spice, &c.; bakers and butchers forwarded bread, flour, and meat; cheesemongers, bacon, cheese, &c.; fruiterers, nuts and oranges.

Christmas Eve.—On Wednesday the parochial authorities of the metropolis and the suburbs distributed the customary gifts to the poor population. In Kensington the charitable poor received the bounty of the Duchess of Kent, in coals, meat, bread, blankets, and warm clothing. In Kew the Duke of Cambridge gave to the distressed a substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, as also a supply of coals. In Hampton and Bushy the usual gifts to the poor were distributed. At Windsor and Eton the residents of Laundry were busily engaged in giving away meat, bread, potatoes, coals, oatmeal, blankets, warm clothing, shoes, women's clothing; and the Ladies' Association in Southwark, consisting principally of the Society of Friends, were equally active in the task of benevolence. At the soup-kitchen in Leicester-square there were large demands for relief. In St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand and the Precinct of the Savoy, St. Clement Danes, St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, St. George, Hanover-square, and in many districts within the city boundaries, the comforts of the poor inhabitants were attended to, fuel and clothing being largely distributed.

The Late Fire at Camden-town.—The immense loss sustained by Collard and Collard, by the fire of the 19th, induced all the numerous skilled workmen in their employment to hold a meeting on Wednesday evening, at the Stanhope Hotel, Camden-town, to express their sympathy with their employers. The chair was taken by Robert Adams, Esq., of Regent-street. After several remarks highly complimentary to Messrs Collards as employers, a deputation was appointed to wait upon those gentlemen, to communicate the resolutions that were adopted, and a subscription was entered into for the purpose of affording some compensation to those workmen who had lost all their tools, and were not insured, when a sum exceeding £100 was subscribed in the room. Among the names announced as subscribers were Messrs. Collard, £21; Messrs. Broadwoods, £10 10s.; Mr. R. Addison, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Hart, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Rowell, Mr. Arnold, £5 5s. each; Mr. Thomas, £4; Smith and Sons and Mr. G. Helste, £3 3s. each. A number of others afterwards came to that the members for the borough. Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir Benjamin Hall, be solicited to contribute to the same.

Fire in Aldersgate-street.—Early on Wednesday morning, soon after eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Mr. Burbidge, the distiller, in Aldersgate-street. The flames originated in the stables. It appears that William Hunt, the stableman, was engaged in "damping" a still charged with 1269 gallons of wash, 10 over proof, and 1000 gallons of spirit between 300 and 400 gallons, suddenly overflowed, and the spirit, running into the furnace, became ignited, causing the contents of the larger still also to take fire. The stillman was unable to escape by the doors, and made his escape from the building with some difficulty. A good supply of water having been obtained, the fire was got under before it communicated to the adjoining buildings. The damage is roughly estimated at from £2000 to £3000. The stock and the premises are insured.

Fire.—On Monday morning, about four o'clock, a fire of a destructive character broke out on the premises of Mr. Ashford, reading at police-constable, raging on the ground-floor. The engines having arrived, a plentiful supply of water was obtained and thrown upon the burning premises, which were nearly destroyed before the firemen got a command of the flames. During the progress of the fire two of the brigade men mounted the upper portion of the steamer to get a better command of the flames, and while they were in the performance of their duties Mr. Ashford, carelessly passed over, and fell to the basement of the building. Mr. Fogo, the acting inspector, and several firemen rushed to their assistance, and immediately extricated the poor fellow, who fortunately only received a few bruises in consequence of his fall. They were taken to the London Hospital, but were able to leave shortly afterwards. Mr. Ashford was fortunately insured, but the origin of the fire remains a mystery.

Births and Deaths.—From the official returns for the whole of the metropolitan districts, it appears that the births registered in the week ending December 6, were 1,662 males, 783; females, 672: total, 1455. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 693; females, 642: total, 1335. The unfavourable state of the public health is still indicated, as, since the middle of November, the weekly deaths have been in succession, 1132, 1279, 1315, 1194, and now 1293. Influenza, in the week ending the 13th of December, 1847, caused the mortality to be 1946; but, if the deaths of that fatal week be excluded from the comparison, it is shown that the average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of 1841–50 was 1040, which, if corrected for increase of population, is 1166. On this corrected average, last week's return exhibited an excess of 40. The table of fatal causes indicates that two classes of diseases, the zymotic or epidemic, and that which comprises affections of the respiratory organs (exclusive of consumption and hooping-cough), predominated, causing the deaths to be 261 in the former, and 252 in the latter, almost the same amount in each. Scarlatina as last week. Measles was fatal in 105 cases, and pneumonia in 110 cases, being above the average. There are 180 cases of consumption recorded—an excess of mortality, the average being 158. The corrected weeks no more than 120. Asthma carried off 18 persons, and pleurisy 5. Collectively, the diseases of the respiratory organs display a decrease, but epidemics maintain a more uniform rate of mortality, being only 1 less and 1 more than usual at this time, the deaths in the last three weeks being 249, 243, and 261. 35 children and 3 adults have died of smallpox, 22 children of measles, 25 of hooping-cough, 17 of croup, 5 of thrush, 2 of remittent fever, 41 persons of scarlatina, 19 of diarrhœa and dysentery, 5 of influenza, 30 of typhus, including fever, 5 of erysipelas. Of the 38 smallpox cases 27 were males, and 11 females; in three cases vaccination had occurred recently, in 3 others had been unsuccessful, and in 16 the fact is doubtful, the return in the registration being imperfect. The description given of premises as "close, crowded, and undrained," explains the existence of fever and typhus in many places. Four persons paid the penalty of intemperance by their lives. One expired of burns received in consequence of intoxication, another died of exposure to the cold, no less than 7 children are suffocated in bed, and one perished from drinking hot water. The wife of a labourer was found dead from starvation.

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on every day of the week except Saturday, on which day it was 30.13 inches. On Monday 30 300 inches, and it gradually decreased till Saturday, when it was 29 540 inches. The mean of the week was 30.158 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 41·9 degrees, which is nearly the average of corresponding weeks. The daily mean was 36 degrees on Thursday (or 4 degrees below the average); it rose on the two following days to 47 degrees and 49 deg. (or 7 and 9 degrees above the average). The wind was calm during the early part of the week, and in the south towards the end.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

A frightful explosion took place on Saturday morning last, at the Colliery of Warren Vale Pit, Rawmarsh, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, the property of G. S. Pollard, Esq., of Osberton, and worked by Messrs. J. and J. Charlesworth, the lessees of many collieries in the Yorkshire coal district.

A few minutes before seven o'clock the whole neighbourhood was astounded by an eruption like that of a volcano from the mouth of the pit. Two carves which were being drawn up out of the pit were at once projected upwards and lodged in the gearing over the shaft. A shower of coals, stones, and other matters had played near the pit mouth were compelled to take shelter under the platform, of the tipplers for loading the carts; and it was only by this precaution that they escaped fatal injuries. The country all around the pit was blackened to a distance of three quarters of a mile by the dust and smoke.

As soon as it was possible the damaged gearing of the shaft was repaired, so as to enable men to descend the pit, which is 127 yards deep. By half-past nine fourteen persons had been got out alive, but all more or less injured. These had been enabled, after the explosion, to make their way to the bottom of the shaft, and await themselves of the first opportunity of ascending. Up to half-past three there had been extricated 54 persons alive, and 15 dead bodies. Of the living, 15 had happily escaped sufficiently well to be able to render assistance and information. Nine were so severely injured that it is feared several of them cannot recover, as they have only been dreadfully burnt, but sustained fractures and other injuries of a dangerous character. Altogether 49 dead bodies have been recovered, some of them so dreadfully mangled that they could scarcely be recognised. It is thought that two or three bodies still lie buried in the pit.

The supposed cause of the accident is the fall of a portion of the roof of the pit, stopping the usual current of ventilation, liberating a large quantity of foul air, and forcing it into the parts where the colliers were working with candles.

The colliery consists of two pits near together. The deeper pit, of 127 yards, works the nine-foot seam. The other pit, 90 yards deep, works the five-foot seam. These two pits are connected by a shaft through the five foot seam down to the nine-foot—an air furnace being connected with the shaft of the five-foot pit, so as to create an up-draught. The explosion took place at the northern part of the workings of the deeper seam, but communicated by the shaft with the upper seam.

COMBINATION AND THREATENED TURN-OUT OF OPERATIVE ENGINEERS.

The well-paid and numerous body of workmen, known as mechanics, millwrights, and engineers, and principally employed in the construction of machinery in Lancashire, have entered into a combination, which is understood to extend almost, or entirely, over the kingdom; the objects of which, so far as they are avowed, are set forth in an address, purporting to be from "the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, &c., to the employers." In that address the workmen are represented as demanding that, for the future, no men shall work overtime, except in cases of accident, and then to be paid double wages; and that piece-work shall be entirely discontinued, a course which would have the effect of putting the idle and the industrious, the skilful and the unskilful, on the same footing. In order to ensure success to the movement, an attempt is making to concentrate the entire force of the combination upon one establishment, in the hope that the united resources of so large and important a body of workmen as the machinists and engineers of Great Britain will be found irresistible by any firm, however opulent. A notice has been given, therefore, by Messrs. Hibbert, Platt, and Sons, of Oldham, that the workmen in their very large establishment will leave their employment on the 31st inst., unless certain de mands are complied with, the first of which is expressed in the following terms:—

That in future, all planing, shaping, and boring machines be worked on or by mechanics or apprentices, to be taken up by them as they become vacant. That the labourer at present employed on such machines be put on to the fitting-bench before Christmas, 1851, with a view to change all the machines in that establishment; but if any of the above machines cannot be changed, the machines otherwise become vacant, the vacancies shall be filled by mechanics as they occur.

The Lancashire employers, knowing that the intent on of the "amalgamated society" is to attack them in succession, have determined to make common cause with the Messrs. Hibbert, Platt, and Sons, of Oldham, that the workmen in their own particular establishment will leave their employment at

PRESENTATION TO THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.—On Thursday last week, a public testimonial, in the form of a service of silver plate, valued at 400 guineas, raised by voluntary subscriptions, was presented to Richard Andrews, Esq., the Mayor of Southampton. The subscribers numbered 1500, and many of them belonged to the working classes.

A MIDLAND OBSERVATORY AT NOTTINGHAM.—At a special meeting of the Nottingham town council, on Monday, a communication was read from Mr. F. J. Lowe, M.R.A.S, enclosing a letter from Mr. Henry Lawson, of Bath, in which that gentleman offered to transfer his valuable collection of astronomical, meteorological, and optical apparatus, to be treated with by the council for forming a midland establishment or observatory for the promotion of meteorological and astronomical science, on condition that a sufficient sum be raised to buy or build a house, with grounds, &c., for a resident observer, the council to allow such person an annual income suitable to his position and requisite knowledge—say £200 a year—and to provide for the repairs and improvements which may from time to time become advisable. Mr. Lawson also offered, in addition to the donation of the instruments, which cost upwards of £10,000, to contribute 1000 guineas in furtherance of the object. The Mayor (Mr. Falkin) observed, that Nottingham was regarded as a most desirable place for the erection of a midland observatory, from the town council had not the power to vote the funds necessary for the purpose. It was, however, unanimously resolved, on the mot on of Mr. Alderman Heard, that Mr. Lawson's handsome offer be accepted, provided the requisite sum be raised by public subscription. A committee was also appointed to devise means for carrying the project into effect.

IRELAND.

THE DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION have issued the following announcement:—"Great Meeting of the Protestants of Ireland.—The committee of the Dublin Protestant Association hereby give notice that a great meeting of the Protestants of Ireland, to adopt steps to secure the repeal of a late ordinance, creating the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, will be held in Dublin under the highest auspices, previously to the opening of the next session of Parliament. Edward Groggan, Esq., M.P., will take the chair."

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—The election of Mr. Wilberforce (brother of the Bishop of Oxford) to the office of secretary to the Catholic Defence Association has created quite a schism in that body; Mr. Keogh, M.P., Mr. Moore, M.P., and others of the Irish members having published a protest against the choice, as being anti-national. The Roman Catholic primate, Dr. Cullen, has endeavoured to heal the breach in a letter of consolation to Messrs. Sadlier, Reynolds, and Keogh, M.Ps., who had acted as honorary secretaries during the formation of the society. Dr. Cullen says:—"From the first formation of the society I understood the leading to be universally entertained that all Catholics of the United Kingdom were to constitute one body and to be in all respects upon a perfect equality, without distinction of province or country. Thus, as far as I could judge, was decreed a royal principle, and the one best calculated to advance the interests of our holy religion. Charity, and truth, and union among all Catholics of the empire appeared to be the basis upon which our proceedings and combined efforts were to rest. Bearing with me the impression of this avowed principle, I was strengthened as it has been by an intercourse with several members, both lay and clerical, of the association, I was not prepared, I must confess, for the exception which has been taken to the selection of so distinguished a person as Mr. Wilberforce to the office which was to be filled. Were the association founded for local or merely political purposes, I would subscribe to the justness of the exception. When, however, it is borne in mind that its objects are to embrace the Catholic empire, every question arising should be decided upon religious and catholic grounds."

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—The *Limerick Reporter* notices an extraordinary feature in the history of emigration. It appears that, while thousands are leaving their native shore for the land of the West, there are vast numbers returning to Ireland; and it is added, that scarcely a ship leaves New York that does not bring 80 or 100 persons homewards. The Irish flock in hordes to the markets at the other side of the Atlantic are not, it seems, altogether agreeable to some of our countrymen. The *Clare Journal*, on the other hand, says:—"The rise of emigration is increasing fast every day in this neighbourhood. There are about twelve families leaving the small parish of Kilfenora next month, consisting of about sixty in number."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INSPECTING-GENERALSHIP OF CAVALRY.—The only appointment vacated by the brevet which has yet been decided, and that prospectively, is the inspecting-generalship of cavalry. Major-General the Duke of Cambridge and Lieut.-General Brotherton, but will not assume the appointment until next spring.

DRAFTS FOR THE CAPE.—The authorities at the Horse Guards have issued orders for detachments of all the regiments now serving at the Cape of Good Hope to be in readiness for immediate embarkation to join their respective service companies.

INCREASE OF TROOPS.—It is understood, that, in consequence of the recent serious disturbances in the forests at the Cape of Good Hope, not less than 5000 men will be required early next year, to enable the military authorities to carry out the system of rebels.

MASTERS' ASSISTANTS IN THE NAVY.—A new circular has been issued to the Admiralty relative to masters' assistants. Its provisions are as follows:—They are to be limited in entry to such number as the board may find necessary. They are to be examined previous to entry at the Naval College. No candidate must not be less than twenty nor more than twenty-two years of age, unless selected from the merchant service, when the age is to be extended to eighteen, if he has served two years at sea. He is to pass the same examinations as a naval cadet, with the exception of mathematics, and will be required to understand the practical use of the sextant and the mode of keeping a ship's reckoning by working a day's work, and obtaining the latitude by observation of at eighteen; he will be required to understand the use of the rating, navigation by chronometers, the variation of the compass, and explain the mode of rigging lower masts and bowsprit, and the more simple evolutions of working a ship under sail; he must serve three years at sea after he has passed for second master, and then may undergo an examination before his captain and senior lieutenant. Masters' assistants who at serving are to be allowed the benefit of the naval instructor laws of charges. The master of the fleet to instruct them accordingly. On he ng paid off the masters' assistants will be entered in a guard-ship for such time as the Admiralty may direct, or until selected for another appointment, provided they possess good certificates, and are recommended by the commanding officer. When they have completed their regular period of servitude, and passed for second master, they will be placed on the navy list in that rank, and, when employed, have the pay and commission of the ship; but they will not be eligible for promotion to master until they have served two years further as second master. When passing temporarily abroad in navigation and seamanship they are to be rated as acting second master, as it appears the whole service will be eight years before being eligible for promotion to master—three years before passing the first examination, three years after passing it, and two years when passed and rated as second master.

On Monday a detachment of 120 men of the 48th regiment, at Portsmouth, commenced a three weeks' course of instruction in the great gun exercise on the ramparts, and under the tuition of the Royal Artillery. It understand that this instruction is to be given to the troops of the line in all garrison towns.

SURVEY ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—Her Majesty's steamer *Pluto* is about to be despatched to the coast of Africa, to commence the survey of the Bight of Biafra from the point at which Captain Denham concluded his operations in her Majesty's ship *Argus* a few years ago.

NEW PENAL COLONIES.—It is said that the Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for the immediate equipment of two vessels to proceed upon an exploratory expedition among the South Sea Islands, including New Caledonia and the Fejees, with a view to ascertain the capabilities they respectively offer for the purpose in question; and the fine clipper brigs *Herald* and *Arrow* are destined for this service, and that Captain Mangles Denham has been appointed to command the intended expedition.

APPALLING SHIPWRECKS.—The annexed reports of vessels lost were announced at Lloyd's on the 20th inst.:—The American packet-ship *Tyendenoga*, on her passage to London from New York, was totally lost on the morning of the 8th of December, on sunken rocks off the Corrigon Islands. The total loss of passengers and crew drowned is reported to be 27. Two shins were run down and totally lost in the Channel on the night of the 16th. The *Theodora*, a large Dutch barque, from Batavia, bound for Amsterdam, from Batavia, struck at 9 o'clock in the evening, when some 25 miles below the Eddystone, steering up Channel, was met by the *Corinthian*, also a barque, nearly of the same tonnage, Captain Spencer, from Hull, bearing downwards. By some misunderstanding or neglect of keeping "a look-out," they came in contact with each other, and with such tremendous force that the *Theodora* filled and went down. The sudden and unexpected blow left scarcely sufficient time to get the boat out. Happily the whole of the crew were saved. The *Corinthian* sustained very considerable damage; she was compelled to put into the nrst port, and reached Plymouth on the night of the 18th with the crew of the sunken vessel on board. The second run down was the *Diedrow*, from Sweden to Cardiff. One of the crew went down in her, and unhappy perished. The collision took place about ten miles from Dornum. The remainder of the crew were rescued by the vessel which came into collision with the *Diedrow*, the brig *Minnet*, belonging to Hamburg. On the 8 nt of the 19th a large vessel, having on board 250 em-grants, from Bremen, bound for New York, was seen ashore on the Goodwin. A number of Deal and Margate luggers were off the wreck, taking on board the helpless passengers, who were brought off in boats. The vessel's fate is not mentioned. From other sources we learn that she is likely to become a wreck. There are three other losses mentioned. The most serious was that of the *Lilla*, of Liverpool. She was found to be on fire on the 3rd inst., in lat. 43 35 deg., long. 45 deg. North ng could be seen of the crew.

ACCIDENT TO SIR DAVID BAIRD.—We are sorry to learn that Sir David Baird, Bart., of Newbyth, met with a serious accident while hunting on Saturday with Lord Elcho's hounds. Sir David had, we understand, dismounted to remove some obstruction in a fence, when a stake struck his horse and caused him to fling, and the blow falling on Sir David's leg broke it. He was removed to Marchmont House.—*Kelso Mail.*

FAMILY COLONISATION SOCIETY.

By the Overland Mail letters have been received from Captain Chisholm, honorary secretary of the society, giving an account of his proceedings since his arrival in South Australia. The plan of the society was warmly approved in Australia. The Bishop of Adelaide called on him, and, finding he was out, nailed his card to the door, and so did every one of the influence in the colony. A committee was formed for South Australia, which, included the Bishop of Adelaide, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the ministers of the Scotch Church, the Free Church, and the Wesleyan Methodists, four members of Council, and the managers of the Bank of Australasia and the Union Bank of South Australia.

As the emigrants by the first ship will not be here before the end of March, Captain Chisholm, and several legal bepon before due to make weekly repayments of the loans advanced to them for their passage. Most of the young girls were comfortably married, and hastened to show their sense of the assistance they had received from the society. The Governor and the Attorney-General have taken measures to facilitate the society's operations. In the course of a fortnight sixty-two colonists of the number commercial farms, treasure, and on the 6th inst. and by Mrs. Chisholm in London, in a very short time money will be sent from the labouring class of emigrants in Australia to pay the passages of their relations in England, as steadily as from the United States.

The Family Colonisation Society was first publicly established under the chairmanship of the present Earl of Shaftesbury, then Lord Ashley, on the 11th May, 1849; but Mrs. Chisholm, its founder, had been promoting the reunion of families divided in Australia and this country for two years previously.

Since 1850 the society has sent three ships containing eight hundred souls, equal, according to the Government regulations, to six hundred adults, to South Australia and to Port Phillip; to these parties they have advanced £1700 towards their passage-money; the balance, amounting to £1700, the emigrants themselves have paid, chiefly by small weekly instalments. But they have been of the labouring class, and not one of them has ever run into debt with 10s. each. Already a number of wives have been restored to their husbands, and children to their parents. Excellent rules are adopted for protecting young women on the voyage. At the present time, with the assistance of a loan of £2000, the society are in a position to send 1000 emigrants before the month of June, and to increase that number in the course of the year to 5000 adults.

The whole expenses of the society for clerks, advertising, printing, rent, fitting a group committee-room, twenty three small and large public meetings, several of which were attended by more than 1000 persons, postage (answers to emigrants' inquiries being £1 a week) have been under £300. For £250 a year the machinery is equal to sending off 50 0 emigrants a year.

It is worth noting, that, while with a loan of £1 a head Mrs. Chisholm is able to obtain any number of eligible English emigrants willing to pay their own passage, the Government Commissioners cannot get em grants to accept an offer of a free passage. The emigrating classes have no confidence in Government emigration. They like civil treasurers, and dislike arrangements for their wives and daughters on board ship. The dearth of labour in Australia is fearful; wages will keep at £20 (not £40) a year, with board and lodging, for shepherds. Those who are interested in the colony will do well to encourage a self-supporting system of emigration like Mrs. Chisholm's, which renders the stream perpetual without Government assistance.

NEW BRIDGE FROM FULHAM TO PUTNEY.—A company has been formed for the purpose of obtaining from Parliament authority to construct a new and commodious bridge over the Thames, connecting Fulham and Putney, in lieu of the old and present structure, which is dangerous to passers, hazardous client for ordinary traffic, and an unsightly as well as a perilous and vexatious obstruction in the navigation of the river. The proposed bridge will consist of wrought and cast iron, spanning the river at a distance of 120 feet each, and of sufficient height—viz. 20 feet, the present bridge being only 12 feet—for vessels to pass under at high water, so that no such impediments as now interfere with their progress and endanger the safety of the craft.

A NUT FOR GEOLOGISTS.—Hiram de Witt, of this town, who has recently returned from California, brought with him a piece of the auriferous quartz rock, of about the size of a man's fist. On thanksgiving-day it was brought out for exhibition to a friend, when it accidentally dropped upon the floor and split open. Near the centre of the mass was discovered, firmly embedded in the quartz and a lightly covered with gold, the perfect shell of a nutpany nail. It was entirely straight, and had a perfect head. By whom was that nail made? At what period was it planted in the yet uncrystallized quartz? How came it in California? If the head of that nail could talk, we should know something more of American history than we are ever likely to know.—*Springfield (U.S.) Republican.*

THE MONASTERY OF MOUNT ST. BERNARD, LEICESTERSHIRE.—The abbot of the monastery of Mount St. Bernard has issued the following letter to the editor of a local paper:—"The Abbot of Mount St. Bernard's presents his compliments to the editor of the *Nottingham Mercury* and begs through him to inform the public that there will be no more pigs sold by private hands. He is very sorry to have to state that some have abused the kindness shown them, by not behaving with that respect to which the establishment was entitled. The abbot regrets very much to be forced to take this step, but only by this means can he answer the numerous inquiries addressed to him, and prevent the many impositions to which he has been subjected. Should, however, any person call at the monastery in future will be in favour of those who have business or particular introductions. St. Bernard's Priory, Dec. 6, 1851."

AGE OF TREES.—The "Hethel Thorn," so well known to many Norfolk people, is on a farm now the property of that munificent patron of historical literature, Mr. Hudson Gurney, by w om it was purchased from Sir Thomas Beevor. The first Sir Thomas always resided at Hethel, and built the house of 1691, and odd, as a boundary, under the appellation of the "Old Thorn." It is stated, also, that it is mentioned in some chronicles as the thorn round which a meeting of insurgent peasantry was held during the reign of Henry VIII. Upon inspection of its branches, which are all hollow tubes, as heavy as iron, is most curious; and, although the tree is certainly diminished of late years, it still puts out leaves and berries vigorously.—*Norwich Mercury.*

NEWS OF THE "VIOLET'S" CREW.—It is ascertained that Captain Layton, master of the *Violet* (the vessel destroyed by the Bir pirates), is alive, and has recovered from his wounds. Two of the crew have died of cholera in captivity, and the survivors have been bought from their captors by our consulate under 4000 dollars ransom for each. Their place of captivity is unknown and no things have been heard whether E. B. Cross, Esq., owner of the vessel, is alive or dead.

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The space on the east side of Leicester-square ong vacant is now being covered with a building for the Panopticon of Science and Art. The plain of the building comprehends a grand central hall, 97 feet in diameter, for the exhibition of models, machinery, manufactures, works of art, &c., and for exhibitions of various descriptions. There will be a lecture-room, laboratory, &c. All the buildings are designed in the Saracenic style, although they will chiefly from the existing remains at Cairo. The contour of the dome is taken from a Daguerreotype of a dome at Cairo. It will be formed of glass and iron on the ridge and furrow principle. The whole will be heated by hot water.

AN EGYPTIAN MODEL FARM.—Among the passengers who went out in the *Rupon*, which left Southampton on Saturday last with the Indian Mail, was Mr. Le Sells, the English farm bailiff of the Pacha of Egypt. He took out a number of cows and bulls, a large flock of goats, pheasants, &c., to stock Abbas Pacha's farm. The farm, which is to be cultivated as much as possible after the English fashion, is 3000 acres in extent. The cows taken out in the *Rupon* were of the Ayrshire breed, and the finest we have seen of the finest sorts that could be obtained in England. A large quantity of live farming stock is still to be sent to Egypt from this country to complete the Pacha's arrangements.

JEROME BONAPARTE AND HIS DINNER BILL.—It is to be lamented that the bill of the supper given by Jerome Bonaparte, on the evening of his nomination as King of Westphalia, by Napoleon I., has not another friend, at the Palais Royal, has not been preserved. When the repast was over, and the bill presented, his Majesty found that neither himself nor his guests could muster enough to settle it. In this dilemma the host was summoned, and the difficulty explained to him. He asked the name of the waiter, but when the two functionaries announced themselves as the chamberlain and librarian to the King of Westphalia, the host, thinking it a joke, said, "I suppose you will tell me next that your fat companion is the King of Westphalia?" "I am," replied the newly appointed monarch. But the landlord, believing he had to do with a set of rogues, declared they should retain their pretensions to the guard; upon which a scuffle ensued, in the course of which the waiter was thrown over, and the trio were scarcely out of the house when the *restaurateur* discovered the Imperial cipher on the watch, and flew with it to the commissary of police. The commissary posted to the *préfet*, the *préfet* to the Minister, and the Minister to the Emperor. The next day his Majesty of Westphalia departed to enter on the government of his kingdom.—*Fraser.*

TRADITIONS FROM OLDEN PERIODS THROUGH FEW LINES (Vol. ii. pp. 206, 237).—"My greatest boast in this line is, that I have conversed with Sir Isaac Herd, the celebrated Herald, and he and conversed with a person who was present at the execution of Charles I."—Lord Campbell's *Lives of Chief Justices*, vol. ii. p. 304, note. *Notes and Queries.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Christmas week is usually characterised on the Stock Exchange by the absence of its leading members, and limited amount of business. Notwithstanding the Presidential *coup d'état*, the present week has very much resembled its predecessors, nor has the additional important fact of the resignation of Lord Palmerston more than momentarily affected the general dulness. The opening price of Consols on Monday was 97 to ¾ ex. div., being ⅛ in advance of the closing quotation of the preceding week. After receding to 96⅞, the telegraphic wire reported an advance of ⅛ per cent. on the French Rentes, causing Consols to close firmly at 97⅛. On Tuesday the opening price was 97 to ⅛, but quotations yielded, and 96⅞ became the closing figure. Upon the accession of Lord Palmerston from the Ministry becoming known on Wednesday, Consols receded to 96⅜; but the Government broker purchasing on behalf of the Sinking Fund afforded support to the Market, and 97 ex div. has been since quoted. Thursday before Christmas-day was observed as a strict holiday in all the markets. In Railway and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents about an average business has been transacted. The Unfunded Debt and India Bonds remain at the previous quotations. The office at list at the close of the week's business reported the prices of the Funds open as follows:—Consols, 96⅞—97 ex div., for the Opening; Reduced, 97½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 98½ to ⅝; Exchequer Bills, 49s pm.; Long Annuities, 7 1-16.

There have been numerous transactions in the Foreign Market during the week, but the operations have been generally limited. Mexican has advanced to 27, but has since declined to 26½. Sardinian has touched 85, closing, however, at 83½. Brazilian on Monday was done at 95½; to-day quotes 95. Peruvian Five per Cents have ranged from 90½ to 91. Spanish Five per Cents have ranged from 20½ to 21. Three per Cents are (nominally) 40¼; Dutch Four per Cents, 89½ 90; and Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59½.

The Railway Market has been flat, and at the close of the week, although less depressed, is not recovered its buoyancy. Closing quotations are—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 10½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 8½; Caledonian, 19½; Eastern Counties, 6⅜; East Lancashire, 10½; Great Northern, 10½; Ditto, Half-new A, 9½; Ditto, Halves B, 13½; Great Western, 86; Lancashire and Carlisle Thirds, 6¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 58; Leeds, Northern, 14½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 95; London and North Western, 100; London, Chatham, and Dover, 4¼; London and South-Western, 84½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2⅜; Midland, 67; Newmarkets, 8½; Norfolk, 21; North British, 7½; North Staffordshire, 5½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 23; Ditto, Shrewsbury Union, 3; South-Eastern, 91; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; Ditto Extension, 13; York and North Midland, 22½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 23½; Leeds and Bradford, 101½; London and Greenwich, 12; Ditto, Preference, 24; Wilts and Somerset, 92½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 1½ dis.; Caledonian, 7¼; Great Northern, 5 per Cent., 18¾; Ditto, Redeemable, 6¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 7½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, No. 1, 11½; Ditto, New (£10), 12½; Midland (Consolidated 3rd-rol and Birmingham), 33¾.

FOREIGN.—Great Indian Peninsula, 5½; Luxembourg, 3½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 16½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5½; Paris and Rouen, 25¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 14½; Rouen and Havre, 9½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week very moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market, coastwise and by land carriage; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds of grain has ruled very inactive, at nearly Monday's prices. The imports of wheat from abroad have been trifling; boiled samples have changed hands freely, at nearly the quotations; but our millers have purchased sparingly. Grinding barley, for the most part, has been in good request, at full prices. The malting trade has ruled dull. Inquiry for oats has been moderate, at late rates. Beans and peas have met a dull inquiry. Norwich and Yarmouth barley, 22s to 23s per quarter; Chevalier, 24s to 25s; Scotch, 22s to 23s; Irish, 21s to 22s; Kingston and Ware, 24s to 25s; Chevalier, 26s to 27s; Hertford and Hadham, 24s to 25s; Chevalier, 26s to 27s; Maldon, 24s to 25s; Chevalier, 26s to 27s; Peterborough and Lincoln, 22s to 23s; Chevalier, 24s to 25s; Yorkshire and Lincoln, 22s to 23s; Chevalier, 24s to 25s; Scotch and Irish, 22s to 23s; Chevalier, 24s to 25s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 22s to 23s per 250 lb. *Foreign:* American flour, 19s to 22s per barrel; French, 37s to 38s per 280 lb.

The Seed Market has ruled exceedingly dull, at barely former quotations. Linseed and rapeseed continue in fair request, at full prices. In all other seeds very little business is doing. Cakes are quite as dear as last week.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 62s; Baltic, crushing, 45s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; Bombay, 38s to 39s per quarter. Rapeseed, 32s to 33s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s, white ditto, 6s 6d to 7s 6d. Tares, 8s 6d to 4s per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 44l per last of 2520 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 6l 10s to 6l per 1000; ditto, foreign, £6 to £6 5s per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £4 2s to £4 4s per ton. Canary, 45s to 47s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5d per 4 lb loaf.

Potato and *Fruit* Markets.—Potatoes, in fair request, at late rates.

Teas.—For sound kinds, although the deliveries continue good, the demand is heavy, and prices are barely supported. Common sound congous, 9½d to 10½d per lb. Fine and fine flavoured ditto, 11½d to 12½d; good ditto, 13d to 14d; medium ditto, 15d to 16d; good strong ditto, 17d to 18d; fine ditto, 19d to 20d; finest ditto, 21d to 22d. Common sound souchongs, 10½d to 11½d; fine and fine flavoured ditto, 12½d to 13½d; good ditto, 14d to 15d; finest ditto, 16d to 17d. Pekoe, 18d to 20d. The stock is 46,000 chests, against 38,000 chests last year.

Sugar.—Our market still rules very inactive, and sale rates are barely supported. Fine low grocery qualities are to be had at 38s to 39s 6d; fine white ditto, 37s to 38s; middling ditto, 35s 6d to 36s 6d; good bright ditto Madras, 30s to 34s 6d; yellow ditto, 33s to 34s; good yellow Havannah, 34s to 34s per cwt; duty paid. Refined goods steady, at 44s to 46s 6d for low to fine grocery.

Coffee.—Mocha has further receded in value 1s per cwt. Good ord. native Ceylon has changed hands, at 44s per cwt. Other kinds are dull, and 1s to 2s per cwt. cheaper.

Rice.—Prices are barely supported. Common sound sorts are dull and slow sale at full prices.

Spices.—Pepper is dull in sale, at 3½d to 4d. Pimento, 6½d to 7d. Cassia lignea, 25s to 26s. Ginger, 30s to 32s per cwt. Cloves, 3s 6d to 4s per lb. Nutmegs, 2s 10d to 3s 6d per lb. Mace, 2s 6d to 3s per lb.

Provisions.—Irish butter is dull in sale, at late quotations. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 84s to 86s; Limerick, 82s to 84s; Cork, 80s to 82s per cwt. Foreign, in moderate request, at 87s to 87s 6d per cwt. In other kinds we have very few transactions to report.

Bacon.—Fine kinds rule steady, at 5s 3d to 5s 4d, and Leewards, 4s 10d to 5s per cwt. Hams, 6s to 7s per cwt. Brandy is quite as dear, with a good demand. British-made lards firm, at 5s 6d to 6s per cwt. Foreign, 4s 6d to 5s per cwt.

Coals.—Lawrence, 15s 6d; Cowpen, 15s 3d; Hetton, 15s 6d; Lambton, 15s; Stewart's, 17s 6d; Hay, 14s; Whitwell, 15s 6d per ton.

Tallow and *Oils.*—Monday, £3 12s to £3 15s 6d, clover ditto, £3 8s to £4 4s 6d; and straw, £1 1s to £1 6s per load. Trade dull.

Tallow.—The general tone of the market is steady, at late rates.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in good request, but sellers are firm. Rape continues very inactive. Other oils are in a dull state. Cocoa-nut is quiet, yet bodies are firm.

Wool.—Owing to the holidays, scarcely a transaction has taken place in this market.

Potatoes.—Secondsort samples are in fair request, at 70s to 80s per ton. In other kinds very little is doing. Kent ditto is quiet.

Smithfield.—The general demand has rul h heavy, at drooping prices:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; pork, 3s 8d to 4s 8d per 8 lb.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—A very large business has been doing this week at comparatively high prices:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; pork, 3s 6d to 4s 8d per 8 lb, by the carcase. MOST. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 19.

4th Dragoon Guards: Capt C H D Ingouville to be Major, vice Coles, 6th: A J Owles to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Cherry. 7th Vet Surg A H Cherry to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Ede, dec.

8th Light Dragoons: Captain J R J Colvile to be Captain, vice Donovan.

13th Light Dragoons: Cornet Wm Hay Mackworth to be Lieutenant, vice Mountain.

14th Foot: Ensign F Smythe to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, who retires.

19th Foot: Lieut J Bourne to be Captain, vice Beaubier, hangs R F Mylius to be Lieutenant, vice Bourne. 97th: Captain J de Bedford to be Captain, vice Maunsell.

Brev: Captain H R Manners to be Captain, vice Bedford.

Memorandum: Second Corps Staff Surgeon J A DUNBAR, 5th, has been placed at the bottom of the list of Second Class Staff Surgeons, to take rank after Second Class Staff Surgeon W Acton, whose commission bears date June 4, 1851.

BANKRUPTS.

E. CURTIS, Blackfriars-rd, cheesemonger. J. RUTTY, Gerrard street, Soho, draper. E. W. LEES, Totnes, Devonshire, builder. J. HARFIELD, Manchester, cotton-spinner. J. DUGGAN, Tarport, Cumberland draper. P. LAWTON, Liverpool, chemist. J. LOCKEY, and W. C. HALL, Liverpool, wine-merchants. W. WILKINSON, and T. BENTLEY, Liverpool, sailors. G. PAYLE (not Pride as before advertised), D. JONES, and J. GIBB, Liverpool, ship-owners.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

THE LIVER SUGAR REFINING Company, Leith. J. SCOTT, Milnathort, wright. J. BARCLAY, Glasgow, iron-merchant. W. DUNCAN and D. K. SELMAN, Glasgow, bank-clerks.

TUESDAY, Dec. 23.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R. W. DADD, Chatham, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

G. MARTIN, Bishop's Stortford, sack-manufacturer. H. W. WILLIAMS, Tavistock, Devonshire, and Aldershot, Hampshire, tailor. J. HARFIELD, Manchester, cotton-spinner. J. WOOD, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff-merchant. R. W. JOHNSON, Gateshead, wine-merchant. A. BAIRD, Glasgow, and J. SELKES, Huddersfield (the Huddersfield Joinering Company). J. HOLDWOOD, Bristol, hardware-merchant. T. ATKINSON, Leeds, grocer. A. DUNLOP, Ilkeston, ale-brewer and shop-keeper. H. SUTCLIFFE, Wyke-manor, no com-manufacturer. J. SWINDEN, Liverpool, grocer. J. WARBURTON, Liverpool, tailor. J. THOMSON (and not HOBSON, as before advertised) and W. LEITH, Liverpool, timber-merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. YOUNG, Airdrie, baker and flesher. J. SPENCE, Burntisland, ship-builder. T. BOND, Renfrew, bleacher. J. WILSON, Glasgow, sugar-

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst, at Burbage, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev Stopford J Rann, of a daughter.—On the 21st inst, at Woolwich, Cumberland, Lancashire, Mrs John Rawdon Wood, of a daughter.—On the 22nd inst, at Bath, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Hamilton, of a daughter.—On the 16th inst, the wife of Commander James F Thurburn, Royal Navy, of a daughter.—On the 21st inst, the wife of the Rev William E Jed, Vicar of Carlton-in-Craven, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd inst, John Moore Cole Adams, second son of the late Lieut-General Sir George Airey, K C H, and the late Lady Airey, to Isabella, second daughter of C. D Weller, Esq, of Ilsham.—On the 23rd inst, by Frederick Penny, Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to Jane Helen Perry, eldest daughter of the late Rob rt Perry, and H. Glasgow.—On the 18th inst, George Wadham, son of the late Thomas Tompre, to Fanny second daughter of J. Wadham, Esq, of Bedford Square.—On the 18th inst, at Bath, Lieut Andrew Urquhart, of Portgarrick, N.B, to Mary Hawkins, eldest daughter of the late John Pitt Kennedy, Esq.—On the 20th inst, the Rev S J Hilton Bellew, Rector and Lord of Worlaby College, Oxford, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Farmer Esq., of the Army Pay Department.—On the 20th inst, at Bath, Lieut Colonel Hamilton, 5th Dragoon Guards, and W ster cousin, Robt E O Gordy, Esq, of to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late F. O. Pratt, Esq, of North King-street.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst, at Nottingham Mary Everard, aged 15 daughter of Mr. Rob. Peck-lane.—On the 9th inst, J M W Tate M.A. son of Rev. Chichester, Rect, of Ashington-cum-h, Sussex, aged 37.—On the 15th inst, Maria Frederica Babington, wife of the Rev John Babington, of Cossington, Leicestershire.—On the 19th inst, at Beaurepin Rectory, Salisbury, Anna Maria, the beloved wife of the Rev W F Pigott, and daughter of the late Lord Henry Paulett, aged 36.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN PARIS.—(see page 762.)

APPLICATION FOR VOTING TICKETS AT THE MAIRIE

TAKING THE VOTES

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, by William Little 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, December 27, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT

VOL. XIX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1851. [GRATIS.

GYPSEY EXPERIENCES.

BY A ROUMANY REI.

CHAPTER III.—MY FIRST AND LAST GYPSEY HUNT.

I STOOD where Sinfi had taken leave of me, and watched the caravan till her bright shawl disappeared round a turn of the green lane. I flattered myself she looked round just before she vanished. And then, when the lane was still and lonely again, I turned my face towards Cambridge. "The King's Hedges," I have said, end abruptly in the fields, from which the road is divided by a low quickset fence. I was making a gap in it large enough to let me through, when I was pulled up by a gruff voice, which exclaimed in the true nasal *twang* of Cambridgeshire—"Neow then, where are yeou a geowing teow?" It was the farmer, who didn't relish my unceremonious way of dealing with his young quickset. I explained, as satisfactorily as I could, that as it was obvious I must get out of the lane, it was perfectly clear I must trespass on his enclosures. He tried to set me right on that point, by recommending that I should go round by the Linton-road—an addition of some three miles to my walk—which, as the sun had now set, I had no inclination for. However, by dint of discussion, we became better friends, strange to say; and at last our reconciliation was so complete, that he showed me round to a gate which led into his homestead, and thence guided me, without interfering with his fences, or trampling down his young wheat, to the high road. I told him of my Gypsey encounter, and learned from him that the lane was a regular camping place for these people; that he had nothing to complain of from them, and that if they stole fowls and ducks, and killed sheep, it certainly was not in the neighbourhood of the camps, where suspicion was sure to fall upon them, and where the discovery of a cock's feather or a duck's foot would certainly be proof enough, in the eyes of a couple of county magistrates sitting in petty sessions, to justify a summary committal of the

"I COULD STAND IT NO LONGER—I RAN TO THE SCENE OF CONFLICT. ALL WAS OVER—KEANE AND HIS BRAVE ARMY HAD ACHIEVED A COMPLETE VICTORY."—DRAWN BY F. W. TOPHAM.

gang as rogues and vagabonds. We parted company at the road. I proceeded quietly to college, supped, slept, and dreamt I was making wonderful progress in Roumany under the tuition of Sinfi.

Two days after, however, I had ceased to think much about Gypseys, being by that time deep in preparation for our annual college examination, which was close at hand, and with the importance of which I was duly impressed, as a decent and sober freshman ought to be. On the third day, I was disturbed in a struggle with Müller's Dorians, by a rap at my oak, which was sported as befitted the time and my great resolves. "I won't open," thought I. The knock was repeated, peremptorily. It was clearly some one determined to come in. I had no duns then, and few "rowing" acquaintance, so on the third summon I opened. The intruder was a stranger, a mild though determined-looking man, of middle age, quietly dressed, but with a sporting "something" in his style and manner which told me at once he was neither a town touter for orders nor a Cambridge tradesman. He told me in a few words that he was a superintendent in the London detective police. That he had been ordered down from town in consequence of a robbery of sovereigns, to a large amount, from a farmer's wife in Huntingdonshire.

The robbery had been perpetrated by two young Gypsey women, and had not been discovered by the victim of it till the morning before my visitor's call upon me.

"I've not lost any time, sir," he told me, with a sort of quiet pride. "We seldom do. I've been looking up all the camps in these parts, and I think I'm on the right lay at last. But you must allow me to ask you a few questions."

"Certainly," I said.

"I've been told by Mr. —— (my farmer of "The King's Hedges"), that you were in company with some gypseys near his place on Wednesday, who decamped the same day."

"Yes."

"Do you know their names?"

"Smith Euri Smith, Athalah Smith his wife, and Sinfi Smith, their niece."

He nodded. "Exactly; and two girls, called Florentin and Morella—strappers, one with a red and green tartan shawl, and a yellow handkerchief on her head; the other with a cloak, striped brown and green, and a blue and crimson handkerchief under a black beaver bonnet?"

The description was exact.

Two such girls, I told him, had come up, just before I parted company with the family.

"And now, sir," he said, "try and tell me what time it was, as near as you can; what direction they came from, and what passed."

I told him, as exactly as I could, not forgetting the mysterious *Bori Hokani*, which had stuck in my memory.

He struck his hand on his knee as I repeated the words. "I thought so," he said, after a moment; "that's my lot, as sure as skittles. And there were no other men there, but this Euri?" he continued, after another short pause.

"None; nor did I hear them talk of any."

"In course not, sir," he said, with a half smile; "in course not. And now, sir," he added, with an apologetic look at my open books, "if you could give me an hour, sir, I should like you to go with me as far as that camping place."

I hesitated at this proposal, I confess; for it seemed a sort of treason to my Gypsey acquaintances.

As if he had read the motives of my hesitation, he went on, "The fact is, sir, I only want to be taken to the exact spot; or we shall have some work to find the *pattran*."

"The *pattran*?" I said, interrogatively.

"Ah, I forget you aint up to the things, sir. The *pattran*, sir, is the Gypseys' way of letting their friends know which road they've taken. There were two men belonging to that camp, sir, who hadn't come in when they started, and they are safe to have left 'em the *pattran*. So if you *could* take a bit with us, sir—"

I confess I felt some curiosity to see how it would all end; and the prospect of a Gypsey-hunt was exciting. Besides, I had no intention of being in any way accessory to its *dénouement*, beyond honestly telling all I had seen; and I fancied it might be better for Sinfi that I should be on the spot, if the chase should end in a capture.

Accordingly I intimated to Mr. Keane my readiness to accompany him not only to "The King's Hedges," but as far as he liked to take me, filled my cigar case and a pocket flask of cognac,—and proceeded in his company to the Bishop's Hostel gate, where his "trap" as he called it, was in waiting. This was a light but strong spring-cart, with a wiry little mare between the shafts; and which, I found, was to carry, besides ourselves, two sergeants of the Cambridge police, who had been placed by the magistrates at Mr. Keane's orders, and who evidently looked up to their London brother with the greatest respect. We rattled off briskly for "The King's Hedges," and on the way Mr. Keane explained to me the mysteries of the "*Bori Hokani*," and the "*pattran*," as follows—

"You see, sir, these here Gypseys are a rum set, and have their own dodges and lurks, quite different from our London cracksmen, or the yokels either. The men don't do much harm beyond making bad money, and a little sheep-slaughtering, and a deal of horse-jockeying, and such like—nothing to speak of. It's the women that does the great strokes of business. They're uncommon knowin' at it, to be sure, and gets in with ignorant servant girls, and such like, and works the arter-sneak, under the stall (cover) of fortune telling, and love-charms, and such like. But of all their dodges, there's none they swag as much by as the *Bori Hokani*, as they call it in their patter—'the great trick,' that means, as I'm told, sir; leastways it *is* a great trick, and this is the way they works it. They'll get round some old farmer's wife, sir, in an out-of-the-way place, when they knows there's money kept in the house for there's many of them farmers as wouldn't trust the Bank of England with a sovereign—and when the husband's out of the way, they sticks it into the poor ignorant woman, as how they can make money breed money, all along of a charm they've got. So they indooces the ignorant woman to let 'em put up her husband's sovereigns for her, which they does safe enough in a parcel, and gives it her, and makes her lock it up in a drawer, or a chest, or such like, and says some gibberish, and acts some games over it, and tells her that in such and such a time if she opens the parcel she'll find two sovereigns for one. But don't you see, sir, they had another parcel with 'em, made up just like the one they've packed the sovereigns in (and that's why they always puts it up themselves), filled with lead dumps, or such like, and by a fakement—I beg your pardon, sir—a sleight-of-hand like, you know, they change the packet of sovereigns for the packet of lead fardens, in giving on 'em up to put into the box, and they walks their chalks with the tin; and when the old lady opens her box, and unfastens her parcel to look for her young canaries, you know, sir, she finds the blessed dumps, and precious aggravated she is, in course, and her husband too—for he's safe to find it out—and that's the *Bori Hokani*, sir; and those two limbs of girls as came up when you was at the camp, sir, they'd been all that identical day down near Alconbury Hill, and they'd nailed nigh upon eighty pound at that game I've told you; and that's what I'm arter, as I said in your room, sir."

I anxiously inquired how far he supposed the rest of the tribe were implicated.

"The old 'uns is safe to be afore the facts in it," he said; "as for the others, we'll see when we nails 'em. Leastways, I shall grab the lot, I know," he concluded, with a pleasant look to his provincial associates, who agreed with him in this, as in everything.

By this time we had reached the scene of my first Gypsey lesson, which had not promised so exciting a catastrophe. I pointed out every locality as exactly as I could. The detective listened as if he was rivetting every word in his memory, with a thump of his determined will, and when I had concluded, thanked me, and said quietly: "Now for the *pattran*;" and he looked at his provincial assistants with a calm consciousness of superiority. It was evident they hadn't the remotest notion what *the pattran* might be.

"Ah! I forgot, you ain't up to that. Look here—and you too, sir, if you like, for every pair of eyes is useful sometimes—the *pattran* is the Gypsey's road-mark. They can track each other over all England by it. This is it—when they takes a turn right or left (and they goes uncommon queer roads to be sure) either they make a cross in the road-way, if it's a place where there ain't much traffic, and the ground suits, with their nailed shoes—not planting the marks, mind, close together, so that you'd see 'em with half an eye, but careless like, here and there. If it's a cross, with the long end pointing the way they've took. But it ain't always that, by no means. Sometimes it's a branch broken down to an angle, and pointing to their road; sometimes it's a rag stuck on a bush at the corner they turn; sometimes a wisp of straw as you'd think had been caught up out of a farmer's cart passing with a load—but there's a knot in it that *they* know, and that *I* know (*he said this with a chuckle*), for I was put up to the game by an old chap as had been a Gypsey himself, leastways he is one still, but don't travel, for he's turned respectable, and does a putting up job for us now and then. And now that you knows what the *pattran is*,"—he said to the provincials, with the same careless consciousness of mastery which marked all his communications with them,—"perhaps you'll just open both your eyes uncommonly wide, and help me to pick it out hereabouts."

"But," I suggested, "how do you know they have left one?"

"Ah! There was them girls' two brothers as hadn't come up when they started: they were safe to leave them 'the Roumany card;' that's what we calls it, you see, sir."

While he spoke he had guided us to the lane end; and now began a very exciting bit of *back-woodsmanship*. Keane quested and cast about like a hound, now with his nose close to the ground, anon peering with all his eyes into the hedge, carefully avoiding any touch that could displace a twig or scatter a pendent straw. His companions, at a long distance, of course, followed his example as they best might. I was absorbed by the London detective, who worked like a bloodhound, while the provincials might have been turnspits. At last Keane "pointed." I can give no other name to the dead set with which he suddenly stopped transfixed. I hastened up and found him gazing intently at an insignificant looking bunch of grass that hung on a low bush of elder, some ten yards from the end of the lane, and which I should have certainly passed twenty times without noticing it, even after his description of the marks to be looked for. "That's it," sir, he said, pointing to the bit of weed with the same noiseless chuckle which I had before observed was his expression of self-content. "Look here, my lads," he added to the admiring "yokels," who had now come up. "Now you'd say that was a bit of natural grass, that had been flung up there in hedging-up: but look here," and carefully removing the bunch from its twig, he showed us three hairs in it, the largest in the middle. "That's a Roumany mark, that is, and they have taken this road; so on we goes again," he said merrily, as we remounted the spring-cart and rattled along the road, which, luckily for us, was straight for nearly a mile, with no turn that did not end in a farm-steading or a dung-heap.

"But how the deuce are you ever to come up with them," I asked, after we had trotted along for some minutes, "if it is to take you as long at every turn as at that?"

"Ah! If they was continually a-running away from us that would be all werry true; but don't you see, sir, when they've put forty mile or so between them and these parts, they'll take it easy, for they're a lazy sort, and don't like fast travelling, when they can help it, anyhow. It ain't often as they have one of *us* arter 'em, or they'd maybe not be so easy about distances."

"Will they travel at night?"

"Not arter the first night, sir; it don't suit 'em, and the *mokes* (donkies) ain't equal to more than thirty mile a day, good going. I don't fancy, somehow, they're more nor sixty mile ahead of us, sir; and the mare has covered more nor that between light and dark many a time. To be sure, that *pattran* is 'ockerd."

And so we jogged along, at a swinging trot of some eight miles an hour, Mr. Keane enlightening us as to the detective dodges, of which he had an apparently inexhaustible repository, which the provincial policemen drank in with a strong professional as well as personal relish.

We had by this time left the highway, and were on abominable cross country roads. Every now and then we pulled up at a divergence of tracks, sometimes coming to a puzzling place where three roads met. At every such point we made a cast for the *pattran*, with more or less success as to time, but always recovering our clue before we left the spot. I had by this time got so interested in this novel kind of hunting, that I had quite forgotten my qualms of conscience, and picked out the *pattran* more than once, eliciting a tempered commendation from Mr. Keane, which was enough to give me great value in the eyes of the provincial functionaries.

We had now been about six hours on the road: and as we had started at twelve, we could not look for more than two hours and a half, at most, of such light as we wanted.

The provincials had already turned the conversation, more than once, on the subject of supper and quarters for the night. But Mr. Keane did not condescend to notice these low material wants while there was business to be done and daylight to do it by.

It might have been between seven and eight o'clock, and we had made, stoppages included, some four-and-twenty miles—for our little mare's frequent rests enabled us to put the steam on, when we did get a bit of unbroken road that permitted it—when we pulled up at a place where not three, but five roads converged. Keane looked annoyed.

"Not an hour's light afore us," I heard him mutter; "and five of these blessed *droms* (roads) to choose from—owsomever;" and he swung out of the cart, and made his cast without more grumbling, assigning to each of us a road, and taking two to his own share.

We had worked for a quarter of an hour without success, when a shout from one of the "locals," as Mr. Keane called them, drew us in his direction. We found him on all fours, with his nose almost flattened among the ruts.

"There, Mr. Keane, sir," he said, in an excited manner. "'Ere's the cross, sir."

There *was* the cross, sure enough, marked in the dust; and now the only point to determine was along which road pointed the long arm.

"D—n the fellow," Keane blurted out, after a few minutes' careful observation. "If he hasn't been down among the tracks, and a rubbin' on 'em out all round, with his confounded 'ands and knees; and now, for all I can see, both arms is the same length!"

The unhappy local looked as if he would have fainted on the spot. Here was a dilemma,—two tracks to choose from, and night coming on.

Keane was down in the dust again, at a wary distance from the foot-prints, however, evidently working out the most complicated sums in mental arithmetic and mensuration. We watched him intently.

"By George, it is!" he cried out at last, after an anxious ten minutes, springing to his feet and slapping his thigh. Then, seizing me by the arm, he forced me down, almost on to my nose, exclaiming, "Look 'ere, sir,—there's nails, eh!" He clearly disdained any appeal to the locals after this performance of one of them.

I ventured the opinion that they certainly were nails, but that I could not say they belonged to gypsey shoes.

He chuckled, after his fashion. "You'll excuse *me*, sir, but don't you see they've square 'eads, and are only four of a row."

I looked closely, and verified the fact.

"That's a Gypsey shoe, sir; they have their own makers, and their own ways of planting their nails. Bless you, it's another of their dodges. There's never a clod would think he was 'alf spragged with four nails in a row. But the Gypseys wants a light shoe, as well as a strong shoe, and never carries more, and always square 'eads. That there's a Gypsey shoe-sole, sir, and thus here's our road."

Although I felt his argument might be contested, there was that quiet conviction in his tone which always carries the day: and there was not a doubt or dissenting murmur among us—none audible at least—as we remounted the cart, and "sprung" the lively little mare down the rough road in a style that did equal credit to her and the cart springs.

By this time the night was gathering in, and it was evident to me that our tracking could not be carried on perfectly any longer. We clearly ought to be drawing near our quarters for the night. Yet I saw no public—nor indeed any signs of habitations. I was quite out of my latitude, and hadn't the least idea where we were. I ventured to ask Mr. Keane his opinion on this point, as we pitched along.

"Well, sir, we are in Huntingdonshire, that's certain; and so far as I knows, somewheres between Old Hurst and Wirboys."

"You know this country, then?"

"Well, sir, not to say know it, as I does Essex, and Middlesex, and that way; but I was down hereabout after them Mepal burglars, you know, sir, (I hadn't any notion what he alluded to, of course)—and I've a good eye for a country; and if we *are* where I fancies we are, you may make up your mind to camp out to night, sir."

"Oh, I'm quite game for that," I said, rather rejoicing in the prospect, for the fun of the thing.

"But hollo! what's this?" said my companion, as the mare, turning a sharp corner, came to a dead stop before a stout gate.

Keane jumped down, flinging me the reins, and ran to the gate.

"Well, I am blessed!" he ejaculated in a tone of deep disgust, after taking his observation. "Here's the road pulls up short—nowhere, like—it don't carry into that field."

"Then this wasn't the right line after all," exclaimed, with considerable satisfaction, the unhappy "local," who had made, and mirred, our last *pattran* discovery.

Keane turned sharp round and looked about him, as if about to speak, but checked himself; and proceeded again to the gate.

An old and ragged black-thorn grew out of the hedge close to it.

Suddenly, and before I was aware of his intention, I saw Keane on the gate, plucking something from one of the lower branches of the thorn—it was now too dark to discern what. In a moment he was at my side

"Look here, sir," he said, holding up a little fragment of stuff; "what d'ye make of that?" Looking more closely, I saw it was a bit of silk of a yellow and crimson pattern—a light flashed upon me—it was a tatter of my own *cushgar poshnikes*—of the blazing bandanna I had presented three days before to Sinfi!

And now arose a struggle of conscience—ought I to tell Keane what I knew of it, or not?

The doubt was momentary. I told him.

He gave his quiet chuckle, and said, "Well, now, I was a thinking something of the sort, sir."

Then turning to the luckless "local," he added, "So you see, mister, I was right after all." He then opened the gate, and led the way through.

Beyond the gate lay, not a field, as we thought, but a common.

Keane did not remount, but stood with his elbow on the mare's reeking flanks, "ciphering," as a Yankee would say.

After a few minutes he came up to me and said, "It ain't no use going on in the dark, sir, with our work; so we may as well look out for a sheltered spot; tilt the cart, let the mare graze, and make ourselves comfortable."

There was nothing very formidable in a night out in the merry month of May, though the common *was* rather a bleak bedroom.

"We'll find shelter from the wind to the lee of some of them there bushes," said Keane, as he walked forward a few steps to reconnoitre the ground. He ascended, for this purpose, a small eminence a few yards in front of the cart. All of a sudden I saw him stop short, and gaze long and steadily into the waste. He then came back to the cart, and said in a voice that, for the first time that day, betrayed excitement, "By God, sir, I believe we're close upon 'em."

I jumped up in the cart, and so did the "locals."

"Be quiet," he said, peremptorily. "I don't know, but there's a fire down yonder," pointing towards a straggling thicket of thorn that fringed a broken hedge, about two hundred yards in front of us. "I smell wood-smoke."

The wind set from that quarter, and I thought I smelt it too.

"What do you propose?" I asked.

"Why, first, we'll stalk 'em, sir," he said, renewing his old tone; "and if they're our lot, we've got 'em as safe as darbies can make it."

"Shall I go with you?"

"No. Here, back the cart into the lane again, and keep close—all of you till I come back."

We obeyed his orders, and then I saw him, bent double, creep forward till the gathering dark swallowed him up.

The ten minutes he was absent seemed an hour.

"It's them; by George it's them!" he whispered, almost hoarsely, as he came back to us, in the same cautious fashion in which he had left us. "And the two lads are with them, and they're playing cards over their fire."

"Let's go in on 'em at once," said one of the "locals."

Keane winked quietly.

"Not if I knows it, mister; weazels and Gypseys always are best catched asleep. Let them get under the blankets first. And now, as we know where we are, let's make ourselves snug, sir."

As he spoke, he lugged some horse-cloths and rugs from under the cart seats, and distributed them to us, while he set about carefully rubbing down the gallant little mare, and gave her her supper out of a nose-bag.

This operation over, he addressed himself to our comforts. Bread and cheese were not wanting, nor a gallon stone bottle of beer. One luxury he positively prohibited,—a cigar,—for, as he jocosely observed, "The wind *may* change in a jiffey, and blow the smoke and us both to them gents," and he jerked his chin in the direction of the Gypsey camp.

It was useless trying to sleep. I had no intention of taking part in the actual capture, but I listened with interest as Keane detailed his plan of attack to his local coadjutors. They were all three armed with pistols, besides their staves; but Keane was most positive in his injunctions to the provincials not to use anything more deadly than oak, unless they found it absolutely necessary in self-defence.

The night wore on slowly. Keane crept away from time to time to reconnoitre, but my Roumany friends kept it up unusually late that night, secure in their escape, and exulting in their booty.

At last, just as grey dawn began to glimmer in the east, and I was beginning to doze, (the locals had been snoring for two hours,) Keane came up: I sat up as he approached.

"All quiet, now sir," he said. "Their fire's black out, and in half an hour I mean to go in on 'em. I wish, though, they hadn't them d——d dogs; not that I cares for a tussle, sir,—but it may set those Gypsey chaps a resisting of us, and then mischief may come, you know, sir."

At the end of the time he had mentioned, he woke the heavy headed "locals," and I watched them with intense interest as they looked to the thongs of their staves, and put fresh caps on their pistols.

As they started, I felt a sort of shame at sitting out, reluctant as I was to appear to my late entertainers in a light which must give them suspicions of my fair faith.

Keane interpreted the expression of my face, and said firmly, and quietly, "You'll be good enough to leave this business to us, sir. We understand it—and we're more than a match for them, women and all."

So I accepted the ignominious part of a watcher, instead of the more exciting one of an actor; and with intense excitement watched them steal quietly forward under cover of the bushes, and broken ground, till the hedge of which I have spoken hid them from my view; and when I could not see, I listened. For a few minutes all was silence, made tenfold deeper by the hush of the early May morning.

And then came a quick sharp yelp of a terrier, and then a furious barking; and then a wild hubbub—a confused shrieking of women, and cursing and trampling of men in fierce struggle, and then—one shot!—and then again silence!

I could stand it no longer—I ran to the scene of conflict. All was over—Keane and his brave army had achieved a complete victory, if not quite a bloodless one.

Panting, gory, dishevelled, half-dressed, as disturbed suddenly from sleep, Euri, and the two Gypsey lads were sitting on the ground, handcuffed; and in the same ignominious plight—minus the blood—Athaliah, her two daughters,—and, alas the day!—my pretty Smfi.

Keane was wiping his forehead with a cotton handkerchief, while one of the locals was binding up a broken head, which his comrade had received in the *melée*. The faithful bandy-legged yellow terrier had perished.

PARALLEL RIVERS.

A clear, sweet stream, reflecting heaven,—
As angels' eyes, their God,—
Came babbling from the earth, to leaven
Its pure flow with the sod.

dimpled babe, serene, and white,
As desert moorland snow,
Came warm from God: and first at night,
Earth mingled with its flow.

The stream danced on through vale and mead,
Still on its bosom bore
The blue of heaven: mayhap, a reed
Was shadowed from its shore.

The child's round feet, on fragrant flowers
First learned to cling to earth,
While its clear laughter told for hours,
The glory of its birth.

The stream grew big,—tempestuous floods
Gave volume to its tide;
Its darkened passage through the woods
Was earthy and was wide.

The babe was now a stripling grown,
A shade was o'er his brow;
The music of his voice was flown,
His glance was turned below.

Yet something of the child was there,—
The pure intent,—the hope;
The glance to heaven,—the scorn of care—
But still the galling rope.

Some sunshine shot athwart the tide,
The tide laved valley-farms;
A gentle stream crept to its side,
A stream of crystal charms.

The boy, sad, strolling on his way,
Bruised flower-stains on his feet;
Soon met a maiden in her May,—
A maiden coy and sweet.

The mingled rivers passed along,
Through darkness as through light;
While from them, rivulets, in song,
Ran babbling, blithe, and bright.

The man and wife, now hand in hand,
In life long union rove;
And Time lets fall his numbered sand,
As children bless their love.

Through frowning caves, and wastes rock-bound,
The mingled rivers run,
And though their bed is on the ground,
Their bosom's to the sun.

The parents feel the iron chains,
That bind their feet to earth;
Yet brightly look to rainbow rains,
And trust diviner birth.

With heaving breast and tainted tides,
The rivers roll to sea;
The sea that purifies its brides,
Sets earthy streamlets free.

Parental earths to earth return,—
The worm reclaims his sod;
When fires divine are raised, to burn
About the throne of God.

W. B. J.

THIRTEEN AT TABLE.

Certain superstitions are like worms; you may cut them to pieces and they will gather their parts once more together, and amalgamate into a perfect whole. We happen to be acquainted with a select company of elderly ladies, whose opinions, on most questions, are shrewd and sagacious enough. But they still adhere to certain time-honoured superstitions which we have failed to destroy privately, so that it only remains to expose them publicly. We joined this elderly company at dinner on one occasion. The party consisted of an original selection of people, and our incredulity being matter of general gossip, we were received rather coldly. We were regarded as a person not altogether safe out of a strait-jacket, and there was a mixture of pity with the coldness we experienced from the old ladies. However, we endured the frigidity both of the guests and the viands prepared for us, with some show of equanimity. It did not escape us that as the dinner was proceeded with, we were the object of special attention; an old lady, in particular, (who wore a brooch in which the hair of her deceased tabby was most artistically arranged) frowned frightfully upon us. We felt that a storm was gathering about us, and soon it burst in the following fashion.

First Old Lady.—"So, sir, you think yourself very strong-minded to speak contemptuously of lucky and unlucky days, and all that sort of thing; but, pray, can you tell me what this means? Last April twelve rats scampered all about my house. I saw them, sir, with my own eyes—and three weeks afterwards my poor dear sister died."

The old lady looked at us so severely, that we were puzzled and abashed; but, presently, regaining confidence, we ventured to assert that by no possibility could the rats have known three weeks before-hand that the sister of the lady into whose house they had intruded, was so near the grave. "It is more than probable," we added, addressing our severe questioner, "that you had been supping off toasted cheese on the evening of the rats' visit, or that you had received a new supply of candles into your larder." This suggestion was met with an universal expression of dissent and horror by the company, my respected relative included.

Second Old Lady.—"Perhaps, then, sir, your heretical creed goes so far as to deny that anything can be read in the grounds of a cup of coffee?" Here the company, generally, nodded approval to the astute questioner: at last, thought all, the sceptic is brought to bay. But they were wrong; our hardihood increased with the heat of the argument. We ventured to give it as our opinion that the serenity and storms written in the grounds of a coffee-cup depended rather upon the kind of coffee-pot used, than upon any more mysterious agency; and we advised those of the party who put any faith in the distribution of sediment, to use a well contrived percolator, and they would always behold the brightest fate written at the bottom of their prophetic cups. Here there was a pause in the controversy: our opinions were contemplated with silent horror. Presently an old gentleman, with a bald, benevolent head, leant across the table, and, addressing us in a deep bass voice, said:—

"Now, sir, I beg you will listen with particular attention to something that occurred to myself to me, sir," he repeated, emphasising his words, and tapping his shirt-frill with his forefinger. "I was at Brighton about this time last year. Well, one Sunday I occupied myself after breakfast paring my finger nails; on the morrow I returned to town, and heard that my mother had died at the precise moment in which I was engaged upon my fingers."

"Dear me!" all the ladies exclaimed their faces expressing the most unqualified astonishment.

"Now, sir," the old gentleman continued, with his most impressive manner, "wouldn't you say that I was flying in the face of Destiny if I were to presume to pare my nails again on a Sunday morning? Look you that."

Still we were not cured of our scepticism; we could not allow that the old gentleman's mother had received her notice to quit for the sole purpose of warning her reckless son against the practice of reducing his nails on a Sunday. But on this point we were not allowed to deliver our judgment, since no sooner had the old gentleman ceased speaking, than a little, spare, wrinkled lady, with a quick, grey, searching eye, and a voice not unlike the sharper notes of a fifagoelet, interposed, to inquire whether or not we believed that an angel's wing had touched Mr. B——'s shoulder when he broke that pause in the conversation to which we have alluded. "I was brought up to think so, at all events,' the little lady added consequentially, "and I shall carry the belief to my grave, in spite of all new-fangled notions."

THIRTEEN AT TABLE. DRAWN BY W. MCCONNELL.

This being so, we informed the determined believer, that it would be throwing away time to argue the matter with her.

At this point of the controversy the servants entered to clear the table, our relative, and hostess, instantly addressed her favourite maid, saying:—"Martha, did I not tell you this morning, when my corns were shooting, that it would rain before night?"

Martha replied in the affirmative.

"There!" our relative added, addressing us with a triumphant and patronising air, "now look out of window:—it pours in torrents."

We remarked in reply that it had been very cloudy all day: that the glass had been falling for the last four and twenty hours; and that we ourselves, though cornless, had anticipated a wet evening. Here the favourite servant, Martha, who, from long and faithful service had become a privileged person in our relative's establishment, ventured to inform the company that "when a lady's nose itches, she is either going to be vexed, or kissed by a fool;" and she could cite many instances of the infallibility of the prophecy. But our relative, who is of a serious turn, stopped her domestic, and warned her that it was not seemly to talk about kissing before company. The attention of the table at this moment was drawn to a stout lady, whom we had noticed, more than once before, as a person evidently intent upon making the most of the good things of life. She was seen gasping very seriously.

"Pray what is the matter, my dear madam?" was the general inquiry.

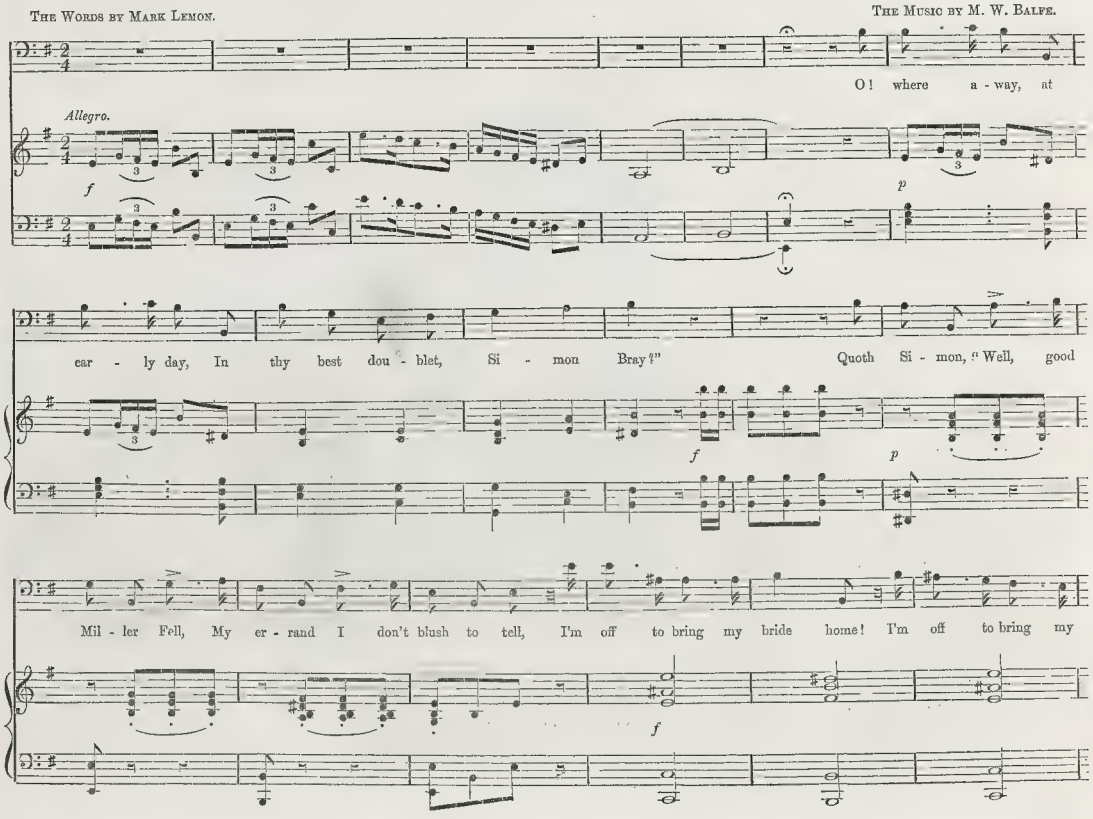
"Somebody is walking over my grave," was the answer, and, in explanation, we were informed that when a cold tremor passes through the frame, it is an undoubted sign that some unholy person was walking over one's grave. There was no controverting this superstition; on neither side could contradictory facts be adduced for a long time; at length, we asked whether any of the people who had been drowned had ever experienced this shudder, and, if so, how it was possible for any person to be walking the broad Atlantic, for instance? We were rebuked very gravely by the old gentleman whose nail-paring had brought his maternal parent to an untimely grave, with the suggestion that hundreds of people might be walking over the spot—on board a ship! This remark was received by the company with huge approbation, and the ladies began to pity our benighted sceptical state of mind; some vowed that they would not be us "for all they could think of," while others could not imagine "where we expected to go." Our silence emboldened those who had hitherto refrained from joining in the controversy. One old lady declared solemnly that she always knew when people were talking about her, by an itching sensation in her ear; another always wished when she saw a falling star, and believed that she had her wish. We remarked to the latter lady that, in this case, she must be a person of enormous possessions; in reply, we were informed that she always made it a rule of keeping her private concerns to herself.

We were subsequently informed that it is very generally known throughout Norfolk, that no person who is married in the month of May can have any family;—that when an individual's elbow itches he may expect to change his bedfellow; and that on no account should anybody receive a knife, or a pair of scissors, without returning to the donor a penny as the nominal value of the gift. We were overwhelmed with a mass of evidence, of a most conclusive nature, in support of these various mysteries. Nothing less than a substantial blue-book would suffice to record the astounding facts to which we listened. Not one domestic article of furniture was without its use as a telegraph from the shades; every ordinary sensation, every daily event, had its dark and fearful meaning. Destiny spoke to the assembled company by tickling some, and meddling with the callosities of others. Crickets came to their hearths as messengers of fortune; cinders were, to them, gifted with the power of prophesying wealth or death.

A scream of horror from our relative put an end to the entertainment; she had discovered the alarming fact that we were thirteen at table! This intelligence was received by the ladies as their death sentence, and by the old gentlemen with visible uneasiness; but all joined fervently in the hope that their good hostess was not the doomed party. A smile having been discovered on our face, at the tremendous announcement, more than one of the old ladies solemnly warned us to pause in our heedless scepticism, and not to make too certain that we should not be the victim singled out.

WHO BRINGS THE BRIDE HOME?

The Words by Mark Lemon. The Music by M. W. Balfe.


O! where a - way, at
Allegro.
f
p
ear - ly day, In thy best dou - blet, Si - mon Bray?" Quoth Si - mon, "Well, good
f
p
Mil - ler Fell, My er - rand I don't blush to tell, I'm off to bring my bride home! I'm off to bring my
f

bride home!" "And who's the maid?" the Mil - ler said, "With whom to - day your tryst is made?" Quoth

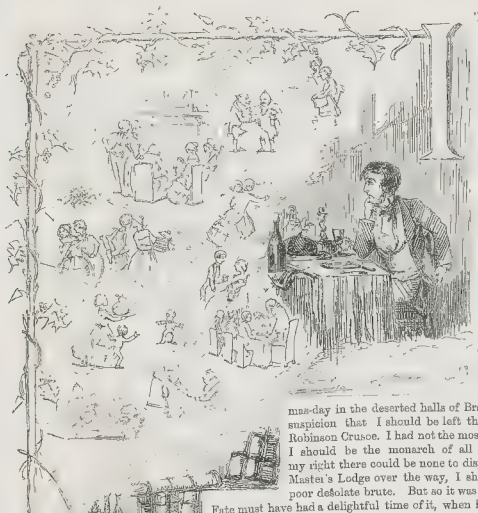
Si - mon, "Oh! you sure - ly know The Ful - ler's daugh - ter, Let - ty Snow? And she's the bride I bring home,

she's the bride I bring home, And she's the bride I bring home, And she's the

bride I bring home."

[See Page 783.

THE ONLY MAN LEFT IN COLLEGE ON CHRISTMAS-DAY.



'LL never do so again! If I do, may I be plucked for my "Greats!" And that, my masters, is a big oath; for this is the Oxonian for "Great Go;" which, in its turn, is the equivalent for the "Examination in *literis humanioribus* for the degree of B A." So that you may suppose I am terribly in earnest when I say, I'll never do so again!

When I came to the resolution of staying up in Oxford during the short Christmas Vacation, and spending Christmas-day in the deserted halls of Brazenface, I had no suspicion that I should be left there as solitary as Robinson Crusoe. I had not the most remote idea that I should be the monarch of all I surveyed; that my right there could be none to dispute; that, to the Master's Lodge over the way, I should be the only poor desolate brute. But so it was! And relentless Fate must have had a delightful time of it, when he saw me register that resolution.

Willoughby, Collins, and I, having hunted, idled, and "larked" together for the last twelve months, had taken it into our heads to forswear suppers and wines, and, in their stead, to open out cob-webbed Lexicons, spread over the table with Greek Plays and Aldrich, and old "Thicksides" (as we profanely called "Thucydides"), and start a reading "coach," of which I was constituted the "unicorn," or leader. Like all similar coaches, we went off at a slapping pace, scarcely staying for meals; and at the end of a fortnight found ourselves so blown, that we were fain to bait with a jolly wine-party. This threw us back at least a week, and when we had started once more, we found we were obliged to retrace our steps over a good deal of the road along which we had come so merrily. In another fortnight, just as we had got into condition again, and were beginning to pick up flesh, Term ended. So we held a virtuous debate, in which it was unanimously agreed upon, that the Christmas festivities, and pretty girls we should meet at home, would most undeniably and effectually disperse the heavier classical and logical awkward-squad we had with so much difficulty marshalled into our respective brains; so the stern resolution was adopted, that the Reading Coach should run through the Christmas Vacation; and the next day we got the necessary license to allow this.

When we had seen the last team of men off from the Mitre, and the last train leave the Station, and had walked up the deserted High, and had come back across the now dreary and silent Quad of Brazenface to my snug rooms, we sat down by the firelight, and there talked as Martyrs may have talked as Curtius may have talked, the night before he leapt into the pit in the Forum,—as Coriolanus may have talked, when he went out to war against his wife and children,—as Mr. John O'Connell may have talked, when he was about to die for his country on the floor of the House,—as any one may have talked, who, as our popular Comedians express it, have "been, and gone, and done it," and voluntarily given themselves up to disagreeable alternatives.

All went on well till Christmas Eve. Like cloistered monks, we buried ourselves within the college walls, and only issued forth for rapid 'constitutionals.' As Indians at the stake are said to relieve their pains by biting through their tongues, so we felt a certain relief in violent reading, and in thus revenging ourselves on those studies which kept us from so many pleasures. On Christmas-eve, Collins and I had gone out together alone for our diurnal constitutional, Willoughby having pleaded a headache; and when, after a stiff header round Hillingdon Hill, we had returned to my rooms, what was our surprise at reading the following laconic epistle, which was lying on my table:—

"Dearly beloved Charley and Collins,

"By the time you read this, I fervently trust I shall have got clean away from Alma Mater. The nearer we came to Christmas day, the more undutifully I thought I was acting in not going home to see my own Alma Mater, who, I'll be bound for it, has been sobbing her eyes out, at the thought of having to eat her plum pudding without her young Hopeful to help her. Excuse me putting a *rose* upon you, but I was afraid you would lay violent hands on me, and detain, against my will, in this dreary Brazenface,

"Yours clopingly,

"W. Longueville Willoughby."

I'm not quite sure what we said on the occasion, but, though I know we both agreed that he was the most ungrateful reprobate that the confiding arms of Friendship had ever embraced. I yet think we entertained a very strong, though unexpressed, idea, that we should only be too glad to follow his example. But if my surprise and indignation were great then, they were still more greatly excited the next morning.

I had lain rather late, having no horrid bell to rouse me up for chapel, so it was after ten o'clock on the morning of Christmas day before I went to Collins's rooms to breakfast, for he and I always boiled one kettle between us. There was the breakfast laid out, certainly, but only for one. And, to increase my wonderment, on diving into his bedroom, where I heard somebody moving, whom should I see but old Mrs. Tester, the bedmaker, busily employed in cramming linen, clothes, and a heterogeneous mass of articles into the portmanteaus that were gathered around her. The fearful truth at once flashed upon my mind! Collins was gone!

"Tell me—tell me the worst!" I gasped out, and old Mrs. Tester handed me the following note:—

"Dear old Charley,

"It's really too bad, upon my honour! But what else could I do? I dreamt about Willoughby all night, and the first thing this morning I got a letter from my sister to say what a Beast I was for not going home on Christmas-day, and that all kinds of things are going to be done, and that no end of people are there. Fanny among the rest, and what an awful state she's in about my preferring staying up here to going down there, and all that sort of thing. Now, who could stand this? Especially when he thinks of the infernal dulness of this hole. So I have made up my mind and my carpet bag to go by the 8.50 train, and I shall get to Hammersleigh in time for dinner. Mother Tester is to send off the heavy baggage by the next train. Quicken her about it, there's a good fellow, for I want to come out strong at our county ball on the 31st, and all my Sunday-going toggery can't be stowed in my carpet-bag. And do go home yourself, old fellow, by the next train; it's the proper thing to do; and depend upon it too much reading is bad for the lungs; I feel mine going already; and don't victimise yourself with the brutalising books, but get away home to the women, and have a bit of polish, and you'll ever bless the advice of yours, in a deuce of a hurry,

"Henry Collins."

I would much rather pass over the events of the day. I should not like to expose myself in the eyes of the public, as I feel I did in the eyes of the respectable Mrs. Tester. But I did *not* go home by the next train, I stayed where I was. I laughed a hollow "Ha! ha!"—like I had heard the Stage Pirates and Villains do; and I rather think I wished myself a stage villain, that I might do somebody an injury, and expend the fury of my gloomy anger. Hall-time came, and I slank across the Quad for my dinner. There was a cloth laid for me across the end of one of the long tables, and the nearest chandelier had two of its lamps lit for my especial benefit. Of course there was no High-table; any of the Dons, who were still in residence, would dine together on *that* day: and now Willoughby and Collins were gone, I was positively the only man left up the only man left in College on Christmas-day! "Ha! ha!" Desolation had marked me for her own. Our Dining-Hall at Brazenface is, as every one knows, one of the largest in Oxford, and the feeble light from the two solitary lamps only made it appear the more vast and solitary. When I peered into its farthest depths, and thought of the brilliancy, and crowd, and laughter, and loud hum of conversation, that, during the Term, reigned there at that time, I cut into the roast beef, before me, with a savage energy. At least, I had the proper Christmas dinner! They gave me that! But I only think it made me worse: if I had had other dishes, I might possibly have forgotten the day, and not felt so wretched. The cook, however, in his mistaken kindness, decorated the plum-pudding with a large piece of holly; and there was no forgetting that it was Christmas. My scout waited upon me: to do so, he had been obliged to leave a party of his fellow servants, and was sulky, accordingly. He told me of this, and asked my permission to rejoin them, as soon as he had put my tea-things ready against I wanted them. So even *he* was going to a merry party, and would be in company, and enjoy himself; whilst I——. "Ha! ha!"

The very eyes of the Founders and Benefactors seemed to be fixed upon me, from their canvas, as I ate my solitary dinner. It was soon over: it was not at all the sort of thing I wished to linger upon: and I walked out of Hall, and through the Second Quad, to the cloisters of our Chapel. It was the most lonely place I could find, and it harmonised with my thoughts and condition. There, busy Fancy took me back to past Christmas-days, and showed me all their joys and pleasures. I saw the happy groups of home, the family meetings, the hearty welcome of long-loved faces, the greeting of well remembered friends, the round the social table, the laughing faces of the children, the light hearted smiles of all, the cheerful fire side, the gleaming holly-berries and shining leaves, the mistetoe hanging enticingly from the ceiling, the noisy games, and the merry dance,—I saw all these; and, my classical reading not yet having converted me into a stoic, resolution gave way before nature; and within an hour I had packed up a few things, followed Willoughby's and Collins's example, and was being whirled away by the Express Train, every moment farther and farther from Oxford. I never before was so glad to leave it! Thanks to the blessings of the railway, and the pace we went, I got home that night, much to the astonishment of the assembled party, in time to bid them "a merry Christmas," before they broke up; and in time, too, to kiss Helen Clifford under the mistetoe!

I don't think that Mrs Tester will ever again be able to say of me, that I was the only man left in College on Christmas-day. If she can, may I be plucked for my Greats!

THE VISION OF LITTLE RUTH; OR, THE PLUM-PUDDING FLEET.

Ruth was only a little serving maid. She was bound to obey the commands of Miss Rosetta Coriander. Mrs Coriander, Ruth's mistress, had agreed to feed Ruth, and give her a certain sum of money, in return for certain services to be rendered to Miss Rosetta. Ruth endeavoured, to the best of her ability, to please her young mistress,—to meet all her whims, and to bear all her scoldings. Ruth could hardly afford to tax her mistress with injustice; though she felt that she was often blamed for matters over which she had had no control, and which might be very often more fairly attributed to Miss Rosetta. But then Miss Rosetta was a young lady, while Ruth was only the humble child of parents of low degree. All was sunshine on Miss Rosetta's path; but across that of Ruth dreary shadows flitted thickly. "What will become of my poor mother and me?" was Ruth's daily exclamation; that of Miss Rosetta was, "What colour shall I wear at our next party?" Poor Ruth looked up to her young mistress as to a creature who was immeasurably above her, and with whom she had no common nature. The blood that flowed in the veins of Miss Rosetta, could not, in the mind of Ruth, have any community of origin with the humble flood that supported her inferior being. The people who dwelt in gorgeous palaces, and scarcely knew what a kitchen was, could not come from the same stock as those humble mortals who deemed it honourable to serve gentlefolk!

Thus thought Ruth! Thus, as she sat alone, after her mistress had dismissed her, would she ponder on her own lowly state, and contrast it with that of the gay people in the noble rooms above her. Ruth was a sadder creature than the generality of her class. She was a modest, neat, and pretty little waiting-woman; and she was sprightly, too, in the presence of Miss Rosetta, for she was ordered to be so, but when, at night, she sat alone in her little chamber at the top of the house, a smile seldom lit up the fair proportions of her face. Ruth, like many who play comedies before the world, rehearsed a tragedy daily in her heart. A terrible hatred of all above her was silently growing up in this poor maiden's bosom, a hatred not appeased in any way by her daily intercourse with harsh rulers. She began to say to herself that all people above her in station were her natural enemies; and then, as this miserable creed fastened upon her heart, she began to lose her self-respect, to see in her daily labours the ignominious doom of her class, and to part from industry the self-esteem that it naturally creates in all honest hearts. And so she sat alone at night, mournfully rehearsing the labours of the day as so much slave's work forced upon her. She grew very fretful, and very discontented. She began to regard poor Miss Rosetta as a tyrannical monster, and to think of Mrs. Coriander as an autocrat who had unlimited power over her. Very hard and wrong did she deem the decrees of a world in which some wear crimson and satin, while others journey to the grave in gingham. She reviewed her lot, and refused to see one bright spot; it was all of one colour,—dark, and full of trouble. At the gayest seasons of the year she was saddest, and, therefore, as the year wore towards the end, and she saw the berries ripening on the holly, and the growing plumpness of her master's poultry,—as the grocer's windows began to wear a holiday aspect, and luscious candied fruits and cinnamon were displayed in patterns upon acres of Malaga raisins, and very fat cattle lowanged heavily through the streets, and mistetoe dangled in potato sheds,—when these hints of approaching festivities made their appearance in her neighbourhood, she pouted more than ever, and talked of the miseries of her class, and said that Christmas was only for her superiors.

No honour and no happiness came to her and hers; to work was their doom, not to enjoy. Thus, when Christmas-day came round, she dressed her young mistress gaily for the great dinner-party, and then relapsed to her moody humour. Silently she crept into her own little room, refusing the kitchen Christmas dinner (which was substantial and luxurious enough for any body, including wine and dessert), and with the determination to sit and dream of the happy scene in the drawing-room, and ask herself why she was not of that party, why there was not honour and enjoyment in her condition. She repelled the advances of the servants, refused the plate of beautiful fruit and the goblet of rich mulled claret which Miss Rosetta had sent to her to drink her health, and sat apart, grieving and restless at heart. There was no fire in the room, the windows were thickly encrusted with ice, and slowly, slowly the hours crept along. She exhausted her brain soon with the burden of her melancholy thoughts. She was absorbed and insensible to the cold.

The windows cracked, as though gently, very gently tapped. A strange pale light illumined the glass of one casement, and thence the tapping, now repeated, seemed to come. Under ordinary circumstances, this light and noise would have alarmed Ruth; but now she was so excited with her long, long meditation, that it seemed almost natural to her that strange noises and strange visions should mark the depth of her solitude. Very far off from the world and its vulgar bustle did she seem now, up in her room, silent, dreamy, and all alone. The blue, cold light gleamed every minute more intensely. Ruth rose from her seat, walked to the window, and threw up the sash, and then calmly sank upon a chair at hand.

The ordinary view of the neighbours' chimney-pots had disappeared; all was lost in a pale, blue, silvery haze, and the air about her was warm, and brilliant birds seemed to pass her rapidly; but only one living creature hovered steadily in the bright

clouds before her. This loiterer was a brilliant bee, with wings that sparkled like diamonds, and legs glistening with a yellow substance like gold. Poor Ruth, strangely puzzled, sat, and gazed intently. The bee buzzed loudly, and flew backwards and forwards, and then the silver clouds parted, and disclosed a beautiful landscape. It was an Eastern country, for there were groups of bamboos, —the low chattering of monkeys was distinctly audible; there was a bungalow, with a splendid mango-tree before it, with a seat under it, where a stout Dutchman was smoking, while two coolies were fanning him. And that was surely a porcupine that crept along the foreground. The bee burrs about till Ruth distinctly sees him glittering brilliantly in the distance over some negroes, who are busily engaged stripping bark from the branches of trees. She watches them. They bind the bark, and leave it for some time. Then she sees other men approach, untie the bundles, trim each piece of bark, separate the good from the bad, and roll the sound pieces into pipes. These they bind into huge bales; and, the brilliant bee still fluttering above them, Ruth sees them carry the loads to a fine ship that lies in the port at hand. She hears faint huzzas from the crew, and, as the white sails of the ship are falling from her spars as she is dressing herself for her journey, the blue haze gathers once more before the window, and only the bee remains in sight.

But Ruth has hardly time to think of the glowing, cheerful scene she has witnessed,—of the hearty sailors turning the head of their vessel to the broad ocean, with cheers, before the bee hums again wildly, and the silver haze melts from before another scene. Here is a beautiful English landscape,—not unlike Ruth's early home. A river trails like a serpent through it, and turns many busy mills on its way. The reapers are at work in the fields; the maids are milking the cows; the women of the dairy are churning butter, the sturdy men are marking oxen for the market. It is lovely weather, and the sweet breath of the cows steals in at Ruth's window —how happy are all the labourers, as she watches them, attended by the glittering bee, start off with the produce of their toil,—the miller with his flour, the maid with milk, the dairy-woman with her butter and eggs, and the grazier with his oxen. Again the silver haze covers all, and leaves Ruth once more alone with her brilliant bee. Ruth is lost in wonder, but is certainly more cheerful than she was an hour ago.

The bright bee hums again; and once more the haze melts, and discloses one of the beautiful vineyards of Southern France. Light and pleasant airs fall from the lips of the gay people who are gathering the rich bunches of grapes. The bee moves briskly about the scene; hovers over vats full of the juice of the grape; over the mash tuns, over the stills, whence at last (and here the bee flutters and hums excitedly) a gay workman draws a bright and sparkling stream into a barrel. Then the bee hovers over the barrel as it is whirled along a railroad to the sea coast, and only pauses, as the steam puffs from the funnel of the vessel, and she beats out of port, to point her head towards Dover. Ruth thinks she hears the pulsations of the paddles, as the silver haze again thickens before the scene, and the bright bee hums once more in solitude before her. Poor Ruth! How her heart beats; how the blood burns in her cheek, and her hands tremble on her lap. But the bee,—the indefatigable bee,—leaves her no time for reflection.

He is again humming loudly, and whisking about, and flashing his sparkling wings, as the silver clouds fade and open to view a bright harbour, with many gay vessels lying at anchor. Over one of these the bee hovers. Here the seamen are busily engaged embarking huge boxes. The bee flutters about one that is open —Muscadel raisins! That noble ship full of raisins! Again the film passes before the scene, and again fades, to show the Mediterranean islands, with citron groves, and heaps of dried currants, and vessels steaming out to sea with these luscious fruits. Then Ruth sees a glittering salt mine, then Cuba becomes distinct, and the poor negroes are shown, chopping up the sugar canes; and then the silver mist comes thickly before Ruth's window, and the blue light fades awhile; and the bee hovers serenely in the air; and all is quiet.

Ruth sits still, intently gazing. She is pale now, and very, very serious. Still she watches the bee, as the moments of the solemn pause pass by. Slowly the pale blue light comes again, and the bee begins to stir as his wings glisten with the returning brightness. The haze is very thick still, but it is melting. Ruth's eyes are strained in the direction where the mist is thinnest. Now it breaks, or seems to fall upon the blue bosom of the ocean, in the far distance. Nearer lies a busy city, and, upon a broad, clear river, a noble fleet of ships sail swiftly. Ruth remembers many of them. They near the port,—they touch the quay. They are all moored. It is a fleet loaded with plum-puddings. The bright bee is very excited. There is the noble ship with the currants and citron from the Mediterranean; there is the brig with the bales of cinnamon, from Ceylon, and a bag or two of nutmegs; there is the bright steamer, with the keg of brandy, from France; there is the stout ship, with the sugar, from Cuba; all busy unloading, and the bee fluttering above them. Ruth is dreadfully excited,—she feels that the climax of her wondrous visions is at hand.

The bee flutters about the city, and halts above its busiest thoroughfare. Here our bright friend hums so loudly that Ruth is certain something very exciting is going on in the great street below. True enough! The same brandy cask that she saw in the South of France, is being rolled into a merchant's; the sugar which she first beheld in the possession of the negroes at Cuba, is being deposited in the shop of a grocer, together with the cinnamon from Ceylon, the currants from Zante, the raisins from Malaga, and the salt from the salt-mine. Farther on, the grazier is leaving his oxen with the butcher; the miller is in treaty with a baker; the milk-maid is loaded with bright pails; and the dairy-woman has made her bargain with a butterman. And so, as the bustle and chaffering of busy trade goes on, the haze falls darkly across the window; the bee no longer hums, and Ruth buries her face in her hands, and, weeping, strives to comprehend the wonders she has seen.

Presently the cold air becomes gradually warm; through the crevices of her fingers a dim light reaches Ruth's eyes, she is now afraid to look up. A savoury odour reaches her nostrils,—this is very wonderful. She hears the crackling of a cheerful fire —and, surely, the tinkling of glasses. A pause of silence. The bee hums faintly from a distant corner of the room. Ruth opens her eyes, re-assured by her friendly guide. Her cheerless room is now a very cheerful one. The ice has melted from the window-panes; a fire sparkles in the grate; a snow-white cloth covers the table, and a smoking Christmas dinner is upon it; but, majestically overtopping all, is a mighty plum-pudding, with a sprig of holly standing erect in it. Yet there is a mist in the farther corner. Ruth trembles a little, and, though now very hungry, is afraid to move hand or foot. Presently the bee hums and flutters about the room like a winged diamond, and the mist begins to fade from the corner, and a face beams through, to gaze upon the timid, discontented waiting maid. According to the strict laws of fairy beauty, Ruth's unsubstantial visitor is not handsome. Her face is brown and ruddy; ears of corn are thickly clustered about the locks of her brown hair; her nether garments are travel-stained; in one hand (which is broad and square) she carries an exquisitely modelled steam-engine; in the other she holds a thrashing-flail; and about her neck a silver anchor is suspended. She wipes the moisture from her smooth brow, and smiles upon little Ruth. As she is about to speak, the bright bee hums and flutters, and then quietly settles upon the sprig of holly that stands in the Christmas pudding. There is a good-natured, frank expression on the face of Ruth's strange visitor, when she steps forward, with a light, brisk motion, to address the trembling little waiting-woman as follows:

"I am your friend, Ruth:—I am the Spirit of Industry. See, my hands are hard; my face is burnt; my limbs are strong; and I have a merry laugh and a cheerful heart. My little bee, here, nestling now upon your pudding, has shown you a few of my doings. You refused your Christmas fare to-day because you were a serving-maid, and your lot was to toil, but never to reap any enjoyment. My bee has shown you my children busy under the burning sun of Ceylon; gaily working in the vineyards of France; delving in the bowels of the earth; cheerfully ploughing the Atlantic on stormy nights, when all depends upon the stout hearts a ship has upon her decks; and all for this result, this, your Christmas pudding. This luscious ball (which, by the way, my bee is venturing to taste, I see) represents the industry of thousands of my children. In it the industries of the eastern and western hemispheres are largely represented. For this result, in merry England, on Christmas-day, work goes on all the year in the East Indies, in Ceylon, on the islands of the Mediterranean, in Spain, and in France. It has cost many anxious days and nights, dangerous voyages, mighty steam-engines, and no few risks. It is the result of great toil, cheerfully performed; therefore to be enjoyed heartily by every hand that has done its useful work. If the ploughboy paused at his work to lament that he was not a duke; if your master below refused his claret because it was not the Tokay of an Imperial Prince; if those who have fewer comforts than you enjoy, spurned those within their reach, and still murmured as you murmur, the world would be an unhappy world. It is honourable to work, Ruth; and so is it right to enjoy all the fruits of labour. Here are some of them. Your hands have been busy; be cheerful over the result. Your master was born of your degree:—he rose because he cheerfully worked. As he owes you respect for your labour, so do you owe him cheerfulness in the discharge of your duties. Christmas and its rejoicings are less for the rich than for the sons of industry, pausing from their labours, therefore, be of good cheer, and, as you work, know that every hour spent in good service is honourable. Farewell."

And so the vision and its lesson faded; and Ruth became a sprightly, happy girl, and did her work cheerfully.

WHO BRINGS THE BRIDE HOME?

SET TO MUSIC BY M. W. BALFE.

"O! where away, at early day,
In thy best doublet, Simon Bray?"
Quoth Simon, "Well, good Miller Fell,
My errand I don't blush to tell,
I'm off to bring my bride home!"

"And who's the maid?" the Miller said,
"With whom to-day your tryst is made?"
Quoth Simon, "Oh! you surely know,
The Fuller's daughter, Letty Snow,
And she's the bride I bring home."

"But I've been told, the Fuller's old,
And blind, and deaf, and loves but gold?"
Quoth Simon, "True; I've money too,
That's why the Fuller bade me woo;
And now I bring the bride home."

"But if you find the maiden's mind
Is to another man inclined —"
Quoth Simon, "He! what's that to me,
When once in wedlock joined we be,
And I have brought my bride home?"

"Well, Master Bray, speed as you may,
I must ride on, 'tis market-day."
Quoth Simon, "Well, good Miller Fell,
At noon you'll hear my marriage-bell,
And I shall bring the bride home."

Ride! Simon, ride! You'll lose your bride,
And all the Fuller's gold beside;
He's deaf, and blind, and weak of mind;
His daughter weds where she's inclined.
And the Miller takes the bride home.

M. L.

SIGN-BOARDS.

APROPOS to the season; here is a copy of a "Benefaction-board" in a Staffordshire church, from which record many poor families will be enabled to add to the pleasures of Christmas.

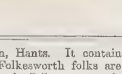
Rich^d Evans late of pen left
by will after his wife's dece's
2^{li} to be pay'd every year & le
ad out in bread 2^d loaves & giv
en to poor Householders of
the parish of pen as well as
them that have Constant pay
20^s on Cris'mus day & 20^s on
new year's day: if the same is
not truly pay'd or his late dw
elling house or any of the
bilding Sufford to go out in
repare the Church wardens
are in full power to enter
on all for the use of the
poor
1734

The spirit of the above benefaction is far preferable to the spelling; and in this instance, Penn has certainly not produced "a ready writer."

The next is from a beer-house, near the City of Durham, that is frequented by colliers and their "lasses," who appear to be devoted to tea and Terpsichore.

"A Bal and Tea will be held here on Tewsday at John Colpitts price one shillin and sickpens. Thothes (query 'those,') who wants tickets must cal hear."

The following is a literal copy of a sign conspicuously displayed in front of a small public-house, in the village of Folkesworth,* near Stilton, Hants. It contains as much poetry as, perhaps, the rustic Folkesworth folks are worth, and doubtless they think it to be (in the Stilton vernacular) "quite the cheese."



I . HAM . A . CUNFN . FOX .
YOU . SEE . THER . HIS .
NO . HARM . I . ATCHED .
TO . ME . IT . IS MY . MRS.
WISH . TO . PLACE . ME .
HERE . TO . LET . YOU . NO .
HE . SELS . GOOD . BEERE .

The Captain Rawlinson of the district has deciphered this inscription, and conjectures the meaning to be as follows:—

"I am a cunning fox, you see;
There is no harm attached to me;
It is my Master's wish to place me here,
To let you know he sells good beer."

C. B.

* It was in the lane between Folkesworth and the Norman Cross Barracks that Borrow was first induced to try the Gypsey life. See his 'Lavengro'

THE LITTLE FIR-TREE.

A CHRISTMAS TALE FOR CHILDREN.

IN a small plantation hard by a great house there lived a little Fir-tree. But though it was but little, yet it grew straight and upright, and raised its head higher than its companions. Perhaps the sunbeams and the gentle rain loved the little Fir tree, and nurtured it more tenderly than its fellows, and made it grow, while they stood still, and lift and it up from the ground until it looked down upon them. So they were all jealous of the little Fir-tree, and their very sap throbbed with indignation, and they spoke softly to each other and said, "Hem! Listen, brother! Our cousin is taller than we are, and see what grand airs he gives himself! He has taken to long boughs, and says that his cones are growing! Oh, the upstart! Where will his impertinence end?"

"Where, indeed!" answered one who grew up in a damp corner, and was deformed almost from his cradle; "where, indeed! But weeds of ill, brother, grow apace, and our proud cousin may yet come to the scaffold."

The little Fir-tree overheard him, and laughed. "Ha! ha!" he said. "I may help to build a scaffold, perhaps, but you, cousin Crookback, you will never be worthy even of railing." So light of heart was the little Fir-tree.

Then, one day, when there was a light sprinkling of snow on the trees, and the ground was hard, and the air sharp and bracing, there came a man to the small plantation, and he had a spade in his hand, and the little Fir-tree knew him to be the gardener. Then the gardener looked round upon the trees, and when he had gone all through them, he came up to the little Fir-tree, and put his spade in the ground, and dug the earth about it. And when he had taken it up, he put it into his wheelbarrow, with the soil still clinging to its roots, and then he slowly wheeled it away. So the other trees rejoiced, and the deformed one laughed out, and said, "It is my turn now; good-bye cousin! I would not change my broken back for your tall limbs. A pleasant ride to you!"

So the little Fir tree went off in its wheelbarrow, and tried to sit in it with a jaunty air, as if it was only being taken for a pleasant airing; but though it put on such a don't-care look, its heart within was heavy, and it was not simply the dissolving snow-flakes that caused all the tears it shed. But the gardener wheeled it away down a long walk, and then through a door into a garden larger than the largest the little Fir-tree had ever imagined in its life, and then along through paths of fruit trees, to a shed behind the hothouses, where the gardener left it for the night. And a pretty night the little Fir-tree passed! For, after some hours of troubled thought as to what its fate on the morrow might be, it fell into a restless sleep, and dreamed bad dreams, in which it saw its broken-backed cousin of the plantation suddenly changed into a terrible shape, with a gleaming axe that chopped and hewed off all its arms, and then aimed such a blow at its head that the little Fir-tree awoke with a start, and found it was broad daylight, and that the gardener had come again, and was lifting it into a large red flower-pot.

While he was doing this, there came up a fine, good looking, red-faced gentleman, who, before the gardener saw him, cried, with a cheery voice that rang out merrily in the frosty air, "Good morning, Thomas; a merry Christmas to you."

The gardener, turning round, saw his master, and said, "Thank'ee, Squire; the same to you and yours, and a many on 'em. I came to get the tree ready for to night, and I don't believe the little ladies and gentlemen will ever have set their bright eyes on a handsomer or properer Christmas-tree than this here!"

So spake Thomas, for he was more deficient in grammar than in warmth of heart; and the little Fir tree rejoiced as he heard him, and said within himself, "Ha! ha! Cousin Brokenback, what would you say now? My beauty and uprightness have brought me out into good society, and, instead of being with you in that dirty plantation, I am going to a clean warm home, to be planted in a circle of little angels!" For the little Fir tree heard the Squire tell Thomas to take it into the house, and place it in the drawing-room ready for the evening's party; and he would have jumped for joy, had not Thomas, by that time, have fixed his feet firmly in the mould that filled the large red flower-pot.

So the little Fir-tree was taken to the great house, and placed on a white cloth spread over the middle of the soft drawing-room carpet. And the day passed very quickly, for he saw around him so many beautiful things that he fancied he should never tire of looking at them, and scarcely knew where first to fix his gaze. There were couches of velvet, and ottomans all worked over with flowers much more gorgeous than he had ever seen in Nature,—and there were great chairs, and small chairs, and tall chairs, and short chairs, and straight-backed chairs, and twisted-legged chairs, and great carved-oak chairs, and papier-mâché chairs,—and large tables, and little tables, and ladies' work-tables, and little queer knock-me-over-knick-knackery tables,—and books, and gilding, and china bowls and jars, and lamps, and paintings, and bright frames, and fancy screens, and funny ornaments, and gilt Cupids, and old cabinets, and shells, and porcelain shepherdesses, and Parian statuettes, and French time pieces, and lustres; but above all, a great tall mirror, in which the little Fir-tree could see itself, almost at full length; and I am not quite sure if he did not look there much oftener than at the other pretty things which were crowded around him.

All that Christmas day that drawing-room was treated with a peculiar mystery. The door was locked, and none but a chosen few entered, and that only when the mistress of the house per-

mitted them. On these few occasions there was a rush of juveniles to try and get a peep through the opened door; but they were always repulsed by a terrible, strong minded Butler, who kept guard on the mat, and allowed none to pass, treating with contempt all bribes and overtures, and not to be enticed from his post of trust even when one of the youngest and prettiest little girls promised, in the most unblushing way, to marry him off hand, if he would but let her go into the room only for one minute! And then, when, under these trying and tempting circumstances, the strong-minded Butler remained true to his post, the children, with shouts of defiance, would scamper round to the garden side of the house, to look through the French windows that opened on to the lawn, but only to find their blinds closely drawn down, and the mystery of the room still triumphant. So there the little Fir-tree, the centre and cause of all this mystery, remained all day, and the hours came and went, and the Christmas joy-bells rang out their cheerful peal from the old grey Church-tower in the Park, proclaiming that He, who sanctified childhood by assuming its form, was, on that day, laid a helpless infant on the bosom of His Virgin Mother, in the manger at Bethlehem: and rustic voices, taking up the sacred theme, sang carol-songs, to which soft flutes breathed low response; and aged men and red-cloaked women tottered up and made their Christmas welcome, and sought the servants' hall for Christmas cheer; and the dark shades of evening spread over the sky, and the stars shone out brightly, one by one, upon the snowy landscape, and then, with the night, came the full joy and glory of the little Fir-tree.

How changed he was from yesterday, when he was growing close to his crooked backed cousin in the small plantation! Not even his own brother would have known him, could he have seen the little Fir tree now! Lights blazed all about him. On his head, on his arms, on his sides, and even in a double circle round about his legs—there were nothing but lights! If he had had a bad fever, and been light-headed, and broken out all into an eruption of tapers, he couldn't have been worse! There they were, on all sides of him, and in all colours: red tapers, blue tapers, yellow tapers, green tapers, white tapers,—all sorts of tapers! Nothing but tapers blazing away, regardless of wax, in a perfect illumination, and throwing their light on the most beautiful trinkets and toys that the hand of man had ever contrived, or the heart of a child imagined. These were hung on every branch of the little Fir-tree, and made quite a brilliant display with their varied shapes and colours. There were little pocket-books and souvenirs, with worked sides to them; and bonbons in elaborate wrappings; and small ballet-girls, and sailors, and soldiers, and sweeps, in proper costumes; and mother-o'-pearl paper knives, and even silver fruit-knives; and pencil-cases, and jack jumpers; and glass pens, and feather pens; and miniature books; and comic pictures, and pretty sketches; and tombolas; and gorgeous toy-watches and gold chains; and Noah's Arks, with all the animals two and two, and Shem, Ham, and Japhet, and their wives, with a strong family resemblance to Noah; and monkeys that were painfully pushed over sticks; and butterfly pen-wipers; and nuts wrapped in elaborate envelopes of paper, that cruelly crushed the hopes they gave rise to; and silk purses and pincushions; and models in sugar that were perfect works of art; and hollow India rubber balls, which irresistibly invited the attacks of pins; and juvenile dolls attired in the extreme of fashion; and flocks of geese, and troops of tin soldiers, that advanced and retired on ingenious Vandyked platforms, and poodle dogs with swan's-down fur and glass eyes, from whom, when pressed, there came unbearable barks; and, above all, at the very top of the tree, a figure of Victory, standing on one leg, and waving two flags.

"SO THE LITTLE FIR-TREE WENT OFF IN ITS WHEELBARROW, AND TRIED TO SIT IN IT WITH A JAUNTY AIR, AS IF IT WAS ONLY BEING TAKEN FOR A PLEASANT AIRING." DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

And when the little Fir-tree looked in the large mirror, and saw all this blaze of splendour, and the tapers, and the toys, and the trinkets, and when he gazed on the bright faces of the rosy children, and watched their joyous delight when the numbered tickets they had drawn from mama's lucky-bag, turned up prizes, and they held up their winnings in triumph, and thought no toys were ever made like them, and when he saw the hearts of young and old linked together with the holy bond of love and friendship with which that season ever endears its worshippers, then the little Fir tree thought, that if Christmas has power to raise such pure and heavenly feelings, it must be a festival whose origin was from Heaven itself.

And when the little Fir-tree thought of that, he put away all his pride of heart, and all his unkind thoughts towards his crooked-backed cousin, and determined that if his life was spared, he would henceforward grow up a better tree.

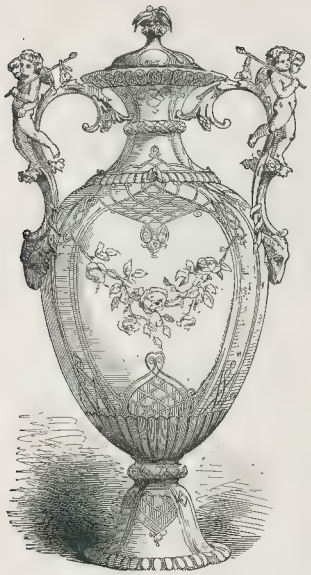
And when all the gifts had been distributed, and the wax tapers had burned low, then, with a great triumphal procession from the children, the little Fir-tree was conducted out of the drawing-room. And all that night it brooded on the good and kindly thoughts which the scenes of that Christmas evening had called forth; and the next day came Thomas, the gardener, and he took it back again to the small plantation from whence he had brought it, and put it once more in its old place. And all its brothers and cousins wondered when they saw it again, and they said, "Brother! where have you been since the stars shone twice upon us? Tell us!" So then the little Fir-tree told them of all that he had seen, and all the love and happiness that had shone around him, as a Christmas-tree, and he said to his crooked-backed cousin, "Cousin! let us live in peace; for to all the works of Creation this season brought Peace on earth, and a Prince at Whose Presence even 'the trees of the wood may rejoice.'"

CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

"THEY WERE ALWAYS REPULSED BY A TERRIBLE STRONG-MINDED BUTLER, WHO KEPT GUARD ON THE MAT, AND ALLOWED NONE TO PASS."—DRAWN BY DUNCAN

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1851.—SUPPLEMENT.—GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION:



VASE.—BY MESSRS MINTON AND CO. THE HANDLES IN ELECTRO-SILVER.—BY MESSRS. ELKINGTON.

Messrs. Minton, amongst other articles showing the progress of ceramic manufactures under modern producers, exhibited a large collection of vases, formed and coloured after old Sèvres models, but with new decorations after the old Sèvres style. In these the beautiful colours bleu du Roi, mazarine, and Sèvres green are introduced, as well as decorations in gilding, turquoise, &c.; the festoons of flowers and perforated chain handles are admirably executed. In the vase before us, which is a very choice and elegant specimen, the handles are in electro-silver, by Elkingtons. It has been purchased by Prince Albert.

BRONZE CENTRE-PIECE. BY R. W. WINFIELD.

Besides articles of more general utility, as stair-rods, brass bedsteads, &c., Mr. Winfield exhibited some productions of a purely decorative character, of which that before us is a pleasing specimen. It is a centre-piece, or candelabrum, in bronze, of very elegant design; the base containing medallions emblematic of poetry, philosophy, and music, and surmounted by figures in parian, by Minton, of art, science, and industry.

THE STARTLED NYMPH.—BY W. BEHNES.

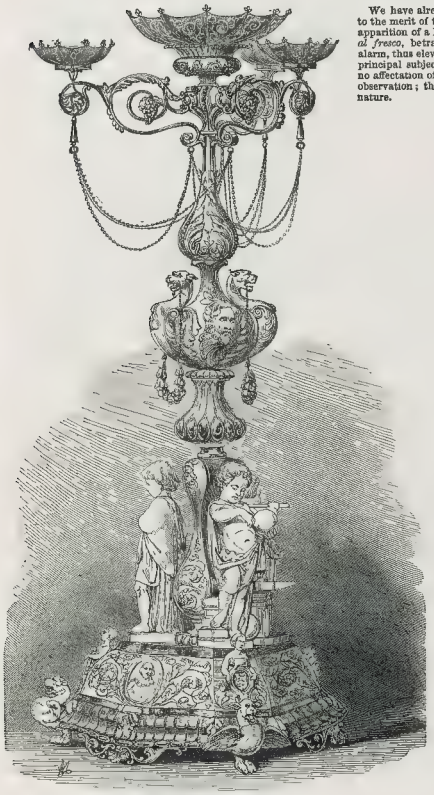
We have already in our articles on sculpture borne testimony to the merit of this performance. The Nymph, startled at the apparition of a lizard at her feet, on her emerging from a bath *al fresco*, betrays more of astonishment and curiosity than alarm, thus elevating rather than degrading the character of the principal subject. The treatment is simple and graceful, with no affectation of false modesty, the situation being one free from observation; the whole expression is full of innocence and nature.

GROUP OF CHINA.—BY W. T. COPELAND.

Copeland, who has the honour of having taken the lead in the recent application of the ceramic manufactures to all purposes, presented a rich display in various styles—Grecian, Etruscan, Alhambresque, *Renaissance*, Gothic, &c; abounding in every description of decorative appliance. The group we engrave comprises a magnificent Etruscan vase, standing on a pedestal forty inches high. The ornaments are in gold, chased and burnished, on a blue ground, decorated with floral wreaths enamelled in colours.

SILVER CENTRE-PIECE. BY FROMENT MEURICE.

This is a very magnificent production, in oxydised silver. It represents the four Seasons, standing on the globe, which is supported by Tritons. The sculpture and chasing are by M. Klagmann. The execution throughout is admirable. It was made for the Duc de Luynes.



CENTRE-PIECE, IN BRONZE.—BY R. W. WINFIELD, BIRMINGHAM.

CENTRE-PIECE (THE SEASONS), IN OXYDISED SILVER.—BY FROMENT MEURICE.

LITERATURE.

THE LILY and the BEE. An Apologue of the Crystal Palace. By SAMUEL WARREN, F.R.S. Blackwood.

They who have visited the Crystal Palace (and who has not?) must have felt the state of revery into which their minds have been thrown by the multiplicity and confusion of objects by which they were surrounded. Here a suggestion, and there a suggestion; and, anon, both alike interrupted by a third: and then a temporary absence of mind in pursuit of some thought or recollection; and, next, its return to the spot owing to some chance association; instantly to wander away again into some far region of space, or some rearward and abysmal period of time; to be as suddenly called back to the marvels of the present, or projected onward into the prophetic wonders of the future. The tone and temper of the book before us is caught from such a state of mind. It is a revery, by day, and night, and morning, in the Crystal Palace.

The style of the book is parcel of its matter. It is visionary, fragmentary; sentences unfinished, sentences mispunctuated, sentences divided into paragraphs, syllables in rythmical arrangements, words defying rhythm, verse, prose, unacknowledged citations of phrase, maxim, metaphor; some felicity of diction, some grandeur of thought, borrowed, reflected, refracted; topics crossing each other, nebulæ of subjects, constellations of arguments; chaos, creation, life, savage and civilised; fact, theory, guesses at truth, denunciations of falsehood; faith, scepticism, impiety, piety, philosophy, poetry, mystery, praise, prayer, adoration and mystical absorption into the Infinite;—these constitute its style, and give to it more than the variety of figure and colour that charm us in the kaleidescope. The title is fanciful—yet holding of a fact, or rather two facts—the Beehive and the Lily, that form parts of the Exhibition to which this attractive volume relates. In these pages many will find a reflection of their own mental condition.

Some mysterious Voice is supposed to address the scribe, and to speak of the plain of Shinar and the Tower of Babel; of the Pisin of Dura and Nebuchadnezzar's Golden Image; and then of the analogous scene at the Royal opening of the Crystal Palace—analogous except in one important particular, that the Majesty of Heaven was supplicated, not insulted, on the recent occasion. Directed by the Voice, the writer hastens to the scene of multitudinous confluence:

"There was standing without the Crystal Palace, in a pauper dress, a gray-haired harmless idiot, gaunt as the vast structure, vacantly. Gently arresting me as I passed, he pointed with eager, gleeful mystery, uttering incoherent sounds, to the door which he was not permitted to enter.

"'Poor soul!' said the Voice, mournfully, this banquet is not spread for *thee!*

"I left him without, gibbering to a pitying sentinel, and entered with a spirit saddened.

"——DAY IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE!

"There was music echoing through the transparent fabric. Fragrant flowers and graceful shrubs were blooming, and exhaling sweet odours. Fountains were flashing and sparkling in the subdued sunlight: in living sculpture were suddenly seen the grand, the grotesque, the terrible, the beautiful: objects of every form and colour imaginable, far as the eye could reach, were dazzlingly intermingled: and there were sixty thousand sons and daughters of Adam, passing and repassing, ceaselessly: bewildered charmingly; gliding amidst banished Nations—through country after country renowned in ancient name, and great in modern civilised and savage. From the far East and West, misty in distance, faintly echoed martial strains, or the solemn anthem! The Soul was approached to its highest senses, flooded with excitement; all its faculties were appealed to at once, and it sank, for a while, exhausted, overwhelmed.

"Who can describe that astounding spectacle? Lost in a sense of what it is, who can think what it is like? Philosopher and poet are alike agitated, and silent; gaze whithersoever they may, all is marvellous and affecting; stirring new thoughts and emotions, and awakening oldest memories and associations past, present, future, linked together mystically, each imaging the other, kindling faint suggestion, with sudden startle.—And where stood they? Scarce nine times had the moon performed her silent journey round the earth, since grass grew, refreshed with dew and zephyr, upon the spot on which was now the Crystal Palace, then not even imagined in the mind of its architect,—now teeming with things rich and rare from well-nigh every spot of earth on the terraqueous globe, telling, oh! grand and overwhelming thought! of the uttermost industry and intellect of man, in every clime, of every hue, of every speech, since his Almighty Maker placed him upon the earth.

"Sixty centuries are sweeping past me. Their sound is in my ear, their dread is on my soul. The air—the dust—is instinct with life, the life of man, speaking to the soul of all its hopes, and fears, and joys, and delights, and woes, and cares that have agitated the countless millions, my fellows, descended from our fallen Father, the first Adam, and like him returned to the dust.

"Return, with lightened brow, with cheerful look, said the Voice, benignantly, and read a scroll, suddenly unrolled of the dongs of they race upon the earth.

"Again within the Nave—all bright! all beautiful! Hail! Welcome! brethren, sisters all! Come hither trustfully, from every land and clime! All hail! ye loveliest! bravest! wisest! best! Of every degree! complexion! speech! race and the self-same blood in all our veins! Our hearts, fashioned alike! Alike feeling, loving, admiring: with the same senses and faculties perceiving and judging what the same energies have produced! Stay! Has my ear, suddenly quickened, penetrated to the primeval language, through all its variations, since the scattering and confusion of Shinar! O rare unity in multiplicity, uniformity in endless variety!

"Yonder comes the Queen! No hideous shot, nor shell, tears open a crimson path; but one is smiling before her,—melting with love and loyalty! All unguarded! No nodding plume, nor gleaming sabre, to startle or appal; she is moving amidst myriads—silent myriads: unheard by her, but not unfelt, their thoughts, fondly flowing while she passes by:

"'Oh, all from foreign lands, uncovered be awhile; behold a solemn sight—
"'A nation's heart in prayer:
"'And hear their prayer,
"'God save the Queen.'"

Many a time, in the course of these rapturous utterances, allusion is gracefully made to the Royal Consort, not only as a Prince, but as a philosopher. This is England's peculiar blessing, that, at the moment when all monarchy is in peril, she possesses a Prince whose mind is so constituted as to bring the very element into the system which is needed for its salvation. The different compartments of the Exhibition named from all countries are full of suggestion to the writer, who brings together all possible accidental coincidences. The following are Mr. Warren's appositic reflections on the American contribution of the "Greek Slave"—

"Brethren, ye bring us a form of Beauty, and in chains!
Look ye yourselves upon her loveliness!
Ponder her thrilling tale of grief!
She is not mute, O marble eloquent!
She pleads! She pleads!
Gazing on Stars and Stripes, to your own selves she turns, and pleads, in manacles!
Though listens England's Queen, she listens all in vain!
Sweet slave! turn from our Queen beloved that agonising look!
No chains, no hands, her myriad subjects bear,
They melt in contact with the British air:
Her sceptre waves—and fetters disappear!
Turn, turn, then, beauteous slave!
Oh make thy mournful suit, to those deep-meaning ones who sent thee hither!
Their Saxon brethren here can only sigh!
—Who stand behind thee, beautiful one?
Daughter and son of Shem! how came you hither?
Wild brother of the woods!
Clad in the spoils of eagle, buffalo, and bear!
Strange son of Adam! Sharer of his chartered rights!
But why that hideous scalp, from thy slain brother torn—
Kinsman of Cain!
And thou! Physician!
Thou stands before a Christian Queen! Why wear that emblem of a savage hate?"

In like manner, the bust of Herschel reminds the writer of the history of natural philosophers; and he travels back to Newton, and forward to Le Verrier and Adam, alluding to their discoveries in hints and phrases, that, like snatches of harmony, bring to mind the whole composition of their wondrous history. Bessel, Foucault, Irene, Owen, Stephenson, Faraday, and others, in like manner, find their places in this unexampled revery; and vanish, like dreams; "come like shadows, so depart." There is also a sort of dithyrambric to the Koh-i-Noor, and another on the Canadian slab of greystone, marked with the traces of the primeval tortoise. The wonders of British machinery awaken similar lyric raptures; and then the pests of all climes. The first part concludes with a learned apostrophe to the Lily.

The second section of this rhapsody opens with a description of the Crystal Palace at night. The scribe is alone, spirits appearing to him in that mysterious and suggestive solitude. Alexander, Napoleon, Alfred, Aristotle, the two Bacons, Archimedes, Marcellus, Cicero, Galileo, Pythagoras, Ptolemy, Socrates, Plato, Copernicus, Descartes, and others, with the Greek tragedians, Æschylus and Prometheus; these leading on to reflections of the buried cities of the past, and the stern history of the days of old, even that of Cain, of Adam and of Eve, and the solemn prophecies of judgment to come. This portion concludes with an apostrophe to the Lily.

The moral of the whole occupies the following brief section:—

"——*[To the Spirits.]* Well done;—avoid;—no more!
——This is most strange!
You do look, my son, in a moved sort!
Be cheerful, sir. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air
And like the baseless fabric of this Vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And like this unsubstantial Pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind!"

"——Go then, thou grand One of the Present, grandly into the Past.
And for the Future,
Leave no trace behind, but in the Mind,
Enriched, expanded, and sublimed.
Only a noble Memory
Be it, or, to sensuous eye,
Quickly, as though thou hadst not been.
Let the place that knows thee now,
Know thee no more
Let the grass grow again, where grew the grass so short a while ago.
Let the wandering winds blow freely o'er the site where shone so late,
The gleaming Wonder of the World.
Let world-wide pilgrims come,
In all time hereafter, unto this sceptred isle,
This little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England,
To that great spot:
And, pointing to their sons, all grown incredulous, say,
Here it stood."

We decidedly disagree with this conclusion. It has a certain sublimity in the idea as here set, and framed and glazed. But we are, nevertheless, persuaded that the sentiment is false and baseless. It is destructive; it substitutes nothing for something. It destroys the best and most appropriate memorial of a great event. It is ungrateful, thankless, spoliative, and barbarous. It affects Iconoclasm, and condemns, by implication, the Temple and its sanctities, which it dares to ruin. Let this pernicious section be removed from future editions.

MARIAN WITHERS. By Geraldine E. Jewsbury. 3 vols.—Colburn.

"Out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh;" when it speaks wisely. The excellence of this novel of Miss Jewsbury consists in her intimate knowledge of the persons and fortunes she describes. Here we have the manufacturing mind, in its practical and speculative aspects. Both are here. This is the life that men and women lead in Manchester—such are its limits, conditions, aspirations; such its wants, defects, hopes, labours, virtues. These are, perhaps, somewhat unfairly contrasted with the foibles and vices of aristocratic society; not, however, with out apology; for there are no class vices in this delineation—all is a just development of the human mind under various circumstances. The domination of love in all conditions is the pervading argument. But the foundations of the tale are laid in poverty and crime.

The story has a prologue. This relates to the parents of the heroine. John Withers, the father, was a poor boy, brought up with Alice Withers, who simulated his sister as a mendicant. Both are taken from the streets by a benevolent lady, placed in the workhouse, and ultimately apprenticed to a factory. John has to supplicate to be permitted to learn to write, but obtains his request. He becomes a good and intelligent workman. While watching the machinery, however, an improvement, strikes him; possessed with which he neglects his ordinary labours, and in order to pursue the invention, throws himself out of work until he suffers the utmost penury. But the mental operation thus suggested is best describe in Miss Jewsbury's own words:—

"As may be imagined, this mode of keeping life together was precarious in the extreme. It was a remarkably severe winter, and he had to suffer great straits; but the horror of his early begging experiences was so strong, that he never once resumed asking charity. Yet want is fierce, and nature is weak. Once there was a hard frost for several weeks. An east wind blew over the wold; the snow lay thick on the ground, and people began to fancy that England and Siberia must be much of a piece. Poor John in his garret, without fire, without food, almost without clothes, with only a heap of shavings for his bed, was in a sufficiently bad plight. His benumbed fingers could scarcely hold his tools, and with the chisel he inflicted a severe wound upon his left hand, which the frost inflamed, and for several days he could not work at his models. During this suspension he was tempted sorely to seek for some alleviation. To the parish he did not dare to apply, because he would at once have been ordered to some employment, and he could not endure to betray the secret of his dear models. One facile mode there was of getting food, or at least bitter drink, of old times when he used to go out with his sister came upon him the forgotten slang and manner of his old trade returned to his memory, and with it the memory of the misery, the degradation, and finally the crime which he had been plunged—the lame sailor—the drunken woman—the savage blows and kicks inflicted on himself and his sister the last day he was in the cellar: but worse than these were the mnemonic signs for procuring regular mendicants. 'And am I going to fall back into all that?' he thought. 'What a cowardly beast I am! What I am suffering is nothing more than I bore then every day!' His hand throbbed with pain, he was sick for want of food, . . . two forty-eight hours since he had tasted anything. The intense bodily sensations of hunger, cold, and pain were more imperative and emphatic than the voice of his resolution. A portly, comfortable, benevolent-looking old lady was coming across the street; she came close to where he stood, she attempted to speak, but a deep shame stopped him at the moment she turned her head to see who was addressing her. 'Do you want anything, my good man?' 'No, ma'am: I thought you were losing something.' 'Well, bless me, if my fur tippet is not loose: I thought I felt cold—thank you, kindly;' and the comfortable, well clad woman passed on. John moved dejectedly away. He was glad he had not begged, but he was giddy with cold and hunger. He went on, he hardly know whither, till he was stopped by a large heap of coals which lay before a house. A decent-looking woman stood at the door, looking up and down the street, apparently in great perplexity. 'Here, my good man,' said she, perceiving John, 'these coals have been brought in at a shameful time of night, and the man has gone away, and just left me to manage as I can. If you will stop and get them in for me, I will give you sixpence and a mug of beer. It will not take you long.' Her voice was like the voice of an angel to poor John. He seized a spade with alacrity, and gathered in the coals to the good woman's perfect contentment, who gave him a plate of broken meat as well as the promised reward. To poor John it was like the feast of Dives, and better than all was his thankfulness at having been restrained from begging. But the 'fightings without' were nothing in comparison to the 'fears within.' Unforeseen difficulties were constantly arising in his work; failure after failure, when he felt most certain of success, came to shake his faith in his own inspirations. At last the unflinching energy of his nature was strengthened by a fearful ally—he was hovering on the verge of MADNESS. His heart became the ultimate momentum of a fixed idea. He went on and on with the accelerated energy generated from his previous efforts. Thus he worked under the shadow of madness: his only guides were his unaccountable fears; every failure became for a short time hallucinations, lighting up his path for a few steps. At last he completed a model that works successfully! He had compel ed his idea to assume an adequate shape, to interpenetrate the wood and iron, and to work them flexibly as the body is worked by the soul. The demon which had possessed him, which had fed upon his life and upon his reason, was now exorcised: it had entered in to his work, and he beheld it peacefully and orderly performing that which he had given it to do. The revulsion of feeling was too strong, and he sank upon the ground beside his model in a fit of hysterical weeping. The stimulus which had so long supported him was withdrawn, and both body and mind fell collapsed. With something of presentiment he arose, and with the last struggle of expiring energy he took his model to pieces and put it in an old box, his only article of furniture. Then, with limbs that were weak and wasted, and with the tears he could not restrain running down his cheeks, he wandered into the street. After a few steps he was unable to support himself. He made a clutch at some iron railings, but missed his hold, and fell heavily under the wheels of a coach which was passing at the moment. He was picked up by bystanders and carried to the hospital. The actual injury he had sustained from the accident was trifling, but all his faculties seemed to have been blotted out; his strength was prostrate, and he remained for a month in a state resembling idiocy. At length he awoke as from a sleep—gradually his brain recovered its consistency—the recollection of the past came upon him—but his recovery was slow, and it was full three months before he could be discharged."

The invention of John Withers lays the foundation of his future fortune. He marries the daughter of his master, who had become bankrupt; and after awhile is rejoined by Alice, who occupies in the family the function of Aunt.

Marian Withers is the daughter of this manufacturing genius. She is carefully educated at school, and in the course of time, gets introduced to fashionable life. A week's experience of this makes her discontented with the limited sphere of home. A gay young man, also, engages her affections; and altogether it needs that something should happen to disenchant her. A revisit in the same scene does this effectually. Their artificiality, dissipation, and insincerity disgust her. A friendly genius also comes to her aid in the shape of a Mr. Cunningham, an intelligent man of fortune, who takes an interest in manufacturing relations, and ultimately becomes her father's partner and her husband. There is also an episode of illicit affection between a Lady Wollaston and Albert, the faithless swain of Marian, which is treated with as much taste as truth. It was dangerous ground, but worth exploring for the sake of the moral lesson. Miss Jewsbury has passed the ordeal uninjured. The glimpses into the human heart and character which she has here afforded to her readers, show her to be a person of reflection, observation, and genius. The style is everywhere easy, often pleasing, and sometimes even eloquent. But the great charm is the air of reality and truth that pervades every page.

THE PATHWAY of the FAWN: a Tale of the New Year. By Mrs. T. K. HERVEY. Office of the National Illustrated Library, 227, Strand.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

A tale so gracefully written, and so elegantly produced as the present, even in these days of illustration, seldom appeals to our critical sympathies. Mrs. T. K. Hervey is already known to our readers by the delicacy of her fancy and the refinement of her style. Her vein of sentiment is delicious, and her diction is remarkable for its musical flow and poetic colour. The present work is, in kind and art, novel; associated with New Year superstitions, and illustrating the power of art to effect the regeneration of a selfish nature. The principal character, however, is a self-devoted heroine, who has assumed a boy's disguise, by the direction of her father, in order to secure an inheritance in his own family, which ought in part to have passed over to his sister's children. Bertha is the name of the boy-girl. Discovering the fraud, she leaves her father's house, and plots with her lover to bring the father round to a sense of the wrong he has committed. For this purpose certain pieces of sculpture are sent in to William Von Fern, the father, as the productions of a youth whom he had patronised, but now supposes dead. These operate upon him like a charm, until in the Beautiful he is made to see the Good. Moral agencies are, of course, brought in aid of the æsthetic, and both united prove irresistible. As the story is exceptionally written, our readers will be grateful for an example of the style:—

In the halls of Granbridge,—alone, before the Hebe,—fixed in an attitude of silent contemplation, stood William von Fern.

Was his eye dimmed with the radiance that streamed from the work of the sculptor's hand? or did the lifeless marble speak to his spirit of sweeter things than its own embodied beauty—youth and a sister's love?

He looked, and looked again; passed his hand across his eyes, as if doubting if some vision of the brain had not gathered form and substance from the cold stone before him, enduing it with the shape of her whom he had so cast out—his playmate of boyhood, Johanna!

Down the long gallery he paced with slow, musing steps;—then turned and looked again.

Still it was there—a very phantom of the heart; with such smiling lips as lead the ungrowing love, ne'er younger and ne'er older, which is nature's bond with those who have one pastime and one home.

She was the girl, and he once more the boy.

The flowing drapery and the half-raised foot! Thus had he seen her a thousand times chase the azure butterfly from flower to flower, trip along the bordered walks, or press the velvet turf.

In the arch meaning of that laughing lip he heard soft gibes re-echo; as when, a rude and clumsy boy, her lighter step pursued him with the snowy ball when winter had bound the brooks.

The lifted hand and pitcher! Thus stood she by her favourite rose, dropping sweet dew—Aurora's brighter self

Those flowing locks! How often had he seen them wafting airs from heaven across the cheek they pressed, light as the thistle-down upon the peach!—as, from the garden the gale, she followed far the bee, her eye on heaven, as his on her, too happy in that sweet sharer of his sport.

Where now had all this vanished?

Oh, cold, dull journeyer through the aching, anxious years!—oh, Mammon-ridden heart! are these things still so sweet?

In the sounds of the revel,—in the ringing of the gold, hast thou found thee better pastures?

Is the lighted hall a fitter temple for thy spirit, man of the changed heart than the arching sky that spanned ye both—beloved and loving children—in one wide embrace?

Is the goblet more precious than the golden king-cup your hands gathered with the dew?—Is she, wine sweter than the brook water?

Alas!

If but the phantom of her voice could reach him!—one word—a tone—a sigh

Alas!

The echo of his pacing foot alone filled all the chamber; there was no other sound.

As he gazed, the hovering twilight threw soft shadows across the marble brow; and, silently stealing with a step of stealth, like Time on beauty's face, the veiling of the darkness crept from cheek to lip. The eyelids seemed to droop,—the smiling grace to settle into thought.

Such a change he remembered well. He thought how, in old days, her childish calm had deepened into pensive beauty; how childhood's sports were all at once foregone, and youth's full heart made pastimes of its own: how for her a new world began to dawn—a new strange life to quicken; how day had its new troops, like which were not of the child's world; how night, instead of deep sleep, brought visions of a wakeful pillow, of toys that wearied less the limbs, but made the heart beat quicker.

Its use to begin—as of old!

Well—oh, how well!—he recalled the time when first the softening shadow fell!

They stood apart—not severed—the sister and the brother. A rich-toned voice was in the maiden's ear—a voice to childhood strange; singing, in young love's burthen old, sweet ditties of all time;—filling with music alien to that home each household hearth and haunt!

There wanted but the kindling blush to show him Matthius at her side.

Matthius!—his friend—his chosen heart-linked brother; his sister's love,—the promised bridegroom of her youth,—the husband of her heart!

With fretful tread his wrested foot beat impatiens on the floor. He paused and turned. He would not be so fooled he would gaze on it no more.

In spite of him, his eye wandered back. Half conscious only of the time and place—so strange were those buried memories with the things of now—he saw not busy feet that entered, nor busy hands that lighted up the hall.

Suddenly, the quivering lights fell on the statue's darkened face. Again the curved lip wreathed with smiles; again the vacant and orbless eye beamed with a new-lit fire.

Was the thing in motion? or had his brain grown dizzy with such thoughts?

The foot sprang from the pedestal, and led the joyous dance! He heard the viols play—the harp-notes rung! The boards beneath his tread bounded and fell with the bound of the springing feet! The plighted hands touched his, as they swept past him—the spot where he stood; and he caught sweet, smothered tones in the whirl of the flying danced!

There is a sudden hill. The phantom music stills;—the airy harp-notes die away. The dream-dance is closed, and the shadow-steps pass out.

There is a pause—a breathless pause. Sighs only fill the empty space;—tears and a shrouded face!

Shakspeare has evidently led the way in the suggestion of this beautiful idea. Here, in a softer and more domestic form, we have again *Leontes* and *Hermione*. We must, however, refer the fair reader (for this is a book, from its refinement, peculiarly suitable as a gift-book to ladies) to the volume itself. Its uncommon merits must command admiration; its beautiful sentiment will certainly engage the sympathies of the young, the kind, and the intelligent; and its almost faultless composition should claim the patronage of all who value good taste and really fine writing, without the slightest alloy of extravagance or affectation.

DAS TAUSCHEN (or, The Dove.) By CH. SCHMID. With an Introductory Grammar, and a Vocabulary containing every word occurring in the Text. By FALCK-LEBAHN

IN WHAT MANNER HENRY VON EICHENFELS CAME to the KNOWLEDGE of GOD. By CH. SCHMID. With a complete Vocabulary, and a Collection of Familiar Sentences and Dialogues. By FALCK-LEBAHN.

The author of "German in One Volume" has added two simple tales of the German Marmontel to the many elementary works by which he has facilitated the acquisition of the language to the English student. Of the simple beauty and morality of the tales it is unnecessary to speak. M. Lebahn has added to them vocabularies which leave no difficulties unexplained. The collection of short sentences from the dialogues in the second of the above tales is particularly valuable, as they embody idioms and expressions used in the conversation of every-day life—the first thing wanted, and very often the last thing acquired. They are a valuable guide and assistance to every beginner

FORSTER'S POCKET PEERAGE and BARONETAGE for 1852. Bogue.

The second issue of this already popular work has just appeared, with extensive alterations and emendations, the latter in very many instances communicated by the nobility themselves. All the best features of the larger Peerages are compressed with much that has a new interest in this economic volume, which has already become highly popular.

A LITERARY MELANGE, in Prose and Verse. By SYDNEY WHITING. New Edition. Ollivier.

This is a seasonable reprint of a very agreeable miscellany of *nouvelliettes*, sketches of humour, and graceful outpourings of sentimental verse, the latter remarkably good. The general tone of the writer is cheerful and benevolent; and, both in prose an i verse, there is considerable dramatic spirit. Of a more lively turn than the "Annual" vein, the *mélange* before us is a more appropriate gift-book for seasons of good wishes like the present.

SEARCHING FOR ARMS.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE LATE COUP D'ETAT IN FRANCE.

"A complete and authentic Account of the Events of Dec., 1851," has been published in Paris by one of the principal editors of the *Constitutionnel*, M. Granier de Cassagnac.

This most curious and interesting contribution to the history of the present time has been compiled from police reports and authentic documents, and will be read with great avidity in every country, notwithstanding that it is disfigured by a violent attack upon the now defunct Assembly, who can no longer defend itself, and by vile calumnies upon public men, who can obtain no redress now that a free and unshackled press no longer exists in France, and every attempt at independent writing or speaking is at once crushed by the janissaries of Louis Napoleon.

Passing by these base defects in this otherwise entertaining narrative, we commence with the fourth section.

It will be seen that many of the rumours which previously prevailed relative to the arrests of the Generals were unfounded.

In the middle of November (says M. de Cassagnac) the President yet remained master of his actions; in a few months it would have been too late for him and for everybody else. He resolved to "save the country." Three men were the confidants of his idea—General de St. Arnaud, Minister at War; M. de Morny, representative of the people; and M. de Maupas, Prefect of Police. Louis Napoleon exposed to them the designs which he had formed, and asked for their concurrence. They all three promised it to him—M. de Morny for all the responsibility to encounter as Minister of the Interior, M. de St. Arnaud for the military operations, M de Maupas for the action of the police

During more than fifteen days these three men planned with the President all the details of this immense act, an act which is not equalled by the 18th Brumaire, either in difficulty, ability, or greatness. The most minute things were foreseen, concerted, detailed, prepared, with such marvellous secrecy, that the friends most to be depended upon, the agents most necessary, had not a suspicion of what was to be done before the final moment for action arrived.

The simultaneousness of all the measures to be taken was evidently the first condition of success. The principal of these measures were four in number: the arrest of guilty or dangerous persons, the publication of the official proclamations, the occupation of the Palace of the National Assembly, and the distribution of troops upon all the points judged necessary. The hour of a quarter past six in the morning was fixed upon for the simultaneous execution of all these measures. It was necessary that the plan should not be divulged by anybody, or become known by piecemeal, but that it should burst forth at once in its entirety, and be at the same moment successful. At a quarter past six the arrests were effected; at half-past six the troops were at their posts; at seven the decree the dissolution and the proclamation were spread over the walls of Paris

At half-past six M. de Morny took possession of the Ministry of the Interior, accompanied by 250 of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, and remitted to M. de Thorigny a letter, in which the President thanked him for his services, and informed him of the steps which he had taken.

M. de Bevelle, the President's orderly officer, was instructed to superintend the printing of the proclamations, and the compositors had been kept at the national printing-office for a special service. At eleven o'clock the director of the printing-office was sent for, and at midnight the establishment was surrounded by gendarmes; sentries were immediately placed at every door and window, and then, and not till then, did M. de Bevelle produce the documents which had been confided to him, the printing of which he superintended himself, and remained until their impression was completed, and then carried them to the Prefecture of Police

The persons of whom the police were to render themselves masters were of two kinds—the representatives more or less mixed up with the absolute conspiracy, the chiefs of secret societies, and the commanders of barricades, always ready to execute the orders of the factions. Both had been for a fortnight under the surveillance of invisible agents of the police, and not one of those agents suspected the real object of his mission, having all received orders for imaginary purposes. The whole number of persons to be arrested was 78 of whom 18 were representatives, and 60 chiefs of secret societies and of barri-

ARREST OF GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

cades. The 800 *sergens de ville* and the brigades of surety had been kept at the prefecture of police on the 1st of December until eleven o'clock at night, under a pretext of the presence in Paris of the refugees of London. At half-past three in the morning of the 2nd, the officers of peace and the 40 commissaries of police were convoked at their houses. At half-past four every one had arrived, and were placed in small groups in different apartments for the purpose of not exciting suspicion. At five o'clock all the commissaries went down separately into the office of the Prefect, and received from him a communication of the simple and entire truth with the necessary indications and orders. The men had been selected with special care for the duty to be confided to them, and all went away full of zeal and ardour, resolved to accomplish their duty at any price. Twelve failed in the general number of carriages, prepared in advance, were stationed in groups on the quays in the neighbourhood of the Prefecture of Police so as not to excite suspicion. The arrests had been so arranged between the Prefect of Police and the Minister of War that they should precede, by a quarter of an hour, the arrival of the troops on the places indicated. The arrests were to be made at a quarter-past six, and the agents were ordered to be at the doors of the persons to be arrested at five minutes past six. All was accomplished with surprising punctuality, and no arrest took more than 20 minutes.

The task of securing the person of General Changarnier was confided to two men selected for their rare energy, Captain Baudinot, of the Republican guard, and the commissary of police, Lerat. They took with them no less a force than 15 picked police agents, 30 Republican guards, and a picket of 10 cavalry. At five minutes past six they rang the bell at No. 3, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, where the General lived. The porter asked who was there, and, being told to open the door for some who wanted to speak to him, he became suspicious, and refused to do so. The commissary then marched into a grocer's shop next door, from which he rightly guessed there must be a communication with General Changarnier's apartment. In an imperious tone he demanded the key, which was instantly given to him. Followed by several of his people, he proceeded to the General's room, snatched the keys from his servant, whom he met upon the staircase, and rushed towards the General's bedroom. General Changarnier by this time knew the designs of the intruders. He appeared at the door of his bedroom in his shirt, with a pistol in each hand. The commissary said, "What are you going to do, General? We are not attempting your life; why should you defend it?" Changarnier then gave up his pistols, saying, "I am at your service; let me dress myself." He begged that his servant, with whom he could not dispense, might not be separated from him. This favour was granted. On his way to prison he said, "The President was sure of his election. He need not have had recourse to a *coup d'état*, he is giving himself much useless trouble." He afterwards added, "When the President shall have a foreign war, he will be glad to seek for me to give me the command of his army."

The arrest of General Cavaignac was neither long nor difficult. M. Collin, the commissary of police, having entered the house in which the General resided, No. 17, Rue du Helder, had the following conversation with the porter :—"In what part of the house does General Cavaignac live?" "He is not at home," said the porter. "I know that he is at home, and I must see him." "He is not—at any rate he is asleep—you come too early; his domestic, who is the only person called in the name of the law, for the door to be opened. The General replied, "I will not open it." The commissary said, "General, if you do not open the door, I will break it open." The General then opened it, and the commissary, having entered, said, "General, you are my prisoner; resistance would be useless, for all my measures are taken. I have orders to arrest you, in virtue of a warrant which I will read to you." The General would not hear the warrant read, but, becoming greatly exasperated, addressed the commissary in strong language. The General then looking at the commissary exclaimed, "What, you arrest me! What is your name?" The commissary replied, "I shall not conceal it, but this is not the time; you must come with me, and follow me." The General then became more calm, and said, "Well, sir, I am ready to follow you; all I ask is for time to dress myself. Let your attendants withdraw." He then asked permission to write, and this was granted. When the General was ready he said to the commissary, "Now let us set out; but I ask as a favour that I may proceed to my destination with you alone." The request was complied with. On their way the General appeared to be deep thought, and only spoke once, which was to ask if he alone had been arrested, and where he was going. The commissary said he could not reply to the first question, but he was going to the prison Mazas.

When the commissary of police Blanchet presented himself at the house inhabited by General de Lamoricière, Rue Las Cases, No. 11, the *concierge* refused to give a light or to indicate the apartment of the General. The commissary of police rang at the apartment on the first story; a domestic appeared, and sudden.y closed the door again. He thought better of it, and returned holding a lamp in his hand, and persisting in the answer previously given. He blew out the light, and fled by a secret staircase, crying out "Thieves!" He was arrested, by *sergens de ville*, and placed in the street before the hotel. He then became resigned, and guided the commissary to the chamber of his master. At first the General did not say a single word; then he cast his eye towards the chimney-piece, and asked his servant what had become of the money which he had laid there. The latter having answered that it was safe, the General called for his clothes and dressed himself. The commissary said to him, "Sir, the observation you have just made is offensive and painful to me." "How do I know," replied the General, "that you are not robbers?" At these words the commissary showed him his scarf. The General kept silence. The commissary said to him, "General, I have received from the Prefect of Police orders to treat you with all possible respect. It is, therefore, my wish to show to you all imaginable politeness, and if you give me your word of honour that you will not make any other escape, I will make it my duty to put you in a brougham where you will have only me for your guard." "I give you nothing, I answer for nothing; do with me what you will." He was then made to enter a hackney-coach with a policeman. In face of the post of the Legion of Honour the General put his head out of the window, and wanted to harangue the troops. The commissary did not give him time to utter a word. He was afraid that the troops would refuse to treat him with rigour if he made a fresh attempt. The General answered, "Do what you please." On his arrival at the prison Mazas, the General showed himself much calmer. He begged the commissary to take off his scarf, to dress, and to send him some cigars, with "The History of the French Revolution." The commissary complied with his request.

General Lefló, lodged at the Conciergerie, was in bed. The commissary Bertoglio awakened him, and notified his mission, showing the warrant for his arrest. He got up, dressed, while uttering menaces against the commissary and insults against the President. "Napoleon wants to make his *coup d'état*—we will shoot him at Vincennes. As for you, we won't send you to Nouka Hive, we will shoot you with him." The commissary said there was no resistance to make, that state of siege had been declared, and he ought to know the consequences. While getting into the carriage he apostrophised the Colonel of the 42d regiment of the line, and wanted to harangue the soldiers. Colonel Espinasse silenced him, and the soldiers presented their bayonets at him. From the Assembly to Mazas General Lefló did not utter a single word.

General Sedeau inhabited, in Rue de l'Université, No. 50, a large house with several staircases. The commissary Hubaut, jun., did not know which conducted to the apartment of the General, or on what floor his apartment was situated. It was necessary to deal adroitly with the *concierge*. The commissary entered alone. The *concierge* refused to indicate his lodging, and said, "I have never seen you with the General; in these times people must be careful, or we might are to be distrusted." He ended by yielding, and guided the commissary. The servant answered the door, which he partly opened. The commissary thrust it open and advanced. The servant fled, frightened. The commissary followed him, reached the General, and showed him his warrant. The General was in consternation. Soon, however, recovering from his surprise, he protested against it, exclaimed that it was a violation of the constitution, and called the commissary, "You have exceeded the law; you must not forget that I am a representative of the people—Vice-President of the Assembly. You cannot arrest me, since you do not find me in *flagrante delicto*." He then protested that he had not conspired, and demanded the name of the commissary. He said that he had seen him favourably spoken of in the journals, that it astonished him very much that he could arrest General Sedeau, the Vice-President of the Assembly—the soldier who had shed his blood for the cause of order—he who had carried out for his life, and who could, if he had so desired, have overthrown some parties. The commissary rep ied, that he had no comment to make on his warrant, but only to execute it; that if the General had any intention of stabbing him, he was resolved to sacrifice his in the accomplishment of his duty; that he must submit without violence, or otherwise he would be compelled to use force. He ordered the General to rise. The General dressed himself, decided slowness for the moment of setting out, the countenance of the General became sombre, and exhibited great anger. He leant against the chimney-piece, and said, "I won't go. I will only go if you take me as a criminal, unless you force me out." The commissary nevertheless say dare to take me by the collar—me, the Vice-President of the National Assembly." The commissary said to him, "Remember that I have conducted myself in every respect with courtesy towards you." "Yes, sir," said the General. The commissary then seized him. The General made the most determined resistance. He was carried to the carriage, crying, "Treason! To arms! I am the Vice-President of the Assembly, and they arrest me. All was in vain. The carriage set out, and the *sergens de ville* followed it. On his arrival at Mazas, he addressed the platoon of Republican guards, who were deaf to his words. At the entrance of the prison he met Generals Lefló, Changarnier, and Cavaignac, the latter of whom he embraced.

Colonel Charras, who lived Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, No. 14, refused at first to open the door; but seeing the pistols begin to give way under the blows of the police, he cried out, "Stop, I am going to open it;" and he did so. The commissary Courtellis informed him of his errand. The Colonel said, "I had foreseen it; I expected it; I have not escaped, but I would not quit my post. I thought it would have been done two days ago, and in that expectation I had loaded my pistol, but I have discharged it." His at the same time pointed to a double-barrelled pistol on his dressing table. The commissary took possession of it. "If you had come on that day," said the Colonel, "I should have blown your brains out." He got into the carriage waiting for him without resistance. On the way he inquired where they were taking him to. Seeing that the commissary hesitated in answering, he said, "Are you taking me to be shot?" The commissary then said that he was taking him to Mazas. On arriving at the prison the Colonel became excited; he refused to give his description for the prison register otherwise than as a representative of the people, which he desired might be inserted.

Commissary Boudrot effected an entrance to the bedroom of the celebrated M. Charles Lagrange, Rue Casimir Perier, No. 27, at the moment when he was leaving his bed to inquire the meaning of the cries of terror uttered by his servant, who had just opened the door. M. Lagrange protested; he said they were violating the Constitution; that it would be enough for him to fire a pistol out of the window to rouse the people to arms, that if he wished to defend himself he could kill them; and that they should be put to use force to drag him from his home. A number of political papers were seized; also two pistols, a musket, two bullet-moulds, some cartridges, three poignards, and a cavalry sabre, numbered 478, and recognised by the Maréchal-des-logis, of the Republican Guard Kerkan, as having belonged to him, and having been stolen from his barracks on the 24th of February. On his way to Mazas M. Lagrange said several times, "It's a bold stroke, but it's well done."

M. Greppo, the ardent Socialist, had a whole arsenal under his pillow, at his lodgings, Rue de Pontieu, No. 15—an enormous bastinade (newly sharpened), two poignards, a loaded pistol, and a speech "à bonnet rouge," quite new. The arrival of commissary Grouper and his agents plunged M. Greppo into a state of complete prostration. Being questioned about the things found under his pillow, he said he had bought them because he had a taste for the sea. Mdme. Greppo, who is a woman of much energy, made use of the most animated expressions to her husband. "Is it possible," she said, "to have so little resolution, and to allow yourself to be arrested in this way without resistance?" But alas! neither these words nor the sight of the battleaxe could revive M. Greppo.

Perhaps some one may wish to know in what manner the arrest of M. Baze was effected. It was without any serious difficulty, although with struggles. M. Baze resisted *sanguine et rosire*, like one of those procrurers that Peironius calls *vultures togati*.

When the commissary of police Hubaut entered the bedchamber of M Thiers, in the Place St. Georges, M. Thiers was sound asleep. The commissary withdrew the curtains, woke M. Thiers, and signified to him his functions and warrant. M. Thiers sat up hastily, rubbed his eyes, and said, "On what account?" "I am come to make a search at your house; but do not be alarmed, no harm will be done you; your life is in no danger." This last assurance appeared necessary, for M. Thiers began in great indignation. "But what do you intend to do here? Do you know that I am a representative?" "Yes; but I cannot enter into any discussion on this point; I must execute my orders." "But what you do may bring you to the scaffold." "Nothing shall prevent the fulfilment of my duty." "But it is against the *coup d'état* that you are making." "I cannot enter into your observations; I pray you to get up." "Do you know if I am the only one in the same predicament—are any of my colleagues in the same case?" "I do not know, sir." M. Thiers then got up, dressed himself, refusing the services of the agents of the police. He all at once said to the commissary, "But, sir, suppose I should blow out your brains?" "I do not think you would be guilty of such an act, M. Thiers; but, in any case, I am armed, and I know how and I know how to prevent you." "But do you know the law? Do you know you violate the Constitution?" "It is not my business to enter into any discussion with you; and, besides, you are much better informed than I. I can only execute the orders which are given; and as I should have executed yours when you were Minister of the Interior." A search made in the chamber of M. Thiers did not lead to the discovery of any political correspondence. M. Thiers replied that he had his political correspondence addressed for some time in England, and that nothing would be found at his house. On being requested to descend and leave the house, M. Thiers was much affected, appeared alarmed, and was full of hesitation in his movements. He was led to believe that he was about to be conducted to the Prefect of Police. The direction taken by the carriage augmented his apprehensions, and he endeavoured to reason by every sort of sophism and subtle reasoning, to turn the agents of police from the accomplishment of their duties. On his arrival at the prison of Mazas, M. Thiers asked if he could have his coffee, as was his custom. Every attention was shown him. His courage, it must be confessed, entirely abandoned him in prison, and he did not show greater firmness than M. Greppo. Excused from being transferred to Ham, M. Thiers was provisionally taken back to his own house. By a new decision, M. Thiers was to be taken to the right bank of the Rhine to the bridge of Kell. The officer of peace Vindenbach went to take M. Thiers from his house on the 8th December, at six o'clock in the evening. M. Mignet and another friend accompanied M. Thiers to the Strasbourg railway station, and M. Granigier de la Mariniere accompanied him to Kell. At the moment of setting out, and for the first moments of his journey, M. Thiers wept abundantly. On his arrival at Kell, M. Granigier de la Mariniere carried to the officer of peace Vindenbach a letter of protestation and a letter of thanks for the attention shown to M. Thiers. M. Thiers announced his intention of going to Frankfort, and thence to Dresden, where he had to meet an old friend, with whom he should amuse himself in painting.

At the same time that the representatives were arrested in their beds, and without the least difficulty, the most dangerous chiefs of the secret societies and of the barricades were arrested. This kind of arrest has been pursued without intermission, and has already given the greatest results. The public scarcely know the names of these audacious and indefatigable enemies of society, and we shall only cite here those who are considered the most dangerous in the regions of Assets. They are:—Grignon (Henri-Gustave), Stevonot, Michel, Artaud (Denis-Claude), Genillier (Guillaume), Phillippe (Alphonse), Bregnet (Armand), Delpech (Célestin), Gabriel (Nicolas-François), Sconcin (Jacques Frédéric), Bonnet (frère du représentant) Vasbenter, Houi (Michel-Abraham), Cellier (Charles), Jacotier (Louis-François), Huch (Marie-Alphonse), Six (Théodore), Brun (François), Lemesle Maligny (Pierre-Adolphe-Aimé), Lecomte (Mosnier (Meunier (Arsène), Bulason (Alexandre), Musaot (Pierre), Benvallet (Théodore-Jacques), Choquin (Etienne-Simon Nicolas), Guiterie (Charles), Billotte (Léonard), Voimer (Aimé), Pernolle, Bonnard, Bernard, Cramer, Beck, and Co. "A Patriot never dies," and "When thou art happy think of me," by C. W. Glover: Addison and Hollier.

Mr. Blewett's aria buffo, in the Rossini school, is exhilarating: the composer has a peculiar tact for the comic class of composition. The "Welcome" to the Hungarian patriot has three verses, and a refrain for the chorus, thus:—

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Christian congregations to join in the musical praises of God, has been the praiseworthy object of the compiler: the collection is arranged for four voices, and adapted for the organ or pianoforte. The arrangement is simple and intelligible, and the notation clear and legible—the key of many of the tunes being lowered to suit the pitch agreeable to the generality of voices. Mr. Forbes' work is a very praiseworthy essay to improve parochial psalmody.

SONGS OF ZION. By F. H. HENSLOWE, Hobart Town.——GOD IS GONE UP WITH A MERRY NOISE. By DR. CROFT. Lonsdale.——THE SONGS OF THE SOUL. By DR. GAUNTLETT. D'Almaine.

Francis Hartwell Henslowe, of Hobart Town, is the composer of the Songs of Zion, the words taken from the Scriptures by James Montgomery. There is a truly devotional feeling pervading these sacred melodies. Dr. Gauntlett's new accompaniment to Dr. Croft's well-known anthem is well identified with the character of the composition. The words of the "Songs of the Soul" are by Alaric Watts, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Hemans, Longfellow, Tennyson, &c. Dr. Gauntlett has shown his thorough artistic attainments in these songs, with no small amount of inspiration.

PIANOFORTE PIECES.

THE VISION.—THE ANGEL'S SONG.—RECOLLECTIONS OF WALES, NOS. 1, 2, and 3.—COMPOSITIONS for the PIANOFORTE. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. R. Cocks and Co.

The above works are eminently calculated to raise the rising reputation of Mr. Brinley Richards. There is evidence of a stronger individuality in the style than we have met in his former compositions in the "Vision" and "Angel's Song;" the former is based on Longfellow's words, "The dreams of youth came back again," and the latter on the lines of the same poet:

> Ye sounds so low and calm
> That in the groves of Dreams
> Seem'd to me like an angel's psalm.

Mr. Richards has treated his two themes with kindred poetic feeling, and the development of the ideas is replete with fancy and elegance. The new arrangements of his native melodies, with the variations, are clever and effective: the present series contain "Poor Mary Ann," "The Ash Grove," and "The Rising of the Lark." The tendency of the musical public, and a very healthy sign it is, has been lately to accept with more readiness the compositions of English writers. The monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the foreign composers in our pianoforte music must will be more endangered by such charming productions as the "Vision" than by empty diatribes against the continental invader. This movement will, of course, derive strong aid from the tolerance and liberality of our fair amateurs of the drawingrooms, who must not exhibit such a marked preference for foreign names, which in many instances are a mere passport for mediocrity.

ANDANTE and VARIATIONS. By Miss S. J. WOOLF. Wessel and Co.

Miss Sophia Woolf's first composition for the pianoforte is an andante on a theme from "Lucrezia Borgia," with brilliant variations: the introduction displays fancy; and the young and clever pianiste, who is King's scholar in the Royal Academy of Music, has taxed the powers of ordinary players severely in the executive passages.

THE BIRTHDAY MARCH. By J. T. COOPER. Cramer, Beale, and Co. FAREWELL to the EXHIBITION. By Herr SOMMER. Jewell and Letchford.

Mr. Cooper has written the March as a duet for young beginners, and it is fingered for their guidance; it is an agreeable task piece. The pianoforte adaptation of Ferdinand Sommer is a pretty theme, followed by some lively variations. Herr Sommer performed the air on the sommerophone before her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, on the 14th of October last.

VOCAL COMPOSITIONS.

THE LITTLE BARRISTER. By J. Blewett. R. Addison and Co. "Welcome to Kossuth." By C. H. S. Marriott. Williams and Co. "The Young Singer's Book of Songs." By the Rev. H. Formby. Longman, Green and Co. No. 1. Songs and other Poems, by Merrick, &c.: J. H. Hatton. "The Home Song," and "My Dream," by S. Nelson: Williams and Co. "The Emigrant's Child," by G. Barker: E. Williams. "Land and Sea," by E. Bond: Cramer, Beale, and Co. "They won't let me out," by W. Murphy, jun.: Case. "Ellen's Prayer," by A. Lee: Jewell and Letchford. "The Minstrel to his Harp," by E. Sterling: C. Jeffrys. "The Songs of France," by Charles Gounod. Nos. 1 to 6. Cramer, Beale, and Co. "A Patriot never dies," and "When thou art happy think of me," by C. W. Glover: Addison and Hollier.

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MUSICAL REVIEW

MENDELSSOHN'S OPERETTA, "SON AND STRANGER." Ewer and Co.

We have in our notices of the performance of Mendelssohn's only published opera, at the Haymarket Theatre, specially referred to the charming music in the "Son and Stranger." The English text has been adapted from the German of M. C. Klingemann, Mendelssohn's dearest friend, by Mr. Chorley, with tact and taste. Every piece is now familiar to the public, and it will be a long time, perhaps, before such a fresh and captivating romance as that of *Ursula*, "There sat in the gray, gray times of old," will be met with.

SACRED MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONY. Edited by HENRY JOHN HAYCRAFT. R. Addison and Co.

The compiler of this volume of psalms, chants, responses, anthems, songs, fugues, &c., has supplied an interesting addition to the list of sacred musical works. The profits of this work are to be appropriated to the medical charities in Bristol. The volume consists chiefly of compositions produced entirely in MS. for the compilation; amongst the contributors are W. S. Bennett, Henry Smart, Henry Leslie, W. Sewell, Goss, Miss Kate Loder, J. Aspinwall, Brinley Richards, Lucas, T. A. Walmsley, W. L. Phillips, R. Barrett, Goodban, O. May, H. J. Haycraft, &c.

COMPANION to the PSALM and HYMN BOOK By GEORGE FORBES. Wright.

Mr. Forbes has successfully endeavoured to combine cheapness with elegance in this little volume—smallness of size with quantity of matter, almost every recognised metre being included. To aid persons in